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 2)

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.

IQTISODIY O‘SISH TO‘G‘RISIDA TURLI NAZRIY QARASHLAR EVALUTSIYASI



Tirkashev Ulug‘bek Ma’ruf o‘g‘li
O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jizzax filiali

Anotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada iqtisodiy o‘sishning turli nazariy yondoshuvlari tahlil qilinadi. Iqtisodiy o‘sishning klassik, neoklassik, Endogen o‘sish nazariyasi kabi turli nazariyalar orqali izohlanishi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Maqola iqtisodiy o‘sishning murakkabligini va har bir nazariyaning o‘ziga xos yondoshuvlarini taqdim etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Iqtisodiy qarashlari, Klassik nazariya, Adam Smit, David Rikardo, Neoklassik nazariya, Robert Solou, Endogen o‘sish nazariyasi.

Аннотация: В этой статье будут проанализированы различные теоретические подходы к экономическому росту. Рассматривается интерпретация экономического роста с помощью различных теорий, таких как классическая, неоклассическая, теория эндогенного роста. В статье представлена сложность экономического роста и конкретные подходы к каждой теории.

Abstract: This article analyzes various theoretical approaches to economic growth. The interpretation of economic growth through various theories such as classical, neoclassical, endogenous growth theory is considered. The article presents the complexity of economic growth and the specific approaches to each theory.

Iqtisodiy o‘sish – bu mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasi, ishlab chiqarish hajmi, milliy daromad va farovonlikning o‘sishi jarayonini anglatadi. Ushbu mavzuda turli iqtisodiy maktablar va nazariyalar iqtisodiy o‘sishning sabablarini, mexanizmlarini va unga ta’sir etuvchi omillarni turlicha tushuntiradilar. Iqtisodiy o‘sishning asosiy omillari bozor mexanizmlari, davlat siyosati, resurslar taqsimoti, texnologik yangiliklar va inson kapitali bilan bog‘liqdir. Turli nazariyalar iqtisodiy o‘sishni tushunishda farqli yondoshuvlarni taklif qiladi, ularning har biri o‘zining afzalliklari va cheklovlari bilan ajralib turadi.

Klassik nazariya: klassik iqtisodiy nazariyalar iqtisodiy o‘sishning asosiy manbalarini bozor erkinligi, raqobat va ishchi kuchining samarali taqsimoti bilan bog‘lagan. Adam Smitning "Millatlar boyligi" asarida takidlanishicha, iqtisodiy o‘sish bozor erkinligi va ixtisoslashuv orqali amalga oshadi. U iqtisodiy o‘sishni kapital va mehnat resurslarining samarali taqsimlanishi bilan izohlagan.

David Rikardo esa o‘zining soliq va savdo nazariyalarida iqtisodiy o‘sishning asosiy omillari sifatida erkin savdo va resurslarni taqsimlashni ko‘rsatgan. U shuningdek, qayta taqsimlash va moddiy ishlab chiqarishni ilgari surgan.

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Neoklassik nazariya: Neoklassik iqtisodiyot nazariyasining eng mashhur vakili Robert Solou bo‘lib, uning iqtisodiy o‘sish modelida texnologik rivojlanish va kapital akkumulyatsiyasi asosiy omil sifatida ko‘rsatilgan. Solouning "Solou o‘sish modeli" bo‘yicha, iqtisodiy o‘sishning uzoq muddatli barqarorligi uchun ishlab chiqarish omillari (mehnat, kapital) va texnologiyaning rivojlanishi zarur. Solou iqtisodiy o‘sishning barqaror bo‘lishini texnologik innovatsiyalar orqali tushuntiradi va kapitalning qo‘shimcha o‘sishi uzoq muddatda kamayib borishini ta’kidlaydi.

Keynsian nazariya: Keynsian iqtisodiy nazariyasi iqtisodiy o‘sishni davlatning aralashuvi va iqtisodiy talabni oshirish orqali tushuntiradi. Keynesning fikriga ko‘ra, bozorlar har doim muvozanatda bo‘lmasligi mumkin, shuning uchun davlat iqtisodiyotni tartibga solish uchun investitsiyalar va xarajatlarni oshirishi kerak. Bu nazariyaga ko‘ra, iqtisodiy o‘sish davlat xarajatlari va investitsiyalar orqali rag‘batlantirilishi kerak.

Inson kapitali va ijtimoiy kapital nazariyasi: Inson kapitali va ijtimoiy kapital nazariyasi, ayniqsa 20-asrning oxirlarida, iqtisodiy o‘sishning asosiy omillaridan biri sifatida bilim, ta’lim va ijtimoiy aloqalarga e’tibor qaratadi. Inson kapitali nazariyasiga ko‘ra, ta’lim va malaka oshirish iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshiradi. Ijtimoiy kapital nazariyasida esa jamiyatdagi ishonch, hamkorlik va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar iqtisodiy o‘sishga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Globalizatsiya va ochiq iqtisodiyot: Globalizatsiya va tashqi savdo iqtisodiy o‘sishga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Ochiq iqtisodiyotda mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi savdo, kapital va texnologiya almashinuvi iqtisodiy o‘sishni tezlashtiradi. Global integratsiya, yangi bozorlarning ochilishi va iqtisodiy aloqalar mamlakatlar uchun o‘sish imkoniyatlarini yaratadi.

Endogen o‘sish nazariyasi : Endogen o‘sish nazariyasining muhim rivojlanishi 1980-yillarda yuz berdi va u iqtisodiy o‘sishni texnologik innovatsiyalar va boshqaruv tizimlarining ichki omillari bilan izohlaydi. Paul Romer va Robert Lucas kabi iqtisodchilar texnologik rivojlanish va inson kapitalining iqtisodiy o‘sishdagi ahamiyatini o‘rganishdi. Endogen o‘sish modeliga ko‘ra, iqtisodiy o‘sish tizimning ichki faktorlaridan, masalan, bilim va innovatsiyalardan kelib chiqadi. Bu nazariyada, davlatning ilm-fan va ta’limga sarmoya kiritishi iqtisodiy o‘sishning asosiy omili deb qaraladi.

Iqtisodiy o‘sishning turli nazariyalarini tahlil qilish orqali iqtisodiy o‘sishning murakkab va ko‘p omilli jarayon ekanligi tushuniladi. Klassik, keynsian, neoklassik, inson kapitali va ijtimoiy kapital nazariyalari o‘zaro farq qiladi, ammo barchasi o‘sishning turli jihatlarini tushuntiradi. Shuningdek, globalizatsiya va inson taraqqiyoti kabi zamonaviy omillar iqtisodiy o‘sishning yangi yondoshuvlarini shakllantirmoqda. Iqtisodiy o‘sishning istiqbollarini yaxshiroq tushunish uchun bu nazariyalar bir-birini to‘ldirib, o‘zaro ta’sir qiladi.

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