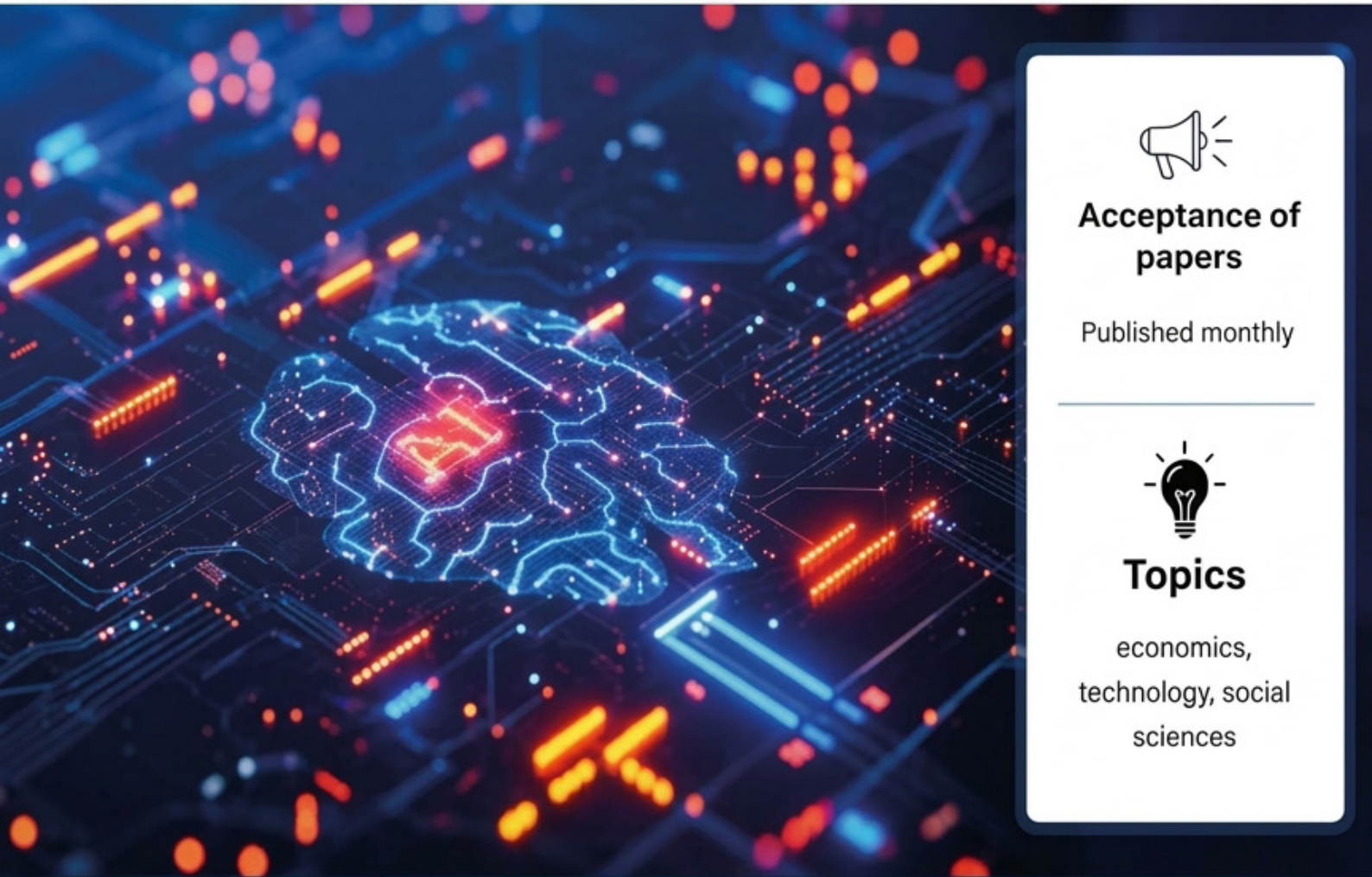
TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

International journal of topics

INNOVATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ISSUE 9, PART 2 / SEPTEMBER 2026

Acceptance of papers



Acceptance of papers

Published monthly

Topics

economics, technology, social sciences

ISSN 3060-5229

Electronic publication, Issue 9.
Approved for publication on September, 2026.



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhamatjon ugli

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Makhmudov Nosir Makhmudovich
DSc., Prof., Academican

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Ochilov Bobur Bakhtiyor ugli – Senior lecturer at TSUI

THE SCIENTIFIC-POPULAR ELECTRONIC JOURNAL **"INNOVATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY"** HAS BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE NUMBER **C-5669633** BY THE AGENCY FOR INFORMATION AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS (AOKA) OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN, EFFECTIVE FROM OCTOBER 9, 2024.

CONTACTS

Phone: **+998 50 737 87 88**

Website: https://ist-journal.uz

Email: innovationist2025@gmail.com

The scientific electronic journal “Innovation Science and Technology” has been included in the list of scientific publications recommended for the publication of main scientific results of dissertations for the award of PhD and DSc degrees in economics and technical sciences, in accordance with the Resolution No. 370 of the Presidium of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated May 8, 2025.

Editorial board:


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


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


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


Muhammad Imran Sadiq
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD), Professor, Malaysia


Ahmed Aziz Ismail
Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor (Egypt)


Lee Chin
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD), (Malaysia)


Asongu Simplice
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD), Cameroon


Rui Dang
Doctor of Chemistry (DSc), Professor, China


Zahoor Ahmed
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD), Turkey


Shujaat Abbas
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD), Russia


Tina A Coffelt
Doctor of Philosophy in Educational Sciences (PhD), USA


Abdikarimova Dinara Rustamxanovna
Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Kurbonbekova Mohichehra Turobjonovna
Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Alimardonov Ilkhom Muzrabshokovich
Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor


Razakova Barno Sayfievna
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD)


Khasanov Sarvar Ulugbek ugli
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD)


Kholikova Rukhsora Sanjarovna
Associate Professor (PhD)


Xoliyorova Shoxista Qahramon qizi
PhD in Economics, Assistant Lecturer at the Department TSUE

CONTENTS

DETERMINING WAYS TO IMPROVE THE DESIGN OF THE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION REGULATOR IN A SEWING MACHINE 8
Zarina Mukhitdinovna Nurlibaeva, Anvar Zhuraevich Djuraev

STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING THE TOURISM POTENTIAL OF THE SURKHANDARYA REGION THROUGH 2030 13
Muminova Mavjuda Sharifovna

MATHEMATICAL MODEL, ALGORITHM, AND SOFTWARE SUITE FOR ACOUSTIC LOCALIZATION OF UNDERWATER OBJECTS 20
Islomov Diyorbek Zafar o‘g‘li

WAYS TO IMPROVE THE METHODOLOGY OF EXPORT FINANCING IN UZBEKISTAN 25
Qarshiyev Daniyar Eshpulatovich

EVALUATION OF ADAPTIVE MODELS OF ENSURING THE STABILITY OF THE TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS SERVICES MARKET IN THE FERGANA REGION 31
Khakimov Dilshodjon Rakhmonalievich, Ruziboyeva Zahro Anvar kizi

EVENT-DRIVEN VAR ANALYTICS FOR OPEN FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION MANAGEMENT: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE AND A DIGITAL PLATFORM DESIGN FOR UZBEKISTAN’S BANKS 35
Doniyor Abdurashidovich Djalilov

VALUING INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE IN UZBEKISTAN: A COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMETRIC AND MACHINE LEARNING MODELS 44
Mansurova Sayyora Bakhtiyorovna

INNOVATION-BASED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: AN INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK FOR DIGITAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION 52
Umirova Dilnoza Safarovna

INNOVATION-BASED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: AN INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK FOR DIGITAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION 52
Umirova Dilnoza Safarovna

INTEGRATION OF ATTENTION-BASED DEEP LEARNING INTO MODELS OF DRYLAND EXPANSION AND ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE 58
Muksimova Shahnoza, Umirzakova Sabina, Mardiyeva Sevara

DIGITAL PLATFORMS AND THE RETENTION OF TOURISM REVENUE IN LOCAL ECONOMIES ACROSS THE REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN 70
Quralova Feruza

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ADAPTIVE MODELS IN THE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS 79
O‘lmasxo‘jayev Zoirxo‘ja Abbos o‘g‘li

TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN NAMANGAN REGION 84
Fuzaylov Sarvar Abdusamatovich

TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN NAMANGAN REGION

Fuzaylov Sarvar Abdusamatovich
Alfraganus University, Senior Lecturer
E-mail: fuzaylovsarvar8@gmail.com

Abstract. The development trends of the light industry sector in Namangan Region and its role in regional economic growth are analyzed. The research findings indicate that, although light industry output has increased significantly, its relative share in total industrial production has shown a declining trend. The regional analysis reveals that industrial activity is concentrated primarily in urban centres, while infrastructure development in peripheral districts is progressing at a relatively slower pace. To improve the sector's efficiency, the introduction of a cluster model, investment attraction, and the training of qualified personnel are recommended.

Keywords: light industry, regional economy, industrial development, Namangan Region.

Annotatsiya. Namangan viloyatida yengil sanoat tarmog'ining rivojlanish tendensiyalari va uning hududiy iqtisodiy o'sishdagi o'rni tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijalari yengil sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmida sezilarli o'sish kuzatilgan bo'lsa Annotatsiya. -da, uning jami sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmidagi nisbiy ulushi pasayish tendensiyasini namoyon etganini ko'rsatadi. Hududiy tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, sanoat faoliyati asosan shahar markazlarida jamlangan, chekka tumanlarda esa infratuzilmaning rivojlanish sur'atlari nisbatan past darajada saqlanib qolmoqda. Tarmoq samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida klaster modelini joriy etish, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va malakali kadrlar tayyorlash tavsiya etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: yengil sanoat, hududiy iqtisodiyot, sanoat rivojlanishi, Namangan viloyati.

Аннотация. Проанализированы тенденции развития лёгкой промышленности Наманганской области и её роль в региональном экономическом росте. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о том, что, несмотря на значительное увеличение объёмов производства продукции лёгкой промышленности, её относительная доля в общем объёме промышленного производства демонстрирует тенденцию к снижению. Региональный анализ показал, что промышленная деятельность сосредоточена преимущественно в городских центрах, тогда как развитие инфраструктуры в периферийных районах характеризуется относительно более низкими темпами. В целях повышения эффективности отрасли рекомендуется внедрение кластерной модели, привлечение инвестиций и подготовка квалифицированных кадров.

Ключевые слова: лёгкая промышленность, региональная экономика, промышленное развитие, Наманганская область.

INTRODUCTION

Light industry plays an important role in ensuring sustainable economic development and improving the living standards of the population. As a labour-intensive sector, it makes a significant contribution to job creation, import substitution, and export development.

In Uzbekistan, the growing demand for textile and garment products has made light industry a strategic priority of economic policy [1]. In particular, Namangan Region has favourable conditions, including the availability of raw materials, labour resources, and industrial infrastructure, making it one of the key regions for light industry development.

Despite the positive growth dynamics, regional development continues to exhibit differences in economic structure and industrial specialisation. Therefore, analysing the development trends of light industry in Namangan Region is important for identifying future growth opportunities and determining policy priorities.

Light industry is of considerable importance in ensuring sustainable economic development and improving the living standards of the population. This sector plays a significant role in employment generation, import substitution, and export development. Owing to the availability of raw materials, labour resources, and infrastructure, Namangan Region is considered a favourable area for light industry development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The role of light industry in economic development has been widely examined within classical theories

of structural transformation. W. A. Lewis demonstrated that transferring surplus labour from agriculture to modern sectors contributes to economic growth in developing economies, with labour-intensive manufacturing industries, such as textiles and garments, often absorbing this labour at an early stage [12]. N. Kaldor regarded manufacturing as an engine of economic growth, as aggregate productivity increases with industrial expansion [13]. These theoretical perspectives are directly relevant to Namangan Region, given its substantial rural population and available labour resources.

The spatial aspects of industrial development are explained by A. O. Hirschman's concept of unbalanced growth, which emphasises inter-industry linkages [14]; G. Myrdal's theory of circular and cumulative causation, which explains how economically developed areas attract capital and labour from peripheral territories [15]; and P. Krugman's new economic geography, which associates industrial concentration with increasing returns to scale and transport costs [16]. Together, these approaches provide a theoretical explanation for the concentration of industrial activity in urban centres and differences in the pace of development across peripheral districts.

Cluster and value chain approaches constitute another important area of research. M. E. Porter demonstrated that geographical concentrations of interconnected firms and institutions contribute to productivity, innovation, and competitiveness [6]. Yu. G. Lavrikova applied the cluster approach to regional economic development [11], while R. Martin and P. Sunley emphasised the importance of adapting cluster policies to specific regional conditions [19]. G. Gereffi and co-authors demonstrated that apparel producers in developing countries can increase value added by moving from assembly operations to full-package production, design, and branding [17; 18].

D. Rodrik's concept of premature deindustrialisation [20] provides a theoretical perspective for examining changes in a sector's relative share of industrial output, even when its absolute production volume increases. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank also identify structural transformation, economic diversification, and higher value added as important development priorities for Uzbekistan and Central Asia [3; 5].

Among domestic studies, N. N. Nazarov substantiated a three-level strategy for sustainable territorial development and the methodological foundations of its state regulation [7; 9], while N. Sh. Xasanova examined strategic human resource management relevant to personnel training in the sector [10]. At the same time, the development trends of light industry in individual regions of Uzbekistan, particularly Namangan Region, offer opportunities for further research, especially regarding changes in the sector's share of regional industrial output and its spatial distribution across cities and districts. This study seeks to contribute to addressing these research questions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The light industry sector plays a major role in ensuring the sustainable economic development of the region and improving the living standards of the population. The steady growth in demand for clothing, textiles, and other light industry products that meet everyday consumer needs makes the development of this sector one of the priority directions of regional economic policy. In particular, issues such as supplying the domestic market with high-quality and competitive products, promoting import substitution, and expanding local production are becoming increasingly relevant.

Namangan Region is among the regions possessing the raw material resources, labour potential, and production infrastructure necessary for the development of light industry. Analysing the level of the population's access to light industry products, the relationship between demand and supply for these goods, and trends in production volumes makes it possible to assess the current state of the sector and identify opportunities for its future development.

Statistical analysis indicates that a comparison of the gross regional product (GRP) of Namangan Region with the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the period 2010–2025 reveals a consistent growth trend in economic development. During this period, a significant increase in total output was observed at both the national and regional levels.

In particular, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 88,102.4 billion soums in 2010, reaching 1,849,650.0 billion soums by 2025 [2]. This indicates a substantial increase in GDP over the period under review. During 2010–2019, economic growth rates were relatively stable, ranging from 4.7% to 7.9%. In 2020, amid the global pandemic, the GDP growth index declined to 101.6%. Subsequently, economic recovery began in 2021, and by 2024, the growth index had reached 106.7%.

As an important indicator of national economic development, GDP per capita also increased significantly. In particular, GDP per capita amounted to 3,084.6 thousand soums in 2010 and reached 48,400.0 thousand soums by 2025. This indicates positive dynamics in per capita economic output [3].

At the regional level, Namangan Region demonstrates specific characteristics of economic development. The region's gross regional product (GRP) amounted to 3,968.5 billion soums in 2010 and increased to 85,400.0

billion soums by 2025. This indicates a significant expansion of the region's economic potential. In several years, economic growth rates in Namangan Region exceeded the national average, particularly in 2015–2016, 2018–2019, and 2021–2022.

The GRP per capita indicator also demonstrates positive dynamics. In 2010, this indicator amounted to 1,711.3 thousand soums, reaching 27,548.0 thousand soums by 2025. Although this indicator remains below the national average, its sustained growth reflects positive changes in the region's economic development.

One of the important indicators in the analysis is the index reflecting the relative position of Namangan Region's gross regional product in relation to the country's gross domestic product. In 2010, this index stood at 0.555, increasing to 0.629 by 2016. This indicates an improvement in the region's relative economic position during that period. From 2017 onwards, fluctuations and a general downward trend in the index were observed, with its value reaching 0.562 by 2025. These changes may be associated with differences in economic growth rates across regions and the territorial distribution of investment flows. Accordingly, the dynamics of this indicator highlight the importance of strengthening the region's relative contribution to the national economy.

Overall, the analysis indicates that the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan followed a sustained growth trajectory over the period under review [4], while Namangan Region actively participated in this process and increased its economic output. Although the growth of the region's gross regional product and per capita output demonstrates positive dynamics, further opportunities exist to increase the region's contribution to national GDP. In particular, diversifying industrial sectors, attracting domestic and foreign investment, and developing production activities that generate higher value added are important priorities. These measures can contribute to strengthening the competitiveness of the regional economy and supporting its sustainable growth (Table 1).

Table 1

Dynamics of gross domestic (regional) product indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Namangan Region[1]

Year	Uzbekistan GDP, billion soums	Growth index, %	GDP per capita, thousand soums	Namangan GRP, billion soums	Growth index, %	GRP per capita, thousand soums	GRP index
2010	88,102.4	107.7	3,084.6	3,968.5	110.8	1,711.3	0.555
2015	250,544.6	107.9	8,004.9	12,567.1	108.4	4,873.2	0.609
2016	290,213.4	106.7	9,112.5	15,062.1	108.7	5,731.6	0.629
2017	369,612.8	104.7	11,411.8	18,609.5	103.6	6,954.2	0.609
2018	494,814.8	105.7	15,014.4	22,956.4	106.1	8,420.6	0.561
2019	620,083.2	106.8	18,465.6	29,384.4	108.8	10,562.7	0.572
2020	705,076.5	101.6	20,596.9	34,169.1	104.6	12,035.2	0.584
2021	861,170.8	108.2	24,664.7	41,993.6	110.5	14,484.6	0.587
2022	1,041,877.9	106.1	29,226.7	50,668.2	108.3	17,092.8	0.585
2023	1,261,806.0	106.3	34,653.2	61,074.9	106.9	20,144.8	0.581
2024	1,535,431.7	106.7	41,306.7	71,869.1	107.3	23,191.8	0.561
2025	1,849,650.0	107.7	48,400.0	85,400.0	108.2	27,548.0	0.562

The data indicate a sustained increase in industrial output in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Namangan Region during 2010–2025. Over this period, industrial production nationwide increased from 38,119 billion soums in 2010 to 1,101,130.0 billion soums in 2025. This represents a substantial expansion of industrial output and may reflect the contribution of industrial capacity development, production modernisation, investment attraction, and regional industrial policy.

Namangan Region also recorded substantial growth in industrial output during this period. In particular, industrial production in the region increased from 1,007 billion soums in 2010 to 40,100.0 billion soums in 2025. These developments indicate a significant expansion of the region's industrial production capacity, including opportunities for the further development of manufacturing and light industry.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The analysis of growth rates indicates that, in most years, the growth rate of industrial production in Namangan Region exceeded the national average. For example, in 2010, the growth rate in the region was

1 Source: Compiled by the author based on data from the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

113.7%, which was significantly higher than the national figure. Similarly, during 2017–2021, industrial growth rates in the region remained at approximately 114–118%, demonstrating the sustained expansion of the region's industrial potential. These developments reflect the implementation of regional industrialisation policies.

Industrial output per capita in Namangan Region also increased steadily. In 2010, this indicator amounted to 434.2 thousand soums, reaching 12,935.0 thousand soums by 2025. This indicates a significant increase in industrial output per capita and the growing potential to meet consumer demand for industrial products. At the same time, although industrial output per capita also increased at the national level, the higher growth rate in Namangan Region demonstrates its active participation in the industrialisation process.

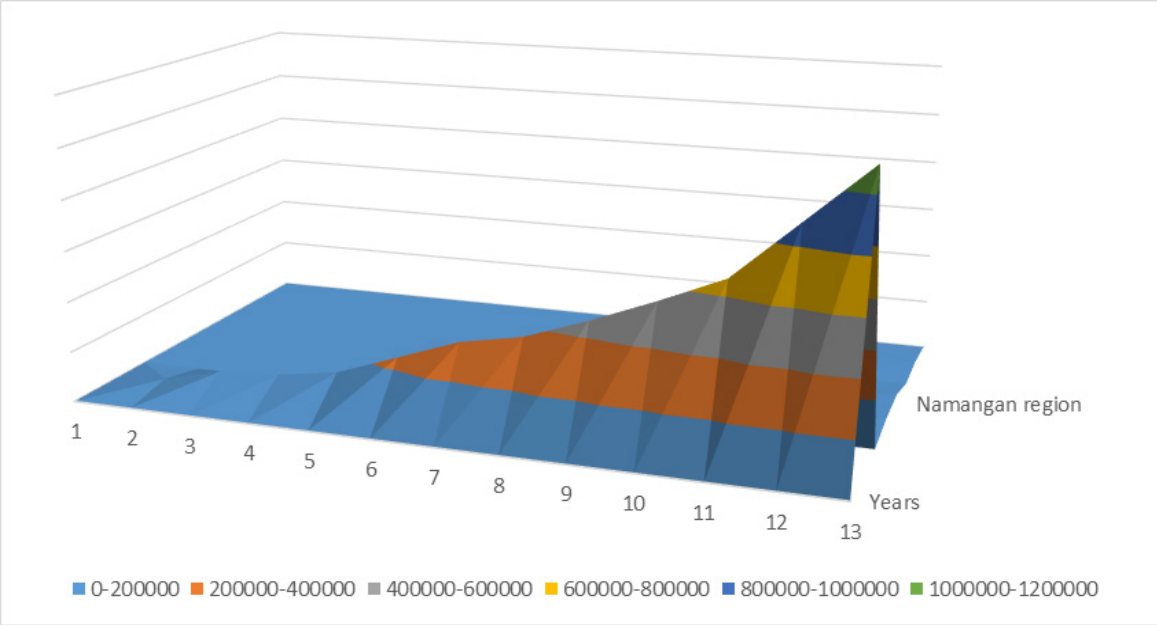
The GRP index (gross regional product index) presented in the table reflects changes in Namangan Region's relative contribution to national industrial production and its economic activity. In 2010, this index stood at 0.325, increasing to 0.364 by 2025. These dynamics indicate an increase in the region's relative contribution to the national economy and highlight the growing importance of industrial production in regional development.

Overall, the data presented in the table indicate that Namangan Region is among the developing regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, demonstrating relatively high industrial production growth rates [5]. The substantial increase in industrial output, growth in per capita production, and positive dynamics of the GRP index suggest that the region's position within the national industrial structure is strengthening. These developments provide an economic foundation for the further development of Namangan Region as an industrialised region with considerable export potential (Figure 1).

The expansion of industrial output is also associated with the contribution of the light industry sector [6]. In Uzbekistan, light industry represents an important sector of the economy and, owing to its labour-intensive nature, plays a significant role in employment generation.

The second and third groups of cities and districts also possess considerable potential for developing light industry production. Areas with relatively lower levels of light industry development are primarily specialised in agriculture and are characterised by lower levels of industrial output per capita (Figure 1).

Figure 1.



Dynamics of industrial production indicators in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Namangan Region[2]

Differences are also observed in the sectoral structure of light industry enterprises across the region. Most established production activities are concentrated in the textile and garment industries [7]. At the same time, the leather and footwear, silk production, and fur industries have additional opportunities for further development in the region.

The analysis indicates that industrial production in Namangan Region has increased significantly. The analysis suggests that, despite the growth in light industry output, its relative share in total industrial production may have declined over the period under review [8].

The findings indicate that large industrial enterprises are concentrated primarily in urban centres. Therefore, the establishment of labour-intensive light industry enterprises and their balanced territorial distribution remain

2 Source: Developed by the author.

important priorities for Namangan Region [9]. At the district level, providing employment opportunities for women and young people included in the “Women’s Register”, “Youth Register”, and “Iron Register” is also of considerable importance. Accordingly, local government bodies should maintain comprehensive information on the activities of business entities and develop targeted measures to support light industry development based on integrated databases.

It is also important to train qualified personnel capable of effectively utilising entrepreneurs’ marketing opportunities [10]. In our opinion, establishing garment enterprises in areas with surplus labour resources is advisable [11]. Furthermore, the development of science- and innovation-based production requires the establishment of research centres and the introduction of a cluster-based development system, which is becoming increasingly relevant.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on statistical data, the level of provision of the population of Namangan Region with light industry products was analysed, and the main development trends, existing challenges, and growth factors of the sector were identified. Particular attention was paid to meeting the needs of the population more comprehensively and improving economic efficiency through the development of light industry in the region. The findings indicate that Namangan Region possesses significant opportunities for further light industry development. The efficiency and competitiveness of the sector can be enhanced through investment attraction, the introduction of innovations, and the development of a cluster-based production system.

Based on the research findings, the following recommendations are proposed to support the sustainable development of light industry in Namangan Region.

First, it is recommended to strengthen the cluster-based organisation of light industry by promoting cooperation among raw material suppliers, manufacturing enterprises, logistics providers, and marketing organisations. This approach can contribute to improving production efficiency, reducing operational costs, and increasing the share of high-value-added products.

Second, attracting domestic and foreign investment should be prioritised to modernise production facilities, introduce advanced technologies, and expand the manufacturing capacity of light industry enterprises. Particular attention should be given to supporting investment projects in districts with considerable labour resources and opportunities for industrial development.

Third, it is advisable to promote the balanced territorial development of light industry by establishing new textile, garment, leather, and footwear enterprises in districts with relatively lower levels of industrial activity. Such measures can contribute to creating employment opportunities, particularly for women and young people, and strengthening the economic potential of peripheral areas.

Fourth, cooperation between higher education institutions, vocational training centres, and industrial enterprises should be strengthened to improve the professional qualifications of the workforce. Training programmes should focus on modern production technologies, digital management, marketing, and export-oriented business practices to meet the evolving needs of the sector.

Fifth, the development of innovation-oriented production and export diversification should be encouraged through the establishment of research and development centres, the introduction of resource-efficient technologies, and the expansion of international market opportunities. These measures can contribute to increasing product competitiveness and strengthening the position of Namangan Region’s light industry in domestic and international markets.

Overall, the implementation of these recommendations is expected to support the efficient utilisation of regional resources, strengthen industrial cooperation, expand employment opportunities, and promote the sustainable and competitive development of light industry in Namangan Region.

REFERENCES

1. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. RP-246 of 29 June 2026 “On measures to increase financial stability in the cotton-textile sector and to provide additional support for deep fibre processing”.: https://lex.uz/en/docs/8298137
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-5285 of 14 December 2017 “On measures for the accelerated development of the textile and garment-knitwear industry”.: https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-3459667
3. World Bank. Uzbekistan Economic Update: Structural Transformation and Industrial Development. – Washington, DC : World Bank, 2023.
4. Nazarov, N. N. Formation of sustainable regional development based on a three-stage strategic approach / N. N. Nazarov // Muhandislik va Iqtisodiyot (Engineering and Economics). – 2026. – No. 1 (January). – P. 841–845. – URL: https://zenodo.org/records/18497081 (in Uzbek).
5. Asian Development Bank. Industrial Development and Diversification in Central Asia. – Manila : Asian Development

Bank, 2022.
6. Porter, M. E. Clusters and the New Economics of Competition / M. E. Porter // Harvard Business Review. – 1998.
7. Назаров, Н. Н. Разработка трёхуровневой стратегии территориального устойчивого развития / Н. Н. Назаров // Экономика: анализы и прогнозы. – Ташкент : IMRS, 2023. – № 3 (23), июль–сентябрь. – С. 20–25. – URL: https://imrs.uz/journals/21.
8. Sachs, J. D. The Age of Sustainable Development / J. D. Sachs. – New York : Columbia University Press, 2024.
9. Назаров, Н. Н. Теоретико-методологические основы государственного регулирования устойчивого развития территорий / Н. Н. Назаров // Экономика и инновационные технологии. – 2023. – № 1 (00063), январь–февраль. – С. 293–304.
10. Xasanova, N. Sh. Theoretical foundations of strategic human resource management / N. Sh. Xasanova // Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar (Economics and Innovative Technologies). – 2024. – No. 6 (00074), November–December. – URL: https://iqtisodiyot.tsue.uz/journal/index.php/iit/article/view/607 (in Uzbek).
11. Лаврикова, Ю. Г. Кластеры: стратегия формирования и развития в экономическом пространстве региона / Ю. Г. Лаврикова. – Екатеринбург : УрО РАН, 2014. – 632 с.
12. Lewis, W. A. Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour / W. A. Lewis // The Manchester School. – 1954. – Vol. 22, No. 2. – P. 139–191.
13. Kaldor, N. Causes of the Slow Rate of Economic Growth of the United Kingdom / N. Kaldor. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1966.
14. Hirschman, A. O. The Strategy of Economic Development / A. O. Hirschman. – New Haven : Yale University Press, 1958.
15. Myrdal, G. Economic Theory and Under-Developed Regions / G. Myrdal. – London : Duckworth, 1957.
16. Krugman, P. Increasing Returns and Economic Geography / P. Krugman // Journal of Political Economy. – 1991. – Vol. 99, No. 3. – P. 483–499.
17. Gereffi, G. International Trade and Industrial Upgrading in the Apparel Commodity Chain / G. Gereffi // Journal of International Economics. – 1999. – Vol. 48, No. 1. – P. 37–70.
18. Gereffi, G. The Global Apparel Value Chain, Trade and the Crisis: Challenges and Opportunities for Developing Countries / G. Gereffi, S. Frederick. – Washington, DC : World Bank, 2010. – (Policy Research Working Paper ; No. 5281).
19. Martin, R. Deconstructing Clusters: Chaotic Concept or Policy Panacea? / R. Martin, P. Sunley // Journal of Economic Geography. – 2003. – Vol. 3, No. 1. – P. 5–35.
20. Rodrik, D. Premature Deindustrialization / D. Rodrik // Journal of Economic Growth. – 2016. – Vol. 21, No. 1. – P. 1–33.

Proofreader: Zokir ALIBEKOV

Layout and Designer: Oloviddin Sobir ugli

2026. № 9

© When materials are reproduced, the INNOVATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY journal must be cited as the source. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the information in materials and advertisements published in the journal. Editorial opinions may not always align with those of the authors. Submitted materials will not be returned to the editorial office.

To publish articles in this journal, you may submit articles, advertisements, stories, and other creative materials through the following links. Materials and advertisements are published on a paid basis.

You may subscribe to the journal at any time using the following details. Once subscribed, please send a screenshot or photo of your payment confirmation to our Telegram page @iqtisodiyot_77. Based on this, we will send the latest issue of the journal to your address each month.

"The journal "INNOVATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY" has been registered by the Agency for Information and Mass Communications under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 09.10.2024 under the registration number №390637. License number: C-5669633. PNFL: 30407832680027

Our address: Tashkent city, Yunusobod district, 19th block, House 17.

TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

Google Scholar | OPEN ACCESS | ULRICHSWEB GLOBAL SERIALS DIRECTORY

Academic Resource Index ResearchBib | ISSN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INTERNATIONAL CENTRE | CYBERLENINKA

OpenAIRE | ROAD | НАУЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА LIBRARY.RU

BASE | INDEX COPERNICUS INTERNATIONAL | Crossref

doi Digital Object Identifier | CiteFactor Academic Scientific Journals | zenodo

Acceptance of articles

Published every monthly

Directions

Social, economic, political, technological, scientific

Scopus || Scientific electronic journal specializing in Scopus

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: №390637

ORDER NUMBER ACCORDING TO THE LICENSE REGISTER: C-5669633

CONTACT:

Contact us
+998 50 737 87 88

Telegram channel
t.me/scopus_IST2100

Journal official website
https://ist-journal.uz/index.php/IST