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# ARTICLES

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## **USING OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES DURING THE LESSON**

Daniyarova Nilufar Dustmurodovna

1-3

- [PDF](#)

- **Linguocultural analysis of English and Uzbek proverbs**

Uktamova Mohigul Khamidullo kizi

4-7

- [PDF](#)

- **NEED AND DUTIES OF ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS ENTITIES**

Nosirova Nargiza Tursunpolatovna

8-12

- [PDF](#)

- **INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION**

Khamrakulov Abdurakhmat Karimovich

13-16

- [PDF](#)

- **THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich

17-22

- [PDF](#)

## USING OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES DURING THE LESSON

Daniyarova Nilufar Dustmurodovna

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**Abstract.** Teaching and learning foreign languages are complex and long-lasting process. Interaction between teacher and students, process of the lesson and having comprehension or learning and teaching consciously depend on teacher's competence. To show all competence and ability during the lesson teachers need innovative technologies. This article describes about using modern innovative technologies during the lesson.

**Keywords:** *pedagogical technology, innovative technology, interactive method.*

As far as innovative technologies are concerned, they help to teachers to teach pupils perfectly and bring their attention to the subject which they teach. For this reason, teachers should use innovative technologies during their lessons. Nowadays, it is absolute way of teaching and bringing up new generation of educated people. Generally speaking, the 21st century is the age of technology. As a consequence of it, during the classes teachers in educational institutions try to use some modern technologies such as interactive methods which help pupils to increase their knowledge. Following this, some masters of their profession namely subject specialists have discovered unprecedented discoveries in their subject. From day to day, there is something new that is amazing. In my opinion every teacher should use new innovative technologies to make his or her class interesting, having a new approach to the lesson and always works on herself or himself, in as much as the role of innovative technology during the lesson is important thing. If the teacher teaches with new technologies it will be useful for pupils and they may be interested in this subject more. In the meantime, these innovations are becoming an essential part of educational life. In addition to it, using of the various gadgets and devices are common forms of innovative technologies. Today, useful usage of them is one of the most pressing topics. The lessons taught in modern technology are designed to help students to find out what they are learning, independently analyze and even make conclusions. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the development, formation, education and upbringing of the individual and the team, as well as serves as a guide. Innovative processes that take place in the present day need decision-makers, independent and free-thinking individuals who are capable of mastering new knowledge and evaluating their own knowledge to address the challenges facing the education system. Therefore, modern teaching methods - interactive methods and innovative technologies are extremely important in educational process of educational institutions. Knowledge of pedagogical technology and its use in education ensures that trainees are educated and trained.

We are dwelling in a world which technology has reduced to a global village and the breakthrough in technology is underpinning pedagogical submissions. It may become imperative therefore to have a rethinking on how to ameliorate the constraints of second language users through the applications of modern technologies. The interactions between new technology and pedagogical submissions have been found to an extent to be addressing the heterogeneous needs of second language learners and any global discovery which aims at minimizing learners' constraints is a welcome development in a rapidly changing world of technology.

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Here are some approaches in teaching process foreign languages and usage of them during the lesson. They are helpful during the lesson especially, for the teacher to teach effectively.

**1. Remote Access to Language Education**

Technology gives the ability to reach audiences all over the world. It allows teachers to be hired locally and learners can access courses that are taught by native language speakers to ensure immersion. Technology has also opened the doors for endless and limitless resources to be accessible regardless of the learner's location, language fluency or economic status.

**2. Blended Language Learning Courses**

Blended learning means combining online and face-to-face learning. In this set up, the learner completes online courses and the teacher supplements these with classroom teaching that is more focused on actual needs of learners rather than just focusing on the rules that can already be discussed in the online course.

**3. Interactive and Collaborative Learning**

According to Dexway, the best way to learn something is through an interactive learning environment created by technological tools and resources. The same is true for language learning, the application of the language has to be present and it for the learning experience to be better, make it more interactive and engaging. Tools that promote collaboration are also a great way to learn the language and develop collaborative skills as well.

**4. Real World Problem Solving Made Possible**

Language learning apps are regularly updated and even feature current events and news as a way to teach the new language. This allows learners to learn in the real world with true-to-life scenarios amidst a virtual learning environment.

**5. The best complementary tool for teachers in the classroom**

Traditional education is not so effective anymore. Teachers need to motivate their learners more than ever when presenting something in the learning environment. Technology helps the teacher complement traditional methods and enhance the learning experience.

**6. Ease in managing and monitoring learner progress**

Managing courses, keeping track of learners progress and other administrative tasks is now easier with the birth of online educational platforms that provide numerous functionalities tailored to educational centers' needs.

Languages are not fixed but constantly changing, so is the media; television, radio and newspapers which are an extraordinarily rich source of language in use. In order to expose foreign language learners to the target language the use of technology need to be taken in the classroom as much as possible. For that reason, a great tendency towards the use of technology and its integration into the curriculum developed by foreign language teachers has gained a great importance. Particularly the use of video has received increasing attention in recent studies on technology integration into teacher education curricula. Summing up, one of the favorable features of modular technology training is an activity of a student at school. One feature of this technology is that, in all stages of education in developing cognitive abilities of a student. Developing spoken and written language can offer students to do creative work. During the development of vocabulary, grammar, phonetic skills of a foreign language we can form activities of students in learning, the ability to work independently, the skills to draw conclusions. This is a new technology of today's successful research.

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Linguocultural analysis of English and Uzbek proverbs

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**Abstract.** Proverbs and sayings are a significant piece of the practice of human language, since they are consecrated fortunes of individuals' way of life and language, just as age-old information and abilities. Truly, the article's fundamental point is to interpret English and Uzbek proverbs, which can masterfully address an assortment of features of life, social experience, and standpoint, mental, moral, and tasteful standards, just as the inventiveness of imaginative perspectives and inclinations. In addition, this research considers the methodological and analytical value of employing proverbs in English schools (that is to classify English proverbs in relation to the Uzbek equivalents, to consider the difficulties of translation from English proverbs into Uzbek language, and to conduct a comparative description of translation of English proverbs in Uzbek).

**Key words:** English schools, consecrated fortune, imaginative perspectives.

A proverb is a short phrase that conveys a truth or practical advice. It's typically based on intuition or personal experience. Proverbs have the effect of expressing wisdom as self-evident. The same adage is repeatedly repeated by multiple persons. True proverbs are sayings that have been passed down the generations mostly by word of mouth, though they may also have been written down. The book of proverbs in the Old Testaments of the Bible includes notable collection of such sayings as: "Hope deferred makes the heartsick", "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches".

A proverb is a metaphorical meaning phraseological unit that is comparable to a sentence in terms of the entire utterance that it might make in an expression. Moreover, during the communication period, their diverse expressiveness and emotiveness were plainly visible. As a consequence, proverbs will appropriately portray the state of speech. The goal of this study is to look at the semantic and linguocultural characteristics of proverbs in two languages that do not belong to the same language family: English and Uzbek. Proverbs clearly reflect a wide range of facts concerning even ordinary people's daily lives. A proverb is a figurative statement that is often repeated. In general, a proverb is meant to convey "knowledge" in a brief manner. It relieves the proverb's speaker of the burden of intellectual originality.

There are several types of proverbs describe below:

*Universal proverbs* - When you compare proverbs from different regions of the world, you'll see that many of them have not only the same core concept, but also the same or very similar style of expression, i.e. the phrasing. These are mostly simple representations of simple observations or ethical notions, though not all statements of simple observations become proverbs in every language.

*Regional proverbs* - Many loan-proverbs emerge alongside indigenous ones in culturally related regions, following the pattern of loanwords. A significant portion of them may be traced back to the region's historical classical literature, including Greco-Roman classics in Europe and Sanskrit and Korean classics in the Far East.

*Local Proverbs* - Internal variances in a cultural region are common, and classics (such as the Bible or the Confucian Analects) are not equally considered as a source of proverbs in all languages. Another category of typical local proverbs is based on geographic proximity. These ideas are expressed in a variety of European and Far Eastern languages, including English and Korean.

Proverbs and sayings have generally been passed down via word of mouth over the years. Despite this, there are several proverbs and sayings allusions. A phrase must be well-known and

widely used in society to become a proverb. A phrase becomes established in people's thoughts when it becomes a proverb. As a result, the individual who uses this proverb is indifferent with who came up with it in the first place. so, we may deduce that proverbs and sayings are made up by everyday people. Many proverbs are derived from people's own experiences, and the meaning of those words has grown into a proverb through time without anybody stating it.

Clearly, proverbs picture practically a great deal of details of the everyday life of even ordinary people. Many linguists have offered a method of discussing proverbs as cultural texts based on the linguocultural level of language and the culture as its basic structural unit. The term "linguoculturology" has been supposed to be used as a separate linguistic field since the beginning of the previous XX century. This field studies interrelation of language and culture, mutual influence on the development of culture and language, their links with social life, psychology, and philosophy. Because a language cannot exist without a culture of a nation and a culture also cannot survive without a language as well. Linguoculturology is one of the main aspects of linguistic investigations, it deals with various issues that relate with language spirit and cultural variation of a nation, encompasses various national-cultural notions and theories of conversational structure. This branch studies national spirit that is reflected in a language. It is associated with other studies as philosophy, logics, sociology, anthropology and semantics; and covers national cultural knowledge through speech communication.

We can clearly see cultural differences between English and Uzbek proverbs in the analysis. One of the first differences between the two languages is the *images* used in them. In many English proverbs, the expression of human nature is often used by animal images:

**Eagles do not catch flies** (eagles do not hold flies).

**The higher the monkey climbs the more he shows his tail** (the more the monkey looks up, the more tail it looks).

In contrast, Uzbek proverbs refer as a simple human lifestyle without getting an animal image. For instance: -

**O'xshatmasdan uchratmas** (They do not meet who do not look like each other).

Here, we should mention a few variations in translating proverbs from one language into another. It helps to translate proverbs from the English language to the Uzbek language through these types of translation. There is equivalent form of the above mentioned Uzbek proverb in English:

**O'xshatmasdan uchratmas** (They do not meet who do not look like each other)- *Birds of a feather flock together.*

There are several types of proverbs that can be translated into other languages:

- Using Phraseological Equivalent;
- Absolute Equivalent;
- Similar Equivalent;
- Use direct translation.

There are the same proverbs in English and Uzbek which can be translated into absolute style.

*A watched pot never boils - Kutilgan qozon qaynamas.*

*Wisdom is the beauty of men - odam bezagi aql (beauty of man is his wisdom).*

*Manners make the man - insonni fazilatlar ulug'laydi (Manners earn reputation for man).*

As we dwell on proverbs of different cultures, we become convinced that they reflect the historical, spiritual and material culture of the people who speak that language. Therefore, a comparative study of different language proverbs helps to reveal the specific cultural and national aspects of a nation, in other words, it reflects the mentality of that nation. Although the concept "mentality" has not been introduced into the linguistic paradigm for a long time, it is now widely



used. In the narrow sense, mentality is used in the sense of “way of thinking, outlook” and in the broadest senses, it means “the morality, upbringing and imagination of the people.” The concept mentality can also be observed Humboldt’s views. As he states, mentality is “people’s character that is reflected not only in language, but also in literature, religion and other spiritual aspects.” Therefore, as it was mentioned above, this “national character” is closely related to religion, politics, customs, social strata, lifestyle, history and even geographical location of people. Another image that outlines national identity in proverbs is national cuisine. For instance: In English:

*Every cook praises his own broth. – Hammaniki o’ziga, oy ko’rinar ko’ziga.*

*Too many cooks spoil the broth– Cho’pon ko’paysa, qo’y harom o’ladi.*

In Uzbek: As there are also a number of proverbs and sayings in Uzbek in which food terms and words are used. Here are some examples:

*Har kuni yema palovni, har kuni yoqqil olovni.* This proverb can be literally translated as, “Don’t eat pilov every day, but light a fire every day.” Here is another example: “*Kuningdan bir kuning qolsa ham osh ye, Pulingdan bir puling qolsa ham osh ye*” which literally translates as “*Though you have only a day left, eat pilov, though you have only little money, eat pilov.*”

As can be seen from the above-mentioned example proverbs, one of the favorite national dishes of the Uzbek people, *pilov*, can be found in proverbs. The reason is that this meal is one of the most popular meals among the Uzbek people. In English national proverbs *soup* is more commonly used. It does not mean that the meal is not a favorite soup of the English people but it is frequently found in proverbs because it is consumed more in daily life. As proverbs and sayings are a special cultural symbol of people, proverbs on various topics can be found in Uzbek and English languages. When translating English proverbs into Uzbek, we should consider the proverb’s overall meaning rather than translating them literally. It’s also worth remembering that people in various languages use various visuals to communicate the same or comparable ideas. Thus we may divide Uzbek and English proverbs and sayings into several categories:

1. *Full equivalents* (when English proverbs and sayings correspond completely to their Uzbek variants).

2. *Partial equivalents* (when English proverbs and sayings are a bit different in their meaning from Uzbek ones).

3. *English proverbs and sayings which do not have corresponding variants in the Uzbek language and need some special search and explanation.*

4. *Direct translation*

**Conclusion:** The comparison of English and Russian proverbs revealed that though the people of these nations have many similarities, there are some differences in how they perceive and translate the same proverb. As a result, it is preferable to learn the meaning of English proverbs through examples in order to comprehend them. Finally, I’d like to point out that language without proverbs and sayings would be uninteresting and uninspiring. Proverbs are a part of any culture, and translating them is fascinating since proverbs and sayings in different languages have distinctive meaning.

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NEED AND DUTIES OF ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS ENTITIES

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**Abstract:** *This article describes the need and tasks of modern accounting in economic entities and employment of the population.*

**Keywords:** *economic liberalization, market relations, export, competition, local budget, BHMS, cost, product, management accounting, costs.*

In the process of economic liberalization in new Uzbekistan, a wider system of opportunities for the development of private entrepreneurship is being formed. Currently, with the deepening of market relations, this sector is becoming one of the determining factors of economic growth and improvement of the population's well-being. Small business and private entrepreneurship provide employment for a large part of the population, and it appears as a sector producing exportable goods. Accordingly, the task of establishing effective management in small business enterprises, and for this purpose, conducting accounting in them based on modern principles, is becoming urgent. Also, a certain part of private business entities in the form of small businesses will turn into medium and large enterprises, small businesses will positively affect the competitive environment in the country, mainly serve to meet the needs of the low and middle income strata of the population, play a particularly important role in the formation of local budgets' incomes and ensuring employment of the population. That is why the state supports small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, and the positive results of this are clearly visible.

Small business entities conduct their economic activities independently. The organizational and legal form of most of them provides for the full responsibility of the business owners for the obligations of the enterprise. Only in enterprises in the form of joint-stock companies or limited liability companies, the economic liability of their owners is limited to the share added to the capital.

Full financial responsibility for the results of the enterprise's activities imposes high demands on the enterprise's management process. Management should be aimed at preserving and increasing the company's property, maintaining and strengthening its position in the market, and increasing the company's income. Another feature of a small business is that there are no intermediate links between managers and employees, and often the management itself also performs functions specific to employees. So, in a small business enterprise, the salary of employees appears as a separate form of enterprise income. As the company's income increases, so does the salary of the employees. The income of the owner of the enterprise is not limited to the profit, but his own salary and the wages of his family members are also considered as income from the enterprise.

Effective management of a small business enterprise should rely on a fast and accurate information base. It is known that economic information is obtained from the external environment (information about the market situation, legal norms, official rules and information on taxes, statistical data, data from stock exchanges and banks, etc.) and from the enterprise itself (first of all, accounting data).

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Accounting plays an active role in the management system and in the execution of management tasks. That is why, in the Law "On Accounting", the responsibility for conducting accounting in economic entities is assigned directly to the head of the enterprise.

The official procedures for accounting in small business enterprises were approved by Order No. 87 of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 23, 1999 and No. 20 "On simplified accounting and reporting by small business entities" registered by the Ministry of Justice on January 24, 2000. It is reflected in the national accounting standard (BHMS). According to it, small business enterprises can keep accounting records based on a simplified reporting plan. This standard specifies the list of accounting registers, the form and content of the registers, and the order of their management, which should be used by small business entities in accounting.

There are two aspects of accounting: financial and managerial accounting. The procedures of financial accounting are officially determined by the state, and they are expressed primarily in the Law "On Accounting" and national accounting standards. The results of financial accounting are summarized in financial statements. These reports are submitted to tax authorities representing the interests of the state and are public financial information. Financial statements are essential to running a business, but they are not enough. That's why it is necessary to carry out accounting in the enterprise in a wider and deeper way compared to the requirements of financial accounting. Accounting that provides the necessary information base for enterprise management is called management accounting. This aspect of accounting is determined by the enterprise itself.

An accounting policy should be developed based on the enterprise's need for internal economic information necessary for the development of official financial reports and management of the enterprise. The requirements of the legislation regarding the accounting policy are recorded in BHMS No. 1.

Most of the small business entities have not developed an accounting policy. One of the reasons for this is that the knowledge and skill level of accounting staff cannot meet modern requirements in all cases. Therefore, it is appropriate to develop and recommend the model views of the enterprise's accounting policy for small business entities. Proposals for improving accounting in small business entities and raising it to the level of modern requirements are being advanced in scientific publications. The Ministry of Finance feels the need to generalize these proposals, to develop a model accounting policy for small enterprises, which includes a simplified plan of accounts for small businesses, recommended examples of the most important types of initial documents, the organizational structure of accounting and division of tasks in a small enterprise, and a model scheme for the circulation of documents. . Acceptance of this document as a component of BHMS No. 20 would be justified. Because the above does not mean that the freedom of entrepreneurship is limited, but serves to strengthen financial discipline and financial control in a small business, increases the confidence of creditors and potential investors in a small business entity, and helps to ensure the necessary level of disclosure and transparency of reliable information about the company's activities.

In the development of the accounting policy of small enterprises, special attention is paid to issues within the framework of management accounting. Because without it, the management of the enterprise cannot be raised to the level required by the environment of free economy. Modern enterprise activities are based on careful and continuous budgeting. It is becoming necessary to rely on standard costing in cost accounting. In the management of the enterprise, it is very important to

rationaly set the standards of costs according to the types of products or centers of responsibility, to ensure regular control over compliance with the standards, and to conduct an analysis of the volume of production, costs and benefits. The performance of these tasks is ensured by keeping a management account of the information base. Also, the accounting structure of the enterprise should directly perform these tasks.

It should be noted that the accounting policy of a small business enterprise should provide for the use of normative calculation, absorption-costing and direct-costing systems in the enterprise. Management accounting includes cost accounting, categorization of costs, product costing, budgeting and control of the company's execution. In order to perform these tasks rationally, determining the classification of the cost items that make up the cost, imposing the same requirements on the criteria for the distribution of additional costs, the tables and forms of material and value balances included in the enterprise budget will also lead to the improvement of the accuracy of the decision-making process in small business.

Thus, accounting in a modern small business enterprise should consist of an integrated system of financial accounting and management accounting.

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## INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

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**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses the possibilities of using computer programs in teaching graphic disciplines. It is argued that the interest of students in the science of engineering graphics has increased due to the use of computer programs.

**Keywords:** engineering graphics; computer programs; scanning; image; designing; sight; lessons; spatial and creative thinking; spatial awareness.

**Introduction.** The purpose of using computer graphics in the lessons of students of engineering specialties is the formation of students' spatial imagination, the development of spatial and creative thinking, thereby increasing their graphic literacy, and the effective use of computer graphics in course and graduation projects. In the introductory part of the engineering graphics course, it is desirable to add general information about computer graphics, formats, basic symbols, line types, scale topics, ready-made standard basic notations in computer graphics, format topics. The teacher's ability to conduct classes on a computer ( Microsoft power Point , Microsoft Word , AutoCAD ) increases students' interest in the discipline and computer graphics [2].

**Methods.** It will be necessary to develop optimal plans for the use of computer graphics in the classroom. Computer graphics can create two types of images: static (in Microsoft power Point , Microsoft Word , etc.) and dynamic ( AutoCAD , 3D MAX, Corel draw ). Demonstrating Drawing Problems at Microsoft power Point , Microsoft Word , the teacher develops the skills of reproductive (spatial imagination) thinking in students. That is, students can solve their problems based on ready-made sample problems. Demonstration of spatial problem solving in AutoCAD , 3D MAX, Corel Draw allows students to develop semi -creative (spatial thinking) and creative thinking skills faster.

**Materials.** The use of computer graphics in teaching engineering graphics is recommended in the following cases:

- in showing spatial solutions to problems;
- when scanning surfaces;
- when creating spatial curves;
- when defining lines of intersection of surfaces;
- in the construction of axonometric projections;
- at a section and cuts;
- when constructing the third projection and technical drawing based on the given two projections of the part;
- when creating a sketch of a part and its technical drawing;
- when working with assembly drawings, reading and detailing them. The use of computer graphics by the teacher during the transition to these topics ensures the effectiveness of the lesson. During the lecture, the teacher can use pre-prepared electronic lecture texts, methodological recommendations. During a brief explanation of the topic and after the students are given frontal or individual tasks, some of them are performed by the teacher in graphic programs ( AutoCAD , 3D MAX, Corel Draw ), which develop students' spatial thinking skills and interest in science. When



finding the true dimensions of the plane, the introduction of the three-dimensional AutoCAD system, that is, entering the coordinates of points A, B, C of the ABC plane, and demonstrating its spatial solution to students, expands the spatial imagination of students and teaches independent creative thinking [1]. Students mostly see the solution to this problem in a 3D graphics program and follow the rules of descriptive geometry on paper.

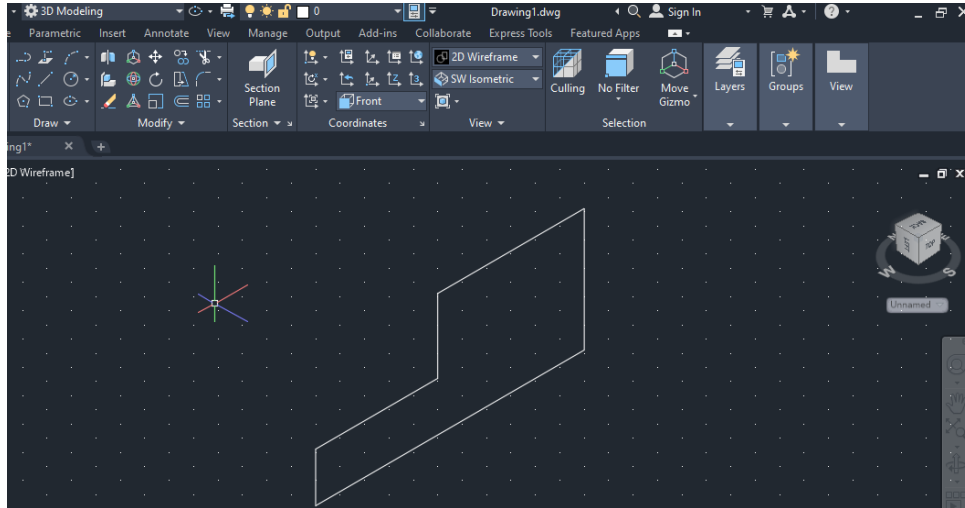


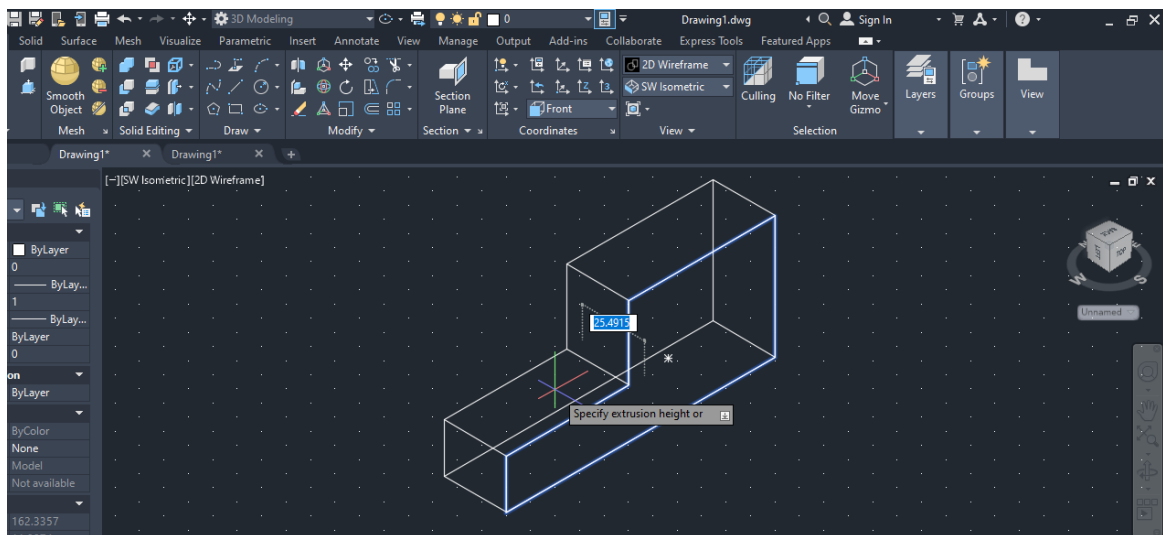
Fig.1. Performing a detail front view

For example, consider how AutoCAD performs an axonometric projection of a part and its three views with cuts:

To do this, select "2D Wireframe" in "Visual Styles" and "View Front" in "Restore Unswed" and perform a front view of the part (Fig. 1).

Now you can give the volume of the finished figure. Using the "Press" command, a shape and a rectangle inside it are selected, its width is set and a three-dimensional detail is created (Fig. 2).

Fig.2. Creating a 3D Part



After the part model is completely built, it is necessary to depict its axonometric projection and three projections with cuts. To do this, from the "Model" to "Layout1" (sheet). From "Vid" and from "Baza" the command "From model Space" is selected and the views of the part are arranged in order.

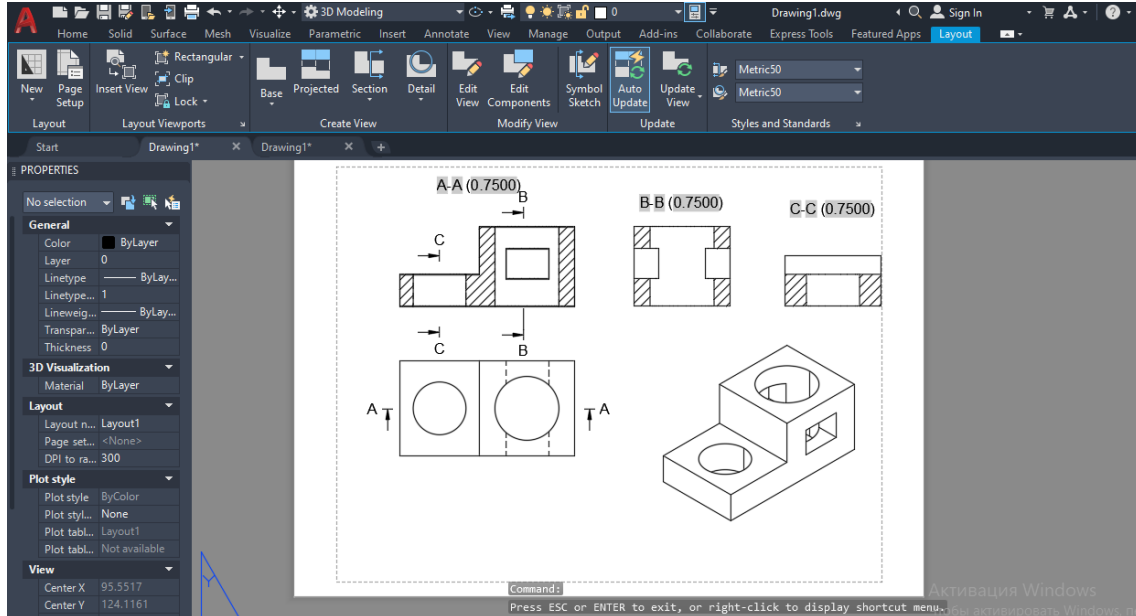


Fig.3. Axonometric projection of the part and its three views with cuts.

After the views are placed, you can make cuts on them. It is enough to set the cutting plane for its clipping (Fig. 3).

For example, when determining the line of intersection of surfaces, the condition of the problem is first read and drawn on the board, or a ready-made electronic methodological instruction is used. AutoCAD will be launched to show students the spatial solution. In the "View" section of the "View" menu, select "4 Point View" and the screen will be divided into four sections. Each screen has a name, i.e. frontal, horizontal, profile projection plane and axonometric projection plane. Two intersecting surfaces are constructed. The construction of these surfaces is generated simultaneously on all screens. A 3D (realistic) intersection of the surfaces is displayed first, followed by a 2D (2D wireframe) representation of them. On a three-dimensional (realistic) image, students see a spatial image of the intersection of surfaces, and their spatial representations are formed. On drawing paper, their ability to reflect drawings creates a two-dimensional (2D wireframe) image. In the 2D image, the line of intersection of the surfaces is not visible (a problem arises for the students), as a result of which the students are forced to think in space. In a two-dimensional (2D wireframe) image, the "unify" command is used to create an intersection of surfaces. The Merge command is selected, two intersecting surfaces are selected, and the Enter button is pressed to create a line of intersection of the surfaces. In hands-on labs, students can demonstrate a spatial solution by completing some of the tasks assigned to them in the AutoCAD software.

**Results.** The fact that some tasks are performed by the teacher increases the interest of students in working on computer graphics. Also on the topic of axonometry, students learn how to perform axonometry by doing the task with the help of the program, and then doing it manually. It is recommended to use computer graphics as a teaching aid and as a subject in engineering graphics

lessons. In AutoCAD , the screen is divided into four parts using the "point view" item in the "View" menu, and the projection plane is named accordingly. For example, one view of a simple model (a view that is easy to grow) is drawn and enlarged using the extrude command. Holes are made where necessary. In this case, the flat shape will have volume.

**Conclusion .** The formation of three-dimensional details as a result of the growth of flat forms, given by students, increases the students' skills of independent spatial thinking and interest in independent work.

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**THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract:** *The article examines the characteristics of the formation and development of small business entities, their specific aspects, as well as the opinions of foreign scientists on small business. In addition, comments were made on government decisions and decrees on the development and improvement of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan and their implementation. Based on this situation, the economic analyzes of the activities of small business entities operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan were carried out, and the conclusions based on the obtained results were presented.*

**INTRODUCTION.**

Studying the features and characteristics of the formation and development of small business entities in the country's economy, assessing their impact on the social condition of the population, studying the development of non-traditional business forms in small business is one of the priority directions of the field in the economy of the regions in the future. In the development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to solving a number of problems related to the further improvement of forms of economic management.

In particular, in the Decree "On additional measures to improve the financing mechanisms of projects in the field of entrepreneurship and innovation" [1], "The strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 is to be implemented in the "Year of active investments and social development". 82 of the State Program"[2] and the decree "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026"[3].

It can be seen that the importance of the conditions created by the President and the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of this sector and the number of decrees and decisions adopted in this regard have a positive effect on this activity. In particular, a number of works are being carried out in Namangan region to further liberalize economic reforms, to rapidly develop small business, to create the necessary conditions for further activation of the scope of work, to ensure the guarantee of their legal rights and interests, and to support small business entities.

**LITERATURE REVIEW.**

The scope of scientific work aimed at the rapid development of the country's economy, its integration into the world community, the sustainable development and improvement of the effectiveness of small business entities, and the further improvement of their implementation mechanism is increasing. In economically developed countries, serious attention is paid to this issue, and the attitude of many economists-scientists to this problem can be cited, including: A. Smith, J.B. Say, R. Cantillon, J. Keynes, Y. Schumpeter, H.

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	<b>Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a></b>

Landstrom<sup>1</sup> A. Marshall, J.B. Clark, S. Arzeni, A.D. Artemenko, M.I. Balanov, E.P. Golubkov, V.G. Efimova, L. Chiorniy, N. Baldich, O.A. Anya, B. ... In the scientific works of A. Yusof, D. Battasali, S. N. Nicholas, F. Kotler, J. Lamben, D. Daniels, Dj. Sanders, G. Armstrong and others, it is reflected in the comments on ensuring the sustainable development of small business entities and increasing their efficiency. found

**METHODOLOGY.** Statistical analysis, factor analysis, survey and selective observation methods of small business entities operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan were used in the research. The obtained results are presented in tables and diagrams, based on which a logical observation was made.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

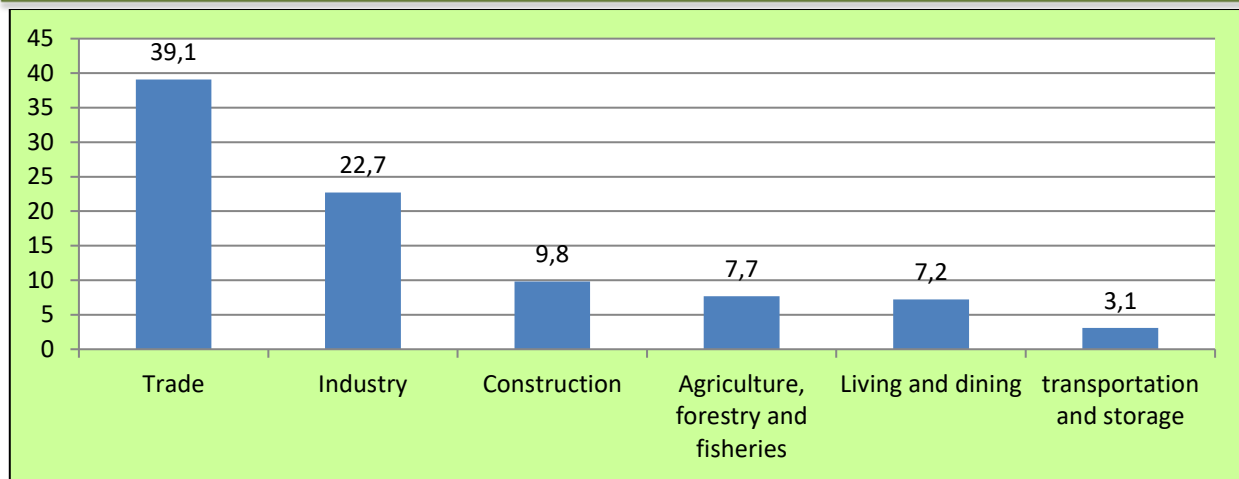
As a rule, regional factors of small business entities prevail in terms of influence on the investment attraction process. It is necessary to indicate the need to carry out the analysis of the investment environment by sectors. Because positive investment factors have specific aspects for different industries. In some cases, the factors that can play a positive role in one network are negative for another network, or if any indicator is sufficient for a certain network, this indicator itself may be completely insufficient for the successful development of another network.

The investment environment in Uzbekistan for small business and private entrepreneurship is of particular interest. In order to ensure investment attractiveness of small business entities, it is necessary to list the following features:

- giving priority to the state support system and development mechanisms for the development of small enterprises;
- to create special opportunities for the activities of large medium and small enterprises occupying market sectors based on their position;
- for each region, based on their geographical location, to identify small business entities and offer them suitable types of activities. The aim of these is to direct the subjects of small business activities to attract investments in certain directions.

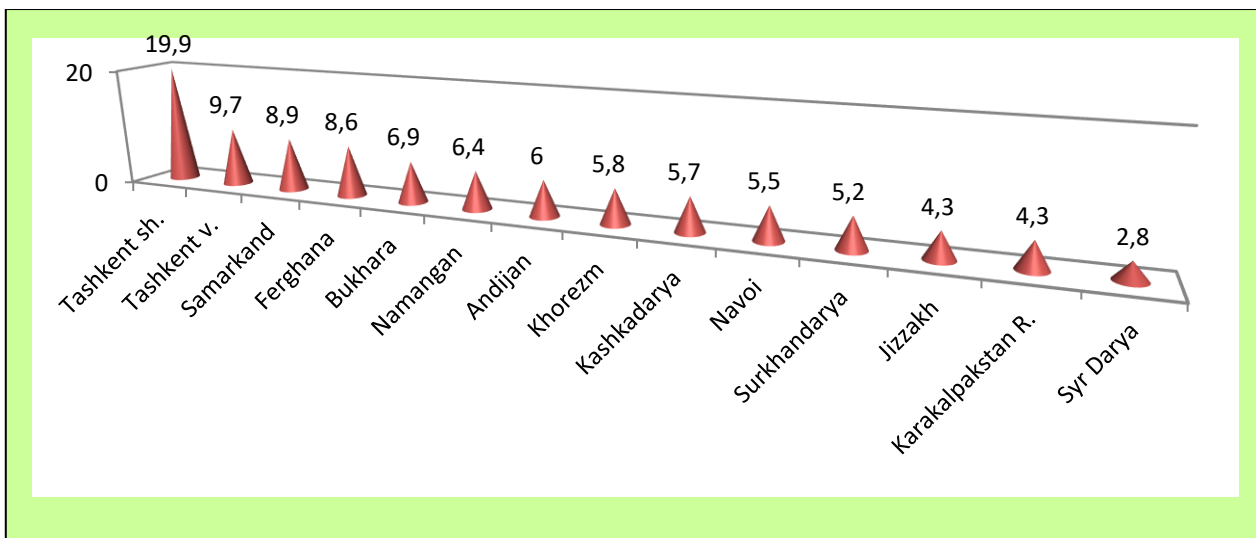
It should be emphasized that in the formation of small business activities, it is necessary to take into account the self-sufficiency of each region with investments based on its internal capabilities. The use of these opportunities in small businesses can be very effective and has several advantages in terms of engagement efficiency. Looking at the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2019 alone, more than 54,000 small enterprises and micro-firms were established, which is 2.0 times more than last year (Figure 1).

<sup>1</sup> Smith, A. (1776/1979), *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, London: Methuen and Co.; Schumpeter, Joseph A. (1949), "Economic theory and entrepreneurial history", Landström, H. (2005), *Pioneers in Entrepreneurship and Small Business Research*, New York: Springer.



**Figure 1. The share of small enterprises and micro-enterprises by types of economic activity in 2020,%<sup>2</sup>**

Figure 1 shows information about the share of small and micro-enterprises in the country by types of economic activity, the largest share of small businesses in the trade sector is 39.1%, in the industry sector is 22.7%, and in construction is 9.8%. . The lowest indicator corresponds to the transportation and storage sector and is 3.1%. In order to ensure the rapid development of small business entities in the country at the present time, it is necessary to develop a new concept of quality development, which includes the principles of innovation, consistency, environmental cleanliness, openness, and joint use (Fig. 2).



**Figure 2. The share of newly established small enterprises and micro-firms in the region in 2020, %<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> It was prepared by the author based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

<sup>3</sup> It was prepared by the author based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In Figure 2, the share of small enterprises and micro-firms established in 2020 by region was 19.9% in Tashkent city, 9.7% in Tashkent region, and 8.9% in Samarkand region. In the Jizzakh region, it is 4.3%, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it is 4.3%, and in the Syrdarya region, it is 2.8%.

Business activation measures have contributed to the emergence of new small enterprises and micro-enterprises, most importantly to the creation of new jobs, and the share of small enterprises in GDP has been increasing over the years. From the data presented in Figure 2.1.5 below, it can be seen that the share of small business in GDP is 54%, in the sector, the share of small business in industry is 32.8%, in forestry and fisheries 97.5%, and in trade is 85%. was 4% (Fig. 3).

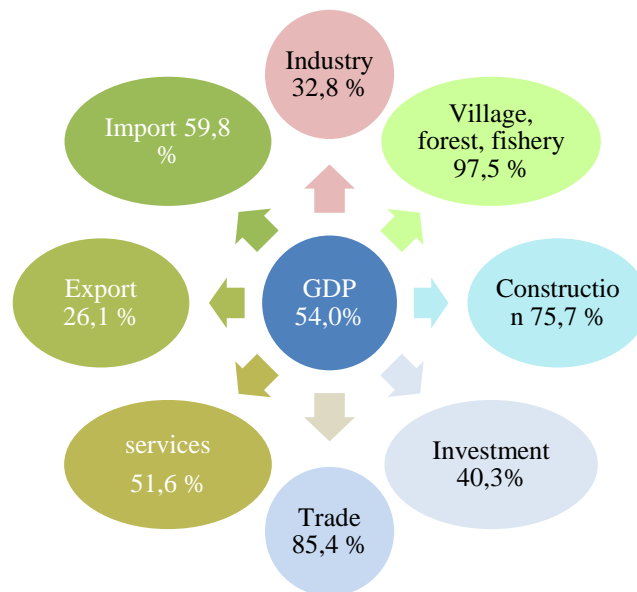


Figure 3. In 2020, the share of small business in the structure of GDP, %<sup>4</sup>

The sectors with average share are services 51.6%, import 59.8%, and investment 40.3%. In 2019, the indicators of the establishment of small enterprises and microfirms stood out. Most of them are 21,143 in trade, 12,245 in industry, 5,283 in construction, 4,153 in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and 3,905 in food. The following can be listed as the main indicators of small business:

- regional indicator of the development of infrastructure and system of state support for small business;
- the existence and level of development of large companies competing in the market sectors they occupy (for example, in the field of production services or trade);
- level of development of the local banking system and tax relief;
- customs privilege;
- insurance, investment attraction and currency conversion and other factors. It should be noted that increasing the number of convenient sources of investment resources and increasing the efficiency of using

<sup>4</sup> It was prepared by the author based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

existing sources is currently an important task of state support structures for small businesses. In this regard, it is necessary to increase the volume of production by small business entities in the regions, to accelerate the specialization of certain regions in certain types of products.

As a result of the reforms carried out in the country's economy in recent years, the number of small enterprises and micro-firms is decreasing year by year. According to the results of research conducted in our country, it is necessary to take into account the capabilities of the country's regions in the development of small business entities. The fact that our state is providing support is causing serious structural changes in the industry.

In our opinion, it is necessary to create conditions for the activity of small business entities in the regions of the country, to form reliable legal bases for them, to increase the efficiency of the activity of creating all the conditions, to ensure the transparency of business activities, and to increase the attractiveness of the investment activity that is expected to be involved in the field.

### **CONCLUSION**

In short, it is necessary to increase the number of favorable opportunities for the formation of investment resources and to increase the efficiency of the use of existing resources. A small business has the ability to use any non-large investments efficiently, to operate more efficiently and to use investments efficiently than large firms. Due to this feature, small business enterprises do not need large investments for their activities, they have the ability to quickly adapt to changes in the markets, to carry out non-stop activities during any economic crises.

For this reason, measures to create favorable conditions, opportunities, facilities for the development of small business in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and quality organization of labor are being actively continued. In order to further increase the achieved achievements, at least to keep them in such a positive state, formalities related to attracting financial investments and putting them into production should be at low, affordable prices and should be at the level of demand as determined by regulatory documents.

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