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HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE SCIENCE OF ECONOMETRICS AND SCIENTISTS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO ITS FORMATION

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In this article, foreign and Uzbek economists who contributed to the science of econometrics and their different approaches to the definition of econometrics are considered and analyzed.

Key words: Econometrics, statistics, mathematical statistics, probability theory, correlation-regression analysis.

The history of the origin of the science of "econometrics" and the stages of its formation are widely covered in the scientific works of I.Yeliseyeva, S.Kuryshneva, T.V.Kosteyeva, A.I.Novikov, T.Sh.Shodiyev, G.Nasritdinov, B.B.Berkinov, N.M.Soatov and others..

Econometric knowledge was separated and formed as a result of the development and cooperation of the sciences of economic theory, economic-mathematical methods, economic statistics, mathematical statistics and probability theory. Economic laws are tested for experience in econometrics. In the science of economic-mathematical methods, economic laws are expressed in the form of mathematical models. Due to the fact that the majority of economic indicators are random, econometrics uses mathematical statistical methods. In the science of mathematical statistics, methods of data analysis are developed depending on the purpose of the research.

The first works on econometrics appeared in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. At the beginning of the 20th century, a number of works on

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econometrics were published. Among them are the works of Hooker, Pearson, R. Frish and others [1].

P. S'yempa (1910) believed that it is possible to get a deeper idea of economic activity if the methods of algebra and geometry are applied to the accounting data, and he used the term "Econometrics" for the first time. Later, the term "Econometrics" was used in the research conducted by Y. Schumpeter (1923), R. Frisch (1930), and Ya. Tinbergen (1969). Although this phrase has not been used for a long time, the phrase "econometrics" has come in handy in the emergence of a new trend in economics.

A new direction in economics - "econometrics" appeared in 1930.

In fact, Norwegian scientist R. Frisch (1895-1973) developed the basics of econometrics. Therefore, he is rightfully considered the father of econometrics. In 1931, the World Econometric Society was established. This year is the birth year of econometrics. Since 1932, econometrics has been included in the curriculum in some countries. Therefore, a natural question arises: What is Econometrics? This term is a combination of the words "Economics" and "Metrics". Translated from the Greek language, oikonomos (economist) means a household manager, and metric (metrihe, metron) means measure, size [2].

Foreign and Uzbek economists who gained fame in the field of econometric research had different approaches to the definition of econometrics.

In fact, the Norwegian economist R. Frisch defined "Econometrics as the unity of three components: statistics, economic theory and mathematics."

American economist S. Grilexes described that "Econometrics is both our telescope and microscope for studying the surrounding economic world."

Another American economist, S. Fisher, described it as "Econometrics deals with the development and application of statistical methods to measure the interrelationships between economic variables."

Russian scientist S. Ayvazyan described it as "Econometrics combines a set of methods and models that allow quantitative expression of qualitative relationships."

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS scientists V.N. Afanasyev, S.A. Ayvazyan, A.M. Gataulin, N.M. Goreyeva, T.A. Dubrova, L.N. Tikhomirov, I.I. Yeliseyeva, Ye.M. Chetirkin, etc.) made an important contribution to the preparation of methodological literature.

S.Gulamov, T.Shodiyev, B.Berkinov, S.Chepel and others to research the theoretical and scientific-methodological foundations of the science of

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"Econometrics" in Uzbekistan, to the problems of introducing the econometric approach to the analysis and forecasting of the development of economic sectors, as well as to the creation of information systems dedicated to his work.

In fact, Economist B. Berkinov stated in his "Econometrics" textbook that "Econometrics is a science that studies the quantitative expression of the interdependence of economic events and processes." Economist N.M. Soatov in his textbook "Statistics" says, "Considering econometrics as a component of economic statistics, an important direction, has a theoretical and logical basis. In fact, the mathematical apparatus used in econometrics is also successfully used in economic statistics" [2].

A specialist engaged in econometrics is called an econometrician. The work of an econometrician connected with the study of tables is called econometric analysis. Thus, econometrics is a science that quantitatively expresses the interconnection of economic processes and events..

In conclusion, today in the field of statistics, further improvement of the efficiency of using mathematical statistics, probability theory and econometric methods and forecasting of economic processes through the data obtained on the basis of correlation and regression analysis is one of the important problems of today and it determines the relevance of the article.

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