

**FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION.**

***Bazarova Mamlakat Supievna***

*Senior Lecturer at Asia International University*

**Abstract :** Goods working issuing , service indicative and working release and developments busy with wide networked , but always technologically mutual unconnected complexes to the body comes and this working release diversification It is called .

**Keywords :** Diversification industry , agriculture housing , transportation, finance enterprise economy activity benefit to take danger reduce product working release people consumption goods .

Diversification (lat. to take , to bankruptcy) end to give and other for purposes done is increased . Previously one in the field specialized of firms ( industrial , agricultural) housing , transportation, finance and etc. ) other working release networks , service show diversi catio — change , variety development ) — enterprises ( associations ) activity sectors and working releasing products of the type expansion , renewal Diversification economic benefit to the fields , first in line , high benefit giving to the sectors enter progress their economy activity sectors and opportunities expands . Diversification as a result various goods working issuing , service indicative and working release and developments busy with wide networked , but always technologically mutual unconnected complexes ( for example , agro-industrial complex , forestry industry set ) to come into being comes and this working release diversification It is called . From this except for him credit diversification there is also a view ( in this credit as given capital funds danger reduce and high benefit to take for the purpose various objects in the middle distributed ). Such diversification inter-network capital concentration process and inter-enterprise internal instability increase with related to . World in countries diversification The process began in the mid - 1950s . develop Initially , the United States, Japan , Western Europe in the countries diversification industry , transport, construction , finance in the fields to the body comes . Therefore , diversification character this of countries , also , other to countries relevant was general factors ( scientific and technical revolution , high benefit for struggle , competition wrestling , technical from progress mold not leaving and with others ) is determined. In diversification firms , especially monopolies companies a lot network understand They , first of all , have many profitable , fast developing activities in industries ( e.g. , electronics , chemistry ) Companies product working release with together , this product for necessary was raw They also have the material themselves. to prepare will enter . The funds less profitable from the field saving many benefit giving to networks spending For example , US concerns service display , construction , land fields sales , publishing work , trade information , equipment for rent to give and in others activity carried .

Uzbekistan people on the farm new build done industry in enterprises main product of the type outside additional products , people consumption goods working release on the road placed . Diversification in the way risk-taking one how many to goods is distributed , that is any the goods sell ( buy) get ) high risk-taking with related to be other one the goods from selling ( buying) (from taking ) risk-taking to reduce take For example , a firm two kind product working It is known that a of time in itself both product type was of demand , from them to one was demand decreasing to leave probably high . Many in cases one kind of to the product when demand decreases second kind of to the product The demand for the product increases . The firm own working release diversification as summer in the month second type of goods at the expense

of losing income first type of goods more sell at the expense of covers . Just like so winter in season losses second goods at the expense of is covered . It is visible it is so firm diversification way with risk-taking However , diversification risk-taking complete doesn't lose , it just reduces Modernization wide concept is , it is socio-economic of life all to the fronts applied application possible . This is the most First of all , modernization process different to aspects according to classification through manifestation " Modernization , modernization ( English modern - the most new , modern ) – something something update to him/her contemporary color to give , to give modern to the requirements appropriate change said meaning indicates . In modernization machine , apparatus, various technological devices , important discoveries technique development to the requirements appropriate again ". In particular , they modernization narrowly defined approach as following in content definition to give possible : " Modernization is the to renew , to improve , to perfect , to perfect new requirements and standards , technical conditions , quality indicators coordination . Basically , machinery , equipment , technological processes will be modernized . It seems that in a narrow sense modernization term mainly technique , technology related concept is considered . Modernization – production of release being prepared products ( work) and services ) competitiveness to increase directed technological update It is a process. of enterprises technological backwardness eliminate to grow tool be , labor , material and raw material from resources effective use to the level sharp impact Modernization , technical and technological update results high technological , competitive working of release intense development condition by designating gives .

Approach directions	Modernization process briefly description
Classic sociology ( E. Durkheim , M. Weber )	Social labor distribution done increasing social stratification process
	Farm of subjects own activities economic the effect the most high at the level increase opportunity giver rationalization process
Neoclassical school	Private ownership and democracy reinforcement tool
Keynesians school	Modern networks build to grow for the purpose of the farm main networks cover recipient structural changes

To the table according to , modernization process content classic sociology representatives of " social "stratification " and " rationalization " processes , neoclassical school representatives of " private" ownership and democracy reinforcement tool ", Keynesians school representatives and " the farm" main networks cover recipient structural as " changes " interpretation they will .

## References :

1. 1.Bazarova, M. S., Sharipova, M., & Nurulloev, O. (2021). FEATURES OF POPULATION LABOR IN THE “DIGITAL ECONOMY”. SAMARKAND STATE UNIVERSITY, 482.
2. 2.Supievná, B. M. (2024). WAYS TO DEVELOP PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EMPLOYMENT IN UZBEKISTAN. Scientific Journal of Actuarial Finance and Accounting, 4(08), 78-84.
3. 3.Bazarova, M. (2025). STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN THE SYSTEM STRATEGIC MARKETING. International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(4), 1707-1710.
4. 4.Bazarova, M. (2025). FEATURES OF THE MARKETING STRATEGY COMPLEX IN TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN. Modern Science and Research, 4(6), 483-486.
5. 5. Bazarova, M. (2025). MECHANISMS, METHODS AND TRENDS OF IMPLEMENTING MANAGEMENT MODELS IN MODERN MANAGEMENT EDUCATION. International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(1), 591-597.
6. 6. Bazarova, M. (2025). DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF QUALITY OR RESEARCH AND PROSPECTS. Modern Science and Research, 4(4), 571-577.
7. 7. Bazarova, M. (2025). THE ROLE OF THE ECONOMY IN THE EFFICIENT USE OF TOURISM FACILITIES. Modern Science and Research, 4(4), 629-634.
8. 8. Bazarova, M. (2025). STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN THE SYSTEM STRATEGIC MARKETING. International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(4), 1707-1710.
9. 9. Supievná, B. M. (2025). FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF BANK LOAN IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF SMALL BUSINESSES. NEW UZBEKISTAN, NEW JOURNAL OF RESEARCH, 2(9), 715-721.
10. 10. Bazarova, M. S., & Mahmudov, Z. (2025). IMPROVEMENT OF INVESTMENT FINANCING IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. Modern Science and Research, 4(5), 668-674.
11. 11.Bazarova, M. S. (2022). FACTORS THAT ENSURE THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF A SYSTEM OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN THE.
12. 12.Bazarova, M. (2025). MAIN DIRECTIONS OF REFORMS IN THE STATE FINANCE SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Modern Science and Research, 4(1), 29-36.
13. 13.Bazarova, M. (2025). DIRECTIONS FOR FINANCING AND IMPROVING SMALL BUSINESSES IN UZBEKISTAN. International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(2), 283-286.
14. 14.Bazarova, M. (2025). MAIN DIRECTIONS OF REFORMS IN THE STATE FINANCE SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.Modern Science and Research, 4(1), 29-36.
15. 15.Supievná, B. M. (2025). THE US TAXES ON INCOME. MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS, 1(7), 221-226.
16. 16.Jumayeva, Z. (2024). THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. Modern Science and Research, 3(6).

17. 17.Jumayeva, Z. B., & Toshova, A. R. (2025). FACTORS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL TRENDS. Modern Science and Research, 4(5), 654-658.
18. 18.Jumayeva, Z. (2025). ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF LOCAL MANUFACTURERS THROUGH MARKETING METHODS.International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(4), 105-107.
19. 19. Jumayeva, Z. (2025). SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF UTILIZING MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN DEVELOPING ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES.International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(4), 1571-1574.
20. 20. Jumayeva, Z. B., & Toshova, A. R. (2025). INNOVATIVE WAYS OF USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE TO INCREASE THE INCOME OF THE POPULATION IN OUR COUNTRY.Modern Science and Research, 4(4), 429-434.