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ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ПІДРОЗДІЛІВ МАРКЕТИНГУ ТА ЗБУТУ В УМОВАХ НЕГАТИВНИХ ВПЛИВІВ КРИЗИ Якимець М.М., Хомин Р.М.	7
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ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ПІДРОЗДІЛІВ МАРКЕТИНГУ ТА ЗБУТУ В УМОВАХ НЕГАТИВНИХ ВПЛИВІВ КРИЗИ

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Ключові слова: маркетинг, фінансова безпека підприємства, збутовий підрозділ, чинники загрози, криза.

Key words: marketing, financial security of the company, sales department, factors of threat, crisis.

Проблема фінансової безпеки підприємств, є важливою й актуальною, оскільки саме вміння передбачити можливу небезпеку покликане забезпечити збереження і розвиток підприємств. А як вже відомо, забезпечення відповідного рівня фінансової безпеки підприємств є запорукою захищеності економічних інтересів держави. У першу чергу необхідно визначити найбільш вразливі сфери діяльності підприємств та озброїти їх керівників розумінням проблем, над якими потрібно працювати для мінімізації негативних наслідків від майбутніх криз.

Найбільш вразливим елементом організаційної системи – є підрозділ реалізації. Тому, що споживач чи покупець товарів народного споживання або споживач продукції виробничо-технічного призначення (підприємство), є обмеженим у своїх можливостях, зокрема це стосується матеріальних можливостей. Падіння платоспроможності споживачів в період кризи

зумовлено різким зниженням доходів населення за рахунок обмеження оплати праці і масового скорочення чисельності працюючих, а також виникненням гострої недостачі доступних кредитних ресурсів для поповнення обігових коштів виробничих підприємств або відсутністю грошових коштів у зв'язку з неможливістю реалізувати вироблену продукцію. У свою чергу, відсутність платоспроможного попиту викликає кризу відносного перевиробництва.

Отже, впливу негативних чинників загрози, перш за все, піддаються підрозділу маркетингу та збутові підрозділи. Тому їх діяльність вимагає невідкладного коригування. На роботу підрозділів маркетингу впливають фактори, обумовлені структурними, зовнішньоекономічними, технологічними і природно-екологічними причинами кризи. Найбільш вразливими та схильними до кризи є підприємства, які:

- орієнтовані на обмежену кількість великих замовників і нехтують

попитом з боку споживачів, які замовляють малі партії товарів;

- переважно націлені на можливості власного виробництва на противагу вимогам ринку;
- мають підрозділи маркетингу, що володіють недостатньо високим статусом, кваліфікацією і авторитетом в компанії, організаційно відокремлені від підсистем збуту продукції;
- не мають стратегії розвитку, яка б передбачала можливість маневру в умовах загрози.

На підрозділи збуту переважно впливають фактори, обумовлені виробничими, структурними, організаційно-економічними та зовнішньоекономічними причинами кризи. Руйнування діючої торгової мережі, взаємні неплатежі, скорочення обсягів доступних кредитних ресурсів і зниження попиту призводять до: накопичення запасів готової продукції; уповільнення надходжень оплати відвантажувальних товарів і дефіциту грошових коштів на підприємство.

Отже, зосереджуючи увагу на практичній стороні діяльності підприємства, то можна констатувати, що найбільш схильні, до впливу кризових явищ, збутові підрозділи. Особливо це відстежується в таких ситуаціях, коли:

- підприємства не мають власної торгової мережі;
- підприємства покладають надмірно високі очікування на аутсорсинг збутових і логістичних функцій в збиток розвитку власних можливостей;
- вибудовуються непрозорі, що істотно різняться за своїми умовами, схеми взаємин підприємства з дилерами.

Список використаних джерел

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СУЧАСНА БІЛОРУСЬ ПЕРЕД ВИКЛИКАМИ-ЗАГРОЗАМИ: УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ПОГЛЯД НА ПРОБЛЕМУ

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Ключові слова: Білорусь, Україна, Росія, поглинання, неоімперія, виклики, загрози, А. Лукашенко, В. Путін, Кремль.

Сучасна Білорусь переживає складні часи. За оцінками ряду аналітиків, держава Білорусь стрімко наближається до втрати власної незалежності, особливо після підписання нового союзного військового договору між Білоруссю та РФ у грудні 2018 р. Один із найвідоміших сучасних аналітиків А. Ілларіонов взагалі вважає, що В. Путін зміг створити новий успішний інструмент Воєнної доктрини Союзної держави для поглинання Білорусі Росією. Він пише: «Іншими словами, с 19 декабря 2018 г. ... -белорусский народ стал частью нашего народа, – белорусский народ живет у нас, – интересы белорусского народа определяются Путиным и защищаются, если надо, то и военным путем (доктрина-то военная)» [2].

Отже, путінська Росія взяла курс на поглинання білоруської держави, тим більше, що сам «бацька Лукашенка» визнав, що «білоруси, це ті ж самі росіяни, тільки зі знаком якості». Що б це означало насправді, уникають коментувати навіть офіційні білоруські ЗМІ. Опозиційні ж починають висловлюва-

ти обережні зауваження щодо того, що тактика президента Лукашенка щодо неоімперії Путіна, яка формулюється у вигляді формули: «Рятуватись від Росії в її обіймах», не виправдала себе. Адже життя доводить, що обійми північних «братів-ворогів» настільки ж небезпечні для здоров'я та життя колишніх республік СРСР, як і відкрита агресія проти частини з них. Як стверджує А. Ілларіонов, на поглинання Кремлем призначені на найближчий час: Білорусь – 9,5 млн. населення; «ДНР» – 2,3 млн; «ЛНР» – 1,5 млн; Півдня Осетія – 0,05 млн. населення. Інтерпретуючи слова В.В. Путіна про чисельність «нашого народа», колишній радник діючого президента Росії пише: «Итого численность нашего народа, живущего не на территории России, – 13,3 млн. чел. Россия – 146,8 млн. чел. Таким образом, вся численность нашего народа, живущего у нас (то есть и на территории России **и за ее пределами, но у нас** (виділ. – авт. І.Г.), интересы которого мы защищаем» на сьогодні складає приблизно 160 млн. чоловік [2]. Путін у низці виступів фактично

підтвердив політику щодо поглинань неоімперією Кремля колишніх частин СРСР, стверджуючи, що РФ і надалі буде «захищати» «интересы нашего народа, который живет за пределами России, но у нас» [2].

Спілкування з громадянами Білорусі ще більше посилює передчуття нового путінського аншлюсу. І хоча за деякими соціологічними даними, лише 2,7% населення сьгоднішньої Білорусі прагне воз'єднатися з РФ, мало хто із самих білорусів вірить, що це небажання абсолютної більшості населення країни воз'єднатись зі «старшим братом» врятує їх від приєднання до Росії.

Зрештою, ми дожили до часу, коли «сябри», більшість яких завжди ставила на карб українцям «вічну колотнечу», майдани та навіть війну (варто відзначити, що чимало не лише серед наших білоруських сусідів, але і з українського населення, особливо «югавас-тока страны», вважали та і зараз вважають, що війни з Путіним можна було уникнути, якби Україна була поступливішою), почали визнавати, що правда таки на боці українського вибору. І з імперією у будь якій її іпостасі краще справу не мати.

Мотивація небажання жити єдиним союзом Білорусі та Росії у білорусів різна. Для національно орієнтованої інтелігенції країни це є розуміння того, що не дивлячись на всі твердження про те, що «білорус – той же росіянин», вони таки є два різні народи зі своїми історіями, мовами та і світосприйняттям. Адже білорусів важко було б звинувачу-

вати в імперських традиціях та агресивності щодо сусідів. Не випадково у Білорусі, особливо серед молоді набирає популярності громадський рух «Будьмо білорусами!» [1]. Його представники усіяко наголошують на тому, що ця громадянська ініціатива має виключно культурницький характер. Діячі цієї всебілоруської кампанії у різних містах країни проводять фестивалі, виставки, суспільні обговорення та дискусії з проблем культурних традицій та історії Білорусі. При цьому вони активно наполягають на своїй неполітичності. Щоправда, інколи звучать ідеї щодо розвитку культурної політики в країні за допомогою громадянського сектору. І не більше. Проте з ними борються саме як із націоналістами. А бажання ширшого вживання білоруської мови телевізійний канал «Росія 24», наприклад, представляє як кримінал. Слухаючи таке, виникає відчуття повернення у минуле, час зупинився, коли дикторка каналу новин говорить: «Нациоаналісты в Беларуссии снова поднимают голову». Себто, націоналізм для білорусів і до цього часу залишається однією із головних загроз. Чимало негативу представники руху «Будьмо білорусами» («Будзьма беларусамі!») відчувають і з боку співвітчизників. І все ж за останніми соціологічними опитуваннями лише 2,7% білоруських громадян хотіли би жити у спільному домі зі своїми сусідами-«теж росіянами».

Для багатьох так званих «пересічних» громадян Білорусі засторогою стала агресія Росії проти України та страх стати «гарматним м'ясом» у ві-

йні на Сході України. Пам'ять про Афганістан, куди занепадаюча імперія СРСР активно посилала чоловіків із України та Білорусі, ще й досі жива.

Ще одним надзвичайно цікавим моментом у обговореннях ситуації довкола Білорусі є «реакція-на-реакцію» білорусів ряду відомих інтелектуалів пострадянського простору. Так, А. Невзоров розхвалив білорусів за гостру негативну реакцію на можливість нового об'єднання із Москвою, акцентуючи увагу саме на тому, що це прояв феномену «народ є!». При цьому Невзоров добряче лягнув своїх співвітчизників-росіян. «...чем дальше мы погружаемся в нашу реальность, тем больше загадкой становится Россия. Вот абсолютно непонятно, откуда она черпает силы для того, чтобы быть настолько уродливой, настолько несовременной, настолько дикой», – сказав він під час однієї з останніх «Невзоровских сред» на радіостанції «Эхо Москвы» [3]. А от український журналіст і політолог Віталій Портников назвав білорусів нещасним народом, який сьогодні може обговорювати лише те, чи приєднає

його неоімперія Кремля до своїх бідних володінь як область, чи дозволить існувати в якості сателіта [4; 5].

Отже, хоч і існує популярна думка, що історія нікого нічому не вчить, у випадку із Білоруссю та Україною вона, вочевидь, дала наглядний урок.

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THE THRONE RULING OF EMIR HUSSEIN AND EMIR OMAR IN BUKHARIAN EMIRATE

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Abstract: *This article reveals about the short ruling of Emir Hussein and Emir Omar, the rulers of Bukhara studied by local historians, especially Ahmad Danish and essence of the socioeconomic processes that took place in the period of these rulers.*

Keywords: Emir, Emir Hussein, Emir Omar, Ahmad Danish, Mirza Abdulazim Somi, source, historian, crown-throats, Juybar, warrior, justice, religious scholar.

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассказывается о кратковременном правлении Эмира Хусейна и Эмира Омара, правителей Бухары, изученных краеведами, в частности датским Ахмадом а так же сущность социально-экономических процессов, происходивших в период правления этих правителей.*

Ключевые слова: Эмир, Эмир Хусейн, Эмир Омар, датский Ахмада, Мирза Абдул-Азим некоторые, источник, историк, корона-глотки, *Juybar*, воин, судья, религиозный деятель.

Investigating the history of the rulers of the Manghit rulers, researchers do not pay much attention to the rulers of Bukhara, Emir Hussein and Emir Omar, and the conditions of socio-political processes. In fact, during the ruling of the two rulers, certain reforms and political events in the Bukhara Emirate were characterized by the fact that the next emirs were overthrown. Also, these rulers were ruled as the rulers of Bukhara for the shortest time, although there is a need to study their political history.

The information about the period of Emir Hussein's and Emir Omar's reign is presented in the works by Ahmad Danish, "A Short History of the Book of the Manuscripts or the Book of the Manghit", Mirza Abdulazim Somi's "Historical

Sense of Manghitia" and "History Turkistan" by Mirza Alim Hadji.

Emir Haydar ruled throne 27 years. Ahmed Danish, Mirza Abdul Aziz Somi, Sadridin Ayni and other local writers in his works wrote his fair and generous commander. In addition that, this ruler paid attention to interest of his people, he preserved peace and tranquility of people and also taught about four hundreds of madrassah students [6, p.296; 9, p.45], in some sources he taught more than one thousand [4, p.53] of madrassah students. Emir Haydar liked to have a conversation with scientists and scholars of various fields, but this was not always the case for the palace officials and officials.

Emir Haydar had 6 sons – Husayn khan, Omarkhan, Abdullakh, Nasrullakh, Ba-

hadirkhan, Zubayrkhan and Jahongirkhan [6, p.178], in some sources were written he had 6 sons [8, p.28] and in the other sources were written he had seven sons and eight daughters [9, p.296]. During the reign of Emir Haydar, there were rebellions and disorders, in which case he punished his sons who had relied more on his son Nasrullokhkan than he disobeyed. Emir Haydar was busy in the battles in Urganch, and handed him over to Nasrullakh, son of the Chinese-Kipchak tribal tribunal. [4, p.53; 9, p.45]. Emir Nasrullakh occupied Kattakurgan and punished Abdullobiy with all his people. With the help of Emir Nasrullakh, the Chinese-Kipchaks, who are working around Samarkand, have been defeated. Emir Haydar appointed his son Sayyid Hussein as Samarkand's governor and returned to Bukhara. Emir Haydar was worried about Urgench. That is why he sent 6,000 soldiers accompanied by his son Emir Niyazbek Parvanachi, but the fight was defeated [5, p.295]. As a result of the departure of Emir Haydar, Muhammad Rahimkhan spreads his troops in every direction. Emir Haydar's son, Emir Hussein, the son of the governor of Samarkand, ordered Rajabbek Parvanachi, without the advice of his father, to go to Urgut and fight against a thousand tribes. Most of the Samarkand troops were killed in this war, and Rajabbek Parvanachi was captured. Emir Hussein Rajabbek returned Urgut to thousands of seeds in exchange for his release from exile. Emir Hussein, the son of Emir Haydar, was considered a participant in this plot and subsequently denied the future Bukhara

Emirate from the Samarkand Province.

Emir Haydar was 26 years after his reign. He called Emir Hussein, his eldest son, as his throne, calling for the high-ranking officials and others because of the need to become ill. Emir Haydar wrote on October 6, 1826 Mirzo al-Makhдум al-Hajji writes in the Turkestan History, October 16, that R. J.) died shortly in the evening. He lived for 52 years. "The letter of Majmua Sayyid Emir Nasrullakh' is dated October 16. In the ceremony of death of Emir Haydar Abdulhasan Abdulaziz was buried in a madrasah in a cellar room built by the Minister Khakim Kushbegi (Kushbegi-prime minister). During this time, Emir Nasrullakh was governor of Karshi, Emir Omar was governor of Karmana. Khakim Kushbegi sent a man to Karshi and called Nasrullakhan to occupy the throne. According to legend, Emir Hussein sat on the throne after his father's condolence. In Bukhara, which was part of the social and political processes after the death of Emir Haydar, there was a steady struggle for the crown of throne. In addition to the political elite of the Emirate, we can observe the participation of representatives of the emirate in these struggles.

In our opinion, the choice of Emir Hussein was first and foremost the fact that he was the eldest child, and secondly, this emir was characterized by a sophisticated knowledge of many sciences. Thirdly, he had good relations with the people, held certain events, gained the confidence of the people, and finally he depended on Sayyid Jubari by his mother. The mysterious herdsmen had a high standing in the

Emirate life. Ahmad Danish, the thinker, wrote: "This ruler had a great deal of perfection and he had a lot of sciences and he knew how to write poetry, chemistry, medical science, and to have the tarot." [2, p.31]. Mirza al-Islam Makhdum Khodji wrote: "Emir Hussein was a very generous person and a very generous person, a cautious and cautious person, and a traveler, a traveler, a patriarch and a cousin." [6, p. 179]. Emir Nasrullakh, he was more powerful. He was in the same age with Omarkhan. Bukhara ruler, Emir Hussein, was born July 11, 1797 [3, p.28-29], on December 20, 1826 at the age of 30 he was poisoned and killed. He became the governor of Karmana and Samarkand for some time in his father's ruling period. His reign did not last long. Researches show that he ruled Bukhara from October 6, 1826 to December 20, two months and fourteen days, Somi 2 months and 20 days, Mirza Salimbek 78 days [5, p.296]. According to Sadri Ziya, Emir Hussein died in 1826, October 20, at age 30 [7, p.198]. Some sources state that Mohammad Khakimbi's has a involvement in the poisoning of Emir Hussein [6, p.179]. At that time the son of Emir Haydar Omarkhan ruled Karmana, ruler Nasrullakh ruled Karshi, who was nicknamed Bakhadir. They were equal. However, Bakhdirkhan was brave, courageous, and religious advocate, and Omarkhan liked drinks, celebration and festivity, and was unaware of government work. Many Bukhara officials were scared of Bakhdirkhan for his fierce anger.

The Emir Hussein invites Omarkhan, the governor of Karmana to the throne,

fearing Nasrullakhan's attack to protect his descendants and his brothers. Bakhadirkhan and Muhammad Hakimbi order the Kushbegi to leave Bukhara. After the death of Emir Hussein, the palace officials took Karman, the second son of Haydar's son Omarkhan, to the throne of the Emirate. Emir Omar was born on December 19, 1810. He served as Emir of Bukhara from 23rd December 1826 to March 1827, less than four months. Bukharan officials invited Sayyid Nasrullakhan to the throne of Bukhara and listened to this invitation, and Emir Nasrullakh came from Karshi to Bukhara. But Sayyid Omarkhan closes the Bukhara gate. Emir Nasrullakh went back to Bahawuddin Nakshband's grave and turned towards Samarkand and took Miyonkul into his possession. Then he went to Bukhara together with his troops in Nasaf, Samarkand and in the Miyankol (Lake). Bukhara is besieged for 70 days (50 days in the Kashkulu Salimi on page 297 – R.J.). Emir Omar's constant intoxication had reached such an extent that he was unaware that his brother Nasrullakh came from Samarkand and besieged Bukhara. When the rifles and arrowheads came out of the city, their officials said: "Your hunters are trying to target outside the city and you are safe" [2, p.31]. As the scientist Ahmad Danish points out, "Let the leader see the treachery of such great men as the governor and ruler over the country, and never be heedless of them! Let the unlucky greedy wombs wear the sheep, and do not let them go. If the treachery of one of the servants is known, immediately call him to be an example to others. In addition to this, let the high

ranking managers and public figures investigate their morals by using some of their propaganda and the politics. The Leader should encourage all public figures, especially those around him, to be just and fair, without being content with being just and just. Do not silence them in any of their mischief. Those under his control will be held responsible if they are silenced by the persecution he has led “[1, p.44-45]. However, at that time Emir Omar was busy listening to the tune of the cymbals, rings, and necklaces. This happened until the hour when the ruler of the late Emir Haydar Mohammed Khakimbi, Rajabbek Parvanachi and Ayozbiy united and consulted with Emir Nasrullakh, opened the gates and did not consult with other emirs, until the Nasrullakh's Bukhara occupied. However, at one time, Hussein Rajabbek had returned Urghut to thousands of sacks for the release of the tyrant. It was not only the Emir, but also the treachery of the palace officials. Eventually, the traffickers were punished. Emir Nasrullakh executed Mohammed Khakimbi Kushbegi, Rajabbek Parvanachi and Ayazbiyah, who had overthrown the former governor of Bukhara, and executed the Allakhbiy and his children, who had hidden the gates of the city, and also the fifty of the noblemen [9, p.45].

Different approaches and information about the future fate of Omar ibn al-Khattab are presented by scientist Ahmad Danish “At that time, one of the famous scholars rescued him. He dressed him in women veil and pulled him out of Bukhara's ARK”. “Then he went to the direction of the head, “wrote Mirza Abdulazim

Somi, the most just judge of the judges Muhammadsharif bin Atoullouh Khodja [6, 180], sponsored Omarkhan and took him out of the Ark and sent him to Fergana. “The Kashkali Salimi Tourikh is a conjuncture and a warrior” in the Sa'id Akhmed Khodja's house, which is located near the palace of Omar's Masjid. The wife of Said Akhmad Khoja was one of the daughters of Emir Haydar [5, p.297]. Sayyid Mansur al-Olimiy confirms that “Emir Nasrullakh located his brother Sayyid Omar in the courtyard of a man named Sayyid Ahmed [9, p.45].

After Omarkhan's departure, Emir Nasrullakh's supporters did not approve his departure to Kokand and did everything to kill him. Bahadir Khan sent him an executioner named Khayrullabek and commanded that Omar be killed. When Omarkhan arrived in Kokand, Khayrullabek came to that place and came to Bukhara in the same night (Omarkhan) to his head and his Bukhara's thoughts about it were calm. In another source, two days later, he went from Bukhara to Herat and lived for a while with Kamran Shah ibn Mahmud Shah and came to Kokand, Muhammadalikhan, who was Fergana's property. The queen of Kokand Sayyid Omarkhan gave him his daughter to marry her. In 1245/1829, he died of plague and his body was brought to Bukhara and buried next to his grandfather Daniyal in the Mazar-e-Sharif. He only had one son, and he died a little later. It is well-known among the people that Mulla sent Mirza Saleh ibn Nazarmuhammad al-Khudhandi to the funeral of Emir Nasrullakh Emir Omar's funeral.

Thus, Bukhara acquired Bahadyrhan kingship and sat on the throne. The mother of junior brothers of Emir Nasrullo's Zubayr and Jahangir tura was from the Jubari khojas. He sent them to Chorju. Emir Nasrullakh was a strong, courageous, and brave head of state in the history of national statehood. In the era of the rule, anyone who participated in provocations, revolts, and disobedience, punished them all, showing great affection towards their countrymen [2, p.32]. The fact that Emir Nasrullakh's coming to power has prevented a crisis from escaping from the Emirates; on the one hand, it is characterized by the decisive decisions of the ruler and the execution of this rule. Particularly during this period was the attack of the Khorezm khan Muhammad Rahimkhan, the dispute between the capitals and the deficiencies in the ruling.

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КОНТРОЛЬНО-КАССОВАЯ ТЕХНИКА: ПРАВОВЫЕ И ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ

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Ключевые слова: контрольно – кассовая техника, правовое регулирование, фискальные данные, финансовый контроль, налог.

Keywords: control cash registers, legal regulation, fiscal data, financial control, tax.

Контроль приходно-расходных операций имеет важное значение в современном предпринимательском праве, поскольку позволяет отследить государственным налоговым органам прибыль предприятия, предотвратить уклонение или уменьшение налогов.

В данной статье будут рассмотрены основные аспекты применения контрольно-кассовой техники, существующие проблемы ее использования и пути их решения.

Правовую основу рассматриваемой темы составляет Федеральный закон от 22.05.2003 № 54-ФЗ «О применении контрольно-кассовой техники при осуществлении расчетов в Российской Федерации» [1].

Принцип работы кассовых аппаратов заключается в следующем: информация о каждой сделке сохраняется в память контрольно-кассовому аппарату для дальнейшей ее сверки контролирующими органами во избежание мошенничества и полноты отчисления налогов в казну государства.

На данный момент вся информация сохраняется на фискальный нако-

питель и, одновременно с этим, данные по сети «Интернет» передаются напрямую в отделения федеральной налоговой службы, что позволяет в дальнейшем сверять данные, поступившие в налоговый орган в виде документации, и данные, хранящиеся на накопителе. Т.е., как справедливо отмечает А.А. Ситник, переход российских субъектов предпринимательской деятельности на он-лайн кассы способствует повышению эффективности государственного контроля за соблюдением законодательства в сфере применения контрольно – кассовой техники [2, 194].

Помимо проблемы защиты информации при использовании ККТ, нельзя забывать в том, что стоимость аппарата превышает 30 тысяч рублей, а стоимость обслуживания превышает и эту сумму. Доходы малого бизнеса не позволяют покрыть стоимость ККТ, что приводит к тому, что предприниматели или вообще не получают прибыль, или уходят в убыток. Налоговая нагрузка на организации в нашей стране очень велика.

Государство должно разработать программу лояльности, которая позволит определенному числу предпринимателей, таких как владельцы продуктовых и бытовых магазинов в малозаселенных населенных пунктах, владельцы аптек, предприятия по обеспечению людей товарами первой необходимости, использовать и приобрести ККТ с определенной льготой. Решение данной проблемы позволит увеличить доход в сфере малого и среднего бизнеса. Предприятия начнут развиваться и платить налоги, и беспрепятственно использовать ККТ. Государство будет обеспечено информацией для проверки товара-денежного оборота во всех предприятиях.

Согласно требованиям закона, новый кассовый чек должен включать многие реквизиты: наименование пользователя – продавца; ИНН; дата, время, место осуществления расчета; номер смены; порядковый номер документа (чека) за все время; порядковый номер документа (чека) за смену; должность и ФИО лица, осуществившего расчет на кассовом аппарате; признак расчета (грубо говоря – вид операции: приход, расход, возврат расхода); наименование документа (напр., «Товарный чек»); наименование товаров/услуг, их количество, цена, сумма платежа, указание ставки НДС; форма расчета: наличными/безналичными; регистрационный номер кассы; заводской номер фискального накопителя; система налогообложения; QR-код.

Чек действительно приобрёл новую форму, появилось очень много знаков,

дополнительные строки. Содержание чека стало информативным и даже профилактическим, в том понимании, что потребитель может перейти по ссылке, указанной в чеке и получить дополнительную информацию, возможно воспользуется службой поддержки.

Но проблема заключается не только в содержании чека. Большинство предпринимателей стараются экономить на всем, в том числе и на контрольно-кассовых чеках. Они используют маленький шрифт, уменьшают расстояние между буквами и слова. Экономия происходит и в самой краске, она очень бледная и плохо видна. Это вызывает большое неудобство и является недостатком установленных форм контрольно-кассовых чеков.

Решение данной проблемы заключается в урегулировании правил, и требований, касающихся не только содержания чека, но также его изготовления и внешнего вида. Рассмотрение и модернизация указанных вопросов имеет большое значение для российского сегмента внутренней и внешней торговли в целом. Выбранный в нашей стране в настоящее время подход к правовому регулированию общественных отношений, возникающих в сфере использования ККТ, представляется достаточно эффективным.

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ANALYSIS OF OBJECT MATTER OF OPTIONAL SIGNS OF ILLEGAL EXIT FROM OR ENTRY TO THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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The crime scene is of paramount importance to describe the objective criteria of entry into the Republic of Uzbekistan for entry into the country or entry into the Republic of Uzbekistan illegally. The state border is a place of illegal entry into the Republic of Uzbekistan or entry to the Republic of Uzbekistan. The term “state border” refers to a complex socioeconomic phenomenon. It consists of two relatively independent concepts – “boundary” and “state” – and can be described in different perspectives. In general, the notion of “boundary” reflects the limitations of material objects, the general character of the systems. Within the boundary there are all structural structures of the micro world, macro world and cosmos. Theoretical systems reflecting material objects and processes also have their own limits. There are other structural structures behind the boundaries of certain systems. Therefore, a boundary system is over and the system starts as a starting point. Depending on the boundary, the systems are different and interact with one another, and the other one is affected. The boundaries of social structures reflect the borders of the boundaries of the people’s units.

Illegal crossing of the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out both by pedestrians and by means of

transport, by secret and open, legal (crossing points) and illegal (except for these points), by force and without violence can be carried out. The method of illegal crossing of the border does not affect the time of completion of the offense or the qualification of the actions (except for the crossing of the border, the illegal entry into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the expulsion from the Republic of Uzbekistan, provided for in part two of Article 223 the same thing happens in the same way).

The second element of the term “State Border” is the concept of “government,” which represents a dominant structure that has the authority to determine the organization of society and determine its external relations. The state governs the society according to its own rules, forms in different forms and forms. The functional link between the system’s features, such as integrity, relative independence, stability, and its components is particularly pronounced in the country. Thus, the term “state border” refers to a wide and complex socio-political structure – a state boundary. In his words, the existence of borders is one of the most important signs of the state, which indicates the state’s territorial integrity and sovereignty over it, and the inviolability of the border is one of the conditions for the territorial

integrity and external security of the country. The State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan is defined by the line of the border of the Republic of Uzbekistan (land, water, land, air space), which is defined by the Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “consisting of a vertical line along the line”.

The precise definition of the boundary and the adherence to the rules of the trans-boundary are the factors that determine the normal functioning of the border. The state border is defined as follows: on the land – on specific points, lines of the relief, or on concrete locations; on the ships passing through the ship – along the main farther or river of the river; on the steep slopes, on the coast – in the midst of them or across the main river bed; in lakes or other reservoirs – on the right or on the other side of the border with the boundaries of the state boundary or other watershed. The State border crossing through rivers, lakes, or other aqueducts does not change even when the shoreline changes or changes the water surface; in reservoirs and other artificial reservoirs – in accordance with the passage of the State Border before they are filled with water; in bridges, dams and other structures passing through rivers, foothills, lakes and other reservoirs – in the center of these structures or their technological axis (“Article 5 of the Law on the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan”), irrespective of whether the state border crosses water. State border regime: control over the state border and its protection; Crossing of the state border by persons and means of transport; Transporta-

tion of goods, other property and animals through the state border; Transfer of persons, means of transport, goods, other property and animals through the state border; It is a set of rules that define the order of economic activity and other activities on or near the border (Article 8 of the Law).

Passage of the State border of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be acknowledged as punishable under the criminal law. Therefore, it is important that the person concerned be aware of a certain part of the border for criminal prosecution. Border crossings can also be innocent, if signs (patches, patrols) and borderline signs do not exist. According to the Article 6 of the Law “On the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the state border is indicated by the border marks clearly visible on the ground. The forms, sizes and the order of their establishment shall be determined by the legislation and international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the borders of the neighboring states, along the whole length of the border, along the frontier rivers and the reservoirs, the border clearing zones shall be established to indicate the State border line. “The state border represents not only the territorial scope of the state, but also the separation of two states that are interconnected and interconnected, as well as the separation of the state territory and the international sea.” In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 24, 2003 № 530 “On the order of determining the line of frontier of the Republic of Uzbeki-

stan with neighboring states”, the main border mark is the symbol of the inviolability of the state border, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the country and its address, (seafarers), crossing points of the state border and other characteristic points of the crossing of the State border. Although the set; additional border markers shall be set up to mark the crossing of the State Border between the main boundaries; auxiliary boundary markers are used to determine the passage of the State border of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the land surface, which is hardly difficult to reach, and the rivers, lakes and other reservoirs on the water surface.

In the frontier territories, along the state border line and directly adjacent to it, there is a complex system of relations between neighboring states. The scope of this relationship is extensive, with one another being friendly, and the other is hostile. According to V.Zemtsov, when describing the state border, it is not right to estimate it as a “boundary of state sovereignty”.

The criminal law does not establish any provisions on the legal aspects of the state border, while imposing liability for illegal entry or entry to the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is due to the fact that this category exists in the field of special

knowledge and has certain legal criteria. At the same time, in practice there arises a question of criminal-legal consequences of unlawful actions on the state border that has not been documented.

Improvement of law enforcement activities in the interests of defense and defense of the state implies the need to establish the status of the state border throughout its entire length. In the case of crimes envisaged by Article 223 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in essence, the state border regime, established for the purpose of ensuring the normal functioning of the State Border, is violated.

The offense referred to in Article 223 of the Criminal Code shall be deemed complete from the time the crossing of the State Border Crossing Line of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the border crossing points at the State Border Checkpoints.

In summary, it is crucial to evaluate the objective side of the offense and its optional character when it comes to illegal entry to the country or access to the Republic of Uzbekistan. In fact, such acts are committed by the state of the crime scene, where the objective side of the crime is the optional mark.

ANALYSIS SOME CASES ON SUBJECT OF ILLEGAL EXIT FROM OR ENTRY TO REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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From a generally recognized point of view, the substance of any offense includes the subject and the subject matter of the offense. The subject of the offense is defined as one of the main elements of the crime component in criminal law. The existence of a criminal subject is a crucial prerequisite for criminal responsibility, that is, criminal liability may only arise if there is a person who committed the crime first.

According to the Criminal Law and the requirements of the Criminal Law (Article 17 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan), the physical person who has committed a crime of a socially dangerous act, which is subject to any offense, is banned by law. That is why the age and mentality of the physical person are of primary importance from the criminal point of view.

The subject is a complex category that requires scientific understanding and understanding as an element of the crime component. In particular, the problems of the age and mentality of the offender require a complex study of their knowledge by experts from different fields, not only by legal scholars, but by experts in various fields of knowledge. The law enforcement practice shows that the study of the subject of the crime is one of the most important directions of the theory of criminal law.

Life itself determines the need for it, and its practical significance is unquestionable. As a subject of this investigation, as the subject of entry to the Republic of Uzbekistan or illegal entry to the Republic of Uzbekistan, we shall examine in detail the signs of persons who are subject to criminal liability for committing an offense envisaged by Article 223 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The concept of the subject of crime envisages clarification of a number of issues, including revealing legal features characterizing the subject of the crime being investigated and revealing the socio-political, moral image of the offender.

The person who has committed an illegal entry or entry to the Republic of Uzbekistan comes from the moment the ages 16 years old (Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan). "A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who has reached the age of sixteen years, a stateless person or a foreigner may be the subject of the offense."

According to Q. Abdurasulova, the lower limit of the age of criminal liability is determined by the legislative body on the level of medical and biological (physical and psychological development, etc.), socio-psychological (degree of development of mental, emotional and emotional features of a person, etc.) (for example, the prevalence of this type of crime, its

weight, social danger, etc.), the principles of criminal law (eg LAN, criminal-legal ban based on the purpose of determining eligibility).

The person who has committed an illegal entry or entry to the Republic of Uzbekistan comes from the moment the ages 16 years old (Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan). "A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who has reached the age of sixteen years, a stateless person or a foreigner may be the subject of the offense." According to Q. Abdurasulova, the lower limit of the age of criminal liability is determined by the legislative body on the level of medical and biological (physical and psychological development, etc.), socio-psychological (degree of development of mental, emotional and emotional features of a person, etc.) the aggregate of sociological (level of individual's) criteria, as well as the criminological indices (for example, the prevalence of this type of crime, its weight, social danger, etc.), the principles of criminal law (for example, the expediency of determining a criminal offense) and is determined by reference.

The legislator has aggravated the age of responsibility for offenses envisaged by Article 223 of the Criminal Code, as a result of the person's ability to understand the social danger of the offense since the age of his mental and psychological development. At the same time, it is envisaged that at this age, each individual may have the ability to perceive both the actual and the social features of the acts of illegal entry or entry to the Republic of Uzbekistan. "The teenager understands that it is im-

possible to kill someone else's property (the first socialization process will allow that). However, legal consciousness appears only when the adolescent has reached a certain age. In this case, a teenager is able to understand not only the actual aspects of his actions, but also their social significance. "

The statutory law defines the age of criminal liability for exit to the Republic of Uzbekistan or entry to the Republic of Uzbekistan illegally. In the SSR Uzbekistan July 1959, the age of responsibility for the crime was 16 years (Article 10 of the CC Uzbek SSR). This can be explained by the fact that legislators between the ages of 14 and 16 are unable to understand that their actions are directed against the rule of law as an object of criminal offense.

Persons who have committed this practice at the age of 14 to 16 can not be prosecuted for illegal entry or entry to the Republic of Uzbekistan. This solution of the problem, in the opinion of most scholars, is absolutely true, given the age-old mental illness. Individuals aged 14 to 16 can not fully comprehend the negative side of what is happening and properly assess the social danger of the crime they committed. As VG Pavlov points out, in terms of improving criminal law in the current crime-fighting context, the traits of the subject of the crime are extremely young and varied.

Most researchers say that at the age of sixteen any person is at the stage of adolescence a specific physiological step, and at that age he thinks it is capable of acting and managing his or her behavior. According to O.N.Petrova, the offense for lawful intentional offenses is determined by the fact

that at the age of 16, the age of criminal responsibility was determined by the fact that their social danger and “harm” were understood by everyone at the earliest age of their lives, not to be considered as socially dangerous. O.D.Sitkovskaya noted that in spite of the differences, most authors describe the age from 11 to 15 as the transition from childhood to adolescence. They believe that this stage is characterized by the rapid development of mental and psychological as well as adolescent personality that allows them to adapt their goals and targets to their social norms.

A person who commits a crime to enter the Republic of Uzbekistan illegally or abroad is a necessary prerequisite for criminal responsibility. There is a different point of view on criminal law, which suggests that it is primarily a sign of subject matter. “Smart clown is an indication of the worthlessness of the act committed by an individual. The fact that the act is worthy of punishment under the criminal law depends on the sign of the mentally ill. “That is why the doctrine of reasoning is one of the key issues of the theory of crime.

In general, mental illness is always an indispensable attribute of a person who is subject to criminal liability. As V. Komisarov noted, a person who has committed a crime has the same mentality as the person who understands and manages the level of the real character and social danger of his actions. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the level of mental health of a person charged with committing an offense to criminal prosecution.

According to the results of investigations carried out by N.Kuznetsova and V.V.Luneev, about 30% of the total number of detainees detected during the year was psychological disorders (psychopaths, morons, etc.). Taking into account all the signs of the subject of the crime will help to correctly assess the crime under consideration.

Thus, any citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a foreigner and a stateless person may be the subject of an offense of exit into the Republic of Uzbekistan or entry into the Republic of Uzbekistan illegally, at the age of 16 years old and classified in aggression.

FINANCIAL MARKET INDEXES

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Annotation

This article addresses the current problems of the financial market and the problem of its reform.

It was noted that the role of reforming the financial market is one of the main directions of the liberalization of society.

And yet the financial market is one of the main sectors of the economy and finance which is capable of industrializing the smallest elements of the economy and finance.

Аннотация

Данная статья затрагивает актуальные проблемы финансовый рынок и проблема его реформирования.

Отмечено, что роль реформирования финансовый рынок является одним из главных направлений либерализации общества.

И ещё финансовый рынок является одним из главных секторов экономики и финансы который способен промышлять самый малые элементы экономики и финансы.

Key word: financial market index, Dow Jones, S & P 500, DJIA, The Wall Street Journal.

The main purpose of the financial market indexing is to determine the overall direction and the “speed” of investors’ investments in certain sectors by creating an indicator (indicator). There are many financial market indices in the world. For example, Dow Jones, Standard & Poor’s 500 S & P 500) and NASDAQ (USA); German DAX (Germany); French SAS 40 France); FTSE 100 London); Nikkei 225 and TOPIX (Japan) and others.

There are 3 different ways to calculate indexes:

1. Simple arithmetic method (Dow Jones);
 2. Medium arithmetic – Capitalization weight (S & P 500)
 3. Geometric method (German DAX)
- Among the indices is Dow Jones. Fifty

years ago, people in Wall Street had difficulty finding out what was going on in the market and what was going on in the market. The rising or falling action is sometimes eight times longer. To correct such mistakes, Charles Dow recommends his code. Charles Dow developed the Dow Jones index for the first time in 1884. It was formed on the basis of shares of 11 companies: nine railway companies and 2 industrial companies. In 1896, Charles Dow eliminated 20% of the railroad index, leaving the existing railway stock. The name of this key will be changed to Transport Index in 1970. Industrial Index was released in 1929. Today, the Dow Jones Index includes 4 types: Industrial Index (DJIA) – 30; Transport index – 20; City index – 15 units; Ad-

vanced Index – Includes shares of 65 companies.

Currently, all 30 companies belonging to DJIA are leaders in their networks and have many private and institutional investors. These 30 companies comprise one-fifth of the market value of all US shares (about \$ 10 trillion) and quarterly shares in the New York Stock Exchange. The top 5 companies in the index are 1/3 of Dow Jones. Builds the list of companies on the Wall Street Journal. DJIA does not clearly picture what happens in the market, and ignores the wider vulnerability that holds us. While the DJIA rose 0.22% over the last two days, the NASDAQ Composition fell by 2% and the smaller caps dropped by 0.9%. Then it spread and most of the action was damaged. Some reserves are too big.

DJIA has always been one of the most deceptive indexes in the world. But business media have been using it for a long time. DJIA uses other means of measuring, not capitalization, like other indexes. In other words, the most influential securities in the DJIA are the ones that have the highest value compared to the largest market value. There is no logic in this approach, but it has always been done. There are also problems with the Dow Jones index:

1. DJIA pays special attention to the market capitalization or nominal equity value from corporate value. Because it's mostly irrational. It has components that are composed of weight and their total economic dimension is disproportionate to one another. The name of this title should be set at the nominal value of

shares. It is possible to build a direct portfolio that includes all DJIA companies, equally distributing them, and then collecting dividends to re-calculate them based on a particular methodology. For example, a dividend may be recalculated or distributed proportionally to all components. There are very important scientific evidence that can lead to the creation of a portfolio created by this modulated methodology, and the logical value currently used may be better than the costly methodology, even if that is not the case, there may be additional benefits to justifying this change.

2. The DJIA components do not significantly increase capitalization of the domestic capital market, though considerably from the point of view of market capitalization. It is a lesser ideal market capitalization class for the true experience of investors who own a set of common stock. The DJIA company can experience a dramatic increase or fall, with most of the US shares going in the opposite direction. This means that the number printed in newspapers and reflected in day-to-day messages does not reflect the economic experience of ordinary investor.

3. The Wall Street Journal editorials focus on quality factors in determining which companies to add or remove from DJIA. This creates a problem of human judgments. Human beings are not perfect. People make mistakes. Decades ago the editors of The Wall Street Journal made an incorrect decision on removing the International Business Machines or the IBM Components. IBM has taken action to crush the wider stock index and then

re-enacted the Components list at the next update.

4. Dow Jones is not the same as other stock market indices, because it includes only 30 companies. It is a mathematically questionable issue and is a problem that is disputed simultaneously with S & P 500 and Dow Jones, based on market capitalization. The S & P 500 has been further diversified, but they are not much, but have led to high performance or reduced risk. For nearly 50 years, research has been focused on identifying the number of ideal components in the portfolio of securities that has limited benefits from further diversification.

In summary, we can say that the Dow Jones index does not provide balance, tax, investment, financial services and advice. Information is presented regardless of investment objectives, risk-taking, or financial conditions of a particular investor and may be incompatible with all investors. Past results do not indicate future results. Includes investment risk.

So, in today's market economy, Dow Jones needs to be redefined or diversified.

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ЯПОНИЯ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ ДВИЖЕНИИ КАПИТАЛА

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***Аннотация.** Япония, являясь крупнейшей страной-кредитором, все еще считается сравнительно закрытой для притока иностранных средств. Одним из ключевых элементов экономического курса премьер-министра Японии Абэ Синдзо является привлечение прямых иностранных инвестиций (ПИИ). Кроме экономических преобразований, весомую роль играет перемена ментальности японского общества, которая в данное время считается «закрытой», что обусловлено островным положением государства.*

***Abstract.** Japan, being the largest creditor country, is still considered relatively closed to the inflow of foreign funds. One of the key elements of the economic course of Japanese Prime Minister Abe Shinzo is to attract foreign direct investment (FDI). In addition to economic transformations, a significant role is played by the change in the mentality of Japanese society, which is currently considered “closed” due to the island position of the state.*

Ключевые слова: международная инвестиционная позиция, абэномика, инвестиционный климат, повышение международной конкурентоспособности, социокультурный аспект.

Одной из форм международных экономических отношений является Международное движение капитала (МДК). Развитые страны выступают участниками МДК, хотя доля развивающихся экономик и в экспорте, и в импорте капитала постепенно возрастает. Различают следующие формы МДК: ввоз и вывоз прямых инвестиций, портфельных инвестиций, финансовых деривативов и прочих инвестиций¹ (все они сведены к платёжному балансу страны). Большая часть экспорта капитала в мире приходится на займы, ссуды и кредиты,

их процент продолжает увеличиваться благодаря либерализации и росту доступности зарубежных кредитов. Вследствие процессов транснационализации бизнеса прямые инвестиции занимают второе место. Влияние финансовых деривативов (производных от портфельных инвестиций) возрастает, хотя доля доминировавших в прошлом портфельных инвестиций сокращается. Капитал из-за своей волатильности реагирует на малейшие изменения в национальной и глобальной экономической конъюнктуре, особенно в форме портфельных инвестиций, финансовых деривативов и прочих инвестиций. Согласно исследованиям Мелвина и

¹ Иногда к формам МДК относят движение золотовалютных резервов, однако мы придерживаемся узкого и наиболее распространенного значения этого термина.

Йена валютные и фондовые рынки² находятся в тесной корреляции с мировыми новостями, причём и не столько финансовыми. Так, 14 ноября 2012 г. после объявления премьер-министром Японии Ё. Нодой о проведении досрочных всеобщих парламентских выборов началась резкая девальвация иены и рост фондового рынка, и такая реакция рынков на предстоящих выборах фактически означала победу Синдзо Абэ. Таким образом, динамика потоков международного капитала из/в Японию позволяет делать определённые выводы об эффективности реализуемой стратегии развития страны. Япония, являясь третьей экономикой, мира играет важную роль в МДК. Для этой страны характерно положительное сальдо финансовых счетов платёжного баланса, другими словами, Япония – крупнейший нето-экспортёр капитала. От других развитых экономик Японию отличает серьёзный дисбаланс ввоза и вывоза капитала в форме прямых инвестиций.

Непосредственно влияют несколько направлений внешнеполитического курса на внешнеэкономические контакты страны. Во-первых, стремление к участию в интеграционных группировках. Несомненно, повлечёт за собой серьёзные изменения как во внутренней, так и внешней экономике и то, что

2 В свою очередь, показатели валютных и фондовых рынков находятся в тесной взаимосвязи с международным движением капитала, согласно исследованиям К. Нили и А. Бретта ФРС США

Япония вступила в созданную в конце 2015 г. международную торгово-экономическую организацию Транстихоокеанское партнёрство (ТТП)³. Углубляется и интеграция со странами АСЕАН. Первый тур внешнеполитических визитов Синдзо Абэ в качестве премьер-министра был совершён именно в страны АСЕАН. Особый акцент на страны АСЕАН связан, в числе прочего, с обострением отношений с Китаем во внешнеполитической стратегии Синдзо Абэ. Премьер-министр Японии занял позицию, отличающуюся от китайской стороны, в конфликте касательно принадлежности островов Сэнкаку (кит. Дяоюйдао), что привело к охлаждению отношений Японии и Китая. «Укрепление стратегического партнерства с Соединёнными Штатами, которое в период власти демократов подверглось серьёзным испытаниям» ещё одно важное направление внешней политики Синдзо Абэ. В целом, Япония стремится позиционировать себя как равного партнёра и уйти от роли «сателлита» Америки. Кроме этого, об этом свидетельствует более активное участие Японии в глобальных конфликтах, например, сирийском.

Для Японии, которая отстаивает неизменность своих традиций, эти и другие политические и социально-экономические новшества могут оз-

3 JETRO (JapaneseExternalTradeOrganization – пер. японская организация содействия развитию внешней торговли). – некоммерческая организация, связующее звено между Министерством внешней торговли и промышленности и различными корпорациями, крупный исследовательский центр, осуществляет сбор и обработку зарубежной экономической информации

начать смену модели развития, создание принципиально новой социально-экономической модели в формирующемся многополюсном мире (политическом, военном, экономическом). В условиях глобализации внешнеэкономические связи имеют все большее значение, нельзя слишком высоко оценить их роль в развитии страны. Активность иностранных инвесторов на рынке прочих инвестиций также снизилась в два раза до 66,6 млрд долл. Негативная динамика связана с сокращением чистого кредитования на 80% до 23,5 млрд долл. за счёт краткосрочных кредитов, хотя они все еще составляют треть иностранных прочих инвестиций. В 2015 г. почти в 4 раза возросли вклады в валюту и депозиты Банка Японии, составив 43% обязательств Японии. Несмотря на отсутствие устойчивой позитивной динамики финансовых потоков, на участие Японии в международном движении капитала абэномика оказывает благоприятный эффект. Причины нестабильности носят преимущественно экзогенный характер и кроются в общемировых и региональных негатив-

ных факторах. Вывод таков, что благодаря абэномике, Япония делает разворот в сторону открытости экономики де-факто и более глубокого участия в процессе глобализации мировой экономики. Участие Японии в международном движении капитала свидетельствует о росте японского влияния и возвращении лидерских позиций.

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НОВЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ В МИГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССАХ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Нилуфархон Аббосхонова Аббосхонкизи

Аннотация

В этом научно-исследовательскую работу, освещали тему миграции и миграционных процессов в новых тенденциях. Определение миграции как особой модели глобализации. Изменение демографической ситуации, новые тенденции в развитии внешней и внутренней миграции имеет важное влияние на динамику численности населения и темпов роста населения.

Annotation

In this research paper, covered the topic of migration and migration processes in the new trends. Determination of migration as a special model of globalization. Changing demographics, new trends in the development of both external and internal migration has important influence on the population dynamics and population growth rates.

Ключевые слова: Миграция; глобализация; миграционные процессы; миграционные тенденции; населения; внешней и внутренней миграция; численности население; демография.

Keywords: Migration; globalization; migration trends; external and internal migration; population; demography

История миграции – это история человечества. Доказано, что примерно в 1190 году до нашей эры финикийцы пришли в Ханаан и дали этой местности имя Палестина. Доказано, что в 587 году до нашей эры 95% евреев были уведены из Палестины в рабство вавилонянами, а в 538 году – освобождены персидским царем Киром и вернулись обратно. И доказано, что народы в современной Европе точно так же шатаются туда-сюда, как тысячи лет назад. Согласно легенде, Рим был основан троянским беженцем Энеем.[1]

В современном обществе миграционные процессы стали достаточно распространенным и значимым с социально-экономической точки зрения

явлением. В них ежегодно участвуют около 2-3% жителей земного шара. Современная миграция стала более динамичным и сложным явлением, которое связано не только с социально-экономическими причинами. Желания и возможности людей перемещаться формирует целый конгломерат факторов – социально – экономических, политических, этнических, религиозных, экологических, демографических и иных.

В настоящее время миграция (трансграничная и внутренняя) достигла исторически уникального уровня, формируя особую модель глобализации, включающую в себя относительно свободное передвижение лю-

дей, денег и товаров. В миграционном обмене участвует подавляющее большинство стран мира (218), число международных мигрантов в 2010-2013 годах увеличилось почти на 5% с 221 миллиона до 232 миллионов человек. Эксперты ООН полагают, что предстоящие 15 лет эта цифра вырастет еще на 30 миллионов.

В 2013 году более половины всех международных мигрантов проживали всего лишь в 10 странах. При этом в одних лишь Соединенных Штатах Америки находилось почти 20% от общего числа международных мигрантов.

В 35 странах и территориях, в том числе в ряде государств-членов Совета сотрудничества арабских государств Персидского залива, число мигрантов достигает 30% от общей численности населения. Однако в целом в мире мигранты составляют 3,2% мирового населения.

Одной из наиболее заметных форм содействия развитию в странах происхождения со стороны мигрантов являются денежные переводы. В 2014 году объем переводов денежных средств в развивающиеся страны достиг 435 млрд. долларов США, более чем в три раза превысив объемы официальной помощи на цели развития. [2]

Переводы мигрантов на родину значительно превысили совокупные прямые иностранные инвестиции во все развивающиеся страны, за исключением Китая.

Среди причин эмиграции по-прежнему доминируют демографические и экономические.

Согласно отчету Международной организации по миграции, число международных мигрантов в 2010 году составило 214 млн человек или 3,1 % населения мира[3]. Если рост этого показателя продолжится с прежней скоростью, то к 2050 году он достигнет значения 405 млн. Согласно докладу Департамента ООН по экономическим и социальным вопросам, опубликованном 11 сентября 2013 года, численность мигрантов в мире составила 232 млн человек или 3,2 % населения Земли[4]. Самыми крупными в мире миграционными коридорами стали Мексика – США с 13 млн мигрировавших (за январь – август 2013 гг.), Россия – Украина с 3,5 млн, Украина – Россия с 2,9 млн, а также Казахстан – Россия с 2,5 млн. Официальные данные о миграции населения не всегда показывают полную картину происходящего. Так, официально не считаются мигрантами стажёры и студенты, прибывшие в другую страну для прохождения обучения, туристы, часть которых, въехав в страну по туристической визе, незаконно трудоустраиваются. Так же в основном никто не учитывает мигрантов, которые не регистрируются, притом, что целью их въезда часто является трудоустройство в стране назначения.[5]

За последние 25 лет численность мирового населения в целом выросла на два миллиарда человек – с 5,3 миллиарда человек в 1990 год до 7,3 миллиарда человек в 2015 году. Хотя темпы прироста мирового населения снизились, его численность по-прежнему

растет, увеличиваясь на 81 миллион человек в год. К 2030 году, когда предполагается завершить реализацию повестки дня в области развития на период после 2015 года. Мировой экономике придётся обеспечивать средствами к существованию примерно 8,4 миллиарда человек. За исключением Европы, где к 2030 году прогнозируется снижение общей численности населения немногим менее чем на один процент, во всех остальных регионах в ближайшие 15 лет ожидается рост населения, по меньшей мере, на десять процентов. На долю Африки, которая на протяжении долгого времени является самым бедным и наименее развитым континентом, будет приходиться более 40 процентов абсолютного прироста населения. В этом регионе к 2030 году будет проживать почти пятая часть населения планеты. [6]

В 2015-2030 годах во всем мире родится 2,1 миллиарда детей, что на два процента превысит общее число детей, родившихся в предыдущий 15-летний период. Примерно половина из этих детей появится на свет в Азии.

Как и в других бывших советских республиках, в Узбекистане в трансформационный период значительное влияние на миграционные процессы оказали обострившиеся межнациональные и межэтнические отношения, тем более что самое начало построения собственного независимого госу-

дарства происходило вскоре после межэтнического конфликта в Ферганской области. Однако, несмотря на большие трудности стартового периода, а также соседство афганского и таджикского конфликтов, Узбекистану удавалось контролировать социальную ситуацию. В первые годы становления национальной государственности и национального возрождения была характерна определенная напряженность в межэтнических отношениях, которая вызвала рост эмиграционных настроений у нетитульного населения. Эта ситуация была преодолена в достаточно короткие сроки, и к середине 90-х годов выезд из страны заметно снизился.

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PENSION PROVISION SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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***Annotation:** The article explores the pension provision system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well describes retirement age, calculation and assignment of pensions in the country and includes scientific conclusions.*

Keywords: social sphere, pensions, pension provision, retirement age, life expectancy, social insurance, extra-budgetary pension funds, pension contributions, employment.

***Аннотация:** В статье исследуется система пенсионного обеспечения в Республике Узбекистан, а также описывается пенсионный возраст, расчет и назначение пенсий в стране и приводятся научные выводы.*

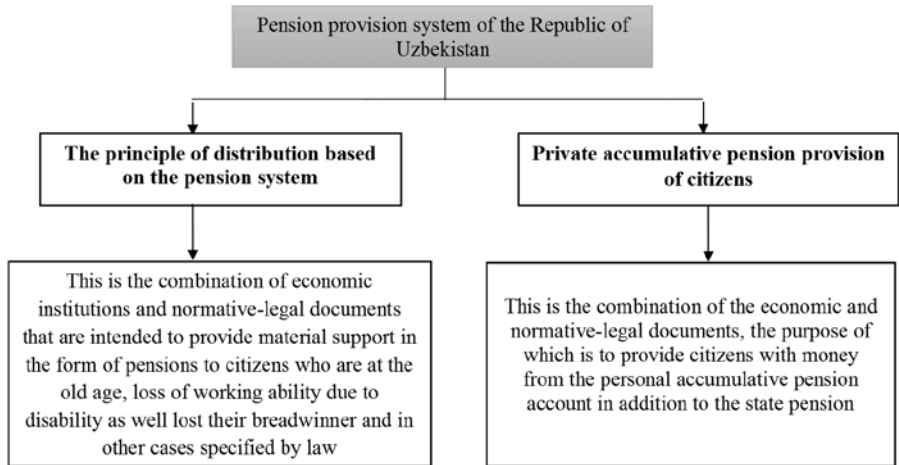
Ключевые слова: социальная сфера, пенсии, пенсионное обеспечение, пенсионный возраст, ожидаемая продолжительность жизни, социальное страхование, внебюджетные пенсионные фонды, пенсионные взносы, занятость.

One of the important aspect of social system is the pension provision of the population of the country. Demographic changes related to the increase of the number of retirement age population and the decline in the economically active population require to find the most optimistic models of achieving effective pension system in every developed and developing countries. This issue is considered as a remarkable aspect almost in all countries of the world.

Pension system of foreign countries, in contrast with Uzbekistan in the term of support social sphere, is based on specific models. In foreign countries' models extra-budgetary pension funds are expressed as Accumulative and Private pension systems, State social insurance funds, Mandatory medical insurance funds, The Employment Resource Fund.

Pension is a monthly allowance paid to citizens, based on their salaries and other incomes from the national pension system, when they are old, lose their working ability and lose their breadwinner. State pensions are monthly paid by the state and the right to it is determined by the rules established by the law. The foreign citizens and persons without citizenship who are constantly living in the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right for pension on an equal basis with citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Nowadays, in Uzbekistan 10 percent of the population is covered by the pension system. More than 3 million people are over 60 years old in our country. During the years of independence, average life expectancy age grew from 67 years in 1990 to 73,5 years among men, to 75,8 years among women. Overall the



Picture: Pension provision system of the Republic of Uzbekistan¹

¹ Formed by the author on the basis of scientific and educational literature.

world, the “being old” tendency of the population describes increase in average life expectancy and decrease in rising population size. In turn, increasing life expectancy requires to reform in rising retirement age. By the experts’ opinion, one-year increase in retirement age provide economizing 5-7 percent of pension funds.

Pension system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a retirement pension based on the principle of the unity of generations. This principle is what justifies the existence of social security schemes in addition to individual protection measures, including those relying on insurance mechanisms. This solidarity principle applies first and foremost to financing techniques.

From the picture it can be seen that in Uzbekistan public pension provision performs two principles: distribution and accumulation. Unlike the pension system

based on the distribution principle accumulative pensions are granted only when the citizen has the right to receive a pension. If a citizen dies by the age of retirement, the amount of the accumulated pension paid to his family members or guardian is determined by the national legislation.

The pension system, based on the distribution principle, will be approved three pensions to citizens. They are:

- Retirement age pension;
- Pension on disability;
- Pension on the occasion of loss of the guardian.

In the country citizens’ right to retirement is granted at 55 for women and at 60 for men, as well, they should have 20 years work experience for women and 25 years for men. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the state pension provision of citizens” citizens should have at least 7 years work experi-

ence in order to receive retirement age pension for both men and women. The size of pension depends on duration of the length of service, monthly average wages and develops from:

- the basic size of the pension;
- pension increases for the work experience;
- premiums to pension.

In almost every country in the world pension schemes and programs of foreign countries play important role in social protection of citizens. Citizens can participate in different pension programs, and by this they have opportunity to increase future pension benefits. The policy of the state intended at the development of the social sphere encourages the economic potential of the society, as the results of the economic activity, which are being implemented in our country, cover all segments of the population, through the social sphere.

To summarize, in the current period the state reform of pension system for guaranteeing its financial stability is one of the most important social and

economic problems of all countries of the world. Nevertheless, each country has to entertain the demographic, social, and economic features which affects to the pension system. Profoundly analyzing of all factors, which affects to pension provision, gives an opportunity to produce development directions and to estimate current situation of pension system. For example, changing social and demographic factors, increasing the number of older population in society, development of medicine, increasing average life expectancy and others shows the importance of developing distributed pension system and increasing attractiveness of accumulative pension provision, producing different pension programs, implementing private pension funds.

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SOCIAL SUPPORT IN THE SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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Annotation: *the article describes the introduction of a model of social protection of the population in foreign countries in the context of market relations. And to analyze the role of the social mechanism of the second support and the population is, in systems of social protection based on international standards.*

Keywords: social protection of the population, social support of the population, social insurance, social benefits,

Social support is one of two generally recognized mechanisms of social protection of the population. The first and most important is social insurance, which provides for the provision of benefits in cash or in kind to persons who have previously paid insurance premiums and financed from these contributions before the onset of risk.

In contrast to social insurance, social support involves the provision of benefits in cash or in kind by the authorities to individuals / citizens / residents financed at the expense of budgets of various levels / taxes or other sources defined by law (funds from philanthropists, entrepreneurs, etc.). [1]

Two main models of social support are recognized and applied abroad: [2]

- **universalism** - a model of providing social benefits to all citizens / residents / households without any restrictions in case of occurrence of risks and without an assessment of their incomes and / or their material condition;

- **goal-setting** (in English - targeting) - a model of providing social benefits to citizens / residents / households on the basis of an assessment of their income and / or material condition, provided that the values of the estimated indicators are below a certain level established by law. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, this model is referred to as the “principle of targeted social support”

The term “goal-setting” used in Uzbekistan is the result of the not quite accurate initial translation of the term “targeting” from English. The use of the term “targeting” in domestic conditions, including in regulatory legal acts, is incorrect and impractical not only from the standpoint of linguistics. The fact is that all measures of social support are provided in Uzbekistan only to persons who have a specific address of residence and indicate it when submitting applications as part of other personal data. From this point of view, the principle of “targeting” already covers all recipients of social as-

sistance in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the further expansion of its scope is not only inexpedient, but also practically impossible. In this regard, it seems reasonable to remove the term “targeting” from legal circulation and replace it with a more appropriate term “goal-setting”. For the same reason, in this work, the term “goal setting” is used instead of the term “targeting”.

The introduction of goal-setting model began in the 1980s in both developed and developing countries. Many measures of social support were changed and began to include checks on the material status, income level, characteristics of the social status of applicants.

At the same time, numerous studies have been carried out and, up to the present, many studies are being conducted aimed at identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the two models of social support. Proponents of traditional universalism pay attention to the cost, lack of effectiveness of the goal-setting model, its negative impact on the achievement of the fundamental goals of the welfare state. Opponents of universalism, in turn, indicate that this model generates significant costs that reduce the competitiveness of the state, despite the fact that most of the funds come not to the needy minority, but to a well-to-do majority.

The lack of obvious evidence of the advantages of the models of social support under consideration, their effectiveness is the reason that most of the governments of foreign countries usually use their combination; at the same time, the goal setting model is used as one of the

tools for increasing the effectiveness of universalism.

Social support models are implemented through the provision of appropriate types of benefits: [2]

- universal benefits
- targeted benefits

In addition to benefits, social support in foreign countries is carried out by providing various kinds of tax benefits.

Social support mechanisms through the tax system. As part of social support through the tax system, mechanisms such as tax wages and tax credits are used. Tax salary - the amount of tax paid by the taxpayer from one object of taxation (one of the elements of taxation); tax credit - a type of tax benefit aimed at reducing the tax rate or salary amount. It is provided in various forms, including in the form of a discount to the income payable or in the amount deducted from the payable tax, usually due to the fact that the tax has already been paid on one of the elements of the tax base. [3]

Speaking about the models of social support, it should be noted the absence of international acts regulating the terminology used, goals, forms and conditions of its provision.

Regarding targeted social support measures, the norms of two international instruments are taken into account - ILO Convention No. 102 and the European Code of Social Security (revised), which state that the **amount of benefits is determined taking into account other / other means of beneficiaries, which implies an assessment of these funds.**

About approaches to revising the size of social benefits. ILO Convention No. 102 “On Minimum Social Security Standards (Geneva, June 28, 1952)” establishes (Article 67) that “with periodic payments <...> the amount of the benefit can be reduced only to the extent that other funds of the recipient’s family (emphasized by the authors) exceed the established significant amounts or significant amounts determined by the competent state authority in accordance with the established rules.”

A similar rule regarding the conditions for granting periodic payments is contained in Article 73 of the European Code of Social Security (revised; 1990), which states that “their amounts may be

revised, taking into account other means of recipients and their families.”

Given the significant and growing interest in Uzbekistan is, to “targeted” social support, in the goal-setting model, this paper focuses on the analysis of foreign practice of its implementation.

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ACTUAL ISSUES OF MODELING ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH THE TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY IN CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Ключевые слова: экономический рост, структурные изменения, модель, валовой внутренний продукт, промышленность, сельское хозяйство, нелинейная функция

Key words: economic growth, structural changes, model, gross domestic product, industry, agriculture, unlinear function

Аннотация

Экономический рост представляет собой сложный и всеобъемлющий экономический процесс и требует полного участия экономической системы. Все субъекты (участники) экономики косвенно участвуют в процессе экономического роста. В этой статье мы рассмотрим текущие вопросы экономического развития через территориальную структуру страны.

Abstract

Economic growth is a complex and inclusive economic process and requires the full participation of the economic system. All subjects (participants) of the economy are indirectly involved in the process of economic growth. In this article we will look at current issues of economic development through the territorial structure of the country.

Typically, the uneven appearance of economic growth is as follows:

$$N = a_0 \times F_1^{a_1} \times F_2^{a_2} \times F_3^{a_3} \times \dots \times F_n^{a_n}$$

N – the volume of production or economic growth

$F_1, F_2, F_3 \dots F_n$ - factors of economic growth

The general appearance of the model we build is based on the general form, as follows:

$$EG = a_0 \times R_1^{r_1} \times R_2^{r_2} \times R_3^{r_3} \times \dots \times R_{14}^{r_{14}} \quad (1)$$

$$r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + \dots + r_{14} = 1$$

EG – economic growth

R_i - economic growth of the country's i -th region

r_i - share of gross regional product of i -th region in gross domestic product

a_0 - fixed parameter

The model also includes small territorial units (city, district, village, village, etc.), as well as large regional units (autonomous republic, region, city, etc.). For this reason, there is a possibility to resume the model. The general view of the model in the area of regional units is as follows:

$$R_1 = a_{11} \times R_{11}^{r_{11}} \times R_{12}^{r_{12}} \times R_{13}^{r_{13}} \times \dots \times R_{1n}^{r_{1n}}$$

$$r_{11} + r_{12} + r_{13} + \dots + r_{1n} = 1$$

R_1 - economic growth in the “1” territorial unit of the country

R_{1i} -economic growth in the region “1i” belonging to the territorial unit R_1

r_{1i} - the share of gross regional product of the territorial unit “1i” in the gross regional product of the territorial unit R_1

a_{11} - fixed parameter

In the same order, the appearance of the model in the section of territorial units is as follows:

$$R_1 = a_{11} \times R_{11}^{r_{11}} \times R_{12}^{r_{12}} \times R_{13}^{r_{13}} \times \dots \times R_{1n}^{r_{1n}}$$

$$R_2 = a_{21} \times R_{21}^{r_{21}} \times R_{22}^{r_{22}} \times R_{23}^{r_{23}} \times \dots \times R_{2n}^{r_{2n}}$$

$$R_3 = a_{31} \times R_{31}^{r_{31}} \times R_{32}^{r_{32}} \times R_{33}^{r_{33}} \times \dots \times R_{3n}^{r_{3n}}$$

$$R_4 = a_{41} \times R_{41}^{r_{41}} \times R_{42}^{r_{42}} \times R_{43}^{r_{43}} \times \dots \times R_{4n}^{r_{4n}}$$

.....

$$R_{14} = a_{141} \times R_{141}^{r_{141}} \times R_{142}^{r_{142}} \times R_{143}^{r_{143}} \times \dots \times R_{14n}^{r_{14n}}$$

$$r_{21} + r_{22} + r_{23} + \dots + r_{2n} = 1$$

$$r_{31} + r_{32} + r_{33} + \dots + r_{3n} = 1$$

$$r_{41} + r_{42} + r_{43} + \dots + r_{4n} = 1$$

.....

$$r_{141} + r_{142} + r_{143} + \dots + r_{14n} = 1$$

Our calculations for national economy of Uzbekistan resulted in, $\alpha_0=1,6$ and the overall look of the model follows:

$$EG = 1,6 \times R_1^{r_1} \times R_2^{r_2} \times R_3^{r_3} \times \dots \times R_{14}^{r_{14}}$$

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GOOD GOVERNANCE IS A PILLAR OF GLOBAL SECURITY AND STABILITY

“Good Governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development”.

Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary-General (1997-2006)

This article examines Good governance concept in the context of national security and global stability. It argues that governance are often confused with government; governance is process of decision-making and implementation governance is broader notion than just government. The article examines how governance systems influence interstate, intrastate, inner state wars to some extent. After analyzing of good governance, the article demonstrate importance of good governance indicators for economic growth and foster development and welfare of country.

В данной статье рассмотрены концепция Умного управления в контексте национальной безопасности и глобальной стабильности. Утверждается, что управление часто путают с правительством; Управление – это процесс принятия решений, более широкое понятие, чем просто правительство. В статье рассматривается влияние систем управления на межгосударственные, внутригосударственные войны и войны между государственным и негосударственным актором. После анализа умного управления в статье демонстрируется важность индикаторов управления для экономического роста, стимулирования развития и благосостояния страны.

Key words: Good governance, interstate, intrastate, inner state wars, Official development assistance (ODA), money laundering, and transparency.

Ключевые слова: умное управление, межгосударственные, внутригосударственные войны и войны между государственным и негосударственным актором, официальная помощь развитию (ОПР), отмывание денег, прозрачность.

Good governance concept became topical issue with the arrival of new states in International Relations at the end of 1980s. For many years, governance is regarded as merely administrative process. It defined that government in terms of a governing authority, including the political order and its institutional framework, while governance was treated as the agency and process of governing, and was often viewed as archaic¹.

Governance concept is firstly used as political term in World Bank Report “Sub-Saharan Africa: from Crisis to Sustainable Growth” in 1989. Donor states realized that given aid did not use as a proper manner and faced opposite effect. This is, therefore, they comprehended that, all problems in Africa’s underdevelopment was weak government and ineffective governance. After that, they think about how to manage and control implementation of this issue. Reforming governance structure deemed an essential step

¹ Mikhail Ilyin, “Governance: What is Behind the Word?”, IPSA, Participation, Vol. 37, No.1, May 2013, p. 4.

to solve this problem. From this perspective, World Bank analyzed governance concept. In this report, World Bank President Barber Conable (1986-1991) used the term 'good governance', provided definition of governance as "the exercise of political power to manage a nation's affairs."²

Good governance means and provide a solution for every country differently. For some countries it might be precondition to poverty reduction, for another it is a consensus between people and government, for others it might be just basic needs: political stability and physical protection of citizens. From this perspective, good governance concept embraces all aspects our life no matter what it is, ranging from inner policy issues such as elementary public services to state's foreign policy. In this case, governance concept is primary connected with peace and political stability and security of state and its citizens. Arab springs, 9/11 events in USA, Ukraine crisis demonstrated that political and military stability: interstate, intrastate, inner state wars are result of bad governance, no dialog with people, no trust to government and its decision. One might argue that in many undemocratic authoritarian countries are safe, stable and their citizens are satisfied development condition of state. However, it is just short-term success rather than longer run. From practices history of international relations become evident that undemocratic societies based on personality regimes are more likely to collapse

rather than parliamentary systems.

It is obvious that civil war and conflict between people and government in most cases appeared when people don't have any trust to government circles, corruption, bureaucracy, government does not take into account citizens' interests and law, government are unable to secure their citizens or manage its affairs properly. Arab spring uprising could be example to this. Ishac Diwan, professor of Harvard Kennedy School argued that the Arab Street has come roaring back to life – but this time, it is not simply to vent anger and frustration, but also to demand good governance and dignity... I believe, is this: it is not good enough to neutralize the deeply felt discontent related to corruption, repression, and unpopular policies. Economic performance has not been at stellar Chinese levels, and growth rates of about 5% have been insufficient to absorb the new waves of educated youth. The anger is now directed at a social contract that has become unacceptable – people are voting with their feet to say that economics alone cannot justify and legitimize autocracy anymore³.

It is interesting those that low level of participatory governance might lead to interstate conflicts in world politics. For instance, invasion of Soviet Union to Afghanistan. When the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan came to government in 1978, it declared Afghanistan as communistic state and tried to introduce socialistic reforms and diminish role of reli-

2 World Bank, "Sub-Saharan Africa: from Crisis to Sustainable Growth", Annual 1989, P.55

3 Diwan I, An Arab Spring: Demanding Good Governance, World Bank, 2011. See: <http://blogs.worldbank.org/governance/the-arab-spring>

gion in governance. They did not consider people's mentality and their will, as people were no voice of people, trust to government. As a result, conflict between people and state revolve in interstate war, exactly battlefield of geopolitical war between great powers. Another example, in Ukraine crisis state could not keep the balance foreign policy decision and attitude of citizens to them. When government lose its voice and power in front of people, then third side easily intrigue them against government.

It would sound strange to argue intrastate conflicts that is, war between state and non-state actors, happened due to poor mechanism of governance. David William argue that weakness of governance of USA became seen as particular acute in the context of the events of September 11th 2001⁴.

US weak banking and financing system led to money laundering which base of corruption, financing terrorism, drug traffics, and transnational crimes. The US Department of Treasury has contended that "following the terrorist attacks...we also recognize that the fight against money laundering is integral to the war on terror"⁵.

Another scholar, Mark Duffield believe that state should securitize own governance in all sectors, especially in economic sectors, because Official development assistance (ODA) revolve into

money laundering. It is hard to find and rarely exposed, therefore donor community have a great concern about this. Author contend that contend that, in recent years, something like a process of securitization has occurred with reference to the problems of 'governance' in the developing world, and more specifically, that governance 'failures' in the financial sector need to be overcome if money laundering is to be successfully controlled. In addition, as this has become 'securitized', so a new urgency has developed in the efforts by the G-7 states to tackle the problem of money laundering that manifests itself particularly in the recruitment of development agencies to this task. This is a narrower manifestation of what a number of commentators have identified as the 'securitization of development'⁶.

In most cases, money laundering used to finance to terroristic groups, organized crime, drug traffics, those are obstruct of peace and development. Source of these events become threat to not only home country stability, but also western states security and in even global security.

The United Nations Secretary General's High Level Panel concerned about that 'successful international actions to battle poverty, fight infectious diseases, stop transnational crime, rebuild after civil war, reduce terrorism, and halt the spread of dangerous materials all require *capable*, responsible states as partners'⁷.

4 William D, Governance, Security, and Development: the case of money laundering, Centre for International Politics, February 2008, City University of London, P.2

5 US Department of Treasury, 2002 National Money Laundering Strategy (Washington, DC, Department of Treasury, 2002), p. 3.

6 Mark Duffield, Global Governance and the New Wars: The Merging of Development and Security (London, Zed, 2001).

7 Secretary General's High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility (New York, United Nations, 2004), emphasis added

Why international donor community help to less developed states and promote good governance in other regions? What is their aim? Do they have hinder interests or goals through doing good things? All above-mentioned reasons lead to international great power to donate official development assistance and promote good governance concept. Firstly, they highly concerned about outbreak of civil war in developing countries to spread among developed states. As even its outcomes might damage stability of western countries such as refugees, mass migration and drug traffic problems are threat to social stability, transnational crime danger of economic stability and protection of citizens, terrorism and violence threat to political stability of state. Secondly, sometimes in donor states might have geostrategic and geoeconomic interests in state or region. They want to extend their area of influence in political, economic and cultural sphere. For instance, U.S economic strategy based on “economic capture”. When Less Developed country (LSD) eliminate import taxes for American products, then U.S gives official development assistance (ODA). Last not least, in donor states have strong moral responsibility to aid developing countries; it reduces uncertain political commitment in transition states and alleviate restart war in post conflict areas.

In order to raise trust to government, parliament and other ministries state should take measures to raise transparency in all spheres, especially budget transparency, voice of public participation in making decisions. What's more,

we should consider mentality of states toward governance issues. There is different approach toward public administration. In Asia, working in government system is deemed high status job and consequently graduates of top universities work in public administrations in comparison with the US where the administration has minor social status. No Harvard graduates enter into public administration while the graduates of the University Tokyo or the University of Seoul have entered into public administration consistently. It's also the case in all East Asian Miracle countries⁸. Therefore, development model of East Asian Miracle (Japan, Korea, and Singapore) distinguishes from western methods of governance.

As we know, there is no universal notion of good governance and the methods and ways to development through good governance varies from one situation to another. The first group of institutions concern about good public administration and its process including transparency, participation, equity, and accountability. The second group of institutions and donor countries indicate that democracy, rule of law, human rights, free media and gender equality are important for economic development.

The implication of these key aspects:

Participation – active public involvement in law, policy and decision-making. Participation ensure public responsibility and encourage productivity of citizens by increasing their awareness about social,

⁸ Hirotune Kimura, Limits of good governance in developing countries, Academic Network for the Development of Asia, Gadjah Mada University Press, October 2011, p.17

economic and environmental problems. It increases sense of utility and being part of their society. Government institutions might promote public engagement and participation through e-governance and ensuring better inform and open discussion of decision-making process.

Transparency – access to official documents, public finance and openness of state budget and its activity. Providing transparent system of governance process increase confidence in government and ensure adopt and implement better legislation. Government might provide transparency using new information technology, mass and social media. It helps define problems, open discuss, explore options and solutions. Moreover, enhanced transparency is essential for election campaign and election process and in long term establish a transparent system in which even government officials give a report for their action. Transparent financial system and transaction also help eradicate poverty through sustainable management of public goods, natural resources of country; ensure equal rights and equal opportunity for all regions and citizens of country.

Accountability – public control over governmental institutions and administration. Improved public control through NGOs and voice of citizens might be trigger for economic development by increasing of quality public services.

Anti-corruption – curb on corruption and nepotism. Corruption is main obstacle for growth and development, which reduce public trust in public institutions, restrain fair competition environment and undermine main investment in social

security such as education system and the condition of health care institutions. The longer term, it leads to brain drain and monopoly of state-sponsored companies over the market.

Rule of law – law and order in society. It measures the functioning and independence of the judiciary, including the police, the protection of property rights, reduce rate of crime and violence. Ensuring rule of law create friendly-environment for investment and small and medium enterprises.

These examples demonstrates the importance of good governance indicators for economic growth and foster development and welfare of country. First, these indicators are vital for nation-building process of transition economies and ameliorate image of country globally by setting example for LSD countries. Second, these elements increase human development by creating good environment and equal opportunity for all citizens, increasing investment in health and education, which are main indicators of human development. Third, sound public policies help LSD countries achieve higher level of economic growth by gaining long-term credits and loans from donor organizations and states; attracting more foreign direct investments and increasing the flow of tourists by offering higher quality public services and environment. As a result, it leads another success by implementing donor aid resources to improve health and education system, to use technological innovations in economy, and to mitigate or solve environmental and energetic problems of country.

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DEVELOPING PENSION PROVISION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. *In the article the role of pension system in social supporting the citizens, ongoing reforms in the pension provision system in 2019 and their significance are explained, defined tasks in the Concept of the Reform of the State Pension System for 2019-2030 are outlined, and scientific conclusions, proposals and recommendations have been developed.*

Keywords: pension, pension system, Pension Fund, average monthly wage, minimum monthly wage, single social payment, social benefits, the Concept, insurance fee, accumulative pension.

Аннотация. *В статье объясняется роль пенсионной системы в социальной поддержке граждан, проводимые реформы в системе пенсионного обеспечения в 2019 году и их значение, обозначены определенные задачи в Концепции реформирования государственной пенсионной системы на 2019-2030 годы, и научные выводы, предложения и рекомендации были разработаны.*

Ключевые слова: пенсия, пенсионная система, Пенсионный фонд, среднемесячная заработная плата, минимальная месячная заработная плата, единый социальный платеж, социальные выплаты, Концепция, страховой взнос, накопительная пенсия.

The pension supply system contains over 3.3 million citizens or 10 percent of the population of the country. 2 million 500 thousand people receive pension on account of their age, over 360 thousand people receive disability pensions, 168 thousand people receive a survivor's pension and over 294 thousand people receive social benefits.[1]

In a time of globalization, the ongoing global financial and economic crisis, a growing competitive environment continually are resulting in the necessity of making adjustments to their socio-economic development programs including the pension system.

The pension system plays a crucial role in social support of the population, par-

ticularly in refining their living standards. In its turn, this requires further reform of the pension system. Below, we will discuss thoroughly the reforms carried out in the pension system (current state in 2018 and expected changes in 2019).

1.Pension payment to working pensioners. According to previous 2018 state, all pensioners, with the exception of the majority of pensioners, are paid 50% of their pensions (Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 20.11.1995 №PD-1238). According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from December 12, 2018 "About additional measures on increase of efficiency of system of pensions of citizens

and increase of social support of pensioners” from January 1, 2019 pensions to working pensioners are paid in full.

2. Average monthly wage for pension calculation. As far as we know, there is a particular mechanism in calculation of the pensions. The average monthly wage for the calculation of pensions is determined by dividing the total amount of re-calculated wages for sixty calendar months in succession. Based on the wish of a person applying for a pension, the number of working days in the case of hiring or discontinuing a labor contract is counted as full-fledged calendar months. Accepting the average monthly wages not exceeding 8 times the minimum monthly pay for calculation of pensions is set out in Article 31 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On state pension provision of citizens”. The increase from 8 to 10 times from January 2019 guarantees that pensioners will have a chance to receive more pension at the age of retirement, and, of course, providing their salary is high. In this regard, our President Sh.Mirziyoyev stated in his appeal to Parliament:

“All of you are informed, the President’s decree has recently been adopted on this issue. According to it, starting from January 1, 2019 all pensioners will be paid the full amount of pensions.

Moreover, a new system for increasing pensions is being implemented to increase the maximum wage from 8 to 10 times of the minimum monthly wage.

At the next stage of the reform, these restrictions will also be completely abolished.”[2]

3. Single social payment. The main source of income for the pension fund is

Single Social Payment (GDP). This payment will be paid by the employer from the general wage fund. As of 2018, the GDP volume is 25% for all legal entities (24.8% - Pension Fund, 0.1% - Employment Fund, 0.1% - Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan), 15% for micro-firms and small businesses and private farms (14.8% - to the Pension Fund, 0.1% to the Employment Fund, 0.1% to the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan). In accordance with paragraph 1 of Appendix 8 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 26, 2018 №PD-4086, from January 1, 2019, legal entities having 50% and more state-owned shares in the charter capital, will pay GDP of 25% (99.2 percent - to the Pension Fund, 0.4 percent to the Employment Fund, 0.4 percent to the Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic of Uzbekistan) and 12 percent to other legal entities not belonging to 1 paragraph (98.4 percent - Pension Fund 0.8 percent - Employment Fund - 0.8 percent - to the Federation of trade unions of Uzbekistan).

4. Social insurance premiums. The rate of insurance premiums to citizens’ extra-budgetary Pension Fund was 8% 2018. It has risen significantly over the years. From January 1, 2019, compulsory insurance premiums to the extra-budgetary Pension Fund will be abolished.

5. Allowances paid from pension funds. Retirement allowances for elderly people without the required length of service and disabled citizens (243 300 soums as of January 1, 2019) and funeral expenses (4 minimum wages according to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers

of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 14, 2011 № 174) paid by the Pension Fund under the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 2018-PDN№-4086, will be paid from budget funds from January 1, 2019.

6. “The Concept of the Reform of the State Pension System.” The Concept for the Reform of the State Pension System has been developed to ensure the implementation of the tasks outlined in the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed by Sh. Mirziyoyev in the five priority areas of progress of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, and the project was put into discussion for people. This concept is expected to be approved in April 2019.

7. The accumulative pension system. In accordance with the Law “On accumulative pension provision of citizens”, since January 1, 2005 the accumulative pension system has been introduced in Uzbekistan and accumulated in special accounts opened in the People’s Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. There are voluntary and compulsory types of pension contributions. In Uzbekistan, compulsory type is widespread, initially paying 1% of the monthly salary of the worker, 2% from 2018 and 0.1% from 1 January 2019. As of July 1, 2018, the total number of participants in the accumulative pension system of the People’s Bank’s branches reached 11.3 million, the means of which exceeded 2.9 trillion soums. From the introduction of the system until July 1, 2018, a total of 450.2 billion soums was paid to 1.2 million people, who have reached the retirement age or who have the right to re-

ceive accumulated pension payments in other cases specified by law. According to the results of the year 2017, the participants of the system have been added 324.5 billion soums to their accounts[3] in accordance with inflation.

In conclusion, it can be said that as a result of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years, many problems in the system have been eliminated. There were also some improvements for the employees and pensioners. In particular, since March 2017 pensions are being paid in cash, working pensioners will receive their pensions fully, the average monthly wage will be increased from 8 to 10 times in order to increase the amount of pensions, extra-budgetary Pension Income insurance fees will be deducted. Such a mechanism exists in Russian and Ukrainian legislation. More importantly, according to the new Tax Code, from 2019, the rate of income tax for individuals will be 12 per cent, which will allow the employees to keep a certain amount of money. As a result, there can be a significant increase in incomes of both the employed and working pensioners.

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FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS AS THE FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION TO THE GLOBAL MARKET

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***Annotation:** In this article, author explains main reforms and changes conducted in Uzbekistan, and advantages and importance of foreign direct investments to further development of the country. Especially, main focus is given to the role of foreign direct investment in local business development, modernization of national economy and its integration to the global market.*

Key words: foreign direct investment, modernization, sustainable development, favorable investment climate, global market.

***Аннотация:** В этой статье автор рассказывает об основных реформах и изменениях, проводимых в Узбекистане, а также о преимуществах и важности прямых иностранных инвестиций для дальнейшего развития страны. В частности, основное внимание уделяется роли прямых иностранных инвестиций в развитии местного бизнеса, модернизации национальной экономики и ее интеграции в глобальный рынок.*

Ключевые слова: прямые иностранные инвестиции, модернизация, устойчивое развитие, благоприятный инвестиционный климат, мировой рынок.

From the early years of independence, Uzbekistan is striving to establish the open democratic state and civil society that is socially oriented and based on market economy. It have been started many projects on achieving long term strategic goals, accomplishing bid changes and continuous reforms in the social-economic system to occupy strong position in international economic system, structural improvement of production and modernization of national economy.

The effective socio-economic development policy is playing crucial role in achieving successful results in a short historical period of the country. Especially, priorities of socio-economic development and well-thought projects are

being important in this field. During independent development years, main efforts are directed to use available resources effectively. The country is reaching its development goals, specifically, high and steady growth rates of the economy, ensuring the macroeconomic balance through deepening the reforms and modernization of national economy.

From the very first years of independence, the strategy of economic reforms has been set. And today, the efforts to build a socially oriented market-based system and improve the welfare of the population have been yielding its fruits. Currently, the results of these reforms have also recognized by other countries, while the global financial crisis, which has

seriously damaged the national economy of most of the world's countries. Because, having the opportunities of achieving specific results and to further deepen our country's reforms, whereas there are the complex and difficult processes in the world, is the outcome of that socio-economic policy. The key factor in the achievements and successes obtained through the ongoing socio-economic reforms carried out by the government is the investment, thereby modernizing the national economy. Therefore, active attraction of foreign direct investments into the country is one of the priorities of economic reforms. Thus, in the document approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is pointed out that "further development of international economic cooperation, including the expansion of relations with leading international and foreign financial institutions, the continuation of the policy of careful external debt, effective use of attracted foreign investments and loans"¹. Because, the objective of foreign direct investment is not only to provide additional resources when there is a lack of national savings and the technological renovation of production capacities.

There are specific advantages of attracting foreign direct investment for countries such as importing of modern technological equipment, the introduction of advanced methods of production and management practices, the use of trademarks, brands, marketing research-

es, and experiences on increasing product exporting of transnational corporations. Because these achievements and successes of modern production are never sold in the world markets, so they can be obtained mainly by direct foreign investment. Taking into account these specific aspects, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev in his address to the Parliament mentioned: "The international experience demonstrates that those countries, which pursue active investment policy, succeed in steady growth of their economies. It is therefore, it will not be an exaggeration to say that investments are driving engine of country's economy, or "it's the heart of economy" to say it in Uzbek. Investments bring modern technologies, advanced experiences and skilled expertise to different fields and regions, facilitate development of businesses"². Moreover, the using the foreign direct investments is becoming a key factor for the modernization of national economies and enhancing the competitiveness of manufacturers. Another notable feature of foreign direct investment is that domestic producers, which are not affiliated with transnational companies, also have the opportunity to earn revenues from the operations of enterprises with foreign investment. As domestic companies and businesses with domestic and foreign investment have developed in the chain of businessmen, the opportunity for local businesses to compete with them will be high respectively.

1 The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (No.7, 2017, PF-4947).

2 Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev to the Parliament, 28.12.2018.

Moreover, such results rapidly expand to other local businesses. At the same time, foreign entrepreneurs actively pursue intensive development work on integrated production processes and related types of production in their branches and local supplier companies to increase competitiveness of their products in the world market. This process directly affects the competitiveness and expansion of exports of local businesses. The increase in the export of local products is of great benefit not only for the country, but also for the enterprises, and will give a boost to the rapid development of national entrepreneurs.

Successes and outcomes of domestic and foreign investment during the years of national independence indicate that there is a great potential for continuing profound structural changes in the national economy for the continuous improvement of the investment climate in our country. Because, in the context of the global financial crisis, there is an additional growth of investment, and most importantly, the bulk of the attracted foreign investment is made up of foreign direct investments.

Foreign direct investment has some advantages, one of them is its long-term characteristic. This allows a country to protect from the unstable situation in terms of capital inflow and outflow. This protected situation plays an important role in furthering macroeconomic stability in the context of deepening globalization. Second, foreign direct investment does not generate external debt obligations and, therefore, does not create an

issue like exacerbated external debts. These opportunities are important for the development and modernization of the national economy on the basis of modern technologies. However, it is impossible to conclude that the attraction of foreign direct investment will only benefit the accepting countries. Because the mutual interests of the host country and the foreign investors are not always the same. Therefore, it is necessary to further increase the share of targeted investments and contribution to the development of the economy through the utilization of attracted foreign investment on investment projects and important programs.

If we look at the numbers in this area, the share of accepted investments in GDP in 2017 was accounted for 26.9%, an increase was 2.8% compared to 2016. This share was 18.8% in 1991, 22.9% in 2000, 19.9% in 2005, 24.6% in 2010 and 24.3%³ in 2015. In terms of absolute value, the volume of foreign direct investments and loans were accounted for USD 105.2 million or 3.4% of investments to the main capital, USD 422.6 million or 14.9% in 2005, USD 2454.7 million or 24.6% in 2010, USD 2387.6 million or 14.7% in 2015 respectively.

The volume of foreign direct investment and loans directed to main capital in 2017 amounted to USD 3348.2 million or 134.9% to the previous year and amounted to 25.1%⁴ of total fixed capital. The share of foreign investments and loans to fixed capital in GDP was 6.7% in 2017, an increase of 1.4% compared with the previ-

³ stat.uz

⁴ stat.uz

ous year. As a result of a reforms aimed at the creating favorable climate and attracting the foreign direct investment, the volume of foreign direct investments and loans in 2017 accounted for USD 2493.3 million which is 44.9% more than in 2016, and its share in total investment was 18.7%⁵. There are number of factors that had a positive impact in recent years on the successful attraction of foreign direct investment in the Uzbek economy. These include wealth of our country in natural and economic resources, well-qualified work force, the prospects of the national market, the political and economic stability in the country, the favorable legal and regulatory framework, and the full state support of the process. It is obvious that the strengthening the sustainable and productive activity of the national economy, increasing it to the level of development of leading world countries, ensuring its active participation in international political and economic transformations, as well as resistance to fluctuations in global market conditions and various crises relies on fundamental reforms in national production processes and their effective outcomes. It is of paramount importance to sum up the work done in the past period of our independent development, to evaluate and improve the reforms, to strengthen the efforts to modernize the country in line with modern requirements and to raise them to the new, higher levels.

Modernization of national production and diversification of foreign trade, and improvement in all sectors of the socio-

economic systemn are directly linked to foreign direct investment. Therefore, it is necessary to effectively using the foreign capital in the modernization process. Because modernization processes in all branches and sectors of the national economy require activation of the participants and their implementers in the reforms. Today, the socio-economic reforms carried out in the country so far and the goals set for them are of great importance. In the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan it is mentioned "Today, the world market conditions are changing dramatically, and in the conditions of global competition becomes more and more fierce, so that it is crucial to create a completely new approach and guidelines for the development of our state in a more sustainable and rapid pace"⁶. It is important to systematically develop the accelerated and extensive development of foreign direct investments, which will play a decent place in the world community to ensure the effective integration of the national economy into the international economic system. It is also essential to develop favorable climate in this field.

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⁶ The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (No.7, 2017, PF-4947).

⁵ stat.uz

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT. *Third World governments invariably justify the promotion of tourism as a driving force for economic development. Anita Pleumarom questions this claim and says that it is time to stop treating tourism as a holy cow to be protected and nurtured at all costs. Tourism discourses are full of high-sounding rhetoric, liberally peppered with such terms as 'poverty reduction', 'sustainability', 'fair trade', 'participation', 'good governance', 'corporate social responsibility', and 'peace-building'. Moreover, concepts of 'new tourisms', such as community-based ecotourism, are projected as ways forward to reform mass tourism, which is increasingly dreaded because of its negative impacts. But what about the reality behind the glossy rhetoric? What can be observed is, the more tourism leaders vow to protect ecosystems and natural resources in destinations, the more the environment gets thrown out of balance due to the continued frenzied construction of tourism facilities. The more we are told about tourism as a force for peace and understanding, the more the world is affected by the 'war on terrorism', and human-rights-abusing dictatorships like Burma use tourism to prop up their bad image. The more decision-makers parade tourism policies for poverty elimination, the more the gap widens between the rich and the poor among and within nations, due to aggressive and unfair*

economic liberalization. While people in rich countries drown in conspicuous consumption thereby destroying their own and others' life bases, communities in less and least developed countries only receive the crumbs from the wealth that capitalist growth produces.

Key words. Tourism, global, business, organization.

Introduction. Like other big industries, tourism is characterised by unhealthy mass concentrations of people, mass production, and mass activities. Today, it is common for people to criss-cross the globe to search for an exotic paradise, go shopping, attend a conference, play

golf, cheer at a big sporting event, gamble in a casino, get thrilled in a theme park, relax in a spa resort or have medical or cosmetic surgery in a five-star hospital. En route, the travelling consumers can satisfy their needs and desires in the same fast food chains, supermarkets and designer brand shops like at home.

Tourism is a truly global business that turns everything on Earth – even the most sacred domains – into commodities. Most travellers would not want to wake up to the fact that they are just feeding a multi-billion-dollar industry and contributing to unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. And there is

little awareness that as always, it is the poor who have to pay for the social and environmental costs of excessive tourism. Governments emphasise tourism as a driving force for economic development. The latest World Tourism Barometer released by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) indicates that international arrivals will amount to 880 to 900 million by the end of 2007, which points to a continuation of the sustained growth rate experienced over the past years. The Asia-Pacific region is the acknowledged motor behind the global tourism growth, with China and India representing the fastest-growing markets. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), travel and tourism presently employs approximately 231 million people and generates over 10.4% of the world's GDP.

Main part. However, the positive statistics offered by the WTTC and UNWTO project an illusory picture of the contribution of tourism particularly to the Third World. These data often serve to justify expensive infrastructure developments that primarily benefit the top echelons in travel and tourism. Many of the projects are based on external borrowings, deepening the financial debt crisis for poor nations, and many of the supplies and equipment used in the development of these projects are imported and the personnel involved in construction engaged from abroad. Meanwhile, governments increasingly neglect the basic needs of local communities. Following the earthquake/tsunami disaster on Boxing Day 2004, for example, Thailand, Sri

Lanka and India spent huge amounts of aid and taxpayers' money to help the tourism industry back on its feet, while fishing and agricultural communities were displaced; and until today, poor tsunami victims are lacking adequate housing, water supply, social services and opportunities to rebuild economic livelihoods. Tourism is a big money-spinner, but local residents do not get a fair share because most of the tourism revenue is siphoned away by urban-based and foreign investors. The tourism sector is notorious for causing financial 'leakage' (due to high import content, repatriation of profits by foreign-owned tourism companies, etc.), and unbalanced and inequitable distribution of income. According to current statistics compiled by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), leakages in the tourism sector total up to 85% in some African least developed countries (LDCs), more than 80% in the Caribbean, 70% in Thailand and 40% in India. Globalisation has only worsened the economic conditions for poor countries. Tourism services negotiations under the World Trade Organisation (WTO)'s General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) as well as bilateral and regional free trade agreements (FTAs) have been used particularly by the US and European Union to increase pressure on governments of developing countries to abolish restrictions on foreign ownership and to allow a high degree of self-regulation by transnational corporations in the sector. As a result, tourism-related industries in developing countries are experiencing unprecedented mergers

and acquisitions, squeezing local businesses that are ill-equipped to face the cut-throat competition favouring giant foreign firms. New policies for tourism development as part of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) just add to the increasing inequality and asymmetry. The establishment of SEZs often involves the selling or leasing out of vast tracts of land to private developers and allows massive unregulated exploitation of natural and human resources for tourism purposes. In recent years, however, tourism has as never before been highlighted as a dependent and high-risk industry. Frequent natural and man-made disasters, oil price hikes, exchange rate fluctuations and political turmoil have shown up the extreme vulnerability of the industry. Unexpected events such as the 11 September attacks in the US (2001), the Bali bombings (2002), the outbreaks of the SARS and avian flu epidemics (2003-04) and the tsunami disaster (2004) have all been the cause of major tourism slumps. Ironically, the worsening climate crisis, to which the tourism industry itself has contributed significantly, is now ticking like a time bomb for the industry as many tourist attractions may be irreversibly destroyed by the impacts of climate change. Particularly threatened are low-lying coastal regions and small island developing states (SIDS). Many SIDS have developed tourism monocultures, with tourism receipts constituting up to 90% of services exports in the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic and the Maldives; in Antigua and Barbuda, tourism contributes directly and indirectly to over 75% of the GDP, according to the

UNWTO. While large tourism companies have responded quickly to impending emergencies by sponsoring high-tech disaster-warning systems and anti-terror security schemes, urgent mitigation and adaptation measures to enable poor communities to cope with any impending catastrophe are often delayed due to governments' lack of funding and other shortcomings. Tourism is seen as a boon in terms of employment for people in developing nations. But in fact, tourism-related jobs are uncertain, seasonal and part-time, with a high turnover of staff. The loss of livelihoods through tourism – e.g., in agriculture and fisheries – has rarely been subjected to research. But the high out-migration of locals from tourist centres is a clear indication that tourism destroys more jobs than it creates. Despite the tourism leaders' new affection for 'corporate social responsibility' (CSR), exploitation of tourism workers remains rampant. Worldwide, the industry is taking advantage of migrant workers who provide the cheapest labour, endure the harshest working conditions and are least likely to organise in trade unions. Women in tourism are found to have the most dehumanising and the worst-paid jobs. Tourism has an infamous reputation of boosting the sex industry wherever it takes root. Efforts to make industry comply with the Code of Ethics promoted by the UNWTO have not helped to curb trafficking in women and girls for sex work in tourist destinations, which in many cases deprives the victims of their fundamental human rights and exposes them to health risks such as HIV/AIDS.

Industry self-regulation has proven an utterly inadequate tool in tourist centres, such as Pattaya in Thailand, Cancun in Mexico or Johannesburg in South Africa, where the sex, drugs and crime, gang violence, mafia-style politics and corruption are out of control. The erosion of culture and traditional values is visible in all tourist destinations driven by over-commercialisation. Even many of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)'s World Heritage sites are not properly protected from privatisation and 'Disneyfication'. Tourism – including 'ecotourism' – also exploits indigenous and local communities and their cultures, turning them into mere exhibits for tourists' entertainment. The ugliest creations are 'human zoos' as set up by tour operators in the borderlands of Burma and Thailand to feature women from the Kayan ethnic group, also known as 'Long Neck' people because they wear rings that elongate their necks.

Conclusion. Many indigenous peoples' rights groups are therefore condemning tourism as a form of development aggression. Highlighting incidents of land rights violations and biopiracy, they have raised serious concerns about the rigorous approach of the 'ecotourism' industry that threatens indigenous peoples' sovereignty and aggravates conflicts and tensions in their communities in tourism-related processes at the UN (e.g., at the Commission on Sustainable Development, meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Year of Ecotourism 2002). Tourism as 'sustainable development' is a myth as it

continues to wreak havoc on land and marine ecosystems and biodiversity. Despite the industry's 'greenwash' attempts, fertile agricultural lands are still being cleared, forests cut down, mountains flattened, beaches dug up, and coral reefs destroyed to provide resources for more and more monstrous tourism complexes. Moreover, tourism accelerates unhealthy urbanisation processes and contributes to traffic congestion, noise and air pollution and the dumping of waste and untreated sewage. The depletion and degradation of scarce water resources, particularly due to mushrooming golf courses and spa businesses, aggravates the water supply crisis in many communities. According to a UN study, the average tourist consumes as much water in 24 hours as a Third World villager requires to produce rice for 100 days. High energy consumption in tourism facilities and greenhouse gas emissions linked to transportation, especially the explosive growth in air travel, contribute significantly to climate change. Given all these serious impacts, tourism must no longer be treated like a holy cow that is protected and nurtured at all costs. Particularly in these times of looming social and environmental crises, governments and inter-governmental agencies like the UN should prioritise people's basic needs, particularly food security. Decision-makers should take a more responsible approach to tourism, by establishing strong legal and regulatory frameworks and ensuring the enforcement of these rules and regulations on the industry. Corporate-driven voluntary initiatives, such as guidelines, codes of

conduct and accreditation schemes, are not the key to effectively tackling tourism-related problems. What is needed instead is a people-centred approach to development that is aimed at reversing the negative impacts of globalisation and restoring the values of justice, democracy and self-determination in development – an approach that allows local communities to reclaim land and resources that have been unfairly taken away, to rehabilitate the environment that greedy capitalists have ravaged and to revive tradi-

tions and cultures that have been distorted and exploited for profit-making purposes.

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JUDICIAL-LAW SYSTEM IN KHIVA KHANATE

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Annotation

This article is about the judicial law system in Khiva khanate. Judicial law system played a great role in Khiva khanate, because it is important in people's daily life. The judicial law system was organized according to Islamic religious law. Because Islamic religion was the base in not only in judicial-law system, but also almost all the domains of the population of Khiva khanate. After Russian empire conquest the judicial-law system was changed and all the system was hard connected to Russian empire.

Key words: judicial-law system, Turkistan general-governors, courts, the cycle of power, kazy courts, kazykalon (supreme judge), citizens' complaints, central and local governments, kazy urdu, land and borrowing status, uyezd and pristav administration, death penalty, criminals.

Khiva khanate is one of the country that plays an important role in Uzbek state history. In Khiva khanate Judicial-law system played a great role in XVI – XX centuries. We investigate this period's judicial-law system relying on archive materials, Khans' orders and decrees, the documents of the courts, unique documents of state law system and state security service, correspondence among Khiva khanate and Turkistan general-governors, Turkestan and The Caucasus districts, the governors of Amudarya unit leaders, fair courts and Smarkand district courts.

We should tell that state and law matters of Khiva khanate was investigated by prominent lawyers and historians, such as A. Ahmedov, B. A. Ahmedov, S. A'zamxo'jayev, H. Bobobekov, H. Boboyev, H. Z. Ziyoyev, A. Ziyayev, I. B. Zokirov, A. I. Ishanov, M. Y. Yo'ldoshev, S. Kamolov, B. Mannonov, S. Matkarimova, M. Matniyazov, Q. Munirov, O. Mutalov,

Z. Muqimov, Ya. G'. G'ulomov, M. Qo'ldashev and many others.

It must be emphasized that the court system of Khiva khanate was like other Central Asian judicial governments according to organization system, structure and the cycle of power. According to historical resources, in XVI and in the first quarter of XX century the judicial system in Khiva khanate was conducted by Islamic religious law judges relying on Islamic religious rules and orders.

The court system was organized according to the cycle of power and activities, district citizenship and crime the kazy courts, the kazykalon, who controls the kazy courts, the palace central-military court and The khan courts, which reviewed hard political, very hard and crimes about officials.

The government of the Supreme court was not officially conducted by the khan. He only reviewed the hard punishment,

such as death penalty as a father of the nation, he also could change such kind of situations, he had power to confirm the important affairs of kazies (judges). The administration of court system relying on Islamic religious law was conducted by kazykalon (supreme judge). On this occasion the court system worked separately and independent from central and local governments.

“The khan court” (according to other sources “Officials’ court ruled by the khan”), which consisted of officials and ruled by khan reviewed political crimes, harder and the hardest crimes, which were against to the social life and the country. The complaint works were done in “the cabinet” and kazykalon and mufty. They made the khan’s decree an official document. This process was accomplished in an open way. According to citizens’ complaint, khan’s order were prepared very quickly. During the punishment, the citizens’ social role in society, and their background, and of course, the cost of punishment. The decree was come out by the khan. In many cases the final decision was made according to fatva (Islamic decree) and accomplished in front of the khan.

According to historical sources, the supreme punishment was death and that punishment was only done by khan, but the lawful bases of punishment was not shown anywhere. The historical sources wrote about such kind of death penalties according to the stories only. The ambassador of Iran Mukhammad Alikhan Gafur, who visited Khiva in 1842 wrote: In the period of “Ollokulikhan” a person,

who was moved from Khirat, theft and and was kept by the policeman. The khan just warned him at that time. After some time that person was kept because of his theft. That time the khan made a decision with death penalty to that person.

Moreover, khan as a chairman of the palace court, he reviewed the crime affairs, he also punished the officials and he made a decision to make the officials work in an order place. In the court system of Khiva khanate after the khan kazykalon, who observed citizens’ complaints and bad works and crime affairs; kazy urdu, who observed military domain.

The position of kazykalon was very high in Khiva khanate. Kazykalon also controlled other judges in the country. Kazykalon also had right to cancel other judges decision or pass their decisions from the khan’s order and he also could give some kind of instructions. In the cycle of his power kazykalon observed crime and citizens’ affairs. He pressed his own stamp on land and borrowing status documents. From marriage documents to the highest affairs he pressed his stamp at that time. According to some resources, kazy urdu also was called for training with such kind of documentary citizen’s affairs. Meanwhile kazy askar or kazy urdu trained with military court affairs. Kazy urdu made a decision on sudden or accidental affairs. In front of kazy urdu the citizens of the country were forced officially to catch the criminals in the country.

In Khiva khanate in front of kazykalon there was organized a cabinet (kazyxona). Some secretars worked there. After the

kazykalon, according to cycle of power, a'lam, mufty and mudarris. They had a right to express their opinions according to Islamic religious law. A'lam. Considering the head of the muftis, his tasks were to check the stories of Islamic religion, check the correctness of them, after that he pressed his stamp on the orders.

Mufties made a decision according to Islamic law system on different domains. 5 mufties served in the palace. Mudarisses are considered the highest knowledgeable specialists at that time.

It must be emphasized that the juridical-law system in Khiva khanate is organized according to location of the population. Social mind is considered a great role to organize local court among nomadic population. According to the traditions, the biy (governor) who was elected as the mind of the people considered as a governor and judge at the same time. The rulers in the villages made judicial affairs according to the traditions.

When the nomadic population was joined to Khiva khanate there were organized Islamic religious courts among them. As a result kazies (judges) made judicial affairs with the leaders of tribe and clans. In spite of the fact that the judicial-law system affairs were conducted by tribal elder according to traditions among The Turkmens, The Karakalpaks and The Kazaks. However, there were not people's courts among nomadic population. The complaints of the citizens were observed honorary people (yoshulli, aksakal) and representatives, who were elected newly every time. The meetings of honorary people was called "maslakhat" or majlis (meet-

ing). The time of the meeting was not planned beforehand. The meetings were held in the open places near the mosques or the tents of honorary representatives. In the process of the court the two sides and their supporters and their witnesses participated in the courts. The process of the court was held orally and the judges tried to reconcile the two sides. According to the court decision, two official documents, namely sidjil letter and taloq letter prepared. If one side did not want to reconcile they applied to the judge. If one side did not agree of the court the decision was not made.

After the occupation of Khiva khanate by Russian empire the judicial-law system was changed. For instance, the judicial-law system in Kaspiyorti region indicated as following:

Village courts (Ashkhabad uyezd);

Uyezd and pristavs courts;

Karys courts (Ashkhabad uyezd);

Emergency negotiation of people's courts.

People's courts were elected by mass votion. Emergency courts and karys courts were chosen by local governors. Village and pristav's people courts were shaped in front of uyezd and pristav administration. The complaints on village court's decision were reviewed in the emergency negotiation of people's courts. This negotiation was called in June and December every year. The structure was composed by the judges of different tribes.

The kazis (judges) in Khiva khanate accomplished judicial affairs and also notarial affairs. They reviewed the exact areas

religious and property problems. They accomplished the following functions:

Selling property and buying it;

Distribution of heritage;

Cancelling and confirmation of contracts and vouchers;

Designation trustees and sponsors;

Controlling the accomplishment of last will and vakf properties;

Controlling the fulfillment of the decision.

The kazies (judges) in Khiva khanate worked from bamdad to late evening in the court house and reviewed all the affairs and confirmed some documents.

The process of court discussion were done as following:

Getting acquainted with complaint;

Listening to the indications of sides and witnesses;

Making a decision and writing a fatvo (religious order) by mufty;

Making the last decision according to relevant stories.

It is very important to assign and resign the judges. The judges were assigned and dismissed by kazykalon's recommendation and by the decisions of khans. According to the requirements of the judges in the country, all the judges had to have high education and know Islamic religious law system as well. We should em-

phasize that in front of Kazies there were positions mufty and a secretary, which was called "nuyisandasi". The village mul-la (religious man) was considered as an assistant of nomadic judges. He accomplished notarial affairs, such as marriage and divorce. He was duty to give one copy of the documents to the officials.

In conclusion, judicial-law system in Khiva khanate had its own special peculiarities. Its structure, shapes and organizing peculiarities help us reveal social life of this country.

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THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN IS THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND THE PROGNOSTICATION LAW

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The constitution is not only the concept of today's day, but also a document that defines the future of our society, the way to our children.*1

Annotation: in this article author tries to show the role of the constitution of the Republik of Uzbekistan in country's life and society, expresses the process of reformation carrying out to provide the human rights and freedom by giving examples.

Key words: constitution, independence, right, liberty, democratic liberties, reform, democratic republic

Аннотация: на этом статье говорится роль Конституции Республики Узбекистан в жизни общества и государства, автор покажет примерами внедренных патриотическмх реформ в цели обеспечения в жизни человека и гражданство, право и независимости.

Ключевые слова: Конституция, право, независимость, демократическая независимость, реформа, демократическое государство

Uzbekistan takes decisive place in the world community with courageous and selfless steps. He gained independence through freedom and independence. The main Constitution of each state will be the return of the state and its spesific features – the constitution. The role of the constitution in the establishment of society on the basic of universal values is indisputable. The basic law is essentially one of the main signs of ang democratic society in which the legal aspects of human, person and society, the rules of the formation of the state power and the organization of its offices are summarized. In short, “ the constitution is the state's propagation document”*2

Why do we call the Framework Act the first constitution?

First, after the independence of Uzbekistan, inevitably it was necessary to adopt its basic law. Because every country should have its constitution.

Secondly, the adopted constitution is based on international experience and historical constitutional practice, and not by anybody's instructions, nor by any form of copying.

Thirdly, our basic law reflects new constitutional institutions that have been introduced and experience in our country in recent years. Such institutions include the presidency, the khokimiyat institute, the constitutional control, changes in the

electoral system, the multiparty system, the property diversity, and so on.

For these reasons, the Basic Law is truly the first Constitution of independent Uzbekistan. Our independence is an architect, the first President Islam Karimov said: "Our Constitution, as the fundamental law, is the basis of the laws that make the state a nation that makes the nation national."*3

Our constitution – is that the people who live in our holy land, such as respect for the world outlook, their unique relationships, qualities, kindness, humanism, respect for other nations and nations, aspiration to science, honesty, it is customary. Our Constitution abandons the old totalitarian-tyranny system and provides a comprehensive protection of our new, modern and free life.

"Indeed, we can say without exaggeration that our constitution serves the greatest ideas of universal human rights such as equality, freedom, brotherhood, peoples and nations, friendship and stability in the country and the world."*4

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is a unique example of the people's thinking, is a legal democratic state based on market relations and private ownership in our country as a reliable guarantee of the rights, freedoms and interests of our citizens, as well as the peace and tranquility of our people, establishing a society, securing a worthy place in Uzbekistan's international arena. The strongest legal basis of the Uzbek statehood is the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan Constitution – national independence and universal law of future. It is inevitable that it will be written in uppercase letters in the Uzbek script as a historical document.

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PROSPECTS OF THE INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AT THE PRESENT STAGE IN INTEGRATION INTO THE WORLD COMMUNITY

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the main trends of the investment policy and the structure of investments of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the current stage of Uzbekistan's integration to the global economy, proposals are made for investment.*

Keywords: investment, foreign investment, international financial institutions, investment policies, and local investment

Uzbekistan is taking active steps to create a favorable investment climate. This is based on two fundamental factors: political stability and well-considered, balanced macroeconomic policy.

Policies implemented by the government, always focused on progress and determines the path of development of society. An integral part of this policy is the investment policy, which in the conditions of Uzbekistan is reflected in the investment program developed by the government every year in the country. As a rule, it is targeted and includes the most important creative processes, outlined both vertically and horizontally, that is, in the sectoral and regional perspectives.

On March 31, 2017, the Decree of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev “On the establish-

ment of the State Investment Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was issued. In accordance with this document, the investment policy will make a noticeable turn, primarily towards the fullest realization of the country's investment potential. The document provides for improving the quality of developing annual investment programs, creating the most favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment, expanding cooperation with international financial institutions, leading foreign companies and banking structures, as well as further improving the investment climate and increasing the efficiency of attracted foreign investments. In

other words, investment management (both foreign and domestic) will reach a new qualitative level¹.

In the implemented investment policy, priority is given to projects aimed at creating high-tech industries that provide deep processing of raw materials, primarily local ones, increasing the country's export potential, creating new jobs. For example, more than 500 such projects for a total amount of almost \$ 50 billion were provided for by the State

¹ Инвестиционная политика и управление инвестициями на предприятиях. <http://www.biznes-daily.uz/ru/gazeta-birja/47458-invstitsionnaya-politika-i-upravlni-invstitsiyami-na-prdpriyatiyax>

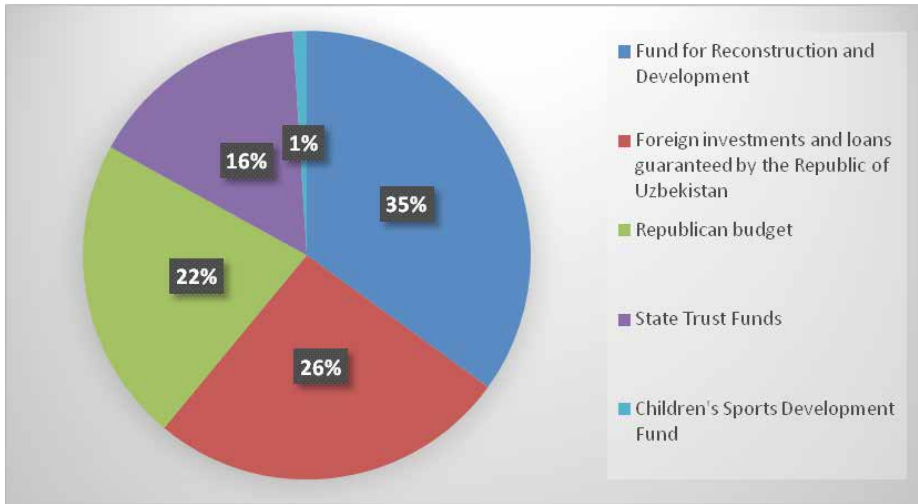


Figure 1. Structure of investment of Uzbekistan in 2017¹

¹ Инвестиции в основной капитал за январь-декабрь 2017г. <https://stat.uz/uploads/docs/investitsiya-yan-dek-2017ru-.pdf>

program “On the priorities of industrial development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2011-2015”, the implementation of which made the domestic industry innovative, and the economy self-sufficient and competitive. In the next five years, it is planned to carry out another 657 projects across the country with a total value of more than 40 billion dollars. This will allow, firstly, to maintain the high rates of economic growth achieved in recent years, secondly, to ensure macroeconomic stability in the country, thirdly, to create new jobs and increase the level of employment, fourthly, and most importantly, to accelerate the republic is among the most highly developed countries in the world.

As a result, of the accelerated integration of Uzbekistan into the global economy, as a result of a properly focused investment policy, the country has the po-

tential to attract international financial institutions and foreign investment.

In particular, if we analyze the share of investment in the economy of Uzbekistan in 2017.

If we analyze investments in fixed capital in the context of centralized sources, then at the expense of these sources 14,975.1 billion soums were mastered or 25% of the total volume of utilized investments, respectively, 45,744.2 billion soums or 75% were mastered from non-centralized sources of financing of the total investment mastered. The largest part of 35% of centralized sources of funding is the Fund for Reconstruction and Development, as well as the share of foreign investments and loans guaranteed by the Republic of Uzbekistan is 26%, the Republican budget is 22%, State trust funds 16% and the Fund for the Development of Children’s Sport 1%.

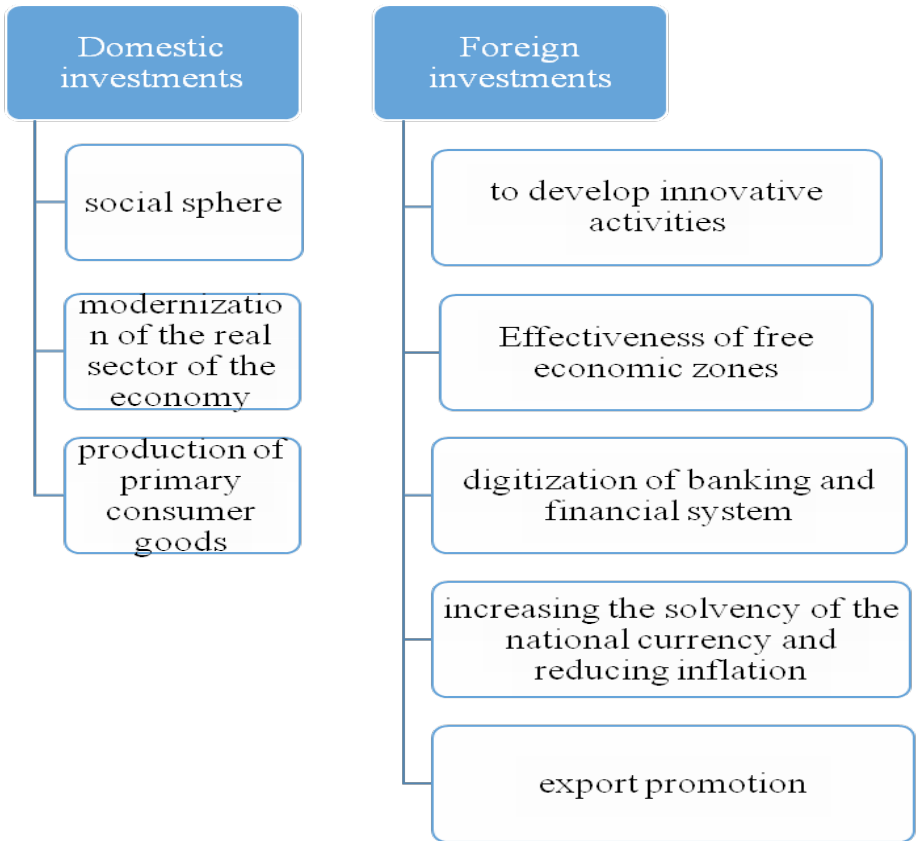


Figure 2. The main directions of investment policy of Uzbekistan*
 * Source: author's development

Investment projects implemented by the Fund for Reconstruction and Development are mainly carried out in the mining industry. Examples of such projects are: Production of synthetic liquid fuels based on purified methane from the Shurtan Gas Chemical Complex, construction of three new gas desulfurization units, development of the Yoshlik 1 field, construction of a cement plant, Construction of ammonia and urea production, and others. Such large investment projects as Electrification of the Karshi-Termez railway station, Pap-

Kokand-Andijan, construction of a new thermal power plant with a total capacity of 900 MW consisting of two blocks of combined-cycle plants with a capacity of 450 MW each, Construction of a complex for the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), caustic soda and methanol, Reconstruction of the 58 km of the A-373 “Tashkent-Osh” road on the mountainous section of the 116-190 km, passing through the Kamchik pass, We are developing the network of terrestrial digital broadcasting of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other

projects foreign investments and loans guaranteed by the Republic of Uzbekistan².

As a result, of our researches, we propose to implement the investment policy in the following order, in the context of the integration of Uzbekistan into the global economy.

In our view, the overall investment in the economy should be targeted and distributed, with the allocation of local and foreign investment. In particular, investments from the State budget and local funds should be directed to the development of the social sphere, the modernization of the real sector of the economy, the production of primary consumer goods.

Direct foreign investments of international economic and financial institutions, foreign banks and other foreign legal entities are as follows:

– to promote innovative activity. Thus, venture and investment funds should be established;

– Increasing the effectiveness of free economic zones;

– Digitize the banking and financial system, which is the root of the economy;

– to increase the solvency of the national currency and to reduce the inflation rate;

– export promotion.

By introducing the above-mentioned proposals into the country's investment program, we will be able to develop various sectors of the economy at the present stage of the development of the economy of Uzbekistan.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ

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Аннотация: Оценка взаимосвязи и определение размера влияния реинжиниринга на эффективность позволит рационально использовать ресурсы организации и обеспечит более высокие прибыли оценочным организациям. В целях анализа взаимосвязи эффективности и реинжиниринга необходимо комплексное исследование факторов с помощью разработки моделей.

Ключевые слова: Экономико-математические методы, квалификации персонала, реинжиниринг, оценочны организации.

Annotation: Assessing the relationship and determining the size of the impact of reengineering on efficiency will allow rational use of the organization's resources and will provide higher returns to evaluative organizations. In order to analyze the relationship of efficiency and reengineering, a comprehensive study of factors through model development is necessary.

Keywords: economic and mathematical methods, staff qualifications, reengineering, organizations are estimated.

На эффективность оценочной деятельности оказывают влияние множество факторов, такие, как: число оценщиков, количество заключенных контрактов, виды оказываемых услуг, стоимость информационных технологий, затраты на повышение квалификации персонала, прямые и косвенные расходы. Оценка взаимосвязи и определение размера влияния реинжини-

ринга на эффективность позволит рационально использовать ресурсы организации и обеспечит более высокие прибыли оценочным организациям. В целях анализа взаимосвязи эффективности и реинжиниринга необходимо комплексное исследование факторов с помощью разработки моделей. В анализе эффективности реинжиниринга продукта применимы традиционные статистические приёмы: группировки,

абсолютных и относительных величин, средних величин. Однако эти методы не дают возможность определить размер влияния факторов на эффективность оценочной деятельности. Эконометрические методы позволяют одновременно применять традиционные приёмы и сочетать качественно-теоретический анализ с количественно-математическим, выявлять существование взаимосвязи факторов и размер влияния этих факторов на эффективность деятельности.

Определение всех неизученных факторов и их целенаправленное использование для повышения эффективности является важнейшим элементом планирования расходов и разработки смет, размеров вмешательства в управление. Экономико-математические методы анализа создают большие возможности для исследования силы связи и выявления закономерностей и эмпирического наблюдения за сложными социально-экономическими явлениями. В настоящее время создано огромное число программных продуктов, ускоряющих процесс применения этих методов и позволяющих произвести отбор наиболее значимой модели прогнозирования.

В нашем исследовании поставлена задача разработки модели повышения эффективности оценочных компаний на базе существующих и вовлекаемых в процесс реинжиниринга ресурсов. В этой связи были рассмотрены научные работы ряда ученых таких, как О.Э. Ба-

шина¹, М. Иванова², Эндриу Ф.Сигел³, Р.А. Шмойлова⁴, И.И. Жуманов⁵, М.К. Пардаева⁶, которые разработали и усовершенствовали методы прогнозирования на основе корреляционно-регрессионного анализа.

В оценочной деятельности с помощью методов корреляционно-регрессионного анализа возможно выявления связи между факторами и силы этой связи, а также определения размера вмешательства в процессы регулирования, контроля, оценки и управления деятельности оценочных организаций.

Важнейшим этапом построения модели повышения эффективности является выбор формы связи, характеризующей зависимость результативного, прогнозируемого показателя от установленных факторов, влияющих на этой показатель.

Задача заключается в нахождение аналитического выражения, показывающего как величина Y – эффективность деятельности зависит от величин x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n факторов, без которых не возможен процесс реализации реинжиниринга бизнес-процесса. В на-

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6 Туристик корхоналар фаолиятини тахлил қилишда кулланиладиган математик моделларнинг типлари. ИАК, Самарканд, 2008. - Б. 257-259.

Таблица 1
Результаты множественного регрессионного анализа

П.н.	Название	Результат
1	Константа, постоянный член	A
2	Коэффициент множественной корреляции	R
2	Коэффициенты регрессии	b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k
3	Ошибки прогнозирования	Y
4	Стандартная ошибка оценки	Se или S
5	Коэффициент детерминации	R квадрат
6	F – тест	Значимый или незначимый
7	t- тесты для отдельных коэффициентов регрессии	Значимый или незначимый для каждой X-переменной
8	Стандартные ошибки коэффициентов регрессии	Sb_1, Sb_2, \dots, Sb_k
9	Число степеней свободы	n-k-1

Таблица 2

Эффективность деятельности		Средняя цена 1 услуги	Число оценщиков	Средняя стоимость инфор. Техники	Число контрактов
2007	259	53672	7	10876	771
2008	369	61015	7	11220,8	675
2009	90,5	56947	12	37600,5	2376
2010	31,9	44061	12	52905,4	2124
2011	324	78045	14	61226	2667
2012	355	99135	15	178336	1185
2013	336	99358	6	156365	15632
2014	456	95880	10	159705	13453
2015	440	140791	8	161406	14234
2016	460	156646	8	163876	15643
2017	453	243563	8	113876	15965

шем исследовании таковыми являются количество оценщиков, число заключенных контрактов, затраты на информационные технологии, число контрактов, заключенных через вебсайт организации.

Необходимо найти зависимость $Y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$. Для этого следует использовать метод корреляционно-регрессионного анализа.

Основным методом решения задач нахождения параметров уравнения прогнозирования является метод наименьших квадратов, разработанный К.Ф. Гауссом, заключающейся в минимизации квадратов отклонений фактически измеренных значений зависимой переменной y от её значений, вычисленных по уравнению связи с факторными признаками. С целью выявления факторов, влияющих на эффективность деятельности нами подготовлен следующий массив данных.

Результаты получены с помощью Excel на основе данных ООО «Диллер-Сармоя»

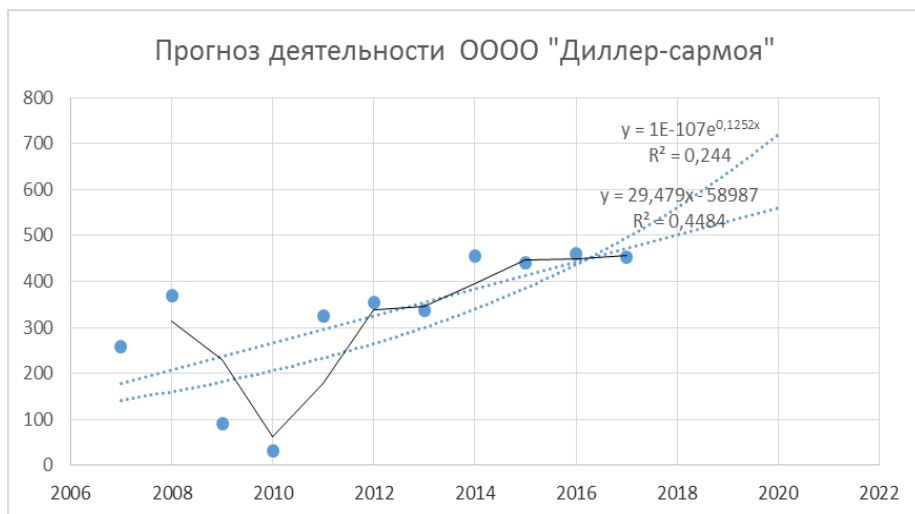


Рисунок 1

Таблица 4

Факторы, влияющие эффективность оценочной деятельности

№	Фактор	Обозначение
1	Эффективность деятельности	Y
2	Средняя стоимость 1 услуги, сумм	x1
3	Число оценщиков, чел	x2
4	Расходы на приобретении информационной техники и технологий, тыс.сум	x3
5	Число контрактов	x4

В процессе наблюдения было выявлено 5 основных фактора, влияющих на эффективность деятельности организации: цена 1 услуги, число оценщиков, расходы на приобретение современной информационной технологии и техники, число контрактов, число контрактов, заключенных через вебсайт

С помощью программы Excel мы получили результаты регрессионного анализа данных об эффективности деятельности (Таблица 3). Высокий показатель R свидетельствует о сильной положительной взаимосвязи между выявленными факторами, данные довольно плотно сгруппированы (с небольшим случайным разбросом) вокруг прямой линии, направленной вверх и вправо.

Установленные факторы на 99 % объясняют изменчивость эффективности организации. Стандартная ошибка оценки $Se = 28.2\%$ о размере расхождения фактической эффективности и прогнозируемой эффективности. Уравнение ре-

Таблица 5

Результаты регрессионного анализа

Регрессионная статистика	
Множественный коэффициент регрессии R	0.99
Коэффициент детерминации R квадрат	0.99
Нормированный R квадрат	0.96
Стандартная ошибка оценки Se	28. 22847
Наблюдения	6
Коэффициент корреляции g_{x_1}	0.97
Коэффициент корреляции g_{x_2}	-0.09
Коэффициент корреляции g_{x_3}	0.25
Коэффициент корреляции g_{x_4}	-0.51
Коэффициент корреляции $g_{x_1x_2}$	0.60
Коэффициент корреляции $g_{x_1x_3}$	0.83
Коэффициент корреляции $g_{x_1x_4}$	-0.05
Коэффициент корреляции $g_{x_2x_3}$	0.78
Коэффициент корреляции $g_{x_3x_4}$	0.06

грессии в нашем случае имеет вид:

$$Y = - 339.63 + 0.0014 x_1 - 22,886x_2 + 0.0015 x_3 - 0.0103x_4 ;$$

Постоянные расходы организации составляют -339.63 тыс. сум, остальные расходы относятся к переменным расходам. В нашем случае к постоянным расходам относятся расходы на содержание офиса, заработная плата администрации и прочие расходы административно-управленческого характера.

На увеличение эффективности оказывает большое влияние расходы организации на привлечение квалифицированных оценщиков, поскольку их достаточное число обеспечивает правомерность осуществления всех видов оценочных услуг.

Таким образом, для повышения эффективности организации путем реализации реинжиниринга бизнес-процессов нами разработана следующая многофакторная модель:

№	Показатель	Вид уравнения	Модель	Вид модели
1	Эффективность деятельности	$Y = a + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \dots + b_n x_n;$	$Y = - 339.63 + 0.0014 x_1 - 22,886x_2 + 0.0015 x_3 - 0.0103x_4 ;$	Многофакторная линейная модель

Применение этой модели обеспечит научную обоснованность реализации реинжиниринга бизнес-процессов, который способствует повышению эффективности деятельности оценочных организаций. Снижение постоянных расходов оценочных организаций является важным резервом повышения эффективности деятельности.

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THE ROLE OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN THE EXPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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TSUE

Abstract: *The article deals with the role of light industry in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the trends of their development. Author analyzed position of light industry in Uzbekistan and its changes in the country's exports. Given offers to improve the export potential of light industry enterprises.*

Key words: light industry, enterprises, production program, export value, tax revenues, growth rates, textile industries

At present, light industry is strategically important for the developing world, with 70.0% of clothing exports being realized. For these countries, the development of the light industry should be seen as a key source of economic growth. Because it offers several opportunities at the same time to intensify development. Special attention is paid to the achievement of high level of profitability in the provision of optimization of financing of light industry enterprises, granting preferential loans, expansion of state support, the creation of financial industrial groups and wider use of modern leasing.

Many states of the world support enterprises exporting in the light industry. For example, in Turkey, government grants preferential loans to light industry enterprises which are exporting by giving full or partial repayment of tax revenues in export value, partial compensation of research costs for improving export quality, export insurance and other financial measures used. India has a special program to update light and textile industries. According to it, 5.0% compensation will be

provided to credit institutions providing funds for renewable energy enterprises. Interest rates on machines at low technological levels, on the contrary, are not compensated. Also, there are concentrated loans for refurbishing technology and equipment in this country.

Our results show that government support for light industry allowed for the following:

- a) occupy leading positions in world exports of light industry products;
- b) renewal of basic equipment in the shortest possible time;
- c) improving the quality of the products produced.

In our view, there are other trends in world light industry development:

- a) Expanding and increasing the use of chemical fibers and yarns based on the consumption of synthetic semi-synthetic fibers in a wide range of consumer goods;
- b) the increase in the role and the role of knitwear and nomato materials;
- c) transition from narrow textile to wider (up to 2-3 meters) textile and continuous trend of this tendency;

d) universalization of textile factories by types of products;

d) forgetting the borders between production lines and types of flax;

e) creation of high-quality fabrics and textile products with predetermined properties due to the use of fibers with the low thin layer thickness;

y) the priority of the production structure of small-scale enterprises with up to 300 employees capable of quickly moving to enterprises and fostering rapidly changing market needs;

j) consolidation of the network enterprises into the holdings of the completed production cycle, unified approaches to solving network problems to development associations and associations;

h) orientation of the light industry to the needs and wants of specific populations, consumer age, climatic conditions and so on;

i) Ensuring the development of industrial sectors for the production of high quality textile goods, textile auxiliaries and technological equipment.

While the evidence for the best international experience of light industry development is being drawn up and the corresponding assumptions are being drawn to it, it is impossible to ignore the following figures: the volume of light industry output in China amounts to 221.0 billion. USD 305.0 billion in the European Union (EU). USD 6,0 bln. In the Russian Federation (RF). US dollars. The volume of exports of these products in China is 57.0 billion. USD 12,0 bln. In India. USD 46,0 bln. Over USD. The number of light industry enterprises in

China is 230.0 thousand, in India 252.5 thousand, in the EU – 117.0 thousand, in Russia – 16.0 thousand. The number of people employed in this sphere in China is 30,0 mln. in India – 20.0 million people., in the EU – 2.7 million people. in Russia – 0.8 million people; is equal to one. Everyone employed in the network is producing goods in China – US \$ 7,400, India – \$ 98,000, and the EU – US \$ 133,000. The volume of export corresponding to each person is equal to \$ 1.9 thousand in China and US \$ 17.0 thousand in the EU.

The share of light industry in the global industrial production is 13.0% in China, 15.0% – 20.0% in India, and 4.0% in the EU. In the world trade, light industry supplies 16.6% of garment exports, and 15.2% of the textile products exports. India is ranked 1st in the world trade in jute exports, the second largest silk exporter, the third in terms of exports of cotton and cellulose fiber, and 5th in terms of exports of synthetic fibers. In the world trade 8.8% of ready-made garments and 15.0% of textile products account for the EU.

Light industry products have a stable demand, which is indispensable for many areas of its activity, to the healthy development of society. In the final consumer demand, the main consumers of these products are individual (individual) buyers, whose share accounts for about 40.0% of the products produced.

Analysis of German experience shows that the end of World War II led to the rise of German light industry. This is due to the increase in demand, as the de-

mand was insufficient to meet the demand for imported goods.

At the same time, export revenues of the light industry are distributed among the two main sectors: 41% of export earnings and 59% of textile products.

Uzbekistan has recently seen a significant increase in prime cost of light industry. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev acknowledged that «although the cost of the sector has declined by an average of 10 percent, it is unlikely to be competitive in foreign markets due to the low cost of some products in the chemical and light industry, automotive, construction materials and other sectors.» The above-mentioned circumstances necessitates the existence of problems associated with improving the mechanism of funding for light industry enterprises and the need to elaborate scientific recommendations and recommendations to address them, which confirms the relevance of this dissertation. The Strategic Action Plan on five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, endorsed by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017, No. UP-4947, includes the modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of enterprises of the real sector of the economy, reducing state participation in the statutory funds of economic entities, state property is the creation of favorable conditions for the development of private entrepreneurship on the basis of privatized objects. Recent tasks have been identified. This creates the need for financial sustainability of enterprises. This is a major factor

affecting their solvency in the majority of textile turnover assets, which is the increase in the share of funds.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017, N UP-4947 «On the Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan», Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5285 «On Program of Accelerated Development of Textile and Textile Industry», Uzbekistan The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from December 21, 2016 of No. PP-2687 «About the Program of further development of textile and clothing and knitwear industry for 2017-2019» textile, garment and knitwear industry in the years 2018-2021 development strategy and the prospects for 2030 as well as other legal documents related to the industry, the concept of the implementation of the tasks of this research to a certain extent.

The role of light industry in the economy of our country and tendencies of development can not be imagined without analyzing the position of light industry enterprises in the country's exports. In this regard, the most relevant aspect of the analysis is that, in our opinion, the following indicators are useful:

1. Volume (quantity) of exports of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in mln. US dollars;
2. Exports of light industry enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in mln. US dollars;
3. The share of light industry enterprises in the country's exports, %.

The data for these indicators are given in Table 1 (See next page). Analyzing this

Table 1.The role of light industry enterprises in the export of the Republic of Uzbekistan ¹

Years ²	Indicators		
	Export of the Republic of Uzbekistan, mln. U.S. \$	Exports of light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan, mln. U.S. \$	The share of light industry enterprises in the country's exports, %
2001	3170,0	136,1	4,3
2002	2988,4	154,3	5,2
2003	3725,0	213,0	5,7
2004	4853,0	279,8	5,8
2005	5408,8	239,3	4,4
2006	6389,8	315,2	4,9
2007	8991,5	400,5	4,4
2008	11493,3	375,3	3,2
2009	11771,3	385,2	3,3
2010	13023,4	619,0	4,7
2011	15889,0	660,4	4,2
2012	19860,9	825,5	4,2
2013	25818,9	1031,9	4,0
2014	26216,1	1289,8	4,9
2015	35391,7	1702,6	4,8

1 The figures presented in the table are calculated by the author on the basis of published statistical bulletins and data of «Uzbekengilsanoat» SJC.

2 Forecasted figures for 2014 and 2015 are presented below

information, it is possible to formulate a few conclusions which reflect the role of light industry in the export of our country. The most important of them are:

1. Comparison of data from 2001 to 2013 shows that the growth rate of export of light industry (7.6 times) remains slightly behind (6.2%) growth rates of gross domestic product (8.1 times);

2. The analysis of this data, taking into account the forecasts, shows that in 2014 – 8.3 and 9.4 times, and in 2015 – 11.2 and 12.5 times. These figures show that in recent years, growth rates of exports of light industry enterprises (9.4 and 12.5 times) were higher (from 8.3 and 11.2 times) to the overall growth of ex-

ports of the country respectively (13.3% and 11.6%);

3. The actual data characterizing the share of light industry in Uzbekistan in 2001-2013 ranged from 3.2% (2008) to 5.8% (2004) of this indicator (the range of vibration was 2.6% or 181.3 %) but did not characterize any strict tendency in this period. The level of this indicator indicates that in 2001-2004 – «growth» – in 2006-2009 – «decline», despite the fact that the situation in 2010 has improved significantly in the years to come and the tendency to «diminish» until 2013;

4. Forecast figures for 2014-2015 show that the share of light industry in the country's exports is envisaged.

In summary, Table 1 shows that the role of light industry in the exports of our country is estimated at around 5%, with its relatively stable level (excluding the level of an indicator for some years). In order to ensure the stability of light industry enterprises, the following measures of financial support should be provided by the state:

- compensation for part of the loans received by light industry enterprises as the expense of budget subsidies;
- State funding of research in the industry;
- Simplifying taxation, updating and optimization of certification and standardization systems;
- Implementation of investment projects, allowing to increase the level of access of local enterprises to local raw materials;
- Tax incentives for small businesses operating in the industry.

However, in our opinion, it is important to mention some of the points here.

It is clear that for some countries, 5% of light industry enterprises in exports can be recognized and appreciated. Nevertheless, in our opinion, it can not be applied to Uzbekistan. Because our country has incredible opportunities for the development of light industry enterprises based on the raw materials of other countries and production of export-oriented products. Therefore, in our

opinion, the share of light industry in the country's total exports should increase in the future. This should be done primarily by ensuring the growth rates of exports of light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan to the overall export growth rates.

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INNOVATIONS AND TRENDS IN GLOBAL MARKETING

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Аннотация: В бизнесе маркетинговые тренды являются неотъемлемой и очень важной частью, поэтому инновации в этой области помогут увеличить доход предпринимателей и увеличить количество новых технологий.

Annотasiya: Biznesda marketing yo'nalishlari ajralmas va juda muhim ahamiyatga ega, shuning uchun bu sohadagi yangiliklar tadbirkorlarning daromadlarini oshirishga va yangi texnologiyalarni ko'paytirishga yordam beradi.

Annotation: In business, marketing trends are an integral and very important part, so innovations in this area will help increase the income of entrepreneurs and increase the number of new technologies.

Keywords: marketer, quantum marketing, digital advertising, top sales funnel sector, effective advertising, product promotion, innovation, customer, trend.

The last few years in the world of advertising reigns enviable stability, because the growth rate for advertising since 2011 has been growing every year by 3-4%. The year 2018, which presented us with new trends and innovations, did not become an exception. This year there was a leap in the development of new technologies, advertising in the usual sense of "on TV", faded into the background. We see all the great appeal of digital advertising, as well as customer interest in innovation. In this article we tried to analyze the main trends of the outgoing year and understand what the new one is preparing for us.

In the course of the study, we noticed a tendency of the business to concentrate; the largest expenditures on digital advertising fall exclusively on developed countries and large cities. The largest digital platforms remain in the United States and China, however, Japan, the United King-

dom and Germany are also confident in the market.

What innovative tools have appeared this year? Artificial intelligence in dealing with customers. As technology develops, large companies are increasingly beginning to use chat bots. They do not need sleep and rest, they are always ready to help. Despite the fact that the technology is not new, it was thanks to the technical development that large companies were able to move from living people to machines, because the bot previously could not give full advice at the request of the client, and almost immediately transferred to the hotline. Now bots are able to answer the most common client questions. Successfully similar technology uses AliExpress.

It is worth noting that there has been a trend towards an increase in investment in marketing software, as innovators, this is good news for us, since the trend to-

wards the development of promotion tools is clearly visible. Gaining momentum and quantum marketing. The innovation of 2011–2012 is gaining popularity again. It is defined as a set of approaches to determine the most effective ways to promote a product. Many marketers who work primarily with information and data believe that this method can simplify their work. Unilever and Kraft are already using quantum marketing to promote their products.

Instagram will strengthen its position as a platform for product promotion.

According to statistics, almost a million people use the platform once a month. Not only big brands (Zara / Audi / etc), but also small companies, ranging from local malls and pumping homemade pastry shops, went to Instagram. In addition, online translation has become a new trend in product promotion. Marketers are ready to increase broadcasting, as they have seen from personal experience that this is one of the most effective ways of advertising. But good old Twitter loses its audience and becomes not at all an attractive platform. The decline in the audience in 2017, does not stop until now, the platform instead of development is fighting for survival.

A couple of years ago, marketers were faced with the fact that the speed of response to a message via e-mail began to decline (and is still decreasing), customers filter their mail and do not pay attention to messages. Marketers have already begun to mix different types of promotion among themselves in order to attract the attention of the client in any, even the

most unusual way. For example, the cloud platform “Twilio”, allows marketers to send messages in addition to e-mail in order to further send the client to their platform.

In 2018, innovations also occurred among marketers themselves. Acquisio and Trapica have developed platforms through which a whole staff of marketers can be reduced to a couple, or maybe one person. Automation has led to the fact that the marketer needs only to drive into the program the main parameters of the company, and the application itself will begin to search for the target audience and the most effective ways of advertising. The program has not yet managed to fully penetrate the business, however, the forecasts for further development are the most positive.

Optimization should create convenience for people. So decided the marketers from Califa Farms and were right. When promoting in social networks, the company does not use an abundance of hashtags, but creates original and relevant content, as a result, the reach of the audience increases. The tendency to abandon multiple hashtags or minimize them will continue in 2019.

Social marketing has become the brightest chip of the year. Almost half of consumers (40%) are convinced that a brand should be socially active. As a result, increasing customer loyalty, helping others, as well as advertising.

Change customer orientation. In 2018, the orientation towards “millenials” became a bit less, more and more large purchasing decisions are made by people

born in the “Z” generation. As a rule, people born in the late 90s and early 00s, in more than 80% of cases, learn about a new product or service through social networks, in addition, they spend almost an hour a day (32%) watching video content. And in the aggregate, 47% spend online 10 hours a day. Marketers are already taking into account the needs of the younger generation. So, in advertisements it is increasingly possible to meet ordinary people, not stars.

Innovation touched and the top sector of the sales funnel, the optimization of this sector. The problem is that the majority of potential buyers are in the upper sector of the sales funnel, but marketers treat them as representatives of the lower sector, so people do not understand that they need this particular product.

The tendency to promote a personal brand has also been preserved, we recall that it was he who became the main focus of 2017, moreover, most users claim to unsubscribe from the brand if his personality is unpleasant or annoying. 2018 brought us a lot of marketing, as well as improved old trends, perhaps 2019 will make its own adjustments to the development of marketing directions, because consumers’ desires are constantly changing, but we can expect that marketing will increasingly be focused on analytics, voice search and social networks.

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PUBLIC CONTROL IS A FACTOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

Kholikova Shakhnoza

Anotatsion:

Public supervision plays an important role in the effective functioning of government bodies. The staff of the state bodies of this institution has a high level of influence on compliance with the law and responsibility of duties and responsibilities.

Key words: Constitution, public control, the state, the gradual development

After all, the principle of people's power is one of the main principles of our Constitution. In particular, citizens have the right to participate in the management of public and state affairs. One of the ways of such participation is the implementation of public control over the activities of state bodies. There are many kinds of control in our lives. These include prosecutor's supervision, administrative and financial supervision, customs, tax control, etc. The question arises, What is the difference of public control from this? The main difference of public control from other types of control is that the object of public control is the activities of state bodies.

The draft law "on public control" was approved by the decree of the head of the state № 4947 of the PF on February 7, 2017-2021, in coordination with the procedure established for ensuring the implementation of the state program 44-paragraph "year of dialogue with the people and human interests" on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In our republic, reforms aimed at improving public control, strengthening the

organizational and legal mechanisms for its implementation are being carried out in stages. A number of laws have been adopted that will be of paramount importance for the consistent development of the Institute of public control. The laws "on social partnership", "on openness of the activities of state authorities and management bodies," are among those.

At the same time, as a result of the gradual development of the process of democratization and liberalization of national statehood and society, the socio-political activity of citizens is increasing. This requires further improvement of the regulatory framework for public control, strengthening it at the highest level, that is, at the Basic Law level. The adoption of the law "on public control", which consists in the realization of the public control over the activities of the citizens of Uzbekistan, the constitutional rights to the management of society and public affairs through the implementation of public control, plays an important role.

With the project, the purpose of the law, legislation on public control, subjects, object, basic principles and forms of public control are defined. In particular, as

subjects of public control, it is proposed to designate citizens of Uzbekistan, self-government bodies of citizens, NGOs and media. It is also established that public control can be carried out by public councils, commissions and other organizational forms of conducting public control in cases prescribed by law (for example, there are community councils in the Ministry of Defense and other organizations).

As an object of public control, it is necessary to take into account the interests of the public, public opinion in the normative legal acts, decisions, as well as in the programs of State, network and regional development, which are adopted by state bodies and officials; to ensure the execution of law requirements in the field of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, legal entities.

With the draft law, the following forms of public control are provided: appeals and requests to state bodies; participation in open jury meetings of state bodies; public discussion; public hearings; public monitoring; public examination; study of public opinion; hearing reports of executive authorities, other organizations and institutions by self-government bodies of citizens. The project reveals the concept of forms of public control, as well as mechanisms for their implementation, the procedure for registration of results of public control, the rights and obligations of subjects of public control and state bodies.

The main difference of public control from other types of control is that the object of public control is the activities of state bodies. These aspects were fully revealed in the law "on public control",

which entered into force on April 13, 2018. The purpose of the law is to establish public control over the activities of government bodies and institutions and to regulate relations in the field of implementation. Public supervision is usually not considered a specialized supervision, requiring professional, systematic, special qualifications. This control plays a socio-political role. Public control differs from other types of control by their subjects. In other types of control, the state body is an official, and persons with special knowledge hold control in compliance with certain regulated procedures, as well as the conduct of this control is mandatory.

And under public control, citizens, self-government bodies of citizens, non-profit organizations, mass media can participate. They voluntarily carry out open, transparent public control. We should not consider another situation, some should not go into the notion that "as a citizen, the law has allowed me, now I can freely go and control the body of the state in which I want." In the basic principles established by Article 5 of the law, for the Prevention of such cases, the control has been determined to comply with the requirements of the legislation, it is necessary to conduct mass and open, impartial and impartial state bodies, their officials without unreasonable interference in the activities and without allowing them to exert any wrongful influence. Failure to comply with these requirements can be considered a violation of the legislation on public control.

This control differs from other types of control by its results. According to the

results of public control, a final document can be prepared in the form of a statement, a conclusion, a reference form, or in another form provided for by the law of the SCO. That is, in contrast to state control, the preparation of the final document is not mandatory. The final document will have the information and recommendation feature. The information, recommendations and proposals outlined in it will be reviewed by the state authorities in a mandatory manner and legal decisions will be made on them. At the same time, the state body as a result of public control is forced to consider, and not to carry out the prepared document.

Article 6 of the law clearly defines 8 forms of public control. These forms include appeals to state bodies and re-

quests, participation of state bodies in open jury meetings, etc. The study of public discussion, public hearing, public monitoring, public expertise, public opinion are also among those. The law emphasizes the public in the implementation of control forms. This requires collegialism, organizational Association. It is also aimed at preventing various kinds of abuse from happening by people who do not understand the essence of this issue.

In conclusion, the establishment of the legal framework of public control has become an important basis in ensuring the effective interaction of society with the state. This will serve to consistently implement the idea of ensuring the mood of people, the attitude to the changes that are taking place in the country, the balance of interests in society.

SMALL-SIZED BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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abstract

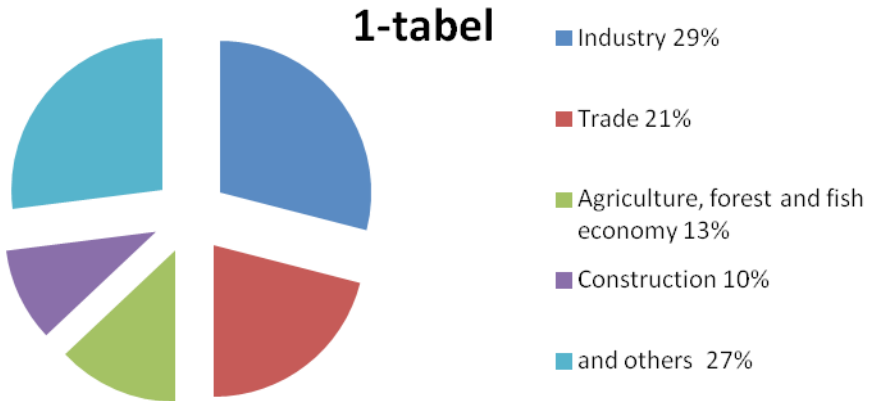
This article demonstrates how development of small-sized business and private entrepreneurship makes significant contributions to not only improvement of a national economy but also increasing quality of lifestyle of people in Uzbekistan and especially decreasing the number of the unemployed ones.

Keywords: Small-sized business and private entrepreneurship; Industry; Social; Foreign; Investment, Uzbekistan

After gaining its independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has developed greatly. While the market economics in this country were forming, it has achieved its significant role in the world market. Since independence years a great attention has been given for developing small-sized business in our republic and improving private entrepreneurship due to the fact these aspects are perceived a strategic mission of our governments' economic policy. The year 2011 was named "Small business and private entrepreneurship" by Islam Karimov, the first president of our country, "...small business and private entrepreneurship has been one of the indispensable aspects to guarantee the steady economical and social progress"¹ Many legal documents and laws were adopted in order to improve this sector. Small-sized business as an activeness not requiring much capital ensures high degree of circulation of resources in the state of capital insufficien-

cy. This sector exponentially and economically solves problems relating to restructuring economy, shaping consumer market in the state of economic instability and filling this market. Small companies adapt to change of consumers' demand fast, therefore they provide a required balance in consumer market. This aspect has a crucial role in not only getting growing rate of economy to accelerate but also decreasing unemployment rate and population's income, issues very important for our government The fact that the number of companies involved in small-sized business and private entrepreneurship is increasing demonstrates how the private sector is progressing efficiently. Small-sized business and private entrepreneurship is consolidating its position in population's life. Notwithstanding a small scale, this sector has an important role in ensuring a stable development of economy, providing population with paid work and creating prosperity in people's life. As a result of taken steps share of small-sized business, private entrepreneurship and manufacturing products of

1 . "Consistent continuation of modernization of our country is an important factor of our progress" Karimov I.A.-T.: Uzbekiston,2011, p-12



The contribution of new-organised enterprises and factories in 2017¹ (according to economical activities)

¹ Based on the informations demonstrated by the State Stastics committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

industry in GDP has changed from 31% to 56.9% and from 12.9% to 45% respectively starting from 2000. In 2017 more than 38,2 thousand small-sized business (without agriculture) were formed and this increased by 22% than in 2016.

Further, 3rd direction of “Strategy of actions” is devoted to “Prime ways of developing economy and liberating it”, in fourth part (Decreasing involvement of government in economy, protecting the right of private ownership and reinforcing its position, continuing institutional and constitutive reforms addressed to encouraging small-sized business and private entrepreneurship) following issues are underlined²:

- Ensuring a confident protection of private property and its rights, giving a wide freedom to development of private

entrepreneurship and small-sized business, putting into action a principle that “If population becomes rich, then government also gets rich and strong”.

- Creating a climate of entrepreneurship for widely enhancing small-sized business and private entrepreneurship, completely preventing illegal intrusion of government and other authorities to activeness of enterprises.

- Turning state property into private and simplifying rules involved, decreasing participation of government in shaping balance of enterprises, creating all facilities for developing entrepreneurship in properties turned into private. Improving investment climate, attracting foreign, especially direct foreign, investment to sectors of country’s economy and areas.

- Implementing modern standards and styles of corporate management, strengthening role of stockholders in strategic

² On Strategies for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2017), p: 28.

The contribution of small business and private entrepreneurship in regions in 2017³

The name of region	Industry (%)	Service (%)	Construction(%)	Employment(%)
Republic of Karakalpakistan	18	61,3	79,2	75,2
Andijan	34,4	73,7	94,3	84,5
Bukharo	43,4	74,9	67,8	78,5
Jizzah	61,3	74,2	91,3	82
Kashkadarya	23,1	71,9	76,8	80
Navoi	18,8	67,3	75,4	60,3
Namangan	68,4	73,7	93,9	83,4
Samarkand	55,5	76,5	92,3	84,5
Surkhandarya	45,8	76,3	79,4	81,1
Syrdarya	44,9	66,4	91,4	79,5
Tashkent	29,6	76,2	79,2	77
Fergana	41,4	75,9	89	80,5
Khorezm	40,6	71,4	87,2	82,9
Tashkent city	71,3	51,1	66,8	56,8

³ Prepared by the author based on informations on the Internet and mass media

management of companies.

- Developing and simplifying rules and mechanism for connecting entrepreneurs to engineering systems.

- Decreasing participation of government in controlling process of socio-economic development, getting systems of government management out of focused control and driving it to democracy, promoting government-private companionship, reinforcing role of social and self-controlling organizations. In general, enhancing public openness and competitiveness, ensuring free economic activeness, developing macro-economic stability and keeping growing rate economic growth, activating privileged sectors of economy and modernizing reviewing reforms in the sphere of bank and finance, widening external economic connections, implementing foreign investments, improving tourism effective-

ly, putting into action constitutive change.

Furthermore, ensuring stability of national currency and prices to fulfill measures to be taken in this sector, working out modern market mechanisms for controlling currency rate step-by-step, widening revenue base of local budget, expanding external economic connections, implementing modern technologies for producing goods and materials meant for export, improving transport-logistic infrastructure and entrepreneurship, making investment for foreign investors more appealing, developing administration, implementing modern principles and mechanisms for controlling bank activeness, shaping agricultural unions with multiple sectors are mentioned. During 2017 and 2021 program including 649 investment projects with value of 40 billion US dollars are planned to put into action. As a consequence, during fol-

lowing 5 years production will increase by 1.5 times, its share in GDP change from 33.6% to 36% and reproduction's share will shift from 80% to 85%

To sum up, small-sized business and private entrepreneurship plays an important role in enhancing country's economic power since the aim of every economical activity is to provide people with high standards of living. "Strategy of actions" for further developing the republic of Uzbekistan was adopted with the initiative of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev in 2017 and it has mentioned many work giving chances to create a lot of new work positions in improving national economy and to assist in expanding real income of population to further enhancing small-sized business and private entrepreneurship. We do believe, these processes enable us not only to

grow rate of country's gross domestic product but also to intensify this growth exponentially, and in near future Uzbekistan will become a country which is one of the leading ones with indicators of economic growth.

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4. Based on the informations demonstrated by the State Stastics committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan
5. Prepared by the author based on informations on the Internet and mass media

KEY FACTORS AND MEASUREMENTS IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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В статье были рассмотрены понятия и определения конкурентоспособности, факторы влияющие на них и выделены иерархические уровни в теории конкурентоспособности. А также, рассмотрены международные подходы к оценке конкурентоспособности национальной экономики. На основе анализа различных рейтингов определены место зарубежных стран в международном конкурентоспособности

Ключевые слова: конкурентоспособность экономики, индексы конкурентоспособности, факторы и детерминанты конкурентоспособности, международные рейтинги страны, оценка конкурентоспособности

This article covered the concepts and definitions of competitiveness and the factors influencing them and defined the levels of national competitiveness theory. Also, was considered international approaches for evaluating competitiveness of the national economy. On the basis of analyzing different ratings was identified the rank of foreign countries' competitiveness

Key words: competitiveness of the economy, competitiveness indexes, factors and determinants of competitiveness, international ratings of countries, measurement of competitiveness.

Nowadays, the global economy is facing new threats, problems, trends and conditions of interaction between countries and territories. Ensuring the sustainability and stability of economic systems is becoming a major challenge for national governments. Under these conditions, dynamic economic development, raising the standard of living of the population is considered within the framework of the concept of the country's international competitiveness.

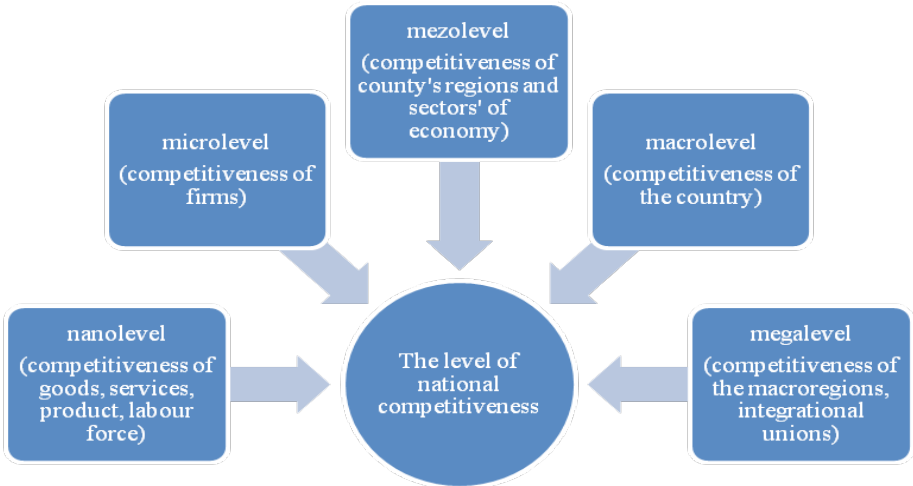
The competitiveness of the national economy provides: to ensure high rates of economic growth and a growing standard of living in the country; to support the

demand for domestic goods and services in international markets; to achieve high efficiency of use of production resources; to ensure the environmental safety of products.

The analysis of national competitiveness lets to draw the following levels:

The study of factors of competitiveness is important for the further development of the national economy. In our opinion, the factors of competitiveness of the national economy can be divided in two main blocks: macroeconomic and institutional.

Macroeconomic factors of competitiveness:



Source: Authors' compilation based on literature review.

Figure 1: The level of national competitiveness

Natural resources, accumulated production, technological and human potential. It is the quantity and quality of these resources.

Dynamics of the real exchange rate. It is known that the increase in the real exchange rate of the national currency adversely affects the price competitiveness of individual industries: both in the domestic and foreign markets.

Foreign trade restrictions (tariff and quotas). Since import duties, as well as the exchange rate, are factors affecting the domestic prices of foreign goods, their imposition in industries where import substitution is possible, provide a high cross-elasticity of demand for domestic goods at the price of import.

Financing R & D. Manufacturing high-value added goods and export them gives opportunity to increase competitiveness of the country in international economy.

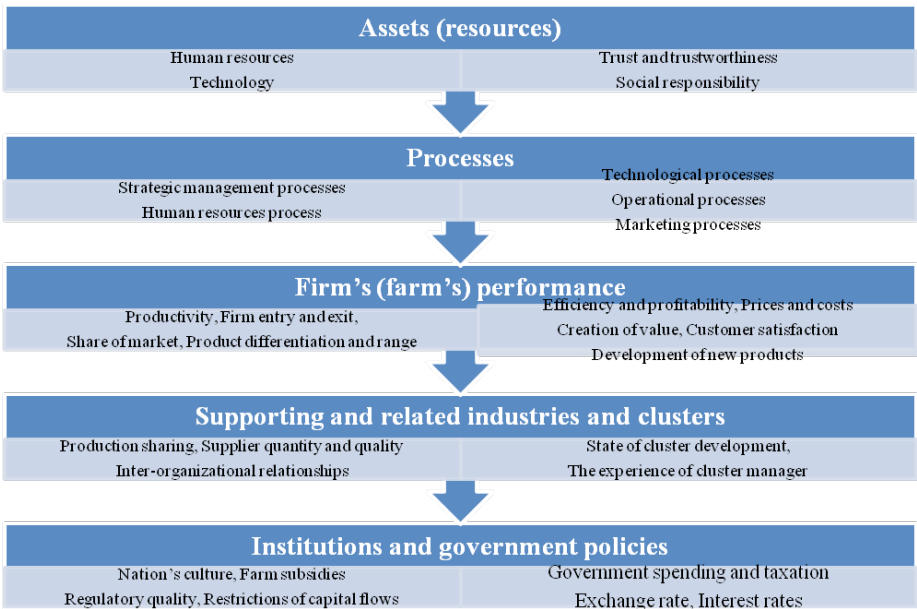
Institutional factors of competitiveness:

The administrative environment of business. It can generally promote or hinder entrepreneurship, which is an important condition for the development of competitive markets.

The effectiveness of property rights to inventions and other products of intellectual activity. Efficiency here means the optimal combination of the interests of all participants in the market for these products, protecting them from illegal reproduction and copying. This factor influences the incentives for innovation.

Effective competition – respecting the fundamental principle of libertarian justice in the creation and maintenance of selective incentives for innovative entrepreneurship by the state.

No restrictions on technology transfer and intellectual capital between countries.



Source: Authors' compilation based on literature review.

Figure 2. Determinants of competitiveness of the national economy

Efficiency at the disposal of public resources in the public sector. It is a question of both allocates efficiency, which takes into account not only the short-term, but also the long-term consequences of the decisions made, and the effectiveness of control over their use.

Besides the factors and determinants (fig.2) that can affect the level of national competitiveness through the use of appropriate model formulation are: macroeconomic stability (countercyclical regulation), enterprisers' development (industry dimension), infrastructure (institutional quality), the effectiveness of governance, human capital development (impact of the knowledge economy), modern financial markets, stabilization of environmental condition (environmental factors develop-

ment), development of innovation (comparative advantages of the country), globalization and integration (the country's participation in the relevant development processes)¹.

Competitiveness is a relative concept, which makes it necessary to compare the level of competitiveness of different countries on the basis of a system of indicators. The most well-known ratings the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), the World competitiveness yearbook (WCY), Economic Freedom Indices (EFI), Easy of Doing Business and the Global Innovation Index (GII). They measure competitiveness of the countries by several different indicators and

¹ G. Kharlamova, O. Vertelieva, The International Competitiveness of Countries: Economic-Mathematical Approach, Economics & Sociology, Vol. 6, No 2, 2013, pp. 39-52.

Table 1
Competitiveness evaluation of the countries by international rating

Countries	GCI (2017-2018)		WCY (2018)		DBR (2018)		EFI (2018)		GII (2018)	
	Rank	Score (max.7)	Rank	Score (max.100)	Rank	Score (max.100)	Rank	Score (max.100)	Rank	Score (max.100)
USA	2	5.85	1	100	6	82.5	18	75.7	6	59.8
Singapore	3	5.71	3	98.5	2	84.5	2	88.8	5	59.8
Germany	5	5.65	15	88.7	20	79	25	74.2	9	58.0
Japan	9	5.49	25	81.3	34	75.6	30	72.3	13	54.9
Korea, Rep.	26	5.07	27	80.1	4	83.9	27	73.8	12	56.6
China	27	5.00	13	89	78	65.2	110	57.8	17	53.0

Source: Authors' compilation based on report of international organization.

the results of evaluation differentiate from each other (table 1).

Summarizing the analysis of the concept of competitiveness and factors affecting the development of competitiveness, we can draw the following conclusions. Competitiveness is a process that is organically inherent in the market system of management, in which producers glut the needs of the market and thereby achieve a dominant position on it.

Among the key prerequisites for ensuring the level of competitiveness, we can single out the manufacturers' focus on production factors, as well as quality and price. In order to maintain the achieved level of competitiveness, the process of formation of competitive advantages should be continuous. Therefore, competitiveness is not only an economic phenomenon or process of searching for innovations and innovations, which allow improving not only the product itself, but also its production and distribution. Competitiveness provides a promising indicator of the effectiveness of the functioning of the national economy, industry and enterprise, since the possibilities for their survival and development depend on the achieved level of competitiveness.

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ROLE OF FINANCIAL SYSTEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ECONOMY

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***Annotation:** In this article, the authors examine the concept of financial system, its characteristic features and explain its role in an economy by analyzing its main functions, also consider how these functions and services influence saving and investment decisions of an economy.*

Key words: financial system, economic growth, financial instruments, financial markets, finance.

***Аннотация:** В данной статье авторы рассматривают понятие финансовой системы, её характерные признаки и объясняют её роль в экономике анализируя её основные функции, а также рассматривают, как эти функции и финансовые услуги влияют на решения экономики по сбережениям и инвестициям.*

Ключевые слова: финансовая система, экономический рост, финансовые инструменты, финансовые рынки, финансы.

The functioning of an economy depends on the financial system of a country. The financial system includes banks as a central entity along with other financial services providers. The financial system of a country is deeply entrenched in the society and provides employment to a large population.

A **financial system** is a network of financial institutions, financial markets, financial instruments and financial services to facilitate the transfer of funds. The system consists of savers, intermediaries, instruments and the ultimate user of funds [1]. The level of economic growth largely depends upon and is facilitated by the state of financial system prevailing in the economy. Efficient financial system and sustainable

economic growth are corollary. The financial system mobilizes the savings and channelizes them into the productive activity and thus influences the pace of economic development. Economic growth is hampered for want of effective financial system. Broadly speaking, financial system deals with three inter-related and interdependent variables, i.e., money, credit and finance.

The financial system provides channels to transfer funds from individual and groups who have saved money to individuals and group who want to borrow money. Saver (refer to the lender) are suppliers of funds to borrowers in return with promises of repayment of even more funds in the future. Borrowers are demanders of funds for consumer durables,

house, or business plant and equipment, promising to repay borrower funds based on their expectation of having higher incomes in the future. These promises are financial liabilities for the borrower—that is, both a source of funds and a claim against the borrower's future income.

Main Functions of Financial System

The functions of financial system can be enumerated as follows:

Financial system works as an effective conduit for optimum allocation of financial resources in an economy.

It helps in establishing a link between the savers and the investors.

Financial system allows 'asset-liability transformation'. Banks create claims (liabilities) against themselves when they accept deposits from customers but also create assets when they provide loans to clients.

Economic resources (i.e., funds) are transferred from one party to another through financial system.

The financial system ensures the efficient functioning of the payment mechanism in an economy. All transactions between the buyers and sellers of goods and services are effected smoothly because of financial system.

Financial system helps in risk transformation by diversification, as in case of mutual funds.

Financial system enhances liquidity of financial claims.

Financial system helps price discovery of financial assets resulting from the interaction of buyers and sellers. For example, the prices of securities are determined by demand and supply forces in the capital market.

Financial system helps reducing the cost of transactions.

As discussed above, financial markets play a significant role in economic growth through their role of allocation capital, monitoring managers, mobilizing of savings and promoting technological changes among others. Economists had held the view that the development of the financial sector is a crucial element for stimulating economic growth. Financial development can be defined as the ability of a financial sector acquire effectively information, enforce contracts, facilitate transactions and create incentives for the emergence of particular types of financial contracts, markets and intermediaries, and all should be at a low cost. Financial development occurs when financial instruments, markets and intermediaries ameliorate through the basis of information, enforcement and transaction costs, and therefore better provide financial services. The financial functions or services may influence saving and investment decisions of an economy through capital accumulation and technological innovation and hence economic growth. Capital accumulation can either be modeled through capital externalities or capital goods produced using constant returns to scale but without the use of any reproducible factors to generate steady-state per capita growth. Through capital accumulation, the functions performed by the financial system affect the steady growth rate thereby influencing the rate of capital formation. The financial system affects capital accumulation either by altering the savings rate or by reallocating savings

among different capital producing levels [2]. Through technological innovation, the focus is on the invention of new production processes and goods.

As market frictions and laws, regulations and policies differs to a greater extent across economies and over time, the impact of financial development on growth may have different implications for resource allocation and welfare in the economy.

Thus, finance plays a key role in the development of any economy and no economy can run successfully without a sound financial system.

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THE IMPACT OF THE STRATEGY OF THE EXTREMISTS ON THE ECONOMY

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***Annotation.** This article is devoted to the abolition of the administrative and command-oriented management system in a large-scale economy in Uzbekistan during the years of independence and gradual market reforms and a thorough analysis of monetary policy, macroeconomic stability, high rates of economic growth.*

***Аннотация.** Данная статья посвящена отмене системы административного и командно-ориентированного управления в крупной экономике Узбекистана в годы независимости и постепенным рыночным реформам, а также тщательному анализу денежно-кредитной политики, макроэкономической стабильности, высоких темпов экономического роста.*

Key words: Country, independence, economy, administrative-command, macroeconomic stability, growth

Ключевые слова: страна, независимость, экономика, административно-командное управление, макроэкономическая стабильность, рост.

The wide-ranging reforms implemented in our country during the years of independence have become an important foundation for strengthening national statehood and sovereignty, security and law enforcement, inviolability of our borders, rule of law in the society, human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, creating the necessary conditions for realization of creative potential of our citizens.

The gradual abolition of the administrative and command-oriented management system in the economy, the gradual market reforms and a thorough analysis of monetary policy ensured macroeconomic stability, high rates of economic growth, maintaining inflation at the forecast level and preserved the small business and private entrepreneurship, creat-

ing favorable conditions for the development of farming.

At the same time, in-depth analysis of the path of our country's development, today the world market conditions have changed dramatically and the growing competition in the conditions of globalization necessitates the development and implementation of a completely new approach and principles for the further development of our state.

For the purpose of further increase of the effectiveness of reforms, creation of conditions for comprehensive and dynamic development of the state and society, modernization of the country and realization of priority directions of liberalization of all spheres of life:

The Strategies for Action in the five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbeki-

stan's development in 2017-2021, which are developed as a result of the comprehensive study of topical issues of concern for the population and entrepreneurs, analysis of existing legislation, law enforcement practices and advanced international experience, as well as public opinion, further development and liberalization of macro-economic stability and high economic growth rates Continued institutional and structural reforms to reduce the state's involvement in the economy, further enhancing the priority and protecting private property rights, encouraging the development of small and private businesses, promoting the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship,, the complex and balanced socio-economic development of the towns and districts, the improvement of the investment climate, active involvement of foreign investments into their territories and territories;

improving the social protection and healthcare system, raising the socio-political activity of women, the creation of cheap housing, the development and modernization of road and transport, engineering and communication and social infrastructure, aimed at the development of social sphere, consistent increase of employment and real incomes implementation of targeted programs, development of education, culture, science, literature, art and sports, improving the state youth policy;

ensuring balanced and stable national economy, increasing the share of industry, services, small business and private entrepreneurship;

conduct an active investment policy aimed at modernization, technical and

technological renovation of production, implementation of production, transport and communications and social infrastructure projects;

further modernization and diversification of the industry through the introduction of high-tech industries, first of all, to a qualitatively new level of rapid development of high value added products based on deep processing of local raw materials;

Formation of an effective competitive environment for sectors of the economy and gradual reduction of monopoly in the market of products and services;

adopt principally new products and technologies, thereby ensuring the competitiveness of national commodities in domestic and foreign markets;

Continue the policy of stimulating localization of production and, first of all, replacing imported consumer goods and components, expanding inter-sectoral industrial cooperation;

reducing energy and resource consumption in the economy, widespread introduction of energy-efficient technologies in production, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, increasing labor productivity in the sectors of the economy;

to increase the effectiveness of the existing free economic zones, technoparks and small industrial zones;

accelerated development of the service sector, the role and contribution of services in the formation of the gross domestic product, radical transformation of the services provided, first of all, through their modern high-tech industries;

ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ МОЛОДЁЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Саидова Сайёра Алишер кизи

***Аннотация.** В данной статье анализируются этапы реализации государственной политики касающейся молодёжи в Узбекистане. Дётся общее понятие о категории молодёжи преподносятся различные идеи о данном. Рассматриваются дела совершенные и совершающиеся практики за годы независимости.*

Опорные слова: молодёжь, политика, независимость, закон, проблема, государство, этап, национальный, гражданин, программа, прогресс, польза.

***Annotation.** It is analyzed in the article the process of realization of the State's politic regarding to Youths. There given a general opinion about Youths categories and others minds. It is investigated works, implemented during the years of Independence and researches regarding to it.*

Key words: youth, politic, independence, law, problem, state, step, national, citizen, declaration, development, interest, profit.

С первых лет независимости, особое внимание уделяется молодёжи нашей страны. Как утверждал Президент Республика Узбекистана И.Каримов: В наши дни должна быть ясна для всех одна истина, наша главные цели, поставленные перед нами – великое будущее нашей страны, завтрашний день, независимая и мирная жизнь, место, которое займет Узбекистан в XXI на мировой арене зависит от нового поколения, от того какими людьми они вырастут.

Смысл и сущность данной политики, основные направления, выдаваемые экономические, политические и юридические квалификации были отмечены в 1991 году 20 ноября в Законе «Об основах государственной политики касающейся молодёжи Узбекистана»¹.

Как отметил Президент Республики Узбекистан И. А. Каримов, «Мы поставили перед собой цель, создать все возможности для нашей молодёжи не только чтоб росли физически и морально здоровыми, но и для того чтобы они обладали самым современным интеллектом, чтобы стали полноценно развитыми людьми и чтобы соответствовали полностью стандартам и спросам XXI века»².

Воспитать молодёжь имеющее свое мнение, которое может соревноваться со своими мировыми сверстниками во всех профессиях, молодёжь достойное продолжить начатое нами дела, сильными и бесстрашными, в настоящее время не только счастье, но задача и гарантия восстановления популярности узбекского народа, повышения ав-

1 “Ўзбекистонда ёшларга оид давлат сиёсатининг асослари тўғрисида”ги қонун 1991 йил, 20 ноябрь // Халқ сўзи, 1992, 8 январь.

2 Каримов И.А. Асосий вазиғамиз – Ватанимиз тараққиёти ва ҳалқимиз фарвонлиғини янада юксалтиришдир. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2010. –Б. 74-75.

торитета перед мировой ареной и получение достойного места среди развитых стран мира³.

Согласно “Национальной программе подготовки кадров Узбекистана”, по системе 12 летнего обязательного образования предоставляющее общеобразовательное направление в колледжах и академических лицеях, дает свой результат и вносит несравненный вклад в развитие нашей страны.⁴

Рассматривая государственную политику касающуюся молодежи, стоит разъяснить понятие «молодежь».

Данные задачи анализировались не только в педагогике, но и в социологии, в политологии, в экономических группах культуры, в экономической психологии и в общественности. В настоящие дни, развевается такой предмет как «ювентлогия»⁵, включающий в себя различные особенности и свойства задач молодежи.

С проблемами молодежи занимаются множество экономических наук. Это, в свою очередь, создают различные подходы. Например, если посмотреть с точки зрения психологии, то молодые анализируются как группа, переживающий период развития человеческой личности между «puberty» (половая зрелость) и «maturity» (полная зрелость), конфликтологический подход рассматривает молодёжь, как группу переживающий сложный, полный стрессами и очень важный период, который «объясняющий в себе противоречия между обществом и индивидом» и «как проблемный этап в развитии человека».

Так как сегодня основными задачами являются воспитание гармоничной личности, акцент на особенность воспитания духовности поколения усиливается. Воспитание духовно развитого поколения по требованию времени, задача имеющая государственное значение связанное с судьбой экономических прогрессов, можно изложить следующим образом:

Во-первых, невозможно представить Узбекистан великим государством без совершенных людей, духовных, культурных, с высоким поведением, любящих всем сердцем свою нацию, свой народ и свою родину, изучивших всевозможно глубже все знания созданные предками, насладившихся и изучивших духовности известные всему человечеству.

Во-вторых, одно из основных условий создания гражданского общества – это формирование людей, ново-

3 Келажак ёшлар қўлида. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти И.А.Каримов асарларидаги баркамол авлодни тарбиялашга оид хикмати фикрлар мажмуаси. Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2010. – Б. 17.

4 Каримов И.А. Бизнинг йўлимиз демократик ислохотларни чуқурлаштириш ва модернизация жараёнларини изчил давом эттириш йўлидир. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2012. – Ж. 20. – Б. 20.

5 Павловский В. В. Ювентология: проект интегративной науки о молодежи. – М.: Академический Проект, 2001. Основы ювентология: опыт комплексного междисциплинарного исследования. Науч. ред. Е. Г. Слущкий; Отв. ред. И. В. Скомарцева – СПб.: БИС-принт, 2002.; Скворцова М. Б. Принципы ювентологии и ювенальной политики // Социология и общество. Тезисы первого Всероссийского социологического конгресса «Общество и социология: новые реалии и новые идеи». – СПб., 2000; Скворцова М. Б. Ювентологические конференции // Регион: Политика. Социология. – СПб., 1999. № 5-6; Скворцова М. Б., Слущкий Е. Г. Концептуальные основы ювенальной политики // Регион: Политика. Экономика. Социология. – СПб., 2000. № 1-2.

го поколения мыслящих по новому и современно, с прочной верой, имеющие мышление и взгляды, сформулированные в годы независимости и изжившие духовность независимости.

Втретьих, предотвратить коррупцию, воровство, мошенничество, злоупотребление долгом среди развевающегося поколения которое является фундаментом прогресса, является необходимыми факторами при достижении экономической справедливости.

Формироваться гармоничной личностью в кругу системы образования показывается высшее и среднее специальное образовательный этап, внедряющий в себя все направления моделей гармоничной личности.

Есть особенности молодости: этот период является временем получения знаний, выбора профессии, овладения политическими и гражданскими правами, формируя свои взгляды, шагать к самостоятельной жизни, построить семью и другие. Однако участие молодежи в обществе не ограничивается выше сказанными.

В настоящее время в нашей республике среди молодежных организаций занимает ведущее место организация «Камолот» объединивший около пять тысяч молодых людей. Так же, организации непосредственно выражающие права и пользу детей «Янги авлод», «Камалак», «Соғлом авлод учун», «Истедод», «Сен ёлғиз эмассан» функционируют для того чтобы замучать, развивать и проявлять таланты каждого ребёнка⁶.

6 <http://huquqburch.uz/uz/view/2318>

Сейчас особое внимание уделяется на обеспечение высоких духовных качеств при воспитании гармоничного поколения. «Общественное мнение», по результатам проведенного опроса центром изучающим общественное мнение, 73,1 % граждан Узбекистана считают что высокое значение имеет развитие, формирование человеческих ценностей и высоких духовных качеств. К ним в первую очередь относятся забота и добро, уважение к взрослым, гостеприимство, щедрость, дружелюбное отношение, честность, скромность и трудолюбие⁷.

Следует отметить, что при формировании данных качеств у гармоничного поколения, при внедрении их в жизнь, на заменимы поучительные защиты. Так как в недрах этих понятий и качеств лежат национальные ценности, а национальные ценности в свою очередь непосредственно связаны с нашими религиозными ценностями.

Человек первое воспитание получает в семье, поэтому первое воспитание важно. Его влияние важно складывается в природу человека. Психика личности, жемчужины поведения и привычки формируются с детства⁸. Значит совершенство или подлость человека исходит из его семьи. Здоровая среда в семье, духовность и поведение являются определяющими факторами прогресса отдельной личности или общества.

7 А.А.Маврулов. Маънавий баркамол инсон тарбияси. - Т.: "Ўзбекистон", 2008. - Б.5.

8 Афдурауф Фитрат. Оила.-Т.: Маънавият нашриёти, 2000. - Б. 34

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EMPLOYMENT AND INNOVATION

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***Annotation:** This paper deals with important contribution of small businesses and entrepreneurship in the economy and their role in solving several vital issues such as employment, wealth creation, innovation, community development and increase of living standards of people.*

Key words: small businesses and entrepreneurship, job creation, innovation, community development.

***Аннотация:** Эта статья посвящена важному вкладу малого бизнеса и предпринимательства в экономику и их роли в решении ряда жизненно важных вопросов, таких как занятость, создание материальных благ, инновации, развитие общин и повышение уровня жизни людей.*

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес и предпринимательство, создание рабочих мест, инновации, развитие общества.

The world experience shows that small enterprises is one of the most significant parts of a country's economy and they ensure sharp and steady economic growth as their share in its GDP is roughly 40-50% on average. Thus, they play decisive role in the welfare improvement of a country.

According to Alhabeeb (2015), advantages of having a small business can be summarized as follows:

- offers opportunities for the entrepreneur, business owner, and manager to be free, innovative, and independent, as well as to earn more;
- helps maintaining closer and friendlier relationships with employees, customers, and suppliers, and motivating them to be more responsible;
- offers higher direct control by owners;

- helps in community development;
- helps fostering and promoting local pride;
- offer opportunities for comprehensive and diversified on-the-job training for employees;
- indirectly forces large corporations to compete in doing better for their customers, employees, and communities;
- helps developing more creative, connected, responsible, and accessible leadership.¹

In any countries economy, properly managed and strong Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) system is considered as a reliable source of job creation and wealth opportunities.

¹ Alhabeeb, M.J. Entrepreneurial finance: fundamentals of financial planning and management for small business. John Wiley&Sons, Inc. 2015.

In OECD economies, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and microenterprises' share is over 95% of all enterprises; they represent 60-70% of employment rate; they generate 55% of GDP and big share of new jobs. According to the World Bank sources, in emerging countries, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) create 4 out of 5 new job positions.

Moreover, they can help to improve the social stability and create wealth for economy through tax payments. According to the International Finance Corporation, there is evidence that shows a positive correlation between income level of the country and the number of SMEs per 1,000 people in this economy.²

According to the Small Business Administration (SBA), during the recent years, the big companies in the U.S., which employ 500 or more people, reduced 1.7 million net job; however, during the same period, small companies with less than 20 employees were the source of 287,000 net jobs.³

Due to economic difficulties, some people would become the victims of downsizing. Sometimes large companies undertake mass layoffs. In these kind of situations, these people consider the small business and entrepreneurship as the best option to have their own job opportunity and success. Rather than pursue corporate careers after graduation, many college students are

choosing to launch companies of their own. They prefer to control their own destinies by building their own businesses.⁴

According to the survey conducted by Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) in 2014, 2.4 percent of North American start-up businesses enjoyed the positive expectations of increase in new job creation. On the other hand, in Non-EU economies, 6.6 percent of new entrepreneurs, and 6.8 percent of young businesses of African economies and 7.5 percent of new entrepreneurs in Latin American and Caribbean economies represented the lowest expectations in job creation. As for the economies EU countries, 3.2% of newly founded small businesses in Greece and 4.4% in Spain have seen higher level of new jobs creation.

However, some countries enjoy almost full employment rate, in their case, low level of job creation is associated with the shortage of well-qualified labor capital (for instance, this is the case for Thailand or Luxembourg).⁵

As we can see in the data provided above, Small Business and Entrepreneurship can provide good opportunities for new job creation and contribute to economic welfare as well.

Beside the job creation benefits of small businesses and entrepreneurship, SMEs are key players in terms of innovative products and services.

According to the study conducted by the Small Business Administration, small business entities make 16 times more pat-

2 The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Promoting Small and Medium Enterprises for Sustainable Development. 2007.

3 Norman M. Scarborough, Jeffery R. Cornwall. (2016) Essentials of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management. Pearson Education Limited. P.18.

4 Ibid.

5 Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), 2014 Global Report.

ents and innovative ideas than large companies do.⁶

Innovative small businesses and entrepreneurs develop new ideas, prototypes and services. By doing so first, they create value for the society, customers and earn money for themselves, and contribute to solve economic or social problems.

According to the 2015/2016 Global Report of GEM, average innovation levels are correlated with the increase of development levels of countries. For instance, innovation level was 21 percent for factor-driven countries, 24 percent for efficiency-driven countries and 31 percent for innovation-driven countries.⁷ If we look at country wise indicators of innovation levels, Chile and India enjoy the highest levels. In these economies, more than fifty percent of small businesses and entrepreneurs provide innovative products or services.⁸

Although big businesses develop many new ideas, being creative and innovative is the nature of entrepreneurship. Because, they are more suitable to develop new innovative products and services to compete with huge number of firms in the intense market conditions.

Moreover, through creativity and innovation, small companies would be able to succeed in the competition with their big rivals as well. Small enterprises can enjoy strong and more effective competitive advantages over big enterprises.⁹

There are several advantages of SMEs in innovation over the larger companies. First, in terms of marketing, through close contact with customers they keep abreast of often fast-changing market demands, and are able to respond very fast and properly to both market and technological changes.¹⁰ Therefore, they enjoy the advantages of rapid, flexible response to demand shifts. Second, in SMEs, they have dynamic, entrepreneurial management. Dynamic entrepreneurial characters who react swiftly to take advantage of new opportunities often control small high-technology firms. Moreover, those entrepreneurs are more eager to undertake high-risk innovation projects than managers in larger companies are. Third, for small companies, it is easy to organize very effective internal communication. This factor also contributes to good labor relationship within SMEs, which can create the grounds for their adoption of new innovative production systems.¹¹

There are several researches, which show the existence of a positive correlation between innovative entrepreneurship

6 Norman M. Scarborough, Jeffery R. Cornwall. (2016) *Essentials of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management*. Pearson Education Limited. P.97.

7 In GEM survey, they divided some selected economies as "Factor-driven" (mainly African countries such as Botswana, Cameroon, Senegal, Tunisia and some Asian countries like India, Iran, and Philippines, Vietnam); "Efficiency-driven" (mostly Asia & Oceania countries such as China, Indonesia, Malaysia and countries from Latin America & Caribbean and some European countries); "Innovation-driven" (developed countries from Asia & Oceania such as Australia, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea and developed countries from Europe and North America)

8 Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), 2015/2016 Global Report.

9 Norman M. Scarborough, Jeffery R. Cornwall. (2016) *Essentials of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management*. Pearson Education Limited. P.98.

10 Roy Rothwell and Walter Zegveld. (1983) *Innovation and the Small and Medium Sized Firm*. Frances Pinter (Publishers), London. P.45.

11 Roy Rothwell and Walter Zegveld. (1983) *Innovation and the Small and Medium Sized Firm*. Frances Pinter (Publishers), London. P.45.

and certain area development. In this regard, young innovative companies (YICs) play a critical role to accomplish this development. These innovative enterprises with less than 8 years' operations and with innovative production systems started in the recent 3 years. Researches argue that this kind of entrepreneurship is essential to improve any sector's structure, which contributes to enhance the economic growth, and affect positively the innovation processes entire the area. Innovative entrepreneurship and small businesses contribute important share to increased economic and social growth rates and the job creation of with high benefit.¹²

In the last decade, SMEs are becoming more innovative by nature, especially, small businesses in information and communication technologies are getting very important source of innovative processes. They are providing new goods and services in particular markets in a very flexible and customized way.

To conclude, small business and entrepreneurship is accepted as a very important source of stable economic and social

improvement. This is because of entrepreneurs establish new business activities, create new jobs, take innovative initiatives, which makes positive changes happen faster in the country's economy, and create a favorable environment for competition within the industries that leads to increase the productivity of these industries.

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¹² Norat Roig-Tierno, Joaquín Alcázar, Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete. (2015) *Use of infrastructures to support innovative entrepreneurship and business growth*. *Journal of Business Research* 68 (2015) 2290–2294.

SOME ISSUES OF COLLATERAL ESTIMATION IN CREDITING

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In thesis, the specific characteristics of the mutual relationships between a bank and an appraiser, the results of these relationships and the value of the property which is provided as a collateral, are clarified and, the loan giving process is discussed.

Key words: Appraiser, bank, borrower, collateral, report, contract, value, liquidity, investment attractiveness, corporate client, mortgage, asset, expertise, rights and obligations.

Тезис описывает характеристики отношений между оценщиком и банком, в результате чего обсуждается стоимость имущества, предоставленного в залог, и процесс кредитования заемщика.

Ключевые слова: оценщик, банк, заемщик, обеспечение, отчет, договор, стоимость, ликвидность, инвестиционная привлекательность, корпоративный клиент, ипотека, актив, экспертиза, права и обязанности.

As known for all, the first need for developing a business is financial resources. Because, in case of extreme competition, advancing a business activity on the basis of own capital does not prove itself. By taking these aspects into account, an entrepreneur tries to obtain a loan. Independently evaluation of an object, intended to be set as a collateral, is one of the stages of obtaining a loan. Prior to issuing a loan for an entrepreneur, the object which is to be collateral should be estimated. As a result, the need towards estimating the real value of the collateral objects is faced. Relying on the specialist's report, by taking market condition and investment attractiveness of the object into consideration, banks may conclude about the liquidity and value of the object. By means of the involvement of valuation experts, in crediting process the following tasks will be fulfilled:

- when working with corporate clients, estimating actives in order to issue loans;

- in issuing mortgages, clarifying the value of housing;
- estimating the debtor's property, in order to sell it in case of non-repayment;

One of the peculiarities of valuation in the process of crediting is the participation of three parties: including banks, borrowers and valuation experts. It is crucial to clarify the real value of the property represented as collateral to the bank and to estimate the risk rate of the credit contract. If the borrower wants to acquire maximum amount of credit fund by putting own active as collateral, valuation expert's task is to determine the optimal point between the borrower's need and the requirements of the bank. Estimating the real market value of the collateral object gives an opportunity to fairly fix the relationship between the value of collateral and the amount of credit. Along with it, it helps to avoid misunderstandings between the parties that

Table 1

Recommended sequence of interaction between the appraiser and the bank

Stage	Stage name	Measures that should be done
1	The completion of technical issues on evaluating, of the borrower and the bank representative	Evaluation object, rights and obligations are detected; approaches, opportunities and limitations are discussed; the amount of information required and the duration of valuation will be determined
2	Contract is made	The contract may be trilateral. Both the bank and the customer can participate (together with the client) as a receiver of the report
3	Current consultation	The appraiser informs the staff of the bank about any potential problems (for example, information providing related ones) and, in together debatable issues will be discussed and clarified.
4	A brief resume or an overview of the report is represented to the bank	The appraiser presents the results in a brief form. By the agreement with the bank, the appraiser prepares evaluation report.
5	Providing to the customer	The completed report is presented to the customer.

arise in crediting. As shown in requirements, in the report, the valuation indicates the approximate value and the liquidity value of the object. In addition, a number of banks request the appraiser to include a section indicating the changes in the value of the object during crediting into the report. The main aspect of evaluating any property is the analysis on its effective usage. Basically, in crediting process the property is evaluated for use in the current period and the abovementioned analysis are not performed. Aside from evaluating the collateral, Property Assessment Company offers one more service. This is an expertise service which is done to determine whether there is a difference between the value indicated in the conclusion of the object's evaluation and its market value. In the expert's point of view, if the estimation was overvalued or devalued he should study the calculation and clarify the situation. For exam-

ple, in calculations, the discount rate might have been lowered or other this kind of attempts might have been done. Based on the quality of the being checked report, even, the expert may undertake an alternative calculation on the object. At the next stage, a resume is written on how correctly the report is made and, it is sent to the credit department of the bank. Recommended order of the general behavior is given in the following table (Table 1).

The first stage is important for the borrower that in this stage the borrower finds out the duration of taking a loan. The bank plans to raise the question about the collateral, to the Credit Committee when the bank receives the information about the duration of the loan and in case of the result is positive. In the second stage, a contract is signed with the evaluation company. In the third stage, potential problematic circumstances are discussed in advance. In the fourth stage,

main issues are dealt with that, the amount of the loan and the duration of it are set. In this stage, a brief report is presented to the bank, the amount and the duration of the credit are represented, in case, if it is found the as a positive version by the bank. If the bid offered by the bank fails to satisfy the borrower, the borrower should consider the issue of a loan refusal. In this situation, the Evaluation Company should inform the customer in advance, about the possibility of this kind of cases and, should negotiate about the price of the service given till that period. In the last fifth stage, the complete form of the conclusion is presented to the bank and one copy of it is provided to the customer. We consider that if, general loan taking matters are followed by the abovementioned steps, the relationship among a bank, a borrower and an evaluation company will be effective.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARTS FOR ASSESSING INVESTMENT RISK AND PERFORMANCE

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ОЦЕНКИ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО РИСКА И ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ

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Аннотация

Оценка инвестиционного риска является одной из наиболее актуальных проблем современной рыночной экономики. При оценке инвестиционных рисков международные агентства опираются на разные критерии. В этом тезисе мы кратко проанализируем некоторые из методов.

Abstract

Assessment of investment risk is one of the most pressing problems of a modern market economy. When evaluating investment risks, international agencies rely on different criterias. In this thesis, we briefly analyze some of the methods.

Ключевые слова: инвестиция, критерии, методология, оценка, проект.

Key words: invesment, criterias, methodology, assessment, project.

The problems of economic evaluation of investments are always on the focus of attention of economists. In recent years, many studies have been published on this subject, and numerous guidelines have been developed. These are D. Norkot, M. Bromvich, G. Birman and S. Smid, Y. Brigheim and L. Gapenski and others.

There is also a number of issues that need to be addressed immediately, despite the fact that many investment-related research is being conducted: the practice shows that existing investment financing mechanisms are not sufficiently effective, the existing accounting and analytical system can not provide full information for decision-making, the law on the effectiveness of investment projects There is

no single methodology identified by the current economy of the selection of investment projects The method of adaptation to requirements is far from the attention of scientists.

In the conditions of market relations, effective development of the country's economy can not be achieved without activating investment activity, not significantly expanding the volume of investments, without selecting the most effective financing sources.

At present, throughout the world, the issue of cost-effectiveness is crucial to the various projects. Numerous approaches and methods have been developed to determine the effectiveness of such investments. The following are well-known methods for the following companies:

- 1) E&Y;
- 2) Goldman, Sachs&Co;
- 3) World Bank;
- 4) European Bank of Reconstruction and Development;
- 5) Little – Mirrles;
- 6) UNIDO;
- 7) Cost-benefit analysis.

The first three approaches will be used to create a business plan, which is the first phase of an investment project. The approach taken by the World Bank to analyze projects in countries with a market economy is widely used. Its main advantage is to create conditions for the stable development of the economy. The World Bank is pushing for the investment process as it provides development banks, and their funding mechanism is associated with a high risk and is provided by government guarantees. Development banks are primarily involved in evaluating investment projects and operating in financial markets. They will be evaluated by various projects in different spheres - social, ecological, financial, marketing, economic and other.

The Little-Mirrllis method is to calculate products and services at international prices. Its main drawbacks are:

- Based on concepts of administrative and command economy unlimited amounts of labor resources;
- Large effect of speculation on world prices and errors in evaluating the benefits of projects;
- Changes in international prices for products and services may require additional calculations in the project, applying new cost conversion factors that

will make the method even more complicated;

- Errors that arise as a result of lack of expertise and insufficient information.

The method “Expenditure-Income” was created in France in the XIX century. It is widely used in the United States. Uncertainty in calculating long-term earnings is a deficiency of this method.

The cost-of-income is the basis for the UNIDO methodology. UNIDO is an alternative to Little-Mirrill’s methodology. The basis of the UNIDO approach is the “Guidelines for the Preparation of Industrial and Technical Investigations”, based on the World Bank’s methodology. The difference in this approach from other approaches is the assessment of objects¹. UNIDO projects are closely linked to industrial development and high efficiency and standard investment projects of financial institutions. The advantage of this method is that the material is presented separately.

The “Guidelines on Using Cost and Income Analysis to Evaluate Investment Projects” was developed by the European Union, which is linked to the UNIDO methodology and is a modern foundation for society. At the same time, the government conducts economic analysis to assess the project. The World Bank experience has had a great impact on this approach.

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THE ESSENCE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE BUDGET

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Annotation

This article addresses the current problems of the state budget and the problem of its reform.

It was noted that the role of public finance reform is one of the main directions of the liberalization of society.

The relevance of the article lies in the fact that Uzbekistan has reached a fundamentally new level in the sphere of state, economic, social regulation of society.

A fundamentally new legislative base of economic, investment, industrial and international relations has been formed.

All these changes are based on international experience of the development of the role of the state in society.

Аннотация

Данная статья затрагивает актуальные проблемы государственного бюджета и проблема его реформирования.

Отмечено, что роль реформирования государственных финансов является одним из главных направлений либерализации общества.

Актуальность статьи заключается в том, что Узбекистан вышел на принципиально новый уровень в сфере государственного, экономического, социального регулирования общества.

Формирована принципиально новая законодательная база экономических, инвестиционных, производственных и международных взаимоотношении.

Все эти изменения основаны на международном опыте развития роли государства в жизни общества.

Key words: state budget, essence of the state budget, public finance, budget deficit, investment.

The basis of the formation of the state budget in the economic form of the National Fund is that it plays a key role in the system of general monetary funds of the society. Besides, it has determined its content, as well as the social needs of production development. Therefore, the essence of the state budget - the economic laws in the market economy are determined by the nature of the state. The budget reflects

the aspects of production as an economic category that will have an impact on the social production process.

The state should make a number of expenses in the process of performing its functions. These expenditures are primarily intended to target specifically targeted expenditures, such as the government's ability to manage the lives and social responsibilities of the population, de-

signed to invest in various sectors for the development of the economy. These costs are funded by the budget. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev also proposed to name 2019 as the Year of Active Investments and Social Development for the purpose of development of social life of the population and development of our country. In the fiscal policy of 2019, special attention is paid to the increase in incomes and employment.

In the center of changes in public finance reform, the formation of the state budget and the more efficient use of the budget, the prevention of factors affecting the budget deficit, the timely payment of salaries and pensions in the process of utilization of the budgetary funds, it is necessary to keep the budget discipline and to strengthen the budget control, as well as increase the effectiveness of the state budget in socio-economic development of the country.

That is why we face complex tasks such as redistribution of the State budget and directing them to specific sectors. As a solution, we need to further improve the system for the efficient use of budgetary resources and, besides, have a result-oriented indicator of quality and quantity of any program or project financed from the budget.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2017 "On the forecast of the main macroeconomic indicators and parameters of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2018" № PP-3454. At the end of the year the work on the implementation of this resolution has resulted in a deficit of the State budget. State

budget revenues amounted to 74.5 trillion soums, expenditures - 78.5 trillion soums. In this regard, one of the key factors that led to deficit is the long-term investment of this country in the private sector.

The interference of the state in the national economy leads to the improvement of the economic situation in the country. Due to the improvement of the economic environment, the inflow of foreign investments has risen considerably over the previous years. 776 new joint ventures and foreign enterprises were registered in the first half of 2018. This is 496 more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In 2019, investment expenditures will amount to 11.9 trillion soums. These funds will be used to implement strategically important projects identified by the President and Government, including the development and reconstruction of drinking water supply, water economy facilities, transport and communications infrastructure, and educational and medical-social institutions upgrades.

In sum, the purpose of these changes is to develop budget revenues, including rational use of budget expenditures, by thoroughly studying the world experience and attracting international experts. By improving the investment climate, we can attract large amounts of resources to the country's budget. To date, one of the problems facing investors is taxation and this system needs to be diversified.

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R&D POLICY EFFECTS ON THE INDUSTRY COMPETITION

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Abstract

In this thesis the effect of industry competition on public R&D subsidy effectiveness is explored. There is a non-linear threshold effect of industry competition on R&D subsidy effectiveness. Specifically, R&D subsidy effectiveness reaches its peak when industry competition lies between two estimated thresholds.

В этом тезисе рассматривается влияние конкуренции отрасли на эффективность государственных субсидий на НИОКР. Существует нелинейный порог влияния отраслевой конкуренции на эффективность субсидирования НИОКР. В частности, эффективность субсидирования НИОКР достигает своего пика, когда отраслевая конкуренция лежит между двумя предполагаемыми порогами.

Keywords: Industry competition; R&D subsidy; complement effect; threshold regression.

Private R&D investment is crucial to ensuring economic growth in a country, and private R&D investment is typically encouraged through R&D subsidies. Some tax preferential policies in China, for example, allow additional R&D deductions. But the arguments about the effectiveness of R&D subsidies are different. The R&D subsidy, on the one hand, provides public financing to companies and encourages companies to increase their private R&D expenditure. On the other hand, cheap public funds can generate private funds, because companies tend to apply for subsidies instead of raising funds in imperfect capital markets. Therefore, it remains a question to what extent the subsidy benefits R&D activities.

To date, little attention has been paid to the effect of competition on the efficiency of R&D subsidies, while the link between competition and R&D expenditure has been discussed in detail. First, traditional

arguments from Schumpeter point out that low competition increases the likelihood that rental monopolies will benefit R&D activities, so that companies in less competitive industries, which are rewarded with monopoly profits, tend to invest more in R&D. It is therefore reasonable for me to expect firms facing less competition from industry to have strong incentives for innovation and then to take full advantage of public R&D grants. Secondly, arguments based on the theory of “escape competition” predict the positive impact of competition in industry on private R&D expenditure. These arguments point out that companies in competitive industries are facing more similar production costs. In order to reduce production costs, R&D activities reward companies with post-innovation rents and help companies escape competition, so that companies in competitive industries tend to invest more in R&D. The escape competition effect stimulates the

innovation incentives of companies, and I could then expect that public subsidies would be efficient in increasing private R&D expenditure when companies were faced with intense competition from the industry. Nevertheless, no predictions were examined.

This paper discusses the effect of competition on the efficiency of R&D subsidies. R&D subsidy policies typically reflect the priority of the government and a certain type of company is always chosen as a target. It is therefore necessary to develop R&D subsidy policies in China. China's R&D subsidy policies are complex and the most famous national policy is the additional R&D expenditure policy deduction, which began in 1996. This policy enables entities that have set up a sound accounting system, such as state-owned, private and foreign companies, research institutions and universities, to receive an additional 50 percent deduction and allows small, high-innovation firms to receive an additional 75 percent deduction for R&D expenditure. This means that 100 Yuan of R&D expenditure can be treated as 150 Yuan for ordinary companies and deducted from income when calculating the company income tax. The additional deduction will be 75 Yuan for small high-innovation firms, and high-innovation firms are identified as those operating in high-innovation industries, including electronic information, aeronautics and astronautics, modern transport, modern agriculture, medical and medical technology, new materials, new energy, etc. The policy of an additional 75% of R&D expenditure de-

duction will be extended to ordinary companies in 2018. The additional deduction policy allows a wide range of companies involved in R&D to benefit from tax preferences, and the identification of highly innovative industries is not strict so that many industries can be treated as highly innovative and receive an additional 75 percent deduction. However, a drawback of this policy is that it is difficult for the government to recognize a reasonable R&D expenditure and that it may be expensive to establish an expense recognition process. Zhang et al. (2015) introduce another nationwide subsidy policy "innovation funds". The "innovation funds" policy provides small and median innovation firms with three kinds of subsidies: the direct subsidy, the interest subsidy and the capital investment. Companies in eight high-tech industries, including electronics, medicine, new materials, environmental protection and modern agriculture, are given priority in applications. Only a small number of companies can thus benefit from the policy on "innovation funds," and "innovation funds" may not be as efficient as the additional policy on deduction. As indicated by Zhang et al. (2015), the "innovation funds" policy seems to be less efficient than expectation. National subsidy policies generally benefit a wide range of industry companies, and these generalized preferences can encourage all kinds of research activities regardless of whether the research is a process or a fundamental one. This can be because the difference between the process and basic research expenditure is expensive.

Provinces have their own R&D subsidy policies as well as national policies. For example, the Province of Guangdong provides additional R&D subsidies to companies operating in Guangdong. In particular, the subsidy amounts to 10 percent of R&D expenditure when R&D expenditure is less than 5 million yuan, while the subsidy is 500 thousand plus R&D expenditure minus 5 million if R&D is more than 5 million yuan. The province of Shandong provides an additional 10 percent subsidy for R&D expenditure already subsidized by the additional deduction policy. Cities even have their independent R&D subsidy policies. In 2018, for example, the Futian district of Shenzhen City provides less than 3 million Yuan subsidies to companies with more than 500 thousand Yuan of R&D expenditure. These policies often focus public funds on a certain type of research and development activity, such as patent application. For example, the subsidy details of the sample companies show a wide range of sources of subsidy, such as the training subsidy of the R&D worker, the patent application subsidy and the interest subsidy, etc. In general, firms can receive a wide source of R&D subsidies in China. In this case, R&D subsidies become a possible channel of financing through which companies can support their R&D activities, and the most important problem is that public financing can replace or complement private financing.

Economists have demonstrated the complementary effect of the R&D subsidy of individual firms on R&D expenditure. Subsidy policies, however, always choose high innovation companies in high innovation industries. Some policies, for example,

require that the subsidy equals a percentage of R&D expenditure so that high-innovation companies can receive more subsidies. In this case, the subsidy will be influenced by certain factors determined by R&D expenditure, which will lead to endogenous effects. R&D subsidy policies are often pursued at industry level, and industries considered to be pursuing valuable R&D programs are more likely to receive subsidies, so individual companies' R&D subsidies relate to industry subsidies. R&D expenditure, however, has a small impact on industry variables such as industry R&D subsidies. This is because company R&D expenditure accounts for only a small proportion of industry R&D, but industry R&D directly affects other variables at the industry level. For some industries, the largest value of individual R&D expenditure to industry is less than 10 percent, and some small firms do not even contribute to the R&D expenditure of the industry.

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THE SHAIBANIDS DYNASTY MILITARY ART IN THE OPINION OF ZAKHIRIDDIN MUKHAMMAD BABUR

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Annotation

Investigating the history of The Shaibanids dynasty, learning that period's events, studying the base of the country – military service are very significant, since The Shaibanids dynasty is one of the parts of our history.

Key words: “Baburnama”, “Tarixi Rashidiy”, Saripul battle, tulgama (the art of the battle), Kanva battle, temurid, chigatoy, baburid, the military officials such as kala’begi, kurchi, tavochi, udachi, toksabo, tura, chogdavul, bayrokdor, jibagar, ra’dandoz, zarban, zekhgir, tura, shoty, jiba, tufang, shashpar, chukmar, kestan, tabarzin.

Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur wrote not only about his friends, but also his enemies in his book “Baburnama”. Therefore his personality is considered as perfect, pretty good adjectives. Even Mirzo Mukhammad Khaydar in his book “Tarixi Rashidiy” wrote that when Mukhammad Khusayn plotted Babur, he forgave; when Mirzokhon gained the throne of Hirat Babur forgave them. Babur wrote about them very good views about them, it means that Babur was very kind and very forgivable. Babur fought most with Mukhammad Shaibanid and Shaibanids among other Temurids. Babur wrote about this fights in his great book “Baburnama” and clarified everything objectively. According to Babur’s writing information Shaibanid’s battle tactics were organized with Eastern traditions. These tactics were changed with the consequence of enemies’ battle style, army’s structure and battle place. According to “Baburnama” the army of Shaibanids consisted of cavalry men, so they tried to fight in the plain

areas. The fastest horses were settled in the two sides of the army at that time.

When the battle began the cavalry men began to cover the enemies’ army. Having fought a few time with Shaibanids Babur wrote as following: “They conquered our front and back side simultaneously and we were shocked. This style in the battle was called “tulgama”. And without this style they never fought”. With the report of the events Babur recognized that in 1501 in the battle near Saripul he was defeated as a result of tulgama. Later Babur used such kind of style tulgama in the largest battles in his activity. For instance, in 1527, in Panipat battle (against Ibrokhim Ludiy), in 1527 in Kanva battle (against Rana Sanga), he wrote that this style of battle was very successful in his career. We should emphasize that the style of battle tulgama that shocked the Temurids, was firstly mentioned in “Baburnama”.

Increasing Mukhammad Shaibanid’s power, he subordinated all the Temurid

and Chigatoy commanders and founded his own country. Recognising the enemy's real power and force, Babur wrote: "Everyone in Movaroukhnnakhr obeyed to Mukhammad Shaibanid, apart from", he emphasized like this. During the battle with enemies Shaibanids searched outlines of the castles, and when the soldiers got out the castle, they ran away false way. Then the enemy was kept in the troop and perished in the end. The historian of this period Khondamir called this style "The style of running away". In addition to this, while the Shaibanids were defeating in the battle, bowmen shot the enemy soldiers and the Shaibanids ran away with not so much loss. "Baburnama" wrote in detail the battle of Babur and Mukhammad Shaibanid for Samarkand's throne. Likewise, "Baburnama" retells us about the battles with organized group battle of Shaibanids rulers Ubaydullkhan, Mukhammad Temur Sultan and Jonibek Sultan in Kuli Malik in 1512.

The detailed information about nomadic uzbeks' construction was given in the book. In addition to this the book retells about the military officials such as

kala'begi, kurchi, tavochi, udachi, toksabo, tura, chogdavul, bayrokdor, jibagar, ra'dandoz, and about the military instruments such as zarban, zekhgir, tura, shoty, jiba, tufang, shashpar, chukmar, kestan, tabarzin.

In this book we can also meet the siege style of the enemies', the use of connected ladders to cross the castle walls, every ladder was wide for two people to cross the castle's wall together and this case let the soldiers to conquer the whole castle very fast and very easy. Babur emphasized that every detail help them to gain the walls and consequently the castles altogether. There were qualified soldiers, who could use special weapons in Shaibanids army.

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PERFECTING THE CREDITS WHICH WILL BE GIVEN BY FOREIGN CREDIT LINES TO SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISING TO SUBJECTS

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This thesis reveals information about perfecting the credits which will be given by foreign credits lines to small business and private enterprising to subjects by presenting production and convenient credits, making relations with international finance organizations the headlines of providing of the economic development of the country.

В данном тезисе с помощью развития кредитов со стороны иностранных кредитных линии субъектом маленького бизнеса и частного предпринимательство, предоставляет удобные и эффективные кредиты. Устанавливают связи с международными финансовыми организациями, предоставляют темы обеспечения стран экономического прогресса.

Key words: enterprising, small business, private enterprising, economic enterprising, international finance organizations, credit, foreign credits, credit lines.

Ключевое слово: предпринимательство, маленький бизнес, частное предпринимательство, экономический прогресс, международные финансовые организации, иностранный кредит, кредитные линии.

One of the main trends as to organize vacancies in order to increase country's social economics is indicated as main reform, developing small business and private enterprising plays a great role in increasing population's income and peace.

Our country stands in the 42nd place in the world criterion which is named "Supporting new business", in the 32nd place in providing implementation of signed consents, in the 72nd place in product of bankruptcy system which is used for economic poor enterprise. Uz-

bekistan has risen from the 154th place into the 42nd place by the indicator which is named "Giving credits to the small business subjects and it get improved 63 position in rating in the last 3 years.¹

It is known that the system of giving credits which supports financially small business and private enterprising by our government, is being one of the main service of financial institutes of our country.

¹ Mamatov B.S. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subektlarini mikromoliyalash masalalari. "Xalqaro moliya va hisob" scientific electronic magazine. №1, fevral, 2017 yil

We may see it in the strategy of movement by 5 priorities of development of Uzbekistan Republic in 2017-2021 years which was confirmed with the number of 4947 the degree of the president of Uzbekistan on the 7th of February in 2017. Personally, the strategy of movement considers improving the economy and Deeping the reforming of bank system as the priorities of liberalization and providing the stability rising the capitalization degree of banks and the base of deposit, consolidating their financial stability and reliability, broadening the projects of investment and crediting small business and private enterprising subjects.

In order to support small business and private enterprising subjects financially it is paying great attention to the usage of foreign credit lines and strengthening the relation with the banks of foreign countries and international financial organizations.

Relations with International structures such as United Nations Organization, Islamic cooperation organization, Shaanxi cooperation organization, Commonwealth of Independent states are being continued our cooperation with the European development bank, The cooperation partnership with European investment bank, World bank, International currency accumulation, Asian development bank, Islam development bank, Asian infrastructure investment has been set up.²

In 2016 Asian development bank iso-

lated 100 million dollars for financing small business, this quantity of debt was accepted by 4 financial institutes such as “Davir” bank, “Hamkor” bank and “Ipak yuli” banks and also Uzbek leasing International AJ leasing company.

Isolated debt assists 4 financial institutes such as investment circular in external capital and small business subjects which belong to businesswoman and drawing in cash for main means, creating new vacancies and increasing economy.

As the same row in the above mentioned financing small business subjects with foreign credits lines by the several financial bank organizations have implemented in our country.

Nowadays international financial organization as International erection and progress bank has opened its line of credits. Cash of credit lines aimed into those way:

- producing fruit-vegetable and wine-growing products;
- creating gardens, intensive gardens, wine yards and modernize them;
- buying agricultural equipment in order to reproduce fruit and vegetables;
- building stores, freezing rooms to keep agricultural products, reconstruct and modernize them;
- developing action of warm-houses and organize them;
- storing fruits and vegetables packaging them and investing fields of agricultural serving;

The portion of small business and private enterprising plans in finance is 25 percent. Nowadays, Uzbekistan's foreign

2 President of The Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev's reference to Oliy Majlis, 22.12.2017, <http://www.press-service.uz>

Schedule 1Credit line of International erection and progress bank in Uzbek National Bank¹

The aim of using credit	Increase the reproduction of agricultural products as fruits and vegetables to 100 percent
The minimal and maximal rate of credit	Maximum sum of it is up to 2 million US dollar (if we divide it in bar chart it will be 4 billion dollars)
Maximum period for credits	7 years
Yearly rate for credit	Labor for 6 months international changeable credit + 0,2% the stamps of Uzbek National and MF banks. Overall approximately 6-7%
Privileged period for project	2 years
Administrative commission	Sum of credit is 0,5%
The sum of don't acquired credit (for compulsion)	0,5%

¹ Mamatov B.S. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarini mikromoliyalash masalalari. "Xalqaro moliya va hisob" scientific electronic magazine. №1, fevral, 2017 yil

economy National bank and International reconstruction and development bank worked on creating new project.

According to the project, minimal sum of credit was not counted. Maximum sum of this project is 2 billion US dollars or adequate quantity to it is 4 billion dollars will be located. (Schedule 1)

With the help of this project credit will be emitted on several region of Uzbekistan such as Andijan, Djizzakh, Kashkadaryo, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Khorezm, Fergana and the republic of Karakalpakistan. Initiator of this project registers in spite of administrative list, producing in aforementioned regions must be out of administrative centers (apart from industrial places). There is a contract between Uzbek National bank and Commerce Bank AG in order to provide small business subject with equipment. This line of credit gives opportunity of buying commodities, equipment and services from Germany and other foreign

countries could finance it up to 85%. Minimal value of credit begins from 100 000 US dollars (maximum is not given) and it will be given from 5 to 7 years. The main condition in international credit is "Covering 10% of insurance in credit project".³ During the beginning of economical reform our country gave wide range of peculiarities into foreign credit lines. Nowadays, in order to attract foreign credit ranges and capital investments our country created legal base. The infrastructure which serves to international investors is created and this process is being developed.

To conclude, with the help of commercial banks we will sign new contracts with foreign depositors so that we can be equip with modern technology and have a place in international market for a short time. As a result of it, the rate of exporting goods will be developed and

³ <https://nbu.uz/uz/small-business/xorijiy-kredit-yo-nalishlari/> based informations on the site .

enlarging will accelerate. It will happen when our countries commercial banks will have deep links between financial institutions and international commercial bank in the long run.

Financing small business owners in credit lines helps develop economy, creating new places for employers, intensify competitiveness among manufactures,

distribute financial resources effectively, among the way developing this field those things must be done:

- selection investments in commercial bank is low, in order to increase it needs actions;
- developing investisional credit activities and learning international experiments regularly;

ISSUES OF EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCESS

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Annotation: *The article provides the scientific analysis of the findings of comparative legal review of the evidence-based analysis of evidence-based legislation in the criminal procedure legislation of some foreign states, as well as the opinion of the leading scientists on the criteria for the verification of evidence and the criteria for the verification of evidence. Based on the findings of the analysis and research, proposals and recommendations on the introduction of positive experience in the national legislation and the improvement of procedural rules for verification of evidence have been made.*

Keywords: evidence in the criminal process, verification of evidence, proof, inquiry, investigator, prosecutor, Court, Judge, meticulous, comprehensive, complete

Analyzing the issue of verification of evidence, we can not imagine this analysis without the glossary meaning of the concept of verification of evidence, the legal basis in the criminal-prosessual code and the views of specialists of the sphere on the study of this issue. Below we will quote them. In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, the dictionary meaning of the term "Check" has been explained as "correct-to get out of sight, attention, in order to know the wrong, right-to-right" [1, p. 56].

Article 94 of the criminal code called "verification of evidence", in which it is established that the decision to be taken on the case is based on meticulous, thorough, comprehensive and impartial verified evidence, the nature and the examination consists in collecting additional evidence, which determines whether they can confirm or reject the evidence being investigated. When the opinions of legal

literature and a number of specialists in this field are analyzed, the presence of different approaches to the concept of verification of evidence is visualized.

In Particular, S. Saxaddinov says that the verification of evidence is understood as an important part of the process of proof that it consists in collecting additional evidence that can confirm or refute the investigated evidence [2, p. 211].

S.M.Rakhmonova said that the verification of evidence is the activity of the investigator, prosecutor and court on careful, comprehensive and objective identification of the reliability of real data and the quality of the sources obtained by them in order to correctly identify the circumstances of the criminal case [3, p. 170].

In our opinion, these opinions do not fully reveal the essence of the examination of evidence. Therefore, in this regard, M.E.Smorgunova and N.P.The thoughts

of Tsareva become more complete. According to Smorgunova, “the correlation of collection and verification of evidence obtained until the court is”controlled” in parallel with their assessment. To determine if the verification is not complete, it is necessary to check the subject of proof “check-collect-check...” The examination of evidence, according to Tsareva, is an obligatory element of proof that is carried out by the Inquirer, investigator, prosecutor and court in the analysis and synthesis of evidence, comparison with other evidence present in the criminal case, identification of their sources, confirmation of the investigated evidence or in ways of obtaining other evidence that is denied [5, p. 12].

A.N. Lashko and S.B. Rossinskids also M.E.Smorgunova’s opinion was put forward a similar opinion, in particular, A.N. Lashko said that “only in a different set of evidence (system) there is a real possibility of verifying a specific argument. Therefore, any trace of the crime that has occurred may remain evidence”, S.B. Rossinsky argued that the verification of evidence is the process by which the investigation is hamrox to action, the purpose of the investigative action is always the result of certain knowledge agreed with the definition of new cases of significance for the criminal case [7, p. 13].

In addition to these views, we can say that, in our opinion, verification of evidence is a central place among other elements of proof, as a basis for making decisions that serve to collect a sufficient volume of evidence, that is, a set, without becoming a separate element of proof,

and help to identify cases that go into the subject of proof of work. Usually, the verification of evidence is carried out separately in relation to each argument, an element that is used after the evidence is identified and collected. Therefore, it is worthwhile to say that in our case, the evidence is not checked, but each argument is checked separately.

It would not be a mistake if the concepts” examination of evidence “and” evaluation of evidence “say that they are mutual and companion concepts related to each other. Because the verification of evidence in jaraenida should not cause doubts about their adequacy, and the reliability of their acceptability, until the accumulation of a set of sufficient evidence. That is, the verification of evidence is evaluated on the paralelic adequacy, acceptability and in this way the indicators for its evaluation are also determined.

When analyzing the norms of the Criminal Code of a number of foreign countries by us on the examination of evidence, it became known that: 1) verification of evidence this is an analysis of evidence (Criminal Code of Armenia 126 , Criminal Code of Turkmenistan 135, Belarusian Criminal Code 104, Kyrgyz Criminal Code 94, Kazakhstan Criminal Code 124, Moldovan Criminal Code 100,Tajikistan Criminal Code 87, Azerbaijan Criminal Code 144);

2) verification of evidence is this – comparing it with other facts, collecting new (additional, other) evidence (Criminal Code of Armenia 126 , Criminal Code of Turkmenistan 135, Belarusian Criminal Code 104, Kyrgyz Criminal Code 94,

Kazakhstan Criminal Code 124, Moldovan Criminal Code 100, Tajikistan Criminal Code 87, Azerbaijan Criminal Code 144);

3) verification of evidence this is a comprehensive (complete) and holistic examination of them (Criminal Code of Armenia 126, Criminal Code of Turkmenistan 135, Belarusian Criminal Code 104, Kyrgyz Criminal Code 94, Kazakhstan Criminal Code 124, Moldovan Criminal Code 100, Tajikistan Criminal Code 87, Azerbaijan Criminal Code 144);

4) verification of evidence it is – verification of sources of evidence (Criminal Code of Armenia 126, Criminal Code of Turkmenistan 135, Kyrgyz Criminal Code 94, Kazakhstan Criminal Code 124, Tajikistan Criminal Code 87), identify sources of evidence (Belarusian Criminal Code 104, Criminal Code 87), confirmation of the source of evidence origin (Moldovan Criminal Code 100.), identification of the reliability of sources of evidence (Azerbaijani Criminal Code 144).

The following can be seen when we analyze the aspects of the examination of evidence in the criminal codes of foreign countries by comparing them with the norms in national legislation: In Article 94 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the criteria for checking the evidence are defined as: careful examination; thorough examination; comprehensive examination; objective examination. According to the results of comparative-legal analysis, these criteria indicate that a number of states studied by us are wider than the criteria for checking

the evidence established in the criminal codes. In particular, a comprehensive examination in Article 94 of the Kyrgyz Criminal Code of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan, in particular, as criteria for checking the evidence; holistic inspection; full inspection in Article 124 of the Criminal Code of Kazakhstan, in Article 87 of the Criminal Code of Tajikistan; impartial inspection; complete, complete verification in Article 144 of the Criminal Code of Azerbaijan; comprehensive examination;

In the criminal codes of some foreign countries, however, the criteria for verifying evidence are not specified separately (the Criminal Code of the countries of Russia, Moldova, Belarus). In Article 94 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is established that the element of verification of evidence is not sufficiently identified, only the element of collecting additional evidence is indicated and additional evidence collected can confirm or refute the evidence being investigated. According to the results of comparative-legal analysis, this element indicates that a number of states studied by us are somewhat narrower than the elements of verification of evidence established in the criminal codes. That is, the experience of some states in this regard is somewhat improved, and the elements of the examination of evidence are expanded and clarified. In the same link these states received misunderstandings and loopholes in the presence of elements of verification of evidence in the criminal codes.

In particular, Armenia (Criminal Code 126) [8], Turkmenistan (criminal

codeksi135) [9], Kazakhstan (Criminal Code 124) [10], Kyrgyzstan (Criminal Code 94) [11] and Tajikistan (Criminal Code) [12] as elements of verification of evidence in the states 1) analysis of accumulated evidence; 2) collect it with other evidence; 4) the collection of evidence; 3) Article 104 of the Criminal Code of Belarus [13] and in Article 144 of the Azerbaijan Criminal Code [14] as elements of evidence verification: 1) analysis of evidence; 2) comparison of evidence with other evidence contained in the materials and criminal case, 3) identification of the source of evidence; 4) the receipt of other evidence that confirms or refutes the accumulated evidence

In Section 4 of Article 100 of the Moldovan Criminal Code, as elements of the verification of evidence: 1) analysis of evidence; 2) comparison of evidence with other facts; 3) collection of new evidence; 4) confirmation of the origin of the evidence in accordance with the requirements of the code is indicated [15]. Article 87 of the Criminal Code of Russia: 1) comparison with other evidence that exists in the criminal case; 2) identify the sources; 3) identify as elements of verification of evidence vs obtaining other evidence confirming or denying the investigated evidence [16]. The above analysis and the concept of checking evidence based on the results of a comparative-legal analysis of the norms of the Criminal Code of foreign countries can be given the following definition.

Verification of evidence is a thorough, comprehensive and objective examination of each argument, consisting in analyzing

each argument, comparing it with other evidence, collecting new evidence confirming or refusing the evidence being investigated, and determining whether the source of the origin of the evidence may come in line with the requirements of the law. In the process of verification of evidence, we believe that each argument is analyzed separately, its comparison with other evidence, the receipt of new evidence confirming or refusing the evidence being investigated, and the determination of whether the source of evidence origin is coming in line with the requirements of the current code will strengthen the confidence in the acceptability of each evidence checked in the future.

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