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THE ROLE OF MARKETING IN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

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Annotation: This thesis explores the critical role of marketing in driving economic growth and prosperity. It examines how marketing activities stimulate demand, foster innovation, promote competition, and contribute to overall economic well-being. The article emphasizes the importance of marketing in connecting businesses with consumers, facilitating trade, and promoting a dynamic and thriving economy.

Key words: Marketing, economic growth, consumer demand, innovation, competition, economic well-being, value creation, business growth, employment, market development, globalization.

Many times, marketing is thought of as a department within a company that sells goods and services. But its influence goes well beyond specific businesses and deals. In influencing the state of the economy, propelling growth, encouraging innovation, and promoting general economic prosperity, marketing is a crucial and complex factor. This thesis looks at how important marketing is to the economy and how it affects customer demand, company expansion, and wealth generation.

Market-oriented emerging nations consider marketing to be an essential component of management. In order to maximize profit, marketing nowadays is a system that arranges product development and manufacturing based on precise consumer requirements and comprehensive market research. According to F. Kotler, marketing is a type of human endeavor that aims to exchange goods and services to satisfy people's needs and expectations. Creating and implementing marketing strategies, pricing, product promotion, and sales are all included in this activity. The ideas of need, demand, commodity, exchange, process, and market are all used in marketing.

Creating a marketing strategy is the initial stage of every marketing plan. a broad schedule of marketing initiatives for a specific product. Finding the client segments that the company requires for its operations is the first stage in creating a plan. Selecting the components that will maximize the marketing program's effectiveness is the second phase.

The development of marketing has gone through three stages:

- 1. Broadcasting. In this kind of marketing, the vendor produces, distributes, and sells the same product to all customers in large quantities.
- 2. Marketing that differentiates products. In this instance, the vendor produces two or more items with various features.
- 3. Target marketing. Target marketers find market niches, choose one or more of them, and then create products and a marketing mix tailored to each niche.

The market is the primary focus of marketing research. A market is a group of current or potential consumers who buy and sell goods to one another. It is this system of economic interactions that determines the supply, demand, and price of goods.

Finding goods and services that will appeal to customers is the main responsibility of a marketer (finding the next big thing). The manufacturer must decide what price to charge for

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each product after deciding which ones to produce. Next, the distribution channels, partner sales organizations, transport network, and points of sale are identified. Advertising, one-on-one sales pitching, fostering positive public perception, and other techniques are all included in product promotion.

Forecasting the company's market potential, the most effective use of its resources, and the end products of its operations are all part of marketing planning. A linked product's sales increase is the aim of marketing. The goal of marketing is to increase a company's market share, which is the percentage of overall sales of that company's product. An organization needs a variety of resources to run its business, including capital, labor, and output. Their influence determines the cost of the product. A company can create a marketing plan by taking these three things into account. The objectives of the company should be in line with this plan.

- 1. Stimulating Demand and Economic Growth:
- a. Creating Awareness and Desire: Marketing is instrumental in creating awareness and desire for products and services, ultimately driving consumer demand. Effective marketing campaigns educate consumers about new offerings, highlight product benefits, and persuade them to make purchases.
- b. Encouraging Consumption: By fostering consumer interest and desire, marketing plays a crucial role in stimulating economic activity. Increased demand leads to higher production levels, employment opportunities, and overall economic growth.
 - 2. Fostering Innovation and Product Development:
- a. Identifying Market Needs: Market research, a core component of marketing, enables businesses to identify unmet consumer needs and market trends. This valuable information drives innovation, as businesses strive to develop products and services that address these needs and create new value propositions.
- b. Promoting Differentiation: Marketing encourages businesses to differentiate their offerings, leading to innovation and product improvement. Competition driven by marketing forces companies to constantly refine their products, enhance features, and introduce new solutions to attract and retain customers.
 - 3. Enhancing Competition and Market Efficiency:
- a. Promoting Choice and Value: Marketing fosters competition by providing consumers with a wider range of choices and compelling them to compare prices and features. This competitive environment incentivizes businesses to offer better products, improve services, and reduce costs to attract and retain customers.
- b. Driving Efficiency and Productivity: The pressure to compete in the marketplace forces businesses to optimize their operations, improve efficiency, and enhance productivity. Marketing plays a key role in driving these improvements, as companies strive to create value for customers and remain competitive.
 - 4. Contributing to Economic Well-being and Social Development:
- a. Job Creation and Economic Stability: Marketing activities, including advertising, sales, and market research, generate employment opportunities across various industries. A thriving marketing sector contributes to economic stability and provides livelihoods for a significant portion of the workforce.

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- b. Promoting Trade and Globalization: Marketing facilitates trade and globalization by connecting businesses with customers across borders. Effective marketing campaigns help companies expand their reach, enter new markets, and contribute to global economic interconnectedness.
- c. Raising Living Standards: By stimulating demand, fostering innovation, and promoting competition, marketing plays a role in raising living standards and improving the overall quality of life for consumers. Consumers benefit from a wider range of choices, access to better products and services, and enhanced purchasing power.

In conclusion, marketing is an integral force in the global economy, driving growth, innovation, and prosperity. By stimulating demand, fostering competition, and promoting value creation, marketing plays a fundamental role in connecting businesses with consumers, facilitating trade, and creating a dynamic and thriving economic environment. As technology continues to transform the marketing landscape, its influence on the economy will only continue to grow, shaping the future of businesses and consumers alike.

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