ON THE PROBLEM OF MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING OF THE ECONOMY

Abstract: A new stage of reforms has begun in the Republic of Uzbekistan, characterized by deep and large-scale transformations in all spheres of life and activity of the state. The action Strategy for five priority areas of the country's development in 2017-2021 was approved. Special attention is paid to issues of social and economic development, creating an open economy, healthy competition, reducing the state presence in the economy, achieving high rates of economic growth by diversifying the economy and increasing labor productivity, and implementing a stable monetary policy. A balanced macroeconomic policy is being implemented, which is aimed at maintaining a balance between social support for the population and stimulating the growth of economic sectors. The paper provides a deep system analysis of the dynamics of changes in some macroeconomic indicators in recent years. The issues of development of the main trade partners of Uzbekistan are considered. As a result of the study, the author identified the vectors of strategic directions for the national economy of Uzbekistan, and also proposed solutions to typical problems associated with projected economic growth.

Key words: macroeconomic analysis, macroeconomic indicators, consumer price index, inflation, forecast, economy of Uzbekistan, economic growth.

Language: English

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Introduction

In recent years, the economy of Uzbekistan has implemented fundamental measures for economic reform aimed at improving the efficiency of market mechanisms and strengthening private property. Given the significantly increased number of working-age populations, the country's top priority is to create new jobs and improve working conditions. Uzbekistan has already implemented the first wave of important economic reforms, including liberalization of the currency market, tax reform and serious improvement of statistics. Faced with the need for large-scale structural reforms, the official bodies want to carry out reforms aimed at eliminating the distortions that cause the greatest damage to the economy of the country. The main challenge in the area of short-term macroeconomic stability is to prevent a credit boom that could cause excessive external deficits and increase inflationary pressures.

Degree of study of a problem. The study of the issue of forecasting development of the economy and economic growth, directions of development is typical for economists of various schools and individual researchers. The relationship between economic dynamics and growth rates was investigated by Joseph Alois Schumpeter [1], and the problem of public policy to stimulate national development was considered by Friedrich List [2]. Economists of the
institutional direction, developing the approach of J. A. Schumpeter, noted the important role of the technological factor in economic growth, described the relationship between basic technologies and the nature of economic development of society. The study of the techno-economic aspects of economic development is devoted to the work of Thorstein Bunde Veblen [3], John Kenneth Galbraith [4], G. Dosi [5], John Bates Clark [6] and others within the “main current.” Theoretical and practical aspects of economic growth were investigated by John Maynard Keynes [7], Evsey Domar [8], Roy Forbes Harrod [9], Robert Merton Colow [10], James Tobin [11], Edmund S. Phelps [12]. For the conditions of the transition economy, the works of L.I. Abalkin [13], V.V. Bokov [14], S.U. Glazev [15], T. Koichuev [16], A. K. Koshanov [17], V.I. Kuslin [18], K. I. Mikulsky [19], A.M. Rakhimov [20], A. I. Tatarkin [21] and others made a significant contribution to the study of the problem.

In Uzbekistan, various aspects of economic growth are reflected in the scientific works of I.I. Iskandarov, A.M. Kadyrov [22], A.F. Rasulev [23], G.K. Saidova [24], S.V. Chapel [25], D.V. Trostiansky [26], etc. The problems of achieving the economic development of Independent States in the context of the transition period in domestic and foreign literature received wide coverage. However, these attempts, because of the complexity of the problems being solved, do not yet contain clear solutions to the practice of managing in the new conditions. A number of questions remain in the position of measures reflecting only certain stages in the cyclical development of the advanced States, but they did not concern the transitional economies, while others are based on the national and social characteristics of individual CIS countries and do not answer the most important problems of the quality of economic growth of transformation systems. Important aspects of this problem and, in particular, the content of the quality of economic growth, the ratio of the quality of growth to economic development, the definition of priorities of public policy regarding the problem of optimal growth, etc., remain insufficiently studied.

II. Research methods.

The study used statistical methods, empirical, systems and situational analysis.

III. Materials and Methods

For example, according to preliminary estimates, the State Committee on Statistics, the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-December 2019 in current prices amounted to 58.3 billion dollars and, compared to January-December 2018, grew by 5.6 % in real terms. The GDP deflator index against January-December 2018 prices amounted to 119.2 %. GDP per capita was 1724 dollars and, compared to the corresponding period last year, increased by 3.6 %. Compared to the corresponding period last year, in the sectoral structure of GDP (VPS) the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries decreased from 31.5 % to 28.1 %, services - from 35.9 % to 35.5 %, while the share of industry increased from 26.5 % to 30.0 % and construction - from 6.1 % to 6.4 % [27].

The rate of economic growth for January-December 2019 is due to positive dynamics in the main sectors of the economy. Gross value added created by all sectors of the economy amounted to 90.9 % of total GDP and increased by 5.6 % (contribution to GDP growth - 5.0 percentage points). Net taxes on products in the GDP structure amounted to 9.1 % and showed growth at the level of 5.6 % (contribution to GDP growth - 0.6 p.p.).

According to the results of January-December 2019, agriculture, forestry and fisheries showed a positive growth rate of 2.5 %. The contribution of this industry to GDP growth amounted to 0.7 p.p. The positive dynamics in agriculture, forestry and fisheries is related to the growth of crop production by 3.7 % and livestock production by 1.7 %. There is a 6.6 % increase in value added in the industry. At the same time, the positive contribution to GDP growth from industry amounted to 1.6 p.p. Positive dynamics in this industry is ensured due to growth of added value of mining industry and development of quarries by 1.9 %, manufacturing industry - by 8.9 % and other industries - by 1.6 %.

One of the most important indicators of the System of National Accounts, which describes the final result of the productive activities of the resident economic units, which is measured by the value of goods and services produced by these units for final use, is GDP. His analysis is of particular interest in macroeconomics.

Macroeconomic analysis is the final stage of any statistical study. The analysis of economic development is usually carried out in order to identify the main relationships and proportions of social production; The extent to which individual factors influence economic performance; receiving theoretical conclusions; The feasibility and further improvement of the statistical methodology used; Formulation of practical conclusions on the main trends in socio-economic processes and their effectiveness.

Based on the peculiarities of the Republic and world experience, institutional reform of the country’s economy has focused on advanced highly efficient enterprises. The aim of drawing up an adequate socio-economic reality for the short-term development of the country is divided into a number of separate tasks involving difficulties of different types. The difficulties of macroeconomic forecasting are related not only to the fact that the global financial system is in a situation of post-crisis transformation, but also to the difficulty of finding analytical tools that could be used in the current situation.

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There are several methods of forecasting: first, the method of extrapolating earlier trends at the moment can have only limited application precisely because recent trends were in one way or another related to pre-crisis characteristics of economic dynamics.

Second, the studies of economic cycle researchers cannot form the basis for short-term conclusions because of their fundamental orientation towards the synthesis of long-term data based on the analysis of the relevant time series.

Third, the construction of mathematical models does not meet the task of forming a holistic understanding that is taking place: this method requires ignoring specific figures and events in the name of achieving the desired level of formalization of calculations and drawing conclusions.

A compromise seems to be found if the causal method of event series analysis and statistics is used for prediction purposes. At the same time, reliability of any conclusion is achieved at the same time due to its double check - statistical and actual.

The rapid restoration of entrepreneurial confidence in the availability of growth prospects is an obvious argument in favor of the thesis that microeconomic prerequisites (at the level of improving the motivation of entrepreneurs and increasing the financial stability of enterprises) for the modernization of the economy exist.

In the commodity structure of Uzbekistan’s exports over the last 10 years (2008-2018) there have been changes towards a decrease in the share of cotton-fiber and an increase in the shares of food, energy and services. However, according to the analysis of the technicality of Uzbekistan’s export structure, a significant share (about 60%) of it continues to be occupied by raw materials and resource-intensive goods.

### Table 1. Analysis of the main macroeconomic indicators (forecast) of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019 and targets for 2020-2021.

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gross domestic product, billion sum</td>
<td>511 838</td>
<td>524 105</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Gross domestic product growth rate, %</td>
<td>105.6</td>
<td>106.0</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Consumer price index by December last year, %</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>12.6</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Industrial product growth rate, %</td>
<td>106.6</td>
<td>106.2</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Growth rate of agricultural, forestry and fisheries production farms, in %</td>
<td>102.4</td>
<td>103.4</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Capital investment growth rate, %</td>
<td>117.0</td>
<td>110.1</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Retail trade turnover growth rate, %</td>
<td>104.8</td>
<td>105.5</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Consolidated budget deficit (in % of gross domestic product and excluding the Fund for Reconstruction and Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan)</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
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According to preliminary estimates, the forecast of GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 will amount to 524,105 billion sum, and in 2021 - 637,970 billion sum respectively. GDP growth rate in 2020 will be 106.0 %, and in 2020 - 106.0% and in 2021 - 107.0%.

While maintaining the dynamics of dependence, the consumer price index of the Republic of Uzbekistan and, excluding the impact of changes in certain factors, the projected consumer price index for 2020 will be 12.6%, and in 2021 the CPI - 9.9%.

In recent years, the development of the national economy has taken place in the context of adaptation to the consequences of the global economic crisis, the slowdown in the growth of the world economy as a whole and the main trading partners of the country.

According to the latest data of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in 2019-2023 the world economy will grow at a moderate rate of 3.8% per year on average. In 2019 in the main trading partners of Uzbekistan GDP growth will be: in Russia - 1.5%, Kazakhstan - 2.8%, China - 6.4%, the European Union - 2%.
Energy prices have tended to rise over the past three years, according to the IMF. By the end of 2019, the average price of gold is expected to be $1,496.9 per ounce or, with 2.4% growth, the price of crude oil will be $70.3 per barrel and natural gas will be $106.5 per thousand cubic. In 2020, the rising trend in world commodity prices, which are the main items of domestic exports (gold, natural gas, cotton), will cease and prices will stabilize in the following years.

### Figure 1 - Growth of the world economy and the main trading partners of Uzbekistan (in %).

The liberalization of the currency market, the first steps towards price liberalization, the adjustment of the relative wages of public servants and the rapid growth of credit and domestic demand have had a strong, divergent effect on inflation since the reforms were initiated in 2018. Reflecting the preponderance of the exchange rate depreciation effect, consumer price index (CPI) inflation reached a peak of 20 per cent in early 2019, but retreated to 14 per cent by the end of the year. Expectations of high inflation remain steady, and alternative inflation indicators, especially GDP deflator, indicate high pressure from benchmark prices, with prices for foreign trade goods still rising to levels well above the CPI.

Potential risks and threats affecting sustainable economic development:

### First

The development of the world economy will be accompanied by increased competition in global markets, which impose strict requirements for improving the efficiency of factors of production, including the accumulation and development of human capital [28, 29].

### Secondly

The problem of employment, in the context of the rapidly growing labour force in Uzbekistan, requires the creation of favorable conditions for the organization of new productive capacities [30]. At the same time, the existing structural deformation of the country’s economy, characterized by the underdevelopment of the technological base of the main industries, the commodity direction of exports and the high share of agriculture in gross value added, the high size of the shadow economy, low productivity, high energy and

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### Figure 2 - Inflation of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2015-2019.

First, the development of the world economy will be accompanied by increased competition in global markets, which impose strict requirements for improving the efficiency of factors of production, including the accumulation and development of human capital [28, 29]. Secondly, the problem of employment, in the context of the rapidly growing labour force in Uzbekistan, requires the creation of favorable conditions for the organization of new productive capacities [30]. At the same time, the existing structural deformation of the country’s economy, characterized by the underdevelopment of the technological base of the main industries, the commodity direction of exports and the high share of agriculture in gross value added, the high size of the shadow economy, low productivity, high energy and
resource intensity, determines the long-term nature of the solution to the existing problems.

Thirdly, the accelerated introduction of effective instruments to ensure the functioning of the market economy is carried out, including the introduction of effective mechanisms for the protection of private property and the regulation of land relations, the improvement of the efficiency of State bodies, the eradication of corruption and the development of the financial market.

Fourthly, the country’s economy is characterized by low levels of inclusiveness, accompanied by poor human capital quality, inequality in income distribution, weak social protection and scientific and technological potential, unsustainable use and depletion of natural resources.

Fifthly, the problems, as well as the shortcomings in ensuring an adequate material and technical base of the education system, are reflected in the low level of training and the territorial imbalance of demand in the personnel of various profiles. The weak relationship between scientific institutions and the real sector of the economy hinders the possibility of introducing innovation and adapting new technologies into production.

Sixth, the global environmental challenge and adverse long-term climate change resulting from the growth of industrialization, increased emissions, development of new natural resource deposits, as well as the depletion of the natural environment and water resources (including the reduction of sown areas and the decline in land fertility) are reflected in the adverse trend of climate change, which negatively affects the growth of disease levels, water supply and the

development of the economy of Uzbekistan as a whole.

I. Conclusion

In addition, the legal framework and mechanisms for the implementation of laws and other legal acts remain inadequate in the sphere of economic relations regulation, and the system of public administration is dominated by direct instruments of regulation without an appropriate mechanism of responsibility and control over their application.

In 2020-2021, the economy will adapt to new conditions and market mechanisms through the implementation of adopted documents, which will affect the following tasks:

- ensuring macroeconomic stabilization;
- reforming of a system of preparation, retraining and increase in shots of shots for civil service;
- further development of institutional base of the market relations;
- development of education, sciences, health care, the ICT advancing investments into the human capital;
- restriction of corruption and decrease in level of shadow economy.

In conclusion, let us say that the forecast of GDP change indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2021, that it is possible to maintain the ratio of gross savings to expenditures on final consumption of gross domestic product. The majority of the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be spent on final consumption in comparison with the gross accumulation of GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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Cognitive Aspects of Ecological Consciousness

Abstract: In the given article some cognitive aspects of ecological consciousness are considered. Some retrospective analysis of these aspects is shown that any ecological constructs had many alternative psychological theories which, of course, unique, individual and had possibility to appear in interrelationship between external world and human.

Key words: cognitive science, psychology, environmental studies, ecological consciousness, ecological and psychological constructs.

Language: English

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Scopus ASCC: 1211.

Introduction

Thinking role in formation of ecological consciousness in the process of its functioning, i.e. corrective amendments which are brought by knowledge process in perception, influence and understanding of the nature is extraordinarily high.

The importance of thinking for ecological consciousness follows from definition according to which the ecological consciousness is our representation about world around and the relation to it.

There is no necessity to prove, that the knowledge is an obligatory element of image construction, model of the world which includes also behavior of the person in the real objective world. Certainly, cognitive processes along with knowledge of the world and the laws existing in the world, define also a place of the person in this structure, together with in the possible virtual parallel structures created by imagination of the person. The last is very important because it allows the person to carry out that distinguishes the Homo Sapiens from all other biological world, - to plan the activity, “playing” possible variants and realising what has for whatever reasons seemed to the optimum.

The consciousness of the modern person necessarily includes three basic logic sections: logic of knowledge, logic of essence and logic of being.

Learned always objectively, it does not depend on opinions, approaches and is equally used in the process of thinking by all carriers of consciousness, distinctions can be only in the relation to this learnt, in the place of learnt in the K.Lewin’s psychological field [1].

Cognitive psychology was based on a number of representations of J.Piaget [2] and the theory personal construct, G.Kelly [3] developed in works.

The personal construct theory assumes, that the person, receiving data on an external world and from an external world, the assumption of essence of the received data, its communications with other phenomena and objects of an external world forms in consciousness. Such guesses also are constructs, i.e. base elements on which basis the general design of the world is under construction. Concept “External” in the G.Kelly [3] theory means external in relation to consciousness.

The concept of construct is close to concept of “knowledge unit” used in pedagogics, i.e. any data in aggregate with all characteristic communications for it and uses areas. Distinctions between them not terminological, but intrinsic – the construct theory tries to find the mechanism and laws of formation of these constructive guesses.

Constructs can be two kinds: rigid and flexible, or closed and opened.
The rigid, closed construct as though is accepted as a truth in last instance, not subject to doubt. The part of such constructs consists of the common truths checked up by personal experience or received in the training process, but a part of rigid constructs are positions which are base for the further constructions, further guesses. Very often we meet with conditionally rigid construct which existence is limited by narrow spatial and time frameworks, i.e. constructs for example «we will admit that...». But the basic part closed, rigid constructs are those of which firmness the person is firmly convinced. Very powerful stream contradicting information to construct is necessary to loosen for the at least, if not to deny it. Construct closeness degree is influenced by many factors.

Opened, flexible constructs can be easily transformed on the basis of again received information. On openness-closeness construct degree very big influence is rendered by the subjective importance of the received information on which basis construct is under construction or the importance generated in construct consciousness.

Position about constructs, generated by G.Kelly [3] and then developed in works of other scientists, close adjoins, in our opinion, with K.Lewin's substantive provision about a psychological field as the phenomenological world defined by presence of intense systems [1].

Construct occurrence, formation of its characteristics and that is very important, construct position in consciousness structure are in many respects defined by presence in consciousness already generated constructs. These constructs create favorable circumstances for new constructions, they form an expectation condition.

Expectation, apparently, is one more construct line, especially characteristic for opened, flexible constructs. Its sense consists that formed in the process of thinking construct as knowledge unit, cooperating with others constructs has an opportunity establishment of new communications and having received the additional information, aspires to enter as a component in new construct. It defines boundless possibilities of consciousness.

In sphere of knowledge irrespective of object (whether the knowledge external in relation to consciousness of the phenomenon, process, object or knowledge by consciousness itself) an expectation role is played by the theory, i.e. the opened law assuming obligatory presence of any else unknown processes or the phenomena.

The contribution to cognitive processes knowledge brought J.Piaget, consists that being based on ability of consciousness to change a touch input according to any scheme which is already available in consciousness, the last can itself by rules and the laws provided by this scheme, to change not only features of an input, but also an initial set corrected the functioning and behavior [2].

Initial “adjustment” of system is connected with the available concept “Me” which interprets the information caused by a touch input.

Image of an external world which according to the stated concept initially cannot precisely reflect an objective reality, receive constant correction, on the one hand, as a result of sensual experience and, on the other hand, from representations of higher order formed in consciousness, and, first of all from the “Me” image.

“Me” image create and defines an object of an environment estimation on a number of parameters, for example utility, danger, a gratefulness, hyperbolized one and minimizing others. Important that it is not distortion of an image but the original adaptation of an image or representation to features of the person consciousness.

The great value for ecological consciousness has search selective attention at which there is a comparison of the image generated in operative memory, the standard, and a pattern to objects of an external world, the information about which arrives from a touch input. Usually such search attention does not operate with the full feature set, identifying object, but leans on any one or two characteristics maximum. If there is a coincidence under these characteristics, other signs become more active in consciousness. For example, the person collecting mushrooms or berries, well knows, that search is conducted on the basis of a mushroom or a berry in general (on the basis of a hat or rotundity), and, only having found out this sign, the mushroom picker starts it to identify to other signs defining whether white it’s mushroom or toadstool. Thus, it is possible to accept position that the attention opens consciousness for the information arriving from a touch input and, in turn, changes its characteristics providing an input in consciousness of this or that an environment image.

All features of memory which are characteristic for consciousness in general keep value for ecological consciousness. Perhaps, some difference is a little raised value of figurative memory for formation of mutual relations with concrete objects of biosphere, though for the theory (according to G.Kelly [3]) the same interaction of evident-shaped and abstract-logic, associative memory, as well as for other displays of consciousness is characteristic. So, the concept “elephant” is always shown in the is evident-shaped form, as well as at more abstract concept “trunkings”, but in construct “elephant” the concept of a carving on an ivory appears already in the abstract-logic form is more often. Besides, feature of memory in ecological consciousness is that in it much brighter and for longer period the events having character of accident in the personal or global plan are embodied.

It is possible to specify in one feature of memory in ecological consciousness: embodied and reproduced images of the nature always have certain

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emotional coloring, as a rule, such that was generated during the first contact of the person to this object. It is interesting, that dexterous fortunetellers and interpreters of dreams use this property of memory in ecological consciousness, involving widespread stamps of associative memory.

For consciousness cognitive processes including ecological, control presence over actions and their results is characteristic, and also correction of the further steps and change of an initial estimation of a situation according to this control, i.e. the mechanism described by P.K.Anokhin [4] as an acceptor of action.

The control can be constants, but in ecological consciousness there is a control on the set deviation is more often, i.e. it joins when deviations from the made decision reach any usually intuitively defined size.

Decision strategy is realized in the program (scheme) defining an order of expansion of processes and actions, promoting achievement of the required purpose. The ecological consciousness transforms the purpose of maintenance of a constancy of the internal environment to the purpose consisting in search or designing of such environment in which it’s possible to support necessary level of physiological constants and their parity without pressure that in ordinary understanding turns to a problem of maintenance of good state of health.

The second constant purpose is realization of metabolic processes thanks to which two primary goals of maintenance of a life dare: accumulation and clearing of the energy necessary for realization of processes of ability to live, and maintenance of course of plastic processes.

Both the first and the second purpose co-operate with each other and in this interaction define requirements of an organism, and proceeding from them requirements to environment as to satisfaction of these requirements source. Thus, in the activity providing achievement of these two purposes, the person acts as the consumer.

The following constant purpose consists in kind protection. Here it is possible to allocate three mainstreams of the activity providing achievement of the purpose: Geno fund preservation, reproduction and protection of own life.

The genetic constancy of an organism is one of the constants most protected by an organism, there are the special systems providing a genetic constancy. Centuries-old practice has revealed a number of the restrictions which have become by moral restrictions, the interdictions protecting genetic safety.

The self-preservation purpose sometimes is allocated in the form of the especial purpose which have been not connected with protection of a kind, and formed as protection of an organism against harmful, pathogenic factors. Here it is possible to allocate two physiological systems of protection: system of a pain and system of immune protection.

Considering cognitive aspects of ecological consciousness, it is necessary to stop on such important concept as “subject value” in that its understanding which has been given by V.Zinchenko and B.Velichkovski [5] and is used by them for decoding of some problems of memory. Certainly, this term reflects anthropocentrism of consciousness, perception by it of world around and characterises object in its relation to the person considering experience of previous relations.

Still K.Lewin, summing up the military experience (he was the officer, the participant of the First World War), has shown, how the military landscape depending on circumstances varies. He has established that the perception of environment and the relation to it varies with change of situation sense. So, the hill at defense is perceived as protection, shelter, but the same hill at approach turns to an annoying hindrance. Differently, we as though attribute to the nature ourselves, and to ourselves the nature and the importance of a situation is defined by features of these mutual relations [1].

Comprehension of relations with an external world is usually adhered to spatial and time co-ordinates though it concerns only the subject world. American psychologist E.Tolmen [6] has come out with the assumption that spatial co-ordinates are reflected in consciousness in the form of certain “cognitive cards” which topography includes, on the one hand, experience of the person, experience of his visual and locko-motoric perceptions, and, on the other hand, provides a cognizance and object storing. Thus, the cognitive space card acquires in the beginning objects and their mutual position on which then the space metrics is imposed. It is probable, that there is same a cognitive time scale.

Extremely interesting definition of perception of environment taking into account a position of the person was given by known psychologist J.Gibson on which opinion “to perceive some subject is means to perceive, how to come nearer to it and what is possible to make with it” [7].

Certainly, it is difficult to ordinary, everyday ecological consciousness to accept and comprehend even simple philosophical concepts, therefore special value gets ecological education.
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HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH UZBEK TRANSLATION

Abstract: This research paper describes specifics of the translation of English into Uzbek is revealed in terms of the maximum possible preservation of them, first of all, semantic, and then lexical, and linguistic content. The possibilities of an adequate transfer of meanings and images, the mechanisms and principles of literary translation, as well as the use of a comparative method to achieve the objectives are considered.

Key words: History, history of English translation, history of Uzbek translation, methodology, period, literature.

Language: English


Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-03-83-3  Doi: https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

From history, we know translation plays a large role in shaping the development of interethnic cultural relations. Genres in the literature are enriched through translations. Thanks to the translation, we get acquainted with the lifestyle, culture, customs, tradition, history, literature, as well as the science of the peoples of other countries or continents. Similarly, the peoples of the world, also through translation literature, receive information about the spiritual life of the East. The basis of literary relations between states is also translation.

The history of the development of the Uzbek school of translation has its own specifics and originality. This peculiarity is characterized by the wide development already in the Middle Ages of translations from Eastern languages, mainly from Arabic, the presence of bilingual dictionaries; beginning in the second half of XIX translations directly from Western languages, and finally, a rather widespread development of translations of fiction and scientific literature from the English language, including translations from other languages of world literature. The role of these translations of English literature (1:2:5.), or through world literature, was very influential on the development of Uzbek culture as a whole. In this cultural and literary interchange and interpenetration, the English language played the role of a bridge connecting the Uzbek reader with world culture and literature.

Methodology

The Uzbek translation school of the last century, in fact, in its main composition and practice was based on translations from Russian. Consequently, English-language literature was also born through the Russian language. There was practically no translation school directly from English. The above specifics of the Uzbek translation school are based on the following factors: Firstly, the Uzbek translation school was formed in the Middle Ages and was one of the opportunities for the wide development of Islamic religion and culture. Subsequently, many representatives of the Serenasian school of science and literature made a huge contribution to the formation and development of Islamic civilization in many sciences. The work of the great encyclopedists of that time is a vivid evidence of this. One of the characteristics of that time was the presence of translators and bilingual, as well as explanatory dictionaries. Secondly, the development process of the Uzbek translation school has always been associated with the growth of national identity and the manifestation of the ideas of the revival of national greatness, with the growth of the educational movement (2;4;7). The Uzbek enlightenment sought to acquaint the reader with the greatest and immortal works included in the golden fund of world literature. Therefore, it was during the period of enlightenment that the first attempts to translate from Russian and other languages, including from the English language,
appeared. Thirdly, the most developed period of the Uzbek school of translations falls on the second half of the last century. It was during this period that the main principles, methodology, and main directions of the Uzbek translation school and Uzbek translology formed as a scientific discipline. A number of translologists and translators entered the literary scene. Also, many poets and writers engaged in translation activities. During this period, research works were carried out on the features of literary translation by such translologists as G. Salamov, S. Mamadzhanov, G. Khojaev, N. Vladimir, K. Dzhuruaev, N. Kamilov, S. Meliev, S. Azimov, Sh. Atabaev, S. Achilov, B. Ermatov, H. Ismailov, M. Bakaev, N. Atadzhanov, K. Musaev. It was during this period that hundreds of translations of works of world literature were published, made by dozens of translators, writers and poets like Usman Nasyr, Sanjar Sydyyk, Dzhumaniyaz Sharipov, Ninel Vladimirova, Mirzakalon Ismaili (more than 200 works of classics of Russian and Western literature), Gulnara Gafurova, Askad Mukhtar, Gafur Gulyam (Shakespeare, Othello), M. Sheikhzade (Shakespeare, Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, King Lear), Uygun (Shakespeare, Julius Caesar), Camille Yashen (Shakespeare, "Anthony and Cleopatra"), Jamal Kamal (Shakespeare," Richard III"), Fly Mnmad Ali (Rayamaya), Kadyr Mirmuhamedov (J. Boccaccio, "The Decameron"), Erkin Vahidov (Goethe, "Faust"), Abdulla Aripov (Dante, "The Divine Comedy"), Sh. Shamuhamedov (Firdousi, "Shahnameh" and classics Persian literature) (1; 5; 7; 8). In the same period, the works of English poets Robert Burns and Byron, the Shakespeare sonnets, the works of Charles Dickens, Jonathan Swift, Theodore Dreiser, John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway and other authors were translated into Uzbek. In 1980-1990, the tragedy of Christopher Marlo “Sahibkiran Timur” was translated into Uzbek. In the same period, the works of more than thirty representatives of English and American literature, writers and poets were translated into Uzbek. However, the main feature of these translations was that they were not direct translations from English, but indirect translations through Russian. During the years of independence (after 1991), the Uzbek school of translations underwent significant transformations. The practice of direct translations of world literature has intensified. The Russian language began to lose its role as an intermediary language. Fourthly, the peculiarity of the Uzbek school of translations today is the tradition of direct translations into the Uzbek language from all world languages, including English. Moreover, translations go mainly in one direction - they are translated into Uzbek. But there is no active movement from Uzbek into English yet.

Another feature of today’s practice is the development, along with fiction, of translations significant on a global scale and recognized by readers in the world of literature on socio-political, historical, philosophical, scientific, technical and natural disciplines, including direct translation film materials. Today, there are all opportunities for the broad development of the school of translation into the Uzbek language and from the Uzbek language, and most importantly, the acquisition of original works of art is not difficult (1; 2; 3; 9;10). At the same time, activities in publishing language dictionaries are developing rapidly in Uzbekistan, which is a convenient opportunity for translology. The tradition of direct translations from English into Uzbek begins in the 30s of the last century. Then, in the 80s of the last century, the tradition of direct translations into Uzbek from English was resumed. Thus, the history of the translation from English into the Uzbek language has revealed the peculiar aspects of the Uzbek national tradition of language translations. Today in Uzbek translology a new, promising, full of opportunities period has begun. The main features of this period are determined by such factors as the expansion of literary, cultural, scientific communication with foreign countries, wide opportunities for learning foreign languages, the ability for many people to travel to foreign countries to improve their language skills, especially English, the abundance of necessary educational supplies and dictionaries, the possibility of using the Internet and telecommunications, the organization in many universities of live communication with native speakers and many and others. However, these opportunities are not enough. Until the work on the preparation of specialists aimed at literary and scientific translation is effectively carried out in the system of higher education, the flaws in translations from Uzbek into English and from English into Uzbek will continue to be felt (3; 7). Therefore, in a number of urgent tasks of the current period related to the field of translology, we can point out problems such as the targeted education of highly qualified personnel, providing them with translation activities, attracting modern poets and writers to translation activities, organizing special courses in translation skills, material support for creative business trips of young specialists to foreign countries within the framework of their specialization, continuous improvement of their qualifications, provision of legal guarantees Labor Tille translators and material support at the appropriate level of their intellectual and creative activity. The history of the development of direct translations from English into Uzbek can be divided into the following stages:

1. The stage of the first transfers during the period of national enlightenment (end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century). Translations from English during this period are based on the desire to introduce progressive and educational ideas, the desire to promote the most famous works of world literature.

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Philadelphia, USA
2. Indirect and direct translations from English, carried out in the former Soviet period. (1924-1991 years). During this period, the most famous works of English literature were translated. Behind this activity lies the desire, first of all, to acquaint the reader with progressive literature. She was supported and encouraged financially. But this movement did not develop naturally, but was carried out on the basis of certain intentions of the national policy of the Soviet period of the country’s development. This was a difficult period in the development of a translation school. Along with a wide scale of translations, it also included repressions against translators, a lack of freedom for translators to choose literature for translation, and translations of works approved “from above”, that is, by party bodies. Along with this, properties were inherent in this period, such as censoring the original work, making the necessary changes to it, in some cases, distorting the original (6; 8; 10;). In most cases, a Russian-language version was prepared first, after which it was translated into Uzbek. As a result, the number of direct translations from English is a minority, and in the end, a school of translators capable of direct translations is not created.

3. Translation of works of English-language literature during the years of independence (1991-2011). A feature of this period is the increased social need for direct translations of works from English. But in these translations, changes were made in matters of the objective preservation of the essence of the original work. At the same time, the issue is the revision of translations saturated with the ideology of the totalitarian system, that is, they need to be freed from amendments to censorship and gross interferences in the text. Step by step, the national translation school is starting to recover. However, translology does not directly begin to manifest itself through the translation of literary works, but through the dubbing of films. Another feature of this period is that in the first years of independence, after the economic and political crisis, translology as an independent direction of the cultural life of society stops in its development, but then gradually begins to recover. Above, we purposefully used a term such as English literature. Because English-language literature covers literary works of the countries of England, the USA, Australia and other countries, including India. Thus, based on a scientific study of the main features of works translated from English into Uzbek, we can come to the following conclusions: First, the creation of an Uzbek school of national translation became possible only during the period of independence. Therefore, in this period, instead of indirect translations through the Russian language, it was difficult, but nevertheless, the tradition of direct translations from foreign languages was established. Secondly, during the period of independence through the activities of the national school of translations, an opportunity was created to free translations from ideological requirements and censorship. Thirdly, it was precisely during these years that a creative environment and opportunities were created for restructuring the Uzbek translology on a national basis and forming the criteria for translology based on modern requirements.

**Conclusion**

Consequentially, the main features of this period are determined by such factors as the expansion of literary, cultural, scientific communication with foreign countries, wide opportunities for learning foreign languages, the ability for many people to travel to foreign countries to improve their language skills, especially English, the abundance of necessary educational supplies and dictionaries, the possibility of using the Internet and telecommunications, the organization in many universities of live communication with native speakers and many and others.

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STRATEGICS FOR IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF INNOVATIVE MARKETING IN INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

Abstract: In this article, you will see the relevance of developing industrial marketing enterprises based on innovative marketing strategies and classify innovative marketing strategies aimed at managing industrial activities, accelerating production processes and enhancing the competitiveness of industrial enterprises.

Key words: Industry, marketing, innovation marketing, economics, competition, innovation, product innovation, technological innovation, gaming marketing, marketing evangelism, storytelling, market mapping, fraud.

Language: English

Citation: Mamatkulova, N. M. (2020). Strategies for improving the competitiveness of innovative marketing in industry enterprises. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 03 (83), 15-17.

Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-03-83-4 Doi: https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS
Scopus ASCC: 1405.

Introduction
Gaining a high market share is a key factor for innovative development in countries around the world. Innovative developments in the world have increased by 7.8% over the past five years, and innovation costs account for 2.1% of global GDP [1].

Strategy of actions for development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 "further modernization and diversification of industry by transferring high-tech processing networks, first and foremost, to high-quality finished goods production based on deep processing of local raw materials." [2] has been identified as one of the key areas. Effective use of innovative marketing strategies in industrial enterprises plays an important role in the effective implementation of these tasks. The first research on marketing innovations was undertaken in 1960 by Theodore Levitt, showing its impact on the effectiveness of the enterprise. Regardless of marketing innovation, many businesses now focus on product and process innovation. In his research, T. Levitt "seeks to create and maintain the effectiveness of enterprise management by introducing innovations into the production process, as well as by introducing new marketing systems, even though they are aware of new products" [3], argues that. In his view, marketing innovation is seen as a process that is ignored by businesses and occurs spontaneously or by accident.

It is now widely recognized that full economic efficiency alone cannot be achieved by focusing on product innovation [4].

In general, marketing innovation is one of the key issues in developing a multi-system approach that should be widely studied. It can be seen that these conceptual approaches determine the relevance of a comprehensive analysis of innovative marketing and its study as a separate area of marketing.

Uzbekistan's oil and gas, chemical, automotive, construction materials and pharmaceuticals, light and food industries are developing dynamically. The share of industry in the GDP has increased by more than 8.5% in 2005-2018, with more than 25.0% in total investment in fixed assets and about 38% in the total number of employed in the economy. However, the impact of global competition on global markets dictates that all countries must effectively use innovation in the development of industrial markets. Therefore, effective introduction of marketing innovations in the development of industrial enterprises based on the national economy characteristics, assessment of its formation and development, comprehensive study of theoretical and methodological issues, development of innovative marketing activities in industrial enterprises,
identification of specifics, innovative marketing activities of industrial enterprises in the country, the development of mechanisms to improve the organizational and legal framework are available.

The diversity of consumer needs and new forms of competition that create and execute their own market strategies based on the principles of innovative marketing strategies for industrial enterprises will help the company grow unprecedented growth opportunities.

**Methods of research**

The introduction of marketing innovations in conjunction with product innovation is a key issue. Old methods are not effective enough to enter the market with new products. The use of old marketing techniques to enter the market with a new product does not provide sufficient volume of sales for the new product [5].

The development of an innovative marketing strategy may differ to different markets, for example:

- The individual emotions of a particular consumer play a key role in making B2C (business-to-consumers - business for the consumer) market;
- In the B2B (business-to-business) market, the buyer's choice is based on rational thinking. The following key features of marketing in the B2B market:
  - Influence of rational factors on consumer motivation the focus of attention;
  - Impact on individual motivation of employees (salary increase, promotion, positive evaluation by the management, achievement of certain employment achievements);
  - Step-by-step and multi-level procurement decisions acceptance after processes;
  - Extension of procurement processes for a certain period;

A number of targeted strategies for innovative development of industrial enterprises abroad have been implemented.

In recent years, marketing innovation has been a major factor in enhancing the competitiveness of industrial enterprises in countries around the world. The countries are investing heavily in the development of science and research to ensure long-term industry development. It can be seen that the national innovation system created in developed countries promotes high economic growth.

Innovative development of the industry means the intellectual potential of industrial enterprises, the creative potential of workers and employees, knowledge, all stages from product creation to consumer. Innovation in these areas is a key resource for the strategic development of an industrial enterprise. In today's conditions, the economy is competitive with an innovative, intellectually-based, skilled workforce, and a high-tech industry.

Various organizational and economic principles that promote innovative marketing strategies have been developed and implemented in foreign companies.

Large corporations and companies have extensive experience in the use and application of innovative marketing technologies in various fields.

Sub Way, a fast-food retailer in India, launched its DART strategy in selling sandwiches in 1956. The main approach of the DART strategy is that the consumer creates the product for himself, that is, the buyer is directly involved in the creation of the product.

DART operates on a system of communication, access, risk assessment and information transparency (communication, access, risk assessment, transparency). Prahalad and Ramaswamy [6] describe the DART strategy as a key way to create value for innovative marketing, using a customer-centered, open-to-consumer, customer-centric approach.

Gamification is an innovative marketing strategy as a gaming approach to consumer engagement, a technology that is effectively used by US businesses. Its main principle is to promote new products in the market effectively through different mobile games.

Marketing evangelism is independent of providing technical information, developing diverse teams and consumers by relying on competent experts and creating a feedback channel is an innovative marketing strategy used to increase the level of loyalty and utilization of company products. Marketing evangelism represents the process of building up a new market and increasing market opportunities by introducing a new consumer image to the minds of consumers. Storytelling is an innovative marketing technology that is actively used in developing brands, especially new ones. This technology is based on a holistic brand history. Its main purpose is marketing strategy to attract consumers through praise slogans that affect them. Leading companies provide the consumer with a variety of tools and distribute videos that tell them about their achievements.

The market map is a map for users and reflects the movements of groups, distributors, information channels, potential company products, and market participants.

Crowdsourcing is an innovative marketing strategy aimed at reducing the commercial risk of innovative products by engaging consumers in news creation and testing. Crowdsourcing (crowdsourcing, crowd - "public" and sourcing - "resource use") - solving problems and creating new brands based on the creativity, experience and knowledge of ordinary people.

**Conclusion**

Consequently, it is possible for industrial enterprises to use, among other things, strategies such as past marketing, guerilla marketing,
micromarketing, mega marketing, green marketing, internal marketing, which are now the dominant types of marketing as a result of their entry into the market. It should be seen not only as a priority in global competition, but also as an important area of development for countries.

References:

INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN THE FIELD OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCTION

Abstract: The article presents the state of investment projects and key elements of investment management in the manufacturing industry of building materials.

Key words: investment supply, modern methods, construction materials, investment attraction, equipment and machinery, labor resources, export.

Language: English

Citation: Yusupdjanova, N., & Karimov, I. (2020). Investment projects in the field of construction materials production. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 03 (83), 18-21.

Scopus ASCC: 2213.
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JIF = 1.500  SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667  OAJI (USA) = 0.350

1, 2018 No. UP-5495 "On measures to radically improve the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from September 25, 1998 of No. 410 "On measures for organization of activity of investment funds".

Materials And Methods

With the adoption of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PQ-4335 of May 23, 2019 "on additional measures for the rapid development of the building materials industry", more favorable conditions have been created for local and foreign investors to implement promising projects in the direction of production of imported substitute and export-oriented building materials in the Republic.

In particular, since July 1, 2019 in the implementation of projects, the following benefits were granted:

- The costs of certification of exported products of producers of local building materials shall be paid by the Export Development Agency of the Ministry of investments and foreign trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the calculations based on the agency "Uzstandard";

- The taxation base of business entities shall be reduced for five years to the amount of costs for the construction of Engineering, Communication and transport infrastructure necessary for the development of deposits of non-mineral resources in equal shares, but not more than the amount calculated in accordance with the norms established by the Ministry of energy and transport of the Republic;

- Construction materials that have passed the relevant tests and have been certified in accordance with the established procedure can be used in construction works;

- Information about the type or appearance of man-caused mineral formations, their quantitative and qualitative characteristics, and the technical conditions of their storage shall be provided free of charge to business entities upon their request;

At the expense of the State Fund for Support of Entrepreneurship Development under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the initiator of the project will be repaid a portion of the loan or guarantee for the loan up to 8 billion soms. firstly, to the availability of investment capacity. It consists of natural, labor reserves, as well as production, consumption, financial, innovation, institutional and infrastructural capacities;

secondly, the existing investment conditions in the country are important. These include: general economic, Market, normative-legal, Information and communication, environmental, social, cultural conditions;

thirdly, Investment Risk Factors. They include: political, legal, economic, social, financial, Foreign Economic, criminal and etc. They are opposed to the tasks of using the investment capacity of foreign investors and the favorable advantages of investment conditions.

Currently, with the emergence of new types of construction materials in the global market, much of the domestic market's demand for modern building materials is met through the production of new types of building materials using local raw materials and compounds.

Results

One of the key factors in achieving these results is the investment in the national economy and the construction materials industry (Table 1).

Table 1. Dynamics of Attracting Domestic and Foreign Investments in the Economy of Uzbekistan for 2012-2018 (billion/uzs.)

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According to the table, in 2018 for the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the expense of all sources of financing were 68,423 billion, or 142.4% of capital investments in 2017. In this case, the share of foreign investment in 2018 is 17146 billion dollars, or 161.5% increase compared to 2017, of which Foreign direct investment is $ 12768 billion in 2018, or 173.6% to 2017.

Successful investment in the construction materials industry depends on a large extent on the following factors. Consequently, the structure of the building materials industry should be accompanied by changes in the structure, development and liquidation of unprofitable enterprises, and changes in the specialization of manufacturing companies that are not competitive. This aspect is more important than building new businesses.

Thus, in order to increase the efficiency of investment attraction in the building materials industry, the following tasks should be developed and implemented in the development of programs and measures for structural transformations in the industry:
- increasing the volume and effectiveness of investment projects aimed at the development of network infrastructure;
- achieving economic independence in the construction industry of the Republic through the establishment and development of enterprises producing substitute products by reducing the import of the most important types of building materials and supplies;
- Efficient use of the rich mineral resources available in the country through localization of production, increasing the level and competitiveness of the products;
- expansion of export potential of the republic, achievement of positive balance of payments in foreign economic relations;
- Efficient use of resources (natural, material, financial, etc.) in the building materials industry. These include the rational employment of labor resources, the introduction of new labor management technologies, and the increasing use of modern management and marketing techniques in management.

Conclusion
In order to ensure the competitiveness of the products in the construction materials industry, deepening the processes of restructuring, modernization and diversification should become an important priority. Investments are needed to solve these problems.

In general, an important issue related to attracting investments is not to prioritize the distribution of investment, whether domestic or foreign, but for the allocation and placement of the needs of our economy and their efficiency.

References:
2. (2017). Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". 
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ARABISM IN HAMZA'S ENLIGHTENMENT WORKS

Abstract: The article presents use of Arabic words in such a manner was acceptable to people of the time. The effects of books that have been read for centuries are also felt here. For this reason, most of the works created during this period are dominated by the Arabic words. For this reason, there is a great deal of disagreement in the educational works of Hamza.

Key words: Arabism, denotative and taciturn meanings, enlightenment, Hamza's Works, national poems, national songs, traditional and changing gallery.

Language: English


Introduction

It is known that in the period of Hamza Hakimzoda the Arabic words were much higher in the Uzbek written literary language. There are some reasons. Jadids believed that the most effective way to awaken a nation was through the dissemination of knowledge, enlightenment, and the freedom of their lives. That is why they have used literature as the main instrument: they have invented new genres, they have written a variety of manuals, and poems calling for the revival of the nation. Of course, many of these poems have been judged by Islamic judgments, quoted from the Koran and hadiths, or used their interpretations. As a result, the weight of the Arabs in the lexicon of these works increased and increased. In addition, in the monologic and dialogical systems (poetry, prose and drama), in the discourse of the authors and heroes, the Arabic words, the traditional and changing gallery of words changing from Arabic to Uzbek were formed. In addition, whether the leading heroes of Hamza Hakimzade's educational works are those of Islamic faith, madrassahs (at least who attended a religious elementary school), they have many examples of Arabic lexicon.

Hamza has a set of national poems for national songs. His seven poems included in the collection of "Gul", other poems and publicist articles published in the press, his dramas, textbooks, and "national rhymes" show that he has become one of the great figures of the Jadid movement, while his national literary language, his Turkish. To appreciate the skill of a skilled artist who combines elements of Persian and Arabic, especially those who have a broader use of Arabic words in denotative and taciturn meanings, and who have created various interpretations and interpretations with them. Allowing In his collection, the national spirit strives to present the words of the nation's aspirations for independence in the shell of the Arabic-Islamic word, which provided a powerful impression on the spirit and spirituality of the people of that time and environment. The folk song, which is based on deeper meaning and more meaningful words, replaces the melodious and melancholy melody of the song "Lom Mum Mamajaman" with more and more Arabic words and calls the nation to education. People in Turkestan are crying because they are in the grip of ignorance:

Methodology

Hamza has a set of national poems for national songs. His seven poems included in the collection of "Gul", other poems and publicist articles published in the press, his dramas, textbooks, and "national rhymes" show that he has become one of the great figures of the Jadid movement, while his national literary language, his Turkish. To appreciate the skill...
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Do not worry if it goes to knowledge, 
The obligation to read a thousand ways in the Qur'an Decree, 
Faith without command, without faith, 
A perfect Muslim without knowledge. 
Cry, cry, Turkistan, cry, Turkistan, 
Let the spirits shake, shake, Turkistan.

With regard to the text, except for the repetition of four out of the thirty-one words used, it is easy to see that ten words are Arabic, which are firmly embedded in our language and are easily understood. Words like "science", "Quran", "decree", "enlightenment", "rules", "faith", "perfect", "Muslim" are interconnected art. In another poem in the collection, one can see that the Arabic words evoked purposeful harmony as in the same passage:

This Nihon is a worthy breakfast for the nation that is crying blood, 
The summer has come and winter has come, but spring has not come, 
Sarsari's body wants to be ignorant, 
Let's open a school, maybe a greenhouse. 
O Muslims, When Do You Want a Drug? 
Do you want the nation to have a vibrant, prosperous and honorable era?

Hamza published a relatively new genre for Uzbek literature - a new prose, called the "National Hero" by the publisher of the Madora Library in 1915. This byte in the novel is epigraphic and also uses Arabic words:

Read the science, get the education juice, 
Get rid of your anger and cross over with the people.

The young scientist, Abdulkahhar, is blissfully unaware of the ignorance and ignorance in the New Happiness.

If you look at the text of the novel, you will find many Arabic words in the language of the author and heroes, balanced within the antithesis of knowledge and ignorance. Not only that, Arabic words are crucial in the drama "Poisonous Life or Victims of Love," which was published in the year of the writer's novel. The drama tells of ignorance, backwardness, fanaticism, the devastation of the lives of Mahmud Khan and Maryam Khan. The author does not justify the genre of the work as a tragedy of the bride and groom from the Turkestan house. The main characters of the work are Maryamkhan and Mahmudkhan - the most advanced intellectuals of the time. They live with great dreams, romantic dreams, and their love is pure and sincere. The playwright emphasizes the image of Mary in the work, and the author's educational views are more fully reflected in the image of Mary than the image of Mahmud. It is true that Mahmud Khan has played a great role in helping Maryamhan reach this level.

It is Mahmudhan who took him to the Enlightenment. Here is Maryamkhan's purpose in life, the key to her life: "... Sir, hasten my judgment; Let us write to the newspapers and warn each other about the husbands of our husbands and the families of our oppressed families. Let's open a real-purpose girls' school, be it morally-minded, you have financial service, and raise money for our dying nurses with knowledge. Let's live the next generation, our husbands, you and your daughters, in white, red flowers in our graves, reading the Qur'an and giving our spirits a service ... No, until the Day of Judgment, your grave is well known by the nation and the next generation. Let me remember the shameful and dying death of our noble and noble Lord! So, if the dream dies, let the nation and humanity not die! " Italicics is full of words, or the base part is Arabic. Clearly, Maryam expresses her hope that the Shari'a will revolt against the fanatics who violate Islam, expose their misdeeds, and look to the future with the help of Arabic words. It is true that at the time the drama was written and printed on stone, the Arabic words were not quite clear to most people. This may be an example for intellectuals of the time, or perhaps the reason for the individualization of the language of two educated representatives of the time. In any case, the writer was able to put Arabic words in the speech of the heroes more than expected.

It is noteworthy that Hamza (as well as other thinkers) is sometimes regarded as an atheist because of his exposing some of the dishonest behavior of the Shari'a leaders. In fact, he exposes fanatics and fanaticism, not religion. This is evidenced by his drama The Poisoning Life. Take a look at the discourse on Sharia and Islam in it: "The Shari'ah is not a tyrant or a traitor. The Sharia makes everyone happy. There is freedom in Sharia, there is competition, there is justice. In Shari'a, it is haram. Marriage is lawful with the acceptance of the party. If I do not accept it, marriage is a faq, marriage is haram. Oh Shariah!
Islam without understanding! Is Shariah over? O Lord!

Results

To sum up, we want to emphasize that Jadid writers intend to address their actions directly with Islam. Naturally, in this process the Arabic-Islamic words occupy a special place in their writings and serve as an expression of their way of life, their interactions, and their outlook. In addition, the use of Arabic words in such a manner was acceptable to people of the time.

Conclusion

The effects of books that have been read for centuries are also felt here. For this reason, most of the works created during this period are dominated by the Arabic words. For this reason, there is a great deal of disagreement in the educational works of Hamza.

References: