

COLLECTION

Innovation, integration and modern
problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and
practice

www.d-pressa.com

31
MARCH



Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

JIZZAKH BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN
NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & DIGITAL FINANCE
JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE NETWORKS

Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and practice collection of materials of the
international scientific and practical conference on the topic

(March 31, 2026)

Jizzakh-2026

Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young researchers and students: theory and practice – Jizzakh: Department of economics and tourism of Jizzakh branch of the national university of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, March 31, 2026, 990 pp.

Editors in charge: Ass.prof. Soy M.P.

In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

CIRKULAR IQTISODIYOTNING DUNYO MIQYOSIDAGI ORNI VA UMUMIY IQTISODIYOTGA TASIRI

Begimbetova Shaxnaz

Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jizzax filiali talabasi

Norbekov Xursandmurod

Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jizzax filiali assistenti

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada cirkulyar iqtisodiyot haqida tushuncha, uning zamonaviy iqtisodiyotga tasiri, mamlakat miqyosidagi orni va uning foyda va zararlari haqida yozilgan.

Kalit sozlar: mamlakat iqtisodiyoti, materiallar, sanoat, OECD, CGI, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, cirkulyar iqtisodiyot.

Hozirgi iqtisodiyot brogan sari resurslar yetishmovchiligi, ekologik bosim va ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarining oshishi bilan yuzlashmoqda. Shu sababli davlatlar va korxonalar samaradorlikni oshirish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va barqaror o‘shirish yo‘llarini izlashga majbur bo‘lmoqda. Shu jarayonda cirkulyar iqtisodiyot muhim o‘rin egallay boshladi. Cirkulyar iqtisodiyot — bu iqtisodiy o‘shirishni resurslardan haddan tashqari foydalanish va chiqindilar bilan bog‘liq bosimlardan ajratib olishga qaratilgan zamonaviy iqtisodiy model bo‘lib, u an‘anaviy “ol–ishla–tashla” tamoyiliga asoslangan chiziqli iqtisodiyotdan tubdan farq qiladi. Ushbu yondashuvning markazida chiqindilarni dizayn bosqichidayoq yo‘q qilish, mahsulot va materiallarni iqtisodiyotda imkon qadar uzoq ushlab turish, shuningdek tabiiy tizimlarni tiklash kabi tamoyillar turadi. Cirkulyar iqtisodiyot qisqa muddatli iste‘molga emas, balki uzoq muddatli qiymat yaratishga yo‘naltirilgani bilan sanoat rivojida muhim strategik o‘rin egallaydi. Dunyo miqyosida ushbu model trillionlab dollarlik qo‘shimcha qiymat yaratishi, qayta ishlash va ta‘mirlash kabi mehnat talab qiluvchi sohalarda ko‘plab yangi ish o‘rinlari ochilishi, hamda innovatsion biznes modellarining paydo bo‘lishini ta‘minlashi bilan ajralib turadi. Xususan, Britaniyalik iqtisodchi Peter Lacy o‘zining Shvetsiyalik tadqiqodchi Jakob Rutqvist bilan hamkorlikda yozgan “Waste to Wealth” asarida ta‘kidlanganidek, barqarorlik va foyda olish bir-biriga zid tushunchalar emas, balki aksincha bir-birini to‘ldirib boradigan jarayondir.

Cirkulyar iqtisodiyotning ekologik afzalliklari ham foydalidir. Materiallarning iqtisodiyotda uzoq saqlanishi chiqindilarni va issiqxona gazlarining chiqishini kamaytiradi, tabiiy resurslar qazib olishga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni pasaytiradi va ekotizimlarning tiklanishiga xizmat qiladi. Bu jarayon jamiyat uchun ham muhim bo‘lib, yangi xizmat turlari, mas‘uliyatli iste‘mol madaniyatining shakllanishi, mahalliy iqtisodiyotning jonlanishi va resurs importiga qaramlikning kamayishiga olib keladi. Ken Websterning “The Circular Economy: A Wealth of Flows” asarida iqtisodiyotni oqimlar tizimi sifatida ko‘rib chiqish lozimligi, ushbu tizimda

materiallar va energiyaning doimiy aylanib turishi zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Webster fikricha, cirkulyar iqtisodiyot — bu faqat chiqindilarni kamaytirish mexanizmi emas, balki butun iqtisodiy operatsion tizimni qayta ko'rib chiqishni talab qiladigan tizimli yondashuvdir. Yuqorida tilga olingan Peter Lacy esa cirkulyar iqtisodiyotni korxonalar uchun strategik ustunlik sifatida ko'rsatib, uzoq umrli dizayn, qayta ishlash, xizmat sifatidagi mahsulotlar kabi innovatsion modellarni taklif etadi. OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) ning shaharlar bo'yicha tadqiqotlari esa aylana iqtisodiyotni amalga oshirishda urbanizatsiya eng muhim omil ekanini qayd etadi — chunki chiqindi, suv, energiya va transport tizimlarining aksariyati aynan shahar boshqaruvida.

Circularity Gap Initiative (CGI) tomonidan olib borilgan tahlillar bugungi global iqtisodiyotning faqat juda kichik qismi aylana ekanini ko'rsatmoqda. Material oqimlarini tahlil qilish natijalari resurslarning katta qismi chiziqli usulda iste'mol qilinayotganini, qayta ishlash darajalari esa talab darajasidan ancha past ekanini namoyon etadi. Shu sababli cirkulyar iqtisodiyot global iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivoji uchun strategik zaruratga aylanmoqda. Resurslardan samarali foydalanish sanoat korxonalarining xomashyo xarajatlarini kamaytiradi, energiya tejalishiga olib keladi, ta'minot zanjirlarining uzilishlarga chidamliligini oshiradi va korxonalar raqobatbardoshligini kuchaytiradi. Xalqaro bozorlarda ekologik talablarning kuchayib borayotgani ishlab chiqaruvchilarni cirkulyar tamoyillarga moslashishga majbur qilmoqda.

Dunyo davlatlari tomonidan olib borilayotgan siyosatlar ham ushbu yo'nalishning global ahamiyatini tasdiqlaydi. 2020-yilda dunyo bo'yicha 2,24 milliard tonna chiqindi hosil bo'lgan bo'lib, uning atigi 17 foizi qayta ishlangan. 2050-yilga borib chiqindilar hajmi 3,88 milliard tonnaga yetishi prognoz qilinmoqda. Bunday sharoitda Niderlandiya 2030-yilga kelib resurslardan foydalanishni 50 foizga kamaytirishni, 2050-yilda esa to'liq chiqindisiz iqtisodiyotga o'tishni rejalashtirgan. Fransiya esa cirkulyar iqtisodiyotga o'tishni ta'minlash bo'yicha 50 ta aniq chora-tadbirdan iborat milliy yo'l xaritasini joriy etgan. Bu tajribalar global miqyosda sanoatning yangi modelga o'tishini jadallashtirmoqda. O'zbekiston ham cirkulyar iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yo'lida faol choralar ko'rmoqda. 2019–2028 yillarga mo'ljallangan qattiq maishiy chiqindilar bilan ishlash strategiyasida hosil bo'layotgan chiqindilarning kamida 60 foizini qayta ishlash, poligonlarga yuboriladigan chiqindilarni 60 foizga kamaytirish, maxsus turdagi chiqindilarni qayta ishlash darajasini 25 foizgacha oshirish kabi muhim maqsadlar belgilangan. Sanoat korxonalarida energiya tejamkor texnologiyalarni joriy etish, qayta ishlashni rag'batlantirish va resurs aylanishi samaradorligini oshirish kabi tashabbuslar bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu chora-tadbirlar nafaqat ekologik muammolarni kamaytiradi, balki ishlab chiqarish tannarxini pasaytiradi, yangi ish o'rinlari yaratadi va milliy iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, cirkulyar iqtisodiyot sanoatning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun asosiy yo'nalishlardan biridir. U iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshiradi, chiqindilarni kamaytiradi, innovatsiyalarni kuchaytiradi, tabiiy resurslar bosimini

pasaytiradi va yangi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Global tendensiyalar va milliy tajribalar ushbu modelning kelajak iqtisodiyotining asosiy tamoyillaridan biriga aylanishini ko'rsatmoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Peter Lacy, Jakob Rutqvist. Waste to Wealth: The Circular Economy Advantage. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015.
2. Walter R. Stahel. The Circular Economy: A User's Guide. London: Routledge, 2019.
3. Норбеков Х., Туйчиева Н. Формирование конкурентных преимуществ компании //Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 1. – С. 589-592.
4. Salaxiddinov M., Pardaboyev S., Norbekov X. IQTISODIYOTDA OVQATLANISH KORXONALARI //Scientific practical conference. – 2025. – T. 1. – №. 1. – С. 228-230.
5. Baxtiyorova G., Xaqberdiyeva Z., Norbekov X. O 'ZBEKISTONDA IQTISODIY TURIZM //Scientific practical conference. – 2025. – T. 1. – №. 1. – С. 197-199.
6. Dilshodova N., Rustamova G., Norbekov X. IQTISODIY INDUSTRIYASI FANINING MAQSADI //Scientific practical conference. – 2025. – T. 1. – №. 1. – С. 210-213.
7. Abrorova B., Ziyatova R., Norbekov X. IQTISODIY O 'SISHDA TURIZMNING O 'RNI //Scientific practical conference. – 2025. – T. 1. – №. 1. – С. 190-193.
8. Nuriddinova S., Norbekov X. XALQARO IQTISODIY TURIZM TARIXI VA RIVOJLANISHI //Scientific practical conference. – 2025. – T. 1. – №. 1. – С. 214-217.
9. Khudoyarov R., Kamolov D., Azamatov B. Economic growth, business circulation and economic development //Science technology&Digital finance. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 2. – С. 21-24.
10. Kamolov D., Ismoilova D. RAQAMLASHTIRISHNING O 'ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTIGA TA'SIRI //Science technology&Digital finance. – 2023. – T. 1. – №. 4. – С. 301-306.
11. Kamolov D. VIRTUAL TURIZM (VR) XIZMATLARINING RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI //Scientific practical conference. – 2025. – T. 1. – №. 1. – С. 372-374.
12. Kamolov D., Asrayev S. STATE POLICY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITION IN UZBEKISTAN //Science technology&Digital Finance. – 2023. – T. 1. – №. 4. – С. 353-361.
13. Kamolov D., Ismoilova D. THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN //Science technology&Digital Finance. – 2023. – T. 1. – №. 4. – С. 301-306.