SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN: STATE, PROCESS OF FORMATION, PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

Sherzod Salimov
Scientific researcher, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Abstract — The paper scrutinizes the conceptual descriptions and evaluation of sustainable development of Uzbekistan with the status quo of economic analyses and its sectoral overview as whole. As the objectives, descriptions of the concept of sustainable development are analyzed and classified through current theoretical views. Furthermore, analysis the systematic view of the dimensions of sustainable development is provided while methods of systematic scientific literature analysis, general and logical analysis, comparison and generalization were used for the research. Investigation concludes with sustainability issues with analyzes and solution on the system levels where they develop and manifest themselves, one can consistently formulate respective aims of the sustainable development policy for separate dimensions (economic, ecological, social, and institutional) of sustainable development on each of these levels of economic development policy, thus obtaining the complex of the aims of sustainability policy.

Index Terms— Sustainability, Economy of Uzbekistan, Infrastructure, Central Asia, Economic competitiveness.

1 INTRODUCTION

The term "sustainable development" is used as a common denominator for positive outcomes of development efforts, that is, situations where development efforts succeed in maintaining or enhancing the capacity of environmental, economic, and social systems to evolve and interact in harmony with one another and with a long-term perspective (Barbier 1987, 1989; WCED 1987; Wiesmann 1998). Consequently, development at the local, regional, national, and global levels is only sustainable if it meets the requirements of all three dimensions of sustainability: the social, the economic, and the environmental. It is considered that, many researchers and policymakers perceive and address the different dimensions of sustainable development as separate issues – and primarily understand sustainable development as an environmental issue. A prominent example of such a perception is a current global research initiative that claims to be centered on "five Grand Challenges that, if addressed in the next decade, will deliver knowledge to enable sustainable development, poverty eradication, and environmental protection in the face of global change" (ICSU 2010). Three of the five challenges focus on calculating perceiving, and confining environmental alteration, based on the premise that humankind has not been able to manage this change so far. Other major scopes of unsustainable development, particularly the social and economic dimensions, but also the institutional and political ones, are perceived primarily as a means to advance environmental sustainability, rather than as global change processes in themselves, and are addressed only in the two outstanding challenges on responding and innovating. Another prominent example of a one-sided initiative is the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which focus almost exclusively on poverty as a social issue of unsustainability, to be overcome primarily by means of human development (United Nations 2009). The MDGs – and MDG-related research – thus largely neglect both environmental and economic aspects of sustainability, which may be a major reason why these goals will hardly be fulfilled by 2015(Bank, 2015).

The shortcomings of these two major international initiatives are understandable: Indeed, the goal of sustainable development always requires a process of finding a balance between the three dimensions of sustainability, based on negotiated norms. Establishing such a normative balance means making choices and setting priorities. As a result,

initiatives cannot address all dimensions of sustainability in a perfect way, but they can strive to meet at least the most urgent needs of the stakeholders concerned and the most urgent requirements identified for biophysical systems, with a view to doing things better in future. A mapping of sustainable development debates by Hopwood and co-authors (2005) reveals a growing concern for environmental challenges as well as issues of socio-economic disparities, human wellbeing, and equality that necessitate reform or even transformation. This confirms that all dimensions of sustainable development have to be addressed (Anonymous, 2014b).

Global change embraces all aspects of global dynamics in the social, cultural, political, ecological, institutional, and economic spheres. It is discussed that *humankind today is confronted with numerous threats brought about by the speed, scope and unpredictable interconnectedness of global change dynamics. A concerted and informed approach to solutions is required to address the magnitude and severity of the numerous crises we are facing, related to the global economy, climate change and natural resource degradation, food security, poverty and social exclusion, water and sanitation, and conflict and governance, to name but a few. Generating shared knowledge and developing the ability to cross multiple borders between understandings of realities and issues are a key to addressing such global challenges. (Hurni 2010, p 13)*

As asserted above, however, global variation should not be perceived as having only negative impressions: Indeed, some procedures of global change have in many salutations led to greater sustainability. Economic growth, for example, has enabled people and entire societies to progress their maintenances, which has in turn led them to pay more attention to their environment. Kuznets (1955) and other authors proved the correlation between economic growth and environmental superiority.

Indeed, according to Raskin (2008, p 461), "sustainability research studies the dynamics and prospects of co-evolving human and ecological systems, a subject of intrinsic complexity and deep uncertainty". The authors of the present book undertake that despite such uncertainty, global change can be governed for sustainable expansion (Bank, 2015). Drawing on theoretical thinking and research experiences conducted in many regions of the world within the framework of a 12-year partnership-based investigation program, they are even influenced that (global) change is needed to achieve sustainable expansion; but this change has to be steered to avoid negative significances. Today's global change problems exist mainly because local difficulties were overlooked, neglected, not addressed, or not perceived as vital while they were gradually growing into global issues (Müller & others, 2006). Thus, the question is not whether or not there should be global change, but to what extent it will be possible to reduce or mitigate its negative impressions and processes, and find groundbreaking keys while trying not to generate new difficulties.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF SUSTAINABILITY

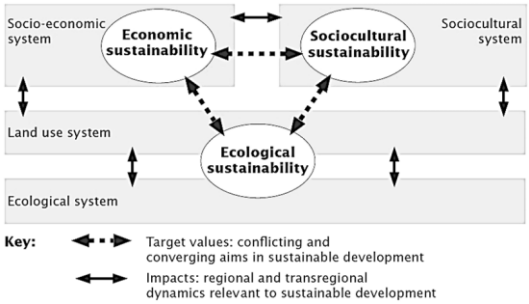
Establishing an integrative conceptual framework of sustainable development:

The most common definition of sustainable development was established by the World Commission on Environment and Development (also known as the Brundtland Commission), indicating that sustainable development is "development that meets the needs of the present without negotiating the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"(Egamberdieva et al., 2008) .

According to this notion, human beings at the center of sustainable development and at the same time implies that all other living beings, that is, plants and animals, as well as other natural resources must not be depleted if they are to remain available to future human generations for meeting needs at various levels, reaching from food supply and ecosystem functions to aesthetic and cultural values (Landau & Kellner-Heinkele, 2001).

In the sustainability debate of the 1990s (see United Nations 1997) three major dimensions of sustainable development were postulated, namely the social, ecological, and economic dimensions; moreover, the normative character of sustainable development was put at the forefront of the sustainability concept (e.g. Wiesmann 1998; see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Conceptual framework combining an analysis of human–environment systems and their interaction with a normative appraisal of sustainable development.



Source: Hurni and Wiesmann 2004; adapted from Wiesmann 1998.

The definition of sustainable development presented in mentioned Figure 1 is rooted in a systems approach that includes a focus on the biophysical system with renewable natural resources, the social system with political, economic, and institutional characteristics, as well as an interface between the two major systems, namely a land use system where human use and natural resources are linked in a spatial, that is, landscape context (Anonymous, 2014a).

Although developed in the context of research on rural areas in mountains, such a systems approach is capable of including urban areas as well, as long as they are observed in a broader context of urban–peri-urban systems(Karimov, 1998).

When considering the three dimensions of sustainable expansion we could argue that the economic dimension is not a basic sustainability dimension with a long-term viewpoint, but a tool to accomplish sustainable use of natural resources between the ecological and social spheres. This priority of the ecological and social dimensions over the economic measurement, however, could be counter-argued by the need to keep goods and services flowing between individuals and societies, requiring a sustainable economy; hence this should be an essential dimension of sustainability. We may further argue that an institutional and political dimension of sustainable development should be considered as well; these two additional aspects could be incorporated under the social dimension of sustainability.

Economic sustainability of Uzbekistan

Since the mid-2000s, Uzbekistan has enjoyed robust GDP progression, thanks to favorable trade terms for its key export commodities like copper, gold, natural gas, cotton, the government's macro-economic management, and limited exposure to international financial markets that protected it from the economic downturn. Still, the deployment of economic advancement under the policy and structure of government have been making diversifications and modernizations as whole. On the other hand, the value of globalization and up-to-date innovative technologies are vital necessary for the future of country while facing challenges. Overall, growth for Uzbekistan is projected to endure at around 7 to 8 percent annually during 2014-17, supported by net exports and a large capital investment program. World prices for Uzbekistan's principal exports were favorable through the first half of the 2012-15 fiscal years (FY) Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) period.

The impression of recent fall in global food and energy prices is expected to be limited given Uzbekistan's policy of self-reliance in both food grains and energy. Given the government's plans to finance up to two-thirds of their investment program from external sources, including loans, external debt is expected to increase gradually.

The country has to contend with a amalgamation of risk factors going forward, including deteriorating security conditions due to the situation in bordering countries, and increasing tensions between with neighbors over regional issues—especially the management and use of trans-boundary energy and water resources. Domestically, Uzbekistan has to work to minimize its economy's vulnerability to external shocks affecting commodity prices and the predicted inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) and external loans to finance the large public investment program.

Uzbekistan, with the goal of becoming an industrialized, high middle-income country by around 2050, is continuing to transition to a more market-oriented economy to ensure equitable distribution of growth between regions and to maintain infrastructure and social services. The country's policy goals and priorities are: to increase the efficiency of

infrastructure, especially of energy, transport, and irrigation; to enhance the competitiveness of specific industries, such as agro-processing, petrochemicals, and textiles; to diversify the economy and thereby reduce its reliance on commodity exports; and to improve access to and the quality and outcomes of education, health and other social services.

Urbanization criteria in each city were not equal in all the cities of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, it requires building the future socioeconomic capacity of them. In particular, the development of small business and private enterprises can be based for strengthening of occupancy of the population and improvement urbanization. Formed the basis of the social, economic and demographic situation, nowadays it requires to improve the quality of the population of the republic. The following can be determines main characteristics of the population:

the rate of health of the population;

- the rate of child and maternal mortality;
- the average life expectancy of the population;
- education level and their structure;
- vocational-technical training of the population and their structure;
- social structure and social mobilization;
- occupancy status of the population and the network structure;
- urbanization level of the population;
- the regional nature and intensity of the movement of the population;
- national values, family and community traditions, folk traditions and their safety;
- universal values.

For a major demographic processes birth, death, marriage and divorce levels of the Republic of Uzbekistan are given assessment. It was based that in the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in all regions the birth, death, marriage and divorce rates were decreased and marriage age was extended. Scientific offers were produced the development of an effective demographic policy and to control demographic development according of modern demographic condition which was developed in the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The further development of the national economy during the global financial and economic crisis, to correspond it to the market economy under the requirements of such aspects as population, its growth, location, demographic structure has a great importance to study to pass to the modernization of the economy on the transition period point of view. In addition, a positive solution of the problems of the population, to improve living conditions and to pay much attention to the quality indicators is very important. But, the population is seen as well as a manufacturer power and consumer in the society.

The structure and number of the population, to be re-built aspects were reflected to the development economic processes. Therefore, it was practical importance to analyze the changes in the properties of re-building them, to solve the problems in incomes and improve the quality of life of the people in the country and to support the occupancy of population which has been growing. Republic of Uzbekistan is a country with a high demographic potential. Today, 0.42 per cent of population the Republic of Uzbekistan is accounted for the world's population (7.2 milliard people). In table-2, it is believed Uzbekistan is the highest of the grow in population of the Commonwealth of Independent States countries, (Table 2)

Table 2. The dynamics of the Commonwealth of Independent States countries mill. Person.

Countries	2005	2012	2014	According to the changes in 2014 to 2005, %	The level of urbanization, %
Armenia	3,1	3,3	3,0	96,7	63
Belarus	10,1	9,5	9,5	94,0	76
Kirgizstan	5,1	5,7	5,8	113,7	34
Kazakhstan	15,3	16,8	17,3	113,0	55
Moldova	3,8	4,1	4,1	107,8	42
Azerbaijan	8,6	9,3	9,5	110,4	53
Russia	146,8	143,2	143,7	97,8	74
Tajikistan	6,5	7,1	8,3	127,6	26
Turkmenistan	4,8	5,2	5,3	110,4	47
Ukraine	48,2	45,6	42,9	89,0	69
Uzbekistan	**26,2**	**29,6**	**30,7**	**117,1**	**51**
Total in CIS	278,5	279,4	280,1	100,5	53,6

Source: www.prb.org. World Population Data Sheet – 2005-2014.

As it can be seen from the table, the number population of countries was increase in 2005-2014 Tajikistan (27.6%) Uzbekistan (17.1%), Kyrgyzstan (13.7%), Kazakhstan (13.0%), Azerbaijan (10.4%), Turkmenistan (10.4%) and Moldova (7.8%). Armenia, Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, countries were seen depopulation (decrease the number of people). The share of the population in Russia and Ukraine, the next place was taken Uzbekistan among the CIS countries. It consists of 10.9 percent of the total population.

In 2009, according to the Decree of 68 "About additional measures to improve the settlements of the administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan due to the reorganization of 965 rural villages into the city the urbanization level of the population was equal to 51 percent. Under the territories of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan reorganized into rural urban area: The Republic of Karakalpakstan - 11, Andijan region - 79, Bukhara region - 59 region, 33, Kashkadarya region - 117, Navoiy region - 29, Namangan region - 108, Samarkand region – 75, Surkhandarya region - 106, Syrdarya region - 15 Tashkent region - 78, Ferghana region - 198, Khorezm region – 50. The way of policy and structure were accepted by The Decree of 68 “About additional measures to improve the settlements of the administrative territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, 2009. According to Table-3, the data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the population is amplified by 48 percent in 1990-2013, the quantity was 30492.8 thousand people on January 1, 2014(Song, Frostell, & Gadaev, 2013).

Table 3. Permanent changes of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand people (to the beginning of the year)

Territories	Years				According to the changes in 2014 to1991	
	1991	2001	2011	2014	+,-	%
Republic of Uzbekistan	**20607,7**	**24813,1**	**29123,4**	**30492,8**	**9885,1**	**148,0**
including:						
Karakalpakistan	1270,6	1527,0	1680,9	1736,5	465,9	136,7
Regions:						
Andijan	1789,0	2216,5	2672,3	2805,4	1016,4	156,8
Bukhara	1195,1	1437,7	1683,8	1756,4	561,3	147,0
Jizzakh	792,2	991,5	1166,7	1226,8	434,6	154,9
Kashkadarya	1694,4	2212,5	2722,9	2895,4	1201	170,9
Navai	682,0	791,1	873,0	901,1	219,1	132,1
Namangan	1551,8	1953,2	2379,5	2504,1	952,3	161,4
Samarkand	2200,9	2710,0	3270,8	3445,6	1244,7	156,6
Surkhandarya	1332,0	1770,4	2175,1	2308,3	976,3	173,3
Syrdarya	559,1	649,9	727,2	763,7	204,6	136,6
Tashkent	2129,8	2370,2	2644,4	2725,9	596,1	128,0
Fergana	2214,6	2697,5	3229,2	3386,5	1171,9	152,9
Khorasm	1066,0	1347,7	1601,1	1684,1	618,1	158,0
Tashkent city	2130,2	2137,9	2296,5	2352,9	222,7	110,5

Source: The information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan //

Some rises in natural movement of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan were observed at last 15-20 years, they particularly were occurred according to the decrease in the birth and death. In general, the natural growth was very important in the growth of the population. It develops accordance with the socio-economic development opportunities. Typically, the high level of natural growth leads to a rapid increase in the number of people. Such position is depend on fertility and mortality rates(Van Assche & Djanibekov, 2012).

There are significant differences in the age structure of the CIS countries. These differences were based on specific demographic behavior of the place where people live. Kept the high of birth rate for a long time in Central Asian republics were remained a large part of the population consisted the young nowadays (Sievers, 2013).

Table 4. The natural development of the population dynamics of CIS countries.

Countries	Total coefficient of birth			Total coefficient of morality		
	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014
Armenia	12	14	14	8	9	9
Belarus	9	11	13	15	14	13
Kirgizstan	21	27	28	7	7	7
Kazakhstan	18	23	23	10	9	8
Moldova	11	11	11	12	11	11
Azerbaijan	17	19	18	6	6	6
Russia	10	13	13	16	14	13
Tajikistan	26	27	34	5	4	7
Turkmenistan	21	22	22	8	8	8
Ukraine	9	11	11	17	15	15
Uzbekistan	**20**	**21**	**22**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Total in CIS	12	15	19	14	12	9

Source: www.prb.org. World Population Data Sheet – 2005-2014.

In other CIS countries, namely depopulation process where observed in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine were different the children and teenagers in Central Asian republics almost two times less (Bekchanov, Bhaduri, Lenzen, & Lamers, 2014). One of the factors that directly affect the age structure of the population in the countries of the Commonwealth - which the changes happen in the natural development (Table 4).

On the demand side, increases in wages and pensions, public investment, and commercial lending were the main sources of growth. Public sector wages rose by 19.1% in 2014, sustaining private consumption. Gross fixed capital formation was reported rising by 10.9% (Hornidge, Oberkircher, & Kudryavtseva, 2013). Capital investment reached $14.6

billion, or 24% of GDP, including more than $3.0 billion in foreign investment. Notable projects completed in 2014 include the expansion of the General Motors Uzbekistan automobile manufacturing plant and the completion of a key branch of the gas pipeline linking Central Asia to the People's Republic of China. Commercial bank lending raised credit to the economy by 31.2%. The government reported average annual inflation at 6.1% in 2014 (Bobojonov et al., 2013). Official consumer price index data show that inflation slowed primarily because food prices fell in line with global trends. The International Monetary Fund estimated, using the same data as the government but a different methodology, that inflation slowed to 8.4% from 11.2% in 2013. Inflation is nevertheless believed to have risen in the fourth quarter because of rapid currency depreciation against the US dollar (Raupova, Kamahara, & Goto, 2014).

Broad money is estimated to have grown by 26% in 2014, about the same as in 2013, reflecting higher domestic credit. Monetary survey data are not available, but net foreign assets in the banking system may have decreased as domestic credit grew more quickly than broad money.

The government reported a budget surplus of 0.2% of GDP in 2014. Factoring in the surplus of the Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development, the country's sovereign wealth fund, the augmented budget balance is estimated to have shown a surplus equal to 2.4% of GDP, down from 2.7% in 2013.

Budget revenues are estimated to have slipped from 36.2% of GDP in 2013 to 36.1% in 2014, in line with declining international prices for key export commodities. Higher government spending—notably for wages, pensions, health care, and education—raised budget expenditures from 33.5% of GDP in 2013 to 33.7% in 2014. Total government debt edged up from 8.5% of GDP in 2013 to 8.7% in 2014 as foreign lending for infrastructure increased. The current account surplus is estimated to have narrowed to 1.2% of GDP from 1.6% in 2013, reflecting a smaller trade surplus and lower remittances (Figure 5). External demand stayed weak, and international prices for Uzbekistan's key export commodities declined from historic highs. Much of the narrowing in the trade extra reflected lower earnings from energy, which accounts for about 30% of all exports (Hornidge et al., 2013).

Earnings from energy exports have been declining since the third quarter of 2014 in line with retreating global oil prices. Total exports are estimated to have declined by 2.0%. Developments in the economy of the Russian Federation during late 2014 profoundly affected Uzbekistan's exports and remittances. Weak consumer demand there, coupled with rapid nominal appreciation of the Uzbek sum against the ruble, hurt bilateral trade. Diminished labor demand in construction and logistics—the main employers of Uzbek migrants—helped cut remittances from the Russian Federation by an estimated 10%, to about $5.0 billion. Quarter by quarter, bilateral trade and remittances were both lower than in 2013. Imports of goods and services rose by 1.1%, driven mainly by imports of consumer goods and chemicals. Despite declining by about 10% from 2013, machinery and equipment remained the largest import items, accounting for 40% of imports. This reflects continued but moderating demand for capital goods from state-led infrastructure development and industrial modernization programs scheduled to end in 2015. With the decline in exports, the trade balance is estimated to have moved into deficit by the end of 2014. Public and private external debt is estimated to have increased to 13.4% of GDP in 2014 from 13.0% in 2013. Gross official reserves were estimated at $23.9 billion, equivalent to 2 years of merchandise imports (Dubovyk et al., 2013).

GDP growth is forecast at 7.0% in 2015 and 7.2% in 2016, reflecting projected due to new-born services arrival and diversification on the area. To limit the growth slowdown, the government is expected to boost spending further, particularly for public investment. Gradual recovery in external demand should begin in 2016, but industry will persist the key supply-side driver of growth, with output supported by higher lending. Large industrial enterprises in strategic sectors—mining, oil and gas, and manufacturing— are expected to receive the bulk of additional lending from both the government and commercial banks. Planned wage and pension increases that exceed the inflation rate should support private consumption and request for services. Agriculture is projected to grow by

6.0% in line with stable production of the key agricultural crops: cotton and wheat. The government is expected to complete its large modernization investment program in 2015 (Raupova et al., 2014).

Public investment should increase substantially to achieve the goal of raising industry's share of GDP to 28%, with most investment financed by the Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development. Gross fixed capital formation is forecast to increase by 11.0% in 2015 and 12.0% in 2016. In response to growing external risks and global uncertainties, the government announced in January 2015 reforms to be implemented over 2015–2019 for economic diversification, private sector development, a smaller state presence in the economy, and better corporate governance. In early March 2015, the government adopted a comprehensive structural transformation, modernization, and diversification program for 2015–2019. The program visualizes a $19.6 billion investment package to be financed through foreign investments and loans, the Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development, and commercial bank lending. As in 2013 and 2014, the government will carry on to stimulate domestic consumption in 2015 and 2016, most likely by raising public sector wages, welfare payments, and pensions. With presidential elections in 2015, additional measures are expected to sustain household spending, including expanded consumer lending. Reflecting these developments, private consumption is forecast to rise by 2.0% in 2015 and 3.0% in 2016. Inflation is projected at 9.5% in 2015 and 10.0% in 2016. Inflationary pressures will emanate from higher government spending and continued depreciation of the local currency. Estimated drops in global food prices and lower import costs could partly offset these pressures. Nevertheless, containing inflation will remain a key challenge over the medium term.

CASE OF SUSTAINABLE UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan is a country striving for wide-ranging economic progression and a narrowing of gaps in infrastructure quality between rural and urban areas. As one of the most important international organization, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been supporting the Government of Uzbekistan since 1995, and has provided more loans to Uzbekistan than to any other emerging member country in the Central Asia region. As of 31 December 2014, Uzbekistan has received 54 loans totaling $4.1 billion, including two private sector loans totaling $225.0 million, and $61.7 million in technical assistance grants ('Is regional economic integration in Central Asia a doomed vision or a promising future? | Asia Pathways', 2014.). In September 2012, ADB approved the country partnership strategy (CPS), 2012–2016 for Uzbekistan. The CPS is aligned with Uzbekistan's Welfare Improvement Strategy, 2013–2015, which guides Uzbekistan's pursuit of business innovation and infrastructure development. The CPS focuses on transport and announcement, energy, water supply, municipal infrastructure and services, and access to financial services. In 2014, ADB provided a loan of $300 million to support energy-efficient power generation that will meet rising electricity demand in Uzbekistan. Cumulative disbursements to Uzbekistan for lending and grants financed by ordinary capital resources, the Asian Development Fund, and other special funds amounted to $2.01 billion. ADB assistance continues to help bridge gaps in economic opportunity and reduce disparities in public services through Uzbekistan. Water management and agriculture projects are helping to generate jobs and increase incomes in rural areas, with the Amu Bukhara Irrigation System Rehabilitation Project expected to benefit 1.8 million rural residents. Meanwhile, ADB commitments to clean water supply and sanitation should improve the lives of 3 million people, with the Solid Waste Management Improvement Project serving about 645,500 households by 2019. The Education Sector Development Program introduced a globally aligned education model to improve learning consequences for vulnerable students, while the Woman and Child Health Development Project has helped to reduce national maternal and infant mortality rates. Roads, railways, and housing in Uzbekistan have also been revitalized. Five projects were approved under the two Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Corridor 2 Road Investment programs, and 660 kilometers (km) of track were upgraded under two railway modernization projects in key regional areas. The first

project of the Housing for Integrated Rural Development Investment Program provided 8,500 rural families with new homes, while the second project will finance 21,000 homes for families with moderate to low incomes (‘Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding - World Tourism Organization’, 2014.).

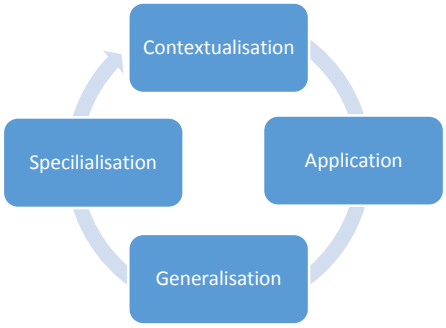
With a need for jobs evolution, and to improve the livelihoods of rural residents, a key development priority for Uzbekistan in the medium term is economic expansion through industrial development. To attract private sector investment and expand access to financial resources for entrepreneurial purposes, support for infrastructure development will remain a priority area for ADB assistance. Direct private sector support will also continue. ADB will seek to underpin the sustainability of Uzbekistan’s strong economic growth by further deepening and broadening its knowledge products and services. ADB operations in Uzbekistan over the longer term will be guided by the country’s evolving development needs, and by Strategy 2020, ADB’s longstanding strategic framework, 2008–2020.

On this basis, the above four major research frameworks provide guidance in designing research components. However, a research program that seeks to address issues of global change with the aim of promoting sustainable development worldwide faces challenges at an entirely different level as well, namely the sustainable context. As mentioned in the introduction, undesirable processes of global change occur around the globe and affect all parts of the Earth, but many of them are felt most dramatically in the developing countries of the Commonwealth Independent States (CIS), where they tend to aggravate existing disparities and hamper sustainable development. An understanding of these global processes and diminuendos can only be achieved through combined research efforts in global scale, in broad collaboration among researchers from the diverse world regions affected (Bradley 2008; Soete 2008).

According to Figure 2, it is considered that conceptual elements of sustainable synergy has its vital necessity on the development of area. For instance, contextualization is believed as the direction taken in research aimed at achieving more sustainable development in concrete situations, as this requires contextual differentiation and, in most cases, transdisciplinary dialogue. These feature needs cooperation and synergy in order to make better efficiency and illustrate relevant productivity.

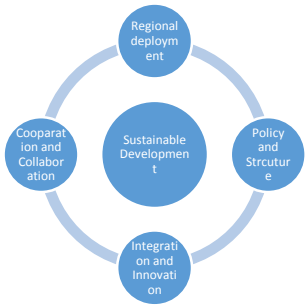
Generalization is needed to achieve research results that are valid for as broad a research context as possible. It means dealing with sustainable development in an integrative and transdisciplinary manner by applying a ‘syndrome mitigation approach’ (Hurni et al 2004). This implies looking at patterns of problems and potentials of sustainable development.

Figure 2. Synergy of sustainability, Case of Uzbekistan



Research findings from specific case studies and selected contexts are generalized and the overall theoretical, conceptual, and methodological foundations of the program developed, with a view to gaining more systems knowledge and to some extent also transformation and target knowledge. In terms of program components, regional research projects as a cooperative and integrative functionality, usually work towards contextualization of their (inter)disciplinary specialization. Conversely, thematic and integrative research projects work from regional specialization towards global generalization (Hurni et al 2010).

Figure 3. Case of sustainable development in Uzbekistan



Sustainability deployment of the Republic of Uzbekistan is illustrated in the Figure 3, according to analyses of the globe investigations and studies on this context. It could be illustrated that, regional development, policy and structure, integration and innovation, cooperation and collaboration are considered as vital elements of this development. Through this advancement, region will enrich its sustainable enhancement, the way of life and facilities as whole. Life standard and income of people will increase step by step with market – oriented democracy of sub sectors and the view of the entrepreneurs. Therefore, it is believed that, synergy among companies and individuals will strength the concept of development and according this country make its status in the global market of services and production.

CONCLUSION

Development at the local, regional, national, and global levels is only sustainable if it meets the requirements of the social, the economic, and the environmental dimensions of sustainability. Globally, changes embraces all aspects of global dynamics in the social, cultural, political, ecological, institutional, and economic spheres. Current trends in global food and energy prices to decline is expected to be limited given Uzbekistan's policy of self-reliance in both food grains and energy. With GDP growth forecasted at 7.0% in 2015 and 7.2% in 2016, it is projected diversification of economy. Agriculture is projected to grow by 6.0% in line with stable production of the key agricultural cash crops: cotton and wheat. The government is expected to complete its large modernization investment program in 2015.

Uzbekistan has to work to minimize its economy's vulnerability to external shocks affecting commodity prices and the predicted inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) and external loans to finance the large public investment programs. With the goal of becoming an industrialized, high middle-income country by around 2050, country is continuing to transition to a more market-oriented economy to ensure equitable distribution of growth between regions and to maintain infrastructure and social services. With a need for jobs evolution, and to improve the livelihoods of rural residents, a key development priority for Uzbekistan in the medium term is economic expansion through industrial development. Regional development, policy and structure, integration and innovation, cooperation and collaboration are considered as vital elements of this development.

REFERENCES

1) Anonymous. (2014a, August 12). Uzbekistan and ADB [Text]. Retrieved 16 September 2015, from http://www.adb.org/countries/uzbekistan/main
2) Anonymous. (2014b, August 12). Uzbekistan: Publications and Documents [Text]. Retrieved 16 September 2015, from http://www.adb.org/countries/uzbekistan/publications
3) Bank, A. D. (2015). Asian Development Bank and Uzbekistan: Fact Sheet. Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from http://www.adb.org/publications/uzbekistan-fact-sheet
4) Bekchanov, M., Bhaduri, A., Lenzen, M., & Lamers, J. P. (2014). Integrating input-output modeling with multi-criteria analysis to assess options for sustainable economic transformation: the case of Uzbekistan. In The Global Water System in the Anthropocene (pp. 229–245). Springer. Retrieved from http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-07548-8_16
5) Bobojonov, I., Lamers, J. P., Bekchanov, M., Djanibekov, N., Franz-Vasdeki, J., Ruzimov, J., & Martius, C. (2013). Options and constraints for crop diversification: a case study in sustainable agriculture in Uzbekistan. Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems, 37(7), 788–811.
6) Breckle, S.-W., Veste, M., & Wucherer, W. (2012). Sustainable land use in deserts. Springer Science & Business Media. Retrieved from https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=EvfsCAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA3&dq=sustanaible+development+of+uzbekistan&ots=5gpFlBR2J2&sig=ICXUDmGN94h4XlSvdM3kJNvnH8M
7) Dubovyk, O., Menz, G., Conrad, C., Lamers, J. P., Lee, A., & Khamzina, A. (2013). Spatial targeting of land rehabilitation: A relational analysis of cropland productivity decline in arid Uzbekistan. Erdkunde, 167–181.
8) Egamberdieva, D., Kamilova, F., Validov, S., Gafurova, L., Kucharova, Z., & Lugtenberg, B. (2008). High incidence of plant growth-stimulating bacteria associated with the rhizosphere of wheat grown on salinated soil in Uzbekistan. Environmental Microbiology, 10(1), 1–9.
9) Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding - World Tourism Organization. (n.d.). Retrieved 15 May 2014, from http://www.e-

unwto.org/content/pv8055/?p=72fd8fc85b3f462bba2838061cbb6e99&pi=0

10) Hornidge, A.-K., Oberkircher, L., & Kudryavtseva, A. (2013). Boundary management and the discursive sphere–Negotiating 'realities' in Khorezm, Uzbekistan. Geoforum, 45, 266–274.
11) Is regional economic integration in Central Asia a doomed vision or a promising future? | Asia Pathways. (n.d.). Retrieved 21 May 2014, from http://www.asiapathways-adbi.org/2014/04/is-regional-economic-integration-in-central-asia-a-doomed-vision-or-a-promising-future/
12) Karimov, I. A. Uzbekistan on the Threshold of the Twenty-first Century: Challenges to Stability and Progress. Macmillan.
13) Landau, J. M., & Kellner-Heinkele, B. (2001). Politics of language in the ex-Soviet muslim states: Azerbayjan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. University of Michigan Press.
14) Müller, M., & others. (2006). A general equilibrium approach to modeling water and land use reforms in Uzbekistan. Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Bonn. Retrieved from http://hss.ulb.uni-bonn.de/2006/0801/0801.htm
15) Raupova, O., Kamahara, H., & Goto, N. (2014). Assessment of physical economy through economy-wide material flow analysis in developing Uzbekistan. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 89, 76–85.
16) Sievers, E. W. (2013). The post-Soviet decline of Central Asia: sustainable development and comprehensive capital. Routledge. Retrievedfrom https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=J4lEAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=sustanaible+development+of+uzbekistan&ots=pXE-SYIYzz&sig=rKXKyPI2nlsH2XW6FU5Xc84H4yg
17) Song, X., Frostell, B., & Gadaev, A. (2013). UZWATER Tempus project: The study visit to KTH, Royal Institute of Technology, with focus on Master Thesis Work. Retrieved from http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2:758745