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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 KAMBAG‘ALLIKNI ANIQLASH USULI, MUAMMOLARI VA AFZALLIKLAR



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Kambag‘allikni baholash odatda kontseptual va uslubiy noaniqlik. Turmush darajasini qanday baholash kerak? Uy xo‘jaligini tekshirish kerakmi? Qayerda qashshoqlik chegarasini belgilash kerak? Nima standartlar kambag‘allik o‘lchovi sifatida shaxsiy hayot haqidagi ma’lumotlarni jamlashda qo'llanilishi kerak? Ushbu essay Jahon banki tadqiqoti natijalariga va loyihalariga asoslanadi “Policy Analysis and Poverty: Applicable Methods and Case Studies”. [1]

Kambag‘alik bu – shaxs yoki ijtimoiy guruhning iqtisodiy holatining o‘ziga xos xususiyati bo‘lib, bunda ular mehnat qobiliyatini saqlab qolish, ko‘payish kabi hayot uchun zarur bo‘lgan minimal ehtiyojlarning ma’lum bir doirasini qondira olmaydilar[2]. Ya’ni inson to‘laqonli qobilyatlaridan foydalanishlik uchun unga eng avvalo birlamchi extiyojlar muhum o’rin kasb etadi. Bilim olish, san’at bilan shug‘ullanishi, madaniy hordiq chiqarishidan ilgari oziq-ovqat, kiyim-kechak, uy-joyga bo‘lgan ehtiyojlarini qondirishi lozim

Kambag‘allik insoniyat taraqqiyotiga to‘siq bo‘luvchi muhim ijtimoiy muammo hisoblanadi. Ushbu muammoni chuqur tahlil qilish va samarali hal etish uchun uni aniqlashda ishonchli va aniq metodologiyalardan foydalanish zarur. Jahon banki kambag‘allikni aniqlashda global miqyosda qabul qilingan usullarni ishlab chiqqan bo‘lib, ular orasida eng mashhuri kunlik daromad mezonidir

Jahon Bankining kambag‘allikni aniqlash usuli, asosan, 1990-yillarning boshlarida rivojlana boshlagan. Ushbu usulning asosiy elementlaridan biri – “xalqaro kambag‘allik chizig‘i” yoki “poverty line” bo‘lib, bu daromad yoki iste’molning minimal miqdori sifatida belgilanadi.**1990-yilda** Jahon Banki kambag‘allikni global ravishda o‘lchash uchun yangi yondashuvni ishlab chiqqan. Bu usul, asosan, odamlarning kundalik daromadi yoki iste'moli 1.00 AQSh dollaridan past bo‘lganlarni kambag‘al deb hisoblashga asoslangan edi. Keyinchalik, ushbu chiziq **purchasing power parity (PPP)** asosida yangilandi, ya’ni valyutalar o‘rtasidagi haqiqiy almashuv kursi inobatga olinadi.

2015-yilda, Jahon Banki kambag‘allikni o‘lchashda yangilangan standartlarni ishlab chiqdi va **1.90 AQSh dollarini** kundalik kambag‘allik chegarasi sifatida belgiladi (PPP asosida).

Jahon Bankining kambag‘allik chizig‘i 2021 yilda **$2.15** ga oshirildi. Bu yangilanish, asosan, global iqtisodiy sharoitlar va inflyatsiya hisobga olinib amalga oshirildi. **$2.15** daromad chegarasi, PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) asosida global kambag‘allikni o‘lchashda yangi miqdorni belgilaydi. [3]

Kambag‘allikni aniqlashning Jahon banki usulining bir qator afzal jihatlari mavjud bo‘lib ular quyidagilardan iborat.

Jahon bankining kambag‘allikni aniqlash usuli kunlik minimal daromad mezoniga asoslanadi. Masalan, xalqaro mezonga ko‘ra, odam kuniga $2.15 (2023 yilgi ma’lumotlar bo‘yicha) yoki undan kam mablag‘ bilan yashasa, u “ekstremal kambag‘al” deb e’tirof etiladi. Ushbu mezon oddiy, tushunarli va statistik hisob-kitoblarda qulay. Bundan tashqari, ushbu usul global darajada qo‘llanilgani sababli, turli mamlakatlar kambag‘allik darajasini bir-biri bilan solishtirish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu rivojlanayotgan davlatlarni global o‘lchovlarga moslashtirish va ularga nisbatan samarali strategiyalar ishlab chiqish uchun muhimdir. Uchinchidan, nafaqat Jahon banki muntazam ravishda katta miqdorda ma’lumot to‘playdi va tahlil qiladi. Ushbu ma’lumotlar kambag‘allik darajasini aniqlash, uni o‘zgarishini kuzatish va tegishli siyosatni ishlab chiqishda ishonchli asos yaratadi. Balki kunlik daromad mezoni hukumatlarga va xalqaro tashkilotlarga resurslarni samarali taqsimlashda yordam beradi. Bu kambag‘allarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash dasturlarini yanada maqsadli qilish imkonini beradi.

Boshqa tarafdan bu usulning bir nechta kamchilik va cheklovlari mavjud. Masalan, kunlik daromad mezoni kambag‘allikning faqat iqtisodiy jihatini aks ettiradi. Biroq kambag‘allikning ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, infratuzilma va ijtimoiy xavfsizlik kabi boshqa jihatlarini qamrab olmaydi. Natijada, bu usul ko‘pincha kambag‘allikni to‘liq aks ettirmaydi.

Har bir mintaqaning hayot darajasi, narx-navosi va ijtimoiy sharoitlari farq qiladi. Jahon bankining global mezonlari bunday o‘ziga xosliklarni yetarlicha inobatga olmaydi. Misol uchun, bir xil miqdordagi mablag‘ rivojlangan davlatda kambag‘allik darajasidan yuqori hisoblanishi mumkin, ammo rivojlanayotgan mamlakatda bu mablag‘ yetarli emas bo‘lishi mumkin.

Ko‘plab rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda norasmiy iqtisodiyot keng tarqalgan. Norasmiy iqtisodiy faoliyatdan olingan daromad rasmiy statistikada aks etmasligi sababli, kambag‘allik darajasi noto‘g‘ri baholanishi mumkin.

Kambag‘allikni faqat daromadga asoslanib o‘lchash insonlarning hayot sifatiga nisbatan sub’ektiv qoniqishini hisobga olmaydi. Bu esa kambag‘allikni yanada chuqurroq tahlil qilishni qiyinlashtiradi.

Jahon banki usulini O‘zbekistonda samarali qo‘llash uchun bir nechta to‘siqlar mavjud, ularni hal etibgina bu usulni O‘zbekistonda kambag‘allikni aniqlash uchun qo‘llasa bo‘ladi. Birinchidan, Jahon banki mezoni dollar qiymatiga asoslanganligi sababli, O‘zbekistonda valyuta kursi va inflyatsiya darajasi o‘zgarishi natijasida kambag‘allik darajasi noaniq ko‘rinishi mumkin. Bu ko‘rsatkichlar faqat qisqa muddatli xulosalar chiqarishga imkon beradi. Hamda, O‘zbekistonning ayrim mintaqalarida statistika sifati va to‘g‘riligi muammoli bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu esa kambag‘allikni aniq aniqlashga xalaqit beradi. Shu bilan birga, ba’zan oilalarning daromadlarini to‘g‘ri ko‘rsatmasligi natijasida noto‘g‘ri natijalar olinishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotida norasmiy sektor muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Norasmiy daromadlarni aniqlash qiyin bo‘lganligi sababli, Jahon banki usuli

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kambag‘allikni noto‘g‘ri baholashi mumkin. Ko‘plab odamlar rasmiy ish joyida ishlamasa-da, dehqonchilik, hunarmandchilik, taksistlik yoki boshqa faoliyatlar orqali daromad topadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Jahon bankining kambag‘allikni aniqlash usuli global darajada samarali va xalqaro solishtirish imkonini beruvchi qulay mexanizmdir. Ammo shu bilan birga, ushbu usulning cheklovlari tufayli kambag‘allikni kengroq va chuqurroq tahlil qilish uchun qo‘shimcha ko‘rsatkichlar va metodologiyalarni qo‘llash zarur. Shuning uchun, O‘zbekistonda kambag‘allikni aniqlashning boshqa samarali usullari ijtimoiy siyosatni takomillashtirish, iqtisodiy o‘sishni rag‘batlantirish va global tizimga integratsiya qilishda yordam beradi. Kambag‘allik faqat iqtisodiy muammo emas, balki murakkab ijtimoiy va madaniy hodisa ekanligini unutmaslik kerak. Shu sababli, uni hal etishda kompleks yondashuv zarur bo‘ladi

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