

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLIY TA'LIM FAN VA INNOVATSIYA VAZIRLIGI  
FARG'ONA POLITEXNIKA INSTITUTI**

**«IQTIDORLI TALABALAR, MAGISTRANTLAR,  
DOKTORANTLAR VA MUSTAQIL  
IZLANUVCHILAR»**



**ilmiy-amaliy anjumani**

**MATERIALLARI**

**25-26 IYUN, 2024 yil**

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## KONFERENSIYANING BIRINCHI KUNI TARTIBI

2024-yil 25-iyun kuni Farg'ona politexnika instituti madaniyat saroyi

09:00- 10:00	– Konferensiya qatnashchilarini ro'yhatga olish.
10:00- 10:30	– Konferensiya ochilishi va yalpi majlis yig'ilishi.
10:00- 10:10	– Kirish so'zi – Farg'ona politexnika instituti rektori - <b>O'R.Salomov.</b>
10:10- 10:20	– Farg'ona politexnika institutida iqtidorli yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar - <b>S.F.Ergashev</b>
10:30- 10:40	– 3 bosqich DS doktoranti <b>M.M. Payazov.</b>
10:50- 11:00	– 3 bosqich tayanch doktoranti <b>E.S.Umronov</b>
11:10-11:20	– M12-21YeT va YeA guruhi magistranti <b>Obidjonov Z.</b>
11:30- 11:40	– Farg'ona politexnika instituti proffesori - <b>G.N.Valiyev.</b>
11:50- 12:00	– Farg'ona politexnika instituti tayanch doktoranti <b>I.N.Obidova.</b>
12:10- 12:20	Tushlik <b>Moderator: A.Q.Xomidov – “Iqdidorli talabalarning ilmiy tadqiqot faoliyatini tashkil qilish bo‘lim” boshlig‘i</b> 13:30-15:30 – Sho'balar ma'ruzalar.
15:30-16:00	– Anjuman ishini yakunlash va natijalarini umumlashtirish.

Tibbiyot muassasalarini guruhi	Jamg'armani shakllantirish manbalari				Jamg'arma mablag'larini sarflash yo'nalishlari	
	moddiy rag'batlan-tirishga	moddiy-teknika bazasini mustahkamlash, modernizatsiya qilish va ta'mirlashga				
muassasalarining I guruhni						
muassasalarining II guruhni						
muassasalarining III guruhni						
muassasalarining IV guruhni	tibbiyot muassasasiga ajratiladigan budjet mablag'larini umumiy hajmining 5 foizi (alohida muassasalarda 10 foiz) maqdorida budjetidan ajratiladigan mablag'lar	faoliyat ixtisosligi bo'yicha tovarlarini (ishlarni, xizmatlami) realizatsiya qilishdan olingan daromadlar	hisobot choragining so'nggi ish kumi oixrida xarajatlar smetasi bo'yicha tejalgan mablag'lar, kapital qo'yilmalar uchun nazarda tutilgan mablag'lar bundan mustasno	belgilangan tartibda budjet tashkilotlari tasarrufida qoldiriladigan mablag'lar va homiylikdan olingan mablag'lar	75 foiz	25 foiz

Yuqoridagi jadvalga asosan budjet tashkilotlarining faoliyatidan olgan daromadlari 75% ga 25% proporsiya asosida ajratiladi. Jamg'arma mablag'larining 75 foizi guruhidan qat'i nazar barcha davlat tibbiyot muassasalarini xodimlarini moddiy rag'batlan-tirishga, 25 foizi – tibbiyot muassasasining moddiy-teknika bazasini mustahkamlash, modernizatsiya qilish hamda ta'mirlashga yo'naltiriladi. Ya'ni 75% hodimlarni rag'batlan-tirish va 25% rivojlan-tirish fondiga sarflanadi. Tadqiqotlarimiz asosida esa amaliyotda ba'zan bu ko'rsatkichni buzilish holatlari uchrab kelmoqda. Shu asosida ko'plab davlat tibbiyot muassasalarida qonun buzilish holatlari uchramoqda. Bu ishlarni takomillashtirish maqsadida davlat tibbiyot muassasasining olingan daromadlari hisobidan tashkil etiladigan moddiy rag'batlan-tirish va rivojlan-tirish jamg'armasini shakllantirish hamda uning mablag'larini sarflash yo'nalishlarini tartibga solish yuzasidan alohida jamg'arma asosida tashkil qilish tavsiya qilamiz. Bu esa alohida ushbu mablag'larning taqsimoti asosida tashkil etish orqali yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan qonunbuzilish holatlarni oldini olishda alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shu bilan birga davlat tibbiyot muassasalarida xodimlarni rag'batlan-tirishning moliyaviy jihatdan aniq mezonlarini inobatga olgan mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish, xorijiy KPI ko'rsatkichlariga bog'liq holda natijaviy faoliyatiga doir rag'batlan-tirish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish zarur, deb hisoblaymiz.

#### EXPERIENCE OF WORLD COUNTRIES ON POVERTY ELIMINATION

**Musulmonova Shahlo** is a teacher of the Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Tourism, Bukhara State University.  
Bukhara region, Bukhara city. [musulmonovasahlo@gmail.com](mailto:musulmonovasahlo@gmail.com)

We can rely on foreign experiences to reduce poverty. The development of inclusive business models is especially important in this regard. For example, today the world's underprivileged population has significantly unmet needs in many areas, such as energy, water supply, sanitation, and information technology. At the same time, the attractiveness of market

*segments involving low-income groups is increasing in the conditions of economic stagnation of developed countries.*

If the opportunities for the participation of the poor in production activities are expanded, it also ensures their participation in the processes of economic growth as workers or entrepreneurs. For this, first of all, it is permissible to solve the problem of lack of necessary knowledge and skills. And the experience of investing in the education of the poor is a key driver of development. In China and India, this policy has paid off. As a result, the ranks of the poor have shrunk.

According to our observations, countries with high GDP growth are making great progress in reducing poverty. However, there are also examples of the opposite. *For example, in some countries (Colombia and Morocco), income inequality, which is increasing in parallel with economic growth, may be the root cause of this situation. In other countries, the work quality of state institutions is low and the influence of other institutional factors is high. For example, in the Philippines, the quality of work of public institutions decreased from 3.3 in 1998 to 2.5 in 2006.*

In developing countries, there is a prevailing trend of overabundance of unskilled labor force and lack of financial and material resources. This basically means that it is appropriate to develop the areas where labor resources are required. This can include agriculture, food and light industry, as well as high-tech production types - assembly, assembly, computer production, office engineering, industry, manufacturing of some types of electrical equipment, and electrical engineering.

In this sense, it is appropriate for the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to adopt a comprehensive program for the development of labor-intensive industries with high added value.

Development of necessary infrastructure for agriculture also serves to reduce poverty. *For example, South Korea's promising project "Movement for a New Village" is already being successfully implemented in Africa and Southeast Asia. Through this, it is possible to attract domestic technologies from leading enterprises and regions, to create special economic zones in the region. Taking into account the experience of the world, especially China and India, agrarian reforms should be directed to facilitate the processing and sale of products produced by small farms. In this case, it is desirable to develop the work of cooperatives for the processing of agricultural products and to simplify the process of attracting the necessary technologies for this.*

The government should establish international certification centers for agricultural products in the regions and facilitate the use of their services. This will expand the market for the produced fruits and vegetables, the processing network, and increase the income of the poor population.

Widespread implementation of information technologies, such as providing education and medical services through mobile phones, self-development textbooks or programs for smartphones, and creating a system of intellectual games are important in reducing poverty. There is no doubt that using the experience of China and India will give great results here.

We are informed that the President, based on the experience of China, attached ministries and departments to villages with a high level of poverty, created a system of assistance to the needy, and gave assignments on the development of family entrepreneurship and horticulture. It was also proposed to direct the students who studied at the expense of the state grant for 3 years to work in such areas.

Of course, in order to achieve the intended goals, it is necessary to create a legal framework for cooperation between China and Uzbekistan in the direction of poverty reduction. It is necessary to organize business trips for employees of ministries and agencies in order to study the experience of the PRC. In addition, attracting an expert consultant from China to the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction will not be without benefits.

At this point, it is appropriate to mention the high recognition of the Foreign Minister of the PRC, Wang Yi.

*"Uzbekistan under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has achieved significant results in the field of poverty reduction, with which the Chinese side expresses its sincere congratulations," he said. We invite our colleagues in Uzbekistan to visit China to share experiences on poverty reduction. Each country has its own characteristics. I am sure that every country is able to find its own way to eliminate poverty that is suitable for the situation in its country. China's experience in reducing poverty can be the best example for Uzbekistan in solving this problem. The implementation of the concept of "Building a Prosperous Society by 2021" plays an important role in reducing poverty in China. The specific "road map" defined in this document can be used in Uzbekistan as well. China is taking many measures to reduce poverty. In particular, each leader or party worker should take care of the people and take four or five families under their patronage. In lieu of social benefits, seeds, seedlings, microcredits, information services, technological assistance, awards and other types of incentives are allocated to the poor.*

The population is taught the basics of working in the conditions of the market economy and financial literacy. In addition, courses on local animal husbandry, farming and other areas are conducted on site. Each family member must have at least one profession. Funds in the amount of 100,000 yuan (about 14,000 US dollars) will be allocated to needy families to improve their living conditions. With the support of the local government, a repair shop, a farm or a small production shop is established in low-income families. Social guarantees - education, medical services and housing - are provided to the poor part of the population. Thus, the government has established mutual trust relationship with the people and has made some progress in this direction.

Since the 1980s, when economic reforms began, China has lifted more than 800 million people out of poverty. 2020 has been declared as the year of ending poverty. Today, the main work that occupies the population, especially in rural areas, is work in small production enterprises, family business. Almost all products are delivered to consumers with online sales. In the State Council of the People's Republic of China, there is a committee to combat poverty.<sup>16</sup>

Although the assistance provided by the state to the population in need of social assistance, allocated funds, preferential loans, in a certain sense, provide the socio-economic needs of the population belonging to this category for a certain period of time, they do not change their social status, it is observed that it does not justify itself as an incentive mechanism for change. It showed that in most cases, social assistance is implemented through corrupt schemes, people use loans and allocated funds irrationally, and at the same time, the feeling of "the state must help me" is emerging. Therefore, there is a need for a new mechanism aimed at freeing this category of the population from poverty and the mood associated with it.

Today, the social contract is a mechanism that helps and encourages people who find themselves in a difficult economic situation to get out of this situation. It is this mechanism that has been rationally implemented in many developed countries, which have a positive experience of bringing families and individuals out of crisis. In the modern interpretation, a social contract is between a poor citizen and the social security institutions of the state, which provides him and his family with social payments by the state in the form of cash, social services or the most important goods (fuel, food, clothes, shoes, medicine) is an agreement on mutual obligations to provide. The main goal of the social service is to lift the population out of poverty and difficult situations, to clearly direct the state's assistance to the poor, and to achieve efficiency. Based on this situation, the experience of China, whose population is close to one

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<sup>16</sup> According to the concept of "Building a prosperous society by 2021" in reducing poverty in China

and a half billion, is particularly important in this regard. Studying this experience allows for a rational and systematic solution to this problem facing the state. The economic reforms carried out in the 80s and 90s of the 20th century in China, which has socialism in form and a market economy in terms of content, turned it into the fastest developing country in the world and experiencing huge economic growth. At the same time, it should be recognized that the Chinese government has made certain progress in ensuring the employment of one of the main demographic groups - women.

In 1995-2000, the Chinese government developed the National Program for the Development of Women and Girls, and in 2001-2010, it clarified the main goals and tasks of development and the directions for increasing the status of women. The program set 34 main goals, including women's political, intellectual, educational, health and other rights. In it, it was determined to develop women's education, protect the rights and interests of working women, strengthen women's health by improving health care in villages, improve their living environment, and protect them from crimes and violations of their personal rights. Local governments and agencies, as well as social organizations and groups, have developed their own development plans, and their implementation programs have been coordinated. The central government and local governments guaranteed project financing and made investments. The government has carried out a scientific and objective assessment, using various quantitative indicators adopted for this purpose. The operating system for the implementation of the "National Program for the Development of Women and Girls" has been launched. An institutional system for promoting women's development and protecting women's rights has been created.

The "Women and Children" Committee and the "Gender Equality Promotion" National Office were established as special women's bodies of the State Council. China now has women's and children's agencies at all levels of government. The Chinese Women's Federation, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Committee and the Chinese Business Women's Association participate in the development and improvement of national laws on an equal footing with state bodies, and supervise the activities of law enforcement agencies. The government has been widely promoting entrepreneurship among women. Entrepreneurship promotion projects were implemented, funds were allocated for entrepreneurial skills and vocational training. Non-governmental organizations also played an important role in attracting more women to entrepreneurship. The "Women's Success Career", "Women's Innovation and Entrepreneurship" and "Famous Businesswomen" programs are supported by the China Women's Federation and the China Association of Women Entrepreneurs.

Training and support centers were established for women entrepreneurs. 22 regions, 5 autonomous regions and 4 centralized cities have centers that lead women's entrepreneurship. For example, the "Tianjin" Center for Blind Women is supported by the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank. In order to realistically guarantee women's economic rights and expand employment departments, the "Employment Assistance Law" was adopted. An information service, cooperative enterprises, poverty alleviation and assistance system have been established to reach rural women in five sectors: education and training, technology. Technology demonstration centers were established for rural women. The range of free counseling and information, job placement and re-employment services for unemployed women has been expanded. The "Entrepreneurial Mentor Movement" program is being implemented for female university graduates. There has been a significant increase in the education of women. In China, women have begun to make a significant contribution to the development of human resources.

Rural poverty has been one of the most painful problems for China. In 1953, the first "5-year national development program" was adopted in the country. According to it, the fight against poverty and support of women in villages is carried out by the public service "village without poverty".

The project of the Chinese government for the development of the western regions of the country is called "Grand Strategy". According to it, financial support was allocated for the development of western regions and land was privatized. As a result, economic growth and poverty reduction in rural areas have been possible. The implementation of this strategy focuses on three aspects.

The first is to develop specific poverty reduction goals. The goal is to ensure stable food, clothing, compulsory education, essential health care and housing security for the rural population. Among low-income farmers, per capita disposable income growth in 2020 was determined to exceed the average level of GDP.

With this, the Chinese government aimed to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty in the year 2030 of the UN agenda 10 years earlier and to gain a position at the global level in reducing poverty.

The second is that all poor citizens were registered by the government. In 2014, the Chinese government began to compile an accurate list of poor people. 800,000 specialists appointed by the State Council for Poverty Reduction and Development were sent to the villages. They registered 128 thousand impoverished villages, 29.48 million poor families and 89.62 million poor citizens. Through this, the government got a clear picture of the causes and extent of poverty. From August 2015 to June 2016, nearly 2 million people across the country were remobilized in addition to the previous round of registration. 8.07 million poor people were registered and 9.29 million people wrongly identified as poor people were removed from the register. Registration accuracy has been further enhanced. The first census of the poor population, the collection of data on poor families and women in rural areas, was carried out for the first time in China.

Thirdly, implementation of a targeted strategy for poverty reduction. This includes the development of objects, project agreements, measures for the use of funds to reduce poverty, sending people responsible for poverty reduction to villages, ensuring employment, transferring from one area to another. , attention was paid to the fields of education and medical services.<sup>17</sup>

#### List of references

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2. Decree No. PF-29 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the priorities of the state policy on the development of entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, ensuring employment and reducing poverty". 03.12.2021. <https://lex.uz>.
3. Decree No. PF-6277 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to provide financial assistance to low-income families and to further expand the scope of combating poverty". 11.08.2021. <https://lex.uz>.
4. Decision PQ-31 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the activities of mayor's assistants on the issues of developing entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, ensuring population employment and reducing poverty." 03.12.2021. <https://lex.uz>.
5. Shahlo M., Aziza T. External Labor Migration and Informal Employment: Situation, Problems and Their Causes //European Journal Of Business Startups And Open Society. – 2023. – T. 3. – №. 12. – C. 45-50.
6. Shahlo M., Aziza T. Poverty as a Socio-Economic Category //European Journal Of Innovation In Nonformal Education. – 2023. – T. 3. – №. 12. – C. 27-31.
7. Nasriddinova M. S. SPECIAL DIRECTIONS OF POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE REGIONS //International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2024. – T. 12. – №. 3. – C. 847-852.

<sup>17</sup> of China in Uzbekistan Elshisi Jiang Yan "Dunyo" information agency to the reporter gave interview information according to

SHO'BA 4. IQTISODIYOT, MENEJMENT, BUXGALTERIYA HISOBI VA AUDIT	
<b>Rais – Nurmatov O.</b>	
<b>Kotib – Shayev D.</b>	
1	Axmadaliyeva Zebo Abduxalimovna Buxgalteriya hisobining milliy standartlari va moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga ko'ra uzoq muddatli aktivlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari.
2	Mamarasulov Diyorbek Alijon o'g'li Hukumat subsidiyalari buxgalteriya hisobini yuritish amaliyotini takomillashtirish.
3	Х. Н. Абдуллаева Корхоналарда маркетинг дастурларидан фойдаланишга бағищланган илмий қарашларнинг шаклланиши.
4	Дўстова Азиза Қаҳрамоновна Корхона бошқарувидаги кадрлар салоҳиятидан самарали фойдаланиш усуслари.
5	<i>Kurayaniди Konstantin</i> State policy in the field of digital transformation of the economy.
6	Baxromov Azizbek Alisher o'g'li Sanoat ishlab chiqarishining iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy samaradorligi.
7	Курпаяниди Константин Иванович, Исмоилжонов Восижон Жамшид угли Цифровая экономика.
8	Курпаяниди Константин Иванович, Мухсинова Шахризода Одилжон кизи, Исмоилжонов Восижон Жамшид угли Корпоративная социальная ответственность в эпоху глобализации: вызовы и перспективы.
9	Abdullayeva Maftuna Mukhammadovna Iqtisodiyotni liberalallashtirish davrida raqobatni rivojlantirishva monopoliyaga qarshi kurashishning huquqiy-institutsiyonal asoslari.
10	Musulmonova Shahlo Experience of world countries on poverty elimination.
11	Rashidov Qodirjon Jahon savdo tashkilotining o'zbekiston raqobatbardoshligi ta'siri (qozog'iston bilan solishtirish).
12	Умаров Баҳромон Кабирилиевич Корхоналар инновацион фаолиятини молиялаштириш механизmlарини takomillashtiriш.
13	Носиров Илхом Аббосович Узбекистон иқтисодиётининг рақамли трансформациясини амалга оширишининг назарий ва амалий масалалари.
14	Илмидин Тошматович Ерматов O'zbekiston korxonalarida xodimlarni boshqarishning bugungi holati va rivojlanish tendensiyalari.
15	Ерматов Илмидин Тошматович Давлат хизматлари марказларида тақдим этилаётган хизматлар сифатини баҳолаш.
16	Erkinov Shoxruhbek Tijorat banklarida iste'mol kreditlarni yanada takomillashtirish.
17	Мухсинова Шахризода Одилжон кизи,, Мухсинова Моҳизода Одилжон кизи,, Халимжанов Ҳамидулло O'zbekiston Respublikasi moliya bozorida qimmatli qog' ozlar markaziy depozitariysi faoliyati natijalar.
18	Abdullayeva Maftuna Mukhammadovna Iqtisodiyotni liberalallashtirish davrida raqobatni rivojlantirish va monopoliyaga qarshi kurashishning huquqiy-institutsiyonal asoslari.
19	Axmedov Xasan Ilhomovich Transport vositalari egalarning fuqarolik javobgarligini majburiy sug'urtasi bo'yicha kompensatsiya to'lovlarini mexanizmini takomillashtirish masalalari.
20	Sultonova Mushtariy Abdulabbosovna Davlat tibbiyot muassasalarida moddiy rag'battalantirish va rivojlanish jamg'armasi mablag'larini tizimli taqsimlash yo'llari.

21	Musulmonova Shahlo Experience of world countries on poverty elimination.
22	Rashidov Qodirjon Jahan savdo tashkilotining O'zbekiston raqobatbardoshligi ta'siri (gozog'iston bilan solishtirish).
23	Умаров Бахромжон Кабиралievich, Корхоналар инновацион фаолиятини молиялаштириш механизmlарини тақомиллаштириш.
24	Носиров Илхом Аббосович, Узбекистон иқтисодиётининг ракамли трансформациясини амалга оширишининг назарий ва амалий масалалари.
25	Ерматов Илмидин Тошматович, Муйидинов Элдорбек Аминжон ўғли Давлат хизматлари марказларида тақдим этилаётган хизматлар сифатини баҳолаш.
26	Erkinov Shoxruhbek Tijorat banklarida iste'mol kreditlarni yanada takomillashtirish.
27	Muxsinova Shaxrizoda Odiljon qizi, Muxsinova Moxizoda Odiljon qizi, Xalimjonov Xamidullo, O'zbekiston Respublikasi moliya bozorida qimmatli qog'ozlar markaziy depozitariysi faoliyati natijalari.
28	Rasulova Shaxnoza Xatamovna, Ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari hisobi va tahlilini takomillashtirish masalalari.
29	Qudbiyev Nodir Tohiro维奇, Iqtisodiy o'sishga omili sifatida ijara munosabatlарining roli.
30	Ibragimova Zarema Zokirovna Iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash omili sifatida boshqaruv tahlilining vazifalari.
31	Madg'oziyev Rustam Xoltojiyevich, Korxonalarning moliyaviy aktivlarini boshqarish masalalari.
32	Mamajonova Gulasal Oribjon qizi, Korxonalarda ishlab chiqarish quvvatini innovatsion rivojlantirish masalalari.
33	Muxamadjonova Durdonha Adashboy qizi, Zamonaviy sharoitda buxgalteriya hisobini raqamli transformatsiyasi.
34	Ergashev Botirjon Rafiqjon o'g'li, Hududlarni ijtimoiy infratuzilmasini mutanosiblikda boshqarish.
35	Ergashev Botirjon Rafiqjon o'g'li, Milliy iqtisodiyot va sanoatni rivojlantirishda ijtimoiy infratuzilmaning roli.
36	Botirjon Ergashev, Ijtimoiy iqtisodiyot va uning milliy iqtisodiyotdagi o'mi.
37	Botirjon Ergashev, Ijtimoiy infratuzilmalar rivojlanishini boshqarishni takomillashtirish.
38	Tashpulatova Muniraxon Mahmudovna, Korxonalarda risklardan foydalanish istiqbollarini rivojlantirish, kadrlar salohiyatini oshirishda risk boshqaruvining ahamiyati.

**SHO'BA 5. KIMYO VA KIMYOVII TEXNOLOGIYA, OZIQ-OVQAT  
TEXNOLOGIYASI, NEFT VA NEFT- GAZNI QAYTA ISHLASH**

**Rais – Raxmonov O.  
Kotib – Aminjanov A.**

1	Abdullayeva Sevara Fazlidinovna, Asqarov Ibrohimjon Raxmonovich, Qirg'izov Shaxobiddin Mirzaramovich, Funduk ( <i>corylus avellana L.</i> ) yadosi va qobig'ining antioksidantlik ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash.
2	Shokhida Khamdamova, Bekhzad Sultanov, The prospects of application of activated carbon from grape seeds in water treatment.
3	Р. Бўриев, А. Жўрабоев, Кузги бўғдой экиннада дон кўнгизи, заарли ҳасвага карши ясон 40% н.кук. "agro-servise-torg" мчж Ўзбекистон препаратининг биологик самародорлиги.