

PROBLEMS OF TRADE ECONOMY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDYING IT

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Abstract. The article considers the peculiarities of the study of "Problems of Trade Economics". Because in the study of scientific-theoretical, methodological and practical issues of any science, attention is paid to its subject, object, purpose, tasks, method, methods, relationship with other sciences, its organization. It also provides a definition of each concept and is recommended for inclusion in the textbooks.

Keywords. trade economics, tasks of trade economics, method of trade economics, methods of trade economics, trade economics with other disciplines connection

Introduction

The study of theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of the science of the problems of trade economics should be approached taking into account that human development is closely linked with the development of science. Science stems from an objective necessity and, accordingly, it serves to meet the needs of human beings. Science is invented by humans, which in turn serves to ensure human progress. It is obvious that the whole universe is inextricably linked and in touch with each other.

If we look at the history of the formation of science, the sum of knowledge as a product of social consciousness began to take shape at a certain stage of development of society. Science has emerged as a very complex, multifaceted, system of knowledge about many events and processes. It must also be seen as an advanced product of social consciousness. All this requires special attention in the study of scientific, theoretical, methodological and practical issues of any science, its subject, object, purpose, tasks, method, methods, relationship with other disciplines, its organization. Therefore, the study of these issues in the subject "Problems of Trade Economics" is an objective necessity.

First of all, it is expedient to dwell on the subject of this science. Because we first need to understand what this science teaches. The meaning of the word subject is noted in the five-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, which is derived from the Russian language and means thing, object.¹ He then gave him two different explanations. "1. Any concrete material thing that exists outside of our consciousness, which we feel through our sense organs. 2. A set of knowledge that makes up a particular subject; teaching science lesson".²

We believe that in determining the subject of this science it is possible to rely on the second part of the above explanation. Because its content directly reflects its specific features.

The science of problems of trade economics belongs to the system of economic sciences, the subject of which is directly focused on the study of real economic and social processes, events, their importance, status and future, giving information or conclusions.

This necessary situation requires the development of a definition of the subject of this science. The subject of the problems of trade economics is a complex set of relationships related to the presentation of information or conclusions, covering real economic and social processes, events, their significance, status and future in the economy of trade.

In our opinion, this definition fully meets the requirements for the subject of this science and fully reflects its content. In this respect the subject of this science can be considered a formed one. Because this science is still new, its theoretical foundations and related issues are not fully developed.

One of the theoretical directions in the study of any science is its object. The five-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language states that the object is derived from the Latin word "objectum", which in Uzbek means something. There are three explanations for this word in the dictionary above. 1. Philosophy. The external world, being, reality, material world, being, which is outside of us and independent of our consciousness, is focused on the practical and cognitive activity of the subject (man).

2. A human activity, an attention-grabbing event, a thing.

¹ Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language: more than 80,000 words and phrases. J. Sh. N-Order./Editorial staff: T.Mirzaev (manager) and others. Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2006. - 306 pages.

² Ibid, 364 p.

3. Enterprise, construction, individual plot, etc. of economic or defense importance.³

Usually, from a scientific point of view, the word object is used to mean an organization, institution, or place where an activity takes place. The object of the subject "Problems of trade economics" we are studying are direct trade processes, ie trade with different forms of ownership, trade-in different directions, the economic entities that carry it out, and the problems in it. Based on such theoretical views, we found it expedient to define the object of this science.

The object of the science of problems of trade economics is understood as the economic entities having different forms of ownership, carried out in different directions, directly engaged in trade and their problems.

Business entities engaged in trade include many trade outlets such as markets, shops, mini-markets, supermarkets, hypermarkets, stalls.

In the theoretical foundations of any science, its purpose must also be studied. Because it should be clear from the study of science what and what goals are intended. The science of the problems of trade economics, like other sciences, will be aimed at clearly expressing the goals of the study of the object of this science. As for the science itself, its purpose should be a set of complex measures aimed at studying the socio-economic phenomena that occur in the economy of trade, their significance, status and problems encountered in the process of determining the future. Based on these requirements, the purpose of this science can also be defined. The purpose of the science of problems of trade economics is a set of measures aimed at studying the complex socio-economic phenomena that occur in the economy of trade, their significance, status and problems encountered in determining the future.

Appropriate tasks are identified to accomplish the goal of any science. The problems of the science of trade economics are also multifaceted, and in the current context they can be defined as:

- assessment of the role of trade in the socio-economic life of society;
- Assess the role of trade in the expanded production process and the country's economy;
- scientific-theoretical and practical study of the main directions in the field of trade, types of trade;
- study of trade by sales outlets;
- study of trade in the regions of the country;
- Assessment of promising areas of trade and solutions to problems encountered in it.

Admittedly, the tasks of this science are not limited to those mentioned above. It can be continued as long as you want. However, this issue is rarely covered in the economic literature. Therefore, we present this issue as a methodological basis.

Methodology

The methodology of the science of problems of trade economics, its purpose, the focus is on the economic process that takes place in trade activities. That is, it focuses on the study of the economic reality of trade. It uses all the methods of cognitive theory (analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, content and form, space and time, cause and effect, quantity and quality, etc.). It should be noted that the use of these methods is used in the study of economic problems that occur in the trading process.

The study of the relationship of the science of problems of trade economics with other disciplines is also one of its theoretical examples. In studying the interdependence of the sciences in general, it is necessary to take into account their division into natural-technical and social sciences based on their existence in society. Because all phenomena in society are interconnected, the sciences that study them are also inextricably linked. The interdependence of sciences stems from the use of their methods, objects, subjects, and finally each other's products. Because both the natural and technical sciences, as well as the social sciences, are closely related to the study of productive forces and relations of production. For example, business entities can be the object of specific economic disciplines, such as accounting, economic analysis, auditing, finance, as well as technology disciplines, management or marketing disciplines. Only they learn only the aspects of this object that belong to them. In this sense, these disciplines are inextricably linked.

The issue of organizing the science of problems of trade economics is also one of the important directions in the process of its study. It requires knowledge of the aspects that make up any science. In this regard, the constituent elements of this science can include the following. First of all, the structural structure of this science, which combines theoretical and practical aspects, must be clearly defined. Secondly, it should be borne in mind that it is also necessary to ensure a logical

³ Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language: more than 80,000 words and phrases. J. Sh. N-Order./Editorial staff: T.Mirzaev (manager) and others. Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T .: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2006. - 77 pages.

sequence of scientific-theoretical and practical-methodological issues specific only to this science. Third, although this science is considered interrelated with other disciplines, it is expedient to cover only those aspects that are specific to it. For example, the issue of trade turnover is studied in full and in detail in the trade economy, but it is also important that in this discipline the problems associated with this category, their types, classification, description are clearly solved. Fourth, the problems of trade economics, their prospects and solutions are also among the issues related to this science. Issues such as organizing the study of these in a systematic way cover the organizational aspects of science.

Conclusions

In short, the peculiarities of the study of the science of the problems of trade economics also stem directly from the problems within them, as well as from the determination of its content and structure. In this regard, this science is distinguished by its importance and objective necessity in the context of economic liberalization.

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