Macroeconomic Development And Factors Affecting On It

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Abstract: This article analyzes the political and legal attention to the small business and private entrepreneurship along with the economic reforms and their development in the country, the factors affecting them, as well as the foreign and Chinese experience, theoretical and practical. Wide opportunities for entrepreneurship are being created. This helps to improve the standard of living of the people and improve their economic activity. The article analyzes the relationship between the "person-family-state" in business relationships. It is known that in the creation of a business environment, currency relations and exchange rates are invisible. This is because various changes in monetary credit and currency relations have a direct effect on the exchange rate. Interestingly, sociologists have analyzed and commented on how women in several countries use and distribute income in their families. Also, special attention was paid to the Chinese experience in starting a business and analyzing the impact of the creation of industrial zones on the national economy.

Index Terms: Credits, currency, economy, economic reforms, entrepreneurship, investment, macroeconomics.

1 INTRODUCTION

THIS era is called as the new era of Uzbekistan by foreign experts and this era is marked by the ongoing political, economic and social reforms in the country and the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. It is well-known that the economic relations that form the basis of macroeconomic development always have economic entities - individuals, families, firms and the state. It is important to note that in this relationship, along with the state, individuals and families have important characteristics as economic entities, which are completely independent in property management, consumption and production. The purpose of the article therefore is to scrutinize the experience of foreign countries, to analyse their situation based on the family entrepreneurship structure and the distribution of the profit flow of each family member. Moreover, the article targets to analyse the core factors and environments that have influence on the entrepreneurship activity of population exploring political, traditional, social and economic backgrounds of foreign countries. Studying current political-legal efforts of government, the article evaluates the activities being taken in Uzbekistan in order to support family entrepreneurship. Moreover, reviewing popular scientists' opinions on the money related issues in the family, the article suggests proper methods for accelerating the process of development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. After all, the individual and the family are fully independent of their property, but are fully independent of the labour.

2 METHODOLOGY

As a participant of economic relations, firms and organizations are the owner of their property; in this regard, they are required to fully adhere to the principles of social justice, to obey the laws and rules adopted by the state, to take the demands of economic entities in the form of population and families into account. Under these requirements, firms are legally bound economic entities in the course of their activities, primarily through short-term development of the economy and improving the welfare of the population. Moreover, the program aimed to provide the creation of conditions for economic relations among population and families, establishment of economic cooperation, improvement of economic literacy and economic activity of individuals and families. From the global practice, each country has its own experience and traditions in attracting foreign investment in its national economy in order to develop in short period and to improve social welfare initially through utilizing internal opportunities of economy. One of the ways in which the economies of developed countries are now developing is that a certain region or small country in the country is making its own economic development a free economic zone. The creation of free economic zones, especially in a particular region or within a particular country, is cost effective.
entrepreneurship is so extensive. It has been running their function and economy. It is well known needs of the population are to differentiate between the needs. The state has currency and adhere to the single exchange rate. Based on the market rate and the official exchange rate of the foreign country is to avoid the factors that differ. The macroeconomic and investment climate in the economy of our country is difficult to create a macroeconomic and investment climate in the economy. Until these issues are resolved, it is said in [9] to be difficult to create a macroeconomic and investment climate in the economy. The second factor in creating the macroeconomic and investment climate in the economy of our country is to avoid the factors that differentiate between the market rate and the official exchange rate of the foreign currency and adhere to the single exchange rate.

3 FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Here's a look at the experience of the People's Republic of China, where entrepreneurship is so extensive. It has been declared in [7] that there is no existing legislation representing the regulations of creating, running their function and managing economic zones in China, yet there is a full list of preferential terms and privileges available for entrepreneurs. Existing legislation was formed when required. In particular, the decisions on establishing a free economic zone were formulated at the standing committee of the National People's Congress of China. At present, decisions on the establishment of separate territories are made by the State Council of the PRC. Specific regulations on small industrial zones are approved by the people's assemblies of the respective provinces, autonomous districts and central cities. The process of macroeconomic development in any economy depends primarily on the creation of a macroeconomic environment. For example, in China, free industrial zones operate independently in exporting goods and performing foreign economic activities, which are significantly different from others. Each zone had a set goal (stimulating consumer goods, export and hi-tech production) and ensured proper differentiation of directing conditions of foreign investment. This ensured the realization of the priority directions of Chinese policy for the development of specific districts and sectors. Thus, as the first factor in addressing macroeconomic problems, we indicate the creation an investment climate that will generate investment inflow into the country. The creation of macroeconomic and investment climate can be said to be related to the solution of certain problems in the national economy. Until these issues are resolved, it is said in [9] to be difficult to create a macroeconomic and investment climate in the economy. The second factor in creating the macroeconomic and investment climate in the economy of our country is to avoid the factors that differentiate between the market rate and the official exchange rate of the foreign currency and adhere to the single exchange rate.

This will, first of all, eliminate the inflationary expectations of the most active population and family, and secondly, the government will manage these inflation forecasts, generate tax revenue from these economic activities, and regulate the hottest economy in the shadow economy. Losing the distinction between the market rate (demand and supply) and the official rate of foreign currency can only result in decisions and actions taken at the state and government levels [9]. This balance cannot be fulfilled by the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance or commercial banks. This is because the national currency, first of all, is a symbol of the sovereignty of the state, and then has its value under the laws adopted. Even its value in relation to foreign currency (the process of devaluation and revaluation) is based on special decisions and laws adopted by the government. That is why citizens rely on public policy, obey, pay taxes and serve. In addition, as a result of nominal or real economic growth in the economy, either as inflation, the increase in the population's income will result in more savings than consumption. Consumption needs of the population are limited due to their nutritional status. The growth of population savings, first of all, increases the entrepreneurial activity of the population, and, on the other hand, contributes to the expansion of borrowed funds in the economy. It is well known that investment in the economy is an inflow of interest rates. The increase in the volume of loan funds will reduce the demand for money and give rise to nominal and real interest rates in the economy. The government's fiscal and tax policies play a major role in the management of consumption and savings of the population. The state acts unilaterally in setting tax rates, and taxes are not "contracted". Citizens, families, and firms may not require any contractual service from the state for payment of taxes. However, for citizens, families and firms residing on the territory of the state, there is the responsibility of the government to maintain the provision of regional security (border security), social justice (through the judiciary and the legal system), and implementation of social projects (such as roads, bridges, care of the elderly), non-compliance with these obligations will result in the loss of confidence of citizens, families and firms in the state fiscal policy. For this reason, the state has to use the procedure of "manipulation" its costs (allocating money annually to individual fields). It should be kept in mind that the "manipulation" procedure can also cause "speculation" and "interpretation" in the economy. In this case, the state has sources of income in the form of taxes and non-taxes. Increase of tax rates and increase of tax types are at the governance of the state.
4 LITERATURE REVIEW

In economic theory, proposals for the solution of economic problems are put forward in macro or microeconomic areas, depending on the economic situation. In the course of economic development, theorists have often proposed to solve the economic problem through microeconomic measures, and in the time of the economic crisis, they propose macroeconomic measures, that is, the power of the government.

Fig. 3. Environments that effect on entrepreneurial subjects.
Source: authors.

As a proof of this, the Nobel Prize-winning research in economics can be considered: In 1995, the Nobel Prize was awarded to John Forbes Nash, University of California, for his research on theory of non-cooperative games. The theory of non-cooperative games has been proven to be a non-contradictory solution to the conflict, that is, the law of gaining profits above the “competition” in the economy. According to him, competition in the economy is also a set of contradictory actions that determine the profitability is the combination of intellectual abilities and interests of economic entities. Thus, the size and rate of profit in the economy are controlled by economic entities. This is important in regulating the market economy. The 2003 Nobel Laureates Daniel Kahneman (Princeton University) and Vernon Smith (Mason University) put forward macroeconomic issues in their research on the theory of experimental and fundamental economics: alternative market mechanisms. The 2006 Nobel Laureates Thomas Schelling (University of Israel) and Robert Aumann (University of Maryland) dedicated their research to the problems of microeconomics in the theory of natural conflict and mutual aid. In 2010, Nobel laureates Oliver Williamson and Elinor Ostrom (New York University) focused on macroeconomic management in managing microeconomic issues in the "Institutes of Governance and Transactional Theory in complex economic process", which emerged as a solution to the international financial crisis. In particular, in this study, which includes the theory of monopoly profit-making as a result of oligopolistic coupling of cognitive (opposing) forces in competitive conditions, macroeconomic measures were examined as a solution to the development of competition and crisis prevention. As we have already mentioned, we have reviewed the research of several Nobel laureates in the development of a market economy and the implementation of reforms. All of this is reflected in the problems that are of vital importance in the economies of the countries. Today, American sociologist V. Zelizer’s "Plural Theory of Money" [6] focuses on the theory that “although there are many common goals and resources in the desire to save money, there are alternatives in terms of spending according to their goals and resources”. Consequently, income from the same sources has a different impact on the standard of living of the population, for different purposes and social conditions of spending. In the UK, for example, the considerable amount of the income is spent on children’s clothing and goods, while in Canada and Sweden it is focused on private consumer goods that promote household welfare. In Russia, according to a study on the distribution of cash income, the population focuses on quality goods used for household needs, but they try to save money in times of economic turmoil.

5 RESEARCH

In addition, research by J. Williams [10] has shown that women have a higher share of income in the family budget. In Bangladesh, it was found that the considerable amount of the bank’s loans for women were spent on household needs compared to the spending fields of loans carried by men. The study also examines the work being done to increase the legal awareness of women in Bangladesh. Furthermore, in Brazil, government-sponsored maternity benefits were spent more on family health and child nutrition than paternity benefits. “Moreover, discussions on micro credits for women in business creation and their effectiveness took place” stated in Technical Report titled "Oxygen Absorption in the Earth’s Atmosphere" [11]. As a result, modern money functions today, such as turnover and circulation, savings and investments, accounting and measurement, incentives and interest, value and redistribution, confidence and pride are emerging. And an attitude towards money is being shaped as a trustworthy tool for an individual, family, firm, or government in any economic activity or need. If the participants of the money circulation do not believe in the future activity and value of money, which is the main tool in the exchange of goods and services, money circulation in the economy does not occur. The following factors are based on this belief:

1. A participant of the money circulation satisfies his / her needs in return of the exchange of cash in hand.
2. When exchanging goods for money, he / she believes other participants will act the same way.
3. At least knows that the unit of exchange has the value of exchange for another unit of currency. That is why economic entities do not lose interest in money, even during inflation.

According to practically proved economic theories, Monetary Theory (M. Friedman) and Rational Estimation Theory (R.
Lucas) [8] have shown that short-term inflation increases employment, leading to GDP growth in short term and Economic crisis in long-term period. However, the fact that inflation has increased through the so-called “effect of seigniorage”, which means the increase of government taxes as a result of indexation of wages to inflation, has been proven. Only the ability of the government “to manage the inflation expectations of population” on time plays an important role in economic development. While the theory of “quantum money” is still in effect today, when economic theorists propose theories of "square", "cubic" and “quasi" money, we also take into account the influence of attitudes in the form of “the means of production” on “electronic money”.

6 CONCLUSION
Thus, it is necessary for long-term economists to study and analyze the current state of the economy, to study the experience of the developed countries, scrutinize the existing discovered theories and to use them in the development of the economy.

7 REFERENCES