

**THE ROLE OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ECONOMY**

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Abstract: Currently, the main task of scientists around the world is to study and analyze innovative models of socio-economic development and to define a strategy based on this. Therefore, it is important to study innovative models of socio-economic development. Based on this, the effective solution of these issues largely depends on the economists' deeper knowledge of modern innovative ideas and their specific features. This, in turn, depends on the level of development of the country's education system.

Key words: Innovative development, free economic zones, export-production zone, labor potential, investment.

Innovative development as a factor of the country's international competitiveness is the primary task of evaluating innovative potential and its impact on development based on competition, creating conditions for production factors, increasing the role of innovative business in global competition. To achieve this, it is necessary to develop the innovation policy of the state, to determine its mechanisms and levers, to encourage innovation cooperation, to pay attention to the socio-economic features of the implementation of the innovation model (at the micro-macro-, meso level), to protect intellectual property rights and to promote innovation. It is urgent to create a process control mechanism.

The innovative type of development is directly characterized by the availability and growth of scientific and technical potential, the large-scale attraction of investments in various fields, and leads to an increase in the number of innovatively active enterprises. In the innovative system of development, special attention is paid to the formation of the national innovative system. The concept of the national innovation system as an important sign of the innovation economy entered the science in the 70s of the 20th century.

By the end of the 20th century, the development of the world economy began to enter a qualitatively new stage. Nowadays, the place and competitiveness of countries in the international arena and world economy is determined not only by their natural resources, the size of their financial resources, or the power of their armed forces, but also by their intellectual potential, the ability to create new knowledge and use it effectively. Today, knowledge has become the main factor of economic growth, an important pillar that ensures the well-being of the people and the development of the country. This is confirmed by the experience of developed countries, where 90% of the growth of the gross product is determined by scientific and technical development. If, as a result of the exchange of goods in an agrarian or industrial economy, these goods completely leave the country, then the sale of knowledge and its results, which is the main commodity of the new stage of social development, is not characterized by such a feature. If natural resources are limited, human abilities, which are the basis of knowledge, are unlimited.

Free economic zones are specific areas where preferential tax, financial, and legal conditions are introduced for economic and foreign economic activities in accordance with interstate agreements or special laws. It will be organized for the purpose of attracting foreign and local entrepreneurs, and the necessary production and business infrastructure will be established in

them. In most cases, free economic zones are established in border areas (borders of several countries), international airports, port cities, or areas connected by transport routes. Free economic zones have a special international legal status. But regardless of where it is located, it is an integral part of this country, all operations (allocation of land, establishment of firms and companies, import and export of goods and goods from the border, customs payments, tax payments) benefits, which currency or currencies will be used as a means of payment, the procedure for managing the territory, etc.) are carried out quickly based on the accepted rules. The purpose of creating free economic zones is to create a developed economic space by attracting a lot of new technologies and investments, and in this way to rapidly develop the country's economy.

In today's globalized era, it is clear that every country sets great goals for itself, but these goals are difficult to achieve without investments. Free economic zones are considered to be the center of these investments in a figurative sense. Today, free zones established in more than 150 countries of the world serve the development of countries. Uzbekistan also has almost several decades of experience. This process definitely requires studying the experience of developed and developing countries for Uzbekistan. It cannot be said that the creation of free economic zones in all countries is organized on a scientific basis, through a well-thought-out policy of free economic zones. We want to analyze the work carried out in the zones of some countries with great experience in this regard. There are many countries with great experience in this regard, but when focusing on the experience of which country, we took into account two things: firstly, it has a special role in the policy of free economic zones, and secondly, countries whose experience is more important for applying it to Uzbekistan was selected.

In the framework of the scientific research of the problems of managing the processes of development of the labor potential of society, the problems of value management occupy a special place. In this case, as an object of management, the formation and use of the structure of labor potential values, their placement in the production process, the use of live labor in order to ensure their maximum responsiveness to the requirements of scientific and technical development, and the regulation of the movement of values, the structure of the quality of values, material and spiritual interests, as well as aspects such as improving economic methods of influencing the development of labor potential are manifested. In the conditions of the implementation of market reforms, the attitude to work with personnel is the development of a new type of enterprises, the internationalization of their activities, the creation of new conditions in the labor market, the shift towards the increase in the importance of social values in labor relations, the development of more efficient labor laws, the complexity of the work performed, and higher requirements for employee qualifications. has changed a lot under the influence of its placement. Deep economic changes taking place in the world during the following decades showed that the diversity in the composition and quality of the labor potential of society is the driving force of complex systemic development. Therefore, in the analysis of the impact of the human factor on production processes, it is impossible to limit the analysis of the human factor to concepts such as the number of employees or employment, and the analysis of the human aspect of economic problems should not be understood as referring only to the labor force of production, production employees.

The characteristic of modern world economic development is that the personal characteristics of a person are becoming more and more necessary and productive factors of economic development. Therefore, in theory and practice, quality indicators such as employees' knowledge, skills, professional skills, production experience, as well as personal qualities - ability, work

activity, responsibility, etc., are widely evaluated economically. Qualities such as honesty, collectivism, openness, conscientiousness, empathy are gaining importance in production. In addition, at a time when the modern conditions of managing extremely large production complexes and social systems creates the risk of errors and mistakes, the possibility of technical, medical and social processes going out of control, the requirements for the profession require people to have a broad social outlook, personal Realizing that the interest depends on the satisfaction of social demands, it is necessary to limit one's activity according to the general social situation in the country. In today's conditions, the interaction of the human factor with economic efficiency is closely related to the global processes of the development of the world civilization, where a number of countries are at the end of their industrial stage and even at the beginning of the end of their industrial stage.

At present, despite the achievement of sufficiently low indicators, the share of employment in most branches of the material sphere continues to decline. This decrease occurs at a time when the market is increasingly saturated with both production means and consumer goods. This nature of the relationship between employment and demand satisfaction is actually a criterion of rapid economic development. In this way, in the structure of the modern market economy, profound changes have occurred in the ratio of the most important areas of employment, which is characterized by a significant increase in the share of non-material, especially spiritual production and industries serving it.

The general conclusion of the experience of the business zones of the USA is that the zone to be established should include a small structure, be rich in the system of favors and benefits for the industry. The analysis of foreign trade zones shows that exports in these zones grow much faster than the national average. It is considered that they directly or indirectly increase the level of employment of the population, have a positive effect on the economy not only at the local level, but also at the level of the entire national economy. They focus on the development of international marketing and the creation of international trade centers. Establishing the most optimal models of free economic zones in cooperation with foreign investors, on the one hand, will positively and effectively affect the stable socio-economic development of our Republic, and on the other hand, it will raise its position in the international division of labor. Such cooperation is based on the fundamental characteristic of the world economy, i.e. the process of internationalization. The formation of these relations is the main criterion of the globalization of world economic processes. The formation and development of stable, production, trade economic relations between countries with different levels of development is one of the important elements of the market economy mechanism.

Conclusion: Based on the above, make the following conclusions and suggestions

Possible: The development of free economic zones in the country leads to an increase in the country's macroeconomic indicators, as well as a decrease in unemployment and an increase in the standard of living of the population.

- Carrying out a state incentive policy aimed at strengthening foreign economic relations and increasing the export potential of SEZs;
- Strengthening of integration relations within Central Asian countries and CIS countries;
- Creation of conditions for wide application of open innovation model;
- Carrying out research and implementing innovative projects together with foreign partners;

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- Great attention is paid to the establishment of high-tech productions.

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