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

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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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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.

NORASMIY IQTISODIYOTNI RASMIY CHORA TADBIRLARI



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Annotatsiya: Norasmiy yoki “kulrang” iqtisodiyot ko‘plab mamlakatlarda millionlab odamlarga daromad manbai bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ammo uning tartibga solinmaganligi iqtisodiy o‘sishga to‘sqinlik qiladi, davlatni soliq tushumlaridan mahrum qiladi va ishchilarni ijtimoiy himoyadan cheklaydi. Ushbu maqolada norasmiy iqtisodiyotni rasmiy iqtisodiyotga aylantirishning amaliy usullari, xususan, biznesni ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazishni soddalashtirish, moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlashni kengaytirish, ommaviy xabardorlikni oshirish va hukumatning qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi siyosatini rivojlantirishning ahamiyati yoritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar. Norasmiy iqtisodiyot, rasmiylashtirish, iqtisodiy o‘sish, biznesni ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish, moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ishchilar himoyasi, barqaror rivojlanish

Norasmiy iqtisodiyot hukumat nazoratidan tashqarida faoliyat yurituvchi bizneslar va shaxslarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu ko‘pchilik uchun, ayniqsa, past daromadli hududlarda, daromad manbai hisoblanadi, ammo uning tartibsizligi turli muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi, jumladan, ishchilarning huquqlari cheklanishi, moliyaviy resurslardan foydalanishning cheklanishi va soliq tushumlarining yo‘qotilishi. Norasmiy iqtisodiyotni rasmiy iqtisodiyotga aylantirish barqaror rivojlanish, ijtimoiy adolat va iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlash uchun muhimdir.

Rasmiylashtirish yo‘lidagi eng muhim qadam – bu biznesni ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish jarayonini soddalashtirish. Ko‘plab norasmiy tadbirkorlar murakkab va qimmat jarayonlardan qochib, o‘z bizneslarini ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazmaydilar. Hukumat bu muammoni hal qilish uchun raqamli ro‘yxatdan o‘tish platformalari, mobil ilovalar va yagona xizmat markazlarini joriy etishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, vaqtinchalik soliq imtiyozlari yoki ro‘yxatga olish to‘lovlarini bekor qilish norasmiy bizneslarni rasmiy sektorga o‘tishga rag‘batlantiradi.

Moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash rasmiylashtirishning yana bir muhim jihatidir. Ko‘plab norasmiy ishchilar bank xizmatlari, kredit va moliyalashtirish imkoniyatlaridan foydalana olmaydilar, bu esa ularning biznesini kengaytirishga to‘sqinlik qiladi. Mikromoliya dasturlarini kengaytirish, imtiyozli kreditlar taqdim etish va banklarni kichik bizneslarga xizmat ko‘rsatishga rag‘batlantirish bu muammoni hal qilishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, bu xizmatlarning qishloq va yetarlicha rivojlanmagan hududlarda mavjud bo‘lishini ta’minlash muhimdir.

Ommaviy axborot kampaniyalari norasmiy ishchilar va tadbirkorlarni o‘z faoliyatlarini rasmiylashtirishga undashda muhim rol o‘ynashi mumkin. Ko‘pchilik rasmiylashtirishning ijtimoiy himoya, huquqiy kafolatlar va kengroq bozor imkoniyatlari kabi afzalliklaridan bexabardir. Hukumat va nohukumat tashkilotlari ommaviy axborot vositalari, jamoat tadbirlari va ta’lim dasturlari orqali bu borada ma’lumot tarqatishi mumkin.

Adolatli siyosat va qulay tartibga solish norasmiy bizneslarning qarshiligini kamaytirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Hukumat norasmiy faoliyat yuritayotgan tadbirkorlarni jazolash o‘rniga, ularga jarimalarsiz qonunchilikka rioya qilish imkoniyatini beruvchi dasturlarni amalga oshirishi mumkin. Shuningdek, aniq va bir xil siyosat ishchilar va tartibga soluvchilar o‘rtasida ishonchni mustahkamlaydi.

Ishchilar kooperativlari norasmiy sektorni rasmiy sektorga o‘tkazishda samarali vosita hisoblanadi. Bu kooperativlar kichik tadbirkorlarga resurslarni birlashtirish, xavflarni bo‘lishish va kollektiv ravishda bozorga kirish imkonini beradi. Ushbu yondashuv, ayniqsa, qishloq xo‘jaligi, hunarmandchilik va kichik savdo kabi sohalarda samarali bo‘ladi.

Ushbu strategiyalar istiqbolli bo‘lsa-da, soliq oshishidan qo‘rqish va hukumat tizimlariga bo‘lgan ishonchsizlik kabi muammolar hali ham mavjud. Bu xavotirlarni bartaraf etish uchun kichik bizneslarga ortiqcha yuk bo‘lmaydigan soliq tizimlarini joriy etish va ishonchni oshiradigan shaffof boshqaruv siyosati zarur. Mahalliy madaniy va iqtisodiy sharoitlarni hisobga olgan holda o‘ziga xos yondashuvlarni qo‘llash rasmiylashtirish strategiyalarini yanada samaraliroq qiladi.

Xulosa. Norasmiy iqtisodiyotni rasmiy sektorga o‘tkazish barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sish va fuqarolar farovonligini oshirish yo‘lida muhim qadamdir. Ro‘yxatdan o‘tish jarayonini soddalashtirish, moliyaviy yordamni kengaytirish, xabardorlikni oshirish va adolatli siyosatni joriy etish orqali bu jarayonni osonlashtirish mumkin. Rasmiylashtirish nafaqat ishchilar va tadbirkorlar hayot sifatini yaxshilaydi, balki davlat daromadlarini oshiradi va umumiy iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlaydi, uzoq muddatli rivojlanish uchun poydevor yaratadi.

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