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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‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASINING JAHON MAMLAKATLARI BILAN IQTISODIY INTEGRATSIYALASHUVINING AHAMIYATI (TDT MISOLIDA)



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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Respublikamizning qo‘shni mamlakatlar va 21-asrning birinchi choragida vujudga kelgan va katta sur’atlarda jivojlanib borayotga Turkiy davlatlar tashkilotidagi (TDT) iqtisodiy sherikchilik munosabatlari va buning iqtisodiy ahamiyati to‘g‘risida so‘z boradi. Bunda TDTga a’zo malakatlarning iqtisodiy salohiyati bilan bir qatorda ular bilan so‘nggi yillardagi o‘zaro tashqi savdo aylanmasi va o‘sish tendensiyalari tahlilga tortiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: TDT tashkiloti, eksport, import, savdo hajmi, diplomatik aloqalar, madaniy aloqalar, davlatlar ittifoqi.

So‘nggi yillarda Respublikamizning dunyo mamlakatlari bilan tashqi savdo va madaniy aloqalari tobora kengayib bormoqda. Bu esa o‘z navbatida mamlakatimizning tez sur’atlarda rivojlanishiga va aholining va moliya institutlarimizning iqtisodiy baraqarorlikga erishishiga yordam beradi. Shu qatorda alohida ta’kidlash joiz bo‘lgan tashkilot bu TDT ya’ni Turkiy davlatlar tashkiloti hisoblandi. O‘shbu tashkilotning shakillanganligiga ko‘p vaqt bo‘lmagan bo‘lsada jadallik bilan rivojlanib bormoqda. Shu bilan bir qatorda turkey millatlarning dunyo hamjamiyatining ko‘z oldida bunday tashkilot tuzushi va uning salmog‘ini kengaytirib borishi ham qardosh davlatlar va o‘z navbatida bizning mamlakatimizning ham rivojlanishiga turtki bo‘lmoqda. Umuman olganda bu tashkilotning bosh maqsadlaridan biri bu unga a’zo mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy barqarorlikkga erishishini ta’milnash hisoblanadi. Bu yo‘lda esa ko‘plab iqtisodiy va moliyaviy kelishuvlar imzolanmoqda. Unga a’zo mamlakatlarning geografik jihatdan qulay joylashganligi esa ulkan logistik tizimni tashkil qilishga ham yordam berishi shubhasiz. Sababi Sharqga Qirg‘iziston Xitoygacha G‘arbga Vengriya Yevropagacha bo‘lgan juda katta 4mln km^2 maydonni egallovchi transit yo‘lni hosil qiladi. Bu esa iqtisodiy integratsiyaning rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo‘shadi deb adashmay ayta olamiz.

Xalqaro iqtisodiy integratisiyalarning vujudga kelishiga birinchi navbatdagi sabablar bular madaniy va etnik yaqinlik, goegrafik joylashuv, siyosiy va iqtisodiy manfatlar kesishuvi, xalqaro mehnat taqsimotining chuqurlashuvi, yangi savdo oqimlarining paydo bo‘lishi, integratsiyaga a’zo mamlakatlarning uchinchi mamlakatga nisbatan iqtisodiy pozitsiyasining mustahkamlanishi va shu kabi ko‘plab jihatlar sabab bo‘ladi. Yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan omillarning dayerli barchasini o‘shbu tashkilot misolida ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Albatta birinchi navbatda

bu bir millat jihatidan birlashish va yaqin munosabatlar o‘rnatish hisoblansa. Boshqa tomondan iqtisodiy va siyosiy manfaatlarning kesishishi hisoblanadi. Bir millat sifatida turkiy davlatlar din, madaniyat va qadriyatlar jihatdan yaqin bo‘lsa. Iqtisodiy manfaatlar esa tahminiy hisobda 150mln aholi soniga ega ulkan bozor va turli mintaqalarda joylashishi orqali juda ko‘p turadagi mahsulotlar ishlabchiqarish imoniyati bular o‘z navbatida mamlakatlarning yaqinlashishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

Agar raqamlarga tuxtaladigan bo‘lsak hozirgi kunda Turkiy davlatlar tashkilotiga a’zo mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalar jadal rivojlanib bormoqda. Xususan, o‘tgan yilda O‘zbekistonning TDTga a’zo mamlakatlar bilan tashqi savdo aylanmasi 10 milliard dollarni tashkil etdi. Shundan eksport hajmi 3,6 milliard dollarni, import hajmi 6,4 milliard dollarni tashkil etdi. Ma’lum qilinishicha, O‘zbekistonning TDT davlatlari bilan 2023 yil eksport-import yuk tashish hajmi 15,5 million tonnani tashkil etgan bo‘lib, bu O‘zbekistonning umumiy xalqaro yuk tashish hajmidagi 24 foiz ulushi hisoblanadi. TDT doirasida O‘zbekistonning eng yirik hamkori Qozog‘iston bo‘lib, umumiy yuk tashuvlardagi ulushi 72 foizni (11,2 million tonna) tashkil etadi. Ikkinchi asosiy ulush Qirg‘iziston davlatiga to‘g‘ri kelib 3,3 million tonna (21 foiz) tashkil etdi. Ozarboyjon bilan tashishlar 69,5 ming tonna Turkiya davlati bilan esa 937,8 ming tonnaga yetdi.

O‘zbekistonning Turkiy davlatlar tashkilotiga a’zo davlatlar bilan o‘zaro tovar aylanmasi 2023 yil davomida 8,7 milliard AQSh dollarini tashkil etdi. Ushbu tuzilma doirasida transport sohasida erishilgan eng yirik kelishuvlar 2022 yil 11 noyabr kuni Turkiy davlatlar tashkiloti 9-sammitida imzolangan “Turkiy davlatlar tashkilotiga a’zo davlatlar o‘rtasida xalqaro qo‘shma yuk tashish to‘g‘risida”gi bitim va “Transport aloqalari dasturi” hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiton Respublikasining asosiy tashqi savdodagi 10 hamkorlaridan 4 nafari ham yuqoridagi tashkilotga a’zo mamlakatlar hisoblanadi bular Qozog‘iston, Turkiya, Turkmaniston va Qirg‘iziston. Ular bilan TSA 2023-yilning dekabr oyidagi ma’lumotlarga asosan 4 398,9, 3 099,7, 1 094,4 va 953,4 mln dollarni tashkil etgan tartibli ravishda. O‘shbu raqamlarni yaqin kelajakda ko‘tarish esa tashkilotning qanchalik samarali faoliyat olib borishiga bog‘liq.

Xulosa

Xulosa sifatida shuni ta’kidlash joizki mamlakatimizning dunyo hamjamiyati oldidagi nufuzini ko‘tarish ichki va tashqi bozorda o‘zimizning tovorlarni sotish va mustahkamlash yuqoridagi kabi tashkilotlar bilan mustahkam a’loqalarni o‘rnatishimiz va tashkilotga azo mamlakatlardagi investrlarni mamlakatimizga jalb qilishimiz muhim ahamiyatga ega. Turkiy davlatlar tashkiloti ham bizning mahsulotlarimizni jahonining ko‘plab mamlakatlarimizga sotishga va mamlakatimizning rivojiga hissa qo‘shadi deb hisoblayman.

Adabiyotlar:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining matbuot xizmati.
2. Ilmiy maqola “O‘zbekistonning turkiy tilli davlatlar hamkorlik ittifoqidagi o‘rni”, Mamatov Behruz O’zbekiston Milliy universiteti Tarix fakulteti O’zbekistonning eng yangi tarixi kafedrasi 1 kurs magsitranti.

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