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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.

QULAY IQTISODIY MUHITNI SHAKLLANTIRISH - XUFIYONA IQTISODIYOTNI QISQARTIRISHGA OMIL. (GERMANIYA MISOLIDA.)



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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy muhitni yaxshilash yashirin iqtisodiyotning kamayishida qanday muhim rol o'ynashi ko'rib chiqiladi. Germaniya misolida kuchli siyosatlar, iqtisodiy tuzilma va hukumat harakatlarining qanday qilib oshkoralikni ta'minlashi, noformal mehnatni kamaytirishi va bizneslarni rasmiy iqtisodiyotda faoliyat yuritishga undashi tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada asosiy strategiyalar, ularning ta'siri va Germaniyaning yashirin iqtisodiyotni kamaytirishga qaratilgan yondashuvlaridan olingan saboqlar muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Yashirin iqtisodiyot, noformal sektor, Germaniya, iqtisodiy muhit, oshkoralik, hukumat siyosatlari, mehnat bozori, iqtisodiy o'sish.

Ko'plab davlatlarda, shu jumladan Germaniyada, yashirin iqtisodiyot (yoki noformal sektor) doimiy muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Yashirin iqtisodiyot — bu davlat idoralari tomonidan hisobot berilmaydigan iqtisodiy faoliyatlar bo'lib, odatda soliq va qoidalarni chetlab o'tish maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu faoliyatlar orasida ro'yxatdan o'tmagan bizneslar, noformal mehnat va rasmiylashtirilmagan tranzaktsiyalar mavjud. Yashirin iqtisodiyot, ishtirokchilariga qisqa muddatli foyda keltirishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, uzoq muddatda soliqlarni yo'qotish, adolatsiz raqobat va ijtimoiy tengsizlik kabi salbiy oqibatlarga olib keladi. Shuning uchun yashirin iqtisodiyotning kamaytirilishi ko'plab davlatlarning asosiy maqsadlaridan biridir.

Yashirin iqtisodiyot hajmini kamaytirishning eng samarali usullaridan biri — ijobiy iqtisodiy muhit yaratishdir. Bu, bizneslarni rasmiy faoliyat yuritishga undovchi, shaffof, adolatli va samarali siyosatlarning majmuasini o'z ichiga oladi. Germaniya misolida, mamlakatning bu muammoni hal qilishdagi yutuqlariga ko'plab omillar hissa qo'shgan.

Birinchidan, Germaniyada iqtisodiy muhitni shaffof va hisobdor qilishga xizmat qiladigan kuchli huquqiy bazalar mavjud. Mamlakatda soliq tizimi yaxshi tartibga solingan va bizneslarni soliq qonunlariga rioya qilishga undash uchun jarimalar bilan birga to'g'ri hisobot berish uchun rag'batlantiruvchi chora-tadbirlar mavjud. Soliq hisobotlari va biznesni ro'yxatga olish uchun raqamli vositalarni joriy etish kichik va katta bizneslar uchun qoidalarni bajarishni osonlashtirgan. Ushbu choralar iqtisodiy faoliyatni oshkor qiladi va soliq evaziga yo'l qo'yadigan imkoniyatlarni kamaytiradi.

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Germaniyaning mehnat bozoriga oid siyosatlari ham yashirin iqtisodiyotning kamayishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Mamlakatda yaxshi tashkil etilgan ijtimoiy himoya tizimi mavjud bo'lib, bu tizim ishchilarga ishsizlik sug'urtasi, sog'liqni saqlash va pensiya kabi imtiyozlarni taqdim etadi. Ushbu tizim ishchilarga rasmiy mehnat bozorida ishlashni rag'batlantiradi, chunki faqat rasmiy ishchilar ushbu imtiyozlardan foydalana olishadi, noformal ishlaydiganlar esa bu imkoniyatlardan mahrum bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, Germaniyada kuchli mehnat qonunlari mavjud bo'lib, ular adolatli ish haqi va mehnat sharoitlarini ta'minlaydi, bu esa noformal ish o'rinlari o'rniga rasmiy ishga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshiradi.

Germaniya hukumati biznes uchun qulay muhit yaratishga alohida e'tibor qaratadi. Past korporativ soliq stavkalari, moliyalashtirishga kirish imkoniyati va innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash kabi siyosatlar bizneslarning rasmiy ro'yxatdan o'tishini rag'batlantiradi. Ayniqsa, Germaniya kichik va o'rta bizneslarga (KOB) katta e'tibor qaratadi, chunki KOBlar ko'plab davlatlarda yashirin iqtisodiyotning katta qismini tashkil etadi. Soliq imtiyozlari, past foizli kreditlar va boshqa yordamlar orqali Germaniya, boshqa yo'l bilan rasmiylashtirilgan bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan bizneslarni rasmiylashtirishga yordam berdi.

Shuningdek, Germaniyaning ta'lim va kasb-hunar ta'limiga bo'lgan sarmoyasi ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Malakani rivojlantirishga qaratilgan sarmoyalar yordamida hukumat ishchilarga rasmiy mehnat bozorida faoliyat yuritish uchun zarur bo'lgan malakalarni olish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Bu, o'z navbatida, yashirin iqtisodiyotda ishlaydigan malakasiz ishchilar sonini kamaytiradi. Kasb-hunar ta'limi dasturlari mehnat bozorining ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan bo'lib, ishchilarni rasmiy iqtisodiyotga moslashtiradi.

Germaniya yashirin iqtisodiyotning kamayishiga qaratilgan harakatlar bo'yicha sezilarli muvaffaqiyatlarga erishgan bo'lsa-da, ba'zi sohalarda, masalan, qurilish va chakana savdoda, ishchilar ko'pincha soliq va qoidalarni chetlab o'tish uchun noformal ishlaydi. Biroq, Germaniyaning doimiy ravishda biznes muhitini yaxshilash va mehnat bozorini tartibga solish bo'yicha olib borgan sa'y-harakatlari yashirin iqtisodiyot hajmini sezilarli darajada kamaytirishga yordam berdi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, ijobiy iqtisodiy muhit yaratish yashirin iqtisodiyot hajmini kamaytirishning kuchli vositasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Germaniyaning tajribasi shaffof soliq tizimlari, kuchli ijtimoiy himoya tarmog'i, biznes uchun qulay siyosatlar va ta'limga sarmoya kiritishning ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu strategiyalar nafaqat bizneslarni qoidalarga rioya qilishga undaydi, balki ishchilarga rasmiy mehnat faoliyatida qatnashishga yordam beradi, bu esa samarali va adolatli iqtisodiy tizimni yaratishga olib keladi. Boshqa davlatlar Germaniyaning oshkoralik va rasmiylashtirishni ta'minlash bo'yicha yondashuvlaridan o'zlarining iqtisodiy tizimlarini yaxshilash uchun foydali saboqlar olishlari mumkin.

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