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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН
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ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ
ТАДҚИҚОТЛАРИ
МАВЗУСИДАГИ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ**

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- » Ҳуқуқий тадқиқотлар
- » Фалсафа ва ҳаёт соҳасидаги қарашлар
- » Тарих саҳифаларидаги изланишлар
- » Социология ва политологиянинг жамиятимизда тутган ўрни
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- » Агропроцессинг ривожланиш йўналишлари
- » Геология-минерология соҳасидаги инновациялар



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**"ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР"
МАВЗУСИДАГИ РЕСПУБЛИКА 27-КЎП ТАРМОҚЛИ
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"Ўзбекистонда илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар" [Тошкент; 2021]

"Ўзбекистонда илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар" мавзусидаги республика 27-қўп тармоқли илмий масофавий онлайн конференция материаллари тўплами, 30 апрель 2021 йил. - Тошкент: «Tadqiqot», 2021. - 21 б.

Ушбу Республика-илмий онлайн конференция 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналишлари бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида кўзда тутилган вазифа - илмий изланиш ютуқларини амалиётга жорий этиш йўли билан фан соҳаларини ривожлантиришга бағишланган.

Ушбу Республика илмий конференцияси таълим соҳасида меҳнат қилиб келаётган профессор - ўқитувчи ва талаба-ўқувчилар томонидан тайёрланган илмий тезислар киритилган бўлиб, унда таълим тизимида илғор замонавий ютуқлар, натижалар, муаммолар, ечимини кутаётган вазифалар ва илм-фан тараққиётининг истиқболдаги режалари таҳлил қилинган конференцияси.

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ИҚТИСОДИЁТДА ИННОВАЦИЯЛАРНИНГ ТУТГАН ЎРНИ

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

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Abstract: This article seeks to answer the question of how successful the new political system has been in improving women's political participation, given the traditional culture of Afghan society. To this end, efforts are being made to assess the status of women's political participation in the new Afghan system.

Keyword: Political, participation, Afghanistan, women, position of women

Introduction:

Although Afghanistan is a country with an ancient history, it does not have a long history of political independence and has long been part of Iran's territorial and political territory. Karbalaee points out in this regard about two hundred and fifty years ago, in 1126 A.D. (1747 AD) after the assassination of Nader Shah and the emergence of a power vacuum in the then Iranian empire, Nader Shah's cavalry commander named Ahmad Khan Abdali, who was of Afghan origin, returned to Kandahar. He came to the Kingdom of Afghanistan ... With his invasion of India, Afghanistan gradually gained an independent identity and political power ... With the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1857 and the secession of Herat from Iran, Afghanistan came into being with the recognition of its borders by neighboring countries. (Karbalaee, 1380,63). With the independence of this country, a new political system was formed that can discuss the issue of political participation within its territorial geography. In the last century, people's participation in government has gradually become commonplace. Women also have an important role to play in this regard, given their population. Today, women's participation in various fields is one of the most important issues in development theories. The growth and development of a society is not possible without the growth and participation of half of its members (women). In Afghanistan, due to the new situation and in order to try to resolve the crises that have plagued the country in recent decades, women's issues have also become particularly important. The aftermath of 9/11 was significant for Afghan women, as it led to the fall of the Taliban's anti-Semitism. The Taliban's brutal and inhumane treatment of women had created a very difficult period for women, as a result of which women's activities were restricted and confined to the walls of their homes. Women suffered a lot during this period and their migration process increased sharply. After 9/11 and the establishment of a new political system in Afghanistan, a relatively open and favorable environment was created for the presence of women in various fields. Laws to protect women's rights were passed, even in the form of positive discrimination. This study seeks to show the presence and participation of Afghan women, especially in the political arena in the new system. At first, it seems necessary to clarify the concept of political participation.

1. Women in the mirror of statistics; 24% of government employees are women:

According to figures compiled by the National Bureau of Statistics and Public Information, 24% of civil servants are women. According to the quarterly report of this office, the number of government employees currently reaches 412 thousand, of which about 101 thousand and 216 are women. According to these statistics, the highest number of women are employed in the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the lowest in the Ministry of Independent Commissions. Women's rights activists and officials at the Ministry of Women's Affairs, however, do not consider the 24-point quota of 5 percent sufficient and want to increase the presence of women in government offices.



2. Leadership of key institutions:

According to published statistics, out of 28 ministries, three ministries are headed by women. Sima Samar has been appointed Minister of State for Human Rights, Delbar Nazari has been appointed Minister of Women, and Hosseineh Safi has been appointed Acting Minister of Information and Culture. At present, however, there are no women in 34 provinces as governors in the government. Statistics show that out of 43 provincial deputy posts, only five are women. Of the 358 members of the provincial council, 60 are women. Similarly, out of a total of 154 government legal advisers, only 12 are women.

3. Education:

In the report of the third quarter of fiscal year 2009, the presence of women in educational institutions is 29%. The Ministry of Higher Education currently has about 12,500 employees, of which nearly 2,000 are women. The Ministry of Education also has about 281,000 employees, about 85,000 of whom are women working in various positions in the ministry.

4. Security and defense institutions:

According to the latest statistics from the Statistics and Information Department, the total number of ANP civil service personnel is about 150,328, of which 3,071 are women. Also, the total number of ANA personnel is 184,489, of which only 1,265 are women.

5. Judicial organs:

The available statistics show that currently there are 2,032 judges and 2,562 prosecutors working in the judiciary and the prosecutor's office, 13% of whom are women. 647 women serve as judges and another 331 women as prosecutors in the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office. In addition, 10 percent of the administrative staff of the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme Court are women. According to the Central Statistics and Information Report, out of 131 lawyers, 24 are women.

6. Economic sector:

The quarterly report of the National Central Bureau of Statistics and Information shows that 13% of employees of the Ministry of Economy, 8% of employees of the Ministry of Finance, 11% of employees of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and 11% of employees of state-owned banks are women. In addition, the report for the third quarter of fiscal year 1398, published by the National Central Statistics Office and Information, states that women have a large and active presence in the civil, agricultural, religious affairs ministries and independent government departments.

Women's rights activists and the Ministry of Women's Affairs, however, do not consider the presence of 24 percent of five percent of women in government offices sufficient and want to increase this quota. Qudsiya Raheen, a member of the Afghan Women's Network, told 8Sobh that the demand of women rights activists in the country is that the presence of women in government offices should be at least 30%. Ms. Raheen stressed the need to maintain this quota for working women, adding that she hopes that the process of hiring women in government offices will accelerate next solar year, so that the quota promised by the leadership of the National Unity Government will be fulfilled as soon as possible.

Ministry of Women's Affairs officials and women's rights activists are not satisfied with the quota for women in the government structure. Earlier, President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani promised to increase the share of women in the government structure to 30% by the end of the five-year term of the National Unity Government. will give. Now, however, this promise has not been fulfilled. In addition, with the direct talks of Afghan government representatives with the Taliban approaching, the concerns of working women have increased. Although members of the Taliban's negotiating team in Qatar have assured that their arrival will protect women's rights under Islamic law, the remarks have not allayed the concerns of working women, especially those who provide for the family.

7. The role of women in peace decisions

The Office of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) has expressed concern about the situation of women in Afghanistan, saying that it is time to close the gender gap in Afghanistan. "It is time to end the gender gap in Afghanistan, not only in the peace process but also in post-peace agreements," said Tadamichi Yamamoto, the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Afghanistan and UNAMA President. "And be removed in all social, economic and civil spheres."

The UNAMA Declaration, released on Saturday, the 17th of Pisces, emphasizes that women



should not be ignored in the post-peace process. The statement added that Afghan women were more vulnerable than men across Afghanistan just because they were women.

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FACILITATION ON EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION

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Abstract: In this article, trade facilitation is considered the full set of policy measures used to reduce trading costs internationally. This is a much broader definition than the one used in the Doha Round negotiations, which mainly focus on customs procedures. However, it is in line with how trade facilitation has come to be understood in other forums, particularly the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.

Keywords: Export, Economic, economic stability, facilitation, Afghanistan

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada savdoni osonlashtirish atamasi turli xil ma'nomalarda ishlatilgan. Ushbu ma'lumotnomada savdoni soddalashtirish xalqaro miqyosda savdo xarajatlarini kamaytirish uchun ishlatiladigan siyosat choralarning to'liq to'plami hisoblanadi. Bu Doha raundidagi muzokarlarda qo'llanilgan ta'rifga qaraganda ancha kengroq ta'rif, asosan bojxona protseduralariga bag'ishlangan. Shu bilan birga, boshqa forumlarda, xususan Osiyo Tinch okeani iqtisodiy hamkorligida savdoni osonlashtirish qanday tushunilganligi bilan mos keladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Ekspart, iqtisodiy, iqtisodiy barqarorlik, ko'maklashish, Afg'oniston*

Concept of Export Diversification

The phrase export diversification is widely used by political science, sociology, economics, management, policymakers, and, more importantly, by business scientists. It is challenging to give a precise definition for export diversification. Today different scholars from different disciplines view and interpret export diversification from their angles. Export diversification points out the move from traditional to modern exports. Export diversification means a broadening of the range of products that a country export.

Diversification of a country's export basket is often seen as desirable for stabilizing export earnings and stimulating export-led growth by allowing a country to benefit from growth in different world economy sectors (Hausmann et al. 2005; Alexander and Warwick 2007).

Export diversification is the process by which a business, nation, or other economic entity offers a range of different products or services instead of specializing in just one. The theory is that by providing a more comprehensive range of products through trade diversification, a business can appeal to more customers and sell more products¹. In sum, several developing countries point out that export diversification is an important policy objective. It has two dimensions: exporting a wider variety of products ("product diversification") and serving more overseas markets ("geographical diversification"). The importance of export diversification is presently taking center stage in trade literature.

Statement of the problems

In the digital age, trade facilitation simplifies and re-engineers the process of international trade activities. Trade facilitation is an effective way to improve export Diversification. Trade facilitation is also a global concern, especially for developing countries. This is evidenced by several activities such as world-level conferences that focus on trade facilitation discussions.

Quoted from the World Bank trade facilitation indicators that have an essential role in improving export Diversification are port efficiency and burden customs procedures. Today, export diversification initiatives will help Afghanistan's government achieve political security, self-reliance, and overall economic stability that has been, altogether, committed to being implemented as the art of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Economic development has always been one of the fundamental objectives of public policymakers in developing nations. Furthermore, financial growth stability is also crucial because its strength would enormously assist policy-makers in designing future activities' strategical plans. After World War II, particular attention has been paid to trade as a critical vehicle for economic development and development. In contrast, its effects on the fluctuations of economic growth have been less studied. Pieces of evidence show that developing nations should continuously facilitate

¹ <https://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-trade-diversification.htm>



their trade patterns to ensure export diversification. Like other developing countries, Afghanistan has been making attempts to diversify its economy to further processing and manufacturing sectors in recent times.

In addition to reducing the dependence on crude products whose prices fluctuate in the international markets, diversification into other sectors, especially those more intensive in technology, is prone to trigger knowledge spillovers from the exposure to global markets, management and marketing practices, and production processes. The post-Taliban government and International Community have initiated several reform packages in various areas and, more importantly, in trade, customs, and transport to ensure export diversification. Red tape and complicated rules and procedures pose a burden for shifting goods and services across borders for traders. Diversification of exports, both directly and through trade openness, helps to reduce the economic growth fluctuations. latest not least, the main focus of this thesis is to determine the impact of trade facilitation on export diversification in developing nations and, more critically in the context of Afghanistan. Questions raised in this study: why is export diversifications significant in developing countries, and how much trade facilitation will impact ensuring export diversification in the context of Afghanistan? Therefore, the current thesis will examine the significant impact of trade facilitation on export diversification in post-Taliban Afghanistan.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of this thesis are as follows:

1. To study the relationship between trade facilitation and export diversification in post-Taliban Afghanistan.
2. To analyze the impact of trade facilitation on export diversification in Afghanistan,
3. To study the challenges facing the export diversification initiatives in Afghanistan.

Research Questions

1. What is the relationship between trade facilitation and export diversification in Afghanistan?
2. What does trade facilitation can do for export diversification?
3. What are the significant challenges facing export diversification in Afghanistan?

Significance of the Study

This research will significantly contribute to the trade facilitation and export diversification in the scenario of Afghanistan. Despite the considerable flow of international aid in the country, Afghanistan has failed to accelerate growth and reduce poverty and inequality for almost two decades.

The weak aid absorption capacity and lack of commitment to institutional reform, insecurity, and corruption appear to be the reason for aid ineffectiveness. Afghanistan needs to embark on major reforms in governance, institution, local government, and policy aimed at rural development. The Afghan government has spent around \$ 119 billion of foreign aid since 2001, but achievement is not as it is expected. Security will be worst day by day; Afghanistan is still listed as the poorest and ranked among the lowest income in case of economic growth. It would be imperative to illustrate and makes clear the reason behind this vicious cycle; comprehensive academic research need to take place to finds out the real cause of this considerable wastage of resources. This study will provide possible solutions ensuring export diversification.

The present work will be fruitful for the Afghan government, donor organizations, and future researchers because they will get some information that might be needed in their research, and some of their questions may be answered by this study.

Scope of the Study

This research will cover trade facilitation and export diversification in post-Taliban Afghanistan between 2010 - 2019.

Research Methodology

This study will rely on secondary data collection, including books, journals, international organization reports, government reports, and other related issues, which would be the primary data collection source. The secondary data will be gathered from national and international statistical agencies.



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IQTISODIYOTNI ERKINLASHTIRISH SHAROITIDA CHET EL INVESTITSİYALARNING JALB QILISH YOʻLLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mamlakatda chet el investitsiyalarning jalb qilish yoʻllari va qulayroq investitsiya muhitini yaratish, ishlab chiqarishlarni modernizatsiya qilish, texnik va texnologik yangilash boʻyicha loyihalarni amalga oshirish uchun xorijiy investitsiyalar jalb etilishini ragʻbatlantirish, shuningdek, xorijiy investorlar bilan ishlashdagi mavjud toʻsiqlarni bartaraf etish, xorijiy investitsiyalar ishtirokidagi korxonalarda faoliyatiga davlat va nazorat idoralari tomonidan qulay sharoitlar yaratib berilish koʻrsatilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Investitsiya, Modernizatsiya, Bozor, Xorijiy Investitsiyalari, Chet El

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotiga chet el investitsiyalarini jalb etish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish, ularni huquqiy himoya qilishning amaliy mexanizmlarini joriy etish va investitsion muhitni yanada yaxshilash iqtisodiy rivojlanish sohasidagi eng muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Xorijiy investitsiyalar — chet el investorlari tomonidan yuqori darajada daromad olish, samaraga erishish maqsadida mutloq boshqa davlat iqtisodiyotining, tadbirkorlik va boshqa faoliyatlariga safarbar etadigan barcha mulkiy, moliyaviy, intellektual boyliklaridir. Chet el investitsiyalari ichki investitsiyalardan farqli holda tashqi moliyalashtirish manbaiga kiradi. Ular milliy iqtisodiyotga chetdan, ularning kelishini ragʻbatlantirgan holda jalb qilinadi.

Bugungi kunda xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning bir qancha shakllari mavjud

- ulush qoʻshib qatnashishi orqali qoʻshma korxonalarni tashkil etish
- 100 % mol-mulk xorijiy investorga tegishli boʻlgan xorijiy korxonalarni tashkil etish
- yirik xorijiy kompaniya va firmalarning shoʻba korxonalari va filiallarini tashkil etish
- tenderlar eʼlon qilish
- erkin iqtisodiy hududlar tashkil etish

Xorijiy investitsiyalarning mohiyati va jalb qilish sabablari.

«Investitsiya» atamasi lotin tilidagi «invest» soʻzidan kelib chiqqan boʻlib «qoʻyish», «mablagʻni safarbar etish», «kapital qoʻyilmasi» maʼnosini beradi. Keng maʼnoda investitsiya mablagʻni koʻpaytirib va qaytarib olish maqsadida kapitalni safarbar etishni bildiradi. Koʻpgina hollarda «investitsiya» tushunchasi iqtisodiy va boshqa faoliyat obʼektlariga kiritiladigan moddiy va nomoddiy neʼmatlar hamda ularga doir huquqlar tarzida taʼriflanadi. Investitsiya deganda barcha turdagi milliy va intellektual boyliklar tushunilib, ular tadbirkorlik faoliyati obʼektlariga yoʻnaltirilib daromad keltirishi yoki biror-bir ijobiy samaraga erishishi zarur. Investitsiya kiritishdan asosiy maqsad daromad olish va ijobiy ijtimoiy samaraga erishishdir.

Investitsiyaning shartli ravishda uchta turini ajratish mumkin:

1. Moliyaviy investitsiyalar;
2. Moddiy investitsiyalar;
3. Aqliy (intellektual) investitsiyalar.

Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida har bir investitsiya turining oʻziga xos oʻrni boʻladi. Moliyaviy investitsiyalar tarkibiga mashalliy va xorijiy mamlakatlarning pul birliklari, banklardagi omonatlar, depozit sertifikatlar, aksiyalar, obligatsiyalar, veksel“lar va boshqa qimmatli qogʻozlar shunda tenglashtirilgan boyliklar kiradi.

Moddiy investitsiyalar tarkibiga asosiy fondlar, yaʼni binolar, asbob-uskunalar, inshootlar, kommunikatsiyalar va boshqa turdagi asosiy ishlab chiqarish fondlarining aktiv va passiv qismlari kiradi.

Aqliy (intellektual) investitsiyalar miqdori juda rang-barangdir, yaʼni ular mulkiy shuquqlar shaklidagi investitsiyalar aqliy mehnatga oid shakldagi investitsiyalar va tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish shaklidagi investitsiyalardan iborat.

Mulkiy huquqlar guruhiga kiradigan investitsiyalarning xillari bozor munosabatlarining nechogʻlik rivojlanganligiga, milliy bozorlarning oʻziga xos tomonlariga qarab har xil boʻladi. Aqliy mehnatga oid haq-huquqlar shaklidagi investitsiyalar tarkibiga mualliflik huquqlari, —nou-



xaul, kashfiyotlar, tovar belgilariga beriladigan litsenziyalar va boshqa xil egalik huquqlari kiradi.

Investitsiyalar – bu hali buyumlashmagan, lekin ishlab chiqarish vositalariga qo'yilgan kapital. O'zining moliyaviy shakliga ko'ra, ular foyda olish maqsadida xo'jalik faoliyatiga qo'yilgan aktivlar hisoblangan, iqtisodiy xususiyatiga ko'ra, u yangi korxonalar qurishga, uzoq muddatli xizmat ko'rsatuvchi mashina va asbob uskunalariga hamda shu bilan bog'liq bo'lgan aylanma kapitalning o'zgarishiga ketgan harajatlardir. Investitsiyalar xususiy sektor va davlat tomonidan mamlakat ichkarisida va uning tashqarisida turli ishlab chiqarishlarga va qimmatbaho qog'ozlarga (aktsiyalar, obligatsiyalar) qo'yilishi mumkin.

Investitsiyalar – bu yangi korxonalar qurilishiga, mashina va asbob-uskunalar sotib olishga, ya'ni yangi kapitalni barpo etishga ketgan harajatlardir. Investitsiyaga ketgan harajatlarning miqdori ikki omilga bog'liq: birinchisi – sof foydaning kutilayotgan me'yori, qaysiki uni tadbirkorlar investitsiyaga ketgan harajatlardan olishni mo'ljallaydi; ikkinchisi – foiz stavkasi yoki tadbirkor real kapitalni sotib olishga zarur bo'lgan pulga ega bo'lishi uchun to'lashi lozim bo'lgan baho. Agarda, kutilayotgan foyda me'yori foiz stavkasidan yuqori bo'lsa, investitsiyalash foydali va aksincha, foiz stavkasi kutilayotgan foyda me'yoridan yuqori bo'lsa, investitsiyalash foydali bo'lmay qoladi.

Bir davlatdan boshqa davlatga daromad olish uchun yunaltirilgan har qanday shakldagi mulkni to'la qonli xorijiy investitsiya deyishimiz mumkin. Ammo shunday mulk shakllari borki, biz ularni xorijiy investitsiya deya olmaymiz. Masalan, elchixona chet davlat mulki xisoblanadi, yoki xorijiy fuqaro shaxsiy uy sotib olsa bu xorijiy shaxs mulki xisoblanadi, lekin xorijiy investitsiya bo'la olmaydi.

Xorijiy investitsiyalar - bu chet el investorlari tomonidan yuqori darajada daromad olish, samaraga erishish maqsadida mutloq boshqa davlat iqtisodiyotining, tadbirkorlik va boshqa faoliyatlariga safarbar etadigan barcha mulkiy, moliyaviy, intellektual boyliklaridir. Xorijiy investitsiyalari ichki investitsiyalardan farqli holda tashqi moliyalashtirish manbaiga kiradi. Xorijiy investitsiyalarning ichki investitsiyalardan farqi shundaki, ularda investor boshqa mamlakat fuqarosi buladi. Iqtisodiy mazmuniga ko'ra xorijiy investitsiyalar ssuda kapitali (ya'ni qarz va kredit), xamda bevosita va portfel' investitsiyalarga bulinadi. Investitsiyalar nimaga yunaltirilganligi ular kaysi xorijiy investitsiya turiga kirishini belgilaydi.

Xorijiy investitsiyalar qo'shma korxonalarda o'z xissasi bilan katnashib, xorijiy investorlarga to'liq tegishli bo'lgan korxonalarni yaratish, xususiylashtirishda katnashish, xorijiy sheriklar bilan bank tuzish, qimmatbaxo qog'ozlarni sotib olishi, er va boshka tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish xuquqiga ega bulishi, erkin iqtisodiy hududlarda faoliyat olib borishlari mumkin.

Xulosa

Natijada, jahon moliyaviy-iqtisodiy va mintaqaviy investitsiya bozorlarida raqobat kuchayib borayotganligi mamlakatda yana ham qulayroq investitsiya muhitini yaratish, ishlab chiqarishlarni modernizatsiya qilish, texnik va texnologik yangilash bo'yicha loyihalarni amalga oshirish uchun xorijiy investitsiyalar jalb etilishini rag'batlantirish, shuningdek, xorijiy investorlar bilan ishlashdagi mavjud to'siqlarni bartaraf etish, xorijiy investitsiyalar ishtirokidagi korxonalar faoliyatiga davlat va nazorat idoralari tomonidan qulay sharoyitlar yaratib berib, qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar qabul qilinishini taqozo etmoqda.

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DIFFERENT BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract: The article discusses how to distinguish between the two words growth and development. We need to know that these two words have two different and separate meanings, so that their Latin word is also different from each other. In English it is equivalent to the word "Growth" and development is equivalent to the word Development. In economic growth, variables are considered quantitatively, so the growth of quantitative changes is economic, it does not express qualitative changes, so growth is nothing but (quantitative) changes in gross national product changes over a base year of expression. Will be growth; so quantitative economic change in a society is called growth.

Keywords: Development, Growth, economic, Equivalent, quantities, society,

Introduction

In economic development, variables are considered qualitatively, so development actually expresses the qualitative changes of a society, the manifestation of which can be crystallized in growth. Thus, economic development is a qualitative change in the economic structure of a society and those fundamental changes that affect the gross national product. Although the terms economic development and economic growth cover similar concepts, they are not the same.

Economic growth: Economic growth is all about expanding GDP, i.e., making the size of the economy bigger. **GDP** stands for **gross domestic product**.

GDP is the sum of all economic activity in a nation over a specific period. It is the net value of all the products and services that an economy produces.

Economic development: Development, on the other hand, looks at a much wider range of statistic than simply GDP or **GDP per capita**. GDP per capita is GDP divided by the total population.

Economic development looks at how the citizens of a country are affected. Apart from their living standards, it also looks at the freedom they have to enjoy those living standards.

Economic development takes into account the following information

Average life expectancy, i.e., how long people people's lifespans are.

Education standards.

Literacy rates, i.e., what percentage of the population can read.

Environmental standards.

Availability of housing, plus the quality of housing.

Access to healthcare. This takes into account the number of doctors per thousand people, access to affordable medicine, etc.

Income per capita.

- **Growth is not enough:** Economic growth is a crucial condition for development. However, just growth is not enough because it cannot guarantee development.

Amartya Kumar Sen, an Indian economist and philosopher, who received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, once said:

"Economic development is about creating freedom for people and removing obstacles to greater freedom. Greater freedom enables people to choose their own destiny."

"Obstacles to freedom, and hence to development, include poverty, lack of economic opportunities, corruption, poor governance, lack of education and lack of health."

- **Economic development example:** Let's suppose there are two countries, **Fairland** and **Unfair land**. The two countries have exactly 1,000 people each. These countries are fictitious extremes.

Looking just at GDP Unfair land's GDP is \$40 million, while that of Fairland is \$21 million.

Unfair land's and Fairland's GDP per capita are \$40,000 and \$21,000 respectively.



If we just look at GDP per capital, unfair land appears to be a richer country. However, we do not know whether it is more economically developed.

Taking into account other features

Mr. Greed, Unfair land's richest person, received \$39 million of the country's \$40 million GDP. Mr. Posh, Fairland's richest person, received \$1 million of the country's \$21 million GDP.

If we take out the richest person in each country, GDP per capita is:

- Unfair land: \$1,000
- Fairland: \$20,000

In Fairland, 99% of the population is literate, while in unfair land it is 60%. Fairland has free universal healthcare. In Unfair land, on the other hand, only half the population has access to affordable health care.

For every mile of road and railway track in unfair land, Fairland has 6 miles and 11 miles respectively.

Average life expectancy in Fairland is eight years longer than in unfair land.

Therefore, as far as economic development is concerned, Fairland is way ahead of unfair land.

Factors affecting economic development

Economic development implies an improvement in economic welfare through higher real incomes and other welfare indices such as improved literacy, better infrastructure, reduced poverty and better health care.

Economic development requires a degree of political stability, investment and mixture of public and private initiatives to increase economic potential.

The main factors affecting economic development include

- **Levels of infrastructure** – e.g. transport and communication. In recent years, economic development in Central Africa has been improved due to increased investment in roads, railways and seaports. Part of this investment has come from Chinese companies who have a vested interest in transporting raw materials from Africa to China.

- **Education.** Levels and standards of education have a significant influence on labour productivity. Without basic literacy and numeracy, it is difficult for an economy to develop from manual labour to new higher tech industries in the service sector. For example, good levels of education in India have given opportunities for growth in service industries, such as IT and call centres.

- **Levels of inward investment.** Developing countries that can attract inward investment can see significant growth in development due to higher levels of capital and benefits of attracting multinational companies into their economy. For newly industrialised countries (NICs), inward investment has played a significant role in increasing economic development. For example in 2011, inward investment in Brazil stood at \$101bn.

Consequences of economic development

1. Economics development is associated with fundamental changes in the country's economy.
2. Increase the share of industry and decrease the share of agriculture in national production.
3. Increasing the number of urban dwellers and reducing the rural population.
4. Increasing the wealth and welfare of the people of the society.
5. Increase employment.

Indicators Economic development

Including indicators of economic development or developmental level, can be considered:

Per capita income index: From the division of national income of a country (GDP) to its population, per capita income is obtained. This simple and capabular index in different countries is usually compared with the level of per capita income of advanced countries.

Human Development Index (HDI): The index was introduced in 1991 by the United Nations, based on these indicators: real per capita income (based on the method of equality index), life expectancy (in the birth) and access to education (which is a function of adult literacy rate and

Active women in the social arena: The active participation of women in social, cultural and political arenas, society is more developed. In the undeveloped development, half of the population is women who are mostly unemployed, and in this way, manpower in these countries has halved.

National Establishment: In the sense that other governments cannot affect the decisions of the national government and have an impact on the family.

Estrada's about development: The first strategy is the monetary strategy. The distinction is that



its attention focuses on improving the performance of market signs as a guide to improving resource allocation. The second distinct strategy is the development strategy that looks abroad and we call it an open economy. The third strategy is an industrial strategy. Here, like the previous strategy, it emphasizes growth, but the tools achieve growth, the rapid expansion of the industry. Fourth, the green revolution strategy is located. The focus of attention in this strategy is not total growth rates, export or industrialization, but focused on agricultural growth. Redistribution strategies begin in development from where the Green Revolutionary Strategy ends, that is, aimed at improving the redistribution of revenue and wealth. This is our fifth development strategy. This strategy is designed to encounter a problem with the problem of poverty by prioritizing the defamiation that directly benefits low-income groups. And finally, socialist strategies are development. These strategies are distinguished with this character, in which private ownership of the production tool is relatively small.

Merdal is a dicritical indicator for the development of development, which calls them as well as the emergence of newcomers.

Conclusion:

Development is a process that seeks change in all aspects of life. One of the important parts of it is economic development, which also has a series of sociological determinants according to the social conditions of each society, and whenever a country wants to consider these factors carefully and put it at the top Do your job and the development ground will be provided. Economic development is a goal of idealism for most countries, all backward countries will tend to be monumental, human, and generic, and powerful economic and economic capabilities. [1] The disability of the economic theories of the developing countries for researchers is the field of economic development for the pre-evident development, as Dudley Sirz says that its viable economic model is more economical, the development of the same economic pattern.

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МИЛЛИЙ ИҚТИСОДИЁТДА САНОАТ СОҲАСИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада республикамызда саноат соҳасини батафсил ўрганиш ва таҳлил қилиш асосида мазкур соҳанинг миллий иқтисодиётдаги ўрни республикамыздаги амалга оширилаётган ислохотларни тадқиқ қилиш орқали асослаб берилган.

Калит сўзлар. Саноат, саноат ишлаб чиқариш, саноат тармоғи, меҳнат унумдорлиги, модернизациялаш, салоҳият, стратегия, ЯИМ, ЯХМ, инновацион ривожланиш.

Жаҳонда саноат ишлаб чиқаришни ривожлантиришнинг илмий таъминотида алоҳида эътибор қаратилиб, бу борада унинг эконометрик таъминоти муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда. Бу борада мамлакатда иқтисодий конъюнктуранинг ноаниқлиги иқлим ва экология ўзгаришларининг салбий оқибатлари, ички ва ташқи омиллар таъсири, рақобатбардошликни ошириш ва мавжуд салоҳиятдан оқилона фойдаланиш асосида минтақалар мутаносиб ривожланишини таъминлашнинг услубий ёндошувлари йўналишидаги тадқиқотларга устувор даражада қаралмоқда.

Ўзбекистонда кейинги йилларда амалга оширилаётган ижтимоий-иқтисодий ислохотлар натижасида минтақавий иқтисодий сиёсатни такомиллаштириш ҳамда ҳудудларнинг бой иқтисодий салоҳиятларидан саноатни ривожлантиришда самарали ва оқилона фойдаланиш масалалари муҳим ўрин тутди. Бу ҳолат саноатни ривожлантиришда минтақада мавжуд табиий-иқтисодий салоҳият афзалликларидан самарали фойдаланиш, ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишга салбий омиллар таъсирини камайтиришга йўналтирилган узок муддатли стратегияни ишлаб чиқиш ва уни изчиллик билан амалга ошириш бўйича илмий изланишлар қўламини кенгайтиришни талаб қилади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 17 мартдаги “2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясини «Илм-фан ва рақамли иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш йили»га оид давлат дастури тўғрисида”ги Фармони, 2019 йил 8 январдаги ПҚ-4102-сон “Ҳудудларни комплекс ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантириш бўйича секторлар фаолиятини янада такомиллаштиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”, 2017 йил 18 январдаги ПҚ-2731-сон “2017-2021 йилларда Орол бўйи минтақасини ривожлантириш”, 2017 йил 8 августдаги ПҚ-3182-сон “Ҳудудларни жадал ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантиришини таъминлашга доир устувор чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарорлари, Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2018 йил 20 октябрдаги 841-сон “2030 йилгача бўлган даврда барқарор ривожланиш соҳасидаги миллий мақсад ва вазифаларни амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарорида ҳамда мазкур фаолиятга тегишли бошқа меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда белгиланган вазифаларни амалга ошириш бевосита республикамызда саноат соҳасини ривожлантиришга муайян даражада хизмат қилади.

Ўзбекистонда кейинги йилларда иқтисодий ислохотларни чуқурлаштириш, қулай бизнес ва инвестиция муҳитини шакллантириш, янгидан-янги корхоналар ва иш ўринлари яратишга қаратилган қатор чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда. Хусусан, мамлакатимиз Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев 2020 йил 24 январда Парламентга қилган Мурожаатномасида...” қатор тармоқларда чуқур таркибий ислохотлар бошланди. Саноатнинг 12 та етакчи тармоғида модернизациялаш ва рақобатбардошликни кучайтириш анъаналари жадал амалга оширилмоқда. Натижада, ўтган йили иқтисодий ўсиш 5,6 фоизни ташкил этди. Саноат маҳсулоти ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми 6,6 фоизга, экспорт – 28 фоизга кўпайди. Олтин-валюта захираларимиз 2019 йил давомида 2,2 миллиард долларга ортиб, 28,6 миллиард долларга етди.” деб таъкидладилар [2].

Мамлакатимизда жаҳон ҳамжамияти томонидан тан олинган “2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси” амалга оширилмоқда. Стратегиянинг учинчи йўналиши 3.2



бандида “Саноатни юқори технологияли қайта ишлаш тармоқларини, энг аввало, маҳаллий хом-ашё ресурсларини чуқур қайта ишлаш асосида юқори кўшимча қийматли тайёр маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш бўйича жадал ривожлантиришга қаратилган сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга ўтказиш орқали янада модернизация ва диверсификация қилиш” вазифаси белгиланган бўлиб, бунда минтакаларда саноатни барқарор ривожлантириш, янги саноат корхоналари ташкил этиш, экспорт ва саноат салоҳиятини юксалтириш орқали минтақа иқтисодиётини комплекс ривожлантиришга эътибор қаратилган [3].

Мамлакатда саноат салоҳиятидан ва имкониятларидан самарали, тўлиқ фойдаланиш, экспортга мўлжалланган рақобатбардош маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқаришни кўпайтириш, ҳудудлараро саноат кооперациясини ривожлантириш ва шу асосда аҳолининг моддий фаровонлигини оширишга қаратилган минтақавий иқтисодий сиёсат олиб борилмоқда.

Минтақада саноатнинг ривожланиш даражасини баҳолаш мақсадида Россиялик иқтисодчи олимлар С.Ю.Глазьев ва В.В. Локосовлар томонидан чегаравий-мезон қийматлар ишлаб чиқилган.

1-жадвал. Минтақаларда саноатнинг ривожланиш даражасини ифодаловчи айрим чегаравий-мезон қийматлар [14]

Кўрсаткичлар	Чегаравий мезон қийматлар
Меҳнат унумдорлиги (1 банд кишига 1000 \$)	27,9
Меҳнат унумдорлигининг ўсиш суръати, йиллик фоиз	12,0
Асосий капиталга инвестициялар ҳажми, ЯИМга нисбатан фоизда	25,0
Асосий фондларнинг эскириши, фоиз	40,0
Саноатда машинасозликнинг улуши, фоиз	25,0
Саноатда қайта ишловчи тармоқларнинг улуши, фоиз	70,0
Ишлаб чиқаришнинг рентабеллиги, фоиз	15,0
ЯИМда моддий ишлаб чиқаришнинг улуши, фоиз	66,0
Моддий ишлаб чиқаришда экспортнинг улуши, фоиз	25,0
Инвестицияда хорижий капиталнинг улуши, фоиз	25,0
Экспортда қайта ишловчи саноат маҳсулотининг улуши, фоиз	50,0
Инновацион маҳсулотнинг улуши (жами саноат маҳсулотига нисбатан фоиз)	15-20
Машинасозлик маҳсулоти умумий ҳажмида янги турдаги маҳсулотнинг улуши, фоиз	7,0
Энергия истеъмоли кўрсаткичида (1000 \$ ЯИМда т. нефть):	
Энергия ресурсларининг умумий ҳаражатлари	0,15
Электрэнергия ҳаражатлари	0,02
Нефть ва газ ҳаражатлари	0,10
Қазиб олиш жараёнида фойдали қазилмаларнинг йўқотилиши (умумий ҳажмига нисбатан фоизда)	3-8
Меҳнат унумдорлигининг ўртача йиллик ўсиш суръати, фоиз	6,0

Ушбу кўрсаткич ва қийматлар нисбий миқдорлар бўлиб, улар мамлакатларнинг иқтисодий ривожланганлик даражаси ва хусусиятларига боғлиқ ҳолда ўзгариб боради.

Минтақада саноат ривожланишини белгиловчи омилларни ички ва ташқи омилларга ажратиш мумкин.

Ташқи омиллар:

- ҳудуднинг қулай географик жойлашуви;
- кўшни ҳудуд ва давлатларнинг ривожланганлик даражаси;
- мамлакатнинг жаҳон бозорларига бевосита чиқиш имкониятлари;
- жаҳон бозоридаги конъюнктуравий ўзгаришлар ва ҳакозо.

Ички омиллар:

- ҳудуднинг табиий хом ашё ресурслари билан таъминланганлик даражаси;
- ҳудуддаги ишчи кучининг миқдори ва сифати;
- ҳудуддаги асосий капиталнинг миқдори ва сифати;
- ҳудуднинг кадрлар салоҳияти ва тармоқни ривожлантиришга хизмат қилувчи кучли қонунчилик базасининг мавжудлиги;
- ҳудуддаги саноат тармоқларининг қай даражада рационал жойлашганлиги;



- ҳудуддаги қулай инвестицион муҳит ва инвестицион жозибадорлик;
- ҳудуддаги ишлаб чиқариш инфратузилмаларининг ривожланганлик даражаси ва хоказо.

Жаҳон тажрибасидан маълумки, ҳудуд иқтисодиётига киритилаётган инвестициялар хажмининг ўсиш суръати ва саноат ишлаб чиқариш хажмининг ўсиш суръатлари ўртасида кучли боғлиқлик бор. Қорақалпоғистон Республикасида бу соҳада махсус давлат дастури қабул қилинган.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 18 январь ПҚ-2731-сонли қарори билан Оролбўйи минтақасида экологик ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий вазиятни, аҳолининг яшаш шароитларини яхшилашга, Орол денгизининг экологик фалокати оқибатларини юмшатиш бўйича инвестиция лойиҳаларини ўз вақтида ва самарали рўёбга чиқаришга йўналтирилган чора-тадбирлар комплексини амалга ошириш мақсадида “2017- 2021 йилларда Оролбўйи минтақасини ривожлантириш давлат дастури” тасдиқланди [4]. Ушбу қарорга биноан саноат соҳасида Қорақалпоғистон Республикасининг Мўйноқ, Шўманай, Қонлиқўл, Тахтакўпир, Чимбой туманларида, Хоразм вилоятининг Янгиариқ ва Қўшқўпир туманларида янги ташкил этилаётган микрофирмалар ва кичик корхоналар (автомобилларга газ тўлдирувчи компрессор станцияларидан ташқари) 2027 йилнинг 1 январига қадар муддатга, шунингдек Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси ва Хоразм вилоятининг қолган туманларида - 2022 йилнинг 1 январига қадар муддатга ягона солиқ тўловини тўлашдан озод қилинди. Оролбўйи минтақасини янада ривожлантириш, аҳолининг турмуш шароитлари ва сифатини тубдан яхшилаш чора-тадбирларини амалга оширишни молиявий жиҳатдан ишончли ва барқарор таъминлаш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Молия вазирлиги ҳузурида Оролбўйи минтақасини ривожлантириш жамғармаси ташкил этилди. Жамғармани шакллантириш манбалари этиб Ўзбекистон Республикаси Тикланиш ва тараққиёт жамғармасига ўтказилиши лозим бўлган маблағларнинг ўн фоизи, автомобилларга газ тўлдирувчи компрессор станциялари томонидан сотиладиган табиий газга махсус инвестициявий устама ҳақнинг ўн фоизи ва бошқа манбалар белгиланди.

Хулоса. Саноат соҳаси орқали ҳудудларда саноатни барқарор ривожлантириш мумкин. Чунки, саноат тармоғининг ривожланиши иқтисодиётнинг барча тармоқларини ишлаб чиқариш воситалари, меҳнат қуроллари билан модернизациялашни таъминлайди. Миллий иқтисодиёт, фан, соғлиқни сақлаш, маданият, маориф, спорт, туризм каби соҳалар ривож саноатнинг тараққиёт даражасига тўғри пропорционалдир. Ҳамда саноат тармоғининг динамик хусусияти иқтисодиётнинг бошқа соҳа ва тармоқлари ривожланишига сезиларли даражада ижобий таъсир этади.

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**"ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР"
МАВЗУСИДАГИ РЕСПУБЛИКА 27-КЎП ТАРМОҚЛИ
ИЛМИЙ МАСОФАВИЙ ОНЛАЙН КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ**

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