



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

№5



ISSN: 2992-8982

<https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz/>

2025



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Bosh muharrir:

Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich

Elektron nashr. 551 sahifa.

E'lon qilishga 2025-yil 1-mayda ruxsat etildi.

Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:

Karimov Norboy G'aniyevich

Muharrir:

Qurbonov Sherzod Ismatillayevich

Tahrir hay'ati:

Salimov Oqil Umrzoqovich, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi akademigi
Abduraxmanov Kalandar Xodjayevich, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi akademigi
Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Rae Kvon Chung, Janubiy Koreya, TDIU faxriy professori, "Nobel" mukofoti laureati
Osman Mesten, Turkiya parlamenti a'zosi, Turkiya – O'zbekiston do'stlik jamiyati rahbari
Axmedov Durbek Kudratillayevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Axmedov Sayfullo Normatovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Abduraxmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Kalonov Muxiddin Baxritdinovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Siddiqova Sadoqat G'afforovna, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Maxmudov Nosir, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Yuldashev Mutallib Ibragimovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Samadov Asqarjon Nishonovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, professor
Slizovskiy Dimitriy Yegorovich, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Mustafakulov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Axmedov Ikrom Akramovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Eshtayev Alisher Abdug'aniyevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Xajiyev Baxtiyor Dushaboyevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich, falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Musayeva Shoira Azimovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), professor
Ali Konak (Ali Ko'nak), iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor (Turkiya)
Cham Tat Huei, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD), professor (Malayziya)
Foziljonov Ibrohimjon Sotvoldixo'ja o'g'li, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dots.
Utayev Uktam Choriyevich, O'z.Respub. Bosh prokuraturasi boshqarma boshlig'i o'rinbosari
Ochilov Farkhod, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh prokuraturasi IJQKD boshlig'i
Buzrukxonov Sarvarxon Munavvarxonovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Axmedov Javohir Jamolovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Toxirov Jaloliddin Ochil o'g'li, texnika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), katta o'qituvchi
Bobobekov Ergash Abdumalikovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), v.b. dots.
Djudi Smetana, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (AQSH)
Krissi Lyuis, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (AQSH)
Glazova Marina Viktorovna, Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (Moskva)
Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin qizi, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
Sevil Piriyeva Karaman, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD) (Turkiya)
Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhamatjon o'g'li, TDIU ITI departamenti rahbari
Ochilov Bobur Baxtiyor o'g'li, TDIU katta o'qituvchisi



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Editorial board:

Salimov Okil Umrzokovich, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan

Abdurakhmanov Kalandar Khodjavevich, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan

Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor

Rae Kwon Chung, South Korea, Honorary Professor at TSUE, Nobel Prize Laureate

Osman Mesten, Member of the Turkish Parliament, Head of the Turkey–Uzbekistan Friendship Society

Akhmedov Durbek Kudratillayevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Akhmedov Sayfullo Normatovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Abdurakhmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Kalonov Mukhiddin Bakhridinovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Siddikova Sadokat Gafforovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogical Sciences

Khudoykulov Sadirdin Karimovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Makhmudov Nosir, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Yuldashev Mutallib Ibragimovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Samadov Askarjon Nishonovich, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Professor

Slizovskiy Dmitriy Yegorovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor

Mustafakulov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Akhmedov Ikrom Akramovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Eshtayev Alisher Abduganiyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Khajiyev Bakhtiyor Dushaboyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Khakimov Nazar Khakimovich, Doctor of Philosophy (DSc), Professor

Musayeva Shoira Azimovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Professor

Ali Konak, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor (Turkey)

Cham Tat Huei, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Professor (Malaysia)

Foziljonov Ibrokhimjon Sotvoldikhoja ugli, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Utayev Uktam Choriyevich, Deputy Head of Department, Prosecutor General's Office of Uzbekistan

Ochilov Farkhod, Head of DCEC, Prosecutor General's Office of Uzbekistan

Buzrukxonov Sarvarkhon Munavvarkhonovich, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Akhmedov Javokhir Jamolovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences

Tokhirov Jaloliddin Ochil ugli, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Technical Sciences, Senior Lecturer

Bobobekov Ergash Abdumalikovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Acting Associate Professor

Judi Smetana, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor (USA)

Chrissy Lewis, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor (USA)

Glazova Marina Victorovna, Doctor of Sciences in Economics (Moscow)

Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin kizi, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Sevil Piriyeva Karaman, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) (Turkey)

Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhmatjon ugli, Head of the Department of Scientific Research and Innovations, TSUE

Ochilov Bobur Bakhtiyor ugli, Senior lecturer at TSUI

Ekspertlar kengashi:

Berkinov Bazarbay, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Po'latov Baxtiyor Alimovich, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Aliyev Bekdavlal Aliyevich, falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Isakov Janabay Yakubbayevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Xalikov Suyun Ravshanovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Rustamov Ilhomiddin, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Hakimov Ziyodulla Ahmadovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent
Kamilova Iroda Xusniddinovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
G'afurov Doniyor Orifovich, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Fayziyev Oybek Raximovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
Tuxtabayev Jamshid Sharafetdinovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
Xamidova Faridaxon Abdulkarim qizi, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent
Yaxshiboyeva Laylo Abdisattorovna, katta o'qituvchi
Babayeva Zuhra Yuldashevna, mustaqil tadqiqotchi

Board of Experts:

Berkinov Bazarbay, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Pulatov Bakhtiyor Alimovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor
Aliyev Bekdavlal Aliyevich, Doctor of Philosophy (DSc), Professor
Isakov Janabay Yakubbayevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Khalikov Suyun Ravshanovich, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Rustamov Ilkhomiddin, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Khakimov Ziyodulla Akhmadovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Kamilova Iroda Khusniddinovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics
Gafurov Doniyor Orifovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogy
Fayziyev Oybek Rakhimovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Associate Professor
Tukhtabayev Jamshid Sharafetdinovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Associate Professor
Khamidova Faridakhon Abdulkarimovna, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Yakhshiboyeva Laylo Abdisattorovna, Senior Lecturer
Babayeva Zuhra Yuldashevna, Independent Researcher

08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
08.00.02 Makroiqtisodiyot
08.00.03 Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
08.00.06 Ekonometrika va statistika
08.00.07 Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
08.00.08 Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
08.00.09 Jahon iqtisodiyoti
08.00.10 Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.11 Marketing
08.00.12 Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot
08.00.13 Menejment
08.00.14 Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
08.00.15 Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
08.00.16 Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

Muassis: "Ma'rifat-print-media" MChJ

Hamkorlarimiz: Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, O'zR Tabiat resurslari vazirligi, O'zR Bosh prokuraturasi huzuridagi IJQK departamenti.

Jurnalning ilmiyligi:

“Yashil” iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot” jurnali

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi rayosatining 2023-yil 1-apreldagi 336/3-sonli qarori bilan ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.



MUNDARIJA

“Zavur kollektor suvlarining kimyoviy tarkibi tahlili va ularni tozalash zarurati (Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi misolida)”.....	20
Kungiratbay Sharipov, Ma‘ruf Nurmanov	
Forming demand and stimulating sales in Uzbekistan.....	26
Musayeva Shoira Azimovna	
Членство в ВТО как драйвер развития: взгляд Узбекистана через призму опыта Вьетнама и Казахстана.....	30
Ж.Я.Нуриллаев	
Mamlakatimizda tizimli ahamiyatga molik banklarni aniqlash tartibi va ularning bank tizimi moliyaviy barqarorligiga ta’siri tahlili.....	37
Xolmamatov Farhodjon Kubaevich	
O‘zbekiston respublikasida aholi bandligini ta’minlashdagi dolzarb masalalar	44
Ibragimov Elmurod Gulboynor o‘g‘li	
O‘zbekiston respublikasida elektr energiyasi ta’minoti hajmini yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmiga ta’sirini ekonometrik tahlil qilish.....	48
Fayziyev Rabim Alikulovich	
Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida tijorat banklarining xizmat turlarini takomillashtirish amaliyoti	60
Umurzoqova Adiba Ochilovna	
Qishloq xo‘jaligi kooperativi boshqaruv tizimida buxgalteriya hisobini tashkil qilishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari	67
Abduraxmanov Ramazon Abdullayevich	
O‘zbekistonda qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari umumiy hajmini prognozlashda ekonometrik modellar (yillik)	72
Qodirov Farxod Amirovich, Bo‘ribaeva Qundiz Muratbaevna	
Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari xavfsizligi tizimini takomillashtirishning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari.....	77
Mahamatova Maftuna	
Xufiyona va yashirin iqtisodiyotning amaliy tahlili o‘zbekiston miqyosida.....	83
Koshanov Abdimurat Azat uli	
Soliq tizimini barqarorligini belgilovchi omillar tahlili.....	87
Nurillayev Jasurbek Davronbekovich	
Mahalliy budjetlar daromad manbalarini mustahkamlash omillari.....	92
Soatova Nodira Boboxanovna	
Bank infratuzilmasining raqamli transformatsiyasi va resurslar bazasi shakllanishi: nazariy asoslar va texnologik yondashuvlar.....	97
Raxmatov Azizjon Jaloliddinovich, Jumayev Muzaffar Mahmud o‘g‘li	
Ichki auditning transformatsion potentsiali: tahliliy amallarni takomillashtirish orqali samaradorlikni oshirish.....	102
Misirov Akbarali Pardaboyevich, Ismoilov Asadbek Abdusamat o‘g‘li	
Xorijiy mamlakatlarda yashil moliyalashtirishni rivojlantirish yo‘llari.....	110
Qorriyeva Shahnoza Safarbayevna	
Yashil moliya – iqtisodiy rivojlanish mexanizmi sifatida	117
Nodir Xidirov G‘iyosaliyevich	
Xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning likvidliligi va moliyaviy barqarorligini ta’minlashning xorij tajribasi va uning amaliy ahamiyati	122
Bauyetdinov M.J.	
Теоретические подходы к определениям агрессий социально - экономической и политической стабильности государства как фактор повышения рекреационных потребностей	128
Алимова Райхона Баходировна	
Innovatsion ta’lim texnologiyalari asosida talabalarning metodik tayyorgarligini shakllantirish.....	139
Komilov Umidjon Normurod o‘g‘li, Tulyaganova Gulnoza Olimjon qizi	



Kichik biznes subyektlarini moliyalashtirish manbalari	143
Nematulloev Suxrob Sobirovich	
Bir qatlamli elastik asosda joylashgan to'sinning seysmik kuchlar ta'siridagi tebranishining V.Z. Vlasov usuli asosida analitik tadqiqi	148
Kamola Xaydarova	
"Sibir daryolarining burilishi" loyihasining tarixiy va retrospektiv tahlili	153
Mahmudov Nosir Mahmudovich	
Sarguzasht turizmini rivojlanishi va sarguzasht turlarda turistlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlashda instruktor-gidlarning roli	159
Tilovmurodov Dostonbek Furqat o'g'li	
Scientific-theoretical foundations of the use of ict in ensuring management efficiency and security in enterprises	165
Khalilov Bekzod Akhmatovich	
Tijorat banklarida kredit riskini boshqarish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish yo'nalishlari.....	171
Mirtursunova Dinara Anvarovna	
O'zbekiston respublikasi tijorat banklarida masofaviy bank xizmatlarini joriy etishni takomillashtirish yo'llari.....	175
Tangriyev Izzat Raxmatullayevich	
Qashqadaryo viloyatida eko va etno turizmni rivojlantirishning istiqbollari va iqtisodiy samaradorligi.....	181
Erkayeva Barno, Xushvaqtoev Ramziddin	
O'zbekiston bank tizimida raqamli valyutalar va yashil investitsiyalar integratsiyasini takomillashtirish	186
Nodirov Azizxon Asrorovich	
Global energiya noaniqligining o'zgaruvchanligi ekonomertik modellari	192
Bexzod Qo'ziboev	
Экоцифра: цифровизация МСП для зеленого устойчивого роста	197
С.С. Убаева	
Qishloq xo'jaligini barqaror rivojlantirish va ekologik toza hududni yo'lga qo'yishning ahamiyati	201
Ergashov Ulug'bek Zoxidjonovich	
Statistika fanining shakllanish bosqichlari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari.....	206
Nabixodjaev Abbas Abdupattahovich, Umarova Mukaddas Abbasovna	
Hududlarning atmosferaga chiqaradigan zararli chiqindilar miqdorini sanoat mahsulotiga nisbati bo'yicha tahlili	210
Baqoyev Husan Nuriddinovich	
Qayta tiklanadigan vodorod narxlari strategiyasini o'rganish: xarajat noaniqliklarini bartaraf etish	216
Nuraliyeva Komila Sanakulovna	
Qishloq xo'jaligini "yashil" iqtisodiyot asosida rivojlantirishga o'tishning zarurligi va mohiyati	221
Yoldoshev Mutalib Ibrohimovich	
Mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda "yashil investitsiyalar" dan foydalanishning xorij tajribalari	225
Ruzibayeva Nargiza Xakimovna, Rustamova Nasiba Arslanovna	
Ijtimoiy iqtisodiy ehtiyojlar va ularning iqtisodiy rivojlanishdagi o'rni.....	230
Raxmonova Feruza Musaqulovna	
Oliy ta'lim xizmatlarini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotda tutgan o'rni.....	234
Mirzaxajeva Shaxzoda Shuxratovna	
Tijorat banklari muammoli kreditlarining likvidlilikka ta'siri.....	240
Karshiyev Adham Anvarovich	
Kichik firmalarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishning nazariy metodologik jihatlari.....	245
Ruzmetov Davron Ibrogimovich, Aliyev Maqsudbek Erkinovich	
Xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning moliyaviy resurslaridan samarali foydalanish imkoniyatlari.....	251
Talapova Nargiza Baxriddinovna	



“Deviant xulq-atvorli o‘smirlarning ijtimoiy moslashuvining psixologik xususiyatlari”	255
Saidbekova Feruza Anvarbek qizi	
Aholi daromadlarini diversifikatsiya qilishda davlat siyosatining roli va imkoniyatlari	258
Nutfullayev Shohrux Mexli o‘g‘li, Qurbanov Ulug‘bek Erkinovich	
Анализ показателей развития зелёной химии по всему миру и в узбекистане за последние десять лет	262
Фозилова Фирангиза Комиловна	
Tijorat banklarining o‘zbekiston respublikasi iqtisodiyotiga ta’siri	270
Masharipov Rasulbek Jo‘rabekovich	
Biznes birlashuvda buxgalteriya hisobi va auditni takomillashtirish yo‘nalishlari	273
Hamroyeva Zuhra Amiral qizi, Xayitboyeva Laylo Oybekovna, Mirzarayimov Sardorbek Ravshanovich	
O‘zbekiston respublikasida pul-kredit siyosatining maqsadi	277
Adilov Zuxriddin Marip o‘g‘li	
Qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarining ishlab chiqarish va bozorlararo aloqalarining statistik o‘zgarish tendensiyalari	281
Zakirova Umida Maxamadaminovna	
Iqtisodiy bilimlarni shakllanishi va rivojlanishi	286
Po‘latov Abdulloh Xolxo‘jayevich	
Теоретические основы эффективного управления финансовыми ресурсами предприятий с государственной долей (на примере узбекистана)	291
Ахмедов Дилшод Турсункулович	
Robototexnika asoslari va maktab ta‘limida qo‘llanilishi	298
Tuxliyev Muslimbek Sherzod o‘g‘li	
Sun‘iy intellektlar yordamida o‘quvchilarni hayotiy faoliyat ko‘nikmasini shakllantirishi	303
Mirxasilova Zulfiya Kochkarovna, Abdurahmanova Ozoda Djo‘rayevna, Kurbanov Azimjon Jo‘raboy o‘g‘li	
Levi tengsizligi uchun A.N. Kolmogorov teoremlari	316
Saypiddinov Shukurullo Sadrdinovich, Baxramov Rustamjon Qambarali o‘g‘li	
Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar bank tizimida raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish afzalliklari	320
Xodjimamedov Akmal Ashurovich, Umedov Abdullo Umedovich	
O‘zbekiston respublikasining mdh mamlakatlari bilan tashqi savdo faoliyati tahlili: o‘zgarish tendensiyalari va istiqbollari	326
Ilyosov Asrorjon Axrorjon o‘g‘li, Abdullaev Alisher Maxmudovich, Tuxtasinova Muxayyo Mirzasultonovna	
Elektron tijoratni rivojlantirishning xorij tajribasi	330
Madieva Zuxra Iskandarbekovna	
Inson resurslarini o‘rganishning asosiy yondashuvlari: mohiyat-ta’rifiy tahlil	336
Bakirov Qobiljon Mamatyusupovich	
Bandlikni ta’minlashda davlat tomonidan institutsional muhit yaratishning roli	340
Dilorom Tojiboyeva, Umida Ravshanovna Anvarova	
Mamlakatimizda islom moliyasini rivojlantirish maqsad va choralari	346
Xoliyorov Xomid Boynazarovich	
Разработка экспертной системы для оценки финансового состояния предприятия	352
Tajibayeva Kizlargul Ajiniyazovna	
Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida kichik biznes ko‘rsatkichlarining o‘zgarishi: panel regressiya tahlili	362
Tojiyeva Muhabbatxon Mansurjon qizi	
O‘zbekiston Respublikasida makroiqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlarni hisoblashdagi asosiy muammolar va ularning yechimlari	368
Farmonov Ilhomjon Iqboljon o‘g‘li	
Xorijiy tajriba asosida korxonalar innovatsion faolligini boshqarishni takomillashtirish	374
Hakimova Nozimaxon Sobirjon qizi	
Mahalliy davlat hokimiyati organlarida milliy kadrlar zaxirasini shakllantirish	380
G‘aniev Elyor Sobirjonovich	
O‘zbekistonda sirkulyar iqtisodiyotga o‘tishning ahamiyati	386
Mirzayev Muzaffar Maxmudovich	



The role of international investments in greening and ecological rehabilitation of the aral sea region	392
Ospanova Feruza Bazarbaevna	
“Зеленое направление” совершенствования бухгалтерского учета	397
Ибрагимов Гайратжон Артикович	
Xarajatlarni kelib chiqish joylari va javobgarlik markazlari bo'yicha hisobga olishni takomillashtirish	403
Xamidova S.Ya.	
Mintaqalarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning metodologik asoslari va ularni takomillashtirish.....	409
Toshaliyeva Saodat Toxirovna	
O'zbekistonda kichik turar joy biznesini rivojlantirishda xorijiy tajribalar	414
Yo'ldashev Bekzodjon Sherzodjon o'g'li	
Tijorat banklarida davlat maqsadli dasturlarini moliyalashtirish yuzasidan ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar.....	419
Shodiyev Shuhrat Sunnat o'g'li	
Qandolat mahsulotlari bozorida marketing strategiyalaridan foydalanishning xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi.....	426
Azlarova Munira Muxammad-Amin qizi	
Risk management in commercial banks, methodological approaches and practical implementation	433
Baymuratova Zina Aqilbekovna, Jarilkapova Naubaxar Paraxat qizi	
The impact of competition on economic growth: evidence from uzbekistan's automotive industry.....	439
Saydaliyeva Dilrabo Baxriddin qizi	
Raqamli texnologiyalarning oliy talim xizmatlarini rivojlantirishdagi o'rni.....	444
Mirzaxadjayeva Shahzoda Shuxratovna	
Развитие производства сельскохозяйственной продукции путем развития цифровых технологий.....	450
Юсупов Мухиддин Соатович	
Tijorat banklarida loyihaviy moliyalashtirish risklarini boshqarish amaliyotini takomillashtirish	457
Berdiyev Akram O'ktamovich	
Iqtisodiy tarmoqlarni soliqqa tortish orqali investitsiya loyihalarini rivojlantirish.....	463
Sharipov Eldor Salohiddin o'g'li	
Iqtisodiyotda investitsiya va kredit salohiyatini bank faoliyatiga ta'siri.....	468
Ergashova Nilufar Sobirovna	
Qurilish materiallari sanoati korxonalarining raqobatbardoshlik salohiyatini boshqarishni takomillashtirish	473
Tashmukhamedova Karima Samatovna	
Ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishlari va istiqbollari.....	479
Kurbanova Mohinur Xabib qizi	
Xalqaro sayohat lug'ati va uning shakllanishi.....	487
Abduaxadova Zilola Djamoliddinovna	
Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari va uni o'zbekiston respublikasi hisob tizimini rivojlantirishdagi o'rni va ahamiyati.....	492
Quvvatov G'olibjon Baxtiyor o'g'li	
Kooperatsiyalarning tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati.....	501
Mirzayev Musurmon Umidullayevich, Ziyadullayev Ilhom Narkobilovich	
Использование методов математического моделирования при внедрении коммерческих автоматических систем	505
Курбанова Рахима, Ахмедов Мехрожжон	
Tijorat banklari kapitalidagi davlat ulushini kamaytirish yo'llari.....	511
Vasiyev Alisher Samiyevich	
Механизмы трансформации неформального сектора в официальную экономику на основе финансовых инструментов.....	515
Кошанов Абдимурат Азат ули, Муртазаев Шахрух Коньскайлиевич	



The impact of tourism on the economy of Uzbekistan	519
Xaydarova Marjona, Muxamedboyeva Muxlisa, Umarov Kamron, Usmanova Aziza	
Mintaqada gastroturizm rivojlanishining iqtisodiy asoslari va zamonaviy tendensiyalari.....	525
Masharipova Manzura Alimbayevna	
Qoraqalpog'istonda mehmonxona xo'jaligining hozirgi holati tahlili	530
Xalimova Fayoza Nafasovna	
Tikuv-trikotaj korxonalarini brend jozibadorligini oshirishning ilmiy-nazariy jihatlari.....	535
O'rinov Akmaljon Axmadjonovich	
Bank tizimida hisobotlarni avtomatlashtirish texnologiyalari	542
Sodiqov Sanjar Saydullo o'g'li	
Engineering programs in Uzbekistan on the verge of fifth industrial revolution	547
Khasan Khankeldiyev	



ENGINEERING PROGRAMS IN UZBEKISTAN ON THE VERGE OF FIFTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



Khasan Khankeldiyev

Senior teacher

Turin Polytechnic University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (TTPU)

khankeldy@polito.uz

<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-7033-3139>

Annotatsiya: The researcher explores comprehensive educational reforms introduced in engineering programs within Uzbekistan's higher education system. The focus is placed on aligning academic curricula with the demands of the modern industrial era, highlighting advancements in manufacturing, logistics, outsourcing, nanotechnology, and artificial intelligence.

Kalit so'zlar: Engineering Education, Industrial Revolutions, Manufacturing, Logistics, Outsourcing, Nanotechnology, Artificial Intelligence.

Abstract: Tadqiqotchi O'zbekistonning oliy ta'lim tizimida muhandislik dasturlari bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan chuqur ta'lim islohotlarini o'rganadi. Asosiy e'tibor ishlab chiqarish, logistika, autsorsing, nanotexnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt kabi sohalaridagi zamonaviy sanoat talablariga mos o'quv rejalari ishlab chiqilishiga qaratilgan.

Key words: Muhandislik ta'limi, sanoat inqiloblari, ishlab chiqarish, logistika, autsorsing, nanotexnologiya, sun'iy intellekt.

Аннотация: Исследователь анализирует масштабные реформы в системе высшего образования Узбекистана, касающиеся инженерных программ. Особое внимание уделено адаптации учебных планов к требованиям современной промышленности, включая производство, логистику, аутсорсинг, нанотехнологии и искусственный интеллект.

Ключевые слова: Инженерное образование, промышленные революции, производство, логистика, аутсорсинг, нанотехнологии, искусственный интеллект.

INTRODUCTION

For the past several years Uzbekistan has introduced profound reforms in liberalizing certain economic sectors to boost the national economy and foster competition among different types of enterprises. Along with it has come a new wave of reforms in higher education as well that was reflected in establishment of dozens of private and international universities across Uzbekistan, thereby improving access to quality higher education to tap a human potential just as it was indicated in the Government's Strategy for Innovative Development of 2018 [1].

It is not a secret that technological innovation has become a key to nation's property and security in time of tough global competition [2]; and engineering schools are the backbone of that technological innovation. Now that the world has seen fruits of AI technology and the advanced nations are running toward fifth Industrial Revolution, a question arises what Uzbekistan has done and should do in order to catch that wave and become the leading nation in its neighboring countries and beyond.



RESEARCH IMPORTANCE

The importance of this research to Uzbekistan is paramount as the Fifth Industrial Revolution will bring drastic changes in the manufacturing, logistics and service sectors in national scale and may create unforeseen challenges in economic and political landscape of Central Asian countries.

The paper will be made up of four sections, that is, literature review, research method, discussion and conclusion. The research will have a nature of descriptive research as the statement of the problem and data will be profoundly drawn from a body of literature work.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Advanced Engineering Programs in Higher Education in Global Perspectives It is no doubt that behind all technological innovation are advanced engineering programs. But what is generally assumed by the advanced engineering in the context of higher education. Among general characteristics of advanced engineering are its ability to (1) push the boundaries of scientific knowledge, technical skills, and innovative thinking, (2) to solve complex problems and (3) develop technologies across various sub-fields of engineering [3].

The global society has seen the exponential growth of new technological knowledge encompassing the information and communication technologies. Outsourcing and offshoring phenomena have taken the form of new premium of technological workforce. Nevertheless, for the past several years researchers and scholars conclude the urgency to better address the needs of nations in rapidly changing world [4].

Relying only on foreign specialists to solve engineering programs; that is, the outsourcing of engineering services may deteriorate the field of engineering nationwide. In fact, as many US scholars pointed out that outsourcing threaten the erosion of the engineering profession in the United States and hinder the US technological competence and capacity for technological innovation. And for a nation to prosper, it should take the leadership position in technological innovation [5].

The other side of the program is the application and research in the field of engineering, not necessarily confined in one particular nation. Some scholars raise a concern of today's engineering programs, stating that they strive to "educate 21st-century engineers with a 20th-century curriculum delivered in 19th-century institutions" [6].

So, what is the solution? Scholars and professionals in the field of engineering education conclude that the mere reformation of engineering education with old paradigms are not a solution. Rather, it should be transformed into new paradigms to meet the overwhelming challenges in technological and demographic aspects in the global context. [7] Moreover, for a country to prosper, two things must be done: build up a new scientific base through research and take a leading role in advanced technologies [8]. Moreover, for developing countries to grow their own STEM capacities, three major development activities should be implemented; that is, the development of curriculum, facilities, and faculty. And the last will be the most challenging [9].

The Emergence of Fifth Industrial Revolution and its Predecessors

Any business forums today do not stop emphasizing the paramount role of the emergence of the next industrial revolution. But what we really understand by the Fifth Industrial Revolution. The scientific community has come to believe that whatever revolutionary breakthrough we see in the artificial intelligence, in 3D printing, in nanotechnology or Internet of Things, they all will be stepping stones to the Fifth Industrial Revolution [10].

Whatever industrial revolution we have seen today, it all transformed societies. If the invention of steam power was the catalyst for the first industrial revolution, electricity, telecommunication and oil were of the second. How was it reflected on societies? What once was done in manual labor, it was replaced with automated or mechanical work. What once was produced in small workshops, it was then moved in factories. The digital revolution was the third with the boom of the Internet and personal computers. The fourth one was articulated by Klaus Schwab, CEO and founder of the World Economic Forum in 2016. It differs from all its predecessors with the fusion of a number of new technologies in physical, digital and biological dimensions and its ability to interact with a set of systems with speed, depth and breadth [11]. Self-driving cars, drones, robotics, bio-engineering products are fruits of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Backbones of Industry 4.0

The Industry 4.0 is all about advanced technologies. It incorporates advanced technologies such as nanotechnology, artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IOT). Nanotechnology is basically about synthesizing nano-materials and controlling their internal structure with arrangement of the atoms and molecules to develop unique products [12]. Artificial intelligence (AI) is taking over many fields of industries. Its ability to simulate human intelligence through obtaining data and using it accordingly produces fast learning machines that are capable to speak, see, understand and reach definite conclusions. Now it is applied in factories, transportation, medical area and more. The Internet of Things (IOT) is when an network of different systems



(computers, mobile phones, etc) interact and exchange information between each other to deliver certain type of tasks whether opening a front door from the distance or turning off devices connected to the wifi networking.

Coming of Fifth Industrial Revolution

Experts believe we may see it on the horizon within ten years. The times span is not that long if we see how long it took its predecessors to come and go. For example, the first industrial revolution lasted about 90 years; the second one, 44; the third, 31. Yes, no doubt that the period between fourth and the fifth revolution will be shorter, but what we really know about the latter and what changes it will bring about we really do not know for sure. Nevertheless, experts believe that a playground of its revolution will be the virtual space, heavily depending data, digital gadgets and the artificial intelligence with the human involvement, merging borders between natural and virtual worlds. Experts are not sure what it will be like, but they are sure it will be far more advanced, efficient, global and intelligent.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research has a nature of descriptive research as the statement of the problem and data have profoundly been drawn from a body of literature work.

DISCUSSION

More Opportunities than Challenges

Back in the mid-18th century when the first industrial revolution broke out in areas such as mining, transportation and agriculture, it was assumed it would create barriers to job opportunities, but against all odds, the reverse was witnessed. Instead, historians write that it brought drastic efficiency in workplaces. The same positive outcome happened with the second revolution (table 1).

The third industrial revolution known as the technological revolution facilitated workload with the invention of cell phones and computers. Just take typewriting grotesque machines as an example. They all were replaced with computers which drastically boosted the communications industries. Or wired phones, which were replaced with cell phones, making a huge shift to digital world.

Table 1. Key Opportunities and Challenges of the Fifth Industrial Revolution.

Aspect	Opportunities	Challenges
Historical Insight	Each past revolution brought efficiency and innovation, not job loss.	Initial fear of job displacement repeated in every industrial revolution.
Technological Impact	Integration of AI, IoT, and robotics improves accuracy and speed.	Workers must adapt to technologies unfamiliar from traditional education.
Human Role	Human-machine collaboration ensures quality control and innovation.	Supervisory and creative roles demand higher-order skills.
Workplace Safety	Machines handle dangerous or exhausting tasks, reducing injury and costs.	Requires reconfiguration of workforce safety training and policies.
Educational Preparedness	Investment in retraining and upskilling becomes essential.	Potential job losses for low-skilled workers if retraining is not addressed.
Economic Efficiency	Reduces operational and insurance costs; enhances productivity.	High initial costs for tech adoption and worker reskilling.

The Internet was the driving force of the fourth industrial revolution. It changed not just how we used to communicate, but also how we came to buy more items online than from traditional stores, make payments or even exchange currencies without going to a local bank, watch media content and more. Now more data is stored, or preserved so to say, in cloud storages around the world that it is on traditional papers. Our cell phones are hundreds times more powerful than computers used during 1960s—an era of the first human step toward the space exploration.

Experts believe that all these have laid out a solid foundation for both emerging the artificial intelligence and merging realm of physical, digital and biological world into one [13].

Human-Machine Collaboration

The fifth industrial revolution is believed to create efficiency, accuracy and speed in manufacturing process through merging advanced technologies: Internet of Things, artificial intelligence and robotics. But it does not mean that we humans will be put aside. Rather, we will supervise the entire manufacturing operation and strive to meet the highest quality standards. Among other things, the safety measures will indeed be taken by



default as dangerous, laborious and traumatic work tasks will be delegated to machines, thus reducing cost of medical bills, sick leaves and insurance claims. At the end of the day, human workers will spend more time on redesigning or refining products to the needs of market demand and focusing on innovation and excellence [14].

Educational Challenges

In the light of idyll, among foreseen challenges are training human workers to operate far-more advanced technologies that they never heard of in their university lecture halls. To help personnel catch up with fruits of industry 5.0, a significant amount of investment would be required and dramatic job displacement will be anticipated among low-skilled workers [15].

CONCLUSION

For the past several years Uzbekistan's new wave of reforms in higher education was reflected with the establishment of dozens of private and international universities across Uzbekistan. In a sense, it drastically improved engineering programs and laid some kind of foundation to meet the Fifth Industrial Revolution. But what challenges this nation can face in the manufacturing, logistics and service sectors in national scale. One particular challenge can be seen in phenomena such outsourcing and offshoring technological workforce. In other words, you let other nations solve your national engineering problems and hence fail to upgrade or even establish your own technological and scientific bases to do the job. The paper concluded that it will not only ruin the national engineering bases, but also pose a threat to a national security. Another concern was that a country should upgrade its old engineering schools to "educate 21st-century engineers" with not of the last century's curriculum or facilities, but with something far more advanced. The solution is simple, but costly. It is of vital importance to nourish Uzbekistan's own STEM capacities, with upgrading curriculum, facilities and faculty.

References

1. Mahajan, S. Uzbekistan. (2019). Country Economic Update. World Bank Group. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/866501562572675697/pdf/Uzbekistan-Toward-a-New-Economy-Country-Economic-Update.pdf>
2. Duderstadt, J., & Arbor, A. (2010). Engineering for a Changing World: A Roadmap to the Future of American Engineering Practice, Research, and Education. The University of Michigan.
3. Bond, A. (2023). What Is Advanced Engineering? Retrieved September 22, 2024, from <https://www.amoriabond.com/en/insights/blog/what-is-advanced-engineering/>
4. Augustine, N. (Chair), National Academies Committee on Prospering in the Global Economy of the 21st Century. Rising Above the Gathering Storm: Energizing and Employing America for a Brighter Economic Future. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2005.
5. Clough, G.W. (Chair). Educating the Engineer of 2020: Adapting Engineering Education to the New Century. National Academy of Engineering, Washington, DC: National Press, 2005.
6. Continental AG. In Search of Global Engineering Excellence: Educating the Next Generation of Engineers for the Global Workplace. Hanover, Germany: Continental AG, 2006. (Available at <http://www.conti-online.com>)
7. NSB. Moving Forward to Improve Engineering Education, ad hoc Task Group on Engineering Education, Committee on Education and Human Resources, Draft Report, July 23, 2007. Washington: National Science Foundation, 2007.
8. Vest, C.M. (2006). Educating Engineers for 2020 and Beyond. The Bridge, Washington, DC: National Academy of Engineering, pp. 38–44.
9. Gladstone, J., Churu, G., Tixier, J., & Van Gaalen, N. (2022). Engineering Education in Developing Nations: Progress on the School of Engineering at Northrise University in Ndola, Zambia. Retrieved from https://digitalcollections.dordt.edu/faculty_work/1440
10. Ali, S.H., Ayad, H., & Al Rubaie, M.T. (2022). Fifth Industrial Revolution (New Perspectives). International Journal of Business, Management, and Economics, 3(3), 196–212. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47747/ijbme.v3i3.694>
11. World Economic Forum. (2016). The Future of Jobs. Retrieved from https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Future_of_Jobs.pdf
12. Al-Iskandarani, M.S. (2010). Nanotechnology for a Better Tomorrow. Knowledge World, Kuwait.
13. Apriliyanti, M., & Ilham, M. (2022). Challenges of the Industrial Revolution Era 1.0 to 5.0: University Digital Library in Indonesia. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal), 6994. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/6994>
14. George, A. Shaji, & George, A.S. (2023). Revolutionizing Manufacturing: Exploring the Promises and Challenges of Industry 5.0, 1, 22–38. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7852124> Ibid.



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Ingliz tili muharriri: Feruz Hakimov

Musahhih: Zokir ALIBEKOV

Sahifalovchi va dizayner: Oloviddin Sobir o'g'li

2025. № 5

© Materiallar ko'chirib bosilganda "Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali manba sifatida ko'rsatilishi shart. Jurnalda bosilgan material va reklamalardagi dalillarning aniqligiga mualliflar ma'sul. Tahririyat fikri har vaqt ham mualliflar fikriga mos kelamasligi mumkin. Tahririyatga yuborilgan materiallar qaytarilmaydi.

Mazkur jurnalda maqolalar chop etish uchun quyidagi havolalarga maqola, reklama, hikoya va boshqa ijodiy materiallar yuborishingiz mumkin.
Materiallar va reklamalar pullik asosda chop etiladi.

EI.Pochta: sq143235@gmail.com

Bot: @iqtisodiyot_77

Tel.: 93 718 40 07

Jurnalga istalgan payt quyidagi rekvizitlar orqali obuna bo'lishingiz mumkin. Obuna bo'lgach, @iqtisodiyot_77 telegram sahifamizga to'lov haqidagi ma'lumotni skrinshot yoki foto shaklida jo'natishingizni so'raymiz. Shu asosda har oygi jurnal yangi sonini manzilingizga jo'natamiz.

"Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali 03.11.2022-yildan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Adminstratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan №566955 reyestr raqami tartibi bo'yicha ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.

Litsenziya raqami: №046523. PNFL: 30407832680027

Manzilimiz: Toshkent shahar, Mirzo Ulug'bek tumani
Kumushkon ko'chasi, 26-uy.



Jurnal sayti: <https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz>
