

Yashil IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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- 08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
- 08.00.02 Makroiqtisodiyot
- 08.00.03 Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.04 Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.05 Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.06 Ekonometrika va statistika
- 08.00.07 Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
- 08.00.08 Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
- 08.00.09 Jahon iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.10 Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.11 Marketing
- 08.00.12 Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot
- 08.00.13 Menejment
- 08.00.14 Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
- 08.00.15 Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.16 Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
- 08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati



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Jurnalning ilmiyligi:

“Yashil” iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot” jurnali

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MUNDARIJA

Benchmarking asosida oliy ta'lim muassasalarining raqobatbardoshlik xususiyatini oshirish.....	16
Qo'ng'irotboy Avezimbetovich Sharipov, Zaynutdinova Umida Djalolovna	
Mehnat resurslarini samarali boshqarish orqali ish bilan bandlikni ta'minlash	20
Shakarov Zafar Gafforovich	
Трансформация человеческого капитала в условиях цифровизации и внедрения искусственного интеллекта в банковскую экосистему	24
С.С. Исмаилов	
“Kreativ iqtisodiyot” va “kreativ industriya”: mohiyati, nazariy jihatlarining tahlili	32
Dusmuxamedov Oybek Suratbekovich	
Muammoli kreditlar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari.....	37
Tojiyev Sardor Dilmurod o'g'li	
Don mahsulotlari tarmog'ida mavjud kamchiliklar va ularning yechimlari	41
Sh.B. Donayev	
Eksportni rivojlantirish iqtisodiy o'sishning asosiy omillaridan biridir	45
Xursandov Komiljon Maxmatkulovich	
Yirik soliq to'lovchilar bo'yicha soliq ma'muriyatchiligini tashkil etish.....	49
Idirisov Alisher Otajonovich	
Institutsional investorlar faoliyatini tashkil etishning konseptual jihatlarini.....	53
Sultanov Maxmud Axmedovich	
Poverty in developing countries: new problems and solutions.....	57
Amirdjanova Sitara Sunnat kizi	
Факторы, влияющие на успешное функционирование скандинавской модели развития экономики	61
Вохидова Мехри Хасановна	
Анализ зарубежного опыта методологии оценки финансового потенциала развитых стран	69
Буранова Лола Вахобовна	
Мамлакатimizda islom moliyaviy xizmatlarini joriy etishning zarurligi.....	78
Babamatov Tolib Hakimovich	
Davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihalarining tashkiliy-huquqiy mexanizmlari	83
S.A.Karabayev	
O'zbekiston tijorat banklarida valyuta operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish yo'llari	90
Yusupov Aziz Shuxratovich	
Sanoatda raqamli transformatsiyaning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi	95
Gulbayeva Feruza Islamovna	
Oliy ta'lim muassasalarining mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ta'siri.....	102
Sherov Alisher Bakberganovich	
Maxsus kiyimlar tikishda foydalaniladigan gazlamalar tahlili	107
Sayidova Maftuna Hamroqul qizi	
O'zbekistonda elektron bank xizmatlarini o'zgartirishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish	111
Umarova Malika Baxtiyarovna	
Оценка влияния налоговой системы на финансовое состояние организаций.....	116
Умида Юлдашева	
Теоретическое обоснование интернет-маркетинга в социальных сетях.....	120
Арипходжаев Саидамир Фузулиддинович	



Sport tashkilotining marketing strategiyasini ishlab chiqish.....	127
Ismoilov Sherzod Dilshodovich	
Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishda klaster tizimini joriy qilish jarayonlari.....	132
Ziyadullayev G'ayrat Umidulla o'g'li	
Hududlar soliq salohiyatini oshirishda soliq risklarini boshqarishning zamonaviy tendensiyalari	138
Sharipov Narzullo G'ulomovich	
O'zbekistonning xalqaro bozordagi faoliyatini kengaytirishda marketing strategiyalaridan foydalanish samaradorligi.....	144
Shadieva Madina Djaloliddin qizi	
Xususiy tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes subyektlarining rivojlanish tendensiyalari.....	148
Jumanazarova Z.K.	
Xalqaro savdoning O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri	154
Rashidov Bekzod Ulug'bek o'g'li, Isayev Laziz Baxtiyorovich	
Oliygochlarni optimallashtirishda sinergiya samarasiga erishish yo'llari	158
Adizov Sanjar Rashidovich	
Iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish sharoitida bank tizimining barqarorligini ta'minlash asosida aholi kambag'allik darajasini qisqartirish	165
Xoliyorov Murod Qahramon o'g'li, Xoliyoro Shoxista Qahramon qizi	
Концептуальная основа маркетинга в социальных сетях в туризме.....	174
Касимова Зилова Гуламиддиновна	
O'zbekistonda don mahsulotlari klasterlarida ishlab chiqarish va xo'jalik faoliyatini rivojlantirish	182
Alimov G'ayratjon Abduraxmon o'g'li	
Актуальные проблемы и пути решения приватизации государственного имущества в узбекистане	186
Шахзод Сайдуллаев	
Ttijorat bank daromadlaridagi risklarni baholash va boshqarishni takomillashtirish	192
Ahmedov Komron Muhammadaliyevich	
Sanoat korxonalarini iqtisodiy salohiyatini oshirishga ta'sir etuvchi omillar tahlili.....	196
Quyjanov Xurshid Abdullayevich	
Tashkilotning moliyaviy natijalarini hisobga olishda auditni takomillashtirish masalalari	200
Bakayev Xurshid Maxmudovich	
Yirik soliq to'lovchilar bo'yicha hududlararo davlat soliq inspeksiyasi o'rni va ahamiyati	206
Normurzaev Umid Xolmurzaevich	
Анализ международного опыта в сфере тепличного овощеводства	214
Нурутдинова Зухра Алишеровна	
Hududda turizm xizmatlarini rivojlantirishda xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribalarining mohiyati	220
Madaminova Sanobar Askarovna	
Hududning iqtisodiy o'sishini "yashil" iqtisodiyot asosida shakllantirishning nazariy asoslari	226
Shomirzayev Abdug'affor Abdujabbor o'g'li	
Davlat tibbiy sug'urta jamg'armasi faoliyati tahlili.....	230
Umurzakova Mo'tabarxon Nodir qizi	
Qurilish materiallarini ishlab chiqarish korxonalarining boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirish.....	234
Uzakova Umida Ruziyevna	
O'zbekistonda turistik majmualarni boshqarishning zamonaviy konsepsiyalari va yondashuvlarining metodologik jihatlarini.....	241
Xomidov Qaxxorali Qurbonali o'g'li	
Aktiv va reaktiv quvvatlari tushunchasi va ularni soliqqa tortishdagi mavjud muammolar	247
Boykabilov Bahodir Mustafayevich	



Kichik sanoat zonalari korxona va mahsulotlar raqobatbardoshligini baholashga uslubiy yondashuv	251
Ozoda Batirovna Sakiyeva	
Investitsion jozibadorlikni baholashning uslubiy jihatlari	255
N.N.Zikrillayev	
Hududlarda turizm tarmoqlari infratuzilmasi va uni rivojlantirishni boshqarishning metodologik jihatlari	263
Saidova Dilfuza Abdufattohovna	
The connection of legal protection of geographical indications and state's economic growth	268
Almosova Shahnoza Sobirovna	
Kichik biznesning integratsiyalashuv mexanizmlarini shakllantirish	273
Israilov Rustam Ibragimovich	
Aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarida biznes jarayonlarni samarali boshqarishning nazariy asoslari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari	277
D.D. Suvanova	
Оптимизация маркетинговой деятельности вузов узбекистана для привлечения абитуриентов	283
Шамшиева Наргизахон Носирхужа кизи	
Davlat budjetidan aholini uy-joy bilan ta'minlashning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari	290
Xannarov Komiljon Karimovich	
Tijorat banklarida transformatsiyalashuv jarayonlarining tahlili	296
Yoqubov Murodjon Valibekovich	
Роль инновационных инфраструктур в обеспечении конкурентоспособности промышленных предприятий	302
Каримов Хожакбар Махамаджон угли	
O'zbekiston qishloq xo'jaligida Osiyocha ishlab chiqarish usuliga asos solinishi	306
Abdulla Abduqodirov	
Kichik biznes korxonalari ishlab chiqarishida innovatsion jarayonlarni tadqiq qilish yo'llari	312
Nasrullayev Feruz Furqatovich	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy adolat – barqaror rivojlanish kafolati	318
Alimov Nasimjon Hoshimovich	
“Istiqlol” memhonxonasi reklama faoliyati tahlili	322
Musayeva Shoirazimovna, Usmonova Dilfuza Ilhomovna	
To'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda asosiy belgilovchi omillar	328
Xaydarov Xurshidbek Latipjonovich	
Enhancing Industrial Efficiency through Integrative Sustainability Approaches	334
Kholmukhamedova Feruza	
Современные способы получения нефтяных битумов	338
Юлдашев Норбек Худайназарович, Махмудов Мухтор Жамолович, Комолов Руслан Илхомбекович	
O'zbekistonda agrobiznes orqali hududlarni rivojlantirish masalalari	342
Islomov Jamshed Davronovich	
Зарубежный опыт трансформации железнодорожной транспортной системы	347
Саримсакова Малохат Хикматуллаевна	
Sog'liqni saqlash sohasida davlat xususiy sherikligini tashkil etishning mintaqaviy xususiyatlari	351
Qurbanov Jumanazar Omonovich	
Savdo korxonalarida buxgalteriya hisobini tashkil etish hamda hisob siyosatini shakllantirish	354
Uzakov Utkir Abdusattarovich	
Sanoatda raqamli transformatsiyaning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi	357
Gulbayeva Feruza Islamovna	



Ta'lim muassasalarida namunaviy shtat, jadvallarni tuzish tartiblarini takomillashtirish	364
Ortiqov Xamroqul Abdumajidovich, Boliyev Bahromjon Rustam o'g'li	
Mamlakatimizda turizm sohasini istiqbolda rivojlantirishga ta'sir etuvchi ekzogen omillar tahlili	369
Yuldasheva Dilnoza Ulug'bekovna	
O'zbekiston Respublikasi tijorat banklarining masofaviy va boshqa xizmatlar bozorida raqobatni rivojlantirish masalalari.....	378
Ortiqov Oybek Abdullayevich	
Transport infratuzilmasining xususiyatlari.....	390
Shodmonbekova Nodira Kamoljon qizi	
Asosiy vositalarni xalqaro standartlar asosida hisobga olish tartibi	394
Shermamatov Sirojiddin Xaydarovich	
Logistika jarayonlarida raqamli yechimlar.....	399
Yarashova Vasila Kamalovna, Allabergenov Sherzod Maksudbayevich	
To'g'ridan to'g'ri sug'urta qilish operatsiyalari bo'yicha daromadlarning hisobini takomillashtirish.....	403
Abdusaidov S.J.	
Venchur kapitali: kelib chiqish tarixi va ilg'or horijiy tajribalar.....	409
Do'stov Firuz Ilxomovich	
Анализ статистического исследования рынка паломнического туризма в республике узбекистан	414
Мустаева Шохида Саъдуллаевна	
Структурно-функциональный анализ гастрономического туризма в республике узбекистан	420
Салиева Екатерина Сергеевна	
Вопросы привлечения внешнего финансирования металлургических предприятий в узбекистане.....	427
Татьяна Будей	
Mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda investitsiyalardan foydalanishning afzalliklari	431
Khusanov Nodirbek Djumanazarovich	
Innovatsion g'oyalar va yangi ilmiy ishlanmalar asosida innovatsion mahsulotlar yaratishning boshqaruv tizimi samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari.....	437
Daliyev Xusan Xojakbarovich	
Macroeconomic factors in the development of the banking performance	442
Mamadiyorova Madina Nuriddin kizi, Dr.Susanti Kurniawati, X.S.Umarov	
Mamlakatimizda oziq-ovqat sanoatini rivojlanish holati va uning dolzarbligi	449
Turg'unov Muxriddin Mo'ydinjon o'g'li	
Ecological sustainability and trade: economic and environmental implications of uzbekistan's accession to the WTO	453
Mironshokh Sattarov, Denny Andriana, Sirojiddin Yangiboyev	



POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: NEW PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract: Poverty is an individual problem and can cause a number of social, physical and psychological problems such as personal or household solvency. On the social level, the high level of the poverty layer may hinder the country's economic growth and increase unemployment and crime. For this reason, developing countries often implement effective social welfare programs to help lift individuals, families, and communities out of poverty.

Key words: poverty level, economy, increasing employment provision, reducing unemployment, increasing the welfare of the population.

Annotatsiya: Kambag'allik individual muammo sanalib, shaxsiy yoki uy xo'jaligi darajasida to'lov qobiliyati etishmasligi kabi bir qator ijtimoiy, jismoniy va ruhiy muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy miqyosda kambag'allik qatlaminin yuqori darajasi mamlakatning iqtisodiy o'sishga to'sqinlik qilishi hamda ishsizlik, jinoyatchilikni ko'payishi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Shu sababli rivojlanayotgan davlatlar ko'pincha odamlarni, oilalar va jamoalarni kambag'allikdan chiqarishga yordam berish uchun ijtimoiy farovonlik dasturlarini samarali amalga oshiradilar.

Kalit so'zlar: kambag'allik darajasi, iqtisodiyot, bandlikni ta'minlashni oshirish, ishsizlikni kamaytirish, aholi farovonligini oshirish.

Аннотация: Бедность является индивидуальной проблемой и может вызвать ряд социальных, физических и психологических проблем, таких как личная или семейная неплатежеспособность. На социальном уровне высокий уровень бедности может препятствовать экономическому росту страны, увеличивать безработицу и преступность. По этой причине развивающиеся страны часто реализуют эффективные программы социального обеспечения, чтобы помочь отдельным людям, семьям и сообществам выбраться из бедности.

Ключевые слова: уровень бедности, экономика, повышение занятости, снижение безработицы, повышение благосостояния населения.

Poverty remains a critical global issue, disproportionately affecting countries in the Global South. This multifaceted phenomenon has wide-ranging impacts on health, education, and economic development. Despite numerous international efforts to mitigate poverty, the challenge persists, necessitating a deeper understanding of its root causes, current state, and potential solutions. This paper aims to analyze the prevalence of poverty in various countries, examine its primary determinants, and discuss strategies to alleviate it.

Ending poverty in all its forms is the first of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The SDGs' main reference to combatting poverty is made in target 1.A: "Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions."

The SDGs also aim to create sound policy frameworks at national and regional levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to ensure that by 2030 all men and women have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis and qualitative case studies. Quantitative data were sourced from the World Bank and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) reports, focusing on metrics such as GDP per capita, Human Development Index (HDI), and poverty headcount ratio. Qualitative data were collected through interviews and surveys with policymakers, NGO



workers, and individuals experiencing poverty in selected countries, including Nigeria, India, Uzbekistan and Brazil.

Around 700 million people live on less than \$2.15 per day, the extreme poverty line. Extreme poverty remains concentrated in parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, fragile and conflict-affected areas, and rural areas. After decades of progress, the pace of global poverty reduction began to slow by 2015, in tandem with subdued economic growth. The Sustainable Development Goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030 remains out of reach.

Global poverty reduction was dealt a severe blow by the COVID-19 pandemic and a series of major shocks during 2020-22, causing three ears of lost progress. Low-income countries were most impacted and have et to recover. In 2022, a total of 712 million people globally were living in extreme poverty, an increase of 23 million people compared to 2019. We cannot reduce poverty and inequality without also addressing intertwined global challenges, including slow economic growth, fragility and conflict, and climate change. Climate change is hindering poverty reduction and is a major threat going forward. The lives and livelihoods of poor people are the most vulnerable to climate-related risks.

Millions of households are pushed into, or trapped in, poverty by natural disasters every ear. Higher temperatures are already reducing productivity in Africa and Latin America, and will further depress economic growth, especially in the world's poorest regions.

Eradicating poverty requires tackling its many dimensions. Countries cannot adequately address poverty without also improving people's well-being in a comprehensive way, including through more equitable access to health, education, and basic infrastructure and services, including digital.

The findings reveal significant variations in poverty levels across countries. In Nigeria, over 40% of the population lives below the poverty line, attributed to political instability, corruption, and inadequate infrastructure. India, while showing substantial economic growth, still faces a poverty rate of around 21%, largely due to rural-urban disparities and insufficient social safety nets. Brazil, despite being one of the largest economies in Latin America, has a poverty rate of approximately 19%, driven by income inequality and regional disparities. Common themes across all cases include lack of access to quality education, healthcare, and economic opportunities (figure 1).

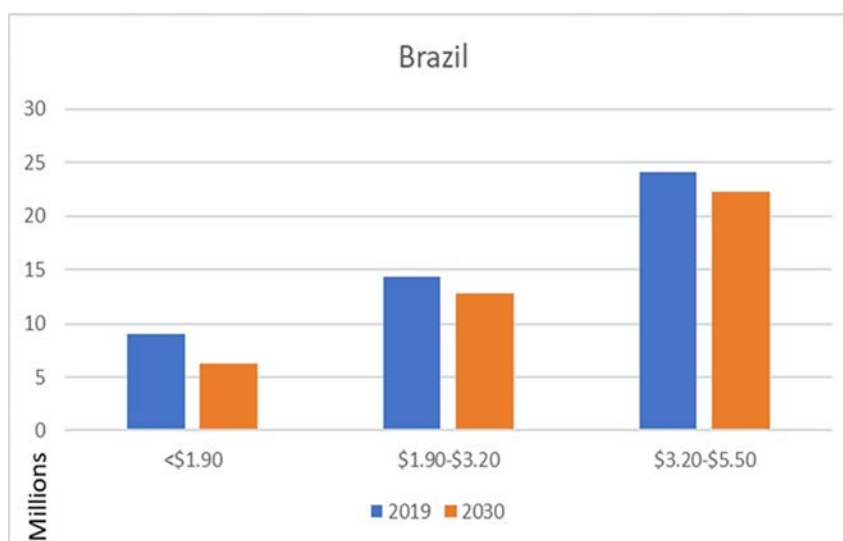


Figure 1. Key indicators related to poverty in Brazil.

This table provides a snapshot of the key indicators related to poverty in Brazil. With a population of 210 million, Brazil represents half the population in South America. Brazil is expected to achieve SDG 1 by 2029 and the population living below \$1.90 per day is expected to decrease by 35% over the next ten ears. Since Brazil is a middle-high-income country, higher poverty lines become particularly relevant to evaluate poverty. These thresholds show a more modest reduction in poverty: currently, 11% of Brazil's population are living on less than \$3.20 per day and this number is expected to decrease 23% by 2030. 23% of the current population is below the \$5.50 per day threshold. This number is also expected to decrease, but by a slightly less 18% by the end of the next decade. Similar to recent World Bank reports, our data indicates that the higher the threshold the more modest the improvement observed

The analysis reveals that despite Uzbekistan's recent economic growth, poverty remains a significant issue. Approximately 11% of the population lives below the national poverty line, with rural areas being disproportionately affected.



Key factors contributing to poverty include high unemployment rates, especially among the youth, limited access to quality education and healthcare, and regional disparities. In 2023, Uzbekistan recorded a 6% growth in GDP, supported by a comprehensive expansion and targeted fiscal stimulus. In response to an increase in the fiscal deficit during the year, the government plans to consolidate fiscal spending in 2024, the [World Bank](#) reports. The GDP growth forecast for 2024 is 5.3%, influenced by fiscal consolidation and moderated export growth to key trading partners. Inflation is projected to rise due to increased domestic energy prices, with an expected stabilization of around 8% in the medium term (figure 2).

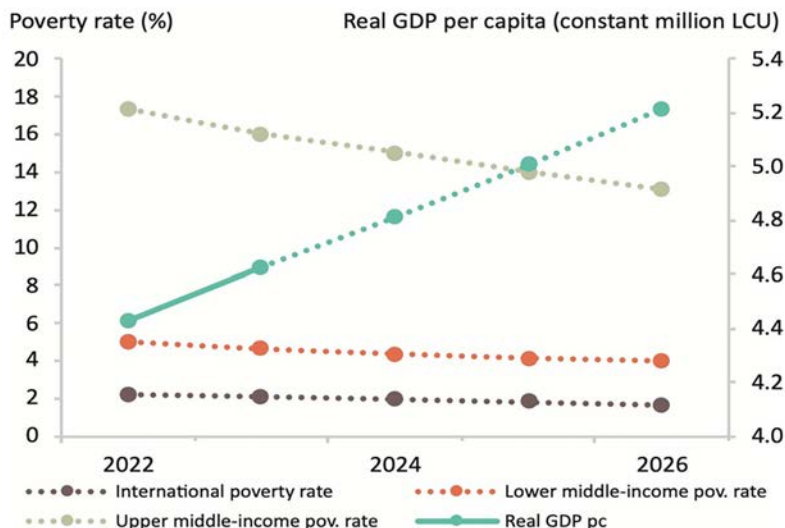


Figure 2. Real GDP per capita¹.

The year witnessed an increase in real wages which contributed to a reduction in the poverty rate from 5.0% in 2022 to 4.5% in 2023, measured at the lower-middle-income poverty line of \$3.65/day (2017 PPP). The disparity in wage growth between skilled and less skilled workers led to a widening income inequality.

Uzbekistan continued to implement significant economic reforms aimed at improving the business environment and encouraging private-sector investment. Key initiatives in 2023 included the establishment of an independent energy regulator, restructuring of state-owned enterprises, privatization of significant assets, and enhancement of social protection and environmental policies.

The integration of a growing youthful population into the workforce remains a strategic challenge. The government's reform agenda focuses on reducing state dominance in the economy, enhancing property rights, liberalizing strategic sectors, and lowering trade barriers to bolster employment and productivity (figure 3).

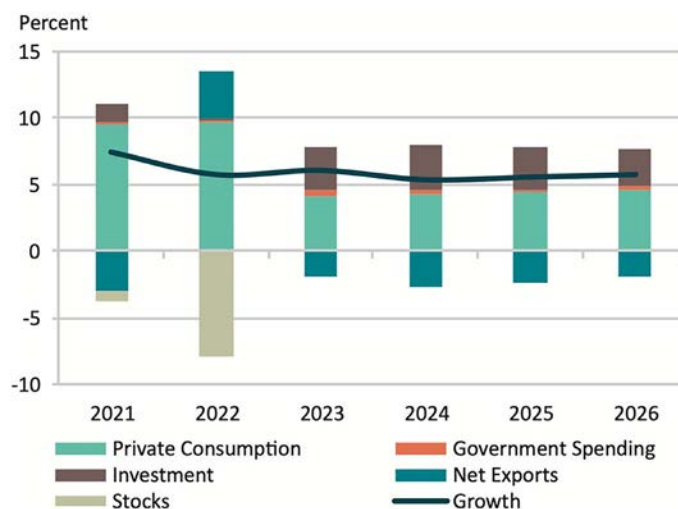


Figure 3. Real GDP growth².

1 Sources: World Bank

2 Sources: World Bank



The drivers of the **6%** GDP growth in 2023 included increased investment, consumer spending, and exports, with a notable acceleration in real credit growth. Consumer price inflation declined to **8.8% y/y** in December 2023, reaching its lowest level in seven years due to strict monetary policies and reduced global food and energy prices.

The fiscal deficit increased to **5.8%** of GDP in 2023 from **4.1%** in 2022, driven by higher emergency and social spending. Foreign reserves stood strong at **\$34.6 bn**, sufficient to cover over eight months of imports. Ongoing structural reforms, particularly in the privatization of state-owned enterprises and investment in the energy sector, are crucial for maintaining economic stability and growth.

The findings indicate that while Uzbekistan has made progress in reducing poverty, the underlying structural issues continue to hinder significant improvements. The rural-urban divide is a major barrier, with rural areas lagging behind in terms of infrastructure and services. Additionally, the quality of education and health-care needs substantial enhancement to provide equitable opportunities for all citizens. The government's focus on economic diversification, SME development, and social protection programs is commendable, but their success depends on effective implementation and continuous monitoring.

Poverty in developing countries is a pervasive issue with deep-rooted causes that require comprehensive and context-specific strategies for alleviation. Addressing the structural determinants of poverty, such as corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and social inequality, is crucial. International cooperation, coupled with robust domestic policies, can significantly contribute to poverty reduction. Future research should focus on evaluating the long-term impact of various poverty alleviation programs and exploring innovative solutions tailored to the unique challenges faced by different countries.

Also, poverty in Uzbekistan is a multifaceted issue that requires a comprehensive and targeted approach. Addressing regional disparities, improving education and healthcare, and creating more job opportunities are essential for sustainable poverty reduction. Government policies need to be inclusive, ensuring that the benefits of economic growth reach the most vulnerable populations. Further research should focus on evaluating the long-term impacts of current poverty alleviation programs and exploring innovative solutions tailored to Uzbekistan's specific context.

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Yashil

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