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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

(December 6, 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.

SECTION 5.
ANALYSIS OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY: RESULTS AND PROSPECTS

“YASHIL IQTISODIYOTNI” RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TIKLANADIGAN ENERGIYA MANBALARINING O‘RNI



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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezisda yashil iqtisodiyot kursining predmeti va vazifalari, barqaror rivojlanishni ta’minlashda yashil iqtisodiyotning o‘rni haqida yoritib berilgan. Ushbu tezisda muallif tomonidan yashil iqtisodiyot konsepsiyasining mohiyati va rivojlanish bosqichlari, yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yo‘nalishlari iqtisodiy tahlil asosida o‘rganib tegishli xulosa va takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Tayanch so‘z va iboralar: yashil iqtisodiyot, ekologiya, innovatsion iqtisodiyot, xalqaro tashkilotlar.

KIRISH

“Yashil iqtisodiyot” iqtisodiy fan sifatida XX asr oxirlarida shakllangan bo‘lib, iqtisodiyotning tabiiy muhitga bog‘liqligi, uning tarkibiy qismi ekanligi va tabiiy muhit doirasida amal qilishini o‘rganuvchi fan hisoblanadi. “Yashil iqtisodiyot” konsepsiyasi resurslarni tejashga yo‘naltirilgan iqtisodiyot, ekologik iqtisodiyot, atrof muhit iqtisodiyoti, yashil siyosat, xalqaro iqtisodiy munosabatlar nazaryasi, iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash, innovatsion iqtisodiyot kabi iqtisodiy fanlardagi ilmiy g‘oyalarni qamrab oladi. Atrof muhit iqtisodiyoti va ekologiya iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishi asosida ilgari surilgan tamoyillarning iqtisodiy siyosatga joriy etilishi natijasida “Yashil iqtisodiyot” tushunchasi shakllana boshladi. Ushbu atama ilk bor 1989-yilda Buyuk Britaniya hukumati uchun yetakchi iqtisodchilar tomonidan “Yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish rejasi”, deb nomlangan hisobotda foydalanilgan.

Atrof muhit iqtisodiyoti yoki ekologiya iqtisodiyotidan farqli ravishda “Yashil iqtisodiyot” ko‘proq amaliy xarakterga ega hisoblanadi. “Yashil iqtisodiyot” ilmiy fan sohasi emas, balki ustun darajada real iqtisodiy siyosat, konkret faolyat sohalari (energetika, innovatsiya, qishloq xo‘jaligi)ga talluqlidir.

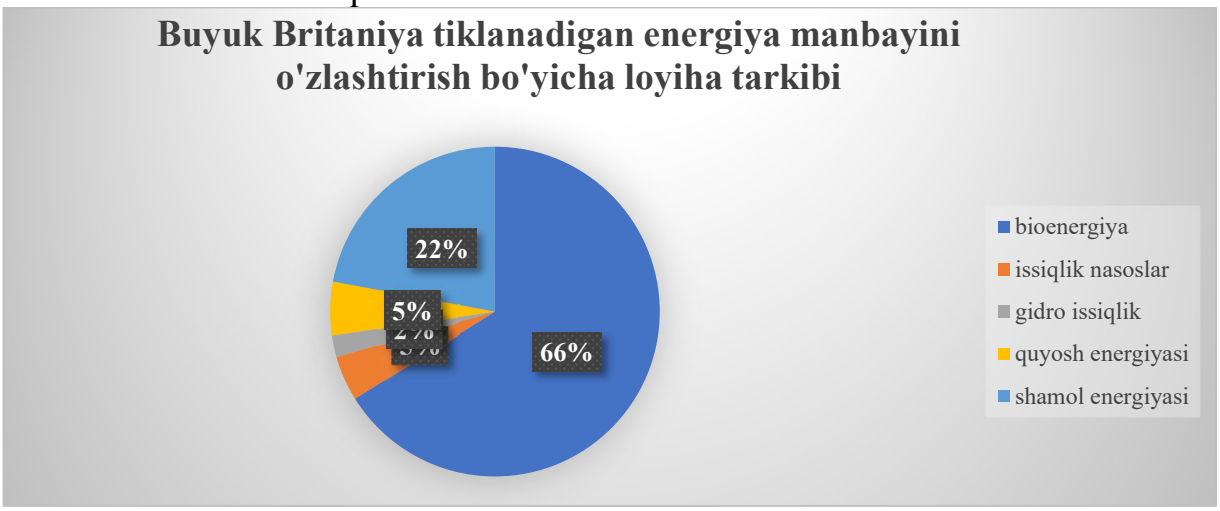
TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

Jahon iqtisodiyotining modernizatsiyalashuvi davrida ko‘plab yangilangan innovatsion texnologiyalarga o‘tish, rivojlanishning harakatlantiruvchi kuchi iqtisodiyotning samaradorligi omili bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Lekin shuni ta’kidlab o‘tish joizki, albatta, ularning aholi turmush sifatiga va yashash muhitiga salbiy ta’sir

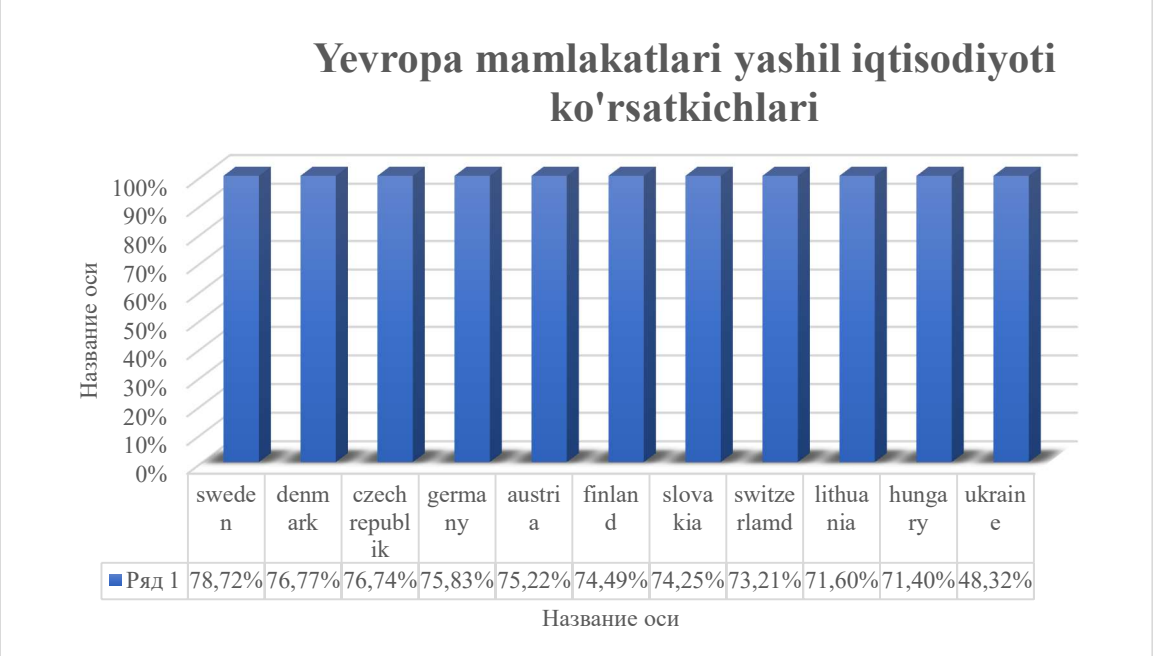
qilishini oldini olish muhim ahamyat kasb etadi. Shu tufayli bugungi kunga kelib mamlakatlar tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan “yashil” strategiyalar qo‘llab-quvvatlanmoqda.

So‘nggi yillarda milliy iqtisodiyotlar va xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan yashil iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish uchun ko‘plab mablag‘lar yo‘naltirilmoqda. Misol uchun, yashil iqtisodiyotning muhim tarmoqlaridan biri bo‘lgan bio energetika sohasiga yo‘naltirilgan jami mablag‘lar miqdori 2005-2009 yillar oralig‘ida 230 foizga o‘sdi va 2013-yilda 320 mlrd. AQSH dollariga teng bo‘ldi.

Quyida esa siz Buyuk Britaniyaning tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini o‘zlashtirish loyihalari tasvirlangan diagrammani ko‘rishingiz mumkin. Albatta, bu kabi loyihalar mamlakat ekologik muammolarini bartaraf etishda yetakchi mavqega erishishda katta xizmat qiladi.



Quyida esa Yevropa mamlakatlarning “yashillik” ko‘rsatkichi aks etgan bo‘lib, mamlakatlar o‘rtasida eng yuqori ko‘rsatkich Shvetsiya, Daniya, Chexiya, hissasiga to‘g‘ri keladi.



Hozirgi kunda O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ham “yashil iqtisodiyot” mavzusidan boshqa chet davlatlardan turli tajribalar o‘rganilinmoqda. Xususan, xozirgi paytda cho‘llashish, suv tanqisligi kabi muammolar dolzarb mavzuga aylanmoqda. Aholining esa toza iste’mol suvidan unumli foydalanmasligi ushbu muammoni yana dolzarblashtirmoqda. Shunday qilib ushbu “yashil taraqqiyot” dasturini yana yaxshilash uchun davlatimiz harakatlari kundan-kunga faollashmoqda. Maqsadimiz esa, aholimiz **yashil iqtisodiyot** degan jumlani eshitganda inson hayoti va sog‘lig‘ uchun zarur bo‘lgan resurslarni, atrof-muhit va ekologiyani bir butun holda saqlab qolib ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalari bilan bog‘liq iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlantirishni amalga oshirishga asoslangan iqtisodiy faoliyatining yangi yo‘nalishini tushunishlari asosiy maqsadlarimizdan biri hisoblanadi. Bunda quyidagi tadbirlarni amalga oshirish lozim bo‘ladi.

Birinchidan, cho‘llashishni oldini olish uchun eng yaxshi yechim bu tuproqni tiklash va melioratsiya: cho‘llashishning oldini olish uchun tuproqni tiklash ko‘proq o‘simliklar ekish zarur deb hisoblayman. Masalan, saxaraviya va sho‘r yerlarga chidamli daraxt turlarini ekish orqali shamol eroziyasini kamaytirish mumkin. Shuningdek, suv omborlari yaqindagi hududlarni sug‘orish orqali tuproqning unumdorligini tiklash amalga oshiriladi.

Ikkinchidan, amaldagi suv omborlari va kanallarda ko‘p miqdorda suv yo‘qolishi kuzatiladi. Ularni ta’mirlash betonlashtirish va zamonaviy boshqaruv tizimlarini joriy etish orqali suvni isrof bo‘lishini oldi olinadi. Va shuni qo‘shimcha qilib o‘tish kerakki, qishloq xo‘jaligi ham hozirda suv manbaining katta qismidan foydalanmoqda ushbu tizimni tomchilatib sug‘orish tizimiga o‘tkazish suvni tejash uchun katta ahamyat kasb etadi.

Uchinchidan, respublikamizda havoning ifloslanishi global muammoga aylanmoqda, ayniqsa Toshkent shahri ushbu ko‘rsatkichlarda yetakchi o‘rinlarni egallamoqda. Ushbu ifloslanishni oldini olish uchun avvalo kundan kunga soni ko‘payib borayotgan transportlarni elektr moshinalarga alamshtirish lozim. Sanoat korxonalarga esa chiqindilarni qayta ishlash uskunalarini o‘rnatish yoki filtr tizimlarini joriy etish kerak.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsam, atrof tabiiy muhit holatini sifatini yaxshilash maqsadida amalga oshirilayotgan siyosatning ustuvor maqsadlariga erishish uchun ekologiya sohasidagi barcha nazorat funksiyalarini ta’minlanishi, atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish ekspertlarni uchun yagona metodologiya ishlab chiqilishi, ekologik jihatdan ahamyatli bo‘lgan qarorlarni qabul qilishda jamoatchilik fikrini o‘rganish mexanizmini yaratish, shuningdek, o‘quv darslariga ekologiya, atrof tabiiy muhitni muhofaza qilish yuzasidan ilmiy manbalar kiritish orqali eko-ta’lim berish tizimini rivojlantirish va bu sohada yetakchi malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash va qayta tayyorlash dasturlarini amalga oshirish muhum ahamyat kasb etadi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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