

**ABOUT THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF  
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**Abstract:** This thesis provides information on the concept of the underground economy, the role of the underground economy in our country, and the harm it causes. Wages are inextricably linked to the level of employment. In the Jizzakh region, the average monthly nominal wage (excluding agricultural enterprises and small business activities) as of January 1, 2024 was 2801.4 thousand soums, which is 118.4% compared to the previous period. In addition, studies on the underground economy conducted in foreign countries are also considered.

**Keywords:** underground economy, criminal economic activity, illegal, underground lobbying, illegal, underground economic turnover, zones.

**Introduction:** The hidden economy is an economic relationship that is based on the interests of certain individuals or groups of individuals, the production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods and services that are not publicly visible. The hidden economy exists in almost all countries of the world. The hidden economy is an economic process, economic activity that is not openly carried out by participants, is not controlled by the state and society, is not taxed, and is not recorded in official state statistics. The hidden economy is a complex multi-stage phenomenon that has various forms and types. As of January 1, 2022, the number of labor resources in the Jizzakh region was 782.6 thousand people, the number of economically active population was 612.6 thousand people, of which 550.7 thousand people were employed in the economy, and 61.9 thousand people were unemployed. The economic activity level of the population in the region is 75.1 percent, the employment rate is 67.5 percent, and the unemployment rate is 10.1 percent. If we analyze the age groups of employees in enterprises and organizations in Jizzakh region in 2022, those under 19 years old accounted for 0.3 percent, those aged 19-30 for 23.8 percent, those aged 31-39 for 37.4 percent, those aged 40-49 for 27.8 percent, those aged 50-54 for 6.7 percent, and those aged 55 and older for 4.0 percent.

According to our analysis, the region has a high share of employment mainly in the 19-50 age group, with their share being 89.0 percent.

1. Engaging in clandestine production in addition to officially permitted activities, producing additional products that are not included in the accounts of openly operating enterprises and selling them secretly.
2. Abuse of office and economic behavior based on corruption. These include bribery in government agencies, secret lobbying, and obtaining subsidies through the use of position.
3. Counterfeit economic activity is an economy characteristic of the public sector and is aimed at deceiving the state. The most obvious example of this is the use of extraneous writing in the public sector, receiving payments from the state for work not performed, and similar activities. The scale of the underground economy is determined by the volume of hidden economic turnover, that is, the volume of unauthorized production and sale of goods and services.

Since the turnover is secret, there is no exact calculation of it. Instead, a method of estimating it is used. According to some estimates, at the end of the last century, the hidden economic turnover on earth was 8 trillion dollars, or 27.5% of the world's gross domestic product. However, the scale of the hidden economy varies in different countries. The countries with the most developed hidden economy include Latin American and African countries. In 1999, the hidden economy in Egypt and Nigeria was equal to 70% of the gross domestic product. The country with the lowest contribution of the hidden economy is Japan in Asia (1–2%), and Switzerland in Western Europe. The level of the hidden economy in the CIS countries is average. In the developed countries of the world, for example, in the USA and Italy, the contribution of the hidden economy to the gross domestic product was 6.4 and 11.4%, respectively (1997). By the 21st century, as a result of economic globalization, the underground economy has moved beyond the national sphere and has become international. The globalization of the underground economy is manifested in the relocation of the underground economy in one country to another, the emergence of international firms engaged in illegal business activities. Examples of this include the international drug trade, the clandestine arms trade, the organization of clandestine labor migration, and the “laundering” of illegally obtained money through offshore zones. These pose a great threat to the international community. In order to combat the “laundering” of money illegally transferred to foreign countries, the international community has established a special organization - the International Financial Action Task Force (36 member countries; 2000). It is our priority to thoroughly study not only the negative aspects of the underground economy, but also its benefits to society. We will

consider how individuals engaged in the underground economy can openly carry out their entrepreneurship by enabling them in the following ways:

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, we can say that reducing the shadow economy is not impossible. This requires a well-thought-out, step-by-step strategy. In achieving such a strategy, of course, first of all, increasing the economic literacy of the population is of great importance. If the negative consequences of the shadow economy are systematically explained to the population, then the shadow economy can be eliminated to a certain extent.

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