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**“ENHANCING OF CONTEMPORARY BUSINESS  
MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICS, INNOVATION  
TECHNOLOGIES, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES: A  
VIEWPOINT ON RESEARCH AND PRACTICE”**

*Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

*May 24, 2021*

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**“ЗАМОНАВИЙ БИЗНЕСНИ БОШҚАРИШ,  
ИҚТИСОДИЁТ, ИННОВАЦИОН ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР  
ВА ИЖТИМОЙ ФАНЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ:  
НАЗАРИЯ ВА АМАЛИЁТ УЙЎУНЛИГИ”**

**МАВЗУСИДАГИ ОЛИЙ ЎҚУВ ЮРТЛАРИАРО ХАЛҚАРО  
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ**

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## INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS IN SOME COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

**Khusanova Gulchekhra Sayfullaevna**<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Senior Lecturer of the department "Economics", TSEU

**Annotation.** The article describes the complex development experience of foreign countries, including those of Western Europe, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the eastern part of China.

**Key words:** region, manufacturing forces, industry, service, provinces, Central, East, West, North, Lima.

Our Presidential Decree stressed that "..... the district, the city and the complex and integrated social and economic development of the country, the establishment of the fruitful and optimistic competence"[1] Initialization of the Soviet-era Budget is calculated. The region is optimistic that each region has a unique opportunity to specialize in production, but also the effectiveness of living in the region as a condition for better living conditions as a catastrophe, as a global phenomenon. While the region has been experiencing profiling, however, it is important to emphasize the need for a comprehensive reduction of optimism, effectiveness, and transparency in the region as a whole in the region's economic development. The region is characterized by the specialization of the economy of the private sector and the region is increasingly engaging in the economy of the economy and the region is expanding its consumer potential.

It has been a long time since the establishment of the Soviet Union, and its geographical location-geographical geographical location. Initiative, the general practitioners will be able to organize a variety of recreational activities, market-based and community-based infrastructure projects (fundamentals of transportation, transport, communications, power supply, repair and maintenance of basins, banks, consumer goods and services, soybean), as a result, synergistic effectiveness or acne is an acne of acne degeneration. Combined rigid combustion mixing and boundary coefficients are complex ingredients that make it hard to concentrate. Russian specialists report the use of oil and oil chemicals in the oil and gas industry to 30-35%, mainly by 15 percent. The cost of the cargo and semiconductors of the cargoes is a huge sum of money, which is a great opportunity for the economy to grow, to be able to make a living and a power supply in a combination of the combustion process and companies in each of the companies, as well as to the business community.[2] Impact on the effectiveness of the effectiveness of the labor force, and the use of firearms to minimize the risk of loss of employment, reduction of social benefits and opportunities.

Located in the local area of LOCAL and the industry association, the main component of the building is the establishment of a multi-dimensional technological foundation.[3]

As a result of the development of the submarine, it is mainly focused on localized sources of energy, a range of resources, electronics, advanced technology, and advanced optical technologies.

Study of foreign literature has shown that there are few differences in the development of the region and the diversity of production capacities in different countries.

One of the most common methods of regional policy implementation is the establishment of regional development funds.

For the first time, in 1975 the European Union established a Regional Coordination Fund. In some other countries specific funds have been created for the implementation of socio-economic development of some regions.

These include the Central Treasury of the South, aimed at promoting the infrastructure of the southern region at the expense of Italy's state subsidies, the State Program for the Promotion of the Development of Some Areas in Bulgaria, and the Central Fund for Development of the Region with Three Trust Funds in Hungary.

A major feature of many foreign countries' regional policies was that they were not the major administrative units (states, provinces, provinces), but certain cities and municipalities of regional development, including nine aulgromatics and 17 cities in less sophisticated South-Western regions in France, Development Areas 26 Areas of Industrialization, 300 Population Areas in Germany.

Especially noteworthy is the experience of the Dutch and the Belgians in this field. It should be noted that the law on development planning for cities and villages was first adopted in Belgium in 1915.[5]

In many countries, regional policies can be applied differently depending on their internal capacities and conditions. For example, the policy of reducing birth rates has been tightened. In China there is no limit to the number of children in the family with a low density of medicine and the autonomous area of the Uyghur-Syangan Autonomous Region.

Among the developed countries, Japanese experience in this field is of particular benefit. Japan has been one of the most developed countries in the world for a short period of time as a result of consistent implementation of long-term programs.

Japan's regional economic policy comes from the need to create the same conditions as the population of the various regions of the country due to the limited land and natural resources, the need to harmonize people's activities with the natural environment.

In general, the development of regional programs at every stage of socio-economic development of the country is characterized by the different goals and objectives of the society and the state, its scope and capacity. In Japan, a flexible and convenient method of attracting material and financial resources and low production capacities to the "black market" regions has been created.

The division of China into three major regions (Eastern, Central and Western) and each of its provinces has a considerable share in the GDP, and the diversity of farming in these three major regions is of particular importance for the complex development of regions in China. The eastern region is a central region of the 10 provinces and three subordinate cities of Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin. It is a large industrial zone in China. It is also a good investment for the region. The eastern region has largely been export-oriented. The example is Guandun Province, which is mainly export-oriented. In Tianjin, electronics, mechanical engineering. Chemistry is a pharmaceutical industry. Also, according to the license of "Eyrbas" concern, the A-320 aircrafts will be collected in this region.

Central region also has 10 suburbs and 1 Chongqing city subordination. Although this region is relatively large, the area of the East is a bit behind population and industrial growth.[6] In China, policies for regional economics are step-by-step.

The first stage was in the 1980s and 1990s, and the development of the Eastern region was a priority. The second phase involves 1990-2000. At this stage, the deve term destined to describe how a system responds to shocks.

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Originating from ecology, the notion is now invoked by economists to. Understand how regions or cities resist, recover or adapt to economic volatilities and changes : periodic recessions, financial crisis , global competition as well as more incremental processes, such as technological and structural change.

Yet, resilience is complex concept and determined by a myriad of highly intertwined and path-dependent factors. Due to this complexity , there are still many more questions about the meaning and of regional

Resilience than answers. The purpose of this provide multiple perspectives on regional economic resilience, to highlight the latest developments and new research frontiers. To do so, the will tackle conceptual issues , crisis contagion , the measuring and forecasting of many more questions about the meaning and create , determinants of resilience as well as the role regional policy to create resilient regions.

The purpose of this is to discuss the link between financial stability and financial inclusion are often thought of separately by dedicated policy-makers of the same coin.

In conclusion, it can be stated that regional economic integration could pave way for it is members to participate more effectively in the multilateral process of economic change , by providing than with opportunities to experiment with the economic change at a smaller scale and magnitude within the region . This could contribute to their preparedness to the multilateral liberalization process at the larger scale by contributing to their prepared, efficiency and competitiveness profiles through cooperation.

Recent studies on the regional development of China have become a significant problem, and this has led many policy makers and researchers to pay attention to the issue of how we might develop the underdeveloped regions of the nation . It should be noted, however, that most of the approaches to date have focused on the situation in specific regions, rather than considering interregional interdependency.

Deeper regional and global economic integration presents valuable opportunities to make the region more attractive to investors, boost productivity and competitiveness, and create opportunities for the good jobs that young people in the region need .

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## SUG'URTA KOMPANIYALARI MOLIVAVIY RESURLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING HOZIRGI HOLATI VA UNDAGI MUAMMOLAR

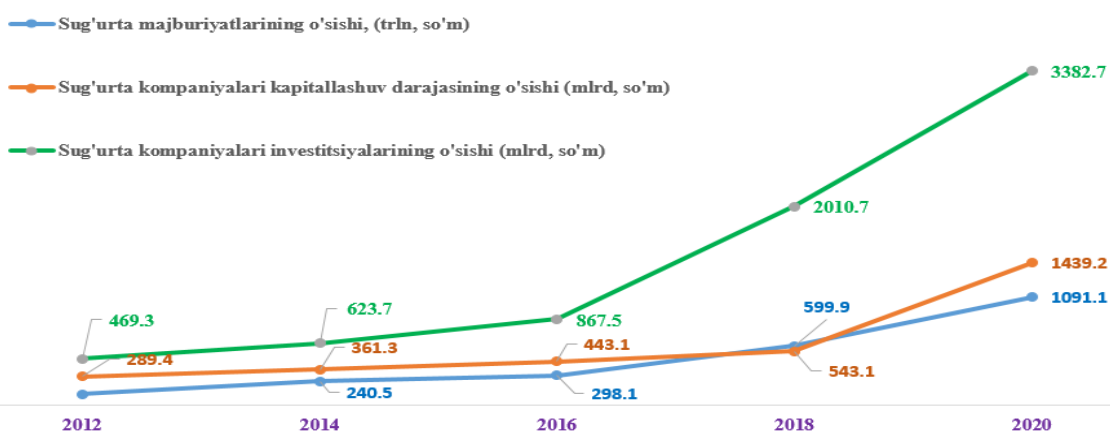
**Aliqulov M.S<sup>a</sup>**

*<sup>a</sup>TMI, "Baholash ishi va investitsiyalar"  
kafedrası mustaqil tadqiqotchisi Aliqulov M.S.*

Sug'urta tashkilotlarining moliyaviy potentsiali o'z mablag'lari va jalb qilingan mablag'lar manbaasi (sug'urta zahiralari) kompaniya aktivlari asosida shallanadi. Shu ma'noda sug'urta tashkilotlarining moliyaviy resurslari ularning moliyaviy potentsialini belgilab beradi. Sug'urta tashkilotlarining ustav kapitali ularni davlat ro'yhatiga olishda shakllantiriladi. Ustav kapital sug'urta tashkilotlari uchun faoliyatni boshlashning dastlabki vaqtida asosiy moliyaviy resurs hisoblandi. Ustav kapital turli xil manbalardan to'ldiriladi. Dastlab ta'sischi tomonidan kiritilsa, keyinchalik korxonaning daromadlari va boshqa manbalar hisobidan to'ldiriladi.

Sug'urta tashkilotlarining jalb qilingan mablag'lari daromad shaklida kelib tushuvchi sug'urta mukofotlari hisobidan (sug'urta zahirasi sifatida), bank kreditlari, ish haqi, soliqlar va boshqa majburiy to'lovlar bo'yicha kreditorlik qarzlari hisoblanadi. U balans passivining ikkinchi bo'limida "Majburiyatlar" deb nomlanadi. Bulardan tashqari xaridorlar va buyurtmachilardan olingan avanslar, ko'zda tutilgan daromadlar, xarajatlar va to'lovlar zahirasi, dargumon qarzlari bo'yicha zahiralari va boshqa qisqa muddatli passivlar ham ushbu bo'limda aks ettiriladi.

Sug'urta tashkilotlarining moliyaviy potentsialini va resurslarini shakllanishida sug'urta tashkilotining oladigan daromadlari va sarf qilinuvchi xarajatlari asosiy manbaa hisoblanadi.<sup>75</sup> Sug'urta tashkilotlarining daromadlari va xarajatlari asosida uning moliyaviy natijasi hisoblanadi.



**1-rasm. Sug'urta tashkilotlarining moliyaviy holatini taqqoslama tahlili<sup>76</sup>**

<sup>75</sup>Мирсадыков М.А. Абдусаттарова Д.М. «Основы страхового бизнеса» Т.: TKS. 2009г. 116с.

<sup>76</sup> Muallif tomonidan Moliya vazirligining ma'lumotlari asosida tayyorlangan.

**2-СЕКЦИЯ. МОЛИЯ ВА МОЛИЯВИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР, БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ҲИСОБИ ВА  
АУДИТ, СУҒУРТА, ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАР ВА БАНК ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ЯНАДА  
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