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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions

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JIZZAKH BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK

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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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(Part 1)

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Department of Economics and tourism of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

AHOLI DAROMADLARI O‘RTASIDAGI TAFOVUTNI KAMAYTIRISHNING IQTISODIY VOSITALARI



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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается важность проведения системной работы по изучению доходного расслоения населения, эффективного использования природно-экономического потенциала и возможностей регионов в процессе развития экономики, а также актуальность углубленного исследования факторы, влияющие на него.

Annotation: The article discusses the importance of conducting systematic work on studying the income stratification of the population, the effective use of natural and economic potential and opportunities of regions in the process of economic development, as well as the relevance of an in-depth study of the factors influencing it.

Kalit so‘zlar: aholi daromadi, kambag‘allikni kamaytirish, aholi turmush darajasi, kambag‘allikni qisqartirish, aholi daromadlari o‘rtasidagi tafovut.

Hozirgi vaqtda iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning rivojlanishi hududlarning tabiiy-iqtisodiy salohiyatidan va imkoniyatlaridan unumli foydalanish aholi daromadlari tabaqalashuvini o‘rganish bo‘yicha tizimli ishlarni olib borish, unga ta’sir etuvchi omillarni chuqur tadqiq etishni talab etadi.

Mazkur masalaning ahamiyatini O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti o‘z vaqtida ko‘rsatib o‘tganidek: “Hududlarda, ayniqsa, qishloqlarda aholining aksariyat qismi yetarli daromad manbaiga ega emasligi sir emas. Har qanday mamlakatda bo‘lgani kabi bizda ham kam ta’minlangan aholi qatlamlari mavjud. Turli hisob-kitoblarga ko‘ra, ular taxminan 12-15 foizni tashkil etadi. Bu o‘rinda gap kichkina raqamlar emas, balki aholimizning 4-5 millionlik vakillari haqida bormoqda. Bu ularning bir kunlik daromadi 10-13 ming so‘mdan oshmayapti, degani. Yoki bir oilada mashina ham, chorva ham bo‘lishi mumkin, lekin bir kishi og‘ir kasal bo‘lsa, oila daromadining kamida 70 foizi uni davolatishga ketadi. Xo‘sh bunday oilani o‘ziga to‘q deyish mumkinmi? Prezident sifatida meni odamlarimizning ovqatlanishi, davolanishi, bolalarini o‘qitishi, kiyintirishi kabi hayotiy ehtiyojlari nima bo‘layapti, degan savol har kuni qiynaydi. Kambag‘allikni kamaytirish – bu aholida tadbirkorlik ruhini uyg‘otish, insonning ichki kuch-quvvati va salohiyatini to‘liq ro‘yobga chiqarish, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish bo‘yicha kompleks iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy siyosatni amalga oshirish, demakdir”.[1]

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Aholi daromad topishining taqsimot munosabatlarining ikki yoqlama ta’sirini ko‘rsatib o‘tish lozimki, bu mehnat bilan band bo‘lganlar daromadlarini doimiy o‘sib borishi, ijtimoiy samaradorlikning taqsimlanishi natijasida farovonlikka erishishni va aksincha esa kambag‘allikning oshishini ifodalaydi. Aholining kambag‘al toifasi tezkor iqtisodiy o‘sishdan foyda ko‘rish imkoniyatidan mahrum bo‘libgina qolmay, jamiyatning turli sohalarida ishtirok etish imkoniyati cheklanganligi tufayli rivojlanishga ham hissa qo‘sha olmaydi.

Mamlakatda aholining pul daromadlari bir tomondan barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlasa, ikkinchi tomondan aholining harid qobiliyatini ortishi natijasida ijtimoiy farovonlikni ta’minlashning moliyaviy asosini tashkil qiladi. Kishilarga munosib turmush darajasini ta’minlash, ularni ijtimoiy jihatdan qo‘llab quvvatlash uchun amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar natijasida aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan daromadlar, ish haqi va pensiyalar mutanosib ravishda o‘zgarishida ham ko‘rinadi, bunda aholi daromadlari o‘rtasidagi tafovutni kamaytirishning ijtimoi-iqtisodi tasnifi quyidagi jadvalda guruhlandi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Aholi daromadlari o‘rtasidagi tafovutni kamaytirishning iqtisodiy vositalari

Daromadlarning tabaqalashuviga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi omillar	**Barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sish samaradorligi**
Mamlakatda YaIM ning o‘sishi	Aholi turmush sifatining o‘sishi
Aholi daromadlari o‘rtasidagi tafovutni kamaytirish va uni barqarorlashtirishga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlar	Daromadlarning oshib borishi sharoitida aholini kafolatli daromad manbaiga ega bo‘lishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi omillar
Aholi daromadlari o‘rtasidagi tafovutni kamaytirish turli ijtimoiy qatlamlar o‘rtasida teng taqsimlash	Aholi turmush darajasi va sifatini oshirish, daromadlar o‘sishi va xarid qobiliyatini oshirishni ta’minlash bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar belgilash
Ijtimoiy sohalar va ish haqi va boshqa daromadlarning farqlanish darajasini kamaytirish.	Aholi turmush darajasini yaxshilash, ularning daromadlari o‘sishini va xarid qobiliyatini oshirishni ta’minlash,

Zamonaviy sharoitlarda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy konsepsiya xalq turmush farovonligini oshirish, kambag‘allik va kam ta’minlanganlikning o‘sishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik zaruriyatidan kelib chiqadi. Shuning uchun respublikada o‘tkazilayotgan islohotlar bozor islohotlarining har bir bosqichida ish xaqqini ko‘paytirish, daromadlar miqdoriga bog‘liq ravishda maksimal soliqqa tortish siyosatini qo‘llash, kuchli ijtimoiy himoya, kam daromadli aholiga transfert to‘lovlar miqdorini ko‘paytirishga qaratilgan.

«O‘zbekiston - 2030» strategiyasida:[2] “...barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sish orqali daromadi o‘rtachadan yuqori bo‘lgan davlatlar qatoridan o‘rin olish, aholi talablariga va xalqaro standartlarga to‘liq javob beradigan ta’lim, tibbiyot va ijtimoiy himoya tizimini tashkil qilish, aholi uchun qulay ekologik sharoitlarni yaratish, xalq xizmatidagi adolatli va zamonaviy davlatni barpo etish, mamlakatning suvereniteti va xavfsizligini kafolatli ta’minlash” belgilangan.

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Aholi daromadlari o‘rtasidagi tafovutni kamaytirish turli ijtimoiy qatlamlar o‘rtasida teng taqsimlash orqali ijtimoiy sohalar va ish haqi va boshqa daromadlarning farqlanish darajasini kamaytirishni ta’minlaydi. Daromadlarning xususiyatlarini aniqlash, uni hosil bo‘lish jarayonidagi asosiy ziddiyatlarni aniqlash va ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llarini ishlab chiqishni talab qiladi.

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlarga asoslanib, aholi daromadlari va turmush darajasining pasayishi kabi salbiy natijalarga mehnat bozoridagi ishchi kuchi taklifning talabdan yuqori darajada o‘sishi ham ta’sir ko‘rsatadi va kishilar ehtiyojining bu ne’matlar bilan qondirilish darajasini takomillashtirish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

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