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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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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.

O‘ZBEKISTON TASHQI IQTISODIY ALOQALARINING USTUVOR YO‘NALISHLARI VA UNI RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI



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Annotatsiya: Ma‘lumki, O‘zbekiston o‘z milliy manfaatlariga asoslangan holda ochiq, o‘zaro manfaatli va konstruktiv tashqi siyosat olib bormoqda. Yangi O‘zbekistonning zamonaviy tashqi siyosiy holati dunyoda va mintaqada shiddat bilan o‘zgarayotgan vaziyat hamda mamlakat ichidagi keng ko‘lamli o‘zgarishlarga asoslanib shakllanmoqda. Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarining ustuvor yo‘nalishlari va uni rivojlanish istiqbollari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat, tashqi siyosat, eksport, budjet mablag‘lari, xalqaro tashkilotlar.

Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatning bir qancha vazifalari bo‘lib, ulardan asosiysi 2017-yil 7-fevralda tasdiqlangan “2017–2021 yillarda O‘zbekistonni yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi”ning “chuqur o‘ylangan, o‘zaro manfaatli va amaliy tashqi siyosat sohasidagi ustuvor yo‘nalishlar”i belgilab berilgan 5.2-bandida o‘z aksini topgan. Unga ko‘ra, tashqi siyosat sohasiga oid quyidagi eng muhim ustuvor yo‘nalishlar shakllantiriladi:

-davlat mustaqilligi va suverenitetini mustahkamlash, mamlakatning xalqaro munosabatlarning to‘laqonli subyekti sifatida o‘rni va rolini yanada mustahkamlash, rivojlangan demokratik davlatlar qatoriga kirish, O‘zbekiston atrofida xavfsizlik, barqarorlik va do‘stona qo‘shnichilik munosabatlar mintaqasini yaratish;

–O‘zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro nufuzini mustahkamlash, dunyo hamjamiyatiga mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar to‘g‘risida obyektiv axborotni yetkazish;

– O‘zbekiston tashqi siyosiy va tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatining me’yoriy-huquqiy bazasini, shuningdek, xalqaro hamkorlikning shartnoma-huquqiy asoslarini takomillashtirish;

– O‘zbekiston davlat chegarasini delimitatsiya va demarkatsiya qilish masalalarini tartibga solish.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqqan holda, muhtaram Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev qo‘shni qardosh davlatlar bilan yaqin do‘stona munosabatda bo‘lishni va o‘zaro hamkorlik aloqalarining mustahkamlanishini asosiy ustuvor vazifa etib belgiladi. Bundan tashqari shu qisqa vaqt ichida O‘zbekiston “Markaziy Osiyo- bosh ustuvor yo‘nalish” hamda “Markaziy Osiyo ruhi” kabi tamoyillar bilan o‘z tashqi siyosatini amalga oshirmoqda.

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O‘zbekiston tashqi siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishi haqida gap ketganda, davlatimizning nufuzli mamlakatlar va yetakchi xorijiy xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan strategik aloqalarining rivojlanib borayotganligini aytib o‘tishimiz joiz. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi jahonning ko‘zga ko‘ringan yirik va obro‘li xalqaro tashkilotlari, dunyoning o‘nlab davlatlari bilan aloqalarni o‘rnatgan bo‘lib, ularning yirik bank va moliyaviy tashkilotlar bilan , davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlari bilan o‘zaro iqtisodiy munosabatlarini rivojlantirib kelmoqda. Yurtimizda xorijiy mamlakatlarning 43 ta elchixonasi, 49 ta nodavlat va shuningdek 15 ta davlatlararo tashkilotlari akkreditatsiya qilingan.

O‘zbekistonning ijtimoiy jihatdan yo‘naltirilgan bozor iqtisodiyoti modelida tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatni rivojlantirish va mustahkamlash, respublikaning jahon xo‘jalik aloqalariga birlashish yo‘llarini belgilash, shuningdek, ijtimoiy jihatdan yo‘naltirilgan bozor iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishi va respublika integratsiyasi yo‘nalishlarining kahon xo‘jalik aloqalarida mustahkamlanishi asosiy o‘rinni egallaydi.

Ochiq turdagi iqtisodiyotning shakllanish sharoitida rivojlangan tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar tizimda bo‘lgan har bir davlatning xalqaro mehnat taqsimotiga o‘z o‘rniga, dunyo xo‘jalik tizimida o‘z “javoniga” ega bo‘lish muhimdir. Keyingi vaqtda jahon bozorida narx keskin tushib ketgan xomashyo resusrlarini eksport qilish amaliyotidan imkon qadar tezroq qutulib, raqobatbardosh tovarlar eksportini kengaytirishimiz kerak. Inqirozga qarshi choralardasturi doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan yana bir yo‘nalish-mamlakatimizdagi mahsulot eksportqiladigan korxonalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashva rag‘batlantirish, eksport salohiyatini mustahkamlash bo‘yicha qabul qilingan amaliy choralar muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ldi. Ma’lumki, 2019-yilda mamlakatimizda eksportga mahsulot chiqaradigan korxonalarning tashqi bozorlarda raqobatdosh bo‘lishini qo‘llab-quvvatlash bo‘yicha aniq chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish va eksportni rag‘batlantirish uchun qo‘shimcha omillar yaratishga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan edi.

Xulosa va takliflar: Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat (TIF) sohasidagi islohotlar barqarorlikka erishishning qisqa muddatli masalalari yechimiga emas, balki uzoq muddatli strategik yo‘nalishga ega bo‘lsa, bu shak-shubhasiz, iqtisod samaradorligining ko‘tarilishiga imkon beradi. Yurtimizda tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatni rivojlantirish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlar va dunyo mamlakatlari bilan olib borilayotgan mustahkam aloqalar natijasida mamlakatimizning eksport salohiyati oshib bormoqda. Shuningdek, hukumatimiz tomonidan bir qator soliq, bojxona imtiyozlarining yaratilishi, ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish va raqobatbardosh mahsulotlarning ishlab chiqarilishi milliy mahsulotlarimizning tashqi bozorlarda mustahkam o‘rin egallashi uchun zamin yaratmoqda. O‘zbekistonda, bizning fikrimizcha, asosiy e’tiborni quyidagi muammolarga qaratish lozim:

Birinchidan, TIFni davlat tomonidan tartibga solishning qonuniy va me’yoriy-huquqiy asoslarini kuchaytirishga yo‘naltirilgan ishlarni davom ettirish juda muhim.

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Ikkinchidan, TIFni davlat tomonidan tartibga solishning institutsional asoslarini mustahkamlash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Chunki bu yo‘nalishdagi birinchi qadamlar (eksportni rag‘batlantirish bo‘yicha tashkil etilgan Respublika komissiyasi faoliyati) kerakli samara bergani yo‘q.

Uchinchidan, respublika budjet mablag‘lari hisobiga moliyalashtiriladigan (imkon qadar tadbirkorlar tizimi resurslarini jalb qilgan holda) va maxsus vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan boshqariladigan (Yaponiyaning DNeTRO tashkiloti kabi) tashqi savdo faoliyatining axborot bilan ta’minlanishi uchun umumdavlat tizimini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish zarur.

To‘rtinchidan, TIFning rivojlanishiga milliy operatorlarning manfaatlarini turli xildagi xavflardan himoya qiluvchi savdo va investitsiyalarni davlat tomonidan sug‘urta qilishning diversifikatsion tizimi bevosita turtki bo‘lishi mumkin.

Tanlangan ishlab chiqarish sohalarida iqtisodni modernizatsiyalashtirish va eksportga yo‘naltirish kontsepsiyalariga ko‘ra, davlat yangi texnologiyalarni qo‘llash yoki yangi bozorlarni egallashda katta moliyaviy harajatlar talab etadigan yangi sanoat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqish va bu sohada izlanishlar o‘tkazishni qo‘llab-quvvatlashi zarur.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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