



O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy
ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar
vazirligi



Ma'mun universiteti

“Raqamli texnologiyalar davrida biznes boshqarishdagi tendensiyalar: amaliy takliflar va imkoniyatlar”

Xalqaro ilmiy - amaliy anjuman materiallari



2025-yil 12-aprel

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

MA‘MUN UNIVERSITETI



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boshqarishdagi tendensiyalar: amaliy
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mavzusida Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

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Taraqqiyotga erishishning eng ustuvor va yagona yo'li ta'lim sohasidagi yutuqlar, ta'lim bilan bog'liq islohotlar hamda ta'limga bo'lgan katta e'tibor bilan chambarchas bog'liq hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishning eng samarali usuli bu barcha sohalarga innovatsiyalarning tadbiiq qilinishi va yuksak saviyaga ega bo'lgan kadrlarni yetkazib berish bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olgan holda, mazkur to'plamga jamiyatimiz taraqqiyotidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolar va yechimlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan, mintaqa innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari, aholining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy turmush sharoitlari va uni yaxshilash yo'llari, raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida moliyaviy hisobning xalqaro standartlarini joriy etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish – ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga erishish omillari bilan bog'liq masalalarga oid materiallar kiritilgan.

Ushbu konferensiya to'plami mazkur yo'nalishda ilmiy izlanishlar olib borayotgan professor-o'qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqotchilar, talaba va magistrantlar uchun foydali bo'ladi deb umid qilamiz.

Mazkur to'plamga kiritilgan materiallarning mazmuni, undagi statistik ma'lumotlar va me'yoriy hujjatlar sanasining to'g'riligiga hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalarga mualliflarning o'zlari ma'suldirlar.

Konferensiya o'tkazilishi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 27-dekabrdaqi № 490-sonli buyrug'i bilan ma'qullangan.

Ushbu konferensiyasi materiallari Ma'mun universitetining 2025-yil 28-mart 8-sonli qarori bilan nashrga tavsiya qilindi.

KIRISH SO‘ZI

Hurmatli hamkasblar!

Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishganidan keyin iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlari taraqqiy qildi va hozirda iqtisodiyotimizda qishloq xo‘jaligi, og‘ir va yengil sanoat, xizmatlar sohasi, qurilish, resurlarni qayta ishlash va boshqa tarmoqlar kundan-kunga jadal sur‘atlarda rivojlanmoqda. Xususan, 2024 yilda O‘zbekistonning yalpi ichki mahsuloti hajmi joriy narxlarda 1 kvadrillion 454,6 trln so‘mni yoki 115 mlrd dollarni tashkil etganligi hamda aholi jon boshiga YaIM 39,1 mln so‘m yoki 3092,7 dollarga yetganligi ham iqtisodiyotimizni qay darajada o‘sayotganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohadagi jiddiy tizimli muammolarni hal etish, aholining munosib hayot kechirishini ta‘minlash uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohani isloh qilish bo‘yicha ishlab chiqilayotgan tashabbuslarning sifatini, olib borilayotgan islohotlar natijadorligini tubdan oshirish, amalga oshirilayotgan tadqiqotlarni islohotlarning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini ro‘yobga chiqarish hamda mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish bo‘yicha izchil ishlar olib borilmoqda.

Prezidentimiz tomonidan 2023 yil 11 sentabrda imzolangan “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi 158-sonli Farmonga ko‘ra, strategiya quyidagi 5 ta ustuvor yo‘nalishlar doirasida amalga oshirilishi belgilangan:

- har bir insonga o‘z salohiyatini ro‘yobga chiqarish uchun munosib sharoitlar yaratish;
- barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shish orqali aholi farovonligini ta‘minlash;
- suv resurslarini tejash va atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish;
- qonun ustuvorligini ta‘minlash, xalq xizmatidagi davlat boshqaruvini tashkil etish;
- mamlakatni xavfsiz va tinchliksevar davlatga aylantirish ishlarini davom ettirish.

Umuman, mamlakatimiz milliy rivojlanishning yangi davriga dadil qadam qo‘ymoqda hamda aholi turmush darajasini yaxshilash, inson kamoloti borasida olib borilayotgan islohotlar xalqaro hamjamiyatda davomli tarzda e‘tirof etib kelinmoqda.

Shu bilan birga so‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda milliy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va raqamli infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish maqsadida qator dasturlar samarali amalga oshirildi hamda sohaga katta hajmda sarmoya kiritildi. Jumladan, “Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi milliy iqtisodiyot, sanoat va umuman jamiyatning raqamli transformatsiyasini amalga oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Bugungi raqamlashgan davrda iqtisodiy munosabatlarning barcha ishtirokchilari: fuqarolar, xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar hamda davlat muassasalarining harakatlari o‘ziga xos tarzda raqamli asosda amalga oshmoqda. Ushbu jarayonni esa quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda tadqiq etish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Xususan:

- Biznesda va raqamli texnologiyalar davrida kasbiy kommunikatsiyalar xususiyatlarini o'rganish;
- Raqamli infratuzilmalar vositasida innovatsion hamda yashil iqtisodiyotni kompleks rivojlantirish masalalarini tadqiq etish;
- Korxonalar va tashkilotlarda raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida xarajatlarni optimallashtirish va samaradorlikni oshirish masalalarini yoritish;
- Korxonalar boshqaruvi va buxgalteriyasi faoliyatini raqamlashtirish muammolarini o'rganish hamda amaliy taklif va yechimlarni taklif etish "Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi maqsadlariga muvofiq bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Bundan tashqari raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida moliyaviy hisobning xalqaro standartlarini joriy etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari hisobning yagona usullarini qo'llash orqali kompaniyalarni ichki boshqaruv tizimini takomillashtirish, manfaatdor tomonlarga korxonaning moliyaviy holati to'g'risida ma'lumot berish va korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish imkonini beradi.

Yuqoridagi belgilangan ustuvor yo'nalishlar va vazifalardan kelib chiqib mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyoti taraqqiyotidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolarni chuqur tadqiq etishga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish, jumladan ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlar o'tkazish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shu maqsadda, Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2024-yil 27-dekabrda № 490-sonli buyrug'iga asosida Ma'mun-universitetida **2025-yil 12-aprel** kuni **"Raqamli texnologiyalar davrida biznes boshqarishdagi tendensiyalar: amaliy takliflar va imkoniyatlar"** mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani o'tkazilmoqda.

Konferensiya doirasida, mamlakatimizning kelgusida raqamli asosda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish masalalarini o'rganish, samarali raqamli biznes modellarini shakllantirish asoslari va omillarini tadqiq etish, korxonalar boshqaruvini raqamlashtirish uchun ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan masalalar tadqiq qilinishi nazarda tutilgan.

Mazkur konferensiya Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasini amalga oshirishda milliy iqtisodiyotni jadal rivojlantirish va yuqori o'sish sur'atlarini ta'minlash hamda adolatli ijtimoiy siyosat yuritish, inson kapitalini rivojlantirish, korxonalar faoliyati barqarorligi va raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash bilan bog'liq dolzarb masalalar bo'yicha batafsil fikr almashish, respublikamizdagi iqtisodiy subyektlarni innovatsion hamda raqamli taraqqiy ettirish yuzasidan ilmiy asoslangan, amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan takliflarni ishlab chiqishga xizmat qiladi.

Rektor Nurjonov Arslon Otanazarovich

imkoniyatlarni yaratib, mijozlarga individual ehtiyojlariga mos xizmatlar ko'rsatishda yordam beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY ON THE BASIS OF ECONOMETRIC MODELS

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Abstract: The article, an assessment of the development of the food industry in the Kashkadarya region on the basis of trending models makes it possible to compare the links between the elements of several sets. It provides for the construction of trend models of timed series on processes, the determination of quantitative solutions of connections between economic phenomena and processes through correlation coefficients, the assessment and forecasting of food industry development processes through trend models.

Keywords: regression model, predictive value, trend model, financial mechanisms of investments, domestic investments, accelerator model, limited inclination to capital, capital efficiency, effective use of domestic investments.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Qashqadaryo viloyatida oziq-ovqat sanoati rivojlanishining tendentsiya modellari asosida baholanishi bir nechta to'plam elementlari orasidagi bog'lanishlarni solishtirish imkonini beradi. U jarayonlar bo'yicha xronometrajli qatorlarning trend modellarini qurish, korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlari orqali iqtisodiy hodisalar va jarayonlar o'rtasidagi bog'lanishlarning miqdoriy yechimlarini aniqlash, trend modellari orqali oziq-ovqat sanoatining rivojlanish jarayonlarini baholash va prognozlashni nazarda tutadi.

Kalit so'zlar: regressiya modeli, bashoratli qiymat, trend modeli, investitsiyalarning moliyaviy mexanizmlari, ichki investitsiyalar, akselerator modeli, kapitalga cheklangan moyillik, kapital samaradorligi, ichki investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanish.

Аннотация: В статье оценка развития пищевой промышленности Кашкадарьинской области на основе трендовых моделей позволяет сравнить связи между несколькими элементами совокупности. Он предполагает построение трендовых моделей временных рядов по процессам, определение количественных решений связей между экономическими событиями и процессами через коэффициенты корреляции, оценку и прогнозирование процессов развития пищевой промышленности с помощью трендовых моделей.

Ключевые слова: регрессионная модель, прогностическая ценность, трендовая модель, финансовые механизмы инвестирования, внутренние инвестиции, модель акселератора, ограниченная склонность к капиталу, эффективность использования капитала, эффективное использование внутренних инвестиций.

Introduction: At the same time, as in the case of other land plots, in this case, in the case of land plots, in this case-with land plots. Currently, the country is experiencing economic growth, abundant provision for the population, social protection of the population, and the need for more products to provide for the population. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to develop, modernize and diversify the business sector in order to attract several interested investors.

In this regard , it is important to ensure that the functions set out in the laws and regulations adopted in our country are implemented in accordance with the goals of the organization . In particular, in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated January 28, 2022, "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" implementing the Roadmap for filling the domestic market with food products and ensuring price stability . [In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev 2022].It is stipulated to take into account the following measures in the cross-sectional area: reduction of reserves of food products and restrictions on intervention in the internal market; restoration of prices of the main types of food products, formation of reserves and exploitation of profit-making rules (intervention in consumer markets).

Method: In analyzing the factors affecting the revitalization of the food industry , the main attention of foreign scientists is focused on its large mesons. In addition, the British economist P. Krugman in his study identified the mesons that describe the degree of national competitiveness in the country. At the same time, a number of studies on the improvement of productivity and competitiveness of people with the help of econometric models have been carried out by scientists of the MDH G.L.Azoev, A.P.Chelenkov, R.A.Fathutdinov and others. In addition to operating in the country, enterprises can be competitive in terms of profitability, output, and

personnel. [Brenton, P. & Di Mauro, F. 1999]., [Egger, P., 2002]., [Inuiguchi M., Ramik J., 2000].

In manufacturing enterprises, especially in the food industry, there is an interdependent relationship between the competitive performance of the food industry enterprise and the competitive performance of food products. There are various approaches to ensuring the competitiveness of products in food industry enterprises, but there is no definite definition in the classification of the competitiveness of products.

H.P.Abulkosimov and T.S.Rasulov expressed the view that the ways of ensuring food security in Uzbekistan reflect the fact that food security reflects the ability to provide the country's population with food products in a balanced and independent manner. These problems are caused by the fact that there is a shortage of recycling plants, their main operating funds are not very old, and the recycling plants are not well organized within the borders of the republic.

Results: In the Kashkadaryo region, which is the object of our research, the impact of factors on the processing of food products has been considered. As a result of this, the forecast factors for the production of products from the food industry in the Kashkadaryo region were clarified, while the forecast values of the production factors were implemented on the basis of various econometric models.

For the implementation of this analysis, the data of the statistical administration of Kashkadaryo region were used.

As important factors affecting the processing of food products in Kashkadarya region (Y), the number of employees in the food industry (X^1), the number of investments in the processing of food products (X^2) and the number of legal entities in the processing of food products (X^3) will be selected.

Use of data from 2010-2023 for analysis.

Based on the data of the statistical administration of Kashkadaryo region, the following table 3.1.1 has been formulated.

Statistical data on the output of food processing and factors affecting it in Kashkadaryo region (in nominal prices)

Table 1.

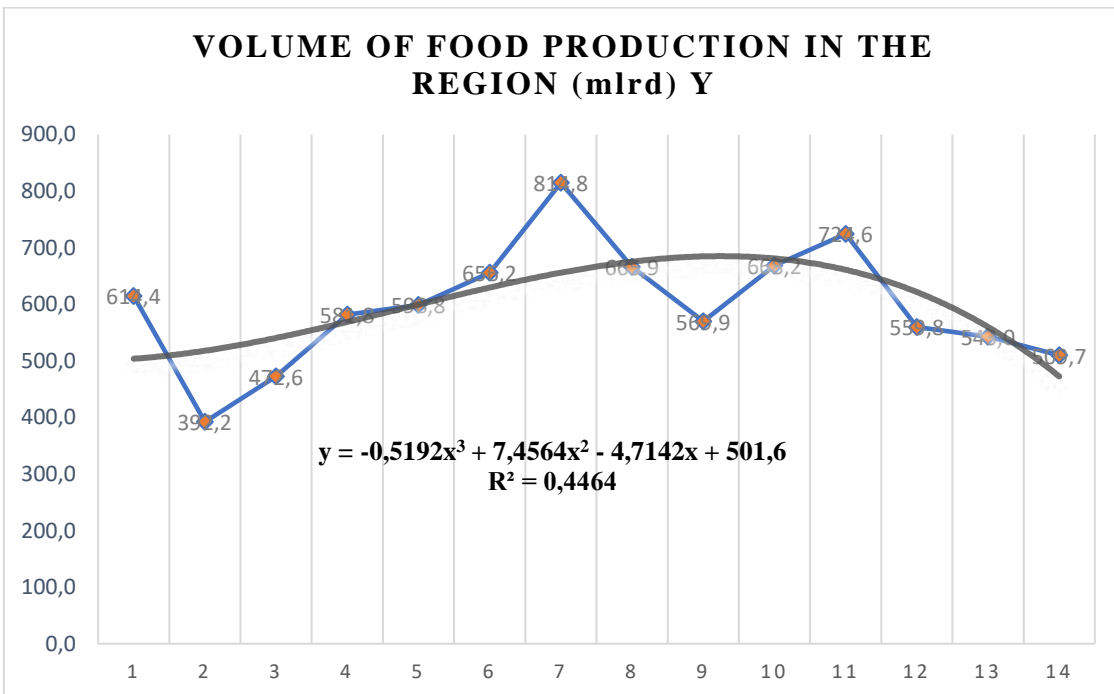
Years	Export volume of processed food products in the region (mlrd) Y	Banded workers in the food industry (thousand people) X^1	Investments in processing and export of food products (in billions of dollars) X^2	Legal entities engaged in the processing of food products X^3
2010	614,4	24,6	1,2	2,7
2011	476,9	36,6	2,1	3,0
2012	663,6	57,6	1,1	3,1
2013	914,6	76,8	2,4	3,4
2014	1073,1	88,6	6,7	3,5
2015	1299,0	92,1	2,9	3,6
2016	1757,5	95,0	6,5	3,9
2017	1710,8	96,1	7,0	3,9
2018	1858,0	102,2	8,7	4,2
2019	2566,5	103,4	21,5	4,5

2020	3101,1	104,1	42,7	4,6
2021	2720,6	103,2	43,0	4,6
2022	3032,6	107,8	50,3	4,2
2023	3194,7	108,9	53,8	4,9

The data provided,

Processing of food products in Kashkadyo region (Y) and the investments made in processing of food products (X²) are considered cost-nominal factors and ensure that the conclusions of direct benefit from them are not justified with that in mind, let's take a look at the real cost of a projector.

Based on the data of Table 3.1.1 of the Dashboard , the processing of food products in the Kashkadyo region will be carried out according to the maximum (Y), i.e. trend model in the process of modeling , the most widely used method for selecting a model that matches the performance characteristics of the participants is the graphic method, which has been developed and used.

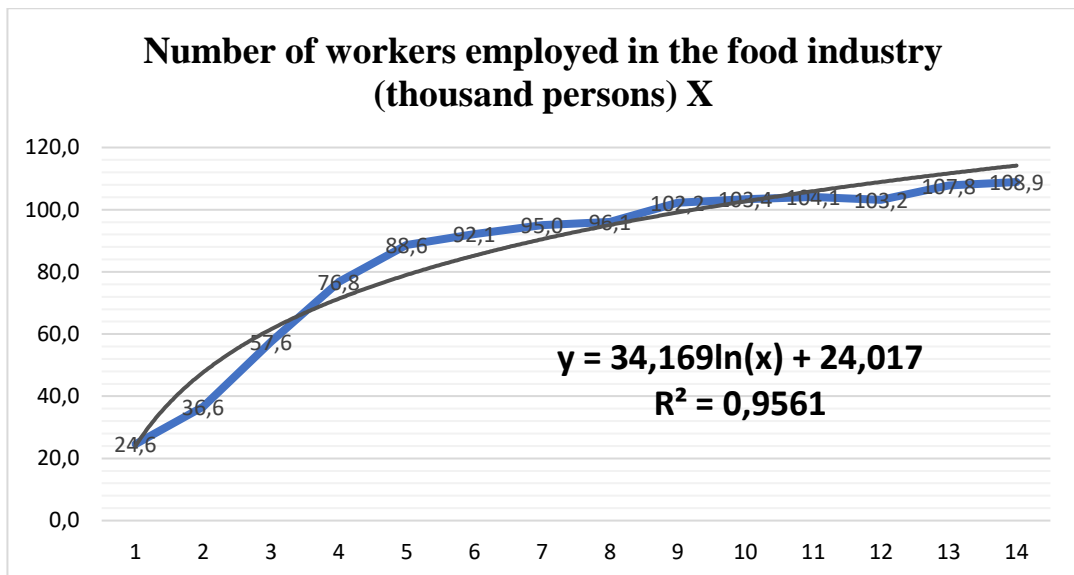


2 - Export of processed food products in Kashkadyo region

The regression tensor at $y = -0.5192x^3 + 7.4564x^2 - 4.7142x + 501.6$ was analyzed by applying the given analysis to all mesons.

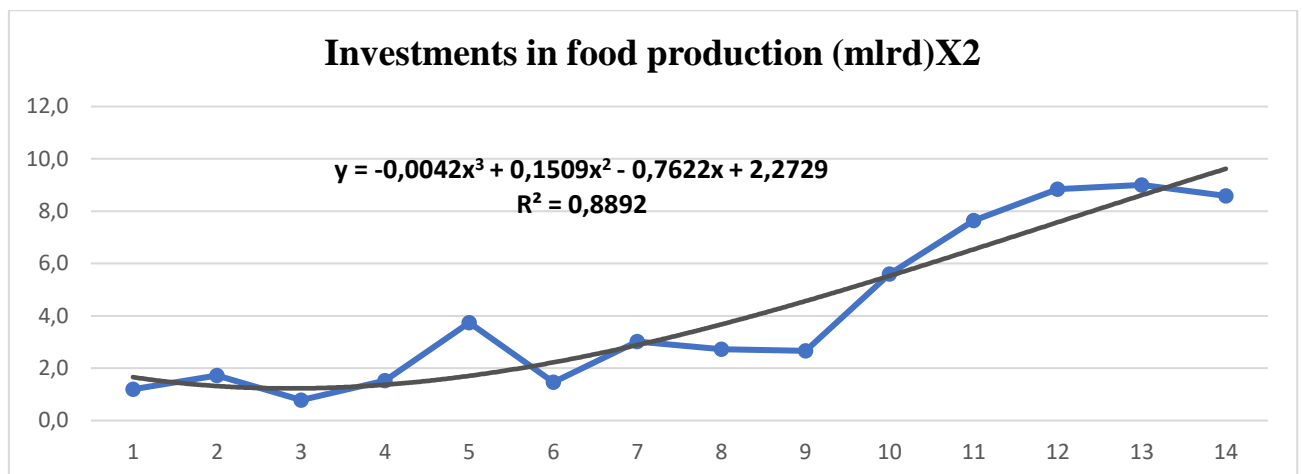
The labor force, which is an important factor in the production of goods, makes it possible to determine the current production, the forecast prices, the level of demand for the labor resources needed in the future, and the possibilities for the future supply of the population.

A wide range of investment projects can be implemented in the Celtic schedule of Kurishimiz. This is because there is an exponential deviation in the model, but there is no coefficient of determination in the model, and the model is limited.



3 - Businessmen in the food industry of Kashkadaryo region are trend models

The fact that the results for all the mesons are in the required degree gives us the regression equation $y = -0.0042x^3 + 0.1509x^2 - 0.7622x + 2.2729$.



4 - Trend model for real estate investments in Kashkadaryo region

Discussion: It was found that in the Kashkadaryo region, the number of food industry employees increased by 1 percent, the total output of food processing in the region increased by 0.259 percent, and the cost of investments in food processing increased by 1 percent, the total output of food industry employees increased by 0.835 percent.

It was clarified that the number of employees in the food industry in Kashkadaryo region will increase to 1.22 in 2025 compared to 2023 and to 2.07 in 2029.

It is predicted that the volume of investments in the processing of food products in Kashkadaryo region will increase to 1.30 in 2025 compared to 2023, to 2.11 in 2029 and that of legal entities engaged in the processing of food products will increase to 0.93 in 2025 compared to 2023 and to 1.28 in 2029.

The growth rate of the flow of foreign direct investment and loans has also strengthened in projects of territorial importance, the total volume of which in 2019

amounted to 4.8 billion dollars (of which in fixed capital – 4.2 billion dollars), increasing 4 times compared to the corresponding period of 2018 and 24 times compared to 2017. With the participation of foreign capital alone, 167 projects with a total cost of 858.5 million dollars were put into use in the regions.

As an important factor affecting the revitalization of the food industry in the Kashkadarya region, i.e. the increase in the quantity of products produced from the harvest, the workers in the food industry will be considered

In addition to the results of the developed model, the increase of one percent by the workers in the food industry in the Kashkadaryo region will help to increase the volume of processing food products in the Kashkadaryo region by 0.107 percent.

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IOT (INTERNET OF THINGS) ORQALI ISHLAB CHIQRISH JARAYONLARINI AVTOMATLASHTIRISH VA SAMARADORLIKNI OSHIRISH

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada IoT texnologiyalarining ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirishdagi roli yoritilgan. Aqlli sensorlar, ta'minot

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