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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.

KAMBAG‘ALLIKNI ANIQLASHNING DAROMADGA ASOSLANGAN USULI: KAMCHILIK VA AFZALLIK TOMONLARI



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Aslida dunyo hamjamiyatida axolining kam daromadli yoki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jixatdan kam ta’minlangan qismini “kambag‘al” deb atash to‘g‘rimi? Ba’zi iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy soxalarda faoliyat yuritgan olim va professorlar aslida “kambag‘al” degan tushuncha mavjud emasligini, va bu tushuncha 1948-yil 10-dekabrda qabul qilingan “Inson huquqlari umumjaxon deklaratsiyasi” [2] da keltirilgan insonlarning shaxsiy huquqlariga putur yetkazishi va ularni kamsitish bilan barobarligini takidlasada, ushbu fikrga qarshi chiqayatganlar aslida “kambag‘allik” tushunchasi tarixdan mavjudligini va bu hozirgi kunda aniqlanishi va bartaraf etilishi qiyin bo‘lgan global muammolardan biri ekanligini takidlashadi. Mening fikrimcha, kambag‘allik oldindan mavjud va hozir uni aniqlash va bartaraf etishning bir qancha usullari mavjud.

Insonni ba’zi iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy xolatiga ko‘ra kambag‘al deb topish avvaldan mavjud edimi yoki bu tushuncha yaqin yillarda paydo bo‘ldimi? Aslida tarixdan kambag‘allikni aniqlashda turli xil o‘lchov va ko‘rsatkichlardan foydalanishgan. Misol uchun, qadimgi Yunoniston va Rimda kambag‘al qatlam odatda proletariat deb atalgan, ya’ni ular yerga ega bo‘lmagan, yer egalari (feodallar) tomonidan ishlatilgan, ko‘pincha iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan past qatlamda bo‘lgan asosan oddiy ishchilar yoki jangchilar bo‘lgan. O‘rta asrlarda yer egalariga qaram bo‘lgan va erkinliklaridan maxrum bo‘lganlar kambag‘al axoli qatlamini serflar deb atashgan. Hozirgi kunda kambag‘allik tushunchasiga quyidagicha ta’rif beriladi:

Kambag‘allik - odatiy yoki ijtimoiy jihatdan maqbul miqdorda pul yoki moddiy boyliklarga ega bo‘lmagan, shuningdek o‘zlarining asosiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun zarur va birlamchi vositalarga ega bo‘lmaganlik xolatdir.

BMT, Jaxon Banki va Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti tomonidan kambag‘allikni aniqlashning bir qancha usullari ishlab chiqilgan. Bu usullar orqali davlatlar kambag‘allik darajasini aniqlashi va bunda qaysi ko‘rsatkich va o‘lchovlarga tayanishi kerakligini aniq ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Misol uchun: “ko‘p o‘lchovli” kambag‘allikni aniqlash usuli 2010-yilda Jaxon Banki va **Oxford universitetining Kambag‘allik va Insoniy Taraqqiyot markazi** (OPHI) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan. [3] Bu indeks kambag‘allikni faqat iqtisodiy daromad bilan emas, balki ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, uy-joy sharoitlari va toza ichimlik suvi bilan ta’minlanganligi kabi bir nechta omillar bilan ham o‘lchaydi. Dunyoning ko‘plab

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mamlakatlari ushbu usuldan o‘z mamlakatlari aholisining kambag‘allik darajasini o‘lchashda foydalanadi.

Mening fikrimcha kambag‘allikni aniqlashda “daromadlarga asoslangan” usuldan foydalanish ancha qulay va bu usul orqali erishilgan xisob-kitoblar natijasi ancha samaralidir. Bu usul orqali nafaqat axolining kambag‘allik darajasini, balki ularning real daromadlarini, mamlakatda ishsizlik va bandlik ko‘rsatkichlarini ham aniqlab olishimiz mumkin.

Ushbu usul bir qancha kamchilik va afzalliklarga ega:

Kamchiliklari:

- Faqat daromadni hisobga olish kambag‘allikning boshqa jixatlarini (masalan, ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash) e’tiborga olishni kamaytiradi;
- Ba’zan qashshoqlik chizig‘iga yetmagan, ammo hali ham ehtiyojlarini qondira olmaydigan shaxslar bo‘lishi mumkin;
- Boshqa iqtisodiy omillar, masalan, mintaqaviy farqlar, bu usulda yetarlicha ko‘rilmaydi.

AQSH dagi Wisconsin-Madison universiteti tadqiqotchi olimasi Patricia Rugglesning fikricha, “daromadlarga asoslangan” kambag‘allikni aniqlash usulining eng katta kamchiligi – juda ko‘p xolatlarda axoli o‘zining to‘liq real daromadlari haqidagi malumotlarni oshkor etmasligidir. Ya’ni fuqarolar ko‘pincha asosiy ish joylari haqidagi ma’lumotlarni taqdim etishdan va qo‘shimcha daromad qiladigan faoliyatlarini qo‘shimcha soliqlar to‘lash, fiskal madaniyatning yetishmasligi va ba’zida soliq stavkalarining adolatli bo‘lmagani tufayli berkitishga xarakat qiladi. Bu o‘z navbatida axolining haqiqiy real daromadlarini bilishga to‘sqinlik qiladi.[4] Ba’zida axolining norasmiy sektorda band bo‘lishi natijasida yoki mavsumiy mehnat faoliyat bilan shug‘ullanib qancha real daromad olganini aniqlash imkonsiz. Bundan tashqari, yashirin iqtisodiyotda band bo‘lish orqali, shaxs o‘zini-o‘zi daromad topmaydiganday ko‘rsatishi ham aslida haqiqiy kambag‘allikni aniqlashga to‘siq bo‘ladi.

Bu usul o‘zining bir qancha afzalliklarga ega:

- Daromad ko‘rsatkichlari o‘lchash uchun eng aniq va oson hisoblanadigan parametrlardir;
- Xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan belgilangan qashshoqlik chizig‘i yordamida kambag‘allikni global miqyosda hisoblash va taqqoslash ancha oson;
- Axolini aniq real daromadlarini bilish orqali ularni kambag‘allik chegarasidan (kuniga 2.15 $) [5] yuqori yoki pastda turganini aniqlash juda oson.

Jaxon Banki tomonidan kambag‘allikni aniqlashda berilgan o‘chov ko‘rsatkichlariga muvofiq, agar inson kuniga 2.15$ dan ko‘proq mablag‘ga ega bo‘lsa, u kambag‘al hisoblanmaydi. Aline Coudouel, Jesko S. Hentschel, and Quentin T. Wodon iqtisodchi olimlarning o‘tkazgan tadqiqoti natijasida shunday xulosaga kelishgan: [6]

“Yashirin iqtisodiyotni umumiy yalpi iqtisodiyotga nisbatan ulushini kamayishi hisobiga biz aholining real daromadlari to‘g‘risida aniq malumotlarga ega bo‘lamiz. Natijada biz bu orqali axolining qancha qismi kambag‘allik chegarasidan

pastda yoki yuqorida ekanligini bilib olishimiz mumkin. Bundan ko‘rinib turibtiki, kambag‘allikni aniqlashda “daromadlarga asoslangan” usul boshqa usullarga nisbatan ancha sodda va ko‘plab birlamchi bo‘lmagan (ya’ni ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, turmush sharoiti) o‘lchovlarga oid statistikalarni talab qilmaydi”.

Xulosada shuni aytishim mumkinki, kambag‘allikni aniqlashda “daromadlarga asoslangan “usul o‘zining bir qancha kamchiliklariga ega bo‘lsada, uning afzalliklari kamchiliklaridan ustundir. Bu usul o‘zining kam statistika talab qilishi, hisoblashda osonligi hamda xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan belgilangan o‘lchovlar yordamida kambag‘allik darajasini qiyinchiliksiz belgilashi bilan ajralib turadi. Bundan tashqari shuni aytish lozimki, “ko‘p o‘lchovli” kambag‘allikni aniqlash usuli insonning ta’lim darajasi, sog‘liqni saqlash tizimidan foydalanish darajasi hamda toza ichimlik suvi bilan ta’minlanganlik kabi o‘lchov birliklarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Jaxon Banki bergan ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, dunyo axolisining savodxonlik darajasiga 87.01 % ni tashkil etadi, [7] shuningdek 2 mlrd dan ortiq dunyo axolisi toza ichimlik suvi istemol qilmaydi. [8] Bu statistikadan shunday xulosa qilsa bo‘ladiki, taxminan 2 mlrd ga yaqin odam ayni paytda kambag‘allik chegarasidan pastda yashaydi. Lekin Jaxon Bankining 2023-yil yakuni bo‘yicha bergan xisobotida, hozirda taxminan 700 million odam yoki dunyo axolisining 8.5% kambag‘allik chegarasidan pastda yashaydi.[9] Shuning uchun xam mening fikrimcha, kambag‘allikni aniqlashda ikkilamchi extiyojlarni o‘lchov birligi sifatida qo‘shish kambag‘al axoli sonini ko‘paytirib ko‘rsatishga va noto‘g‘ri statistika kelib chiqishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun ham men kambag‘allikni aniqlashda “daromadlarga asoslangan” usul eng yaxshisi va samaralisi deb bilaman.

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