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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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(Part 2)

Jizzakh-2024

Department of Economics and tourism of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
6.12.2024

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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.

BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHNI TA’MINLASHDA “YASHIL IQTISODIYOT”NING O‘RNI



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Barqaror rivojlanish konsepsiyasi tabiiy resurslardan unumli foydalanish, ekologik muammolarni hal qilish va ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, XXI asrda global ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy siyosatning asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylangan. Yashil iqtisodiyot bu jarayonning muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida, iqtisodiy o‘sishni ekologik barqarorlik va ijtimoiy adolat bilan uyg‘unlashtirishga qaratilgan strategiya sifatida rivojlanmoqda. Yashil iqtisodiyot bu iqtisodiy faoliyatda ekologik barqarorlikni, energiya samaradorligini va resurslarni tejashni ta’minlashga yo‘naltirilgan tizim hisoblanadi. Bu tizimda iqtisodiy o‘sish, atrof-muhitni ifloslantirishni kamaytirish va tabiiy resurslardan barqaror foydalanishni ta’minlashga qaratilgan. Yashil iqtisodiyotning asosiy maqsadi – ekologik barqarorlikni saqlab qolgan holda, iqtisodiy o‘sish va ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirishdir. Yashil iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish uchun bir qancha asosiy omillar mavjud. Bular: Tabiiy resurslarni kam talab qiladigan va ekologik toza mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaradigan sanoatni rivojlantirish, qayta ishlash va chiqindilarni kamaytirishga qaratilgan strategiyalarni joriy qilish, shuningdek, ekologik qishloq xo‘jaligi va organik mahsulotlarni rivojlantirish hisoblanadi. Yashil iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishga ta’siri quyidagilardan iborat:

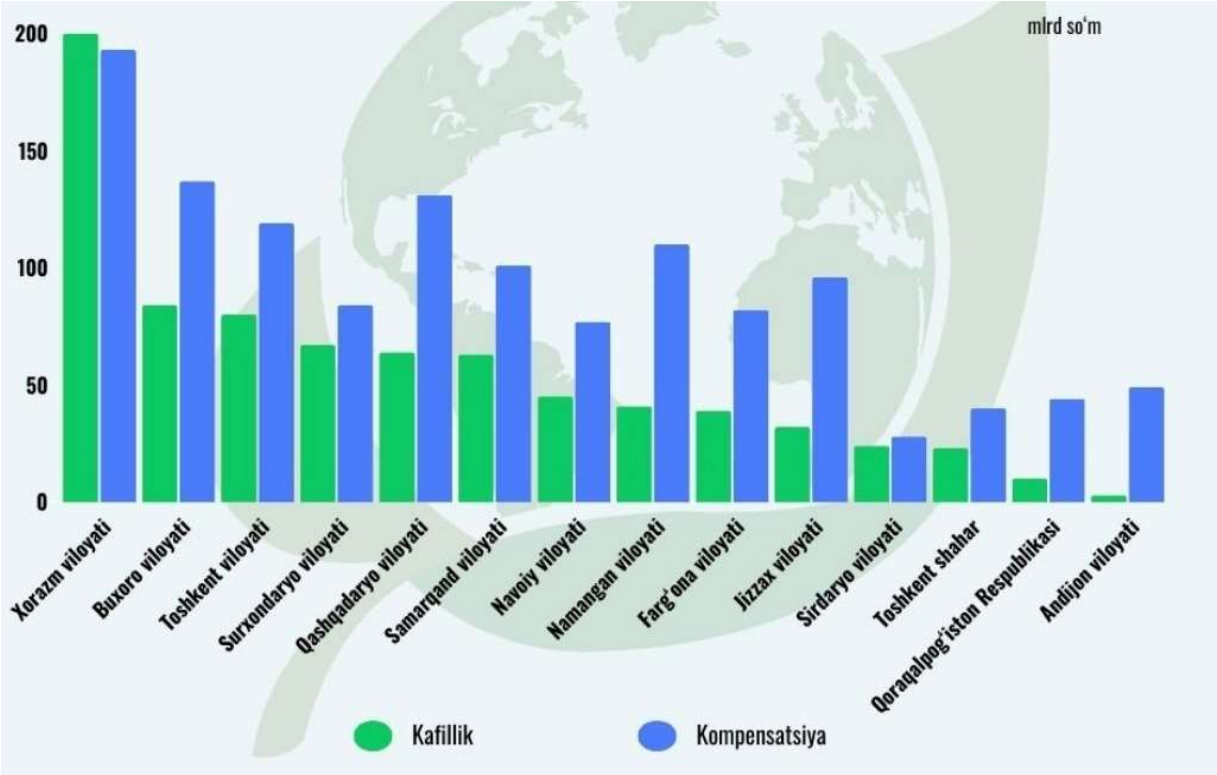
1.Tabiatga zarar yetkazishni kamaytirish. Yashil iqtisodiyotning eng muhim afzalliklaridan biri – atrof-muhitga zararli ta’sirlarni kamaytirishdir. Bunda qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanish, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash va energiya samaradorligini oshirish kabi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish zarur. Bunday choralar iqlim o‘zgarishini sekinlashtirish va resurslarni tejashga yordam beradi.

2.Innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirish. Yashil iqtisodiyot texnologik innovatsiyalarni qo‘llashga, yangi, ekologik jihatdan toza texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqishga yo‘naltirilgan. Bunda yashil energiya, barqaror qishloq xo‘jaligi, suvni tejash texnologiyalari va boshqa turli sohalarda innovatsiyalar mavjud. Bu innovatsiyalar yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratadi, iqtisodiy o‘sishni tezlashtiradi va ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshiradi.

3.Ijtimoiy barqarorlikka erishish. Yashil iqtisodiyot ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ham ta’minlashga qaratilgan. Ekologik barqarorlikni oshishi bilan birga yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish, qisqa muddatli va uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy ta’sirlarni kamaytirish mumkin. Yashil iqtisodiyot adolatli va teng imkoniyatlar yaratish orqali barcha qatlamlar uchun foydali hisoblanadi.

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4.Resurslarni barqaror boshqarish. Yashil iqtisodiyot resurslardan samarali foydalanishni ta’minlashga yo‘naltirilgan. Shu jumladan, suv, energiya, yer resurslarini samarali boshqarish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va qayta ishlashni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu usullar tabiiy resurslarni tejashga va ularni barqaror ravishda ishlatishga yordam beradi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev “2019-2030-yillar davrida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining yashil iqtisodiyotga o‘tish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarorni imzoladi[1]. Quyidagilar O‘zbekiston Respublikasining yashil iqtisodiyotga o‘tishining asosiy vazifalari etib belgilandi: texnologik modernizatsiyalash va moliyaviy mexanizmlarni rivojlantirish orqali iqtisodiyotning energiya samaradorligini oshirish va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, davlat investitsiyalari va xarajatlarining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga ilg‘or xalqaro standartlarga asoslangan “yashil” mezonlarni kiritish, yashil iqtisodiyot sohasida, shu jumladan ikki tomonlama va ko‘p tomonlama shartnomalar tuzish orqali xalqaro hamkorlikni mustahkamlash va boshqalar. Yashil iqtisodiyotga o‘tish va atrof-muhitni asrash uchun maxsus qonunlar, qarorlar va strategiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. O‘zbekistonda yashil iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash, iqtisodiy o‘sish va ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirishga yordam beradi. Bu o‘zgarishlar nafaqat tabiiy resurslar va ekologik xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash, balki yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish va xalqaro hamkorlikni kuchaytirishga olib keladi.



1-rasm.Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish kompaniyasi AJ tomonidan 2024-yil 1-iyun holatiga yashil iqtisodiyot loyihalariga ajratilgan kafillik va kompensatsiya yordamlari miqdori. (mlrd.so‘m) [2]

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Xususan, bugungi kunda dunyo bo‘yicha “yashil” iqtisodiyot samaradorligini baholaydigan Global “yashil” iqtisodiyot indeksi (Global Green Economy Index) hamda “Yashil” o‘sish indeksi (Green Growth Index) kabi xalqaro reyting ko‘rsatkichlari keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Ushbu xalqaro reytingda O‘zbekiston Osiyo davlatlari ichida 33-o‘rinda qayd etilgan.[3]

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsam, yashil iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishi energiya samaradorligini oshirish, tabiiy resurslardan samarali foydalanish va ijtimoiy adolatni ta’minlash orqali yashil iqtisodiyot kelajak uchun barqaror va sog‘lom rivojlanishning asosini yaratadi. Bunday iqtisodiy modelni joriy etish, faqat bugungi kunning muammolarini hal qilishga emas, balki kelajak avlodlar uchun barqaror va qulay yashash sharoitlarini yaratishga ham xizmat qiladi.

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5. Vaxabov A.V., Xajibakiyev Sh.X., Tashmatov Sh.A., Butaboyev M.T. Yashil iqtisodiyot. Darslik -T.