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и брокерских фирм; финансовых компаний; негосударственных пенсионных фондов.

3. На наш взгляд, в России следует использовать опыт США по организации кредитования населения и предприятий, но адаптировав к настоящему и реалий.

Выводы. Следовательно, структура кредитной системы России и США во многом сложилась исторически, под влиянием конкретных событий в политике и экономике стран. Кредитная система каждой страны создана для удовлетворения собственных потребностей страны и потребителей, согласно деятельности.

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ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DEVELOPMENT AGRIFOOD MARKETS

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Rashidov J.Kh.¹

*¹Rashidov Jamshid Khamidovich- Associate Professor, Department of Management,
Tashkent State Economic University
Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Abstract: *The purpose of the research is to identify, on the basis of an analysis determining the progress of the world economy, the impact of the agrifood system, its role in overcoming the global problems of mankind, mitigating the effects of the global economic crisis and shaping the foreign economic policy, and the possibilities of integrating the national economy into the world economy on the basis of the national agrifood sector.*

Keywords: *agrifood system, world economy, development.*

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ

АГРОПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОГО РЫНКА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Рашидов Ж.Х.¹

¹Рашидов Жамшид Хамидович – доцент, кафедра Менеджмента,
Ташкентского государственного экономического университета
г. Ташкент, Узбекистан

Аннотация: Цель исследования статья выявление на основе анализа, определяющего прогресс мирового хозяйства воздействия агропродовольственной системы, ее роли в преодолении глобальных проблем человечества, нивелировании последствий мирового экономического кризиса и формировании внешнеэкономической политики, возможностей интеграции национальной экономики в мирохозяйственное пространство на базе национального агропродовольственного сектора.

Ключевые слова: агропродовольственной системы, мировая экономика, развития.

УДК 338.43

Trends in the development of the world economy at the beginning of the 21st century have transformed the global role of the agrifood system (APS), increased the importance of world production and distribution of food as a factor in overcoming poverty, ensuring sustainable economic growth, and stabilization in the face of modern financial shocks [1].

Despite a certain discrepancy with the requirements of such trends of the current stage of development of a market economy as the growth of capital mobilization and transnationalization, the hypertrophied increase in the economic role of services and technologies, the agrifood system in the world economy retains the functions of the main factor in global foreign economic policy, the determinants of the degree of integration are almost two-thirds of the states in single world economic space. The ability of the agrifood system to accumulate the achievements of informatization and technologicalization, to determine the formation of a powerful industrial, financial and service sectors, to stimulate the growth of labor productivity and measures to overcome

the global problems of mankind actualizes the study of contemporary features of the functioning of this sphere of the world economy, especially in the context of financial instability and revaluation of economic the role of production factors [2, 4, 5].

An additional condition for updating the research topic is the fact that the Republic of Uzbekistan has a unique resource potential for the development of national agriculture in the platform for the further integration of our country into the global economic environment, the factor of its foreign economic and foreign policy significance, and re-positioning in the structure of the international division of labor. In the future, this will create not only additional tools to overcome economic and social problems of intraeconomic differentiation, increase the competitiveness of regions, but also increase the sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan in a globalizing economy, provide alternative opportunities for its economic progress, stabilize the rate of economic growth [6, 9].

The degree to which the problem is developed in the scientific literature is interdisciplinary in the framework of the current separation between the economic and managerial sciences.

The specifics of the functioning of food production and trade as a structure-forming component of the world economy were studied by Baumol V., Kenny M., Panzar J., Piskoppel F., as well as Russian scientists Buzdalov I., Emelyanov A., Klimenko A., Kolovangina E., Nitsevich V., Obolentsev I., Prokhozhaev A., Chumakova S.

Intersectoral interactions stimulated by the functioning of the agri-food system, as well as the impact of the latter on the formation of foreign economic policy, were the objects of research by Kruse X., Mazayer M., Mellor J., Sharkany P., Altukhov A., Chernyakova B., Zvez-dunova S., Maslova V., Meshchenovich I., Ovchinnikova V.N., Sagaidachnoy O.

The problems of innovative modernization of the agri-food sector of the world economy, especially the implementation of public-private partnership programs in the field, were considered in the works of Geshlya T., Dreyer K., Morris M., Svenson T., and domestic experts Ignatova TV, Kalmykova S., Komova V., Maksimova L.,

Mishina S., Parkhom-Chuka M., Serova E.V., Tarasova A., Trofimova A., Schneider V.

The issues of liberalization of the world food market, stimulated by distortions of the logic of its functioning consequences for food exporting countries, were studied by Alstron J., Wyatt T., Jayley K., Carr S., Krettiger A., Volodin A., Kashin V., Magomedov A., Merzlov A., Stukanova N., Tseikov V.

The current situation of the agrifood system of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of the integration of the domestic economy into the world economy, the need for its development in overcoming the negative consequences of the financial crisis of 2008, became the object of scientific research Afinogenova A., Bandurina V., Belova M., Belokrylova OS, Golubeva A., Gumerova R., Kiseleva S., Kovaleva E., Kuchukova R., Nikiforova E., Pankova K., Churkina G.

At the same time, despite the high degree of research on the topic in publications, most of which are presented in author's monographs, articles in scientific journals, the potential for turning the agrifood system into a stimulator of world economic development, the basis for the mutual integration of national economies, including the domestic one, was practically not considered, which determined the problems of this work [8, 11].

The methodological and theoretical basis of the study was the fundamental concepts of classical and neoclassical schools (theories of world trade and the fundamental principles of foreign economic interaction of countries, the economic redivision of the world, the expansion of capital, the formation of competitive advantages in industrial production), the results of modern studies of leading foreign and domestic authors on economic activity in conditions of globalization and transnationalization in the field of food production [10].

Conclusion The global agrifood system, which determines economic growth and the ability to withstand global problems, the value of which was somewhat devalued at the turn of the century due to the incomplete compliance of the laws of its functioning with the requirements of mobilizing finance, shortening the payback period of investment projects, hypertrophied development of the service sector and high

technologies, nonetheless, demonstrates own potential in the formation of not only sustainable macroeconomic systems, decisively overcoming Levan internal socio-economic problems and implementing effective foreign policy, but also in the transformation of the position of States in the international division of labor, the creation of platforms for integration into the world economy [12].

Solving political and economic problems in the framework of implementing programs to use world food production for development will always be difficult, requiring priority tasks: providing voice to pro-farm coalitions in countries with agrarian economies, capable of organizing public support for economic growth with reliance on smallholders; avoiding the traps of subsidies and protectionism; solving the problem of poverty and the difference in incomes of urban and rural population in transition and urban countries by increasing the volume of investment in public goods and social protection systems.

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DIRECTIONS OF PARTICIPATION OF BANKS IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Kholmuratova G.M.¹, Salomova Z.M.²

¹*Kholmuratova Guzal Muradovna - Assistant, Management Department, Tashkent
Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers,*

²*Salomova Zarina Muradovna - graduate student of the Faculty of Economics,*