
General Characteristics of Socio-Economic Systems and Types of Socio-Economic Systems

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Abstract: This article deals with ensuring sustainable economic growth in order to improve the standard of living of the population, determining the main factors of economic growth, improving the lifestyle of the population, economic growth models, theories of economic growth, analyzing the impact of technological development on the economy.

Key words: economic growth, factors, need, development, priority direction, endogenous, growth models, macroeconomics, balance, theory, stable, empirical theories, social policy balance.

After each system has worked for a certain period of time and exhausted its capabilities, a new system will replace it, and it will become obsolete and give way to another one. A system is a socio-economic structure of a society, a set of elements that make it up, require each other, and interact with each other. A system is a totality that appears under the influence of various elements. The system includes personal-human and material-material factors of production. The socio-economic system also includes the social, that is, the product created on the scale of society, which is the result of economic activity. In all systems there is a division of labor, and labor is, firstly, specialized; secondly, types of work with each other connect and complement each other. As a result, training is the result of interconnected types of work in society. In all systems, the types of work change, people move from one work to another, change their profession. Anywhere, work requires skill and skill. In different systems, although their constituent elements are the same, their interconnections are different. The combination of production factors among such connections creates property relations. The method of combining the factors in the system has the main place, in this respect the systems differ. When different systems are evaluated, the main criterion is what they can provide for the welfare of the people. At the current stage of development, the effectiveness of various systems is shown by the growth of people's well-being. Increasing well-being means that the ability to know is the viability of a system or its exchange with another.

Human development takes place within the framework of various socio-economic systems, and there are, of course, important differences between them. When different systems are analyzed, their differentiating criteria are taken as a basis, such as production techniques and technology, the nature of property relations, the content of economic relations, the level of public consumption, class characteristics, etc. Systems are classified according to different criteria in different theories. In the theory of Marxism, property-class criteria are based, and systems are considered as formations. According to Marxism, there are five formations: primitive communal system, slavery, feudalism, capitalism and finally communism. In the 60s of our century, the theory of "stages of development" appeared as a theory that could replace Marxism.

This theory takes the level of maturity of productive forces as a criterion in the analysis of systems. The authors of this theory divide society into two types: traditional society, industrial society. Similarly, six stages of economic development are distinguished: traditional society,

transitory society, transition to industrial society, industrial society, mass consumer society, society with a new quality of life. In terms of ownership, socio-economic systems can be divided into two categories.

1. Monostructural (one-component) systems. The main feature of these systems is the dominance of one form of property. Property monopoly here is distinguished by the dominance of private property or state property. An economy based on a single property is a monosystem or mono-economy.

2. Socio-economic systems that rely on different forms of property, denying the priority of certain forms of property. They can be called politicized, and their characteristic economy can be called political economy. In such a system, property balance is created, all forms of property have the same development conditions. It denies any monopoly. Poly-economy is essentially a mixed economy. As the mono-economic system is historically inevitable, it is necessary to replace it with a poly-economic system.

Mono-economy is the historical predecessor of poly-economy. Various systems were used within it. In capitalist monopoly, since one class of the society is the owner of the property, and the other class is the propertyless one, there is an exploitative relationship between them. A mono-economic system cannot be called humane, since the direct goal of production is to gain wealth. Here, human needs are subordinated to the goal of gaining wealth. A capitalist mono-economy based on private ownership had advantages over its predecessors. The most important advantage of capitalism is the ability to increase labor productivity. But this opportunity is not unlimited, as soon as this opportunity is completed, the mono-economy will face a crisis, and another system-poly-economy will become a necessity. Such development is typical of the socialist type of mono-economy. The main features of the totalitarian-planned economic system arise from the nationalization of the economy on all sides. The doctrine that state property is the best, the highest property, the planned economy is the most superior economy, and only the socialist system can bring prosperity to the people prevails. As a result of the violence of the state property, communal property is allowed on the surface, but it is actually nationalized. The fact that the capitalist monosystem created a material base such as industrial production determines its historical place. The problem of accumulation, which the capitalist monosystem could not solve, is solved by the totalitarian socialist system. When the totalitarian system fulfills the task of creating a large-scale mechanized production, the need to replace it with another democratic economic system appears by itself. The economy of today's highly developed countries is a mixed economy by nature. It consists of a mixture of various economic relations, but its basis is the market relation, which is essentially a poly-economic system. It has a number of important features. A mixed economy is based on excellent equipment and high technology, there is no place for manual labor, highly efficient machines are used, as a result, a high level of labor productivity and, accordingly, material abundance is ensured. In a mixed economy, there is no place for property monopoly, on the contrary, there is a diversity of ownership. A mixed economy consists of a multi-unit, multi-sector economy. There are basically three types of property in a mixed economy: private property, collective property, and public property. A mixed economy is characterized by distribution of income in the production itself and high wages. Since the mixed economy is humane, the areas of production that directly satisfy the public consumption will get priority development. A characteristic feature of a mixed economy is the increase in the share of the population's property in the structure of national wealth. In a mixed economy, exploitation is initially limited and then phased out. Since the main strata of the population are property owners and live well, they will not have a tendency to seize other people's property through revolution. In a mixed economy, ordinary citizens participate in the accumulation of economic growth along with the state and entrepreneurs. As a larger part of the national income goes to the population, the population will have the opportunity to actively participate in the fund.

The concept of property in Islam, its essence, is based on the concept that wealth in the hands of people is God's wealth, and people are only its managers on earth. "The one in whose hands is the

property (Allah) has become great and holy. He is able to do everything." The economic system of any society begins with ownership. Wealth passed from generation to generation through labor and wealth gifted by nature have become property. Depending on whether or not to be the owner of property, the position of people in society, their social status arises. The economy is always based on property relations. The degree of development of ownership shows the economic development of the country. Property relations - economic relations regarding the appropriation of wealth in society. Property is, firstly, the relationship between a person and wealth, and secondly, the relationship between people regarding wealth. Since ownership is a relation of appropriation, it requires the integrity of possession, use and disposition. These three aspects are integral elements of ownership. Ownership is the preservation of the right of ownership in the hands of the owner of the property. In the case of ownership, the wealth that is property is partially appropriated. If the ownership of the property is preserved, its practical use will be in another's hands. As a result of this, the benefit from the property is divided into two parts: one part is appropriated by the owner, and the other part is appropriated by the actual user of the property. Use, utilization - using the wealth that is property in economic activities, including it in the economic process, and getting results from it. When used, wealth is used to earn income or satisfy personal needs. When the owner uses his own property, ownership and use are in one hand. That is, the owner absorbs the profit from his work. Dispossession is the ability to independently decide the fate of property, that is, to sell, rent, bequeath, increase or lose property. The owner has the right to take any action against his property that is not against the law. He can carry out any economic or other activities not prohibited by law from the property. The property relationship has its object and subject. The object of ownership is all types of wealth that have become property. It includes land, water, mines, flora and fauna, machines, machinery and equipment, buildings and structures, material and cultural objects, money, securities, products and services, historical monuments, scientific and technical ideas, include trademarks, goods themselves, the ability of a person to work productively and creatively. A property relationship is formed in connection with the appropriation of these material and immaterial benefits. Blessings are appropriated only when they become property. Ownership subject - participants in the acquisition of property, participants in property relations. These include the state, citizens of the republic, communities, their associations, public and religious organizations, family and other associations of citizens, all councils of people's deputies in the form of their representative bodies, foreign countries, international organizations, other foreign legal entities and citizens. Different legal entities and citizens can be subjects of one property. Depending on the mentioned subjects, appropriation takes individual, family, socio-class, regional and national character. Appropriation in a socially stratified society is different depending on its level and method. There are two types of mastering:

- 1) acquisition of production resources, i.e. tools;
- 2) assimilation of production results. Material and labor resources are appropriated after they become the property of the owner of production. Mastery in production is primary. Here both factors of production (material and human factors) are combined, products and services are created. Depending on the mastery of these factors, property is formed in relation to labor results. Depending on the property status of people in society, interests are divided into four groups:
 1. Individual interest is expressed in the personal income of the owner of the property;
 2. Corporate-group interest emerges through the collective income of the property owner;
 3. Public interest. This is represented by state budget revenues;
 4. National interest. National interest is the unity of individual, group and national interests, indicating the increase of national wealth in society. At the core of these four interests are private, collective, state and national property. Depending on the nature and scale of the property, it is realized, that is, realized. It has the following methods:

1. Using one's own property as capital, using the labor of others, making a profit by doing business.
2. Renting out one's property and receiving rent.
3. Earning through speculation.
4. Earning income with labor based on one's own property, earning money by running an economy based on one's own labor.
5. Giving one's property in the form of money to a loan with interest.
6. Earning income from the labor force that is one's own property through hired work, that is, receiving wages. So, property brings benefits to its owner.

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