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08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

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MUNDARIJA

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FRUGALITY AND INNOVATION: A THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract. This article examines the processes related to the impact of frugality-oriented measures on the competitiveness of producers and the efficiency of economic activity in the national economy. Based on theoretical and methodological approaches, innovative economic trends and the key factors influencing savings are systematized. The study presents scientific conclusions, practical recommendations, and proposals regarding the conditions and opportunities for implementing resource-saving mechanisms aimed at increasing the productivity of economic resources and reducing production costs within an innovative economy.

Keywords: frugality, profit maximization, economic resources, investment goods, economic activity, innovative economy, state industrial policy, competitiveness, production scale.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tejamkorlikka yo‘naltirilgan chora-tadbirlarning ishlab chiqaruvchilar raqobatbardoshligi hamda milliy iqtisodiyotda iqtisodiy faoliyat samaradorligiga ta’siri bilan bog‘liq jarayonlar tadqiq etilgan. Nazariy va metodologik yondashuvlar asosida innovatsion iqtisodiy tendensiyalar hamda tejamkorlikka ta’sir etuvchi asosiy omillar tizimlashtirilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida iqtisodiy resurslar unumdorligini oshirish va ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirishga qaratilgan tejamkorlik mexanizmlarini joriy etishning shart-sharoitlari va imkoniyatlari bo‘yicha ilmiy xulosalar, amaliy tavsiyalar hamda takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: tejamkorlik, foydani maksimallashtirish, iqtisodiy resurslar, investitsiya mahsulotlari, iqtisodiy faoliyat, innovatsion iqtisodiyot, davlat sanoat siyosati, raqobatbardoshlik, ishlab chiqarish ko‘lami.

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуются процессы, связанные с влиянием мер, направленных на обеспечение бережливости, на конкурентоспособность производителей и эффективность экономической деятельности в национальной экономике. На основе теоретических и методологических подходов систематизированы инновационные экономические тенденции и основные факторы, влияющие на бережливость. В результате исследования разработаны научные выводы, практические рекомендации и предложения по условиям и возможностям внедрения механизмов бережливости, направленных на повышение производительности экономических ресурсов и снижение производственных издержек в условиях инновационной экономики.

Ключевые слова: бережливость, максимизация прибыли, экономические ресурсы, инвестиционные товары, экономическая деятельность, инновационная экономика, государственная промышленная политика, конкурентоспособность, масштабы производства.

INTRODUCTION

The economic model of modern developed countries, which is based on the principles of a market economy, primarily relies on the mechanisms of supply and demand, competition, free pricing, and profit maximization. In accordance with the principle of profit maximization, economic activity at the enterprise level is considered an integral part of the production process and reflects efforts aimed at the efficient utilization of capital goods as the final outcome of economic activity. The specific characteristics of economic processes at this level require the application of appropriate methodological approaches for assessing and defining economic efficiency within business entities.

The significance of frugality and efficient resource utilization in the modern economy of Uzbekistan has been emphasized by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, in his Address to the Oliy Majlis dated 2020-12-29. In particular, he noted that “the most effective factor in reducing poverty and increasing rural incomes is a substantial increase in the productivity and efficiency of agriculture. Therefore, it is necessary to raise income per hectare of land from the current average of 2,000 US dollars to at least 5,000 US dollars through the widespread introduction of advanced technologies, water-saving methods, biotechnology, achievements in seed production, science, and innovation” [1].

The large-scale economic reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan have increased the importance of aligning resource management methods with the requirements of a modern market economy. One of the priority directions in this process is ensuring the rational and efficient use of available economic resources. Contemporary research indicates that ensuring a sustainable supply of energy resources, including oil, natural gas, and coal, will remain one of the key factors supporting long-term economic development during the coming decades [2]. This highlights the growing importance of assessing and improving the efficiency of economic sectors and industries.

Under conditions of limited resources and intensifying global competition, frugality has become an essential component of sustainable economic development. In this context, frugality should be understood not merely as cost reduction but as the achievement of higher economic outcomes through the rational, efficient, and innovative use of available resources.

Innovative development serves as a fundamental driver of qualitative economic growth. From this perspective, frugality and innovation are closely interconnected and mutually reinforcing concepts. Their effective integration contributes to increasing productivity, strengthening competitiveness, ensuring economic stability, and creating favorable conditions for sustainable long-term development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ideas related to frugality and the efficient use of resources have been widely reflected in various philosophical, economic, and religious sources throughout history. For instance, the Avesta, the sacred book of Zoroastrianism, emphasizes the accumulation of material wealth through productive labor and regards prudent resource management as an important prerequisite for material well-being. Principles such as moderation, balance, and rational consumption have traditionally been encouraged, while excessive consumption and wastefulness have been viewed as factors that may hinder sustainable development and social prosperity.

The first scientific approaches to assessing and defining frugality were developed by classical economists, who explained resource savings through the labor theory of value. According to Adam Smith, frugality is driven by individuals' desire to improve their economic well-being. He argued that savings and efficiency arise through the interaction of exchange and the division of labor. The division of labor promotes specialization and cooperation, thereby increasing productivity and contributing to economic growth. For example, a craftsman specializing in clothing production supports agricultural producers through exchange, while farmers contribute to industrial development by supplying essential goods, creating mutually beneficial economic relationships [3].

Applying Smith's "invisible hand" principle to international trade, countries tend to allocate their resources and labor to production activities in which they possess comparative advantages and can achieve the highest returns. Such specialization promotes a more efficient international division of labor and enhances overall economic efficiency. Accordingly, different countries focus on producing goods and services that correspond to their resource endowments, technological capabilities, and competitive advantages [4].

The study conducted by D. Pettersen highlights the importance of intermediate production processes in ensuring the effective utilization of strategic production factors. The author concludes that production efficiency largely depends on the consistency of organizational processes and the effective implementation of concepts developed within enterprises [5].

According to the research of Claudia Bracchio and Marek Szaruck, innovation plays a crucial role in assessing enterprise performance and shaping management strategies. Within the framework of innovation management, integrated methods and tools are recognized as key determinants of organizational effectiveness and sustainable development [6].

D. Womack and D. Jones emphasize that efficiency assessment systems should be based on the rational integration of supporting and operational activities across time and space. Their approach focuses on continuous improvement, value creation, and quality enhancement within enterprises [7]. Similarly, S. G. Tyaglov and I. V. Takmasheva examine enterprise efficiency through the lens of production technologies, management principles, and operational tools, highlighting their contribution to long-term performance improvement [8].

M. Porter associates international competitiveness with efficiency and productivity. In his analysis, particular attention is paid to scale effects, including technological economies of scale at the firm level, production scale effects, and macroeconomic scale advantages that strengthen national competitiveness [9].

Research conducted by E. Sh. Shodmanov and colleagues examines the conditions and factors that support resource savings in industrial enterprises operating under market conditions. Their studies also emphasize the systematic organization of measures aimed at improving production efficiency [10].

According to T. T. Dzhuraev and R. A. Kalandarova, technological advancement is one of the most important determinants of production efficiency and resource savings. Their findings indicate that small enterprises play

a significant role in stimulating technological progress, fostering continuous development, and contributing to the effective satisfaction of domestic demand [11].

The studies of B. A. Kolmatov emphasize the importance of coordinating resource-saving measures across different stages and levels of agricultural development, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of agricultural production systems [12].

H. G. Khaidarov argues that the primary objective of state industrial policy in the field of science and technology is to create favorable conditions for innovative economic development. In this regard, particular attention should be devoted to large-scale scientific and technological projects that enhance productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness [13].

Based on the reviewed literature, it can be concluded that the concept of frugality has evolved alongside economic activity and technological progress. Modern approaches increasingly view frugality not merely as cost reduction but as a comprehensive mechanism for improving resource efficiency, strengthening competitiveness, enhancing product quality, and ensuring sustainable economic development. In contemporary economic systems, frugality is closely linked with innovation, productivity growth, and the effective management of available resources.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data analysis, comparative assessment, and a review of scientific literature related to frugality and innovation. These research methods enable a comprehensive examination of the theoretical foundations and practical aspects of resource-saving processes, innovation-driven development, and efficiency enhancement. The application of these methods contributes to the identification of key factors influencing economic efficiency and supports the development of scientifically grounded conclusions and recommendations.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The relationship between frugality, unit cost reduction, production expansion, inter-industry cooperation, technological progress, and information exchange was extensively examined within the framework of the nineteenth-century capitalist mode of production. During this period, particular attention was devoted to the transition from simple cooperation to factory-based production and subsequently to large-scale industrial enterprises. These developments contributed significantly to improving labor productivity and enhancing the efficient utilization of social labor resources. However, limited attention was given to issues related to reducing resource consumption per unit of output and optimizing enterprise resource utilization.

By the twentieth century, research increasingly focused on reducing material resource consumption per unit of output while maintaining product quality and technological standards. A common characteristic of studies conducted during this period was the recognition of frugality as an important factor in effective economic management and the identification of mechanisms for achieving resource efficiency across various sectors of the economy.

Modern production processes are characterized by substantial qualitative changes in the structure of labor and production costs. These changes are reflected in a declining share of direct labor inputs and a growing role of embodied and technology-based labor. At the same time, the total labor costs required to produce a unit of output continue to decrease. Advances in science and technology have enhanced the technical equipment of labor, increased production efficiency, and created opportunities for higher productivity. These developments have also facilitated the expansion of the service sector, which contributes positively to overall economic growth and labor productivity.

In the transition toward an innovative economy, the efficient utilization of limited resources becomes increasingly important. This process requires selecting the most rational methods of satisfying economic needs while achieving higher economic outcomes with lower resource expenditures. Consequently, priority is given to reducing resource consumption per unit of output and improving resource efficiency. Rational resource utilization involves the effective application of resources while considering their natural, physical, chemical, and economic characteristics. This approach is based on the existence of alternative methods of resource use, enabling producers to select the most efficient combinations of resources for the production of goods and services.

Sustainable economic growth at all levels requires the development of a modern innovative economy, the modernization of production systems, diversification in accordance with domestic and international market demand, positive structural transformation, and the widespread implementation of resource-saving principles.

Achieving these objectives requires careful consideration of regional resource potential, labor availability, specialization patterns, participation in national and international divisions of labor, and opportunities for mobilizing both domestic and external sources of investment.

In Uzbekistan, the “New Uzbekistan – 2030” Strategy places particular emphasis on economic digitalization, the introduction of energy-efficient technologies, and the promotion of innovation-driven development. Priority areas include support for small businesses and startups, the implementation of resource-saving technologies in industry, the development of the green economy, and the expansion of digital platforms. These measures create favorable conditions for improving economic efficiency and strengthening national competitiveness.

Within the framework of the transition to an innovative economy, state regional economic policy should focus on ensuring stable growth in key macroeconomic indicators, including industrial production, consumer goods output, agricultural production, investment activity, retail trade turnover, and service provision. In addition, special development programs should be designed for regions with relatively lower development indicators, accompanied by clearly defined implementation mechanisms. Such measures contribute to strengthening the innovative development of resource-saving processes and enhancing regional economic performance.

An important objective of regional development policy is the more efficient utilization of available material resources and the reduction of regional development disparities. Policies aimed at stimulating economic growth should therefore support balanced regional development and promote greater convergence in economic performance indicators.

The production of goods and services that effectively satisfy consumer needs requires accurate measurement and evaluation of resources in terms of quantity, quality, and economic efficiency. Therefore, improving resource assessment systems remains an important prerequisite for sustainable economic development.

The Role of Frugality in Ensuring Innovative Development

The transition to energy-efficient production systems requires the modernization of energy infrastructure, the reduction of energy intensity, and the implementation of effective energy conservation mechanisms [2]. These objectives can be achieved through the involvement of private operators in energy supply systems, improvements in electricity accounting and billing mechanisms, the enhancement of consumer service quality, and the reduction of technical and commercial energy losses. Collectively, these measures contribute to strengthening innovative development, improving resource efficiency, and ensuring long-term economic sustainability (Figure 1).

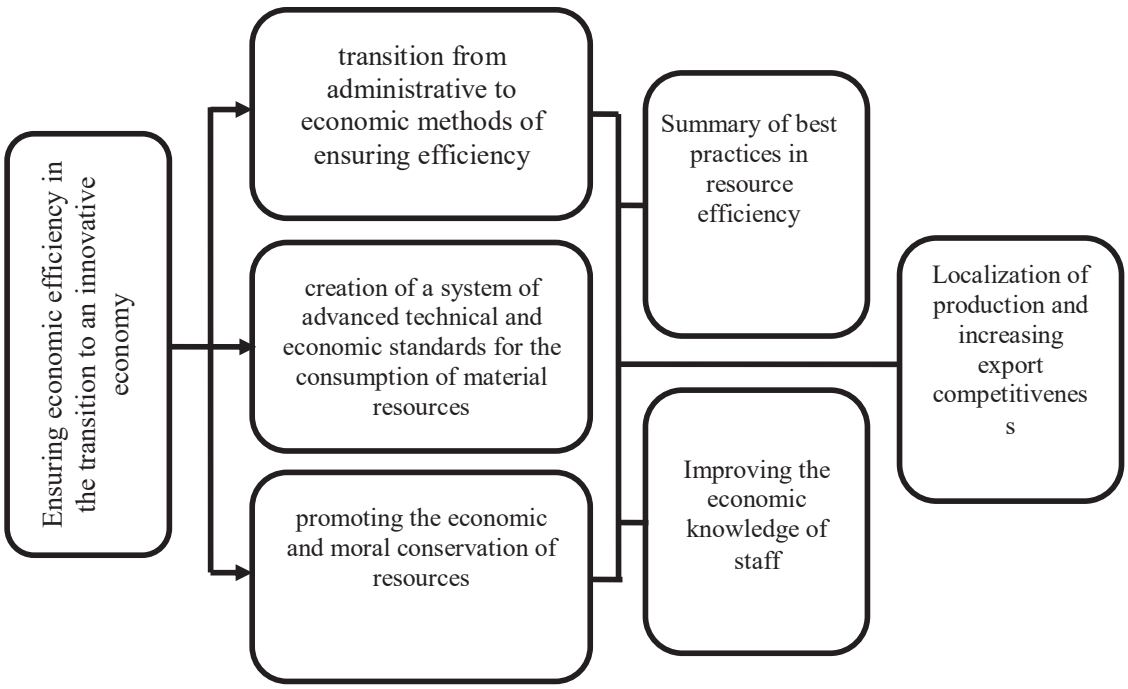

Figure 1. Economic Efficiency and Resource Utilization in an Innovative Economy

Electricity is one of the most important resources ensuring the sustainable functioning of economic sectors. Therefore, changes in electricity consumption serve as an important indicator of economic development, industrial transformation, and improvements in living standards.

An analysis of electricity consumption data for 2020–2026 indicates a stable upward trend in demand in Uzbekistan, reflecting the expansion of economic activity and the ongoing modernization of the national economy.

According to the data presented, total electricity consumption increased from 59,800 million kWh in 2020 to 76,500 million kWh in 2026, representing an increase of 16,700 million kWh, or approximately 28 percent. This growth is associated with the continued development of industrial production, population growth, rising household incomes, and the expansion of the digital economy and service sectors.

The sectoral distribution of electricity consumption demonstrates that industry and households remain the largest consumers of electricity. During the study period, industrial electricity consumption increased from 17,749 million kWh to 23,500 million kWh, while household consumption rose from 18,652 million kWh to 24,500 million kWh. Significant growth was also observed in agriculture, transport, trade, public services, and other economic activities.

These trends highlight the growing importance of improving energy efficiency and implementing resource-saving technologies across all sectors of the economy. In this regard, further enhancement of standardization mechanisms, energy management systems, and modern energy-saving technologies would contribute to reducing electricity intensity while maintaining sustainable economic growth (Table 1).

Table 1.

Electricity Consumption by Economic Sectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2020–2026 (million kWh) [14]

Economic Sector	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total Consumption	59,800	61,500	64,500	67,500	70,500	73,500	76,500
By Economic Activity							
Industry	17,749	18,500	19,500	20,500	21,500	22,500	23,500
Construction	422	450	480	520	560	600	650
Agriculture	10,596	10,800	11,200	11,600	12,000	12,500	13,000
Transport	2,815	3,000	3,200	3,500	3,800	4,100	4,500
Trade and Public Services	5,635	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000	8,500
Households (Population)	18,652	19,500	20,500	21,500	22,500	23,500	24,500
Other Sectors	1,230	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500

The aforementioned circumstances necessitate the implementation of frugality-oriented measures that take into account the socio-economic development potential of regions and contribute to improving the well-being of the population while ensuring sustainable economic growth. Achieving stable economic growth at any level requires the development of a modern and innovation-driven economy, the modernization of the national economic system in accordance with global development trends, the diversification of production based on domestic and international market demand, and the promotion of positive structural transformation.

In addition, the widespread adoption of frugality principles across all sectors of the national economy is essential for enhancing resource efficiency and strengthening competitiveness. In this context, particular attention should be given to the natural and economic conditions of the country and its regions, the availability and effective utilization of resource potential, their position within national and international divisions of labor, the degree of regional specialization, labor resource availability, and opportunities for mobilizing both domestic and external sources of investment to support long-term economic development.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this study demonstrate that improving economic efficiency is one of the fundamental prerequisites for ensuring innovative development. In this regard, particular attention should be devoted to transforming internal supplier–consumer relationships into integrated and coordinated processes. Such an approach contributes to the formation of a continuous value stream for both internal and external consumers, improves supply chain performance, optimizes delivery processes, reduces transaction costs, and ensures a closer alignment between product quality and consumer expectations.

The transition to lean and resource-efficient production systems should be supported by comprehensive measures aimed at reducing production costs, improving product quality, strengthening production infrastructure, and ensuring the continuity of economic processes. The implementation of lean production

principles promotes the efficient utilization of resources while simultaneously enhancing product quality, developing workforce competencies, and expanding the application of flexible production technologies. As a result, enterprises can reduce labor and capital costs, shorten production cycles, optimize the use of production facilities, accelerate the introduction of innovative products, reduce inventory levels, and improve overall operational efficiency.

The sustainable development of Uzbekistan's economy requires the rational and efficient utilization of available energy, raw material, labor, and financial resources. Therefore, it is important to study, adapt, and implement the best international practices in the fields of energy efficiency, resource management, and innovative development. Such measures contribute to increasing production competitiveness, strengthening economic resilience, and expanding the integration of the national economy into the global economic system.

The effective implementation of energy-efficiency measures significantly reduces the volume of energy resources required to achieve desired economic outcomes. Consequently, resource utilization becomes more efficient, production costs are optimized, and additional opportunities for sustainable economic development are created. Based on the results of the study, priority should be given to the establishment of growth centers and industrial agglomerations in regions with substantial natural resource potential and available labor resources, the deepening of structural transformation in the real sector of the economy through active investment policies and more efficient investment utilization, and the promotion of resource-efficient production systems through the wider application of advanced technologies for the effective use of energy, water, and land resources.

At the same time, improving the structure of the economy through the broader implementation of frugality principles and rational consumption practices remains an important direction for increasing economic efficiency. Particular attention should also be devoted to enhancing environmental sustainability through the development of green infrastructure, including green zones, forests, parks, reservoirs, and greenhouse complexes. Furthermore, increasing fuel and energy efficiency through the development and integration of renewable energy systems, as well as introducing comprehensive resource-efficiency indicators based on savings in energy, water, raw materials, and other strategic resources per unit of output, will contribute significantly to strengthening innovative development and ensuring long-term economic sustainability.

In conclusion, economic efficiency and innovation represent two mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable economic development. Their effective integration promotes productivity growth, improves resource utilization, strengthens competitiveness, supports structural modernization, and creates favorable conditions for long-term economic progress. Therefore, the wider implementation of frugality principles, resource-saving technologies, and innovation-oriented development strategies should remain among the key priorities of national economic policy and serve as an important foundation for achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

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