International

scientific and practical conference

DECEMBER 6
2024

2024



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

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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

Scientific journal of Science technology & Digital finance

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

(December 6, 2024)

(Part 1)

Jizzakh-2024

Department of Economics and tourism of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
6.12.2024

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 – Jizzahk: Department of economics and tourism of Jizzakh branch of the national university of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, December 6, 2024, 450 pp.

Editors in charge: DSc.prof. Turakulov O.X., PhD. O'ralov A.I.

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.

O‘ZBEKITON RESPUBLIKASIDA XUFYONA IQTISODIYOTNI KAMAYTIRISHGA QARSHI CHORALAR VA ULARNING NATIJALARI



Shodlikov Dilshod

UzMUJF talabasi

Gmail: dilshodbekshodlikov@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xufyona iqtisodiyotning kamaytirish uchun amalga oshirilgan asosiy choralar va ularning natijalari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Xufyona iqtisodiyotning ortishi mamlakatning soliq bazasini kamaytirish, mehnat qonunlarini buzish va iqtisodiy o‘sishni cheklashga olib keladi. Maqolada soliq tizimining isloh qilinishi, raqamlashtirish, mehnat qonunlarini kuchaytirish, kichik biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish kabi asosiy chora-tadbirlar tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: soliq tizimi, raqamlashtirish, mehnat qonunlarini kuchaytirish, kichik biznesni va korrupsiya.

Xufyona iqtisodiyot yoki neformal iqtisodiyot mamlakatning rasmiy iqtisodiy faoliyatdan chetda qolgan sektori bo‘lib, u soliq to‘lovlari, mehnat qonunlari va boshqa rasmiy tartiblardan chetda faoliyat yuritadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi uchun xufyona iqtisodiyotning kengayishi soliq bazasining qisqarishiga, iqtisodiy inqirozlarga, ijtimoiy tengsizlikning kuchayishiga va davlatning moliyaviy barqarorligiga xavf soladi. Shu sababli, hukumat xufyona iqtisodiyotni kamaytirish uchun turli chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishga kirishgan. Ushbu maqolada xufyona iqtisodiyotni kamaytirish uchun ko‘rilgan asosiy choralar, ularning samaralari va yuzaga kelgan natijalar haqida so‘z yuritiladi. O'zbekistonda xufyona iqtisodiyotning kamaytirilishi uchun olib borilayotgan choralar tadbirlariga quyidagilarni keltirishimiz mukin.

1. Soliq tizimini isloh qilish. O‘zbekiston hukumati xufyona iqtisodiyotni kamaytirish uchun soliq tizimini isloh qilishga katta e’tibor qaratmoqda. Soliq to‘lovlarining soddalashtirilishi, kichik va o‘rta biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, soliq yuki va byurokratik to‘siqlarni kamaytirish orqali rasmiy sektorga o‘tishni rag‘batlantirish maqsad qilingan. Masalan, 2020 yildan boshlab kichik bizneslar uchun soliq stavkalari kamaytirilgan, soliqlarni to‘lash va hisobot berish jarayonlari soddalashtirilgan. Bu tadbirlar ko‘plab korxonalarni rasmiy sektorga o‘tishga undadi.

2. Raqamlashtirish va elektron jizimlarni joriy etish. Raqamli texnologiyalar xufyona iqtisodiyotning kamayishida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. O‘zbekistonda soliq, moliya va boshqa xizmatlarni elektron tizimlar orqali amalga oshirish jarayoni kengaytirilgan. Soliq to‘lovlarini onlayn rejimda amalga oshirish imkoniyati va raqamli biznes ro‘yxatdan o‘tish tizimi joriy etildi. Bu choralar

ko‘plab tadbirkorlarni rasmiylashtirishga undadi va xufyona iqtisodiyotni kamaytirishga yordam berdi.

3. Mehnat qonunlarini kuchaytirish. Mehnat qonunlarini kuchaytirish va rasmiy ish sharoitlarini ta’minlash orqali xufyona iqtisodiyotning kamayishiga erishildi. Ishchilarga ijtimoiy kafolatlar taqdim etilishi, rasmiy mehnat shartnomalarining tuzilishi va mehnat shartnomalari bo‘yicha nazorat kuchaytirilgan. Bu chora, xususan, noformal mehnat bozoriga qarshi kurashish maqsadida muhim ahamiyatga ega.

4. Kichik va o‘rta biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlash. Kichik va o‘rta biznes xufyona iqtisodiyotning asosiy tarkibiy qismidir. O‘zbekiston hukumati kichik biznesni rivojlantirishga katta e’tibor qaratmoqda. Kichik biznes uchun soliq imtiyozlari, subsidiyalar, arzon kreditlar va boshqa rag‘batlantirishlar kiritildi. Bu esa rasmiy biznesga o‘tish va xufyona iqtisodiyotning kamayishiga olib keldi.

5. Korrupsiyani kamaytirish. Korrupsiya davlatning rasmiy iqtisodiyotga qarshi kurashini zaiflashtiradi va xufyona iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. O‘zbekiston hukumati korrupsiyani kamaytirish uchun turli chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirgan, shu jumladan korrupsiyani aniqlash va unga qarshi kurashish uchun maxsus tizimlar joriy etilgan. Korrupsiya bilan bog‘liq faoliyatni kamaytirish orqali rasmiy sektorga o‘tish rag‘batlantirilmoqda.

Xufyona Iqtisodiyotni Kamaytirishning Natijalari

1. Soliq to‘lovlarining oshishi. Soliq tizimining soddalashtirilishi va raqamli tizimlar joriy etilishi orqali soliq to‘lovlari oshdi. Kichik bizneslarning rasmiylashtirilishi va soliq tizimiga o‘tishi natijasida davlat byudjetiga tushadigan daromadlar ko‘paydi.

2. Rasmiy mehnat bozorining rivojlanishi. Mehnat qonunlarining kuchaytirilishi va ishchilarga ijtimoiy kafolatlarning taqdim etilishi natijasida rasmiy mehnat bozorining rivojlanishiga erishildi. Xufyona mehnatning qisqarishi va ishchilarning rasmiy shartnomalar asosida ishlashga o‘tishi ta’minlandi.

3. Kichik biznesning rivojlanishi. Kichik va o‘rta biznesga ko‘rsatilgan qo‘llab-quvvatlash natijasida ko‘plab tadbirkorlar rasmiy sektorga o‘tdi. Bu, o‘z navbatida, xufyona iqtisodiyotning kamayishiga va iqtisodiy o‘sishga hissa qo‘shishga olib keldi.

4. Korrupsiyaning kamayishi. Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish va uning oldini olishga qaratilgan choralar natijasida davlat organlaridagi korrupsiya holatlari kamaydi. Bu, o‘z navbatida, rasmiy iqtisodiyotning o‘sishiga yordam berdi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak, O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xufyona iqtisodiyotni kamaytirish uchun amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar o‘z samaralarini bermoqda. Soliq tizimining soddalashtirilishi, raqamli tizimlarning joriy etilishi, mehnat qonunlarining kuchaytirilishi va kichik biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlash choralari natijasida rasmiy iqtisodiyotning ulushi ortdi. Biroq, bu jarayonni yanada kuchaytirish uchun davlat tomonidan rasmiy sektorda ishlashni rag‘batlantirishga doir chora-tadbirlar davom ettirilishi kerak.

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