

**O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi
Buxoro davlat universiteti
“Yashil iqtisodiyot va agrobiznes” kafedrası**

**“O‘ZBEKISTONDA BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH
MAQSADLARIGA ERISHISH VA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTNI
RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ISTIQBOLLI YO‘NALISHLARI”**

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ilmiy ishlar va g‘oyalar mazmuni, undagi statistik ma‘lumotlar, sanalarning aniqligiga hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalarga mualliflarning shaxsan o‘zlari mas‘uldirlar.

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Yashil iqtisodiyot va agrobiznes kafedrası

FORMATION OF THE LABOR POTENTIAL OF RURAL TERRITORIES AND WAYS OF ITS EFFECTIVE USE

Abstract: In this article, the study of labor potential reveals its content and essence in a resource style, both qualitative and quantitative. The formation of the labor potential of the village as a socio-economic category, its research and study have gone through several stages. As a result of the development of socio-economic relations, the meaning and content of such economic concepts and categories as "labor force", "labor resources", "labor potential" also changes somewhat. These concepts have become widely used not only in the scientific and economic literature, but also in our daily practice. In the economic literature, there are still different views on the concept of the labor potential of society, and these concepts remain the subject of controversy due to the need to differentiate from it the concepts of "labor resources" and "labor force" related to this concept.

Keywords: labor potential, labor force, quality, quantity, labor resources, category, labor resources, demographic processes

Annotatsiya : Ushbu maqolada qishloq mehnat salohiyatini tadqiq etish uning resurs tarzidagi mazmuni va mohiyatini ham sifat, ham miqdor jihatidan ochib beradi. Qishloq mehnat salohiyatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy kategoriya sifatida shakllanishi, uning tadqiq etilishi va o'rganilishi bir necha bosqichlarni bosib o'tdi. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlarning rivojlanib borishi natijasida «ishchi kuchi», «mehnat resurslari», «mehnat salohiyati» kabi iqtisodiy tushuncha va kategoriyalarning ham ma'no va mazmuni birmuncha o'zgarib bormoqda. Bu tushunchalar faqat ilmiy-iqtisodiy adabiyotlarda emas, balki kundalik amaliyotimizda ham keng foydalanila boshlandi. Iqtisodiy adabiyotlarda hozirgacha jamiyatning mehnat salohiyati tushunchasiga turli xil qarashlar mavjud bo'lib, bu tushuncha bilan bog'liq bo'lgan «mehnat resurslari» va «ishchi kuchi» tushunchalarini undan farqlash zaruriyati bo'lganligi sababli ushbu tushunchalar munozarali masala bo'lib qolmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: mehnat salohiyati, ishchi kuchi, sifat, miqdor, mehnat resurslari, kategoriya, mehnat resurslari, demografik jarayonlar,

Аннотация: В данной статье исследование трудового потенциала раскрывает его содержание и сущность в ресурсном стиле, как качественном, так и количественном. Становление трудового потенциала сельского как социально-экономической категории, его исследование и изучение прошли несколько этапов. В результате развития социально-экономических отношений значение и содержание таких экономических понятий и категорий, как «рабочая сила», «трудовые ресурсы», «трудовой потенциал» также несколько меняется. Эти понятия стали широко использоваться не только в научно-экономической литературе, но и в нашей повседневной практике. В экономической литературе до сих пор существуют различные взгляды на понятие трудового потенциала общества, и эти понятия остаются предметом споров в связи с необходимостью

дифференциации от него связанных с этим понятием понятий «трудовые ресурсы» и «рабочая сила».

Ключевые слова: трудовой потенциал, рабочая сила, качество, количество, трудовые ресурсы, категория, трудовые ресурсы, демографические процессы,

In the following years, certain work will be carried out to reform the country's agriculture, in particular to improve the system of public administration in the industry, the widespread introduction of market relations, strengthening the legal basis of relations between entities producing, processing and selling agricultural products, attracting investment in the industry, the introduction of resource-saving technologies and providing agricultural producers with modern equipment.

In order to diversify production, improve land and water relations, create a favorable agribusiness environment and a high value chain, support the development of cooperative relations, widespread introduction of market mechanisms, information and communication technologies into the industry, as well as effective use of scientific achievements and increase human resources: with the participation of international organizations and experts, a Strategy for the development of agriculture has been published the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 (hereinafter referred to as the strategy) Roadmap "on the implementation of the tasks set by the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030.

Development and implementation of the state food safety policy, which provides for ensuring food security and improving the diet of consumption, the production of food in the required quantities;

Widespread introduction of market principles in the procurement and marketing of agricultural products, development of quality control infrastructure, export promotion, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and value chain, involving the production of competitive agricultural and food products with high added value in target international markets;

Introduction of mechanisms to reduce state participation and increase the investment attractiveness of the industry, providing for an increase in the inflow of private investment capital to support modernization, diversification and sustainable growth of agriculture and food;

Rational use of natural resources, which provides for the rational use of land and water resources, the forest fund and the improvement of the environmental protection system; Development of modern management systems providing for restructuring and further development of the structure of public administration in agriculture; increasing efficiency and gradual redistribution of public spending through the development of sectoral programs aimed at increasing labor productivity on farms, improving product quality, creating high added value; development of a system of scientific, educational, information and consulting services in agriculture, providing for the use of effective forms of dissemination of knowledge and information integrated with the production of research, educational and consulting services;

Reforms on the formation and effective use of labor resources. In our country, labor resources make up about 60% of the population. Labor resources have the physical and mental abilities to create material goods and services in the process of work. The inactive population included in the labor force, not participating in social production, makes up the labor reserve. Because over time they can also join the economically active population. According to the State Statistics Committee, the number of population and labor resources in the Republic of Uzbekistan is regularly increasing. Uzbekistan is conditionally divided into 3 territorial units according to the state of labor resources: Ferghana Valley, Samarkand region, Khorezm region. There are excessive labor resources, few jobs. Mirzachul, Navoi district of Bukhara. There is little labor force here, and the factor of natural resources is sufficient for the development of production. Tashkent region. There is a lot of both labor and jobs here. It is no secret that it would not be an exaggeration to say that due to the specifics of our country, primarily demographic, employment issues remain relevant and acute. Demographic processes and the formation of labor

resources the quantity and quality of labor resources occupy an important place in the economies of countries. In 2022, labor resources in Uzbekistan accounted for 59.5% of the total population. In the period after 2022, the number of labor resources increases by about 400 thousand people per year on average. In previous years, the average life expectancy of Uzbeks has increased from 67 to 73 years. Women's life expectancy of our mothers exceeds 75 years, this factor, determined by the level of social and economic development of the state, in turn, plays a decisive role in its development and progress. The population of the republic in 2022 will be 34.4 million people. Currently, the country's population growth is about 1.8% on average per year. The age composition of the population of Uzbekistan is approximately:

1. 0-15 years 30.3 %;
2. Men 16-60 years old, women 16-55 years 59.5 %;
3. Men aged 60 years and older and women aged 55 years and older make up 10.2 %.

In Uzbekistan, about 30.3% of the population is under 15 years of age. The natural population growth in 2022 was 18.6 people per 1000 population. At the beginning of 2020, 16.8 million people lived in rural areas. people or 49.4% of the population lived. The total rural population is about 8.8 million people. a person, or 54.08% of the population, is of working age. Of these, 5.5 million people (70.5%) are employed. Statistics show that approximately 30.9% of the employed population is employed in agriculture. These data on the population determine how important it is for the agriculture of the Republic. The main problem with employment bases in rural areas is that the number of jobs is below the level of demand. It arose due to the fact that not all branches of agriculture were sufficiently developed for long periods of time. Such discrepancies may be caused by unemployment, the desire to work, but for different reasons.

2The formation of the labor market and its regulation is one of the most important and urgent issues in the conditions of market relations. The labor market is an important link between various industries and sectors of the economy . The labor market is an attitude to the purchase and sale of labor, and the law of supply and demand operates on it .This is where the purchase and sale of labor takes place in a competitive environment. On one side of the labor market is the owner of the labor force, and on the other -an enterprise, a firm in need of labor. There is an exchange connection between them. Thus, the demand for labor and the supply of labor are related to each other. The labor market is inextricably linked with other market systems, and in order to be really in demand, the labor force must have a certain set of physical, mental and professional abilities.

Applying these abilities to the production process, it must be constantly reproduced in order not to lose its consumer qualities. 3 The aggregate demand for labor is regulated by the volume of investment and production. Some researchers believe that the labor market creates conditions for meeting supply and demand through a direct agreement between employers and those who want to hire employees, as well as ensures the purchase of labor. Of great scientific and practical importance for our republic is the study of the concept, composition, characteristics and tasks of the labor market, which is one of the most effective tools for solving the problem of increasing the employment of the able-bodied population. In the republic, more than 60% of the able-bodied population lives in rural areas and produces more than 40% of GDP; – the share of rural labor resources not employed in agriculture due to lack of jobs is a significant proportion of the total unemployed population of the republic, and their number is growing ;p the share of the working-age population not employed in agriculture due to a shortage of jobs, is the qualification of people is an obstacle to the movement of people to areas with a low level of employment towards the facilities of foreign countries; When studying the issues of formation and development of the labor market, of course, an analysis of its components is necessary. The main elements of the labor market component include: the demand for labor and its supply, cost, price and competition in hiring. Demand reflects the volume and structure of demand, an orderly social infrastructure of production and the labor market of other sectors of the national economy, provided with a wage fund, income from personal subsidiary farms and other vital tools. The

offer is a quantitative and qualitative (in terms of quantity, gender, age, education, profession, qualifications, etc.) structure of the workforce interested in getting a job, subject to hiring. It should be noted that a systematic study of the socio-economic content of the concept of "labor market" and its components makes it possible to identify the main tasks that this market performs:

Freedom and voluntary work is the main condition or condition for the formation of the labor market. Along with this, there are a number of economic, social, demographic, climatic and legal conditions and factors that directly affect the formation of the labor market. The main economic condition for the formation of the labor market is the individual ownership of employees in relation to their labor force and the collective or private ownership of employers in workplaces. It should be borne in mind here that the entry of these subjects into exchange relations is due to their personal interests, which are backed by personal consumerism. They, in turn, will be an expression of only the necessary social needs of the socio-economic life of the population in reproduction. The emergence of the labor market requires that there be free and equal partners in economic relations, ready to compete with each other to achieve a balance between the supply and demand of labor. In the market, the mercenary and the employer are interconnected in terms of personal freedom and economic necessity, and also oppose each other, even if they depend on each other. Achieving a market equilibrium between the supply and demand of labor is one of the defining economic conditions for the formation of the labor market. But there is no such balance. The main reason for this is the rapid growth in the number of the working-age population offered in comparison with the volume of demand for it. Structural changes in all sectors of the economy in modern conditions are one of the 17 most important economic conditions that determine the new movement of demand and supply for labor in the labor market. In the scientific works of Western experts on labor law, an employment contract is expressed as "an agreement on the obligation of an employee to work for remuneration and the presence of legal subordination. A contract is a kind of private-law type of procurement, in respect of which the norms, possibilities and necessity of applying the norms characteristic of civil law are justified. The main feature of the employment contract is that its conclusion necessarily entails subordination and dependence, in addition, expresses the nature of reliability and long-term legal relations arising. Subordination of an employee to an employer in an economic sense is considered as the main feature of an employment contract. This subordination, as a rule, is not only socio-economic, technical, organizational, but also legal and social protection by employers of employees of Uzbekistan; Free establishment of the salary limit and other legitimate incomes in compliance with the established Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "not lower than the required subsistence minimum." At the same time, the study of factors directly affecting the growth of demand acquires the greatest socio-economic importance. Factors justifying the growth in demand for labor include: creation of new jobs in disadvantaged industries, attracting foreign investment, expansion of the manufacturing industry, provision of services and self-employment, development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, etc. At the same time, factors that reduce the supply of labor and the need for jobs arise and begin to influence: personal subsidiary farming, individual labor activity, private entrepreneurship and self- However, there are also such factors that together have a significant impact on the state of formation of the labor supply. These include: natural and mechanical movements of those who want to work, employees and employers; a fund of funds necessary for life; monetary incomes of employees; The financial capabilities of the family; the number of people engaged in "domestic work" without hiring; the number of employees in the Armed Forces and the length of service in them; improvement of alternative and qualified professional services, etc. The increase or decrease (dynamics) of labor demand is determined by changes in the following quantitative and qualitative indicators: existing and new There are also a number of restrictions that hinder the effective formation of the labor market in Uzbekistan; the rise in price of consumer goods; low qualifications and mobilization of hired labor; insufficient experience of

employers, etc. Thus, the implementation of the concept of political development of the "Uzbek model" is carried out on the basis of such principles as an ideology-free economy, gradual introduction of democratic reforms, ensuring the rule of law, recognition of the role of the state as the main reformer and its influence during the transition period, carrying out a strong social policy taking into account the specifics of our country.

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Yashil iqtisodiyot va agrobiznes kafedrasi o'qituvchisi ;

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O'ZBEKISTONDA YASHIL INFRATUZILMA XIZMATLARI KO'RSATISHNING SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI VA XORIJ TAJRIBASI.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yashil infratuzilma xizmatlari ko'rsatishning samaradorligi Yashil infratuzilma xizmatlari ekologik va barqaror infratuzilmalarni yaratish va boshqarishga qaratilgan loyihalar va xizmatlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bunday xizmatlar odatda yashil infratuzilma xizmatlari shakllantirishda hududlarning turistik imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish masalalari ilmiy tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: yashil infratuzilma , yashil iqtisodiyot , xizmatlar , loyiha, aholi savodxonligi, chiqindilarni boshqarish, xorijiy sayyohlar, sayyohlik imkoniyatlari, turistlarning yashil turizm , region, yashil energiya

**ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ УСЛУГ ЗЕЛеной
ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ У И ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ.**

БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Преподаватель кафедры зеленой экономики и агробизнеса;

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Аннотация. В этой статье рассматриваются эффективность предоставления услуг зеленой инфраструктуры включают проекты и услуги, направленные на создание и управление экологически чистой и устойчивой инфраструктурой. Такие услуги, как правило, представляют собой услуги зеленой инфраструктуры с научным анализом вопросов эффективного использования туристских возможностей регионов при формировании.

Ключевые слова: Зеленая инфраструктура, зеленая экономика, услуги, проект, грамотность населения, Управление отходами, иностранные туристы, туристические возможности, зеленый туризм туристов, регион, зеленая энергия

IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF PROVIDING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES IN UZBEKISTAN Y AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE.

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Annotation. This article examines the effectiveness of the provision of green infrastructure services, including projects and services aimed at creating and managing environmentally friendly and sustainable infrastructure. Such services, as a rule, are green infrastructure services with a scientific analysis of the issues of effective use of the tourist opportunities of the regions in the formation.

Keywords: Green infrastructure, green economy, services, project, literacy of the population, Waste management, foreign tourists, tourist opportunities, green tourism of tourists, region, green energy.

Introduction

Green infrastructure services are essential for a sustainable future and play an important role in combating climate change and ensuring environmental sustainability. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023 No. PF-158 "on strategy" Uzbekistan-2030", Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2022 No. pp-436 "On measures to improve the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy by 2030" - the implementation of tasks defined by the decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other regulatory legal acts will contribute to improving literacy of the population in the field of green tourism in Uzbekistan.

¹⁹⁷In order to increase the literacy of the population in the field of green infrastructure services in Uzbekistan, develop green infrastructure in the country, increase employment in this area and, at the same time, preserve natural diversity, that is, biobalance, prevent climate change, green infrastructure services include projects and services aimed at creating and managing environmental and sustainable infrastructure. Such services usually cover the following areas:

1. Landscape design and landscaping: contributes to improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by creating green spaces, gardens and woodlands in urban and rural areas.
2. Energy efficient infrastructure: energy production using solar panels, wind generators and other renewable energy sources. Energy-saving technologies are also used in lighting and heating systems.
3. Water conservation systems: conservation of natural resources through services such as efficient water use, wastewater recycling, rainwater harvesting.

¹⁹⁷ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi. "Barqaror rivojlanish strategiyasi va yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish." Ekologiya qo'mitasi nashri, 2023.

4. Environmental monitoring: the introduction of modern technologies for monitoring and managing air quality, water pollution, soil and other environmental indicators. Development of public transport systems: reduction of emissions from transport through electric transport, bicycle paths and special pedestrian zones.

6. Waste management and recycling: recycling systems, composting of organic waste, introduction of technologies aimed at reducing industrial waste.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

¹⁹⁸Green infrastructure services at the turn include many successful projects to ensure environmental sustainability and develop infrastructure without harming the environment. Below we will get acquainted with some foreign experiments:

1. Singapore-Green City Project: In Singapore, Green infrastructure is an integral part of the government policy pursued by the program to transform the city into parks. Projects such as Marina Bay Sands and Gardens by the Bay Sunenergiyasi,

2. Germany-Energiewende program: Germany is a leading country in the field of green infrastructure, encouraging the production of renewable energy sources. In the field of tourism, this is done with the help of solar energy, wind farms and biogas equipment. At the same time, ecological hotels and eco-tourism centers are widely developed in this state.

3. Denmark – Copenhagen Bicycle Network: Copenhagen is one of the greenest cities in the world, where bicycles are widely used in urban transport. Special bike paths, electric bike rental options and convenient transportation infrastructure help make tourism in this city environmentally friendly.

4. New Zealand-nature-oriented tourism: New Zealand is famous for its stunning natural landscapes, where eco-tourism is actively developing. National parks and reserves are maintained in a natural state, and conservation measures are carried out in them. This allows travelers to walk without harming nature.

¹⁹⁹5. USA-Green Buildings and LEED certification: Among the green infrastructure services in the USA, there are many LEED-certified buildings that require the use of energy-saving and environmentally friendly materials. Recycled water and waste management systems are often used in hotels and resorts.

6. The Netherlands- Water management systems: The Netherlands has advanced experience in water management and the development of green water-related infrastructure. For example, great attention is paid to controlling the flow of water through a system of ponds and dams, flood prevention and conservation of natural water resources.

7. Japan-Landscaped roofs: Landscaped roofs and vertical gardens are widely represented in Japan. This allows not only to improve the urban environment, but also to improve air quality and create a favorable tourist environment.

The experience of foreign countries in the field of green infrastructure is largely based on state policy and the development of environmental awareness, these principles play an important role in ensuring sustainability in the field of tourism, transport and urban infrastructure. At the same time, foreign experience can be a useful example for the development of green infrastructure in local conditions.

DICCUSSION

²⁰⁰The use of green infrastructure services in the field of tourism is associated with ensuring environmental sustainability, creating comfortable conditions for tourists without compromising nature. These types of services may include:

¹⁹⁸ .United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Green Infrastructure for Sustainable Development. UNEP Publications, 2021.

3..Green Uzbekistan. "O'zbekistonda yashil infratuzilmani rivojlantirish: loyihalar va strategiyalar." Green Uzbekistan sayti, 2022. <https://www.greenuzbekistan.uz>

²⁰⁰ World Bank. Sustainable Infrastructure: A Policy Framework for Sustainable and Inclusive Infrastructure Development. Washington D.C.: World Bank Publications, 2020.

1. The use of eco-hotels and eco-houses: green hotels and residential buildings with energy-efficient lighting systems, solar panels and water recycling systems. These hotels have a waste recycling system that uses environmentally friendly products.

2. Development of natural territories: creation and management of infrastructure of natural parks, national parks and reserves. Structures such as sidewalks, bridges, and signs preserve the natural environment and allow visitors to travel safely.

3. Ecological transport: reducing carbon dioxide emissions by providing tourist attractions with the opportunity to ride electric buses, bicycles or on foot.

4. Environmental protection activities: the development of ecological culture by educating and informing tourists about environmental safety, conservation, and waste management.

5. Water saving and recycling systems: to help reduce water shortages through the efficient use of water resources at tourist sites, wastewater recycling and the use of rainwater harvesting technologies.

6. The use of local products and ecological agriculture: Green tourism services promote sustainable agriculture by supporting the consumption of local food, local customs and culture.

7. Waste management and environmental sanitation: work with waste recycling and reduction programs, natural waste disposal using composting technologies.

²⁰¹The program of transition to a "green" economy and ensuring "green" growth until 2030 in the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the priority directions of transition to a "green" economy, provides the regions with the necessary resources and opportunities for integrated socio-economic development, expanding the scope of public services on climate change, increasing the economic activity of the population in the field of "green" the economy is expanding the participation of the population and the local community;

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

strengthening the technological competencies of public and private organizations in planning, implementing, evaluating the results of actions and measures for the transition to a "green" economy -conducting trainings for middle and technical personnel of interested government agencies and private organizations;

Training of trainers on green growth, climate change resilience — development and implementation of short-term training courses for instructors for educational, research and other capacity-building institutions;

Support the provision of educational and consulting services to private commercial and non-profit organizations through the provision of small grants-the provision of small grants to private commercial and non-profit organizations to cover the costs of conducting public lectures, conferences and seminars on the "green" economy;

²⁰²Foreign countries have managed to carry out a number of positive reforms to improve the literacy of the population in the field of green tourism. In particular, improving carbon literacy in the green tourism sector: consider the selected country approaches:

Colombia: An online learning platform with hands-on interactive content aims to develop skills related to best practices in sustainable tourism for the travel business. An additional online course on sustainable gastronomy was launched in October 2020 in collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund of Colombia and the United Nations Environment Programme.

Malta: The Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with SUNX (strong Universal Network), is working to accelerate action on climate change by developing a Climate travel capacity building diploma for the next generation of tourism and climate ambassadors.

²⁰¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi. "Barqaror rivojlanish strategiyasi va yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish." Ekologiya qo'mitasi nashri, 2023.

²⁰² Smith, J., & Zhang, L. "Green Infrastructure and Urban Sustainability: A Review." *Journal of Environmental Science and Policy*, vol. 12, no. 3, 2022, pp. 57-75. Ivanova, D., et al. "The Role of Renewable Energy in Sustainable Development: A Comparative Study." *Energy Policy*, vol. 54, 2021, pp. 130-140.

New Zealand: Aotearoa Tourism Industry Association Carbon Challenge encourages tourism businesses to measure their carbon footprint, take measures to significantly reduce carbon emissions by 2030 and contribute to the zero carbon tourism sector in line with New Zealand's 2050 goals. The carbon issue complements the commitment to sustainable tourism and the two quality and sustainability programs available to Qualmark businesses.

Peru: The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, in cooperation with the Ministry of Energy and Mining, has developed an environmental performance guide for the hotel sector in order to improve energy management. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism is in the process of harmonizing a system of "best practices" aimed at promoting the practice of reducing greenhouse gas emissions for tourism service providers using a closed-loop economy, clean technologies and environmentally friendly technologies. He also worked with the Ministry of the Environment to develop a Peruvian carbon footprint tool for tourism enterprises.

Green infrastructure services are important for achieving environmental sustainability, effective management of natural resources and the creation of a healthy living environment. The introduction of green infrastructure is especially necessary in Uzbekistan to solve environmental problems, develop tourism and ensure energy conservation. These services play an important role in ensuring the rational use of natural resources, environmental protection and socio-economic stability. As world experience shows, Green infrastructure contributes to the development of ecological culture in society, leading to sustainable economic growth.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

1. Public-private sector cooperation: It is necessary to strengthen cooperation between the public and private sectors in the development of green infrastructure. Investors can be attracted by providing special grants and tax incentives.

2. Strengthening environmental legislation: it is necessary to develop and implement laws and standards that support green infrastructure, as well as use international norms in this regard.

3. Improving environmental literacy of the population: it is necessary to inform the population about the benefits of green infrastructure and educate them on environmental issues. It is necessary to promote the development of a green infrastructure culture through environmental education programs.

4. Focus on renewable energy sources: it is necessary to promote the widespread use of solar, wind and biogas energy and introduce these technologies into tourism and rural areas.

5. Creating an environmentally friendly transport system: increasing investments in the introduction of electric vehicles in cities, the development of bicycle paths and improving the energy efficiency of public transport.

6. Development of waste management systems: strengthening the waste separation and recycling system, especially the introduction of environmental waste management and recycling technologies in tourist centers.

7. Landscaping and water saving: landscaping of cities and tourist attractions, as well as the introduction of water-saving technologies. Improving air quality and creating a favorable tourist environment through plants and green spaces.

The widespread introduction of green infrastructure services contributes to environmental sustainability, social well-being and economic development in Uzbekistan. By putting these proposals into practice, positive results can be achieved in the development of the green economy and eco-tourism in the country.

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BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHNING MILLIY MAQSADLARI: BUXORO VILOYATIDA INKLYUZIV TURIZM INFRATUZILMASINING MODDIY-TEXNIK BAZASINI YAXSHILASHGA QARATILGAN CHORA-TADBIRLAR NATIJADORLIGINING UMUMIY TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot ishida Buxoro viloyati inklyuziv turizm infratuzilmasining moddiy-texnik bazasini yaxshilashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarning natijadorligi amalga oshirilayotgan amaliy dastur hamda loyihalar misolida tahlil qilinib, asosiy tendensiyalar aniqlangan. 2025-yil uchun davlat maqsadli jamg'armalari tarkibida turizmni qo'llab-quvvatlash jamg'armasi daromadlari prognozi hamda ularning xarajatlari ulushida inklyuziv turizm infratuzilmasi bilan bog'liq xarajatlar qiyosiy tahlili amalga oshirilgani holda, 2024-yilda muzeylar va konsert-tomosha obyektlarida to'siqsiz turizm infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha manzilli dastur doirasida amalga oshirilgan ishlar natijalari o'rganilgan. Shu bilan bir qatorda muallif tomonidan mazkur yo'nalishda olib borilayotgan faoliyat yo'nalishlarini yanada rivojlantirishga urg'u qaratilib, tegishli ilmiy-amaliy taklif hamda tavsiyalar ilgari surilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: inklyuzivlik, inklyuziv turizm, dastur, strategiya, infratuzilma, konsolidatsiyalashgan budjet, to'siqsiz muhit, vakolatli organ, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar, passiv texnik signalizatsiya, tovushli signal vositalari

Kirish.

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avtomatlashtirilgan ta'mirlash tizimlari, energiya tejovchi texnologiyalar va aqlli yo'l tizimlari yanada keng qo'llanilishi kutilmoqda.

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THE ROLE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE MODERN WORLD AND FUTURE TRENDS.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada "Infratuzilma asoslarini o'rganish" ifodasi infratuzilma sohasining asosiy tamoyillarini, tushunchalarini va qonuniyatlarini o'rganishni anglatadi. Infratuzilma deganda transport, energetika, suv ta'minoti, telekommunikatsiya, qurilish va boshqa muhim sohalar tushuniladi. Bu sohalar jamiyatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi uchun asosiy xizmatlarni ta'minlaydi. Infratuzilma asoslarini o'rganish quyidagi jihatlarini o'z ichiga olishi mumkin: Infratuzilma tushunchasi va turlari: Infratuzilma nima, uning turli turlari (masalan, transport infratuzilmasi, energetika infratuzilmasi, suv xo'jaligi infratuzilmasi) va ularning jamiyat uchun ahamiyati haqida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar : infratuzilma, energetika infratuzilmasi, xususiy sektor , suv xo'jaligi infratuzilmasi , zamonaviy texnologiyalar, loyihalashtirish, moliya, zamonaviy tendensiyalar

Аннотация: В этой статье раскрывается "изучение основ инфраструктуры" относится к изучению основных принципов, концепций и законов инфраструктурной отрасли. Инфраструктура относится к транспорту, энергетике, водоснабжению, телекоммуникациям, строительству и другим важным отраслям. Эти отрасли предоставляют основные услуги для социально-экономического развития общества. Изучение основ инфраструктуры может включать следующие аспекты: понятие и типы инфраструктуры: освещается, что такое инфраструктура, ее различные типы (например, транспортная инфраструктура, энергетическая инфраструктура, инфраструктура водного хозяйства) и их значение для общества.

Ключевые слова: инфраструктура , энергетическая инфраструктура , частный сектор, инфраструктура водного хозяйства, современные технологии, проектирование, финансы, современные тенденции

Abstract: This article reveals "learning the basics of infrastructure" refers to the study of the basic principles, concepts, and laws of the infrastructure industry. Infrastructure refers to transportation, energy, water supply, telecommunications, construction, and other important industries. These industries provide essential services for the socio-economic development of society. The study of the basics of infrastructure can include the following aspects: the concept and types of infrastructure: it highlights what infrastructure is, its various types (for example, transport infrastructure, energy infrastructure, water infrastructure) and their significance for society.

Keywords: infrastructure, energy infrastructure, private sector, water management infrastructure, modern technologies, design, finance, modern trends

INTRODUCTION

²²⁸In this article, "Learning the basics of infrastructure" refers to the study of the basic principles, concepts, and laws of the infrastructure industry. Infrastructure refers to transportation, energy, water supply, telecommunications, construction, and other important industries. These industries provide essential services for the socio-economic development of society. The study of the basics of infrastructure may include the following aspects: the concept and types of infrastructure: highlights what infrastructure is, its various types (for example, transport infrastructure, energy infrastructure, water infrastructure) and their importance to society.

Learning the basics of infrastructure is important in various fields, as infrastructure provides the basic structure and services necessary for the successful functioning of any system, organization, or society. The word infrastructure can usually refer to the following areas: roads, bridges, railways, airports, ports, and other facilities that support vehicles. Urban transportation systems such as buses, subways, and bike paths.

Energy infrastructure: power plants, power transmission lines, power systems. Systems for processing and distributing natural gas, oil, and other energy sources.

Water supply and sewerage infrastructure: water supply systems, water treatment plants. Sewage systems and waste treatment facilities. Learning the basics of infrastructure is important in various fields, as infrastructure provides the basic structure and services necessary for the successful functioning of any system, organization, or society. The word infrastructure can usually refer to the following areas: roads, bridges, railways, airports, ports, and other facilities that support vehicles. Urban transportation systems such as buses, subways, and bike lanes.

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Energy infrastructure: power plants, power transmission lines, power systems. Systems for processing and distributing natural gas, oil, and other energy sources. Water supply and sewerage infrastructure: water supply systems, water treatment plants. Sewage systems and waste treatment facilities. Institutional infrastructure. It includes the provision of socially useful non-production

²²⁸ Daly, H. E. (1996). *Beyond Growth: The Economics of Sustainable Development*. Beacon Press. United Nations (2015). *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. UN General Assembly.

services of a scientific, managerial, law enforcement and protective nature at the level of the whole society.

Market infrastructure. The main subjects of market relations are a set of enterprises, institutions and organizations that ensure the most effective interaction between sellers and buyers.

- Important infrastructure. Infrastructure facilities necessary for the life support of society and the functioning of the economy.

DISCUSSION

²²⁹Infrastructure refers to all similar types of activities, services, and facilities necessary to provide various services in the economy. Simply put, it is a system of support for the economic and social development of the country. Infrastructure is crucial for the economic development of the country. A country's infrastructure is a structure that contributes to its economic and social development. Infrastructure facilities are crucial for the development of agriculture, industry, and now the service sector. Social development also depends on infrastructure development. After India's economic reforms in 1991, the government focused on infrastructure development.

Composition: features of infrastructure, importance of infrastructure, types of infrastructure features of infrastructure the main characteristics of infrastructure are::

The methodology of "learning the basics of infrastructure" is based on the study of knowledge in the field of infrastructure. Study of theoretical foundations and concepts the study of basic concepts, terms and theories in the field of infrastructure (for example, types, functions, components of infrastructure). Understanding how infrastructure is related to the economy, the social sphere, and the environment.

The study of historical aspects of infrastructure development and the analysis of current trends.

A systematic approach considers infrastructure as a system, i.e. analyzes the relationship between its various parts (transport, energy, water supply, telecommunications).

²³⁰Assessment of efficiency, stability and reliability of infrastructure systems. Case studies and examples

Study of practical examples of infrastructure projects and systems (for example, infrastructure systems of countries or cities).

Comparison of successful and unsuccessful projects and analysis of their causes. The study of territorial or regional infrastructure systems

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²²⁹ Daly, H. E. (1996). *Beyond Growth: The Economics of Sustainable Development*. Beacon Press. United Nations (2015). *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. UN General Assembly.

²³⁰ Sovacool, B. K., & Brown, M. A. (2010). *Energy and American Society: Thirteen Myths*. Springer.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

²³¹Identify future infrastructure needs and develop strategies to meet them. Practical application and design is the study of the stages of planning, designing and implementing infrastructure projects. Methods of infrastructure project management and monitoring. Interactive teaching and upbringing methods the use of interactive methods in learning the basics of infrastructure (for example, case studies, seminars, practical exercises) Application of modeling and simulation methods in the field of infrastructure. The study of infrastructure standards and policies used by international organizations (such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the OECD). The methodology of studying the basics of infrastructure is aimed at an in-depth and comprehensive study of this area, as well as the development of knowledge and skills to solve practical problems. This methodology is intended for researchers, engineers, economists, and policy makers in the infrastructure field.

Type of infrastructure	Main Features	Examples
Transport infrastructure	Roads, bridges, railways, airports, ports, urban transport systems.	Highways, metro systems, highways, railway stations.
Energy infrastructure	Power plants, power networks, gas and oil pipelines, energy distribution.	Thermal power plants, solar panels, wind turbines.
Water and sewage	Water supply, water treatment facilities, sewage systems, waste treatment.	Water treatment plants, reservoirs, sewage pipes.
Telecommunications	Internet networks, mobile communications, data centers, cable and wireless communication.	5G networks, fiber optic cable systems, data centers.
Construction infrastructure	Buildings, bridges, tunnels, dams, urban infrastructure	Bridges, high-rise buildings, urban squares,
Health	Hospitals, clinics, laboratories, medical equipment.	Hospitals, ambulance stations, medical diagnostic centers.
Educational infrastructure	Schools, universities, libraries, computer classes, online education platforms.	Universities, schools, online courses, virtual laboratories.
Environmental infrastructure	Waste recycling, air purification, water pollution protection.	Waste processing plants, water treatment facilities, air filters.

Conclusions and proposals

The challenges associated with the fundamentals of infrastructure and their solutions are crucial to building efficient and sustainable infrastructure systems. Infrastructure problems are often complex and multifaceted, and their solutions can also cover various areas. The following are the main problems related to the basics of infrastructure and their solutions.:

Lack of finance and investments is a problem: infrastructure projects often require significant financial resources, but insufficient funding from the state budget or private investors creates a problem.

Solutions: development of cooperation between the public and private sectors (PPP - public-private partnership).

Obtaining loans and grants from international financial institutions (the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank) and donor organizations.

²³¹ Sovacool, B. K., & Brown, M. A. (2010). Energy and American Society: Thirteen Myths. Springer.

Phased implementation of infrastructure projects and prioritization. Technical and technological backwardness is a problem: in rural areas or in developing countries, infrastructure technologies are outdated or do not meet modern requirements. Solutions: the introduction of modern technologies (for example, intelligent networks, the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence). Retraining and advanced training of technical personnel. Application of innovative solutions (for example, solar energy, wind energy).

Environmental issues The problem: Infrastructure projects can pollute nature, damage ecosystems, or lead to overuse of natural resources. Solutions: the application of environmental standards and the conduct of environmental assessments. Development of sustainable infrastructure projects (for example, the use of renewable energy sources). The use of environmentally friendly materials. Uneven infrastructure development

The problem: The CheckData collection and analysis using automated systems.

The use of geographic information systems (GIS) and other modern monitoring tools. Make infrastructure data open and transparent.

Political and managerial issues

The problem: corruption in infrastructure projects, inefficient management and lack of long-term planning. Solutions: strengthening transparent governance and anti-corruption measures. Planning infrastructure projects based on long-term strategies. Development of cooperation between state and non-state organizations.

Population growth and pressure on infrastructure

Problem: as a result of rapid population growth in cities, infrastructure systems (transport, water supply, sewerage) are overloaded.

Solutions: modernization and expansion of urban infrastructure.

Development of programs for the resettlement of the population in rural areas. Implementation of smart city systems (Smart Cities). Natural disasters and climate change.

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