

MUHANDISLIK

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ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,
fan va ta'limga oid ilmiy-amaliy jurnal

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- 05.01.00 – Axborot texnologiyalari, boshqaruv va kompyuter grafikasi
- 05.01.01 – Muhandislik geometriyasi va kompyuter grafikasi. Audio va video texnologiyalari
- 05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash
- 05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
- 05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
- 05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
- 05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
- 05.01.07 – Matematik modellash
- 05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt
- 05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik
- 05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari
- 05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti
- 05.04.01 – Telekommunikatsiya va kompyuter tizimlari, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlari va qurilmalari. Axborotlarni taqsimlash
- 05.05.03 – Yorug'lik texnikasi. Maxsus yoritish texnologiyasi
- 05.05.05 – Issiqlik texnikasining nazariy asoslari
- 05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari
- 05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
- 05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
- 05.08.06 – "G'ildirakli va gusenisali mashinalar va ularni ishlatish" (texnika fanlari)
- 05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
- 05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari
- 10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik
- 10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti
- 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

Ma'lumot uchun, OAK
Rayosatining 2024-yil 28-avgustdagi 360/5-son qarori bilan "Dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etishga tavsiya etilgan milliy ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati"ga texnika va iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha "Muhandislik va iqtisodiyot" jurnali ro'yxatga kiritilgan.

Muassis: "Tadbirkor va ishbilarmon" MChJ

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MUNDARIJA

OILAVIY KORXONALAR FAOLIYATINI BOSHQARISHNING TASHKILY MEXANIZMINI TIZIMLI TAHLILI	10
Sultonov Bobirmirzo Mavlonjon o'g'li	
NEW ZEALAND'S EXPERIENCE IN TRANSITIONING TO INFLATION TARGETING	21
Duskobilov Umidjon Sharofiddinovich	
ВЛИЯНИЕ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ПРОЦЕССА ТЕКУЧЕСТИ НА СВОЙСТВА ГРАНУЛИРОВАННЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ НА ОСНОВЕ УГОЛЬНЫХ ОТХОДОВ В РАМКАХ ЦИРКУЛЯРНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ	28
Абдуганиев Азизбек, Кулдашева Азиза	
BUDJET TUSHUMLARINI OSHIRISHDA BOJXONA TO'LOVLARIGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI OMILLARNI EKONOMETRIK BAHOLASH VA PROGNOZLASH	33
Fayzullayev Farrux Sharofovich	
O'ZBEKISTON KORXONALARIDA MOLYAVIY HISOBOTNING XALQARO STANDARTLARIGA (MHXS) O'TISHDA UCHRAYDIGAN ASOSIY MUAMMOLAR: SO'ROVNOMA NATIJALARI ASOSIDA TAHLIL	41
Safarova Gulbahor Nusratovna	
ТЕМИР YO'L TRANSPORTI INNOVATSION EKOTIZIMINI SHAKLLANTIRISH MODELI	45
Muradov Bahrom, Masharipov Ma'sud	
TIJORAT BANKLARIDA QARZ OLUVCHILARNING TO'LOVGA LAYOQATLILIGINI BAHOLASHNING NAZARIY-USLUBIY ASOSLARI	49
Soibov Jamshid Raxmatqulovovich	
O'ZBEKISTONDA CHEGARALARARO TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA BOJXONA XIZMATLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI	56
Ergashev Qobiljon Ernazarovich	
TIJORAT BANKLARIDA ICHKI AUDITNING IQTISODIY MOHIYATI VA FUNKSIONAL EVOLYUTSIYASI: XALQARO STANDARTLARNING YANGI AVLADI ASOSIDAGI YONDASHUV	62
Narziyev Xayotjon Azamatovich	
MOLYAVIY INVESTITSİYALAR AUDITINI O'TKAZISH METODIKASINI VA AUDIT RISKLARINI BAHOLASHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	69
Jumamurodov To'libay Yeldashbayevich	
MOLYAVIY HISOBOT IZOHLARIDA UZOQ MUDDATLI AKTIVLAR QADRSIZLANISHI YUZASIDAN OCHIB BERILADIGAN AXBOROTLAR TARKIBINI KENGAYTIRISH ORQALI HISOBOT SHAFFOFLIGINI OSHIRISH.	75
Fayzullayev Begzod Baxtiyor o'g'li	
XORIJIY MAMLAKATLAR TAJRIBASINI O'ZBEKISTON DAVLAT SEKTORI ICHKI AUDITIGA MOSLASHTIRISHNING KONSEPTUAL MODEL VA MUHIMLIK DARAJALARINI ME'YORIY-HUQUQIY BAZAGA JORIY ETISH	82
Ismatillayev Baypo'lat Xushvaqtovich	
O'ZBEKISTONDA TOVAR YETKAZIB BERISH ZANJIRI ISHTIROKCHILARI FAOLIYATI VA BOJXONA NAZORATI TIZIMINING ZAMONAVIY HOLATI TAHLILI	90
Ergashev Qobiljon, Kilichov Nazar	
DAVLAT XARIDLARI BO'YICHA ICHKI AUDITNING XATARGA YO'NALTIRILGAN METODOLOGIYASI	96
Rajabov Shuxrat Ismayilovich	
TIJORAT BANKLARIDA ICHKI AUDIT XIZMATI TUSHUNCHASINING IQTISODIY MAZMUNI VA UNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MASALALARI	101
Ismailov Azizbek Madaminovich	
YENGIL SANOAT KORXONALARIDA XATARGA YO'NALTIRILGAN ICHKI AUDIT METODIKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	109
Tojiyeva Shahlo Mahmatmurodovna	



IQTISODIY O'SISH OMILLARINI RIVOJLANISHIDA MOLIVAVIY XAVFLARNING TA'SIRI VA ULARNI KAMAYTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI	115
Turopova Nigora Xolmurod qizi	
QASHQADARYO VILOYATIDA YALPI HUDUDII MAHSULOT VA BANDLIK KO'RSATKICHLARI O'RTASIDAGI KORRELYATSION BOG'LIQLIK.....	118
Karimov Olimjon Akramovich	
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЖИЛИЩНЫМ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВОМ В Г. ТЕРМЕЗЕ В УСЛОВИЯХ РОСТА ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ	124
Токсонов Хуршид Эгамбердиевич	
VINOCHILIK SANOATI KORXONALARIDA BUXGALTERIYA HISOBINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	129
Botirov Lazizbek Botirovich	
MEHNATGA HAQ TO'LASHNING IQTISODIY MAZMUNI, TASNIFI VA HISOB OBYEKT LARI SIFATIDAGI XUSUSIYATLARI	134
Anvar Raximov Maxmarasulovich	
IQTISODIY ISLOHOTLAR JARAYONIDA TIJORAT BANKLARI RESURS BAZASI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH MASALALARI	139
Marpatov Shavkat Mavlonxonovich	
TO'QIMACHILIK SANOATIDA INVESTITSION LOYIHALAR UCHUN MOLIVALASHTIRISH MANBALARINI DIVERSIFIKATSİYALASHNING USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI	145
Qurbonov Jasurbek Pozilovich	
МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТНЫМ ПОТЕНЦИАЛОМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ.....	150
Ташмухамедова Карима Саматовна	
МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТНЫМ ПОТЕНЦИАЛОМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ.....	156
Sultonmurod Qurbonov, Ahmadjon Ibadullaev, Elmira Teshabayeva, Umar Chorshanbiev	
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR STRENGTHENING INTERREGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: EVIDENCE FROM NAMANGAN REGION	161
Sattarov R. A.	
MATERIALLARNING TARKIBI VA TUZILISHINING ULARNING XOSSALARIGA TA'SIRINI TAHLIL QILISH... ..	167
Tuxliyev Muslimbek Sherzod o'g'li	
REMOTE WORK AND EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT: INSIGHTS FROM TASHKENT IT FIRMS.....	171
Narmurodova Sitara Aktamovna	
OPTIMIZING CONVERGENT-DIVERGENT ROCKET NOZZLE GEOMETRY (30°/10°) TO ENHANCE THE ALTITUDE PERFORMANCE OF MODEL ROCKETS USING SOLID SUGAR PROPELLANTS.....	176
Berdiyev Usmon Tolib o'g'li	
TIRBAND HUDUDLARDA SODIR BO'LAYOTGAN YO'L-TRANSPORT HODISALARINING TAHLILI.....	181
Xolmatov Umid Sadirdinovich	
TRANSPORT TIZIMIDA HARAKAT XAVFSIZLIGIGA KOMPLEKS TA'SIR ETUVCHI OMILLARNI GIS-TSI ASOSIDA BAHOLASH VA KAMAYTIRISH (JIZZAX SHAHRI MISOLIDA)	186
Kamolov Otabek Quدراتovich	
DEVELOPMENT OF ELASTOMER COMPOSITIONS BASED ON LOCAL RAW MATERIALS FOR RAILWAY RAIL PADS AND EVALUATION OF THEIR DYNAMIC PROPERTIES.....	192
Ibadullaev Akhmadjan, Lesov Kuvandik, Samandarov Xushnodbek, Chorshanbiev Umar	
SHUDGORLANGAN YERLARNI EKISHGA TAYYORLASHDA QO'LLANILADIGAN MASHINA PLANKALI G'ALTAKMOLASINING PARAMETRLARINI ASOSLASH	198
Muqimova Davlatxon, Giyasidinov Abdumannob, Haydarov Murodjon	
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: A LITERATURE REVIEW	203
Dilafroz Kuchkorova	



KLASTERLARDA ASOSIY FAOLIYAT DAROMADLARI HISOBINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	209
Shirov Javlonbek Akbarovich	
СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕТОДОЛОГИИ ОЦЕНКИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ	
ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ ПРОЕКТОВ В АКЦИОНЕРНЫХ ОБЩЕСТВАХ НА ОСНОВЕ КРИТЕРИЕВ ESG..	215
Айтмуратова Улбике Жалгасовна	
KICHIK VA O'RTA BIZNES SUBYEKTLARI HAYOTIY AYLANISH BOSQICHLARINI ANIQLASH USULLARINI	
AUDITGA TASIRI: YOSHGA OID USUL	222
Muydinov Erkin Djamaldinovich	
HUDUDNING IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHINI BOSHQARISHNING MINTAQAVIY XUSUSIYATLARI...	
.....	229
Raximov Jo'rabek Raximovich	
XALQARO MARKETING STRATEGIYALARINING NAZARIY ASOSLARI VA EKSPORT FAOLIYATIDAGI ROLI	
.....	236
Shoxida Ibadullayeva	
EKSPORT SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH ORQALI MINTAQ RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI TA'MINLASH	
YO'LLARI.....	240
Matyoqubov Arslonbek G'ayrat o'g'li	
CHORRAHA SVETOFORLARINING AQLLI AVTOMATLASHTIRILGAN BOSHQARUV PARAMETRLARINI	
SUMO MODELI ASOSIDA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.....	244
Bayozov Ravshan Rajabovich	
M-39 YO'LINING 989-1013 KMLARIDAGI TOG'LI HUDUDLARDA SODIR ETILGAN YTHLARNING	
TAHLILI ASOSIDA CHORA-TADBIRLAR ISHLAB CHIQISH SAMARADORLIGI.....	251
Shokirov Ozod G'aybullay o'g'li	
SHAHAR MAGISTRAL YO'LLARINING TUZILISHI VA TRANSPORT OQIMI	258
Xayrullo Raximovich Baynazarov	
ELEKTROMOBILLAR BATAREYALARINI TURLI IQLIM SHAROITLARIDA QIZDIRISH UCHUN	
SARFLANADIGAN ENERGIYA VA VAQT KO'RSATKICHLARINI OPTIMALLASHTIRISH	266
Qosimov Baxtiyor Axmatjonovich	
ELEKTROMOBILLARGA TEXNIK XIZMAT KO'RSATISH STANSIYALARI FAOLIYATINING BOSHQARUV	
MODEL.....	272
Xasanov Bunyodjon Ibragim o'g'li	
KICHIK BIZNES SUBYEKTLARINING INVESTITSION SALOHİYATINI BAHOLASHNING HUDUDIIY	
XUSUSIYATLARI.....	279
Vaisov Dilshod, Madraximov Qahramon	
EKSPORT-LOGISTIKA INFRATUZILMASI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHNING XORIY DAVLATLARI	
TARJIBASI	285
Raimboyeva Mashhura Davronbek qizi	
TA'LIM JARAYONIDA SUN'IY INTELLEKT ASOSIDAGI ADAPTIV BAHOLASH TIZIMINI ISHLAB CHIQISH	
VA UNING SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH.....	291
Madaminov Shoxruxbek Ma'rufjon o'g'li	
FERMENTLANGAN NO'XAT UNI VA BUG'DOY UNI ARALASHMASIDAN TAYYORLANGAN NONNING	
SIFATI VA OZIQAVIY QIYMATINI ASOSLASH.....	295
Kamolova Muxlisa, Barakayev Nusratilla	
QURILISH KORXONALARI UCHUN YASHIL STRATEGIK BOSHQARUV MODEL.....	302
G'ulomova Shaxlo Baxtiyor qizi	
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ГИДРОГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ УСЛОВИЙ СОЛЕВОГО ПЛАСТА И КАРСТА	
ТЮБЕГАТАНСКОГО МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЯ	310
Холбаев Бахром, Курбанов Диярбек	
VALIKLI JINNING IKKI PICHQOLI TIZIMIDA TOLA AJRATISH JARAYONINING NAZARIY TAHLILI.....	314
Abdugapparova Sh.N., Yuldashev A.X.	



YO'L-TRANSPORT HODISALARI SODIR BO'LISHIDA HAYDOVCHINING PSIXOFIZIOLOGIK HOLATINING TA'SIRI.....	319
Ulkanov Sardorjon Sodiqjon o'g'li	
QISHLOQ MAHALLALARIDA MARKAZIY ISSIQLIK TIZIMLARINI VODOROD ENERGIYA GENERATORLARI ASOSIDA TASHKIL ETISHNING TEXNOLOGIK VA IQTISODIY ASOSLARI.....	323
Askarov Xasanjon, Jumaqulova Zulayho	
MUHIM AXBOROT INFRATUZILMASI OBYEKTLARINING RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYASI SHAROITIDA KIBERXAVFSIZLIK BO'YICHA MUTAXASSISLARNI AMALIYOTGA YO'NALTIRILGAN TAYYORLASH.....	329
G'ulomov Sherzod Rajaboyevich	
BARBOTAJLI ABSORBER QURILMASINING GIDRAVLIK QARSHILIGINI TADQIQ ETISH.....	338
Xalilov Ismoiljon, Askarov Xasanjon	
MAXSUS IQTISODIY VA SANOAT ZONALARIDA KO'P TARMOQLI KORXONALAR FAOLIYATINI BOSHQARISHNING INSTITUTSIONAL VA TASHKILIIY-IQTISODIY XUSUSIYATLARI.....	345
Xusanova Malohat Mingnorovna	
NEW ZEALAND'S EXPERIENCE IN TRANSITIONING TO INFLATION TARGETING.....	349
Duskobilov Umidjon Sharofiddinovich	
QURILISH MATERIALLARI SANOATI KORXONALARIDA ISHLAB CHIQRISH HAJMINI CHEKLAYOTGAN MUAMMOLAR.....	357
Toshpulatov Asronbek Mutalibovich	
РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КАК ФАКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ «ЗЕЛЁНОЙ» ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН.....	364
Матчанов Умирзак Сейтжанович	
MEHNAT BOZORI TRANSFORMATSIYASINING ZAMONAVIY SHAKLLARI: NAZARIY ASOSLAR VA GENDER JIHATLARI TAHLILI.....	371
Xasanova Shaxzoda Sarvar qizi	
GLOBALIZATSIYA SHAROITIDA YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA IQTISODIY TA'LIM RIVOJLANISHINING TENDENSIYALARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI.....	375
Masharipova Maksuda Beknazarovna	
MEHNAT MUHOFAZASIDA INSON OMILINING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI.....	380
Ashirqulova Qurbonoy, Nurbek Mamatov	
BILIMGA ASOSLANGAN AVTONOM AGENTLAR VA RAG TEXNOLOGIYALARI.....	387
Ibragimov Sanjarbek Salijanovich	
EKSPORT SALOHIYATINI BAHOLASHDA QIYOSIY USTUNLIK (BALASSA) INDEKSIDAN FOYDALANISH.....	395
Olchinboyev Otabek Abdusamad o'g'li	
TIJORAT BANKLARI TOMONIDAN KORPORATIV MOLIYALASHTIRISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI.....	399
Abduraxmonov Farrux Talipjanovich	
HUJUMLARNI ANIQLASH TIZIMLARIDA TAHDID MODELINI ISHLAB CHIQRISH.....	404
Barotova Zahro Akmaljon qizi	
G'ISHTNI QURITISH VA PISHIRISH JARAYONLARI.....	413
Askarov Xasanjon	
BUG' TURBINALI GENERATORLARNING SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY TEXNIK YECHIMLARI.....	417
Xudoyqulov Zoki, Eshbekov Muxriddin	
EFFECTIVE WAYS TO USE DEVICES OPERATING IN A MECHATRONICS SYSTEM.....	421
Makhammaillo Aliboyev	



EFFECTIVE WAYS TO USE DEVICES OPERATING IN A MECHATRONICS SYSTEM

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Abstract: The article presents the results of experimental studies of innovatively designed light traps for controlling and monitoring the development stages of pest insects based on mechatronic light traps. The device, which operates on the mechatronic system, automatically monitors insects during the day, as a result of which types of harmful insect populations are studied. The mechanisms of the solar panel movement change depending on the movement of the sun have been studied. When darkness falls, the device is activated using light sensors. The light lamp attracts flying pest insects by affecting the light pathogen wavelength and calling them. The smell of the pheromone that kills the pest insects on the high-voltage wire mesh attracts the pest insects to fly through the high-voltage wire mesh, the butterflies burn as a result of contact and fall into the bag. When light falls, the sensors open the device. The solar panel is activated by the movement of the sun, which drives the mechatronic system. The charging device is fully charged with energy. It has been studied that the power of a solar battery depends on the semiconductor material, the design of the solar cell, and the number of elements in the battery.

Keywords: mechatronics, light trap, electricity, solar cells, light emitting diodes, light sensors, monitoring.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada mexatronik yorug'lik tuzoqlariga asoslangan zararkunanda hasharotlarning rivojlanish bosqichlarini nazorat qilish va kuzatish uchun innovatsion tarzda ishlab chiqilgan yorug'lik tuzoqlarining eksperimental tadqiqotlari natijalari keltirilgan. Mexatronik tizimda ishlaydigan qurilma kun davomida hasharotlarni avtomatik ravishda kuzatib boradi, natijada zararli hasharotlar populyatsiyasining turlari o'rganiladi. Quyosh paneli harakatining mexanizmlari Quyoshning harakatiga qarab o'zgaradi. Qorong'i tushganda, qurilma yorug'lik sensorlari yordamida faollashadi. Yorug'lik chirog'i yorug'lik patogenining to'liq uzunligiga ta'sir qilish va ularni jalb etish orqali uchuvchi zararkunanda hasharotlarni o'ziga tortadi. Yuqori kuchlanishli sim to'ridagi zararkunanda hasharotlarni o'ldiradigan feromonning hidi zararkunanda hasharotlarni yuqori kuchlanishli sim to'ri orqali uchishga tortadi, kapalaklar aloqa natijasida yonib, sumkaga tushadi. Yorug'lik tushganda, sensorlar qurilmani o'chiradi. Quyosh paneli mexatronik tizimni boshqaradigan Quyoshning harakati bilan faollashadi. Zaryadlash moslamasi to'liq energiya bilan zaryadlanadi. Quyosh batareyasining quvvati yarimo'tkazgich materialiga, quyosh batareyasining dizayniga va batareyadagi elementlar soniga bog'liqligi o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mexatronika, yorug'lik tuzog'i, elektr energiyasi, quyosh batareyalari, yorug'lik chiqaradigan diodlar, yorug'lik sensorlari, monitoring.

Аннотация: В статье представлены результаты экспериментальных исследований инновационно разработанных световых ловушек для контроля и мониторинга стадий развития насекомых-вредителей на основе мехатронных световых ловушек. Устройство, работающее на мехатронной системе, автоматически отслеживает насекомых в течение дня, в результате чего изучаются типы популяций вредных насекомых. Изучены механизмы изменения движения солнечной панели в зависимости от движения солнца. С наступлением темноты устройство активируется с помощью световых датчиков. Световая лампа привлекает летающих насекомых-вредителей, воздействуя на длину волны светового патогена и вызывая их. Запах феромона, убивающего насекомых-вредителей на высоковольтной проволочной сетке, привлекает насекомых-вредителей, заставляя их пролетать сквозь сетку, бабочки в результате контакта сгорают и падают в мешок. С наступлением темноты датчики открывают устройство. Солнечная панель активируется движением солнца, которое приводит в действие мехатронную систему. Зарядное устройство полностью заряжается энергией. Было установлено, что мощность солнечной батареи зависит от полупроводникового материала, конструкции солнечного элемента и количества элементов в батарее.

Ключевые слова: мехатроника, световая ловушка, электричество, солнечные элементы, светодиоды, датчики света, мониторинг.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the use of monocrystalline and polycrystalline silicon solar cells is very effective. Such solar cells are environmentally friendly, require little maintenance, and are lightweight. Therefore, they can provide a reliable power supply for biophysical sensors used in agricultural fields. Such a study was conducted by a group of scientists, Professor A. Abdurakhmonov and Associate Professor M. Aliboyev, resulting in Application No. FAP 20230363, dated 03.01.2024. [1]

Device for Destroying Harmful Flying Insects. Intellectual Property Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Application No. FAP 20230363/2, received on 15.10.2023.

The results obtained showed that the use of solar cells not only increases the efficiency of biophysical trapping but also improves its convenience and economic efficiency, saves the costs of electrical cables, and provides complete protection against life-threatening situations. The use of monocrystalline and polycrystalline silicon solar cells in agricultural fields is highly effective in increasing the yields of cotton and cocoons, which are among our national treasures.

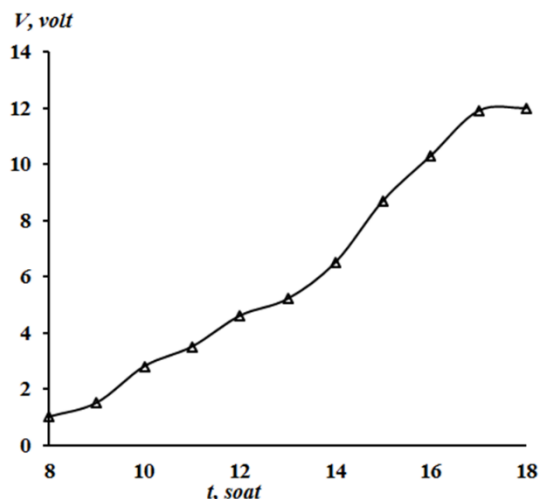
REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Currently, the creation and implementation of energy-saving devices based on alternative energy sources in production enable the introduction of scientifically based methods and intensive technologies. In recent years, it has been practically proven that the use of biophysical traps [1,2], developed by scientists at the Andijan State Technical Institute, makes it possible to eliminate chemical methods in the control of insect pests, particularly the mulberry moth, the main pest of the cocoon industry, and to establish a scientifically based, environmentally friendly system. This device operates by destroying insect pests attracted to the light-emitting diode (LED) optical radiation source through a high-voltage transistor system. One of the main problems in the use of such devices under field conditions is the issue of energy supply. This problem can be solved through the use of solar energy. A solar cell is a power source based on semiconductor photocells that converts solar radiation directly into electrical energy. The operation of solar cells is based on the phenomenon of the internal photoelectric effect. The first solar cell was developed in **1953–1954** by the American scientists G. Pearson, K. Fuller, and D. Chapin. [2]

The power of a solar cell depends on the semiconductor material, the design of the solar cell, and the number of elements in the battery. Materials based on silicon (Si), gallium (Ga), arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), sulfur (S), antimony (Sb), and tellurium (Te) are used to manufacture solar cells. A solar battery is usually made in the form of a flat panel with a glossy coating. The number of solar cells in a battery can reach several thousand, the panel area can be several tens of square meters, the current can be hundreds of amperes, the voltage can be several tens of volts, and the generator power can reach several tens of kilowatts. Solar cells are mainly used in astronautics to provide electrical energy for Earth satellites. On Earth, solar cells are used as power sources for portable automatic radio stations and radio receivers.

In Uzbekistan, the Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is engaged in research on the use of solar energy. [3] In particular, efforts are focused on creating and introducing into production environmentally friendly, safe, and highly efficient biophysical traps powered by alternative energy sources that can replace imported technologies. At present, the use of alternative, environmentally friendly energy is one of the most pressing issues because chemical and biological methods of controlling harmful insects in the field are often ineffective and may cause environmental damage. Therefore, the use of biophysical traps is considered a more effective solution.

The use of solar-powered devices eliminates the need for laying electric wires in agricultural fields, reduces risks to human life, and minimizes the environmental impact of SO₂ emissions from thermal power plants. This device is powered by solar batteries, and the battery charging indicators are shown in Figure 1 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Battery charging v/t¹

From Figure 1, it can be seen that the biophysical trap is powered by solar energy during the day and operates at night. The device is equipped with electrical and environmental safety features, allowing it to start automatically and eliminate harmful pests. It provides significant economic benefits, does not harm the environment, and ensures electrical safety. Therefore, the use of this device offers considerable advantages.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology was carried out as follows. Previous studies led to the development of a biophysical trap designed to control moths that damage cotton and silk fiber, for which the following patent was filed. The performance of this device was evaluated under field conditions, and the results obtained are presented in Table 1 (Table 1).

Table 1. Comparative table of Uzbek and Chinese handles²

№	Handle name	Types and number of insects caught			
		Mulberry moth butterfly	The caterpillar butterfly	Beneficial insects	Experiment time
1	The People's Republic of China's handle	40	50	30	From 11:00 to 20:05
		41	50	25	From 12:00 to 20:05
		33	41	20	From 13:00 to 20:05
	Average	>34	>47	>25	
2	ADU's biophysical grip	40	200	2	From 11:00 to 20:05
		51	153	10	From 12:00 to 20:05
		60	141	20	From 13:00 to 20:05
	Average	50>	164>	10>	

In order to obtain these results, the electricity supply relied on the conventional **220 V** power system, which required the installation of electrical cables across agricultural fields. This process involved additional labor and posed potential safety risks to farmers. Therefore, the use of mechatronic systems has become increasingly important under modern agricultural conditions.

A group of scientists developed an innovative biophysical insect trap integrated into a mechatronic system. The performance of the device was evaluated under different solar charging conditions to determine its operating efficiency, battery voltage, operating time, and the number of insect pests captured. The experimental results are presented in Table 2 (Table 2).

1 Source: Compiled by the authors.

2 Source: Compiled by the authors.

Table 2. Performance characteristics of the biophysical insect trap operating in a mechatronic system³

Device	Date of the experiment	Solar charging period	Battery voltage (V)	High-voltage circuit and LED operating time (h)	Number of insect pests captured	Device operating time (h)
Biophysical insect trap integrated into a mechatronic system	12.08.2023	06:30–13:00	7	7	20	4
	13.08.2023	06:30–14:00	8	8	50	5
	14.08.2023	06:30–15:00	9	9	121	6
	15.08.2023	06:00–16:00	10	10	134	7
	16.08.2023	06:00–17:00	11	11	152	9
	17.08.2023	06:00–18:00	12	12	160	12
	18.08.2023	08:00–20:00	12	12	165	12

The experimental results presented in Table 2 demonstrate that the biophysical insect trap integrated into the mechatronic system operates effectively under solar-powered conditions. As the duration of solar charging increased, the battery voltage rose from 7 V to 12 V, resulting in longer operating times of both the high-voltage circuit and the LED lighting system. Consequently, the number of insect pests captured increased from 20 to 165, confirming the high operational efficiency and reliability of the proposed device for pest control under field conditions.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A biophysical trap device operating on a mechatronic system—after being transported to the field and installed, the battery is charged using solar panels. When darkness falls, the device is activated by light sensors. The lighting lamp attracts flying pests according to the wavelength of the emitted light. The scent of pheromones attracts pests to fly through the high-voltage iron mesh. When the insects touch the high-voltage mesh with their wings, they are electrocuted and fall into the collection bag. At dawn, the light sensors deactivate the device. The solar panel is activated, and the mechatronic system automatically adjusts the panel according to the movement of the sun. As a result, the battery is fully recharged. [4]

The biophysical trap device operating on a mechatronic system (Fig. 1), surrounded by transparent glass on three sides, protects beneficial insects from harm. As a result, millions of dollars can be saved by reducing the need to produce beneficial insects in the bio-laboratories of our Republic. If introduced into production, the device will increase the yield of cultivated crops and significantly improve the economic efficiency of the silkworm feed base.

The yield of cultivated crops is expected to increase by 12–15 times, while labor costs will decrease by 1.5–2 times. The device is powered by solar cells, which store electrical energy in a battery. Its operation is fully automated through a system of sensors. Equipped with wheels, the device can move freely from one location to another.

The biophysical trap device is a mobile automatic system designed to improve both the quality and quantity of raw materials used in agriculture and the silk industry. Existing analogue devices do not consider the protection of beneficial insects and do not incorporate a mechatronic system powered by alternative energy sources.

The primary objective of the invention is to achieve a substantial improvement in the quality of agricultural products and silk fiber without causing harm to nature or the environment.

If introduced into production, the device will increase agricultural crop yields and raise the volume of agricultural products by 1.2–1.5 times. At the same time, the use of chemical pesticides will decrease by 5–10 times. To date, no technical solution describing such an improved biophysical trap device operating on a mechatronic system has been reported in the literature. Therefore, this invention is fundamentally different from existing technical solutions. The device operates on solar energy, automatically adjusts the position of the solar panel according to the movement of the sun through a mechatronic system, and functions based on a programmed automatic control scheme. Although the closest analogue devices also use solar panels, they do not employ mechatronic systems, which limits their efficiency under field conditions (Figure 2) [3].

3 Source: Compiled by the authors.

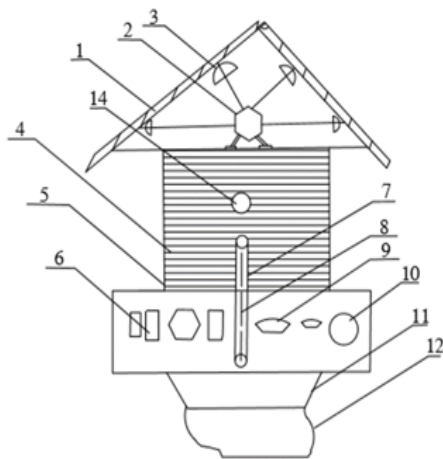


Figure 2. The biophysical trap device operating on the mechatronic system consists of the following parts⁴

1-solar panel (roof part); 2-gear drive for driving the solar panel; 3-breakers; 4-high-voltage wire mesh (mesh); 5-transparent window; 6-energy storage device (battery); 7-light bulb; 8-diodes; 9-voltmeter; 10-light sensors; 11-tilt guide; 12-bag.

A brake device is used to keep the system stationary in one position. Motion is transmitted through shaft 2 to bevel gear 3. Using pheromones, harmful flying butterflies are attracted, separated, and captured during the period when they cause damage. The captured butterflies are collected and counted through bag 7. The device can capture 50–150 harmful insects during a single period of operation. Each butterfly lays approximately 500–3,000 eggs, and the resulting larvae can damage crops and orchards covering up to 100 hectares of land. [5,6]

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A biophysical trap device operating on a mechatronic system is transported to the field and installed, after which its battery is charged using solar panels. At night, the device is activated automatically by light sensors. The lighting lamp attracts flying pests according to the wavelength of the emitted light, while pheromones lure them toward the high-voltage iron mesh. When the insects come into contact with the mesh, they are electrocuted and fall into the collection bag. At dawn, the light sensors deactivate the device. The solar panel is then activated, and the mechatronic system automatically adjusts its position according to the movement of the sun, ensuring that the battery is fully recharged. [4]

The biophysical trap device (Fig. 1), operating on a mechatronic system and enclosed by transparent glass on three sides, protects beneficial insects from harm while effectively controlling harmful pests. This reduces the need for producing beneficial insects in the bio-laboratories of the Republic, resulting in significant economic savings. The introduction of this device into agricultural production can substantially increase crop yields and improve the economic efficiency of the silkworm feed base. Crop productivity is expected to increase by 12–15 times, while labor costs may decrease by 1.5–2 times. Powered by solar cells, the device stores electrical energy in a battery and operates automatically through a system of sensors. Equipped with wheels, it can be moved easily from one location to another under field conditions.

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