

Yashil IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

1
2024



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



74-91 xalqaro daraja
ISSN: 2992-8982



Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Bosh muharrir:

Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich

Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:

Karimov Norboy G'aniyevich

Elektron nashr. 788 sahifa.

E'lon qilishga 2024-yil 7-fevralda ruxsat etildi.

Muharrir:

Qurbonov Sherzod Ismatillayevich

Tahrir hay'ati:

Salimov Oqil Umrzoqovich, O'zbekiston fanlar akademiyasi akademigi
Abduraxmanov Kalandar Xodjayevich, O'zbekiston fanlar akademiyasi akademigi
Rae Kvon Chung, Janubiy Korea, TDIU faxriy professori, "Nobel" mukofoti laureati
Osman Mesten, Turkiya parlamenti a'zosi, Turkiya – O'zbekiston do'stlik jamiyati rahbari
Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich, t.f.d., prof., O'zR Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vaziri
Buzrukxonov Sarvarxon Munavvarxonovich, i.f.d., O'zR Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vaziri o'rinbosari
Axmedov Durbek Kudratillayevich, i.f.d., prof., O'zR Oliy Majlisi qonunchilik palatasi deputati
Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich, i.f.d., prof., TDIU YoMMIB birinchi prorektori
Abduraxmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna, i.f.d., prof., TDIU Ilmiy ishlar va innovatsiyalar bo'yicha prorektori
Kalonov Muxiddin Baxritdinovich, i.f.d., prof., "O'IRIAM" ilmiy tadqiqot markazi direktori – prorektor
Yuldashev Mutallib Ibragimovich, i.f.d., TMI professori
Samadov Asqarjon Nishonovich, i.f.n., TDIU professori
Slizovskiy Dimitriy Yegorovich, t.f.d., Rossiya xalqlar do'stligi universiteti professori
Mustafakulov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich, i.f.d., prof., Xalqaro "Nordik" universiteti rektori
Aliyev Bekdavlat Aliyevich, f.f.d., TDIU professori
Axmedov Ikrom Akramovich, i.f.d. TDIU professori
Po'latov Baxtiyor Alimovich, t.f.d., profesor
Eshtayev Alisher Abdug'aniyevich, i.f.d., TDIU professori
Isakov Janabay Yakubbayevich, i.f.d., TDIU professori
Musyeva Shoira Azimovna, SamDu IS instituti professori
Axmedov Javohir Jamolovich, i.f.f.d., "El-yurt umidi" jamg'armasi ijrochi direktori o'rinbosari
Toxirov Jaloliddin Ochil o'g'li, t.f.f.d., TAQU katta o'qituvchisi
Xalikov Suyun Ravshanovich, i. f. n., TDAU dotsenti
Kamilova Iroda Xusniddinovna, i.f.f.d., TDIU dotsenti
Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin qizi, i.f.f.d., TDIU dotsenti
Rustamov Ilhomiddin, f.f.n., Farg'ona davlat universiteti dotsenti
Fayziyev Oybek Raximovich, i.f.f.d. (PhD), Alfraganus universiteti dotsenti
Sevil Piriyea Karaman, PhD, Turkiya Anqara universiteti doktoranti
Mirzaliyev Sanjar Maxamatjon o'g'li, TDIU mustaqil tadqiqotchisi
Utayev Uktam Choriyevich, O'zR Bosh prokuraturasi boshqarma boshlig'i o'rinbosari
Ochilov Farxod, O'zR Bosh prokuraturasi iqtisodiy jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashish departamenti bo'limi boshlig'i
Yaxshiboyeva Laylo Abdisattorovna, TDIU katta o'qituvchisi

Ekspertlar kengashi:

Berkinov Bazarbay, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor
Hakimov Ziyodulla Ahmadovich, i.f.d, TDIU dotsenti
Tuxtabayev Jamshid Sharafetdinovich, i.f.f.d, TDIU dotsenti
Xamidova Faridaxon Abdulkarim qizi, i.f.d., TMI dotsenti
Babayeva Zuhra Yuldashevna, TDIU mustaqil tadqiqotchisi

Muassis: "Ma'rifat-print-media" MChJ

Hamkorlarimiz: Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, O'zR Tabiat resurslari vazirligi, O'zR Bosh prokuraturasi huzuridagi IJQK departamenti.



MUNDARIJA

Milliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda investitsiyalarning roli va ahamiyati.....	10
Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich, Zaynutdinova Umida Djalolovna	
Yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tishda konseptual, ilmiy, innovatsion yondashuvning zarurati	16
Gulnora Abdurahmonova	
O'zbekistonda "yashil" iqtisodiyotga o'tish muammolari va uni bartaraf etish yo'llari	22
S. R. Topildiyev	
Milliy strategik maqsadlar: ekologik va bojxona boshqaruvi mexanizmlarining maqbul kombinatsiyasi	28
Muratova Shohista Nimatullayevna	
Green Economy in Tourism in Uzbekistan.....	32
Alieva Makhbuba Toychievna	
Инновационные подходы в сельском туризме: "Зеленые маршруты"	36
Голышева Елена Вячеславовна	
Mamlakatimizda "yashil" iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish strategiyasining ustuvor yo'nalishlari	42
Vaxabov Abduraxim Vasikovich, Nazarov Nazirjon Narzilloevich	
To'qimachilik sanoati korxonalarini barqaror rivojlantirish omillari.....	47
A.Yu. Mardanov	
Turizmni qayta jonlantirish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda turizmni rejalashtirishning istiqbollari.....	52
A'zamov Saidakbarxon Avazxon o'g'li	
O'zbekistonda qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanishi asosida barqaror rivojlanishga erishish	57
Abdullayev Elyorbek Odiljon o'g'li	
Barcha tadbirkorlik subyektlariga teng raqobat sharoitini yaratishda soliq imtiyozlarining o'rni	62
Akbarov Akmalxon Akrom o'g'li	
Turistik hududlarning barqaror rivojlanishini baholash metodologiyasida integral baholash ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlashning nazariy jihatlar.....	66
Asraqulov Abduraxmon Sultonovich	
Iqtisodiy rivojlanishni ta'minlashda "yashil" iqtisodiyot va uning ayrim masalalari.....	70
Axunova Shoxistaxon Nomonjanovna, Sultonova Gulbaxor Shoxnazimovna	
Davlatning iqtisodiy xavfsizligini ta'minlashda qishloq xo'jaligi faoliyatining nazariy tamoyillari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari.....	74
Bekmirzayev Mirzoxid Adashaliyevich	
Mintaqa iqtisodiyotida agrar soha samaradorligini oshirishning ahamiyati.....	78
Butanova Dilnoza Rustamovna	
Global krizislar va ularning turizm iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri.....	83
Hallakova Barnoxon bahodirjonovna	
Agroturizm faoliyati rivojlanishining xorijiy tajribalari va ularda faoliyatni rivojlantirish modellarining qo'llanilishi.....	95
Husanboyev Sadafbek Yorqinjon o'g'li	
Yashil iqtisodiyotni kreditlashda banklarning o'rni.....	101
Ibragimova Sevara Muxamedjan qizi	
Qurilish materiallari sanoati korxonalari samaradorligini baholash masalalari.....	104
Isayev Jakhongir Muzaffarovich	
Iqtisodiyotni islomiy moliya tamoyillari asosida moliyalashtirish amaliyotini joriy etish istiqbollari	110
Kasimov Baxtiyor Usmanovich	
Oziq-ovqat sanoatida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini tashkil etishning iqtisodiy mexanizmi.....	113
Mahamatova Maftuna	
Turizm xizmatlar bozorida raqobatbardoshlik ko'rsatkichlarini takomillashtirish imkoniyatlari.....	119
Nurfayziyeva Mohinur Zayniddinovna	



Islom moliyalashtirish xizmatlari asosida kichik va o'rta biznesni moliyalashtirish usullari.....	124
Said Po'latov Maxamedovich	
Using Innovative Technologies in Hotels as a Factor of Sustainable Development of Tourism Industry	128
Sayfutdinov Shuxratjon Sultonovich, Egamberdiyev Sirojiddin Sattor o'g'li	
Dorivor o'simliklar yetishtirishning dunyo mamlakatlari iqtisodiyotidagi o'rni va xalqaro bozor savdosida prognozlar.....	135
To'xtabayev Jamshid Sharofiddinovich, Maftuna Ermatova Arslonbek qizi	
O'zbekistonga turistlar tashrifini ko'paytirishda raqamli texnologiyalarning o'rni	142
Toshmurod Kulmanov	
Agrobiznesni moliyaviy quvvatlash va rivojlanish istiqbollari	147
Tursunova Dilnavo Islomovna	
Oziq-ovqat bozorini qandolat mahsulotlari bilan to'ldirishda marketing strategiyalaridan foydalanishni takomillashtirish.....	150
Azlarova Munira Muxammad-Amin qizi	
Yoshlar turizmini rivojlantirish holati va uni takomillashtirish yo'llari.....	159
Allayor Norboyev Ismoilovich	
Biologik aktivlarni baholashning uslubiy jihatlarini takomillashtirish.....	162
Boltayev Abror Sayitmuradovich	
Agrosanoat ishlab chiqarishida innovatsion jarayonlarni tadqiq qilishga uslubiy yondashuvlari.....	168
Dusmatov Begmuhammad Olimjonovich	
Suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanishda suv solig'ining ahamiyatini oshirish	174
Ikramov Nuriddin Kamolitdinovich	
Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida innovatsiya va innovatsion faoliyat bilan bog'liq tushunchalarining nazariy masalalari	179
Mamayunus Qarshibayevich Pardayev, Temur Olimovich Mamayunusov	
Aglomeratsiya iqtisodiyoti – Agglomeratsiya iqtisodiyoti – hududiy rivojlanishni harakatlantiruvchi omili sifatida	185
Raximbayev Akmal Azatboyevich	
Korxonalarini boshqarish samaradorligini oshirishda innovatsion yondashuvlardan foydalanish mexanizmlari	190
Saipnazarov Sherbek Shaylavbekovich	
Globalashuv sharoitida turizm sohasida innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirishni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmini takomillashtirish	195
Salimov Dilshodbek Davronovich	
To'qimachilik sanoat korxonalarida marketing strategiyasi.....	199
Tillyaxodjayev Azizxon Aloxonovich	
Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalari raqobatbardoshligini oshirish yo'llari	203
Nilufar Umarova	
O'zbekistonda transport xizmatlari ko'rsatilishi tahlili	207
Xasanov Sarvar Ulug'bek o'g'li	
Agrar sektorga jalb qilingan investitsiyalarning sohadagi intensiv iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sirining tahlili	213
Yangiboyev Sirojiddin Jo'ramurodovich	
Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligiga a'zo davlatlarda auditning xalqaro standartlarini qo'llash xususiyatlari	220
Meliyev Isroil Ismoilovich	
Raqamli bank xizmatlarini yanada takomillashtirish: muammolar va yechimlar	227
Melikov Otabek Maxmadiminovich	
Innovatsion iqtisodiyotda inson kapitalining tutgan o'rni.....	232
Abdikarimov Islombek Ibragimovich	
Kimyo sanoati korxonalarini boshqarish modellariga oid zamonaviy tajribalar.....	237
Avulchayeva Feruza Djurakuziyevna	
Задачи предмета «русского языка» на современном этапе	243
Адилова Солияхон	



Tijorat tashkilotlarining investitsiya faoliyati	247
Farhod Mahmudovich Tirkashyev, Asomiddinov Husan Asomiddin o'g'li	
Korrelyatsion-regression tahlil orqali turizm xizmatlari samaradorligini oshirish mexanizmlari.....	252
Gapparov Azim Qayumovich	
O'zbekistonda monetizatsiya darajasi va uni makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarga ta'siri.....	258
Isayev Atabek Djurabayevich	
Prospects for the Development of Bond Circulation in the Capital Market.....	266
Jurabek Sobirov	
Ta'lim xizmatlari bozorida oliy ta'lim muassasalarining rivojlanish holati tahlili.....	270
Kuldashev Sherzod Alimardonovich	
Iqtisodiyotga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va ularning barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishdagi roli	276
Mamadiyeva Dilrom Ravshon qizi	
Surxondaryo viloyatlarning marketing salohiyatini shakllantirish holati tahlili	280
Mamadjanova Tuyg'unoy Axmadjanovna	
Improving Internal Control System	287
Mexmonaliyev Ulug'bek Erkinjon o'g'li	
Oliy ta'lim xizmatlarini targ'ib qilishda OTMLar veb-saytlari samaradorligini oshirish.....	291
Musayev Bekjon Shukurillayevich	
Korxonaning narx-navo tizimi va narx siyosatini tahlil qilish	298
Musayeva Shoira Azimovna, Usmonova Dilfuza Ilhkomovna	
Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida tibbiyot sohasini moliyalashtirish istiqbollari.....	302
Muxammadiyev Ramz Zoirjon o'g'li	
Xizmatlar ko'rsatish subyektlarida biznes-modellarining raqamli transformatsiyalashuv konsepsiyalari.....	306
N. B. Yahyoxonov	
Mikromoliyaviy xizmatlar ko'rsatuvchi kredit tashkilotlarining samaradorligiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarning ekonometrik tahlili.....	311
Nazarova Muslima Nazarovna	
Sanoat korxonalarida aylanma mablag'lardan foydalanishning ilmiy-amaliy jihatlarini	317
Nurmatov Mirzaakbar Mirzaaliyevich	
Biznesni yuritishda korxonalararo integratsion jarayonlarni rivojlantirish masalalari.....	322
Olimova Nodira Xamrakulovna	
O'zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirishning moliyaviy mexanizmlari: tahlil va istiqbollar	329
Oppoqxonov Nurmuhammadxon Po'latxon o'g'li	
O'zbekistonda davlat korxonalari transformatsiyasini jadallashtirish yo'nalishlari.....	333
Qahhorov Azizjon Ahror o'g'li	
Aholining turmush darajasini oshirish sharoitida mehnat bozori transformatsiyasining dinamikasi	338
Rahimboyev Muxtorbek Ikrom o'g'li	
Tijorat banklarida iqtisodiy-matematik modellashtirish samaradorligini yanada oshirish usullari.....	341
Raxmanov Mexridin Sindarovich	
Aholi moliyaviy savodxonligiga investitsiya kiritishning ahamiyati.....	345
Ruzibayeva Nargiza Xakimovna	
Makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda valyuta siyosatini samarali tashkil etish.....	350
Samandarov Zuxriddin Raup o'g'li	
Sharq va G'arb tamaddunida gender qarashlar	355
Samandarova Gulxayo Abduraim qizi	
Imkoniyati cheklanganlarga to'siqsiz turizm xizmatlarini tashkil etish istiqbollari	359
Tilovmurodov Dostonbek Furqat o'g'li	
To'qimachilik korxonalarining inqirozga qarshi boshqaruvida davlat tomonidan tartibga solishning ahamiyati	363
Todjimamatova Mashxura Erkinovna	
Mintaqalarning ekologik-iqtisodiy xususiyatlari va ularning barqaror rivojlanish bilan bog'liqligi	367
Toshboyev Muzaffar Muxtorovich	



Перспективы развития сферы услуг в Узбекистане.....	373
Tsoy Marina Petrovna, Li Marina Rudolfova, Romashkin Roman Anatolyevich	
Opportunities for Bicycle Tourism in Zomin, Bulungur and Bakhmal Districts.....	379
Urozaliev Elyor Shuxrat ogli, Xujamov Bobur bahodir ogli, Saydullayev Abbosjon Murodovich	
Pul-kredit siyosati va moliyaviy inqiroz: uslubiyot va saboqlar	384
Xakimov Dilshodjon Rahmonaliyevich	
Korxonalarda barqaror rivojlanishni tatbiq etish istiqbollari.....	391
Xidirova Marg'uba Rustamovna, Jumayeva Guzal Sherxon qizi	
Telekommunikatsiya korxonalari faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish.....	396
Xusanov Ulugbek Nishanovich	
Milliy iqtisodiyotning raqamli transformatsiyasini kengaytirish imkoniyatlari.....	402
Xuseynova Feruzabonu Mamadaliyevna	
O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari.....	405
Yo'ldosheva Dilnoza G'ayrat qizi	
Необходимость соблюдения этических норм в профессиональной деятельности бухгалтеров	408
Абдуллаханова Гулбахор Саттаровна	
Mintaqalarda kichik innovatsion korxonalarni rivojlantirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari.....	412
Abdulkakimov Zuxrali Tursunaliyevich, Axmadjanov Ilyosbek Ilxomjon o'g'li	
Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlanishini nazariy masalalari.....	416
Abdulkakimov Zuxrali Tursunaliyevich, Abduraxmonov Sherali Sharifjonovich	
Пути повышения прозрачности бюджета Республики Узбекистан.....	420
Адашов Гайрат Рустамович	
Mamlakatning investitsiyaviy jozibadorligi va uning lizing munosabatlari rivojlanishi bilan bog'liqligi	424
Axmediyeva Aliya Toxtarovna	
Тенденции и факторы развития пищевой промышленности в Узбекистане	432
Б. А. Хакимов	
Роль платежных систем в функционировании электронной коммерции.....	438
Бабаева Гузаль Яшиновна	
"Sirdaryo" va "Sirdaryo-Farm" erkin iqtisodiy zonasidagi xorxonalari erishgan yutuqlari, berilgan imtiyozlar va yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar to'g'risida	444
Davlayev G'olib Ashurovich	
Milliy iqtisodiyotga jalb qilingan investitsiyalarning tahlili	447
Djalilov Dostonbek Abduazizovich	
Ishlab chiqarish tafovutining Markaziy Bank monetar siyosati qarorlariga ta'siri.....	452
Duskobilov Umidjon Sharofiddinovich	
O'zbekistonda innovatsion jozibadorlik asosida oliy talim xizmatlarini rivojlantirish.....	457
Jonuzokov M. K.	
Aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarida korporativ boshqaruvni takomillashtirishda xorij tajribasidan foydalanish.....	461
Ismailov Allayor Rashidovich	
Особенности формирования ценовой стратегии на рынке плодоовощной продукции.....	465
Исроилов Абдурашид Абдурахманович	
Iqtisodiyotni globalashuvi sharoitida xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar barqarorligining nazariy metodologiyasini takomillashtirish	471
Kalandarova Nargiza Narimanovna	
Проблемы регулирования и защиты инвесторов в развитии электронной коммерции и пути их решения	475
Кенжебаева Гульфуза Рахматиллаевна	
Сущность, цели и задачи определения уровня финансовой устойчивости предприятия в современных условиях	478
Киличев А. А.	
Sug'urta tashkilotlari tomonidan taqdim etiladigan hisobotlarni xalqaro standartlarga muvofiq takomillashtirish	485
Kodirkulov Oybek Turdiboyevich	



Классификация институциональных факторов, определяющих предпринимательскую активность в Узбекистане.....	490
Курпаяниди Константин Иванович	
Ho'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning kredit va qarz mablag'laridan foydalanish samaradorligi tahlilini takomillashtirish.....	497
Mahmudova Go'zal Samadjon qizi	
Muqimiy ijodiDA milliy uyg'onish va iqtisodiy, falsafiy qarashlar	502
Muxlisa Muxitdinova	
Совершенствование управления портфелем залогов для обеспечения финансовой устойчивости: инсайты и рекомендации для Узбекистана	505
Наимов Шахрух	
Определение специфических особенностей и факторов влияющие на процесс внедрения международных требований и стандартов в коммерческих банков Республики Узбекистан.....	509
Хайдаров Зохирид Шарирович, Каражанова Гулноза Толлиевна, Хайдари Фидои Зохирид Зода	
Inson kapitalida mujassam bo'lgan fazilatlar, ularning jamiyat rivojlanishidagi o'rni va roli	514
Mamayunus Qarshibayevich Pardayev, Sevara Abdinazarovna Babanazarova, Mexrangiz Olimovna Mamayunusova	
Развитие рыночных отношений и усиление их влияния на рост объёмных и качественных показателей культурного туризма.....	521
Пулатова Сурайё Юлдашевна	
Основные направления цифровой трансформации в банковском секторе.....	525
Рахимова Гавхар Ойбековна	
O'zbekistonda ayollarni tadbirkorlik faoliyatini moliyalashtirishda bank kreditlarining roli	530
Saidova Subhinigir Azizovna	
Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini rivojlantirish asosida kambag'allikni qisqartirishning innovatsion yo'llari	535
Sultonov Shodiyor Abduhalilovich, Nazarov Asqar Anvar o'g'li	
Yuridik shaxslar mol-mulkiga soliq solishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari	541
Umirov Xurshid Islomovich	
Korxonalar va tashkilotlarni modernizatsiya qilish jarayonlari.....	545
Fayziyeva Dilafuz Shuxratovna	
"Авеста" – исторический источник экономической мысли в Древней Средней Азии	549
Хакимов Назар Хакимович, Садиков Анвар Каримович	
Приоритетные направления развития теории формирования финансовой политики предприятия	555
Хамдамов С. Ф.	
Innovatsion rivojlanish sharoitida inson resurslarini strategik boshqarish.....	562
Xasanova Nafisa Shavkatovna	
Mehnat bozorida mehnat resurslaridan samarali foydalanishda yoshlar bandligini takomillashtirish.....	566
Xuvaydullayeva Iroda Xusniddin qizi	
Sanoat korxonalari faoliyati samaradorligi va raqobatbardoshligini baholashga doir uslubiy yondashuvlar.....	572
Yuldasheva Nilufar Abduvaxidovna	
Amir Temur davrida hunarmandchilik siyosatining o'ziga xos iqtisodiy xususiyatlari	578
Zikrillayev Jaxongir Sarvar o'g'li, ilmiy rahbar: Nasimov Baxtiyor Vasiyevich	
Infratuzilma obyektlari rivojlanishining turizm sohasidagi o'rni.....	583
Toyrova Amina Baxtisher qizi	
Korxonalarda moliyaviy investitsion portfelni jalb qilish va rag'batlantirishning zamonaviy shakl va usullari tahlili	588
Haydarov Humoyun Begmurod o'g'li	
Kichik biznes korxonalari raqobatbardoshligini tadqiq etishga konseptual yondashuvlar	592
K. Q. Tajibayev	
Бухгалтерский учет дебиторской и кредиторской задолженности в современной экономике	599
Камолова Феруза Кахрамоновна	



O'zbekistonda mehmonxona sohasidagi mahalliy boshqaruv tizimini takomillashtirish yo'llari.....	603
Mirzayeva Lola Shavkatovna	
Turizmni rivojlantirishda "yashi" marketingni o'rni.....	607
Normurodova Zebo Eshmaxmatovna	
Inson kapitalini boshqarishning xorij tajribasi.....	612
Ruzmetova Gulira'no Atabekovna	
Agrasanoat majmuasida oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini yetishirish va qayta ishlashda klasterlarini rivojlantirishning xalqaro tajribalari.....	620
Salixov Sherzod Abduxakimovich	
Mamlakatimizda mehnat bozorida ayollarning iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish	625
Xusanova Gulsum Baxtiyorovna	
Budjetdan tashqari mablag'lar hisobi va nazoratini takomillashtirish	628
Ostonokulov Azamat Abduraimovich, Alimardonov Asrorjon Alimardonovich	
Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida investitsion jarayonlar rivojlanishining xorij tajribasi	635
Miyassarov Davron Abdurashid o'g'li	
Xizmat ko'rsatish va servis sohasida mehnat resurslaridan foydalanish samaradorligini baholash ko'rsatkichlari.....	640
Muhammadamin Erdon o'gli Erdonov	
Инновационные направления развития сферы услуг как фактор экономического роста.....	644
Насиров Дилшод Фархадович	
Влияние прямых иностранных инвестиций (пии) на экономику Узбекистана	654
Юлдашев Нодирбек Сайдибурханович	
Qulay investitsiya muhiti – xorijiy investitsiyalar oqimini oshirishning asosiy omilidir.....	659
Hoshimov Jahongir Ravshanbek o'g'li	
Biznesni loyihaviy moliyalashtirish va uning asosiy yo'nalishlari.....	664
Razzakov Jasur Xamraboyevich	
Inflation and Unemployment: Evidence from Uzbekistan	670
Mahmudov Nosir, Nabiyeva Nargizaxon Nuriddin qizi	
Milliy mahsulotlarni jahon bozoriga olib chiqishda marketing strategiyalaridan foydalanish	677
Meliqulov Abduhalil Norinovich	
O'zbekistonda kichik sanoat zonalarini tashkil etish va rivojlantirishda xorij tajribalaridan foydalanishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari	683
Ortiqov Avazbek Bahrom o'g'li	
Rene Dekart va Blez Paskal ta'limotlarida ratsional g'oyalar komparativistikasi.....	689
Ruzmatova Gulnoz Miraxrarovna	
Sanoat korxonalarining barqaror rivojlanishining nazariy-uslubiy asoslari.....	694
Samijonov Musobek G'ayratjon o'g'li	
The Importance of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Uzbekistan's Efforts to Join It.....	699
Urozaliev Elyor, Khoshimova Sevara	
Jismoniy tarbiya va sport muassasalarini moliyalashtirishdagi mavjud muammolar.....	705
Abduqaxorov Ulug'bek Abdug'aniyevich	
Yangi O'zbekistonda turizmning drayver sifatida barqaror rivojlanish yo'nalishlari	709
Tuxliyev Iskandar Suyunovich	
Mahalliy soliqlar va yig'implarning iqtisodiy mohiyati hamda ularni undirishning xususiyatlari	713
Tuychiyev Kamoliddin	
Tijorat banklari raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda xorijiy mamlakatlarning ilg'or tajribalari va ulardan foydalanish yo'llari	717
Yadgarov Nodir Ravshanovich	
Organik qishloq xo'jaligiga o'tish bosqichlarining tashkiliy jihatlar va iqtisodiy asoslari.....	723
Amirqulov Shuxrat Olimovich	
Davlat xaridlari jarayonida e'tiborsiz ijrochilarni imkoniyatini cheklash masalalari	727
G'ofurov Temur Baxrom o'g'li	

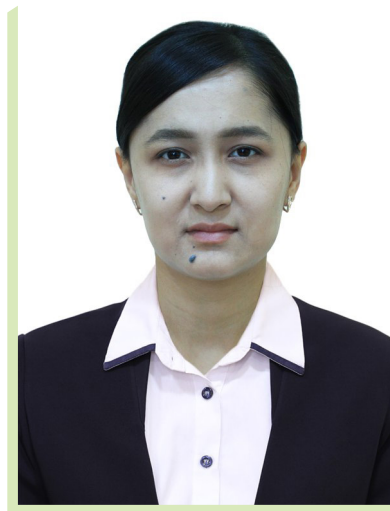


O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotida investitsion loyihalarni faol tashkil etish istiqbollari	730
Utkurov Kozimjon Dilmurod o'g'li	
Iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashda transport tadbirkorligi faoliyatini rivojlanish imkoniyatlari	733
M. Masharipova, I. Ruzmetova, D. Kuramboyeva	
Sug'urta faoliyatini takomillashtirishda andarrayting xizmatining o'rni	737
Qarshiyev Daniyar Eshpulatovich	
O'zbekistonda eksportni sug'urtalash mexanizmlarini yanada kengaytirish yo'nalishlari	741
Qarshiyev Keldiyor Eshpulatovich	
Kambag'allikni qisqartirishda aholini tadbirkorlikka yo'naltirish	745
Rajabboyev Muzaffar Erkaboyevich	
Yoqilg'i-energetika korxonalarining moliyaviy barqarorligining ilmiy nazariy asoslari	749
Xusanov Qaxramon Nishonovich	
Оценка результатов реформы бухгалтерского учета в Республике	753
Киличева Фарида Бешимовна, Ирмухамедова Муслима Дилшодовна	
Эффективность программ соответствия в различных компаниях	757
Ахмедов Бехзод Ахмедович	
Элементы системы внутреннего контроля в выбранном финансовом институте	762
Хасанов Кахрамон Ахмаджанович	
Authentic Leadership Unleashed: A Comparative Analysis of Leadership Styles	767
Esanova Shohida Utkirovna	
Investitsion loyihalarni moliyalashtirishdagi moliyaviy risklarni boshqarishning ilg'or xorij tajribalari	774
Madiyarov Sanjar Gulyamovich	
Paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlarida xarajatlar hisobining uslubiy masalalari takomillashtirish	781
Toshpo'latov Azizbek Shermuxamadovich, Umaraliyev Isomidin Ismonjon o'g'li	

INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT: EVIDENCE FROM UZBEKISTAN

**Mahmudov Nosir**

I.f.n. professor

**Nabyeva Nargizaxon Nuriddin qizi**

TDIU tayanch doktoranti

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ishsizlik va inflatsiya o'rtasidagi teskari bog'liqlikni nazariy jihatlarini va uning iqtisodiyotga ta'siri o'rganilgan. Nazariy jihatdan ishsizlik va inflatsiya o'rtasidagi teskari bog'liqlikni Phillips egri chirig'i ochib bersada, bu qisqa muddatli iqtisodiy jarayonda ro'y beradi. Uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy jarayonlarda esa NAIRU (Inflatsiyani o'zgartirmaydigan ishsizlik darajasi) orqali ishsizlik va inflatsiyani nazorat qilish mumkin. NAIRU ning hisoblash usullari va darajasi bizning mamlakatimizda hali aniq hisoblab chiqilmaganligi sababli, ushbu maqolada uning nazariy jihatlarini o'rganib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Inflatsiya, ishsizlik, YAIM, NAIRU.

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between inflation and unemployment and their effect on economic growth. Theoretically, the inverse relationship between unemployment and inflation is revealed by the Phillips curve decay, but this occurs in a short-term economic process. In long-term economic processes, unemployment and inflation can be controlled through the NAIRU. Since the exact level of NAIRU has not yet been accurately calculated in our country, this article examines its theoretical aspects.

Key words: Inflation, unemployment, GDP, NAIRU.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические аспекты обратной зависимости между безработицей и инфляцией и ее влияние на экономику. Теоретически обратная зависимость между безработицей и инфляцией проявляется в затухании кривой Филлипса, но это происходит в краткосрочном экономическом процессе. В долгосрочных экономических процессах безработицу и инфляцию можно контролировать с помощью NAIRU (уровень безработицы без поправки на инфляцию). Поскольку методы расчета и уровень НАИРУ в нашей стране еще точно не рассчитаны, в данной статье рассматриваются его теоретические аспекты.

Ключевые слова: Инфляция, безработица, ВВП, НАИРУ.

INTRODUCTION

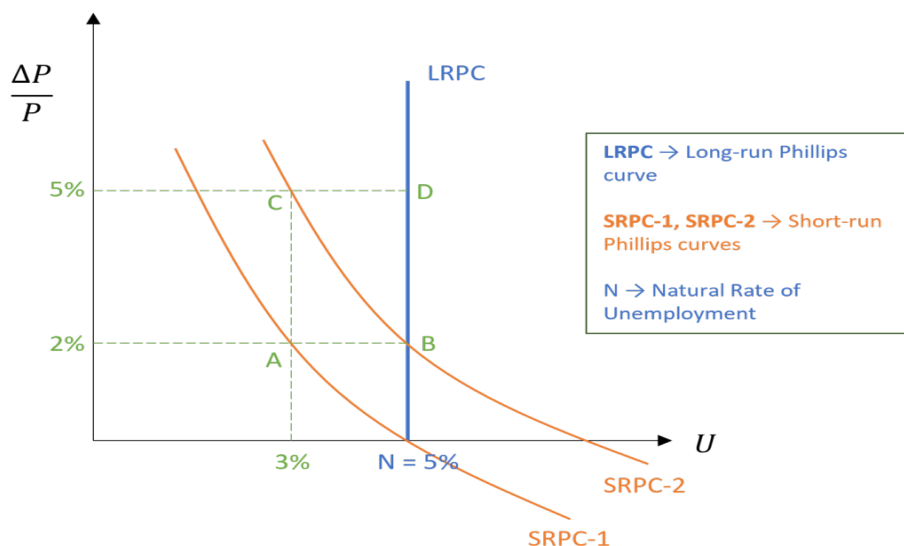
In macroeconomics, the relationship between inflation and unemployment has been considerably more extensive both conceptually and experimentally. Historically, achieving a low unemployment rate without encouraging unwarranted rises in inflation and wage growth has been a major issue for policymakers.

Labor migration to large cities within the country complicates the economic situation in these cities. The demand for food and accommodation in cities is increasing and this is causing prices to rise further. That is, unemployment contributes to inflation, and inflation contributes to unemployment. This closed loop widens the economic gap between rural and urban areas.



The part of the population that works abroad and brings money to the country is also accelerating this process. The influx of foreign currency into the country increases aggregate demand and pushes prices up. At first glance, it may seem that the more money the state receives, the better. But for the economy of any country, value is important, not money. Money is not value in itself, it is only a measure of value.

The link between the unemployment rate and the rate of inflation is represented by the Phillips curve. A. W. H. Phillips's 1861–1857 study on wage inflation and unemployment in the UK is a seminal work in the field of macroeconomics, despite having forerunners. Phillips discovered a constant inverse relationship: salaries climbed quickly during periods of low unemployment and slowly during periods of high unemployment (Hoover).



Picture 1: Phillips curves

Source: Spur Economics

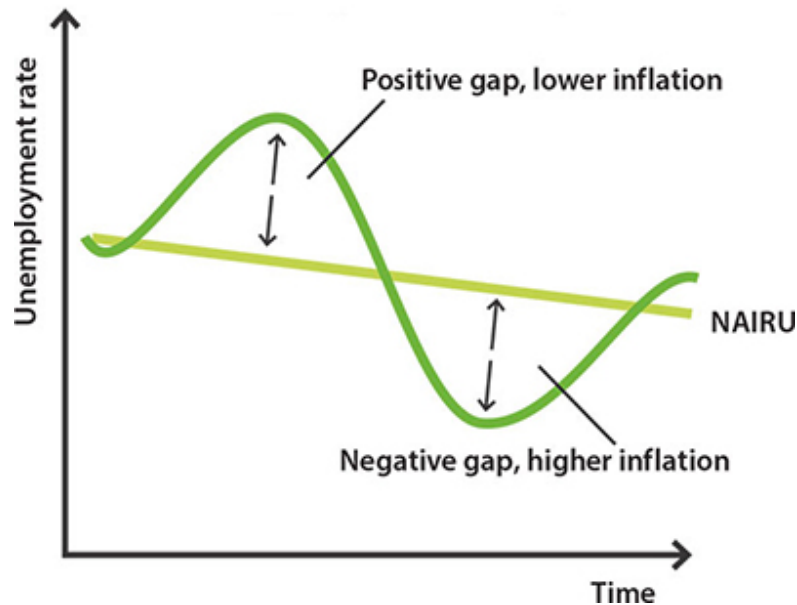
In the diagram above, the SRPCs are short-run Phillips curves that are comparable to the original Phillips curve. The LRPC is here long-run Phillips curve and N is the Natural Rate of Unemployment, and economies tend to stabilize at this rate in the long run. If the Natural Rate of Unemployment is 5 % and economy operates initially in this level, there will not be inflation. Assume that the authorities reduce the unemployment rate below 5 % to 3 % with various economic policies. The economy shifts from point N to point A as a result of the government's ability to short-term cut unemployment to 3%. Consequently, we see a leftward shift on SRPC-1. The unemployment rate in the economy is 3% at A . However, this results in a 2% increase in inflation.

Economists are now increasingly replacing the term “natural rate of unemployment” with “non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment” (NAIRU). It is clear that unemployment above the natural rate is undesirable because it leads to cyclical unemployment resulting from a recession in business activity. On the other hand, if unemployment falls below the level of full employment, then the economy inevitably faces inflationary processes. The natural rate of unemployment (NAIRU) is calculated as the average value of the actual rate of unemployment in the state for 20 years: for the previous 10 years and for the next 10 years. The unemployment rate in the coming period is forecasted taking into account the expected inflation rate.

The “non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment,” or NAIRU, is the term economists use to describe the lowest unemployment rate that can do this. This idea aids in determining the amount of “spare capacity” in the economy. One cannot directly witness the NAIRU. Nonetheless, there are also observable indicators that provide information about the amount of spare capacity in the economy and may be used to draw conclusions about the NAIRU.

When the total demand for products and services is less than the economy's ability to supply them, spare capacity will exist in the economy.

The difference between the NAIRU and the unemployment rate, commonly referred to as the “unemployment rate gap” or “unemployment gap,” is a crucial indication of spare capacity in the economy. Even while we cannot directly see the NAIRU, if wage growth and inflation are slowing, there is likely to be spare capacity in the economy, implying that the unemployment rate is higher than the NAIRU. However, if inflation and wage growth are rising, the economy is probably not operating at full capacity, which leads us to believe that the unemployment rate is lower than the NAIRU. When there is no unemployment rate gap, the NAIRU equals the unemployment rate that would be expected if the economy was running at full capacity (Reserve Bank of Australia).



Picture 2: Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

LITERATURE REVIEW

During the last few decades, macroeconomic experts from various industrialized nations have examined the link between unemployment and inflation in great detail. Phillip (1958) discovered an empirical correlation between the unemployment rate and the rate of pay growth. Samuelson and Solow's (1960) conclusion that there is a balance between unemployment and inflation was later disputed by Phelps (1967) and Friedman (1968). Friedman also attested to the short-term trade-off between unemployment and inflation. The primary idea states that inflation increases in tandem with labor cost increases when the jobless rate drops below the natural rate of unemployment.

Policymakers are interested in the Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment (NAIRU) because it approximates the amount of leisure in the labor market. It demonstrates the inverse link between rates of inflation and unemployment. Conversely, the NAIRU cannot be observed and has to be computed by statistical models. The most often used method for this is the Phillips curve technique, which evaluates the relationship between salary or price increases and unemployment (Ruberl et al.).

Both Phelps and Friedman disputed the idea that unemployment and inflation are inversely related. Phelps and Friedman claim that because the Phillips curve evolves over time, the ideal unemployment rate is independent of the amount of inflation. Consequently, the trade-unemployment rate is constrained in the near run. In the end, they introduced the country of NAIRU. Under the Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment (NAIRU), inflation starts to increase. Around the beginning of the 1970s, when the US economy was dealing with severe unemployment and inflation at the same time (stagflation), concerns were raised about the durability of the original Phillips curve. Then, other researches refuted Phillips' theory (Lucas, 1976).

Another study conducted in Iran estimated the time-varying NAIRU using the Kalman filter and compared the results to those obtained via HP filter estimation. The research shows that the real unemployment rate is becoming closer to full employment and that there has been a structural unemployment gap over time, as shown by econometric studies and the rising NAIRU. Stated differently, the real and projected unemployment rates did not differ much (NAIRU). It shown that structural issues are responsible for the high unemployment rate and that monetary policies alone would not be able to reduce it over time (Nasseri Oskouie, Abbasinejad and Mehrara, 2020).

METHODOLOGY

Since the NAIRU cannot be directly seen, econometric models and historical economic data must be used to estimate it. These approximations are by nature ambiguous. A point estimate of the NAIRU is helpful for evaluating policy settings and economic forecasting, but it should not be seen as fixed or precise; instead, it should be analyzed in conjunction with its (usually) substantial standard errors.

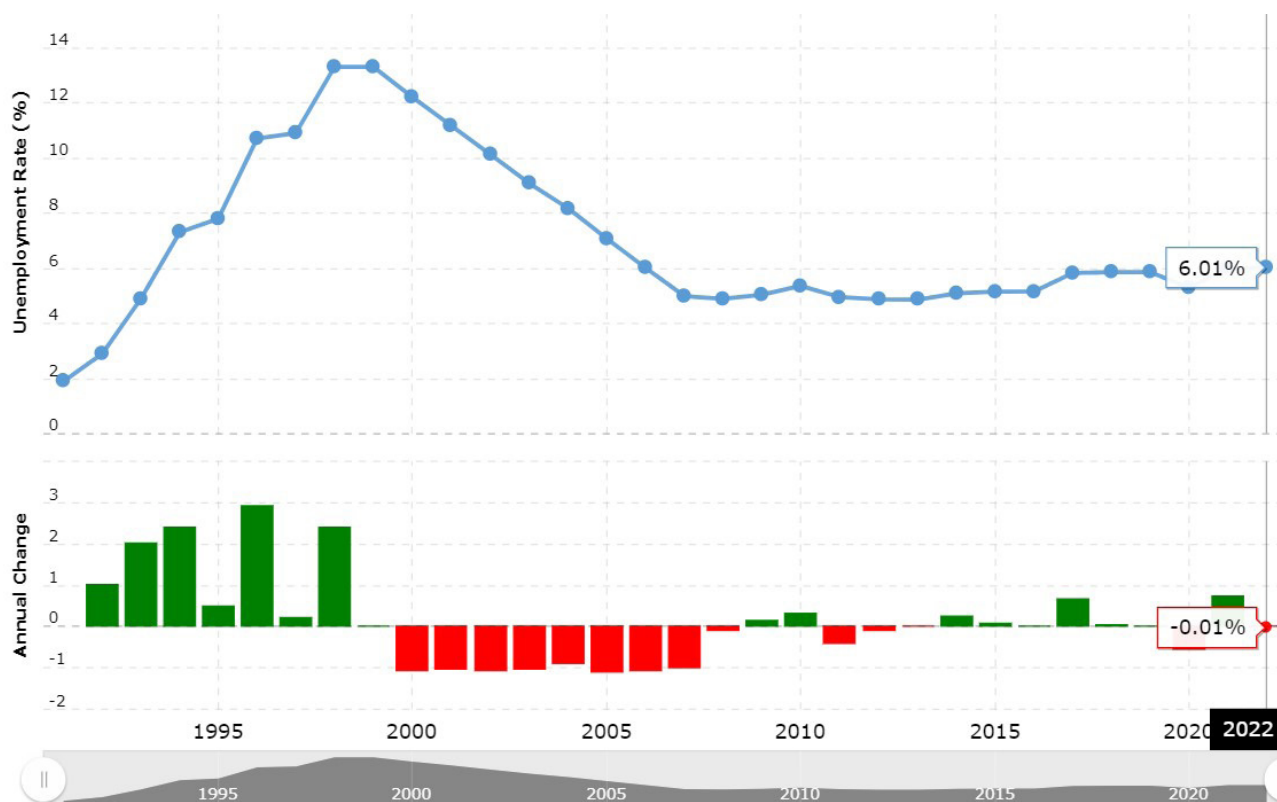


Table and diagrams.

Graph 1: Unemployment rate and annual change in unemployment rate (1995-2022)

It was reported that the number of unemployed people in Uzbekistan is 1 million 300 thousand, and another 2 million 400 thousand people will enter the labor market in 2024. The unemployment rate in the country was reduced to 8.9%. The poverty rate decreased from 17% to 14.1%.

Experts of the Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research (IFMR) calculated the regional labor market index (LMI) based on the results of 2022. The labor market index is an index that helps in evaluating and monitoring the situation in the labor market and includes 5 indicators that directly reflect the current state of the labor market. According to the evaluation level of the labor market index, the index indicators were divided into four groups: high, medium low and medium low.

According to the results of 2022, the group with high index indicators included the city of Tashkent, Navoi and Tashkent regions. The unemployment rate is lower than the national average (8.9%) - 6.5% in Tashkent city, 8% in Navoi region, 8.8% in Tashkent region.

The middle group included Bukhara, Andijan, Fergana, Syrdarya, Khorezm, and Namangan regions. The average monthly salary here is not less than 80% of the national average.

The job offer is average, i.e. instead of one vacancy, on average, 5.6 resumes are available. The unemployment rate does not exceed 9.1%.

Jizzakh, Samarkand, Surkhandarya regions and Karakalpakstan are among the low index indicators.

The highest concentration coefficient was observed in these regions, that is, instead of one vacant job, there are 17.4 resumes in Karakalpakstan, 14.1 resumes in Surkhandarya, and 12 resumes in Jizzakh region.

In Kashkadarya region, the labor market index is very low, to be precise, it was 2.2. The main reason for this is that there are 16.8 applicants for every vacancy, that is, the number of vacancies is much less than the number of job seekers, and the average monthly salary is the average in the country. is much lower than indicated ("https://ifmr.uz/").

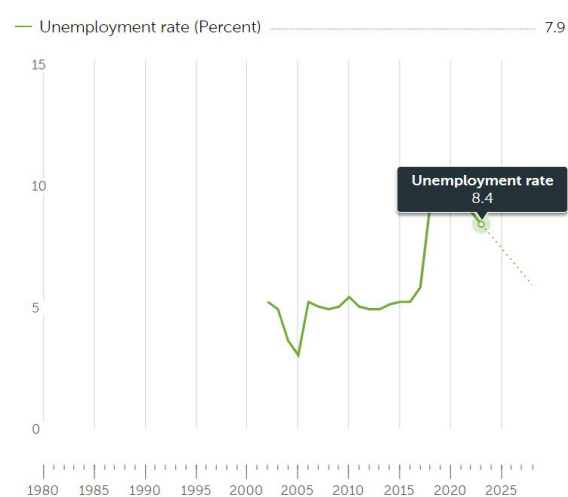
The unemployment rate in Uzbekistan is forecast to 7.08 % and unemployed people will be approximately 2.02 mln in 2024. The same time employed rate expected to be 47.54 % and in numbers it will be nearly 13.6 mln . ("Employment - Uzbekistan | Statista Market Forecast")

The deadline for achieving the 5 percent inflation target planned for 2023 has been extended. In the main scenario of the Central Bank, it is predicted that this period will fall on the second half of 2025, and in the alternative scenario, it will be delayed until the end of 2026. MB expects the inflation rate to be around 8.5-9.5 percent in 2023 and 8-9 percent in 2024.



Graph 2: Inflation rate

Source: Republic of Uzbekistan and the IMF.

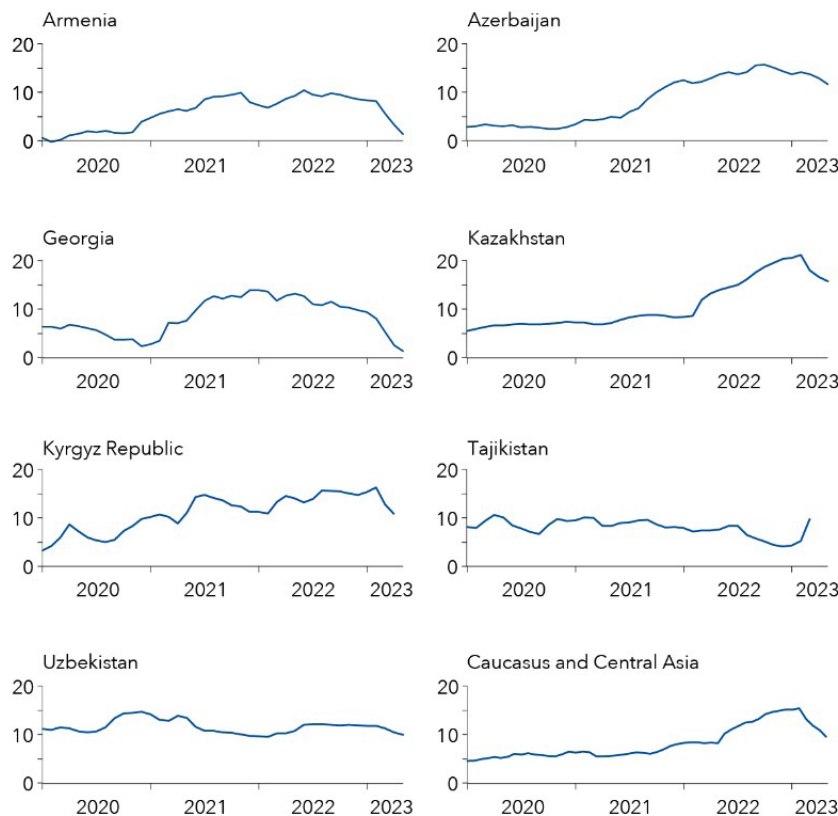


Graph 3: Unemployment rate

In 2024, the real GDP growth forecast is expected to be around 5-5.7 percent, in 2025 it is expected to be around 5-6 percent, and in 2026 it is expected to be around 5.5-6.5 percent.

In the framework of the alternative scenario, unlike the main scenario, the inflation rate is expected to be around 9-10 percent in 2024, taking into account that the formation of somewhat unfavorable external conditions will create additional pressure on domestic prices.

In this case, the period of achieving the permanent target will be delayed for a longer period, inflation will be around 7-8 percent in 2025 and it is forecasted to decrease to 5 percent by the end of 2026. In this scenario, the main factor supporting economic activity will be fiscal incentives. In this case, in the medium-term perspective, real GDP growth may be lower by 1.5-2 percentage points compared to the forecasts presented in the base scenario.



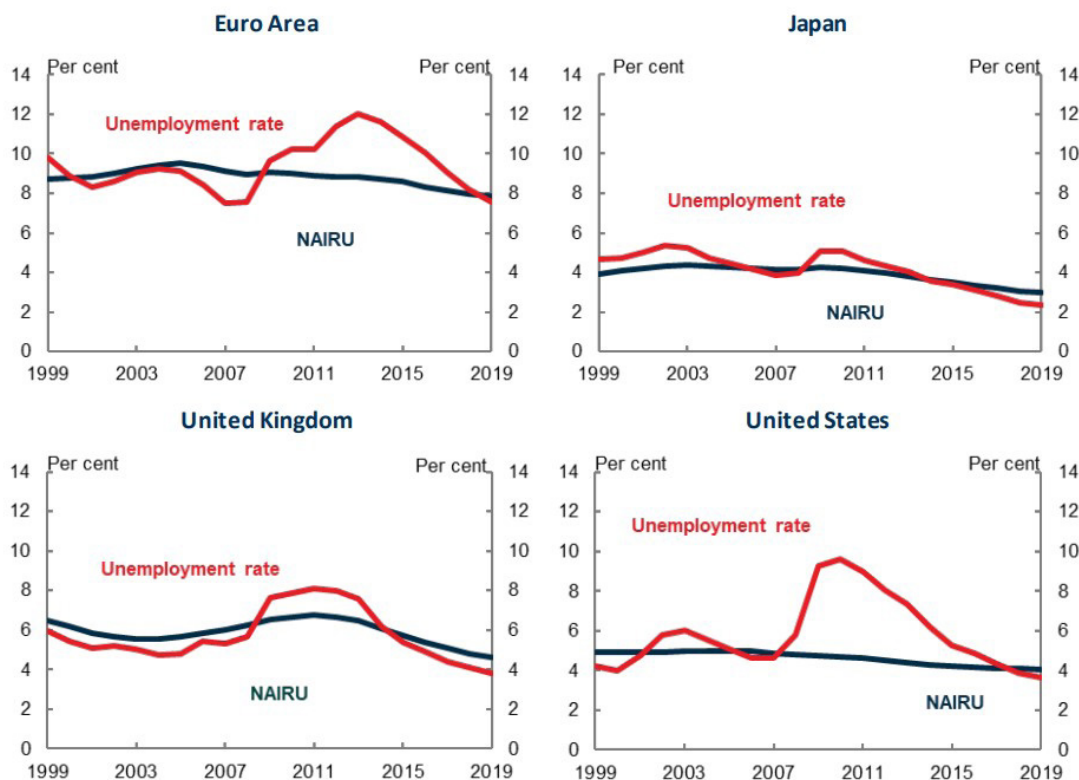
Graph 4: Inflation rate in Caucasus and Central Asian nations

Source: IMF National authorities



In most Caucasus and Central Asian (CCA) nations, inflation has persistently stayed high and exceeded central banks' goals. Because a substantial portion of the consumer basket is made up of imported goods and food, inflation rates are erratic. Although several CCA nations had significant repercussions from the 2022 increase in the price of these items and currency depreciations, inflation in the area is still high even when energy and food costs are taken out of the picture. Persistent supply-chain constraints are one of the other variables that have contributed.

The IMF mission expects economic growth in Uzbekistan to slow down from 5.7 to 5.2 percent in 2024, and inflation to accelerate to 11 percent due to the increase in energy tariffs. It was noted that it is necessary to continue strict monetary and credit policy, to significantly optimize budget expenditures and revenues.



Graph 5: NAIRU in four developed countries

Source: OECD.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the unemployment rates in several industrialized economies, including the United States, the Euro area, Japan, and the United Kingdom, had fallen to levels that had not been seen in decades. Official estimates of these nations' NAIRUs have decreased in keeping with the slower wage growth that had been observed in these economies, which had also attained lower than anticipated levels of unemployment prior to this development. It is unclear how the COVID-19 global recession would affect NAIRU estimations, as will be covered in more detail below.

CONCLUSIONS

In Uzbekistan, studies on unemployment and inflation are conducted on a regular basis. But relatively few scholars have looked into their link. Almost nothing is known about the NAIRU level.

In all scenarios of macroeconomic development, the main goal of the Central Bank is to ensure price and financial stability. Taking into account the fact that the pressure of changes in the external situation that occurred in 2022-2023 on the supply factors will remain longer and the effects of some regulated price adjustments on general inflation, the period of reaching the constant 5 percent inflation target is 2025 it corresponds to the second half.

Also, the extension of the period of reaching the target is related to the fact that the gross supply in the economy is delayed in sufficiently meeting the domestic consumption demand, and on the other hand, if drastic measures are taken to restrain the gross demand, there are serious risks to economic activity and financial stability related to the possibility of giving birth.



In the framework of the main scenario of macroeconomic development, the inflation rate in 2024 is forecast to be around 8-9 percent. In order to ensure inflation at this level, monetary and credit conditions will be maintained in a relatively tight phase in 2024.

At the same time, based on the level of adjustment of regulated prices in 2024, the inflation forecast may be updated and changes to monetary conditions may be made accordingly.

References:

1. "Employment - Uzbekistan | Statista Market Forecast." Statista, www.statista.com/outlook/co/socioeconomic-indicators/employment/uzbekistan. –Accessed 27 Jan. –2024.
2. Hoover, Kevin. "Phillips Curve - Econlib." Econlib, 2019, www.econlib.org/library/Enc/PhillipsCurve.html.
3. "https://ifmr.uz/." Prognozlashtirish va Makroiqtisodiy Tadqiqotlar Instituti, [i1.md.uz/](https://ifmr.uz/). –Accessed 29 Jan. –2024.
4. Lucas, Robert E. "Econometric Policy Evaluation: A Critique." Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy, vol. 1, Jan. 1976, pp. –19-46, [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0167-2231\(76\)80003-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0167-2231(76)80003-6).
5. Nasser Oskouie, Nassim, et al. "Examining the Nexus between Inflation and Unemployment (NAIRU Estimation) in Iran." Iranian Economic Review, vol. 24, no. 4, 1 Dec. –2020, pp. 1119–1137, [ier.ut.ac.ir/article_78843.html](https://doi.org/10.22059/ier.2020.78843), <https://doi.org/10.22059/ier.2020.78843>. –Accessed 5 Apr. –2022.
6. Rehal, Viren. "Phillips Curve: Short Run and Long Run - SPUR ECONOMICS." Spureconomics.com, 1 May 2023, spureconomics.com/phillips-curve-short-run-and-long-run.
7. "Republic of Uzbekistan and the IMF." IMF, www.imf.org/en/Countries/UZB.
8. Reserve Bank of Australia. "The Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment (NAIRU) | Explainer | Education." Reserve Bank of Australia, –2023, www.rba.gov.au/education/resources/explainers/nairu.html.
9. Ruberl, Heather, et al. "Estimating the NAIRU in Australia." Wwww.econstor.eu 2021. www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/251331. –Accessed 25 Jan. –2024.

Jurnal sayti: <https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz>

Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Ingliz tili muharriri: Feruz Hakimov

Musahhih: Xondamir Ismoilov

Sahifalovchi va dizayner: Iskandar Islomov

2024. № 1

© Materiallar ko'chirib bosilganda "Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali manba sifatida ko'rsatilishi shart. Jurnalda bosilgan material va reklamalardagi dalillarning aniqligiga mualliflar ma'sul. Tahririyat fikri har vaqt ham mualliflar fikriga mos kelamasligi mumkin. Tahririyatga yuborilgan materiallar qaytarilmaydi.

Mazkur jurnalda maqolalar chop etish uchun quyidagi havolalarga maqola, reklama, hikoya va boshqa ijodiy materiallar yuborishingiz mumkin.

Materiallar va reklamalar pullik asosda chop etiladi.

El.Pochta: sq143235@gmail.com

Bot: [@iqtisodiyot_77](https://t.me/@iqtisodiyot_77)

Tel.: 93 718 40 07

Jurnalga istalgan payt quyidagi rekvizitlar orqali obuna bo'lishingiz mumkin. Obuna bo'lgach, [@iqtisodiyot_77](https://t.me/@iqtisodiyot_77) telegram sahifamizga to'lov haqidagi ma'lumotni skrinshot yoki foto shaklida jo'natishingizni so'raymiz. Shu asosda har oygi jurnal yangi sonini manzilingizga jo'natamiz.

"Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali 03.11.2022-yildan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Adminstratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan №566955 reyestr raqami tartibi bo'yicha ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.

Litsenziya raqami: №046523. PNFL: 30407832680027

Manzilimiz: Toshkent shahar, Mirzo Ulug'bek tumani
Kumushkon ko'chasi, 26-uy.



Jurnalning ilmiyligi:

"Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi rayosatining 2023-yil 1-apreldagi 336/3-sonli qarori bilan ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.