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**DIFFERENTIATING RURAL AREAS IN UZBEKISTAN REPUBLIC  
AND SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

**Abstract**

The characteristic of the concept “rural areas” is widely different, varying from country to country. Similarly, Uzbek rural areas quite differ from Slovak ones. Therefore, the main aim of the paper is to identify the differences between the rural areas in Uzbekistan and Slovakia. In the selected countries the rural areas are mainly identified by the number of population living in the rural local units.

**Keywords:** rural areas, Uzbekistan, Slovakia, kishlak, obec.

**Introduction**

There is not a concrete definition of “rural” areas as the more scientific disciplines of rural are being developed, the various characteristics are used itself. Therefore, there is a great diversity of characteristics concerning the definition, scope and components of the concept “rural”.

In geography the issue of rural areas are understood as a concrete territory, set by total cadastral area of settlements identified as rural. Concerning the economic disciplines, the concept of rural areas have been formed as a result of the globalization processes where the depopulation of majority part of state and cities related to economic, social and environmental effects resulted the high diversity in the rural areas (Lepadatu, 2012).

**Materials and methods**

Besides the studied literature, main legal regulations concerning the defining of rural areas as Law on Naming Administrative-territorial Units, the Law № 276-I from August 30, 1996 on the “Degree about the decision of administrative-territorial system issues in Uzbekistan were used.

**Results and discussion**

**Differentiating rural areas in Uzbekistan Republic and Slovak Republic**

There is not set up an exact definition of rural areas including economic, administrative, social, ecologic and rural character in Slovak Republic (Bednarikova and Maur, 2010) as well as in Uzbekistan. However, there are some sources providing description of the definition of rural areas in both countries. This part of the paper describes both Uzbek and Slovak rural areas, evidently which are not the same. Therefore, some differentiations between rural areas in these countries are discussed below (**Table 1**).

Table 1. [Differentiating rural areas in Uzbekistan Republic and Slovak Republic]

Title	Uzbekistan	Slovakia
	Main sources	1. Act No 369/1990 Coll. on the Municipal Constitution in wording of later regulations 2. Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Available from this source:  
[http://www.central2013.eu/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Downloads/outputlib/EURUFU\\_O3.2.2\\_Def\\_of\\_rural\\_areas\\_in\\_CEU\\_121016.pdf](http://www.central2013.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Downloads/outputlib/EURUFU_O3.2.2_Def_of_rural_areas_in_CEU_121016.pdf)

<b>Territorial unit/area defining rural</b>	Rural settlement represents <i>kishlak</i> and <i>aul</i>	Rural municipality represents <i>obec</i>
<b>Measuring index of rural and non - rural areas</b>	Number of population living in rural settlement	1. All municipalities not declared as town 2. Number of inhabitants residing in <i>obec</i> 3. Population density per sq km
<b>Distinguishing criteria of defining rural from non-rural areas</b>	< 2000 inhabitants located in the vicinity of industrial or construction enterprises, railway stations or other important objects	1. Rural municipalities – 2890 <sup>2</sup> 2. < 5000 inhabitants considered as rural municipality

Notes: *Own processing* according to following sources - Law on Naming Administrative-territorial Units, the Law №276-I from August 30, 1996 on the “Degree about the decision of administrative-territorial system issues; Act 369/1990 as amended, Buchta, 2012, Fazikova, 2012

The definition of uzbek rural areas are mainly set by the legislation. Particularly, the definition of the rural areas are set in the Law on Naming Administrative-territorial Units and the Law №276-I from August 30, 1996 on the “Degree about the decision of administrative-territorial system issues in the Republic of Uzbekistan” as amended with №LRU-714-II from December 3, 2004 and with № LRU-304 from October 10, 2011. According to the article 12 of this law rural area called as the term “*rural settlements*” refers to the localities with less than *two thousand inhabitants* who are located in the vicinity of industrial or construction enterprises, railway stations or other important objects. The total number of uzbek rural settlements records 11017 (Almanac Uzbekistan, 2013).

In Slovakia, one the sources defining the rural areas are Act 369/1990 and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. Therefore, these different sources define rural areas on the base of their certain criteria. Rural areas in Slovak Republic are basically identified by the territorial unit on the local level (LAU 2) - by municipalities (*obec* in Slovak language). According to the Slovak legislation criterion (Act 369/1990), the rural municipalities are the all the municipalities besides those, which are adopted as city ones. There are 2 890 municipalities in Slovakia based on the sources from Statistical Regional Yearbook 2015 for 31st of December 2014 (including 3 military districts), of which 138 are declared as towns. The rest 2752 are considered as rural. However, not all urban municipalities fulfill the urban character requirements. The next criterion was carried out by the Statistical Service in the differentiating towns and municipalities. According to it, municipality refers to rural if the population constitutes less than 5000 inhabitants. Based on this criterion, the number of such municipalities is 2,759 in Slovak territory (Fáziková, 2012). In Uzbek conditions, the territorial unit based on the local level / unit represents the rural settlements which consist of kishlaks<sup>3</sup> and auls. Kishlaks and auls constitute several neighboring localities, whose population mainly are engaged in agricultural activities and cattle breeding. They are governed under a given rural assembly using the criterion of convenience for local inhabitants. Government bodies are delegated of the right to establish or abolish villages, kishlaks and auls, and modify their territories or names with due to the regard for the opinion of the relevant self-governments (Law №276-I on Degree about the decision of administrative-territorial system issues in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1996). There is also so

<sup>2</sup> As at Dec. 31, 2014 there were 2 890 municipalities in the Slovak Republic (including 3 military districts), of which 138 towns according to the source from *Regional Statistical Yearbook of Slovakia 2015*.

<sup>3</sup> (Uzbek name or in English equal to village) or in Kara-Kalpak, Kazakh or Tatar communities are named as aul

called “united” rural settlements. They are usually united with neighborhood communities by similar or common traditions, customs and human, business and legal relationships and formulated as an entity with common socio-demographic, cultural and spiritual interests as well as with an administrative-territorial divisions, and defined as “mahalla”. Their size of population in mahallas differentiates between 150 to 1500 families. There are 1471 mahallas in Uzbekistan (Bektemirov and Rahimov, 2003).

In Slovakia, the settlement structure of the rural areas makes up many small municipalities. In some places of Slovak countryside, the close location of these municipalities shows the high level of population density (over 150 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>), although they do not fulfill the urban requirements in terms of economic, social, environmental functions. Slovak rural municipality is a rural settlement with small number of residents mainly engaged in housing, agricultural and recreational activities and with a typical rural architecture. In Slovakia, there are recognized two types of settlements as compact and dispersed settlements. For example, kopanice, lazy, štále, and rale are the dispersed types of settlements in Slovakia (Fazikova, 2012).

### Conclusion

In summary, there is not set up an exact definition of rural areas including economic, administrative, social, ecologic and rural character in Slovak Republic<sup>4</sup> as well as in Uzbekistan. However, there are the sources describing the definition of rural areas in these countries. Eventually, according to these above mentioned sources rural areas in Uzbekistan are named as rural settlements representing kishlaks and auls, in Slovakia – municipality (obec). One of the main difference defining rural areas at the local unit between these countries are the number of population living in the local units. Uzbek rural settlements represent *kishlaks* and *auls*, where the population is not exceeding two thousand people, whereas in Slovakia municipality is considered rural by the Statistical service with the population less than five thousand people.

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<sup>4</sup> Bednarikova and Maur, 2010

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## ӨЗБЕКСТАНДАҒЫ ЖӘНЕ СЛОВАКИЯДАҒЫ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫН ЖІКТЕУ

### **Аңдатпа**

«Ауылдық жерлер» тұжырымдамасының сипаттамасы әр елге байланысты. Сол сияқты өзбек ауылдық аймақтары да Словакиядан өте ерекшеленеді. Сондықтан, мақаланың негізгі мақсаты - Өзбекстан мен Словакияның аймақтар арасындағы айырмашылықтарды анықтау. Кейбір елдерде ауылдық елді мекендер негізінен ауылдық елді мекендердегі халықпен анықталады.

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## ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАНИЕ СЕЛЬСКИХ РАЙОНОВ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ И СЛОВАКИИ

### **Аннотация**

Характеристика понятия «сельские районы» различается в зависимости от каждой страны. Аналогичным образом, узбекские сельские районы сильно отличаются от словацких. Поэтому основная цель статьи - выявить различия между областями Узбекистана и Словакии. В отдельных странах сельские районы в основном определяются населением в сельских населенных пунктах.

**Ключевые слова:** сельские районы, Узбекистан, Словакия, кишлак, обец.

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## АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬЮ БИЗНЕСА

### **Аннотация**

В статье рассматриваются требования к системам ВРМ (концепция управления эффективностью бизнеса). Автор излагает суть методики трансформации данных и проводит сопоставление стратегических и тактических показателей деятельности.

**Ключевые слова:** система, бизнес, предприятие, планирование, ресурсы, автоматизации и управления эффективностью бизнеса, 1С:Предприятие, бизнес-моделирование и прогнозирование, стратегия, информация, план.

Управление современным бизнесом – процесс сложный, требующий принятия важных управленческих решений в сжатые сроки, основываясь на анализе большого объема финансовой и другой бизнес-информации. Рыночные условия, в которых существуют многие компании – чрезвычайно динамичные и конкурентные. В этой ситуации значительно возрастает цена ошибки руководителя. Для современного руководителя важно уметь не только быстро решать возникающие проблемы, но и своевременно предотвращать их, направляя бизнес в сторону новых возможностей и