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## **O'smirlarni kasb tanlashga yo'naltirish masalasi psixologik muammo sifatida**

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Jamiyatning ravnaqi, uning ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy barqarorligi va taraqqiyoti unda yashovchi fuqarolarining aqliy va axloqiy salohiyatini yuksak darajada rivojlanganligiga bog'liq. Zero, jamiyatimizning ma'naviy yangilanishi, iqtisodiyotini yuksalishida, jahon hamjamiyatida munosib o'ringa ega bo'lishida, umuman aytganda kuchli demokratik huquqiy davlat barpo qilishda kadrlar tayyorlashning milliy masalasi ustuvor mezon sifatida qaraladi.

Barkamol avlodni shakllanishi, uning munosib kasbni egallashi, jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun baholi qudrati o'z hissasini qo'shib yashashi va shu orqali jamiyatda o'zligini namoyon etishi shaxsning har tomonlama kamol topishiga bog'liq hisoblanadi. Albatta bu jarayon shaxsning kasbiy shakllanishi bilan birgalikda kechadi. Keng ma'noda kasbiy shakllanish deganda insonning o'z aqliy qobiliyatlari jismoniy imkoniyatlari u yoki bu sohaga bo'lgan layoqatlari, qiziqish va intilishlari, xohishi va ehtiyojlari, shuningdek qadriyat va dunyoqarashlariga ko'ra biror bir kasb sohasida tanlashi, ta'lim olishi keyinchalik shu sohaga kirishib, kasbga moslasha borishi va nihoyat yillar davomida yetuk va malakali mutaxassis yetishishi tushuniladi.

Jahon ilm fanida kasb tanlash masalasi va kasbiy motivlarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan qator ilmiy izlanishlar mavjuddir.

Avstriyalik olim Z.Freydning fikricha, motivlar manbai – tur va individning saqlash instinkti[1] hisoblanadi. Insonning ijtimoiy tabiati, uning ijtimoiylashuvi nuqtai nazaridan yondashishni talab etsa, u holda ongsizlik va onglilik munosabati o'zaro bir–birini taqozo qiladi.

Psixanalitik kontseptsiya motivatsiyaning negizida insonga xos bo'lgan mayllar yotishini tan oladi. Buning manbai sifatida maylni tortuvchi tana a'zosining qaysi bir qismidagi somatik jarayon tushuniladi. Freyd nazariyasida mayl bilan instinkt alohidaligi ko'rsatib o'tilmagan, bu esa o'ziga xos yondashuvdir.

V.Mag-Daugall motivlarni tug'ma xususiyatini asoslashga, tug'ma instinkt bilan uni qiyoslashga intiladi[2]. Buning uchun muallif oldin 14 ta, keyinchalik esa 18 ta inson instinktlari hukm surishini ajratib ko'rsatadi va ularni sharhlab beradi. Uning

qarashlari o'zgarishga yuz tutgan bo'lishiga qaramay, bu sohaga oid talqinlar qolaveradi.

X.Xekxauzenning motivlarning kengaytirilgan modelini yaratdi, bunda muhokama qilingan motivatsiya mezonlarining aksariyati hisobga olingandir. Xekxauzen modelida harakatni izohlash maqsadida to'rtta o'zaro farq qiluvchi tushuncha kiritiladi. Muallif kutilmaning bu tipini muvaffaqiyat ehtimolidan farqlaydi, lekin motivlar modellarida ularning birligini hisobga oladi. X.Xekxauzen oxirgi holatni, ya'ni "harakat-natija" ko'rinishini kutilma sifatida belgilaydi [3.256].

Leytspig maktabi psixologlari ham ushbu masalaga munosab bildirib, shaxsning kasbiy muvaffaqiyatlari va qoniqqanligini uning qobiliyatlari bilan bog'liq holda tushuntiradilar. SHuningdek, ular kasbiy ta'lim uchun eng muhimi individual sifatlarni tarbiyalashdir, degan g'oyani ilgari surishdi. Ushbu g'oyalarga tayangan holda qaysi kasb shaxs uchun muvaffaqiyat va qoniqish olib kelishini hisobga olib, diagnostika uchun Kettellning xarakterologik savolnomasi, Strong va Kbyuderning qiziqishlar so'rovnomasi, R.Amtxauerning tafakkur strukturasi testidan [4] foydalaniladi.

SHaxsning kasbiy jihatdan o'sishini ta'minlashda, kasbiy motivatsiyani to'g'ri shakllantirish, shaxs ustanovkalarini o'zgartirish chora-tadbirlari uchun optimal yo'l-yo'riqlarni izlash lozim bo'ladi.

Ta'lim jarayonida shaxs kasbiy bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni egallashi bilan bir qatorda kasbiy ahamiyatdagi shaxslilik sifatlarini kamol toptiradi, hayotiy rejalarini tuzadi va shu asosda o'z faoliyatini boshlaydi.

SHu o'rinda D.Syuperning "Men" kontseptsiya va kasb noturg'unligi nazariyasiga e'tibor qaratish joiz deb hisoblaymiz. Bu nazariya bo'yicha insonning o'zi haqidagi tasavvurlarini hosil qilishi kasbiy kamolot uchun eng muhim determinant hisoblanadi. D.Syuperning fikriga ko'ra, inson o'zi haqidagi tasavvurlarga munosib bo'lgan kasbni tanlaydi va shunga munosib holda o'zligini shakllantirishga urinadi[5].

Kasbiy kamolotda shaxsiy jihatdan mos kelishini qanday to'g'ri yo'naltirish mumkin? SHu o'rinda Ye.A.Klimovning "inson va uning faoliyati" orasida mutanosiblikni ta'minlovchi imkoniyat yaratish orqali "mehnatga qiziqish uyg'otish mumkin va uni samara olish tuyg'usini hosil qilish kerak" [6] degan fikri alohida diqqatga sazovor.

Demak, kasbiy va shaxsiy kamolot orasida uyg'unlikni ta'minlash uchun ta'lim jarayonidan qoniqish hosil qilishi kerak. SHaxsning umumiy psixologik kontseptsiyalarida ham bunga alohida urg'u berilgan. A.Maslou "insonda qachon

mehnat qilishga xohish vujudga keladi?” degan savolga, qachonki mehnat quvonch keltirganda inson yana ishlashga xohish sezadi, degan edi [7.120].

Tadqiqotlarimizda asosiy e'tibor shaxsning kasbiy shakllanishi bilan bog'liqligini ularning kasbiy tasavvurlari, kasbiy motivatsiyasi, qiziqishlari, ustanovkalari va boshqa psixologik jihatlariga bog'liq holda o'rganishga bag'ishlanganligi sababli ushbu yo'nalishdagi tadqiqotlar ham shaxsning kasbiy kamoloti masalasiga borib taqaladi. Keyingi yillarda olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda kasbiy o'zini o'zi belgilash, pedagogik yo'nalishdagi kasbiy motivlarning shakllanishi, psixologlarning kasbiy kamoloti, pedagogik oliy o'quv yurti abituriyentlarining psixologik xususiyatlari, kasbiy tajribalarini o'zlashtirish, mutaxassisning bozor munosabatlaridagi kasbiy xususiyatlari, kasbiy xususiyatlarning faoliyat natijalarini belgilashdagi roli, kasbiy rivojlanishning metodologik masalalari, kasbiy kamolotning psixologik xususiyatlari, akmeologiya masalalari singari bir qator kasbga oid muammolar psixologik jihatdan o'rganilgan.

Ushbu yo'nalishdagi muammolar bizning mahalliy sharoitimiz xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib o'rganilishi zarur. Chunki milliy-madaniy muhit, kasbga yangicha munosabat va dunyoqarashning paydo bo'layotganligi, kasblar mavqeining va turlarining o'zgarib borayotganligi kasb muammolarini psixologik jihatdan o'rganishga zarurat tug'diradi. Shu ma'noda bitiruvchilarning kasbiy tasavvurlari asosida ularning kasbiy shakllanishini belgilovchi psixologik xususiyatlar va omillarni o'rganish alohida dolzarblik kasb etadi.

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## THE ROLE OF DIGITAL ECONOMY IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:** The digital economy has emerged as a key driver of globalization, reshaping international economic interactions and facilitating deeper integration among nations. This article explores the impact of the digital economy on international economic integration, focusing on its role in enhancing trade, investment, and cooperation among nations. It discusses the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital economy, and highlights the importance of policies and regulations in harnessing its potential for promoting inclusive and sustainable growth.

**Keywords:** Digital economy, International economic integration, Trade, Investment, Digital infrastructure, Policies, Regulations, Global economy.

### Introduction

The digital economy, characterized by the use of digital technologies and data to create economic value, has transformed the way businesses operate and how people interact. It has also had a profound impact on international economic relations, leading to greater interconnectedness and integration among nations. This article examines the role of the digital economy in fostering international economic integration, and discusses the implications for policymakers and businesses. The digital economy, characterized by the use of digital technologies and data as key factors of production, has become a significant driver of economic growth and development globally. As countries seek to enhance their competitiveness and integrate into the global economy, the digital economy plays a crucial role in facilitating international economic integration. This article explores the impact of the digital economy on international economic integration, focusing on its role in enhancing trade, investment, and innovation across borders.

### Impact on Trade:

The digital economy has transformed the way goods and services are traded internationally. E-commerce platforms have enabled businesses to reach global markets, allowing for more efficient and cost-effective trade. Digital technologies such as blockchain and smart contracts have streamlined trade processes, reducing paperwork and transaction costs. Additionally, digital marketing and advertising have facilitated cross-border sales, further boosting international trade.

### Impact on Investment:

Digital technologies have also had a profound impact on international investment flows. The rise of digital platforms and services has created new investment

opportunities, particularly in the technology sector. Foreign direct investment (FDI) in digital infrastructure, such as broadband networks and data centers, has become increasingly important for countries seeking to enhance their connectivity and competitiveness. Moreover, digital platforms have enabled small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to access global markets, attracting more investment into these firms.

#### Impact on Innovation:

The digital economy has been a catalyst for innovation, driving productivity and economic growth. Digital technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, and the Internet of Things (IoT) have enabled businesses to develop new products and services, leading to increased competitiveness in global markets. Moreover, the digital economy has facilitated collaboration and knowledge sharing across borders, allowing for the rapid dissemination of new ideas and technologies.

#### Challenges and Opportunities:

Despite its numerous benefits, the digital economy also presents challenges for international economic integration. Issues such as data privacy, cybersecurity, and digital infrastructure gaps need to be addressed to fully harness the potential of the digital economy. Moreover, there is a need for international cooperation and coordination to ensure a level playing field for businesses operating in the digital economy.

#### Impact of the Digital Economy on International Trade:

The digital economy has revolutionized international trade by reducing barriers to entry for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and enabling them to reach global markets. E-commerce platforms have facilitated cross-border trade, allowing businesses to sell their products and services to customers around the world. Digital technologies such as blockchain and Internet of Things (IoT) have also streamlined supply chains, reducing costs and improving efficiency.

#### Digital Economy and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):

The digital economy has attracted significant foreign direct investment (FDI) into countries with strong digital infrastructure and a skilled workforce. Multinational corporations (MNCs) are increasingly investing in digital technologies and data analytics to gain a competitive edge in global markets. This has led to the emergence of digital hubs in cities such as Silicon Valley, Shenzhen, and Bangalore, driving innovation and economic growth.

#### Cooperation and Collaboration in the Digital Economy:

The digital economy has fostered greater cooperation and collaboration among nations, leading to the formation of international partnerships and alliances. Countries are sharing best practices and collaborating on research and development (R&D) projects to accelerate innovation in areas such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and cybersecurity. These collaborations are essential for addressing global challenges and achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs).

#### Challenges and Opportunities:

Despite its numerous benefits, the digital economy also poses challenges, including data privacy concerns, cybersecurity threats, and the digital divide between developed and developing countries. Policymakers must address these challenges through effective regulations and policies that promote innovation while safeguarding consumer rights and national security. Additionally, efforts should be made to bridge the digital divide by providing access to digital technologies and skills training in underserved communities.

#### Conclusion

The digital economy is a driving force behind international economic integration, reshaping global trade, investment, and cooperation. It offers immense opportunities for businesses and governments to harness the power of digital technologies for sustainable development. However, to fully realize the potential of the digital economy, policymakers must work together to address its challenges and create a conducive environment for innovation and growth in the digital age.

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## ЭТИКА ДЕЛОВЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В БИЗНЕСЕ

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**Аннотация:** В современном деловом мире этические принципы и нормы играют важнейшую роль в построении эффективных отношений между участниками бизнес-процессов. В данной статье рассматриваются ключевые аспекты деловой этики, ее значение для успешного ведения бизнеса. Автор анализирует основные этические ценности, которые должны лежать в основе деловых взаимодействий, такие как честность, справедливость, ответственность, уважение к партнерам и клиентам. Подробно освещаются этические нормы делового общения, принципы ведения переговоров и заключения сделок. Особое внимание уделяется вопросам формирования корпоративной этики, созданию и внедрению этических кодексов в организациях. Рассматриваются способы укрепления деловой репутации компании за счет соблюдения высоких этических стандартов.

В статье приводятся примеры из практики ведущих мировых компаний, которые придерживаются строгих этических принципов в своей деятельности. Анализируются преимущества этичного ведения бизнеса с точки зрения повышения конкурентоспособности, роста доверия со стороны партнеров и клиентов. Публикация будет полезна как руководителям компаний, так и специалистам в области этики бизнеса, а также всем, кто стремится построить прочные и взаимовыгодные деловые отношения на основе этических ценностей.

**Ключевые слова:** деловая этика, этические принципы, этика, бизнес, стандарты, деловое общение, конкурентоспособность, корпоративная этика.

**Annotation:** In the modern business world, ethical principles and norms play a vital role in building effective relationships between participants in business processes. This article discusses the key aspects of business ethics and its importance for successful business. The author analyzes the basic ethical values that should underlie business interactions, such as honesty, fairness, responsibility, respect for partners and clients. Ethical standards of business communication, principles of negotiation and conclusion of transactions are covered in detail. Particular attention is paid to the formation of corporate ethics, the creation and implementation of ethical codes

in organizations. Discusses ways to strengthen the company's business reputation through compliance with high ethical standards.

The article provides examples from the practice of the world's leading companies that adhere to strict ethical principles in their activities. The advantages of ethical business conduct are analyzed from the point of view of increasing competitiveness and increasing trust on the part of partners and clients. The publication will be useful to both company managers and specialists in the field of business ethics, as well as anyone who seeks to build strong and mutually beneficial business relationships based on ethical values.

**Keywords:** business ethics, ethical principles, ethics, business, standards, business communication, competitiveness, corporate ethics.

In the ever-evolving landscape of modern business, the role of ethical principles and norms has become paramount in fostering effective relationships among participants in various business processes. This article delves into the key aspects of business ethics and underscores its significance for achieving sustainable success.

At the core of ethical business practices lies a set of fundamental values that should serve as the foundation for all interactions within the corporate realm. Honesty, fairness, responsibility, and respect for partners and clients are among the indispensable virtues that must be upheld. These values not only shape the way businesses conduct themselves but also contribute to building trust and credibility, which are essential for long-term growth and prosperity.

The need of the time is to master the internationally accepted norms and rules for building business relationships, creating the image of an organization (company) and its employees, management culture, and modern business etiquette. With the change in universal (universal) ethics, professional ethics inevitably changes, which develops norms, standards and requirements characteristic of certain types of activities [1].

Professional ethics is a code of conduct, a specific, prescribed type of relationship that is best when employees perform their official duties in a particular professional field. Any professional communication must proceed in accordance with professional ethical norms and standards, the mastery of which depends on a number of factors. They can be combined into two groups:

- the first is a complex of ethical ideas of norms and assessments that a person possesses from birth; the idea of what good is and what evil is, i.e. own code of ethics with which a person lives and works.

- the second is norms and standards introduced from the outside: the internal regulations of the organization, its code of ethics, oral instructions from management, and the professional code of ethics.

Ethical standards of business communication play a crucial role in maintaining professional and productive relationships. Clear and transparent communication, coupled with a commitment to truthfulness and integrity, can facilitate smoother negotiations and transactions. By adhering to ethical principles during negotiations and deal-making processes, businesses can establish a reputation for reliability and trustworthiness, which can open doors to new opportunities and strengthen existing partnerships [2].

Among management theorists and practitioners on a global scale, there is virtually no disagreement regarding the basic principles and norms of behavior for both ethical subjects - individual employees and organizations.

The first is the principle of the “gold standard”: within the framework of official relations, never allow such actions towards your subordinates, management, colleagues at your official level, clients, etc., that you would not want to see in relation to yourself.

The second principle: fairness is needed when providing employees with the monetary, raw materials, material and other resources necessary for their work.

The third principle requires mandatory correction of an ethical violation, regardless of when and by whom it was committed.

According to the fourth principle, called the principle of maximum progress, an employee's work behavior and actions are considered ethical if they contribute to the development of the organization from a moral point of view. The fifth principle is the minimum of progress, according to which the actions of an employee or an organization as a whole are ethical if they at least do not violate ethical standards.

The essence of the sixth principle is as follows: ethical is the tolerant attitude of the organization's employees towards moral principles, traditions, and actions that take place in other organizations, regions, and countries.

The seventh principle presupposes a reasonable combination of individual relativism and ethical relativism with the requirements of universal ethics.

According to the eighth principle, individual and collective principles are equally recognized as the basis for developing and making decisions in business relationships.

The ninth principle is that one should not be afraid to have one's own opinion when resolving any official issues. However, nonconformism as a personality trait should manifest itself within reasonable limits [3].

The tenth principle is no violence, that is, pressure on subordinates, expressed, for example, in a commanding manner in conducting an official conversation.

The eleventh principle—consistency of impact—is that ethical standards can be introduced into the life of an organization not with a one-time order, but with the help of the efforts of the manager and ordinary employees.

The twelfth principle - when influencing a team, an individual employee or a consumer, one must take into account the strength of possible opposition on their part, which turns out to be a clash of ethical standards with the practice of everyday work.

The thirteenth principle is the advisability of advances with trust - in the employee's sense of responsibility, his competence, and understanding of duty.

The fourteenth principle is the desire for non-conflict. Although conflict in business sometimes has functional consequences, it is nevertheless fertile ground for ethical violations [4].

The fifteenth principle is freedoms that do not limit the rights of others.

The sixteenth principle is promotion: the employee must not only act ethically himself, but also encourage the same behavior of his colleagues.

The seventeenth principle - do not criticize a competitor: not only external (competing organization), but also internal (team of another department, your colleagues doing the same thing).

The list of principles of business relations can be continued, taking into account the specifics of the activities of a particular organization.

Moreover, the formation of a robust corporate ethics framework is pivotal for organizations seeking to cultivate a culture of integrity. The development and implementation of ethical codes and guidelines serve as a compass, guiding employees' actions and decisions toward ethical conduct [5]. These codes not only promote ethical behavior within the organization but also extend to external stakeholders, fostering a sense of accountability and responsible business practices. Leading global companies have demonstrated the advantages of embracing ethical principles in their operations. By prioritizing ethics, these organizations have experienced heightened competitiveness, increased trust from partners and clients, and a strengthened reputation in the market. Their commitment to ethical conduct has not only yielded financial rewards but has also contributed to the creation of a more sustainable and socially responsible business environment.

One notable example is the multinational corporation Unilever, which has incorporated ethical principles into its business strategy through its Sustainable Living Plan. This initiative focuses on reducing the company's environmental

footprint, promoting sustainable sourcing practices, and enhancing the well-being of its employees and communities [6]. By aligning its operations with ethical values, Unilever has gained recognition as a responsible corporate citizen, strengthening its brand image and attracting socially conscious consumers.

The advantages of ethical business conduct extend beyond the confines of individual organizations. By collectively embracing ethical values, businesses can contribute to the creation of a more transparent, fair, and trustworthy business ecosystem. This, in turn, fosters a positive environment for innovation, collaboration, and economic growth, benefiting not only the companies themselves but also the broader society. It is impossible to know all the rules of etiquette, even in one specific area of business relations. However, it is possible to formulate them independently, based on knowledge of the basic principles of business ethics and business etiquette, which will make communication easier, long-term and effective. And this, ultimately, is more economically profitable.

In conclusion, the integration of ethical principles and norms into business practices is no longer an optional consideration but a fundamental necessity in today's corporate landscape. By prioritizing values such as honesty, fairness, responsibility, and respect, businesses can build stronger relationships, enhance their reputation, and ultimately achieve long-term success. This article serves as a call to action for companies to embrace ethical conduct as a core pillar of their operations, fostering a more sustainable and responsible business environment for all stakeholders.

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## **Сурункали дельта гепатитда айрим вирусга қарши препаратларнинг самарадорлигини баҳолаш**

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Резюме Представлены результаты ПЭГ-ИФА-альфа 2-в – Альгерон в комбинации с нуклеозидным аналогом Тенофовир алафенамид (ТАФ) в терапии ХВДГ в течение 6 месяцев у 50 больных (основная группа). Диагноз заболевания устанавливался на основании выявления у больных маркеров гепатита В и гепатита Д – HbsAg, HBV-DNA, анти-дельта, HDV-RNA в ИФА и ПЦР. Активность патологического процесса в печени выявляли при помощи анализа аминотрансферазы. Стадия заболевания устанавливалась при помощи Фибросканирования печени. Альгерон назначался в дозе 1,5 мкг/кг/ неделю в комбинации с ТАФ по 25 мг/сутки. Эффективность данной схемы контролировалась после 4 инъекций (через 1 мес от начала лечения), а затем через 3 и 6 месяцев. Во второй (контрольной) группе 30 больным с тем же диагнозом назначали нуклеозидный аналог ТАФ по 25 мг в сутки (1 таблетка) на 2 года. В сроки через 3 и 6 месяцев от начала терапии контролировали вирусную нагрузку (ВН) дельта вируса. Установлено выраженное снижение ВН в основной группе во все сроки наблюдения. У 28,9% пациентов через 3 мес HDV стал не определяемым. У остальных больных ВН снизилась до 2000-3000 МЕ/мл, но не исчезла. Соответственно понижению ВН снижались уровни аминотрансфераз и уменьшался степень фиброза. Целесообразно более длительное применение данной схемы терапии. Во 2 группе больных монотерапия ТАФ привела к незначительному снижению ВН, нередко нарастая через 3 мес от начала терапии, затем, к 6 месяцу отмечено небольшое снижение ВР. Это, по-видимому, можно объяснить естественными процессами самоизлечения, чем эффект ТАФ.

Ключевые слова: ХДГ, диагностика, лечение, Альгерон, Тенофовир алафенамид, вирусная нагрузка, эффективность терапии, побочные явления

### Resume

The value of efficiency of PEG-IFN-alfa 2-b Algeron was represented in combination with the analogy of nucleoside Tenofovir alafenamide (TAF) in therapy of CHDV during 6 months in 50 patients. The diagnosis of the disease was determined through revealing markers of hepatitis B and hepatitis D – HbsAg, HBV-DNA, anti- delta, HDV-RNA in ELISA and PCR in patients. The activeness of pathological process in liver was revealed with the help of aminotransferases test. The stage of illness was established through liver Fibro scanning. Algeron was prescribed in dose of 1,5 mcg/kg/week in combination with TAF in 25 mg/day. The efficiency of this scheme was tested after 4 injections (after 1 month from the beginning of the treatment), then after 3 and 6 months. The second group of 30 patients with same diagnosis were given TAF with 25 mg/day for 2 years. After 3 and 6 months from the beginning of the therapy the viral load (VL) of delta virus was examined. Significant decreases of VL were established in all periods of observation. After 3 months HDV in 28,9 of patients became undetectable. Other percentage of patients had deceased VL (2000-3000 IU/mg), but it did not disappear. Because of decrease of VL the level of aminotransferases and the level of fibrosis decreased respectively. Long-term use of the given scheme of therapy is more appropriate. In the second group of patients TAF monotherapy caused insignificant decrease of BH, often increasing in 3 months, then, small decline of BP is noted to the 6<sup>th</sup> month of the therapy. This is apparently - self healing, rather than TAF effect. Keys words: CHD, diagnosis, Algeron, Tenofovir alafenamide (TAF), viral load, therapy efficiency, side effects.

Гепатологиянинг энг муҳим муаммоларидан бири, бу сурункали дельта гепатит (СДГ) ни вирусга қарши даволаш масалаларидир. Бу муаммо дельта вирус очилганига қарийб 45 йил бўлганига қарамай, ҳамон очик бўлиб қолмоқда (1, 7). Бунинг асосий сабаби, дельта вирус нуқсонли бўлиб, у фақат гепатит В вирусининг юзаки антигени – HbsAg- ёрдамида ўз қобигига эга бўлади ва гепатоцитлар ичига бемалол кира олади. Ундан ташқари дельта вирус таркибида вирусга қарши препаратлар таъсир этувчи махсус ферментлар йўқлигидир (7, 11). Шунинг учун ҳам охириги йилларда вирусни ўлдирувчи эмас, балки дельта вируснинг хужайрага киришига қаршилиқ қилувчи препаратларни ишлаб чиқиш муҳим масала бўлиб турибди. Шу билан бир қаторда СДГ нинг бошқа муаммолари, яъни вируснинг тузилиши,

репликация жараёнлари (11-13), касалликнинг эпидемиологияси ( 2, 3), патогенези ҳамда клиник кечиши асосан ўз ечимини топган (1, 4, 6, 7).

Маълумки, дельта гепатит (ДГ) 2 та вариантда кечади: 1 вариант- коинфекция (ўткир гепатит В+ ўткир гепатит дельта)- бу ҳолда касаллик оғир ёки жуда оғир шаклда ўтиб, катта фоизда ўткир жигар энцефалопатияси (ЎЖЭ) билан яқунланади (1, 6, 7); 2-вариант- қачонки HBsAg ташувчи ёки сурункали вирусли В гепатит билан оғриган беморга дельта вируси тушиши натижасида ушбу беморда тез прогрессивлашиб борувчи сурункали жигар хасталиги ривожланиб, жуда катта фоизда жигар циррозига олиб боради (1,4,6). Шунини қатъий таъкидлаш мумкинки, бошқа жигар хасталиклари доирасида бунчалик тез ривожланувчи хасталик йўқдир.

СДГ ни турли турли вирусга қарши препаратлар, жумладан нуклеозид аналоглари билан даволаш вирусга қарши сезиларли самара бермади (4, 6, 10, 16). Шунинг билан бирга интерферон препаратларини, айниқса пегилирланган (ПЭГ- ИФН) интерферонларларни 24-48 ҳафта давомида қўллаш 27-47% беморларда вирусологик, биокимёвий самара берди (8-10, 14, 16). Аммо, даволаш тўхтатилгандан кейин 6 ой ўтгач, кўпчилик беморларда вирус қайтадан пайдо бўлди (6, 14)

Россия Федерациясида ишлаб чиқилган ҳамда пегилирланган интерферонлар гуруҳига кирувчи Альгерон препарати 2015 йилгача гепатит С ни даволашда муҳим рол уйнаган (5).

Аммо, гепатит С ни даволаш учун дорилар бозорига янги вирусга қарши препаратларнинг чиқиши билан Альгероннинг гепатит С ни даволашдаги аҳамияти йўқолди.

Шунини таъкидлаш лозимки, интерферонлар носпецифик вирусга қарши самарага эга, бу дегани, қайси вирус бўлишидан қатъий назар, улар интерферонлар таъсирида аксарият ҳолларда фаоллигини камайтиради ёки йўқотади.

**Ушбу илмий ишнинг мақсади** – СДГ билан оғриган беморларда пегилирланган интерферон альфа –2в (цепегинтерферон “Альгерон”) ҳамда нуклеозид аналоглардан бўлмиш Тенофовир алафенамид препаратларининг вирусологик самарасини баҳолаш бўлди.

**Материал ва услублар.** СДГ билан касалланган 50 та беморда Альгероннинг вирусологик, биохимиявий ҳамда жигарнинг эластиклик даражалари ўрганилди. СДГ ташҳиси беморларнинг анамнези (аввал ВГВ ўтказганлиги), кейинчалик дельта вирус аниқлангани, касалликнинг клиник кечиши, серологик маркёрлар - қонда HBsAg, HBV-DNA +/-, анти-дельта ҳамда HDV

мусбатлиги, аминотрансферазаларнинг турли даражада ошганлиги, Фиброскан аппаратида жигар эластиклигининг кўпайиши асосида кўйилди. Ушбу даво билан даволаш учун куйидаги кўрсатмаларга амал килинди : беморда HBV -ДНК-ПЦР мусбат/манфий, HDV-РНК-ПЦР-мусбат, жигар функционал синамаларининг юқорилиги ҳамда Фибросканда фиброз 1-2 ва ундан юқори бўлган ҳолларда. Альгерон препарати беморларга 1,5 мг/кг дозада, ҳафтада 1 марта, тери остига, 24 ҳафта давомида тавсия этилди. Беморларга нуклеозид аналогларидан бўлмиш Тенофовир алафенамид 25 мг/суткада, камида 2 йил муддатга буюрилди.

Ушбу схема билан даволаш учун беморларда кўрсатма ва қарши кўрсатмалар мавжудлиги аниқланди. Агар беморларда декомпенсацияланган турли хасталиклар, жумладан жигарнинг суб-декомпенсацияланган циррози бўлган ҳолларда беморлар ушбу гуруҳга киритилмади. Беморларни кузатиш куйидаги муддатларда амалга оширилди: даво бошлангач, 4 та инъекциядан сўнг, яъни 1 ойдан кейин, бу муддатда текшириш беморда тез вирусологик жавоб (ТЖ) бор-йўқлигини аниқлаш учун, кейинги текширув- даво бошлангач, 3 ойдан сўнг (12 инъекциядан кейин- яъни эрта вирусологик жавобни (ЭЖ) аниқлаш учун), кейинги текширув даволаш охирида, яъни 6 ойдан кейин ўтказилди.

2-гуруҳ беморлар ( назорат гуруҳи) – 30 та бемор бўлиб, улар асосан нуклеозид аналоглари гуруҳига кирувчи Тенофовир алафенамид препаратини 25 мг/суткада қабул қилишди. Иккала гуруҳ беморларига гепатопротекторлар ҳамда антифибротик препаратлар гуруҳига кирувчи Ливерин дориси буюрилди. Назорат гуруҳидаги беморлар ҳам даво бошлангач, 3,6 ойларда текширувдан ўтиб туришди.

**Текширув натижалари.** Беморлар Альгерон препаратини, умуман олганда, ёмон ўтказишмади, яъни бирорта бемор қайсидир ножўя таъсир натижасида дорини тўхтатмади. Шу билан бир қаторда интерферонлар учун жуда ҳам хос бўлган айрим ножўя таъсирлар беморларда кузатилди ( жадвал 1). Энг кўп учраган ножўя таъсир – бу грипга ўхшаган ҳолат бўлиб, беморларда турли даражада кузатилган совқотиш, оёқ-қўллар ва умуман танада оғриқлар бўлиши, тана ҳароратининг кўтарилиши, бош оғриши, иштаҳа пасайиши, айрим ҳолларда кўнгил айнаши каби белгилар билан ифодаланди.

Айниқса, бу белгилар биринчи инъекциядан сўнг кучли бўлди, иккинчи, айниқса ундан кейинги инъекциялардан кейин беморларда бу ҳолат кескин қамайди. Шуни айтиш лозимки, 4 та инъекциядан сўнг ( даво бошлангач, 1 ойдан кейин) кўпчилик беморларда тромбоцитлар сонининг пасайиши кузатилди, ҳамда бу таъсир 3 ойдан кейин, яъни 12 та инъекциядан кейин

кучлироқ ривожланди. Айрим беморларда тромбоцитларни кўпайтириш мақсадида вақтинча Альгеронни тўхтатиб турилди ёки тромбоцитларни кўпайтирувчи препаратлар – Тромбопаг (Револейд, Эльбоникс) препаратлари қўлланди.

Беморлар ёши ва жинси бўйича қуйидагича тақсимланди (жадвал 2). 16-20 ёшда бирорта ҳам бемор учрамади.

Бу ёшда беморларнинг йўқлигини 2000 йилдан бошланган вирусли гепатит В га қарши эмлашнинг амалиётга киритилгани, деб баҳолаш мумкин.

Беморларнинг ёши асосан 21-50 ёш орасида бўлиб, 21-30 ёшда 7 та бемор (14,0%), 31-40 ёшдаги беморлар 14 кишини (28,0 %) , 41-50 ёшда эса 12 нафарни (24,0 %) ташкил этди. Ушбу гуруҳларда беморларнинг кўпчилигини 1970-2000 йилларда бўлган жуда юқори касаллик кўрсаткичлари билан боғласа туғри бўлади.

Касалликнинг эркакларда кўпроқ учраши эса адабиётларда келтирилган маълумотлар, яъни эркакларнинг вирусли ГВ га нисбатан генетик жиҳатдан кучсизлигини, уларда кўпроқ HBsAg-ташувчилик ривожланишини ҳамда дельта вирус юқтириш

имконияти юқори бўлиши билан тушунтириш мумкин (жадвал 2). Назорат гуруҳида ҳам беморларнинг ёши ва жинси бўйича тақсимланиши 1-гуруҳ беморларига ўхшаш бўлди (жадвал.2)

Иккала гуруҳ беморларида дельта вирус юкламаси (ВЮ) нинг (HDV-RNA-ПЦР-микдорий) динамикаси тўғрисидаги маълумотлар қуйида келтирилган (жадвал 3).

Жадвалдан кўриниб турибдики, ушбу гуруҳ беморларида даво бошланишдан олдинги ўртача ВЮ  $8\ 777\ 840\ ME\ (8,7 \times 10^6)$  даражани, яъни жуда юқори кўрсаткични намоён қиляпти. Даво бошлангач, 4 та инъекциядан кейинги ВЮ эса  $263876\ ME$  га пасайди ( $2,6 \times 10^5$ ) Р ( ).

Шуни айтиш лозимки, агар 4 инъекциядан сўнг беморларда ВЮ камаймаса ҳам, улар текширувдан чиқарилмади, чунки ҳамма беморларда ҳам 1 ой муддатда ВЮ камаймаслиги мумкин. Шунинг учун уларга давони давом эттириш ҳамда яна 8 та инъекциядан кейин (2 ойдан сўнг) ВЮ ни текшириш тавсия этилди. Даво бошлангандан кейинги 3 ойлик муддатда дельта ВЮ яна сезиларли даражада –  $31987\ ME$  гача ( $3,1 \times 10^4$ ) камайди (Р ).

Ушбу муддатда HDV-RNA-ПЦР пасаймаган, ёки, аксинча, кўпайиб кетган беморларда, бошқача қилиб айтганда, вирусологик самара бўлмаган ҳолатларда Альгерон препарати тўхтатилиб, беморлар Тенофовир алафенамид 25мг/суткада ни давом эттирдилар. Бундай беморлар 5/50 ни, яъни 10,0% ни

ташқил этди. Давони давом эттираётганлар гуруҳидаги беморларни кейинги текшируви 6 ойдан кейин - (24 та инъекциядан сўнг), яъни давони охирига бориб ўтказилди. HDV-RNA-ПЦР нинг бу муддатдаги ўртача кўрсаткичи 3989 ME/мл ( $3,9 \times 10^3$  коп HDV/мл) га камайди P ( ).

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш лозимки, ушбу гуруҳ беморларидан 9 нафарида (20,0%) HDV-RNA-ПЦР 3 ойдан сўнг манфий натижа берди, 4 нафарида ( 8,9 %) эса манфий натижа 6 ойдан кейин (24 та инъекциядан сунг), яъни давони охирига бориб кузатилди. Шундай қилиб, манфий натижага эришганлар сони умумий 13 кишини ( 28,9%) ни ташқил этди. Таъкидлаш лозимки, 3 ойдан кейин манфий натижага эришган беморларнинг аксариятида бошлангич вирус юкламаси нисбатан паст (3000-10000 ME/мл) бўлган. Демак, нисбатан паст вирус юкламали беморларни давонинг башорати нуктаи назаридан муваффақиятли гуруҳга киритиш мумкин.

Тенофовир алафенамид монотерапиясини олган беморлар гуруҳидаги (назорат гуруҳи) HDV вирус юкламаси динамикаси жадвал 3 да келтирилган. Ушбу гуруҳда ҳам ВЮ нинг ўртача кўрсаткичи даво бошланишдан олдин 5104626 ни ( $5,1 \times 10^6$  ME/мл) ташқил этди.

1-гуруҳдан фарқли ўларок, бу гуруҳдаги беморларда 1 ойдан кейинги назорат ўтказилмади, чунки 1 ойлик даво Тенофовир алафенамид учун жуда ҳам кам муддат ва бу муддатда вирусологик жавобнинг бўлиши мантиққа тўғри келмайди.

Шунинг учун беморлар даво бошлангач, 3 ойдан сўнг текширилди. Ушбу муддатда вирус юкламасининг ўртача кўрсаткичи  $492176 - 4,9 \times 10^5$  ME/мл ни, 6 ойдан кейин эса  $47677 - 4,7 \times 10^4$  ни ташқил этди.

Иккала гуруҳда вирус юкламасининг таққосланиши, бу кўрсаткич 1-гуруҳ беморларида ишончли равишда пасайганидан далолат беряпти. 2-гуруҳ беморларида вирус юкламасининг нисбатан камайиши, асосан, тузалишнинг табиий жараёнлари ҳамда беморлар қабул қилган гепатопротекторлар ҳамда антифибротик препаратлар ҳисобига булиши мумкин.

### Хулосалар

1. Альгерон ҳамда Тенофовир алафенамид комбинациясини 6 ой (24 ҳафта) давомида қўллаш ижобий натижа беради ва ушбу препаратни вирусологик даво сифатида ишлатиш мақсадга мувофиқ.
2. Даволаш жараёнида интерферонлар учун хос бўлган ножўя таъсирлар кузатилади, аммо улар препаратни тўхтатиш учун асос бўла олмайди. Энг кўп учрайдиган ножўя таъсир – бу гриппга ўхшаш синдромдир.

3. Альгерон препаратини узокрок, яъни 1 йил (48 хафта ) давомида куллаб куриш максадга мувофикдир, чунки беморлар 6 ой давомида даволанганда вирус юкламаси аксарият холларда 2000-3000 МЕ/мл гача пасайди ҳамда факат 28,9 % да манфий натижага эришилди.

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### Жадвал 1

Альгерон +ГАФ билан даволанган беморларда учраган ножуя таъсирлар

Т.р.	Ножуя таъсирлар	Учраши абсолют курсат.	%
1	Гриппсимон синдром	45	90,0
2	Астения, холсизлик	10	20,0
3	Тромбоцитопения	40	80,0
4	Лейкопения	14	28,0
5	Инъекция урнида кичиш ва кизариш	10	20,0
6	Вазн пасайиши	8	16,0

### Жадвал 3

СВДГ беморларини Альгерон ва Тенофовир алафенамид комбинацияси хамда Тенофовир алафенамид монотерапияси билан даволагандаги HDV вирус юкламасининг ( копия HDV/мл) динамикаси

**Жадвал 3**

СВДГ беморларини Альгерон ва Тенофовир алафенамид комбинацияси ҳамда Тенофовир алафенамид монотерапияси билан даволагандаги HDV вирус юкламасининг (копия HDV/мл) динамикаси

Даво муддати	Альгерон+ТАФ		ТАФ	
Даводан олдин	8777840	8,7x10 <sup>6</sup>	5104626	5,1x10 <sup>6</sup>
1 ойдан кейин (4 та инъекциядан сунг)	263876	2,6x10 <sup>5</sup>	-	
3 ойдан кейин (12 та инъекциядан сунг)	31987	3,1x10 <sup>4</sup>	492176	4,9x10 <sup>5</sup>
6 ойдан кейин (24 та инъекциядан сунг)	3989	3,9x10 <sup>3</sup>	47677 4	4,7x10 <sup>4</sup>

Изох: ТАФ қабул қилган беморлар гуруҳида 1 ойдан сунг вирус юкламаси

Альгерон+ТАФ n=50				ТАФ n=30		
Ёш кат	Эркак	Аёл	Жами	эркак	Аёл	Жами
16-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-30	7 (14,0%)	7 (14,0%)	14 (28,0%)	7(23,3%)	4(13,3%)	11(36,4%)
31-40	14 (28,9%)	7 (14,0%)	21 (42,0%)	8(26,7%)	2(6,7%)	10(33,4%)
41-50	12(24,0%)	2 (4,0%)	14(28,0)	3(10,0)	4(13,3%)	7(23,3%)
51-60	1 (2,0%)	-	1 (2,0%)	1(3,3)	1(3,3)	2(6,7%)
Жами	34 (68,0)	16 (32,0)	50 (100,0)	19(63,3%)	11(36,6%)	30(100%)

текширилмаган

## **ICHKI ISHLAR XODIMLARIDA VATANPARVARLIK VA MA'NAVIY- AXLOQIY SIFATLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH**

*Masharipov Xushnud Mirzaboyevich*

*Mustaqil tadqiqotchi*

Mustaqillikning dastlabki kunlaridan respublikamizda yoshlarni harbiy-vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashga doir ishlar samaradorligini yangi bosqichga olib chiqish, mazkur yo'nalishda davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlari hamda fuqarolik jamiyatining boshqa institutlari faolligini yanada oshirish, yoshlar ongiga vatanparvarlik, mardlik tuyg'ularini singdirishga e'tibor berildi. Bu borada yoshlarimizni harbiy vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalanishi uchun katta – huquqiy, siyosiy, ijtimoiy asoslar yaratildi. Jumladan, 2023-yil 29-iyun kuni O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Yoshlarni Harbiy-Vatanparvarlik Ruhida Tarbiyalash Ishlari Samaradorligini Oshirish Chora-Tadbirlari To'g'risida” 267-sonli Qarori qabul qilindi.

Yoshlarimizni harbiy vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashda ta'lim-tarbiya bilan bevosita shug'ullanuvchi tashkilotlar, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari, olim va ziyolilarning o'рни beqiyosdir. Ayniqsa, birgina ta'lim muassasalarining o'zi vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik, adolatparvarlik kabi tushunchalarning asl mohiyatini inson ongiga yetkazib berish va uni qalbi va shuuriga jo qilish bilan shug'ullanadi. Tarbiya tushuncha xususida so'z borar ekan ushbu tushuncha zamirida — shaxsning jismoniy, ruhiy, axloqiy, ma'naviy sifatlarini shakllanish jarayoni tushuniladi. Tarbiya chin ma'noda insonning jamiyatda yashashi uchun zarur bo'lgan xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishini ta'minlash yo'lida ko'riladigan chora- tadbirlar yig'indisi sifatida e'tirof qilinadi mavjud.

Abdulla Avloniy tarbiya xususida munosabat bildirib, tarbiya bu – bolaning salomati va saodati uchun yaxshi tarbiya qilmak, tanini pok tutmak, yosh vaqtdan maslakni

tuzatmak, yaxshi xulqlarni o'rgatmak, yomon xulqlardan saqlab o'sdurmakdur<sup>1</sup>, - deydi. Shu o'rinda ma'naviyat tushunchasi xususida ham to'xtalib o'tish lozim. Ma'naviyat - insoniyatning falsafiy, huquqiy, ilmiy, badiiy, diniy, axloqiy va shu kabilar tasavvurlari va tushunchalari majmui<sup>2</sup>. Shuningdek ma'naviyat – insoniyat tomonidan yaratilgan hamda yaratuvchilikka xizmat qiladigan yaxshiliklar, insoniy fazilatlardi, - deb baholanadi. Ma'naviy tarbiya esa, insonni axloq, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar va qonun izmida yashashga o'rgatadi. Yuqorida qayd etilgan tushunchalar va jarayonlar negizida yoshlarda vatanparvarlikni shakllantirish mumkin.

Vatanni sevish, vatanparvarlik inson ma'naviyatini belgilovchi asosiy omillardan biridir. Ma'naviyat kamol topgan jamiyatlarda qobiliyat, iste'dod egalari shu jamiyatning, millatning yuzi, g'ururi, obro'-e'tibori hisoblanadi. Ma'naviyatli jamiyatda aql, sog'lom fikr, adolat va yaxshi xulq ustuvordir. Bunday jamiyatda xalqning ertangi kunga ishonchi kuchli bo'ladi, odamga nomunosib turli illatlar barham topadi.

Mamlakatimizda yoshlarini ma'naviy axloqiy fazilatlarini shakllantirish bilan bir qatorda ularning harbiy vatanparvarlik qiyofasini ham shakllantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilib, ushbu masalaning huquqiy asoslari ham belgilab berildi. SHu maqsadda ham 2018 yil 23 fevralda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining «Yoshlarni harbiy-vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash kontsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida»gi 140-son Qarori<sup>3</sup> bilan «Yoshlarni harbiy-vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash kontsepsiyasi» qabul qilindi. Unda yoshlarni harbiy-vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash masalasiga jismonan va ma'nan sog'lom avlodni tarbiyalashga oid yaxlit ta'lim-tarbiya tizimining uzviy va ajralmas qismi sifatida qaralib, O'zbekiston Respublikasini 2017 – 2021 yillarda rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi talablari asosida milliy va jahondagi ilg'or

<sup>1</sup> Avloniy Abdulla. Turkiy Guliston yoxud axloq. –Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1992. –B. 12.

<sup>2</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lugati. T.: G' G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiyoti uyi. 2022.

<sup>3</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Yoshlarni harbiyvatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash kontsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida”gi 140-son Qarori

tajribalar, bugungi O‘zbekiston hayotidagi real ijtimoiy-siyosiy o‘zgarishlar bilan uyg‘un ravishda takomillashtirish masalasiga alohida e‘tibor qaratilganligi ta’kidlandi<sup>4</sup>. Darhaqiqat, yoshlarni harbiy-vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash masalasi umumilliy miqyosidagi vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Chunki vatanparvar bo‘lmagan inson o‘z yurti, o‘z xalqi uchun qayg‘urmaydi, jonini fido qilmaydi. Zero, o‘zbek ma’rifatparvari Abdulla Avloniy ta’kidlaganidek, har bir kishining tug‘ilib-o‘sgan shahar va mamlakatini shu kishining Vatani deyilur. Har kim tug‘ilgan, o‘sgan yerini jonidan ortiq suyar. Hatto bu Vatan his-tuyg‘usi hayvonlarda ham bor. Agar bir hayvon o‘z Vatanidan – uyidan ayrilsa, o‘z yeridagi kabi rohat-farog‘atda yashamas, maishati talx bo‘lib, har vaqt dilining bir go‘shasida o‘z Vatanining muhabbati turar<sup>5</sup>. Demak, inson ongli mavjudot sifatida o‘z Vatanini ulug‘lashi, taraqqiyoti uchun qayg‘urishi, tinchligi, xavfsizligi uchun kurashmog‘i uning vatanparvarligidan dalolat beradi. Ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim olayotgan yoshlarni gumanitar fanlar yordamida mana shu ruhda tarbiyalash mamlakat ravnaqi uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘ladi.

Yoshlarimizda harbiy vatanparvarlik fazilatlarini shakllantirishni ularning kichik yoshligidan amalga oshirishimiz muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, yoshlarimizni harbiy vatanparvarlik fazilatlarini shakllantirish faqatgina ijtimoiy-ma’naviy masala bo‘libgina qolmay, balki O‘zbekiston Konstitutsiyasiga asoslangan holda siyosiy-huquqiy masala ekanligini yoshlarimizning ongi va tafakkuriga singdirsak ularning vatanparvarligini yanada yuqori cho‘qqilarga ko‘tarish imkoniyati yuzaga keladi. Vatanga nisbatan chinakam sadoqat uni himoya qilishga ham qodir bo‘lishni talab etadi. Yoshlarni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash, ularni Vatan mudofaasiga jismonan va ma’naviy jihatdan tayyorlash zarurligi hozirgi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridan biridir. Harbiy va harbiylashtirilgan oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim olayotgan kursantlarni harbiy vatanparvarlik ruhida

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<sup>4</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони. ПФ-4947-сон. 2017 – 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича **Харакатлар стратегияси. 2017 йил 7 февраль.**

<sup>5</sup> Avloniy Abdulla. Turkiy Guliston yoxud axloq. –Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1992. –B. 12.

tayyorlash endilikda ta'lim-tarbiya ishlarining barcha tizimlari orqali amalga oshirilmoqda. Yoshlarni harbiy vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash barcha turdagi faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan ta'lim muassasalarining asosiy vazifalaridan biri bo'lishi zarur. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 64-moddasida «O'zbekiston Respublikasini himoya qilish – O'zbekiston Respublikasi har bir fuqarosining burchidir. Fuqarolar qonunda belgilangan tartibda harbiy yoki muqobil xizmatni o'tashga majburdirlar»<sup>6</sup>, - degan huquqiy normaning kiritilganligi ham har bir fuqaroga vatanparvarlik uning ajralmas burchi ekanligi anglatadi.

Mamlakatimizda ma'naviy-ma'rifiy islohotlarga davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. Yurtimizda ma'naviy-ma'rifiy muhitni yanada yaxshilash, asrlar davomida sayqallanib kelayotgan an'ana va qadriyatlarimizni targ'ib etish borasida ko'plab chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Barcha sohalar singari, ichki ishlar organlarida ham ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish, xodimlarning bilim saviyasini yanada oshirish, yuksak ma'naviyatli, vatanparvar, o'z kasbiga sadoqatli va fidoyi yosh xodimlarni shakllantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Jamiyatda ichki ishlar organlari rolini oshirish bo'yicha qilingan chora-tadbirlar har bir xodim tomonidan o'z xizmat burchi, xizmat vazifalarini so'zsiz bajaradigan ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan professional tuzilmaga aylantirish imkonini berdi. Shu jumladan ichki ishlar organlari sohasida ham ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan bir qator ishlar qilindi. Xususan, davlatimiz rahbarining 2021 yil 2 apreldagi – Ichki ishlar organlarining jamoat xavfsizligini ta'minlash va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish sohasidagi faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha tashkiliy chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida”gi 5050-son qarori bilan Ichki ishlar organlarida ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni tashkil etish kontseptsiyasi tasdiqlandi. Ushbu kontseptsiyada ichki ishlar organlarida ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni samarali tashkil etish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, xodimlarning ma'naviy salohiyati va mafkuraviy immunitetini

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<sup>6</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Конституцияси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2023.

kuchaytirish, ularning ongida Vatan taqdiri hamda kelajagi uchun daxldorlik tuygʻusini yanada mustahkamlash kabi ulugʻ maqsadlar oʻz aksini topgan. Ushbu qarorga muvofiq ichki ishlar organlarida maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy ishlarni tashkil etish kontseptsiyasini amalga oshirish doirasida quyidagilar belgilandi:

- ichki ishlar organlari xodimlarining maʼnaviy va intellektual salohiyatini yuksaltirish ishlarini «Vatanga va xalqqa sadoqat bilan xizmat qilish – oliy burchimiz!» kontseptual gʻoyasi asosida tashkillashtirish;
- ichki ishlar organlarining xodimlarida mamlakatda tinchlik va osoyishtalikni taʼminlash, fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini muhofaza qilish kabi oliy masʼuliyat tuygʻusini shakllantirish maqsadida har bir hududiy ichki ishlar organlarida «vatanparvarlik burchagi» tashkil etish;
- maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy ishlar ichki ishlar organlari shaxsiy tarkibi bilan ishlash sohasining ustuvor yoʻnalishi sifatida eʼtirof etildi.

Ichki ishlar organlarida maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy ishlar «Vatanga va xalqqa sadoqat bilan xizmat qilish – oliy burchimiz!» kontseptual gʻoyaning asosiy mazmun-mohiyati fuqarolarning tinchligi va mamlakatda qonun ustuvorligini taʼminlash uchun har qanday huquqbuzarlikka qarshi kurashishda oʻz jonini ayamaydigan, vatanparvarlik, fidoyilik, sadoqat va halollik fazilatlariga ega xodimlarni shakllantirishdan iborat.

Ichki ishlar organlari xodimlarining maʼnaviy-axloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalashning asosiy vazifalariga quyidagilar kiradi:

- xodimlarni yuqori kasbiy tayyorgarlikka ega, jismonan va maʼnan yetuk, bilimli, halol, vatanparvar, mard va jasur etib tarbiyalash;
- xodimlarning faol hayotiy pozitsiyasini mustahkamlash, intellektual salohiyatini yuksaltirish, Ona Vatan taqdiriga boʻlgan masʼuliyatini oshirish hamda gʻoyaviy va turli axborot xurujlariga qarshi mafkuraviy immunitetini kuchaytirish;
- xodimlarni fuqarolik burchi va konstitutsion majburiyatlarini sadoqat va fidoyilik bilan vijdonan bajarishga yoʻnaltirish kabilar.

Xulosa qilib aytganda yoshlarni harbiy vatanparvarlik ruhida va ma'naviy-axloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalashda gumanitar fanlarning nazariy qoidalariga, xalqimizning ming yillar davomida shakllanib va rivojlanib kelayotgan milliy mentalitetiga, ajdodlarimizning, tarixiy shaxslarimizning asarlari va fikrlariga, tarixiy asarlarga, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga, ming yillar mobaynida shakllanib rivojlanib kelayotgan ma'naviyatimizga asoslanishimiz muhim o'ringa ega. Bu esa o'z navbatida yoshlarimizda Vatan ravnaqiga g'ov bo'ladigan harakatlarga yo'l qo'ymaslik, ularga nisbatan murosasiz bo'lish ham Vatanga muhabbat hissini kamol toptirishiga xizmat qiladi.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF EXACT SCIENCES IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

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The Second World War created many difficulties in the Uzbek SSR as well as in the entire USSR. First of all, it should be emphasized that the country's economy and science are under great pressure. The transfer of enterprises, factories and research institutions from the western and central regions, where the risk of war is high, to the eastern and southern regions, which are considered relatively safe, helped to save the life of the above-mentioned industries.

As in all areas, representatives of the scientific sphere were given the task of dealing with the topics and research work necessary for the front. Many achievements in the field of Exact Sciences during the war years made it possible to create the necessary techniques and technologies for the local economy and industry, the country's armed forces and the defense industry, while providing the weapons industry and the Red Army with weapons of combat and high accuracy made it possible to conquer high heights in hitting probable targets with high accuracy. Before scientists, the study of pressing problems for the front and finding solutions to them was defined as a primary task.

The Department of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the Uzbek branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has done great work in the field of mathematics, physics and geophysics: a number of topical issues of probability theory, mathematical statistics and the theory of differential and integral equations have been developed. The results of these scientific researches are of great scientific importance and have made a great contribution to the treasury of world science. Thus, inductive conclusions in statistics play the main role, as in other sciences dealing with real phenomena, because they are based on the establishment of laws that allow to regulate relations with the environment and predict events arising from specified conditions. The famous mathematician V.I., the founder of the Tashkent School of Mathematics. Romanovsky and his talented students - T.A. Sarimsakov, M. Kamolov, N.N. Nazarov and others continued the earlier research in the field of probability theory and mathematical statistics and achieved great success.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Наука в Узбекистане. Естественные науки. Ташкент: Фан, 1974. Т. 1. С. 28

The work related to increasing the accuracy of artillery firing and bombing, increasing the carrying capacity of combat aircraft was of great practical importance. Uzbek branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR physical and technical laboratory (S.V. Starodubsev, G.N. Shuppe, U.A. Arifov) founded research in the field of electronics. It included experts from Moscow. Physicists working to improve materials handling techniques have achieved a number of interesting results: they have performed spectral analysis of ores, minerals and alloys.<sup>8</sup>

Doctor of Physics and Mathematics T.N. Qori-Niyazov made a great contribution to physics and mathematics in Uzbekistan, he studied the scientific activities of the Mirzo Ulugbek School of Astronomy and Mathematics, established in Samarkand in the 15th century, for many years. In this field, important results were achieved based on the deep study of medieval mathematical treatises, Mirzo Ulugbek's famous astronomical tables, and the results of intensive archaeological excavations at the Samarkand observatory. During the war, more than half of the country's astronomical observatories were out of order. As a result of the war, the main Pulkovo astronomical observatory of the USSR Academy of Sciences was completely destroyed with its unique devices and instruments. Its employees were evacuated to Tashkent. In this regard, the importance of the Tashkent Astronomical Observatory has increased immeasurably. Together with the Uzbek astronomers, V.A., one of the astronomers transferred from Leningrad and Moscow, is here. Krath, A.A. Mikhailov, A. Vasiliyev, A. Deych and other famous scientists conducted research.<sup>9</sup>

The Tashkent astronomical observatory, which has existed in Uzbek branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR since 1874, has become a world-class well-equipped scientific research institution. He continued his work on climate mapping and research, conducted expeditions to determine astronomical points and meteorological observations. The activation of scientific research works of the observatory dates back to the 20s of the 20th century, when two general directions of activity - Solar service and Time service - appeared. The creation of a technically well-equipped time laboratory and the astronomer V.P. The skillful organization of the Time Service headed by Shcheglov deserves special attention. The study of events occurring in the sun and their impact on the Earth was of great scientific and practical importance. A number of meteorological phenomena depend to a certain

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<sup>8</sup> Узбекская ССР в годы Великой Отечественной войны (1941–1945 гг.). Коренной перелом (ноябрь 1942–1943 гг.). Ташкент: Фан, 1983. Т. II. С. 153

<sup>9</sup> Алимова Д.А., Абдурасулов У.А. Академия наук в интеллектуальной истории Узбекистана. Монография. –Ташкент., 2012 г. Ст. 68.

extent on certain events that occur in the Sun. That is why the Solar Service (headed by Y.M. Slonim), founded in those years, is still of great importance today.

Existing time service observatories in the USSR were located in the western regions. As a result of the war, they were in danger of being destroyed, so the whole country could be left without accurate time indicators. Therefore, these observatories were immediately evacuated to the interior of the country. As a result of the studies, the Tashkent astronomical observatory was chosen, and the observatories of the time service were immediately evacuated to Tashkent. Accurate time signals were broadcast 7 times a day using the radio station installed in the territory of the observatory. Considering that such practice is usually carried out by 3 or 4 observatories, it can be seen that the Tashkent observatory has done a great job.<sup>10</sup>

The main work of the Kitab latitude station named after Mirzo Ulugbek was related to the study of planets and their observation. It served on an international scale: it carried out regular work on determining the variability of latitudes, in full communication with other similar stations. The station has published a number of works of great scientific importance.

The science of economics developed rapidly after the establishment of the Institute of Economics (1943) within the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. The scientists of the institute, together with their colleagues from other scientific institutions, scientifically and theoretically substantiated the prospects for the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan; based on the natural, historical and economic characteristics of the republic, they developed ways of modern specialization; they studied the state of labor resources, the principles of their deployment and the most rational use possibilities.<sup>11</sup>

At the Tashkent State Institute of Pedagogy and Teachers, the Department of Algebra and Geometry has done a lot of work for the development of exact sciences. Young professors and teachers working in the department were engaged in scientific and research work as well as conducting training sessions.<sup>12</sup> Naturally, enough progress has been made in this area. In particular, the senior teacher of the department F.A. Bolbert carried out scientific research on his dissertation on the topic "Tensor method for solving problems of analytical geometry". It was noted that the dissertation is delayed due to the large workload and lack of teachers. Senior

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<sup>10</sup> Saidolimov S., Rahimov M., Sagdullayev K., Nazarov R., Babadjanov X. O'zbek xalqining fashizm ustidan qozonilgan g'alabaga qo'shgan hissasi, kitob-albom, Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2020. 194-bet.

<sup>11</sup> Алимова Д.А., Абдурасулов У.А. Академия наук в интеллектуальной истории Узбекистана. Монография. –Ташкент., 2012 г. С. 76

<sup>12</sup> Salomov I. O'zbekistonda Ikkinchi jahon urushi davrida ta'lim va fan (1941-1945). Tarix fan. bo'yicha falsafa dok. Diss. Q., 2024. -B. 106.

teacher Niyazov does not have a dissertation topic, but he notes that he is studying the textbooks and books of Shapiro, Okuneva and Sushkevich on higher algebra.

Associate professor, candidate of science Maqsudov was engaged in scientific work on the subject of "Integral equations". Among the professors, Romanovsky or Nazarov supervised him. Associate professor Slivinsky defended the scientific work on the topic "Theory of differential equations and calculus of variations".

Domoryad, associate professor, candidate of science, completed the review of the literature on the system of "Linear equations" and found a successful way to solve them. In December 1941, Associate Professor Pereldik successfully defended his scientific work on the topic "Contradictions in the theory of sets".

#### Activities of the Department of Physics:

Associate professor, candidate of science Abdurashitov is working on the topic "Indicator of light diffusion depending on the height of the sun". All experimental parts of the scientific work have been completed.

Senior teacher Kovalsky Nikolay Iosifovich worked on the topic "Anti-fading antenna for regional broadcasting with a power of about 10-20 volts". Defense was carried out in 1942. Worked together with Scientific Advisor Pistolkovsky (Moscow).

Associate professor, candidate of science, Mullakandov conducted scientific research on the topic "Hydraulic resistance of a layer of spherical parts under isothermal and non-isothermal flow". Senior teacher Mirolyubov carried out a scientific work on the topic "Experimental method of physics and its role in the teaching method of physics".

Senior teachers Kerzhensev and Mostepanenko were forced to stop their scientific work due to the war situation in Moscow and Leningrad.

#### Department of Mathematical Analysis:

Associate professor, doctor of science, head of the department Loginov Pavel Petrovich prepared a training manual on the topic "Development of the method for the course of the theory of functions of the applied variable" (for pedagogical universities).

Yuabov Mikhail Rubinovich is preparing his candidate's thesis on "Triangular affine transformation of linear problems". Defense was carried out in September 1941.<sup>13</sup>

The physics-mathematics department of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan played a major role in the development of exact sciences in the country. During the war, the Institutes of Economics, Oriental Manuscripts, Mathematics and

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<sup>13</sup> Национальный Архив Узбекистана. Фонд-Р-94, опись-5. Ед. хр. 4101. Ст-7

Mechanics, Soil Science and others were created. 843 people, including 338 scientific workers, worked in the institutes of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (when the Academy was founded, there were 210 scientific workers on its staff).<sup>14</sup> At that time, the effective cooperation of Uzbek scientists with their evacuated colleagues continued to develop even in the last stage of the war, although many scientific institutions and universities were reorganized. In 1945, the Technical Department was established under the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, which separated from the Department of Natural and Mathematical Sciences, including the Institutes of Chemistry, Geology, Energy, Physics and Technology.<sup>15</sup> In 1945, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan had 23 scientific institutions, including 20 research institutes, 2 laboratories and experimental stations.<sup>16</sup>

As can be seen from the above information, despite the difficulties during the Second World War, the field of exact sciences has developed significantly in Uzbekistan. The work related to increasing the accuracy of artillery firing and bombing, increasing the carrying capacity of combat aircraft has become of great practical importance. The work carried out by the Department of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan made a great contribution to the development of the field of exact sciences in the republic. The scientific research of mathematicians, physicists and astronomers made a great contribution to solving a number of important scientific problems related to the improvement of the quality of ammunition, military equipment and the development of Soviet aviation.

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<sup>15</sup> НАУз, ф. 1, оп. 1, д. 19, л. 133

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## Navigating Financial Risks in Pension Funds

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**Abstract:** This article delves into the intricacies of financial risks inherent in pension funds, exploring their impact on retirement security and strategies for risk mitigation. Financial risks, including market risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, longevity risk, and liquidity risk, pose significant challenges to the stability and sustainability of pension funds. Through comprehensive risk management methods such as risk identification, assessment, and mitigation, pension funds strive to enhance resilience and optimize risk-adjusted returns. The outcomes of effective risk management include enhanced fund resilience, stable funding positions, and optimized risk-return profiles. However, evolving market dynamics and emerging risks necessitate continuous monitoring and adaptation of risk management strategies. Collaboration among stakeholders is crucial in addressing systemic risks and fostering innovation in risk management practices. Ultimately, excellence in risk management ensures the long-term viability of pension funds and secures the financial well-being of retirees.

**Key words:** pension funds, financial risks, market risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, longevity risk, liquidity risk, risk management, risk mitigation strategies, retirement security, asset-liability matching, diversification, stress testing, governance, resilience, sustainability, systemic risks.

**Introduction:** Pension funds play a pivotal role in ensuring financial security for retirees by investing contributions to generate returns over time. However, the landscape of pension fund management is fraught with various financial risks that can impact the stability and sustainability of retirement savings. In this article, we delve into the complexities of financial risks in pension funds, exploring methods for risk mitigation, discussing potential outcomes, and concluding with insights on securing the future of pension fund beneficiaries.

**Methods:** To understand and address financial risks in pension funds, comprehensive risk management strategies are essential. These methods encompass:

1. **Risk Identification:** Thorough analysis is conducted to identify and categorize potential financial risks, including market risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, longevity risk, and liquidity risk. Each type of risk presents unique challenges that require specific mitigation measures.

2. **Risk Assessment:** Quantitative and qualitative assessments are performed to evaluate the impact of identified risks on the pension fund's financial health and its ability to meet future obligations. Scenario analysis and stress testing are employed to gauge resilience under various market conditions.

3. **Risk Mitigation:** Proactive measures are implemented to mitigate financial risks and enhance the fund's risk-adjusted returns. These may include diversification of investment portfolios, asset-liability matching, hedging strategies using derivatives, and rigorous governance and oversight frameworks.

**Results:** The implementation of robust risk management strategies yields several outcomes:

1. **Enhanced Resilience:** Pension funds fortified with effective risk mitigation measures demonstrate greater resilience to market volatility and economic uncertainties. Diversified portfolios and hedging strategies help cushion the impact of adverse events, ensuring continuity in benefit payments to retirees.

2. **Stable Funding Position:** By prudently managing financial risks, pension funds maintain a stable funding position, minimizing the likelihood of funding shortfalls or unexpected liabilities. This stability instills confidence among beneficiaries and stakeholders, fostering long-term sustainability.

3. **Optimized Risk-Return Profile:** Balancing risk and return objectives enables pension funds to optimize their risk-return profiles. Through strategic asset allocation and active risk management, funds strive to achieve superior investment performance while managing downside risk effectively.

**Discussion:** Despite the effectiveness of risk management strategies, pension funds continue to face evolving challenges in an increasingly complex financial environment. Factors such as geopolitical events, regulatory changes, demographic shifts, and technological disruptions introduce new sources of risk that require continuous monitoring and adaptation.

Moreover, the interplay of financial risks necessitates a holistic approach to risk management, wherein synergies between different risk mitigation measures are leveraged to achieve optimal outcomes. Collaboration among fund managers,

trustees, regulators, and industry stakeholders is vital in addressing systemic risks and fostering innovation in risk management practices.

**Types of Financial Risks that may occur in pension funds:** **Market Risk:** Market volatility poses a significant threat to pension funds. Fluctuations in stock prices, interest rates, and currency values directly impact the fund's investment portfolio. During economic downturns, pension funds may suffer substantial losses, jeopardizing the retirement benefits of contributors.

**Interest Rate Risk:** Pension funds heavily rely on fixed-income securities for stable returns. However, changes in interest rates can undermine the value of these investments.

A rise in interest rates leads to a decrease in bond prices, adversely affecting the fund's overall performance. **Inflation Risk:** Inflation erodes the purchasing power of retirement savings over time. Pension funds must generate returns that outpace inflation to ensure the adequacy of future benefits. Failure to address inflation risk can result in diminished real income for retirees. **Longevity Risk:** With advancements in healthcare and improved living standards, people are living longer. While this is a positive development, it poses challenges for pension funds. Longer lifespans translate to increased payout obligations for funds, potentially straining their financial resources. **Liquidity Risk:** Pension funds need sufficient liquidity to meet ongoing obligations, such as benefit payments and operational expenses. Illiquid investments or sudden withdrawals by members can disrupt cash flow, forcing funds to sell assets at unfavorable prices.

**Impacts of Financial Risks:**

1. **Retirement Income Uncertainty:** Financial risks undermine the predictability of retirement income. Fluctuations in asset values and investment returns can lead to significant variations in pension benefits, causing uncertainty and anxiety among retirees.
2. **Funding Shortfalls:** Poorly managed financial risks can result in funding shortfalls within pension funds. Insufficient assets to cover future liabilities may necessitate additional contributions from members or reductions in benefits, exacerbating financial strain.
3. **Trustee Liability:** Trustees of pension funds have a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of beneficiaries. Failure to prudently manage financial risks can expose trustees to legal liabilities and regulatory scrutiny, tarnishing their reputations.

**Mitigation Strategies:**

**Diversification:** Pension funds should diversify their investment portfolios across asset classes, sectors, and geographic regions. A well-diversified portfolio can mitigate the impact of market volatility and reduce correlation risk.

**Asset-Liability Matching:** Matching assets with liabilities is essential for pension funds to manage interest rate and longevity risks.

**Liability-driven investing** involves structuring the investment portfolio to align with future benefit payments, thereby reducing exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

**Risk Hedging Instruments:** Pension funds can use derivatives, such as futures and options, to hedge against market and interest rate risks. Hedging strategies help protect the fund's downside while preserving upside potential.

**Stress Testing:** Regular stress testing allows pension funds to assess their resilience to adverse market conditions. By simulating various scenarios, funds can identify vulnerabilities and take preemptive measures to strengthen their financial position.

**Governance and Oversight:** Robust governance frameworks and effective oversight mechanisms are critical for managing financial risks in pension funds. Independent risk committees, internal controls, and external audits help ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and best practices.

**Conclusion:** Financial risks pose significant challenges to the stability and sustainability of pension funds, threatening the retirement security of millions of individuals worldwide. However, by adopting proactive risk management strategies and fostering a culture of risk awareness and resilience, pension funds can navigate challenges effectively and uphold their commitment to providing reliable benefits to retirees. Continuous monitoring, adaptation, and innovation are paramount in mitigating emerging risks and seizing opportunities in an ever-changing financial landscape. Ultimately, the pursuit of excellence in risk management ensures the long-term viability of pension funds and secures the financial well-being of future generations of retirees.

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## EARLY EXPOSURE TO MULTIPLE LANGUAGES VERSUS FOCUSING ON ONE: WHICH BENEFITS CHILDREN MORE?

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**Annotation:** This article highlights the debate between exposing children to multiple languages from a young age versus focusing on teaching them their mother tongue to perfection first. The article explores the benefits and potential drawbacks of both approaches and provides tips for parents who want to raise bilingual or multilingual children.

**Keywords:** Bilingualism, multilingualism, early language exposure, cognitive development, social communication, cultural identity, language learning, language proficiency, language delay, language confusion, language acquisition, language classes.

In today's globalized world, learning multiple languages is becoming increasingly important. Many parents, therefore, face a tough decision: should they focus on teaching their children their mother tongue to perfection first or should they expose them to multiple languages from a young age? Let us discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these two approaches.

### **The benefits of early exposure to multiple languages**

The earlier in life a child is exposed to multiple languages, the greater the benefits to their cognitive development. Research shows that learning new languages from an early age not only enhances communication skills but also fosters better problem-solving abilities and increases the child's overall cognitive abilities (Bialystok, 2017). With the steadily increasing globalization of our world, it has become more important than ever for children to learn multiple languages and enable them to easily communicate with people from different backgrounds in the future, and allow them to learn other languages with more ease.

One significant cognitive benefit of learning multiple languages from a young age is **increased attention** and **cognitive flexibility** (Diamond & Lee, 2011). Children who grow up in bilingual homes readily switch between different languages and must constantly decide which language to use. This decision-making carries over to other areas of cognitive development, increasing their reasoning skills, and problem-solving abilities. In turn, this increased cognitive flexibility makes them more adaptable and able to handle new information and situations in better ways in the future.

Another significant benefit of being bilingual or multilingual is the potential for increased empathy and **social communication abilities** (Lanza, Villamil, & Law, 2017). The development of communication skills involves the understanding and expression of emotions and thoughts, as well as the ability to build and maintain relationships with others. Being exposed to different languages and cultures at an early age helps children learn to connect with others from different backgrounds and appreciate different perspectives, which helps build their social skills. They also develop greater awareness, sensitivity, and empathy towards other cultures and languages, contributing towards the development of social and emotional intelligence.

Finally, learning multiple languages from a young age also makes it easier for children to learn new languages later in life. Research shows that when children learn different languages simultaneously, their brains develop the ability to recognize and categorize different constructs and words efficiently. Moreover, exposure to different grammar rules, sounds, and sentence structures in early childhood allows them to learn new languages quickly and efficiently later in life. Further, being exposed to multiple languages helps in the development of metalinguistic awareness, which is the ability to reflect on one's own and others' use of language and use of language-related services and technology. All these factors combined help in language acquisition later in life (Paradis & Nicoladis, 2010).

Providing children with the opportunity to learn multiple languages from their early childhood provides tremendous cognitive, social and emotional benefits. It enhances problem-solving and learning abilities, better communication and empathy, and makes it easier to learn additional languages in the future. Parents must prioritize multilingual development and provide such opportunities for integration of different languages and cultures in the child's daily life.

### **Potential drawbacks**

While research demonstrates the many benefits of bilingualism, it is essential to note that there can also be potential drawbacks. One potential issue is **language delay** or **confusion** in a child who is surrounded by multiple languages. Early exposure to multiple languages can lead to children being confused about which language to use or experiencing a delay in their language development, especially in cases where parents are not consistent in using specific languages with the child (Hoff, 2013).

Another potential drawback is the **possibility of accent** or **pronunciation problems** when speaking one or more languages. Studies show that bilingual children may experience difficulties with pronunciation in both languages, particularly when

sounds are distinct in one language but are not in the second (Landry & Rixon, 2018). They may also mix grammar, syntax, or vocabulary from both languages in their speech, which can limit their ability to communicate effectively with monolingual speakers of either language (Genesee, Boivin, & Nicoladis, 2017).

Lastly, in some cases, a child's cultural identity may become confused or lost when growing up in a multilingual environment. This can happen when a child lives in a society where the dominant language or culture is different from their home language or culture. This challenge can create difficulty for children in fitting in with either culture or language (De Houwer, 2017).

It is vital to note that these potential risks can be avoided by **being consistent in the use of language** at home, exposing children to a linguistic environment that is **stable** and not too confusing. It is also essential to ensure that children have opportunities to develop their sense of cultural identity and cohesion.

#### **The benefits of focusing on one language first**

Teaching children their mother tongue from an early age is often advocated by parents and educators alike. Besides the cultural aspect, there are clear benefits to prioritizing a child's first language during their early years. Research shows that children who have a solid foundation in their mother tongue have a deeper understanding of language overall, which makes it easier for them to learn additional languages later in life (Gathercole, Thomas, & Kennedy, 2019).

One of the most significant benefits of teaching children their mother tongue initially is that it enables them to develop a **deep understanding of language** itself. By allowing them to develop this deep understanding, it allows children to grasp the foundational knowledge of grammar, syntax, and vocabulary that underpin all languages. Furthermore, children who have a strong foundation in their mother tongue are better equipped to understand the similarities and differences between languages, making learning other languages easier (Bialystok, Craik, & Luk, 2012). In addition to the cognitive benefits, focusing on a child's mother tongue also helps them develop a **stronger sense of cultural identity**, thus giving them a better sense of belonging and self-confidence. Children who grow up learning their mother tongue are often more connected to their cultural heritage and more confident in their communication skills. This confidence, in turn, allows them to feel more comfortable engaging with other cultures and languages (Barac & Bialystok, 2012).

Moreover, research shows that children who have a strong foundation in their mother tongue are often **more creative** and **better able to express themselves**. Children who learn their mother tongue before learning another language are more likely to

develop a **rich vocabulary** and to be able to **express complex thoughts and emotions**. This ability to express themselves well in their mother tongue puts them in a good position when it comes to learning other languages as well (Genesee & Nicoladis, 2008).

Another benefit of teaching children their mother tongue initially is that this provides a **solid foundation** for learning other languages. Research suggests that those who are bilingual from an early age are better equipped to detect grammar differences and similarities in new languages (Barac & Bialystok, 2012). Multilingualism is highly valued in today's globalized world, and children who have a background in their mother tongue are often better equipped to learn additional languages quickly and easily.

In conclusion, focusing on teaching children their mother tongue initially offers significant benefits. Not only does it provide an important foundation in language itself, but it also bolsters a child's sense of cultural identity and provides them with the tools to excel in their communication and language skills.

### **Potential drawbacks**

While teaching children their mother tongue initially has many benefits, there are also some potential drawbacks to consider. For instance, teaching a child only their mother tongue limits their exposure to other languages and cultures, which might become a problem later in life when they have to communicate with people from different linguistic backgrounds. Let us discuss several potential drawbacks:

1. **Limited exposure to other languages:** If a child is only taught their mother tongue initially, they may not be exposed to other languages and cultures until much later. This can lead to a lack of exposure and understanding of other cultures and can limit their ability to communicate with people from different linguistic backgrounds.
2. **Delayed second language acquisition:** Focusing too much on teaching the mother tongue initially can delay the acquisition of a second language. Children who are not exposed to a second language until later in life may struggle to learn it as easily as those who were exposed to it from an early age (Genesee, Lindholm-Leary, Saunders, & Christian, 2005).

3. **Insufficient proficiency in the mother tongue:** While it's important to focus on teaching a child's mother tongue initially, it's also important to ensure that they have sufficient proficiency in it. If a child's mother tongue is not taught properly, they may struggle to develop the necessary language skills needed for successful communication and academic achievement (Kopke & Kormos, 2018).

**4. Difficulty in adapting to new environments:** If children are not exposed to other languages and cultures at an early age, they may struggle to adapt to new environments that are different from their own cultural background (Bialystok, 2009). This can cause difficulties in socializing and interacting with others in multicultural environments.

In conclusion, while teaching children their mother tongue initially has many benefits, it's important to consider the potential drawbacks as well. Parents and educators should balance language acquisition by also encouraging exposure to other languages and cultures to ensure that children develop the necessary language skills needed for successful communication and academic achievement.

The choice is up to every parent. At the end of the article, I want to provide some tips for parents who want to raise their children to be bilingual or multilingual.

### **Strategies for raising bilingual/multilingual children**

If you're a parent who is considering raising your child with multiple languages, there are several practical steps that you can take to help them develop fluency in each language. Here are some tips that can help:

1. **Start early:** Research shows that children are more adept at learning languages at a young age. It's important to start exposing them to multiple languages as soon as possible. For example, you can sing songs in different languages, talk to them in a language other than their mother tongue, or read them bilingual books.

2. **Provide parental support and encouragement:** Learning a new language can be challenging, but with parental support and encouragement, children are more likely to be motivated and successful. Praise their efforts and provide positive feedback, which can help boost their confidence.

3. **Create a language-rich environment:** The best way for a child to learn a new language is to be exposed to it in everyday life. Try to create an environment where they are surrounded by the language(s) they are learning. This can include watching foreign language cartoons or movies, playing language learning games, or listening to music in different languages.

4. **Use language learning apps:** There are several language learning apps that are designed specifically for children. These apps are interactive and fun, and can help children develop their language skills.

5. **Focus on language development rather than perfection:** Children may make mistakes when learning a new language. It's important to focus on their language development rather than achieving perfection. Encourage them to keep trying and

practicing, and remind them that making mistakes is a natural part of the learning process.

**6. Take language classes:** Language classes can be a great way for children to learn a new language. These classes can be taken online or in-person and are often led by qualified instructors who can provide targeted language instruction.

Raising children with multiple languages can be a rewarding experience for both parents and children. With a combination of parental support, language-rich environments, and a variety of language learning techniques, children can develop fluency in multiple languages. Encourage them to practice and be patient, and they will be well on their way to becoming bilingual or multilingual. And be patient yourself.

**Conclusion.** Overall, there are many benefits to teaching children multiple languages from a young age, including enhanced cognitive development, better social communication abilities, and increased language acquisition skills. However, parents should also take potential drawbacks into account, such as language delay or confusion. On the other hand, focusing on teaching a child their mother tongue initially offers significant benefits, including a deeper understanding of language and stronger cultural identity. Nonetheless, parents should also be aware of potential drawbacks, such as limiting exposure to other languages and cultures. The ultimate decision depends on each family's individual needs and circumstances. However, providing consistent language exposure and encouraging language learning can benefit children greatly, regardless of the approach chosen.

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## INFLUENCE OF TRANSFORMATION OF LIFESTYLE AND THINKING STYLE OF YOUTH ON INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL

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**Abstract.** In the modern world, intellectual activity and the effective use of its results play a crucial role in the development of states and societies. They contribute to the emergence and rapid development of new industries and services, leading to qualitative changes across the entire social sphere. The transformation of the lifestyle and thinking style of youth significantly impacts intellectual potential, which is a key factor in progress across various areas of life. This article explores in detail the aspects influencing the intellectual potential of young people, including high levels of education, participation in scientific research and innovation, adaptation to modern technologies, and the exchange of knowledge and experience.

**Keywords:** Intellectual potential, lifestyle transformation, thinking style, education, innovation, modern technologies, national development, economic modernization, governmental support.

In the modern world, intellectual activity and the effective use of its results play an important role in the development of the state and society. They contribute to the emergence and rapid development of new industries and services, which leads to qualitative changes in the entire social sphere. The transformation of the lifestyle and thinking style of young people has a significant impact on intellectual potential, which is a key factor in progress in various areas of life.

The intellectual potential of youth is the most important resource for the development of society. Young people have a huge reserve of creative ideas, energy and enthusiasm, which can significantly influence the socio-economic development of the country. Let us consider in more detail the main aspects influencing the intellectual potential of young people.

1. High level of education: Education is the basis for the development of intellectual potential. Quality education allows young people to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills that contribute to their intellectual development. An important aspect here is the availability and quality of educational institutions, as well as programs aimed at developing critical thinking and creativity.

2. Scientific research and innovation: The participation of young people in scientific research and innovative projects contributes to the development of their intellectual potential. Research activities allow youth not only to deepen their knowledge in

certain areas, but also to develop analytical and critical thinking skills. Universities and scientific institutes play an important role here, providing opportunities for research and implementation of innovative projects.

3. Adaptation to modern technologies: Youth quickly adapt to modern technologies, which allows them to effectively use new tools to obtain and process information. This, in turn, contributes to the development of their intellectual potential. The use of technology in the educational process, as well as in everyday life, allows young people to keep abreast of the latest scientific and technological advances.

4 . Introduction of innovations: Youth are actively involved in the introduction of innovations in various spheres of life. This allows them not only to develop their intellectual abilities, but also to make a significant contribution to the development of society. Innovative activities require young people to have a creative approach, the ability to solve complex problems and the ability to work in a team.

5. Access to Information: Modern social networks and information resources provide young people with access to a huge amount of information. This allows them to quickly and effectively acquire new knowledge and skills, which contributes to the development of their intellectual potential. An important aspect here is the ability to critically evaluate the information received and use it to achieve your goals.

6. Exchange of Knowledge and Experience: Social networks and other information resources allow young people to exchange knowledge and experience, which contributes to their intellectual development. Participation in online communities, forums and other platforms allows youth to learn about new trends and developments in various fields, as well as share their ideas and projects.

7. Financial Support: Financial support is an important factor in the development of the intellectual potential of youth. Access to financial resources allows young people to participate in scientific research, implement innovative projects and receive quality education. Public and private grants, scholarships and other forms of support play an important role in this process.

8. Organizational conditions: Organizational conditions also play an important role in the development of the intellectual potential of youth. The presence of developed infrastructure, access to modern technologies and resources, as well as favorable conditions for conducting research and implementing projects contribute to the development of the intellectual potential of young people.

The transformation of the lifestyle and thinking style of young people has a significant impact on the development of intellectual potential. High-quality education, the use of modern technologies and active participation in information networks help increase the intellectual potential of young people. This, in turn, leads

to an increase in the intellectual potential of society and the state, which contributes to their sustainable development. This work examines in detail the influence of the lifestyle and thinking style of young people on intellectual potential, and also emphasizes the importance of education, technology and organizational factors in the development of intellectual potential.

Now let's look at the role of intellectual potential in national development. Intellectual potential is the most important resource of the state, which determines the success of economic transformations and the implementation of national ideas. The importance of intellectual property and legal regulation of relations in this area is growing, as they contribute to the development of the country's intellectual potential. The experience of industrialized countries shows that economic modernization is associated with the improvement of production capacities and technological renewal of traditional industries. Innovative activity and the technological level of processing industries are interconnected, and economic modernization is impossible without innovative activity.

Intellectual potential is one of the key resources for the sustainable development and prosperity of a nation. In the context of global competition and rapid technological change, intellectual resources are becoming a decisive factor in determining the economic strength and international competitiveness of a country. This includes not only the presence of highly qualified specialists, but also the ability to create, implement and effectively use new knowledge and technologies.

Intellectual potential directly affects economic growth and development. High levels of education and research lead to the creation of innovative products and services, which in turn contribute to increased productivity and competitiveness of the economy. Leading economic research shows that countries with high levels of intellectual capital achieve higher rates of economic growth and sustainable development.

The development of intellectual potential contributes to the creation of innovative products and technologies that play a key role in economic development. Innovation improves existing products and services, creating new markets and business opportunities. This leads to increased productivity and economic efficiency, which in turn contributes to GDP growth and improved well-being of the population.

The development of intellectual potential contributes to the creation of highly qualified jobs, which increases the level of employment and income of the population. High-tech industries such as information technology, biotechnology and engineering require highly qualified specialists, which stimulates the education and professional development of young people.

Countries with a high level of intellectual potential compete successfully in international markets by exporting high-tech products and services. This helps to strengthen the country's economic position on the world stage and increase export revenues. Examples from countries such as Japan, South Korea and Germany show that investment in intellectual capital leads to significant economic success.

In addition to economic aspects, intellectual potential has important social significance. It contributes to the development of human capital, improving the quality of life and social stability.

A high level of intellectual potential contributes to the development of the education system and culture. Educated and culturally developed people participate more actively in public life, which contributes to the strengthening of civil society and democracy. In addition, access to quality education and cultural resources improves quality of life and promotes social inclusion.

Intellectual potential plays a key role in the development of healthcare and science. Scientific research and medical innovation contribute to improving public health and increasing life expectancy. The development of biomedical technologies, genetic research and new treatment methods depends on the level of intellectual potential of a nation.

The development of intellectual potential also contributes to solving environmental problems. Research and innovation in the field of ecology and sustainable development help develop effective methods for protecting the environment and using natural resources. This contributes to the creation of a sustainable society capable of addressing modern environmental challenges.

The development and effective use of intellectual potential requires active government support and policy. This includes investing in education, science and technology, and creating an enabling environment for innovation.

The government must invest in the education system and research, providing access to quality training and supporting scientific institutions. This includes funding for universities, research centers and grant programs for scientists and students.

State policy should be aimed at creating an innovation infrastructure, including technology parks, business incubators and venture funds. This promotes the development of start-ups and innovative companies, which play an important role in economic development.

An effective intellectual property protection system is necessary to stimulate innovation. Legislative measures aimed at protecting patents, copyrights and trademarks create favorable conditions for the development of intellectual potential.

Intellectual potential plays a key role in national development, having a significant impact on the economic and social development of the country. The development and effective use of intellectual potential contributes to the creation of innovative products and services, increasing the competitiveness of the economy and improving the quality of life of the population. Government support and investment in education, science and technology are important factors contributing to the development of intellectual potential and ensuring the sustainable development of the nation.

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## A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE ON CARING FOR YOUR CHILD IN THE FIRST YEAR

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**Annotation:** This article covers essential aspects of caring for a newborn in their first year, including nutrition, sleep, developmental milestones, emotional well-being, and practical daily care. It emphasizes the importance of breastfeeding, establishing healthy sleep patterns, monitoring developmental milestones, fostering emotional bonds, and maintaining proper hygiene.

**Key words:** infant care, newborns, parenting, nutrition, developmental milestones.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются важные аспекты ухода за новорожденным на первом году жизни, включая питание, сон, этапы развития, эмоциональное благополучие и практический ежедневный уход. В нем подчеркивается важность грудного вскармливания, установления здорового режима сна, отслеживания основных этапов развития, укрепления эмоциональных связей и поддержания надлежащей гигиены.

**Ключевые слова:** уход за детьми раннего возраста, новорожденные, воспитание детей, питание, вехи развития.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola birinchi yilida yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqqa g'amxo'rlik qilishning muhim jihatlarini, jumladan, ovqatlanish, uyqu, rivojlanish bosqichlari, hissiy farovonlik va amaliy kundalik parvarishlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu emizish, sog'lom uyqu rejimini o'rnatish, rivojlanish bosqichlarini kuzatish, hissiy aloqalarni mustahkamlash va to'g'ri gigiena qoidalariga rioya qilish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** chaqaloq parvarishi, yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlar, ota-onalar, ovqatlanish, rivojlanish bosqichlari.

Welcoming a newborn into the family is a transformative experience that comes with the responsibility of providing optimal care during the crucial first year. This comprehensive guide aims to assist parents in navigating the intricacies of infant care, covering essential aspects of nutrition, sleep, developmental milestones, and emotional well-being.

Understanding Newborn Nutrition:

In the initial months, a newborn's primary source of nutrition is either breast milk or formula. Breastfeeding offers numerous benefits, providing essential nutrients and fostering a strong emotional bond between the infant and the mother. For

formula-fed infants, choosing a high-quality formula and following a consistent feeding schedule is crucial for growth and development.

Introducing solid foods typically begins around six months. Gradually introducing single-ingredient foods, such as pureed fruits and vegetables, allows infants to explore different tastes and textures. Paying attention to any signs of allergies and consulting with a pediatrician can guide parents in creating a balanced and nutritious diet for their child.

#### Establishing Healthy Sleep Patterns:

Sleep is fundamental to an infant's overall well-being and development. Establishing a consistent sleep routine helps regulate the child's circadian rhythm and promotes better sleep quality. Creating a calm and comfortable sleep environment, avoiding overstimulation before bedtime, and responding promptly to the child's sleep cues contribute to a healthy sleep routine.

While newborns sleep for shorter durations, their sleep patterns gradually evolve. By the age of one, most infants will have transitioned to a more predictable sleep schedule with longer periods of nighttime sleep. Understanding and adapting to the evolving sleep needs of the child is a key aspect of early parenting.

#### Monitoring Developmental Milestones:

The first year of life is marked by rapid developmental milestones. Tracking these milestones, including physical, cognitive, and social-emotional aspects, provides insights into the child's progress. From holding up the head and rolling over to the first smile and babbling, each milestone contributes to the foundation of the child's development.

Regular pediatric check-ups and consultations play a vital role in monitoring developmental milestones. Early intervention in case of delays ensures that any potential issues are addressed promptly. Engaging in interactive activities, such as tummy time and sensory play, supports the development of motor skills and stimulates cognitive growth.

#### Emotional Well-Being and Bonding:

Building a strong emotional bond with the child is integral to their emotional well-being. Responding to the baby's cues promptly, offering comfort through touch and soothing voices, and practicing responsive parenting contribute to a secure attachment. Skin-to-skin contact, often referred to as kangaroo care, fosters emotional closeness and has positive effects on the child's physiological well-being. Additionally, spending quality time engaging in activities like reading, singing, and playing helps develop a sense of security and trust. As infants begin to recognize

familiar faces and express preferences, responsive and attuned parenting contributes to the establishment of a secure emotional foundation.

#### Practical Tips for Daily Care:

In addition to focusing on nutrition, sleep, and emotional well-being, practical aspects of daily care are crucial for a child's overall health. Maintaining proper hygiene, including regular diaper changes and baths, prevents skin irritations and discomfort.

Choosing baby-friendly products and clothing made of soft, breathable fabrics supports the child's comfort and well-being.

Creating a safe and stimulating environment is essential as the child begins to explore the surroundings. Baby-proofing the living spaces, ensuring age-appropriate toys, and encouraging supervised tummy time contribute to a safe and enriching environment for the child's curiosity and exploration.

#### Conclusion:

Navigating the first year of a child's life is a transformative journey filled with moments of joy, challenges, and countless learning experiences for both parents and infants. This comprehensive guide emphasizes the importance of nutrition, sleep, developmental milestones, and emotional well-being in providing optimal care. By understanding and actively participating in the various aspects of infant care, parents can lay a solid foundation for their child's healthy growth and development.

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## INFORMATION SECURITY PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

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**Abstract** In the digital age, information security has emerged as a critical concern for organizations and individuals alike. The increasing prevalence of cyber threats, data breaches, and the growing complexity of digital infrastructures necessitate robust information security measures. This paper explores the major information security problems, including malware, phishing, insider threats, and ransomware. It also discusses comprehensive solutions to these issues, emphasizing the importance of a multi-layered security approach, employee training, advanced threat detection technologies, and regulatory compliance. By addressing these problems through strategic and technical measures, we can enhance the resilience of information systems against evolving cyber threats.

**Keywords** Information Security, Cyber Threats, Data Breaches, Malware, Phishing, Insider Threats, Ransomware, Cybersecurity Solutions, Threat Detection, Regulatory Compliance.

**Introduction** The rapid advancement of technology and the increasing reliance on digital infrastructures have heightened the importance of information security. Organizations across all sectors face significant challenges in protecting their data from various cyber threats. This paper aims to identify the prevalent information security problems and propose effective solutions to mitigate these risks.

### Information Security Problems

#### 1. Malware

Malware, or malicious software, is designed to damage, disrupt, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems. It includes viruses, worms, trojans, and spyware. Malware can lead to data loss, financial theft, and system downtime, posing severe risks to individuals and organizations.

#### 2. Phishing

Phishing attacks involve deceiving individuals into providing sensitive information, such as login credentials or financial details, by masquerading as trustworthy entities. These attacks are often carried out via email, leading to identity theft and financial losses.

#### 3. Insider Threats

Insider threats arise from individuals within an organization who misuse their access to information systems for malicious purposes. These threats can be intentional or

accidental and often result in data breaches, intellectual property theft, and reputational damage.

#### 4. Ransomware

Ransomware is a type of malware that encrypts a victim's data and demands payment for the decryption key. Ransomware attacks can cripple organizations by locking them out of critical data and systems, causing significant operational and financial harm.

#### Solutions to Information Security Problems

##### 1. Multi-layered Security Approach

Implementing a multi-layered security approach is crucial in defending against various cyber threats. This strategy involves using multiple security measures, such as firewalls, antivirus software, intrusion detection systems, and encryption, to create a comprehensive defense.

##### 2. Employee Training and Awareness

Human error is a leading cause of security breaches. Regular training and awareness programs can educate employees about security best practices, recognizing phishing attempts, and the importance of strong passwords. Empowering employees with knowledge is essential for reducing the risk of successful cyber attacks.

##### 3. Advanced Threat Detection Technologies

Deploying advanced threat detection technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), can enhance an organization's ability to identify and respond to cyber threats in real-time. These technologies can analyze vast amounts of data to detect anomalies and potential threats, allowing for swift action.

##### 4. Regulatory Compliance

Adhering to regulatory standards and frameworks, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), ensures that organizations implement necessary security measures. Compliance with these regulations helps protect sensitive data and avoid legal consequences.

#### Conclusion

Information security is a dynamic and evolving field that requires constant vigilance and adaptation. By understanding the major information security problems and implementing comprehensive solutions, organizations can safeguard their digital assets against a wide range of cyber threats. A multi-layered security approach, combined with employee training, advanced technologies, and regulatory compliance, forms the cornerstone of an effective information security strategy.

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**ASAKA TUMANIDAGI YO‘NALISHLI TRANSPORTLARNING  
YO‘NALISHLARINI OPTIMALLASHTIRISH**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Andijon viloyatining Asaka tumanidagi mavjud yo‘nalishlar tarmog‘ini qaytadan inventarizatsiyadan o‘tkazish, ustma ust tushuvchi yo‘nalishlar tarmog‘ini qaytadan ko‘rib chiqish hamda har bir yo‘nalish kesimida yo‘nalishlar tarmog‘ini qayta shakllantirish orqali tuman markazining ekologik muhitini yaxshilash.

**Abstract:** In this article, by conducting a re-inventory of the existing network of routes in Asaka district of Andijan region, reconsidering the network of overlapping routes and reshaping the network of routes in each section of the route, the district to improve the ecological environment of the center.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье путем проведения переинвентаризации существующей сети маршрутов в Асакинском районе Андижанской области, пересмотра сети перекрывающихся маршрутов и реформирования сети маршрутов на каждом участке маршрута, району улучшить экологическую среду центр.

**Kalit so‘zlar so‘zlar va iboralar:** transport, infratuzilma, inventarizatsiya, urbanizatsiya, matematik model, yo‘nalishlari tarmog‘i, harakat xavfsizligini, ekologik muhit, transport, yo‘nalishli taksi, optimallashtirish.

**Keywords words and phrases:** transport, infrastructure, inventory, urbanization, mathematical model, route network, traffic safety, ecological environment, transport, route taxi, optimization.

**Ключевые слова и фразы:** транспорт, инфраструктура, инвентарь, урбанизация, математическая модель, маршрутная сеть, безопасность движения, экологическая среда, транспорт, маршрутное такси, оптимизация.

**KIRISH** Transport shahar hayotining asosidir. Bu shaharning shakli va moliyaviy rivojlanishini hal qiladigan o‘zgaruvchilardan biridir. Transport tizimining harakatchanligi va qulayligi shakllanayotgan mamlakatlarda ijtimoiy va pul harakatlari sohasiga, shahar jamoalarining shakli va kattaligiga, turmush tarziga va tempiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shaharlashish darajasi va aholi sonining o‘sishi, shaharlarning rivojlanishi, qulaylik va faollikni taqsimlash kabi bir qancha

muammolar tufayli motorli transportga bo'lgan talabning ortishi kuzatildi. Mavjud jamoat transporti inshootlari rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda bir nechta sabablarga ko'ra talabni qondira olmaydi, masalan, jamoat transportida yo'lovchilarning sayohat sifati pastligi, yomon boshqariladigan yo'llar va boshqa infratuzilma ob'ektlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Hozirgi jamiyatda shaharsozlik tarmog'idagi uzluksiz o'sish va cheklangan joy ajratish uchun raqobat tufayli turar joylar, o'quv joylari va kundalik hayotdagi ish joylari uzoqroq bo'lib, dam olish, xarid qilish va ijtimoiy tadbirlarning boshqa turlari katta ahamiyatga ega [1].

Bugungi kunda Andijon viloyatining Asaka tumani yirik urbanizatsiya joylashgan hudud xisoblanadi. Tumanda ko'plab ishlab chiqarish korxonalari joylash bo'lib, hudud viloyatning iqtisodiy lokomotivi hisoblanadi. Hudud kundan kunga rivojlanishi hududdagi infratuzilmani rivojlantirishga asos bo'ladi. Albatta infratuzilmani rivojlantirish uchun mablag' talab etiladi. Mavjud muammo Asaka tumanida o'sib borayotgan aholi va transportlar soni tumanidagi yo'nalishli transportlarning yo'nalishlarini optimallashtirish bo'yicha ishlarni tashkil etish zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda.

#### **ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR**

Tadqiqoda bugungi kunda yo'nalishli transportlarning yo'nalishlarini optimallashtirishda zamonaviy sun'iy intellekt tizimlaridan keng foydalanishni matematik modellar va dasturiy ta'minot va hisoblash vositalarini takomillashtirish hisobiga rivojlanishi davom etishi keltirilib o'tilgan. Zamonaviy sharoitlarda shahar transportlar tarmog'ini optimallashtirish jarayoni yo'lovchilar manfaatlarini ham, tashuvchilar manfaatlarini hisobga olishi belgilab o'tilgan [2].

Hozirgi vaqtda transport oqimini optimallashtirish transport tizimi to'g'ri ishlashi kerak bo'lgan aholi zich joylashgan shaharlarda yuzaga keladigan muhim haqiqatdir. AnyLogic dasturidan transport oqimlariga qo'shimcha ishtirokchilarni qo'shish uchun ham foydalanish mumkin. Agentga asoslangan modellashtirishga e'tibor qaratgan holda, shahar transport tizimini modellashtirish va tegishli modellashtirish iteratsiyasidan keyin tahlil qilish mumkin. Shahar transport tizimiga tegishli bo'lgan boshqa ishtirokchilar simulyatsiya va tajribaga ta'sir qilishi mumkin [3].

#### **NATIJALAR**



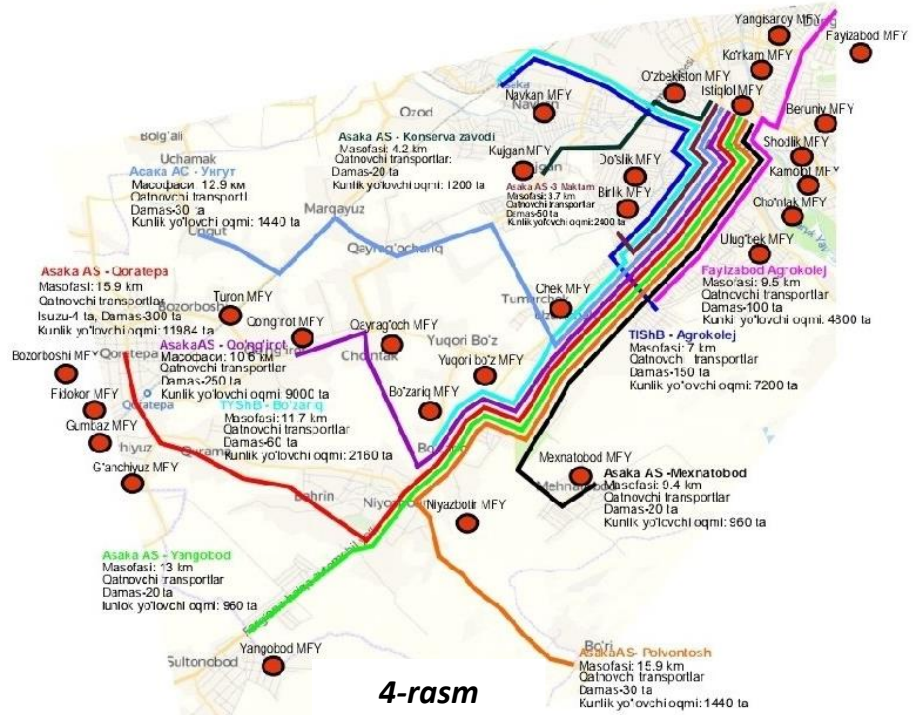


M-2-yo'nalishida 24 ta MFY mavjud bo'lib, ular: Istiqlol, Beruniy, Xamdo'stlik, Navkan, Ozod, Do'rmon, Toshtepa, Arg'in, Fayz, Muqumiy, Birdamlik, Baynalminal, Tuvadoq, Xonaqa, Tajriba, Mirzaobod, Farovon, Uch tosh, Qadim,



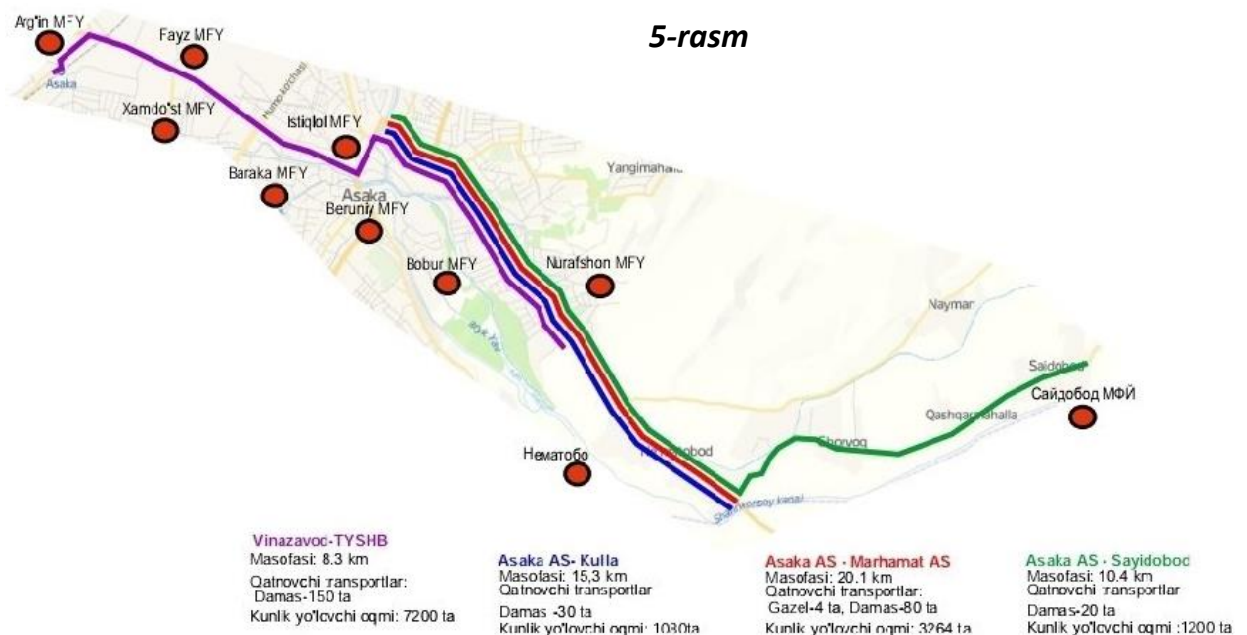
Qipchoq, Oqbo'yra, Labgardon, Qovoqto'pi, hamda Dasturxonchi MFY xisoblanadi. Ushbu mahalla fuqarolari yig'inida jami 112939 ta fuqaro istiqomat qiladi (3-rasm).

M-3-yo'nalishida 27 ta MFY mavjud bo'lib, ular: Istiqlol, Beruniy, O'zbekiston, Qurama, Yangisori, Fayzaobod, Shodlik, Kamolot, Cho'ntak, Ulug'bek, Do'stlik, Birlik, Kujgan, Navkan, Chek, Yuqori bo'z, Mehnatobod, Niyozbotir,



Yangiobod, Bo'zariq, Qayrag'och, Qo'ng'iroq, Turon, Bozorboshi, Fidokor, Gumbaz hamda Ganjiyuz MFY xisoblanadi. Ushbu mahalla fuqarolari yig'inida jami 123416 ta fuqaro istiqomat qiladi (4-rasm).

M-4-yo'nali-shida 10 ta MFY mavjud bo'lib, ular: Arg'in, Fayz, Xamdo'stlik, Baraka, Istiqlol, Beruniy, Bobur, Nurafshon, Nematobod hamda Sayidobod MFY



xisoblanadi. Ushbu mahalla fuqarolari yig'inida jami 36482 ta fuqaro istiqomat qiladi (5-rasm)

## **XULOSA**

Yuqoridagi muammolar asosida Asaka shahrida quyidagi:

- jamoat transporti yo'nalishlariga to'g'ri keluvchi yoki parallel tushuvchi yo'nalishli taksi yo'nalishlarini yopish.
- tirbandliklar yuzaga keluvchi Karvonsaroy, Umid, Humo, Sanoatchi, Marg'iloniy, **4-rasm** arg'ona halqa yo'li ko'chalarda yo'nalishli taksi yo'nalishlarini parallel ko'chalarga olib o'tish.
- yo'nalishli taksi yo'nalishlarini optimallashtirish.
- jamoat transporti yo'nalishlarida avtobus bekatlarini loyihalash.

jamoat transporti yo'nalishlaridan oqilona foydalanish kabi ishlarni bajarish zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Tadqiq qilingan yo'nalishlar tarmog'ini optimallashtirishda shunisi aniqlandiki 12 yangi avtobus, 4 mikroavtobus hamda 4 ta yo'nalishli taksi (Damas) yo'nalishlarini tashkil etish orqali mavjud yo'nalishlar tarmog'i optimallashtirishi aniqlandi.

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## THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING PHYSICS TO SCHOOL STUDENTS AND THE TASKS OF THE TEACHER IN FORMING THEIR TECHNOLOGICAL WORLD VIEW

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**Abstract:** This article shows how to increase the interest of schoolchildren in physics and how to use interesting physical methods during lessons.

**Keywords:** Creating a methodology for teaching physics, Using technological tools, Motivating students, Individual approach, Technical and useful to society, Conceptual concepts, Practices and laboratory work, Interactive textbooks and multimedia tools, Idea exercises, discussion and group work

**The main part:** It is relevant today to consider the teaching of physics in the educational process as an important factor in the formation of the scientific world. Because teaching physics means teaching the structure of the Universe, introducing its founders, and explaining the essential understanding of the physical processes occurring in nature. In addition, today the achievements of physics are almost applied to all areas of human life, and technology and technology are developing so rapidly that sometimes understanding their essence and being able to apply them in life requires not only technicians, but also ordinary people to have sufficient knowledge and potential. is demanding. That is why it is very important to take into account the demands of the society to improve the teaching of fundamental subjects in general education and higher education in accordance with the times.

***The teacher and pedagogue have the following tasks in the formation of the methodology of teaching physics to schoolchildren and their technological outlook:***

- ✓ Creating a methodology for teaching physics: The teacher uses appropriate methodologies and textbooks to learn and explain physics to students. These methodologies help the students to understand the conceptual material easily.
- ✓ Use of technological tools: The teacher, using technological tools (for example, computer textbooks, interactive textbooks, simulations and other online resources), creates opportunities for students to learn physics in an easier and more interesting way.

- ✓ Motivating students: The teacher prepares interesting activities, applications and practices to increase students' interest in physics. This increases students' motivation and makes them love science.
- ✓ Individual approach: The teacher takes into account the individuality of each student in choosing methods suitable for his level of education and requirements. This method helps students learn science easily and effectively.
- ✓ Being technical and useful to society: The teacher teaches students technical knowledge and prepares them to be useful in society. How to apply physics in practical life and help solve problems.

Also, the teacher fosters cooperation among students, encourages creative thinking, and strives to develop students' critical thinking and discussion skills.

Having a certain worldview is a person's determination of a certain attitude towards the environment, social relations, labor activity and production process, subjects, as well as a full understanding of the social duties undertaken by a person and responsibility for fulfilling them. creates the ground for having a feeling. A person's worldview is formed as a result of the establishment of consistent, systematic, continuous and purposeful education, his active participation in the process of social relations of various directions and content, as well as self-education. In the formation of the worldview of the young generation, their thorough assimilation of the fundamentals of natural, social and humanitarian sciences taught in educational institutions plays an important role.

***The following methods are widely used in the preparation of physics teaching methodology:***

- ✓ Conceptual concepts: The teacher explains each topic in an easy and understandable way to understand the basic concepts of students' knowledge. It helps students understand the basics of physics.
- ✓ Practicals and laboratory works: Practicals and laboratory works help the students to translate theoretical knowledge into practice. This method develops students' ability to review, research, and calculate results during the learning process.
- ✓ Interactive textbooks and multimedia tools: The teacher creates a visual and interactive experience for students using interactive textbooks, multimedia tools, videos and simulations. This method allows students to learn science more easily and interestingly.
- ✓ Brainstorming: The teacher supports students in putting the fundamentals of physics into practice through brainstorming and applications. This method encourages students to study science with interest.

- ✓ Discussion and group work: The teacher encourages students to discuss and enhances cooperation among students through group work. This method develops students' thinking and discussion skills.
- ✓ Connection with the immediate environment: The teacher creates problems for the students to apply the information by connecting the physics science with the immediate environment. For example, discussing facilities, techniques, or natural hazards in the immediate vicinity
- ✓ Relation to other disciplines: In learning physics, it is important to understand the relationship with other disciplines and their role and impact in practice. For example, showing connections to mathematics, chemistry, biology, and engineering.

This combination of methods helps students learn physics easily and effectively. Using these methods, the teacher strives to strengthen students' understanding and develop scientific thinking skills.

**Conclusion:** Modern society requires effective methods for learning science, not emphasizing the scientific method, but first of all, it is necessary to teach scientific conclusions, but the constructive development of new knowledge based on empiricism and research. Such knowledge leads to the necessary clear thinking that helps to solve the problems posed by modern life.

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