ISSN: 2319-2836 IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Vol. 11 No. 03 (2022) March

ARTICLES

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

CURRENT ISSUES IN THE TRAINING OF FUTURE TEACHERS OF FINE ARTS

A.A.Amanullaev
**Namangan State University, Associate Professor of Applied Arts and Painting. candidate of pedagogical sciences*

Annotation: *Training of specialists only through the formation of scientifically based and logical goals in terms of educating students*

There are scientific considerations that pedagogy requires the development of the content and methodology of education in higher education institutions based on national universal traditions.

Keywords: *Painters, potters, potters, doppidoz, embroidery, jewelry, coppersmithing, stonemasonry, sculpture, wood carving, architecture.*

One of the urgent issues of our time is to educate our future generation, today's youth, in all respects.

Today, teachers and educators are entrusted with very important tasks in the field of education and upbringing. One of these important tasks is the question of how to educate today's youth. First of all, what is the worldview of today's students and young people, what are they most interested in? If we can understand the inner world of young people and find a way to instill culture in them, we will not be able to achieve our goals.

It should be noted that the only way to shape the spirituality of children and youth is to awaken a love for art, literature and nature. For example, learning to depict the colors of nature through paints not only fosters in children a sense of delicacy, but also instills in them a sense of care for nature, vigilance and devotion to it in all respects.

While Newton studied colors from a physical point of view, the German poet and art critic IV Goethe was more interested in the effects of colors on the human body. wrote about evoking a sense of sadness, while cold (air-green) colors evoke a sense of sadness.

In the 19th century, the German naturalist G.L. Helmholtz made an important innovation in the theory of color. Many years of experience have shown that chromatic colors should be classified on the basis of three main characteristics - color tone (name), color saturation and saturation.

Japanese scientists have always taken the study of color problems seriously. The Tokyo Color Institute, which is still the only one in the world, studies in detail the natural phenomenon that affects the human heart - color.

It is no coincidence that in the United States, one of the most advanced foreign countries, the upbringing of children is aimed at enriching the natural world through the art of painting. Indeed, a person who has grown up with a passion for beauty by developing images will never have flaws and vices such as evil, savagery. So, what is the level of knowledge, skills and capabilities of teachers of fine and applied arts in this regard? First of all, a word about the possibilities of fine and applied arts. At first glance, the decoration of alleys, streets, circus parks, luxury buildings, all of them are made possible by the hard work of sculptors. the beautifully decorated decoration of every item and item you buy, in general, attracts our attention to the labels on a variety of containers. Fabrics, the shape of everyday clothes, the color of the face are enriched by the work of our artists. Imagine all this

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

without the work of artists. There is no limit to the activities of dozens of masters of applied decorative arts, such as painters, potters, potters, embroiderers, embroiderers.

It is self-evident that teachers of fine and applied arts have very responsible and meaningful, benevolent tasks.

Based on the above considerations, it is clear that one of the areas that can play an important and progressive role in bringing students to aesthetic and moral maturity is the fine and applied decorative arts. If we look at the activities of students graduating from the faculties of watchmaking, we can see that in recent years the number of teachers has begun to increase. Of course, we must not forget that while maintaining some aspects of the former Soviet-era education system, we must abandon its many shortcomings and shortcomings. We see that the declining level of knowledge of students is not only related to the economy, but also to problems such as confusion in curricula, one-sided approach. For this purpose, we have carefully studied the curricula of the relevant universities for the next 10-15 years.

Of course, the number of hours devoted to the study of each field will be the basis for determining the curriculum on a scientific basis, taking into account its complexity, necessity, and other similar aspects for mastering. But one of the great shortcomings of that period was that the addition of unrelated fields led to the training of specialists in the middle class. By the years of independence, curricula had been revised to focus on a comprehensive study of local art heritage. Unfortunately, it is necessary to pay special attention to the issue of improving these curricula.

It is possible to train specialists only through the formation of scientifically based and logical goals in terms of teaching students.

Pedagogy requires the redevelopment of the content and methodology of education in higher education institutions based on national universal traditions. On the basis of this, the level of modern requirements is achieved in the preparation of curricula, textbooks and manuals. Of course, knowledgeable and experienced scientists, artists, folk masters are widely involved in this work. It is necessary to eliminate artificiality, scientific travel, duplication and distance from practice in scientific work. It is necessary to develop a scale and a plan of the problems that have accumulated for the country.

First, to form the existing faculties of art on a scientific basis in accordance with modern requirements for the training of pedagogical specialists in secondary schools, out-of-school institutions, specialized schools and universities.

Second, the pedagogy of fine and applied arts should reflect the problem of teaching and learning specialist subjects on the basis of higher education systems on the basis of state educational standards of art education. In it, the volume of hours allocated for the teaching of specialized subjects in pedagogical schools of special and higher education also requires a scientific rationale in all respects.[1]

Third, programs for teaching and learning specialist subjects should be improved, updated or redesigned on the basis of state production standards.

Specialty curricula should be developed in three main areas.

• For economized special schools.

[1] Амануллаев.А. Научно-методические основы подготовки студентов вузов к управлению работой кружков резбы поганчу. Автореф. дисс… кан. пед. наук.Ташкент.:2021.-25с.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

• For undergraduate groups of pedagogical universities.
• For master groups of pedagogical institutes and universities.
In these programs with local art heritage materials together, world-class education issues should be reflected.

Fourth, textbooks, manuals, methodical recommendations on the basis of programs should be improved and based on them practical training should be carried out.

Fifth, pedagogical institutes and specialized special schools need to raise the level of culture and creativity of the faculty teaching staff in order to create a rich artistic learning environment in the faculties of this field.

REFERENCES.

1.Амануллаев.А. Научно-методические основы подготовки студентов вузов к управлению работой кружков резбы поганчу. Автореф. дисс… кан. пед. наук.Ташкент.:2021.-25с.

2.Бойметов Б. Основы изучения национального орнамента и методика его обучения в ХГФ педагогических институтов. Автореф. дисс... канд. пед. наук. М.: 1992.-16 с.

3.Браже Т.Г.Развитие творческого потенциала учителя.//Сов. педагогика, 1989. № 8. -с. 89-94.

4.Васильев Ю.К. Политехническая подготовка учителя средней школы. -М.: Педагогика, 1978.-175 с.

5.Введение в научное исследование по педагогике. Под ред. В.И.Журавлёва. -М.: Просвещение, 1988.-240 с.

6.Введение в специальность. Под ред.Л.И.Рувинского.-М.: Просвещение, 1988.-208 с.

7.Возрастные и индивидуальные особенности образного мышления учащихся. Под ред. И.С.Якименской. -М.: Педагогика, 1989.-224 с.

8.Восиков.Изобразительная грамота в системе учебно- воспитательной работы школьного ИЗО кружка для учащихся старших классов. Автореф. Дисс... канд .пед. наук-М.: 1987,-17 с.

9.Восточный Туркестан в Средней Азии: История. Культура. Связь. (сб. ст.) АН СССР Институт востоковедения: Под ред. Б.А. Литвинского. - М.: Наука, 1984. - 239 с.

10.Ганчарова Д.А. Бухоро зардўзлик санъати (альбом). Ғ.Ғулом номидаги адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1986.-112 б.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

THE USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IS A GUARANTEE OF ECONOMIC STABILITY.

***Sh.V.Rakhmanov.,**
***A.A. Turgunov**
**Namangan Engineering and Construction Institute Senior Lecturer*

Annotation: *Biodiversity is the number of different types or events of biological objects that reflect the complexity of a living organism, its ability to self-regulate its functions and the possibility of their comprehensive use, and the repetition of their occurrence in a specified interval of space and time. Biodiversity includes all animals, plants, fungi, microorganisms and ecosystems, as well as the processes that take place in them.*

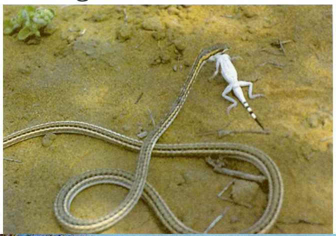
Keywords: *Biodiversity, Forests, generations, Ecosystem.*

Biodiversity is also called diversity. But the different shapes, appearances, and diversity of the flora and fauna that inhabit the Earth's biosphere crust are more diverse than they are in ecosystems. Because in an ecological system, organisms differ not only in their diversity, but also in their size, their ability to perform certain functions, and their participation in certain natural processes. Each of them, regardless of color, performs a certain ecological function in the biosphere. Microorganisms that break down nitrogen compounds (nitrates) in the soil - the function of bacteria can not be performed by other microorganisms living in the soil. Similarly, predators cannot replace the prey in the food chain. There are more than 500,000 plant species on the planet, and humans use only 6,000 of them in their daily lives. 1500 species of plants belong to the category of medicinal plants. Of the 4,148 plant species in Uzbekistan, 577 are medicinal, 103 are dyes and 560 are essential oils. Forests cover 5.1% of the country's total area, but their land cover is 0.3-0.4%. The reason for the deterioration of the ecological situation over the past 20 years is the inclusion of 147 species of flora in the Red Book of Uzbekistan. There are more than 2 million species of fauna on Earth, each with its own place in ecosystems and beneficial ecological features. One species of rare, endangered living and living organisms that live and grow on Earth is included in the Red Data Books of countries or the world every day. That is why people need to preserve their diversity. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, which acceded to the Convention on Biological Diversity signed by the leaders of 156 countries in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in 1992, it was ratified by the Oliy Majlis in 1995. The National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity was developed by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 139 of April 1, 1998. The objectives of the International Convention on Biological Diversity are: - to preserve the diversity of biological resources on Earth; use of methods that do not harm natural resources and the national economy in the use of biological resources in the national economy (agriculture, forestry and fisheries); encouraging the use of fair and equitable methods in the use and utilization of genetic resources. Biodiversity is a vital resource of every country. It underlies economic activity and is a means of subsistence. Preserving it and using it wisely is essential for any state to achieve smooth, smooth development. Protecting and ensuring biodiversity is a unique contribution to the insurance fund of future generations, as even life forms that seem to be of no benefit to humans at all are important in nature.

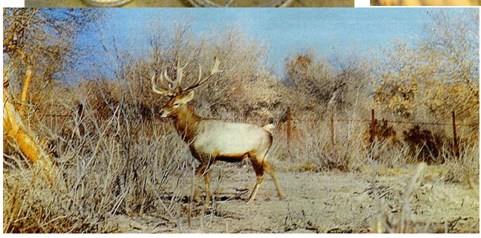
The term "biodiversity" or "biodiversity" is relatively new and little known. It represents the diversity of all living things that can be found on Earth - animals, plants, fungi and bacteria. The term "biodiversity" refers to the interdependence of all parts of the biological world.

Biodiversity is often considered at three levels:

1. Species diversity - that is, the diversity of all plants and animals, including fungi and microorganisms;







1. **Genetic diversity - the diversity of genetic material within a species;**
2. **Ecosystem diversity is the diversity of ecosystems (e.g., forests, mountains, steppes or savannas, deserts, etc.).**

Wild and domesticated (cultured) species of animals and plants are the sole source of food and the basis of many medicines and an irreplaceable part of many industrial goods. In industrialized countries such as the United States, about 4.5% of the gross national product (GNP) is formed from the use of only wild species of flora and fauna. For less developed countries, this amount may be much higher. The current commercial importance of cultivated plants and domesticated animals is enormous. For example, in Uzbekistan, agricultural production accounts for about 45% of GDP. Biodiversity forms the biosphere, man lives in the biosphere along with other biological species, and human survival and well-being depend on his condition. In the past, the scale of human activity would not have affected them because they were so small relative to the amount of natural resources. Now, as humanity enters the 21st century, the threat of climate change, desertification, loss of biodiversity, and so on, are showing that man is undermining the foundations of his future existence. The Aral Sea problem, which has arisen as a result of ill-considered planning for the economic development of the Central Asian region, is a clear example of how dangerous such development can have for individual regions.

As Uzbekistan is mainly an agrarian country, it depends on the quality of the natural environment. Previously, the direct benefits of biological resources in ensuring environmental

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

processes and their special role in stabilization and development of the country were not taken into account.

Although hunting management, harvesting of medicinal plants and similar mechanisms for sustainable use of biodiversity resources are currently developed in Uzbekistan, the overall approach, which takes into account all economic and environmental benefits, is relatively new.

International experience shows that this sector can bring great economic benefits and accelerate the development of the country when it is balanced.

Sustainable use of bioresources is divided into three categories: sustainable economic use; use for scientific and educational purposes; use for cultural and recreational (recreational) purposes.

The use of biodiversity for economic purposes includes such activities as hunting, tourism, and the acquisition of products of a certain economic value. It is also difficult to assess in monetary terms, but it also covers aspects such as the protection of catchment areas and the prevention of desertification, which are stabilizing and economically important for the republic.

Sustainable economic use of biodiversity Conservation of biodiversity in the system of specially protected natural areas, fair distribution of benefits, especially in the interests of rural (local) population, development of sustainable economic and environmental use of biodiversity resources in Uzbekistan, revision of control and accountability requires the use of special mechanisms and methods that guarantee output and reinforcement.

The use of natural areas as ‘living laboratories’ for scientific research is the basis for a better understanding of how to conserve and use biodiversity.

Natural areas are a key resource material for environmental education. It is only when one is in a natural area that one can see and feel the complex interdependencies and harmonious interactions of animate and inanimate nature. Only in direct contact with the natural environment does man (especially children) discover many things for himself, such as why hedgehogs are thorny, or why birds dislike and fear snakes, why animals need a protective shade, and much more. By observing the “wild” life of the planet’s creatures, man receives a lot of useful information that is especially necessary for him to maintain his health, as many medicinal products (or poisons) have been identified by animals. Significant differences when comparing “unchanged” natural areas and cities or industrial agglomerates make one think that involuntary nature is fragile and can be negatively impacted by unintentional human activities.

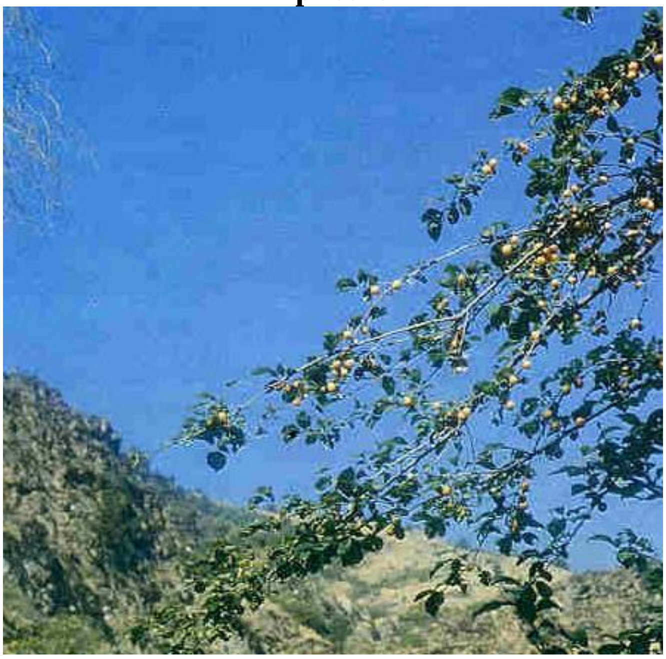
Sustainable use for scientific and educational purposes involves: maximizing the benefits of using biodiversity for research purposes; Preservation and rational use of plant biodiversity in Uzbekistan (for example, from wild apples of world importance); the development of biotechnology and biopharmaceuticals designed to maximize economic benefits is one of the most important tasks.

Sadly, over the past three and a half centuries, more than 60 species of animals and about 100 species of birds have disappeared from the face of the earth. Such a destructive process began to manifest itself more strongly in the late twentieth century. Unfortunately, it is still going on. The extinction threatens 120 species of mammals and 187 species of birds. Stopping the impoverishment of flora and fauna and preserving the diversity of wildlife is a top priority.

Every biological species has its own unique characteristics and deserves protection. We must not forget that the conservation of all the diversity of flora and fauna in nature reserves, national parks, reservations and other protected areas is the most important task and duty of every citizen.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

Ephedra



Wild apples

References:

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

1. Горелов А.А. Экология. М., "Центр", 2000.
2. "Ecological Bulletin" magazine. 2000 y. ,61.6.
3. Tilobov T. Problematic issues of ecology T., 2003.
4. Ergashev A.E. General ecology. T., 2004.
5. www.натуре. уз.
6. www. Узнатуре. уз.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

Muqimi way of life

***Abdurahmonov Abdulaziz**
**Tashkent State University of Economics*
Student of the Faculty of Economics
abduraxmonovabdulaziz7679@gmail.com

Annotation: *Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi is one of the distinctive features of the Uzbek classical literature and the enlightenment of the national renaissance. His life is worth setting an example for today's youth. Muqumi lived the simplest life of his time, but did great creative work.*
Key words: *mukumi life, Scientific problems, the study of history, works, published works, material hardships, writers, Gofur Gulom,*

The study of the poet's work began in his lifetime. After Muqimi's death, the poet's office was first published under the title "Muqimiy's office" (1907). In addition to poetic examples, it provides a brief biography and work of the sensitive poet. In 1910, the poet's comic poems were published under the title Muqimiy maa hajviyot, and in 1912, another collection of Muqimi's poems was published.
A serious and effective study of the poet's work began in the 1930s. During this period, a serious and effective study of the works of Muqimiy Poet was carried out, the collection, study and publication of his works were carried out. A number of articles have been published in newspapers and magazines. Our great poet Ghafur Ghulam was at the forefront of this good work..

In this respect, G ’. The collection, compiled by Ghulam and called Muqimiy Bayozi, was of great importance. In 1950, Muqimi's second collection, Lyrics and Satire, was published in Russian in Moscow.

The year 1953 marked a new era in the study of Muqimi's work. This year, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death, special books on Muqimi's life and work were published, and selected works of the poet were published in Uzbek and Russian.
In 1850, a son was born to Mirzakhoja, a baker living in the Bekvachcha district of Kokand. The boy was named Muhammad Aminhoja. Years later, he became known as Muqimi.
Having received his primary education in a neighborhood school, Muqimi began to show a special talent for poetry and art from a young age. Her mother, Aishabibi, is a very sensitive and articulate woman. It was under the influence of many fairy tales, epics and songs that he told that the future poet developed a love for words.
After graduating from high school, he went to the Hokim Oyim madrasah in Kokand, and in 1872-1873 to Bukhara, where he continued his studies at the Mehtar Anbar madrasah. In 1876 he returned to Kokand and married. From the same period he worked as a mirza in the land development court, and then as a ferry driver in Akjar, on the banks of the Syrdarya.
After some time, Muqimi handed over the task and returned to Kokand. Due to financial difficulties, the husband leaves his only son to his mother and remarries. Disappointed, the poet left his father's house, took a room in the Hazrat Madrasa in the neighborhood and began to live there.
The poet reads and creates in his life in solitude and solitude. Muqimi was a very skilled calligrapher.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

There are many people who want to use the services of the poet, who learned from the most famous calligrapher of his time, Muhammad Yusuf Khattot, and this profession will be his main source of livelihood.
Although the first years of Muqimi's work were partly formal, his poetic skills developed over the years, and his sharp comedies and high artistic ghazals became popular.
In Muqimi Kokand he leads a literary group consisting of Furkat, Zavkiy, Nisbat, Muhaytash.
After the death of his father in 1885, Muqimi became the breadwinner of the family. His financial situation is even more difficult than before. In 1887 he went to Tashkent in search of a solution to the difficulties. During this journey, the poet finds relatives and makes friends.
After Tashkent, Muqimi traveled to a number of towns and villages in the Fergana Valley and wrote poems about his travels. These works became known as the Travels.
Material hardship, need, and mental anguish negatively affect the poet's health. From 1898 to 18999, his health deteriorated and he was bedridden for months. At the height of his career in 1903, Muqimi died at the age of 53 from a serious illness.
He inherited a rich eternal heritage from Muqimi. The poet wrote mainly in the field of poetry. His works are diverse in terms of their subject matter and artistic and ideological features. The total volume of the heritage that has come down to us from Muqimi is about 10,000 lines.

In conclusion, it should be noted that until the end of his life, Mukumi covered the socio-economic life of the time and was an example to many contemporaries. His work is important not only for literary lovers of that time, but also for today's youth.

References:

1.G'ulom Karimov - marifat fidoisi. - T.: Mumtoz sus, 2009. - B.56-63;
Sirojiddinov Sh., Umarova S. O'zbek matnshunosligi kirralari. - 2015.- B. 7-9;
2. Matnshunoslik saboklari. - T.: Navoiy universiteti, 2019. - B. 18;
3. Jabborov N. Badiy matn tahrining xus husiyatlari / “O'zbek adabiyotshunosligining talqin va tahlil muammolari” mazuidagi ilmiy-nazari anjuman materiallari. - Toshkent, Mumtoz suz, 2014.- B. 28-32;
4.O'zbek matnshunosligining dolzarb muammolari / "Zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotshunosliging yangilanish tamoyillari" mavzusidagi/Toshkent, 1943, 5 may;
5.www.ziyonet.uz.tstu_info@edu.uz info.com.uz
6.http://ru.wikipedia.org www.elektron-lugat.zn.uz
7.www.ru.1september.ru

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

***Ismatova Jasmina Muhammad-Ali qizi**
**Student of Tashkent State University named after Nizami*

Abstract: *In this article discussed the practical importance of learning a foreign language and its the practical aspects, the interest in learning of foreign language, and the reasons for it.*
Keywords*: foreign language, curriculum, educational affiliation, national test, agreement and plural categories, linguocultural studies.*

Introduction: The development of cultural and economic ties between Uzbekistan and other countries has led to an increase in demand for foreign languages. One of the most important areas of today’s education is using and improvement of approaches based on the development of students' communication skills, cultural, social and informational competencies and the development of skills and abilities related to their application.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2017 No 610 (2021 yio may oyida xorijiy tillarni kiritsin eski qaror keltirilgan maqolada…“On education «and “National training program” was approved by decree

of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in May, 2021 № PP - 5117

“Measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign language learning to a qualitatively new level” in order to create a comprehensive system of teaching foreign languages, aimed at die formation of harmoniously developed, educated, modem generation, further integration of the Republic into the world community.)"On measures to further improve the quality of teaching foreign languages in educational institutions" Ensuring the quality of foreign language teaching of the younger generation at all stages, radically improving the system of training specialists fluent in foreign languages, ensuring the continuity and continuity of curricula in this area, the level of knowledge of foreign languages Based on the development of the national test system of assessment, the Cabinet of Ministers has identified a number of measures to provide benefits and incentives to students and teachers with a certificate of competency. At present, every student in higher education is required to have a thorough knowledge of English as a foreign language. At the same time, the demand for foreign language specialists is growing.

Literature Analysis And Methodology: The Uzbek and English languages differ in the categories of consonant and plural. Therefore, sometimes there are certain difficulties in learning a foreign language, and the concept of language should be taken into account when considering them. IA Zimnyaya describes language as follows: "Language is a complex system of education, which is formed on the basis of oral thinking of man and is a means of developing all his mental and intellectual functions and the main means of human communication."[1]

According to Humboldt, language is the soul of a nation, it represents the whole "national" character, and it is a socio-historical process, and language also provides communication between

[1] Теоретическое основы методики обучения иностранным языкам в средней школе. Под ред. А.Д.Климентенко, А.А.Миролюбова.-М.: Педагогика, 1981.

different generations. Language is the most important means of communication between past and future generations.[2]

The study of foreign languages and thus the culture of other countries, the application of their educational processes in the lessons is a modern requirement, and every foreign language lesson is a crossroads of these cultures.

Discussion And Results: The desire to learn a foreign language can be considered in the following ways:

- Excellent study of a foreign language as a language, passion for it, development of oral speech, passion for learning, striving to become a good specialist in their field;
- Learning a foreign language also plays an important role in the development of tourism, so people want to travel around the world;
- Language learning to learn about the customs, lifestyle or history of other countries;
- Training or continuing education in other countries for the purpose of education.

When learning a foreign language as a language, oral speech is a means of communication as a learning goal. The process of using spoken language means learning a foreign language, which can mean that learners are interested in a given topic in a foreign language and have acquired certain skills in dealing with it. The now well-established concept of linguo cultureless helps us to speak and understand foreign languages as if they were speakers of that language. Learners of foreign languages usually try to find another way to communicate. When language acquisition reaches a high level, a person also enters a new national culture through the enormous spiritual wealth stored in the language. Because when we learn a foreign language, we learn the culture of that country to some extent. The subtleties of a nation's culture are reflected in its language, which is unique and unique. We get a lot of information about the world through linguistics, because information is expressed in words. After all, the key to success in society is a good command of the language and the ability to pronounce words correctly. Language is closely related to culture: it grows, develops and expresses itself in culture. It was on the basis of this idea that the field of linguistics, which was considered an independent branch of linguistics in the 1990s, emerged. Nowadays, there is a growing interest in learning several languages other than one's own. Because, as the well-known psychologist Ch. Depyu points out, no ability other than the ability to speak well in order to achieve success and gain respect quickly gives a person such an opportunity. If we consider this idea, we will admit that it is true. Because our life is made up of communication. That is why people who are fluent and perfect in their personal life, study, work, politics, and business are more successful. Such people are one step ahead of others.

Conclusion: Nowadays, it is not easy to master another language other than one's own. It's a multifaceted doctrine, and one has to work hard on it. Because some rules of the native language and a foreign language are different. When learning a foreign language, there is a process of comparing both languages.

In conclusion, today's generation is not only fluent in the language, but also pays special attention to issues such as the culture of the native speaker, the history of the country where the

---

[2] YusupovO‘.Q. Tilshunoslikda yangi yo‘nalishlar va ularda ishlatiladigan ayrim istilohlar // Filologiya masalalari.– 2011. – № 2. 9-15 b

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

language is studied, customs, lifestyle and relations with other languages. Therefore, the effectiveness of the process of shaping the level of foreign language learning of the future specialist in the higher education system is important for the self-awareness, self-development of students and the development of the university in the field of culture and education. It is also important to create the necessary conditions for making a worthy contribution.

REFERENCES:

1. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2017 No 610 "On measures to further improve the quality of teaching foreign languages in educational institutions." August 11, 2017, No. 610.

2. Teoreticheskoe osnovy metodiki obucheniya inostrannym yazykam v sredney shkole. Pod red. A.D.Klimentenko, A.A.Mirolyubova. -M .: Pedagogy, 1981.

3. Yusupov O.Q. New directions in linguistics and some terms used in them // Philological issues.– 2011. - № 2. 9-15 p.

4. Samarova, S. (2018). Forming Creative Vision of Person as Universal Method Enhancing Creativity. Eastern European Scientific Journal, (6).

5. Raxmanova, M. K. (2019). Izuchenie strategii obucheniya. Priority vectors of development of industrial and agricultural materials of the II International Scientific-Practical Conference, 7, 95-101.

6. Samarova, S. R. (2019). Methods and technologies for the development of creative thinking of pupils. European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences, 7 (10), 37-43.

7. Raxmanova, M. K. (2019). Theoretical and methodological bases of the development of social activity in students. Public Education, (1), 24-29.

8. Samarova, S. R., & Mirzayeva, M. M. (2020). The problem of the formation of creative abilities of students in foreign psychology. An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 10 (5), 1937-1943.

9. ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 4 | 2021 ISSN: 2181-1385 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723 DOI: 10.24411 / 2181-1385-2021-00627 Academic Research, Uzbekistan 534 www.ares.uz

10. Raxmanova, M. K. (2019). The importance of the spiritual and cultural heritage of ancient Central Asia in the spiritual upbringing of young people. Republican scientific-practical conference "Spiritual and educational technologies of patriotic education in the context of globalization", 206-209.

11. Rajabova, I. T. (2020). Lingvodidakticheskie aspekty glagolov, vyrajayushchie peremeshcheniya, na urokax russkogo yazyka s uchashchimisya s uzbekskim yazykom obucheniya. Academic research in educational sciences, (4)

12. Raxmanova, M. K. (2019). Forming a conscious attitude in choosing a profession through educational technologies. International Scientific-Practical Conference, 323-326.

13. Raxmanova, M. Q. (2020). Pedagogical skills, creativity and activity of the teacher in the organization of educational discussions in the educational process. "Oriental Art and Culture" Scientific-Methodical Journal, 4 (4), 68-73.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

IMPROVING FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING IN JOINT VENTURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

***Yusupov Asror Makhmanazar oglu**
**Independent researcher of Tashkent Financial Institute*

Abstract: *This article provides feedback on the improvement of financial accounting and reporting in joint ventures in accordance with international standards, the possibilities of developing, adopting and using International Financial Reporting Standards, and the conceptual framework for preparing IFRS financial statements.*

Keywords: *network, financial accounting, ownership, financial reporting, international standards*

It is important for all businesses, regardless of ownership or industry, to prepare financial statements from national to international standards. It brings relief.

Accounting is an information system that identifies, processes, and provides financial information about a particular business entity to users interested in the financial condition of the entity in the form of financial statements. The purpose of accounting is to meet the needs of different users for information at the lowest possible cost. The economic benefits that can be gained from using an information system to make informed decisions must outweigh the costs to that system.

Thus, the subject of International Financial Reporting Standards is economic assets, which are expressed in monetary terms in accordance with international standards, the sources of these funds, their business activities and financial results.

Tangible and intangible assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses, profit and loss, and their movements in business entities are the objects of international financial reporting standards.

Assets are resources obtained as a result of events in previous periods and controlled by the entity, the use of which is expected to generate future economic benefits. Liabilities are the current debt of an enterprise that arises from events that occurred in previous periods, resulting in a reduction in the resources of the enterprise, including economic benefits, as a result of the repayment of these debts. Private equity is the share of an entity in its assets after deducting all liabilities. Profit is the increase in capital as a result of the main and non-core activities, events that affect the business entity, with the exception of capital paid to private capital. Losses are the reduction of private capital as a result of the main activity and all economic transactions, events, conditions, except for the decrease as a result of costs or the distribution of private capital. Profit is used to measure performance or other indicators, such as the return on investment, the return per share. The elements directly related to the measurement of profit are income and expenses. Income is an increase in economic benefits that arises in the form of an increase or decrease in assets or a decrease in liabilities and ultimately increases private capital, but the founders of equity capital excluding fees paid by. Expenses are the reduction in economic benefits that occur in the form of the disposal or destruction of assets or the increase in liabilities and ultimately reduce private equity, except for the distribution of share capital among the founders.

International Financial Reporting Standards have played an important role in converging, agreeing and improving financial reporting standards around the world. They are used for the following purposes:

to serve as the basis for national accounting and reporting requirements in most countries;

use as an international benchmark for individual countries developing their own requirements for accounting and reporting (including for industrialized countries as well as emerging markets such as China, other Asian countries and the former Soviet Union);

in cases where stock exchanges and regulators require that financial statements be prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards;

use by national bodies such as the European Commission, which has decided to rely entirely on International Financial Reporting Standards in the development of standards for capital markets;

Use even in countries where international financial reporting standards are not required due to the increase in the number of companies.

As a result, International Financial Reporting Standards are becoming more widely used and recognized around the world. Some countries even use International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as their own standards, while others make some changes based on the nature of the country. Large multinational companies, on the other hand, say it is easier for them to use International Financial Reporting Standards.

One of the most important developments proving the recognition and increasing use of International Financial Reporting Standards is the establishment of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign quotations by the International Organization of Securities and Exchange Commissions.

The European Commission recognizes the importance of maintaining a fair and effective competitive environment in the EU in terms of harmonization of reporting and accounting in general with International Financial Reporting Standards. The European Commission has officially declared that cooperation with IFRS is effective in harmonizing financial reporting standards.

On April 11, 1996, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission announced:

the standards should cover the bulk of the accounting requirements that provide a comprehensive accounting framework;

standards should be of high quality as they should ensure comparability, clarity and complete coverage of the data;

standards should be interpreted and followed unconditionally.

Thus, it can be concluded that the use of standards developed so far by the ICRC is highly effective for the international community.

Currently, financial statements prepared for shareholders and other users use accounting principles and rules that are passed from country to country, in some cases only in one country. Thus, there may be a lack of comparability in the accounting reports. The disadvantage of this situation is that investment analysts and other users who use the financial report have to incur additional costs in the process of analyzing the report because it is structured according to different standards. They may also encounter confusion in the interpretation of reports. As a result of this process, effective competition in the global capital market will deteriorate, and companies will have to bear the high cost of maintaining capital. Most importantly, the presentation of different amounts of profit for different countries leads to a loss of confidence in the financial statements. The diversity of reports at the international level leads to:

the cost of preparing financial statements is higher than expected - as transnational corporations are required to prepare different financial statements for different countries;

there is a need for commercial companies to have a single system for evaluating the financial results of their activities in different countries. Companies also want their external reports to be consistent with internal evaluations of performance appraisals. Achieving these two goals is difficult, as reports vary from country to country.

International Financial Reporting Standards are also very useful for developing countries that have not yet established accounting standards or have the resources to develop standards. The development of Financial Reporting Standards is costly, especially for a particular country.

In order to support foreign economic financial decisions, of course, a set of uniform, generally accepted and mandatory standards for financial accounting and reporting is needed for the whole world. This is exactly the task assigned to the ICRC.

IFRS publishes its Standards in a series called International Financial Reporting Standards. Standards are numbered sequentially, and if a standard is revised, its old number is retained, but the revision date is shown in parentheses. Normally, the Standards are published by IFRS within 30 days from the date of its development. The proposed standards are numbered separately, marked as TQS, and published separately.

In 1998, Stig Enevolden of Deloitte & Touche was appointed Chairman of the Board. The ICRC Board is made up of representatives from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico and the United States. They are “Deloitte & Touche; Ernst & Young; KPMG Peat Marwick; Price Waterhouse & Co. and Nestle.

There is a special Preparatory Committee for the development of standards. The Committee will conduct preliminary research and provide a plan of action and comments. Submits the final formulation of the principles to the Board based on a survey of public opinion. The Committee develops and submits the first draft of International Financial Reporting Standards.

A Standing Committee on Interpretation has been established to ensure the timely implementation of the above tasks.

In the current era of economic development, two global languages of financial reporting are becoming more and more recognized: the US General Accounting Principles (US GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards. Due to the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements and the need for its use by global companies, they are increasingly referring to International Financial Reporting Standards. The IFRS report is recognized by the stock markets of many countries. The Committee on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is a non-governmental organization with members from all over the world. The Committee is constantly responsible for the development and promotion of International Financial Reporting Standards. International Financial Reporting Standards are, as is well known, internationally accepted rules for accounting and financial reporting. IFRS is an independent non-profit organization established to harmonize the accounting principles used in the preparation of financial statements by commercial enterprises and other organizations around the world. The fact is that the UN intergovernmental expert group, after studying the practice of creating accounts for several corporations and reporting on 46 national accounting systems, came to the conclusion that national accounting systems are not

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

comparable in many respects. The Center's report concludes that in some developed countries, a large number of companies use different reserve systems to match the declared profit by the end of the accounting period. There are a number of differences in national accounting systems that distinguish national systems from developed and developing countries in all respects. A study of 13 national accounting systems by experts showed that in only 4 of them (Germany, USA, UK, Japan) the methodology of resource valuation is legally determined by the state. As a result, resources are calculated using the lowest valuation method and are for the benefit of the state, as the company is forced to disclose the maximum amount of profit in this case. A study of 23 more of these national systems shows that in 8 of them (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland) it is more favorable for the enterprise than for the state. It requires the development of the national economy in a foreign market and a number of other conditions. It is safe to say that the development of the country's economy through the use of new directions of national accounting will allow to solve certain tactical and strategic tasks. From the point of view of the analysis of national accounting systems, it is interesting to reflect the funds and resources of firms in foreign currency. An analysis and compilation of the level of expansion of balance sheet items in foreign currency, valued at the current exchange rate on the date of the balance sheet. In this regard, more convenience for firms was found in France, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and less convenience for firms in Australia and the United States. The level of state influence on the regulation of the economy in the national accounting systems was also analyzed by experts. The national systems of Argentina, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, and Venezuela are among the countries that have the most influence in regulating the economy. Colombia, Nigeria, and Zaire are among the countries that have a partial impact on the state’s economy through the use of the national accounting system. In the rest of the countries, 20 to 70% of the country has an intermediate level of influence. The analysis of international accounting practices has made it possible to distinguish different directions of their formation under the influence of intergovernmental organizations, international professional accounting organizations, international trade unions.

In parallel with the formation of the interstate system, the international accounting system was integrated into a single system of accounting and reporting, as a whole of national and regional accounting systems.

The fact is that the second half of the twentieth century is characterized by the strengthening of international economic relations, the division of labor between countries and continents, the cooperation and specialization of production. Attracting foreign investment through the use of the results of scientific and technological progress, the internationalization of production has led to the emergence of transnational and multinational corporations. Examples of transnational corporations are: IBM (USA), Toyota Motor (Japan), General Electric (USA), Toshiba (Japan), General Motors (USA), Dupont (USA). Importantly, the bulk of its global output is produced by 25 such large corporations. At the same time, it is safe to say that in the twentieth century, the economy was internationalized, and with it the internationalization of accounting. This has led to a number of problems:

preparation of financial statements based on international experience;
comply with international or national accounting rules;
organization of information management system in accordance with international business;
reflect loans in foreign currency for current reports.

As a result of the work done, the UN representatives concluded that although there are different views on accounting and reporting in different countries, it is necessary to develop common principles that reflect the internationalization of the world economy and financial markets. For this purpose, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) was established.

The main goal of this Committee is to harmonize the accounting standards and accounting policies of as many different countries as possible. In developing the templates, the IASC focuses only on the basic accounting parameters, not on trying to perfect the templates too much, but on making sure that their application is not difficult in a particular country.

From 1983 to 2001, all the accountants and auditors of the International Federation of Accountants were members of the ICRC, which included 153 members from 112 countries representing 2 million accountants. Other non-member organizations are also involved in the work of the ICRC. In addition to professional accountants, IFRS is supported by many business communities, corporate financial managers, financial analysts, stock exchanges, bankers, lawyers, and securities management agents.

Formulation and publication of financial reporting standards for use in the presentation of financial statements and for public use, a comprehensive approach to their adoption and implementation;

Work on harmonizing and generally improving accounting standards and processes, rules related to the submission of financial statements.

Accounting is an information system that identifies, processes, and provides financial information about a particular business entity to users interested in the financial condition of the entity in the form of financial statements. The purpose of accounting is to meet the needs of different users for information at the lowest possible cost.

1. Users and their information requirements

Accounting depends on the amount and description of financial information used by users.

Data users can be divided into two groups: internal users, ie business managers; external users, ie those outside the enterprise.

In turn, these groups of users of accounting information can be divided into the following categories of users:

The purpose of the financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, performance and changes in the financial position. This information is needed by a wide range of users to make decisions.

Financial reporting requires users to evaluate the economic decisions made, the creation and multiplication of cash and cash equivalents by the enterprise, as well as the sustainability and timeliness of the process. In order for users to assess an enterprise's ability to generate cash and cash equivalents, they need to have information that focuses on the entity's financial condition, performance, and changes in financial condition.

Information about the financial position is provided mainly in the balance sheet (balance sheet). Information about the results of the company's activities is provided mainly in the profit and loss statement. Changes in financial position are reflected in the statement of financial position (changes in equity).

The financial report also includes appendices (explanatory notes), additional materials, and other information. For example, it can provide additional information about the balance, benefits and

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

harms that meet the needs of users. It can highlight the risks and uncertainties that affect an enterprise, as well as any resources and liabilities that are not reflected in the balance sheet (such as mineral reserves). Information on geographic and industrial segments, and the impact of price changes on the enterprise, can also be provided as additional information.

In order to perform the assigned tasks, the financial statements must be prepared on the principle of calculation. It determines when income should be accounted for and when it should be reflected in the reports in accordance with the accounting criteria. According to the principle of calculation, the income from the sale of goods is taken into account when the buyer becomes the owner of these goods, that is, when all the risks and rewards associated with the right of ownership are transferred to him. Revenue should not be taken into account until the seller has fulfilled his obligations.

The financial statements are usually based on the assumption that the entity is operating and will continue to operate in the near future. Thus, it is assumed that there is no intention and no need to liquidate or significantly reduce the scope of its activities or to do so. If such an intention or need arises, the financial statements should be prepared on a different basis and the basis on which they are applied should be disclosed.

The main quality of the information presented in the financial statements is that it is understandable to users. At the same time, it is assumed that users must have sufficient knowledge in the field of economic activity, in the field of accounting, as well as the desire to act as diligently as required. However, when it comes to complex questions, information that is appropriate for users to make economic decisions cannot be excluded just because it is difficult for certain users to understand.

To be useful, information must be relevant to decision-makers. Information that influences users ’economic decisions and helps them to assess past, present, and future events, or to confirm or correct previous estimates, is considered relevant.

The relevance of information is strongly influenced by its description and relevance. In some cases, a description of the information alone may not be sufficient to determine its relevance. For example, information about a new segment may have an impact on risk and opportunity assessments, regardless of the significance of the results achieved by that new segment during the reporting period.

The information must also be reliable to be useful. The information is considered reliable if it does not contain significant errors or omissions, and if users can rely on the accuracy of the information provided.

For it to be useful, the information must provide a fair and objective picture of the entity's financial position, operating results, and cash flows. Thus, for example, the balance sheet should fairly and objectively reflect the assets, liabilities and equity of the company that meet the recognition criteria as a result of transactions and other events.

If the information in the accounting documents and financial statements reliably reflects the content of transactions and events, such information should be considered and presented in accordance with its essence and authenticity, rather than its legal form. The content of transactions and other events does not always correspond to their legal or prescribed form.

The information presented in the financial statements must be independent of assumptions in order to be reliable. A financial report cannot be considered neutral if it influences the selection and

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

presentation of information to make decisions or to form an opinion in order to achieve a predetermined outcome or conclusion.

Adherence to the precautionary rule in decision-making is necessary to make an uncertainty assessment in order to avoid underestimation of assets and income and underestimation of liabilities or expenses.

In order to ensure the reliability of the financial statements, the information must be provided in sufficient detail.

For financial information to be useful and meaningful, the information in one reporting period must be comparable to that in another reporting period. Users should be aware of the accounting policies used by the entity in preparing its financial statements, all changes in those policies and the consequences of such changes.

Reconciliation of income with expenses for the reporting period means that only expenses that are the basis for the receipt of income for the reporting period are reflected in this period. If it is difficult to establish a direct relationship between revenue and expenses, expenses are allocated between several reporting periods according to a single distribution system. This applies, for example, to depreciation costs that are distributed over several years.

The rule of fair valuation of assets and liabilities is that their cost or acquisition cost is the principal value.

In some cases, the actual price may differ from the purchase price as provided by the standards.

Accounting policies are considered to be consistent from one period to the next. Users should be able to compare their financial statements for different reporting periods to determine the principle of change in the financial position of the entity.

With unreasonable delays in reporting, it loses its economic significance. In order to provide information in a timely manner, a report may be required until all aspects of the transaction or other event are known, which undermines its reliability.

The balance between revenue and expenditure is not a qualitative description, but rather a principle constraint. The benefits of information should outweigh the costs.

In practice, there must often be a balance or agreement between quality characteristics. The purpose of this is to achieve appropriate consistency between the descriptions. The relative importance of descriptions in different contexts is a matter of professional judgment.

The financial statements reflect the results of transactions and other events, grouping them according to a wide range of general characteristics and economic characteristics. These broad categories are called elements of financial reporting. Elements directly related to measuring the financial position of the balance sheet are assets, liabilities and private equity. The elements of the profit and loss statement that relate to the measurement of performance are revenue, expenses, profit and loss.

Recognition is the inclusion in the balance sheet or profit or loss statement of one of the items that meet the criteria for recognition of the following elements. Recognition is the expression of an item in words and its monetary value, as well as the representation of that amount in the balance sheet and in the income statement.

An item that meets the definition of an element must be recognized if the following criteria are met:

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

(a) It is probable that any material benefit associated with the substance will be lost or misappropriated by the entity;

(b) the item should have a reasonable basis for measurement in monetary terms and be relevant to the entity.

The measurement or calculation criteria are based on four quantitative indicators and are assumed to differ in the intelligibility, significance, reliability, and comparability of the items considered in the appropriate order:

Element identification. The item should fit the definition of an item in the financial statements.

Measurability. The substance has a corresponding characteristic that can be accurately measured.

Relevance. The information contained in the article is able to influence the decisions made by users.

Entrepreneurship. The information contained in the article is considered reliable, impartial and verifiable.

An appraisal is the process of determining, recognizing and including the amounts of the items in the financial statements in the balance sheet and in the income statement. To do this, it is necessary to choose a specific method of assessment.

A number of different methods are used in financial reporting. These methods include:

Historical value. Assets are accounted for in cash or cash equivalents paid at the time of acquisition, or at their fair value. Liabilities are recognized in the amount of revenue received in exchange for the obligation, and in some cases (for example, income tax), may be reflected in the amount of cash or cash equivalents required to repay those obligations, taking into account the normal circumstances of the case.

Restore value. Assets are recorded at the time of their acquisition in the amount of cash or cash equivalents that are currently due at the time of acquisition of the same asset. Liabilities are stated at the undiscounted amount of cash and cash equivalents currently required to repay that obligation.

Sale (cover) value. Assets are recognized in cash or cash equivalents that would normally be required to be paid for their acquisition. Liabilities are reflected in the undiscounted amount of cash and cash equivalents payable if they are currently required to be repaid.

Discounted value. Assets are carried at a discounted amount of the future net inflow of cash that could be generated by the asset if the assumption is made in the ordinary course of business. Liabilities are stated at the discounted amount of the subsequent net reduction in cash required to repay those liabilities, provided that the proceedings are conducted in the ordinary course of business. The most commonly used valuation adopted by enterprises as a basis for valuation in the preparation of financial statements is historical value. Typically, it is used in conjunction with other evaluation bases. For example, inventories are usually accounted for at the lower of cost or net realizable value, marketable securities are valued at their market value, and pension liabilities are measured at their present value.

References

1. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Jurayevich, M. B. (2020). The impact of the digital economy on economic growth. International Journal of Business, Law, and Education, 1(1), 4-7.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

2. Jurayevich, M. B., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). Attracting Foreign Investment In The Agricultural Economy. International Journal of Business, Law, and Education, 1(1), 1-3.

3. Jo'rayevich, M. B., Baxritdinovich, I. R., & Bulturbayevich, M. (2020). The Role Of Regional Governance In The Development Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, 7(7), 705-711.

4. Jurayevich, M. B., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). The Impact of The Digital Economy on Economic Growth. International Journal on Integrated Education, 3(6), 16-18.

5. Batirovich, A. B., Yusufxonovich, K. P., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Improving the Efficiency of Management of Vertically Integrated Industrial Enterprises in the Management of Innovative Activities of Enterprises. *Design Engineering*, 10605-10618.

6. Ismatullayevich, S. I., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, *2*(6), 419-425.

7. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, *2*, 1-9.

8. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). POSSIBILITIES OF USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE TO INCREASE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN REFORMING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, *1*(01), 11-21.

9. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, *7*(1), 153-160.

10. Mullabaev B.B. Improving the strategy of vertical integration in manufacturing enterprises // Business Expert Scientific and Practical Monthly Economic Journal. - T., 2015. No. 8. Pp. 46-49. (08.00.00. No. 3).

11. Mullabaev B.B. Analysis of scientific aspects of managing innovation activity of enterprises in the context of structural changes in the economy // Electronic scientific journal of economics and innovative technologies. - T., 2015. No. 6. Pages 1-8 (08.00.00 №10)

12. Mullabaev B.B. Analysis of innovative activities in the context of structural changes in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan // Business Expert Scientific and Practical Monthly Economic Journal. - T., 2016. No. 5. Pp. 30-32. (08.00.00. No. 3).

13. Mullabaev B.B. Introduction of vertical integration processes in the development of innovative activities in the production sectors // Electronic scientific journal of economics and innovative technologies. - T., 2016. No. 5. Pages 1-6 (08.00.00 No. 10).

14. Mullabaev B.B. Development of light industry branches in uzbekistan basedon vertical integration // Бюллетень науки и практики Научный журнал. №10 (23) 2017. http://www.bulletennauki.com. 178-184 стр. (GIF 0,454; DIIF 1,08; Infobase index 1,4;)

15. Rasulov N.M., Mullabaev B.B., Advantages of Vertical Integrated Enterprises (Under Light Industry Enterprises) // The journal Test Engineering And Management has been located in the database Scopus. November December 2019 ISSN(S) 0193-4120 for the location. http://www.testmagzine.biz/index.php/testmagzine/article/view/222/194

16. Mullabaev B. B. Econometric analysis of the vertical integration of light industry enterprises in the Namangan region (case study of the Republic of Uzbekistan) // Scientific Review: Theory and Practice - 8/2018.22-36 p. Economics (08.00.00) Impact factor RSCI (five-year) - 1,230

17. Soliyev Ibodulloxon Ismatullayevich, Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich, & Bokhodirova Zulfizar Bokhodir qizi. (2021). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, *2*(6), 419–425. https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/A3NCG

18. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Challenges of Digital Educational Environment. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, *4*, 54-60.

19. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Development Of Innovative Activities Of Enterprises On The Basis Of Vertical Integration Processes. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, *12*(10), 5020-5031.

20. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, *2*, 1-9.

21. Tursunalievich, A. Z., Bulturbayevich, M. B., Ismatullayevich, S. I., Urayimovich, B. O., & Yokubovna, Y. H. (2021). Use of Gravitation Models in the Development of Tourism and Recreation. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 3124-3143.

22. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Qobuljon, T. (2021, February). THE STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMY. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 124-129).

23. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021, February). IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 130-136).

24. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO OF A COMMERCIAL BANK. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 5-5.

25. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Ibrohim, E. (2021). EXPANDING EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 6-6.

26. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Diyora, J. R. (2021). PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 5-5.

27. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Nurbek, N. (2021). OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY, INVESTMENT AND EXPORT POTENTIAL. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 6-6.

28. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Sardor, O. L. (2021). IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE METHODS USED IN THE RISK ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 6-6.

29. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Bekzod, N. (2021). CREATING AN EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE TEXTILE

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

INDUSTRY IN THE REGIONS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 5-5.

30. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). POSSIBILITIES OF USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE TO INCREASE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN REFORMING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, *1*(01), 11-21.
31. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOOD MARKET IN THE FERGANA REGION. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, *2*(01), 1-8.
32. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Management Of Higher Education Institution-As An Object Of Economic Diagnostics. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, *1*(01), 11-20.
33. Tursunbaevich, B. B., Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Rahmat, A. (2021). The Impact of The Pandemic on The Economy of The Republic of Uzbekistan. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, *7*(1), 161-168.
34. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, *7*(1), 153-160.
35. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DIRECTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, *2*(01), 9-16.
36. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). THE ROLE OF DIAGNOSTIC MODELS IN THE STUDY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, *1*(01), 54-65.
37. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). The Concept of Food Safety and Its Scientific-Theoretical Concept. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, *1*(01), 9-22.
38. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, *1*(01), 23-32.
39. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Tursunalievich, A. Z., Ahmadjanovna, M. T., & Bozorovich, U. C. (2020). Development Of Public-Private Partnership In The Organization Of Regional Tourist And Recreational Complexes. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, *7*(7), 778-788.
40. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, *7*(1), 153-160.
41. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Saodat, S., Umida, J., Shakhnoza, N., & Feruza, S. Theoretical and Practical Bases of Investments and Processes of Their Distribution in the Conditions of Modernization of Economy. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, *3*(9), 132-137.
42. Муллабаев, Б. Б. DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY BRANCHES IN UZBEKISTAN BASED ON VERTICAL INTEGRATION РАЗВИТИЕ ФИЛИАЛОВ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ.
43. Муллабаев, Б. Б. (2018). ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ НАМАНГАНСКОЙ

ОБЛАСТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН). *Научное обозрение: теория и практика*, (8), 22-36.

44. Muhiddinovna, I. M., Bulturbayevich, M. B., Sharipdjanovna, S. G., Urinboevich, A. A., & Gulnora, M. The Role of Structural Changes in Small Business in the Development of the Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *JournalNX*, 107-116.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

AN EFFECTIVE EMPLOYMENT MODEL FOR INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN UZBEKISTAN CONTEXT

Bekmurod E. Elmonov

**Doctorant (Phd) National University of Uzbekistan named after M. Ulugbek
Tashkent city, Uzbekistan
e-mail: eebekmurodbek@gmail.com*

Abstract: *In the article, effective employment model is offered for inclusive economic growth theoretically. The impact of innovative economic growth factors to effective employment has been studied on the basis of the multi-factor regression equation. The indicators of investments effectiveness to human capital, the population self-employment, level of the employed population's wages, the education of the population in the digital economy are analyzed.*

Keywords: *innovative economic growth factors, digital economy, "Schumpeter effect", "refugee effect", self-employment, effective employment, inclusive growth.*

Introduction. It is known that in conditions of transition to innovation economy, public procurement, investment and human capital have an impact on economic growth. Qualification, based on the increase in knowledge, human capital has a productive impact on economic development. Innovation and technological advances increase the demand for Labor classifications of lower and middle skilled personnel. The result-structural change and frictional unemployment can lead to an increase.

The introduction of opportunities for self-employed people to impose unemployment has a positive effect on the quantitative growth of GDP. The increase in the share of self-employment increases entrepreneurial activity. The inclusion of self-employed people in the composition of entrepreneurs can lead to the fact that entrepreneurs who carry out all business activities are treated as individual entrepreneurs.

It is known that the application of an economic-mathematical model to estimate which factors have a greater impact on economic growth will give concrete results. In our studies, both such models were used.

In the development of this model, self-employed persons were identified as the main variables. In determining the number of self-employed persons, the age limit was divided between 16 and 60 years of age who were eligible for Labor.

The aim of the study is to develop scientific suggestions for effective employment generation on the basis of assessment and analysis of the impact of innovative economic growth factors on effective employment.

Relevance of the research topic. As a result of the Great Regression that took place in the world in 2007-2009, uncertainty in entrepreneurial activity came to light, and the main part of the population occupied in the economy was separated from their jobs. The COVID-19 pandemic has also come out of the process. Its result is similar to the laws of physics to the economy. It had an impact similar to Newton's counter-forces (F=-F). This process can be seen clearly in the decline in

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

the pace of economic growth, the loss of primary sources of income in the lower and middle strata of the population, the decline in the standard of living.

In Uzbekistan, the national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030 have been defined, and its 8th goal is to promote sustainable and universal economic growth on the basis of increasing effective employment and providing decent work for men and women.

In its 8.3-th task, the implementation of active and sluggish measures in the labor market, protection of private property, support of small and large businesses and private entrepreneurship and elimination of obstacles to rapid development through the provision of decent work to the population, especially young people, Invalids and the creation of favorable conditions for effective employment are defined 1. This is evidenced by the relevance of the topic of this article.

Introduction to the scientific problem. It is known that economic growth is understood to be observed in a certain period of time in the total production volume of the economy, in the volume of GDP or GNP, in terms of its quantity and quality.

The employment rate is assessed taking into account demographic characteristics. It will also be used to measure the level of employment achieved on the basis of intensive and extensiv growth of economic growth. The level of achievement of high employment of the population in the extensiv economic growth is considered more important than its labor quality. In intensive economic growth, however, the quality of labor resources, the coverage of the population with training, scientific research and experimental design work (ITTKI), information technologies and innovation are evaluated according to the scale. Therefore, in ensuring intensive economic growth, it is important to increase the level of coverage of the population with education and the quality of labor resources. Currently, this process has been transformed to improve the quality of human capital. Its synergistic effect occurs in the middle-aged laborers in the medium term, and in the longer term in the younger ones.

The link between employment rate and economic growth has been studied in various economic models. Kapos (2005) and Dopke (2001) have argued that economic growth will create new jobs by identifying the causal link between economic growth and employment rate in terms of various timeframes, among others. 2

This, in turn, suggests that economic growth can be influenced differently by the labor market. According to the theory of Shmed (2008), the role of models of ecstatic and intensive economic growth in the creation of new jobs is great. Therefore, as a result of the increase in gross demand for labor, economic growth occurs, that is, on the basis of increasing the volume of production resources or the effectiveness of the use of factors, or a combination of both.

---

[1] ЎзбекистонРеспубликасиВазирларМаҳкамасинингҚарори. 2030 йилгача бўлган даврда барқарор ривожланиш соҳасидаги миллий мақсад ва вазифаларни амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. 841-сон. 20.10.2018 й. https://lex.uz/docs/4013356

[2]Phạm Hồng Mạnh, Nguyễn Văn Ngọc. Relationship between Economic Growth and Employment in Vietnam. PhạmHồngMạnh, NguyễnVănNgọc&HạThịThiều Dao | 40 – 50, on 22 February 2018.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

Kapos (2005) 3 studied the link between economic growth and employment rate in different countries and evaluated the elasticity of employment, developed a forecast for employment situation in these countries. In addition, Herman E. (2011) 4 identified the extent to which employment affects economic growth and revenue in the EU countries in 2000-2010 years. According to him, although the elasticity of employment in the EU to economic growth is low, in different countries this indicator differs from each other.

In 2000-2010, the EU identified the extent to which employment affects economic growth and income in the EU countries. According to him, although the elasticity of employment in the EU to economic growth is low, in different countries this indicator differs from each other.

The usage of the term “inclusive” in the characterization of growth episodes can be traced back at least to the turn of the century when Kakwani and Pernia (2000) employed it to highlight the contents of pro-poor growth as that one enables the poor to actively participate in it and benefit from the growth process. Inclusive growth involved both poverty and inequality reduction. Ali and Son (2007) defines in;clusive growth as the growth process that increases the social opportunity function which depends upon the average opportunities available to the population and how these opportunities are shared among the population. According to Ali (2007) the key elements in inclusive growth are employment and productivity, development in human capabilities and social safety nets and the targeted intervention. Habitat (2009) defines inclusiveness of economic growth as gross domestic product growth that leads to significant poverty reduction. Elena and Susana (2010) of World Bank focused on both the pace and pattern of growth and have identified the employability of the poor and the cost of capital, geography and infrastructure as building blocks of inclusive growth analytical framework. Elena and Susana (2010) defined inclusive growth as that growth which can reduce poverty and allow people to contribute to economic growth and benefit from the growth process. They pointed out that rapid pace of growth is unquestionable necessary for substantial poverty reduction but for growth to be sustainable in the long run should be broad based across the sectors and inclusive of the large part of the country’s labor force. This definition of inclusive growth has a direct link between the micro and macro determinants of growth. Inclusive growth is disadvantage reducing growth (Klasen, 2010). Growth Report (2010) notes that inclusiveness is a concept that encompass equity, equality of opportunity and protection in market and employment transitions. World Bank (2009) stated that inclusive growth can be achieved by focusing on expanding the regional scope of economic growth, expanding access to assets and thriving markets and expanding equity in the opportunities for next generation.

The typical model of inclusive growth for the economy can be constructed as follows.

---

[3] Kapsos, S. (2005), “The Employment Intensity of Growth: Trends and Macroeconomic Determinants”, Labor Markets in Asia: Issues and Perspectives, 143-201, retrieved from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_elm/documents/publication/wcms_143163.pdf on Sep. 15, 2013.

[4] Herman, E. (2011), “The Impact of Economic Growth Process on Employment in European Union Countries”, Romanian Economic Journal, 14(42): 47-67.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

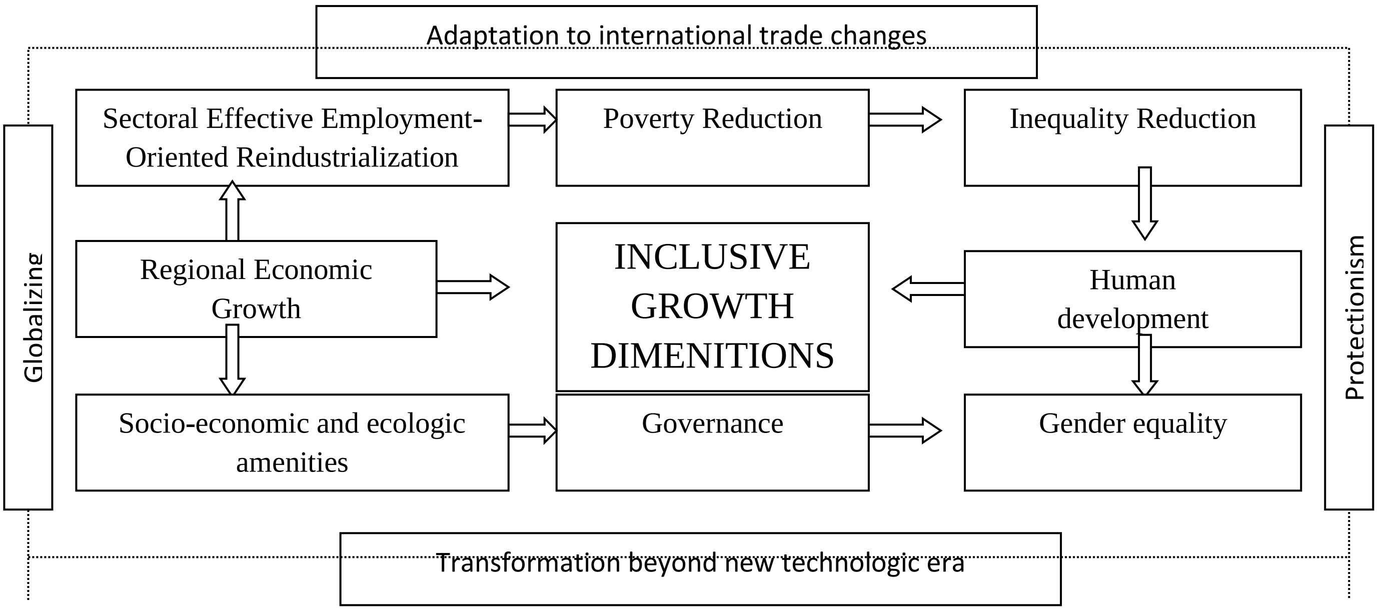


Figure 1. Theoretical Effective Employment Model for Inclusive Economic Growth

The theoretical model exhibits the key drivers of inclusive growth in a country. First and foremost, faster and sustainable economic growth is pre requisite of inclusive growth. The combination of concepts of economic growth and poverty reduction shapes the direction of effective employment.The new growth model, which places man and his standard of living at the center of national economic policy and international economic integration, requires inclusive growth in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (figure 1).

Labor productivity has a positive impact on inclusive and sustainable development. Labor productivity is high in the types of employment in areas with high service and science capacity.Inclusive development was rapidly influenced by the size of the working poors. Inefficient employment requires the transfer of employees to productive employment. Working poors should benefit significantly from the income generated by labor productivity.

It is necessary to pay attention to the environmental component of sustainable development and re-industrialize traditional agriculture on the basis of subsidies, where the population is employed highly.

Economic Growth should provide basic socio economic amenities in the form of food for all, health for all, education for all, electricity for all, access to all weather-good roads and safe drinking water. Government should achieve administrative efficiency and should guarantee gender equity so that the trickle-down effect of the growth will actually materialise. Employment outcome is an important outcome of inclusiveness. Inclusive growth can substantially reduce the income inequality both vertical and horizontal. All these will enhance the quality of human capabilities.

The application of the results of these studies in the conditions of Uzbekistan and the assessment of its impact on economic growth are of great scientific importance.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

Research methodology. Techniques such as induction, deduction, quantitative and qualitative analysis, comparison and statistical analysis were used in the study.

Analysis and results. It is known that in developed countries, more than 50 percent of the gross domestic product is created from the "knowledge economy" account, that is, innovation and highly qualified personnel. Transformation from traditional economic growth factors that provide economic growth to innovative economic growth factors is emerging. While 70 per cent of economic growth corresponds to traditional economic growth, the remaining 30 per cent is driven by the evasion of innovative economic growth factors. 5

In the future, it is expected that this will be the opposite of the account (Figure 2).

Factors of traditional economic growth	**Factors of innovative economic growth**
• Investment • Mineral raw material • Land-Water Resources • Labor resources	• Quality of human capital • Transition to the new technological ukland • Digital economy • International integration

Figure 2. Factors affecting economic growth

The digital economy provides for the rapid economic growth of developing countries, as well as increases labor and capital productivity and facilitates their entry into the world market. In emerging markets, the digital economy is growing by 15-25 percent per year (WEF 2015). 6

In the digital economy, the salaries of the employed population are higher than the average wage, and digital start-up projects in developing countries are generating new and unique local markets; inefficient, corrupt markets and the formation of a digital platform for the regulation of Labor institutionstiradi (Lehdonvirta 2016). 7

The digital economy model is a driver of economic growth and a force that has a profound impact on labor activity and business. Almost 1 percent of labor resources in developing countries, around 4 percent in countries such as Europe, North America, Australia, Canada, South Korea, New

[5] Садыков А.М. Новая стратегия развития Узбекистана. – Ташкент, «Узбекистан», 2019, 536 с.
[6] RUMANA BUKHT & RICHARD HEEKS. Defining, Conceptualizing and Measuring the Digital Economy. 2017. Paper No. 68. https://diodeweb.files.wordpress.com/2017/08/diwkppr68-diode.pdf
[7] Rumana Bukht & Richard Heeks. Defining, Conceptualising and Measuring the Digital Economy. 2017. Paper No. 68.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

Zealand, Singapore, Israel, 2.5 percent of the world's labor force is shifted to the digital sector (it/ICT) (OECD 2014, World Bank 2016). 8

It should be noted that entrepreneurial activity is of particular importance in reducing the unemployment rate. The more cases of increasing unemployment rate in the society are observed, the more the demand for reducing unemployment also increases. One of the important areas of increasing employment in this process is self-employment. An increase in self-employed leads to a decrease in unemployment. This is called Schumpeter effect. 9 At the time of unemployment increase, unemployment can be considered as a result of the act of reduction the incentive of people to self-employment, and the tendency to increase as a result of the act of "refugee effect".

The tax-budgetary system of the country, in turn, affects both self-employed and those who carry out entrepreneurial activities. In addition, the level of education coverage of the population has an intensive impact on the self-employment of the population, the formation of entrepreneurial abilities and economic growth. The potential of an entrepreneur with a high level of awareness to develop a firm's activities will be high. A highly qualified entrepreneur will be able to comprehensively assess the analysis of the market situation and forecast market demand, changes in the conjuncture.

In the course of the study, multi-factor regression equation was used. Table 1 lists the composition of the factors affecting the analysis process.

Table 1.

The essence of the main variables.

Conditional sign	**Variables**	**Essence**
Y	Economic growth	Phase an increase of GDP
I	Investments	Investment to capital
HC	Human capital	Expender to education
DE	Digital economy	An increase of return from the net
X_n	International integration	Foreign trade turnover
EI/δ	Business indicator	Number of individual entrepreneurs and self-employed
UPL	Unemployment	Number of unemployed between the ages of 16-60

We will first analyze the correlation between the factors put forward in the two hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1 (h 1) digital economy, investment and human capital, exports have a positive impact on economic growth.

Hypothesis 2 (h2) entrepreneurship has a positive impact on economic growth.

---

[8] Mark Graham. Digital labour and development: impacts of global digital labour platforms and the gig economy on worker livelihoods. 2017, Vol. 23(2) 135–162.

[9] Farrokh Emami-Langroodi. Schumpeter's Theory of Economic Development: A Study of the Creative Destruction and Entrepreneurship Effects on the Economic Growth. 2017.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

As a result, these two hypotheses give rise to the possibility of a comparative analysis of the results of the analysis.

Since the linear function properties of this F=f(DE, I, HC, Exp) do not fully manifest the process under study, the function natural logarithmmga was transferred.

$$Ln(y)_{it}=\beta_0+\beta_1 ln(DE)_{it}+\beta_2 ln(I)_{it}+\beta_3 ln(HC)_{it}+\beta_4 ln(Exp)_{it}+\varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

$Ln(y)_{it}$- natural logarithmic value of the causal factor;

ln(DE), ln(I), ln(HC), ln(Exp) - natural logarithmic values of the affected factors;

$\beta_0,\ldots,\beta_n$- indicators of fastness;

it-timeframe rows.

Here (y) the rate of growth of GDP is a causal factor. Factors influencing were the digital economy (DE), investment (I), Human Capital (HC), export (Exp).

(H1) according to the hypothesis, the growth rate of the digital economy, investment, human capital and exports will have a positive effect on economic growth. (H2) hypothesis that the rate of growth of self-employment and entrepreneurial activity according to the hypothesis has a positive effect on economic growth.

Table 2.

In 2010-2020 years, the volume of GDP, the amount of capital invested and the costs allocated to education, Internet costs, the growth rate of exports, %

Year	GDP (Y)	Investment to capital (K)	Expender to education (HC)	Return from the net (DE)	Export (Exp)	ln(Y)	ln(K)	ln(HC)	ln(DE)	ln(Exp)
2010	107,3	104,2	107,4	163,6	110,6	4,676	4,646	4,677	5,097	4,706
2011	107,8	102,6	100,3	133,3	115,3	4,680	4,631	4,608	4,893	4,748
2012	107,4	110,6	102,1	119,4	90,5	4,677	4,706	4,626	4,782	4,505
2013	107,6	111,3	100,0	125,6	105,3	4,678	4,712	4,605	4,833	4,657
2014	107,2	109,8	99,7	129,6	94,6	4,675	4,699	4,602	4,864	4,550
2015	107,4	109,4	98,5	112,9	92,3	4,677	4,695	4,590	4,727	4,525
2016	106,1	104,1	100,9	107,6	96,7	4,664	4,645	4,614	4,678	4,572
2017	104,5	119,4	95,9	125,9	103,8	4,649	4,782	4,563	4,835	4,642
2018	105,4	129,9	79,9	107,0	111,4	4,658	4,867	4,381	4,673	4,713
2019	105,8	138,1	109,7	113,5	124,8	4,662	4,928	4,698	4,732	4,827
2020	101,6	91,8	102,5	94,2	86,6	4,621	4,520	4,630	4,545	4,461

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Table 2 (H1) shows the results of the hypothesis. In 2010-2020, the economic growth of Uzbekistan was directly influenced by the growth of the digital economy, investments, human capital and the growth rate of exports. Of the factors affecting, the dependence of the growth rate of exports on the growth rate of GDP is high compared to the remaining factors(p=0.668).

Traditional economic growth factors the effect of innovative economic growth factors on economic growth is not significant (p is approaching zero) as a result of the application of the process of providing economic growth to the evasion. In the future, as a result of the implementation of the strategic goals and programs set in the country, their level of tolerance increases (Table 3).

Table 3.

The results of the link between factors affecting innovation economic growth

Predictor	**Coefficient**	**Estimate**	**Standard Error**	**t-statistic**	**p-value**
Constant	β0	3.702	12.278	0.302	0.767
I	β1	0.298	0.147	2.03	0.058
HC	β2	0.577	0.1	5.76	0.001
DE	β3	0.083	0.06	1.378	0.186
Exp	β4	0.067	0.153	0.436	0.668

The development of human capital in our republic is constantly being paid attention by the state. Only in 2020 year in the structure of the state budget expenditures amounted to 50.4 percent of the social expenditure, in which the expenditure on education is 22.9 percent of the total budget expenditure.

Table 4.

The impact of entrepreneurial activity and unemployment on the growth rate of GDP in 2010-2020 years

Year	**Growth rate GDP**	**The growth rate of the share of entrepreneurship in the structure of the GDP**	**Increase in unemployment rate**
2010	107,3	104,2	107,4
2011	107,8	102,6	100,3
2012	107,4	110,6	102,1

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

2013	107,6	111,3	100,0
2014	107,2	109,8	99,7
2015	107,4	109,4	98,5
2016	106,1	104,1	100,9
2017	104,5	119,4	95,9
2018	105,4	129,9	79,9
2019	105,8	138,1	109,7
2020	101,6	91,8	102,5

According to Table 4, self-employment and entrepreneurial activity had an impact on economic growth in 2010-2020 years. However, the contribution of entrepreneurship to economic growth compared to the hypothesis of (H2) hypothesis (H1) is small (table 5).the contribution of exports to economic growth is small (table 5).

Table 5.

The results of the regression equation on the dependence of the growth of GDP on the level of entrepreneurial activity and unemployment

Predictor	**Coefficient**	**Estimate**	**Standard Error**	**t-statistic**	**p-value**
Constant	**β0**	6.73	4.45	1.51	0.15
The growth rate of the share of entrepreneurship in the structure of the GDP(EI/δ)	**β1**	0.1	0	-0.8	0.43
Increase in unemployment rate (UPL)	**β2**	0.9	0.05	17.08	0.1

Qualification, based on the increase in knowledge, human capital has a beneficial effect on economic development. The introduction of opportunities for self-employed people to end unemployment has a positive effect. The increase in the share of self-employment increases entrepreneurial activity. The level of education coverage of the population has an intensive impact on the self-employment of the population, the formation of entrepreneurial abilities and economic growth. The potential of an entrepreneur with a high level of awareness to develop a firm's activities will be high.

Summary and suggestions. During the period studied, economic growth was highly influenced by the growth rate of exports. In the coming period, the impact of innovation factors on economic growth will increase, that is, the impact of non-economic factors on economic growth will increase.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

This increase in the quality of human capital leads to an increase in effective employment. As a result, sustainable and universal economic growth will occur in the country on the basis of effective employment promotion and decent employment of men and women. Ability moves toward decent work. In the modern labor market, the demand for middle and high-skilled personnel increases.

According to the results of the impact of the above innovative economic growth factors on the growth rate of GDP, in ensuring employment of labor resources and sustainable inclusive economic growth, it is necessary to:

– Further expansion of the increase in labor productivity in employment types in areas with high service and science productivity. Labor productivity has a positive impact on inclusive and sustainable development.

– The use of 4-Industrial evolution achievements in reducing the incidence of employment in socially vulnerable employment and dangerous Labour. The inclusion development had the opposite effect on the health of poor workers. It requires the transfer of inefficient employment to productive employment. It is necessary for poor workers to make significant profit from their labor productivity evazi-formed income.

– To improve the legal means of sorting out the inconsistencies that arise in the relations of emigration. Effective employment is considered difficult to predict when the migration flow is high. Therefore, in several scenarios, the development of a forecast is considered optimal, including when the net migration is zero, or when the inflow of foreign money flows is flat.

– Attention should be paid to the environmental component of sustainable development and re-industrialization on the basis of subsidizing traditional agriculture with high employment and attracting financial market assets.

List of used literature

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг Қарори. 2030 йилгача бўлган даврда барқарор ривожланиш соҳасидаги миллий мақсад ва вазифаларни амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида.841-сон. 20.10.2018 й. https://lex.uz/docs/4013356
2. Садыков А.М. Новая стратегия развития Узбекистана. – Ташкент, «Узбекистан», 2019, 536 с.
3. Толаметова З.А. Меҳнат иқтисодиёти ва социологияси. –Т.: “Фан ва технология”, 2017 й., 400 б.
4. RumanaBukht& Richard Heeks. Defining, Conceptualising and Measuring the Digital Economy. 2017. Paper No. 68.
5. Mark Graham. Digital labour and development: impacts of global digital labour platforms and the gig economy on worker livelihoods. 2017, Vol. 23(2) 135–162.
6. Farrokh Emami-Langroodi. Schumpeter’s Theory of Economic Development: A Study of the Creative Destruction and Entrepreneurship Effects on the Economic Growth. 2017.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Baymukhamedova Gulnaz Fattakhovna
**Tashkent Kime Institute of Technology,*
Department Teacher of Industrial Economics and Management

Annotation. *This article describes the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in economic development, the theoretical foundations, essence and basic economic activity of small business and private entrepreneurship. The role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy of the country is based on the proposals and recommendations for further development of their activities.*

Key words: *business, private entrepreneurship, small business, property relations, state property, income, corporations, economic cooperation, market constraints, production volumes, financial resources, risk.*

The experience of developed countries shows that large. The long-term cooperation of medium and small firms is of particular interest to our country. It expands the opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises to have production orders and raw material resources, provide them with equipment and production areas, organize product marketing, sales, which is a key factor in sustainable development. On the other hand, it is also beneficial for large enterprises to unite around them, taking into account the advantages of small enterprises, especially the convenience in developing new product types, efficient use of production resources and increasing product competitiveness. Therefore, the importance of the state program to expand cooperation between large and small enterprises of the country is very important.

An important issue in the development of market relations, as noted above, is the rational ratio of small and large businesses. Even in the developed countries of the West, the role of the CB has been neglected and underestimated for many years. In the West, often small enterprises are the initial stage of large-scale production, which has been considered a non-permanent and depleting entity.

In Uzbekistan, there was a similar attitude towards small businesses. In addition, there was a giant trend in most countries: the world's largest factories, firms, projects, and century-old construction had begun and often remained unfinished.

However, world economic practice has shown the need for both small and large forms of production to work together. Moreover, they have become very necessary as subjects that complement each other rather than contradict each other. Their joint action is an important support to increase the efficiency of national economic processes.

These problems have become even more urgent in our country due to the intensification of the process of privatization, denationalization of property, structural restructuring of enterprises. The reason is that thousands of new small businesses have emerged as a result of these processes.

The standard condition for the stability of all types of cooperation between small and large businesses is based on the use of home-based large and small business cooperation, and according to which the benefits that cooperative participants can generate autonomously are less than the benefits they can generate together, "two plus two The condition "five times" must be met and a synergistic

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

effect must be obtained. In addition, the share of the parties to the co-operation should be group and individually rational. Small and large businesses should at least receive the same benefits from cooperatives as they do autonomously, and the benefits from cooperatives should be shared among them.

Forms of business activity are currently in the following forms:

- Small businesses are manufacturing entities with limited capacity in terms of enterprise size, production volume, number of employees, amount of financial resources, etc. In some sectors of industrial production in the country (eg light and food industries, metalworking and tool industry etc.) up to 100 people, in some (for example, engineering, metallurgy, fuel and energy industry, etc.) up to 50 people, in the service sector, up to 25 people are small businesses;
- Private entrepreneurship - is an entrepreneurial economic activity carried out by citizens (individual citizens) under their own risks and property responsibilities, in order to obtain personal income (profit), within the current legislation;
- Small enterprises - an enterprise that carries out independent economic activity, has its own balance sheet, distributes its profits after taxes and other payments;
- A micro-firm is a type of small business enterprise, which in our country is a micro-firm with up to 20 people working in industrial production, up to 10 people in the service sector, and up to 5 people in trade and catering.

The development of entrepreneurship primarily provides the domestic market with products and goods. In the economic development of our country, special attention should be paid to the growth of domestic demand. Over the past 3 years, the volume of localized production in our country has almost doubled. As part of the localization program, localized products worth 4091.7 billion soums were produced.

As a result, production increased 1.5-fold and import-substituting efficiency reached $ 1.3 billion. When analyzing the process of market economy, domestic and foreign scientists consider entrepreneurship and business as a type of economic activity. or free economic activity, such as the exchange of other goods, services, or money.

Entrepreneurial activity manifests itself as a form of business and is carried out in its various areas. In order to further develop entrepreneurship in the country, the Law "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity" was adopted. According to this law, entrepreneurship is an independent, enterprising activity of citizens aimed at profit or personal income, which is carried out on behalf of the citizen, at his own risk and on the basis of property liability of himself or a legal entity (enterprise). Thus, an entrepreneur is an enthusiastic person who has all or part of his financial resources or financial resources, which he directs these resources to organize his business (business). A firm (organization, company, enterprise) established by an entrepreneur becomes a part of the developing small business in our country.

Entrepreneurship and private business are always associated with the functioning of markets. In the markets, the sale of products and goods, which are their end result, takes place and profits are made. In the chart below, we can see the role of markets in the development of entrepreneurship and private business.

Table 1

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

The role of market infrastructure in the development of entrepreneurship and private business

Market infrastructure			
1.	Capital market	Means of production market	Labor market
2.	Stock exchange	Commodity exchange	Labor exchange
3.	Insurance	Trading houses	Personnel training centers
4.	Auditing organization	Trade and intermediary enterprises	Employment Fund
5.	Brokerage companies	Shopping centers and companies	Business centers
6.	Commercial banks	Leasing companies	Entrepreneurship support
7.	State insurance supervision	Auctions	State fund
8.	State Tax Inspectorate	Fairs	Pension fund
9.	State Inspectorate for Securities Control	State reserve and insurance funds	Charitable Foundation

Table 1 shows the role of market infrastructure in the development of entrepreneurship and private business, which shows that market infrastructure plays a key role in the development of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs carry out their sale in the above markets, depending on the type of goods (production, work, services).

The majority of citizens engaged in entrepreneurial activities are usually young people. One of the main directions of the State Program "Year of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship" is the introduction of market instruments and mechanisms to ensure the widespread use of financial and credit and raw material resources of small businesses, public procurement of their products.

In the current situation, small business is manifested as a form of entrepreneurship characterized by the following specific features - production volume, number of employees and which industry they belong to. Small business includes firms that have their own property and economic independence and are not considered high (dominant) in their field of activity. Most of the foreign researchers believe that the small business entity employs 500 people and has a sales volume of 20 million. enter firms not exceeding $. As special indicators, more value added tax and the value of fixed assets in the enterprise are applied.

The type of production and commercial activity in the form of small business is important in the economies of all developed countries. It has the following advantages:

- Small businesses operating on local resources or supplying the local market, at least in terms of transportation costs

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

- they are less costly in return for savings. The economic advantage of small business is that entrepreneurs carry out production with minimal capital and labor costs because they are well aware of local conditions;
- Labor in small enterprises is usually material in nature and is more efficient than in a large manufacturing enterprise;
- the scarcity of workers, which helps to develop the abilities of each of them;
- Flexibility, ie adapting the range and type of products to market demand and supply does not pose much of a challenge for small businesses. Therefore, in countries that have transitioned to a market economy, small business is constantly strengthening and developing.

The scope of private business in small production, ie the establishment of small firms, is expanding. However, the organization and development of private business is a rather complex process. In recent years, millions of new small businesses are being built around the world. In any situation, whether in an economic downturn, in an inflationary period, when interest rates are too high, or in the absence of the necessary infrastructure, such enterprises can be built, regardless of how high the risk is. The formation of each new company or firm is caused by a person's drastic change in their lifestyle and desire to become an entrepreneur. Such a decision is made based on the specific situation. Entrepreneurship has always been effective in any society, and it brings income to the entrepreneur and the state, as well as to the development of the economy. We can see this from the following diagram:

Due to the small number of people involved in small business and private entrepreneurship and the small volume of production, it is easier to manage processes such as production, packaging, packaging, loading, delivery (transportation), sales. Entrepreneurs of food production provide the market with products of daily demand. Both the consumer and the entrepreneur will be interested in this.

The main factors financing the development of entrepreneurship are:

1. The transition of sectors of the economy to market relations and the creation of a consumer market; This expands the scope of interest and demand and creates not only the need for goods, works and services from mass demand, but also the need for things that are in individual demand. Only small businesses can meet such demands and needs quickly and efficiently;

2. Availability of guarantees of legal and government agencies for the protection of property, rights and economic interests of entrepreneurs;

3. Government support for business through tax, finance, credit and depreciation policies;

4. Denationalization, privatization and creation of small firms of state and municipal (local self-government) enterprises;

5. Clarity of bankruptcy (crisis) of low-income, low-profit and loss-making enterprises and the establishment of private small enterprises on their basis;

6. Socio-political stability of the state (which helps to attract foreign capital);

7. Positive public opinion about entrepreneurship;

8. The right choice of organizational and legal form of business;

9. Rapid development of economic infrastructure (various innovation centers, banks, stock exchanges, insurance companies, advertising agencies, etc.).

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

These are the factors that attract entrepreneurs - the desire to make a profit, which they need to develop and expand their business, as well as financial incentives for employees. However, according to foreign experience, this is not the main reason, but the inability of the entrepreneur to continue the work he started without profit, and the failure of the enterprise to develop on its own, because the entrepreneur does not always earn, that is, there are losses.

The main reason for organizing one's work is that a person strives to improve his economic, material and social status (position) in society, to increase the well-being of himself and his family. Other reasons for entrepreneurship include the ability of the individual to express himself, to attract part of the financial resources of society, additional labor and other resources to the economic process, to increase their income legally, to engage in extra-income activities.

When setting up small businesses, different strategies are used. First of all, the market and its conjuncture are studied, calculations are made on whether the established enterprise will be able to produce the intended product or commodity according to market demand and supply, because it is impossible to start any work without studying the market situation. At the same time, competitors must be taken into account, the entrepreneur will always have to produce competitive and always demanding products in order to make a profit. It is very important to pursue a number of policies in the establishment and development of modern small enterprises, for example, without pursuing financial policy, the material side of the enterprise can not be considered. Based on the pricing policy, market prices are studied and the price for the enterprise product is determined. All the conditions in the market for the production of the product are studied, demand and supply are of course taken into account. If the demand is not taken into account, the product may not be sold.

At the same time, it is necessary to study the activities of competing enterprises.

In the rapid development of production, small business plays an important role. The following forms of entrepreneurship apply to small business:

- by area of activity: production, commercial, financial and innovative entrepreneurial activity;
- Depending on what task the business is aimed at: entrepreneurship focused on production management, financing, intermediation and consulting;
- by the number of activities: single-industry and multi-sectoral entrepreneurship;
- in terms of complexity of activity: entrepreneurship that does not require special knowledge, requires special knowledge, is based on high technology and rare knowledge;
- In the field of activity: entrepreneurship in industry, agro-industry, agriculture, construction and other sectors of the economy.

Small business plays a special role in providing the material basis for a socially oriented market economy. Currently, the development of private entrepreneurship and small business in our country is one of the most important and topical issues. The development and support of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country, including attracting potential foreign investors, establishing contacts with potential investors, opening joint ventures, creating favorable conditions and benefits for them should be a priority in the economy.

The definition of entrepreneurship in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Entrepreneurship and Guarantees of Entrepreneurial Activity" is aimed at expressing the diversity of entrepreneurship as an economic category, its socio-economic nature. The scope of the private sector expanded in the 18th century, and the concept of "private entrepreneur" began to be used in Western

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

economic literature. The concept of private entrepreneurship, Adam Smith, J.B. Sey, R. Cantilon, F. Kene A. Thurgo. and others.

There is no single scientific definition of small business and private entrepreneurship and its financing in the modern economic literature. For example, A. Busigin describes the private sector as a special type of economic activity aimed at gaining profit (income). The purpose of this activity is to produce and sell a product that is in demand in the market and should benefit the entrepreneur.5 He considers small business to be an economically active sector, the basis of which is a profit-oriented activity, and entrepreneurial activity for profit. represents the activity of production and sales in the form of self-understanding. As a result, the concept of small business refers to the targeted activity of producing and selling a product that is in demand in the market.

The structure of small business includes enterprises based on private and mixed ownership. Today, small business in Uzbekistan consists of micro and small enterprises, family businesses, farms and dehkan farms, and finally entrepreneurs engaged in horticulture and individual labor. Currently, the family business is also being established. The commonality of these types of farms, their availability of private property, the liberal (free) nature of economic activity, their differences are the scale of production and diversity of technologies, the level of economic viability and access to natural consumption, the degree of freedom of prices and, finally, the use of own and other labor. . To understand this difference, it is necessary to know the scientific basis of the activities of private sector enterprises.

Small businesses form the backbone of the private sector, which consists of producers of goods based on individual private property. However, although there are few in the private sector, there are also enterprises based on corporate private ownership, which consist of small enterprises owned by joint-stock companies that do not have a state share.

When talking about the characteristics of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs engaged in small business, economists emphasize the following qualities inherent in them: initiative, risk, creativity, responsibility for the work started, determination, material and spiritual interest in the results of their work, and so on.

Private entrepreneurship, which is the main layer and core of small business, is an independent activity aimed at making a permanent profit from the use of this property, the sale of products (production, services, work), production to meet social needs. Private entrepreneurship is carried out by legal entities and individuals at their own risk, and these individuals are registered for this procedure in the manner prescribed by law and operate in connection with the proactive use of all forms of ownership, financial, material and labor resources for profit.

Entrepreneurship is specific to the economy, it is a conscious and purposeful economic activity of owners or their representatives to organize the production and exchange of goods and services in order to achieve a certain socio-economic result. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Entrepreneurship" defines entrepreneurship as: "Entrepreneurial activity of business entities for profit, at risk and on the basis of property liability within the framework of applicable law."

In short, the essence of entrepreneurship is further clarified by:

First, as a business entity, every citizen who has reached the age of majority in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law on Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan may engage in any activity that does not contradict the law;

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

Second, the above definition expresses the content of another aspect of entrepreneurship, which is rich in content and has a diverse appearance. The choice, organization and development of entrepreneurial activity is, in essence, an activity of free choice, rather than work of state or public importance.

There are three types of entrepreneurial activity and 3 groups of entrepreneurs:

1) creation of a new product or service project. With this type of entrepreneurship, intellectual property owners engage in innovative activities;

2) entrepreneurs engaged in the organization of commodity production;

3) entrepreneurs engaged in the sale, resale and organization of commercial activities. In terms of purpose, there are two types of entrepreneurship:

a) aims to make a profit, to achieve economic efficiency;

b) species that aim to achieve social benefits (e.g., conservation, upbringing of the younger generation, health).

Entrepreneurial activity is inextricably linked to finance, as finance refers to economic relations between cash flows, their movement, cash inflows and outflows, between entrepreneurs and citizens involved in business, and between entrepreneurial firms and the state. The first goal of entrepreneurship is to make a profit and use that money.

Every entrepreneur has to be a financier and an accountant to some extent, because he has to estimate and know where to spend how much money, the amount of money needed for a business operation and a business project. The entrepreneur should have an idea of how much money is in the bank account of the firm at the cash register, where the money can come from, compare costs and revenues, and try to avoid an increase in costs. Targeted spending and quality production of a product or commodity leads to an increase in the market position of the entrepreneur, an increase in profits and an increase in demand for his commodity or product.

References

1. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Jurayevich, M. B. (2020). The impact of the digital economy on economic growth. International Journal of Business, Law, and Education, 1(1), 4-7.
2. Jurayevich, M. B., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). Attracting Foreign Investment In The Agricultural Economy. International Journal of Business, Law, and Education, 1(1), 1-3.
3. Jo’rayevich, M. B., Baxritdinovich, I. R., & Bulturbayevich, M. (2020). The Role Of Regional Governance In The Development Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, 7(7), 705-711.
4. Jurayevich, M. B., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). The Impact of The Digital Economy on Economic Growth. International Journal on Integrated Education, 3(6), 16-18.
5. Batirovich, A. B., Yusufxonovich, K. P., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Improving the Efficiency of Management of Vertically Integrated Industrial Enterprises in the Management of Innovative Activities of Enterprises. *Design Engineering*, 10605-10618.
6. Ismatullayevich, S. I., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, *2*(6), 419-425.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

7. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, *2*, 1-9.

8. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). POSSIBILITIES OF USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE TO INCREASE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN REFORMING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, *1*(01), 11-21.

9. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, *7*(1), 153-160.

10. Mullabaev B.B. Improving the strategy of vertical integration in manufacturing enterprises // Business Expert Scientific and Practical Monthly Economic Journal. - T., 2015. No. 8. Pp. 46-49. (08.00.00. No. 3).

11. Mullabaev B.B. Analysis of scientific aspects of managing innovation activity of enterprises in the context of structural changes in the economy // Electronic scientific journal of economics and innovative technologies. - T., 2015. No. 6. Pages 1-8 (08.00.00 №10)

12. Mullabaev B.B. Analysis of innovative activities in the context of structural changes in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan // Business Expert Scientific and Practical Monthly Economic Journal. - T., 2016. No. 5. Pp. 30-32. (08.00.00. No. 3).

13. Mullabaev B.B. Introduction of vertical integration processes in the development of innovative activities in the production sectors // Electronic scientific journal of economics and innovative technologies. - T., 2016. No. 5. Pages 1-6 (08.00.00 No. 10).

14. Mullabaev B.B. Development of light industry branches in uzbekistan basedon vertical integration // Бюллетень науки и практики Научный журнал. №10 (23) 2017. http://www.bulletennauki.com. 178-184 стр. (GIF 0,454; DIIF 1,08; Infobase index 1,4;)

15. Rasulov N.M., Mullabaev B.B., Advantages of Vertical Integrated Enterprises (Under Light Industry Enterprises) // The journal Test Engineering And Management has been located in the database Scopus. November December 2019 ISSN(S) 0193-4120 for the location. http://www.testmagzine.biz/index.php/testmagzine/article/view/222/194

16. Mullabaev B. B. Econometric analysis of the vertical integration of light industry enterprises in the Namangan region (case study of the Republic of Uzbekistan) // Scientific Review: Theory and Practice - 8/2018.22-36 p. Economics (08.00.00) Impact factor RSCI (five-year) - 1,230

17. Soliyev Ibodulloxon Ismatullayevich, Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich, & Bokhodirova Zulfizar Bokhodir qizi. (2021). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, *2*(6), 419–425. https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/A3NCG

18. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Challenges of Digital Educational Environment. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, *4*, 54-60.

19. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Development Of Innovative Activities Of Enterprises On The Basis Of Vertical Integration Processes. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, *12*(10), 5020-5031.

20. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, *2*, 1-9.

21. Tursunalievich, A. Z., Bulturbayevich, M. B., Ismatullayevich, S. I., Urayimovich, B. O., & Yokubovna, Y. H. (2021). Use of Gravitation Models in the Development of Tourism and Recreation. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 3124-3143.

22. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Qobuljon, T. (2021, February). THE STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMY. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 124-129).

23. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021, February). IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 130-136).

24. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO OF A COMMERCIAL BANK. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 5-5.

25. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Ibrohim, E. (2021). EXPANDING EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 6-6.

26. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Diyora, J. R. (2021). PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 5-5.

27. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Nurbek, N. (2021). OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY, INVESTMENT AND EXPORT POTENTIAL. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 6-6.

28. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Sardor, O. L. (2021). IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE METHODS USED IN THE RISK ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 6-6.

29. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Bekzod, N. (2021). CREATING AN EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE REGIONS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *6*(ICDSIIL), 5-5.

30. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). POSSIBILITIES OF USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE TO INCREASE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN REFORMING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, *1*(01), 11-21.

31. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOOD MARKET IN THE FERGANA REGION. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, *2*(01), 1-8.

32. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Management Of Higher Education Institution-As An Object Of Economic Diagnostics. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, *1*(01), 11-20.

33. Tursunbaevich, B. B., Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Rahmat, A. (2021). The Impact of The Pandemic on The Economy of The Republic of Uzbekistan. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, *7*(1), 161-168.

34. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, *7*(1), 153-160.

35. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DIRECTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, *2*(01), 9-16.

36. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). THE ROLE OF DIAGNOSTIC MODELS IN THE STUDY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, *1*(01), 54-65.

37. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). The Concept of Food Safety and Its Scientific-Theoretical Concept. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, *1*(01), 9-22.

38. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, *1*(01), 23-32.

39. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Tursunalievich, A. Z., Ahmadjanovna, M. T., & Bozorovich, U. C. (2020). Development Of Public-Private Partnership In The Organization Of Regional Tourist And Recreational Complexes. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, *7*(7), 778-788.

40. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, *7*(1), 153-160.

41. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Saodat, S., Umida, J., Shakhnoza, N., & Feruza, S. Theoretical and Practical Bases of Investments and Processes of Their Distribution in the Conditions of Modernization of Economy. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, *3*(9), 132-137.

42. Муллабаев, Б. Б. DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY BRANCHES IN UZBEKISTAN BASED ON VERTICAL INTEGRATION РАЗВИТИЕ ФИЛИАЛОВ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ.

43. Муллабаев, Б. Б. (2018). ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ НАМАНГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН). *Научное обозрение: теория и практика*, (8), 22-36.

44. Muhiddinovna, I. M., Bulturbayevich, M. B., Sharipdjanovna, S. G., Urinboevich, A. A., & Gulnora, M. The Role of Structural Changes in Small Business in the Development of the Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *JournalNX*, 107-116.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

ADJUSTING THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE NODES OF A VERTICAL MILLING MACHINE TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF PARTS PROCESSING

Abdullaev Kamol Khakimovich,

Associate Professor of Namangan Engineering - Construction Institute,

Kambarov Eldorbek Ahmadali ugli

master student of Namangan Engineering - Construction Institute

Abstract: *The article describes the methods and methods for setting up the units of universal milling machines to ensure the necessary accuracy of processing.*

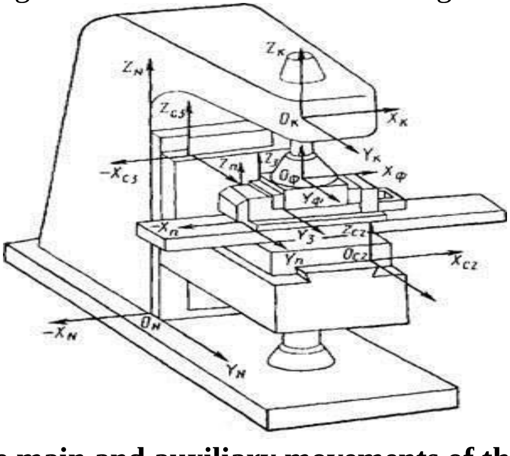
Keywords: *machine tool, milling machine, vertical milling machine, milling, machine setting.*

The purpose of the work is to familiarize undergraduates in the direction of preparation 5A320201-Technology of mechanical engineering and equipment (for production) with the rules for metrological adjustment of universal vertical milling machines to ensure the quality of processing parts. The content of this article will allow undergraduates to master the skills in the competencies provided for by the above educational standard.

The fundamental factor of technological quality assurance is the accuracy of the machine, which, in turn, is ensured by special settings. The procedure for setting up the machine units, their metrological parameters and devices for implementing the settings are shown in the machine data sheets.

Consider examples of accuracy settings for a 6P12 vertical milling machine designed for milling planes, various kinds of grooves, grooves and other surfaces of parts.

On fig. 1. shows a vertical milling machine, where the closing link during milling is the distance between the cutting edges of the cutter and the mounting base of the workpiece.



Rice. 1. Trajectories of the main and auxiliary movements of the vertical milling machine 6P12

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

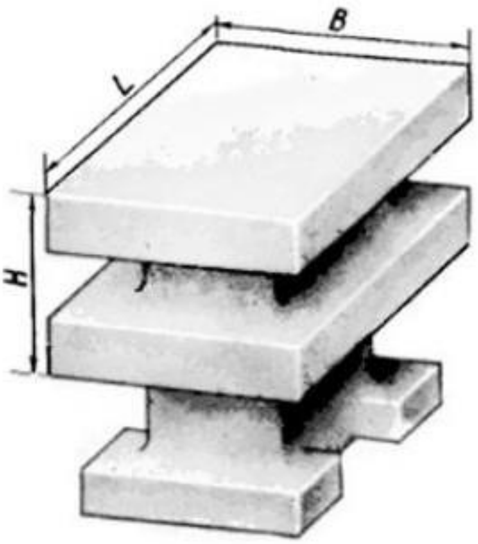
Provided that milling is carried out due to the longitudinal movement of the table, among the parts included in the dimensional chain, the spindle and the longitudinal table each have one degree of freedom. The spindle rotates and the table moves forward and backward.

To determine the quality of processing, machine tests are carried out.

Testing of machines is provided when working under load and is carried out under conditions that are close to operational, i.e., adequate to real milling. When testing under load of vertical milling machines, rough and finish milling is performed. It should be noted that during rough milling, the load is provided up to the rated power of the drive, and with a short-term overload of the electric motor of the drive of the main movement, no more than 25% higher than the rated power.

Accuracy and the possible degree of roughness of the machined surfaces of parts are provided by tests for the accuracy of the machine itself. In this case, three planes of the sample are processed with an end mill, which are mutually perpendicular. The cast iron blank shown in Fig. 2.

Rice. 2. Sample mold for checking the accuracy of the vertical milling machine



The flatness of the treated surfaces is checked with a straightedge, probe or tiles; parallelism to the base - using an indicator; mutual perpendicularity of the planes - using a square and a probe.

The tolerance of parallelism of the machined upper plane to the base, as well as the perpendicularity of the side (also end) planes, should not be more than 0.02 mm over a length of 150 mm. Requirements are provided by the processing of test pieces (Fig. 2), after which they are measured to evaluate the result.

The condition of the working surface of the machine table also affects the accuracy of processing, since the fixture with the installed part is fixed on the surface of the table.

Checking the working surface of the table for flatness is shown in fig. 3. The ruler is installed on the working surface of the table with a calibration edge, while two precisely processed tiles of equal height are placed under the ruler. Using plane-parallel tiles or a probe, check the clearance at different

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

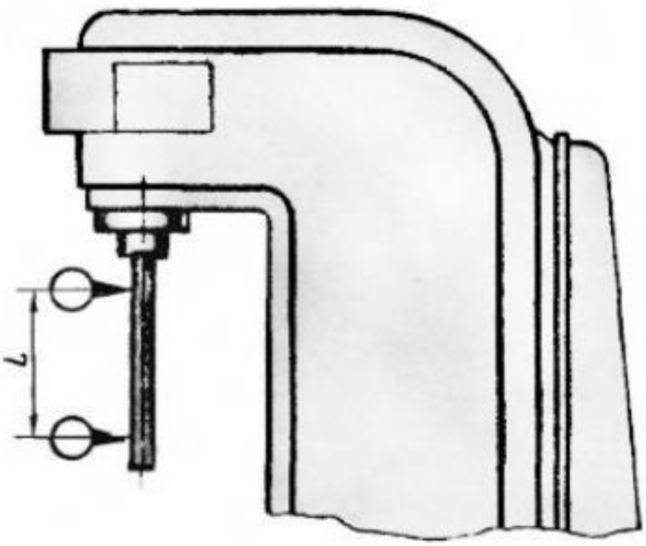
points between the table surface and the bottom edge of the ruler. Permissible deviation - no more than 0.03 mm for a length of 1000 mm in any direction.

Rice. 3. Scheme for checking the flatness of the working surface of the table

Milling machines are subject to high demands on the accuracy of work. At the same time, it should be noted that the accuracy of the dimensions, location and shape of the surfaces of parts that are processed on a milling machine depends not only on the accuracy of the machine itself, but also on a number of other factors. However, the accuracy of the machine has a significant impact on the accuracy of processing.

Checking the radial runout of the spindle axis is shown in fig. 4. To check the spindle runout, the indicator device must be mounted on the stationary part of the machine so that the measuring pin is in contact with the cylindrical surface of the end control mandrel, which, in turn, is inserted into the spindle bore with a tapered shank. After that, turn on the rotation of the spindle. The runout is measured at the end of the rotating spindle, as well as at a distance L from it. Permissible deviations should not exceed 0.01 mm at the end of the spindle; 0.015 mm at a distance of 150 mm - these data must be maintained for a spindle with a front bearing journal diameter of up to 50 mm 0.02 mm at a distance of L = 300 mm for a spindle with a front bearing journal diameter of more than 50 mm.

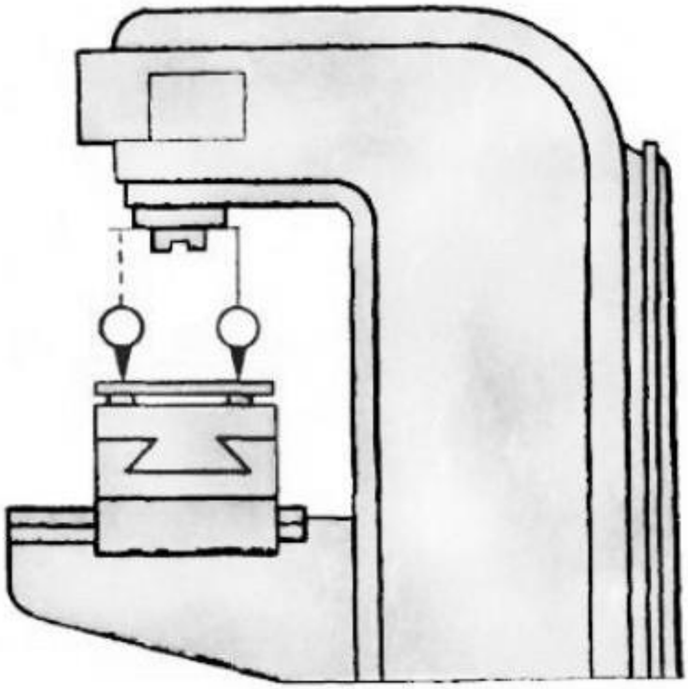
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022



Rice. 4. Scheme for checking the radial runout of the spindle axis

Checking the perpendicularity of the axis of rotation of the spindle to the working surface of the table is shown in fig. 5. A special control mandrel with an indicator is fixed on the spindle, while the measuring pin should touch the working surface of the table. When measuring, the spindle, together with the indicator, is rotated by 360^0. The check is made when the console is locked on the bed, and the slide is on the console. Note that each measurement is made in 2 positions of the indicator, which are offset relative to the spindle in the transverse plane and the longitudinal one. The measurement result is determined as the arithmetic mean of the measurement results at diametrically opposite positions of the indicator relative to the spindle. Measurements are made in the upper and lower positions of both the spindle and the table. The rotary headstock is set to the zero position during measurements. Permissible deviations for machines with a table width over 160 mm on a diameter of 300 mm - 0.02 mm in the longitudinal plane and 0.03 mm in the transverse plane. Note that in the transverse plane, the spindle is allowed to tilt only towards the bed.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022



Rice. 5. Scheme for checking the perpendicularity of the axis of rotation of the spindle to the working surface of the table

According to the passport data, properly configured vertical milling machines ensure the accuracy of processing and the relative position of surfaces within 7-8 degrees of accuracy, which is sufficient for parts of medium accuracy.

In the above article, the ways of setting up vertical milling machines were considered to ensure the required accuracy and improve the quality of processing parts on vertical milling machines, showing the settings diagrams, the instruments and fixtures used. Particular attention is paid to numerical indicators of permissible deviations in the relative position of machine nodes and indicators of accuracy and roughness of the surfaces of parts processed on tuned machines. The material of this article is useful for students and undergraduates of technical universities to study the methods of setting up the specified equipment in order to ensure the quality of processing, and the material of the article may also be useful to engineers of machine-building enterprises for practical use.

References

1. Колесов И. М. Причины потери точности технологических процессов в производстве, М., Машиностроение, 1965 г.
2. Корсаков В. С. Жесткость технологической системы и ее влияние на точность механической обработки,М., Машгиз, 1965 г.
3. Справочник технолога – машиностроителя. В 2-х т. Т. 2 / Под ред. А. М. Дальского,

А. Г. Суслова, А. Г. Косиловой, Р. К. Мещерякова – 5-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Машиностроение – 1, 2001 - 944 с., ил.

4. Хайдаров А.К., Кабулов М.Э., Безносюк Р.В. Экономическое обоснование развития малых предприятий производящих продукцию на основе базальта. Материалы 70-й Международной научно-практической конференции 23 мая 2019 г. г.Рязань, Россия.

5. Хайдаров А.К., Хайдарова З.А., Безносюк Р.В., Санникова М.Л. Пути снижения расхода теплоносителя для плавки базальта. Материалы 70-й Международной научно-практической конференции 23 мая 2019 г. г.Рязань, Россия.

6. Sharipovich, K. S., Yusufjonovich, K. B., & Yakubjanovich, H. U. (2021). Innovative Technologies In The Formation Of Professional Skills And Abilities Of Students Of Technical Universities. International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies, 27(1), 142-144.

7. Kenjaboev Shukurjon Sharipovich. (2021). METHOD FOR CONSTRUCTING ROCKER MECHANISMS WITH FLEXIBLE LINKS ACCORDING TO ASSUR. European Scholar Journal, 2(6), 125-132. Retrieved from https://scholarzest.com/index.php/esj/article/view/943

8. Шукуржон Шарипович Кенжабоев, Дилафруз Шухрат-Кизи Акрамова, & Ривожиддин Қосимжон-Угли Хамиджанов (2021). «ОПТИМАЛЬНЫЙ ВЫБОР ШЛИФОВАНИЯ ВАЛОВ И ДРУГИХ ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКИХ ПОВЕРХНОСТЕЙ НА КРУГЛО ШЛИФОВАЛЬНЫХ СТАНКАХ». Academic research in educational sciences, 2 (12), 157-161.

9. Djuraev, A., Beknazarov, J. K., & Kenjaboev, S. S. (2019). Development of an effective resource-saving design and methods for calculating the parameters of gears with compound wheels. International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, 9(1), 2385-2388.

10. Kenjaboev, S. (2019). The Study Of The Effect Of The Parameters Of Elastic Coupling On The Hacker Of Motion Of The Rocker Arm Of The Crank And Beam Mechanism. Textile Journal Of Uzbekistan, 2(1), 102-107.

11. Djuraev, A., Kenjaboyev, S. S., & Akbarov, A. (2018). Development of Design and Calculation of Frictional Force in Rotational Kinematic Pair of the Fifth Class with Longitudinal Grooves. Development, 5(9).

12. Kenjaboyev, S. S., & Ljurayev, A. (2018). Kinematic Characteristics Of The Crank And Beam Mechanism With Composite Kinematic Pairs. Scientific-technical journal, 22(1), 42-47.

13. Djuraevich, D. A., & Sharipovich, K. S. (2018). Kinematic analysis of the four-link lever mechanism in accordance with the limits of elastic elements in sharnir. European science review, (5-6).

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF HOUSING IN UZBEKISTAN

Yuldashov Elmurod Abdujalil oglu
Namangan Engineering Construction Institute

Annotation: *This article provides suggestions and recommendations on the problems of housing and communal services management in the country, the status of reforms in the sector and the prospects for using the concept of economical production to improve the management of housing.*
Keywords: *cost-effective production, cost-effective technologies, process optimization, innovation, innovative approach, customer satisfaction, quality of services, housing stock management.*

In modern economic development, the innovation process and the result of innovative activity are the most important factors that determine the development of the national economy of any country and determine its competitiveness in the global market. At the present time, economic growth and development will be ensured in the place where innovative management activities are well established in the economy of any enterprise, sector, region or the country as a whole. However, practice shows that without sufficient attention to innovation in governance, the development of enterprises, industries, regions and the national economy in general is mainly associated with technical and technological innovations. However, management efficiency cannot be achieved only by introducing new tools and techniques into practice. In our opinion, the introduction of modern management methods and effective use of technology is no less important. As the classic of management - the founder of scientific management F. Taylor noted: "Even with old equipment (tools), good organization of work is always better than poorly organized with new equipment."

The renewal and development of any activity takes place, first of all, at the expense of improving the methods of its implementation. Therefore, there is a need to introduce innovative conceptual approaches aimed at improving the management system, which defines the innovative strategy of any activity. One of the modern ways to increase the efficiency of management and improve its performance is the introduction of the concept of Lean Production. Many successful companies in the global market are demonstrating their success and status with the effectiveness of this approach. Despite the fact that in recent years the method of economical production is widely used in leading foreign countries, it can be said that the use of this method of management in our country is not in demand or most companies and organizations have no idea about it.

It is known that the national economy of Uzbekistan includes more than a hundred different areas of material production and sub-sectors and services. One such area is the housing and communal services sector. In scientific terms, housing and communal services are the various engineering infrastructures of settlements through the provision of a wide range of housing services for people, such as water supply, water supply, capital repairs, etc. is an inter-network complex that provides operation. This sector plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country, as the further development of the country's economy is closely linked with the growth of living standards, and therefore the development of housing and communal services and improving living conditions. This sector serves the housing and communal services of the population and the needs of

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

industrial enterprises for production resources. Ensuring the well-being of the population, creating the necessary conditions for their well-being is the ultimate goal of the ongoing reforms in our country. In this regard, the effective implementation of modern management mechanisms in the practice of developed countries in the management and regulation of the housing and communal services sector, which in turn has a positive impact on improving the living standards of the population. It should be noted that the formation of a modern market for public utilities in our country is a consistent effort to rationally use the existing opportunities. However, the quality of work in the field does not fully meet today's requirements. In particular, it should be noted that the quality of services provided by public utilities, as well as the use of resource-saving and energy-saving technologies in the industry is not at the required level, despite the fact that the cost of utilities paid by the population is constantly increasing. The application of innovative methods and approaches in improving the level of scientific management of resources is becoming increasingly important today * 16 +. It is no coincidence that this is one of the most important resources for increasing labor productivity in housing and communal services. Resource and resource management is the efficient use of electricity, heat, gas resources, labor resources in housing and communal services, etc., taking into account social needs from an innovative point of view. Based on the above, in order to improve the market of housing and communal services, the main focus today should be on innovative development. It is the current state of innovation management and its problems that allow us to objectively reflect the realities that have emerged in the field of housing and communal services reform.

They need to be addressed immediately. The state of the housing crisis has become one of the most pressing issues facing the state today. This is mainly due to the obsolescence of housing stock, the formation of tariffs for services, violations of the obligations of management companies to the population, the timely implementation of current and capital repairs, evacuation of the population from emergency housing. For example, local executive authorities do not adequately coordinate the activities of private housing companies and housing and communal services. The lack of a comprehensive approach to the management and use of the multi-apartment housing stock hinders the further improvement of the system of quality and guaranteed public services to the population and is a justified appeal of homeowners * 18+. An effective system of control over the maintenance of the multi-apartment housing stock has not been established, and in many cases the requirements for the technical operation of the housing stock and the safe living of the population are violated. The rules and deadlines for the repair of buildings and structures are not followed, the demolition of old houses is not carried out, the condition of the areas adjacent to apartment buildings does not fully meet sanitary norms, rules and hygiene standards. The population is not adequately provided with quality drinking water and central heating. In addition, despite the consistent efforts in recent years to form a modern market for public utilities in the country, the analysis shows that a number of laws adopted in the past do not fully provide a legal basis for the development of the sector. Today's rapidly changing period requires further improvement and development of the housing and communal services system. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 18, 2017 No. PF-5017 "On measures to further improve the management of housing and communal services" is aimed at radically improving the work in this area. In accordance with the decree, the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional departments of housing and communal services and the Main Department of Housing and Communal Services of Tashkent and their districts (cities) departments were established.

The decree also provides for radical improvement of the coverage of the population with quality housing and communal services, further improvement of the housing system based on the formation of a coordinated technological chain of cooperation between all organizations in the field of housing and communal services, compliance with apartment maintenance requirements. In order to create an effective system of technical control overa number of priorities have been identified. One of these tasks is to "develop proposals to improve the regulatory framework in the field of housing and communal services, to develop and introduce modern forms and methods of housing and communal services, taking into account the best practices of developed countries." In this regard, we believe that the concept of economical production, which is effectively used today in the practice of advanced foreign countries, is an innovative approach that reflects modern quality management aimed at optimizing production processes, reducing costs, improving product quality and meeting customer needs. in the field of services, especially in the field of management and regulation of housing stock. For example, the issue of introducing an economical production approach in the municipal sector, in particular in the field of housing and communal services, is relevant and confirmed in both foreign and Russian practice. In order to properly adapt cost-effective technologies in the field of housing and communal services, it is important to distinguish the following specific aspects of processes in this area of service: the importance of information and the completeness, comprehensibility and reliability of this information; significant diversity of tasks; multiple stages of information transmission; hidden benefits and harms from providing effective services; lack of clear motivation to accelerate service delivery. It is estimated that between 30% and 50% of costs in service organizations are costs resulting from low customer satisfaction or low processing speeds. According to the analysis, the problems accumulated in the field of housing and communal services of the country today can be systematized as follows:

- The predominance of administrative methods over economic methods of management in the field;

- high costs of management, high level of energy and resource losses in the production and provision of services; - Lack of transparency in the formation of tariffs; - Lack of public awareness of expenditures; - low investment attractiveness of industry organizations; - Increasing indebtedness of the population for utility bills (hot water, cold water, utility bills, electricity, gas, etc.); - high share of those who do not pay for utilities on time among the population who are able to pay utility bills on time; - high level of obsolescence (physical and spiritual) of communal infrastructure and fixed assets in the industry in general; - high level of indifference of members of private housing and communal services to self-government, lack of knowledge and skills to operate in market conditions; - Avoidance of full payment for utilities (arbitrary use of resources without the installation of meters) and the persistence of negligence among the population, etc. Overcoming these problems, in turn, requires a comprehensive approach. This will require the transition of housing and communal services to market relations, the general direction of reforming the sector and the implementation of a phased approach to the allocation of funding from the state budget. At the same time, it will be necessary to establish effective cooperation between the state, local self-government bodies, business representatives and the population on a regular basis. Quality management of housing and communal services reflects the control of the state and domestic production system over the safety, reliability

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

and compliance of technical and sanitary requirements of services provided to consumers * 4 +. One of the most important sectors of housing and communal services is the housing stock. Housing stock - from housing suitable for human habitation, including houses, apartments, service accommodation, private houses (dormitories, temporary housing stock houses, boarding houses for the disabled, veterans, lonely elderly, as well as orphanages and other special-purpose houses). Non-residential premises for commercial, residential and non-industrial purposes located in houses are not included in the housing fund. Housing management includes the maintenance of the housing stock, engineering equipment, land adjacent to these houses, elements of landscaping, their maintenance and repair, as well as other activities aimed at creating the necessary living conditions for citizens.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan there are forms of public housing management, private housing management, multi-apartment house management, corporate multi-apartment house management, non-company multi-apartment house management, which are different and unique. aspects. The improvement of living conditions of the population depends in many respects on the results of increasing the efficiency of housing, improving the quality of utilities, the installation of new modern resources and energy-saving equipment, the introduction of new achievements of science. Improving the efficiency of housing management or improving the living conditions of the population is associated to some extent with the personal costs of both state and real estate owners, which are manifested in the following: - capital repairs of highly obsolete housing; - reduction of the cost of housing during the period of use; - Establishment of effective cooperation between all organizations in the field of housing and communal services; - Improving the skills of employees of housing and communal services, etc. Conclusions and Recommendations Research shows that cost-effective production is primarily based on all employees demonstrating their creative potential. Unlike other management technologies that focus on strict regulation in operations, this approach allows for the involvement of employees at all levels in the optimization process. However, despite the many achievements in the introduction of cost-effective production support, there are difficulties in the continuous introduction of these methods in management activities, for which the philosophy of cost-effective production must first become a form of corporate culture and thinking. This method of management will be focused on effective work in the long run only when employees are able to reorient their thinking from narrow technological tasks to the understanding of economic and financial interrelationships. In our opinion, as a result of the introduction of the concept of cost-effective production in order to improve the management system of housing in the country, the following can be achieved: - to improve the institutionally sound organizational and legal framework for the operation of private homeowners' associations and the use of the housing stock in accordance with market requirements;

- maximum simplification of the organization of the system of housing and communal services and the elimination of unnecessary costs, as well as the provision of more services in less time; - formation of a systematic approach to the organization of public services in the field of housing and communal services, including its quality control; - Ensuring the development of innovative methods in the service sector through the introduction of modern innovations and information technologies and the creation of the maximum possible consumer value for investors; - Improving the efficiency of the housing system based on the formation of a coordinated technological chain of interaction of all organizations in the field of public utilities; - Establishment of an economical production (service) system based on the principle of "on time with minimal costs" in the repair of housing. Thus, based

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

on the above considerations, we can conclude that the successful implementation of the concept of economical production, which is effectively used in the practice of advanced industries and sectors of foreign countries, in the utilities sector of the country, in particular the housing management system. can be an important contribution to the increase.

In order to radically improve the technical condition of the multi-apartment housing stock and its proper use, to create the necessary conditions for the timely implementation of repair and restoration work, as well as to beautify the areas adjacent to multi-apartment houses:

The following should be identified as the main directions for further increasing the level of organization of the system of storage and use of multi-apartment housing:

measures to improve the living conditions of the population, timely and quality repair of in-house engineering communications and common areas of the multi-apartment housing stock, as well as landscaping of areas adjacent to the multi-apartment housing stock with children's and sports grounds; implementation of measures;

creation of an effective vertical system of housing and communal services management and implementation of comprehensive measures for the use of multi-apartment housing and the development of the market for its services;

organization and strengthening of the material and technical base of housing and communal services, in particular, repair and restoration services, equipping them with modern equipment and providing them with qualified specialists.

Improvement of areas adjacent to the multi-apartment housing stock - the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local budgets of regions and the city of Tashkent, including the balance of vacant funds at the beginning of the year and the surplus for the I-III quarters, as well as funds of the Housing and Communal Services Development Fund of the Ministry of Public Utilities;

repair and replacement of elevator equipment of multi-apartment housing - at the expense of own funds of private homeowners, the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local budgets of regions and the city of Tashkent, loans from international financial institutions, as well as leasing.

In cooperation with the State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan by November 1, 2017 to form a single database on the results of certification of apartment houses, regardless of ownership, and ensure its regular updating;

Until September 1, 2017, the newly established SUE "Repair and Restoration Service" will be reorganized at the expense of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan Housing and Communal Services Development Fund, funds of international financial institutions, loans from commercial banks and leasing. to provide city and district branches with special equipment and mechanisms on the basis of the standard list of special equipment and mechanisms according to appendix 5; To approve annually the minimum amount of obligatory payments of owners of residential and non-residential buildings for maintenance of the common property of the apartment house and the adjacent territories, taking into account the established norms and rules on storage and use of the apartment house and deliver them to private homeowners 'associations. To organize the Republican commission on coordination and monitoring of implementation of the program of repair, accomplishment and improvement of conditions of use of multi-apartment housing (further - the Commission) in structure according to appendix 6 and to determine the following as its main tasks:

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

Coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the program;

monitoring the quality of maintenance and repair of multi-apartment housing;

coordination and monitoring of preparation of multi-apartment housing for seasonal use;

development of recommendations for the introduction of modern methods of improving the service system of the multi-apartment housing stock of the republic;

The Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan together with JSC "Uzstroymaterialy", JSC "Uzmetkombinat" in the development of material balances for the next year on the basis of reasonable requests of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan Direct contracts and regulated prices provided for in the order established on the basis of.

References

1. Articles 7 and 138 of the Housing Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5017 "On measures to further improve the management of housing and communal services." April 18, 2017.

3. Абдуллина, А. Р. Жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство в России // Молодой ученый *сайт+ URL: http://www.moluch.ru/conf/econ/archive/12/1433/.

4. Аксенов П.Н. Информационные технологии в ЖКХ как инструмент повышения эффективности и результативности управления жилищно-коммунальным хозяйством города Москвы. – М.: Юго-Восток-сервис, 2009. – 243 с.

5. Вумек Д.П. Бережливое производство: как избавиться от потерь и добиться процветания вашей компании / Джеймс П. Вумек, Дэниел Т. Джонс; пер. с англ. *С. Турко+. – М.: Альпина Бизнес Букс, 2004. – 471 с.

6. Доржиева Э.Л. Инновации в управлении корпорацией на основе внедрения концепции «Бережливого производства»// Вестник ИрГТУ№7(78) 2013 с.158. 7. Зарубин, В.Н., Астахов, С.В. Инновационные методы управления проектами в строительстве на Learn и BIM технологий: учебно-методическое пособие/ В.Н.Зарубин, С.В. Астахов.-М.: Изд-во РАГС, 2001.-100с.

8. Имаи М. Гемба кайдзен: Путь к снижению затрат и повышению качества. М.: Альпина Бизнес Букс, 2014.

9. Нуримбетов Р.И., Давлетов И.Х., Т.А.Хасанов Фзбекистонда уй-жой курилишини бошқаришни такомиллаштириш// Архитектура. Қурилиш. Дизайн илмий-амалий журнал. Махсус сон. 2018 йил 122 б.

10. Репина Ю.А. Бережливое ЖКХ (на примере г. Казани) // Инновации в науке: сб. ст. по матер. LV междунар. науч.-практ. конф. № 3(52). Часть I. – Новосибирск: СибАК, 2016. – С. 129-134.

11. Феклистов О. И. Совершенствование и развитие инновационного ресурсного потенциала ЖКХ// Инновации. – №11 (145). – 2010.

12. Царенко А.С. «Бережливое государство»: перспективы применения бережливых технологий в государственном управлении в России и за рубежом // Государственное управление. – Электронный вестник. – № 45. – 2014. – С. 74–109.

13. http://dia.uz/uz/yangiliklar/ozbekiston/2017/04/19/uy-joy-kommunal-xizmatkorsatish-vazirligi-tashkil-etildi

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD AND THE ECONOMIES

Alikhanov Asilbek Abdullo ogli

Andijan Institute of Agriculture and agrotechnology

Agrobusiness and digital economy faculty

Marketing 2/67

"If we want to build a stable economy in our country, to live as rich and prosperous as the developed countries of the world, we must move to a real market economy, no matter how difficult and complex, not superficial. This is our only way. This is a requirement of our Constitution. There is no other way. We will continue the reforms we have started, and they will definitely pay off.

SH.M. Mirziyoyev

Annotation. *At a time of increasing integration and globalization in all spheres of economic society, it is important to study the economy of foreign countries, the characteristics of their development, to identify key development trends and directions in relations in the world economy and international economy. At a time when the nature of the world economy is changing, the Republic of Uzbekistan is also entering the world community. Economic, cultural and other cooperation with foreign countries is developing. In particular, the study of the economies of foreign countries, especially developed countries, as well as the achievements and shortcomings in the development of a market economy, the right approaches to solving development problems. is large.The world economy and international economic relations play an important role in the developed countries of the world and their economies. Important issues are presented in a short and understandable language based on interactive and modern teaching methods. The international division of labor, which is the basis of the economy, the formation of the world economic system, stages of development, economic laws, economic centers, models of macroeconomic development are analyzed. The basics of international economic relations, international trade, the international movement of factors of production, international monetary and financial relations, the essence of theoretical and practical issues of international economic integration are revealed.*

Key words: *economies, developed countries economy, Japanese economy, Chinese economy, Western European countries economy, United States of America economy, new industrial countries, developing Uzbekistan and etc.*

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan has developed a unique and appropriate way of social development without rejecting the world experience. Today, Uzbekistan pays special attention to developing and strengthening cooperation with leading countries in the world and the international arena - the United

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

States, Russia, Japan, China, Germany, France and other countries of the European Union. The process of entry of Uzbek enterprises into foreign markets and the entry of foreign firms and companies into the emerging market of goods and services in our country is developing significantly. It is difficult for our country to enter the world economy without creating an open economy. That is why it is so important to study foreign economies. In today's era of economic liberalization and modernization, it is important to conduct a comprehensive and in-depth study of the developed countries and their economies.

The main purpose of the developed countries and their economies is to acquaint students with the peculiarities of economic development of the world's leading countries, the analysis of the characteristics of national economies and macroeconomic models, comparison of the economies of Uzbekistan and foreign countries.

At the same time, along with the economies of the world's leading countries, it is important to get acquainted with the economic models of developing countries and their specific features. The economic potential of a country is not always determined by the size of its territory and its large population. Nine of the twenty countries with the largest territories and nine of the countries with the largest populations have the highest economic potential. Economically developed countries are influencing other countries not only economically but also politically, which in turn affects their national borders.

** Mirziyoyev SH.M. Our main goal is to democratize and renew society, modernize and reform the country.-T .: Uzbekistan, 2017*

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ECONOMY OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the European Commission were established on November 16, 1994. The Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been operating in Brussels since January 1995, and the House of Europe has been operating in Tashkent since August 2002. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan took part in the EU Summit in June 1996, during which an Agreement on Cooperation and Commonwealth was signed between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the European Union. There was also a meeting with the leaders of the European Union. The Agreement on Cooperation and Commonwealth is a key document in the development of relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the European Community. In terms of economic potential, Western Europe is almost equal to the combined potential of the United States and Japan. If we take into account the total GDP of European countries, it is approximately equal to the GDP of the United States (11 trillion US dollars in 2004). Western European countries account for one-third of world industrial production and scientific and technological potential, a quarter of national income and one-fifth of the patent fund. The participation of Western European countries in the international division of labor and in the system of world economic relations is also significant: in terms of the share of these countries in world exports is greater than the United States, and its position in imports is almost

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

equal to the United States. In Western Europe, two main integration groups can be distinguished: the European Union and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). We know that there are 33 integral economic ties between these two integration groups, so it should be noted that a single economic space has been created, which includes the EU and EESA. The economic potential of Western Europe is almost equal to the combined potential of the United States and Japan. The total GDP of Western European countries is approximately equal to the GDP of the United States. Western European countries account for one-third of world industrial production and scientific and technological potential, a quarter of national income and one-fifth of the patent fund. The share of Western European countries in world exports is higher than the share of the United States, and its position in imports is almost equal to that of the United States. Western Europe, along with the United States and Japan, is one of the three major centers of the world economy.

THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1st period 1930-1940. After the Great Depression of 1929-33, the United States introduced a new economic policy that significantly improved the economy. Before the Great Depression, the economic situation was very bad. To get out of this crisis, President F.D. Roosevelt proposed and implemented his New Course program. It included financial laws, structural restructuring of the economy, social laws, and regional policy. The essence of this program was the state's management of the country's economy and its socio-economic regulation, the complete elimination of the "Great Depression" of 1929. As a result of large-scale reforms, there has been a "revival" in the economy. In 1933, the laws on "Restoration of National Industry" and "Regulation of Agriculture" were passed, and in 1934 - "Gold Reserves". 16 2nd period 1945-1960. After World War II, the United States accumulated financial assets in the form of gold reserves imported from European countries before and during the war. The United States, which was able to cover the national currency with gold, became the leader of the Bretton Woods monetary system, which in 1958 was the basis of the Bretton Woods Treaty with Western Europe. This system allowed the US dollar to establish its dominance as a world payment and reserve currency. The United States has provided significant financial assistance to European countries affected by World War II through the Marshall Plan, which has helped rebuild their economies. Thus, overseas investment has formed the "second economy" of the United States. In terms of production and financial potential, the "second economy" of the United States, based on divisions and subsidiaries of American corporations, is not inferior to the national economies of the world's leading countries.

By the end of the twentieth century, according to the Financial Times, the largest US corporation, the largest corporations in the world belong to the United States, and their place in the world rankings is as follows: Microsoft and General Electric in second place. There are currently three economic zones in the United States: the North, the South, and the West.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

---

* *Economic Report of the President 1993. -Wash. 1993, p. 59*

THE ECONOMY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The People's Republic of China (PRC) recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 27, 1991, and on January 2, 1992, diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. Official visits of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the People's Republic of China in 1992, 1994, 1999, 2001 and was implemented in 2005. In turn, Chinese Presidents Jiang Zemin (1996) and Hu Jintao (2004) paid an official visit to Uzbekistan. During the reciprocal visits to Uzbekistan 1.5 billion. U.S. dollar. agreements and documents on the introduction of Chinese investment in the amount of 600 mln allocated for development of oil and gas sector in Uzbekistan U.S. dollar. It is planned to bring in Chinese investments in the amount of At the regular plenum of the CPC Central Committee in October 1984, the Chinese government adopted a resolution "On the reform of the economic system." In this historic decision, the task of "building socialism in the country in accordance with the characteristics of China" was clearly defined and a state economic program was developed. Today, China is the world's most populous country, providing food and clothing to its ever-growing population. It has entered the world market with cheap light industry and radio products and is gaining more and more ground. It is the only state that has achieved high economic results without violating the ideas of the socialist system, and is also the most advanced in the development of market-based management methods. Chinese government leaders are not afraid to try all the innovations in their own economies, trying as much as possible not to repeat certain economic mistakes in the experience of other countries. The result, as we can see, is not bad. In addition, some shortcomings in the reforms have been addressed. China's economic reforms over the past 10 years have played an important role in the world economy due to the rapid development of the national economy. Not surprisingly, if its development continues at this pace, China may soon become the world's leading country economically (and a number of others). China ranks third in the world in terms of GDP after the United States and Japan. However, according to world economists, by 2007 or 2008, it is expected to become the world's largest economy. The PRC is one of the most influential countries on the world stage. Especially in the last 10 years, unprecedented economic results have been achieved. Its foreign exchange reserves as of 2006 were $ 850 billion. Formed the U.S. dollar.

JAPANESE ECONOMY

Japan recognized the independence of Uzbekistan on December 28, 1991, and diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on January 26, 1992. Since January 1993, the Embassy of Japan in Tashkent and in 1996 the Embassy of Uzbekistan in Tokyo have been operating. The official visits of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to Japan took place in 1994 and 2002. In 1999 and 2004, Japanese Foreign Ministers paid official visits to Uzbekistan. At the end of 2005, the bilateral trade turnover between the two countries amounted to 85.3 million US dollars. US dollars, of which exports amounted to 31.7 million US dollars, while imports amounted to 53.6 million US dollars. The total financial resources imported to Uzbekistan from Japan amounted to 1.9

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

billion soums. More than 871 million US dollars to soft government loans, 820 million US dollars. U.S. dollar. and commercial loans from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation. There are 24 Japanese companies registered and operating in Uzbekistan. There are also 7 joint ventures with Japanese investment and enterprises with 100% Japanese capital. In 1994, the Uzbek-Japanese and Japanese-Uzbek Economic Cooperation Committees were established. In 1999-2001, regional offices of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) were opened in Tashkent. The role of the "Japanese model" in the economic development of the country. The "Japanese model" has been around for almost 150 years. The difference of this model from the models of European countries and the USA is the high level of state participation in the economic and social development of society. The Japanese model is based on patriotism, which includes, first of all, the reduction of foreign currency through the export of industrial products and the purchase of the latest technologies from leading foreign countries in exchange for foreign exchange, high labor productivity and business support. takes Japan ranks fourth in the world in terms of foreign trade, after the United States, China and Germany. The main partners in foreign trade are the United States, China, ASEAN and the European Union. In conclusion, it should be noted that many developing countries in the world have applied the experience of the Japanese economy in the economic development of their countries, analyzing its "paths" and stages.

** Mirziyoyev .SH.M – "If the bpdy of society is the economy, its soul and spirit is spirituality.*

NEW INDUSTRIAL GROWTH ECONOMY

Industrial growth, industrial development, industrialization - the process of building powerful mechanized production in all sectors of the economy, especially in industry; industry, the rise of heavy industry. Industrial growth is the predominance of industrial production in a country's economy, making an agrarian or agro-industrial country an industrialized or industrialized country. Industrial growth is one of the main indicators of a country's economic development. This is an objective law and a product of industrial policy. Industrial growth provides the material basis for economic and social development. The specific nature, pace, sources, goals, and social consequences of industrial growth are determined by the historical and economic conditions of each country, and by the dominant relations of production (ownership). The beginning of industrial growth in Uzbekistan dates back to the 20-30s of the 20th century. During this period, the republic laid the foundations for the production of oil, electricity, agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers and construction materials. New proportions inherent in the industrial economy have emerged in industry. In 1940, the growth of heavy industry in gross industrial output rose to 13.3% (2% in 1913). The main goal of industrial development in Uzbekistan is to create competitive production that meets world standards. To achieve this, it will be necessary to restructure the industry, that is, to continue the development of the basic industries, the development of heavy industries that produce import-substituting products, and to focus on exports. To this end, special priority is given to the development of large and high-tech industries. At the same time, industrial growth requires the integration of small business and large business. This will increase the potential of not only small business, but also heavy industry.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

* *Mirziyoyev SH.M. Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development, T.; Mirziyoyev., Uzbekistan aspires to the XXI century, T.; Ulmasbayev Sh. N., Industrialnoye razvitiye Uzbekistan, T. Hakimova M., Macroeconomics (textbook), T., Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, T., Economics of Uzbekistan and the CIS countries.*

THE ECONOMY OF THE NEW INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

The Republic of Singapore recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in April 1992, and diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on April 8, 1997. There are 8 enterprises with Singaporean investment operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Malaysia recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 1, 1992, and diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on February 21, 1992. In 1993, the Embassy of Malaysia in Tashkent began its work. The Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Malaysia has been operating since 1999.

The Republic of Korea recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 30, 1991, and diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on January 29, 1992. Despite the short period of diplomatic relations, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan met with the leaders of the Republic of Korea in five (1992, 1994, 1995, 1999, 2005, 116 and 2006). high-level meetings were held. The Declaration on Strategic Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea was signed between the leaders of the two countries at a meeting in Seoul on March 28-30, 2006. In the mid-1990s, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan were in the top five in the world in terms of product competitiveness. The main direction of the economic strategy adopted in these countries is the production of consumer goods. Labor-intensive and low-profit industries are being "handed over" to "second-stream" GDP, as well as to China and Vietnam. As a result, the process of transfer of these industries from the once industrialized countries to the first generation "New Industrial States" is being reversed. The achievements in the development of GDP, their integration into the world economy allow us to say with confidence that the prospects for their economic growth, the growth of living standards and the growth of their foreign economic expansion are quite favorable. In the 21st century, these countries will occupy a higher place in world economic domination and demonstrate new important results. According to the World Bank, the average growth rate over the next 10 years will be 5.49% in South Asia, 7.7% in East Asia and 3.5% in Latin America. In East Asia, per capita income growth is expected to be 6.6% per year from 1996 to 2004.

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

UZBEKISTAN IS ONE OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is celebrating the 29th anniversary of its independence with consistent domestic reforms and renewed foreign policy. Openness, innovation and renewal, as well as economic liberalization, market development, improvement of the business environment, digitalization, introduction of new technologies, education and enlightenment, civic activism and protection of human rights - all this undoubtedly affects the foreign policy of our country. is conducting. The country's economic openness and attractiveness for investment and business, the desire to solve all problems on the basis of unity, mutual respect and solidarity, the pursuit of balanced and mutually beneficial relations with leading countries and other countries, political trust and cooperation in accordance with international law - This is how our foreign partners describe the foreign policy course pursued by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Based on the above, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has identified the development and strengthening of friendly, good-neighborly and mutually beneficial relations with the Central Asian states - our immediate neighbors - as a key foreign policy priority. At the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan, high-level visits have been held with all countries of the region over the past three years. Political dialogue between the leaders of the countries of the region has gained regularity and stability based on mutual trust. During these dialogues, important joint decisions of regional and international significance are made in the fields of security, economy, investment, tourism, culture, health and environment, which are of interest to the Central Asian states. Speaking about the modern priorities of the foreign policy of our country, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of strategic relations of Uzbekistan with leading foreign countries and influential international organizations. Uzbekistan is going through a historic and decisive stage of development. The country is implementing an unprecedented program of socio-economic and socio-political reforms. This, in turn, will help Uzbekistan to become one of the 50 most economically developed countries in the world by 2035. This goal can be achieved only through successful and consistent integration into the world economic and financial system. To develop mutually beneficial, effective and multifaceted cooperation for Uzbekistan with the world's leading countries such as Russia, the United States and China, developed countries in the Asia-Pacific region, in particular, the Republic of Korea and Japan, European countries and the European Union, Arab-Muslim and Turkic-speaking countries important. Of course, some adjustments can be made to the order of priority. Foreign policy must be not only well-thought-out and calm, but also fast and convenient, and respond in a timely and appropriate manner to the rapidly changing and unpredictable new challenges and threats of the world today. Uzbekistan's relations with other leading countries in the world are also developing rapidly and on the basis of mutual interest. Measures have been taken to create a system of training qualified personnel for the diplomatic service that will be able to effectively fulfill the new tasks of expanding Uzbekistan's international relations, strengthening its prestige and role in the international arena. In this regard, the main attention is paid to the training of young professionals in the field of international relations and professionals for Uzbek diplomacy, who can actively and successfully promote the interests of our country in the international arena. Protecting the rights, freedoms and interests of the younger generation and our children is especially important for Uzbekistan, where more than half of the population is young, and in all ongoing reforms, regardless of the sector.

The idea of the President of Uzbekistan that the development of states, in particular, the many problems facing humanity, can not be solved without the involvement of young people in the process of reform and modernization is widely recognized in the world community. These include maintaining peace and security, combating extremism and terrorism, mitigating the effects of climate change, and combating pandemics and other natural disasters. In the words of the President, all these issues require "mutually agreed global cooperation and the active involvement of young people in the process of solving existing problems." The main task of economic diplomacy is to attract investment and technology, expand domestic exports, promote the brand of national companies in foreign markets, strengthen the competitiveness of the country's economy, develop tourism. Today, this area has become an integral part of our work. Although Uzbekistan has begun its structural reforms much later than other countries, World Bank experts say it can learn important lessons from the experience of other countries with economies in transition. A major international financial institution that helps developing countries has recently released a new report on the Uzbek economy. There is no doubt that Uzbekistan is now one of the most developed countries in the world. At the same time, the fact that it is one of the leading developing countries in the world is a clear example of this.

LIST OF REFERENCES

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 14, 2005 No. PF-3618 "On measures to accelerate the implementation of priorities in the field of deepening market reforms and further liberalization of the economy" Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan 23 - 24-son (159-160) 2005 y. June.

Mirziyoyev SH.M. Our main goal is to democratize and renew society, modernize and reform the country. -T .: Uzbekiston.

Mirziyoyev SH.M. We must build on the achievements and work towards new goals. Report of the Cabinet of Ministers on the results of socio-economic development of the country and the most important priorities for deepening economic reforms, GG "Turkiston" February 11, 2017, No. 11

Bulatov A.S. World Economy: Textbook. –M .: Yurist',

Nazarova GG, Khalilov H. and others. Economics of the Federal Republic of Germany: A Popular Science Booklet. –T .: TDIU.

Nazarova GG, Khaydarov N. International economic relations: Textbook 143. -T .: TDIU.

Nazarova GG, Khalilov H., Eshtaev A. and others. World Economy: Textbook. -T.

Tsypin I.S., Vesnin V.R. World Economy: Textbook. - M .: Izd-vo Pospekt, 2017

Khalilov X., Mukhtarov M.S. et al. Glossary of economic, legal and tax terms URDSQ. -Ferghana, 2019

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

INTERNET RESOURCES

http // www.gov.uz

http // www. edu.uz

http // www.tseu.uz.

http // world.mfa.uz.

httr // www.cer.ru.

http//www.bilimdon.uz.

http // www.review.uz.

http // market.yandex.ru.catalog.xml.

http // www.stat.uz.

http // www.worldbank.org

http // www.finansy.ru

http // econos.narod.ru

http // portal.rea.ru>

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, PROSPECTS AND ROLE IN THE FIELD OF PENSIONS.

Urakov Mamural Odil oglu
Assistant of the Department of Economics and Management
Navoi State Institute Navoi State Mining Institute.

Annotation: *The content of the article is a socio-economic analysis of the labor force in the country, their impact on GDP growth on the basis of theoretical knowledge. Through statistics, it leads to the creation of a pension system, its economic impact on the country's budget and an increase in the retirement age. Ways to achieve economic growth in our country based on the analysis of the future prospects of the labor force have been studied in practice.*

Keywords: *labor resources, socio-economic analysis, gross domestic product, theoretical knowledge, statistical indicators, pensions, budget, statistical analysis, forecasting.*

Introduction: The ongoing economic reforms in our country have radically changed the employment of the population. This, on the one hand, has enriched its content as an economic category, while at the same time requires an objectively new approach to the formation of the labor market and its effective development, along with other markets (food, manufacturing, financial markets, etc.). This situation is determined by the complexity of the situation in the field of labor relations. At the same time, in a market economy, internal and external migration processes are intensifying.

The above circumstances require the formation of an effective mechanism for regulating the labor market, which includes:

- formation of a new approach to employment;
- Development of scientifically based forecasts on employment of the able-bodied population;
- determine the number of producers in the future.

Of course, in addition to studying foreign experience in this area, it is advisable to use our own methods and approaches, taking into account local socio-economic conditions, based on our national traditions in solving problems in the country.

Determining a reasonable ratio between supply and demand for labor is the end result of a reliable forecast of employment.

The analysis shows that the population of the country has changed dramatically since the beginning of the reform and in the future. The population of Uzbekistan will reach 29 million in 2010, 31 million in 2015, 33 million in 2019 and 38 million in 2025. is predicted to reach (Diagram 1)

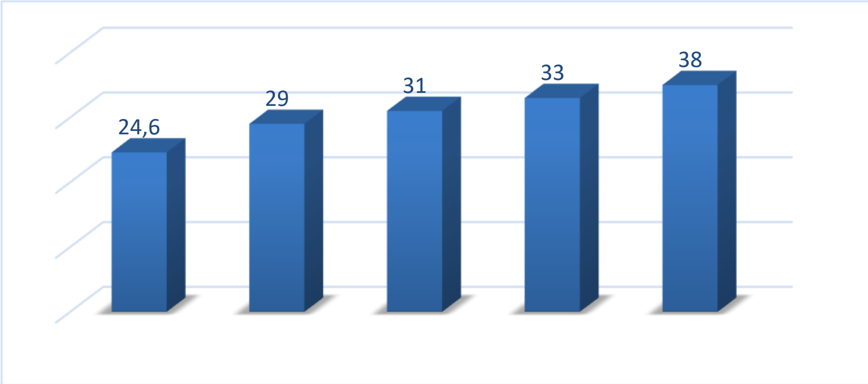
Diagram 1

Population dynamics of Uzbekistan, mln[1]

[1] Source: Based on data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022



A multifaceted and factorial approach is required in forecasting economic indicators. Because the processes that may occur in the future occur under the influence of several factors. Including natural-climatic, ecological, demographic, economic, social and political factors. These factors, like all economic processes, have an impact on the prospects of labor market development. Natural-climatic and environmental factors have a significant impact on the prospects of the labor market, which can lead to a number of problems.

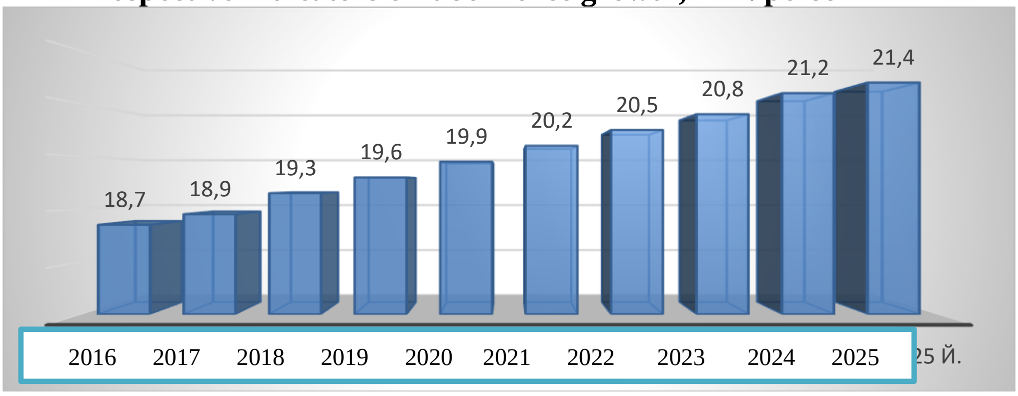
The following factors have been taken into account in our forecast to ensure the effective functioning of the labor market:

- The most important factors influencing the increase in the number of labor resources: the age and sex composition of the population;
- Factors determining the supply, number and composition of labor:
- Factors of economic activity of the population:
- personal factors:

During the forecast period, the population of the country is constantly growing, and by 2025 the population will reach 38 million. is expected to form a person. During the forecast period, the population of Uzbekistan is expected to grow by 1.3% per year. In the future, along with population growth, the number of labor resources will also increase (Diagram 2).

Diagram 2

Prospective indicators of labor force growth, mln. person[2]



[2] Source: Calculated by the author on the basis of data from the Ministry of Labor of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

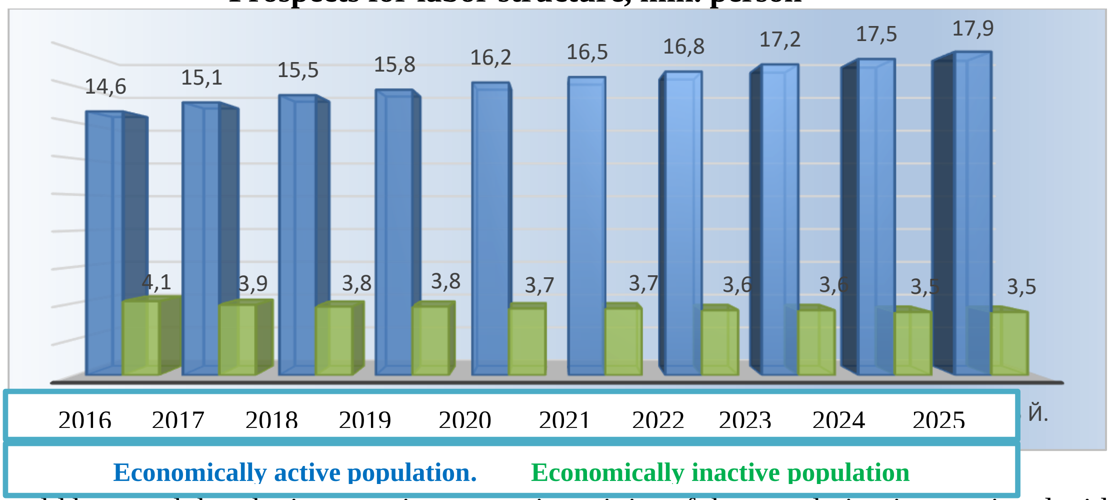
The number of labor resources will grow by 16.2% in the forecast period. The analysis shows that in the near future the growth rate of the labor force will be higher than the total population (14.0%). If in 2015 the share of labor resources was 58.3%, by 2025 this figure is expected to reach 60.4%.

It should be noted that the labor force is composed of economically active and inactive population. During the forecast period, the economically active population will grow rapidly, while the economically inactive population will decrease (Figure 3).

According to our estimates, the number of economically active population is expected to increase by 25.9% in 2015-2025, while the number of economically inactive population is expected to decrease by 16.6%. Accordingly, the level of economic activity of the population in the country in 2015 is expected to increase from 75% to 83.4% in 2025, the share of economically inactive population in the labor force will fall from 23% to 16.6%.

Diagram 3

Prospects for labor structure, mln. person[3]



It should be noted that the increase in economic activity of the population is associated with the development of targeted programs by the state for the medium and long term. Because targeted programs are one of the most effective tools for developing future measures in the labor market.

In our opinion, targeted complex programs should include:

- meeting the growing demand for livelihoods and jobs in industry, services and other sectors;
- ensuring a market balance between supply and demand for labor;
- formation of highly qualified personnel;
- effective development of labor market infrastructure;
- social protection of the unemployed.

Of course, in socio-economic development, targeted programs designed to increase the welfare of the population, in particular, people's choice, provide for the implementation of the following measures: 38 billion A list of 870 major investment projects worth USD 1 billion has been compiled. According to these projects, it is planned to build 415 new enterprises, as well as modernize,

[3]Source: Calculated by the author on the basis of data from the Ministry of Labor of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

technically and technologically upgrade 455 existing enterprises. According to preliminary estimates, the implementation of the program will achieve the following results:

- Industries producing high value-added products, such as machinery, chemicals, petrochemicals, textiles and food industry, will be rapidly developed. As a result, the production of more than 1,000 new types of industrial products will be mastered;
- Industrial production is expected to grow 1.5 times in six years, and its share in GDP will increase from 24% to 29% by 2020;
- It is planned to increase exports of high-tech products and create more than 52,000 new jobs.

The implementation of these program tasks and their confirmation in the socio-economic life will inevitably lead to an increase in employment in the future. The number of employed people is expected to increase by 20.2% in 2015-2025, reaching 17,984.7 thousand in 2025. It should be noted that during the forecast period, the number of employed people will increase by an average of 18% per year.

During the forecast period, the demand for labor in the labor market will increase by 6.3%. During this period, the demand for labor will increase by 1.6% due to natural resignations, the number of vacancies will increase by 44.8%, and the number of new jobs will increase by 4.9%.

In short, in the future there will be a favorable environment for the development of the labor market in Uzbekistan. Its effective use will lead to the socio-economic development of the country, increase the welfare of the population and, in turn, the development of human capital.

Influence on the growth of the pension fund's income through the increase in official employment in the labor market (a 1% increase in the official employment rate will lead to a 2.9% increase in the pension fund's income by 2025).

If the retirement age in Uzbekistan is raised to 5 years, then it will be possible to reduce the costs of the Pension Fund by more than 2 times. However, the demographic dividend conditions in the country do not allow this type of reform to take place.

Forecast on changes in the age and sex composition of the population of Uzbekistan in 2011-2021[4]

Year	Total population (million people)	Number of able-bodied population (million people)	Number of able-bodied population (%)	Population of retirement age (million people)	Population of retirement age (%)	Children under 16 (million people)	Children under 16 (%)
Retirement age 60/54							
2016	30,6	18,5	60,6	2,9	9,4	9,2	30,0
2021	35	19,3	59,3	3,7	11,2	9,6	29,5
Retirement age 63/57							
2016	30,6	19,3	63,1	2,1	6,8	9,2	30,0
2021	35	20,1	61,9	2,8	8,7	9,6	29,5
Retirement age 65/59							

[4] Source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Institute of Macroeconomic Research and Forecasting under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2016	30,6	19,8	64,7	1,6	5,3	9,2	30,0
2021	35	20,6	63,4	2,3	7,1	9,6	29,5

Taking into account the inflation rate in Uzbekistan and the annual growth of consumer prices, the average annual growth of wages and pensions in the country is 1.20. Based on the data in Table 2, it can be said that in this case, the ratio between revenues and expenditures of the Pension Fund in 2016 was -3.3%, and by 2025 this figure is expected to reach -13.8%.

Table 2

Forecasts of changes in the ratio between the income and expenses of the Pension Fund by changing the level of the average monthly salary[5]

	Predicted period	The ratio between income and expenses, %	Change indicator
When the growth rate of the average annual salary and pension benefits is 1.20	2016	-3,3	
When the growth rate of the average annual salary and pension benefits is equal to 1.21 (when increased by 0.01 points)		2,5	5,8
When the growth rate of the average annual salary and pensions is 1.23 (by 0.03 points)		15	12,5
When the growth rate of the average annual salary and pension benefits is 1.20	2021	-15,8	
When the growth rate of the average annual salary and pension benefits is equal to 1.21 (when increased by 0.01 points)		-9,6	6,2
When the growth rate of the average annual salary and pensions is 1.23 (by 0.03 points)		10	19,6

The above data show that by changing the growth rate of the average annual salary, it will be possible to change the state of imbalance between the income and expenses of the Pension Fund in a positive way. At the same time, the average annual growth rate of pensions is equal to the growth rate of wages, and the working population and the elderly do not have a negative impact on the welfare of the population.

[5] Source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Institute of Macroeconomic Research and Forecasting under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

References:

1. Abdurahmanov Q.X. et al. Labor economics: social labor relations. Textbook. 2011.
2. Abdurahmanov Q.H Labor economics. Textbook. - T.: Labor. 2009.
3. Abdurahmonov Q.X. Labor economics and sociology. Textbook. - T .: - “Science and technology” 2012.
4. Tolametova Z.A. Labor market and employment. Study guide. T .: “University”, 2005.
5. Tolametova Z.A. Directions of labor market development in the process of modernization of the economy. Tashkent. Economics. 2014
6. www.statistika.uz official site of the Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan.
7. www.norma.uz official site of the legislation of Uzbekistan.

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING THE TAX BASE FOR THE USE OF WATER RESOURCES AND THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING IT.

Khalikchaeva Sadokat Ilkhomjanovna
Doctoral student of Tashkent State University of Economics., Uzbekistan

Annotation: *The article discusses the recognition of taxes as the main source of state budget revenues, the tax on the use of water resources and its share in budget revenues, as well as the procedure for determining the tax base, an analysis of its specifics, the reasons for expanding or reducing the tax base. referred to.*

Keywords: *taxes, tax on water use, economy, tax policy, development strategy, revenue, tax base, tax code.*

Introduction: We all know that in the context of economic liberalization, taxes and other mandatory payments are the main source of revenue for the state budget. In our country, too, the share of taxes in the state budget, based on macroeconomic indicators for 2020-2021, is 95%. If we think deeply, the current issue is the consistent implementation of the reforms being carried out in our country, the creation of conditions for the comprehensive development of the state and society, the modernization of the country, the liberalization of all spheres of life.

According to the STATE PROGRAM of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 in the "Year of Human Dignity and Active Neighborhood", conditions for rapid development of the national economy and high growth rates, entrepreneurship and sustainable income increase the share of the private sector in GDP to 80% and exports to 60%, ensure balance at all levels of the state budget, improve inter-budgetary relations to strengthen the revenue side of local budgets, reduce the tax burden and simplify the tax system, improve tax administration and special attention is paid to issues such as the expansion of appropriate incentives [1].

We know that an important stage in the taxation process is the procedure for determining the tax base, which is the most important process in the receipt of taxes in the state budget, and at this stage there are problems with the correct and fair organization of the tax base. Depending on the definition of the tax base, the tax burden, the amount of tax revenue, tax legal relations and similar important processes occur. These processes, in turn, depend on the tax administration and complicate it. The above facts show once again that a thorough mechanism of determining the tax base is the main source on which they are calculated correctly and accurately, a sufficient amount of which goes to the state budget. In this regard, it is important to apply the process of determining the tax base of each type of tax in practice through scientific and theoretical research. Since the tax on the use of water resources is one of the most weighty taxes among them, below we will consider and analyze in detail the procedure for determining the base of this tax. Therefore, we have identified this process as the object of research in this article.

Analysis of the relevant literature: When we talk about the tax base, we see that the mechanism of operation of existing taxes and levies, the amount of revenue to the state budget is directly related to the size of the tax base, the procedure for determining and factors affecting the base. In particular, the tax base is the most important component of these tax elements. In this regard,

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

Article 69 of the new edition of the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan details the elements of taxes, their composition, content and essence. Both the remaining articles of the Tax Code clearly and consistently describe the procedure for determining the tax base for each type of tax.

First of all, about the tax base and the factors influencing it, as well as the features of the procedure for determining the tax base, N.V. Milyakov's "Taxes and taxation" [2], N.E. Smolyaninov's textbooks "Fundamentals of the theory of taxes and taxation" [3], as well as the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4], as well as A. Juraev and S. In Shirinov's textbook "Tax Statistics and Tax Forecasting" [5], Vahobov AV and Malikov TS "Finance" [6], BA Khasanov, AA Khashimov, AB Mukhametov, AA Abduvokhidov's textbooks, such as "Accounting" [7], also provided sufficient feedback. In particular, Khudoikulov SK in the textbook "Finance and Taxes" states that "the tax base is part of the tax object, which reflects all the principles of taxation and determines the part of the tax object that is actually taxed" [8]. In addition, economists such as Peronko I.A., GorelkoA.I in their article "Problems of formation of the tax base at the regional and local levels" shared their views on the tax base, respectively [9].

Research methodology: As a research methodology, the methods of theoretical analysis through analysis and synthesis, economic mathematical methods, scientific observation, data grouping and forecasting were widely used during the in-depth study of tax reforms in the tax system of the country and the President of our country.

Analysis and discussion of results: Indeed, water is a priceless gift of nature, without water there would be no life on earth. According to the analysis, by 2025, more than half of the world's countries will face water shortages. In 2050, this figure is expected to reach 3/4 of the world's population. Today, the per capita water consumption is 115-240 liters per day, which is lower than the world average. For example, in the United Arab Emirates, the daily norm is 700 liters, in Russia 400 liters, in the United States 200 liters, and in Germany 130 liters [10]. In this context, the rational use of water resources remains one of the most pressing issues today.

Therefore, despite the fact that sufficient measures are being taken in this regard, serious shortcomings and problems in the efficient use of water resources and accounting of water consumption remain unresolved. As a result of research, we are witnessing that according to statistics from recent years, the share of taxes for the use of water resources corresponds to the lowest level of accumulation of total tax revenues. We have given below the amount of tax revenue for the use of water resources in the country in the budget for 2020-2021.

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

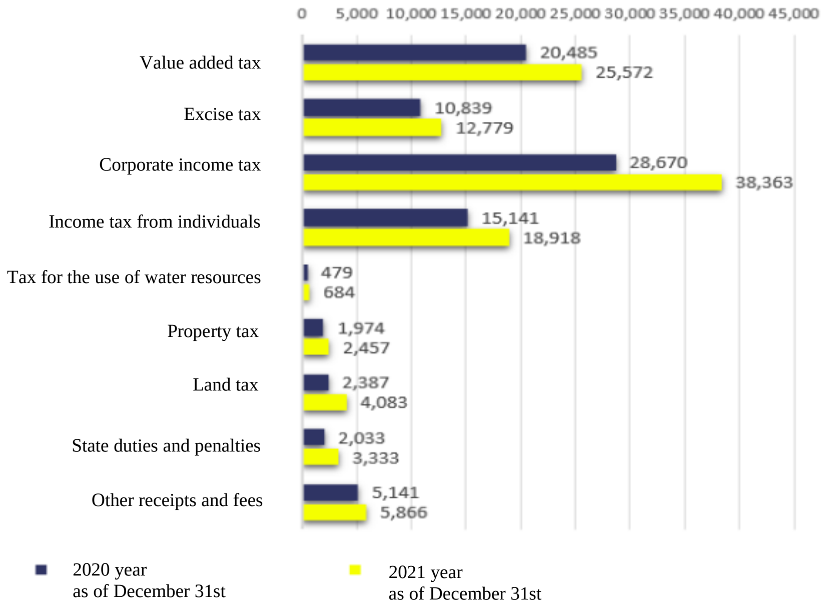


Figure 1. Revenues to the budget in 2020-2021 by type of tax (in billions of soums). [11].

As can be seen from Figure 1, in 2020-2021, the amount of tax revenues to the budget for the use of water resources in the country is 479 billion soums and 684 billion soums, respectively. This amount is much lower and lower than the share of other tax revenues. However, we use water resources at every moment of our lives and we cannot imagine our activities without water. So, this indicates that the procedure for determining the tax base for the use of water resources, the characteristics of the factors affecting it, need to be reconsidered. We will discuss this in more detail in the analyzes throughout our article.

According to the current tax legislation of the Republic, the tax base for the use of water resources is defined as the volume of water used in accordance with Article 443 of the Tax Code. That is:

Tax base = Volume of water used - Reduction of taxable base.

When determining the tax base, we use water as the volume used here on the basis of water meters or without meters, depending on the limits of water intake from water bodies, technological and sanitary norms of water consumption, norms of irrigation of crops and greenery or other methods to ensure accuracy of data. determine the approximate output. More precisely, it shows that today it is not possible to keep accurate records of the volume of water consumed by existing enterprises and businesses due to the fact that water intakes are not equipped with sufficient metering devices. As a result, transparency in the definition of the tax base, access to high-precision data, and fair calculation of taxes remain unenforced. We believe that this is one of the reasons for the excessive use of water resources or non-compliance with austerity.

In this regard, the Presidential Decree No. PF-6024 can serve as a sufficient basis for this. That is, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 10.07.2020 "On approval of the Concept of development of water resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" In order

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review
Vision : Let us Research

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

to ensure sustainable water supply to the population and all sectors of the economy in 2020-2030, improve the reclamation of irrigated lands, the widespread introduction of market principles and mechanisms and digital technologies in water management, the necessary tasks to increase water efficiency to ensure reliable operation [12]. Including,

• Improving the system of forecasting, accounting and database formation of water resources and ensuring transparency;

• Modernization and development of water facilities (except for drinking and sewage systems), automation of management of large water facilities on the basis of digital technologies, widespread introduction of modern technologies that save electricity and other resources, attract foreign investment in the sector and targeted and allocated funds. ensuring efficient use;

• Improvement of water resources management system, introduction of "Smart Water" and similar digital technologies in water use and water consumption accounting have been identified as priorities of the Concept.

We have provided below a developed table of targets to be achieved as a result of the implementation of this Concept.

Table 1.

Targets and indicators for the introduction of modern information and communication and innovative technologies in water management.

№	Name of indicators	Unit of measure ment	Until 2019	Indicators to be achieved in the coming years			
				2020 year	2021 year	2025 year	2030 year
Introduction of modern information and communication and innovative technologies in water management							
1.	equipping hydrological posts with automated equipment based on digital technologies	та	2	3	4	10	14
2.	Rehabilitation of hydrological posts and rapid water control	та	-	-	-	7	18
3.	Introduction of "Smart Water" system for real-time control and accounting of water in water facilities	дона	61	151	3250	18576	-
4.	Automation of water management processes	дона	-	10	20	50	100

ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,
under Volume: 11 Issue: 03 in March-2022
https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR

ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW
ISSN: 2319-2836
IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603
Vol 11, Issue 03, 2022

5.	Transfer of reclamation monitoring wells to an automated monitoring system	дона	66	2000	4022	8500	27 2
	Introduction of a system of "online" monitoring of electricity consumption and water levels at pumping stations	дона	-	100	327	1821	-

The table is prepared by the author on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6024.

As can be seen from Table 1, as of 2019, 61 Smart Water meters were installed for real-time water monitoring and accounting in water facilities, while in 2025, 18,576 such devices will be installed. as long as the equipment is provided. This means that by 2025, a database will be formed based on sufficiently accurate calculations to account for the use of water resources. This, in turn, has a positive effect on the procedure for determining the tax base and provides the tax base with transparent data without assumptions.

Conclusions and suggestions. From our analysis above, we can conclude that the procedure for determining the tax base is the most complex process and the most important stage of the tax mechanism. Therefore, the procedure for determining the tax base for the use of water resources is important for the effective functioning of the state budget, and therefore the importance of the procedure for determining the tax base is relevant. We can analyze the tax burden, the amount of tax revenue, tax legal relationships, and similar important processes in the process of determining the tax base for the use of water resources. These processes, in turn, depend on the tax administration and complicate it. The above facts show once again that a thorough mechanism for determining the tax base for the use of water resources is the main source of their correct and accurate calculation, timely and sufficient receipt in the state budget. One of the main factors influencing the tax base is the correct determination of the amount of water consumed, and the current share of these tax revenues in the state budget is low due to the unsatisfactory situation in the country. Our proposal is that if we install the latest water meters of the latest model at the expense of the state budget for a number of entities that estimate water consumption, and provide benefits such as tax breaks for those who install this meter, a single database on water consumption will be formed. would have increased budget revenues through expansion.

In conclusion, what we want to say is that in determining the tax base for the use of water resources, as well as the characteristics of the factors affecting its base, we believe that the methodological approaches presented in the article are important.

List of used literature:

[1] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026".

[2] MILYAKOV N.V., Taxes and taxation: Textbook. - 5th ed., Revised. and additional –M.: INFRA-M, 2006. 509 p.

[3] Smolyaninov N.E. C 51 Fundamentals of the theory of taxes and taxation: textbook. allowance / N.E. Smolyaninov; Ufimsk. state aviation tech. un-t. - Ufa: UGATU, 2008. - 107 p

[4] Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: -T .: «Legal literature publish», 2020. 624 p.

[5] Tax statistics and forecasting: Textbook / A.Juraev, S.Shirinov. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan; T .: «ECONOMY-FINANCE», 2015. - 392 p.

[6] Accounting: Textbook / BA Khasanov, AA Khashimov, AB Mukhametov, AA Abduvoxidov; -T .: "The world of economics", 2021. 992 pages

[7] Vahobov A.V., Malikov T.S. Finance. Textbook / Tashkent Financial Institute: “Publisher”, 2011. 712 pages.

[8] Khudoikulov SK "Finance and Taxes": Textbook-T. “ECONOMY”, 2020. - 554 p. (Taken from page 299).

[9] Economists such as Peronko I.A., Gorelko A.I also published an article entitled “Problems of formation of the tax base at the regional and local levels”.

[10] https://kun.uz/news/2020/12/04/ozbekistonning-ichimlik-suvi-zaxirasi-boyicha-malumot-berildi

[11] https://soliq.uz/page/asosiy-korsatkichlar

[12] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6024 of 10.07.2020 "On approval of the Concept of development of water resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030".