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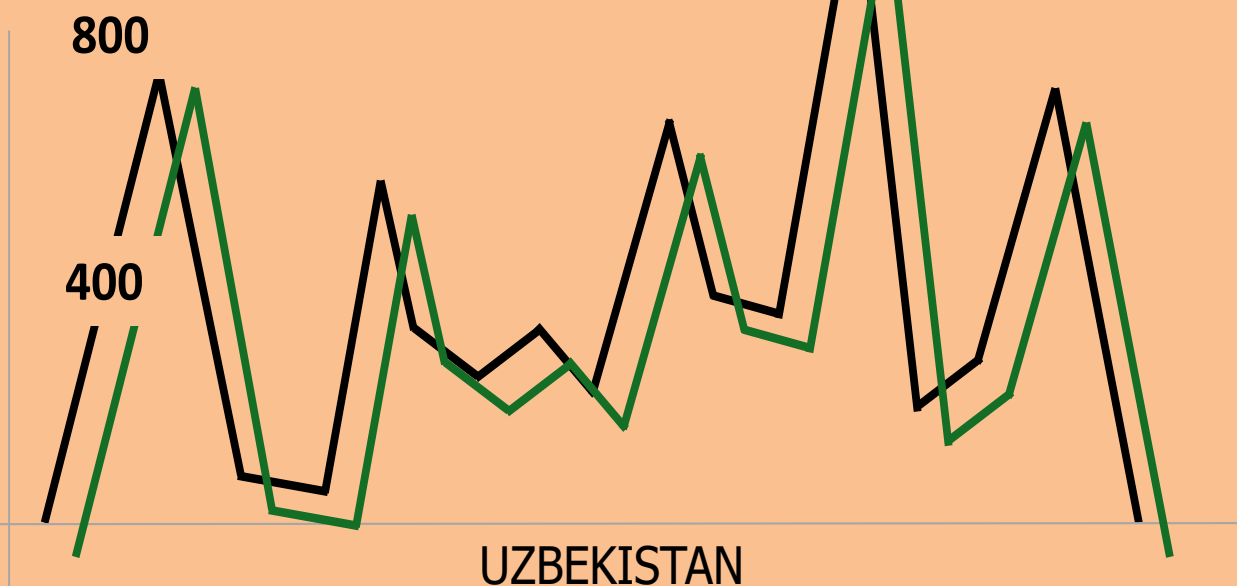
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# QUESTIONS ABOUT ORGANIZING INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY AT THE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

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**Abstract:** In this article were studied questions regarding organizing innovative activity at the enterprises. Discussed the changes necessary for organizing innovative activity at the plants and explained their essence of them. Besides, were developed recommendations regarding learning and valuing the results of the innovative activity.

**Keywords:** competition, innovation, human resource, organization structure, competitive advantage, strategy, innovation's efficiency.

**Introduction.** Nowadays, the development of innovative potential in advanced economy countries and achieving competitive advantage had become the main criterion for ensuring the sustainable growth of national economies. Especially, since the 80s of the 20th century, the production of products with high scientific capacity had increased and in the present day, it has a large share in world trade. Taking into account this situation, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has defined the development of innovative potential as a priority direction of economic development. In particular, the adoption of documents such as the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 (PF-4947, 2017), as well as the «Year of Support for Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies» and the State Law «On Innovative Activities» and its approval means that building a competitive economy at the international level is considered the most important task of the economic policy. In the recently announced «Global innovativeness 2022» index, the Republic of Uzbekistan took 82nd place with a score of 25.3, 3rd place after India and Iran in the group of countries of the Central and South Asian region, and 10th place in the group of «Countries with lower than average income» according to the income category (Saumitra Dutta, Bruno Lanvin, Lorena Rivera Leon, Sacha Wunsch-Vincent, 2023).

The above-mentioned documents are aimed at finding solutions to the problems of the formation of innovative potential at the macro-economic level and solving them. In particular, articles 23 and 24 of the Law «On Innovative Activities» provide general instructions on the organization of innovative activities. However, at the level of the enterprise's economy, each manager should be able to create a program of organizational changes, and a mechanism for its implementation, and analyze and evaluate the achieved results based on internal capabilities. According to many experts, the constant driving force behind innovation is increased competition.

To adapt to the competitive environment and increase the possibility of profit, the managers of the enterprise are required to constantly improve the organizational structure, create competitive advantages in a constantly changing environment and improve them. However, implementing the above-mentioned changes is not an easy task, and most managers suffer from a lack of experience and knowledge in this regard. Below, we will dwell on the structural changes and development mechanisms that should be implemented to organize innovative activities in the enterprises of our country, as well as the methods of analyzing the results.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Many scientists in the countries of the world have defined the concepts of innovation and innovative activity. According to Y. Schumpeter, «innovation is the main force that determines the future of the economy. (Schumpeter, 1947). However, Y. Schumpeter did not take into account that the time factor can play a role in the entry of an innovative new product into the market, that is, the fact that the product of the company that entered the market first attracts the attention of the consumer was neglected. P.F. Drucker expressed the opinion that innovation is a unique tool used by entrepreneurs in the fight against the competition, and it is in the form of various opportunities for business (Drucker, 2009). Drucker's point is interesting and worth noting. Because as the market develops, new opportunities will open up. The use of these opportunities depends on the ability and behavior of each entrepreneur. According to experts of the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD), innovation is the main mechanism of economic growth (OECD, 2007). According to Damanpour's conclusion, the long-term success of the enterprise is the creation of sustainable innovation potential (Damanpour, 1991).

Sh. A. Karaboev and N. M. Babaeva categorized the definitions given by foreign scientists to the term «innovation» and evaluated the measures taken to develop innovative activities in our country. They concluded that it is necessary

to understand the sum of all labor processes related to the creation of inventions and their commercialization as a result of innovative activity (Koraboev Sh.A., Babaeva N.M., 2017). The definition given by these authors is very correct because to develop innovative activity, specialists and employees work together in different parts of the enterprise, and its result is noticeable in the increase of competitiveness and the increase of the enterprise's income. Shokirova G.Sh analyzed the work being carried out to increase innovative activity in our republic and made suggestions for further revitalization. In particular, the author believes that innovation is a constantly growing process, the radical improvement of the production process depends on fundamental scientific research, and the government should conduct a policy on the effective development of economic sectors. He also expressed the opinion that innovative potential is expressed in the establishment of new production enterprises, stimulation of existing ones, and creation of new types of products, and for this, it is necessary to develop measures to improve the management system, launch the production of new types of products, and encourage employees who create new technologies. concluded (Shokirova, 2018). In her article, Shokirova pointed out three important aspects of the development of innovative activities in enterprises: improving the management system, organizing the creation of new products, and encouraging employees who create new technologies. Although this conclusion is very appropriate, the measures for its implementation and the issues of creating a permanent working mechanism remain open. This means that it is necessary to comprehensively consider the issues of the formation of innovative potential.

**Research methodology.** Innovation research has three important features: experimental observation of innovation processes and systems, critical analysis of innovation theory, and decision-making based on innovation. One of these characteristics is the level of creation of innovations and their implementation. It is very important to compare how effectively the level of innovation affects the activity of manufacturing enterprises. Because the level shows the few or many barriers to innovation at the enterprise level and allows us to imagine the level of serviceability of the product. The main goal is to determine how much innovation has contributed to the company's growth rate.

**Analysis and results.** Some factors are considered important in studying the effectiveness of the innovative activity of the enterprise. For example, Narcizo, Kanen, and Tammela indicated the following as dimensions that determine the effectiveness of innovative activities for the enterprise: organizational structure, leadership, organizational culture, strategy, knowledge management, and human resources (Narcizo, R.B., Canen, A.G. and Tammela, I., 2017). In the approach of these scientists, indicators describing the internal innovation potential of the enterprise are given. However, for each of the listed indicators, a separate efficiency calculation method is needed. In this case, efficiency is considered by comparing the results obtained with the resources spent. The second group of researchers focused on the efficiency of innovation processes. Gamal, Salah, and Elrayyes focused only on 5

dimensions: strategy, processes, organization, interaction, and learning (Gama, D., Salah, T. and Elrayyes, E.N., 2011). This approach complements the one presented above and focuses on building innovative capacity. The idea presented in this approach complements the one above. That is, Gamal, Salah, and Elrays approach show the processes of formation of innovative potential, while Narsiko, Kanen, and Tammela describe the form of innovative potential. From this, we can conclude that in the formation of innovative potential in enterprises, we should first pay attention to the organization of innovative processes, and then evaluate the formed potential.

Having studied the above-mentioned opinions and the scientific opinions and opinions of other scientists on this issue, we believe that it is necessary to implement the following «action program» consisting of 6 stages in the organization of innovative activities in the enterprises of our country:

1). It is necessary to improve the organizational structure in the enterprise, and it is necessary to form a laboratory engaged in innovative developments or a team engaged in conducting other types of research, testing the results, and putting them into practice;

2). The management of the enterprise should pay attention to the quality of human resources for the formation and development of innovative potential. It is necessary to introduce a mechanism for attracting talented specialists and effectively using their services;

3). The enterprise should have developed a long-term competitiveness improvement strategy, and it should contain a deep analysis of the current state of the enterprise and a plan in the form of a «road map» of the level expected to be achieved in the future;

4). The company's management and the team should jointly establish a «knowledge management» system and learn to use it effectively. As knowledge management provides an opportunity to create a basic competitive advantage for the enterprise, it should be focused on creating a foundation for market leadership through technology transfer and assimilation of modern know-how developments;

5). A culture of innovative development should be formed in the enterprise. The meaning of this is that the enterprise should not work only for projects that bring large profits but should become a creator of products and production technologies that will ensure the competitiveness of the enterprise at the national and global level in the long term. In this case, the suggestion or opinion of every employee of the enterprise should be taken into account and given serious attention. The contribution of workers to innovative activity should be encouraged accordingly;

6). In the enterprise, the spirit of leadership and initiative should be instilled in the employees. Each worker - employees and managers should consider it their duty to contribute to innovative activities and try to be an example to their colleagues and show themselves as enthusiastic employees who can follow them. The most important thing is that the top managers of the enterprise should feel responsible for the development of innovative activities and work tirelessly in this regard.

The results of the observations show that there is insufficient attention to 2 important features in the organization of innovative activities in the industrial enterprises located in our country. The first feature is that employees and managers of the enterprise have very weak attention to learning. If this deficiency is not eliminated, there will be no conditions for the formation of human capital in enterprises and its use for the future of the enterprise. The second feature is that the organization of innovative activities requires a proper understanding of the existence of interdependence and influence in the organizational structure of the enterprise. The importance of this is that there should be no obstacles in the enterprise for the development of innovative potential, the enterprise should be able to provide services for innovative products or services and technology, that is, to support it. Otherwise, the innovative developments created in the enterprise will remain at the research stage or will become «prey» of competing enterprises.

**Conclusions and suggestions.** Organization of innovative activity is very important for enterprises of our country today. A company that does not pay attention to this issue will not be able to achieve stable growth in the future and will not be able to maintain its position in the market. Therefore, enterprises should pay serious attention not only to economic efficiency but also to innovative efficiency in their activities. In this case, the practice of separately studying and evaluating 2 important elements of innovative efficiency should be introduced.

The first is to evaluate the organizational effectiveness of innovative activities. In this process, it will be necessary to study the activity of every department and structure related to innovative activities and to evaluate their activity, contribution, initiative, and leadership in creating innovative products and services or technologies. In this case, it is necessary to study the interrelationship between the departments of the enterprise and their influence on each other.

The second is that the enterprise should study the market potential of each new innovative product or service type, and technology, and evaluate its «market efficiency» by forecasting its impact on future profits. Today, many forecasting methods and models have been created. However, the management of the enterprise should focus on finding and studying the opportunities and invisible forces of the target market in the forecast. Then the company will not be mistaken in choosing products and services for the market, errors will be reduced to a minimum.

Enterprises that have learned to manage innovative knowledge in the long term and can effectively apply it in practice will become leading enterprises, and their market position will strengthen year by year. To effectively organize the management of innovative knowledge in the enterprise, it is necessary to constantly monitor the quality of human resources and, having determined the priority areas of scientific research, ensure that the creation of new innovative developments becomes a continuous process.

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# ECONOMIC MECHANISMS TO PROVIDE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the level of development of the agricultural sector in order to ensure sustainable provision of the population of the republic with agricultural products, the provision of the population of the region with food products of local producers, as well as the quality of agricultural products in regions where agriculture is not developed, the importation of cheap agricultural products and control over the flow of agricultural products in the republic, conducting research to improve the mechanism for providing the population with agricultural products are complex scientific and practical issues, the population of the republic of agricultural products discussed the issues of improving the mechanism of sustainable supply.

**Keywords:** food security, agriculture, production potential, production mechanism, economic relations.

## Kirish.

Bugungi globallashuv sharoitida yer yuzi aholisining tez ko'payib borayotgani bilan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining o'sish imkoniyatlari cheklangani o'rtasidagi tafovut oziq-ovqat dasturini hal etish masalasi yildan-yilga keskinlashib borayotganining asosiy sababi ekani, natijada atrof-muhitning ekologik jihatdan buzilishi hamon davom etayotgani, iqlim o'zgarishlarining oldindan aytib bo'lmaydigan oqibatlarini, tez-tez takrorlanayotgan qurqoqchilik va suv resurslari taqchilligi, jumladan, sug'orish uchun er osti suvlarining tugab borayotgani, irrigatsiya, melioratsiya va erlarning unumdorligini qayta tiklashga yunaltiladigan investitsiyalarning etarli emasligi oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash borasida hal etishni talab qilayotgan o'ta muhim muammolardir[1].

Respublika aholisini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan barqaror ta'minlash uchun hududlarning ishlab chiqarish potencialini aniqlash, aholi talabidan ortiqcha mahsulot ishlab chiqaradigan hududlardan qishloq xo'jaligi rivojlanmagan hududlarga tashish mexanzmini shakllantirish, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqaruvchi va qayta ishlovchi korxonalarining integratsiyasini ta'minlash bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan hisoblanadi.

## Materiallar va usullar.

Respublika aholisini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan barqaror ta'minlash maqsadida qishloq xo'jaligi sohasining rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash, mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilar tomonidan hududiy aholini oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash, shuningdek, qishloq xo'jaligi

rivojlanmagan hududlarga sifatli arzon qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini etkazish, respublika bo'ylab qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlar oqimini nazorat qilish, aholini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash mexanzmini takomillashtirish borasida tadqiqot olib borish murakkab ilmiy-amaliy masalalardan hisoblanadi. Ushbu muammolarning nazariy va amaliy jihatdan etarli darajada o'rganilmaganligi mazkur tadqiqot ishi yunalishini tanlashda asos bo'ldi[2].

Har qanday bozor tizimida aholi talabini qondirish inqirozni oldini olishning zaruriy sharti hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun aholi talabini prognozlash oziq-ovqat bozorida samarali iqtisodiy munosabatlarni shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini sotish kanallarini shakllantirish, oziq-ovqat bozorini rivojlantirish va mamlakatning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash muammolarini bozor mustaqil ravishda hal qila olmaydi. Bu jarayondagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarni tartibga solishda davlat yordamisiz amalga oshirib bo'lmaydi.

## Natijalar.

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi aholisini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlanish mexanzmlarini takomillashtirish;

Hududiy bozorlarning qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan to'yinish darajasi aniqlangan va ta'minlanish darajasi past bo'lgan mahsulotlarni iste'mol darajasiga etkazish bo'yicha taklif ishlab chiqilgan;

Respublikada qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqaruvchi va qayta ishlovchi korxonalarining integratsiyasini ta'minlash bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan;

Natijalarni muhokama qilish:

Respublikaning qishloq xo'jaligi yirik ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimga misol bo'lib hisoblanadi. Shu sababli qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni rejalashtirish va aholini oziq-ovqat bilan ta'minlashning zaruriy darajasiga erishishda bugungi kunda tizimda o'zaro harakat qiladigan mazkur jarayon ishtirokchilari ishlab chiqaruvchilar, iste'molchilar, vositachilarni o'zaro bog'lash muammolari vujudga keladi.

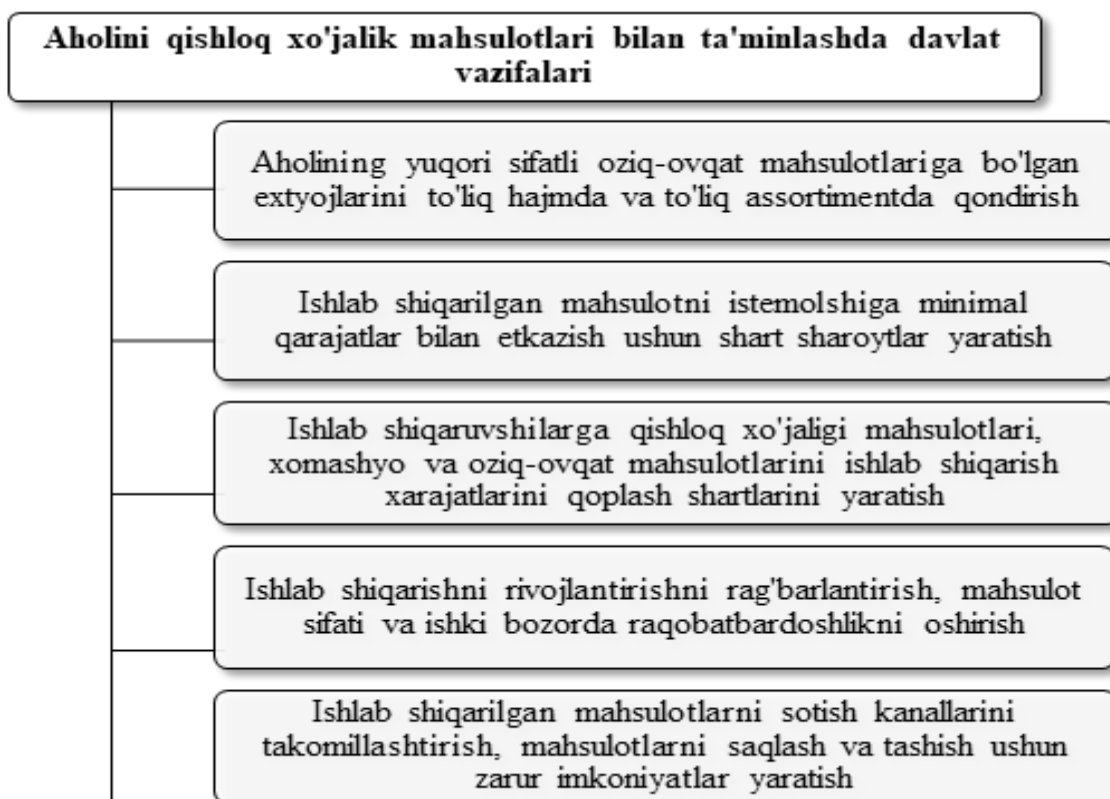
Aholining asosiy oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga bo'lgan ehtiyojini aniqlash uchun birinchi navbatda 2030 yilgacha bo'lgan davr uchun Qoroqalpog'iston Respublikasi aholisi sonini va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini iste'mol qilish darajasini prognozlash zarur bo'ladi. Trend modeldan foydalanish bo'yicha matematik apparat yordamida aholi soni va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari iste'mol darajasining prognozi amalga oshirildi.

Prognoz ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2030 yilga kelib aholi soni 2180300 kishini tashkil qiladi, 2020 yildagiga nisbatan o'sish mos ravishda 11.77 % ni tashkil qiladi. Shunindek, go'sht mahsulotlarini iste'mol qilish 2030 yilga kelib esa 80,63 kg/yilni, kartoshka 71,6 kg/yilni, sabzavot mahsulotlari 210,2 kg/yilni, sut mahsulotlari 306,1 kg/yilni tashkil qiladi[3].

Aholini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan barqaror ta'minlash mintaqaning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini

ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Chunki, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bevosita qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlaridan olinadi. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining mavjudligi, sifati inson salomatligining asosi bo'lib hisoblanadi va aholining ijtimoiy kayfiyati va turmush sifatini shakllantiradi. Bugungi kunda aholini oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash alohida olingan mintaqa uchun ham, umuman mamlakat uchun ham muhim strategik ahamiyat kasb etadi. Aholini oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash masalasi, ayniqsa uning muammoliligi nuqtai nazaridan, faqatgina O'zbekistonga xos bo'lgan masala emas. Mazkur muammo har doim va hamma zamonlarda mavjud bo'lib, hozirgi kunda ham dolzarbligicha qolmoqda va butunjahon xarakteriga ega[4].

Shu munosabat bilan jahon amaliyoti va iqtisodiy ilm-fan oziq-ovqat muammosiga jahon va milliy iqtisodiy xavfsizlik pozitsiyasidan qaray boshlagan. Shu tariqa, 1972– 1973 yillardagi jahon don inqirozi aholini oziq-ovqat bilan ta'minlash barcha mamlakatlarning milliy xavfsizligining muhim omiliga aylanishiga ko'maklashgan. Aynan ana shu davrda ilm olami oziq-ovqat muammosiga butun jahon iqtisodiy xavfsiz-ligi pozitsiyasidan murojaat qilgan. 1974 yilda Rimda o'tkazilgan birinchi butunjahon oziq-ovqat konferensiyasi vujudga kelgan oziq-ovqat inqirozining sabablarini aniqlash va inqirozdan chiqish yo'llarini ishlab chiqishga bag'ishlangan[5].



1.1-rasm. Aholini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlashda davlatning eng muhim vazifalari.

Har qanday bozor tizimida aholi talabini qondirish inqirozni oldini olishning zaruriy sharti hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun aholi talabini prognozlash oziq-ovqat bozorida samarali iqtisodiy munosabatlarni shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini sotish kanallarini shakllantirish, oziq-ovqat bozorini rivojlantirish va mamlakatning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini

ta'minlash muammolarini bozor mustaqil ravishda hal qila olmaydi. Bu jarayondagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarni tartibga solishda davlat yordamisiz amalga oshirib bo'lmaydi. Bozor sharoitida iqtisodiy munosabatlarni shakllantirish va tartibga solishda davlatning eng muhim funkciya va vazifalarini 1.1-rasmda ko'rishimiz mumkin

Ushbu vazifalarning amalga oshirilishi qishloq

xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini ishlab shiqarushdan tortib istemolshigasha bo'lgan barsha bosqishlardagi iqtisodiy munosabatlar tartibga solinadi. Bugungi kunda qishloq xo'jaligi bozori ishtirokshilari bilan agrosanoat kompleksidagi ulgurji va shakana savdo korxonalari o'rtasidagi xo'jalik va iqtisodiy aloqalar, afsuski, mahalliy ishlab shiqaruvshilar manfaatlarini hisobga olamsdan, stixiyali shakllanmoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda bozor ishtirokshilari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy aloqalarni tartibga solishning eng samarali yuli mahsulotlarni logistik markazlarda ulgurji vositashilar orqali etkazib berishdan iborat[6].

Mahalliy ishlab shiqaruvshilar tomonidan mintaqani qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan o'z- o'zini tamyinlash darajasini aniqlash ushuni aholini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan o'z-o'zini tamyinlash koeffitsiyentini aniqlashda quyidagi formuladan foydalaniladi[7].

$$T_k = \frac{I_x}{A_s \times T_n}$$

By erda:  $T_k$  – o'z-o'zini tamyinlash koeffitsiyenti,  
 $I_x$  – ishlab shiqarish hajmi;  
 $A_s$  – aholi soni;  
 $T_n$  – tibbiy norma.

Ushbu formula yordamida har bir qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulot turi bo'yisha ta'myinlanish koeffitsiyentini aniqlash mumkin bo'ladi. Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida oxirgi 10 yildagi mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvshilar tomonidan asosiy turdagi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan ta'myinlanish darajasini quyidagi jadvaldan ko'rishimiz mumkin.

1-jadval.

**Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi aholisini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan ta'myinlash darajasi keoffitsiyenti**

| Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2020-2011 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Kartoshka                      | 0,36 | 0,39 | 0,42 | 0,46 | 0,49 | 0,53 | 0,61 | 0,69 | 0,81 | 0,82 | +0,46     |
| Sabzovot                       | 0,74 | 0,84 | 1,00 | 1,11 | 1,16 | 1,22 | 1,14 | 1,17 | 1,24 | 1,29 | +0,55     |
| Poliz                          | 2,30 | 2,57 | 2,90 | 3,07 | 3,24 | 3,58 | 3,74 | 3,67 | 3,94 | 4,19 | +1,89     |
| Meva                           | 0,24 | 0,26 | 0,28 | 0,31 | 0,34 | 0,35 | 0,38 | 0,39 | 0,43 | 0,44 | +0,2      |
| Uzum                           | 0,16 | 0,17 | 0,18 | 0,22 | 0,23 | 0,24 | 0,27 | 0,29 | 0,39 | 0,38 | +0,22     |
| Go'sht                         | 0,64 | 0,67 | 0,74 | 0,78 | 0,82 | 0,87 | 0,92 | 0,94 | 0,94 | 0,96 | +0,32     |
| Sut                            | 0,85 | 0,94 | 1,12 | 1,20 | 1,28 | 1,36 | 1,41 | 1,44 | 1,45 | 1,50 | +0,65     |
| Tuxum                          | 0,12 | 0,19 | 0,32 | 0,36 | 0,39 | 0,44 | 0,48 | 0,56 | 0,58 | 0,60 | +0,48     |
| Asal                           | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,07 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,13 | 0,16 | 0,16 | +0,13     |
| Baliq                          | 0,05 | 0,08 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,14 | 0,19 | 0,25 | 0,39 | 0,51 | 0,56 | +0,51     |

Jadval ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi aholisini mahalliy ishlab shiqaruvshilari tomonidan qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan ta'myinlanish koeffitsiyenti oxirgi ush yilda sezilarli darajada ortganini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Aholini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash bilan bog'liq agrosanoat majmuasi sub'ektlarining faoliyati qishloq xo'jaligi va sanoat ishlab chiqarish sohalarini birlashtirish imkonini beradi. Aholini qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash bu fiziologik ehtiyojlarini qondirish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan jarayon hisoblanligi bois, ushbu jarayonning asosiy maqsadi aholini oziq- ovqat mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talabini to'laqonli qondirish hisoblanadi. Aholini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlashning fundamental asosi mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilar tomonidan o'z -o'zini ta'minlash hisoblanadi [8].

**Xulosalar.**

1. Oziq-ovqat bozoridagi iqtisodiy munosabatlar qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaruvchilari bilan ulgurji va chakana savdo korxonalari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimi sifatida qaraladi. Shu bilan birga iqtisodiy munosabatlarning asosini mehnatni oqilana taqsimlash, tomonlarning mustaqilligi va javobgorligi,

mulkiy huquqlarni himoya qilish hamda moliyaviy va moddiy resurslardan samarali foydalanish tamoyillari asosida tuzilgan iqtisodiy bitimlar tashkil etadi.

2. Mamlakatning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishini rejalashtirish va ma'lum turdagi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talabni prognozlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida, sanoatni rivojlantirish bo'yicha davlat strategiyasini ishlab chiqish va oziq-ovqat bozorini tartibga solishdagi dasturiy chora tadbirlarni amalga oshirish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

3. Mamlakatning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishini rejalashtirish va ma'lum turdagi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talabni bashorat qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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# FORMATION OF A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** The article describes considerations on the formation and development of a competitive environment in the new economy of Uzbekistan. It has been shown that reforms in the commodity and financial sectors of our national economy have a positive effect on the development of competition.

**Keywords:** competition, digital economy, innovation, competitive environment, economic growth, investments, modernization, development.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning "Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi" nomli kitobida "Tovar va moliya bozorlarida erkin raqobat muhitini shakllantirish hamda tadbirkorlarga xomashyo sotib olish uchun teng imkoniyatlar yaratish... Iqtisodiy o'sishga, avvalo, raqobatdosh sanoat zanjirlarini yaratish hamda bunday loyihalarga investitsiyalarni ko'paytirish orqali erishish" yo'llari belgilab berildi [1].

Ma'lumki, milliy iqtisodiyot raqobatbardoshligini yuksaltirish uchun mamlakatda ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini modernizatsiya qilish va texnik yangilash jarayonlarini tezlashtirish orqali amalga oshirish ma'qul hisoblanadi.

Xalq xo'jaligini harakatga keltiruvchi bugungi kundagi mavjud raqobat muhiti esa taraqqiyotning yordamchi lokomativi bo'lib modernizatsiyalash va texnik yangilanish jarayonlarini tezlashtiradi. Bunday raqobat sharoitida iqtisodiyotdagi ishlab chiqarish sub'yektlari orasida unumliroq texnologiya, ish joyi, manfaatli bozorni ega bo'lish, umuman, yuqori daromad olish imkoniyati uchun kurash olib boriladi.

Bugungi kunda jahon iqtisodiyotining keskin globallasuvi, xalqaro integratsion jarayonlarning kuchayishi hamda innovatsiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi Yangi O'zbekistonda milliy iqtisodiyot oldiga xalqaro raqobatbardoshlikka erishish va jahon bozorida mustahkam mavqega ega bo'lish vazifalarini qo'yimoqda.

Yangi O'zbekistonda iqtisodiy islohotlarning barcha bosqichlarida ichki va tashqi raqobatdoshlikni oshirish xalq xo'jaligidagi tarkibiy o'zgartirishlarning ustuvor vazifasi bulib kolmokda. Bugungi kunda bu vazifani hal etish dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda va xalq xo'jaligini erkinlashtirish hamda modernizatsiyalashning izchil kuchaytiradigan strategik yo'nalishi sifatida qaralmokda. Shu o'rinda, 06.07.2020 yildagi PF-6019-son o'zbekiston respublikasi prezidentining "raqobat muhitini yanada rivojlantirish va iqtisodiyotdagi davlat ishtirokini qisqartirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" farmoni katta

ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi. Qarorda belgilanganidek "Tovar va moliya bozorlarida monopoliyani bosqichma-bosqich kamaytirish orqali samarali raqobat muhitini yaratish maqsadida mamlakatimizda iqtisodiyotdagi davlat ishtirokini qisqartirish, narxni ortiqcha tartibga solishdan voz kechish va davlatning iqtisodiyotga ta'sirini kamaytirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, oldimizda davlat ishtirokidagi xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar monopoliyasining iqtisodiyot raqobatbardoshligiga salbiy ta'sirini yanada kamaytirish, imtiyoz va preferentsiyalar berish tizimi samaradorligini oshirish, shuningdek tadbirkorlik sub'yektlariga nisbatan tartibga solish yukini pasaytirish bo'yicha kechiktirib bo'lmaydigan vazifalar turibdi".

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 6 iyuldagi PF-6019-son Farmoniga 1-ilovaga binoan "2020 - 2024 yillarda tovar va moliya bozorlarida raqobatni rivojlantirish strategiyasi" tasdiqlandi va qator vazifalar belgilanib berildi.

Bugungi kunda, samarali raqobat muhitini yaratish hamda tovarlar va xizmatlar bozorida monopoliyani bosqichma-bosqich kamaytirish iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlantirish va liberallashtirish vazifalarini hal etish uchun ustuvor yo'nalish bo'lib qolmoqda.

Shu maqsadda, mamlakat iqtisodiyotida davlat ishtirokini kamaytirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar va bozor mexanizmlariga o'tish amalga oshirilmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda tadbirkorlik faoliyati sohasida 86 ta ayrim litsenziyalanadigan faoliyat turlari va ruxsat berish tartib-tamoyillari, shu jumladan 38 ta turini 16 taga birlashtirish, 25 ta turi bo'yicha rasmiylashtirish muddatlarini qisqartirish hamda 14 ta litsenziya va ruxsat beruvchi hujjatlarni berishni markazlashtirish orqali bekor qilindi va soliq yuki kamaytirildi.

Tadbirkorlik sohasi izchil rivojlanayotgani qayd etilmoqda, so'nggi uch yilning o'zidayoq amaldagi tadbirkorlik sub'yektlari soni 25 foizga oshdi.

Ko'rilayotgan choralar mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilar tomonidan ishlab chiqariladigan ko'plab oziq-ovqat (alkogolsiz ichimliklar, sharbatlar, non, non mahsulotlari, go'sht va sut mahsulotlari, qandolatchilik mahsulotlari va boshqalar) hamda ayrim nooziq-ovqat tovarlar (mebel, gilam va gilam mahsulotlari, to'qimachilik va boshqalar) bozorlarida raqobatning rivojlanishini ta'minladi. Qurilish materiallari, kabel va sim mahsulotlari, pul o'tkazmalari xizmatlari bozorida yirik kompaniyalarning monopoliyasi tugatildi.

Yaratilgan birja mexanizmi bozor ishtirokchilarini yuqori likvidli va monopol turdagi xomashyo va materiallar bilan bixilda ta'minlash imkonini berdi. Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston respublika tovar xomashyo birjasi tovar aylanmasining 65 foizini monopol mahsulotlar tashkil etadi.

Amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida so'nggi yillarda monopol korxonalar soni ikki baravardan ortiqqa kamaydi.

Shu bilan birga, mamlakat iqtisodiyotidagi raqobat muhitiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatayotgan quyidagi tizimli muammolar hal etilmagan:

Iqtisodiyotda davlatning haddan ziyod yuqori ishtiroki;

Narxlarning haddan ortiq tartibga solinishi;

Imtiyoz va preferentsiyalarning samarasiz tizimi;

Biznes sub'yektlariga yuqori tartibga solish yuki va tarmoq tartibga soluvchi organlarning raqobatni rivojlantirishdan manfaatdor emasligi;

Tabiiy monopoliya holatini suiiste'mol qilish;

Raqobatga qarshi holatlarga qarshi kurashish huquqiy mexanizmlarning takomillashmaganligi.

Bugungi kunda tovar va moliya bozorlarida davlat ishtirokidagi xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar ustun mavqega ega bo'lib qolmoqda, masalan, monopol tashkilotlarning 80 foizi davlat ulushiga ega yoki davlat ulushiga ega bo'lgan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar tomonidan nazorat qilinadi.

Xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlarning davlatga tegishliligi va davlat tomonidan nazorat qilinishi masalasi qonun hujjatlarida tartibga solinmaganligi tufayli davlatning iqtisodiyotdagi ishtiroki darajasini aniqlashda qiyinchiliklar saqlanib qolmoqda. [2].

Mamlakat raqobat bardoshligining muhim ko'rsatkichlaridan biri barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish va makro iqtisodiy balanslashuvning ta'minlanishidir. Bizning mizni global inqirozning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri mamlakati ta'siridan himoya qilgan makro iqtisodiy Muvozanatlashuvning asosiy omillari qatoriga 2005 yildan boshlab kuzatilayotgan byudjet profitsitining ta'minlanishi, oltin-valyuta rasmiy zahiralarning yuqoriligi va davlat tashqi qarzlarning past darajasi, barqaror bank tizimi va xalkaro moliya bozorlaridagi extiyotkorona alokalar kabi omillarni kiritishimiz mumkin. Dunyo mamlakatlari iqtisodiy rivojlanishning qaysi modelini tanlamasin, mamlakat iqtisodiyotining jahon iqtisodiyotidagi mavqei va o'zni uning rakobatbardoshlik darajasi bilan belgilanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Birinchi Prezidenti I.A.Karimov ta'kidlaganlaridek, o'z-o'zidan ayonki, raqobatbardosh iqtisodiyotni shakllantirmasdan, pirovard natijada esa raqobat bardosh mamlakatni barpo etmasdan turib, biz qabul qilgan mamlakatimizda demokratik

islohotlarni yanada chukurlashtirish va fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish kontseptsiyasida ko'zda tutilgan maqsadli vazifalarni amalga oshirmasdan turib, bu haqda jiddiy so'z yuritish mumkin emas.

Tarixan mamlakatlarning raqobatbardoshligi kontseptsiyasi milliy iqtisodiyotning xalqaro mehnat taqsimotidagi o'rnini belgilab beruvchi qiyosiy afzalliklari (arzon ishchi kuchi, boy tabiiy resurslar, kulay geografik joylashuv, iqlim, infratuzilma omillari va h.k.) nazariyasiga asoslangan. Qiyosiy afzalliklar mamlakatga tabiatdan berilgan bo'lib, ular abadiy emas va takror ishlab chiqarilmaydi. Ushbu raqobat afzalliklari fan va texnikaning rivojlanishi, ishlab chiqarish bilan integratsiyalashuvi, ishlab chikarish darajasida globallashuvi va tovarni ishlab chiqarishdan tortib touni iste'molchiga yetkazib berishgacha bo'lgan barcha bosqichlarda innovatsiyalarga asoslanadi.

O'zbekiston quyidagi qiyosiy afzalliklarga ega:

- Qishloq xo'jaligi rivojlanishi uchun kulay tabiiy iqlim sharoitlarining mavjudligi;

- Boy tabiiy resurslar va rekreatsiya resurslariga egaligi;

- Boy madaniy tarixiy merosga egaligi turizmni rivojlantirish imkonini beradi;

- Mamlakatning qulay geografik joylashuvi;

- O'zbekiston aholisining mehnat sevarligi va tadbirkorlik qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan mexnat resurslarining mavjudligi. O'zbekistonning raqobat jihatdan afzal-liklarini tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, quyidagilarni ajratish mumkin:

- Mamlakat siyosiy va huquqiy tizimining barqarorligi;

- Insonni rivojlantirishga (ta'lim, sofliqni saqlash, ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarga) kata qo'yilmalar;

- Aholi o'rtacha yashash yoshining uzunligi;

- Mehnat resurslarining raqobatbar- doshligi;

- Mamlakat aholisi ta'lim darajasining yuqoriligi.

Yukorida aytib o'tilganidek, kiyosiy afzalliklarga ega bo'lish bilan birga respublika milliy iqtisodiyotining raqobat afzalliklarini ham rivojlantirish zarur. Mazkur xolatda iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish maqsadida quyidagi omillarga asosiy e'tiborni qaratish lozim:

Mamlakat siyosiy va huquqiy tizimining barqarorligi, mehnat resurslarining rakobatbardoshligi va mamlakat aholisi ta'lim darajasining yuqoriligi.

Shunday qilib, raqobat nuqtai nazaridan afzalliklar o'zgaruvchan bo'lib, inson kapitalining rivojlanishi, innovatsion yuqori texnologiyalar, intellekt bilan bog'liq va o'z tabiatiga ko'ra cheksizdir. Mamlakatning kiyosiy va raqobat afzalliklarini aniq farklash lozim. Bir mamlakatda qiyosiy va rakobat afzalliklarining integratsiyalashuvi uning global iqtisodiyotdagi raqobatbardoshligini kuchaytiradi.

AQSh ning Garvard universiteti professori M. Porter fikricha, mamlakatning raqobatbardoshligi darajasini uning kompaniyalari ishlab chiqarayotgan maxsulotlar, firmalar, tarmoqlar rakobatbardoshligi ta'minlab beradi. Shuning uchun Dastlab mamlakat raqobatbardoshligini emas, balki milliy kompaniyalar rakobatbardoshligini taxlil etish lozim. U mamlakat kompaniyalarining muvaffakiyatini ta'minlab beradigan kulay muhitni yaratish quyidagi to'rtta muhim ko'rsatkichga bog'liqligini ta'kidlaydi:

- ishlab chiqarish omillari bilan ta'minlanganlik;

- talab kursatkichlari;
- yaqin va xizmat ko'rsatuvchi tarmoqlar;
- raqobat muhiti va firma strategiyasi. Ushbu muhit doirasidagi milliy kompaniyalarning samarali faoliyati mamlakatning rakobatbardoshlik reytingini belgilab beradi.

Mamlakatning rakobatbardoshligini aniqlashda quyidagilar asosiy omillar sifatida xizmat qiladi:

- Iqtisodiy salohiyat va iqtisodiyotning o'sish sur'atlari;

- Sanoat ishlab chiqarishning samaradorligi;
- ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyotning rivojlanish darajasi va uni o'zlashtirish sur'atlari;

- xalqaro mehnat taqsimotida qatnashish;

- ichki bozor hajmi va dinamikasi;

- iqtisodiyotda davlatning roli;

- moliya tizimining egiluvchanligi;

- mehnat resurslari bilan ta'minlanganlik va malaka darajasi;

- ichki siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holat;

- iqtisodiyotning jahon bozori kon'yunkturasi talabiga moslashish darajasi va qobiliyati.

Mamlakat miqyosida raqobatbardoshlikni aniqlashda asosiy e'tibor yaratilgan makroiqtisodiy muhitga (inflyatsiyaning belgilangan me'yori, soliq og'irligi, kredit resurslarini olish imkoniyati, milliy valyuta kursining dinamikasini bilish va uning eksportga mo'ljallangan mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqaruvchilar manfaatlariga mos kelishi), davlat institutlarining sifati, infra tuzilmaning rivojlanish darajasi, inson kapitali va ta'lim tizimining sifati, tadbirkorlik muhiti, tovar, moliya va mehnat bozorlarining rivojlanishiga qaratiladi.

Bugungi kunda tovar va moliya bozorlarida davlat ishtirokidagi xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar ustun mavqega ega bo'lib qolmoqda, masalan, monopol tashkilotlarning 80 foizi davlat ulushiga ega yoki davlat ulushiga ega bo'lgan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar tomonidan nazorat qilinadi.

Xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlarning davlatga tegishliligi va davlat tomonidan nazorat qilinishi masalasi qonun hujjatlarida tartibga solinmaganligi tufayli davlatning iqtisodiyotdagi ishtiroki darajasini aniqlashda qiyinchiliklar saqlanib qolmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda tabiiy monopoliya sub'yektlari sonini 151 tadan 129 taga qisqartirishga erishildi, yirik davlat monopoliyalari, bozor ishtirokchilari hamda davlat organlarining 14,5 mingta raqobatsiz harakatlari bartaraf etildi. Bu orqali 37 mingta tadbirkorning qariyb 380 milliard so'mga teng manfaatlarini himoyalandi.

Davlat va xo'jalik boshqaruvi organlari hamda mahalliy davlat hokimiyati organlari tomonidan 2022 yilda regulation.gov.uz va project.gov.uz portali orqali respublika bo'yicha kelib tushgan jami 2 ming 607 ta normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar loyihalari (ex-ante) raqobat muhitiga ta'siri yuzasidan o'rganilib, qo'mitaning tegishli xulosalari berilgan. Shundan 248 ta loyihada monopoliyaga qarshi qonunchilik hujjatlari talablariga zid normalar belgilanishi nazarda tutilayotgani aniqlangan.

Shu bilan birga, 2022 yilda 50 ta korxonalar va tashkilotda, jumladan, 15 ta tabiiy monopoliya sub'yektlarida, 28 ta tovar yoki moliya bozorida ustun mavqega ega xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlarda, 7 ta korporativ buyurtmachilarda monopoliyaga qarshi

komplayenstizimi joriy qilingan.

O'tkazilgan o'rganishlarda tovar moddiy boyliklarni xarid qilishda nazoratga olingan savdolar 7 ming 475 tani tashkil etib, shundan 3 ming 101 ta holatda xato va kamchiliklar aniqlangan. Qurilish rekonstruksiya ta'mirlash ishlarida nazoratga olingan savdolar 12 ming 873 tani tashkil etib, shundan 4 ming 205 ta holatda xato va kamchiliklar aniqlangan. Xizmatlar ko'rsatish sohasidagi 11 ming 37 ta xaridlardan, 1 ming 304 ta holatda xato va kamchiliklar borligi ma'lum bo'lgan.

Bundan tashqari, "Raqobat to'g'risida" giva "Tabiiy monopoliyalarda to'g'risida" gi qonunlar talablariga rioya etilishi yuzasidan 2022 yilda iqtisodiy tarmoq sohasida o'rganishlar o'tkazilib, iste'molchilardan jami 132 milliard so'mdan ortiq olingan asossiz daromadlar aniqlangan. Hozirgi kungaqadar 2022 yilda 209 ming 725 ta iste'molchilarning 88,8 milliard so'mlik manfaatlarini himoya qilinishi, 32 milliard so'm qayta hisob-kitob qilingan.

Davlat ishtirokidagi xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar raqobat holatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan davlat unitar korxonalarini (DUK) va sho'ba korxonalar ko'rinishida o'zlarining nazorati ostidagi tuzilmalar tashkil etmoqda. Bugungi kunda bunday korxonalar soni 4 300 ta dan ortiqni tashkil etmoqda, shujumladan aktsiyadorlik va mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyatlari shaklida — 1 300 ta dan ortiq, davlat unitar korxonasi shaklida — 1 800 ta dan ortiq va ularning affillangan shaxslari — 1 100 ta dan ortiq.

Bozor muhitining rivojlanmaganligi va davlatning iqtisodiyotdagi haddan ziyod yuqori ishtiroki davlat ishtirokidagi alohida xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar faoliyatining samarasizligiga olib kelmoqda, bu esa «o'zaro kesishuvchi» subsidiyalash, soliq va bojxona imtiyozlari, preferentsiyalar, imtiyozli kreditlar taqdim etish ko'rinishidagi davlat ko'magi orqali qoplanmoqda.

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# GREEN ECONOMY AND GREEN GROWTH. INITIAL EFFORTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** Green economy and green growth play a key role in the transformation to the sustainable development from traditional development. In the world all nations are trying to change their traditional economy to the sustainable economic development in the form of green economy and green growth.

In this paper, we have taken mostly into consideration all fields of green economy such as creating energy efficiency policies, enhancing to produce green product and increase the consumption of green products, promoting green jobs, upgrading environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the country's latest green economy policies and green growth strategies for the upcoming years. We have tried to demonstrate profitable sides of the long term sustainable development rather than short term benefits of the new policies.

**Keywords:** green economy, green growth, sustainable development, socioeconomic, green economy policy, green growth strategies, climate change, natural resources, human wellbeing, traditional economy, renewable energy.

## Introduction

The concept of green economy has been evolved since 1972 at the UN Conference on the Human Environment declaration "We have only one earth" [1]. But this idea green economy and green growth or sustainable development has been the core idea of the economy of all nations in the late on XX century and at the beginning of XXI century. We have seen the UNEP statistics, Green Economic Institution articles, High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) and Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) annual reports about the green economy and green growth. European countries have encountered green economy and green growth more deeply than other countries, cause more people who is living in these areas are wants to life safe, ecofriendly, fresh air places, even they want to buy the products that have been produced in the form of green products more expensive tant the goods that have been manufactured in the form of traditional economy.

Like other nations, Asian and central Asian countries also have given their great attention to the sustainable development. Korea, Japan, China and other well developed countries in Asia also have great experiences towards the sustainable development. In Asia the most complex and crucial socio-economic phenomenon of the twenty first century is rapid urbanization and more scarce recurse than passed centuries. It represents significant irreversible changes in production and consumption and in the manner in which people interact with nature.

Our today's economy and our way of life today are based mainly on of fossil fuels, which not only threaten essential environmental and social problems through

global warming in the entire world, Aral sea phenomenon in central Asia, at actual consumption rate, will run out within few decades, causing enormous industrial and economic disaster. Uzbekistan is one part of many nations who is suffering these phenomenon (Aral sea disaster). Lots of efforts have been made to tackle this problem and in order to get long term sustainable development we should change our behavior towards the economy, step by step new rules and legislations have to be made to change traditional economy to the green economy and green growth. Finally, mankind understood that nature is one, resources are scarce but our behavior towards the nature is not good, even worse. Green economy is one that promotes economic opportunities that are not conflict with environmental sustainability and social well-being. It also promotes environmental objectives that can provide new forms of social economic opportunities.

Green economy can be one tool that manages social equity, human well-being, with an improved economy while reducing ecological and environmental risks. This paper will give a general idea for green economy, green growth and sustainable development through international case studies that applied this concept to the cities of Uzbekistan and their environments. Finally, this paper will focus on new rules and legislation towards the green economy and sustainable development, by analyzing them give reliable recommendations to create better eco-friendly life in Uzbekistan.

## Methods

There is no literally accepted definition of the term "green economy" and "green growth". The core idea of the "green economy" derived from the idea of UN

Conference on the Human Environment “We have only one earth” [1], but the term “green economy” was first coined in a pioneering 1989 report for the Government of the United Kingdom by a group of leading environmental economists, entitled “Blueprint for a Green Economy” [2]. Although there are no exact priority concepts related to the green economy, a number of the EU’s headline and Asia’s headline priorities and sector specific strategies and policies could form part of the green economy transition.

Although the green economy has a legacy from “Limits to Growth arguments” [4] and the “Blueprint for a Green Economy” [3], currently iterations of the green economy entered mainstream policy discourse towards the end of the 2000, for now it is notably main idea for all economists from the UNEP’s green economy reports.

The concept of a “green economy” does not replace sustainable development, but there is now a growing

recognition that achieving sustainability rests almost entirely on getting the economy right. Decades of creating new wealth through a “brown economy” model have not substantially addressed social marginalization and resource depletion, and we are still far from delivering to the Millennium Development Goals. Sustainability is still a vital long-term goal, but we must work on greening the economy to get us there.

“Green economy” and “green growth” have many definitions which pay attention to different points. (See table 1). It is defined as a sustainable economy and society with a one-planet footprint where all energy is developed from the renewable resources. Green economy sectors include, for example clean technologies, improved freshwater infrastructure, sustainable energy, low carbon transport and energy efficient design, waste management clean technologies, sustainable agriculture energy and

| Source  | Definition  | Link   |
|---|---|--|
| (UNEP)’s working definition, 2012                           | “Green economy” is an economy that results in improved human well-being and reduced inequalities over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities                             | UNEP 2012 annual report   UNEP - UN Environment Programme  |
| International Chamber of Commerce, Green Economy Task Force | The green economy is an economy in which economic growth and environmental sustainability work together in an mutually reinforcing fashion, while supporting progress and social development.   | ICC’s new task force on Green Economy announces Chairperson - ICC - International Chamber of Commerce (iccwbo.org) |
| EEA (2013)  | The green economy is one in which environmental, economic and social policies and innovations enable society to use resources efficiently—enhancing human well-being in an inclusive manner, while maintaining the natural systems that sustain us. | EEA 2013 Work Programme to Address Air Pollution, Climate Change, Energy   News   SDG Knowledge Hub   IISD         |

Table 1. Some green economy definitions

forestry.

According to the UNEP (2011), a green economy is an economy caused by significantly reducing environmental risks through improved human welfare and social equity. In such sort of economy, all types of investments that reduce pollution and carbon emissions, improve resource and energy efficiency beside stop loss of biodiversity and footprint impacts are main elements affected income and employment.

Green economy and green growth are not the same thing, “green economy” was evaluated by the Europe meanwhile Asian countries like Korea, Japan, China, Indonesia came up with new idea “Green growth” at the beginning of the XXI century. At the “Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development” (MCED) [5] held in March 2005 in Seoul, 52 Governments and other stakeholders from Asia and the Pacific agreed to move beyond the sustainable development rhetoric and pursue a path of “green growth”. To do so, they adopted a Ministerial declaration (the Seoul Initiative Network on Green Growth) and a regional implementation plan for sustainable development. This commenced a broader vision of green growth as a regional initiative of UNESCAP, where it is viewed as a key strategy for achieving sustainable development as well as the Millennium Development Goals (in particular 2 and 7 relating to poverty reduction and environmental sustainability) (UNESCAP, 2012).

There are many definitions to the “Green growth” but one of the important one is definition of OECD in 2011, “green growth means fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. To do this it must catalyse investment and innovation which will underpin sustained growth and give rise to new economic opportunities”

Classical growth theory assumes that output Q is produced using technology and human capital A, physical capital K, and labor L. The relationship among these inputs in the production, we can write in a mathematical way like this function:

$$Q = f(A, K, L) [6]$$

In this formula we can demonstrate classical growth in production factors K and L, growth in productivity Q (quantity). Growth in labor L is explained by population growth, labor force participation and improvements in health and education. Growth in K is explained by investment, and growth models assume that a share of output is used to increase the stock of capital K. Growth in A is explained by technological change, including changes in organization and practices, and by social capital improvement.

The environment becomes “natural capital”, directly needed for growth, and environmental management becomes a productive investment, directly comparable to investment in physical capital. A failure to manage the

environment results in the depreciation and destruction of natural capital, with direct impacts on output. We thus have:

$$Q = f(A, K, L, E) \text{ [7]}$$

Here we can see E as environmental challenges. This demonstrates green growth rather than classical growth. All nations are trying to take into consideration environmental challenges in producing different products. As we know resources are limited, we should treat well towards the natural resources on earth.

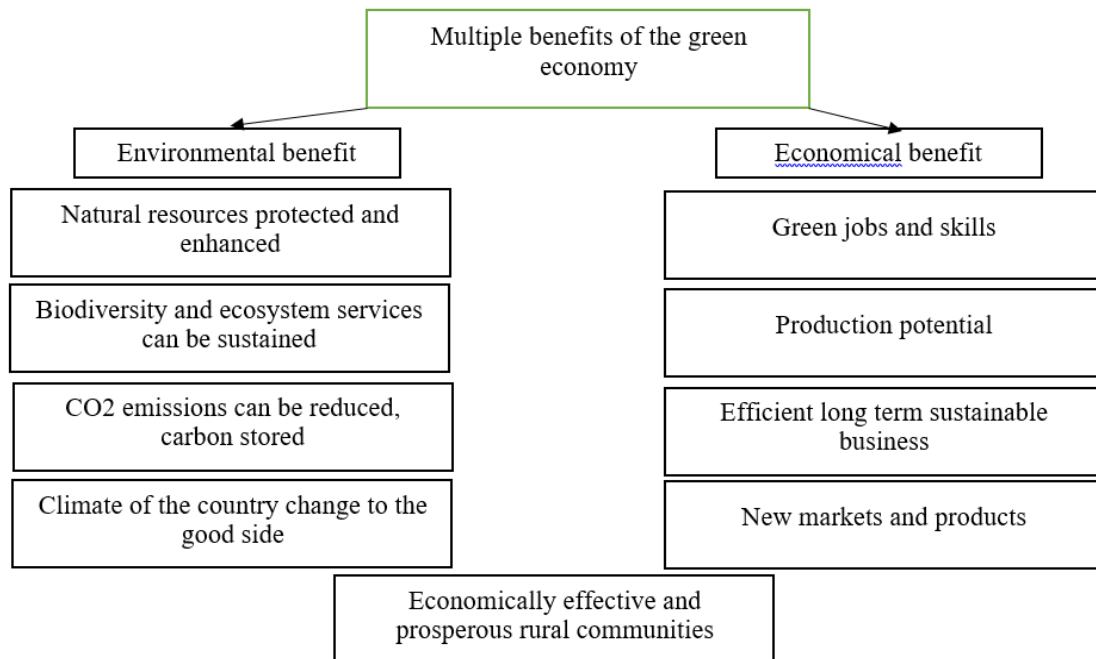
**Results and Discussion**

Global climate change threatens to disrupt the well-being of society, undermine economic development and alter the natural environment, making it a key policy concern of the 21st century. Climate change means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (UN, 1992). Climate change also has been damaged one part of our nation, Uzbekistan. One of the essential seas of the central Asia is situated in Uzbekistan, Aral sea. Most parts of the Aral sea has been droughted by the nations which is situated in central Asia in the form of using incorrect

way, so should try to safe our nature, our well-being, our economy. To do this we should support the idea of “Green economy”, “Green growth” and sustainable development.

Worldwide, all nations have their own prospective towards the green economy and green growth. But green economy has some multiple pros in general, we can see them in the following table 2. They figure out that all thing should be green like green jobs, green technology, green tourism, green food, green products, green nature green building and green services and green structure. All these terms have already taken an action in Europe and supported in the form of RDPs (Rural Development Programmes).

Uzbekistan recognizes that moving a low-carbon emission is important for the future prosperity and environmental sustainability. There are many rural areas that are not being used, by understanding this we should create green places and green jobs by using these lands. To transform the economy of Uzbekistan into the new economic system by including the green growth, green economy and sustainable development inside the new economic system. By understanding these conditions President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoev has signed decision “On the measures to increase the



**Table 2. Multiple benefits of green economy**

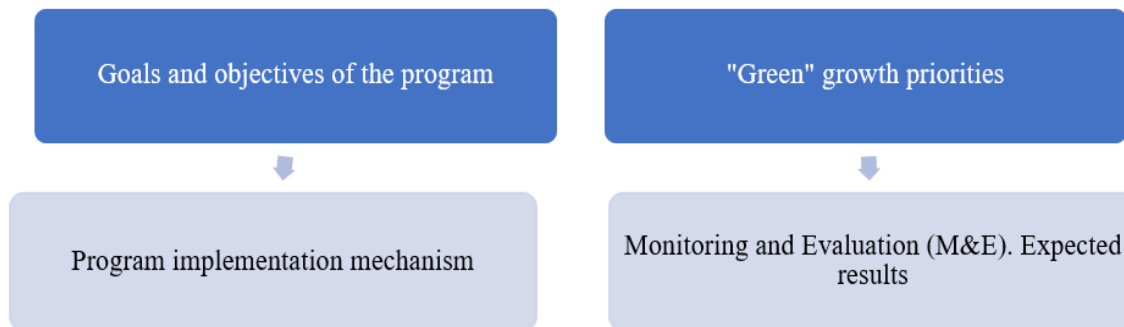
effectiveness of the reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan to transition to a «green» economy by 2030” [8] to establish green economy, green growth and sustainable development. This decision includes many essential tasks that we have to tackle year by year in the late of 2030.

The main issues indicated in this decision are the implementation of the tasks defined in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, the «green» and inclusive economic transition within the framework of the strategy of the transition to the «green» economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The work to be done in order to increase the effectiveness of the measures to

ensure energy, use of renewable energy sources, and to further expand the saving of resources in all sectors of the economy is consistently and clearly indicated. Problematic issues related to climate change have a negative impact on the effectiveness of reforms implemented in the country, in particular, on economic growth and poverty reduction, as well as ensuring environmental and food security. Based on this, in this direction, great attention is paid to reducing the impact of climate change and adapting to it, accelerating the transition to a «green» economy, and promoting a «green» and inclusive economic growth model. To increase the effectiveness of the measures taken on the development of the «green» economy

based on the strategy of the transition to the «green» economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period of 2019-2030, as well as the cooperation of state authorities and management bodies with international organizations in this direction. to ensure coordinated efforts in mutual cooperation created the need to develop a program. The following main goals and tasks are clearly defined in the green economy development program.

The priorities defined in this program are based on a number of strategic directions in the fields that exist at the national level and strengthen their complementary aspects, for example technological modernization and introduction of «green» technologies, increasing literacy of the population in the field of «green « economy, supporting «green» investments from the foreign institutions, etc. The program defines the tasks of ensuring «green» economic



**Graph 1. The program of transition to «green» economy and ensuring «green» growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 includes the following chapters.**

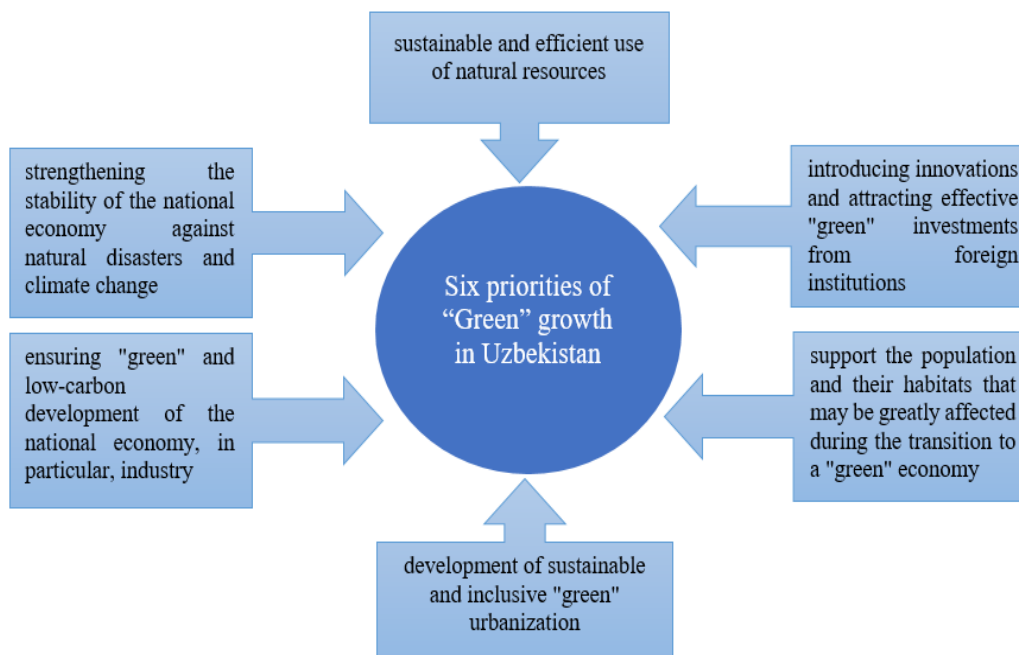
growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the following graph 2.

Along with all countries, it is necessary for us to develop measures against climate change not only for our economic system, but also for improving external economic relations, improving the well-being of the population, and showing that we are a country that has its place economically in the world. The development of the green economy sector started with the decision of PQ-4477 dated October 5, 2019, adopted by our president, and the 26th session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in November 2021 (COR26) within the framework of the Paris Agreement, the Republic of Uzbekistan undertakes an additional obligation

to reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of gross domestic product by 35 percent compared to 2010 levels by 2030 [11], we can mention this measure as a consistent continuation of activities in this field.

**Conclusion**

In 2019, President of Uzbekistan has signed an order related to the proposed green growth and green economy. From that time, we have been trying to change the economy in the good side, long term sustainable development. We should not forget that to establish green economy and green growth in one country firstly, this country has to be ready this change. As knowing these conditions, we set many tasks to tackle in the next decade. At present climate issues have gradually evolved



**Graph 2. Six priorities of “Green” growth in Uzbekistan**

into a focus of international political, social and economic competition. Whether green growth can be achieved could determine the outcomes of this competition. We are not part of this competition nowadays, but we will be main part of this competition in a few years. In Europe like Germany, Italy, Spain, UK and in Asia like Japan, Republic of Korea, China, Vietnam, Malisa countries' economies are mainly contain green economy and sustainable development. They have many concepts, action plans, priorities to get long term sustainable development.

We should not forget that everything has to be hard at the beginning. In order to get long term sustainable development, in some cases we should lose, we should not choose benefits of usual economy's short term benefits. On the one hand, green growth help achieve carbon reduction and sustainable development in the long run, on the other hand, it may force high-emission industries stop their operating. By studying and learning many scholar's articles, reports, publications and our president Sh. M. Mirziyoev's signed order, I have these recommendations in general.

Firstly, before turning into the green economy from traditional economy, we should give some illustrations about the green economy and its effects to the well-being, social life to the populations proses to the economy, cause most people nowadays want to live in developed cities or capital of the Uzbekistan but green economy mostly related to the RDPs (Rural Development Programs). So, if we want to enhance the green economy and green growth in Uzbekistan, we should create well social life in rural places, but now it is somehow costly for Uzbekistan.

Secondly, among our population there is no exact idea what is the green economy and green growth, we should broadcast information about the green economy in publicly.

Lastly, we should give grants to the scholars, who know green economy better than others, to get more knowledge in this area in well developed countries like Germany, Italy, Korea, Indonesia and so on.

A limitation of this study is lack of analysis of industry-level data related to the green economy, as in Uzbekistan lack of organizations are producing green products. We use all information we have related to the green economy in Uzbekistan. In our follow-up study, additional studies will be done on specific industries, thus providing new insights.

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## MUNDARIJA

| <b>№</b> | <b>Mavzu nomi</b>  | <b>Muallif</b>   | <b>Bet</b> |
|----------|--|--|------------|
| 1        | SANOAT KORXONALARIDA INNOVATSION FAOLIYATNI TASHKIL ETISH MASALALARI                                   | Begijon To'xtasinov  | 04-06      |
| 2        | QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI MAXSULOTLARI BILAN TA'MINLASHNING IQTISODIY MEXANIZMLARI                             | Reymova Tumaris Xudaybergen qizi,<br>Ilmiy rahbar: Tajenova Gubaxar<br>Esbosinovna | 07-10      |
| 3        | YANGI O'ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTIDA RAQOBATBARDOSHLIK MUHITINI SHAKLLANTIRISH                             | Ahmadjonov Sodiqjon,<br>Axunov Muhammadamin Abduvasitovich                         | 11-13      |
| 4        | YASHIL IQTISODIYOT VA YASHIL O'SISH. O'ZBEKISTONDA BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHNING DASTLABKI SA'Y-HARAKATLARI | Najmiddinov Yahyo Fazliddin o'g'li   | 14-18      |

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