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HISTORY OF FORMATION AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LOW-RISE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN BISHKEK

Abstract: *The main historical stages, functional and planning features of Bishkek low-rise housing, as well as trends and prospects for the development of low-rise residential architecture in Bishkek are characterized. The considered period from 1878 to 2018.*

Key words: *urban estates, low-rise housing, functional planning features, historical stages of development.*
Language: *Russian*
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ИСТОРИЯ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОЭТАЖНОГО ЖИЛИЩНОГО СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА В Г. БИШКЕК

Аннотация: *Характеризуются основные исторические этапы, функциональные и планировочные особенности Бишкекского малоэтажного жилья, а также тенденции и перспективы развития малоэтажной жилой архитектуры г. Бишкек. Рассматриваемый период с 1878 по 2018 годы.*

Ключевые слова: *городские усадьбы, малоэтажное жилье, функционально-планировочные особенности, исторические этапы развития.*

Introduction

В течении длительного времени основным типом жилого дома города Пишпек был городской дом-усадьба. Так сложилось с момента выноса в натуру первого генерального плана города в окрестностях одноименной Кокандской крепости. Согласно «Плана проектного расположения вновь предполагаемого города Пишпека», составленного российскими военными планировщиками в городе Верном и утвержденного 31 августа 1878 г. [1. Е.Г. Писарской, В.В. Курбатов. 1986, с. 46-48], весь город разбивался на ровные прямоугольные и квадратные кварталы. Сетка улиц, которая получила четкую ориентацию по сторонам света и сохранившаяся до настоящего времени, чрезвычайно удобно «легла» на рельеф местности, имеющий ровный уклон в направлении Юг-Север. и достаточно удачно сориентировалась по существующей розе ветров, с доминирующим западными ветрами. Такая ориентация, принципиально решила проблемы проветривания города уже в самом начале его закладки. Это стало значимым впоследствии, когда город значительно расширился и обострились экологические проблемы. Кроме того, такая разбивка оказалась удобной для водоснабжения, как хозяйственно-бытового, так и ирригационного [2. 1905, с.126]. А с появлением городской канализации пришлась удобной для прокладки канализационных сетей, требующих постоянного уклона. Эти кварталы были площадью по 1 - 1,5 гектара, делились на две или четыре усадьбы. Такая планировка выгодно отличала Пишпек от других городов центральноазиатского региона, в то время застраивавшихся без определенного плана, беспорядочно, со средневековой скученностью и теснотой, лабиринтами узких кривых улочек, ширина которых позволяла проехать только одной арбе.

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Materials and Methods

На топографической съемке города, вычерченной Н. Гудковым в 1905 году ясно читается функциональная и планировочная структура Пишпека с жилыми кварталами, разделенными на несколько усадебных территорий. (рис.1)
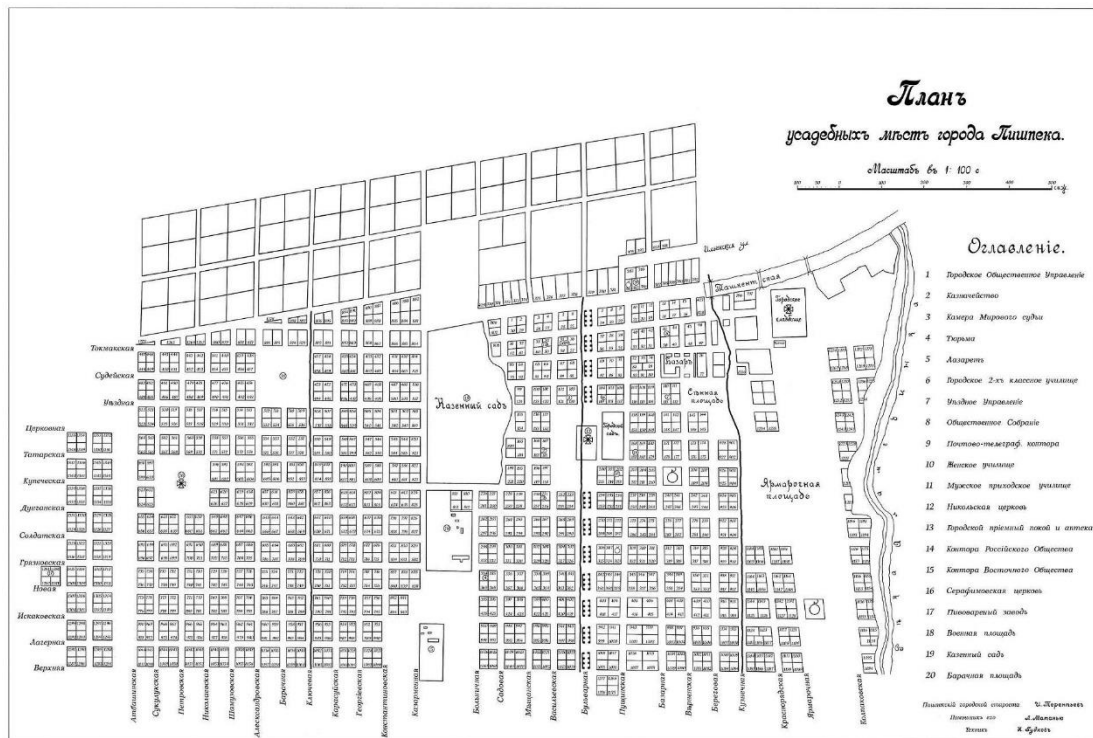

Рис. 1. Усадебные участки г. Пишпека (съемка 1905 г.) [11]

В большинстве своем дома в городе были одноэтажными, двухэтажные встречались очень редко. По сведениям главы города Ильи Тереньтева, к 1898 году в Пишпеке насчитывалось 752 дома [1, с.49]. Дома строились в основном глинобитные или из саманного кирпича под соломенной или камышовой крышей, реже деревянные и еще реже кирпичные, крытые кровельным металлом. Композиционный строй домов Пишпека заметно отличался от жилья юга Кыргызстана, имевшего в то время много оседлого населения и соответственно много стационарных домов, построенных в традициях центральноазиатского городского жилья. Главной отличительной чертой стало отсутствие характерных высоких глухих заборов, окружавших по периметру традиционный центральноазиатский жилой дом. Также, в отличии от южного жилья, большинство окон выходило на улицу, тогда как по традиции – все проемы ориентировались во внутренний двор. В основном архитектурная композиция дома наследовала композицию русского дома-пятистенки и украинской избы-мазанки. Дома строились с открытыми в сторону сада террасами. Планировка дома была довольно простой. Основной вход в дом устраивался с летней террасы в переднюю. Стены белились известью, полы – земляные, реже деревянные. Кровля – соломенная или камышовая. Камыш довольно часто применялся как стеновой каркас в глинобитных домах. Жилые дома более богатых жителей – торговцев, чиновников, манапов (местной знати) отличались более сложной планировкой и большим числом жилых и хозяйственных помещений. Эти дома отличались и своей архитектурой: высокие цоколи, выложенные из кирпича или камня с узорчатой подрезкой; стены, раскрепованные лопатками с карнизным навесом; окна, обрамленные резными или орнаментированными наличниками; главный парадный вход с крыльцом со стороны улицы. [1, с. 50].

Национальный состав города Пишпек был самый разнообразный: переселившиеся из центральных районов России русские, украинцы из западных областей Украины, татары, узбеки. В 1882 – 1883 в городе поселилось много семей беженцев–дунган из Западного Китая, где потерпело поражение дунганское восстание [6, с. 124]. Они привнесли сюда строительный опыт и традиции организации жилья и быта северо-западного Китая. Поселившись локально в северо-западной части города, по площади заняли треть города. Разные народы, с разным строительным опытом, привнесли в жилую

архитектуру города того времени свою самобытность.

В дальнейшем выгодное географическое, коммуникационно-транспортное положение Пишпека в структуре расселения Чуйской долины благоприятствовало быстрому росту населения, размещению здесь ряда промышленных предприятий и интенсивному территориальному росту города [4, 176].

Таким образом, к началу XX-го века, Пишпек был преимущественно одноэтажным, саманным и только 24 дома состоятельных горожан выделялись на их фоне своими размерами и богатой отделкой. Такой тип застройки подразумевал рост города за счет освоения прилегающих территорий, а не за счет уплотнения застройки и повышения этажности, такое расширение города происходило постоянно. В 30-х годах появились первые многоквартирные дома коридорного и секционного типов близ мясокомбината и в районе бульвара Молодой Гвардии и ул. Боконбаева. В организации жилой застройки наметились черты нового общественного быта. Несмотря на появление в предвоенные годы многоквартирных одноэтажных, двух- и трехэтажных домов, тенденция одноэтажного усадебного строительства была доминирующей еще в течение долгого времени. Город расширялся прирезкой новых территорий под жилые массивы усадебной застройки. В 30-х годах во Фрунзе были построены первые в Киргизии трехэтажные жилые дома. Появилась возможность больше использовать для крыш кровельное листовое железо, а стекло окончательно вытеснило широко употреблявшиеся, особенно в селениях, обработанные животные пленки для ограждения световых проемов.

С середины 30-х до конца 40-х годов г.Фрунзе пережил еще несколько волн беженцев с Китая. Это были этнические уйгуры, вытесненные со своих территорий в Восточном Синьзяне в результате поражения национально-освободительного движения [12, с.1]. Они расселились локально в восточной части города., Эти поселения отличались по своей архитектурной и градостроительной структуре от того, что имелось в городе.

Несмотря на утверждение СНК Киргизской ССР в 1939 году генеральной схемы планировки и реконструкции г. Фрунзе (И.В. Жолтовский, Н.Н. Смирнов, Н.В. Скорлотов, Г.Д. Бабад) и разработку нового генерального плана в 1950г. (арх. А. Смолицкий), малоэтажное строительство продолжалось вплоть до середины 50-х годов XX-го столетия, когда коммунистическая партия взяла курс на развитие многоэтажного, многоквартирного жилья, возводившегося преимущественно индустриальными методами. Постановления 1955-го г. ЦК КПСС и Совета Министров СССР от 23 августа «О мерах дальнейшей индустриализации, улучшению качества и снижению стоимости строительства» и от 4 ноября 1955 г. «Об устранении излишеств в проектировании и строительстве», определили направления в индустриализации и типизации массового строительства [10, с.123]. Однако численность населения города быстро росла и к 1965-му году уже составляла 358000 жителей. Таким образом жилищное строительство в Киргизии на тот период времени начинает осуществляться по типовым проектам. Типовые проекты жилых зданий разрабатывались с учетом природно-климатических, демографических, национально-бытовых, материально-технических и многих других факторов [8, с. 46]. К сожалению, несмотря на массовое жилищное строительство, жилищная проблема не решалась в рамках этих государственных и партийных программ.

Усадебное же жилье в этот период «ушло в себя», развиваясь за счет тех небольших резервов территории, бывших в каждой усадьбе, площадь которой обычно составляла 400-600м2 или 4-6 соток (как принято говорить). К существующему основному дому пристраивались легкие и капитальные помещения, строились отдельно стоящие летние и утепленные «времянки». Пристраивались и надстраивались бани, кухни и т.п.

Таким образом, во многом стихийно, в Бишкеке сложился особый тип жилой застройки, который не проектировался архитекторами, а развился и вырос «естественным» путем. Такое развитие было характерно для многих городов и поселков Советского Союза, существовавших в одной социально-экономической формации и в одном правовом поле, но здесь существенное влияние на генезис оказывали региональные, национальные, демографические и другие местные факторы. Исторически не характерные для данного региона, но найденные практическим путем, решения во многом сложились под влиянием всех вышеперечисленных факторов. Основное влияние на развите этого типа жилой архитектуры города Бишкека оказывало не только изменение социально-политического уклада, но и постоянное изменение национального состава, вносившее опыт разных народов в строительстве жилья и организации быта.

Надо признать, что общепринятые этапы исторического становления архитектуры Бишкека и развитие усадебного жилья несколько различаются и имеют собственные особенности. Периодами малоэтажное жильё было определяющим в развитии архитектуры города, а

иногда его развитие расходилось с генеральными направлениями развития и эволюционировало отдельно.

В конце 80-х годов XX-го столетия начался новый этап в развитии малоэтажной жилой архитектуры Бишкека, связано это было с утерей прежним строем управления над социально-экономическими и политическими процессами в государстве. Как следствие, был утерян контроль и управление, в том числе, над развитием городов и их территорий. Этим незамедлительно воспользовалась молодежь, не имевшая реальных перспектив на приобретение или получение жилья в городах. На этой волне недовольства начался стихийный захват пустующих и перспективных территорий в разных частях города, его самовольное распределение и быстрое строительство жилья. Которое, как и 100 лет назад, активно использовало дешевые местные материалы, основным из которых являлся сырцовый кирпич – «саман», все повторялось, только вместо камышовой крыши применялись асбестоцементные волнистые листы – шифер. Территории, застроенные таким способом вокруг Бишкека, получили в народе название – «Саманный пояс». Их архитектура еще подробно не изучалась, хотя на сегодняшний день таких жилых массивов уже насчитывается 48 [8, с.1].

Однако, наряду с вышеописанным типом жилья, в новых жилых массивах с середины 90-х годов, появился новый (для нас) тип индивидуального жилища повышенной комфортности и с нижним пределом площади более 250-300 кв.м. Такие дома, как правило, строились и строятся по индивидуальным проектам для конкретных заказчиков. Архитектор при проектировании таких домов учитывает индивидуальные особенности и требования заказчика. Эти дома сильно различаются по качеству в зависимости от квалификации архитектора и предпочтений заказчика. Пространственная организация архитектурной среды этого типа городского усадебного жилища тоже не исследовалась на нашем опыте, хотя за границей накоплен большой опыт по теории и практике такого жилья.

С начала 2000-х годов, в архитектуре городского усадебного жилища города Бишкек появилась еще одна тенденция, связанная с активным развитием рынка жилья: территории малоэтажной застройки, скупаются частными инвесторами, сносятся, и на их месте возводится коммерческое жилье высокой этажности. Таким образом, начинает вымываться слой одноэтажной городской усадебной архитектуры, в течение столетия определявший облик города.

Население Кыргызстана растет достаточно высокими темпами, еще выше рост города Бишкек. По оценкам демографов [13. с. 52-53], страна имеет высокий процент молодежи и данная тенденция продолжиться в обозримом будущем. С связи с этим прогнозируется устойчивый спрос на жилье.

По данным статистического сборника за 2018 г. выпускаемого Национальным статистическим комитетом Кыргызстана на одного жителя Республики приходится 13,2 м2 жилья [13. с. 97], тогда как Организацией Объединенных Наций рекомендуемый нижний предел составляет 30 м2 на жителя. По уровню обеспеченности жильем мы находимся на предпоследнем месте в постсоветском пространстве (рис. 2)
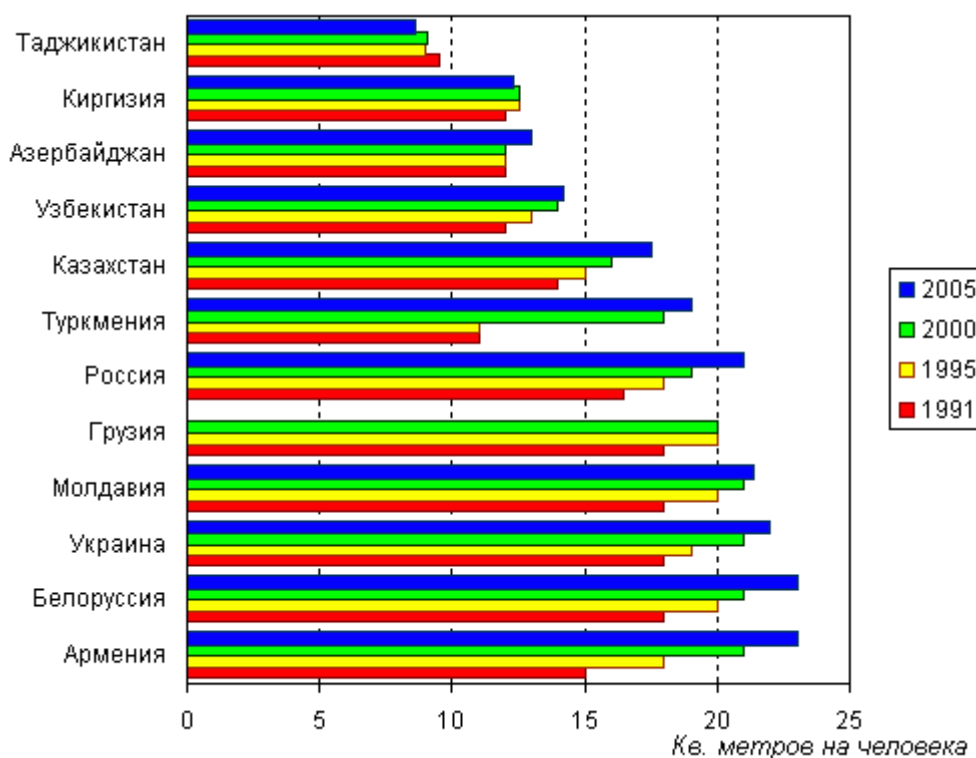
Рис. 2. Средняя обеспеченность жильем населения стран СНГ на конец 1991, 1995, 2000 и 2005 годов, по данным текущего учета, кв. метров общей площади на человека. [14.]

Conclusion

Для обеспечения населения комфортным жильем, хотя бы по нижним границам, рекомендованным ООН, необходимо как минимум удвоить размеры жилищного фонда. Такую масштабную задачу невозможно решить строительством многоэтажных многоквартирных домов, требующих больших капитальных вложений. В Советском Союзе пошли таким путем, но результаты оказались плачевными. В то же время опыт стран с самыми высокими показателями обеспеченности жильем (США – 70м2\ чел., Великобритания -63 м2\ чел., Германия -51 м2\чел. и т.д.), показывает высокий процент индивидуального малоэтажного жилья, в США это 92% всего жилищного фонда.

Очевидно, малоэтажное жилищное строительство имеет хорошие перспективы развития в нашей Республике. Необходимо шире развивать это направление архитектуры и строительства.

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QR – Issue   **QR – Article**

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ROLE OF EXTERNAL FIXATION IN OPEN TIBIAL FRACTURES AND PATIENT'S SATISFACTION

Abstract: *Objective*: *To study outcomes of external fixators as a treatment of open tibial fractures.*

Study design and duration: *This is a cross sectional study of descriptive type started in January 2018 and completed in December 2018, consisted on duration of twelve months.*

Setting: *Study was conducted in Mophi-u-din Islamic Meedical College Mirpur AJK.*

Patients and Methods: *Patients presenting in study hospital with open fracture of tibia were classified according to Gustilo Anderson classification. Patients with grade-2 and grade-3 wounds were included in this study. They were operated and external fixation was done using either N.A or A.O fixators. These patients were called for follow-up every month and outcome of external fixator was seen. Range of motion on ankle and knee joints was seen. Feedback from patients was taken, regarding their satisfaction about this treatment method. Some patients were unhappy with this technique while others were satisfied. A questionnaire was designed containing relevant questions about mechanism of injury, site of fracture, grade of wound according to G.A classification. All data was documented properly. Consent was taken from all cases in written form. Permission was also taken from ethical committee of the hospital for conducting study. Data was analyzed using Microsoft office and SPSS software, version 2017. Results were calculated in the form of percentages and expressed via tables and graphs.*

Results: *There were total 70 cases included in this study. All these cases were operated for external fixation of tibial fractures. There were both male (70%) and female (30%) cases. Age range of patients was 16-70 years with mean age 42 years. There were 21.4% patients with grade2 wound, 50% with grade 3-A and 28.6% having grade 3-B wound. There were 65% patients satisfied with external fixation method and 35% were not satisfied due to its weight and need of second operation for removal of fixator and interference with mobility of ankle or knee joints.*

Conclusion: *External fixation is a useful procedure in open tibial fractures with minimum complications and good range of motion on ankle and knee joints.*

Key words: *External fixation, open tibial fractures, Range of motion.*

Language: *English*

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INTRODUCTION

In Pakistan fractures of upper and lower limbs in road side accidents are very common in big cities.[1]

Usually such patients have lower limb fractures more frequent than upper limb.[2] Other causes of such fractures are fall from height, fall of heavy object on

lowe limbs and bomb blast.[3] These cases have open tibial fractures most of the time. In small wounds less than 1cm, closed reduction and internal fixation or splints can be used. But in Grade 2 and 3 wounds according to Gustilo Anderson classification, external fixation is a treatment of choice.[4] These cases need repeated debridement of wounds and due to source of infection internal fixation is not suitable. External fixation allows healing of wound and also healing of fracture. In few cases after wound healing external fixator is removed and internal fixation is done as a definite procedure.[5] Tibia is a superficial bone that is why its fractures are very common and very complicated. Goals of treatment of open tibial fractures are healing of wound, prevention of infection and to achieve union of bone with maximum range of motion on ankle and knee joints.[5] In large open wounds soft tissue coverage can be done latter on when wound is healed.[6]

Patients and Methods

This is a cross sectional study conducted in orthopedic unit of a tertiary care hospital. This study was completed in duration of seven months. Patients presenting in orthopedic ward with open tibial fractures were classified according to Gustilo Anderson classification given below.

Type-1: Tibial fracture. Wound less than 1cm
Type-2: Tibial fracture. Wound more than 1cm
Type-3
3A: Tibial fracture with large wound more than 10cm but bone coverage is intact.
3B: Tibial fracture with exposed bone due to periosteal stripping, need coverage.
3C: Tibial fracture with exposed bone, need coverage and vascular injury needs repair.

Patients with grade-2 and grade-3 wounds were included in this study. They were operated and external fixation was done using either N.A or A.O fixators. These patients were called for follow-up every month and outcome of external fixator was seen. Range of motion on ankle and knee joints was seen. Feedback from patients was taken, regarding their satisfaction about this treatment method. Some patients were unhappy with this technique while others were satisfied. A questionnaire was designed containing relevant questions about mechanism of injury, site of fracture, grade of wound according to G.A classification. All data was documented properly. Consent was taken from all cases in written form. Permission was also taken from ethical committee of the hospital for conducting study. Data was analyzed using Microsoft office and SPSS software, version 2017. Results were calculated in the form of percentages and expressed via tables and graphs. All patients in this study were completely mobile before injury with normal range of motion on ankle and knee joints.

Results

All patients presenting in study hospital with open tibial fractures having Gustilo Anderson grade-2 or 3 wounds were included in this study. There were total 70 cases included in this study. All these cases were operated for external fixation of tibial fractures. There were both male (70%) and female (30%) cases. Age range of patients was 16-70 years with mean age 42 years. There were 5(7.1%) cases between 10-20 years age, 22(31.4%) between 21-30 years, 15(21.4%) between 31-40 years, 12(17%) between 41-50 years, 9(12.8%) between 51-60 years and 7(10%) cases were having age above 60 years. There were 15(21.4%) patients with grade2 wound, 35(50%) with grade 3-A and 20(28.6%) having grade 3-B wound. There were 65% patients satisfied with external fixation method and 35% were not satisfied due to its weight and need of second operation for removal of fixator and interference with mobility of ankle or knee joints.

Range of motion in knee joint after external fixation

ROM retained	N	%
More than 75% of original	10	14.3
Normal	60	85.7

Range of motion in Ankle joint after external fixation

ROM retained	N	%
50% of original	3	4.3
Less than 75%	5	7.2
More than 75%	7	10
Normal	55	78.5

Age(years)	N	%
10-20	5	7

21-30	22	31
31-40	15	21
41-50	12	17
51-60	9	12.8
Above 60	7	10

Gustilo Anderson Grade	**N**	**%**
Grade-2	15	21.4
Grade 3A	35	50
Grade 3B	20	28.6
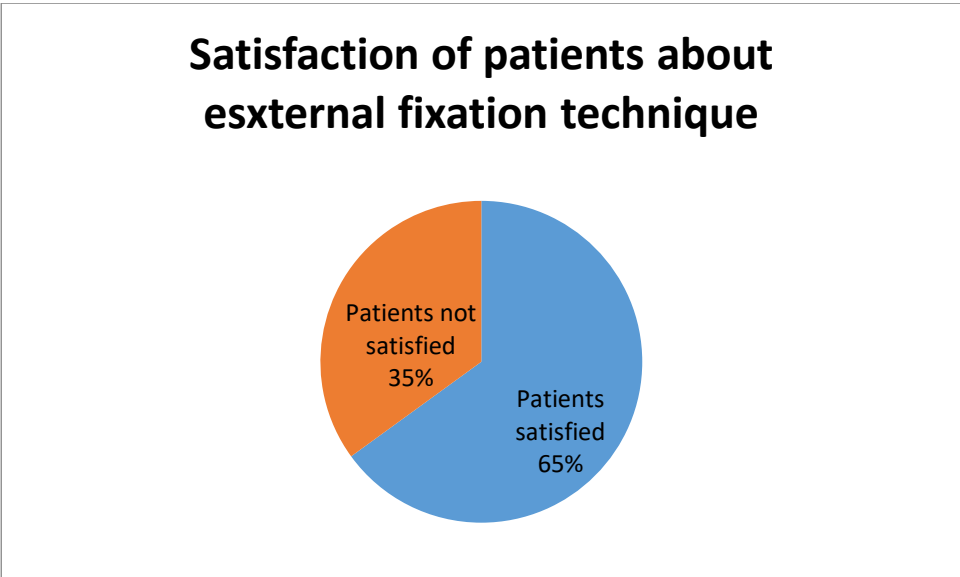
Picture 1.

DISCUSSION

Lowe limb trauma is very common among Pakistani population due to road side accidents.[7] Tibia fracture occurs most commonly in RTA.[8] Other mechanisms of injury include fall from height, bomb blast, fall of heavy object on lower leg etc. Usually such patients have lower limb fractures more frequent than upper limb. Other causes of such fractures are fall from height, fall of heavy object on lowe limbs and bomb blast.[9-11] These cases have open tibial fractures most of the time. In small wounds less than 1cm, closed reduction and internal fixation or splints can be used. But in Grade 2 and 3 wounds according to Gustilo Anderson classification, external fixation is a treatment of choice. These cases need repeated debridement of wounds and due to source of infection internal fixation is not suitable.[12-15] In our study grade-3A fractures were more common than other types, which is different as compared to a study conducted by Cole et al in 1995 and reported grade-3B fractures most common. Patients with grade-2 and grade-3 wounds were included in this study. They were operated and external fixation was done using either N.A or A.O fixators.[16] These patients were called for follow-up every month and outcome of external fixator was seen. Range of motion on ankle and knee joints was seen. Feedback from patients was taken, regarding their satisfaction about this treatment method. Some patients were unhappy with this technique while others were satisfied.[17] A questionnaire was designed containing relevant questions about mechanism of injury, site of fracture, grade of wound according to G.A classification. In our study range of mobility was normal in maximum cases on knee and ankle joints while in few cases it was less than 75% of normal range.[18-21]

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T.B ABDOMEN: FREQUENCY OF COMMON SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Abstract: Objective: This study was done to determine frequency of various common signs and symptoms of tuberculous abdomen.

Study design and duration: It is a prospective study started in January 2018 and completed in August 2018 comprising on a total duration of eight months.

Setting: This study was conducted in General surgery unit of Jinnah Hospital Lahore, Pakistan. This is a tertiary care teaching hospital.

Patients and Methods: Total 170 patients presented with the signs and symptoms of acute abdomen in emergency department. These cases were having various features of intestinal obstruction and peritonitis. These cases were evaluated for the cause of acute abdomen. All necessary investigations were carried out in the emergency department after giving initial management. After taking proper history thorough examination was done. X-ray abdomen erect and supine, Ultrasound abdomen, Chest x-ray erect, CBC, serum profile and serum amylase were done. Presenting complaints and positive findings were documented. A proforma was designed to document all relevant data of each patient presenting with acute abdomen. Proper consent was taken from each patient for including them in the study and from Medical superintendant of the hospital for conducting study. After evaluation diagnosis was established and definite treatment plan was adopted. All data was analyzed and frequencies were calculated using Microsoft office and SPSS software version 2012. Data was presented in the form of tables and graphs.

Results: Out of 163 cases which presented with acute abdomen, 40 cases were diagnosed with intestinal tuberculosis. This indicates prevalence of T.B abdomen 24.5% among the cases of acute abdomen. Range of age among these patients was 15-76 years with mean age of 42.4 years. Mostly cases were having age from 25-45 years. There were 25 cases with 15-25 years, 48 cases between 26-35 years age, 40 cases with 36-45 years, 22 cases with 46-55 years, 24 cases with 56-65 years, 8 cases with 66-75 years and only 3 cases were having age above 75 years. Most common presenting symptom among these cases was abdominal pain in all 163 cases followed by constipation, diarrhea and weight loss etc. Most common signs were abdominal tenderness and abdominal distension.

Conclusion: Intestinal tuberculosis is much common among the patients presenting with acute abdomen. Abdominal pain and distension with altered bowel habits are common presenting complaints among these cases. Ileocaecal hyperplastic tuberculosis is most common operative finding in intestinal tuberculosis.

Key words: Intestinal tuberculosis, prevalence, presentation of T.B abdomen
Language: English
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INTRODUCTION

Mostly patients present in surgical emergency with acute abdomen. Usual complaints are abdominal pain with distension, vomiting, constipation alternating with diarrhea and abdominal tenderness.[1] They have generally two types of presentation either intestinal obstruction or peritonitis. Patients with obstruction have pain and distended abdomen with exaggerated or absent bowel sounds and constipation. There is no abdominal rigidity like peritonitis in which diarrhea and fever may occur.[2] All necessary investigations were carried out in the emergency department after giving initial management. After taking proper history thorough examination was done. X-ray abdomen erect and supine, Ultrasound abdomen, Chest x-ray erect, CBC, serum profile and serum amylase were done.[5] Presenting complaints and positive findings were documented. A proforma was designed to document all relevant data of each patient presenting with acute abdomen. Proper consent was taken from each patient for including them in the study and from Medical superintendant of the hospital for conducting study. After evaluation diagnosis was established and definite treatment plan was adopted. There is no abdominal rigidity like peritonitis in which diarrhea and fever may occur.[6] Peritonitis is usually due to Intestinal perforation secondary to typhoid fever or T.B abdomen commonly. Peritonitis is usually due to Intestinal perforation secondary to typhoid fever or T.B abdomen commonly. Intestinal tuberculosis is common cause of acute abdomen which initially present with obstruction and latter on with intestinal perforation and peritonitis.[3] It is usually found in adult age. There may be previous history of pulmonary tuberculosis in the patient or family history positive. This study was done to determine different modes of presentation of such patients and prevalence of T.B abdomen among the cases of acute abdomen. These cases were having various features of intestinal obstruction and peritonitis. These cases were evaluated for the cause of acute abdomen.[4]. Intestinal tuberculosis is common cause of acute abdomen which initially present with obstruction and latter on with intestinal perforation and peritonitis.[7]

Patients and Methods

This is a prospective study conducted in Nishter Hospital Multan, Pakistan. This is a tertiary care teaching hospital dealing with all types of medical and surgical specialties. This study was completed in duration of Seven months. A proforma was designed to document all relevant data of each patient presenting with acute abdomen. Proper consent was taken from each patient for including them in the study and from Medical superintendant of the hospital for conducting study. After evaluation diagnosis was established and definite treatment plan was adopted. All data was analyzed and frequencies were calculated using Microsoft office and SPSS software version 2012. Data was presented in the form of tables and graphs. All investigations were done with in the Hospital laboratory. Patients with obstruction have pain and distended abdomen with exaggerated or absent bowel sounds and constipation.

All these cases were reported in emergency department. Total 163 patients presented with the signs and symptoms of acute abdomen in emergency department. These cases were having various features of intestinal obstruction and peritonitis. These cases were evaluated for the cause of acute abdomen. All necessary investigations were carried out in the emergency department after giving initial management. After taking proper history thorough examination was done. X-ray abdomen erect and supine, Ultrasound abdomen, Chest x-ray erect, CBC, serum profile and serum amylase were done. Presenting complaints and positive findings were documented

Results

All the patients presenting in emergency department with acute abdomen were evaluated for T.B Abdomen. Most common presenting symptom among these cases was abdominal pain in all 163 cases followed by constipation, diarrhea and weight loss etc. Most common signs were abdominal tenderness and abdominal distension. Most common symptoms among the patients with intestinal tuberculosis were abdominal pain 163(100%), abdominal distension 150(92%), constipation 135(82.8%), vomiting 110(67.5%), Diarrhea 27(16.5%), fever 121(74.2%), weight loss 117(71.8%) and night sweats were reported in 24(14.7%) cases. Common signs were rigidity 84(51.5%), abdominal mass 11(6.7%), ascites 55(33.7%), absent bowel sounds in 138(84.7%) and increased bowel sounds in 43(26.4%) cases.
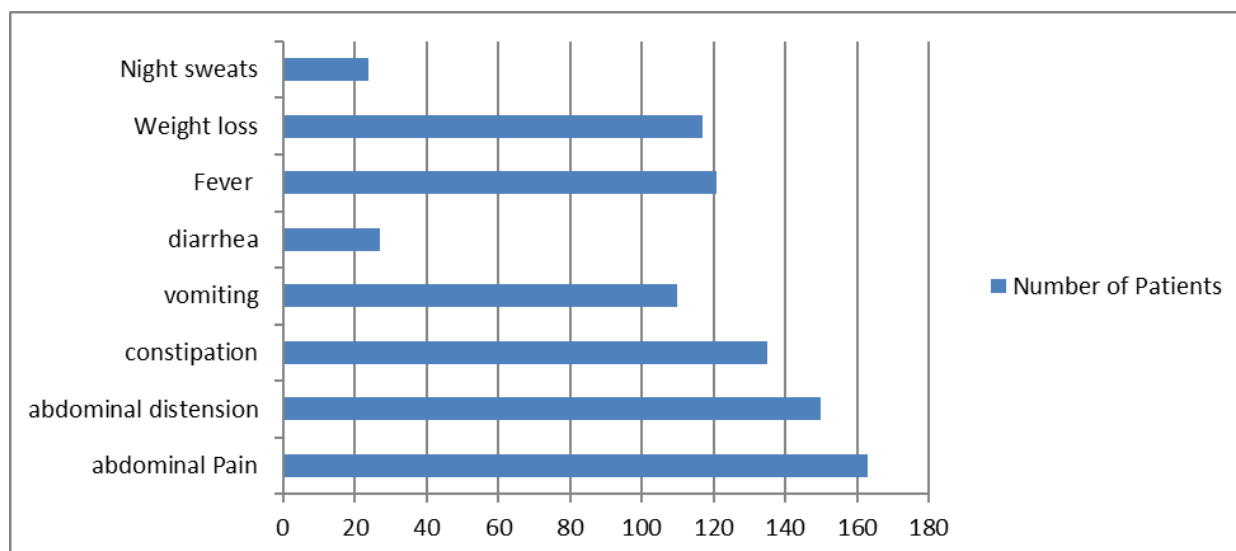
(Figure-1) symptoms in patients with intestinal tuberculosis.

(Table-2) Presenting signs/symptoms in intestinal tuberculosis.

Abdominal Signs in T.B Abdomen	Number of Patients (n)	(%)
Abdominal distension	140	82.4
Abdominal tenderness	155	91.2
Ascites	45	26.5
Peristalsis visible	11	6.5
Absent bowel sounds	124	73.9
Rigidity	78	45.9
Increased bowel sounds	58	34
Abdominal mass	19	11.2
Fever	129	75.9
Weight loss	107	63.9
Night sweats	31	18.2
vomiting	133	78.2

DISCUSSION

Tuberculosis is a worldwide most prevalent disease which can involve any body system. It may affect intestines, spine, kidneys etc. Tuberculosis of spine is called carries spine. Intestinal tuberculosis has prolonged disease course. Such patients give history of night sweats and weight loss from few months. Altered bowel habits and borborygmi are present.[10] Usually patients complaint of chronic constipation. In acute cases abdominal distension and abdominal pain are present. Intestinal tuberculosis may lead to intestinal perforation. Perforation is usually in ileum. But it may involve any part of intestine. Such cases present with the signs and symptoms of peritonitis.[11-14] In this situation urgent laparotomy is indicated. Mostly patients present in surgical emergency with acute abdomen. Usual complaints are abdominal pain with distension, vomiting, constipation alternating with diarrhea and abdominal tenderness. Intestinal tuberculosis is common cause of acute abdomen which initially present with obstruction and latter on with intestinal perforation and peritonitis. It is usually found in adult age. There may be previous history of pulmonary tuberculosis in the patient or family history positive. This is a prospective study conducted in Nishter Hospital Multan, Pakistan.[17-19] This is a tertiary care teaching hospital dealing with all types of medical and surgical specialties. This study was completed in duration of Seven months. All these cases were reported in emergency department. Total 163 patients presented with the signs and symptoms of acute abdomen in emergency department. These cases were having various features of intestinal obstruction and peritonitis. These cases were evaluated for the cause of acute abdomen. All necessary investigations were carried out in the emergency department after giving initial management.[20,21] After taking proper history thorough examination was done. X-ray abdomen erect and supine, Ultrasound abdomen, Chest x-ray erect, CBC.They have generally two types of presentation either intestinal obstruction or peritonitis.[15] Patients with obstruction have pain and distended abdomen with exaggerated or absent bowel sounds and constipation. There is no abdominal rigidity like peritonitis in which diarrhea and fever may occur.[15,16] Peritonitis is usually due to Intestinal perforation secondary to typhoid fever or T.B abdomen commonly.

CONCLUSION

Tuberculosis is a most prevalent disease all over the world. It is more common in underdeveloped areas and people with low socioeconomic status are affected more than others. Intestinal tuberculosis is much common among the patients presenting with acute abdomen. Abdominal pain and distension with altered bowel habits are common presenting complaints among these cases.

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WAYS OF INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXTILES

Abstract: *This article discusses issues of increasing labor productivity in textile enterprises, the author presents the periodization of productivity concepts. In addition, in the process of the study, an assessment of labor productivity was carried out using the example of a textile enterprise conditionally called "N". At the end, conclusions are summarized and drawn, and scientific recommendations for improving labor efficiency are proposed.*
Key words: *labor, textile enterprises, labor resources, labor efficiency, labor productivity, incentive, bonus.*
Language: *English*

Introduction

The importance of efficient use of labor is beyond doubt, since it directly affects the activity of the enterprise as a whole, the rational provision of the production process, and the improvement of the quality and competitiveness of products. Under constantly changing environmental conditions, it is quite difficult for enterprises to maintain a high level of operational efficiency and labor productivity. Enterprises have to constantly optimize and improve production processes in order to be able to succeed in competition. Labor productivity is directly dependent on each individual employee of the enterprise. At the same time, wages and their predicted growth play a decisive role.

Literature review

The issues of increasing labor productivity have always been and remain at the center of attention of economics. The most important aspects of the content of labor productivity, the factors and directions of its growth, the methodological principles of measurement and planning are defined in the works of Zubkova A.F., Slezinger G.E. [1], Silantyev N.A., Malinovsky V.R. [2], Scott Sink, D. [3], Uzdemir A.P. [4], Ehrenberg R.J., Smith R.S. [5], Tursunov B.O. [11-13] and others. In the sectoral economic literature in scientific and practical terms, the problems of increasing labor productivity were developed in the works of Fisher, S., Dornbusch, P., Schmalenzi, P. [6], Yakovlev R.A. [10] A.N. Zhigalov, N.V. Romanova, T.F. Ryabova and others. However, it must be noted that, for all the importance and complexity of the problem of increasing productivity, many of its aspects are not studied deeply. These include methodological and practical issues of increasing the volume of finished product production, as well as planning the number of employees and determining the influence of the main directions of scientific and technological progress. Requires a comprehensive analysis and classification of factors of productivity growth, including socio-economic.

Analysis and results

Despite the existing diversity of approaches to understanding the essence of efficiency and productivity of labor, there is currently no single concept defining the main factors and assumptions of the theory of labor productivity. Changes in internal and external conditions are an inevitable reason for the further development of approaches to productivity. Over the past decades, several approaches have been formed that define the essence of labor productivity by such authors as A. Smith, F. Taylor [9], D.S. Sink, and others. The periodization

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of the concepts of labor productivity management is presented in Table. 1.

Table 1. Periodization of concepts of productivity management [12]

Levels	Period	Economic school	Authors
1-step	XVII-IX ages.	Early political economy	A. Smith, D. Ricardo
2- step	1885-1920-s yy.	Scientific School of Management	F. Taylor
3- step	1920-1950 yy.	Administrative School of Management	G. Ford, A. Fayol, L. Weber
4- step	1930-1950 yy.	School of Human Relations	E. Mayo, A. Maslow, K. Argyris

The modern understanding of productivity in foreign countries is characterized by the absolutization of labor and the labor factor of production, that is, only labor creates value, including surplus. The foreign approach to the problem lies in the fact that productivity is the sum of output per unit of input factors of production. For Japan, productivity is the pursuit of progress, the gradual improvement and adaptation of economic activity to changing conditions. The key point of the concept of productivity is a person-centered and social orientation. Thus, in the world, productivity is commonly understood as the effective use of all types of resources in the production of products.

The difference of these concepts can be traced in the following formulations: "The indicator of the efficiency of the labor process is expressed by the ratio of production results to the corresponding costs of directly living labor" [7]. Productivity - "the ratio of the number of products produced by this system for a given period of time to the amount of resources consumed for the creation or production of these products for the same period" [8].
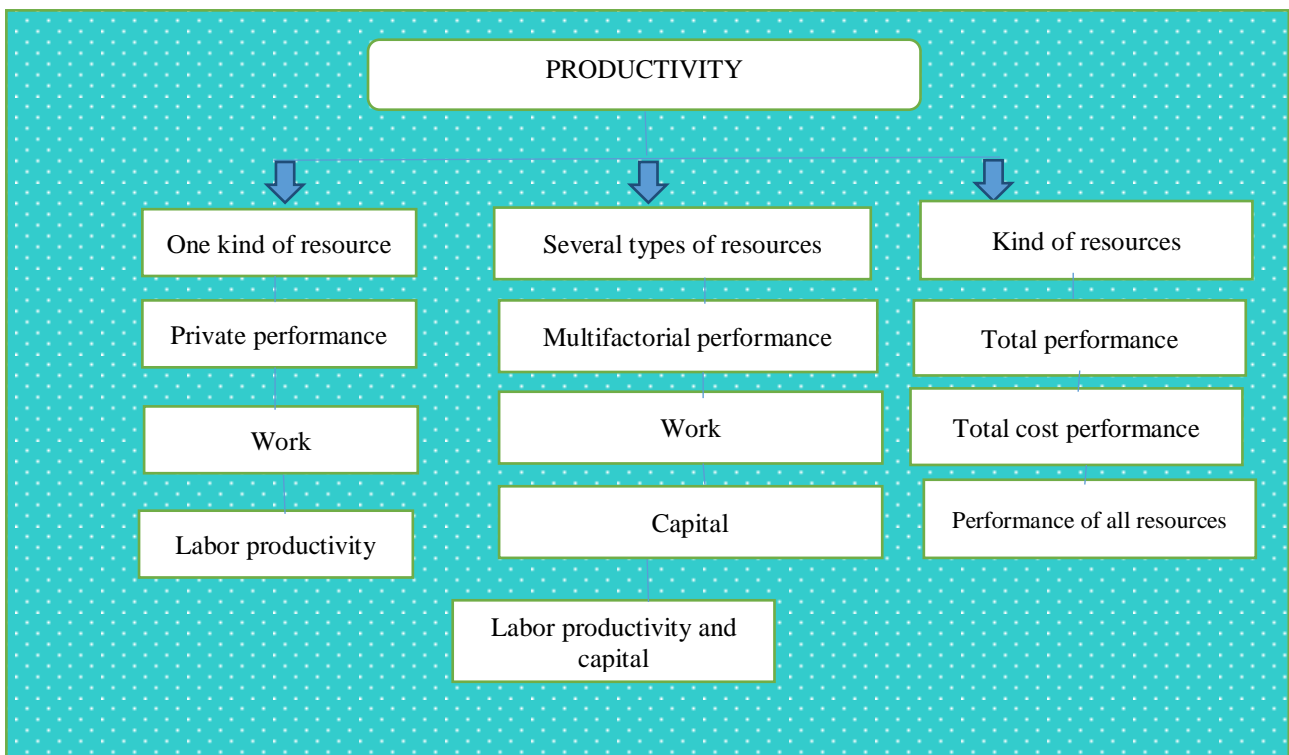

Fig. 1. Performance Indicators [12]

Depending on the types of resources taken into account, different indicators are used: labor productivity, labor productivity and capital, and productivity of all resources.

Depending on the scale of production, its results can be expressed as gross domestic product - in the whole country, the gross product of the subjects or the volume of the company's output. At the same time, to characterize the efficiency of the produced or labor process, the dynamics are important in comparison with another similar value, taken as the basis for comparison. Such a comparison makes it possible to determine the degree of success of the activity and the degree of use of labor resources. In addition, the growth of labor productivity provides a solution to other economic problems of the enterprise, such as reducing production costs, increasing production volumes, increasing corporate culture, consolidating staff to fulfill the mission of the enterprise, improving labor safety, obtaining additional profits necessary for enterprise development, increasing wages wages of employees, social development of the team.

Ensuring increased efficiency and productivity should be based on an assessment of the labor resources of the enterprise, including an analysis of the movement of employees, an analysis of working time, an analysis of labor productivity, as well as an assessment of the employee motivation system. We will assess the use of labor on the example of enterprise "N", the first stage of which is the analysis of the dynamics of the number of employees. Thus, we can see that during the analyzed period, a significant change in the number of personnel did not happen. The rational use of the labor resources of the enterprise is an indispensable condition that ensures the continuity of the production process and the successful implementation of production plans. Analysis of the use of the fund of working time of the enterprise is presented in table. 2.

Table 2. Analysis of the use of the fund of working time of the enterprise "N"

	2017 year	2018 year		Deviation	
		Plan	Fact	2017 year to 2016 year	To plan 2017 year
Number of employees (annual average)	322	325	321	-1	+3
Time worked by one employee	2080	2088	2016	-64	+8
The duration of the working day (average, h)	8	8	8	0	0
Fund of working time, (person / h)	669 760	678600	647136	-22624	+8840

Source: author`s elaboration.

Evaluation of the use of working time shows that the company has unused reserves; for example, in 2015 there is a reduction in working hours compared to both 2014 and planned indicators.

The efficiency of the use of labor resources is reflected in the level of labor productivity, presented in Table. 3

Table 3. Analysis of the use of labor productivity of the enterprise "N" in 2016-2018

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	Deviation	
				Deviation in 2017 to 2016 (+)	Deviation in 2018 to 2017 (+)
The volume of production, thousand sum	1 236 854	1 325 747	1 418 900	88 893	93 153
Average number of employees	320	322	321	1	-2
Average daily output of workers, thousand sum	322,1	343,1	368,4	46,3	46,3
Average annual	3865,1	4 117,2	4420,2	555,1	303,0

output of workers, thousand sum					

Source: author`s elaboration.

Evaluation of changes in labor productivity leads to the conclusion that the decrease in the average annual output of the company's employees was influenced by two factors: an increase in the proportion of workers in the total number of industrial and production personnel, as well as a decrease in the number of days worked. Due to the first factor, the average annual output increased by 41.96 thousand UZS, and due to the second - decreased by 52.48 thousand UZS.

Thus, the company needs to pay attention to finding reserves for improving labor efficiency, which can be divided into two groups: the first one includes extensive reserves, i.e., an increase in production volume due to an increase in the number of employees and the number of machines and mechanisms they use. The second group includes intensive reserves of increase in labor efficiency. The growth of labor productivity by an extensive method will lead to a growth of the unit structure, its uncontrollability and an increase in the cost of production due to an increase in wages and salaries, therefore in modern conditions it is considered expedient to use reserves of labor efficiency of an intensive nature. A set of measures aimed at improving the efficiency of personnel work, as one of the stages of achieving the ultimate goal of an enterprise, should include an effective personnel motivation system aimed at increasing the share of employees with value-based work motivation; structuring staff incentives; improving the organization of labor and the speed of management decisions.

As with any activity, work on improving productivity requires management: setting goals, how to achieve them, organizing work on its implementation, monitoring and accounting. [12]

Labor productivity management is a process aimed at increasing productivity. The main work to increase productivity is aimed at both the implementation of internal reserves of its growth and the use of the positive influence of factors that increase labor productivity, and this work should not be viewed as a one-off act, but as a continuous process contributing to the achievement of the main goal of the enterprise. Among the factors of a positive impact on productivity, motivation of labor activity can be distinguished. The role of motivation in increasing productivity can be represented in Fig. 3.
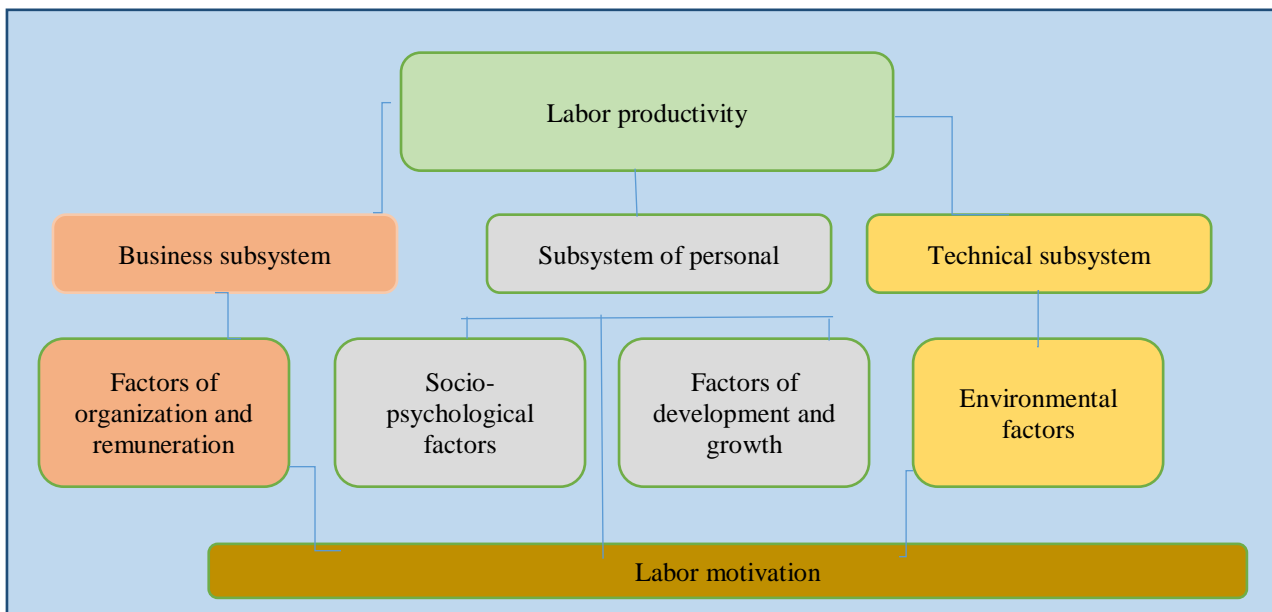
Fig. 3. Labor motivation in productivity system. [12]

A significant potential for increasing labor productivity lies in the system of labor motivation. So, for example, the division of wages into the main payable depending on the position held, and the remuneration determined by the results of the individual contribution of employees, contributes to a more objective assessment of the quantity and quality of labor of staff.

Conclusion

The employee remuneration structure may include from one to fifteen elements. As a rule, the

more such components, the higher the level of management culture of the enterprise.

It is most effective to build a system of a permanent part of the remuneration on the basis of grading This allows in a short time with high accuracy to assess jobs and make their rating in order of importance for the final result.

The main purpose of the award is to encourage the workforce to achieve a specific result. The economic approach of material incentives is to establish a number of indicators on which the provision on bonuses.

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SECTION 31. Economic research, finance, innovation, risk management.

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INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY AND LABOR ORGANIZING IN FAMILY BUSINESS

Abstract: This article discusses the role and types of family business in today's world, its relevance, theoretical basis and the effective utilization of its potential. Also, issues of the use of economic resources for the development of family entrepreneurship, introduction of innovative processes in their activity were studied. As an example, the analysis of the current state of small business and entrepreneurship in the Namangan region of the Republic has been analyzed. Effective labor organizing of family businesses is highlighted.
Key words: business, household, family business, innovation, management, small business, labor.
Language: English
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Introduction

The economy of our country is growing from year to year. Together with the development of various sectors of the economy, different regions of our country are also improving and changing their landscapes. The influence of these territories on the economy of our country is growing.

Gross Domestic Product of Uzbekistan grew by 8.1%, industrial production by 8.3%, agriculture by 6.9%, capital construction by 10.9% and retail trade by 14.3%. Approximately 70 percent of the products produced were finished goods with high added value.

As a result of the measures taken in Namangan to support small business and entrepreneurship, the small business entities in the economy are increasing year by year. By the end of 2014, the share of small businesses in gross regional product amounted to 79.7%, in 2015 it reached 80.2%. This figure was 79.5 percent by the end of 2013. As of January 1, 2015, 15,122 small businesses were registered in the region, which rose 104.7% year-on-year in January 2014.

In particular, while analyzing the share of small business in the sectors of the economy, the share of the industry in the industrial output in 2013 amounted to 48.8%, while in 2014 this figure increased by 0.7 points to 49.5%.

When analyzing the share of small business in the sectors of the economy, the share of agriculture in the industry was 99.1% (+0.1 points more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), construction works - 87.9% (+0.1), retail trade - 45.7% 0.9) and 63.2% (+0.8) in the total service.

By the end of 2015, the volume of exported products increased by 115.6% year-on-year to $ 56.1 million. As a result, the share of small businesses in the region's exports increased from 48.1% to 60.3%, respectively.

At the same time, along with all the branches and sectors of the national economy, the family business has made a significant contribution to the country's development in recent years. Family entrepreneurship has also contributed significantly to the domestic market of employment, as well as to the growth of domestic commodity markets, as well as the employment of the country's population.

Approaches to the content of household and family business

So far, economic literature has formed a number of attitudes towards the evolution of family

businesses, the family, its social function, the content of family businesses, the peculiarities of its implementation, and the role of family entrepreneurship in the economy.

Many economists studied problems of entrepreneurship, small business, organizing and management of enterprises as well as Khodiev B.Yu [2], Hizrich. R. Piters. M.[3],], Gulomov.S.S. [4], Abdullaev Yo, Karimov F. [5], Berkinov B.B., Akhmedov U.Q. [6], Tursunov B.O. [7-8], Kachaner, Stalk, Bloch [9], Carlock, Randel S [10], Shodieva G.M. [11] and others. In some publications, the family has been viewed as a business entity and has the concept of "family business". In particular, "family businesses - family, family, and family, to each other for the purpose of producing, doing business and having their own property in order to meet social, economic and spiritual needs and to earn a certain amount of income, a group of people living together to raise children and reproductive health "(G.Shodieva, 2008). In other literature, the notion of "family" can be derived from a single individual living independently of the family, or a few people who are related or not linked to a kinship relationship. One can be a household, amoo family and households may have a large number of people, but they are not always in touch with relatives. Organizational legal form of family business, as a legal entity, is a family-owned enterprise. In the absence of a legal entity, family business is envisaged by other legislative acts.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family Entrepreneurship" establishes the activities of the family business enterprise, which places the heads of the able-bodied family, their spouse, children and grandchildren, the parents, children and grandchildren of these enterprises, as well as step-by-step brothers and sisters, their husbands and their children, their uncles and their uncles and grandchildren, and may be employed by hired laborers.

The Family Entrepreneurship Act specifies the family business as described below:

"Family entrepreneurship is an initiative that is run by family members in order to earn income (profit) under their own responsibility.

Family business is based on the volunteerism of its participants." [1]

The family and family business are paying particular attention to the leadership of our country. "It is of particular importance to further strengthen the institution of the family and upgrade our work to a qualitatively new level, while living today with the goal of creating a free democratic state, a free and prosperous life for our people," said President Karimov at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 23rd anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Effective use of economic resources in family business

When creating a future perspective of family businesses, it is necessary to be especially careful about the use of economic resources. Among the economic resources, financial resources, along with technological, material and labor resources, play an important role. In the absence of financial resources, the majority of family businesses attract investment. When attracting investments, it is important to make effective use of each sum or unit. Today, the vast majority of households have the benefit of investing. That is why it is necessary to improve the investment activity of family businesses. Investing activities in this area at present do not meet the changing demands of the time and the conditions of the global financial and economic crisis. The global financial and economic crisis requires further activation of economic entities. In particular, it is necessary to further improve the operational management of the family business entities and their investment activities. To do this, it is necessary to increase the amount of investment attracted to family businesses.

Taking into account the terms of investment financing, it is necessary to conduct research to increase the volume of investments in the regions of the country and in the family enterprises. These studies include the following::

- Establishment and implementation of a program for their reproduction, taking into account the resources and timing of the main production funds;

- selection of an optimal mechanism for regulating the investment process;

- identifying their own resources and balancing the sources of capital investment financing;

- connect with foreign partners and attract their funds to the regional economy;

- increasing the efficiency of capital investment.

Investment financing will largely depend on the country's economic policies, legislation (primarily tax laws), the investment attractiveness infrastructure, the country's economic situation, and others.

Another issue for family businesses is the creation of effective utilization of investments. An important aspect of investing is the design and production. This means that for a certain period of time, the priority of the distribution of investments at the disposal of the whole society is their competitiveness.

In order to improve the investment activity of the region's family businesses, it is necessary to expand their foreign economic relations and attract foreign investment. Regional interests of potential investors should be taken into account in this respect.

It is necessary to create free economic zones to attract more investment. Free economic zone is a special area within the country, with the active

involvement of foreign capital, all necessary conditions for the creation of highly effective, export-oriented goods and services.

Tax breaks in the current distribution of free economic zones in the global economy cannot be a major incentive for current investment flows to the region. Today, factors such as political stability, investment guarantees, infrastructure quality, workforce qualification, simplification of administrative procedures, as well as opportunities to get relatively inexpensive loans in the domestic market are important. At the same time, all of these priorities will be "launched" only if they are combined with the basic pre-determinant characteristics of the region.

The experience of the free zone and the inter-regional competition for attracting foreign investment will lead to the unification of investors, and on this basis, investors will be invited to the region. Such works are being carried out at the airport in Navoi.

In order to achieve economic growth, not only increase the volume of investment but also determine the direction and composition of the economy. For investment, it is necessary to choose such types of production and enterprises that they can quickly cover themselves and give them a high level of economic and technological benefits. In this case, investment returns and their effectiveness are crucial. This will give an impetus for the revitalization of the investment process and, in the future, will allow choosing the preferred sectors and managing subjects for investment. Investment short-term policy should be based on long-term strategy, taking into account the importance of sectors and businesses that provide economic growth.

Efficiency of innovative activity in family business

We contribute to the further development of the domestic economy through the improvement of investment activity in the family businesses, we will further deepen the processing of raw resources, increase export volumes of ready products instead of exporting raw materials to foreign countries, and meet the needs of the country's population.

One of the major goals of the country in the process of liberalization of the economy and further deepening of economic reforms is the creation of a greater system of opportunities for the development of private family business in the non-governmental sector of the economy. It is important to increase investment attraction in this area and, most importantly, to transform family businesses into leading industries, which provide employment for the population of the republic, provide employment, export-oriented goods, and currency gains for our economy.

Innovation should be the core of family business. To gain a reputable name, any person must work on himself, seek out, create, and search for new ones. A family entrepreneur, who struggles to survive the challenge of a competitive market economy, must be innovative and innovative. This is a vital necessity. Innovation is a law of competition, a unique feature of a market economy, a market less system never develops.

No family businessman has the same potential. In determining their innovative potential, one should pay particular attention to:

1. Rewards. It encourages a family entrepreneur to risk innovation.

2. Capacity. Opportunity for Innovative Business Innovation.

3. Restrictions. Restricts and limits the innovative entrepreneurial activity.

The family businessman is constantly searching for his own benefit. To do this, he tries to produce a quality, competitive, or entirely new product. To do so, he improves his technology, introduces innovation, that is, searches, finds, and uses in his own company. It costs its own expenses. At the same time, by spending considerable expense, they may not be well tolerated on the market. It cannot be reimbursed without paying enough volume. Any feature of the product may not be adequately considered. Therefore, any family entrepreneur should think and pay for every new job, innovation, and innovation. In the same way. there is a power that can lead a family entrepreneur to an innovative risk. This is a competitive force in the market. There is a strong competition in the market because of the large number of producers in the market. Each manufacturer tries to sell more products. Anyone who is tempted to lose consciousness can lose the competition if it is calm. Such a risk will be a constant link to any family businessman. That is why the family entrepreneur will become an innovative activity force. This is an innovative incentive.

A family entrepreneur should also have certain capabilities to engage in an innovative project. It should be the result of some fictional or scientific-technical activity. A family entrepreneur can assign a research institution, purchase a license from an internal or external market, and conduct a patent research. In the event of a problem, scientists and researchers are working on this issue and try to find a solution. Therefore, a family entrepreneur should be able to bring their problems to research institutions. All these things require a family businessman to invest. You need to have money to make the innovation. In this case, a family entrepreneur should use the resources available to him, and use credit and loan instruments in his absence. Resource options vary from family to business. Attracting resources to crisis and depression is a big challenge.

Any family businessman's skill, ability to risk, interest, and knowledge vary. They have different strategic thinking. In many cases, such attributes will depend on the age of the family businessman. Younger, younger family entrepreneurs are rewarded with innovation. In middle-aged family entrepreneurship, the interest in change is significantly reduced.

The third important factor in the innovation of family entrepreneurs is the limitations. Many entrepreneurs do not have enough resources to make big innovations, and they may not be able to raise funds from external sources. Therefore, family entrepreneurs can join some communities. This path can overcome such restrictions.

Time factor should also be taken into account. Costs such as innovation need more time to cover. The level of risk increases.

One of the most important factors of innovation risk is the continuity of scientific and technical activities. From time to time new types of products, new technologies can be created, and what has already been produced can quickly wipe out.

Hence, the innovative entrepreneurial potential of the family entrepreneur is not only infinite, but also endless. He will be limited in his own way. It is subject to various limitations. In such cases family businessmen are required to cooperate with the state.

There are three participants in the innovative partnership:

1. Family entrepreneur
2. Creative person
3. Civil society

As a creative person, anyone may be involved in the process of creating intellectual property. He can be a scientist, engineer, designer, technician, worker, manager, masters, postgraduate student. It is important for the teaching staff to teach the basics of scientific creativity in the school, institute and other educational institutions, continuing education, retraining and retraining.

Increasing the productivity of family businesses

Moreover, it is important to improve the production system of family business and to increase production efficiency.

Descriptive description of the functioning of the production system is the functional structure of the system. When calculating the production costs and financial and economic outcomes of the production of items (workforce, labor weapon) in the production space by time and cost-based outcomes, the coefficient of production is used.

$$K_{и.ч} = \frac{[(FK_{а.ф}) + (EK_{ай.ф})](P_{фак} + V)K_n}{(F+E)(P_0 + V)}$$

here:

F-- value of fixed assets;
E-- floating assets value;
V-- cocktail fund;
$K_{а.ф}$, $K_{ай.ф}$, K_n = the coefficient of using fixed assets, working capital and labor force;
Ро, Рф= ишлаб чиқариш фондларини норматив ва хақиқий даромадлилиги (рентабеллиги)

On the basis of analytical models, it is crucial to minimize the costs of business entities in the production system by reducing their cost. The following formula is used for this purpose:

$$C = S + \sum_1^m S_{жс} + Sp + \sum_1^n S_{i.и.жс} + K(Zз + Zc + Kк..м)$$

here:

C== min (minimal) costs involved;
Sм.х= cocktail expenses;
Sж= maintenance costs;
Sp= planning and accounting costs;
Si.и.ж= expenses for a workplace;
m,n= numbers of workplaces and workplaces;
Zз,Zc= unfinished construction;
Kк.м= additional capital resources;

Putting into practice all of the options discussed in the business entities will have a positive effect.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Family business is crucial in the economic liberalization of the economy, particularly in the provision of jobs for members of the community to actively participate in the production of a viable part. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the focus on the development of business activities by the state:

- further improvement of the level of government granting of economic benefits for family business activity development;

- to provide the most advanced technology for private enterprises, to reduce technological restrictions, simplify technical check-ups and control systems together with the provision of economic benefits for technical re-equipment;

- providing access to centralized resources, information databases, formation of social protection of entrepreneurs and consumers;

- Improvement of compulsory standards of foreign exchange earnings for entrepreneurs dealing with the processing of recycled products, development of interbank settlement system;

- effective use and development of leasing services in family business;

- Establishment of the Republican information system for studying demand and demand for products manufactured by enterprises;

In the end, we note that if the above-mentioned frauds are introduced in the development of entrepreneurial enterprises, the efficiency of

entrepreneurship development will increase and the economy will rise.

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QR – Issue QR – Article

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SECTION 31. Economic research, finance, innovation, risk management.

PRECONDITIONS AND DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ENTRANCE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article examines the dynamics of the development of inbound tourism in Uzbekistan. The author has revealed that Uzbekistan has the highest tourist potential, as evidenced by the presence of over seven thousand objects of material and cultural heritage from different eras and civilizations, the inclusion of historic centers of Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand and Shahrisabz in the UNESCO World Heritage List. World famous historical monuments, modern cities, the unique nature of Uzbekistan, unique national cuisine and unsurpassed hospitality of the Uzbek people attract travelers. The purpose of this study is to analyze the prerequisites and dynamics of the development of inbound tourism in Uzbekistan, identifying preferences and expectations of foreign tourists from far abroad.

Key words: tourism, service, recreation, nature, infrastructure.
Language: English
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Introduction

In recent years in Uzbekistan, along with traditional forms of travel, ecotourism, geotourism, agritourism, medical tourism and gastronomic tourism have also developed. Uzbekistan places particular emphasis on the modernization of the tourism industry, the development and improvement of the regulatory framework for the sustainable development of the industry, and the organization of tourist services in accordance with international standards. Government policy is aimed at developing tourism, so that this area in the future should become one of the drivers for accelerating the integrated development of regions and their infrastructure, helping to solve such important socio-economic tasks as creating hundreds of thousands of new jobs, ensuring diversification and accelerated development of regions increasing incomes, the level and quality of life of the population, increasing the volume of foreign exchange earnings, improving the image and investment attractiveness of the country. The average annual growth rate of foreign visitors to 2016 over the past five years was 8%. In 2017, this figure is 32.7% more than in 2016. For eleven months of 2018, the number of foreign tourists exceeded the figures for the same period in 2017 by almost 2 times.

The preferences and expectations of tourists were studied by questioning. The results of the survey show that tourists come to Uzbekistan, having sufficient information, a certain motivation and with purposeful aspiration. Visitors showed high interest in historical tourist tours and visits to museums, galleries, excursions, cultural events, visits to the countryside, walking / hiking, shopping and ecotourism. The majority of tourists are satisfied with the general quality of the standards of accommodation facilities, tourist products, transport services, food and overall quality of service, and also feel safe during the trip. Most tourists intend to visit Uzbekistan again within 5 years.

Currently, tourism is one of the leading sectors of the global economy. Therefore, Uzbekistan places particular emphasis on the modernization of the tourism industry, the development and improvement of the regulatory framework for the sustainable development of the industry, and the organization of tourist services in accordance with international standards. During the years of independence, significant actions were implemented in Uzbekistan in terms of the development of this sphere with the

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preservation and enhancement of the historical and cultural heritage of the people, the revival of national traditions and customs, restoration and arrangement of the country's attractions.

From the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has been actively increasing cooperation with international organizations, and regularly comes up with initiatives to deepen cooperation in the field of tourism.

The current trend of the tourism industry confirms the need to study the prerequisites, system analysis of the dynamics of tourism development, identifying preferences and expectations of tourists, timely correction and modernization of the system of measures, taking into account the existing realities and prospects, which served as the basis for this study

Materials and methods

For the analysis of the prerequisites and dynamics of the development of inbound tourism in Uzbekistan, information from official sources, statistical reporting data of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of tourism for 2015-2017 were used.

To identify preferences and expectations of foreign tourists from abroad, a survey was conducted. For questioning tourists, some fragments (elements) of the questionnaire developed by the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Tourism Development Committee of Uzbekistan were used based on the consultations of an expert from the UNWTO. This questionnaire was previously tested and used in Uzbekistan to carry out such studies. The survey was conducted among foreign tourists from foreign countries who arrived in the Kashkadarya region by railway transport (the route of the train "Afrosiyob" Tashkent-Karshi) for the period 15-25 August 2018.

Literature review

Studies on tourism issues appeared in the second half of the 20th century. Questions of the conceptual apparatus, theoretical and methodological nature on the problems of tourism and tourist activities are covered in the works of V.I. Azara, M.B. Birzhakova [1], I.V. Zorin, A.C. Kuskova, E.V. Listvy, V.L. Odintsova, Yu.S. Putrika, B.C. Senina.The works of Panov I.N.[2], Fowler, B. [3], Balaeva A., Predvoditeleva M. [4], Veprentsev V.[5], Dumazedier J. [6], Kozielski J. [7] are devoted to the problems of the development of international tourism. A significant contribution to the study of regional development and promotion of international tourism at the regional level made their work: , MacCannell, D.[8], Rojek Ch.[9] and Toffler A. [10]. In addition, I would like to mention the research of Kanevsky I., Kuznetsova O. and Chirkina V., addressed to the role issue state in the development

of tourism. Also, there are some paper of Uzbek researcher Tursunov B.O. [11-13] about enterprises management problems. Due to the insufficient knowledge of modern tourism, additional economic studies are needed that will reveal the place of tourism in the domestic service sector, identify the signs, current problems and the most significant factors of its development, as well as determine the most comprehensive structure of national tourism

Data collecting, materials and methods

For the survey, students (a total of 5 students) of the Tashkent State University of Economics were recruited as interviewers, as well as responsible employees of the Tourism Development Department of the Kashkadarya region (3 people in total) as supervisors. To ensure the quality of research, clarification of the goals and objectives of the survey for interviewers and supervisors training was organized.

The survey was conducted among foreign visitors who traveled to Uzbekistan, who stayed in the Kashkadarya region for more than one night and less than one month and did not have a goal to work in Uzbekistan. A total of 255 respondents were involved in the survey process. The survey was conducted at the railway stations of the cities of Karshi.

Analysis of results

An important milestone in the history of tourism in Uzbekistan was the entry of the republic in 1993 into the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The presence of more than seven thousand objects of the material and cultural heritage of different eras and civilizations, including the historical centers of Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand and Shahrisabz, included in the UNESCO World Heritage List of UNESCO testify to the highest potential of Uzbekistan. The world-famous historical monuments, modern cities, the unique nature of Uzbekistan, the unique national cuisine, as well as the unsurpassed hospitality of the Uzbek people attract travelers.

In the framework of cooperation with the UNWTO in 1994, the Samarkand Declaration on Tourism along the Silk Road was adopted by 19 countries of the world.

In 20.08.1999, the Law No. 831-I "On Tourism" was enacted by the Decree of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The purpose of this Law is the legal regulation of relations in the field of tourism, the development of the market of tourist services, as well as the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of tourists and subjects of tourist activities.

In 1999, the Khiva Declaration on Tourism and the Preservation of Cultural Heritage was adopted, supported by UNWTO, UNESCO and the Council of

Europe. In 2002, the Bukhara Declaration on Tourism along the Silk Road, which emphasizes the benefits of sustainable tourism and identifies concrete steps to promote cultural and ecological tourism in this direction. In recognition of the special place of the republic in the global tourism industry in 2004 in Samarkand, a regional UNWTO office was opened to coordinate tourism development on the Silk Road. Today, such an office exists only in two countries - in Japan and Uzbekistan. The main function of the office is to designate directions in the development of not only regional, but also international tourism.

In Uzbekistan, a new stage of significant progress in the field of international tourism began from the beginning of 2017. In 2018, a visa-free regime was established for citizens of Israel, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Turkey, Japan, Tajikistan and France. In addition, the procedure for issuing visas to citizens of 39 countries has been simplified.

The efforts of the leadership of the Republic of tourism infrastructure in recent years raised to a fairly high level. The measures taken to support and protect the private sector contributed to the increase in the number of tourist organizations and hotel facilities. There are 1,667 tourist organizations successfully operating in the country, including 989 tour operators and 869 hotel facilities. Farmond Boron An extensive network of hotels with more than 25,000 beds meets modern international standards. Thanks to the truly extensive work on the construction and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities in Uzbekistan, 11 airports received the status of international harbors. Modern comfortable airplanes consisting of Boeing and Airbus airliners operate regular flights to more than 40 cities in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and America. Tourists visiting Uzbekistan have the opportunity to get to the sights of the republic and through railway transport. So, besides the usual and high-speed trains, high-speed trains "Afrosiab" produced by the Spanish company "Talgo" run daily between Tashkent, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz and Bukhara, which significantly improved the quality of guest service and reduced the trip time.

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

In recent years, new types of travel, including ecological tourism, have been actively introduced in Uzbekistan. The presence in the republic of reserves, national parks, nurseries, wildlife reserves, natural monuments, biosphere reserve makes ecotourism in a very promising direction. In Uzbekistan, geotourism, medical tourism, mountaineering and rafting have also developed. Recreation areas and comfortable infrastructure facilities are being built in the regions. In the sports and recreation centers "Chimgan", "Beldersay" and "Charvak" the necessary conditions are created for practicing alpine skiing and other winter sports, where mountain trails of different types are built with a length of 300 to 3 thousand meters. There is a cable car here. In Uzbekistan, the gastronomic direction of tourism is also gaining popularity, the development of which allowed to make pilaf and other national dishes a recognizable brand of the country.

Significant role in ensuring the accelerated development of the tourism sector of Uzbekistan, the formation and maintenance of the country's image on the world market are played by major events regularly held in the country. One of the most important annual events is the Tashkent International Tourism Fair "Tourism on the Silk Road." Today it is the largest forum in Central Asia where industry professionals meet, negotiate in various formats, including business-to-business, the Hosted Buyers program is being implemented for buyers of the national tourist product, and conferences are being held on topical issues of the development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan and the world generally. Representatives of our country also regularly participate in international fairs and exhibitions held abroad in order to present the tourist potential of the republic. Participation in them allows you to stay abreast of the latest trends in the global tourism market, enter into business contracts, and develop cooperation with foreign partners.

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

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Development of Tourism has been tasked to ensure, together with the relevant ministries and departments, an increase in the number of tourists in all promising areas of tourism and the volume of real export of tourist services at least twice in the next 5 years.

For the period 2015-2017, the export of tourist services grew by 33% and amounted to USD 546.9 million in 2017, and for 9 months of 2018 - USD 773.4 million, exceeding the figures of 2017 in total by 41%.

The result of the measures taken by the state, in the direction of tourism, is an increase in tourists arriving in the republic. Thus, according to the State Committee for the Development of Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan, over 2 million people from different parts of the world visit the country annually. The number of arriving foreign visitors to Uzbekistan is growing at a high rate every year. The average annual growth rate of foreign visitors to 2016 over the past five years was 8%. In 2017, 2,690 thousand tourists entered the Republic of Uzbekistan. This figure is 32.7% more compared to 2016, when the number of tourist arrivals was 2,027 thousand people (Source: Analysis by the State Committee of Tourism).

As the data presented in Table 1 for eleven months (January-November) of 2018 shows, the number of foreign tourists was 4,896,397 people and exceeded the figures for the same period in 2017 by almost 2 times - by 94.8% (Table 1).

The geography of foreign guests is wide. At the same time, the number of tourists from neighboring countries traditionally prevailed in the structure of arriving tourists. This phenomenon continues to persist as before - the share of tourists from the CIS countries for 11 months of 2017–2018. amounted to 93.2% and 93.8%, respectively. The share of tourists from non-CIS countries during this period was only 6.8% and 6.2%, respectively.

**Table 1. Regions of arrival of tourists entering the Republic of Uzbekistan
(for the 11 months of 2017-2018) [14]**

Regions	11 months 2017.		11 months 2018	
	Total	In% to total	Total	In% to total
CIS countries	2 342317	93,2%	4 590740	93,8%
Foreign countries	171238	6,8%	305657	6,2%
Drove just	**2 513555**		**4 896397**	

The number of tourists from the CIS countries for 11 months of 2018 amounted to 4 590 740 people and exceeded on average the figures for the same period of 2017 by 1.9 times (Table 2). The increase in the number of tourists who have entered is noted from almost all CIS countries. The largest growth for 11 months of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 was from Armenia (+143.4 times), the Republic of Moldova (+133.3 times), Ukraine (+15.5 times), Tajikistan (+5.0 times) and Turkmenistan (+3.4 times). The absolute number of visitors who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan for 11 months of 2018. The leading positions are occupied by the countries of Central Asia - Kazakhstan (2,124,631), Tajikistan (984,804), Kyrgyzstan (959976), Turkmenistan (146,348) and the Russian Federation (343,128).

**Table 2. Distribution in the CIS countries of the number of visitors who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan
for 11 months of 2017 and 2018 [14]**

Country	11 months 2017.	11 months 2018	Growth compared with the 11th month of 2017
Azerbaijan	3746	9645	+2,6 times
Armenia	9	1291	+143,4
Belarus	2617	5209	+2,0
Kazakhstan	1 642608	2 124631	+1,3
Kyrgyzstan	327246	959976	+2,9
The Republic of Moldova	32	4767	+133,3
Russian Federation	125563	343128	+2,7
Tajikistan	196667	984804	+5,0
Turkmenistan	43121	146348	+3,4

| Ukraine | 708 | 10941 | +15,5 |
| **Total** | **2 342317** | **4 590740** | **+1,9 times** |

The share of tourists from non-CIS countries during this period was only 6.8% and 6.2%, respectively.

In recent years, there has been a significant positive trend in the number of visitors entering the Republic of Uzbekistan from non-CIS countries. The number of tourists from non-CIS countries for 11 months of 2018 was 305,657 people and exceeded on average the figures for the same period of 2017 (1,71238) by 1.8 times (Table 3). For the period under review, the growth in the number of tourists who entered has been observed from almost all foreign countries that have traditional tourist ties with Uzbekistan, with the exception of Iran (-15.1%). Of the far-abroad countries, Uzbekistan is especially popular with citizens of Turkey, Germany, France, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Japan, China, Malaysia, India and the United States. The most significant increase in tourist flow in the first 11 months of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 was from the United States (+8.3 times), Italy (+3 times), United Kingdom (+2.6 times), Israel (+2.6 times), Germany (2.5 times) and France (+2.4 times). According to the number of visitors who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan for 11 months of 2018. the first place was occupied by Turkey (37928). Also, a substantial number of visitors came from China (29,736), the Republic of Korea (25,634), India (19,161), Germany (17,699) and Japan (16,487).

Table 3. The number of visitors who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan from foreign countries for 11 months of 2017 and 2018 [14]

Countries	11 months 2017.	11 months 2018	Growth compared with the 11th month of 2017
Turkey	34675	37928	+9,4%
The Republic of Korea	22017	25634	+16,4%
China	22327	29736	+33,2%
Iran	2951	2507	-15,1%
India	15179	19161	+26,2%
Germany	6974	17699	+2,5 times
USA	1295	10706	+8,3 times
Japan	11086	16487	+48,7%
Great Britain	2966	7722	+2,6 times
Italy	4480	13532	+3 times
France	5483	13322	+2,4 times
Israel	3514	9338	+2,6 times
Malaysia	1540	2614	+1,7 times
Indonesia	832	1474	+1,8 times
Singapore	608	1274	+2,1 times
Other	35311	96523	+2,7 times
Total	**171238**	**305657**	**+1,8 times**

Thus, the intensive development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan, including respect for the historical and cultural heritage, the creation of infrastructure that fully meets international standards, and the strengthening of international relations will turn our region into one of the most visited countries in the world.Further, in order to ascertain the preferences and expectations of foreign tourists from abroad, we conducted a survey. A total of 255 respondents took part in the survey process - visitors who entered the Kashkadarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan from foreign countries, including 148 men (58.0%) and 107 women (42.0%). In the age structure of the respondents, the age group prevails.35-45 years old - 111 people (43.5%). This is followed by the age group 25-34 years - 63 people (24.7%). Respondents in the age group 45-54 years - 55 people (21.6%) and over 55 years old - 26 people (10.2%).

Table 4. Citizenship of respondents - visitors who entered the Kashkadarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan from foreign countries for 15-25 August 2018[14]

4Countries	Numbers	%
Turkey	33	12,9
The Republic of Korea	23	9,1
China	32	12,5
India	30	11,8
Germany	33	12,9
Italy	35	13,7
France	38	14,9
Israel	31	12,2
Total	**255**	**100**

Citizens from 8 countries participated in this study. As the data presented in Table 4 shows, the number of visitor respondents did not differ much by country, which is explained by the group character of the entries, i.e. the formation of an organized group of tourists entering Uzbekistan. (Table 4).

Table 5. Tourist activity during their stay in Uzbekistan[14]

Type of tourist activity	Absolute numbers	%
Historical walking tours	255	100,0
Museums / Galleries	255	100,0
Walking / hiking	66	25,9
Tours	163	63,9
Cultural events	105	41,2
Bars / Pubs / Clubs	15	5,9
Countryside visit	68	26,7
Ecotourism	57	22,3
Conferences, seminars, etc.	-	-
Visiting of countries, caravanserai	18	7,1
Visiting nature reserves, natural parks	33	12,9
Fishing	5	1,9
Horseback riding	21	8,2
Shopping	63	24,7
Other	55	21,5

Arriving visitors from far abroad showed particularly high interest, as a tourist activity during their stay in Uzbekistan, historical walking tours and visits to museums, galleries (100.0%). Then 63.9% - excursions, 41.2% - cultural activities, 26.7% - visits to rural areas, 25.9% - walks / hikes, 24.7% - shopping (Table 5). It should be noted that in 22.3% of respondents ecotourism was noted as a tourist activity during their stay in Uzbekistan. According to the survey results, visitors showed sufficient interest in visiting nature reserves and natural parks in Uzbekistan - 12.9%. Visitors were less interested in entertainment (bars / pubs / clubs) - 5.9%. The least interest is fishing - 1.9%.

Table 6. Opinion and attitude of tourists, formed during their stay in Uzbekistan.

Relationship to Uzbekistan	Strongly disagree (Abs /%)	Rather disagree (Abs /%)	Neutral (Abs /%)	Rather, I agree (Abs /%)	I completely agree (Abs /%)
I was attracted to Uzbekistan because it is an uncharted place of travel	-	-	-	33/12,9	222/87,1
Uzbekistan attracted me due to the unique culture and preserved heritage of the Silk Road	-	-	-	-	255/100,0
I had a good travel experience in Uzbekistan and I would recommend it to friends	-	-	-	213/83,5	42/16,5
Uzbekistan offers good value for money	-	-	-	211/82,7	44/17,3
Uzbek people were very welcoming	-	-	-	17/6,6	238/93,4
During my current trip I would like to spend more time here	-	-	33/12,9	97/38,0	125/49,1
I find it easy to find information about sights and entertainment in Uzbekistan	11/4,3	38/14,9	113/44,3	45/17,6	48/18,9
I find it easy to get a visa to Uzbekistan	23/9,0	28/11,0	37/14,5	101/39,6	66/25,9
I would like to spend more time in Uzbekistan, but my terms are limited to a visa	28/11,0	76/29,8	33/12,9	63/24,7	55/21,6
Traveling in Uzbekistan, I prefer to stop and eat in restaurants owned by local residents so that the money spent will be received by local communities	-	-	-	60/23,5	195/76,5
Traveling in Uzbekistan, I prefer to stop and eat in restaurants owned by local residents to learn more about the country	-	-	-	24/9,4	221/90,6
I felt safe during my stay in Uzbekistan	-	-	11/4,3	36/14,1	208/81,6
I am pleased with the general quality of accommodation standards in Uzbekistan	-	-	13/5,1	208/81,6	24/13,3
I am pleased with the general quality of tourism standards in Uzbekistan	-	-	11/4,3	195/76,5	49/19,2
I am pleased with the general quality of transport service standards in Uzbekistan	-	-	15/5,9	203/79,6	37/14,5
I am pleased with the general quality of nutrition standards in Uzbekistan	-	-	13/5,1	105/41,2	137/53,7
I am pleased with the general quality of service in Uzbekistan	-	-	7/2,7	153/60,0	95/37,3

Source: author`s survey.

Table 7. The intentions of the respondents to return to Uzbekistan

Intention to return to Uzbekistan	Absolute numbers	%
Yes, for 12 months	13	5,1
Yes, from 1 year to 3 years	121	47,5
Yes, from 3 to 5 years	97	38,0
Yes, after more than 5 years	11	4,3
Not sure if I will come back	8	3,1
I do not intend	5	2,0
	255	100,0

Source: author`s survey.

The results of the survey show that tourists from far abroad come to Uzbekistan, having sufficient information, certain motivation and with purposeful aspiration. Absolutely all the tourists from faraway countries noted that Uzbekistan was attracted by both the uncharted country of travel, and thanks to the unique culture and the preserved heritage of the Silk Road (Table 6). As the data presented in Table 6 show, all the tourists emphasize that they have developed a good experience of traveling around Uzbekistan and would recommend it to friends, the country offers good value for money, and the Uzbek people were very welcoming. All responding tourists prefer traveling to Uzbekistan to stop and eat at restaurants owned by local residents so that the spent money is received by local communities and in order to learn more about the country. 59.2% of tourists say that they would like to spend more time in Uzbekistan, but their dates are limited to a visa. The majority of tourists are satisfied with the general quality of accommodation standards (94.9%), tourist products (95.7%), transport services (94.1%), food (94.9%) and overall quality of service (97.3%) in Uzbekistan. 95.7% of tourists felt safe during their stay in the country. However, 19.2% of tourists believe that it is not easy to find information about attractions and entertainment in Uzbekistan, and 20.0% believe that it is not easy to get a visa.

As the data presented in Table 7 shows, the overwhelming majority of tourists intend to visit Uzbekistan again within 3 years and from 3 to 5 years (Table 7). In general, 95.1% of respondents expressed a desire to return to Uzbekistan, which indicates a high satisfaction of tourists from this trip.

Conclusions

1. The rich material and cultural heritage of different eras and civilizations, the historical centers of Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand and Shahrisabz, the unique nature of Uzbekistan, the unique national cuisine, modern cities, as well as the unsurpassed hospitality of the Uzbek people testify to Uzbekistan's high tourism potential and attract travelers from different parts of the world.

2. The country's leadership pays closest attention, and the State policy in the tourist direction is aimed at the development of tourism so that this area in the future should become one of the drivers for the accelerated integrated development of the regions and their infrastructure.

3. For eleven months of 2018, the number of foreign tourists was 4896397 people and exceeded the figures for the same period of 2017 almost 2 times.

4. In terms of numbers in the structure of arriving tourists, tourists from neighboring countries prevail - the share of tourists from the CIS countries for 11 months of 2018 was 93.8%, the share of tourists from non-CIS countries during this period was only 6.2%.

5. Tourists from far abroad come to Uzbekistan, having sufficient information, certain motivation and with purposeful aspiration.

6. Visitors from far-away countries showed particularly high interest, as tourist activities, historical walking tours and visiting museums, galleries, excursions, cultural events, visiting the countryside, walking / hiking, shopping and ecotourism.

7. The overwhelming majority of tourists are satisfied with the general quality of the standards of accommodation facilities, tourist products, transport services, food and, in general, the quality of services, and also felt safe during their stay in Uzbekistan.

8. Most tourists intend to visit Uzbekistan again within 3 years and from 3 to 5 years.

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QR – Issue   QR – Article

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SECTION 31. Economic research, finance, innovation, risk management.

CURRENT ISSUES OF CREDITING INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article analyzes the current state of lending to the economy as a whole and lending to investment projects in Uzbekistan, as well as discusses a range of current issues. The author has analyzed in detail gross loans and investment loans of commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2018. The article scientifically substantiates that at present the mandatory reserve rates are one of the limiting factors for the further growth of lending to investment projects.

Key words: guarantee, investment, investment project, investment loan, commercial bank, loan, interest rate, resource base, refinancing rate.

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Introduction

With independence, Uzbekistan pursues its own independent domestic and foreign policy, based on the traditions and historical past of the Uzbek people, geographical location and accumulated economic potential.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to improving the investment climate and creating favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment in the economy of the republic, active participation of foreign investors in the process of privatization and denationalization, in the production of products competitive on international markets.

An effective tool for structural transformations of the priority sectors of the economy of the republic is the state policy on attracting foreign investment. Attraction and targeted use of foreign investment in the economy of our country is one of the directions of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between countries. With the help of foreign investments, it is possible to improve the production structure of the economy, create new high-tech industries, create new jobs, modernize fixed assets and technically re-equip many enterprises, train specialists and workers, introduce advanced management, marketing and know-how achievements, fill the domestic market with high-

quality goods domestic production with absolute energy independence. Subsoil simultaneous increase in exports to foreign countries.

Main part

The Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the few countries in the world whose economy is characterized by Uzbekistan possessing enormous reserves of minerals and natural resources. The country occupies a leading position in the world in terms of gold, uranium, copper, silver, lead, zinc, tungsten, rare metals and other stocks.

Our country is among the top ten countries in terms of gas and oil reserves, coal and uranium. Electricity produced in the country at a cost is 4 times lower than the average price paid by industrial consumers in developed countries. Uzbekistan also has the most diversified economy in Central Asia. Uzbekistan is the only state in Central Asia that produces a wide range of modern cars, trucks, high-quality agricultural equipment: from mini-tractors to combines, the largest producer in the region of chemical, textile, food products, building materials, electronics and electrical engineering.

Under the leadership of our country's President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, large-scale reforms are being implemented to attract foreign investment and create even more optimal conditions for doing business. In

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the process of liberalizing the economy, improving the investment climate in our country takes priority. As you know, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2017 approved a comprehensive Decree "On the Strategy for Action on the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", which also provides for the task of expanding credit for promising projects of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, effective use of attracted foreign investments and loans in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the national economy, the banking system is the most important institution that ensures overall economic stability and the safety of its development. World experience shows that the full development of banking infrastructure gives a decisive impetus to the growth of the national economy. Through banking systems, the largest investment resources are formed and the states are interested in their direction for the needs of the national economy.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "A reliable and stable banking and financial system plays an important role in the development of the economy. Without increasing the confidence of the population and business entities, we will not be able to completely free ourselves from the "shadow" economy "[1]. In 2018, the implementation of the set objectives for the development of the banking system should focus on ensuring fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between banks and business entities, in particular in credit relations.

As evidenced by the experience of highly developed countries of the world, mid-term and long-term loans of commercial banks are an important source of financing investment projects.

In Uzbekistan, much attention is also paid to the development of lending to investment projects through long-term investment loans from commercial banks. The category of medium-term loans in the country is missing.

Increased investment activities of commercial banks due to the active investment policy of the state. So, in 2015, investments were attracted and mastered from all sources of financing in the equivalent of 15.8 billion USD, or with growth against 2014, by 9.5%. Over 21% of all investments are foreign investments, while 73% of foreign investments were foreign direct investment [2]. There many researches in management of enterprises and invetment as well as Tursunov B. [8], Karimov N.G., Tashxojaev M., [9]. Ishina I. V., Sazonova M. N. [10] and others.

Sustainable progress of the country along the path of democratic transformations, ensuring the stability of economic growth, reliable protection of the interests of private entrepreneurship, and progressive reduction of the state's presence in the economy contribute to increasing the investment attractiveness of Uzbekistan for foreign investors.

It is important to note that the main part of attracted investments is directed to the implementation of projects for the modernization, technical and technological renewal of branches of the real sector of the economy of the republic.

Below we consider the dynamics of credit investments and the level of long-term loans of commercial banks of the country (Table 1).

Table 1. Gross loans and investment loans of commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3]

Indicators	Years						Change in 2018 compared to 2013
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Credits-gross trillion. Sum	20,4	26,5	33,5	42,7	53,4	69,9	3,4 times
Investment loans, trillion. sum	15,7	8,5	10,2	12,2	32,0	41,0	2,6 times

As it becomes obvious from the data in the table, in 2013-2018 the amount of long-term loans from commercial banks of Uzbekistan tended to grow. This indicates that banks pay special attention to the provision of investment loans, in particular, the large banks of the republic are actively involved in financing significant investment projects.

The steady growth of the resource base of commercial banks contributes to an increase in the volume of long-term loans directed to the real sector of the economy. Thus, as of January 1, 2018, the total amount of credit investments of commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 66.9 trillion. soum, which is 30.9% more than in 2017. It is important to emphasize that the share of long-term loans in the total volume of credit investments of banks was equal to 58.7% [3].

Meanwhile, there are a number of actual

problems associated with improving the practice of lending to investment projects. In particular, in the banking practice of the republic, the necessary tools for effective credit risk management are not widely used, since it is well known that effective credit risk firstly, a guarantee is applied that is secured by the pledge of the guarantor's property, i.e. it is complemented by a pledge obligation. In case of confidence in the financial stability of the guarantor, an unsecured guarantee is used.

Secondly, upon receipt of a guarantee, the bank issuing the loan must ensure that the guarantor is ready to fulfill its obligation. To do this, foreign banks practice a mandatory conversation with the guarantor to confirm his intention to fulfill the guarantee obligation.

Thirdly, the guarantees should be properly executed and signed only by persons who have the authority to do so [5].

Meanwhile, in domestic practice, essentially, there are no mechanisms that stimulate the development of the productive investments of commercial banks. In Uzbekistan, for example, such generally accepted by world standards instruments as the preferential procedure for reserving attracted funds, as well as the special conditions for refinancing commercial banks for real investment projects, are not used.

In addition, there are difficulties with the qualitative selection of indicators necessary to conduct an objective assessment of potential borrowers, because it is from them that the result of the analysis of the financial statements of the enterprise depends, and, therefore, the risk group, to which they will later be assigned! " borrowers.

The coefficients used for the analysis can not always give an objective description of the financial condition of the borrower due to inflation, the characteristics of the transition state in the economy, the specifics of the borrower, depending on the industry sector. This, in turn, requires comparison with industry average indicators in the absence of information necessary for comparison.
.

The method of determining the repayment of a loan currently used in Uzbekistan is based only on the analysis of several key indicators (coverage ratio, liquidity ratio, autonomy ratio and dynamics of own circulating assets) and, if there are guarantors, the analysis is carried out on the same indicators. This technique does not give a full description of a potential borrower and does not take into account its "credit history", and also excludes such options, in which the borrowing company may lose its license (or work for an individual) or experience temporary difficulties in paying its debt to the bank. There are many other factors that are not taken into account by this methodology, which can lead not only to the formation of overdue debts from the borrower, but also to the crisis situation of the bank.

There is also a deterioration in the loan portfolio of banks as a result of an increase in the volume of policy loans. International practice shows that a large number of preferential policy loans can lead to an increase in the cost of lending to other subjects of the economy and reduce the quality of the loan portfolio of banks.

Comprehensive measures to liberalize monetary policy and the foreign exchange market, implemented in 2017, undoubtedly, have become one of the most important reforms in the monetary sphere. During 2017, the Central Bank and the Government of the country carried out extensive work in preparation for the liberalization of monetary policy. Starting from September 2017, the mechanism for determining the exchange rate of the national currency based on the demand and supply of foreign currency in the economy was introduced, and restrictions on the purchase, sale and disposal of foreign exchange funds previously established for the population and business entities were lifted.

It should be noted that the relatively high level of devaluation of the national currency, the sum, due to the liberalization of monetary policy, reduces the efficiency of lending to investment projects (Fig. 1).
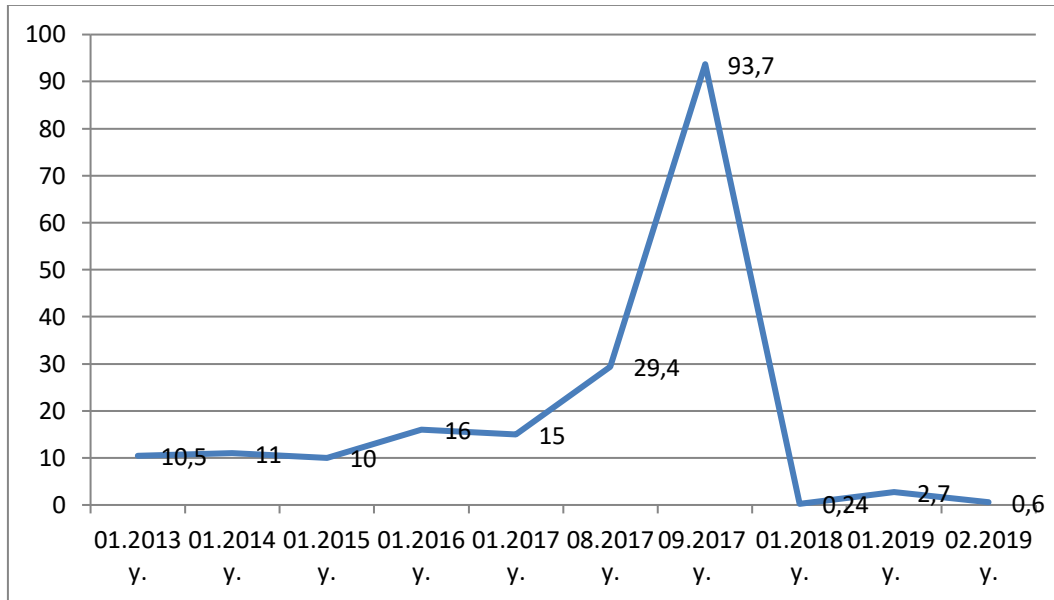
Fig. 1. The annual level of devaluation of the sum against the US dollar [6].

As is clear from the figure, the annual level of devaluation of the sum remains at a relatively high level, as a result of which the effectiveness of lending to investment projects decreases.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the banks in the country have a shortage of long-term resources required for lending to investment projects. The main share of banking resources is occupied by balances in current customer accounts. The investment potential of bank deposits is limited, since they are placed for a short period in order to preserve capital and cannot be invested by commercial banks in financing long-term loans. Therefore, a reduction in the rate of mandatory reserves of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan is important for domestic banks.

Along with this, there are problems associated with the effective use of received international loans. As rightly noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev, "the loans

of international financial institutions are used ineffectively, especially in the systems of the Republican Road Fund and the Uzkommunkhizmat agency acting as project customers" [7].

Moreover, the development of the economy is hampered by serious mistakes in the definition and implementation of promising large projects, the irrational direction of foreign loans. For example, according to experts and specialists, most of the loans received over 25 years did not produce the planned economic effect. For example, the Ustyurt gas-chemical complex built in Karakalpakstan does not bring the expected economic benefits [1].

Currently, the required reserve rates remain at a fairly high level, which is a deterrent to the further growth of lending to investment projects.

Also necessary to improve the efficiency of the process of accumulating free cash of legal entities and individuals and their transformation into investments. However, the transformation process is slow.

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According to the results of research work of the past 2018 and published scientific articles in the journal «Theoretical & Applied Science», Presidium of International Academy of Theoretical & Applied Sciences has decided to award the following scientists - rank Corresponding member and Academician of International Academy, as well as give diplomas and certificates of member of International Academy.

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	SECTION 7. Mechanics and machine construction.		
2	**Abdirashidov Ablakul**	Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan,	Docent, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent

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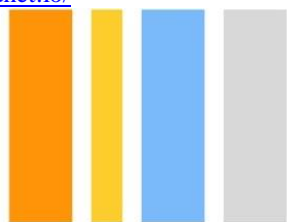
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