

potential self-employed individuals to effectively conduct their activities and create new projects. An important element of stimulating self-employment is a correct tax policy, which eases the tax burden for self-employed citizens and creates conditions for their more active participation in the economy. Expanding the range of activities that can be defined as self-employed also contributes to the development of this form of entrepreneurship, providing citizens with more opportunities to choose and implement their business ideas. The development of self-employment in Uzbekistan will not only create additional sources of income for citizens, but also contributes to economic growth, the creation of new jobs and increased tax revenues to the budget. This will strengthen the financial stability of the state and improve the quality of life of the population, and therefore the level of their well-being.

References:

1. Baytenizov D.T., Dubina I.N., Azatbek T.A., Campbell David F.J., Karayannis Elias G. *Economic functions of self-employment // Economics Profession Business. 2018. No. 3.*
2. Klimonova A.N. *Welfare of the population as a target for the activities of the state: essence, elements, factors of well-being // Socio-economic phenomena and processes. 2016. No. 12.*
3. *Assessing the readiness of Uzbekistan to enter the freelance market. IMRS. <https://imrs.uz/archives/news/freelance>.*

THE ROLE OF GENDER NORMS AND POWER RELATIONS IN SHAPING ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING, AND HOW THEY CAN BE ANALYZED THROUGH A GENDER LENS

Mamadjonova Sarvinoz

PhD student of Westminster International University in Tashkent

Sharofutdinova Dilobar Toshpulatovna

Senior Lecturer, Department of Organization of Pharmaceutical Labor at Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute

Gender norms and power relations are pivotal in shaping environmental decision-making processes and outcomes, often in ways that go unnoticed. Research has shown that gender inequalities can influence the allocation of production assets within households, leading to male dominance in decision-making regarding innovation uptake and use of outputs [1]. Additionally, gender has been recognized as a key factor in understanding differences, inequalities, and power relations in environmental justice struggles worldwide, particularly in movements related to bodily wellbeing, land protection, livelihood, and climate justice [2]. Analyzing these dynamics through a gender lens is essential for comprehending how societal expectations and power imbalances can influence environmental policies, practices, and their impacts.

Traditional gender roles and societal expectations assign specific roles and responsibilities based on gender. Women are frequently associated with caregiving and household tasks, while men are expected to take on roles related to economic and political leadership [3]. These deeply ingrained gender norms have implications for environmental decision-making:

Gender norms can lead to the perception that men are more "qualified" or "knowledgeable" in environmental matters, especially in technical or scientific fields [4]. However, it is important to note that women express higher concern about the environment and are more likely to engage in pro-environmental behaviors [5].

Moreover, gender norms influence who feels empowered to speak up on environmental issues [6]. In societies where women have limited agency or face cultural barriers to participation, their voices may be marginalized or ignored in environmental decision-making processes.

Power imbalances based on gender significantly impact environmental decision-making:

Gender imbalances in leadership positions within government agencies, corporations, and environmental organizations can shape the direction of environmental policies [7]. When decision-makers are predominantly male, the concerns and perspectives of women and other gender-diverse individuals may be underrepresented. Power imbalances can also affect how resources are allocated for environmental initiatives. Decisions about budget allocation, project prioritization, and resource distribution can reflect and reinforce existing gender inequalities [8].

Furthermore, access to and control over natural resources often have gendered dimensions. Men often have more control over resources like land and water in many societies [9]. These imbalances can result in environmentally unsustainable practices or unequal distribution of benefits.

Recognizing that gender intersects with other social identities, such as race, class, and ethnicity, is crucial [10]. An intersectional approach helps uncover how multiple factors shape environmental outcomes and decision-making.

Promoting inclusive and participatory processes that allow marginalized gender groups to voice their concerns and contribute to environmental decision-making is essential.

Developing and implementing policies that address gender disparities in access to resources, employment opportunities in environmental sectors, and leadership positions can help rectify gender imbalances in environmental decision-making. Gender differences in views on environmental issues and policy have been found among male and female environmental economists, indicating the need for targeted policies to address these disparities [11]. Scholars have highlighted the critical roles that women play in environmental management and the impact of gender asymmetries in property rights on natural resource use [12]. Women tend to experience inequitable environmental burdens and have less control over environmental decisions, which affects their health [13].

Environmental justice research, teaching, policy, and practice should be made more gender aware and feminist-oriented to address these injustices [14]. Gender-inclusive environmental agendas require the integration of gender and environmental issues, along with monitoring and evaluation practices to capture the interrelationship between the two [15].

In conclusion, gender norms and power relations are central forces that shape environmental decision-making. Analyzing these dynamics through a gender lens is essential for identifying and addressing disparities, promoting inclusivity, and developing more equitable and sustainable environmental policies and practices. Recognizing the impact of gender on environmental governance is a crucial step toward a more just and environmentally responsible future.

References:

1. Sherilyn, MacGregor. (2020). *Gender matters in environmental justice*. doi: 10.4324/9780429029585-21
2. Rieko, Shibata., Sarah, Cardey., Peter, Dorward. (2020). *Gendered intra-household decision-making dynamics in agricultural innovation processes: assets, norms and bargaining power*. *Journal of International Development*, doi: 10.1002/JID.3497
3. Joelle, C., Ruthig., Andre, Kehn., Wendy, N., Fisher., Emily, M., Carstens, Namie. (2021). *Consequences of a Zero-Sum Perspective of Gender Status: Predicting Later Discrimination against Men and Women in Collaborative and Leadership Roles*. *Sex Roles*, doi: 10.1007/S11199-020-01199-X
4. Robyn, D., James., Javkhlan, Ariunbaatar., Meaghan, Bresnahan., Chelsea, Carlos-Grotjahn., Jonathan, Fisher., Bridget, L, Gibbs., Justine, E., Hausheer., Cynthia, Nakozoete., Sarah-Kate, Nomura., Hugh, Possingham., Kristen, Lyons. (2022). *Gender and conservation science: Men continue to out-publish women at the world's largest environmental conservation non-profit organization*. *Conservation science and practice*, doi: 10.1111/csp2.12748
5. Robyn, D., James., Javkhlan, Ariunbaatar., Meaghan, Bresnahan., Chelsea, Carlos-Grotjahn., Jonathan, Fisher., Bridget, L, Gibbs., Justine, E., Hausheer., Cynthia, Nakozoete., Sarah-Kate, Nomura., Hugh, Possingham., Kristen, Lyons. (2022). *Gender and conservation science: Men continue to out-publish women at the world's largest environmental conservation non-profit organization*. *Conservation science and practice*, doi: 10.1111/csp2.12748
6. Nicole, Detraz. (2014). *Gender and International Environmental Politics*. doi: 10.1057/9781137338976_6
7. Abdulmalek, Taher, Alhadj. (2022). *Environmental behavior practice in government agencies: Evidence from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*. *Problems and perspectives in management*, doi: 10.21511/ppm.20(1).2022.22
8. Susan, Himmelweit. (2018). *Gender Equality Impact Assessment: A Core Element of Gender Budgeting*. doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-64891-0_5
9. Anna, Sikira., Japhet, J., Kashaigili. (2016). *Gendered Access and Control Over Land and Water Resources in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania*. *Journal of Natural Resources and Development*, doi: 10.5027/JNRD.V6I0.12
10. Louise, Holt., Sophie, Bowlby. (2019). *Gender, class, race, ethnicity and power in an elite girls' state school*. *Geoforum*, doi: 10.1016/J.GEOFORUM.2019.05.020
11. Ann, Mari, May., Mary, G., McGarvey., Christopher, R., Gustafson., Taro, Mieno. (2021). *Gender, environmental issues and policy: An examination of the views of male and female economists*. *Ecological Economics*, doi: 10.1016/J.ECOLECON.2020.106877

12. Seema, Arora-Jonsson. (2017). *Gender and Environmental Policy*. doi: 10.4324/9781315886572.CH19
13. Karen, Bell., Karen, Bell. (2016). *Bread and Roses: A Gender Perspective on Environmental Justice and Public Health*. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, doi: 10.3390/IJERPH13101005
14. H, P, Rizal., P, Siahaan., Galuh, Yuliani. (2017). *Implementation of Socioscientific Issues Instruction to Fostering Students' Decision Making Based Gender on Environmental Pollution*. doi: 10.1088/1742-6596/812/1/012012
15. Itza, Castaneda., Cintia, Aguilar., Allison, Rand. (2013). *Measurement and Reporting: Important Elements of Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental Policies*. *Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy*

XALQARO BRENDLARNI JALB QILISH ORQALI MAMLAKAT EKSPORT SALOHIYATINI OSHIRISH IMKONIYATLARI

Malikov Numonjon

*Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti
"Xalqaro moliya va investitsiyalar" kafedrasi o'qituvchisi.*

Yangi O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining o'sishi, ishlab chiqarish sohalarining kengayishi, mavjud sohalarning zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan boyishi, iqtisodiy samaradorlikning oshishi va aholi farovonligining ko'tarilishiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillardan eng muhimi mamlakatga kirib kelayotgan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev tashabbusi bilan so'nggi yillarda xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, mamlakat investitsion muhitini yaxshilash, xorijiy investorlar uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish bo'yicha olib borilgan islohotlar o'z natijalarini ko'rsatmoqda.

Sa'y-harakatlar natijasida sunggi yillarda barcha tarmoqlardagi dasturlarga 31 milliard dollarlik to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar jalb qilindi. Natijada o'tgan 5 yilda sanoat 1,4 barobar, eksport 1,5 barobarga oshdi [1]. Shu bilan birga kelgusida investitsion islohotlarni yanada kuchaytirish belgilandi. Investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda iqtisodiy diplomatiyani va chet eldagi diplomatik vakolatxonalar ishtirokini kuchaytirish muhimligi qayd etildi. To'qimachilik, charm, qurilish materiallari, elektr texnikasi, oziq-ovqat, farmatsevtika, zargarlik kabi tarmoqlarda yangi mahsulotlarni o'zlashtirish, **jahon brendlarini olib kelish orqali yangi bozorlarga chiqish muhimligi qayd etildi.**

Shuningdek, kelgusi 5 yilda iqtisodiyot barqaror o'sishi uchun sanoatni yana 1,5 barobarga oshirish, eksportni 30 milliard dollarga yetkazish maqsad qilib qo'yilganligi, buning uchun 120 milliard dollar sarmoya, jumladan, 70 milliard dollar xorijiy investitsiya zarurligi ta'kidlandi. Qisqa fursatlarda ushbu raqamlarga erishish katta mehnat talab qiladi. Shu sababli biz rivojlanayotgan davlatlarning muvaffaqiyatli tajribalaridan foydalanishimiz kerak bo'ladi.

Jahon brendlari ostida mahsulotlarning ishlab chiqarilishi ularning yangi bozorlarga kirib borishiga, katta hajmda eksport qilinishiga olib keladi.