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KOMITET NAUKOWY:

W. Okulicz-Kozaryn (Przewodniczący), dr. hab, MBA, Institute of Law, Administration and Economics of Pedagogical University of Cracow, Poland; The International Scientific Association of Economists and Jurists «Consilium», Switzerland;

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ НАДОМНОГО ТРУДА В УСЛОВИЯХ ПЕРЕХОДА К РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ Нурматов Д. Н., Валижонова Г.	7
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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ НАДОМНОГО ТРУДА В УСЛОВИЯХ ПЕРЕХОДА К РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Нурматов Дильшадбек Набижанович

кандидат экономических наук,
доцент кафедры «Экономика» Андижанского государственного университета,

Валижонова Гузалой

Студентка Андижанского государственного университета

Ключевые слова: надомный труд, рынок труда, трудовой доход, занятость, рабочие места, сфера обслуживание.

При формировании и функционировании рынка труда необходимо обращать внимание на занятость населения. Занятость населения необходимо рассматривать в отраслевой и половозрастной структуре, так как в условиях перехода к рыночным отношениям занятость в некоторых отраслях увеличивается, а в других, наоборот, уменьшается. Особое внимание уделяется сфере услуг и обслуживания. В экономически развитых странах основная масса занятых приходится на сферу услуг и обслуживания.

Новые тенденции в экономике, обусловленные модернизацией и диверсификацией экономики, развитием сферы услуг вызывают сдвиги на рынке труда. В 2006 году был принят Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по стимулированию расширения кооперации между крупными промышленными предприятиями и производством услуг на базе развития надомного труда», который открыл дополнительные возможности для расширения предпринимательской деятельности граждан [1].

Указ был направлен на стимулирование создания новых рабочих мест на

дому для граждан, занимающихся производством мелких комплектующих изделий по заказам крупных предприятий или оказанием им трудоемких работ и услуг. В целях создания механизмов для реализации данного указа 11 января 2010 года принято постановление Кабинета Министров, которым утверждено Положение о надомном труде.

Принятие вышеназванных документов позволило: во-первых, значительно расширить занятость активной части населения, прежде всего – сельского. Это, в свою очередь, повлияло на увеличение доходов семей, повышение платежеспособности и уровня жизни населения;

во-вторых, создать преимущества для промышленных предприятий, которые благодаря переводу трудоемких операций в надомные условия смогут значительно снизить издержки производства и повысить конкурентоспособность производимой продукции.

Согласно принятым нормативным актам, под надомным трудом понимается вид деятельности, осуществляемый физическим лицом в возрасте от

16 лет и старше (в случаях, если характер надомного труда предопределяет необходимость заключения с надомником договора о полной индивидуальной материальной ответственности, к осуществлению надомного труда допускаются лица, достигшие 18 лет) по производству товаров или оказанию услуг по заказам работодателя в соответствии с заключаемым трудовым договором, по месту своего жительства или в других помещениях, принадлежащих ему или членам его семьи.

Для выполнения определенных работ и услуг предприятия могут на основании трудового договора предоставлять надомникам оборудование и инструменты, необходимые средства в безвозмездное пользование или на условиях аренды, в том числе лизинга (финансовой аренды) для организации производства продукции и оказания услуг по заказам предприятий [2]. Этих норм в ранее действовавших документах не было.

Согласно указу, ответственность за соблюдение установленных стандартов качества продукции, производимой на дому, при ее возврате промышленным предприятиям возлагается на надомников, а при ее реализации конечным потребителям – на промышленное предприятие. Вышеназванным указом предусмотрено, что проверка деятельности надомников со стороны контролирующих и надзорных органов может проводиться только при проверке предприятия-заказчика, осуществляемой в порядке, установленном законодательством. Ранее дей-

ствовавшими нормативными актами не предусматривались какие-либо льготы предприятиям, предоставляющим заказы надомникам. Новым указом Президента и постановлением Кабинета Министров предоставлены льготы не только надомникам, но и предприятиям, размещающим заказы на производство товаров (работ и услуг) у надомников, в том числе освобождение от уплаты единого социального платежа от фонда оплаты труда в размере средств, выплачиваемых надомникам в соответствии с трудовым договором, сроком на пять лет. Кроме того, оборудование и инструменты, переданные предприятием в безвозмездное пользование надомникам для выполнения по заключенным договорам работ по заказу предприятия, также освобождаются на период пользования от уплаты налога на имущество.

Таким образом, наиболее полное использование возможностей, предоставленных новыми законодательными актами, позволит развитие надомного труда как основного фактора увеличения занятости и доходов населения [3]. А это, в свою очередь, послужит главным фактором, обеспечивающим экономический рост в стране.

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ПОД-СЕКЦІЯ 1. Бухгалтерський облік і аудит

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО АНАЛІЗУ КАПІТАЛЬНИХ ІНВЕСТИЦІЙ

Домбровська Н.Р.

доцент, кандидат економічних наук, Чортківський навчально-науковий інститут підприємництва і бізнесу ТНЕУ

Ключові слова: інвестиційна діяльність, капітальні інвестиції, основні засоби.

Keywords: investment activity, capital investments, fixed assets.

В умовах сучасних ринкових перетворень підвищується роль аналізу капітальних інвестицій. Його здійснення можливе при наявності повного та достовірного інформаційного забезпечення, основним джерелом якого є облікові дані. Саме облікова інформаційна платформа здатна повною мірою задовольнити потребу аналітиків і забезпечити якісне виконання службою економічного аналізу покладених на неї функцій. Облікова система має будуватися так, щоб повною мірою задовольнити потреби як представників економічного аналізу щодо висвітлення різних сторін господарської діяльності суб'єктів господарювання, так і кінцевого споживача економічної інформації – апарат управління та інших користувачів різного рівня.

Організація аналітичної роботи має підпорядковуватися трьом основним завданням. По-перше, надання інформації для ухвалення оперативних економічних рішень, по-друге, оцінка фінансово-господарської діяльності та визначення резервів підвищення її ефективності в поточному періоді, по-

третє, визначення перспективних керунків діяльності підприємства.

Капітальні інвестиції – це активи, які утримуються підприємством в результаті понесення витрат на придбання або створення матеріальних і нематеріальних необоротних активів, що не використовуються в операційній і фінансовій діяльності, з метою зростання економічної вигоди у майбутньому.

Основу матеріально-технічної бази виробничого підприємства складають основні виробничі засоби, які збільшуються за рахунок капітальних інвестицій – сукупних витрат на створення нових, реконструкцію і розширення діючих основних засобів виробничого і невиробничого призначення [1, с.41].

Важливість аналізу капітальних інвестицій зумовлюється тим, що він є дійовим знаряддям планування, контролю за виконанням плану і управління господарством. На борошномельно-круп'яних підприємствах за рахунок капітальних інвестицій здійснюють: будівництво, реконструкцію і модернізацію виробничих

приміщень, включаючи монтаж машин і устаткування, передбачених кошторисом будівництва, придбання нової і економічно ефективнішої техніки, що не входить у кошторис будівництва (автомобілів легкових та вантажних, тракторів і знарядь), придбання виробничого чи господарського інвентарю, будівництво об'єктів житлового, побутового і соціально-культурного призначення.

Аналіз капітальних інвестицій дає змогу виявити: забезпеченість господарства основними засобами, першочерговість будівництва нових виробничих будівель і приміщень та придбання нової техніки [2, с. 100].

Аналізують капітальні інвестиції за видами і об'єктами, звертаючи увагу як на обсяг, так і на структуру їх. Під структурою капітальних інвестицій розуміють співвідношення їх вартості за видами. У структурі капітальних інвестицій виділяють активну і пасивну частину.

Завдання економічного аналізу капітальних інвестицій – забезпечити контроль за виконанням планів капітального будівництва і капітального ремонту основних засобів, економічним витрачанням будівельних матеріалів і праці на будівництві й капітальному ремонті, за раціональним використанням асигнувань, повним використанням будівельної техніки тощо.

Аналізуючи показники виконання планів капіталовкладень при господарському способі будівництва, потрібно контролювати витрачання коштів відповідно до затверджених ко-

шторисів по кожному об'єкту, норм і лімітів витрат будівельних матеріалів та затрат праці, щоб не допустити перевитрат коштів, виявити додаткові джерела економії і здешевлення об'єктів будівництва.

За результатами аналізу роблять висновки про виконання плану фінансування капітальних інвестицій, формування основного стада і капітального ремонту та визначають, чи всі кошти, передбачені планом, були використані за цільовим призначенням, чи були відшкодовані основній діяльності та чи не було випадків іммобілізації оборотних засобів основної діяльності у капітальні вкладення, що негативно позначається на господарській діяльності.

Особливо велике значення має аналіз економічної ефективності і строків окупності капітальних інвестицій, які в основному визначаються додатковим приростом прибутку на 1 грн. капітальних інвестицій, зниженням затрат живої праці на одиницю робіт або продукції, економією від зниження собівартості продукції на 1 грн. основних засобів [2, с. 75].

Для аналізу використовують дані бухгалтерського обліку, річних звітів і виробничо-фінансових планів, договорів з підрядними будівельними організаціями та організаціями з постачання техніки, проектно-кошторисну документацію по будівництву, титульні списки, акти на приймання та введення в експлуатацію закінчених об'єктів, багаторічних насаджень, придбання машин і технічного устатку-

вання, акти на переведення в основне стадо ремонтного молодняка свого господарства та на приймання з капітального ремонту основних засобів, а також дані таблиць плану господарства і дані аналітичного обліку по синтетичному рахунку 15 “Капітальні інвестиції”.

Аналіз введення в експлуатація провадять в натуральному і грошовому виразі за кошторисною, плановою на плановий рік і фактичною вартістю. Оцінку введених в експлуатація потужностей дають за кошторисною і фактичною вартістю і використовують її для загальної характеристики виконання плану і динаміки введення в експлуатацію основних засобів, для визначення фактичних витрат на створення основних засобів і повної первісної вартості, по якій зараховують на баланс підприємства.

Для виявлення найефективнішого використання коштів капіталовкладень аналізують техніко-економічне обґрунтування доцільності будівництва певного об'єкта і придбання основних засобів, використання інвестицій за призначенням, правильність

співвідношення між коштами на будівництво об'єктів виробничого і невиробничого призначення тощо.

Отже, у процесі аналізу виявляють факти безгосподарного витрачання коштів на придбання машин, технічного устаткування і обладнання, розробляють заходи щодо усунення виявлених недоліків, розробляють плани черговості капітальних інвестицій, надаючи перевагу об'єктам виробничого призначення та впровадження комплексної механізації в процесі заготівлі, переробки та зберігання зерна та зернових продуктів. Крім цього, завдання аналізу капітальних інвестицій зводиться до виявлення можливих відхилень від запланованих показників, після того як було придбано (створено), збудовано об'єкт основного засобу та обґрунтуванні коригуючих економічних рішень.

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

Azizakhon ALLANOVA

Tashkent State University of Law, lecturer

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 Uzbeki-

stan. "The teenager understands that it is impossible 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. Ac-

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. Komissarov 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.

SOME DISCUSSION PROOF IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS

Rajabov Bakhtiyor Almakhatovich

Head of the Department of Criminal and Penitentiary Law of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, PhD in Law, Associate Professor.

Annotation. *The article presents the concept of proof in the criminal process, the opinion of leading scientists on its elements, as well as a scientific and theoretical analysis of the results of a comparative-legal study of the regulation of proof in the criminal process of legislation of some foreign countries. According to the results of the analysis and research, proposals and recommendations were made on the introduction of positive experience in national legislation, improvement of processual rules for proof-of-stake.*

Keywords. In the criminal process, evidence, collection of evidence, examination, evaluation, inquiry, investigator, prosecutor, Court, Judge.

In the current code of Criminal Procedure Of The Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter CCP), the concept of proof is described as follows: «proof is an expression from the collection, examination and evaluation of evidence in order to determine the truth about the circumstances that are important for the legal, substantive and fair settlement of the case» (CCP 85.) [1].

It is noted in the law that the proof consists of three mandatory elements, that is, the collection, examination and evaluation of evidence.

In the literature on the theory of criminal-processual law, a unified approach to the meaning and essence of the concept of proof has not been universally accepted.

Mirensky defined proof as a complex process that is absorbed into the whole crime – processual activity and ensures that criminal process tasks are carried out by identifying the truth on the case, and also includes the identification of evidence among the elements of proof [13, P. 119-121]. However, A. Marensky considers it

not as a separate element of proof of the identification of evidence, but as a component of the element of the collection of evidence. This opinion is of course discussions, and in our opinion can not be joined to it. Because the identification of evidence must be intangible as an independent element of proof of its importance.

H.B. Palchikova [6, p. 12], N.P. Tsareva [7, p. 11], Y.V. Shellyov [8, p. 11], C.B. Kornakova [9, p. 10] demonstrates the benchmarking of the CPPs in the form of a set-top box, the wording of the word, the accuracy of the word element, the expression of the facts, the interpretation and the prerogative.

G.Z. Tulaganova believes that to prove that the subjects are compiled in accordance with criminal procedure law, collecting, strengthening, verifying and evaluating any information related to a specific criminal offense, as well as confirming the availability of this information on behalf of the State [14, p. 141].

As you can see, G.Z. Tulaganova believes that the verification includes covering the information in a procedural order and confirming the availability of information. The same is true of V.S. Balakshin also emphasizes four elements of proof: collecting, recording, checking and evaluating evidence [10, p. 12].

However, in our opinion, the collection of evidence involves the process of consolidating (recording) and confirming the availability of information in a procedural way. Therefore, G.Z. Tulyaganova and V.S. Balakshin's ideas on this subject are controversial.

According to Grudi's argument, to prove that the crime is procedurally regulated by the law, which expresses the unity of knowing and convictions, and by the means of proving subjects to determine all the circumstances of the subject matter, and in the end, objective truth, as well as its use in justification of criminal cases and the legality of criminal and procedural decision-making [11, p. 7-8].

S.A. Lubin proof – is to look up and present genuine information about the essence of the crime, which is contained in traces of criminality, following the rules of criminal procedure; the purpose of proving a criminal case is to formulate an evidence-based system that permits the acceptance of a criminal-procedural decision (based on particular materials) [12, p. 12]. But in our opinion, S.A. This idea of Lubin can not be construed as the narrowing of the elements of proof and the lack of scientific and practical significance of the concept.

In our view, it is also desirable to use

evidence to support the elements of proof. This element appears at first glance as part of the assessment of evidence but on the other hand, it is more controversial. When analyzing a number of PPA norms in the presence or absence of evidence-based elements in the evidence-based evaluation component, conflicts arise. For example, all the doubts regarding guilt in Part 3 of Article 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be settled in favor of the suspect, accused or defendant if the possibility of their elimination has been eliminated. Any doubts arising out of the application of the law shall also be settled in favor of the suspect, accused, defendant. That is, in accordance with Article 95 part 2 of the Criminal Code, the evidence reflects information about facts or objects that confirm or deny the findings of the circumstances relevant to the criminal case, in cases where they contradict each other and that any doubts arising out of the proceedings have been settled in favor of the suspect, accused, or defendant. In such cases, the subjects of the evidence prove that the branches, which are the facts of the facts, do not use the criminal case in the content and decision-making process.

In addition, Part 3 of Article 951 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan called by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of April 4, 2018, ZRU-470, is unacceptable to the Criminal Code. Article 951, part 3, states that the witness, victim, suspect, defendant, material evidence, audio, video material and other materials. That is, the fact that the evidence can be used to solve a criminal case

or not being used at all is an indication of the above-mentioned examples.

Analysis of the results of surveys conducted among 50 investigators and 100 investigators of the IIO showed that the majority (84.6%) of respondents (including investigators and investigators) should include evidence identification and use as evidence.

It is also possible to find a positive solution to the problem by analyzing the norms of some foreign countries. For example, the use of the evidence contained in article 132 (1), [112] [121] of the Kazakh Criminal Code and article 99 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of Moldova [4], and also Article 124 (1) of [«As a separate element of proof.

Elements such as the identification and use of evidence do not necessarily have to be compulsory, such as the collection, verification and evaluation of evidence. It can also be provided by proof parties, or by other participants in the proceedings, as well as on evidence. In such cases it is not necessary to identify it. Alternatively, the collected evidence may also be used by the subjects themselves or they are not generally used. From this point of view, evidence can be seen as a process consisting of the mandatory and non-binding elements to determine the truth about cases that are crucial to legitimate, justified and fair trial.

The notion of proving that there are differences in the interpretation of the criminal procedure legislation of foreign countries and each other from our CCP.

Particularly, the study of evidence in the PN of Turkmenistan (CCP Article

132, Part 1), Kyrgyzstan (CCP Article 92) and Kazakhstan (CCP Article 121), is an independent element of proof. In our opinion, the role and the role of foreign countries in the CCP are of the same nature as the «investigation» and «verification» of the evidence on the subject we are studying, and they do not need to harmonize because they pursue one goal.

It is worth mentioning that the use of evidence in Turkmenistan (CCP Article 132, Part 1), CCP Article 99 and Kazakhstan (CCP Article 121), and in the CCP (Part 1 of Article 124 of the CCP) It is noteworthy that “identifying evidence” is a specific element of proof. We fully agree with the provisions of the CCP of these countries and we are committed to applying the national legislation as a foreign experience.

Based on the generalization of the abovementioned arguments, the following conclusions can be made in the context of this paragraph:

1) proof consists of 5 elements: detection, collection, verification, evaluation and use of evidence;

2) Expand the essence of the concept of proof, taking into account the practical needs, in the following edition:

Proof is to identify, collect, analyze, evaluate and use evidence to determine the facts that are crucial to legitimate, justified and fair trial.

In our view, the definition of this concept in the current law also leads to the elimination of certain gaps in the criminal process and thus to the full compliance with the general conditions of evidence.

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FORECAST OF THE LEVEL OF FOOD SUPPLY IN THE REGION

Otabek Allajonovich Abduganiev

Econometrics and statistics, PhD student,
Termez State University,
e-mail: genius7722@mail.ru

Annotation: *The article is devoted to economic and mathematical models reflecting the influence of various factors on food security in the Surkhandarya region. And also scientifically grounded and practical recommendations on improving the food security of the region are given.*

Key word: food security, economic and mathematical model, agricultural products.

The issues of identifying and eliminating threats to economic security remain relevant in increasing the openness of the Uzbek economy. The food security aspect is of particular importance. First of all, food consumption of the population is a vital necessity, because the creation of conditions for its quality and affordable prices is one of the priorities of the authorities at all levels.

At the same time, there is another urgent problem of regional food safety management – the absence of a mathematical model of estimation and forecasting, which allows to take into consideration the supply and demand factors in the regional food market. This article is devoted to solving this problem.

Based on our research, it will be possible to identify a set of conditions for providing food security at the regional level in Surkhandarya region.

The analysis shows that the main food security requirement in the region is the main food security requirement. In our opinion, this level is achieved by cultivating the major agricultural products in the region in line with rational standards.

On the basis of acceptable economic and mathematical models, the regional food production rate can be forecasted. To do this, we select the most appropriate option using the linear, parabolic and exponential features of the trend equations. The results are shown in Table 1.

Forecast estimates show that according to past retrospective trends, average production of potatoes in Surkhandarya region by 2020 will increase by 37% compared to 2017, vegetables by 26%, melons by 34%, grapes by 5%, and fruits by 23% possible.

The calculations are based on the physiological principle that potatoes can be grown by 55%, vegetables by 100%, melons by 300%, grapes by 230% and wet products by 23%. In the future, the economic benefits of food will increase, as the incomes of the population will significantly increase the subsistence level.

It is possible to conclude that in order to ensure food security in Surkhandarya region, state and municipal authorities should prioritize the economic potential of food products. This can be achieved by bringing up modern agricultural tech-

Table 1

Prognostic values obtained by extrapolation of major types of agricultural products in Surkhandarya region (tons)

Indicator (factor variable)	Trend equation	True	Prognosis				2017 й, 2020 й, %
		2017й.	2018й.	2019й.	2020й.		
Potatoe	$= 1406,1 t^2 + 5691,1 t + 111401$	279743	308922	344141	382172	137	
Vegetable	$= 215,4 t^2 + 72704 t + 341449$	983953	1090029	1167256	1244915	126	
Vegetable crops	$= 899,25 t^2 + 7304,1 t + 94425$	231774	257391	283597	311566	134	
Grape	$= -553,22 t^2 + 14014 t + 54315$	135890	139133	141529	142819	105	
Fruits	$= 167,05 t^2 + 7635 t + 76291$	154951	169346	180489	191966	123	

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of the provincial statistics office.

niques, based on the revenues that are supported by the high growth rate of exports of agricultural products to the physiological norm.

According to the above information, Surkhandarya region needs to work in several directions to improve food security. Including:

- improving the legal framework for regional food security;
- establishment of regional norms of per capita food consumption per capita;
- increasing the production of basic foodstuffs for the population of the region in accordance with recommended consumption standards;

- supporting import substitution, including measures to reduce the dependence on the domestic food market on the basis of increased competitiveness of domestic commodities.

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ADVANTAGES OF USING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE PARTIES IN UZBEKISTAN

Zukhra Abdikarimova,

Master,

Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan

Ravshan Salikhov,

Master,

Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan

e-mail: venus_0204@mail.ru

Annotation: *The article highlights the role of public-private partnership in the socio-economic life of the countries and the importance of these relations in ensuring the welfare of the population in Uzbekistan. As well as, the importance of public-private partnerships for parties substantiate theoretically.*

Аннотация: В статье освещается роль государственно-частного партнерства в социально-экономической жизни стран и важность этих отношений для обеспечения благосостояния населения Узбекистана. А также, теоретически обосновывается важность государственно-частного партнерства для сторон.

Key words: public, private sector, partnership relations, infrastructure projects, economic development.

Ключевые слова: государственный, частный сектор, партнерские отношения, инфраструктурные проекты, экономическое развитие.

In the modern world, public-private partnerships have been developing in new content in many countries through the reform of the infrastructure, as well as finding new sources of funding and the use of effective managerial methods. In turn, these relationships have led to widespread changes in the world, and have shown the path of development in many countries. Around the world, there is a steady increase in the number of countries which are developing by using various forms of partnerships between the public and private sectors.

In the current period, the private sector's involvement in public-private partnerships enhances their economic activ-

ity and leads to new changes in the society. At the same time, this partnership shows their attractiveness for the state, to solve social problems, the creation of social facilities, the implementation of public services, the most important of which is the role of this partnership in addressing the rational use of the limited budget and many other opportunities. As well as, this partnership is more attractive for private sector to create high scale of opportunities. In other words, it can be explained by the fact that recently this concept has started to be called the "innovative partnership" formed between the government and the business community.

The advantages of using the public-private partnership mechanism for parties are as follows:

For public sector	For private sector
The opportunity to engage private investors to build a facility will help to implement infrastructure projects in the current period without increasing the debt burden, even in the absence of sufficient budgetary funds.	Strengthening the conditions for cooperation with the public sector within the framework of the long-term agreement.
Not just the ability to buy the object, but also the ability to purchase services through bundles associated with its size and quality, which in turn promotes competition in the market of socially significant services.	The possibility of co-financing the project and the availability of additional safeguards.
Distribution of project risks among partners.	The presence of a government partner's contribution to the risk-sharing project.
The resources and powers of the private partner can provide socially significant services, improve quality and look for different solutions that reduce the cost of customer service and the high intensity of attracting new technologies.	Providing additional paid services that reduce costs in the process of setting up or managing a project, and the ability to increase its profits through the use of various solutions.
Supporting effective market mechanism in reducing state involvement in the economy.	Establishment of safeguards in the areas traditionally functioning by the state.
The possibility of a broader access to innovation in the design of the project, and the immediate solution of issues related to investor involvement with the private initiative.	The private partner seeks to find out how to independently examine the project structure, propose a draft, and reduce the term of the contract.

The notion and mechanism of public-private partnership is absolutely new for Uzbekistan. However, it is so important for the country to apply to this partnership because of some reasons. For instance, the number of population has increased nearly twice since years of independence. In 1991, the number of population was 20607.7 million people, whereas the number increased and reach to 33254, 1 people in 2018. That is 61,4 % more compared to the number in 1991. In that case, the problem of providing population with infrastructure is becoming more actual problem for the country. As well as, it should be considered not only providing population with infrastructure but also

quality of it should be considered. The most important social infrastructure and economic infrastructure are owned by the state in Uzbekistan. Meanwhile, the state budget is limited and cannot provide with all types of infrastructure alone.

On the other hand, private sector has not got enough capability to implement and invest most of the infrastructure projects alone in Uzbekistan. Because, most of the infrastructure demand high level of investment and return only is expected for long-run period. It may be difficult for private sector to invest for infrastructure without state support.

The public-private partnership models will be the best option for parties to

obtain their goals because of the following advantages of using this mechanism:

As well as, the government is planning to solve the following problems by using this model in Uzbekistan:

- increasing the amount of private investment by uniting the resources of the public and private sectors;
- improving employment and quality of life of the population;
- attracting foreign financial, material, intellectual and other resources and rational use modern foreign management methods;
- promoting the effectiveness of state property management.

In conclusion the condition of limited state budget and unlimited demand for quality of service and normal living of the population, development of these relations remains as a main task of the coun-

try's economy. Consolidation of partnership relations can lead to significant socio-economic changes in the country.

Using this mechanism is more attractive for both parties. Mutual relations between state and private sector can give a lot of opportunities for parties to reach their goals.

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CORE ELEMENTS OF FANTASY GENRE IN THE WORKS: “HARRY POTTER” BY J. K. ROWLING AND “RIDING A YELLOW GIANT” BY KHUDOYBERDI TUKHTABAEV

Ametova Oyshajon Rozmatovna

Teacher of Tashkent State University of Law

Ametova Fotima

Teacher of Tashkent State Finance University

***Annotation:** This article is devoted to the analysis of fantasy genre and the comparison of core elements of fantasy genre in sample works by English and Uzbek writers J. K. Rowling and Khudoyberdi Tukhtabaev who are the best representatives of Modern English literature.*

Key words: fantasy genre: classic, sword and sorcery, historical, gothic, epic fantasies, and its elements: supernatural creatures, characters, love, villain, great battle, time chronological, thematic and social classifications of fantasy.

The position of English language as the leading means of international communication is more and more intensified by intercultural integration and shows real tangible ground for improving and eliminating of defects in the process of creating effective methods of teaching English.

In this sense, we have to mention that decree of the First President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov on December 10, 2012 “On Measures for Further Improvement of Foreign languages”, notes that in Uzbekistan in the frameworks of realization of law “On education” and the National Program of personal training established a comprehensive system of teaching foreign languages, aimed at upbringing of harmoniously developed, highly educated, modern thinking young generation, the further integration of the republic into the world community was established in the country.

Today, in view of integration between Uzbek and English cultures, it is very important to pay attention to modern tendencies in both literatures. This study begins by defining modern fantasy literature and considering previous critical work on the genre, and then moves into a discussion of several important varieties of fantasy literature. The varieties of fantasy literature that are discussed here are classic fantasy, sword and sorcery fantasy, religious secondary world fantasy, historical fantasy, gothic fantasy, and epic fantasy.

Fantasy genre tells imaginary tales of making believe in lands, creatures and people. There are various types of fantasy genre such as dark, epic, heroic, mythological, sword and sorcery, urban, historical, portal, comic and so on. Each type of fantasy work includes its own elements like supernatural creatures, characters, plot, mafic, love, villain, great battle, weapon, setting, language. From our re-

search of classifying the fantasy genre, we have made up three: Time chronological, thematic and social classifications.

The discussion of each variety addresses its defining characteristics and its origins, and incorporates a detailed analysis of the works of representative authors. One of the XX and XXI century fantasy writers – J.K. Rowling – is a British fiction writer, Khudoyberdi Tukhtabaev is one of children fantasy writers in Modern Uzbek literature. He is famous with his great adventurous novels and stories: “The Secret Revealed” and “A Magic Hat”(1965), “Riding a Yellow Giant”(1969), “Death of the Yellow Giant”(1973), “The Battle of Magicians”.¹ Rowling is most famous for being the author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. For Joanne Kathleen Rowling life wasn’t always magical. She’s had some tough times but she never gave up on her writing. Her quasi-autobiographical novel – ‘Harry Potter’ series were published from 1997 – 2007 years: ‘Harry Potter-Philosopher’s Stone’, ‘Harry Potter – Chamber of Secrets’, ‘Harry Potter – the Prisoner of Azkaban’, ‘Harry Potter – Goblet of Fire’, ‘Harry Potter – Order of the Phoenix’, ‘Harry Potter – Half-blood Prince’ and the final one ‘Harry Potter – the Deathly Hallows’. In her works, Joanne expresses love, magic, friendship, good vs. evil, discrimination, beauty, fear, death, social issues, life and death themes and ideas, while Khudoyberdi Tukhtabaev ex-

presses love, peace, good vs. evil, fear, social issues and supernatural power in children’s imagination.

To sum up, the deep analysis of each hero in the works “Harry Potter” and “Riding a Yellow Giant” gave us clear understanding of an idea that both writers Kh.Tukhtabayev and J. K. Rowling didn’t describe the fight of good characters against bad ones, but they created an imaginary world, which had showed the problems of real life. Of course, the social problems as racial discrimination or corruption or problems in educational sphere are hidden by means of magic and unreal events in the novels. One of the most interesting issue in literature is the study of genres and their classifications. In this scientific article, we are studying fantasy genre, which is not uniform, but rather has developed distinct varieties over time as authors have innovated on and responded to the traditions established by previous works.

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LEGAL LITERACY AND ADHERENCE TO IT ARE THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Musayev Nodirbek, Azamov Tokhirjon

senior students of ASU, faculty of social-economy,

Хожиматова Муhayyo

third course student of ASU, faculty of foreign-language

***Annotation:** In this article the unique features of building democratic society and legal country were shown, additionally it was expressed the duties of bringing up humans with legal minds and legal culture*

Key words: democratic State, legal awareness, legal culture, legal knowledge

***Аннотация:** на этом статье разъяснены следующие задачи с примерами характерные особенности создавать демократическое государство и правовое государство, также задачи повысить правовое ум и правовую культуру граждан.*

Ключевые слова: Право, демократическое общество, правовой ум, правовая культура, правовое знание

After the Republic of Uzbekistan became independent, its long-term goals succeeded. It is well known from history that our nation has long been fighting for its independence from the past. Dear First President Islam Abduganievich Karimov noted that we have set ourselves the goal of building a democratic democratic state, a free civil society. One of the most important features of the state of law is the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms by law and guarantees, freedom of speech, or the right to participate in public administration directly or indirectly.

In the preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan one of the main goals of our people is to establish a humanistic, democratic legal state.

For the creation of a legal state, the founders of this state, ie the younger generation, should be legally educated and

upbringing. The main goal of the legal education is to educate individuals who know and obey the laws and who have a high standard of supremacy in the performance of the state and society.

In the strengthening of independent Uzbekistan, it is important to formulate such qualities as adhering to law, increasing the level of legal awareness of citizens, respecting and sanctioning the law, and the adherence to ethics.

Legal education is an integral part of general education and encourages a person to adhere to the principles set out in society and to respect them. Particular attention is paid to legal education and the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, writes: "Without a step-by-step provision of economical, political and, above all, legal education, all human rights participate in public affairs, meetings, free-

dom of association and similar rights remain the same in the air”.{1}

The participant in establishing the rule of law must understand the true meaning of democracy, without knowing its rights and freedoms. Because democracy is a component of the rule of law. Legal training begins in the family, in the garden, at school. But legal education is a process that continues throughout the course of human life. Building a law-governed state is the duty of every citizen to know the laws, to be obedient to the law, to develop legal awareness and legal culture. In this regard, the services of legal science teachers, law enforcement and mass media will be great and they will be responsible for their responsibilities.

The goal of the legal education and upbringing is to raise the legal culture of the younger generation, to develop citizens' legal knowledge and to bring them up in the spirit of lawfulness, obedience, patriotism, humanism and national independence.

Legal education includes an educational process from the childhood to maturity. During this process, a person receives legal training in family, preschool, school, out-of-school, higher education, secondary special, vocational training, retraining and retraining. So, legal education will be gradually given. “The aim of this step is to ensure that the legal knowledge and skills of young people are continuously ensured”.{2}

Meetings with law enforcement officials, question-answer sessions or involvement of law-enforcement associa-

tions in attracting young people to legal education and legal education have a positive effect. It is desirable for individual individual counseling, legal literacy, personalized literature, interest in learning, learning a psychological condition of a pupil and communicating in an understandable manner.

These examples of great humanism, a great example of the universal love for nature, every single green and animal, and of the universal understanding of the whole world, are not to be overcome by any of our great ancestors, in the face of the people, who are on the verge of vigilance and quietness, and in every aspect. the rights and interests of which are protected by law and are protected by law. Therefore, in the propagation and propagation of legal culture, the legal terms are not limited to dry scientific-theoretical statements that are intended for the narrow academic circle, which are difficult to reach into the hearts of ordinary people, it would be expedient to use such vital examples from time to time, in the age of testing. This, in turn, plays an important role in shaping the legal and cultural foundations of our country, especially young people, on the basis of real life events, on the basis of the vital views of the whole generation and their consciousness.

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VARIOUS APPROACHES TO CREATE THE SYSTEM OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF TOURISM SECTOR.

Mirzokhid Abdullayev

teacher of ASU, social-economy faculty.

Marifjon Ostonayev

student of ASU, social-economy faculty.

Annotation: *The article highlights the different approaches and methods for the determination of indicators of sustainable development of tourism. In particular, it deals with the idea of risk management in tourist destinations and their economic effect, which reveal the importance of risk management in the definition of sustainable development as well as creating a method of differential grouped socio-economic indicators required for the functioning of the system.*

Key words: tourism, risk management, sustainable development, system, appraisal, effectiveness.

Аннотация: *В статье освещаются различные подходы и методы определения показателей устойчивого развития туризма. В частности, в ней рассматриваются идеи управления рисками в туристических направлениях и их экономический эффект, которые выявляют важность управления рисками в определении устойчивого развития а также создания метода дифференциальных сгруппированных социально-экономических показателей необходимых для функционирования системы.*

Ключевые слова: туризм, управление рисками, устойчивое развитие, система, для оценки, эффективность

It is lucid that adoption of economic development state programs which are aimed at further developing the socio-economic tendencies by the government indicates that our economy is improving in all aspects, the quality of life of population is advancing more and more. It can also be seen that the gross domestic product of the country has significantly increased as a result of the extensive development and implementation of the conceptual framework of comprehensive economic

strategies which reflect each other's content more fully.

Indeed, if we look at our country's indicators which has its own position in world community according to the requirements of economic studies that are developed by financial economic organizations in the world, according to the information of World Wide Economic Forum on June 12, 2015 Uzbekistan is one of the five fastest growing countries in the world in terms of the development forecast in 2014-2015 and the forecast

for economic growth in 2016-2017. From the given information it can be clear that Uzbekistan which has high ratings at world ratings, has a high level of efficiency in developing long-term projects. And this service as a basis to achieve the guaranteed future in the condition of the market economy. When it comes to talk about it, it is important to mention that the volume of foreign investment attraction to the country is an important aspect to significantly enhance in improving the economic indicator of the country. Nowadays, consistent measures are being taken to open wide opportunities for a specific investment climate in our country. Financial sources of projects, within the development program of tourism in the region of Khorezm in 2013-2015 adopted by the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is estimated to 14% of foreign investment.

Especially, the development of service sector is being supported at the expense of investment which is attracted. At the same time, much attention is being paid to the reform of the tourism sector which is the sphere of services along with the industry. The possibility of achieving high results in attracting investments into tourism industry can be seen in the example of highly developed and well-administered countries. Apart from this, our country is recognized one of the countries which has the highest potential for investment in the international arena. First of all, any investor takes into account the full extent of the valuation of subject. And this is different with how it is characterized by the closest, accurate and objective

characterization of the economic risk parameters of the financial project.

Attraction of foreign currency on the basis of an investment project on tourism is a burning issue. First of all, it is crucial to fully evaluate the tourist potential of the regions. The tourism industry requires the need to improve the risk management like other leading sectors of the economy. Risk management standard, consists of several parts, on the need of using risk management in all sectors of economy has been created by International Standards for Management (ISO, IEC Guide 73) Institute of Risk Management, Risk Management and Insurance Association. From this point of view, scientific researches are being carried out to improve the systems efficiency. More precisely, the module developed for the evaluation based on the price cost estimation of some cases that may be considered in the development of the concept of risk management in the tourism sector, proposed by Russian economist scientists in 2009, can be a clear example. This method of risk management which is used in the tourism industry, may also suggest that there is a need for economic evaluation in the evaluation of tourism infrastructure. Many actions have been carried out in terms of organizing the levels of sustainable development of tourism industry. This can be illustrated only in the case of "Sustainable Local Tourist Zone" provided by Australian scientists. Significant contributions to the economy by similar researches have been identified. As a result of the research and accurate assessment conducted within the frame-

work of the Pacific Ocean countries “Monitoring of Sustainable Development of the Tourism Sector”, it was anticipated that the annual flow of tourists would increase up to 6-7% by 2019 and this result has been achieved.

Nowadays, in our country, as a result of the implementation of reforms in the tourism sector, new tourism opportunities are being explored. In this process, it is crucial to determine the tourist effectiveness of the areas considered to be tourist destination for which it is desirable to develop a complex system of tourism development in our country as a real sector of the region’s economy.

The goals and objectives of this system are as follows:

1. To show the full and real results as far as possible;
2. Formation of the necessary norms for demonstration;
3. Widespread use of built-in system for tourist potential identification;
4. Integration of the system into tourist organization, regions and government development programs.

Modern methods show that as tourism develops in the developing world as a branch, it is one of the priority areas to fully exploit the content and diversity of content and scope of research. It requires the organization of economic, social, cultural and environmental factors. Identifying the sustainable development of tourism in Uzbekistan is one of the top priorities of the sector.

The suggestions in this article are based on various approaches to the proposed system in terms of effectiveness:

1. Further development of the investment attractiveness of the country’s tourism sector;
2. Realistic assessment of existing industry-related issues and the ability to identify potential business activities;
3. Possibility of evaluating the tourism potential of the country on the basis of identifiable indicators of sustainable development, and ultimately, to have a positive impact on the regional economy;
4. The use of various other modern structured economic indicators in assessing the sectors potential in the system.

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IMPROVING THE PROFILACTICS OF OFFENSES AMONG UNORGANIZED YOUNG PEOPLE (IN THE CASE OF UZBEKISTAN EXPERIENCE).

Major Sh.R. Gafurov

The teacher of the department of the profilactics of offences of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

***Annotation:** This article outlines some issues that improve the prevention of offenses among young unorganized individuals. Specifically, the author has provided suggestions and recommendations for the prevention of offenses of unmarried young people, and the development of effective mechanisms to identify and address the causes of such violations and the circumstances that led to their occurrence.*

Key words: Youth Violence; unorganized youth; prophylaxis of offenses; the causes of the offenses; the conditions of the offenses; presentation.

Reforms in the years of independence have been renounced as “disclosing the person who committed it after the crime”, and “new identification of persons who are inclined to commit crimes, preventing them from committing crimes and eliminating the causes and circumstances leading to crime” which allowed them to go into practice.“

The growing threats and challenges facing today, the growing trend towards the spread of ideas among young people in the country put new challenges ahead of time to the internal affairs bodies to prevent and eliminate them.

It is important to note that the definition of the causes and conditions of prevention of offenses among unorganized youth serves as an important legal basis for the norms set out in Section VI of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Organizing the activities of the preventive maintenance inspector on a modern approach: Teaching and learning

guide. – T.: Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2018. 33.

Particularly, this section of the code is dedicated to the prevention of crime, in which the obligation to determine the causes of the offense and the circumstances (Article 296), the elimination of the causes of the offense and the circumstances that led to the commission of the crime were investigated by the inquiry officer, the procurator’s presentation (Article 297), the special finding (298) of the court on the elimination of the causes of the offense and the conditions for the commission of a crime, (299.), civil liability exemplary fulfillment of the social duties of submissions and ruling (300) of the regulation. An inquiry officer, investigator, procurator shall examine the reasons for the crimes committed by unmarried youth at the time of the investigation and provide conditions for the commission of such offense, and provide the relevant state authority, self-governing body,

public association, collective or official introduces a proposal to take measures to eliminate the situation.

After identifying the causes of crimes committed by unmarried youth and detecting the circumstances leading to their commission, the court shall issue a special ruling, in which it shall cease the same circumstances and circumstance from the relevant state authorities, civil self-governance bodies, public associations, collectives or officials measures to be taken.

The following norms set out in the Criminal Procedure Code are used to identify and eliminate the causes of the crimes committed by unmarried youth:

- the need to assist the inquiry officer, investigator, procurator and court in identifying the causes, the circumstances that led to the crime, and the development of measures to overcome them (Article 70);

- Involvement of the public in preventing and disclosing crimes, informing public associations, communities, the public about the criminal case files, and indicating the location of the searched persons or objects (Article 349);

- the use of public assistance by an inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, and the court within their jurisdiction (Article 21) to clarify the reasons for the commission of a crime and the conditions that allowed it;

- liability of the enterprises, institutions and organizations for the failure to execute the request of the inquiry officer, investigator, procurator or the court finding on the elimination of the causes of the crime and the conditions for its commission (Article 271);

- The conclusion of an expert or expert commission on the causes of the offense and the conditions that make it possible, as well as organizational and technical recommendations on their elimination (Article 184);

- the prosecutor or his deputy shall examine the criminal case file of the investigator with the indictment and examine whether the circumstances of the offense and the circumstances permitting it have been found and that measures of their elimination are undertaken (Article 384);

- to be brought to court with indictment and to justify the motives and motives of the offense (Article 82);- investigation of criminal cases involving the causes of the crime and the circumstances allowing it to happen and the prosecutor's opinion on the measures taken to overcome them (Article 409);

The reasons for the trial are listed in the descriptive part of the indictment (Article 467).

“In order to live up to the rules, first, there must be an order in the law that does not contradict the presumption of innocence. For example, Article 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that the inquiry officer, investigator, procurator submits the relevant bodies (person's workplace, neighborhood) to eliminate and prevent the crime. The court will still be required to eliminate the factors that cause the offense, without a legal assessment of the person's actions or inaction. Naturally, the question arises: does not the investigation body introduce such a presentation to the presumption of innocence? “

U. Kholmiraev argued that “although the prevention of crimes is not one of the main tasks of the criminal procedure law, it is clear that the criminal procedure law should help prevent crime. The request shall be made only on measures to eliminate the causes of the crime and the circumstances that led to its commission. In logic it is recognized that a crime (not criminal) is acknowledged as an essential sign of a crime as a guilty person. This is confirmed by a court order. Therefore, without asking for a judgment, it is wrong to ask the authorities to eliminate the causes of the crime and to eliminate the circumstances that led to it. It can be seen that pretrial proceedings are contrary to the presumption of innocence. Once the submission has been made, organizations should be careful about the future fate of the person in the execution.”

A. Ismailov noted that “the purpose of the presentation is not to discuss one’s behavior, but to eliminate the factors that led to the crime. If the presentation of the relevant body is included, the statement in question should be interpreted as a crime, but before the court decision, the presented case should be eliminated as a factor in the crime”.

According to the Uzbek Prosecutor-General’s Office, the bids will not be revoked in any case, since it is not made for the individual but against the circumstances leading to the crime. It is also important for a person to be justified. During the first 11 months of 2018, 16,090 applications have been submitted.”

Based on the findings of the research, the following are proposed to address the problem of identifying and addressing the

causes and conditions of the crime among unmarried youth:

a) Establish a centralized electronic database to identify and address the causes and circumstances of the crime of unmarried youth;

b) introduce the procedure for the identification and elimination of the causes of crimes among unmarried young people critically during the sessions of the provincial, district, city councils of the people’s deputies once a month and to ensure the strict observance of the responsibility of the guilty persons;

(c) Inclusion of persons subjected to domestic violence into the list of preventive persons to increase the effectiveness of prophylactic activities with persons who are inclined to commit crimes related to domestic violence;

g) to impose penalties for non-fulfillment of the grounds for the commission of a grave or especially grave crime, as well as to eliminate the circumstances (including a special ruling), in particular the article 2071 failure to present (private) ruling of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan): “The elimination of the causes and circumstances that enable the commission of a serious or serious crime by a competent authority or official in the head of a public body, public or other organization non-fulfillment of the offer (special deduction).”

In summary, the suggestion and suggestions that have been made will serve to establish effective mechanisms for identifying and addressing the causes and consequences of offenses among unorganized youth.

ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISMISSAL OF ACCUSATION (CHARGE) BY PUBLIC PROSECUTORS IN INTENSIFYING JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION

Khayriev Nodirjon Isroilovich

National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Senior Lecturer of the Military-Technical Institute, PhD

***Annotation:** in this publication, the author reviews the legal basis for dismissal of accusation (charge) by public prosecutors, introduction of preliminary hearing institute and submission of the indictment at this stage as well as ensuring the principle of argumentation between the parties in the court proceedings as factors that can serve for the intensification of criminal proceedings.*

One of the most important principles for accelerating the investigation stage is the improvement of the consequences of dismissal of accusation (charge) by public prosecutors. The country's Criminal Procedure Code gives the opportunity to dismiss the charges against (the defendant) by the public prosecutor in the court hearing. Article 409 of the mentioned Code, specifies five important points in dismissal of the charges: the exclusion of charges can only be carried out at the end of a judicial investigation; relying on the evidence that is in trial; evaluation of evidences based on their own intuition; an obligation to abstain from the charge when the evidence in court investigation proves the innocence of the defendant; to clarify the reasons for abstention from charges.

Although the law entitles the prosecutor to perform such a duty in certain circumstances, in practice it is rare in the jurisprudence of the country. The reason for that is that, *firstly*, in the court proceedings the charges are often supported by the prosecutor's assistants; *secondly*, the accuser does not directly participate

in the preliminary investigation of the criminal case and in the conclusion of the indictment. His knowledge of the circumstances of the case shall be formed on the basis of the facts determined in the court proceedings.

On the other hand, the structure of the Prosecutor's Office has a very centralized and vertical subordination. This greatly narrows down the ability of subordinate prosecutors to make independent judgments on criminal cases.

Thus, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in particular Articles 34 and 409, if the prosecutor is convinced that the defendant is innocent, he has to dismiss the charge and explain the reasons to the court¹.

As noted above, the altering or dismissal of charges by the public prosecutor is not a common practice in the country. And the followings can be considered as the reasons for this rareness: the failure to admit deficiencies of the pre-trial investi-

¹ See: Russian Sociologic Encyclopedia / Under general editing by the academician RAN G. V. Osipov. – M: Pub. "Norma-Infra-M", 1998. -p. 152.

gation, not trusting in the evidence clarified in the court hearing and carrying negative attitudes towards them. And these factors often show their affect in practice. In particular, the study of more than 100 criminal cases (reviewed by the Appellate Cassation Court of Tashkent city, Tashkent and Samarkand regions for 2015-2018), of which the final decisions were amended (changed)², showed that public prosecutors who supported public prosecution in those cases had not said anything about dismissal of accusation regarding the charges which were proven ungrounded in the court proceedings³.

The prosecutors have protested almost 97% of the cases that have consequently been changed by appellate and cassation jurisdiction of the courts in the mentioned regions. In the process of studying some of these cases, it was established that the arguments of the prosecutor in the protest were largely different from the viewpoint of the public prosecutor in the first instance court hearing.

The solution of the problem we are facing depends on the issue of improving the organizational and managerial structure of the Prosecutor's Office. With this purpose, it is desirable to change the vertical control of the existing system of prosecutorial bodies. Introduction of the election of regional prosecutor by the population of that region would be a good

solution. The task of appointing the country's Prosecutor General should be carried out by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan as it is today. These reforms require to amend the Constitution, the Law "On Prosecutor's Office" and other related legislative acts.

Such a solution would *first of all* provide the prosecutor with full independence for the prosecution and dismissal of the charge, and, *secondly*, to increase the responsibility of the prosecutorial office for the effective functioning of criminal prosecution. Similar organizational and management systems can be found in the USA and UK. It is not an exaggeration to say that criminal persecution in the cited countries is carried out more independently and impartially.

The alternative solution to mentioned issue could be the submission of the indictment directly to the defendant during the court session. In particular, it is desirable to introduce the preliminary hearing institute and submission of the indictment at this stage.

There are three positive aspects of this procedure. *Firstly*, submission of the indictment in the prescribed manner will allow the accuser to perform his procedural task at the open court session. *Secondly*, it allows the defendant to challenge the case in the matter of justification of the evidence recognized in the indictment. The third peculiarity of the case is the institutional order – a step for the simplified procedure of the court hearing, by solving the issue of determining the defendant's attitude towards the indictment at early stage.

² These cases were mainly the cases to which the final court decisions have been changed due to the change of accusations or the classification of crimes.

³ From the information obtained in the archives of the Tashkent City, Tashkent and Samarkand regions in respect of the investigation of criminal cases.

Of course, the aforementioned procedure is not novelty in procedural law, its various forms can be seen in the laws of different countries. In particular, the US procedural law is characterized by the right to defend the defendant as the most important social and legal instrument to ensure the balance between the criminal prosecution authority and the judiciary⁴.

French criminal procedural law, in particular, defines the rules of procedure, methods and means of action that are to be implemented at separate stages by criminal prosecution and trials. The prominent Uzbek legal scholars G. Abdumajidov and G. Sarkisyans noted that the new French law, based on the

1806 Napoleon Criminal Procedure Code, united the broader powers of the criminal prosecution and jurisdictional courts and the ideas of the free exercise of the parties⁵.

In conclusion, the proper and timely application of dismissal of charges by the public prosecutors, introduction of submission of the indictment directly to the defendant during preliminary hearing as well as ensuring the principle of argumentation between the parties in the court proceedings increase not only the speed of criminal proceedings, but also fully entails criminal justice.

⁴ See: Court proceedings in the USA.

⁵ Abdumadjidov G. A., Sarkisyans G. P. Justice and criminal proceedings in France. -T.: VSh MIA RUz, 1992. -p.2.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Джамбакиева Гулнора, Каримбердиев Умиджон

***Аннотация:** Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО) – это набор международных стандартов бухгалтерского учета, в которых указывается, как конкретные виды операций и другие события должны отражаться в финансовой отчетности. МСФО публикуются Советом по международным стандартам финансовой отчетности, и они точно определяют, как бухгалтеры должны вести и презентовать счета. МСФО были созданы для того, чтобы иметь «общий язык» бухгалтерского учета, потому что стандарты бизнеса и ведение учета могут отличаться как от компании к компании, так и от страны к стране.*

Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО; IFRS англ. International Financial Reporting Standards) – набор документов (стандартов и интерпретаций), регламентирующих правила составления финансовой отчетности, необходимой внешним пользователям для принятия ими экономических решений в отношении предприятия.

Цель стандартов финансовой отчетности – сократить различия и выбор трактовки в предоставлении финансовой отчетности, улучшить качество и сопоставимости информации, унификации стандартов. Единые стандарты позволяют оценивать и сравнивать результаты деятельности различных компаний, в том числе на международном уровне, более эффективно.

Как разрабатываются стандарты МСФО Представьте себе большое дерево, каждая ветка которого повторяет его структуру. Если представить, что каждая веточка – отдельный стан-

дарт, то стволем будут Концептуальные основы финансовой отчетности (рис. 1). Для МСФО – это то основание, на котором держится все многообразие стандартов.

Формально Концептуальные основы не входят в состав комплекта МСФО. Положения, изложенные в них, не могут заменять требования каждого отдельного стандарта. Однако на их основе разрабатываются новые стандарты и совершенствуются существующие.

Современный этап развития аудиторской деятельности и совершенствования системы бухгалтерского учета выдвинул на передний план вопросы соответствия национальных и международных стандартов, актуальность которых сохраняется постоянно ввиду непрерывного совершенствования обеих систем стандартов, и практического применения Международных стандартов аудита (МСА) и Международных стандартов финансовой

отчетности (МСФО) в Узбекистане.

Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 24 апреля 2015 года № УП-4720 «О мерах по внедрению современных методов корпоративного управления в акционерных обществах» отмечено, что в течение 2015-2018 годов все акционерные общества перейдут к публикации ежегодной финансовой отчетности и проведению ее внешнего аудита в соответствии с Международными стандартами аудита и Международными стандартами финансовой отчетности.

Важно отметить, что Законом Республики Узбекистан «Об аудиторской деятельности» созданы условия для применения международных стандартов аудита.

При этом, ведущую роль в внедрении МСА и МСФО занимают республиканские профессиональные объединения аудиторов и бухгалтеров. В целях успешной реализации мероприятий по переводу текста МСА и МСФО с английского языка на государственный язык ответственность за выполнение перевода текста МСА и МСФО возложена на Национальную ассоциацию бухгалтеров и аудиторов Узбекистана.

Процесс разработки международных стандартов финансовой отчетности^[1]:

1. Консультационная группа представляет проблему учёта на своём заседании, проанализировав её и дав оценку применения Концептуальных основ финансовой отчетности;

2. Проводится изучение нацио-

нальных требований и практики бухгалтерского учёта, обмен мнениями с национальными органами, устанавливающими стандарты;

3. Консультации с Попечителями Фонда и Консультативным Советом по МСФО о включении данной темы в повестку дня СМСФО;

4. Создание рабочей группы для консультационной поддержки СМСФО;

5. Публикация «Дискуссионного документа» для всеобщего обсуждения;

6. Публикация «Проекта стандарта» для всеобщего обсуждения;

7. Публикация «Основания для принятия решения» и позиции членов СМСФО, не согласных с положениями проекта стандарта;

8. Рассмотрение комментариев, полученных в утверждённый период;

9. Публичные слушания и тестирование применимости стандарта;

10. Утверждение стандарта не менее 9 голосами членов СМСФО;

11. Публикация стандарта вместе с основаниями для принятия решений.

С 1981 года КМСФО был полностью автономным во внедрении международных стандартов финансовой отчетности и в вопросах обсуждения документов, касающихся международного учета. С 2005 года, на основании решения Европейской комиссии от 2002 года, все компании, чьи акции котируются на биржах Европы, готовят консолидированную отчетность по МСФО. В рамках реорганизации в апреле 2001 года Совет по Междуна-

родным стандартам финансовой отчетности (СМСФО) заменил КМСФО. С 1973 по 2001 год стандарты разрабатывал КМСФО и выпускал их под названием International Accounting Standards (IAS), а с 2001 года СМСФО выпускает вновь создаваемые стандарты под названием International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)^[1].

В сентябре 2002 года состоялось Норвюкское соглашение^[en], в рамках которого СМСФО и Совет по стандартам учёта США приняли меморандум о конвергенции МСФО и US GAAP^[2] и с 2009 года снято требование о согласовании отчетности по МСФО с US GAAP.

Комитет по Международным стандартам финансовой отчетности (англ. *International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC)*) – некоммерческая организация, основанная в июне 1973 году в Лондоне, и преобразованная в апреле 2001 года в Совет по Международным стандартам финансовой отчетности.

Комитет по Международным стандартам финансовой отчетности (КМСФО) был создан в июне 1973 года на основе соглашения, сделанные профессиональными бухгалтерскими организациями^[1]:

- Институт дипломированных бухгалтеров Австралии,
- Канадский институт дипломированных бухгалтеров,
- Институт дипломированных бухгалтеров Франции,
- Институт аудиторов Германии,
- Японский институт сертифици-

рованных бухгалтеров,

- Мексиканский институт общественных бухгалтеров,
- Голландский институт зарегистрированных аудиторов,
- Союз ассоциаций бухгалтеров Соединенного королевства и Ирландии,
- Американский институт сертифицированных общественных бухгалтеров.

Комитет по Международным стандартам финансовой отчетности состоял из^[1]:

- Правление КМСФО (англ. IASC Board),
- Консультативная группа (англ. Consultative Group),
- Постоянный комитет по интерпретации стандартов (англ. Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC)),
- Консультативный совет (англ. Advisory Council),
- Руководящие комитеты (англ. Steering Committees).

Совет по Международным стандартам финансовой отчетности (англ. *International Accounting Standards Board, СМСФО*) – независимый орган Фонда международных стандартов финансовой отчетности (МСФО), созданный в 2001 году. Члены СМСФО отвечают за разработку и публикацию МСФО, а также за утверждение их интерпретаций. В процессе разработки публикуются документы для обсуждения, проекты стандартов, по которым принимаются комментарии.

Совет по Международным стандартам финансовой отчетности

(СМСФО) создан в 2001 году путём преобразования Комитета по Международным стандартам финансовой отчетности (КМСФО)

Перед СМСФО стоят цели по разработке и принятию комплекта стандартов учёта, а также активному сотрудничеству с национальными органами для обеспечения максимального сближения стандартов финансовой отчетности во всём мире

Исходя из целей устанавливаются функции СМСФО:

- издание основ для выработки заключений,
- разработка и публикация регламента по рассмотрению комментариев,
- разработке и изданию проектов стандартов и самих стандартов

СМСФО создаёт на регулярной основе официальные консультативные органы с целью совместной работы для консультаций с заинтересованными сторонами из различных отраслей и географических регионов. Совместные заседания с этими органами проводятся публично и протоколируются. В состав консультативных органов СМСФО входят^[4]:

Совещательный форум по стандартам финансовой отчетности (АСАФ) – форум представителей национальных и региональных органов, устанавливающих стандарты финансовой отчетности, для предоставления СМСФО консультаций по техническим вопросам и обратной связи;

Консультативный Совет по МСФО – совместный орган при

СМСФО и Совете Попечителей Фонда, состоящий из представителей поставителей финансовой отчетности, финансовых аналитиков, учёных, аудиторов, регулирующих органов, профессиональных бухгалтерских организаций и групп инвесторов;

Консультативный комитет по рынкам капитала – внешняя консультативная группа при СМСФО, состоящая из инвесторов и других пользователей финансовой отчетности;

Группа по развивающимся рынкам – созданная для расширения участия развивающихся стран в развитии МСФО, включающая представителей из стран-участников G20 с формирующейся рыночной экономикой и Малайзии;

Международный форум составителей финансовой отчетности – внешняя консультативная группа при СМСФО, состоящая из организаций, составляющих финансовую отчетность в соответствии с МСФО;

Группа по МСБ – группа, которая поддерживает на международном уровне принятие МСФО для малых и средних предприятий и наблюдает за процессом их внедрения;

Консультативные группы – группы, обычно созданные для реализации крупных проектов, предоставляют СМСФО дополнительные теоретические и практические знания.

Консультационный Совет по МСФО консультирует членов СМСФО и Комитета по интерпретациям международной финансовой отчетности (КИМФО), проводит дискуссии по ме-

тодологическим вопросам применения МСФО. Консультационный Совет проводит свои заседания совместно с СМСФО не реже 3 раз в год и его заседания открыты для общественности. Консультативный совет по стандартам состоит из 48 представителей, назначаемых попечителями на 3 года, из 43 организаций, представляющих различные географические регионы и области деятельности

Современный этап развития аудиторской деятельности и совершенствования системы бухгалтерского учета выдвинул на передний план вопросы соответствия национальных и международных стандартов, актуальность которых сохраняется постоянно ввиду непрерывного совершенствования обеих систем стандартов, и практического применения Международных стандартов аудита (МСА) и Международных стандартов финансовой отчетности (МСФО) в Узбекистане.

МСФО являются стандартными во многих частях мира, включая Евро-

пейский Союз и многие страны Азии и Южной Америки, но не в Соединенных Штатах. Комиссия по ценным бумагам и биржам (SEC) находится в процессе принятия решения о принятии стандартов в Америке. Страны, которые больше всего выигрывают от стандартов, – это те, которые ведут международный бизнес и инвестируют в него. Эксперты предполагают, что глобальное внедрение МСФО позволит сэкономить деньги на альтернативных сравнительных издержках, а также позволит более свободно передавать информацию.

В странах, которые приняли МСФО, как компаниям, так и инвесторам, выгодно использовать эту систему, поскольку инвесторы с большей вероятностью вкладывают деньги в компанию, если деловая практика компании прозрачна. Кроме того, стоимость инвестиций при этом обычно ниже. Компании, которые ведут международный бизнес, больше всего выигрывают от МСФО.

THE ESSENCE OF INFLATION AND ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

Saminjonov Anvarjon Dilmurod ogli

Bachelor student, Tashkent Financial institute

Ibrokhimov Ikboljon Shavkatjon ogli

Bachelor student, Tashkent Financial institute

Scientific supervisor: Mukhitdinova Muyassar Ziyavuddinovna PhD student, Tashkent Financial institute

***Annotation:** This article analyses one of the most important economics of the country as inflation, as well as its social and economic consequences.*

Key words: inflation, depreciation of money, stability of the balance, redistribution of benefits, hyperinflation, inflationary expectations.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассмотрена одна из важнейших экономики страны как инфляция, а также ее социально – экономические последствия

Ключевые слова: обесценивание денег, стабильность баланса, перераспределение дохода, гиперинфляция, инфляционные ожидания.

Inflation holds a special place among economic phenomena and processes, since it is located at the intersection of the interests of citizens, the state, and various organizations and enterprises. Inflation is a multifactorial phenomenon, which manifests itself in rising prices and devaluation of bank notes in relation to real assets, which on the one hand greatly influences the economic behavior of the population, its well-being and quality of life, and on the other hand affects the policies pursued state in relation to inflation and regulation of the state budget. In addition, inflation is defined as one of the most acute problems of modern economic development in many countries of the world, which negatively affects all aspects of society.

The concept of inflation immediately correlates with negative processes. A faster growth in commodity prices, regard-

less of the length of the inflationary wave, is an extremely painful process for any, even a highly developed, national economic complex.

Economists define inflation as the overflow of financial channels with paper money, which leads to their depreciation. “Inflation is a monetary phenomenon, but it is not limited to the depreciation of money. It penetrates into all spheres of economic life and begins to destroy them. The state, production, financial market suffer from it, but people suffer the most. During inflation occurs: 1) the depreciation of money in relation to gold; 2) depreciation of money in relation to the product; 3) depreciation of money in relation to foreign currency “

In terms of inflation, one can judge the degree of stability of the balance between the economy of a country and its monetary system. At the same time, creeping

(moderate) inflation – a rise in prices of up to 10% per year, corresponds to the normal development of the economy and contributes to economic growth. This price increase does not have a significant negative impact on economic life. Savings remain profitable (interest income is higher than inflation), the risks of making investments almost do not increase, the standard of living drops slightly. This kind of inflation is inherent in most countries with developed market economies, and it does not seem to be something unusual. Galloping – a growth rate of up to 50% per year, due to sharp changes in the money supply and changes in external factors, indicates a significant disturbance in the imbalances in the economy, with grave consequences: inflationary expectations; the desire to convert money into goods and real estate in order to save depreciation funds; refusal to provide loans with a fixed percentage. Hyperinflation – a high growth rate of prices from 50% per month, a crisis in the economy and the sphere of money circulation, signals a collapse in the economy. Such inflation has a destructive effect on the economy, destroying savings, the investment mechanism, production as a whole. Prices grow astronomically, the discrepancy between prices and wages becomes catastrophic, the well-being of even the most well-to-do strata of society collapses, the largest enterprises become unprofitable. Consumers are trying to get rid of “hot money”, turning them into material values. Flourish speculation. In addition to negative economic consequences, hyperinflation is also dangerous because, as a rule, it

can be stopped only by non-economic measures: tight control of prices, forced withdrawal of food from producers, etc.

Thus, inflation in general is a negative phenomenon, which is characterized by the overflow of financial channels with paper money, leading to their depreciation. It penetrates all spheres of economic life. As a result of inflation, there is a depreciation of money in relation to gold, a depreciation of money in relation to a commodity, a depreciation of money in relation to foreign currency.

Inflation is defined as one of the most acute problems of modern economic development in many countries of the world, which negatively affects all aspects of society. The effects of inflation may be different. The consequences can be economic:

- the factorial distribution of income and allocation of resources changes, and also reduces the efficiency of production and further distribution along the entire reproduction chain.

- there is a redistribution of property from creditors to debtors

- the proportions of the distribution of national income between the private sector and the state in favor of the latter are violated

- there is a redistribution of national income between recipients of transfer payments and participants in production in favor of the latter.

- the structure of accumulation changes and its real volume is reduced

- the level of world prices is rising.

The social consequences of inflation are revealed through its impact on in-

come. There is a redistribution of benefits. This is based on the difference between the denomination of the monetary unit and its real purchasing power. "In the conditions of inflation, the rise in prices, as a rule, is accompanied by an increase in the absolute size of nominal income, but the funds received, in fact, depreciate, and the number of goods and services that can be purchased. As a result, the level and life expectancy of the majority of the population falls."

Thus, inflation plays a huge role in the development of the economy, since it is defined as one of the most acute problems of modern development in many coun-

tries of the world, which negatively affects all aspects of society. Therefore, it must be regulated in order to achieve stable development and avoid its negative consequences.

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REALIZATIONS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN IMPORTANCE AND IMPACTS FOR CITIZENS.

Sukhrob Eshmurodov

+998974773575.

Suhkrob1991@gmail.com

Taxes are the economic support of the state. During the years of independence there are opportunities and privileges for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. This article discusses opportunities and privileges available to physically and legally-paid citizens today.

Key words: Colony, public administration, opportunity, privilege, reform, taxation system of Uzbekistan, taxation service, citizens, tax burden.

Резюме: *Налоги являются экономической основой этого государства. В годы независимости были предоставлены возможности и льготы для развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства. В статье рассматриваются возможности и льготы, предоставляемые в настоящее время физическим и юридическим лицам в налоговой системе.*

Ключевые слова: Налоги государственное управление, возможность, льгота, реформа, налоговая система Узбекистана, налоговая служба, граждане, налоговая нагрузка.

Historical taxes are the result of the emergence of the state as compulsory payments required for the maintenance of the state. Taxes constitute the material basis of government activity, and their economic nature comes from the same place. Therefore, every citizen should understand and understand tax reforms in our country.

The taxation system in Uzbekistan is being studied in a comprehensive manner with a comprehensive reform of the tax system in our country today.

As a result of the reforms, the living standards and real incomes of the population are increasing. Nevertheless, the Government, the central economic administrations and the governments at all levels are still facing many challenges. The life itself shows that the most effective way to ensure

the prosperity of our people and the welfare of our people is the support of entrepreneurship. Therefore, all the problems and shortcomings that prevent entrepreneurial activity are being addressed, and concrete measures are being taken to prevent them. In addition, timely payment of taxes to citizens, tax liabilities, explanation and propagation of citizens are also being made about taxation.

In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens are obliged to pay taxes and local fees established by law [1]

So, every citizen must pay taxes on time. It is important to note that the government has created a number of privileges and opportunities for the citizens.

In particular, according to the concept of «The Concept of Improving the Tax Policy

of the Republic of Uzbekistan» [2], which has been developed for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, individuals and legal entities are given several privileges.

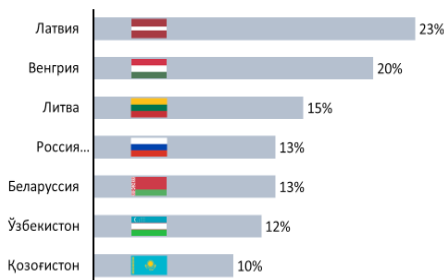
Starting from January 1, 2019, 12% of premium rates for individuals will be deducted at the highest rate of 22.5% so far and 8% insurance premiums are canceled

The single social payment rate, which is the heaviest business community, was set at 12 percent instead of 25 percent earlier. The mandatory payment of 3.2 percent for non-budget pensions, travel and education funds has been canceled.

The customs duty rates have been revised and the excise tax rate on some 3,500 commodities has been reduced and the excise tax rate on some 800 goods [3]. This allows each entrepreneur and employer to improve their economic situation. If we see the rates of income tax for individuals from foreign countries, we will be able to increase this figure from January 1, 2019. It is possible to see that our population serves to increase real income.

It is also possible to see that Uzbekistan has a higher level of income tax for individuals from foreign countries. According to this indicator, the Russian Federation and Belarus also have an income tax of 13%

1-table



As we have seen in this table, Uzbekistan is trying to reduce the income tax from other foreign countries.

During the years of independence, great attention was paid to tax policy. First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov said: “The task of the tax policy is to ensure the stable budgeting of the state budget and, secondly, to encourage the enterprises to increase the production of goods for the republic.” [4]

At the moment, as a result of tax reforms, private businesses and family business are widely used. Tax officials are also a clear indication of the abolition of the planned inspections of entrepreneurs.

The head of state has clearly outlined concrete measures to continue the policy of reducing the tax burden and simplifying the taxation system, improving tax administration, and promoting appropriate stimulus measures in the five priorities of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 [5].

On July 18, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev signed a resolution «On measures to radically improve the tax administration, increasing the collectability of taxes and other obligatory payments». According to the resolution, consistent simplification of taxation system in five strategic priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 is to simplify the taxation system by expanding the tax base, as well as introduce modern methods of tax administration, increase tax collection and other compulsory payments specific measures have been developed. Nowadays, every employee tries to fulfill the task of «tax service – a reliable partner of taxpayer taxpay-

ers», making the tax authorities a service-oriented office by creating a new image of taxpayers as a business partner and consultant. Tax service employees also assist in further development of entrepreneurial activity. Special training seminars and trainings are being organized for them. The problems faced by entrepreneurs are supported by tax officials and they are guided

In summary, we can say that the tax system in Uzbekistan is a huge period of reform. As a result of these reforms, our country is entering a new era and new look. As a result of reforms carried out by the head of our state, our people are very happy and work harder. Such privileges and opportunities in our country help to further increase our people's confidence in tomorrow.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL-SIZED BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Kamola Bekniyozova Rashid qizi

International islamic academy of Uzbekistan world economy and international economic relations 2nd course student

***Abstract.** This article shows the significance of small-sized business and private entrepreneurship not only in the improvement of a national economy but also increasing quality of lifestyle of people in Uzbekistan*

Данная статья показывает важность малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства не только в улучшении национальной экономике но также в повышении образа жизни населения в Узбекистане

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

Like many world countries 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 insufficiency. This sector exponentially and economically solves problems relating to restructuring economy, shaping consum-

er 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 industry in GDP has changed from 31%

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

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.

What is more, 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, attract-

ing 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 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 effectively, 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 entrepreneur-

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

ship, 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 following 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%

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CALCULATING THE DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Khaydarov Alisher, Nematjanov Bexzod, Ibragimov Salokhiddin, Saydanov Sardor, Ismatov Shakhruzod

Tashkent. Uzbekistan

Annotation. *Measuring the demographic indicators such as demographic potential of a country plays an essential role in the economy. These kind of calculations are used to predict the condition of population in the upcoming period. Here the use of statistical analysis methods at the level of the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered, an assessment of the demographic potential index is given.*

Аннотация. *Измерение демографических показателей, таких как демографический потенциал страны, играет важную роль в экономике. Такого рода расчеты используются для прогнозирования состояния населения в предстоящий период. Здесь рассматривается использование методов статистического анализа на уровне Республики Узбекистан, дается оценка индекса демографического потенциала.*

Keywords: country, potential, development, population, demography, economy

The socio-economic development of a country depends not only on its natural wealth and other material resources, but also on the degree of development and state of human resources that characterizes the country's demographic potential.

The demographic potential, as well as the population size, makes it possible to observe the results of population reproduction for the preceding period, at the same time characterizing the specifics of population reproduction and its demographic perspective based on the necessary consideration of the contribution of various demographic and age groups to its reproduction.

Using the methodology proposed by Yarnyh E.A. and Konstantinova A.G. in the article "The system of statistical indicators for the analysis of the demographic potential of the region" we calculated the

demographic potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to the following model:

$$I_{irdp} = \sqrt{\frac{D_f * K_{sko} * E_o * I_k}{Z_n * K_m}}$$

Here:

I_{irdp} – is the index of the development of the demographic potential;

D_f – share of women in fertile age (from 15 to 49 years), %;

- fertility rate (total fertility rate), ‰;

E_o – life expectancy at birth, years;

I_k – quality of life index (in accordance with the results of rating scores), points;

Z_n – incidence of morbidity, people.;

K_m – infant mortality rate, pers.

To calculate the desired indicators by using statistical data of the Republic of Uzbekistan we have a look at table 1.).

Table 1.
Indicators of the demographic potential in the Republic of Uzbekistan 2015-2017

Indicators	Designations	2015 y.	2016 y.	2017 y.	Average value
the index of the development of the demographic potential	I_{irdp}	0,80	0.87	0.87	0.85
share of women in fertile age (from 15 to 49 years), %;	D_f	55,91	55,36	53.45	54.9
fertility rate (total fertility rate), ‰;	K_{sko}	22,4	22,80	22,10	22.4
life expectancy at birth, years;	E_o	72,2	73,81	73,8	73.27
quality of life index (in accordance with the results of rating scores), points;	I_k	4,767	4,767	5.971	5.16
incidence of morbidity, people.	Z_n	52443,4	53995	50574.4	52337.6
infant mortality rate, people.	K_m	12,8	10,70	13.6	12.4

Interpretations of the values of the index of development of the demographic potential in the Republic of Uzbekistan are given in Table. 3. We can find out demographic indicators by order from this table below.

2017 year- the level of DP development is above average

$0.85 \cdot 0.25 + 0.85 < 0.87$ incorrect

$0.85 < 0.87 < 0.85 \cdot 0.25 + 0.85$ correct

$0.85 - 0.85 \cdot 0.25 < 0.87 < 0.85$ incorrect

$0.87 < 0.85 - 0.85 \cdot 0.25$ incorrect

The formation of the demographic potential in the Republic of Uzbekistan occurs under the influence of a number of factors, which, depending on the nature (political, legal, economic, social) and level of manifestation, acquire their

own specifics. According to the results of calculations, the index of the development of the demographic potential of Uzbekistan equaled to 0.8 in 2015 and 0.87 in 2016-2017, generally the index was 0.85 on average, which means that the level of demographic potential development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is above average index.

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EFFECT OF ECONOMIC SOCIALIZATION ON “CONATIVE”, THE “EMOTIONAL”, “CREATIVE” AND “COGNITIVE” WORLD OF THE INDIVIDUAL

UmarovaNavbahor Shokirovna

Senior teacher of department of sport psychology and pedagogic of the Uzbekistan State University of physical culture and sport

***Аннотация:** В данной статье рассмотрено влияние денег к конативной, эмоциональной, креативной, а также когнитивной сфере детей дошкольного и младшего школьного возраста.*

Ключевые слова: личность, психология денег, конативная сфера личности, эмоциональная сфера личности, когнитивная сфера личности, креативная сфера личности, диспозиции, экономическая социализация.

***Annotation:** In this article, the influence of money on the conative, emotional, creative, and cognitive sphere of children of preschool and primary school age is considered.*

Keywords: Personality, Psychological of money, Creative sphere of personality, Emotional sphere of personality, Cognitive sphere of personality, Conative sphere of personality, Economic socialization.

In present time social and economic development of the countries of the world in the sense markedly differs from the previous stages. In it the main and significant part is taken by strengthening of integration and globalization of national economies. These processes influence a competition intensification in the international scene, from each country strengthening of fight for fixing of the status in international division of labour. Now the deep analysis of the passable way of progress of our country during sharp change of a market conjuncture, more and more provides absolutely new approach and also development and implementation of the new principles strengthening competition in the conditions of globalization for stable and fast rate of development of our country.

In our opinion, fast perception, treat-

ment, on an analysis basis use in practice, application of processes of synthesis of thinking, comparison, abstraction, a specification of new information on economic events by the individual and action for creation of innovations is directly connected by definition of formation of advantage level “economic literacy and culture” and algorithm of these actions revealed in its economic socialization.

Under conditions of transition to market economy, increase in value of money indicates that formation of activity of business in society and its result profit is connected with money. The individual participates in the market relations on the basis of laws of economy by use of metal coins or paper money, in a cash or non-cash look. In this regard money attracted to itself in all stages of development of economy.

According to the analysis of literatures **money** is the special goods which is the general equivalent exchanged for goods and services, being the main means of market economy money represents itself as the relation of market economy and its product.

Provided in scientific sources of Sh. Abdullaeva, T.L. Alavidze, T.A. Arefyev, E.V. Golubev, N. N. Zarubina, V. V. Novikov va S. I. Erina, P. A. Muravyev, M. Yu. Semenov, **money** in the conditions of market economy: a) measurement of value; b) means of exchanging; c) means of accumulation and savings of wealth; d) at implementation **of functions** as an instrument of payment, according to semantic contents: it is divided into **groups** a) tickets of wealth; b) monetary banknote.

According to V. M. Karimov and others, money by the nature: essential means of purchase consists of three specifics: exchangeable on all things; wealth symbol; as the measured means in the form of work value.

Initial distinctive features of economic socialization of the child are understanding and its acquaintance to money, revealed in entering by means of it into the economic relations and also to this process effects several factors, in particular **meso-factor** influence. For detection **of this** phenomenon we presented in consideration of 73 children of infant schools and pupils of initial classes living in city and rural areas "The photogallery of banknotes".

Proceeding from conditions, in attention of examinees representation consisting of a photo of gallery of banknotes shown in two ways. 39 city and 34 rural

children participated in tests. In particular, if 18 of preschool age were from city and 13 from rural areas then 21 of them were from the city and 21 from rural areas.

Analyzing results, children of preschool and younger school age presented the level of economic socialization having considered about money on the basis of four specifics: "color of banknotes", "sense on a picture of banknotes", "features of the individual displayed in a banknote" and "the accurate and clear value of banknotes". The conducted real research among 39 city and 39 rural respondents on the basis of four specifics of money confirms to reduction of some distinctions in economic socialization of children and also indicates specific influence of mesofactors. For example, the children living in the rural areas in contrast to the age-mates living in the city more realized three specifics of banknotes, such as "color of banknotes" (respectively – 41,2; **35,9**), "sense on a picture of banknotes" (85,3; **64,1**), "features of the individual displayed in a banknote" (67,6; **53,8**). Only in awareness of one specific of "the accurate and clear value of banknotes" (47,1; **74,4**) city age-mates left behind the rural age-mates.

The parties of obvious and figurative economic thinking of this group of examinees still differ in the following aspects i.e. in guessing of "a durability of one color" in a banknote; "the picture of historical monuments and modern constructions", "images of historic figures or famous persons"; "existence on the head represented skullcaps or turbans",

“colors of figures” showed the firmness the city peers living in the rural area that showed good results on a guessing of “color combinations of banknotes”, “the existence of beard or moustaches represented in a banknote” and “color of figures in a banknote”.

At specification it became clear that both groups pay the main attention to its color, i.e. “white money”, “red money”, “green money”, “blue money” and so on. For example, children at verbal communication of five thousand banknotes expressing as “green money”, thousand banknotes as “white money” and five-centesimal banknotes as “red money” or “horse money” showed that have the specific thinking.

According to researches, to the children of infant schools and pupils studying in 1st classes of secondary schools in their economic socialization a significant role plays **initial national imitation** of national character. Such national imitations show that they have some wrong thoughts belonging to their economic consciousness. In particular, **initial national imitations** are ordinarily creation of nation or people, connected with the occasion of its position in social and political life or mental adoption of characteristics concerned with historical tasks. These characteristics also

could show its effects in relation with foreign currencies. On the one hand, this is “inflation”, i.e. dearness, reserves and national currencies depreciating and concerning with serious consequences, on the other hand, also staying nearby with syndrome of “floating currency or domination of some accepted for exchange absolute currencies” a kind of “conventional unit currency” national patronage code.

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SOME ARGUMENTS RELATED TO ASSESSMENT OF A RANGE OF PROOFS

Turdiev Laziz Zarifovich

Teacher of Criminal Procedure Law Department
of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Annotation: *The article analyzes the concept of assessing the complex of evidence in the criminal proceedings from a scientific and comparative-legal point of view. At the same time, scientific-theoretical analysis of the results of the comparative legal study of the evidence-based analysis of the evidence-based legislation in some criminal jurisdictions of foreign countries, as well as the opinion of the leading scientists in the evaluation of the evidence complex. 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 the procedural rules for assessing the evidence complex have been included.*

Key words: evidence in the criminal proceedings, evaluation of the evidence member, proving, an inquiry officer, investigator, procurator, judge, relevance, acceptability, reliability, sufficiency.

It should be noted that “the evidence is evaluated at all stages of the proceedings” [14, p. 126-127] and the main purpose of the evidence assessment is to establish the truth about cases that are crucial to legitimate, justified and fair trial.

B. Mirenskiy, A. Asamutdinov, J. As Kamal Khodjaevs pointed out, “Evaluation of evidence serves as a necessary condition for the proper application of the criminal law to conduct investigations and trials in a purposeful manner, making legally based procedural decisions [18, p. 42]. “Evaluation of evidence is the basis for a procedural decision on business. It is impossible to imagine the collection of facts without evidence, to make research, to make conclusions, and to make correct procedural decisions. “[18]

He did not ignore the issue of defining the concept of lawmaking. Especially in Uzbekistan.

The Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as “the Criminal Procedure Code”), Article 29 Evaluation of Evidence), requires that the inquiry officer, investigator, procurator and the court shall, based on legal consciousness, evaluate evidence of their own beliefs. Every argument must be evaluated in terms of relevance, relevance and reliability. “[1].

It should be noted, however, that the lack of criteria for evaluating the set of arguments in this provision is the subject of intense debate. As a proof of our opinion, we present the results of comparative and legal analysis. According to the results of the comparative analysis, the following approaches have been set out in the criminal procedural law of foreign countries for the evaluation criteria set:

1) The set of arguments should be assessed in terms of sufficiency for solving

the case (Part 1 of article 127 [1] of the Armenian Penal Code [2], Article 136 (1) of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan);

2) a set of all the evidence collected – from the point of view of suitability of the criminal case (Article 88.1.1 of the RF Criminal Procedure Code, article 88, paragraph 1 [5] of the RF Criminal Code, Article 95, part [6], Kazakhstan, JPK 125, part 1 [7]);

3) the set of arguments must be assessed from the point of view of completing pretrial investigation and solving the case on the criminal case (Belarusian JPK Article 105, paragraph 1 [8]);

4) a set of arguments – from the point of view of evidence (Moldova, JPK Article 101, paragraph 1 [9]);

5) all the evidence collected on criminal records – their set should be adequately assessed for the justification of the charge (ЖПК 145-article ; 1-part [10]);6)

A set of arguments is an assessment of the sufficiency and relevance of the procedural decision to be taken correctly (Part 1 of article 94 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code).

The criteria for assessing the sufficiency of evidence in a number of countries (Armenia, Belarus, Turkmenistan, Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan) are defined. In some countries, comparisons of evidence (Moldova), the relevance of the evidence (Ukraine) have been described as a criterion for evaluating the evidence.

Also, it should be noted that the issue under discussion is not only a set of arguments in many countries (Russian Feder-

ation, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan), but also a whole set of arguments.

The analysis shows that the following approaches have been put forward in the scientific and theoretical literature on the evaluation criteria of the set of arguments:

1) Sufficiency of evidence for procedural decision (BK Akramhodzhaev [14, pp.126-127], D.Mirazov, I.E. Hojanazarov, Sh.N. Berdiyarov [15, pp. 110-112]);

2) Sufficiency of the evidence to determine the actual circumstances of the criminal case (B. Mirenskiy, A. Asamutdinov, J. Kamalkhodjaev [18, pp. 42]);

3) Sufficiency of the evidence to make important procedural decisions and conclusions on the criminal case (J. Jdanova [12, pp. 7-11]);

4) the relevance, reliability, eligibility and object of the evidence base (Y. Vorobeva [13, pp. 8]).

Obviously, the sufficiency of evidence is a criterion for evaluating the set of arguments. We also agree with this idea.

It should be noted that the criteria for evaluating the set of arguments are not set out in the definition of the definition of the evidence for the evaluation of the CCP of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 95) [1].

In order to eliminate the gap existing in the law, taking into account the national characteristics of the above mentioned international practice (Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan), part 1 of article 95 We propose to supplement the law “On the whole set of evidence col-

lected on the criminal case must be evaluated from the point of view of the suitability of the case’.

It should be emphasized that if all the reliable proofs of the case were unconditionally asserting the validity of all and every case to be proved in Part 5 of Article 95 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was presumed that they were sufficient to solve the case [1]. This norm of the law also requires the assessment of evidence from the point of view of sufficiency.

Most experts support this point of view. Specifically, B.T. Akramhodzhaev “It is desirable to focus on the following three points – the acceptability, reliability and suitability of the evidence” [14, p. 126-127]. Z.F. Inogomjonova, G.Z. According to Tulaganova, “the investigator, the prosecutor, and the court must take into account the characteristics of the evidence that they have in their assessment of the facts: relevance; acceptability; reliability; eternity “[17, p. 91].

The introduction of the article 1 of the Article 95 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which we propose, is that “all the evidence collected on the criminal case must be evaluated in terms of sufficiency to solve the case”, as we have considered, to eliminate the existing gaps in the assessment of evidence, as well as to prove in the criminal proceedings contributes to the general conditions.

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INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Sh.A.Xolbutayeva,

Assistant

M.E. Rajabov

student 1of course Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers

Annotation

About the policy of attracting investments to Uzbekistan and improving the attractiveness of investment in Uzbekistan.

Аннотация

О политике привлечения инвестиций в Узбекистан и повышения привлекательности инвестиции в Узбекистане.

Key words: economy, investment, development, investment policy, foreign economic, managing investment technological, structural investment.

From the years of independence, our state has grown into a market economy with its own path of economic development. In this regard, the investment policy is very important. Because investments will encourage structural transformations in the economy, technical and technological renovations, restoration of enterprises, and increase export and import potential of the country. In this respect, the Government of Uzbekistan is pursuing its structural investment policy. Structural Investment Policy is a combination of areas, sectors and enterprise investment policies that are interdependent. Territory investment policy is the set of measures undertaken in the region, which allows to effectively use investments in the interests of the population, the region and the investor. The investment policy is an export-oriented branch of the country's economy, exports of industrial products, development of production of import-substituting products, investment and sci-

entific and technological development. The attraction of foreign investments through the establishment of foreign enterprises is expanding nowadays. Enterprises with foreign investment can be established in Uzbekistan in various sectors of the economy. Large foreign companies and businesses can divide their property and open up affiliates. Such subsidiary companies have also set requirements for joint ventures.

Investment is the main driving force of economic development. That is why this issue is in the constant attention of the head of our state. The year 2019 has been declared as the "Year of Active Investments and Social Development". The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established in order to increase the effectiveness of this work. It was noted that attraction of investments into the economy of our country, on the basis of which it is engaged in business

development, job creation, but not enough. There is not enough investment cadres. It is necessary to improve the system of investor relations, develop existing infrastructure. That's why we need to work harder in this area. Without foreign investments, the country does not develop, said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.¹

In recent years, relations between Uzbekistan and the leading foreign countries have intensified and have been enriched with new content. The exchange of political dialogue and delegations is activated. During the visit of the head of our state to foreign countries, the relations of partnership and partnership have risen to a new level, and beneficial contracts and agreements have been signed between Uzbekistan and Germany, France, India and the United Arab Emirates totaling more than \$ 14 billion recorded. Notably, not only the EU, but also the world's leading countries, such as France and Germany, are among the reliable and promising partners of Uzbekistan, and the visits serve to a qualitatively new level. First of all, it is our priority to attract modern technologies, innovations, advanced experience and governance to our country.

Not a single investor can buy a stake in a non-existent entity. Therefore, it is necessary to set clear limits on the activities of privatized enterprises. Thus, the process of attraction of foreign investments to the economy can be described in the following way. Strategic goals, economics, risk assessment, and minimization of

risks. If such a coherence of activity is carried out precisely and fully, then it is possible to hope for foreign investment.

The prioritization of investment has determined the future of the national economy by involving internal and external sources of financing, taking into account all the conditions, based on scientifically based, investment decisions, and rational regulation of investment activity. That is why the volume of investments grows from year to year and greatly contributes to the growth of our country's economy. The liberalization of foreign economic activity, improving the legal, socio-economic and other conditions ensuring direct foreign investment in the country's economy, the extensive involvement of foreign investments, the creation of the most promising areas of investment and the creation of competitive products, The main principles of the investment policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Taking this into account, it is necessary to introduce and implement investment management methods in the economy.

Development of investment management strategies plays an important role in the modernization of the economy.

According to Peter Lorenju, strategic planning is a tool to help manage the company. He explains, «The task of strategic planning is to apply innovations in business organization.» In other words, it manages four activities in managing strategic planning.

- resource allocation.
- adaptation to the outside environment
- internal coordination

¹ The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Action plans.

– identification of organizational strategic prospects.

The development of strategic investment management strategies is based on the policy of this activity. The following objectives are solved in the development of strategic directions of investment management in the Republic.

– Definition of net investment directions in investment management.

– Identify specific areas for investment management.

That is, the concentration or diversification of investments will be addressed. At the same time, the development

of regional routes takes into account the conditions for attraction of foreign investments on the territory of the country.

From these we can conclude that the economy of our country needs to develop “ways of managing investment and improving it.”

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THE ROLE OF KINESTHETIC STYLE IN ACQUISITION OF SUBJECTS

Qudratova Dilnoza Farxodovna

The teacher of Samarkand Bank College

Rafiyeva Firuza Doniyorovna, Ibragimova Sitora Ilhomovna

Students of SamSIFL

***Abstract:** In this article can be found some data which are related to the importance of movement in the classroom and teaching with kinesthetic style. Some tips are given in order to use in lessons to catch students attention and explain the theme in more interesting and easy way.*

***Аннотация:** В этой статье можно найти некоторые данные, которые связаны с важностью движения в классе и обучения в кинестетическом стиле. Некоторые советы приведены для того, чтобы использовать их на уроках, чтобы привлечь внимание студентов и объяснить тему более интересным и простым способом.*

Key words: kinesthetic, method, movement, interactive games, action.

Foreign language learners have several ways to fully comprehend the things what they have learnt which they did not know before. Effective learning methods are always have been profitable to learn new themes. We can include visual, tactile, auditory and kinesthetic types of learning as being beneficial. It is essential to observe students interests and in what way they can study language much faster than ever. However, all do not have the same ability by learning in one exact style. If we do not take consideration into learners' ability of understanding the lessons, the effective result of teaching seems to be decrease. Learners are put in one classroom like putting something into box. Instructors use visual diagrams, colourful rooms, auditorial recordings to grab students attention. It may be beneficial if learners have such understanding way

which abovementioned techniques, but we should pay attention to children who require movement to learn. For that kind of learners visual and auditorial environment can be the biggest obstacle to learn. Here we will acquaint some vital factors to assist tutors to create kinesthetic atmosphere in the classroom. They will be useful both students to comprehend the lesson as well as teachers to explain the theme in an easy and portable way.

Kinesthetic learners are required to act. Since, such type of students learn language easily by their body, in other words touching something, they have a tendency to swing their legs, move from side to side, jump up and down on something, do something quickly and lightly.

They are great at physical ability to remember things. In the process of learning if they act something instead of seeing

or listening, they have a privilege to acquire faster a language.

Such learners have talent doing some activities as running, dancing, swimming and other types of sports than sitting one place and reading books. Therefore, teachers should pay attention to explain theme by adding interactive kinesthetic games in lesson methods.

Learners organize the different parts of an activity and people involved in it, so that it works well. As a result, hand – eye coordination is excellently improved in kinesthetic children.

Teachers should add touching games in their methacognitive activities. They will increase learn better with the help of making understandable mini books, skits, activities, games, art materials.

Learners should be given opportunity to move without disturbing others. If teachers let them answer the questions by stand up using body language, swing their legs, it is likely to be advantageous for students to feel freely.

As it is really easy to get bored, teachers have to alter their places, activities, even the atmosphere of the class as much as possible. In that case teachers are required to be creative and punctual. And this can be included by adding brief breaks in lesson by doing kinesthetic games which do not have interaction with related lesson.

Teaching students by doing the things with visualizing. If lesson is included

some fictional ideas as literature, making stages are effective factors to learn both acting and seeing them in front of the process.

It appears to be better, when children are taught to draw pictures of what they have heard during the lessons. Moreover, here should be mentioned that kinesthetic students also have a quite ability in visual and auditorial types of learning. Thus, drawing pictures or making stages are one of the beneficial ways for them.

Kinesthetic learners want to control or use something in a skillful way. They will concentrate easily with objects to manipulate instead always write and read. Teachers should be creative with learning tools as using sight word cards to build sentences.

To conclude, with the help of methods of kinesthetic learning, currently, education is changing to the point of interactive teaching styles. These days teaching with hands are getting more famous, as it founds both the needs of kinesthetic learners and visual as well as auditory learners. So, this type of learning is useful for all type of students and it is able to help in general cognitive improvement. Therefore, it is observed many invaluable advantages to kinesthetic learning activities.

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REPORTS OF THE ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Mirkhamidova Makhinnora, Abdubannayev Umidjon,

Teacher at university of world economy and diplomacy

Umid9112hope@gmail.com

***Annotation:** The paper is compared to the reports of the organisation for economic co-operation and development and united nations convention against corruption.*

Corruption exists in all countries, irrespective of the economic or political system and their level of development, in the public and private spheres. It is a transnational phenomenon requiring international cooperation, as well as the recovery of stolen assets.

Human rights standards, principles and mechanisms provide additional entry points to complement anti-corruption efforts. Nowadays there are many nongovernmental institutions, forums and international organizations around the world. One of them is the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and inter-

national policies.¹

The OECD² member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

OECD Publishing disseminates widely the results of the Organisation's statistics gathering and research on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as the conventions, guidelines and standards agreed by its members.

During several past years countries in Central Asia, especially, Uzbekistan have introduced important anti-corruption reforms. However, corruption remains high in the region. ... identifies progress achieved in the region as well as remaining challenges which require further action by countries.

The report³ analyses three broad areas of anti-corruption work, including anti-corruption policies and institutions,

criminalisation of corruption and law-enforcement, *and measures to prevent corruption in public administration and in the business sector*. The analysis is illustrated by examples of *good practice from various countries and comparative cross-country data*⁴. The report also analyses the role that *the OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN)*⁵ played in supporting *anti-corruption reforms in the region*.

The United Nations Convention Against Corruption (“UNCAC”) was adopted by the General Assembly in December, 2003 and came into force in 2005 with 140 state signatories). As of August 2015, 176 states are parties to UNCAC (i.e. have ratified or acceded to the Convention).⁶ The term “State Parties” refers to states that have ratified or acceded to the Convention, thereby expressing their consent to be bound by the Convention; the term “signatories” refers to those states that signed the Convention before it entered into force in December 2005, thereby indicating their intent to ratify the Convention.

Webb notes that the negotiating process leading to UNCAC grew out of negotiation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) (2000). As part of its strategy to curb organized crime, UNTOC also requires that signatory states criminalize active and passive bribery relating to public officials.

However by December 2000 the United Nations General Assembly had decided that a more comprehensive international agreement on anti-corruption was

needed. Over seven sessions in 2002 and 2003 the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of the Convention against Corruption negotiated the text of the Convention. The draft version of the UNCAC was adopted by the General Assembly in October 2003 and was officially signed at Merida, Mexico in December 2003.

The UNCAC is broader in scope than the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and many of the earlier, regional anti-bribery agreements. As Webb notes,⁷the Convention addresses the following three main anti-corruption strategies:

Prevention: The provisions of Chapter II of UNCAC contain preventative measures which target both the public and private sectors. These non-mandatory provisions propose the establishment of anti-corruption organizations and lay out measures for preventing corruption in the judiciary and public procurement. Member states are encouraged to involve non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in uncovering and stopping corruption. (See Articles 11, 9 and 6 of UNCAC).

Criminalization:

Chapter III of UNCAC requires member states to criminalize a wide array of corruption activities, including bribery, embezzlement of public funds, trading in influence, concealing corruption and money laundering related to corruption. Though these measures are mandatory, the UNCAC adds qualifying clauses allowing member states some flexibility in adopting criminal legislation “in accordance with fundamental principles of domestic law” or “to the greatest extent possible within [the state’s] domestic legal

system” (See, e.g., Articles 23 and 31 of UNCAC). Resistant government officials could potentially use these clauses to justify inaction.

International Cooperation:

Chapter IV mandates that member states cooperate in preventing, investigating and prosecuting corruption. Signatories of UNCAC agree to give mutual legal assistance through gathering and transferring evidence for court trials and extraditing accused offenders. Furthermore, member states must also support each other in tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscating proceeds of corruption.

UNCAC has greatly influenced global cooperation in fighting corruption. In “The United Nations Convention Against Corruption,” ⁸Matti Jousten highlights UNCAC’s impact in three areas:

as a global convention it has considerably expanded the geographical scope of cooperation, it provides common definitions of certain key offences, and requires (or, in some cases, at least encourages) States Parties to criminalize these acts, and it has standardized, and contributed to, the development of procedural forms of co-operation.

(Endnotes)

1. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/anti-corruption-reforms-in-eastern-europe-and-central-asia_9789264201903-en#page201
2. The OECD is a forum in which governments compare and exchange policy experiences, identify good practices in light of emerging challenges, and promote deci-

sions and recommendations to produce better policies for better lives. The OECD’s mission is to promote policies that improve economic and social well-being of people around the world.

3. This report is published on the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.
4. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/anti-corruption-reforms-in-eastern-europe-and-central-asia_9789264201903-en#page5
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ENCOURAGING OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IS THE FACTOR OF UZBEKISTAN'S SOCIO-POLITICAL PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

Shokhijakhon Toshpulatov

teacher of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute the chair of "National idea, spiritual basis and education of law" Toshpulatov.shohijahon@mail.ru(+91-439-96-69)

Formation of tolerance and human culture, strengthening international and intercivic cohesion, and upbringing the younger generation on the basis of love and devotion to the Motherland have been one of the most important priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Annotation:

In this article revealed the significance of religious tolerance in the Uzbekistan's socio-political progress, the active reform policy which is created about scrutinizing of this branch.

Key words:

religious tolerance, confessions, freedom of conscience, progress, religious organizations, social institutions.

Аннотация

В данной статье раскрыто значение религиозного толеранство в социально политическом развитии Узбекистана и созданные для этого условия в стране, проведение активных практических мер по данному вопросу.

Ключевые слово

религиозного толеранство, конфесси, свобода совести, развитие, религиозные организации, социальные институты.

Religion is the natural core of national life. Indeed, it has become one of the factors that make up the members of ethnic groups living, organizing, and serving people. As Uzbekistan's the 1st President Islam Karimov notes, firstly, they embraced universal morality and made them compulsory for everyone; secondly, it helped people to live together: Thirdly, they strengthened people's sense of confidence and gave them the strength to overcome life's trials, problems and difficulties; Fourthly, it

has helped to preserve and bring generations to universal moral values and thus have a great impact on the development of culture. Human society has always been a set of different groups that differ from one another on the basis of various social, economic, political, national, religious and other criterion. The essence of their relationships was manifested as a true quality of society. If such relationship is based on mutual understanding, respect for diverse views and values, simply put on

the basis of tolerance, it has led to stability and progress in society.

Another aspect of peace, tranquility and prosperity in the country is the idea of religious tolerance, a place where people of different religious beliefs have a place, a noble idea in a Homeland and that they are partners and co-workers in their endeavors. The interreligious tolerance:

- based on the good faith of all religions;
- freedom of conscience;
- equality of different religions and denominations;
- mutual respect for each other religion and confession;
- respect for religious and spiritual values;
- cooperation and co-operation of all religions;
- to prevent imposition of religious views;
- it is true that all believers are equal in political processes and participate as citizens.

This idea involves not only believers or supporters, but also all members of the community, and that the people of different religions, together with their beliefs, are equal to all. Religious tolerance is expressed in the modern language, and the roots of tolerance goes back to long mathematics. Religious tolerance has always been a shield against religious hatred. It opens the way for different beliefs to exist simultaneously and in space, and to build mutual understanding, cooperation. This, in turn, contributed to the peace and prosperity of the country, the development of universal culture and spirituality.

As you know, our country has a special place in the history of world civilization as a place where ancient religions developed. On this blessed land, our ancestors have always been respectful to other faiths, who have struggled with them for the sake of liberation of the country. An archbishop of Orthodox church of Tashkent and Central Asia, Vladimir said this:

«Central Asia is a very hospitable country where the difference between religions and nations is not reflected in human relationships...»

The Orthodox Church has never been in conflict with Islam. Muslims and Christians from Khorezm have stood on one side and defend the country from Mongol invaders and have plunged together on the ruined Gurgan lands. «Indeed, in ancient times, there were mosques, churches and synagogues in the towns of Zoroastrism, Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and coexistence of the Islamic religions. People of different nationalities, religions and religions had their religion they have freely made their deeds. «I can say with pride that there were no religious disagreements on the part of our people in the history of this nation, nor on the division of people into national and religious domination.» This testifies to the great experience of the people of our country in religious tolerance. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan paid distinct attention to religious tolerance. Particularly, the Tashkent Orthodox educational institution was opened. The St. Avliya Cathedral in Samarkand, the largest synagogue in Central Asia, has been

restored. The St. Cathedral in Samar-kand, the largest synagogue in Central Asia, has been restored. Today, there are 17 religious confessions in Uzbekistan, including 2186 religious organizations, including the Uzbek Muslim Board, the Tashkent and Central Asian Orthodox Church of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Evangelical Christian-Baptist Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Full Christian Christian Center, Uzbekistan Biblical Society, 1987 Mosque, 163 Christian Churches, 8 Jewish Synagogues, 2 Krishna Consciousness Society and 1 Buddha Temple, 13 Religious Schools (the first Islamic Mosque, 10 Madrassahs and 1 Orthodox, and one full-time Christian sermenary) are state-registered and full-fledged. In addition, the Islamic Research Center named after Imam Bukhari and the reorganization of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan cover all stages of religious education. The state pursues the following principles, taking into account its secular nature in interaction with them:

- Respect the religious feelings of the believers;
- Recognition of religious convictions as a personal matter of citizens or their associations;

- Ensure equal guarantees and trafficking of rights of citizens, who are in charge of religious observances, and citizens who do not practice them;

- The use of opportunities of different religious associations in the process of spiritual revival, the establishment of universal ethical values.

- Recognizing that it can not be used for religious purposes.

The above-mentioned information can be clearly seen in the life of the society, its development and the role of religious tolerance in the development of the country.

The idea of religious tolerance promotes the integrity of the citizens and the sustainability of the development of respect for the faith of all faiths in the country. One of the greatest achievements of our independence is the maintenance of inter-religious and inter-ethnic harmony among citizens of different nationalities and beliefs.

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THE ROLE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

Bekhzod Khayitboev

Undergraduate student, Tashkent financial institute

***Abstract.** This article examines the role of foreign investment in economic growth. In addition, this article includes the analysis of the significance of foreign investment liberalization in developing, transition and developed countries.*

Keywords. Foreign investment, investor, foreign capital, international capital mobility, international market, foreign direct investment, business assets.

Foreign investment is a form of investment in which foreign investor keeps the ownership rights, provides the control and management of the firm in which they invested the funds, in order to achieve long-term interests. These investments are the most important instrument of foreign capital inflow because they represent a direct inflow from abroad, i.e. direct inflow of the capital in the economic system of the host country.

Foreign investment, as a form of international capital mobility, represents an important contributor to more efficient activities in the economy and it provides faster exit to the international market. Evaluation of investment efficiency is the basis for making investment decisions from one country to another, which will consequently lead to improvement of the economy. Foreign investment is the key development factor in the modern economy and jointly with the trade represents the most important advantage of an enterprise, organization of production, supplying goods and services on a global scale.

Foreign investment support the companies in organizing production on a

global scale, providing an efficient supply of raw materials, energy, labor as the input, and facilitate the placement of products and services as the output in the most important markets in a profitable way. Based on such activities, the companies can use its advantages in technology, expertise and economies of scale.

Developing countries having high state debt and unfavorable economic situation show huge interest in gaining as higher foreign investment as possible. It has been especially important after bank loans and various financial aid ceased to arrive in some countries. Countries in transition, aiming to integrate into the world economic system, can overcome negative economic tendencies with the help of international capital inflow. Developed countries, faced with a financial crisis, have been also interested in an increased inflow of foreign capital, since the foreign investment is the most important element of development strategies in general.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment by the company or individual in another country, in the form of the es-

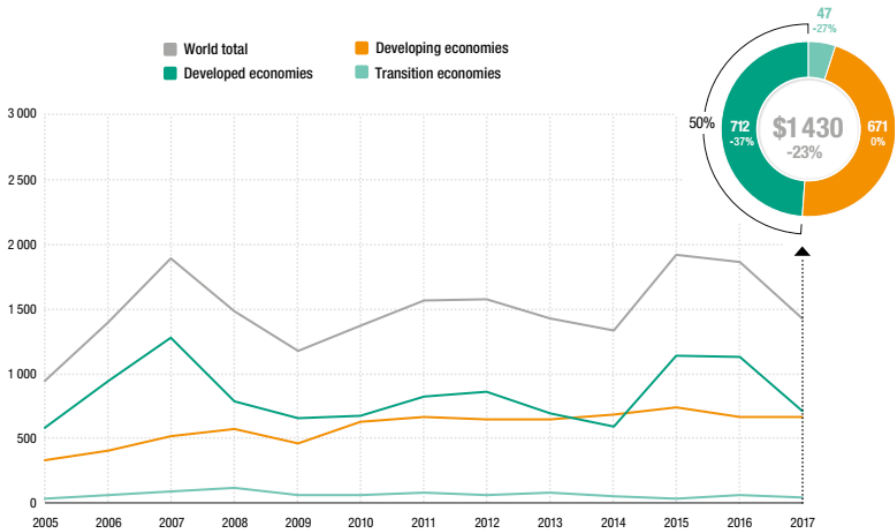


Figure 1. FDI inflows, global and by group of economies, 2005-2017 (Billions of dollars and per cent) [2]

tablishment of a business or get business assets in the other country, foreign direct investment entity has been defined differently for balance of payments purposes and for studies of firm behavior. It has also been defined in different ways by different countries, the definition has changed over time, the definition of foreign direct investment as a capital flow, and a capital stock has changed correspondingly. [1]

Global trends. Global foreign direct investment flows fell by 23 per cent in 2017, to \$1.43 trillion from a revised \$1.87 trillion in 2016. The decline is in stark contrast to other macroeconomic variables, such as GDP and trade, which saw substantial improvement in 2017. A decrease in the value of net cross-border mergers and acquisitions to \$694 billion, from \$887 billion in 2016, contributed to the decline. The value of announced

Greenfield investment – an indicator of future trends – also fell by 14 per cent, to \$720 billion. FDI flows fell sharply in developed economies and economies in transition while those to developing economies remained stable. As a result, developing economies accounted for a growing share of global FDI flows in 2017, absorbing 47 per cent of the total, compared with 36 per cent in 2016.

Even discounting the volatile financial flows, large one-off transactions and corporate restructuring that inflated FDI numbers in 2015 and 2016, the 2017 decline was still sizeable and part of a longer-term negative cycle. This negative cycle is caused by several factors. One factor is asset-light forms of overseas operations, which are causing a structural shift in FDI patterns. Another major factor is as significant decline in rates of return on FDI over the past five years. In 2017, the

Table 1.
Inward FDI rates of return, 2012-2017 Per cent) [3]

Region	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World	8.1	7.8	7.9	6.8	7.0	6.7
Developed economies	6.7	6.3	6.6	5.7	6.2	5.7
Developing economies	10.0	9.8	9.5	8.5	8.1	8.0
Africa	12.3	12.4	10.6	7.1	5.4	6.3
Asia	10.5	10.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	9.1
East and South-East Asia	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.0	10.3	10.1
South Asia	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.5	6.4	5.7
West Asia	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.9	6.7	6.6	5.2	5.3	5.6
Transition economies	14.4	13.9	14.6	10.2	11.1	11.8

global rate of return on inward FDI was down to 6.7 per cent, extending the steady decline recorded over the preceding five years. Rates of return in developed economies have trended downwards over this period but stabilized. Although rates of return remain higher on average in developing and transition economies, most regions have not escaped this erosion. In Africa, for instance, return on investment dropped from 12.3 per cent in 2012 to 6.3 per cent in 2017. This can be partly explained by the fall in commodity prices during the period. Yet the decline persisted in 2016 when prices stabilized, and rates of return on FDI to oil-rich West Asia did not weaken as much as in Africa. This suggests that structural factors, mainly reduced fiscal and labor cost arbitrage opportunities in international operations, may also be at work.

In conclusion, investments present an essential element of any economic policy, as their presence provides a platform, not

only for economic development, but also create a basic condition for the stability of economic and social trends. Foreign direct investment plays an important role in the financing of global economy, and the most common presenting the most important tool in financing the national economies of developing countries and countries in transition. Demand for foreign investment in the global market is large and therefore the states are directing significant activities in order to create a more favorable environment to attract investors.

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Abdurashidova Nigora Alisherovna

Tashkent State University of Economics Tashkent, Uzbekistan E-mail: ms.nigora1981@mail.ru

***Abstract:** This article describes the processes of digital transformation. It is very important to determine the direction of development, as well as a set of technologies that will help in this development. At the same time, enterprises should make an inventory of their resources, highlighting those that require modernization. For digital transformation to succeed, be ready for any changes in workflows if these changes are necessary to increase efficiency and productivity.*

Key words: digital transformation, digital economy, e-government, Internet.

Digital transformation is the process of integrating digital technologies into all aspects of business activities, requiring fundamental changes in technology, culture, operations, and principles for creating new products and services [1]. In order to maximize the efficient use of new technologies and their prompt implementation in all areas of human activity, enterprises must abandon their former foundations and completely transform their work processes and models.

Digital transformation is now a popular topic of discussion among technical experts, but in fact it has been talked about for several decades. However, this term did not always mean the same thing. For a long time, it meant digitalization or storage in digital format of traditional data forms. This is also one of the areas of digital transformation, but in the modern world this concept is much broader than digitization.

When enterprises realized all the possibilities of using digital data, they began to develop processes for this purpose.

From this point on, digital technologies began to develop rapidly, and the ability to quickly implement them directly determines the competitiveness of enterprises.

The rapid development of information and communication technologies (ICT) has led to the expansion of that part of the economy, which has become fashionable to call digital [2]. Digital economy is a system of economic relations based on the use of ICT, or rather, activities related to e-commerce, that is, conducting commercial transactions online, when goods and services are provided using electronic devices on the Internet and paid for by electronic means payments. As these technologies evolve, the digital economy will grow due to the expansion of the range of goods and services that are offered electronically.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On e-commerce" e-commerce is the purchase and sale of goods (works, services), carried out in accordance with the contract concluded using information systems [3]. The buyer of goods (works, services) in e-commerce

can be a legal entity or an individual, and the seller only a legal entity or an individual entrepreneur.

On January 9, 2018, at a meeting on the impact of measures taken for ICT development and ensuring information security, the head of state ordered to reduce prices for Internet access and dramatically increase connection speed at least 4 times, bringing it to the level of CIS countries by 2020. At present, the speed of Internet connection in the CIS countries is 10 times higher than in Uzbekistan. In 2017, the total speed of the Internet connection for providers was 65.7 Gbit /s (in 2016 – 26.3 Gbit /s) [4].

Despite the fact that the number of Internet users in our country has reached 20 million people, most of them use it only for correspondence via Telegram. Last year, the number of mobile users in the country increased by 7% and reached 22.8 million people. It was reported that in the index of information and communication development among the 176 countries Uzbekistan ranks 95th and the share of information technologies in the country's GDP is only 2.2%. For comparison: in South Korea – 9%, in Japan – 5.5%, in China and in India – 4.7%, and if we take into account that the GDP of these countries exceeds a trillion dollars, then in monetary terms the difference will be calculated dozens of times.

In addition, the President of Uzbekistan instructed to develop a Strategy for the Further Development of the E-Government System for 2018-2021, taking into account international experience and development trends of modern ICT,

which will include, inter alia, the following areas [5]:

- improving the E-Government system in the regions through the full implementation of the “Hudud” information system;

- further improvement of the information system of the Unified Electronic Voter List and its implementation throughout the country;

- introduction in the Public Service Centers of the procedure for the provision of an additional 50 types of public services to legal entities and individuals according to the “single window” principle;

- effective implementation of the projects «Smart City» and «Safe City» for the implementation in cities and regions of intelligent surveillance and monitoring systems in public places, the processing of «big data» and the introduction of the «Internet of things»;

- improvement of the “Electronic Government” system in the field of healthcare, including the creation of electronic medical records, the transfer of medical institutions to electronic format, online patient counseling.

The introduction of the digital economy into our daily lives can also be felt during the implementation of projects currently being developed to introduce modern utilities, such as electricity and gas, that will work on the principle of prepayment and automatically turn off their supply in the absence of funds. Consumers will be able to pay online, which will translate in electronic form the relationship between the consumer and supplier of these services, which

across the country occupy a certain segment of the economy, transforming it into digital format.

Digital economy is not a separate industry that can develop on its own; rather, it is an opportunity to create qualitatively innovative business, trade, logistics, production models, change the format of education, healthcare, public administration, communication between people and set new development trends of the state, economy and the whole society. In this case, the basis for the digital economy, which is largely virtual, is the industrial development of the country.

Digitization of the economy can lead to an increase in productivity and competitiveness no less than the creation of technological innovations as such. This means that developing countries, including Uzbekistan, have the opportunity for a non-linear breakthrough in productivity growth, if they focus on the widespread informatization of society and the effective implementation of the already existing ICT world in business, not just creating own breakthrough technologies in selected areas.

«We need to develop a national concept of the digital economy, which pro-

vides for the renewal of all sectors of the economy on a digital basis. In this regard, we need to implement the Digital Uzbekistan – 2030 program. The digital economy will increase GDP by at least 30 percent and significantly reduce corruption. Analyzes authoritative international organizations also confirm this. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a digital transformation in the economy, develop national information technologies and attract investments»[6] said the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

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SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE UZBEK STATE

Nilufar Djurayeva

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

THE ANNOTATION

In this article, a scientific analysis of the female factor in the history of Uzbek statehood is carried out. Scientifically studied thousands of human history, linked by the leadership of women, the status of women in the ancient history of Central Asia, the exaltation of women in the "Avesta", the proof of the equality of women in Islam.

Keywords: statehood, women, history, factor, Central Asia, Avesta, equality, Islam.

СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ СТАТУС ЖЕНЩИН В УЗБЕКСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОСТИ

РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье проведен научный анализ женского фактора в истории узбекской государственности. Научно изучена многотысячная история человечества, связанная руководством женщин, статус женщин в древней истории Средней Азии, возвеличивание женщин в "Авесте", доказанность равноправия женщин в исламе.

Ключевые слова: государственность, женщины, история, фактор, Средняя Азия, Авеста, равенство, ислам.

The women's issues are a set of social tasks that depicts questions including the position of women in family and society, the protection of legitimate interests. employment and defense of motherhood and childhood.

Within the years of independence the role of women in has changed in different aspects such as raising their dignity, protecting their interests, improving their employment and working conditions are becoming one of the priorities of the state policy.

At the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, comprehensive reforms have been carried out in the socio-economic and cultural-enlightenment branches of society; the activity of women is increas-

ing in the process of qualitative changes and resolutions of existing problems year by year.

As our president Sh. Mirziyoyev pointed out currently, 45 % of workers and employees of various sectors of the economy are women, including 1400 are leaders in state and public organizations, 17 of them are senators, 16 are members of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, 1075 are deputies of the local councils [1].

In modern society, the process of self-identification of women has changed and there has been an increase in their social status, culture and education.

This process has been provoked by the fact that many researchers have attracted the attention of women, and that the prob-

lem of women's issues is not accidental, especially as it is a global social event and the persistent end to women's the most active participation in society, raises their status and creates a wide range of activities. As a result, they have the opportunity to fully demonstrate their talent and abilities, even though they have economic independence. The world has become fully aware that the society can have a perfect direction in the development of the society only in the case of their active participation in the management of science, technology and management in almost all fields of the process. Therefore, it is important to address the role and place of women in modern societies where it is important to address the challenges of today's globalization and civilization, as well as in the future, where women cannot progress without the participation of women. Indeed, as the wise men have said, men are the nation's today, women are its future. Now many human development experts believe that the historical path and progress that has been eradicated by humanity is not fully understood by studying the role of women in all aspects of human society. Note, for example, the following by Gizella Bok, a well-known women researcher: 'In the past, women's experiences, activities, and lifestyle have not been neglected because they seem to have no historic value' [2]. However, women should be considered as historically as men's history, as it is only about half the human race [3]. Another prominent researcher in the history of women, Joanne Kellin, says that this is not about women's history, but not the women of

history, but the history of women, but also the history of women as women all over the world' [4].

It is well known from history that women have a role in all stages of human development. The sources provide a wealth of information about men's active participation in different historical processes, including men [5].

In Avesto, thoughts about the lifestyle of our ancestors, the state, the family, the woman and the child.

During this period, Abu Rayhon Beruniy acquired valuable information in his monograph 'Ancient Monuments' about women's high standing. That is, the celebration of the honour of women in ancient times indicates that it was a day of 'disappointment' 5 days in February). The expression 'does not look foolish' refers to the meaning of the 'woman' and 'the mine' and the name of the angel, who is the giver of beautiful, honorable, good deeds, and the lover of love to her husband, Beruniy says, 'In the past, this day was specific to the life of women, and the man would spend for them.' In the patriarchal era, as a result of the state's emergence of a male-dominated position in social life, this celebration has been abolished, but women have maintained their superiors in the family [6]. One of the main reasons is that the peoples of the Central Asian region are busy with farming, livestock breeding, and the importance of women's labor in this process. In the primitive era, such works as land cultivation, harvesting were largely manually carried out, requiring many man-made labor. That is why Women have been

working together in the field of farming business, without breaking into the housework.

Support and advocacy of humanitarian ideas and opinions. This is, of course, a sign of a particular culture that is based on women's lifestyle, their attitude to the environment. Written sources say that women were respected even before Islam, and that they had a reputation and place not only in family, but also in society. Avesto, in particular, reflects the beauty of the goddess Anahita or Nahid. the goddess of the nature and the wildlife of the goddess Nanay, the eternal and awakening, living and renewing nature of the goddess Amurdat and the idolatrous temples, with a beautiful, as illustrated by the fact that women have a special place and high Status in society. In Avesto, it is noted that the image of the woman has been 'distinguished by the fact that some elements of women's emancipation have appeared' and their attitude toward their husbands [7]. It is, if a woman owns property, she has the right to use for her independent and charitable purposes [8], 'In Avesto, the role of women in the family, the role of women in their home and community are specifically emphasized in different ways' Particularity [9], in Avesto the patriarchal family is called 'dmanā', the family head is called 'dmanopathy' and the housewife is called 'dmanopat', Marriage is the result of the desire of both parties, but only after that has been confirmed by parents and guardians. The family was monogamous [10].

Dmanopathy for providing financial support to the family, and the responsibility

of dealing with household duties are the responsibility of the dmanopat [11]. This division of labour between rocks was an important factor in the social protection and economic well-being of women. In Zoroastrianity, a marriage is sealed for a lifetime; a man is not married for two or temporary marriage. A married couple who have been harshly betrayed by a husband or a wife had been dishonoured, punished, and harmed by their spouse. In the 'Vendidod', part of the prose-specific 'Avesto', the details of the preservation of the family integrity, the marital status, the reasons and conditions for the abolition of marriage are detailed. Zaradusht says: O men and women who build a family, I tell you, each one of you is zealous for a good life. Earn each one of you with conduct and behavior, and that your life, and your family's life is strong, honest and productive [12]. 'Zoroastrian' abuse of women's rights is bad, it is a sign of ignorance [13].

As for facts that are mentioned in Avesto, as much as attention is drawn to girls' education than boys'. Parents were responsible for girls' upbringing and education at home till they got married. According to Zaratushra's teaching, each parent should share the whole knowledge of his/her craft with daughters until they are 15 years Old. They are obliged to teach, purify and put them in the faith. Firstly daughters should make easier parents' duty secondly they should keep houses clean and ensure a family solidarity. Zoroastrianism led to the same rights for both women and men. Therefore, girls just like boys fought with enemies (boys), were able to protect

themselves from their opponents, ride horses, run, get over various heights, waterfalls and other physical activities. Military occupation was compulsory. Girls as well as boys having reached the age of puberty passed special tests. As a result, girls were considered as housewives, called Kadbanu, but boys were entitled as a head of the family 'Kathudo' who were in charge for taking up the herd of the shepherd, riding a horse and a camel [14]. Related to Zaratushtai teaching the youth had become hard-working, ready to acquire the skills and capabilities of their labor and occupation.

In Avesto, Zardot's mother, Dugdova is a symbol of goodness, justice. As it is written in the source: An angel baby, whose name was Dugdoba was born in the palace of the Spitama in the ancient Khorezm Farotush. Parents having saved her from other eyes began to grow up. As the girl got older, the light in her face was full of some power which helped her to bless the house grow. At the age of ten the girl went outside without mother's allowance and was noticed by the crowds of people, Vanity broke up among the humans. Some of them said: it is an angel in the ofa human being. Other categories of people which had bad thoughts said: it is a magic creature that brings chaos to the world and for that reason she must be stored and killed. Her father had no clues what to do and he went to sleep. He dreamed an old man in white clothes who said to him: 'Wake up! not let your daughter die! She Will have a son who will save humanity from ignorance and lead it to happiness in the future. Fetch her to rais.

Faratush got up at midnight and went to wake up his daughter to take her to the cousin of Spitama, a close friend in ancient Urgench. 'Brother' says the father or Dugdova: 'My daughter's life is in danger. The crowd of angry people want to kill her. Adopt her as your daughter and she will bring happiness to your family' On seeing divinity on a girl's face the chairman was happy to accept her. This girl was Zardat's mother. Although it is narration, there are significant wisdom in its essence.

Firstly, In Avesto it is included that woman's dignity and protection from any kind of danger.

Secondly, the woman is a creator, the creator of kindness. Concerning the religion of Zoroastrianism respect and honor of women the following admonitions are also worthy of note. Marry your daughter to a wise, understanding person who is like a fertile land, and if you sow it, you will obtain good fruit. This is a rare hook Karimov said in his interview with historians on July 7. 1998. It is a spiritual heritage that left by our ancestors who spent their lives in the midst of the river in XXX B.C. Avesto is a historical document that testifies to the fact that it is a great state, spiritually creative culture, which no one can deny [15]. The Avesto also contains information about States that have military democratic structures in the VIII-VII B. C. such as Khorezm, Sogdiana and Baqtria. In the history of the state, military politics and social life, the courage of females in the socio-political relationships of Tummar (girl of the empire), Sparetra, Zarina had courage in showing

their patriotism have been preserved on history pages. Panicky, the heroic women Zarina (7th-6th BC) Sparaetra (Queen of the Massagetes 570 BC, who had a worthy trace in the history of ancient Iranian lands, 520 BC) [16]. Evidently (in fact) social status of males and females were not equal at that time. Women had more rights than men. Of course, such a situation illustrates that women were treated with great care and they had a pivotal responsibility for family, child upbringing and social activity. According to the sources, women were also skilled in martial arts. Even, on the horse they were able to target an enemy in clear bow. Even heads of tribes were women. On the one hand, their vital activity asserts intolerance towards aggressive forces, on the other hand their devotion to the fate of the Motherland.

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PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVING THE LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR PARTICIPATION FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES IN THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Mafura Inagamova,

Senior Lecturer of the Department of State and Legal Sciences of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Annotation: *The article describes the introduction of a mechanism for monitoring the protection of women's rights, the introduction of a mechanism for creating a department for women's affairs in the internal affairs bodies, and also analyzing and forecasting the development of its organizational and legal mechanisms.*

Keywords: women's issues, laws, internal affairs bodies, legal mechanism, analysis, forecast, monitoring.

Since ensuring the rights of women as an integral part of human rights is considered as one of the most pressing problems of our time, it is necessary to systematically improve the legal framework of this process.

In our opinion, the improvement of legal mechanisms should, above all, contribute to the development and elimination of existing problems in the industry and the achievement of high results in protecting women's rights by the internal affairs bodies.

First of all, it is necessary to introduce a mechanism that is consistently used by women to protect the rights of women, as well as to consider and predict the development of their organizational and legal mechanisms. This mechanism will make the future of the system more perfect.

Recently, scientific research has appeared on the legal basis, its practical significance in our country [1, 8, p. 230-250]. This allows you to predict and act in accordance with specific legal achievements, including the protection of wom-

en's rights and freedoms. It also provides an opportunity to use modern legal tools and methods to improve legal mechanisms related to the protection of women's rights, and has a positive impact on the further development of the industry. Here we have the opportunity to determine the next (five-year), middle (ten-year) and long (thirty-five) years of development and what should be done at these stages. Creating an institutional framework and its legal framework to promote women's rights is one of the promising areas [2]. The main issue here is the need to introduce institutional mechanisms for the protection of women's rights in the future system of internal affairs bodies, as well as the creation of legal mechanisms for their organization and functioning.

Based on our analysis, we concluded that in the future, the Ministry of the Interior should create a special department for the protection of women's rights, develop regulatory documents and functional responsibilities. According to the existing practice, there is a service for

working with minors in the system of internal affairs bodies of Uzbekistan. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of offenses and offenses among minors", the special units of the internal affairs agencies involved in the prevention and minimization of offenses among minors include a section on the prevention of juvenile offenses and centers for social and legal assistance to minors [3].

In our opinion, the protection of women's rights by the internal affairs bodies should include a similar structure. First, protecting the interests of women, representing more than half of the country's population, is one of the top priorities of law enforcement agencies; secondly, the protection of the rights of women in general prevails from privatization, that is, current practices (regarding the rights of women as part of universal human rights), as well as new and modern practices (special protection of women's rights). Of course, we face an important task – to create legal mechanisms for the creation of this body and the definition of its activities. However, the most important is the introduction of new institutional mechanisms for the protection of women's rights. The study and analysis of female crime is one of the promising areas of activity of the internal affairs bodies. Currently, some data on crime among women has been collected and analyzed. In particular, the General Directorate for the Prevention of Mental Diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the following information on the crimes of women:

committed by women among common offenses; about women in relation to whom preliminary investigations are carried out in detention and were convicted earlier; the number of women held in penitentiaries, women under the control of the internal affairs authorities for illegal religious activities, women prone to criminal behavior; about women who are registered in connection with family and domestic conflicts; information about women who previously engaged in prostitution.

However, the system of the Ministry of the Interior does not contain analytical data on specific measures taken to combat crime among women, their causes and conditions, as well as their elimination. Therefore, it is necessary to create the aforementioned department for working with women and the creation of which analytical work will also be part of the functional responsibilities of its employees [4].

Another important problem that should be addressed within the framework of the effective organization of women's rights-related activities by the internal affairs agencies is the monitoring of activities to protect the rights of women. Due to this, first of all, the processes of ensuring the rights of women in the country are monitored, collected and analyzed. This activity plays a crucial role in determining the immediate and long-term prospects of women's rights in the country. First of all, it is necessary to form a group of experts consisting of specialists with the necessary knowledge of international and national legislation on the

rights of women and experience in this field. In our opinion, such a group should be created together with the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan in cooperation with relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as law enforcement representatives [5].

One of the promising areas is the creation of legal mechanisms to detect and prevent offenses among women, preventive work with women prone to committing offenses, as well as providing them with psychological assistance. In our opinion, it is important that Uzbekistan develops and adopts a draft law on the prevention of crime among women in order to regulate legal relations in this area. It should include the powers of law enforcement agencies, in particular the competence of the internal affairs bodies in this area, as well as individual preventive work with women. The competence of the internal affairs bodies in this draft law should be clearly defined by separate norms, which will further determine the priority areas of work of law enforcement officers for the protection of women's rights. In addition, we believe that the law also requires the creation of special units of the internal affairs bodies to prevent offenses among women and the creation of centers for social and legal assistance for women. In our opinion, the powers of law enforcement units, the legal mechanisms for their implementation should be clearly defined and systematized.

The departments for the prevention of internal affairs bodies conduct individual preventive work, namely:

carry out measures to find women on

the wanted list, as well as women in socially dangerous situations; consider complaints and appeals of women, members of their families, as well as other individuals and legal entities regarding the violation of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests; submit proposals to the relevant authorities and departments on the application of measures envisaged by law to influence women who have committed violations or other illegal actions; prepare documents on the placement of women in the social and legal assistance centers or specialized educational and educational institutions in the prescribed manner; notify the relevant state bodies and other organizations about the facts of offenses among women or their other unlawful acts, as well as about the causes and circumstances that contribute to them; make proposals to the relevant state bodies and other organizations to eliminate the causes and conditions that force women to commit suicide or other illegal actions; participate in the consideration of materials on crimes of women or other informal acts by the relevant authorities and institutions; keep records of persons who have a negative impact on the rights and freedoms of women, or abuse or abusive behavior against women, and collect and summarize the information necessary for statistical reporting.

In addition, it is necessary to create organizational and legal mechanisms for the implementation of measures for the early prevention of domestic violence. In this regard, first of all, the causes of domestic violence should be carefully analyzed. In our opinion, it is desirable to

conduct special studies on domestic violence and to study the experience of foreign countries. This will allow developing new measures to eliminate the causes of domestic violence, its early detection and prevention. using advanced techniques in this area.

In the work of preventive inspectors, work to prevent domestic violence must be identified as one of the most important tasks. It is advisable to develop a separate manual for determining the procedure and criteria for its implementation. This document should indicate the factors causing domestic violence, take into account those who are prone to it, and the mechanisms for organizing individual work with those who have been subjected to violence. This document should provide for prophylactic norms preventing suicide attempts, conflicts in families that may adversely affect the moral and ethical environment in society and the family; the creation of a system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, the interaction of state bodies in resolving emerging conflicts, primarily conflict situations in families, including the creation of an effective system of cooperation with civil society institutions; wide involvement of civil society institutions in the development of the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation through the early prevention of conflict situations, primarily with clear targeted support from individuals and families in the “risk group”; identify and investigate conflict situations, including the causes of domestic violence, suicide attempts, and take measures to eliminate them; regard-

ing any form of domestic violence, in the first place, close relatives [6], including ensuring that punishment was mandatory, with the support of people with serious social problems, raising legal awareness and legal culture in society, increasing the rule of law in the sphere of family and interpersonal relations, increasing the sense of involvement in social rehabilitation and adaptation processes [7] and legal mechanisms for their implementation by law enforcement officials. Thanks to the survey, we obtained results revealing public opinion on these issues. In particular, the following questions were asked: “What tasks should be accomplished when improving the legal mechanisms for the protection of women’s rights?” – 10% of respondents said, 31% – “Further improvement of the organizational, legal and institutional framework of the field”; 18% – “The definition of personnel, their rights and powers”; 40% – strengthening the responsibility and responsibility of employees “; 11% said that they “strengthen public control over the activities of the internal affairs bodies.” Thus, one of the promising areas in this area is the further strengthening of the work of law enforcement agencies to implement effective public control over the observance of women’s rights, as well as strengthening the role of public councils created under law enforcement agencies. By exercising public scrutiny, law enforcement agencies and their officials ensure the rule of law, thereby achieving positive results in protecting human rights, including women’s rights and freedoms.

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ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ГОСУДАРСТВА ЗА ВРЕД, ПРИЧИНЕННЫЙ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЯМ, В СИСТЕМЕ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ПРАВА

Дилафруз Исхакова,

преподаватель кафедры «Международное частное право и гражданско-правовых дисциплин» Университета мировой экономики и дипломатии

На сегодняшний день предпринимательская деятельность в нашей стране приобретает новые повороты. Со стороны государства уделяется огромное внимание развитию экономики и торговли как одному из важных аспектов развития экономической политики государства. Роль в развитии экономики страны играют как государство, в качестве регулятора и не только, так и предприниматели, в качестве субъектов предпринимательства. Составным звеном субъектов предпринимательства являются юридические и физические лица, которые обладают правом свободно заниматься предпринимательской деятельностью, не противоречащей законодательству. Это также закреплено в Основном Законе Республики Узбекистан¹, где указано, что право на свободу предпринимательской деятельности, является одним из главных экономических прав граждан.

Недавно подписанный Указ Президента Шавката Мирзиёева «О мерах по дальнейшей либерализации торговли и развитию конкуренции на товарных

рынках»² выступает доказательством того, что в стране делаются все усилия созданию лучших условий для предпринимательской деятельности, совершенствования механизмов торговли, развития здоровой конкурентной среды на товарных рынках, сокращения издержек субъектов предпринимательства и обеспечение конкурентоспособности их продукции.

Эффективное правовое регулирование гражданско-правовой ответственности государства играет важную роль в социально-экономическом аспекте развития³.

Государство обеспечивает правовой механизм защиты прав и законных интересов предпринимателей, однако, могут наблюдаться случаи причинения ущерба или вреда деятельности этих предпринимателей со стороны государственных органов, органов местного самоуправления, а также их должностных лиц. В связи с этим воз-

² Указ Президента Шавката Мирзиёева «О мерах по дальнейшей либерализации торговли и развитию конкуренции на товарных рынках» от 30 октября 2018 года, г. Ташкент. <http://uza.uz/ru/documents/o-merakh-po-dalneyshey-liberalizatsii-torgovli-i-razvitiyu-k-30-10-2018>

³ А.Х. Нуриев, кандидат юридических наук тема диссертации и автореферата по ВАК 12.00.03 на тему «Гражданско-правовая ответственность государства за вред, причиненный предпринимателям». Г. Москва, 2013 г.

¹ Часть 1 статьи 53 Конституции Республики Узбекистан <http://www.lex.uz/acts/35869>

никает необходимость в создании надёжного и действенного механизма охраны и защиты прав предпринимателей. Предприниматель, чьи права нарушены со стороны государственных органов нуждается в защите со стороны государства! Здесь возникает вопрос: государство, нарушая права предпринимателя, причиняя вред его деятельности, в то же время обязан обеспечить защиту его прав и нести ответственность за свои противоправные действия?

Согласно Закону Республики Узбекистан “О гарантиях свободы предпринимательской деятельности”⁴ субъектам предпринимательства гарантируется судебная защита их прав и свобод, право обжалования в суд незаконных решений государственных органов, органов самоуправления граждан, других организаций, действий (бездействия) их должностных лиц. Соответственно, несмотря на широкие возможности государства, избежать привлечения к ответственности, на законодательном уровне государство также может быть привлечено к ответственности.

Как выше было отмечено, государство гарантирует свободу экономической деятельности, предпринимательства и труда, исходя из этого, следует отметить, что ответственность государства за незаконные действия (бездействие) в лице отдельных государ-

ственных органов и их должностных лиц за вред, причиненный предпринимателям, приобретает особую значимость и актуальность в связи с закреплением на конституционном уровне права на свободу предпринимательской деятельности, как одного из главных экономических прав граждан.

Государство, привлекая к ответственности свои органы за незаконные действия (бездействие) самоограничивает свою власть путем право. Это и есть правильно, так как для правового государства как Республика Узбекистан, человек, его права и свободы являются высшей ценностью, и государство поставила для себя приоритетной задачей так и обязанностью признание, соблюдение, защита прав и свобод своих граждан.

Таким образом можно сделать вывод о том, что, устанавливая обязательность юридических норм не только для отдельных граждан, но и для своих органов государственная власть доказывает принцип равенства всех перед законом.

В случаях, когда государство является правонарушителем оно вынуждено выступить против себя, в таких случаях меры принуждения применяются к конкретным государственным органам и должностным лицам, при этом данные правонарушители несут имущественную ответственность из казны государства. Это положение вытекает из множественности лиц, которыми государство представлено в

⁴ Часть 4 статьи 18 Закона Республики Узбекистан “О гарантиях свободы предпринимательской деятельности” г. Ташкент, 2 мая 2012 г., № ЗРУ-328.<http://www.lex.uz/docs/2006777>

гражданском обороте⁵.

В цивилистике пока нет точного определения понятия гражданско-правовой ответственности, в связи с чем возникает полемика среди исследователей и ученых правоведов. Некоторые исследователи определяют конституционно-правовую ответственность государства как санкции, которые выражаются в возмещении вреда пострадавшим в результате противоправных действий государственных органов и должностных лиц⁶.

По мнению Жметкина Р.Г. гражданская ответственность имеет свой специфический характер восстановления социальной справедливости. Она основывается не на таком восстановлении справедливости, при котором обществу возвращается то, что было отнято в результате правонарушения, а прежде всего на справедливости для каждого индивида общества. То есть то, что справедливо для одного – то справедливо для общества⁷.

Отметим, что при выявлении правонарушений со стороны государственных органов относительно к предпринимателям выясняется необоснованность действий или бездей-

ствий первых, что приводит к нарушению естественного здорового функционирования предпринимательской деятельности, которое в дальнейшем сопровождается возникновением у предпринимателей убытков. А возмещение этих убытков компенсируется путем привлечения к ответственности правонарушителя, в данном случае путем привлечения к гражданско-правовой ответственности государственных должностных лиц, чьи действия (бездействия) стали причиной понесения ущерба.

Как отмечает Е.А. Суханов, гражданско-правовая ответственность – это форма государственного принуждения, состоящая во взыскании судом с правонарушителя в пользу потерпевшего денежной компенсации и компенсации морального вреда, направленных на восстановление нарушенной имущественной сферы потерпевшего⁸.

Мы уже упомянули, что государство в лице своих уполномоченных органов и должностных лиц привлекается к гражданско-правовой ответственности в случае неправомерного действия и бездействия, однако, следует отметить, что государство может также нести ответственность за обстоятельства непреодолимой силы, в связи с которыми хозяйствующие субъекты понесли бы определенные потери.

5 Бабаков В.А. К вопросу об объеме правоспособности государства как участника гражданско-правовых отношений // Правовая политика и правовая жизнь. 2016. №1. С.41-45.

6 Камолов С.Г. Антиконтрафактология. Вопросы преподавания управленческой конфликтологии в вузах. Монография. М., 2016. С.43.

7 Р.Г. Жметкин Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата юридических наук на тему «Гражданско-правовая ответственность государства и иных публичных образований», ЧОУ ВПО «Институт международного права, экономики, гуманитарных наук и управления имени К.В. Россинского». Краснодар, 2014.

8 Р.Г. Жметкин Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата юридических наук на тему «Гражданско-правовая ответственность государства и иных публичных образований», ЧОУ ВПО «Институт международного права, экономики, гуманитарных наук и управления имени К.В. Россинского». Краснодар, 2014.

Например, возникновение неблагоприятных последствий для как граждан, так и юридических лиц в случае войны или террористического акта. Здесь вина государства не наблюдается, так как, как отмечает Дмитриева О. В. невозможно предотвратить извержение вулкана, землетрясение, в определенных случаях невозможно предотвратить войну, забастовку и другие явления⁹.

Международное право признает конституционно-правовую ответственность государства за вред, причиненный террористическими актами, можно привести в пример решение ЕС от 8.01.2004 г. дело «Адер и другие против Турции» (*Aderandothers vsTurkey*), в мотивировочной части которого было указано, что государство несет ответственность за террористические атаки, ответственность государства носит абсолютный характер в рамках социальных рисков (*socialrisk*). В современных условиях, когда террористические акты все чаще происходят в странах Западной Европы и США, данный принцип ответственности государства позволяет гарантировать гражданам компенсацию понесенных потерь. Можно сделать вывод, что в определенных ситуациях государство может быть привлечено к ответственности и компенсировать вред пострадавшим, в данном случае, пострадавшим от рук террористов, так как государство оказалось неспособным обе-

спечить безопасность своим гражданам. Принцип равенства сторон неприменим в данных обстоятельствах, так как государство использует свои властные полномочия для восстановления справедливости¹⁰.

Итак, можем констатировать, что основанием гражданско-правовой ответственности государства является правонарушение, в составе которого главными являются противоправность, вред, причинная связь и вина, хотя в некоторых случаях, определенных законом, ответственность может наступить и при отсутствии вины, и за свои действия или бездействия государство несет гражданско-правовую ответственность. В своей работе мы попытались рассмотреть и решить основную задачу, вытекающую из статьи 43 Конституции Республики Узбекистан – обеспечить реальность прав и свобод граждан, гарантом которых выступает государство, и оно же – субъектом, нарушающим эти права.

Исходя из изложенного, следует вывод о том, что институт правовой ответственности является центральным в правовой системе любого государства. Данный институт определяет ценностные ориентиры государства, уровень цивилизованности и культуры общества.

⁹ Дмитриева О. В. Ответственность без вины в гражданском праве. – Воронеж, ВВШ МВД РФ, 1997– С.95.

¹⁰ Жерелина О.Н. Кириллова Е.А. Институт юридической ответственности государства // Пробелы в российском законодательстве. 2017. № 6. С. 80-84

О НЕОБХОДИМОСТИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ КАПИТАЛ

М.Г. Ким,

студентка экономического факультета ТашИИТ
 Научный руководитель к.ф.-м.н., доцент (ТашИИТ)

Л.Д. Шарипова

Аннотация: В статье главенствующая роль отводится человеческому капиталу. Рассматриваются его виды, и составляющие из которых складывается данный показатель. Важность и необходимость выделения различных средств на трудовые ресурсы предлагается оценить с помощью ряда связанных между собой индикаторов. Акцентируется роль качественного образования. Именно квалифицированные человеческие ресурсы являются основополагающими в процветании страны и ведут за собой прогресс во всех сферах экономики. По данной причине центральной задачей в концепции управления страной или предприятием является повышение уровня знаний и навыков людей, а также развитие потенциала.

Ключевые слова: Человеческий капитал, чистая приведенная стоимость, капитал образования, внутренняя норма доходности, капитал здоровья, норма отдачи человеческого капитала, капитал культуры, чистый прирост заработка, ставка дисконтирования, инновационный человек.

Annotation: In the article, the main role is assigned to human capital. Consider its types, and the components of which consists of this indicator. The importance and necessity of allocating various funds to the workforce is proposed to be assessed using a number of related indexes. The role of quality education is emphasized. It is the qualified human resources that are fundamental to the prosperity of the country and lead to progress in all areas of the economy. For this reason, the central task in the concept of managing a country or an enterprise is to increase the level of knowledge and skills of people, as well as capacity development.

Key words: Human capital, net present value, education capital, internal rate of return, health capital, rate of return of human capital, cultural capital, net earnings increase, discount rate, innovative person.

На сегодняшний день понятие «капитал» начинает занимать все более главенствующие позиции не только в сфере экономики, но и в других сферах жизни общества. При этом чаще всего обращаются к так называемому «человеческому капиталу». Большинство

компаний начинают придавать все больше значения его накоплению, как накоплению самого ценного из всех видов капитала. Можно заметить, что резко возрос интерес к человеческим созидательным способностям, к путям их становления и развития.

Очевидно, для того чтобы перевести экономику страны в качественно новое состояние, обеспечить конкурентоспособность, гибкость и последующий экономический рост, нужны значительные инвестиции. На сегодняшний день одной из важнейших задач является необходимость создания экономики, в основе которой лежит развитие потенциала личности. Потенциала, который, в свою очередь, является производным от уровня доступности и качества образования, здравоохранения, информации и коммуникаций, а также достижений науки и культуры.

По определению К. Макконела и С. Брю, инвестиции в человеческий капитал – «это любое действие, которое повышает квалификацию и способности и, тем самым, производительность труда рабочих. Затраты, которые способствуют повышению чьей-либо производительности, можно рассматривать как инвестиции, ибо издержки осуществляются с тем расчетом, что эти затраты будут многократно компенсированы потоком доходов в будущем» [1].

Человеческий капитал подразделяется на три основных вида: общий, специфический и интеллектуальный человеческий капитал. Другими словами говоря, к общему капиталу относятся навыки и знания, которые можно использовать в любой сфере деятельности. Специфический капитал включает в себя узконаправленные умения и интеллектуальный багаж, а интеллектуальный – багаж, полученный в результате получения образования и накопления опыта. Экономисты также классифицируют человеческий ка-

питал по видам затрат и инвестиций в него. И.В. Ильинский выделяет вследствие этого следующие составляющие: капитал образования, капитал здоровья и капитал культуры. Таким образом, по его мнению, формула человеческого капитала принимает следующий вид:

$$ЧК = Кз + Кк + Ко,$$

где ЧК – человеческий капитал;

Ко – капитал образования;

Кз – капитал здоровья;

Кк – капитал культуры.

При оценке эффективности инвестиций в человеческий капитал используется тот же инструментарий, что и в целом для оценки отдачи реальных инвестиций. Основными показателями являются:

- чистая приведенная стоимость (NPV);
- внутренняя норма доходности (IRR);
- норма отдачи человеческого капитала (ROR).

Чистая приведенная стоимость (NPV) рассчитывается как сумма всех дисконтированных денежных потоков, генерируемых в процессе использования человеческого капитала, в сравнении с инвестиционными затратами. Её величина должна быть положительной; чем выше величина NPV, тем выше эффективность инвестирования в человеческий капитал.

$$NPV = E_0 + E_1 / (1 + r) + E_2 / (1 + r)^2 + \dots + E_n / (1 + r)^n$$

Где $E_{0,1,2,\dots,n}$ – чистый прирост заработка, ставка дисконтирования, число лет, в течение которых индивид получает заработную плату.

Инвестиции в образование оказываются приемлемыми только в случае превышения чистой приведённой стоимости нулевой отметки, т.е. только для случая, когда величина NPV положительна.

Если представить это графически, то необходимо сравнить издержки (1, 2) и выгоду (3) при принятии решения об инвестировании в образование. Если суммарный заработок превышает издержки, то образование является выгодным:



Другим методом сравнения издержек и выгоды от вложений средств в образование, который предлагается теоретиками человеческого капитала, является вычисление внутренней нормы доходности (IRR). Известно, что IRR – это такая ставка дисконтирования, при которой NPV обращается в ноль. Поэтому представленное выше уравнение можно записать следующим образом:

$$NPV = E_0 + E_1 / (1 + IRR) + E_2 / (1 + IRR)^2 + \dots + E_n / (1 + IRR)^n = 0.$$

Если внутренняя норма доходности превышает рыночную ставку процента r , то получать образование выгодно. Инвестировать надо в том слу-

чае, если $IRR \geq r$.

Сложность подсчета IRR связана с тем, что трудно качественно определить такие факторы, как удовлетворенность работой, безопасность рабочего места, неденежные выгоды для индивида в целом. Весьма неоднородными являются затраты на формирование и совершенствование человеческого капитала в различные периоды, что влияет на его качество и отдачу. Следует отметить, что в самой теории исходят из гомогенности этих затрат. Дж. Минцер, например, показал, что отдачи в виде заработков достигают своего пика, когда человек отработал 33,75 лет, а затем начинает снижаться. Как правило, на основании использования NPV и IRR делается ряд выводов:

Чем более продолжительным будет ожидаемый срок трудоспособной жизни, тем вероятнее, что чистая приведённая стоимость вложений в человеческий капитал будет положительной. Этим объясняется участие молодежи в различных обучающих программах.

Чем меньше затраты (как прямые, так и косвенные), тем будет выше значение NPV.

Чем больше разница в оплате труда работников, получивших образование разного уровня, тем больше индивидов будет инвестировать в образование.

Норма отдачи человеческого капитала (ROR) рассчитывается как отношение суммарного денежного потока и инвестиционным затратам. Специалисты в данной области выделяют ряд проблем по оценке ROR. В частности М. Блауг, считает, что неверно все расходы

на образование рассматривать как инвестиции. Он утверждает, что обучение «предполагает как потребительские, так и инвестиционные аспекты», а поскольку потребление не учитывается, то и оценка *ROR* будет заниженной. Некорректными расчеты *ROR* могут быть и в силу того, что в модели не учитываются неденежные составляющие.

Анализ основных методов оценки интеллектуальных активов показывает, что нет единой методики, позволяющей надежно оценить совокупность интеллектуальных активов компании. Кроме того, даже имеющиеся методики не являются адекватным отражением справедливой стоимости интеллектуальных активов, и, как правило, выражают стоимость оцениваемых компонентов, достаточно приближенно. Поэтому нужно создать методику, которая бы смогла дать оценку эффективности, учитывая при этом все тонкости и специфику данной области.

Таким образом, нельзя не отметить ежегодное увеличение значимости человеческого капитала. Инвестирование в данной области является перспективной деятельностью. основополагающим вопросом в нынешней ситуации является эффективность использования в стране человеческого капитала. Поэтому актуальной является необходимость всестороннего изучения данного вопроса. Следует уделить внимание идеям в теории человеческого капитала, что окажет серьезное воздействие на экономическую политику государства, и выделит важность из-

менения отношения общества к вложениям в человека.

Ключевая задача инновационного развития каждого государства, сопоставимая по важности и масштабности с суммой всех остальных – создание условий для формирования у граждан способности к эффективной инновационной деятельности, иначе говоря – компетенций «инновационного человека». «Инновационный человек» – широкая категория, означающая, что каждый гражданин должен быть конкурентоспособным в условиях постоянных изменений в собственной жизни, в экономическом развитии, в развитии науки и технологий, – активным инициатором и производителем этих изменений. При этом каждый гражданин будет играть свою роль в общем инновационном сообществе в соответствии со своими склонностями, интересами и потенциалом.

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ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ, КАК ВИД НАКАЗАНИЯ В УГОЛОВНОМ ПРАВЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Тургун Кучкаров,

Докторант базовой докторантуры факультета послевузовского образования Академии Министерства внутренних дел Республики Узбекистан

***Аннотация.** В статье раскрывается понятие и содержание уголовного наказания в виде обязательных общественных работ, а также основные признаки данного вида наказания указанные в законе.*

Ключевые слова: обязательные работы, уголовное наказание, уголовный закон, органы местного самоуправления, злостное уклонение от наказания.

COMMUNITY SERVICE, AS A FORM OF PUNISHMENT IN CRIMINAL LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Turgun Kuchkarov,

Doctoral candidate of the basic doctoral studies of the Faculty of Postgraduate education of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

***Abstract.** This article reveals the content of criminal punishment in the form of compulsory work, as well as dominant features of this type of punishment mentioned in law.*

Key words: community service, criminal penalties, criminal law, self-governing authorities, willful evasion of punishment.

Обязательные общественные работы являются новым видом уголовного наказания введенным в систему наказаний Уголовного кодекса Республики Узбекистан [1]. В ряде таких международно-правовых документов, как «Минимальные стандартные правила Организации Объединенных Наций в отношении мер, не связанных с тюремным заключением» (Токийские правила) принятых 14 декабря 1990 года, «Минимальные стандартные правила Организации Объединенных Наций, касающиеся отправления правосудия в отношении несовер-

шеннолетних» (Пекинские правила) принятых 10 декабря 1985 года и др. содержатся рекомендации по широкому применению мер наказания, не связанных с лишением свободы.

Действительно, включение наказания в виде обязательных общественных работ в национальное законодательство позволяет эффективно контролировать поведение осужденного, снижая вероятность повторных правонарушений путем предотвращения наказаний в ходе обычной жизни [2].

Наказание в виде обязательных общественных работ предусмотрены в

качестве альтернативных наказаний в санкциях 177 (30,9%) из 573 существующих в Уголовном кодексе составов преступлений [3]. Анализ санкций статей Уголовного кодекса показывает, что хотя данный вид наказания предусмотрен только лишь за не представляющие большой общественной опасности и менее тяжкие преступления, однако это не исключает возможности его применения также и за тяжкие и особо тяжкие преступления в соответствии с иными правилами, предусмотренными УК (ст.ст. 57, 571, 58 и др.).

В статьях 451, 821 УК раскрывается сущность данного наказания и указывается, что оно может применяться только в качестве основного наказания. А также на основе анализа данных норм можно выделить следующие признаки наказаний в виде обязательных общественных работ:

1) обязательные общественные работы заключаются в принудительном привлечении осужденного к выполнению не оплачиваемых общественно полезных работ. Этот признак является одним из основных признаков данного наказания и именно привлечение к выполнению бесплатных общественно полезных работ является основным признаком отличающим данное наказание от исправительных работ;

2) места (объекты), на которых осужденные могут отбывать обязательные общественные работы, и вид обязательных общественных работ определяются органами, ведающими исполнением данного наказания. В юридической литературе можно

встретить различные суждения по содержанию обязательных общественных работ. В частности, по мнению А.В. Наумова, «это могут быть работы по благоустройству городов и поселков, очистке улиц и площадей, уходу за больными, погрузочно-разгрузочные и другие подобные работы, не требующие особой квалификации» [4, с. 545; с. 567]. Другие авторы считают, что обязательные работы должны иметь характер тяжелого физического труда, зачастую не престижного [5, с. 104; с. 43; с. 27; с. 287].

Однако, по нашему мнению в соответствии с законодательством нашей страны, каких-либо сложностей в назначении и исполнении обязательных общественных работ возникать не должно, поскольку в соответствии с Постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан «Об утверждении положения о порядке организации исполнения наказания в виде обязательных общественных работ и перечня видов обязательных общественных работ» утвержден «Перечень видов обязательных общественных работ» [6]. Принятие данного нормативного акта поспособствовало конкретизации и раскрытию содержания каждого вида работ;

3) обязательные общественные работы устанавливаются на срок от ста двадцати до четырехсот восьмидесяти часов (ст. 451 УК), а также в отношении трудоспособных несовершеннолетних лиц на срок от шестидесяти до двухсот сорока часов (ст. 821 УК). Для повышения эффективности обяза-

тельных общественных работ высказываются различные предложения. Например, В.А. Уткин предлагает увеличить максимальный срок обязательных работ до тысячи часов, сделав тем самым данное наказание более строгим [7, с. 32]. На наш взгляд, предлагаемое автором такое повышение сроков обязательных общественных работ окажет негативное влияние на эффективность данной меры наказания;

4) в случае уклонения осужденного от отбывания наказания суд заменяет неотбытый срок обязательных общественных работ наказанием в виде ограничения свободы или лишения свободы из расчета один день ограничения свободы или лишения свободы за четыре часа обязательных общественных работ. Время уклонения в срок отбытого наказания не засчитывается.

Согласно положению о порядке организации исполнения наказания в виде обязательных общественных работ, утвержденного постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 346 от 8 мая 2018 г., уклоняющимся от отбывания наказания в виде обязательных общественных работ признается осужденный: не вставший на учет в инспекцию по месту жительства в течение десяти дней с момента вступления приговора суда в законную силу, а также скрывшийся в целях уклонения от отбывания наказания; более двух раз в течение месяца не участвовавший в обязательных общественных работах (имеется в виду не календарный месяц года, а месяч-

ный срок со дня первого нарушения трудовой дисциплины, т.е. невыхода на обязательные общественные работы без уважительных причин) при отсутствии обстоятельств, не зависящих от осужденного, после получения письменного предупреждения; более трех раз в течение месяца нарушивший правила внутреннего трудового распорядка организации (органа) по месту (объекту) отбывания обязательных общественных работ (под нарушениями трудовой дисциплины в данном случае подразумеваются: опоздание на работу, появление на работе в нетрезвом состоянии; самовольное прерывание работы; досрочное оставление места отбывания наказания в течение рабочего времени; умышленное невыполнение установленных норм и производственных заданий; умышленное нарушение правил техники безопасности и производственной санитарии; нарушение общественного порядка в период работы и причинение организации материального ущерба при выполнении трудовых обязанностей) после получения письменного предупреждения; необоснованный отказ осужденного приступить к выполнению работ по направлению инспекции в указанный срок; несообщение в инспекцию об изменении своего места жительства [6].

5) обязательные общественные работы не применяются к лицам, достигшим пенсионного возраста, не достигшим шестнадцати лет, беременным женщинам, женщинам, имеющим детей в возрасте до трех лет, инвалидам

первой и второй группы, военнослужащим, иностранным гражданам и лицам, не проживающим постоянно в Республике Узбекистан.

В заключении следует отметить, что более широкое применение наказания в виде обязательных общественных работ послужит обеспечению социальной справедливости, исправлению осужденных, предупреждению преступлений и самое важное, эффективности выполнения задач уголовного законодательства.

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ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ РЕЛИГИОЗНОЙ И МЕЖЭТНИЧЕСКОЙ ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТИ ФАКТОР ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ

Мусаев Мансур Турсунпулатович

Руководитель отдела Республиканского центра духовности и просвещения,
кандидат политических наук (PhD)

***Резюме.** В статье проводится научный анализ взглядов об обеспечении религиозной и межэтнической толерантности как фактор безопасности и стабильности каждой страны. Также, в статье анализируются взгляды и инициативы Президента Республики Узбекистан по продвижению межэтнического согласия и религиозной толерантности для решения проблем, угрожающих безопасности и стабильности на глобальном уровне.*

Ключевые слова. религиозная и межэтническая толерантность, президент, инициатива, политика, молодежь, стратегия, народ.

***RESUME.** The article conducts a scientific analysis of the views on ensuring religious and inter-ethnic tolerance as a factor in the security and stability of each country. Also, the article analyzes the views and initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to promote inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance to solve problems threatening security and stability at the global level.*

Key words. religious and interethnic tolerance, president, initiative, politics, youth, strategy, people.

Следует отметить, что обеспечение межэтнического согласия и религиозной толерантности в условиях глобализации имеет решающее значение для обеспечения безопасности и стабильности каждого государства. Именно эта ситуация позволяет нам начать новую эру в дальнейшем развитии нашей страны. В соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан «О стратегии дальнейшего развития Республики Узбекистан»¹

от 7 февраля 2017 года пятым приоритетным направлением Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям Республики Узбекистан на 2017–2021 годы является обеспечение безопасности, межэтнического согласия и религиозной толерантности.

Президент нашей страны Шавкат Мирзиёев подчеркнул, что «... наше государство является многонациональным и многоконфессиональным государством. Сегодня более 130 национальностей живут в мире и согласии в одной семье. Несомненно, что традиция толерантности,

¹ Узбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Харакатлар стратегияси тўғрисидаги фармони. <http://uza.uz/oz/documents/zbekiston-respublikasi-ni-yanada-rivozhlantirish-b-yicha-arak-07-02-2017>

присущая нашему народу, играет важную роль в этом отношении»².

Это явление, в свою очередь, показывает, что межэтническое согласие и религиозная толерантность в Узбекистане являются редким символом солидарности и являются положительным примером толерантности ко всем религиям. Из прошлого известно, что корни этнической культурной и религиозной терпимости, присущей нашей нации, глубоко укоренились в духовности нашего народа.

Действительно, мировые религии, по сути, воплощают добро, мир, добро, дружбу и творческие идеи. В частности, религия побуждает людей быть честными и чистыми, любить, быть братскими и терпимыми. В частности, все религии мира поддерживают этические принципы, воплощенные в гуманитарных идеях: щедрость, сострадание, честность, чистота сердца, смелость и энтузиазм.

Одна из мировых религий – это распространение христианства верующими, основанными на религиозных и моральных идеях, помогающих тем, кто правильно говорит слово, угнетателям и угнетателям, усердно трудиться и жить вместе. То есть проблема религиозной толерантности во всех мировых религиях также является универсальной и религиозно-этической. Таким образом, религия стала одним из наиболее эффективных спо-

собов воздействия на сознание людей. В свою очередь, религиозные доктрины помогли людям преодолеть жизненные испытания, проблемы и трудности, взаимодействуя с культурой и духовностью в каждом обществе и укрепляя доверие людей.

Сегодня мир, согласия и развитие в Узбекистане играют важную роль. Все религии одинаково заинтересованы в контроле атмосферы мира, процветания и благополучия в стране. В свою очередь, государство способствует установлению взаимного уважения и толерантности между гражданами разных вероисповеданий и религиозных убеждений, религиозной толерантности других взглядов. Способствует миру и согласию среди государственных религиозных конфессий в стране. Акты прозелитизма, как и любая другая вредная деятельность, запрещены в одной религии. Лица, виновные в нарушении этого положения, несут ответственность, указанную в законе.

Глава нашего государства Шавкат Мирзиёев утверждал, что «Всем известно, что межэтническая и межрелигиозная напряженность усиливается в различных частях света, и сегодня национализм и религиозная нетерпимость имеют место. Эти инциденты стали идеологической основой для радикальных групп и движений, лишенных государства и разрушающих общество. В такой сложной ситуации укрепление дружбы и согласия между людьми разных национальностей и религий становится для нас все более и более важным в нашей стране. Конеч-

2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг “Ижтимоий баркарорликни таъминлаш, мукаддас динимизнинг софлигини асраш – давр талаби” мавзусидаги анжуманда сўзлаган нутқи. Адолат 2017 йил. № 24. Б.1-2-3

но, это надежная гарантия мира и спокойствия на нашей земле, основа творческого потенциала нашего народа и уверенность в завтрашнем дне.³

В частности, обеспечение межэтнического согласия и религиозной толерантности в Узбекистане способствует установлению сотрудничества, солидарности и взаимопонимания между религиозными лидерами посредством межрелигиозных конфликтов. Этот фактор напрямую способствует миру и развитию страны, развитию универсальной культуры и духовности.

Положительный эффект мудрой государственной политики в нашей стране сегодня имеет решающее значение для обеспечения национальной и религиозной толерантности. В свое очередь, Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев продвигает инициативы и передовые идеи в этой области не только в нашей стране, но и во всем мире. Признано, что реформы, предпринятые Республикой Узбекистан для обеспечения межэтнического согласия и религиозной толерантности, являются образцом для других стран мира.

Стоит отметить, что 12 декабря 2018 года на пленарном заседании Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН была принята специальная резолюция под названием «Образование и религиозная толерантность». Принятие этой резо-

люции, глава государства Мирзиёева в сентябре 2017 года в Нью-Йорке, 72-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, в качестве практического выражения выдвинутой защитниками. Мнение, высказанное в этой связи резидентом-координатором ООН и постоянным представителем ПРООН Хеленой Фрейзер, поразительно. Хелена Фрейзер заявила, что государства-члены единогласно приняли резолюцию «Образование и религиозная терпимость». 51 государство поддержало идею конструктивного предложения, выдвинутого Узбекистаном, то есть культуры духовной терпимости ко всем религиям во всем мире. Важно, чтобы эта резолюция, наряду с терпимостью, была приоритетом для глобального мира и процветания, пропагандируя принцип укрепления культурных и религиозных знаний».⁴

Это наглядное подтверждение высокого уровня работы, проводимой в нашей стране. Посол Бангладеша в Республике Узбекистан, Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Народной Республики Бангладеш Мосудманнон особо подчеркнул: «Республика Бангладеш всегда была во имя мира, согласия и религиозной толерантности. Поэтому он одним из первых поддержал инициативы, выдвинутые лидером Узбекистана. Религиозная толерантность – одна из самых образцовых стран в мире. За пять лет пребывания в посольстве Узбекистана я не наблю-

3 Миллатлараро дўстлик ва ҳамжихатлик – халқимиз тинчлиги ва фаровонлигининг муҳим омилдир. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Республика байналмилал маданият маркази ташкил этилганининг 25 йиллигига бағишланган учрашувдаги нутқи. Халқ сўзи 2017 йил 25 январ. №18

4 Дунё эътироф этган ташаббус. <http://www.uz.uz/oz/politics/dunye-etirof-etgan-tashabbsaus-17-12-2018>

дал негативного отношения к другим религиозным лидерам. Наоборот, все религии, нации и нации живут в мире, гармонии и гармонии. Это заслуга Первого Президента Ислама Каримова для обеспечения религиозной толерантности в стране.

Более того, эта проблема связана не только с тем, что законы закреплены, но и с тем, что большинство людей Узбекистана верят в Ислам, всегда относились с уважением к другим религиям. Дружелюбное отношение людей к представителям разных национальностей – это, прежде всего, диалог. Принятие резолюции «Образование и религиозная толерантность» на Генеральной Ассамблее ООН является результатом такого позитивного отношения».⁵

Посол Египта в Узбекистане Аmani Аль-Догрподчеркнул «Египет также поддержал эту важную резолюцию. Одним из основных пунктов наших двусторонних отношений является тот факт, что Узбекистан и Египет осознают, что религиозная солидарность играет важную роль в стабильности общества. Есть много важных аспектов резолюции. С точки зрения образования, в Узбекистане представители разных национальностей и разных религий имеют свое достойное место. В стране проводятся масштабные реформы в этом направлении. Я хотел бы подчеркнуть роль Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева, который выступил инициатором

резолюции. Это мудрая инициатива Узбекистана по решению сложных проблем, стоящих перед международным сообществом».⁶

Это свидетельствует о том, что проводимая в нашей стране политика признана на международном уровне. Подводя итоги, наш президент Шавкат Мирзиёев подчеркнул: «Быть бдительным и бдительным является священным долгом каждого человека, который считает Узбекистан своей Родиной, нашим главным богатством, нашим оправданием и консолидацией единства и солидарности нашего многонационального народа, которым мы по праву гордимся. Только таким образом мы можем эффективно противостоять всем сегодняшним угрозам и вызовам, создать прочный иммунитет против разрушительных идей в нашем обществе и добиться более значительного прогресса на пути демократического развития, который мы выбрали. Мы продолжим концентрироваться на этом вопросе, который является для нас наиболее важным, и мы сделаем всю необходимую работу для поддержки практической деятельности национальных культурных центров».⁷

Важно, чтобы эти факторы играли решающую роль в обеспечении соли-

6 Дунё эътироф этган ташаббус. <http://www.uza.uz/oz/politics/dunye-etirof-etgan-tashabb-saus-17-12-2018>

7 Миллатлараро дўстлик ва ҳамжихатлик – халкимиз тинчлиги ва фаровонлигининг муҳим омилidir. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Республика байналмилал маданият маркази ташкил этилганнинг 25 йиллигига бағишланган учрашувдаги нутқи. Халқ сўзи 2017 йил 25 январ. №18

5 Дунё эътироф этган ташаббус. <http://www.uza.uz/oz/politics/dunye-etirof-etgan-tashabb-saus-17-12-2018>

дарности, гармонии и сплоченности граждан Узбекистана путем укрепления религиозной терпимости и межэтнического согласия в Узбекистане.

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ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ УЧЕБА КАК ВАЖНЫЙ ФАКТОР ПОДГОТОВКИ ПАРТИЙНЫХ КАДРОВ

Расулова Нодира Сардаровна

Доцент Военно-технического института
Национальной гвардии Республики Узбекистан

***Аннотация.** В статье проанализирована роль политической учебы кадров в деятельности политических партий, а также даны предложения и рекомендации по улучшению деятельности в этой сфере.*

Ключевые слова: политические партии, политическая учеба, подготовка кадров, центр политического образования, электорат, резерв кадров.

POLITICAL STUDY AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR TRAINING OF PARTY PERSONNEL

***Abstract.** The article analyzes the role of political education of personnel in the activities of political parties, as well as offers and recommendations for improving activities in this area.*

Keywords: political parties, political studies, training, center of political education, electorate, personnel reserve.

Общеизвестно, что обучение, профессиональная подготовка кадров является важным вопросом любого общества, государственного учреждения, или любой организации, и политические партии в этом отношении ничем не отличаются от других структур. Без совершенной системы подготовки кадров политическая партия не может осуществлять свои функции в полной мере. Следует учитывать, что ни административные ресурсы, ни финансы не могут являться заменой человеческих ресурсов, подготовленных на должном уровне.

В деятельности партий недопустимо, чтобы личные интересы и стремления превосходили интересы общества и народа.

Политические партии при отборе кандидатов должны обратить внимание на такие моральные качества, как патриотизм, безупречная репутация; широта политических взглядов, понимание сути происходящих событий в стране и мире; наличие профессиональных навыков и опыта; а также гражданской позиции и человеческих качеств.

Подбор достойных сотрудников, их продвижение по службе, патриотическое воспитание и обучение – актуальные проблемы, стоящие перед политической партией, так как кадры являются основной рабочей силой партии, определяют ее репутацию и способствуют победам на выборах.

Система политической учебы в политических партиях нацелена на решение основных задач, стоящих перед партией, и повышение эффективности ее работы. Политическая учеба в принципе служит формированию нового образа членов партии. Партийные структуры должны уметь конструктивно интерпретировать государственную политику, прежде всего в регионах и на местах.

Таким образом, одна из важнейших задач, стоящих сегодня перед политическими партиями, заключается в создании морально-политического резерва лидеров. В настоящее время во всех политических партиях (Народная демократическая партия Узбекистана, Демократическая партия Узбекистана «Миллий тикланиш», Социал-демократическая партия Узбекистана «Адоллат», Движение предпринимателей и деловых людей – Либерально-демократическая партия Узбекистана, Экологическая партия Узбекистана), функционирующих в политическом пространстве Республики Узбекистан, действуют разветвленные пропагандистские рабочие группы, создан идеологический резерв кадров из ряда специалистов по социальным и гуманитарным наукам, широко осуществляются политическая реклама и пропагандистская деятельность.

Например, чтобы подготовить работников политических партий к выполнению их функциональных обязанностей УзЛиДеП создала двухуровневый (для первичных партийных организаций и депутатских групп) Центр

политического просвещения, НДП имеет трехуровневую (центральную, региональную, районную и городскую) систему политического и гражданского просвещения.

Основная цель такой политической учебы состоит в том, чтобы обучить членов партии, особенно молодые кадры, эффективно работать в условиях многопартийности, участвовать в формировании деятельности органов власти и администрации, воспитывать их в качестве ведущих партийных кадров, которые при необходимости смогут работать на различных должностях в органах власти и администрации.

Следует отметить, что на сегодняшний день эта организация стала прочной «учебной базой» для подготовки и переподготовки партийных кадров, а также для расширения политических знаний избирателей, так как в ходе последовательного учебного процесса была выпущена необходимая литература, учебные пособия и другие издания. Вкратце, партии обрели возможность проверить своих членов на этой «базе»¹.

Одна из основных задач политических партий – стать школой по подготовки профессиональных управленческих кадров для высших и местных органов власти. В будущем лучшие из них, проявившие себя на разных уровнях органов власти и администрации, станут основателями демократического правового государства и гражданского общества.

¹ Абдурахманов М. Работа с населением – приоритет политической партии // Гражданское общество. – Ташкент, 2007. – № 2 (10). – Б. 11.

Анализ системы образования политических партий, действующих в Узбекистане, показал, что она недостаточно соответствует сложившемуся положению. Воспитательная и духовно-просветительская работа партий в целом нуждается в повышении идеологического и теоретического уровня: не всегда используются, например, пропаганда, современные методы политической рекламы и новые политические технологии. В этом случае (особенно в спорах с идеологическими противниками) все еще не хватает лоббирования активности. Изучение теории партийного строительства во многом не связано с жизнью, деятельностью конкретной партии. Есть также группы избирателей (рабочие, работники коммерческих организаций, жители сельских округов вдали от центра), на которых практически не влияют пропагандистский состав той или иной партии. Просветительская работа активистов партии и общественности по основным социально-политическим вопросам часто задерживается².

По нашему мнению, необходимо разработать единый образец программы по обучению кадров для всех действующих партий. Основной целью политического образования в партии должно быть повышение уровня политических знаний, общей и правовой культуры лидеров партий, активистов и рядовых членов парламента (депутатского корпуса), формирование в них активной позиции, умения рабо-

тать с электоратом, оказывать влияние на сознание и настроение людей.

По нашему мнению, общая программа современной партийной учебы должна решать следующие задачи: усиление роли политических партий; связь системы образования и подготовки кадров с программными и уставными целями политических партий, с общей ориентацией на определенные слои избирателей; обеспечение всех элементов системы подготовки партийных кадров высококвалифицированными учителями, опытными наставниками; систематическое обновление партийных образовательных программ, исходя из каждого этапа общественно-политических и экономических реформ в Узбекистане, оперативная переподготовка и повышение квалификации кадров и другие.

В целях эффективного осуществления духовно-просветительской работы политическими партиями на местах, для привлечения рядовых членов партии и парламентского корпуса к организационно-массовой работе было бы целесообразно предоставление рекомендаций региональным отделениям партий по партийной учебе и ведению духовно-просветительской работы в печатных изданиях партии, на общепартийном сайте; Создание школ молодых лидеров, молодых политиков, молодых парламентариев; публикация теоретических статей, новостных и аналитических информационных материалов и методических рекомендаций в прессе для помощи пропагандистам, докладчикам.

² Там же.

Таким образом, является очевидным, что накоплен определенный опыт в сфере формирования партийных кадров в Узбекистане. Тем не менее, на

наш взгляд, необходимо изучить и внедрить зарубежный опыт для эффективного решения такой важной задачи, как формирование кадров.

TRANSLATION OF POLITICAL LITERATURE AND TERMS

S.M. Gofurova

ASU

***Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается вопрос о переводе политических терминов и литературы и о трудностях перевода данного направления.*

Ключевые слова: литература, термины, политические темы, политический характер.

***Annotation.** This article discusses the specific features of translation of political terms and literature and about difficulties in this direction.*

Key words: literature, terms, political topics, political character.

Political literature like any other scientific kind of literature have languages items characteristic to them, which requires the translator to be precise and sharp. Most books on general politics are characterized by the passion of expression, polemic style and the specific feature is in blending the elements of scientific speech from one side with different emotionally colored means of expression from another side.

The translation of political literature can be considered in two ways: as a field of linguistic activity and as a separate field in science. As a field of linguistic activity translation of political literature represents one of the types of special translations possessing as objects of its activity different materials of political character. The political translation comes out into a special field of study due to its specific features of written and verbal speech on political topics, which is specified by its essential character and the knowledge of this science. Sometimes these features are so diverse that in order to understand them (Russian and English politics as well) one should have a special knowledge

without which it would be very hard to clearly perceive the inner sense on politics or a translated piece. Therefore, the study of specific features of written and verbal speech acquires great importance to translators (interpreters). To the features mention above belong the following:

Maximal filling the political literature with special political terms and in verbal speech (among the politicians) – filling it with words of political jargon – slang.

Presence of special idiomatic expressions and phraseological units in verbal and written speech that are rarely used in colloquial speech and general literature.

As an example, Comprehensive Program of Disarmament – Всеобъемлющая программа разоружения, principal powers – крупные державы, status quo – статус кво and many others. We have to mark – if the quantity of political idioms is limited, then the amount of “politically” related phraseological idioms is vast in English and Russian languages.

The presence of some stylistic deflection from general literary norms is sometimes very great.

As was told before, while translating a political character, like doing any other special translation a great importance is given to translation of special terms. In our philological literature exist lots of definitions to the concept of term, but the essence of majority comes to the following:

Terms differ from the words of general usage by definite semantic limitations and specific meanings they define. It's very hard to overestimate the general and scientific meaning of terms since the concrete knowledge demands definite expression and a term does not only fix the concept by its notion (name) but specifies it diverging it from adjacent components.

For better functioning, terms must express systematization of notions, express their essence or at least be semantically neutral and at the same time be unambiguous and precise.

The phenomenon of a separate field of science and the terms that fix them should be systemized that offers gender availability around which group notions are formed. Thus an English term representative which presents a group notion and forms a group of notions that belong to this group: representative forum (представительный форум), business world representative (представитель делового мира), representative to the talks (представитель на переговорах), representative to the public (представитель общественности), representative of political circles (представитель политических кругов), representative to NATO (представитель НАТО), representative of various strata

or the population (представитель различных слоёв населения).

Not all the terms, of course, possess the above-mentioned qualities, but the translator/interpreter of political material should take them into consideration while forming new terms and solving the question of preference to one of the available term-synonyms. The correct translation of political literature is a laborious work despite the terms' considerable possession of definite semantic clearness and independence in usage. While speaking of difficulties of translation, we imply as a matter of the first importance, the translation general political literature, which either do not yet have any equivalents in the translating language or have several similar notion for the term in question or at least have one equivalent but of doubtful adequacy. There are lots of word phrases and idiom and terms of this kind and their number is growing with development of technology and interrelation of people and especially with the development of Political sciences.

To achieve a correct translation we can recommend grouping the political literature and the used in them according to their field of application and some principles of translation of each group. All the political terms and idioms existing in politics can be divided into three groups:

1. Terms – defining the notions of a foreign reality but identical to the reality of the Russian language march – марш

2. Terms – defining the notions of a foreign reality absent in the Russian one but possessing generally accepted term-equivalents National Guard – Нацио-

нальная Гвардия, Territorial Army – Территориальная Армия.

3. Terms – defining the notions of a foreign reality that are not available in the Russian language and not having generally accepted term-equivalents: alert hanger – ангар вылета по тревоге.

The adequacy of translation of the first group is achieved by the use of terms implementing corresponding notions in Russian language.

Thus, we have considered all the general principals in achieving and adequate translation including translation of political literature and the essential features of translation of political terms.

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AFFECTS OF IMPROVEMENT STAFF STRUCTURE

Mirzokhid Abdullayev

teacher of ASU, faculty of social-economy.

Nasibullo O'rinboyev

the 3rd course student of ASU, faculty of social-economy.

Manpower at the producing is an object of constant care from company management. The role of manpower essentially increases during market attitudes. Well picked up labor collective- one of the primary goals of the businessman. It should be the command of adherents and the partners, capable to realize, accept and realize plans of administration. Only it serves as the keystone to success of company activity, expression and prosperity of the company [1].

What technical opportunities, organizational-administrative advantage did not open before the company; it will not start to work effectively with a corresponding human resource. In fact all in a final analysis depends on people, from their qualification, skill and desire to work.

At a level of the separate enterprise instead of the term "Manpower" terms "Staff" or "personnel" more often used. Staff of the company is a set of workers various professionally- the qualifying groups borrowed at the company and entering into its list structure. The list structure joins all the workers employed, connected both with the basic, and with not its basic activity.

In maintenance of production efficiency the structure of the staff of the producing company has great value [2].

Staff is the main resource of each company, from quality and which efficiency of

use in many respects results of activity of the company and its competitiveness depend.

In Uzbekistan the personnel of the industrial enterprises shares first of all on industrially-industrial and nonindustrial personnel. Workers who are directly connected with manufacture and its service concern to industrially-industrial personnel: workers of industrial shops and sites, factory laboratories, the administrative personnel. The workers borrowed in non-productive sphere concern to the nonindustrial personnel; housing and communal services, kindergarten, belonging the company, etc [3].

On character of Uzbekistan, its function of the staff is subdivided into four categories: heads, experts and technical executors (employees).

The parity of workers on categories characterizes structure of manpower of the company.

Depending on character of labor activity the personnel of the enterprise subdivide by trades, specialists and a skill level.

Trade – the kind of activity demanding certain knowledge and labor skills which are got by the general or special formation and practical experience.

The specialty – a kind activity within the limits of this or that trade which has specific features and demand from work-

Analysis of “Asaka Yog’ ” joint-stock enterprises staff structure

№	Name of indicators	Equivalent	2015	2016	2017	differences 2017 and 2015		differences 2017 and 2016	
						+;-	%	+;-	%
1	Total Employers	Person	936	985	994	8	100,8	9	100,9
2	industrial personnel	Person	885	881	831	-55	93,8	-50	94,3
3	Main workers	Person	794	785	3738	-56	93,0	-47	94,0
4	Engineers	Person	792	96	893	1	101,0	-3	96,8
5	Nonindustrial personnel	Person	100	104	163	63	163	59	157,6
6	housing and communal services	Person	6	9	10	4	167,0	1	111,1
7	Other communities	Person	70	68	119	49	170,0	51	175,0
8	Security	Person	18	18	22	4	122,3	4	122,3
9	Others	Person	6	5	12	6	800,0	7	240,0
10	Hired employees	Person	75	76	70	-5	93,3	-6	92,1
11	Fired Employees	Person	76	67	62	-14	81,5	-5	92,5

ers of additional special knowledge and skills. For examples: the economy-planner, the economist-bookkeeper, the economist-financier within the limits of a trade of the economist.

Qualification defines a level of knowledge and labor skills of the workers on a specialty which is displayed in qualifying categories.

In the producing enterprises there are a lot works going to improve the labor skills.

Qualify new workers

A professional training and their continuous training

Make stability and flexibility of structure of workers

These are the basic aspects of influence of the human factors and on increase overall profit.

All in a word improvement of staff structure increase the overall results of the each enterprise. Therefore, “Asaka Yog’ ” joint-stock enterprises provided a good staff structure of itself. In the below of table, you can see improvement of industrial workers 82,6% in 2015. Main workers are formed 74,2% of all the Staff at the company. Technical engineers are only about 9,32% of staff. This indicator is too low for the company. In order to have good structure we have to increase 12-13% of technical engineers. Because of the share of that employers are more than other employers who directly connected with manufacturing [4].

Not only numbers can play a great role in the enterprise, but also their skills, attitude and nature of the work are main aspects [5].

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