

In conclusion, the decision to invest in cryptocurrency should not be taken without analysis, and investors, who are willing to invest their financial resources in cryptocurrencies, should be aware of the potential benefits and risks associated with this type of investment. Ultimately, investors must weigh their personal risk tolerance and financial goals when considering investing in cryptocurrency.

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STATA DASTURIDAN FOYDALANIB BIR NECHTA OMILLARNING MAHSULOT ISHLAB CHIQRARISH HAJMIGA TA'SIRINI TAHLIL QILISH

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Ekonometrika va statistika

Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida har bir tadbirkor yoki korxonaga yuqori foyda olish va uni ko'paytirishni maqsad qiladi. Uning oladigan foyda miqdori esa ishlab chiqargan mahsulotni hajmiga bevosita bog'liq bo'ladi. Mahsulot hajmi esa o'z o'rnida ishlab chiqarishda ishtirok etayotgan ishchilar soni, realizatsiya hajmi va uskunalarning eskirish darajasiga bog'liq.

Stata dastlab Kaliforniyadagi Computing Resource Center tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, birinchi versiyasi 1985-yilda chiqarilgan. 1993-yilda kompaniya Texas shtatidagi Kollej stantsiyasiga ko'chib o'tdi va hozirda StataCorp nomi bilan qayta

nomlandi. 2003-yilda chiqarilgan asosiy relizda barcha buyruqlar uchun yangi grafik tizim va muloqot oynalari mavjud edi. O'shandan beri har ikki yilda bir marta yangi versiya chiqariladi. Hozirda Stata 18 versiyasi mavjud bo'lib, 2023-yil aprelda chiqarilgan. Ushbu maqolada berilgan vaqt qatori Stata 15 dasturida tahlil qilingan.

Ilmiy abstraksiya, kuzatish, qiyoslash, korrelyatsion-regression statistik tahlilga asoslangan. Mahsulot ishlab chiqarish haqida mahalliy va chet el olimlari tomonidan ilmiy-tekshirish va ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. Xorij olimlari Svi Grillixes, I.Tinbergen, V.N. Afanasev, S.A. Ayvazyan, A.M.Gataulin, N.M.Goreyeva, T.A.Dubrova, L.N.Demidova, O.P.Krastin, N.Sh. Kremer, N.P.Tixomirov, I.I.Yeliseyeva, Ye.M.Chetirkin va boshqalarning ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Respublikamizda optimallashtirish masalalari bo'yicha tadqiqot ishlari olib borgan olimlardan S.S.G'ulomov, B.Y.Xodiyev, B.A.Begalov, B.Berkinov, T.Sh. Shodiyev, Y.Abdullayev, N.B.Ashurova, S.K.Salayev, N.Q. Murodova, I.S.Abdullayev va boshqalar sanoat hamda qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishni ekonometrik va iqtisodiy-matematik modellashtirish hamda prognozlashtirish masalalari bo'yicha tizimli ilmiy izlanishlari yangi sohalarni rivojlanishiga munosib hissa qo'shib kelmoqda.

Biz berilgan vaqt qatori yordamida ishlab chiqariladigan mahsulot hajmini stata yordamida ishlab chiqarishda ishtirok etadigan ishchilar soni, realizatsiya hajmi va uskunalarining eskirish koeffitsienti orasidagi bog'liqliklar bilan o'rganyapmiz, bunda Stata o'zining ko'p qirraliligi, foydalanuvchilar uchun qulay interfeysi bilan muhim ahamiyatga ega:

Yillar	Mahsulot hajmi	Ishchilar soni	Realizatsiya hajmi	Eskirish koeffitsienti
2001	567.2	48479	469	.31
2002	876.5	71260	739.8	.31
2003	1208.6	82218	1049.1	.34
2004	1556.7	96689	1371.5	.37
2005	1833.1	111774	1622.3	.38
2006	2133.1	117203	1719.3	.33
2007	2532.8	126700	2312.4	.32
2008	2993.8	126500	2826.1	.23
2009	3436	110200	3253.9	.25
2010	4593.1	98600	4312.9	.22
2011	5640.7	103645	5161.2	.23
2012	6566.6	108763	5962.5	.29
2013	7616.5	113763	6425.2	.28
2014	9139.9	119013	6899.8	.28
2015	10967.8	124353	7536.4	.27
2016	13161.36	155440	11187.2	.15
2017	15793.63	185900	12950.8	.14
2018	22952.36	277450	19739.1	.14
2019	29742.83	360700	26768.5	.15
2020	32291.4	395200	25835.1	.16
2021	34749.7	471700	28147.3	.14
2022	41699.6	566040	30962.03	.15

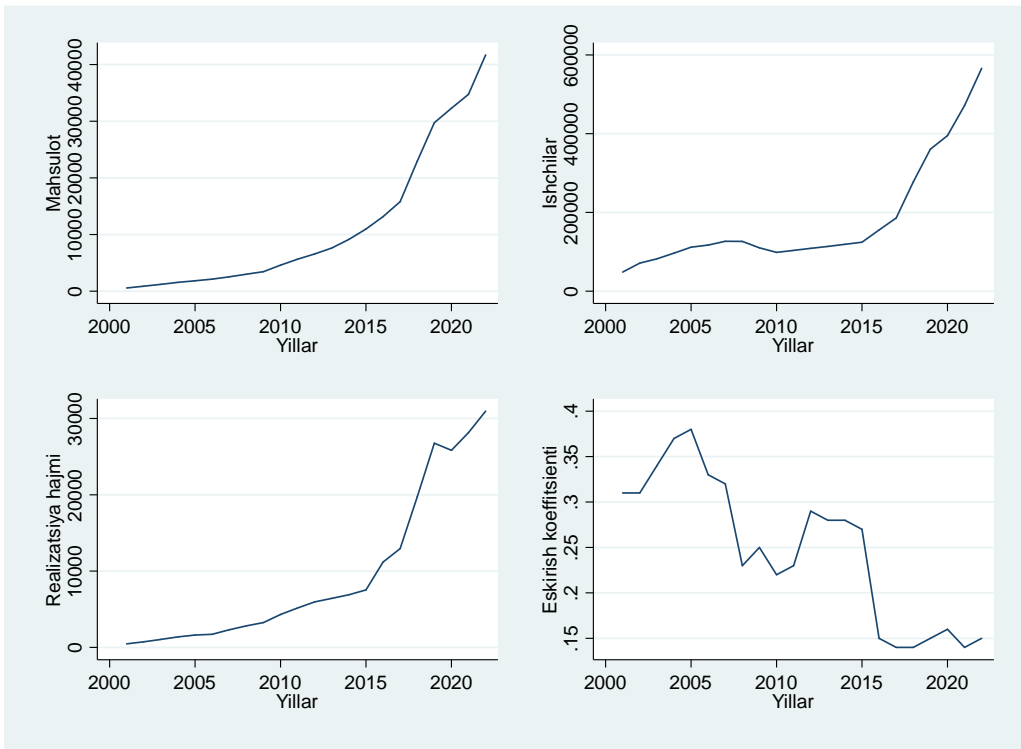
Stata dasturida **asdoc sum** buyrug'ini berish yordamida quyidagi ma'lumotlarga ega bo'ldik:

Descriptive Statistics

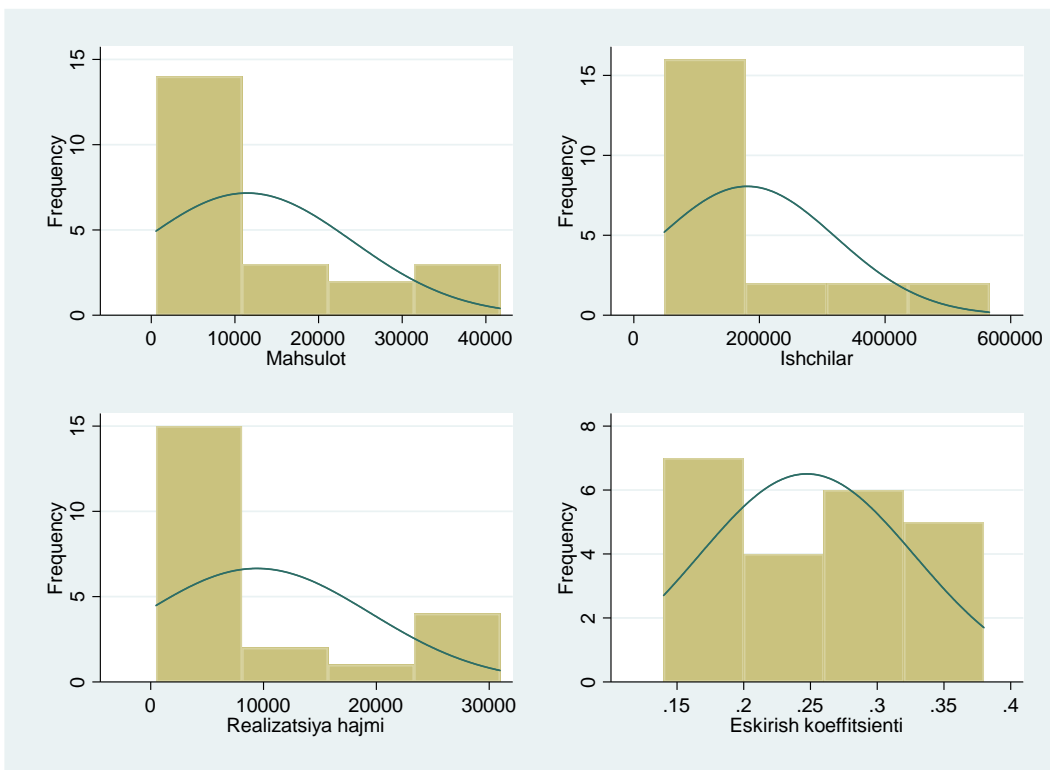
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Yillar	22	2011.5	6.494	2001	2022
Mahsulot isch hajmi	22	11456.967	12598.975	567.2	41699.6
Ishchilar	22	180526.82	140871.34	48479	566040
Yaroqlilik koef	22	.76	.085	.62	.87
Yangilanish koef	22	.294	.09	.15	.43
Chiqib ketish koef	22	.317	.158	.18	.8
asosiy fond qaytimi	21	1.638	.595	.5	2.7
Asosiy fond sigimi	22	1.074	.561	.5	2.5
fond bilan qurolla~h	22	9.91	8.2	0	26.1
Uzoq muddatli akti~r	22	1933642.7	1789349.2	169084	5957279
Joriy aktivlar	22	825724.95	551131.98	110714	1721106
yilga nisbatan osish	21	1603.719	1978.737	0	7158.7
Mehnat munumdorligi	22	57.864	40.267	11.7	138.8
Realizatsiyaga tasir	22	23757.773	33416.692	-16300	99450
Realizatsiya hajmi	22	9420.52	10058.761	469	30962.03
realizatsiya osishi	22	12.755	4.68	5.3	20.9
Eskirish koef	22	.247	.081	.14	.38

Mahsulot ishlab chiqarish 22 yil mobaynida kuzatilgan bo'lib, har bir o'zgaruvchining o'rtachasi, standart chetlanishi, minimum va maksimumi keltirilgan. Kuzatuv davri mobaynida ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot hajmi o'rtacha 11456.967 ga, standart chetlanish 12598,975 ga, minimum ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot hajmi 567.2 ga va maksimumi 41699.6 ga teng. Bir yilda o'rtacha hisobda 180527 ta ishchi faoliyat yuritib, standart chetlanish 140872 ta, minimum 48479 ta va maksimum 566040 ta ishchi faoliyat yuritgan. Yilga nisbatan o'rtacha o'sish ko'rsatkichi 1603.719 ga, standart chetlanish 1978.737 ga, yilga nisbatan o'sish minimum 0 ga, maksimum 7158,7 ga teng.

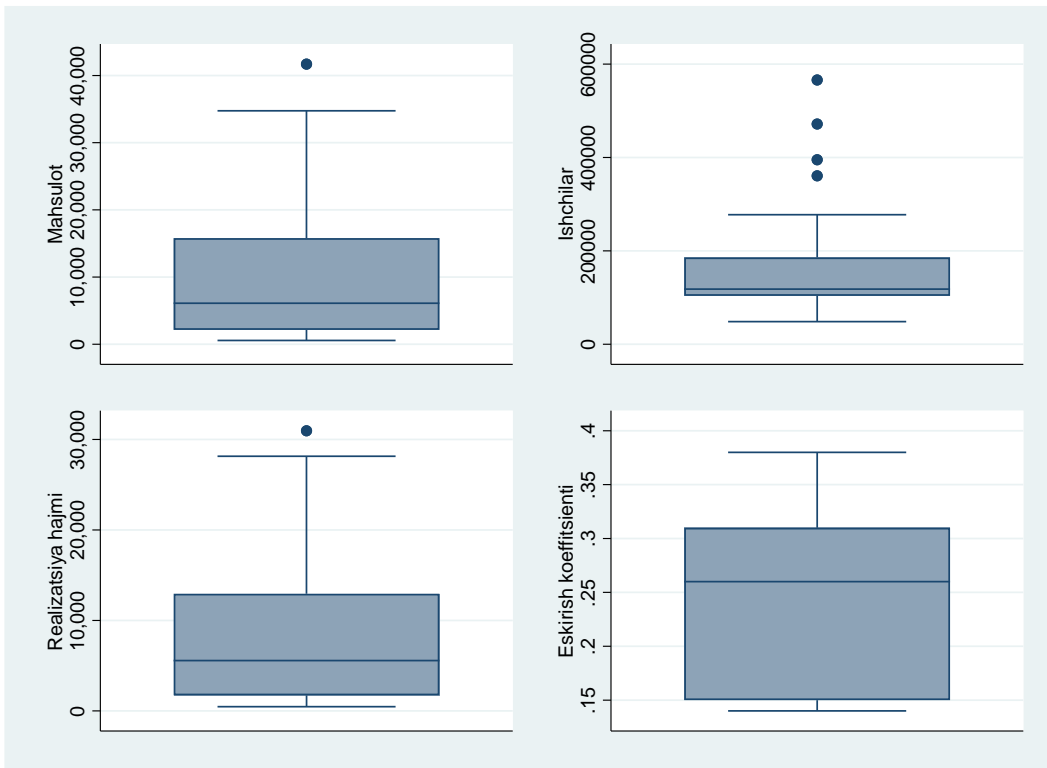
O'zgaruvchilarda trend, mavsumiylik, tasodifiylik bormi degan savollarga javob berish uchun **tsline var** buyrug'ini beramiz. Grafikdan ko'rinib turibdiki, 2001-2022-yillar mobaynida ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot hajmi grafigida trend bor va u o'suvchi, mavsumiylik yo'q, tasodifiylik yo'q (birdan katta miqdorda o'sish yoki kamayish). Ishchilar sonida ham trend mavjud va u o'suvchi, mavsumiylik yo'q, tasodifiylik yo'q (birdan katta miqdorda o'sish yoki kamayish). Realizatsiya hajmi ham trend mavjud va u o'suvchi, mavsumiylik yo'q, tasodifiylik yo'q (birdan katta miqdorda o'sish yoki kamayish). Uskunalarining eskirish koeffitsientida trend mavjud va u kamayuvchi, mavsumiylik yo'q, tasodifiylik mavjud (birdan katta miqdorda o'sish yoki kamayish).



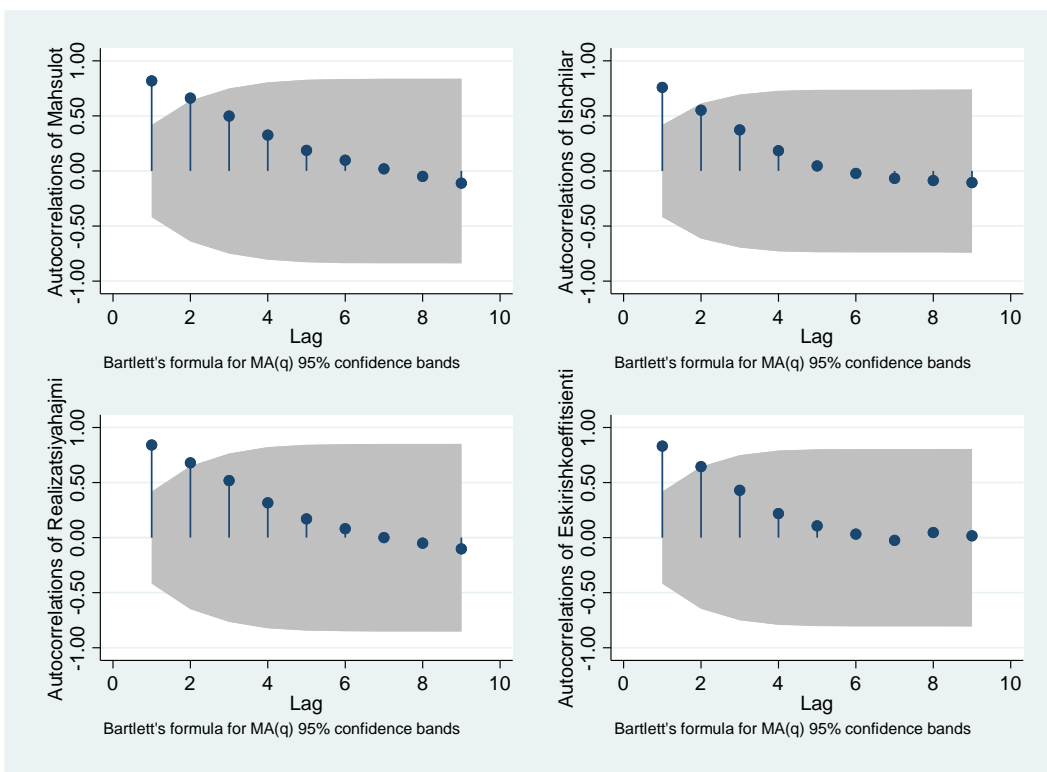
Endi normal taqsimlanganmi degan gipotezani tekshirish uchun quyidagi buyruqni beramiz: **histogram var, frequency norm.**



Endi har bir o'zgaruvchi uchun **graph box** grafigini chizamiz:



Endi avtokorelyatsion tahlil - vaqt bilan o'zining qiymatlari orasidagi munosabatni ko'rsatuvchi tahlil o'tkazamiz:



Modelda vaqt qatorining trendi statsionar yoki statsionar emasligini aniqlash uchun test o'tkazamiz: Dickey-Fuller testi 7-lagda statsionar bo'ldi.

```
. dfuller l7.Ishchilar
```

```
Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                Number of obs   =        14
```

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-3.617	-3.750	-2.630

```
MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0054
```

Statistik tahlil natijasida, berilgan vaqt qatori **dfuller** testidan o'tolmadi, ya'ni data statsionar emas. Bu holatda yangi o'zgaruvchilar kiritish kerak. Realizatsiya hajmini modeldan chiqarib tashlash kerak. Chunki multikolleniarlik muammosi mavjud. Quyida shu vaqt qatori uchun boshqa kiritilishi mumkin bo'lgan o'zgaruvchilar keltirildi:

Yillar	Mahsulot_i-i	Ishchilar	Yaroqlilik-f	Yangilanis-f	Chiqib_ket-f	asosiy_fon-i	Asosiy_fon-i	fond_bilan-h	Uzoq_mudda-r	Joriy_akti-r	Yilga_nisb-h	Mehnat_mun-i	Realizatsi-r	Realizatsi-i	realizatsi-i	
1	2001	567.2	48479	.69	.32	.53	1.6	.6	2.09	169084	954578	0	11.7	0	469	17.3
2	2002	876.5	71260	.68	.39	.49	1.9	.5	1.77	225566	110714	309.3	12.3	22781	739.8	15.6
3	2003	1208.6	82218	.66	.42	.51	1.3	.75	3.6	346463	171115	332.1	14.7	10958	1049.1	13.2
4	2004	1556.7	96689	.63	.31	.44	.	.72	3.09	390673	202617	348.1	16.1	14471	1371.5	11.9
5	2005	1833.1	111774	.62	.28	.36	1.7	.6	1.6	298354	120515	276.4	16.4	15085	1622.3	11.5
6	2006	2133.1	117203	.66	.18	.42	1.04	.96	2.1	322566	142075	300	18.2	5429	1719.3	9.4
7	2007	2532.8	126700	.67	.15	.34	.9	1.06	2.1	373371	160579	399.7	20	9497	2312.4	8.7
8	2008	2993.8	126500	.76	.29	.21	.5	1.99	4.2	650215	236483	461	23.7	-200	2826.1	5.6
9	2009	3436	110200	.74	.3	.29	.7	1.3	5.3	710259	340466	442.2	31.8	-16300	3253.9	5.3
10	2010	4593.1	98600	.78	.34	.32	1.3	.76	7.06	1011361	617675	1157.1	46.6	-11600	4312.9	6.1
11	2011	5640.7	103645	.77	.39	.23	1.15	.86	8.4	1256458	741739	1047.6	54.4	5045	5161.2	8.5
12	2012	6566.6	108763	.71	.36	.2	1.6	.6	9.1	1494392	980899	925.9	60.2	5118	5962.5	9.2
13	2013	7616.5	113763	.73	.43	.18	1.6	.62	0	1718551	1122434	759.7	64.4	5000	6425.2	12.3
14	2014	9139.9	119013	.79	.4	.2	1.6	.6	13.5	2027890	1143653	.	67.8	5250	6999.8	14.5
15	2015	10967.8	124353	.84	.42	.2	1.6	.6	14	2433468	1186879	924.6	71.3	5340	7536.4	15
16	2016	13161.36	155440	.85	.22	.21	1.7	.7	15	2676815	1209831	2193.6	78.4	31087	11187.2	15
17	2017	15793.63	185900	.86	.23	.22	2.1	1.3	17.2	2998033	1317018	2632.3	86.2	30460	12950.8	18.1
18	2018	22952.36	277450	.86	.23	.22	2.4	1.5	17.2	3447737	1418067	7158.7	94.8	91550	19739.1	14.3
19	2019	29742.83	360700	.85	.21	.2	2.4	1.5	19.1	4102807	1280462	6790.4	104.3	83250	26768.5	9
20	2020	32291.4	395200	.86	.2	.21	2.5	1.7	21	4513088	1422402	2548.6	114.7	34500	25835.1	20.2
21	2021	34749.7	471700	.87	.22	.2	2.7	1.9	24.5	5415709	1564642	2459.3	126.2	76500	28147.3	19
22	2022	41699.6	566040	.83	.18	.8	2.1	2.5	26.1	5957279	1721106	2212.5	138.8	99450	30962.03	20.9

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bu vaqt qatori statsionar emas ekan. Ishlab chiqarishning barqaror rivojlanishi korxonaning iqtisodiy salohiyatiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shu sababli ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalar statistik ko'rsatkichlarni ekonometrik modellar yordamida tahlil qilishi va modellashtirishi katta ahamiyatga ega. Mahsulot hajmiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni turli statistik usullar va metodlardan foydalanib o'rganish va ularni ekonometrik modellar yordamida tahlil qilish sohani rivojlanishida ilmiy asoslangan natijalarga erishishga zamin yaratadi. Buning uchun Stata dasturidan foydalanish ayni muddaodir.

Stata - ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va vizualizatsiya qilish uchun akademik izlanishlarda va biznesda keng qo'llaniladigan statistik dasturiy ta'minot to'plami. Uning

foydaliligi katta ma'lumotlar to'plamlarini boshqarish, keng ko'lamli statistik tahlillarni amalga oshirish, sifatli nashr grafiklarni yaratish va buyruqqa asoslangan interfeys orqali takrorlanadigan qonuniyatlarni bilishni osonlashtirish qobiliyatidadir.

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O'ZBEKISTONNING XALQARO MOLIYA BOZORIDA INTEGRATSIYALASHUVINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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Globalashuv jarayonlarining rivojlanib borishi mamlakatlarni xalqaro maydonga chiqishga va yagona jahon iqtisodiyotini barpo etishga undamoqda. Bu esa "dunyodagi barcha mamlakatlar umumiy iqtisodiy qonunlarga ko'ra rivojlanadi va ular xalqaro munosabatlar iqtisodiy xarakterining ustuvor bo'lishini anglatadi" [1].