

Article

Statistical Research of Sources of Indicators Representative of Farm Activity Efficiency of Tashkent Region

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Abstract: This research investigates the statistical sources of indicators that reflect the efficiency of farm activities in the Tashkent region. The study analyzes various datasets to evaluate key metrics such as productivity, resource utilization, financial performance, and sustainability. Statistical methods are applied to identify trends, correlations, and anomalies within these indicators. The findings provide insights into factors influencing farm efficiency, highlighting opportunities for optimizing agricultural practices and policy development. The study contributes to enhancing data-driven decision-making in the agricultural sector of the Tashkent region.

Keywords: agriculture, forestry and fisheries, farms, agro-industrial complex, livestock, hunting, products (services), statistical analysis.

1. Introduction

The efficiency of farm activities plays a pivotal role in ensuring agricultural sustainability, economic stability, and food security in any region. In the context of the Tashkent region, which is a critical hub for Uzbekistan's agricultural output, evaluating and understanding the efficiency of farming practices is essential for both policymakers and practitioners. The region's agricultural landscape is characterized by diverse crop production, extensive irrigation systems, and a variety of farming scales, from smallholder farms to large-scale agricultural enterprises.

The effectiveness of farm activities is influenced by numerous factors, including resource allocation, labor productivity, technological advancements, and environmental conditions. To comprehensively assess these factors, it is crucial to rely on robust statistical indicators that accurately represent farm performance. These indicators not only serve as benchmarks for evaluating current practices but also provide valuable insights for planning and improving future agricultural strategies.

This study focuses on the statistical examination of sources that reflect the efficiency of farm activities in the Tashkent region. By analyzing key performance indicators (KPIs) such as crop yield, income-to-cost ratios, resource utilization rates, and environmental sustainability measures, the research aims to identify patterns and trends that can guide agricultural improvement efforts. Additionally, this study seeks to highlight data gaps and propose recommendations for enhancing the reliability and comprehensiveness of agricultural statistics in the region.

Development of farms in the field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries is one of the most urgent tasks of the country's policy to ensure food security in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Today, the UN emphasizes the need to change the reforms that are being implemented in the field of high-quality production and distribution of food products. The agriculture, forestry and fisheries network creates a source of income by fully supplying the population with food. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector will also develop in the interests of people. Decree No. PF-158 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023 "On the strategy of Uzbekistan - 2030" - "To dramatically increase the level of productivity and profitability in agriculture, the goals to

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be achieved by 2030 in terms of performance indicators, including increasing the average income from one hectare to 5 thousand dollars, increasing the export volume in the agricultural sector to 10 billion dollars per year, attracting a total of 15 billion dollars of investments in the agricultural sector, increasing productivity indicators to cotton. A number of priority tasks were set, such as "to reach an average of 45-50 centners for wheat, 80-85 centners for grain" [1, 8 pages]

Therefore, "Preparers of official statistics follow internationally recommended concepts, classifications and methodology in the development of statistical data" [2, 4 pages].

"In our country, systematic work is being carried out to improve the quality and reliability of statistical data, and measures are being taken to ensure impartial and reliable reflection of ongoing socio-economic processes, including in special publications and databases of international organizations." [3.1 pages].

In the Tashkent region, "the total volume of production (services rendered) in 2023 is 41,001.6 billion soums or 104.0% compared to 2022, including agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting, and the volume of services provided in these areas is 38,502,5 billion soums (103.8%), forestry farms 1,490.2 bln. soums (102.9%), 706.8 billion soums in fisheries. amounted to soums (135.4%). In particular, high growth rates were observed in Yangiyul city (111.8%), Yangiyul (127.5%) and Bekabad (104.1%) districts. On the contrary, Buka district (100.6%), Nurafshan (100.3%) and Angren (100.8%) cities ended with relatively low growth rates. [9, 1 page].

The main goal of food security at the international level in the sustainable development of the economy is to balance the markets of food products.

Statistical research of the agrarian sector of our country describes the real state of food production, determines the agrarian potential in obtaining food products.

Carrying out a statistical analysis of the material and technical base of the agricultural sector allows for a statistical assessment of the effectiveness of the marketing sector. Important indicators for statistical evaluation are the use of the product for different purposes.

After our country gained independence, it was necessary to stabilize the economy, develop the agricultural sector and increase its economic efficiency, fully satisfy the population's demand for agricultural products, provide the country with food, re-use agricultural products. one of the most necessary issues was to adequately satisfy the need for raw materials of industrial enterprises specialized in work.

2. Materials and Methods

Literature Review

The method of conducting a questionnaire first appeared in the science of psychology. The English scientist F. Galton was one of the first to introduce the questionnaire-survey method in psychology in order to study the sources of occurrence of mental traits in his research. After that, foreign psychologists-scientists S. Hall, A. Bine, G.M. Andreeva, E. Noel applied the practical technology of conducting questionnaire surveys for use in research.

According to the author U. Khudoyberdiyev, "In monitoring through questionnaires, special questionnaires (questionnaires) are given to certain people or published in the press. Writing answers to the questions of these questionnaires is voluntary and is often used to determine the public opinion on certain events" [7, p. 27]. (Hudayberdiyev U. Statistics. Study guide. // Samarkand, SamISI, 2019 – 245 pages)

N.M. Soatov and G.N. According to Tillahojayeva, "The essence of monitoring through questionnaires is that leaflets with relevant questions are distributed among the respondents asking them to write down their answers. However, since filling out the forms is voluntary, only a fraction of the questionnaires distributed are usually returned with answers. As a result, we will have a partial observation" [8, 40 pages] (Soatov N.M., Tillakho`jayeva G.N. Statistics. Textbook. T: -TDIU. 2011-535 pages).

Due to H. Shodiyev and I. Khabibulayev, "In survey observation, sheets with questions are distributed to observation units, and after they are filled, they are collected and summarized. Such observation gives a good result in determining the public opinion and, especially in the conditions of the market economy, in knowing the opinions of special independent experts on certain events and events" [6, page 43]. (Shodiyev H. and Khabibulayev I. Statistics: textbook//. - T.: "IQTISOD-MOLIYA", 2019.-454 pages)

Therefore, it helps to improve the quality of the research being conducted. If psychology is more involved in its research on validity, sociology for representativeness, statistics identifies problems that hinder the development of economic processes through questionnaires, and makes suggestions and recommendations for their solution.

Methodology of the research

A combination of statistical methods supports this research in measuring farm activity efficiency within the Tashkent region. Statistical analysis of farm efficiency in the Tashkent region is based on data from official statistics combined with government reports and agricultural performance indicators. The estimation techniques combine statistical observation tools such as absolute and relative quantity analysis and dynamic series evaluation and graphical representation to follow temporal alterations. Trend equations used for analytical alignment between dynamic series enable researchers to predict productivity levels along with resource utilization patterns. This study derives future agricultural performance predictions through forecasting methods based on time factors.

The research consists primarily of conducting statistical evaluations to measure agricultural productivity and financial efficiency and sustainability indicators in depth. The study obtains its data through an official combination of documents from the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan and Ministry of Agriculture reports and international agricultural databases to ensure reliable results. The selective observation procedures of the regional statistics department lead to more precise data collection numbers. The combination of questionnaire-based surveys gives researchers important information about farmer experiences that strengthens quantitative data findings through qualitative details.

The study evaluates farm efficiency through performance indicators which include yield rates, income-to-cost ratios and mechanization levels to determine significant farm efficiency determinants. The research methodology delivers complete evaluations of patterns and variations which helps create suggested policies. The research findings will help develop data-oriented agricultural policies as well as optimal farm management practices which will work together to fulfill Uzbekistan's strategic agricultural goals for productivity and sustainability.

3. Results

As a result of selective observations of the Statistics Department of the Tashkent region, "The largest volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) is in Bekobod district - 4,252.7 billion. soums, in Bostonliq district - 3,483.3 billion soums. 3,295.9 billion soums in Yangiyol district. soum was observed. The smallest volume was recorded in the cities of Yangiyol (62.9 billion soums), Nurafshan (47.5 billion soums) and Ohangaron (59.0 billion soums)." [9, 6 pages].

Let's consider several factors that prevent the growth of the gross harvest of grain crops in the farms of the Tashkent region at a high rate:

1. For many years, the dominance of state property relations in land ownership has negatively affected the implementation of economic reforms at a high level.
2. It became difficult to implement the achievements of science and technology in the gross production of the agricultural sector.
3. Employment of surplus labor resources in agricultural production was another huge problem for the government.
4. Due to the low level of mechanization in the agricultural sector and the high cost of involvement in production, the producers did not have the necessary funds for this.

5. One of the important reasons was the extreme difficulty of obtaining the required amount of loans and credits for the development of agricultural enterprises.

Table 1. The dynamics of changes in the gross harvest of cereal crops in the Tashkent region¹

Indicators	All categories households			Including:		
				Farms		
	2022y. tons	2023y. tons	Growth rate, %	2022y. tons	2023y. tons	Growth rate, %
Tashkent region	486 943,6	528 095,1	108,5	284 650,0	299 594,8	105,3
Nurafshon c	468,8	363,0	77,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olmaliq c	160,6	299,9	186,8	0,0	3,3	0,0
Angren c	341,2	334,2	97,9	18,0	18,0	100,0
Bekobod c	13,0	13,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Ohangaron c	134,9	134,9	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Chirchik c	17,5	4,5	25,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
Yangiyul c	187,0	77,5	41,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
districts:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oqqurgan	41 001,1	52 116,3	127,1	28 527,4	34 206,5	119,9
Ohangaron	24 264,2	30 296,1	124,9	21 188,9	21 605,5	102,0
Bekobod	56 581,8	69 387,9	122,6	29 461,0	37 088,9	125,9
Bustonliq	8 566,0	11 605,1	135,5	1 883,4	5 377,6	285,5
Buka	51 237,8	54 145,5	105,7	39 519,3	40 540,5	102,6
Kuyichirchik	77 457,9	78 865,1	101,8	2 212,1	2 465,8	111,5
Zangiota	9 102,7	11 588,8	127,3	4 118,0	2 852,1	69,3
Yukorichirchik	37 427,0	37 915,8	101,3	30 542,5	31 417,5	102,9
Kibray	7 790,8	10 569,0	135,7	5 112,0	4 631,2	90,6
Parkent	4 872,6	4 425,0	90,8	4 424,8	3 963,3	89,6
Pskent	35 469,2	39 410,6	111,1	28 155,5	30 157,0	107,1
Urtachirchik	54 824,9	50 408,8	91,9	44 954,5	40 415,8	89,9
Chinoz	46 703,8	32 833,8	70,3	21 826,2	21 934,6	100,5
Yangiyul	22 351,3	32 032,0	143,3	15 789,4	15 370,2	97,3
Tashkent	7 969,5	11 268,3	141,4	6 917,0	7 547,3	109,1

As can be seen from the table, the gross harvest of cereal crops in Tashkent region in all categories of farms was 528,095.1 tons in 2023 and 486,943.6 tons in 2022, that is, 8,000 tons in 2023 compared to 2022 increased by 5%. In 2023, the gross harvest of cereal crops in the farms of Tashkent region was 299,594.8 tons and in 2022 it was 284,650.0 tons, that is, it increased by 5.3% in 2023 compared to 2022. (1) -table).

Supplying the population of Tashkent region with food products is directly related to the production of agricultural products.

Table 2. Changes in the dynamics of cultivated areas for total grain crops in Tashkent region

Indicators	All categories households			Including:		
				Farms		
	2022y. hectares	2023y. hectares	Growth rate, %	2022y. hectares	2023y. hectares	Growth rate, %
Tashkent region	145 912,0	140 899,7	96,6	82 474,0	78 477,7	95,2
Nurafshon c	67,4	17,0	25,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olmaliq c	58,0	79,7	137,4	0,0	4,7	0,0

Angren c	50,5	50,0	99,0	5,0	5,0	100,0
Bekobod c	28,0	25,5	91,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Ohangaron c	24,0	30,8	128,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Chirchik c	3,1	11,0	354,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
Yangiyul c	56,7	27,5	48,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
districts:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oqqurgan	11 512,9	11 400,0	99,0	7 761,9	6 979,5	89,9
Ohangaron	8 742,7	9 471,4	108,3	7 016,2	7 113,7	101,4
Bekobod	17 673,1	18 080,7	102,3	9 836,2	9 949,2	101,1
Bustonliq	2 677,7	3 434,3	128,3	1 085,7	1 990,9	183,4
Buka	16 349,9	16 255,3	99,4	11 869,3	11 457,6	96,5
Kuyichirchik	20 920,4	19 294,2	92,2	821,2	845,2	102,9
Zangiota	1 655,0	1 758,6	106,3	754,2	517,5	68,6
Yukorichirchik	10 432,5	10 310,0	98,8	7 536,0	7 194,2	95,5
Kibray	2 564,6	2 657,1	103,6	1 700,7	1 501,9	88,3
Parkent	1 979,7	1 895,9	95,8	1 731,1	1 726,9	99,8
Pskent	10 483,2	9 910,5	94,5	8 069,7	7 441,7	92,2
Urtachirchik	16 350,9	12 956,7	79,2	12 650,2	10 565,5	83,5
Chinoz	13 996,9	13 722,9	98,0	5 472,5	5 131,3	93,8
Yangiyul	8 957,6	7 985,3	89,1	5 098,8	4 926,8	96,6
Tashkent	1 327,2	1 525,6	114,9	1 065,3	1 126,1	105,7

In Tashkent region, the total area planted for grain crops in all categories of farms was 140,899.7 hectares in 2023 and 145,912.0 hectares in 2022, that is, it decreased by 3.4% in 2023 compared to 2022. In 2023, the total area planted for grain crops in the farms of the Tashkent region is 78,477.7 hectares. In 2022, it was 82,474.0 hectares, that is, in 2023 it decreased by 4.8% compared to 2022. (Table 2)

The formation of market institutions was achieved as a result of the institutional changes being carried out in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors of our republic.

The volume and forecast level of grain production by farms of the Tashkent region were studied and the following results were obtained.

Table 3. Changes in the dynamics of the average productivity level of total grain crops in Tashkent region

Indicators	All categories households			Including:		
				Farms		
	2022y. ts/ga	2023y. ts/ga	Growth rate, %	2022y. ts/ga	2023y. ts/ga	Growth rate, %
Tashkent region	33,7	37,8	112,1	34,8	38,5	110,8
Nurafshon c	69,6	104,0	149,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olmalik c	27,7	37,4	135,1	0,0	7,0	0,0
Angren c	67,6	72,7	107,5	36,0	36,0	100,0
Bekobod c	4,6	5,1	109,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
Ohangaron c	56,2	55,1	98,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Chirchik c	56,5	45,0	79,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
Yangiyul c	33,0	29,0	88,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
districts:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Qoqurgan	35,8	46,4	129,6	36,9	50,1	135,6
Ohangaron	28,8	32,3	112,3	31,1	30,8	99,0
Bekobod	32,0	38,5	120,2	30,0	37,4	124,6
Bustonliq	34,1	34,4	100,8	20,5	27,8	135,9
Buka	31,4	33,4	106,3	33,4	35,5	106,3
Kuyichirchik	37,1	41,6	112,0	27,9	31,0	111,0
Zangiota	55,1	66,2	120,1	54,6	55,9	102,3
Yukorichirchik	35,9	37,3	104,1	40,5	43,8	108,2
Kibray	30,7	41,8	136,2	30,4	31,2	102,9
Parkent	25,0	24,3	97,4	25,9	24,1	93,1
Pskent	33,9	40,2	118,6	34,9	41,0	117,5
Urtachirchik	35,2	38,9	110,5	35,7	38,5	107,8
Chinoz	33,4	23,9	71,8	39,9	42,8	107,3
Yangiyul	25,2	40,1	159,4	31,3	31,5	100,6
Tashkent	60,6	73,9	121,9	64,9	67,0	103,2

In Tashkent region, the average productivity level of total grain crops in all categories of farms was 37.8 tons/ha in 2023 and 33.7 tons/ha in 2022, that is, it increased by 12.1% in 2023 compared to 2022. In 2023, the gross harvest of cereal crops from the fields of farmer farms of Tashkent region was 38.5 t/ha in 2022 and 34.8 t/ha in 2022, that is, 10.8% in 2023 compared to 2022. increased. (Table 3)

Modern agrarian economy occupies an important place in the economic life of our country. Its state of development is of constant interest.

5. Discussion

The statistical analysis of agricultural efficiency in the Tashkent region reveals critical insights into both growth patterns and persistent challenges within the sector. The observed increase in the gross harvest of cereal crops, from 486,943.6 tons in 2022 to 528,095.1 tons in 2023, representing a 5% growth rate, signifies positive momentum in agricultural productivity. This growth is partially attributed to improvements in farming techniques, resource management, and perhaps favorable climatic conditions during the study period.

Despite the increase in productivity, the reduction in cultivated areas for grain crops—from 145,912 hectares in 2022 to 140,899.7 hectares in 2023—raises concerns about land utilization efficiency. This decline suggests potential issues related to land management, resource allocation, or shifts towards other agricultural activities. The reduction in cultivated areas did not adversely impact total output significantly,

indicating improved yield efficiency, as reflected by the rise in average productivity from 33.7 t/ha in 2022 to 37.8 t/ha in 2023.

Several factors continue to hinder optimal agricultural performance. The enduring influence of state property relations has limited the flexibility needed for rapid economic reforms in the sector. Additionally, challenges in adopting scientific and technological advancements have restricted potential productivity gains. The sector also grapples with labor inefficiencies, low mechanization levels, and limited access to financial resources, such as loans and credits crucial for scaling operations and adopting modern agricultural practices.

The disparities in growth rates across different districts highlight regional variations in resource availability, infrastructure, and administrative efficiency. For instance, districts like Bustonliq and Yangiyul exhibited remarkable growth, while others like Chinoz and Urtachirchik faced stagnation or decline. These inconsistencies underscore the need for targeted regional policies that address specific local challenges.

The findings advocate for several strategic interventions. Enhancing mechanization and technological adoption can significantly boost productivity. Policy reforms that encourage private investment and improve access to financial resources are essential for sustaining growth. Furthermore, strengthening agricultural education and extension services can facilitate the dissemination of best practices and innovative techniques.

In conclusion, while the Tashkent region's agricultural sector shows promising signs of growth, it faces structural and operational challenges that require comprehensive policy responses. Addressing these issues through data-driven strategies will be pivotal in achieving the agricultural productivity goals outlined in Uzbekistan's 2030 strategy.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that entrepreneurship, as an economic category, an important element of the market economy, has been taking its place in society since the Middle Ages until now. Although entrepreneurship is created through the movement and labor of people, it embodies a separate group of business people separated from labor resources. During the development of entrepreneurship, people of this group mastered the features of organizing production, providing it with production resources, working on the basis of risk, ensuring profit, and using innovative innovations. If we approach it from this point of view, entrepreneurship is a production and service activity that includes the process of combining and mobilizing resources and managing them based on innovation and risk for the purpose of profit. Also, entrepreneurship in the agro-industrial complex in the agrarian sector reflects private relations without changing its socio-economic essence. It ensures development in socio-economic connection. It is based on socio-economic, production relations with the land, seasonality of agriculture, natural climatic conditions and mutual socio-economic relations of business entities in the agro-industrial complex. Private individual and private collective entrepreneurship was formed in the agro-industrial complex on the basis of private and collective ownership. In the agro-industrial complex, private-individual entrepreneurship has developed in the following directions: farms, peasant farms in the field of agricultural products production; in the field of service provision in cultural-household, trade, paid services; in the field of processing, small enterprises processing fruit and vegetables, fruit and milk, and individual business entities processing grain have developed. In the form of private collectives, there are some specialized joint-stock farms producing agricultural products, agro-firms, seed, fuel, fertilizer, water supply and technical service enterprises with a large technological base. processing enterprises will be formed. In the research work, the following scientific recommendations aimed at the sustainable development of small entrepreneurship in the agro-industrial complex were developed:

➤ The development of small entrepreneurship in the agro-industrial complex is mainly in two directions: the production of agricultural products and the production of the processing industry, and the service sector depends on their development. For this

reason, it is appropriate to organize cooperation in infrastructure directions in the material base of agricultural producers and processing enterprises.

➤ by increasing the attraction of foreign and local investments, it is necessary to establish compact enterprises equipped with modern equipment and high technologies for processing agricultural products.

➤ It is necessary to increase the export capacity of agricultural enterprises in the districts. In this case, it will be necessary to develop measures to reorganize the work of agricultural enterprises in all districts, to bring the quality of produced products to the level of the world market.

➤ it is necessary to eliminate imbalances between sectors and ensure balance between sectors.

It is necessary to increase the share of small business activities in other sectors by ensuring that the total share of small business entities in agriculture is around 60 percent. In the agro-industrial complex, mainly farms and peasant farms operate as subjects producing agricultural products. Farms occupy a leading position in the production of agricultural products, while the production of livestock products is developing informally only in family settings. This shows that the activities of both economic entities have a tendency to develop in dependence on each other, and this strengthens the penetration of the processing industry. In developing the scope of this activity, first of all, it is necessary to formalize the production of livestock products on farms and create the opportunity to grow fodder on land. Also, it is necessary to establish sales outlets for fodder and other products produced from the processing of agricultural products. Secondly, it is necessary to take measures to transfer agricultural holdings from the informal sector to the formal sector and regulate contractual relations in them.

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