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ta’minlashning ustivor yo‘nalishlari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

-Маҳаллий иқтисодий ривожланиш, иш ўринлари яратиш ва маҳаллий аҳолининг фаровонлигини ошириш.

-Иш ўринлари яратиш: Кичик саноат зоналари, ишсизликни камайтириш ва аҳолини иш билан таъминлашга ёрдам беради.

-Иқтисодий ривожланишни рағбатлантириш: Бу зоналар маҳаллий ва миллий иқтисодиётга салмоқли ҳисса қўшади.

-Қўшимча қиймат яратиш: Кичик саноат корхоналари қўшимча қиймат яратиш ва маҳаллий ресурслардан самарали фойдаланиш имкониятини яратади.

-Технологик ривожланиш: Инновация ва янги технологияларни тарғиб қилиш орқали саноатни модернизациялаш.

-Маҳсулотлар сифати ва рақобатдошлигини ошириш: Кичик саноат зоналарида маҳсулотлар сифати, ишлаб чиқариш жараёни ва рақобатдошлик кўрсаткичлари оширилади.

Қуйидагиларни такидлаш жойизки, кичик саноат зоналарининг ривожи нафақат шу худуд балки миллий иқитисодиётнинг ўсишига, қолаверса ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмининг ўсишига бу ўз ўрнида харид қувватининг ўсишига ижобий таъсир этувчи омил сифатида белгилашимиз лозим бўлади. Шу аснода милий иқтисодиётнинг ўсиши ҳам бевосита ҳам билвосита ахоли фаровонлигига тўғридан тўғри таъсир этувчи жараёнларни ўз ичига қамраб олади, бу ўз навбатида кичик саноат зоналарининг янада барқарор ривожланшига ўзининг ижобий таъсирини кўрсатади.

Кичик саноат зоналарининг турлари уларнинг мақсадлари ва фаолият йўналишларига қараб ажратилади. Бу турлар ишлаб чиқариш, инновациялар, хизматлар, логистика, экологик барқарорлик ва аграр секторни ривожлантиришга қаратилган. кичик саноат зоналар иқтисодий ўсишга, янги иш ўринларини яратишга, инновациялар ва технологик ривожланишга катта ҳисса қўшади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

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2."The Role of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Regional Development" Кичик ва ўрта саноат корхоналари ҳудудий ривожланишдаги ўрни.

3."Innovative Clusters and Small Business Zones: The Impact on Local Economies" — Инновацион кластерлар ва кичик саноат зоналарининг маҳаллий иқтисодиётга таъсири.

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THE ROLE OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

Transportation infrastructure includes a network of roads, railways, air and sea routes and the facilities that support their operation. It is an essential element for the functioning of the economy, facilitating faster trade, reducing logistics costs and improving connectivity between regions and countries. The development of the transportation network has a direct impact on production growth, job creation and competitiveness. An efficient transportation system also contributes to the quality of life of the population by providing access to various social and economic services.

Keywords

Transportation infrastructure, logistics, modernization, international transportation corridors, economic growth, competitiveness, and sustainable development.

The global transportation system is diverse, with distinct regional variations in North America, Western Europe, the CIS, Asia, Latin America, and Australia. It is also possible to distinguish between the transportation systems of economically developed and developing nations. In the majority of developed nations, the density of the transportation network, which best describes its availability, is 50–60 km per 100 km of land; in developing nations, it is 5–10 km. Over 80% of the world's automobile fleet is concentrated in economically developed nations, which also house nearly two-thirds of all ports worldwide and handle three-quarters of global cargo turnover. A high technical level is another characteristic of this transport subsystem [2].

One of the key components that guarantees the efficient operation of the national economy is the transportation system. It consists of a system of roads, railroads, air and sea routes, and other connected forms of transportation that guarantee the flow of people and products. Since transportation is essential to logistics, trade, industry, agriculture, and other sectors, the growth of a nation's transportation infrastructure has a direct impact on its economic dynamics.

Modern transportation systems lower the cost of moving goods, speed up the production and sales processes, encourage the expansion of both domestic and international trade, generate new employment opportunities, and enhance the standard of living for the populace. The function of transportation in the economy in light of globalization and technological advancement.

Implementing a single technical policy in the area of highways, introducing advanced information technologies for the digitalization of the entire transportation system, and developing and implementing strategies for the perspective development of a single interconnected system of transportation in the Republic of Uzbekistan while taking into account the interests of users of highways, airfields and airports, railway stations, railroads, and other objects of transportation infrastructure financing, design, and construction while guaranteeing the Republic's national interests. The authorized individuals have been given a variety of assignments and tasks to complete in order to implement these issues. Adopting this decision would undoubtedly serve as the foundation for future advancements in our nation's logistics and transportation infrastructure. [1]

Many famous local and foreign scholars have conducted research on organizing rational transport systems on various routes and formulating tasks. They argued that an improved transportation system based on the theoretical foundations of the relationship between transportation and economy is the main stimulating factor for economic growth. M.Porter[3] and H.According to the theory of regional development outlined in the works of scholars such as Perlin [4], transport systems were recognized as a direction that helps to reduce logistics costs, improve market accessibility and promote trade.

Numerous methods, including machine learning, statistical analysis, economic analysis, and optimization models, can be used to examine how the transportation system affects the national economy. A comprehensive process that takes into account both macroeconomic data and more specialized elements like logistics and infrastructure efficiency is required to assess how the transportation system impacts the economy.

Research techniques

Analyzing statistical data

The economic impact of the transportation system is assessed using statistical data analysis, which includes:

- collecting and evaluating data on the state of the transportation infrastructure, such as the length of roads, the density of railroads, the volume of air and sea traffic, and the volume of freight and passenger traffic.

- Comparing data from transportation networks with macroeconomic indicators.

Important Results:

1. New technologies and digitization. Transparency, efficiency, and safety in transportation operations are enhanced by the introduction of digital solutions like cargo tracking systems, automated customs processes, and platforms that integrate various logistics chain actors. Future development will be aided by the introduction of cutting-edge technologies like smart roads and unmanned vehicles.

2. The evolution of relations between nations. Uzbekistan is an active participant in regional and international transportation projects, including the Silk Road and the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route. By doing this, the nation's standing as a major transportation hub is strengthened, foreign trade volume rises, and access to global markets is increased.

3. Sustainability of the environment. Uzbekistan is starting to consider environmental factors when creating transportation solutions in response to global environmental challenges. Examples of these include lowering carbon emissions in the transportation sector and utilizing eco-friendly technologies.

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MONETAR SIYOSATNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ORQALI TIJORAT BANKLARI LIKVIDLILIGINI TA’MINLASH YO‘LLARI

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Annotatsiya Iqtisodiyotda bozor munosabatlari qaror topayotgan hamda mulkchilikning turli shakllariga mansub korxonalar, jumladan, xususiy mulkdorlar sinfi