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ORGANIZATIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATE PROGRAMS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

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Abstract: The article examines the organizational mechanism of the development of state programs for poverty reduction in harmony with financial policy. It has been determined that there is an important interrelationship between the financial policy of the state and the problems of poverty in society. It is justified that the activities of economic entities are coordinated in the implementation of financial policy and this is achieved through the movement of the institutional-organizational mechanism of financial policy.

Keywords: poverty, poverty rate, entrepreneurship, public policy, economic growth, financial policy, social welfare, material assistance, social policy, poverty line, human welfare, development strategy.

Introduction. In the conditions of market relations, the financial policy of the state plays a decisive role in achieving the specific goals of ensuring the socio-economic development of the country. Financial policy creates conditions for the fulfillment of the most pressing tasks in society. Fiscal policy, on the one hand, is financial formation and direction of resources, and on the other hand, serves as a tool to influence economic interests. By conducting an effective macroeconomic policy, ensuring stable economic growth, and improving the business environment in the country a system of implementation of an acceptable state policy on poverty reduction has been developed and is being successfully implemented. But there are some theoretical, methodological and practical problems of the issue, which require the development of relevant conclusions and scientific recommendations after researching it.

Methods. The article uses the methods of analysis, synthesis, induction and deduction, abstract-logical analysis, econometric models, comparison, correlation and regression, as well as economic and financial analysis.

Analysis and Results. Different economic schools do not have the same approach to the question of the impact of financial policy on the problem of poverty in society. The early classical school did not directly link fiscal policy to poverty. A. Smith and D. Ricardo of the state considering that it is necessary to limit interference in economic relations, to ensure free competition, they recommended using the market mechanism as the main regulator [1]. By the 20th century, when it became clear that the intervention of the state was objectively necessary, Dj. M. Keynes recognized the need to regulate the development of the economy, state intervention and the use of public spending, and the state and spending reduces poverty and therefore creates additional demand. Additional demand ensures production growth [2].

From the 70s of the 20th century, the neoconservative strategy is based on the financial policy [3]. This policy limits government intervention in the economy. The regulation focuses on the following multi-purpose areas:

- economic growth and employment:
- money circulation:
- exchange rate:
- social factors:
- structural reforms in the economy.

Currently, all measures of these directions are developed taking into account the impact on the well-being of the population, and this is called consideration of social consequences. Therefore, to eradicate poverty, it is included among the issues that cannot be delayed in our country.

The following areas of tasks in this regard can be highlighted:

First, to systematically improve specific organizational, economic, and legal mechanisms for reducing poverty in our country, to introduce clarifications to the criteria for determining the level of poverty and assessment methodology, taking into account advanced foreign experience, to the traditions of the national mentality and lifestyle development and implementation of minimum standards and regulatory frameworks of social security while remaining committed.

Secondly, to continuously conduct the study of the living conditions and social condition of its citizens in each neighborhood, to develop the methodology for calculating the minimum living wage and the minimum consumption basket, the characteristics of the population's consumption and the consumer market in the regions to take into account and to achieve sufficient reflection of local characteristics in conducting systematic work on the study of income stratification of the population in the regions and in the state target programs.

Thirdly, taking into account the fact that the population considered as poor is not treated as a whole, that this stratum itself is divided into groups according to the level of poverty, and that the same approach to all of them sometimes causes additional problems, forming a list of the population in the socially needy groups and what opportunities are available in each group to be studied and based on this, to develop specific directions for poverty eradication.

Fourth, on the basis of the analysis of labor market development trends in the regions, regulation and optimization of labor migration processes, improvement of the labor market in the direction of increasing the supply of highly qualified labor resources, labor effective use of the self-employment mechanism of the population in regulating the market.

Fifth, from the point of view of solving the problem of poverty, based on the specific characteristics of the country and its regions, to systematically determine the minimum income levels necessary for the consumption basket and livelihood, and practical application. The lack of definition of the level of poverty complicates its elimination.

Thus, the issue of reducing poverty in our country is very urgent today, and at the same time there are real opportunities to solve the problems related to it.

Discussion. Financial policy should be developed based on scientifically based concepts of financial development so that it can serve the realization of current directions

of the development of society. For this, the study of the requirements of economic laws, the development of economic entities at the macro and micro levels it will be necessary to systematically analyze the situation, trends and expected prospects, to conduct a scientific study of the needs and possibilities of increasing the well-being of the population in terms of the mutuality of productive forces and production relations, and the use of these possibilities.

In particular, how well the system of production relations, i.e. economic relations in practice, can serve the goals of rapid development of social production. Because the ultimate goal of production (economy) at the macro level in any society is the population well-being. It is for this purpose that members of society combine their efforts in the process of social production, and the social division of labor is based on this. The problem of poverty or its exacerbation represents a retreat from this priority goal.

The main use of financial relations and financial resources in the development of financial policy in the current period and in the future directions and factors are determined. It takes into account not only domestic factors, but also international factors, as well as opportunities to attract financial resources from outside. In this way, fiscal policy serves to achieve the established goals of economic policy, including poverty reduction.

Activities of economic entities are coordinated in the implementation of financial policy. This is achieved through the movement of the institutional-organizational mechanism of financial policy. This mechanism, on the one hand, directly stimulates economic development, and on the other hand, by changing the directions of the use of resources and their redistribution positive or negative impact on poverty reduction processes. It is the results of the activity of the institutional-organizational mechanism separately and as a whole that directly represent the real results and consequences of the financial policy. From this point of view, sustainable economic development and reduction of poverty can be achieved by conducting a reasonable financial policy [4].

The mechanism of development and implementation of poverty reduction programs moves within the framework of certain elements of the mechanism of financial policy development and implementation, in the manner of execution of tasks assigned to them. From this point of view, in a broad sense, it is impossible to describe these mechanisms separately from each other.

It is known that the strategic directions of the financial policy in Uzbekistan for the 2020s are defined in the "Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and "Uzbekistan - 2030" development strategies. These documents are macroeconomic strategic programs of the state in their content, and they are in the form of legal norms formalized. Tactical measures for the fulfillment of the tasks mentioned in them are clarified in the laws on the country's budget, which are adopted by the Oliy Majlis every year. The country's annual budget is essentially a financial program, and many of its components include measures to reduce poverty.

Specific poverty reduction programs will be aimed at ensuring the fulfillment of the specific tasks defined in the relevant articles of the above documents at the macro and

micro level, more at the micro level. Programs aimed at the implementation of macro-level tasks are usually directed directly by relevant ministries or under their leadership other organizations develop. The financial support of these programs is carried out at the expense of funds allocated to the ministry within the framework of the annual state budget. Initiators of poverty reduction programs at the micro level should be local authorities, business structures, and non-governmental non-profit organizations possible. The development and implementation of such programs is carried out under the control of the funders.

It can be seen that the mechanism of formation and implementation of poverty alleviation programs and the movement of its individual elements are determined by the financial policy of the country. it is impossible to imagine outside of the process of going and separated from it. It is known that financial policy is carried out in the following directions, namely tax policy, budget policy, monetary policy, investment policy, social policy and institutional changes. It means that the measures within the framework of each of these elements should definitely serve to reduce poverty is caught. The results of the implementation of the financial policy are the improvement of social stability, the recovery of state finances, the expansion of the possibilities of normal operation of the banking system, the balancing of commodity and money flows (the balance of gross and gross supply), the financial and economic independence of the regions and the overall management of the country should be expressed in a reasonable provision within the system. Currently, none of these goals can be achieved without poverty reduction measures[5].

Currently, the fundamental content of state programs on poverty reduction is the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan's "Poverty Reduction and People's Livelihood. "On taking the measures to improve welfare to a new level" is reflected in the "From Poverty to Prosperity" program developed on the basis of the Decree. The program envisages implementation of the following based on the principle of "Seven Opportunities and Responsibilities for Poor Families":

- achieve stable employment and high income
- education and vocational training
- use of the guaranteed state medical service
- use of social services
- improve living conditions
- development of neighborhood infrastructure by the state
- direct communication with government officials.

Currently, relevant state programs are being implemented in each of these directions, and financial resources have been determined for them.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2020 "On measures to radically update the state policy on economic development and poverty reduction" No. on March 26, 2020, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On organizing the activities of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its system organizations" (PQ-

4653) was adopted to ensure its implementation. In 2024, the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Alleviation will be established to develop state programs for poverty reduction. the appropriate responsibility for its release and execution was assigned to this ministry.

Conclusions. In each country, the content of the financial policy aimed at preventing poverty is one, and that is to reduce poverty and achieve the welfare of the population. There is an important interrelation between the financial policy of the state and the problems of poverty in the society. On the one hand, it is impossible to develop and realistically implement financial policy without taking into account the problems of poverty and their severity, which are the product of real economic relations in society and have formed historically, i.e. within certain limits, poverty cannot be ignored as a determinant of fiscal policy.

On the other hand, although financial policy is a product of the country's economic development, it is a phenomenon with a certain degree of independence at each stage of development, its own laws and there is a logic of development. In this respect, financial policy appears as a factor ensuring macroeconomic development and financial stability at the macro level.

So, the financial policy increases or decreases poverty, increases aggregate demand by reducing poverty, and increases aggregate supply by increasing labor quality. can be a macro-level factor that encourages the introduction of Otherwise, financial policy measures will create conditions for the economy to go backwards.

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CONTENTS

TECHNICAL SCIENCES: COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

Rakhimov R., Sultonov M.	3
Inspection of the strength of the column lattice of the improved fiber cleaner	
Turdiyev B., Rosulov R.	10
The influence of technological parameters of the elevator on cotton seed damage	
Khuramova Kh.	15
Graphic analysis of the obtained results on cotton regeneration	
Sharifbayev R.	20
Optimizing feature extraction in Ai-based cocoon classification: a hybrid approach for enhanced silk quality	
Akramov A., Khodzhiev M.	24
The current state and challenges of the global textile industry: key directions for the development of Uzbekistan's textile sector	

TECHNICAL SCIENCES: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD TECHNOLOGIES

Sattarov K., Jankurazov A., Tukhtamyshova G.	30
Study of food additives on bread quality	
Madaminova Z., Khamdamov A., Xudayberdiyev A.	37
Determination of amygdalin content in peach oil obtained by pressing method	
Kobilov N., Dodayev K.	43
Food safety and industrial importance of corn starch. the impact of the hydration process on the starch content in the grain	
Mustafaev O., Ravshanov S., Dzhakhangirova G., Kanoatov X.	50
The effect of storing wheat grain in open warehouses on the "aging" process of bread products	
Erkayeva N., Ahmedov A.	58
Industrial trials of the refining technology for long-term stored sunflower oil	
Boynazarova Y., Farmonov J.	64
Microscopic investigations on the effect of temperature on onion seed cell degradation	
Rasulova M., Xamdamov A.	79
Theoretical analysis of distillators used in the distillation of vegetable oil miscella	

CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Ergashev O., Bazarbaev M., Juraeva Z., Bakhronov H., Kokharov M., Mamadaliyev U.	84
Isotherm of ammonia adsorption on zeolite CaA (MSS-622)	
Ergashev O., Bakhronov H., Sobirjonova S., Kokharov M., Mamadaliyev U.	93
Differential heat of ammonia adsorption and adsorption mechanism in Ca ₄ Na ₄ A zeolite	
Boymirzaev A., Erniyazova I.	101
Recent advances in the synthesis and characterisation of methylated chitosan derivatives	
Kalbaev A., Mamataliyev N., Abdikamalova A., Ochilov A., Masharipova M.	106
Adsorption and kinetics of methylene blue on modified laponite	
Ibragimov T., Tolipov F., Talipova X.	114
Studies of adsorption, kinetics and thermodynamics of heavy metall ions on clay adsorbents	
Muratova M.	123
Method for producing a fire retardant agent with nitric acid solutions of various concentrations	
Shavkatova D.	132
Preparation of sulphur concrete using modified sulphur and melamine	
Umarov Sh., Ismailov R.	139
Analysis of hydroxybenzene-methanal oligomers using ¹ H nmr spectroscopy methods	
Vokkosov Z.	148
Studying the role and mechanism of microorganisms in the production of microbiological fertilizers	
Mukhammadjonov M., Rakhmatkarieva F., Oydinov M.	153
The physical-chemical analysis of KA zeolite obtained from local kaolin	
Shermatov A., Sherkuziev D.	160
Study of the decomposition process of local phosphorites using industrial waste sulfuric acid	
Khudayberdiev N., Ergashev O.	168
Study of the main characteristics of polystyrene and phenol-formaldehyde resin waste	

TECHNICAL SCIENCES: MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Kudratov Sh.	
UZTE16M locomotive oil system and requirements for diesel locomotive reliability and operating conditions	174
Dadakhanov N.	181
Device studying the wear process of different materials	
Dadakhanov N., Karimov R.	189
Investigation of irregularity of yarn produced in an improved drawn tool	
Mirzaumidov A., Azizov J., Siddiqov A.	196
Static analysis of the spindle shaft with a split cylinder	
Mirjalolzoda B., Umarov A., Akbaraliyev A., Abduvakhidov M.	203
Static calculation of the saw blade of the saw gin	
Obidov A., Mirzaumidov A., Abdurasulov A.	208
A study of critical speed of linter shaft rotation and resonance phenomenon	
Khakimov B., Abdurakhmanov O.	217
Monitoring the effectiveness of the quality management system in manufacturing enterprises	
Bayboboev N., Muminov A.	232
Analysis of the indicators of the average speed of units for the process of loading into a potato harvesting machine	
Kayumov U., Kakhkharov O., Pardaeva Sh.	237
Analysis of factors influencing the increased consumption of diesel fuel by belaz dump trucks in a quarry	
Abdurahmonov J.	244
Theoretical study of the effect of a brushed drum shaft on the efficiency of flush separation	
Ishnazarov O., Otabayev B., Kurvonboyev B.	250
Modern methods of smooth starting of asynchronous motors: their technologies and industrial applications	
Kadirov K., Toxtashev A.	263
The influence of the cost of electricity production on the formation of tariffs	
Azambayev M.	271
An innovative approach to cleaning cotton linters	
Abdullayev R.	277
Theoretical substantiation of the pneumomechanics of the Czech gin for the separation of fiber from seeds	
Siddikov I., A'zamov S.	282
Study of power balance of small power asynchronous motor	

Obidov A., Mirzaakhmedova D., Ibrohimov I.	288
Theoretical research of a heavy pollutant cleaning device	
Xudayberdiyeva D., Obidov A.	294
Reactive power compensation and energy waste reduction during start-up of the electric motor of uxk cotton cleaning device	
Jumaniyazov K., Sarbarov X.	302
Analysis of the movement of cotton seeds under the influence of a screw conveyor	
Abdusalomova N., Muradov R.	310
Analysis of the device design for discharging heavy mixtures from the sedimentation chamber	
Ikromov M., Shomurodov S., Boborajabov B., Mamayev Sh., Nigmatova D.	318
Study of obtaining an organomineral modifier from local raw materials to improve the operational properties of bitumen	
Ikromov M., Shomurodov S., Boborajabov B., Mamayev Sh., Nigmatova D.	324
Development of composition and production technology for polymer-bitumen mixtures for automobile roads	
Muradov R., Mirzaakbarov A.	332
Effective ways to separate fibers suitable for spinning from waste material	

ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Xoliddinov I., Begmatova M.	336
A method of load balancing based on fuzzy logic in low-voltage networks with solar panel integration	
Murodov R., Kuchqarov A., Boynazarov B., Uzbekov M.	345
Research on the efficiency of using hydro turbines in pumping mode and for electricity generation	
Abdurakhimova M., Romanov J., Masharipov Sh.	353
A literature review of settlement land trends (past, present, and future) based on english-language articles indexed in the web of science database from 2014 to 2023	
Muhammedova M.	360
Development and scientific justification of the design of orthopedical footwear for patients with injuries to the soul-foot joint	
Akbaraliyev M., Egamberdiyev A.	367
Methods of effective organization of fire and rescue operations	

A'zamxonov O., Egamberdiyev A.

Principles of organizing material and technical support in emergency situations **373**

Tuychibayeva G., Kukibayeva M.

The module of developing communicative competence of seventh and eighth-grade students in uzbekistan secondary schools **379**

Ismoilova Z.

Methods for enhancing the competence of future english teachers **383**

ECONOMICAL SCIENCES

Yuldashev K., Makhamadaliev B.

The role of small business entities in the program "From poverty to well-being" **389**

Mirzakhlikov B.

Organizational mechanism for the development of state programs for poverty reduction **397**

Rustamova S.

Specific characteristics of administration in developed countries **402**
