



## IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

*Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal*

**No8**  
MAXSUS SON



# BAKALAVR TALABALARINIG MAQOLALARI TO'PLAMI



ISSN: 2992-8982

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

**2025**



## IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

*Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal*

### **Bosh muharrir:**

**Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich**

### **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 nomzodi (Moskva)  
**Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin qizi**, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent  
**Sevil Piriyeva Karaman**, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD) (Turkiya)  
**Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhmatjon o'g'li**, TDIU ITI departamenti rahbari  
**Ochilov Bobur Baxtiyor o'g'li**, TDIU katta o'qituvchisi

*Elektron nashr. .342 sahifa.  
2025-yil dekabr*



## 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  
**Buzrukkhonov 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 Viktorovna**, Candidate of Economic Sciences (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 28-fevraldagi 333/5-sonli qarori bilan ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.



# MUNDARIJA

MEHMONXONA KORXONALARIDA INNOVATSION LOYIHALARNI AMALGA OSHIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI.....	10
Erkaboyeva Jasmina Safarali qizi, Ochilova Hilola Farmonovna	
FAULT TOLERANCE AND SELF-HEALING IN IOT-ENHANCED P2P SYSTEMS.....	15
Ibrokhimkhuja Rikhsikhujayev, Mohit Bhandwal	
BIZNES BOSHQARUVIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNI JORIY ETISHNING IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGI.....	22
Ikromov Boisxon Bahodir o'g'li, Ozodbek Musayev	
BIOLOGIYA FANINI O'QITISHDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA VIRTUAL LABORATORIYADAN FOYDALANISHNING SAMARADORLIGI.....	27
Turayeva Sabrina Kamoliddin qizi, Qodirov Farrux Ergash o'g'li	
YASHIL LOGISTIKA VA TRANSMILLIY KORPORATSIYALAR.....	32
Rafiqov Abror Baxtiyor o'g'li, Narzullayev Elmurod Shuxrat o'g'li	
OMBORXONALARNI BOSHQARISHDA RFID TEXNOLOGIYASIDAN FOYDALANISHNI AFZALLIKLARI.....	36
Mirkamolov Mirsardor Mirxamdami o'g'li, Yuldashev Abduhakim Abdulkarimovich	
STARTAPLAR VA KICHIK BIZNESNING IQTISODIY O'SISH VA RIVOJLANISH JARAYONLARIDAGI ROLI.....	41
Abdumajidova Muxlisa Alisher qizi, Umarova Mukaddas Abbasovna	
O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MILLIY SUG'URTA TIZIMIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNI XORIJ TAJRIBASI ASOSIDA QO'LLASH ISTIQBOLLARI.....	46
Sobirova Ozoda Rustamovna, Safarov Javohir Ismoilovich	
IQTISODIY XAVFSIZLIKNI TA'MINLASHDA MILLIY TO'LOV TIZIMLARINING ELEKTRON TIJORATDAGI AHAMIYATI.....	50
Teshayev Sayimbek Anvarovich, Tashmuxeamedova Yayra Atxamovna	
CHANGES IN PULSE RATE IN BLOOD VESSELS DURING PHYSICAL EXERCISE.....	56
Pirnazarov Elchin Anvar o'g'li, Yoldasheva Roila Jumaevna	
JAHON IQTISODIYOTIDA GLOBAL XAVFSIZLIK VA IQTISODIY BARQARORLIK.....	61
Qayumov Sobit Obid o'g'li, Xasanov Nodir Erkinovich	
LABOR RESOURCES – THE MAIN FACTOR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.....	68
Qurbonov Tolmasjon Namoz ugli, Mustafoyev Golib Sultonmurodovich	
ISTE'MOLCHI TANLOVI VA NAFLILIK NAZARIYASINI ILMIY ASOSLARI.....	75
Q.Abdulkarimov, M.Keldibekova, F.Umarov	
KORXONALARDA RAQAMLI MARKETINGDAN FOYDALANISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.....	80
Tumaris Nietullaeva, Alimxodjayeva Nargiza Elshodovna	
OMMAVIY AXBOROT VOSITALARINING INSON VA JAMIYAT HAYOTIDAGI TA'SIRI HAMDA AXBOROT XURUJLARI.....	87
Kodirov Ozodbek, F.Umarov	
QURILISH MATERIALLARI SANOATIGA KIRITILAYOTGAN INVESTITSIYALAR TAHLILI VA TARMOQNING MAMLAKAT EKSPORTIDAGI O'RNI.....	93
G'ulomiddin Bobobek Sardorjon o'g'li, G'ulamov Ilhom Akramovich	
BIZNESNI BOSHQARISHDA ERP TIZIMIDAN FOYDALANISHNING AFZALLIKLARI.....	98
Abduhamidova Shodiyaxon Abdushukur qizi, Yuldashev Abduhakim Abdulkarimovich	
O'ZBEKISTON VA AFG'ONISTON HAMKORLIK MUNOSABATLARINING YANGI BOSQICHI.....	103
Fayzullayev Aminjon, F.Umarov	
O'ZBEKISTONDA HUDUDLAR IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHIDAGI TAFOVUTLAR.....	110
Najmiddinova Malikabonu Asrorovna, F.Umarov	
TO'QIMACHILIK SANOATIDA CHARM-POYABZAL TARMOG'INING RIVOJLANISH YO'NALISHLARI XUSUSIDA.....	117
Mahmudov Orifbek Abdumomin o'g'li, Azmiova Feruza Payziyevna	



O'ZBEKISTONDA RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNING TARKIBIY RIVOJLANISHI VA UNING IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIKKA TA'SIRI .....	122
<b>Xayrullayev Javohir Sheraliyevich, Maqsudov Bunyodjon Abdusamat o'g'li</b>	
MINTAQALARNI IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHINI TARTIBGA SOLISH VA XALQARO TAJRIBA.....	128
<b>Xudoyberdiyev Feruzbek, F.Umarov</b>	
MINTAQALAR IQTISODIYOTINING RIVOJLANISH HOLATINI BAHOLASH: TAHLIL VA USTUVOR YO'NALISHLAR.....	135
<b>Yarashev Mirkomil, F.Umarov</b>	
OROL DENGIZI INQIROZI OQIBATIDA YER DEGRADATSIYASI VA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISH IMKONIYATLARI: QORAQALPOG'ISTON MISOLIDA (NDVI VA NDMI TAHLILI ASOSIDA) .....	141
<b>Nurmatova Shahzoda, Oralbaev Bakhitjan Orintaevich, Ruziyeva Iroda Davutovna, Turo pova Nigora Xolmurod qizi</b>	
MINTAQADA KICHIK BIZNES VA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI .....	147
<b>Abubakirova Xonzoda, F.U.Umarov</b>	
ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ И МОЛОДЁЖЬ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДУХОВНОГО ИММУНИТЕТА В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ .....	154
<b>Абдуллаев Бехзод Баходир угли, Байбобоева Фируза Набижонова</b>	
SUN'IY INTELLEKT NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTI: TAJRIBALAR, MUAMMOLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR .....	158
<b>Hamroyeva Dilnura G'ayrat qizi, To'qmirzayev Kamol Mo'min o'g'li</b>	
QISHLOQ HUDUDLARIDA KAMBAG'ALLIKNI QISQARTIRISHDA XALQARO TASHKILOTLARNING (FAO, UNDP, IFAD) LOYIHALARI TAJRIBASI .....	162
<b>Z.B.Negmatullayeva, O.Q.Xudayberdiyeva</b>	
O'ZBEKISTON RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTI VA SUN'IY INTELLEKT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING IQTISODIY O'SISH STRATEGIYASIDAGI O'RNI.....	168
<b>Bo'riyev Behruzbek Bahodir o'g'li, Elov Dilshod Abdujabborovich</b>	
«ЦИФРОВАЯ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ КЛИЕНТСКОГО ОПЫТА В БАНКАХ: ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ОМНИКАНАЛЬНЫХ СТРАТЕГИЙ И СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ» .....	173
<b>Каримов Диёрбек Дилшод угли, Уснатдинов Миратдин Саламатдинович, Юлдашев Жамшид Абравович</b>	
O'ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTIDA INFLYATSIIYANING ASOSIY OMILLARI VA ULARNI KAMAYTIRISH STRATEGIYALARI.....	182
<b>Bazarbaeva Dildora Ekramjon qizi, Koshanov Abdimurat Azat uli</b>	
ОСОБЕННОСТИ МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.....	188
<b>Хайруллаев Хожиакбар, Ишонкулова Феруза Асатовна</b>	
QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIDA YASHIL TEXNOLOGIYALARINING QO'LLANILISHI.....	193
<b>Sharipboyev Hasanboy Marks o'g'li, Olimov Maqsudjon Komiljon o'g'li</b>	
HALOL MEHMONXONALARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING AHAMIYATI.....	198
<b>Farxodov Zafar Qaxramon o'g'li, Shaymanova Nigora Yusupovna</b>	
TIJORAT BANKLARINING BARQARORLIGINING MAMLAKAT IQTISODIYOTIDAGI O'RNI.....	203
<b>To'rayeva O'g'iloy G'iyosovna, Dilmurodov Jurabek Ulug'bek o'g'li, Mirzayev Mirza Abdullayevich</b>	
ФАКТОРЫ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ ПОТОКОВ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ .....	208
<b>Мисс София Ёдмыанг, Рахматова Наргизахон Аъзамхонова</b>	
ОСОБЕННОСТИ МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.....	214
<b>Хайруллаев Хожиакбар, Ишонкулова Феруза Асатовна</b>	



ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ СБЕРЕЖЕНИЯМИ И ИНВЕСТИЦИЯМИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ФОРМИРУЮЩЕЙСЯ РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ: АНАЛИЗ НА ПРИМЕРЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА.....	220
Абдумажидов Шохжохон Шухратович, Нозимов Эльдор Анварович	
ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ “ЗЕЛЁНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ” В БАНКОВСКУЮ СФЕРУ .....	226
Тохинова Азиза Олимжоновна, Ишонкулова Феруза Асатовна	
MOLIYAVIY HISOBOTLAR ISHONCHLILIGINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA BUXGALTERIYA HISOBI MEKANIZMLARINING AHAMIYATI .....	231
Jo'rayeva Risolat Shuxrat qizi, Mardonov Shaxriyor Xolmirzo o'g'li	
РАЗРАБОТКА ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫХ МАРКЕТИНГОВЫХ СТРАТЕГИЙ НА ОСНОВЕ ПОВЕДЕНЧЕСКИХ АСПЕКТОВ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЕЙ .....	235
Юлдошев Бобур Бахромович, Маратова Гульшад Женгисовна, Саъдий Шукрилло Асатилло угли	
IQTISODIYOTNI LIBERALLASHTIRISH SHAROITIDA KORXONALARDA EKSPORT-IMPORT OPERATSIYALARI HISOBI .....	246
Oltmishov Doniyor, Ermaxammadov Ro'zimurod, Qo'shbeikova Shahnoza, Misirov Asliddin Mamasobirovich	
TASHQI IQTISODIY FAOLIYAT BO'YICHA HISOBLASHUV MUOMALALARI HISOBINI TASHKIL ETISHNING ME'YORIY HUQUQIY ASOSLARI .....	249
Uralova Gavhar, Ibodova Madina, Alimov Abbos, Misirov Asliddin Mamasobirovich	
MOLIYAVIY SIYOSATNING MILLIY IQTISODIYOTNING BARQARORLIGIGA TA'SIRI VLIYANIE FINANSOVOY POLITIKI NA STABILNOST' Natsionalnoy ekonomiki   THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL POLICY ON THE STABILITY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.....	253
Ismatilloev Muhridin Asliddin o'g'li, Rejapov Xayrillo Xikmatullayevich	
YASHIL TEXNOLOGIYALAR BOZORIDA AI ASOSIDAGI INNOVATSIYALARNING INVESTITSION OQIMLARGA TA'SIRI .....	259
Istamov Bekzodbek Bahriddinovich, Buranova Jazira Ergash kizi	
EKSPORT VA IMPORT OPERATSIYALARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH: TAHLIL VA AUDIT .....	264
Urinboyev Bexruz Zoir o'g'li, Misirov Asliddin Mamasobirovich	
INVESTITSIYALARNI JALB QILISH ORQALI QURILISH MATERIALLARI SANOATI KORXONALARIDA INNOVATSIYALARNI JORIY ETISHNING ISTIQBOLLARI .....	269
Ismoilov Zikro Saidolimovich, G'ulamov Ilhom Akramovich	
KEY DETERMINANTS OF THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS .....	275
Axmadjonov Kamronjon A'zamjon o'g'li, Dilafruz Maxkamova Nurmuhammad qizi	
ИННОВАЦИОННО-ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ В СИСТЕМЕ ФАКТОРОВ УСТОЙЧИВОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА.....	280
Давронов Дониёрбек Заррухович, Камилова Наргиза Абдукажоровна	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISH SHAROITIDA BANK TIZIMI .....	285
Toshtemirova Feruza Nabijonovna, Murodullayev Muhammad Mavlon o'g'li, Ishonkulova Feruza Asatovna	
«ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ РЕСУРСОСБЕРЕГАЮЩИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В СЕЛЬСКОМ И ВОДНОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ: ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ТЕХНИКИ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НА ОБЪЕКТАХ СЕЛЬСКОГО И ВОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА».....	288
Ходжамуродова Севинч Нуриддиновна, Джораяева Лола Абдугабборовна	
EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE MOVEMENT OF GOODS IN MARKETING BASED ON FOREIGN EXPERIENCE .....	292
Karimova Shahzoda Voxid qizi, Egamberdiyev Shoxijahon Tolipovich, Aliqulov Shoxijahon Sherali o'g'li, Pardayev Sherzod Xolmurodovich	



COMPARATIVE MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF INFLATION IN UZBEKISTAN AND THE UNITED STATES.....	298
<b>Khayirbaeva Balzira Parakhat qizi, Sarsenbaev Bakhitjan Abdulgazievich</b>	
SHOVOT TUMANI TURIZM SALOHİYATIDA JOYLASHTIRISH INFRATUZILMASINING O'RNI .....	305
<b>Ollayorov Islombek Farhod o'g'li, Isakov Rasulbek Qo'chqarboy o'g'li</b>	
UNDERSTANDING POVERTY IN UZBEKISTAN: REGIONAL DIFFERENCES AND ECONOMIC FACTORS .....	310
<b>Joziba Abdullayeva, Ulugbek Narmanov</b>	
XALQARO TA'LIM STANDARTLARI VA ULARNING O'ZBEKISTON TA'LIM TIZIMIDA AMALIY AHAMIYATI .....	317
<b>Zayniddinov Suxrob Lutfulla o'g'li, Sharipov Alisher Nuriddinovich</b>	
RIVOJLANAYOTGAN BOZORLARDA ISTE'MOLCHILARNING JALB QILINISHINI OSHIRISHDA RAQAMLI MARKETING STRATEGIYALARI.....	323
<b>Usmonkulov Eldor Bunyod Ugli, Raxmonova Feruza Musakulovna</b>	
MODERN APPROACHES TO THE EFFECTIVE USE OF MATERIAL RESOURCES AND MARKETING LOGISTICS .....	328
<b>Karimova Sh.V., Qosimov I.J., Isakulov E.S., Pardayev Sh.X.</b>	
APPLYING LINEAR PROGRAMMING TO ANALYZE THE STATE OF COMMODITY AND RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES .....	335
<b>Usmanov Shakhzod Shokhrukhovich, Beknazarov Farxod Abduvaxidovich</b>	





## LITERATURE REVIEW

Material resources have been the subject of extensive research by numerous scholars. According to A. M. Gadzhinsky (2017) [1], material stocks are defined as products for industrial and technical purposes, consumer goods, and other items located at various stages of production and circulation, awaiting entry into the process of industrial or personal consumption.

T. B. Berdnikova (2020) [2] characterizes inventories as assets that meet specific criteria, including raw materials and supplies intended for use in the production process or service provision, goods intended for sale in the normal course of business, and assets currently involved in the production process.

A. P. Gradov (2012) [3] considers material resources to be one of the key components of an enterprise's production potential, encompassing raw materials, basic and auxiliary materials, semi-finished products, and finished goods. V. I. Belov (2015) [4] emphasizes the role of commodity and raw material potential as a determinant of enterprise sustainability, influencing production capacity, supply policy, and cost structure.

In the works of Yu. N. Kovalev (2018) [5], particular attention is paid to the importance of analyzing not only the quantitative but also the qualitative characteristics of material resources, which is essential for improving inventory management effectiveness. In this context, the availability and management of commodity stocks should be examined as an integral part of the overall commodity potential, as this potential determines the enterprise's capacity to ensure uninterrupted production, flexibility in resource allocation, and adaptability to changing market conditions.

L. M. Ivanova (2020) [6] defines the analysis of commodity and raw material potential as a comprehensive assessment of an enterprise's resources, including raw materials, materials, and finished products, aimed at evaluating their sufficiency, efficiency of utilization, and impact on production and economic performance indicators.

For industrial enterprises, the primary objects of this area of analysis include raw materials and basic materials, auxiliary materials, semi-finished products, finished goods in storage, goods in transit, as well as reserve and safety stocks used in production. Conducting such analysis enables the timely identification of potential imbalances in inventory levels, supports accurate forecasting of resource needs, facilitates economically justified procurement decisions, and contributes to the development of effective resource management strategies under dynamic market conditions.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Linear programming (LP) is a mathematical modeling method used for the optimal allocation of limited resources in order to maximize economic benefits or minimize costs. This approach enables the formal description of economic processes through a linear objective function and a system of linear constraints that reflect resource availability, market demand, production capacity, and other relevant economic conditions.

In general form, a linear programming problem is defined by the following components.

Objective function

The objective function represents the economic indicator to be optimized, such as profit maximization or cost minimization:

where

$x_j$ — decision variables representing production volumes or resource usage,

$c_j$ — economic coefficients corresponding to each variable (for example, profit per unit of output or unit cost of resources).

Constraints

The constraints are expressed as a system of linear equations or inequalities that reflect limitations related to resources, demand, and production capacity:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (2)$$

where

$a_{ij}$ — coefficients of resource consumption,

$b_i$ — available amounts of the corresponding resources.

Non-negativity conditions

All decision variables must satisfy non-negativity conditions, as negative values are economically infeasible:



$$x_j \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

To solve linear programming problems efficiently, various computational algorithms are applied. Among them, the simplex method is one of the most widely used approaches, allowing for systematic iteration through feasible solutions in order to identify the optimal result.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The limited liability company “SAM ANTEP GILAM” is one of the leading enterprises specializing in the production of carpets and carpet coverings in the Samarkand region. In the production process, the enterprise uses a wide range of polymer fibers as raw materials, including polypropylene, polyester, viscose, and acrylic, which primarily form the pile layer of carpet products.

To manufacture the backing (base) of carpets, a shaft with a cotton or polyester foundation is applied, which is further interwoven with jute fiber to ensure structural strength. Latex is used to enhance product stability and to securely fix the pile layer. Such a diversified combination of raw materials enables the enterprise to produce carpets with varying technical and aesthetic characteristics.

Currently, the production capacity of the enterprise amounts to 13.5 million square meters per year, encompassing carpet products of different sizes, densities, and designs. The extensive assortment of raw materials involved in the production process necessitates an advanced and well-coordinated inventory management system. Under dynamic market conditions, including fluctuations in raw material prices and variations in demand for finished products, the importance of effective inventory control becomes particularly significant. Proper management of material stocks contributes to maintaining liquidity, improving turnover rates, and ensuring financial stability.

A preliminary analysis of commodity and raw material stocks focuses on assessing the storage duration of different types of raw materials in the warehouse. The primary sources of information for analyzing the state of the enterprise's commodity and raw material resources are data obtained from the operational inventory monitoring system SAP (Systems, Applications, and Products in Data Processing) implemented at the enterprise.

To analyze the state of raw material stocks, particularly acrylic and polyester yarns, the structure of warehouse inventories was examined as of 01-02-2025 and 01-03-2025. The inventories were classified according to storage duration and grouped into three categories: stocks stored for up to 3 months, from 3 to 6 months, and for more than 6 months. This classification makes it possible to identify the distribution of material resources over time and provides a reliable basis for further optimization of inventory levels and resource allocation decisions (Figure 1).

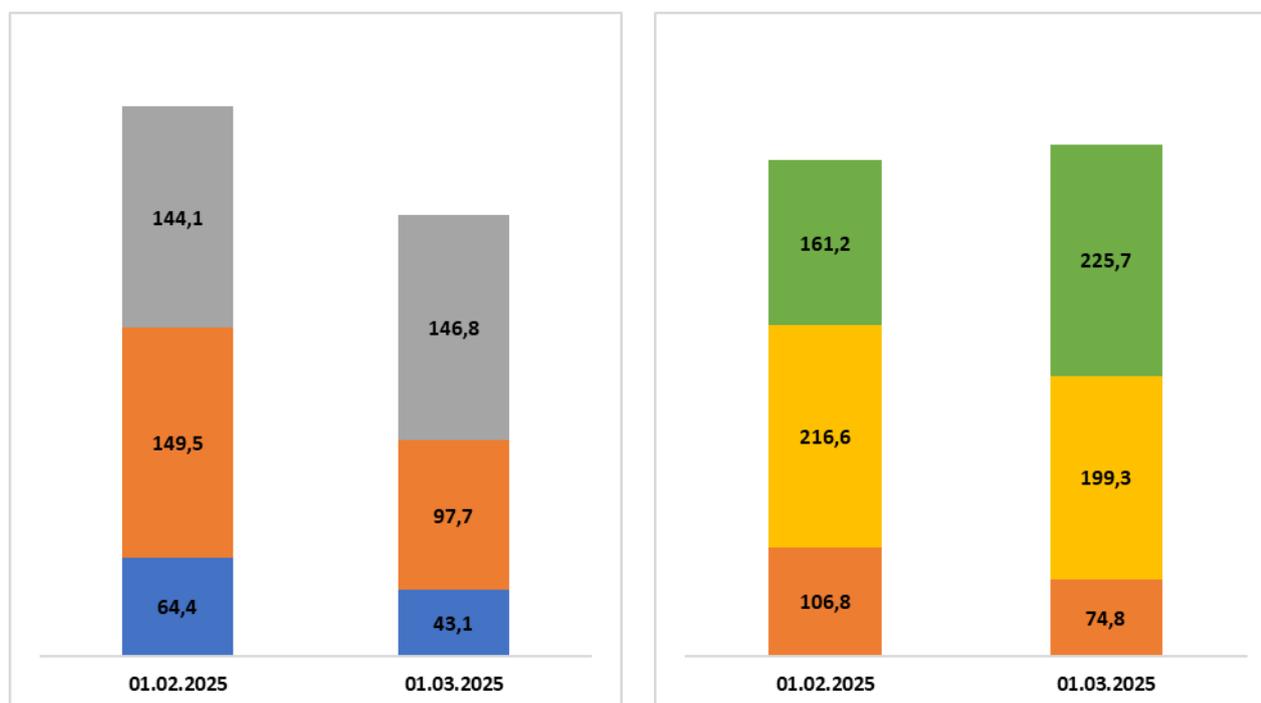


Figure 1. Diagram of changes in the balances of acrylic and polyester threads in the warehouse for the period 01-02-2025 and 01-03-2025 (t).



An analysis of warehouse balances as of 01-02-2025 and 01-03-2025 indicates that, for both types of raw materials, a significant share of inventories consists of batches stored for more than three months. In particular, long-term stocks account for approximately 85% of acrylic threads and 87% of polyester threads. This situation reflects structural features of carpet production, where threads of different colors and densities are interdependent within specific product collections. A shortage of any single component (for example, a particular color) reduces the effective usability of other available materials, thereby increasing the volume of slow-moving inventories in the warehouse.

In addition, a certain imbalance between production workshops and the purchasing department contributes to the accumulation of excess stocks, as procurement volumes may exceed actual production requirements. Addressing this imbalance through analytical tools enables more coordinated planning and supports rational inventory turnover.

For a more detailed analysis of commodity stocks, a linear programming (LP)-based optimization model was developed. The simplex method, which is widely applied in economic analysis, serves as an effective algorithm for solving LP problems related to the optimal allocation of limited resources. The primary objective of this method is to achieve either maximum profit or minimum costs while satisfying predefined economic constraints, such as raw material availability, production capacity, and market demand.

The simplex method operates through the successive improvement of feasible solutions by moving between the vertices of the admissible solution set, which ensures the identification of an optimal production plan. At present, this algorithm is implemented in many applied programming environments, including Python and R, which facilitates its practical use in enterprise-level analysis.

As an illustrative case, an optimization model was developed to determine the optimal rate of thread utilization for the company LLC "SAM ANTEP GILAM."

First condition

At present, LLC "SAM ANTEP GILAM" produces 7,823 types of carpet collections of various sizes and designs that incorporate acrylic yarns. Using data extracted from the SAP system, planned raw material consumption per 1 sq.m. of carpet was determined. Based on this information and applying formula (2), the constraint conditions of the linear programming model were formulated as follows:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

where

$a_{ij}$ — average consumption of raw materials (acrylic or polyester thread) per 1 sq.m. of carpet,

$b_i$ — available quantity of the corresponding thread in the warehouse,

$x_j$ — optimal volume of carpet production, expressed in square meters.

Second condition

Demand is one of the key determinants in linear programming models, as it defines the feasible range of production and sales volumes. To incorporate demand into the LP framework, boundaries for the optimal volume of carpet output were established in square meters:

$$x_j \in [D_a; D_b]$$

where

$D_a$  and  $D_b$  represent the minimum and maximum expected demand levels for the analyzed period, respectively.

This formulation makes it possible to align production planning with market conditions while ensuring efficient utilization of raw material stocks and minimizing the accumulation of slow-moving inventories.

Third condition

To construct the objective function of the linear programming problem, the coefficient  $c_j$  was defined as a production stability indicator for the  $j$ -th carpet collection.

In this study, the production stability indicator characterizes the degree of variability of output volumes (carpet production) relative to their average level over time. It serves as a quantitative measure of production consistency and is defined as the inverse of the coefficient of variation:



$$SG = \frac{\mu}{\sigma} * 100\%$$

where

$\mu$ — the average monthly production volume,  
 $\sigma$ — the standard deviation of production volume.

A higher value of this indicator reflects greater stability of production volumes over the observed period. The use of this ratio enables enterprises to assess production sustainability more accurately and to anticipate potential operational risks.

Based on this indicator, the objective function of the linear programming model was formulated to maximize overall production stability:

$$Z = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \rightarrow \max$$

Where  $x_j$  – the volume of optimal carpet output in square meters, and – is the output stability indicator. The idea of choosing an output stability indicator means that the linear programming algorithm distributes raw materials, focusing on collections in which the output stability coefficient is higher, and then distributes the remaining raw materials to less popular collections.

In matrix form, our model looks like this:

$$M_{i \times j} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1j-1} & a_{1j} & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & a_{2j-1} & a_{2j} & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & a_{i-1,2} & \dots & a_{i-1,j-1} & a_{i-1,j} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{i,j-1} & a_{ij} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $M_{i \times j}$  is the matrix of raw material consumption coefficients, and each element  $a_{ij}$  represents the amount of the  $i$ -th type of raw material required to produce one square meter of the  $j$ -th type of carpet. The enterprise uses  $i$  types of raw materials to manufacture  $j$  types of carpet collections.

The constraint conditions of the model are expressed in vector form as:

$$\mathbf{b} = (b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_i)^T$$

where  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_i$  denote the available quantities of corresponding threads remaining in the warehouse. Similarly, the coefficients of the objective function are represented by the vector:

$$\mathbf{c} = (c_1 \ c_2 \ \dots \ c_j)^T$$

where  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_j$  are the production stability coefficients for each carpet collection.

After constructing the matrix form of the linear programming model, an optimization algorithm was developed and implemented in the R programming environment using the lpSolve package. This computational approach enabled the efficient determination of optimal production volumes under the specified constraints, thereby supporting informed managerial decision-making in raw material allocation and production planning.



```

1. Install_packages (lpSolve)
2. library(lpSolve)
3. matrix25March = read_excel(«March 2025.xlsx», range = «X7:BN13650», sheet = «Sheet1», col_names = TRUE)
4. matrix25March = as.matrix(matrix25March)
5. matrix25March = 0.001*matrix25March
6. diag_matrix= diag(13,643)
7. diag_matrix = -1* diag_matrix
8. mainmatrix = rbind(matrix25March, diag_matrix)
9. digits = rep(«<=» , 13 719)
10. limit25March = read_excel(«March 2025.xlsx», range = «DA1:DA13720», sheet = «Sheet1», col_names = TRUE)
11. optimal25March = read_excel(«March2025.xlsx», range = «CW7:CW13650», sheet = «Sheet1», col_names = TRUE)
12. optimal25March = unlist(optimal25March)
13. limit25March = unlist(limit25March)
14. optimal_model1 = lp(«max», optimal25March, mainmatrix, digits, limit25March)

```

As part of the linear programming framework, the production plan was optimized by taking into account the current balances of acrylic and polyester threads available in the warehouse, as well as their liquidity status as of 01-03-2025.

Based on the analysis of available operational data, the optimization model generated results reflecting the potential for improving inventory utilization across individual types of raw materials. The analysis relied on actual data for each thread code, including their inventory coverage expressed in days of consumption (0–90 days, 91–180 days, and more than 180 days), as well as their liquidity levels, classified into the following ranges: 100–81%, 80–61%, 60–41%, 40–21%, and less than 20%.

According to the modeling results, more than 700 positions of acrylic and polyester threads were comprehensively analyzed. The linear programming model allocated raw materials into five groups based on the degree of optimal utilization, ranging from 100%–80% (highly efficient use) to 20%–0% (low liquidity). The aggregated results of this classification are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Overall results by liquidity groups

Optimal use group	Acrylic thread	Polyester thread
100% – 81%	7.0%	12.7%
80% – 61%	3.0%	13.4%
60% – 41%	12.0%	9.1%
40% – 21%	27.0%	19.5%
20% – 0% (low-liquidity raw materials)	52.0%	45.2%

The results indicate that a substantial share of both acrylic and polyester threads belongs to groups with relatively low liquidity. At the same time, the application of the linear programming model makes it possible to clearly identify priority directions for inventory utilization and provides a quantitative basis for improving raw material turnover. Consequently, the proposed approach supports more informed production planning decisions and contributes to enhancing inventory management efficiency under dynamic market conditions.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The application of an extreme linear programming–based optimization model to raw material management at LLC “SAM ANTEP GILAM” demonstrated the high effectiveness and significant practical potential of linear programming methods in solving production planning and inventory management problems. The results obtained from solving this local optimization problem allow the following scientifically grounded conclusions to be drawn.

First, only 7% of acrylic threads and 12.7% of polyester threads were classified into the most efficient utilization group with an optimality level of 100%–80%. This indicates that a relatively limited range of raw materials is currently used with maximum efficiency, highlighting opportunities for expanding the effective involvement of other inventory positions in the production process.

Second, a considerable share of raw materials falls into groups with moderate and low levels of optimal use. Specifically, 27% of acrylic threads and 19.5% of polyester threads belong to the 40%–21% utilization group, while more than half of the acrylic threads (52%) and nearly half of the polyester threads (45.2%) are



classified into the least efficient group with utilization below 20%. This distribution reflects structural imbalances between existing raw material reserves and actual production requirements, which can be addressed through more precise planning and coordination.

Third, acrylic threads with a long storage period exceeding 180 days account for more than 40% of total inventory balances, and a substantial portion of these materials is not involved in the current production plan. This finding underlines the need to revise procurement and inventory planning policies in order to align purchases more closely with production demand and to reduce the accumulation of slow-moving stocks.

Fourth, for polyester threads, the largest volume is concentrated in the 90–180 day storage category. At the same time, a significant share of these materials does not belong to the highly efficient utilization groups, which may indicate extended production cycles or a mismatch between available raw materials and current market demand. This situation creates a basis for reviewing the assortment structure and improving demand forecasting mechanisms.

Overall, the conducted analysis confirms that the linear programming model not only substantiates the necessity of optimizing raw material reserves, but also provides a clear and quantitative framework for identifying priority management actions. The proposed approach enables enterprises to maximize production volumes within existing resource constraints, enhance inventory turnover, and improve the overall efficiency of commodity and raw material resource management under current operating policies.

#### REFERENCES

1. Gadzhinsky, A. M. (2017). Logistics. Moscow: Finpress, 325 p.
2. Berdnikova, T. B. (2020). Analysis and Diagnostics of Financial and Economic Activity of an Enterprise: Textbook. Moscow: INFRA-M, 215 p.
3. Gradov, A. P. (2012). Production Potential of the Enterprise: Theory and Practice. Moscow: Economy.
4. Belov, V. I. (2015). Management of Enterprise Resource Potential. Saint Petersburg: Piter.
5. Kovalev, Yu. N. (2018). Efficiency of Using Material Resources: Methods and Approaches. Moscow: Finance and Statistics.
6. Ivanova, L. M. (2020). Economic Assessment of Commodity and Raw Material Potential of Enterprises. Kazan: Kazan University.
7. Akulich, M. V. (2022). Mathematical Programming in Examples and Problems (4th ed., revised and expanded). Moscow: Higher School, 432 p.
8. Musaeva, Sh. A. (2024). Marketing Research: Textbook. Tashkent: STAP-SEL Publishing House.
9. Musaeva, Sh. A., & Usmonova, D. I. (2021). Innovative Marketing: Textbook. Tashkent: Turon Nashr.



## IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

*Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal*

**Ingliz tili muharriri:** Feruz Hakimov

**Musahhih:** Zokir ALIBEKOV

**Sahifalovchi va dizayner:** Oloviddin Sobir o'g'li

### 8-Maxsus son. Bakalavr talabalarining maqolalari to'plami

© 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 kelmasligi 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>