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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

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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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**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‘ZBEKISTON TANLAGAN IQTISODIY O‘SISH MODELINING AFZALLIKLARI VA KAMCHILIKLARINING TAHLILI




**Xudayarov Rashid To‘ychiyevich**
Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jizzax filiali katta o‘qituvchisi
**Sattarova Madina Isoqul qizi**
Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jizzax filiali talabasi

**Annotatsiya:** Bugungi shiddat bilan rivojlanib borayotgan bir davrda yangi O‘zbekiston qurish maqsadida bo‘lgan bir davlat uchun mamlakat boshqaruvida kichik xato qilish ham qimmatga tushishi mumkin. So‘nggi yillarda jahon mamlakatlari orasida globallashuv kuchayishi natijasida ko‘pgina davlatlar iqtisodiy pasayishga yoki tashqi qarzlarning YaIMga nisbatan bir necha barobar ko‘payib ketishi muammosiga duch kelmoqdalar. Shu bois tarmoqda keng ko‘lamli o‘zgarishlarni jadallashtirish va uni izchil davom ettirish masalasi mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy o‘sish darajasini yuksaltirish chora-tadbirlarini amalga oshirishni jiddiy vazifa qilib qo‘ymoqda. Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston tanlagan iqtisodiy o‘sish modelining afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini tahlil qilib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Iqtisodiy o‘sish, bozor iqtisodiyoti, iqtisodiy taraqqiyot, O‘zbek modeli, investitsiya dasturi.

Jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va boshqa muammolarni hal qilishning asosiy yo‘li – bu milliy iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishi va iqtisodiy o‘sishiga erishishdir. Aholi farovonligining oshib borishi ham pirovard natijada iqtisodiy taraqqiyot, o‘sish darajasi va sur’atlariga bog‘liq. O‘zbekistonda olib borilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar orqali iqtisodiyotning barqaror o‘sishi ta’minlanmoqda, makroiqtisodiy va moliyaviy barqarorlikni mustahkamlashga doir chora - tadbirlar ko‘rilmoqda, iqtisodiyot va uning ayrim sohalari o‘rtasidagi mutanosiblik kuchaydi, bozor mexanizmining tarkibiy qismlari qaror topdi va uning infratuzilmalari tashkil etilib rivojlantirilmoqda. Ammo qayd etish lozimki, mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy rivojlanish, ko‘rsatkichlar yuzasidan ancha ortda qolmoqda. “Bu raqamlar bizni qoniqtirmaydi. Bular asosan importga qaramlik va energiya iste’moli yuqoriligi hamda ortiqcha xarajatlar ko‘pligi sabab bo‘lmoqda”, - deydi prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev. [1]

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining birinchi Prezidenti I. Karimovning bevosita tashabbusi va rahbarligida puxta o‘ylab ishlab chiqilgan bozor iqtisodiyotiga asoslangan bosqichma-bosqich, lekin izchil amalga oshiriladigan mustaqil taraqqiyot yo‘lini tanladi. Bu yo‘lni tanlash birdaniga va oson kechgani yo‘q. Bu jahondagi ko‘plab mamlakatlarning taraqqiyot tajribalari, o‘zbek xalqining tarixiy merosi, an’analari, urf-odatlari, turmush tarzi, uning mehnatsevarlik, bunyodkorlik qobiliyatlari, mavjud tabiiy, iqtisodiy shart-sharoitlar va boshqa bir qancha omillar hisobga olingan holda puxta o‘ylab ishlab chiqilgan yo‘l edi. Iqtisodiy

taraqqiyotning bu yo‘li birinchi Prezidentimiz tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan, hammaga ma’lum bo‘lgan mashhur besh tamoyilning mazmun, mohiyatini o‘zida mujassamlashtirgan model bo‘lib, jahon mamlakatlari hukumatlari va xalqlari tomonidan tan olinib, “O‘zbek modeli” degan nom qozondi. Bu modelda faqatgina iqtisodiy taraqqiyot emas, shu bilan birga davlat qurilishi, ijtimoiy soha va ma’naviyat, huquq va tartibotni, umuman jamiyat hayotining barcha jabha va sohalarini tubdan isloh qilish va rivojlantirish ko‘zda tutilgan. Lekin biz bu yerda asosan e’tiborni uning iqtisodiy tomoniga qaratmoqchimiz.

Bugungi kunda o‘zbek modelida ifodasini topgan besh tamoyil va boshqa strategik maqsadlarni amalga oshirish asosida mamlakatimizda erishilgan iqtisodiy taraqqiyot natijalarining haqiqiy bahosini anglab yetish, olib borilgan iqtisodiy siyosatning naqadar to‘g‘ri va asosli ekanini tushunish uchun mustaqil taraqqiyotimiz boshlangan dastlabki yillaridagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahvolni esga olish muhim hisoblanadi. Mamlakatimiz birinchi Prezidenti tomonidan puxta o‘ylab ishlab chiqilgan iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning “O‘zbek modeli” ning to‘g‘ri ekani va xalqimizning manfaatlariga to‘liq javob berayotganini keyingi yillarda iqtisodiyotning barqaror sur’atlar bilan o‘sib, rivojlanib borayotgani misolida ko‘rish mumkin. O‘zbekistonda 1996-yildan boshlab iqtisodiy o‘sish ta’minlanib, uning sur’atlari 2001-2003-yillarda o‘rtacha 4 foizdan, 2023-yilda 5.5 foizdan yuqori o‘sish suratiga ega. [2]

Mamlakatimizda makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikka erishilib, u yildan yilga tobora mustahkamlanib borayotgani, mustaqil taraqqiyot davrida O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotining 4,1 barobar o‘sganligi orqali ham namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Mamlakatimizning yalpi ichki mahsuloti tarkibida sanoatning ulushi 1990-yildagi 14,2 foiz o‘rniga 2023-yilda 84.4 foizni tashkil etdi, 2023-yil yakuniga ko‘ra qishloq xo‘jaligining ulushi 21.4 foizdan 16,7 foizga kamaydi.

Jahon tajribasining ko‘rsatishicha iqtisodiy taraqqiyotni amalga oshirishda investitsiyalar muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. 2023-yilda barcha moliyalashtirish manbalari hisobidan 22 milliard AQSH dollari miqdorida to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar jalb etildi va o‘zlashtirildi. Bu 2022-yilga nisbatan 1,8 baravar ko‘p demakdir. Shuningdek, davlatimiz rahbari Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 28.12.2022-yildagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2023-2025 yillarga mo‘ljallangan investitsiya dasturini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-459-son qarori qabul qilindi. Bu esa kelgusida ham iqtisodiy o‘sish darajasi yuqori pog‘onalarga ko‘tarilishidan darak beradi.

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O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti 2000 –2003-yillar davomida yiliga 3,8–4,2 foiz o‘sish darajasida o‘rtacha sur’atlar bilan rivojlandi. Qulay ishchan muhit yaratish, ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish, texnik va texnologik yangilashga qaratilgan iqtisodiy islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish jarayonlarining natijasi sifatida mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyoti 2004 - yildan e’tiboran yiliga 7 – 9 foiz darajasidagi yuqori va barqaror o‘sish sur’atlarini namoyish qila boshladi. Jahon iqtisodiyotida saqlanib qolayotgan murakkab vaziyat va dunyo bozorlarida yuzaga kelgan noqulay konyunkturaga qaramasdan, mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyoti so‘nggi yillarda ham yuqori sur’atlarda o‘sishda davom etdi. Xususan, 2015-yil yakuni bo‘yicha mamlakatimizda yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmining real o‘sishi 2014-yilga nisbatan 7,4 foizni, 2016-yil yakuni 2015-yilga nisbatan 6,1 foizni, 2017-yil yakuni 2016-yilga nisbatan 4,5 foizni, 2018-yil yakuni 2017-yilga nisbatan 5,1 foizni, 2023-yil 2022-yilga nisbatan 6 foizni tashkil etdi.

**Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**

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