

DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPLY NETWORK COMPANIES IN THE REPUBLIC

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Abstract

In the article, in the context of the transition to the market economy and market reforms, it is appropriate to achieve business and private entrepreneurship and economic indicators. A real businessman who decides to do business in any business should be prepared to take risks by identifying the dangerous aspects of his actions. At that point, the supply systems are integrated into the service systems for the at-risk population. In the past, entrepreneurship was an auxiliary sector of the economy, but in recent years it has gained a strategic reputation in the republic.

Keywords: reforms, business, insurance, market, firm, economy, standard, capital, company.

Introduction

In the context of the transition to a market economy and market reforms, it will be desirable to achieve business and private entrepreneurship and economic indicators. However, if the economic benefits materialized without resistance as a result of engaging in activities called small business and private entrepreneurship, perhaps everyone would have become a businessman. The point is that a real businessman who decides to do business should be ready to take risks by identifying the dangerous aspects of his actions. At that point, the supply systems are integrated into the service systems for the at-risk population.

Several works are being carried out by the state on the implementation of security measures. These actions are carried out in the following directions:

First, to protect low-income economic entities and the population from various adverse events at the expense of extra-budgetary debts, that is, through provision mechanisms.

Investments in the secondary education system serve to develop the economy based on state labor reserves. At the same time, it is directly related to the implementation of investment services necessary for the development of the securities market, or rather, the additional securities market.

The process related to the transportation, storage and additional work (packing, packaging, labeling) of the product until it is ready for use in the production process is called the movement



of goods. The main goal of the company in creating it should be, first of all, to create it faster and in the most convenient conditions. Regulates the movement of goods, factories control the sale of selected goods. They can be one of the following 3 roots:

- direct use of the goods in contact with the user without the intermediary of the developer;
- sale of goods through independent intermediaries (firms);
- joint production of goods through the connection of a company that develops goods and intermediate trade enterprises.

The direct sale of goods by the manufacturer has both advantages and disadvantages. The company has complete control over the sales of its products. Such products are coal, oil products, perishable bread, milk, meat, etc. According to empirically tested results of trading with the participation of a trading firm, the trade is considered to be a route of trade if there is no negligent intermediary involved in the trade. Seeing the condition of the market, the stones at the gates, the trader says: Studying the market, fighting with the adults and studying the market balance, is not the direction to serve the producers of goods.

In addition, great attention is paid to the types of refunds for legal entities and individuals, property, agricultural enterprises and farms for raw materials, advances and futures contracts for cotton and sugar products. focused on the implementation of supply services. In this direction, joint work is carried out with the association "Uz cotton industry" of the "Uzagroinsurance" supply company and the "Uzbakery products" company.

It should be noted that in our country more attention is paid to supply than to the process of economic reforms. For example, commercial banks entrusted the repayment of loans to the insurance company "Uzagroinsurance" for the insurance of agricultural enterprises. Agricultural enterprises and farms take loans from banks, issue an insurance certificate to the company and pay an insurance premium for 50% of the received loan funds. With this, the security company protects 50% of the customers of commercial banks. If the loan is not repaid, 50% of the remaining loan funds will be pledged. As we can see, the supply system does not participate in minimizing the supply of banks. But these tasks also have their own performance characteristics. In particular, the employees of "Uzagroinsurance" company join the ranks of companies established in regions and districts and demand the solvency of suppliers and the accuracy of studied regimes.

The company provides investment services with "Uzipotekabank", "Uzagrobank", "Uznationalbank", "Uzpromstroybank", "Uzmikkreditbank", "Uz xalq Bank", "Uzasakabank", "Uzinfbank" as its investors cooperates in buying and selling securities.

If the company has taken into account the requirements of each province, the established rates and their payment to farms have been carried out as usual. Horticulture and livestock supply services have been expanded. For example, before orchards and vineyards were protected only from snow, now provision is made for those who are damaged or killed by cold, flood or rain. Farms that lack private funds are one of the insurance premiums that are included in their property.

If the tax obligation is not paid on time, it is one of the cities that will be given advance funds to ensure the production of cotton and silk. As shown in the Advance Allocation master figure, the figures prepared will come into effect after the provision funds are paid in each column and the provision is given. But in most cases, this request is fulfilled, and by the end of the year,



insurance funds are not paid. As a result, the total advance remains incomplete and errors occur in the calculation at the end of the year.

It is planned to establish a mechanism for ensuring the purchase of agricultural products by the state, to increase the role of farms, to save property of farmers, and to economically stimulate the economical use of heat energy.

Here it should be taken into account that there are specific factors that cause various problems in our region. All of this, for example, is a long distance from the city, which as we know it is important to be in close proximity in our economy. Also, factors such as insufficient development of infrastructure in the region, location in the ecological zone of the Aral Sea, insufficient activity of economic activity, and lack of diversification of the economy also have their influence.

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