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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.

O‘ZBEKISTONDA “KULRANG” NORASMIY IQTISODIYOTNI RASMIY IQTISODIYOTGA AYLANTIRISH YO‘LLARI



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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekistonda “kulrang” norasmiy iqtisodiyotni rasman tan olgan iqtisodiyotga aylantirishning samarali yo‘llari tahlil qilinadi. Norasmiy iqtisodiyotning sabablarini aniqlash, uning salbiy oqibatlarini yengillashtirish va davlat siyosatida qo‘llanilishi mumkin bo‘lgan mexanizmlar, jumladan, soliq imtiyozlari, huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish va ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shu orqali iqtisodiyotni "kulrang" zonasidan chiqarish va iqtisodiy o‘sishni jadallashtirishga qaratilgan takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

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

O‘zbekistonda norasmiy iqtisodiyot kichik savdo, qurilish, qishloq xo‘jaligi va xizmat ko‘rsatish kabi ko‘plab sohalarni qamrab oladi. Bu sektor ko‘plab odamlarga daromad manbai bo‘lsa-da, tartibga solinmaganligi tufayli davlatga soliq tushumlari yetib bormaydi va ishchilar ijtimoiy himoya, tibbiy xizmat va pensiya kabi imkoniyatlardan mahrum bo‘ladi. Norasmiy iqtisodiyotni rasmiylashtirish mamlakatning barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va fuqarolar hayotini yaxshilash uchun zarur.

Biznesni ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish jarayonini soddalashtirish bu yo‘lda muhim qadamlardan biridir. Ko‘plab kichik tadbirkorlar murakkab va qimmat jarayonlardan cho‘chib, bizneslarini ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazmaydilar. Raqamli ro‘yxatdan o‘tish platformalari, mobil ilovalar va yagona xizmat ko‘rsatish markazlarini joriy etish bu jarayonni osonlashtiradi. Bundan tashqari, dastlabki ro‘yxatga olish to‘lovlarini bekor qilish yoki vaqtinchalik soliq imtiyozlarini taqdim etish norasmiy tadbirkorlarni rasmiy sektorga o‘tishga undaydi.

Moliyaviy resurslarga kirishni ta’minlash ham muhimdir. Ko‘plab norasmiy ishchilar bank xizmatlari, kredit va investitsiya imkoniyatlariga ega emaslar, bu esa ularning bizneslarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi. Mikromoliya dasturlarini kengaytirish va kichik biznes uchun imtiyozli kreditlar taqdim etish zarur. Bu xizmatlarning qishloq joylarida ham mavjud bo‘lishini ta’minlash muhimdir, chunki O‘zbekistonning norasmiy iqtisodiyoti ko‘pincha ana shunday hududlarda faoliyat ko‘rsatadi.

Rasmiylashtirishning foydalari haqida xabardorlikni oshirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Norasmiy iqtisodiyotda ishlayotgan ko‘plab odamlar ijtimoiy himoya, huquqiy kafolatlar va kengroq bozor imkoniyatlari kabi afzalliklardan xabardor emaslar. Ommaviy axborot vositalari, ta’lim seminarlar va mahalliy tashkilotlar orqali o‘tkaziladigan axborot kampaniyalari ushbu sektor ishtirokchilarini rasmiylashtirishga undashi mumkin.

Adolatli va qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi siyosatni yaratish ham muhim. Hukumat norasmiy biznesni jazolash o‘rniga, ularga qonunchilikka muvofiq ishlash imkoniyatini beradigan dasturlarni amalga oshirishi kerak. Masalan, ro‘yxatdan o‘tmagan tadbirkorlar uchun jarimalarsiz tartibga rioya qilish imkoniyatini beruvchi dasturlar bu jarayonni osonlashtiradi. Shuningdek, xodimlarning kooperativlari kichik tadbirkorlar uchun norasmiydan rasmiyga o‘tishda ko‘prik vazifasini o‘tashi mumkin. Bu kooperativlar odamlarning resurslarni birlashtirishiga, xarajatlarni bo‘lishishiga va kattaroq bozorga kirishlariga imkon beradi.

Ushbu choralar amalga oshirilayotgan bo‘lsa-da, davlatga bo‘lgan ishonchsizlik va soliq oshishidan qo‘rquv kabi muammolar mavjud. Ushbu xavotirlarni hal qilish uchun soliq tizimlarini adolatli va kichik biznes uchun ortiqcha yuk bo‘lmaydigan darajada shakllantirish zarur. Mahalliy madaniy va iqtisodiy sharoitlarni hisobga olgan holda o‘ziga xos yondashuvlarni qo‘llash ham rasmiylashtirish strategiyalarini yanada samaraliroq qiladi.

Xulosa. O‘zbekistonda “kulrang” iqtisodiyotni rasmiy sektorga o‘tkazish barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sish va ijtimoiy adolatga erishishda muhim qadamdir. Ro‘yxatdan o‘tish jarayonini soddalashtirish, moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlashni kengaytirish, xabardorlikni oshirish va adolatli siyosatni amalga oshirish orqali davlat ushbu o‘tish jarayonini yengillashtirishi mumkin. Iqtisodiyotni rasmiylashtirish nafaqat ishchilar va tadbirkorlar hayot sifatini yaxshilaydi, balki mamlakat iqtisodiyotini mustahkamlaydi va uzoq muddatli barqarorlikni ta’minlaydi.

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