

## MODELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES TRANSITIONING TO A MARKET ECONOMY

Shukhrat Sitmuratov

Korakalpakstan Institute of Agriculture and Agro-Technology

Tengel Sitmuratov

Korakalpak State University

### **Abstract:**

Market economy models include mixed economy, social market economy, and corporate economy typical of economically developed countries.

The mixed economy model is a type of market economy that provides high labor productivity, abundance of benefits, the most advanced technology and a highly skilled labor force. This model will have a variety of properties. Individual and accounting forms of private property will be prioritized, state and non-state property, state and non-state sectors of the economy will develop.

**Keywords:** Social market economy model, cooperative economy model, technical project works.

Large, medium and small businesses develop in a balanced state. Along with market relations, there are also non-market relations. This creates a basis for the wide development of generosity and charitable works, cooperation relations arise along with competition. Along with the market mechanism, the state mechanism is also used in the management of the economy. Although public welfare is characteristic of this model, social differences are not limited, the state does not actively participate in the redistribution of income, these tasks are performed by the market mechanism. The mixed economy model exists in the USA, England, and France.

The social market economy model ensures high labor productivity and overall market saturation, relying on high technology and the power of the human factor. In a country whose economy is based on this model, the market economy will develop naturally, production will work in response to market requirements, the state's intervention in the economy will be kept to a minimum, the economy will be regulated under the influence of market forces and fully liberalized. This

model is an "economic order" model. Market activity procedures are determined by laws, the economy is subject to the market mechanism, the state acts as the supreme authority of the economy, but does not participate in this process itself. In this model, more attention is paid to the private sector of the economy than to the public sector. The social direction of the economy is determined by the market itself. Each economic entity receives the income it earns according to market rules, the state rarely interferes in the distribution of income, but ensures compliance with market principles in the formation of income, and the functioning of the market mechanism in the prescribed manner. The social market economy model exists in Germany, Sweden and other countries.

The corporatist economic model is a market economy based on corporate interests and corporate solidarity that increases labor productivity and output per capita using advanced technology and a mature workforce. The main focus is on corporate group interests, the economy is managed through corporations. Corporations become associations in various industries, trade, transport, construction in the form of joint-stock companies, some of them even grow to the level of transnational corporations and gain international importance. Corporations cover the main areas of production, and their foreign branches are also increasing. The corporate form of private property takes precedence. In the corporate economy model, the interests of the corporation are put first, individual interests are achieved only within the framework of the corporation, and in this context, advanced technology and technical project works are also carried out.

In conclusion, it should be noted that solving problems within the corporation fosters loyalty to the corporation and the feeling of corporate patriotism. The corporation guarantees a high standard of living for the employees, and the employees ensure high productivity in return. The corporation undertakes to provide employment to employees' family members, good old age pension and lump sum gratuity. There will be camaraderie between employees and managers. Such measures ensure social cohesion and prevent strikes and other protests. In the corporate model of the market economy, the corporate sector of the economy is the backbone of the national economy, but in the secondary and non-leading sectors of the economy, the non-corporate sector also falls behind. In the corporate model, there is also a small business, but its independence is very

limited, it is almost at the mercy of the corporation, carrying out its orders. Market economy models are not included in the scope of the corporation. Japan is an example of countries where the corporate economy is a priority.

## References:

1. MY Tirkashev, «THE ROLE OF SMALL SCALE BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET ECONOMY», МОЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КАРЬЕРА Учредители: Общество с ограниченной ответственностью" Моя профессиональная карьера", 34, 2022, 97-102 с.;
2. M Yu Tirkashev, NB Eshtemirov, «FACTORS OF EFFECTIVE USE OF MECHANISMS TO IMPROVE FINANCIAL CONTROL», 2022, Вестник магистратуры, 3-2 (126), 111-112 с.;
3. Djurakulovich Ziyadullaev Makhmudjon. (2022). YESTERDAY'S, TODAY'S AND FUTURE PENSION REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN. Conference Zone, 119–121. Retrieved from <http://www.conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/362>;
4. Махмуджон Зиядуллаев (2021). Право на социальное обеспечение в Узбекистане и радикальные реформы, проведенные в пенсионном секторе в 2017-2021 годах. Общество и инновации, 2 (8/S), 121-127. doi: 10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss8/S-pp121-127 ;
5. Зиядуллаев, М. (2022). Роль социального обеспечения в стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана . Общество и инновации, 3(4/S), 120–125. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol3-iss4/S-pp120-125> ;
6. Зиядуллаев, М. (2021). Сильная социальная защита - требование времени. Общество и инновации, 2(5), 64–68. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss5-pp64-68> ;
7. Зиядуллаев, М. (2021). Право на социальное обеспечение в Узбекистане и радикальные реформы, проведенные в пенсионном секторе в 2017-2021 годах. Общество и инновации, 2(8/S), 121–127. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss8/S-pp121-127>.