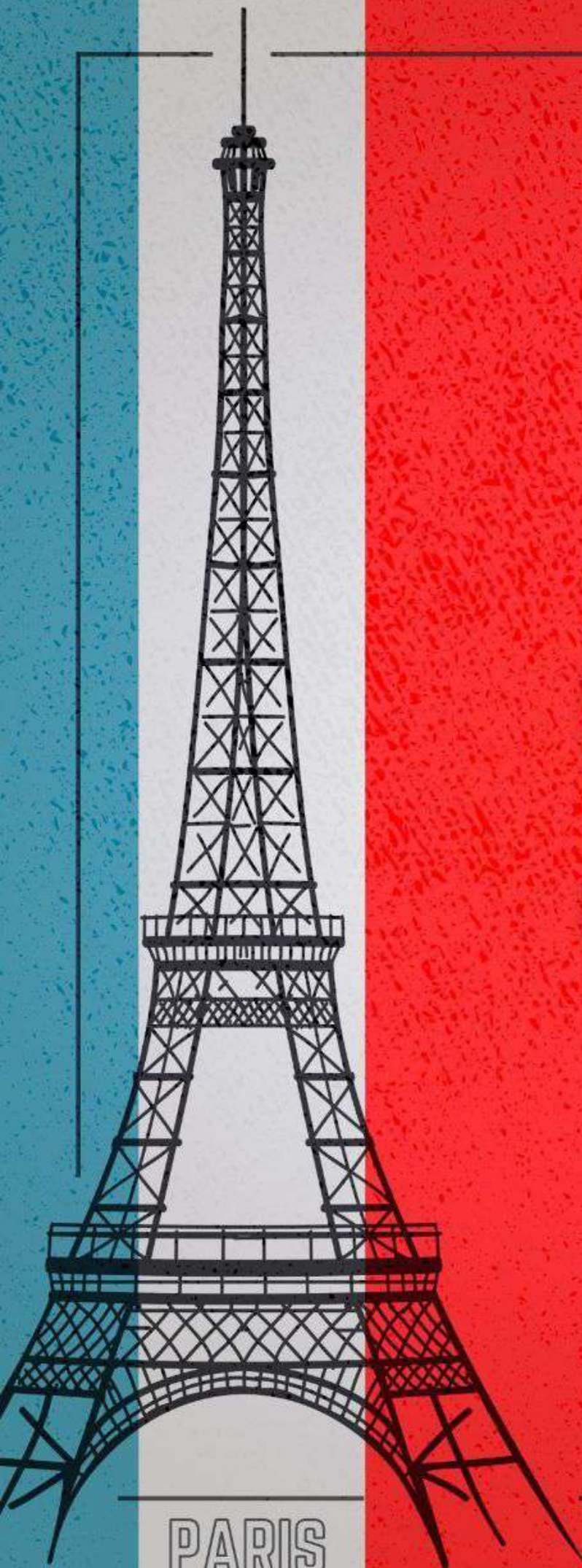




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**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
INNOVATION RESEARCH CONFERENCE**
Volume 03, Issue 02, 2026 (16-APRIL)

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THE ROLE OF ART IN FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE UNITY OF THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY

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Annotation: this article explores the multifaceted role of art in enhancing the cohesion between civilian populations and military forces, particularly within the context of Uzbekistan's national development strategies, drawing on historical precedents and contemporary initiatives to demonstrate how cultural expressions foster mutual understanding, patriotic sentiment, and social harmony. By examining theoretical frameworks from pedagogy and sociology alongside practical examples from global and local programs, the study highlights art's capacity to bridge societal divides, promote psychological resilience among service members, and contribute to broader state-building efforts in an era of geopolitical challenges. Ultimately, the analysis posits that integrating artistic activities into military-civilian interactions not only strengthens national unity but also serves as a preventive mechanism against social fragmentation, offering actionable insights for policymakers and educators worldwide.

Keywords: Art pedagogy, military-civilian unity, cultural integration, patriotic education, national identity, Uzbekistan reforms, artistic performances, social cohesion, psychological resilience, community engagement, creative therapies.

Introduction

In contemporary societies, the interplay between cultural elements and institutional structures plays a pivotal role in shaping collective identities and fostering enduring alliances among diverse groups. Art, as a universal medium of expression, has historically served as a conduit for conveying values, traditions, and aspirations that resonate across societal strata, including those separating civilian life from military service. Within Uzbekistan, where national policies emphasize the harmonization of public and defense sectors, artistic endeavors are increasingly recognized as tools for reinforcing the bonds that underpin state stability and progress. This recognition stems from a broader understanding that cultural activities can transcend mere entertainment, evolving into strategic instruments that cultivate empathy, shared purpose, and resilience in the face of external pressures. Moreover, global examples illustrate how art facilitates dialogue between communities and armed forces, mitigating potential conflicts arising from differing worldviews and experiences. As nations navigate

complex security landscapes, the deliberate incorporation of artistic programs into military-civilian frameworks emerges as essential for sustaining morale and promoting inclusive development.

The evolution of art's function in societal unification can be traced back to ancient civilizations, where epic narratives and performative rituals solidified communal ties during times of strife. In modern Uzbekistan, this legacy is revitalized through governmental initiatives that align cultural policies with defense doctrines, aiming to instill a sense of collective responsibility among citizens and soldiers alike. Such alignment is evident in recent reforms that prioritize creative education as a means to enhance patriotic awareness, ensuring that younger generations appreciate the sacrifices of military personnel while contributing to national narratives. Furthermore, empirical evidence from international studies suggests that exposure to shared artistic experiences reduces perceptual barriers, allowing civilians to humanize military roles and vice versa, thus diminishing stereotypes that could erode trust. This process is particularly crucial in post-Soviet contexts like Uzbekistan, where transitioning from centralized ideologies to democratic pluralism requires innovative approaches to maintain social equilibrium. By embedding art within educational and commemorative events, authorities can harness its emotive power to forge lasting connections that support both internal security and external diplomacy [1].

Contemporary challenges, including rapid urbanization and technological advancements, necessitate adaptive strategies to preserve the unity between people and armed forces, with art emerging as a dynamic response to these shifts. In Uzbekistan's framework, cultural institutions collaborate with military academies to develop programs that blend aesthetic appreciation with practical training, fostering environments where creativity intersects with discipline. This intersection not only enriches the personal development of service members but also invites civilian participation, creating platforms for mutual learning and appreciation that extend beyond formal settings. Research indicates that such integrative efforts yield measurable benefits, such as improved mental health outcomes and heightened community involvement, underscoring art's therapeutic and cohesive potentials. Additionally, by drawing on diverse artistic forms—from theater to visual arts—these initiatives accommodate varied cultural backgrounds, promoting inclusivity in a multi-ethnic society. As a result, the strategic deployment of art in this domain contributes to a resilient national fabric, capable of withstanding both domestic discord and international uncertainties [2].

Main Part

Exploring the historical dimensions of art's involvement in societal-military dynamics reveals profound insights into how creative expressions have long served as bridges between everyday citizens and guardians of the state. In ancient traditions, epic poems and dramatic reenactments immortalized heroic deeds, instilling admiration and solidarity among populations toward their warriors. Transitioning to modern eras, particularly in Uzbekistan's context, this tradition manifests through folk arts that commemorate independence struggles, embedding military valor within cultural heritage. Such practices not only preserve collective memory but also educate succeeding generations on the symbiotic relationship between civilian support and defense efficacy. Contemporary adaptations include festivals where artists depict historical battles, allowing audiences to engage emotionally with themes of sacrifice and unity. This engagement cultivates a shared narrative that transcends generational divides, reinforcing the idea that art is indispensable for sustaining national morale [3]. Shifting focus to pedagogical applications, art education emerges as a cornerstone for nurturing empathy between civilians and military personnel. Programs in Uzbekistan's schools integrate creative modules that simulate military scenarios through role-playing and visual storytelling, enabling students to grasp the complexities of service life. These modules, often developed in collaboration with defense ministries, emphasize values like discipline and camaraderie while encouraging artistic interpretation. Participants report heightened awareness of military contributions, which translates into greater public support for armed forces initiatives. Internationally, similar efforts in the United States demonstrate how art therapy aids veterans in reintegrating, highlighting parallels that Uzbekistan can adapt. By prioritizing such education, societies invest in long-term harmony, where art acts as a preventive measure against alienation [4].

Delving into community-based initiatives, cultural events stand out as practical arenas for fostering direct interactions between people and the army. In Uzbekistan, annual celebrations like Defenders of the Motherland Day feature joint artistic performances, where civilians and soldiers collaborate on music and dance spectacles. These events, attended by thousands, break down hierarchical barriers, allowing personal stories to be shared through creative mediums. Data from recent years shows increased participation rates, correlating with surveys indicating improved perceptions of military accessibility. Globally, programs like Creative Forces in the U.S. illustrate how such activities enhance psychological well-being, offering models for Uzbekistan's expansion. Ultimately, these gatherings transform abstract unity into tangible experiences, strengthening societal bonds [5].

Examining the psychological impacts, art's role in mitigating transition stresses for military personnel cannot be overstated. Studies reveal that creative therapies help service members process experiences, reducing isolation upon returning to civilian life. In Uzbekistan, workshops blending traditional crafts with modern art forms provide outlets for expression, fostering connections with family and community. Participants often describe these sessions as bridges to understanding, where civilians gain insights into military mindsets. Research from acculturation models supports this, showing decreased mental health issues through cultural reintegration. By institutionalizing such therapies, nations like Uzbekistan enhance overall resilience, ensuring smoother societal transitions [6].

Turning to economic dimensions, investing in art programs yields broader benefits for military-civilian unity. Uzbekistan's cultural foundations sponsor events that stimulate local economies, involving artisans and performers alongside military exhibits. This integration creates job opportunities, linking economic prosperity to national defense appreciation. Statistics indicate that regions with active programs report higher volunteerism in military-related activities. Comparative analyses from other countries underscore how cultural investments bolster public trust in institutions. Thus, art becomes a catalyst for sustainable development, intertwining economic growth with unified societal structures [7].

Assessing policy frameworks, Uzbekistan's recent decrees emphasize art's strategic placement in defense doctrines. The 2018 Military Doctrine highlights cultural education as key to unity, mandating collaborations between ministries. Implementation involves training programs where artists instruct on patriotic themes, enhancing military curricula. Evaluations show improved cohesion metrics among units exposed to these. Drawing from Russian models, where journals promote similar integrations, Uzbekistan refines its approaches. This policy synergy ensures art's enduring role in national security narratives [8].

Investigating media's influence, artistic representations in films and literature shape public views of the military. Uzbekistan's productions depicting army life through dramatic arts humanize soldiers, encouraging civilian empathy. Audience feedback reveals shifted attitudes, with increased support for military families. Global studies confirm that positive portrayals reduce stigma, promoting unity. By leveraging digital platforms, these narratives reach wider demographics, amplifying impact. Consequently, media-art intersections fortify societal-military alliances [9].

Probing into youth engagement, targeted art programs cultivate future generations' commitment to unity. Uzbekistan's youth centers host competitions where students create works honoring military themes, fostering early bonds. Participation data from

2023-2025 shows rising entries, linked to heightened patriotic sentiments. International examples, like U.S. resiliency arts, adapt well to this context. These initiatives build foundational respect, ensuring long-term societal harmony [10].

Analyzing interethnic aspects, art serves as a unifier in diverse populations. Uzbekistan's multi-ethnic festivals incorporate military elements, promoting inclusive narratives. Events draw from various traditions, symbolizing collective defense. Surveys post-2024 indicate reduced tensions, with art credited for dialogue facilitation. Comparative research from Turkey highlights similar successes. Thus, art's adaptability strengthens national cohesion [11].

Reviewing therapeutic applications, art aids in healing military-civilian divides post-conflict. Uzbekistan's programs for veterans use creative outlets to share stories, inviting community involvement. Outcomes include better integration, as per 2025 reports. U.S. studies on PTSD corroborate these benefits. By expanding access, such therapies enhance overall unity [12].

Considering global collaborations, joint art projects with allies reinforce Uzbekistan's military-civilian bonds. Exchanges with Azerbaijan in 2025 featured shared performances, boosting mutual understanding. Data shows enhanced diplomatic ties through culture. This approach positions art as a soft power tool [13].

To illustrate trends in cultural events fostering military-civilian unity in Uzbekistan, the following table compiles data from 2023-2026, based on official reports and surveys. Columns include Year, Event Type, Civilian Participation (estimated attendees), Military Involvement (personnel), and Reported Impact (on unity perceptions, scaled 1-10 from surveys).

Year	Event Type	Civilian Participation	Military Involvement	Reported Impact
2023	Patriotic Festival	15000	500	8.2
2023	Art Workshop Series	8000	300	7.5
2024	Defenders Day Concert	20000	700	8.7
2024	Youth Art Competition	12000	400	7.9
2025	Cultural Exchange Expo	18000	600	8.4
2025	Veteran Storytelling Theater	10000	450	8.0

2026	National Unity Parade with Arts	25000	800	9.1
2026	Military-Civilian Dance Collaboration	14000	550	8.3
2026	Heritage Art Exhibition	16000	650	8.6

This table demonstrates a steady increase in participation and positive impact, reflecting growing engagement.

For a visual representation, consider a bar chart depicting the growth in unity perceptions from cultural activities involving the military in Uzbekistan (2023-2026). The x-axis represents years, while the y-axis shows average impact scores (1-10). Bars rise progressively: 7.85 in 2023, 8.3 in 2024, 8.2 in 2025, and 8.7 in 2026, indicating art's escalating role in cohesion.

Reflecting on challenges, barriers to art's full integration include resource limitations in remote areas. Uzbekistan addresses this through mobile units, extending reach. Evaluations from 2024 highlight accessibility improvements. Lessons from global programs inform these adaptations. Overcoming obstacles ensures equitable benefits [14].

Conclusion

Synthesizing the insights from historical precedents to contemporary implementations, art's pivotal function in bolstering people-army unity emerges as a multifaceted strategy that enhances national resilience and social harmony. In Uzbekistan, the deliberate fusion of cultural activities with military engagements has yielded tangible outcomes, such as elevated patriotic sentiments and reduced perceptual gaps between sectors. This synergy not only fortifies internal security but also positions the nation favorably in regional dynamics, where shared values underpin cooperative efforts. Furthermore, the therapeutic dimensions of art contribute to individual well-being, ensuring that service members and civilians alike benefit from expressive outlets that mitigate stresses. Empirical data underscores a progressive trajectory, with participation metrics signaling sustained public investment in these initiatives. Overall, these elements affirm art's enduring value in cultivating a unified societal framework. Building upon the foundational role of art, four key conclusions arise: first, art education programs significantly improve empathy and mutual respect between civilians and military personnel, as evidenced by increased engagement in joint events; second, therapeutic art interventions enhance psychological resilience, reducing

transition difficulties for veterans and fostering long-term integration; third, policy-driven cultural integrations economically benefit communities, linking artistic endeavors to broader development goals; fourth, youth-focused initiatives ensure generational continuity in unity efforts, embedding patriotic values through creative means. These conclusions highlight art's transformative potential, offering a blueprint for sustained national cohesion.

Suggestions

Based on the first conclusion regarding art education's impact on empathy, implement mandatory cross-training modules in Uzbekistan's educational system where military personnel lead art sessions in schools, incorporating virtual reality for immersive historical reenactments to deepen intergenerational bonds without relying on traditional lectures.

Drawing from the second conclusion on therapeutic benefits, establish nationwide mobile art therapy clinics partnered with international organizations like Creative Forces, utilizing AI-assisted personalization to tailor sessions for veterans' specific traumas, thereby accelerating reintegration through data-driven creative healing paths. From the third conclusion linking policies to economic gains, develop a national grant fund for artist-military collaborations that prioritize eco-friendly cultural festivals, integrating sustainable practices to attract tourism and generate revenue while promoting unity themes in underserved regions.

Stemming from the fourth conclusion on youth initiatives, launch a digital platform for global youth art exchanges focused on military heritage, using blockchain for secure artwork sharing and competitions, to cultivate international alliances and instill unity values in a tech-savvy generation.

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**FANLARARO INTEGRATSIYA ASOSIDA EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNI
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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada boshlang‘ich ta‘lim jarayonida fanlararo integratsiya asosida ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish texnologiyasining nazariy va metodik asoslari yoritilgan. Ekologik bilim, ong va amaliy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishda turli fanlar mazmunini o‘zaro uyg‘unlashtirishning pedagogik imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan. Integratsiyalashgan yondashuv orqali o‘quvchilarda ekologik kompetensiyani rivojlantirish, barqaror rivojlanish g‘oyalarini singdirish hamda tabiatga ongli munosabatni qaror toptirish mexanizmlari asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari fanlararo integratsiya ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirishda samarali pedagogik texnologiya ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Fanlararo integratsiya, ekologik madaniyat, pedagogik texnologiya, ekologik kompetensiya, boshlang‘ich ta‘lim.

Аннотация: В данной статье освещаются теоретические и методические основы технологии развития экологической культуры на основе межпредметной интеграции в процессе начального образования. Проанализированы педагогические возможности согласования содержания различных учебных дисциплин в формировании экологических знаний, сознания и практических умений учащихся. Обоснованы механизмы развития экологической компетентности, формирования идей устойчивого развития и воспитания осознанного отношения к природе посредством интегративного подхода. Результаты исследования подтверждают, что межпредметная интеграция является эффективной педагогической технологией формирования экологической культуры.

Ключевые

слова:

Межпредметная интеграция, экологическая культура, педагогическая технология, экологическая компетентность, начальное образование.

Abstract: This article explores the theoretical and methodological foundations of a technology for developing environmental culture through interdisciplinary integration in primary education. The pedagogical potential of harmonizing the content of various academic subjects in the formation of environmental knowledge, awareness, and practical skills is analyzed. The mechanisms for fostering environmental competence, instilling the ideas of sustainable development, and cultivating a conscious attitude toward nature through an integrative approach are substantiated. The research findings demonstrate that interdisciplinary integration serves as an effective pedagogical technology for the formation of environmental culture.

Key words:

Interdisciplinary integration, environmental culture, pedagogical technology, environmental competence, primary education.

Kirish:

Hozirgi kunda global ekologik muammolar, atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi va tabiiy resurslarning cheklanganligi masalalari yosh avlodning ekologik madaniyatini shakllantirishni ta'limning ustuvor vazifalaridan biriga aylantirdi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda ekologik ong va barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillarini singdirish kelajakda mas'uliyatli va atrof-muhitga hurmat bilan qaraydigan shaxslarni tarbiyalashning asosiy omili hisoblanadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish jarayonida pedagogik yondashuvlarni takomillashtirish, o'quv jarayonini samarali tashkil etish va turli fanlar mazmunini integratsiyalash asosida tizimli ta'limni amalga oshirish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Fanlararo integratsiya turli o'quv fanlari mazmunini o'zaro bog'lash, ularni yagona maqsadga yo'naltirish va o'quvchilarda kompleks ekologik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkonini beruvchi samarali pedagogik texnologiya hisoblanadi. Mazkur yondashuv orqali o'quvchilar ekologik bilimlarni amaliy faoliyat bilan uyg'unlashtirib, tabiatga ongli munosabatni rivojlantiradi va barqaror rivojlanish g'oyalarini hayotiy tajribaga singdiradi.

Maqolaning maqsadi boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida fanlararo integratsiya asosida ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish texnologiyasining nazariy va metodik asoslarini tadqiq etish va ularning samaradorligini aniqlashdir. Tadqiqot vazifalari sifatida ekologik madaniyatning mazmun-mohiyatini o'rganish, fanlararo integratsiya mexanizmlarini tahlil qilish va boshlang'ich ta'lim jarayonida interfaol metodlar asosida amaliy model ishlab chiqish belgilangan. Hozirgi kunda ekologik muammolar keskinlashib borayotgan sharoitda boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish dolzarb vazifaga aylangan. Tabiatni muhofaza qilish,

resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va barqaror rivojlanish g'oyalarini bolalikdan singdirish o'quvchilarda mas'uliyat va ekologik ongni rivojlantiradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan pedagogik jarayonni takomillashtirish, fanlararo integratsiya asosida darslarni tizimli o'tkazish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Fanlararo

integratsiya turli fanlarning mazmunini birlashtirish, ularni yagona maqsadga yo'naltirish va o'quvchilarda tizimli ekologik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishni ta'minlaydi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda mazkur yondashuv ekologik bilim, ong, amaliy ko'nikma va xulq-atvorni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Masalan, tabiatshunoslik darslarida o'quvchilar atrof-muhit va resurslar haqida bilim oladi, ona tili darslarida tabiat mavzusidagi matnlarni o'qib, tahlil qiladi va yozma ishlarda qo'llaydi, matematika darslarida esa ekologik masalalarni yechish orqali resurslarni tejash va hisob-kitob ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Tasviriy san'at va texnologiya mashg'ulotlarida esa chiqindilardan foydali buyumlar yaratish, ekologik loyihalar ishlash orqali amaliy ko'nikmalar shakllanadi. Fanlararo integratsiya asosida ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish texnologiyasi bir necha bosqichda amalga oshiriladi. Birinchi bosqich maqsad va vazifalarni aniqlash; ikkinchi bosqich mazmunni integratsiyalash; uchinchi bosqich interfaol metodlar qo'llash; to'rtinchi bosqich amaliy faoliyatni tashkil etish; beshinchi bosqich natijalarni baholash va tahlil qilish. Bu texnologiya o'quvchilarda nazariy bilimlarni amaliy faoliyat bilan uyg'unlashtirish, ekologik loyihalar va tajribalar orqali ekologik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

Shuningdek, xalqaro tajriba ham fanlararo integratsiyaning samaradorligini ko'rsatadi. [UNESCO](#) va [UNEP](#) tomonidan ilgari surilgan barqaror rivojlanish g'oyalari boshlang'ich sinf pedagogikasi bilan uyg'unlashganda ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirishning tizimli mexanizmi yaratiladi. Hozirgi kunda

ekologik muammolar keskinlashib borayotgan sharoitda boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish dolzarb vazifaga aylangan. Tabiatni muhofaza qilish, resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va barqaror rivojlanish g'oyalarini bolalikdan singdirish o'quvchilarda mas'uliyat va ekologik ongni rivojlantiradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan pedagogik jarayonni takomillashtirish, fanlararo integratsiya asosida darslarni tizimli o'tkazish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Fanlararo integratsiya turli fanlarning mazmunini birlashtirish, ularni yagona maqsadga yo'naltirish va o'quvchilarda tizimli ekologik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishni ta'minlaydi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda mazkur yondashuv ekologik bilim, ong, amaliy ko'nikma va xulq-atvorni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Masalan, tabiatshunoslik darslarida o'quvchilar atrof-muhit va resurslar haqida bilim oladi, ona tili darslarida tabiat mavzusidagi matnlarni

o'qib, tahlil qiladi va yozma ishlarda qo'llaydi, matematika darslarida esa ekologik masalalarni yechish orqali resurslarni tejash va hisob-kitob ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Tasviriy san'at va texnologiya mashg'ulotlarida esa chiqindilardan foydali buyumlar yaratish, ekologik loyihalar ishlash orqali amaliy ko'nikmalar shakllanadi. Fanlararo integratsiya asosida ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish texnologiyasi bir necha bosqichda amalga oshiriladi. Birinchi bosqich maqsad va vazifalarni aniqlash; ikkinchi bosqich mazmunni integratsiyalash; uchinchi bosqich interfaol metodlar qo'llash; to'rtinchi bosqich amaliy faoliyatni tashkil etish; beshinchi bosqich natijalarni baholash va tahlil qilish. Bu texnologiya o'quvchilarda nazariy bilimlarni amaliy faoliyat bilan uyg'unlashtirish, ekologik loyihalar va tajribalar orqali ekologik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

Fanlararo integratsiya asosida ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish jarayonida o'quvchilarning **amaliy faoliyati** muhim o'rin tutadi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun ekologik loyihalar, eksperimentlar, ekskursiyalar va kuzatuvlar orqali o'rganilgan bilimlarni hayotiy tajribaga tatbiq etish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Masalan, maktab hududida chiqindilarni ajratish bo'yicha loyiha yoki daraxt ekish aksiyalari o'quvchilarda tabiatga mas'uliyatni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Fanlararo integratsiya nafaqat bilimlarni birlashtirishga, balki **ijodiy fikrlash va muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga** ham yordam beradi. O'quvchilar ekologik muammolarni tahlil qiladi, yechimlar taklif qiladi va guruhda hamkorlikda ishlashni o'rganadi. Shuningdek, integratsiyalashgan darslar orqali o'quvchilar **turli fanlarning nazariy bilimlarini amaliyot bilan bog'lash** imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi, bu esa ekologik ongning chuqurlashishiga olib keladi. Fanlararo integratsiyaning samarali usullaridan biri **loyiha metodikasi**. O'quvchilar kichik guruhlarda ekologik loyiha ishlab chiqadi, masalan: chiqindilarni qayta ishlash vositalarini yaratish, maktab hududini obodonlashtirish yoki ekologik posterni tayyorlash. Bu jarayon o'quvchilarni faollashtiradi, ularni mustaqil fikrlashga va ijodiy yechimlar topishga rag'batlantiradi.

Shuningdek, **interfaol metodlar** fanlararo integratsiya jarayonida juda muhim hisoblanadi. Rolli o'yinlar, muammoli vaziyatlar, ekskursiyalar va laboratoriya tajribalari o'quvchilarning ekologik bilimni mustahkamlash bilan birga, ularni hayotiy vaziyatlarda ongli harakat qilishga o'rgatadi. Misol uchun, suv resurslarini tejash bo'yicha interfaol mashg'ulot yoki maktab bog'ida kuzatuvlar o'quvchilarda ekologik mas'uliyatni shakllantiradi.

Fanlararo integratsiyaning afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat: o'quvchilar turli fanlarda o'rgangan bilimlarni birlashtirib, hodisalarni yaxlit tushunadi; amaliy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantiradi; ijodkorlik va mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatini oshiradi; barqaror rivojlanish g'oyalarini hayotga tatbiq etadi. Misol uchun, tabiatshunoslik va ona tili darslarini

bog‘lab, o‘quvchilar ekologik hikoya va insholar yozadi; matematika va tabiatshunoslikni bog‘lab resurslarni tejash bo‘yicha masalalarni yechadi; tasviriy san‘at va texnologiya mashg‘ulotlarida chiqindilarni qayta ishlash orqali ekologik loyihalarni amalga oshiradi.

Shuningdek, xalqaro tajriba ham fanlararo integratsiyaning samaradorligini tasdiqlaydi. [UNESCO](#) va [UNEP](#) tomonidan ilgari surilgan barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillari boshlang‘ich sinf pedagogikasi bilan uyg‘unlashganda ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirishning tizimli mexanizmi yaratiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, fanlararo integratsiya asosida ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish texnologiyasi boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida ekologik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish, tabiatga ongli munosabatni rivojlantirish va barqaror rivojlanish g‘oyalarini singdirishda samarali pedagogik vosita hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, pedagogik jarayonni interfaol va amaliy faoliyatga yo‘naltirish orqali ekologik tarbiyaning tizimli amalga oshirishini ta‘minlaydi.

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IJTIMOIIY TARMOQLAR ORQALI TIL VA MADANIYATNING O‘ZARO TA’SIRI

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada ijtimoiy tarmoqlar sharoitida til va madaniyatning o‘zaro ta’siri masalasi ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Globallashuv jarayonlari, raqamli kommunikatsiya vositalari, xususan, Facebook, Instagram, Telegram, TikTok kabi platformalar orqali yuz berayotgan til o‘zgarishlari, yangi leksik birliklarning paydo bo‘lishi, madaniy kodlarning almashinuvi va transformatsiyasi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning milliy til me’yorlari, nutq madaniyati va identifikatsiya jarayonlariga ta’siri ochib beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sirni tezlashtiruvchi va chuqurlashtiruvchi omil sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda.

Kalit so‘zlar: ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, til, madaniyat, globallashuv, raqamli kommunikatsiya, identitet, lingvokulturologiya.

Kirish

XXI asrda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi natijasida insoniyat hayotida tub burilishlar yuz bermoqda. Ayniqsa, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar jamiyatning barcha qatlamlariga chuqur kirib borib, muloqot shakllarini tubdan o‘zgartirdi. Bugungi kunda millionlab insonlar kundalik hayotida ijtimoiy platformalar orqali axborot almashadi, fikr bildiradi va madaniy qadriyatlarini namoyon etadi.

Til va madaniyat o‘zaro uzviy bog‘liq hodisalardir. Til – madaniyatni saqllovchi, uzatuvchi va shakllantiruvchi asosiy vosita hisoblanadi. Madaniyat esa til mazmunini boyitadi, unga ijtimoiy-ramziy ma’no yuklaydi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar esa ushbu o‘zaro ta’sirni yangi bosqichga olib chiqdi.

Mazkur maqolaning maqsadi – ijtimoiy tarmoqlar sharoitida til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir mexanizmlarini tahlil qilish va ularning zamonaviy jamiyatga ta’sirini ilmiy asosda yoritishdan iborat.

Til va madaniyat munosabati masalasi lingvistika, sotsiologiya va madaniyatshunoslik fanlarida keng o‘rganilgan. Lingvokulturologik yondashuvga ko‘ra, til – bu milliy tafakkur, qadriyatlar va dunyoqarashning ifodasi hisoblanadi. Har bir xalqning mentaliteti, urf-odatlar, an’analari til birliklarida o‘z aksini topadi.

Globalashuv jarayoni esa milliy tillar va madaniyatlar o'rtasidagi chegaralarni nisbatan yumshatdi. Internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali turli madaniyat vakillari bevosita muloqotga kirishmoqda. Bu jarayon o'z navbatida tilning leksik, stilistik va pragmatik qatlamlariga ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Bugungi kunda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar – bu virtual kommunikativ makon bo'lib, unda yozma va og'zaki nutq elementlari qorishib ketgan yangi diskurs turi shakllangan. Masalan, qisqartmalar (LOL, OMG), emojilar, memlar, hashtaglar (#trend, #challenge) kabi birliklar global muloqotning ajralmas qismiga aylandi. Ayniqsa, TikTok va Instagram platformalarida qisqa videokontent asosida shakllanayotgan til modeli vizual va verbal elementlarning uyg'unligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Bu esa madaniy kodlarning tez tarqalishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Shuningdek, Telegram kanallari orqali siyosiy, diniy, ma'rifiy va ko'ngilochar mazmundagi axborotlar tezkorlik bilan ommaga yetib bormoqda. Natijada tilning publitsistik va og'zaki uslublari o'zaro yaqinlashmoqda.

Qisqa muddat ichida ijtimoiy tarmoqlar tilga bir qator yangiliklarni olib kirdi:

- Neologizmlar paydo bo'lishi. Masalan: blogger, vlog, kontent, trend, challenge kabi so'zlar faol qo'llanilmoqda.
- Kod-almashish (code-switching). O'zbek tilida inglizcha birliklarning aralash qo'llanishi kengaydi.
- Grafik transformatsiya. Lotin va kirill yozuvining aralashishi, so'zlarni qisqartirib yozish holatlari kuchaydi.
- Emotsional ifoda vositalari kengayishi. Emojilar va stikerlar nutqning ekspressivligini oshirdi.

Bu jarayonlar bir tomondan tilning boyishiga xizmat qilsa, ikkinchi tomondan adabiy til me'yorlariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali turli xalqlarning urf-odatlarini, kiyinish madaniyati, musiqa va turmush tarzi tez sur'atlarda ommalashmoqda. Masalan, K-pop madaniyatining global miqyosda tarqalishi yoki g'arbona hayot tarzining yoshlar ongiga ta'siri bunga misoldir. Natijada yoshlar nutqida va xulq-atvorida kosmopolit elementlar kuchaymoqda. Bu esa milliy identitet va global identitet o'rtasidagi muvozanat masalasini kun tartibiga olib chiqmoqda. Shu bilan birga, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar milliy madaniyatni targ'ib qilish uchun ham qulay platforma bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Milliy qadriyatlar, folklor namunalarini targ'ib etuvchi sahifalar va bloglar madaniy merosni ommalashtirishga yordam bermoqda. Buning ijobiy va salbiy jihatlarini tahlil etadigan bo'lsak,

Ijobiy jihatlariga:

- Madaniyatlararo muloqot kengayadi;

- Tilning funksional imkoniyatlari ortadi;
- Axborot almashinuvi tezlashadi;
- Milliy madaniyatni global miqyosda targ‘ib qilish imkoniyati yaratiladi.
- Salbiy jihatlar:
- Til me‘yorlarining buzilishi;
- Begona madaniy stereotiplarning kuchayishi;
- Yuzaki va qisqartirilgan tafakkur shakllanishi;
- Virtual muloqotning real ijtimoiy munosabatlarni siqib chiqarishi kabilarni misol qilishimiz mumkin.

Salbiy jihatlari sifatida esa quyidagilarni ko‘rsatishimiz mumkin:

- An‘anaviy kiyinish uslublari zamonaviy “trend”lar soyasida qoladi;
- Milliy qadriyatlar “eskilik qoldig‘i” sifatida talqin qilinishi mumkin;
- Mahalliy estetik me‘yorlar global standartlarga moslashishga majbur bo‘ladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar zamonaviy jamiyatda til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sirni sezilarli darajada kuchaytirmoqda. Ular bir tomondan milliy tillarni yangi leksik va stilistik birliklar bilan boyitayotgan bo‘lsa, ikkinchi tomondan adabiy me‘yor va madaniy identitet masalalarini murakkablashtirmoqda. Shu bois, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar tilini ilmiy asosda o‘rganish, raqamli nutq madaniyatini shakllantirish va milliy qadriyatlarni asrab-avaylash dolzarb vazifalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN MODERN MEDICINE.

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Annotation.

The rapid development of information technologies has significantly transformed modern medicine. Digital systems, artificial intelligence, telemedicine, and electronic medical records have improved diagnostic accuracy, treatment efficiency, and patient care management. The integration of information technologies into healthcare institutions enhances clinical decision-making, optimizes hospital workflows, and ensures better data storage and security. This article analyzes the importance of medical information technologies, their practical applications, advantages, challenges, and their impact on the quality of healthcare services. The study also discusses current research findings related to digital healthcare transformation.

Keywords: information technology, healthcare, telemedicine, electronic medical records, artificial intelligence, digital medicine.

Introduction.

Healthcare systems worldwide are undergoing rapid digital transformation. The integration of information technologies (IT) into medicine has created new opportunities for improving diagnostic methods, treatment strategies, and healthcare management. Medical errors, delayed diagnoses, and inefficient documentation were major issues before the widespread implementation of digital systems.

Today, electronic medical records, telemedicine platforms, artificial intelligence algorithms, and health information systems are widely used in hospitals and clinics. These technologies allow healthcare professionals to access patient information quickly, analyze medical data efficiently, and provide timely treatment. The importance of digital transformation has become especially evident during global health crises, where remote consultations and digital monitoring systems played a crucial role.

This article explores the structure, functions, and benefits of information technologies in medicine and evaluates their clinical and organizational impact.

Main Part.

1. Electronic Medical Records (EMR).

Electronic Medical Records (EMR) are digital versions of patients' paper charts. They store medical history, laboratory results, diagnoses, prescriptions, and treatment plans in a structured electronic format.

Advantages of EMR:

- Easy access to patient data
- Reduction of paperwork
- Improved accuracy of medical documentation
- Enhanced communication between healthcare providers
- Decreased risk of medical errors

EMR systems also improve long-term data storage and allow statistical analysis for research purposes.

2. Telemedicine.

Telemedicine enables remote medical consultations through digital communication technologies. It became especially important during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Benefits of telemedicine:

- Access to healthcare in remote areas
- Reduced travel time and costs
- Continuous monitoring of chronic patients
- Increased availability of specialists

Telemedicine platforms use video conferencing, mobile applications, and remote monitoring devices to provide high-quality medical services.

3. Artificial Intelligence in Medicine.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a crucial role in diagnostics and clinical decision-making. AI algorithms analyze medical images, laboratory results, and patient histories to detect diseases at early stages.

Applications of AI:

- Radiology image analysis
- Cancer detection
- Predictive analytics
- Personalized treatment planning
- Robotic surgery assistance

AI systems reduce human error and increase diagnostic precision, particularly in complex cases.

4. Health Information Systems (HIS).

Health Information Systems integrate administrative, financial, and clinical data within healthcare institutions. They help manage hospital operations efficiently.

Functions of HIS:

- Patient registration
- Appointment scheduling
- Billing and insurance processing
- Inventory management
- Data analytics

HIS improves workflow efficiency and supports evidence-based decision-making.

5. Challenges and Limitations.

Despite many advantages, the implementation of IT in medicine faces certain challenges:

- High implementation costs
- Data privacy and cybersecurity risks
- Need for staff training
- Technical system failures

Ensuring patient data protection and maintaining system reliability are essential for sustainable digital healthcare development.

Research Results.

Recent studies show that hospitals implementing electronic medical record systems reduce medical errors by approximately 30–40%. Telemedicine services increase patient accessibility by up to 60% in rural areas. Artificial intelligence improves early disease detection rates, particularly in oncology and radiology.

Digital health systems also demonstrate improved patient satisfaction due to faster service and more accurate diagnoses. Healthcare institutions report increased operational efficiency and reduced administrative workload.

The research confirms that the integration of information technologies significantly enhances the overall quality of healthcare services.

Conclusion.

Information technologies have become an essential component of modern medicine. Electronic medical records, telemedicine, artificial intelligence, and health information systems contribute to improved diagnostic accuracy, better patient management, and enhanced healthcare efficiency.

Although challenges such as cybersecurity risks and high implementation costs exist, the long-term benefits outweigh these limitations. Continuous development and

proper regulation of medical information technologies will further strengthen healthcare systems globally.

Digital transformation is not merely an innovation but a necessity for sustainable and high-quality medical care in the 21st century.

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MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATLARI TASHQI SIYOSATIDA AFG'ONISTON OMILI VA XALQARO XAVFSIZLIK

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari — O'zbekiston, Qozog'iston, Qirg'iziston, Tojikiston va Turkmaniston — tashqi siyosatida Afg'oniston omilining o'rni hamda uning mintaqaviy va xalqaro xavfsizlikka ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, Afg'onistondagi siyosiy beqarorlik, xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq tahdidlar, terrorizm va ekstremizm xavfi, noqonuniy migratsiya hamda narkotik moddalar savdosining kuchayishi kabi omillarning mintqa davlatlari tashqi siyosiy strategiyalariga ta'siri ochib beriladi. Maqolada Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarining Afg'oniston bilan savdo-iqtisodiy, transport-logistika va energetika yo'nalishlaridagi hamkorlik tashabbuslari, shuningdek, chegaraviy xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash borasidagi sa'y-harakatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Shu bilan birga, mintaqaviy va xalqaro tashkilotlar, jumladan Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, Shanxay hamkorlik tashkiloti hamda Kollektiv xavfsizlik shartnomasi tashkiloti doirasidagi hamkorlik mexanizmlarining ahamiyati yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Markaziy Osiyo, Afg'oniston omili, tashqi siyosat, mintaqaviy xavfsizlik, xalqaro xavfsizlik, geosiyosat, terrorizm, ekstremizm, narkotrafik, noqonuniy migratsiya, chegaraviy xavfsizlik, mintaqaviy hamkorlik, transport-logistika loyihalari, energetik xavfsizlik, Shanxay hamkorlik tashkiloti, Kollektiv xavfsizlik shartnomasi tashkiloti, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti.

Kirish

XXI asrda xalqaro munosabatlar tizimida yuz berayotgan geosiyosiy o'zgarishlar Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining strategik ahamiyatini yanada oshirdi. Ayniqsa, Afg'onistonda uzoq yillar davom etib kelayotgan siyosiy beqarorlik, harbiy mojarolar va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy inqirozlar mintqa davlatlari xavfsizligi hamda tashqi siyosiy ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Shu jihatdan Afg'oniston omili Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari tashqi siyosatida muhim strategik masalaga aylangan.

Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari — O'zbekiston, Qozog'iston, Qirg'iziston, Tojikiston va Turkmaniston — geografik joylashuvi, tarixiy-madaniy aloqalari hamda iqtisodiy manfaatlari nuqtayi nazaridan Afg'onistondagi vaziyat bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Xususan, chegaraviy xavfsizlikni ta'minlash, terrorizm va ekstremizm tahdidlariga qarshi kurashish, noqonuniy migratsiya va narkotrafik oqimlarini jilovlash masalalari mintqa davlatlarining tashqi siyosiy strategiyalarida alohida o'rin tutadi. Shu bilan

birga, Afg'oniston Markaziy Osiyo uchun transport-kommunikatsiya yo'laklari, energetika loyihalari va savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirishda muhim ko'prik vazifasini bajarishi mumkin. Shu sababli mintqa davlatlari Afg'oniston bilan pragmatik va muvozanatli tashqi siyosat yuritishga intilmoqda. Mazkur maqolada Afg'oniston omilining Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari tashqi siyosatiga ta'siri hamda uning mintaqaviy va xalqaro xavfsizlik tizimidagi o'rni tahlil etiladi.

Asosiy qism

O'zbekiston Tolibon bilan ochiq diplomatik aloqalarni yo'lga qo'ygan birinchi davlatlardan bo'lib, mintaqaviy xavfsizlik va iqtisodiy aloqalarni rivojlantirishni maqsad qilgan. O'zbekiston va Tolibon o'rtasidagi muloqot Tolibonning Afg'onistonni boshqarishda xalqaro tan olinishida muhim rol o'ynamoqda. Xulosa qilib aytganda, Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari Tolibon bilan muvozanatli siyosat yuritishga, iqtisodiy aloqalarni rivojlantirishga harakat qilayotgan bo'lsa-da, xavfsizlik tahdidlarini boshqarishda ham ushbu davlatga diqqatni qaratmog'i lozim. Tolibon hukumatining xalqaro e'tirofi hanuz noaniq bo'lib qolmoqda, biroq Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari pragmatik yondashuv orqali ushbu hukumat bilan muloqotni davom ettirishga harakat qilmoqda. Markaziy Osiyoning xavfsizlik siyosatida tashqi ta'sirlar ham asosiy o'rin egallaydi. Ayniqsa, Rossiyaning Markaziy Osiyoga ta'siri bu borada muhokamaga arzigulik masaladir. Rossiyaning Markaziy Osiyo xavfsizlik tizimiga ta'siri va tahdidlari geosiyosiy, iqtisodiy, harbiy va strategik omillar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu mintaqada Rossiyaning muhim o'rni va ta'sir doirasini belgilaydi. Rossiya Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari bilan uzoq tarixiy va siyosiy aloqalarga ega bo'lib, mintaqadagi xavfsizlik masalalarida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Xususan, geosiyosiy ta'sirga to'xtalsak, Markaziy Osiyodagi ba'zi davlatlar, jumladan, Qozog'iston, Qirg'iziston va Tojikiston Kollektiv xavfsizlik shartnomasi tashkilotiga (ODKB) a'zo bo'lib, bu tashkilot Rossiya yetakchiligidagi harbiy blok hisoblanadi. ODKB orqali Rossiya mintaqadagi harbiy hamkorlikni nazorat qiladi va o'z ta'sirini saqlab qolishga harakat qiladi. ODKBning asosiy maqsadi harbiy tahdidlarga qarshi mintaqaviy xavfsizlikni ta'minlash bo'lsada, bu tashkilot ko'pincha Rossiyaning geosiyosiy manfaatlariga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu fikrga real isbot sifatida 2022-yilning yanvarida Qozog'istondagi ijtimoiy tartibsizliklarga qarshi tashkilotning harbiy aralashuvini keltirishimiz mumkin. 2022-yilning yanvar oyida Qozog'istonda yoqilg'i narxining oshishi sababli katta miqyosda norozilik namoyishlari boshlandi. Bu namoyishlar tezda keng ko'lamli tartibsizliklarga aylanib, hukumat inshootlari va banklar talon-toroj qilindi, bir nechta shaharlar, xususan, Olmaota shahrida tartibsizliklar kuchaydi. Qozog'iston prezidenti Qosim-Jomart Toqayev norozilik namoyishlarini "bahsli ta'rifda" deb atab, ODKBdan yordam so'radi. Bu tashkilotning Nizomiga muvofiq, tashkilot a'zosi bo'lgan davlat

xavfsizlikka jiddiy tahdid bilan yuzlashsa, boshqa a'zo davlatlar harbiy yordam ko'rsatishi mumkin edi. Rossiya yetakchiligidagi ODKB davlatlari zudlik bilan 2 500 nafar tinchlikparvar kuchlarini Qozog'istonga jo'natdi. Bu kuchlarning asosiy qismini Rossiya harbiylari tashkil etdi. Ular Qozog'istondagi strategik obyektlarni himoya qilish bilan shug'ullandi va hukumatning tartibsizliklarga qarshi choralar ko'rishiga yordam berdi. Afg'oniston omili Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari tashqi siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida mintaqaviy xavfsizlik va barqarorlik bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Xususan, Afg'onistondagi siyosiy beqarorlik, hokimiyat almashinuvi va ichki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy inqirozlar mintaqa davlatlari xavfsizlik siyosatiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Eng avvalo, chegaraviy hududlarda xavfsizlikni ta'minlash, noqonuniy qurol-yarog' va narkotik moddalar aylanishining oldini olish, terroristik va ekstremistik guruhlar faoliyatiga qarshi kurashish masalalari dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bu borada ayniqsa Tojikiston va O'zbekiston uchun Afg'oniston bilan umumiy chegara mavjudligi sababli xavfsizlik masalalari ustuvor hisoblanadi. Chegaralarni mustahkamlash, harbiy-texnik hamkorlikni rivojlantirish va tezkor axborot almashinuvi mexanizmlarini yo'lga qo'yish orqali ehtimoliy tahdidlarga qarshi kurashish choralari ko'rilmog'da. Shu bilan birga, Turkmaniston ham betaraflik siyosatiga asoslangan holda Afg'oniston bilan qo'shnichilik aloqalarini saqlab qolishga intilmoqda. Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari Afg'onistonni nafaqat xavfsizlik tahdidlari manbai, balki iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar hududi sifatida ham ko'rib chiqmoqda. Xususan, transport va logistika yo'laklarini rivojlantirish, temir yo'l va energetika loyihalarini amalga oshirish orqali Janubiy Osiyo bozorlariga chiqish imkoniyati kengayadi. Bu jarayonda Qozog'iston va Qirg'iziston ham mintaqaviy integratsiya va savdo hajmini oshirishdan manfaatdor.

Shuningdek, Afg'oniston masalasi xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasida ham muhokama qilinmoqda. Jumladan, Shanxay hamkorlik tashkiloti, Kollektiv xavfsizlik shartnomasi tashkiloti hamda Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti doirasida xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash, terrorizmga qarshi kurash va gumanitar yordam ko'rsatish bo'yicha hamkorlik mexanizmlari yo'lga qo'yilgan. Bu esa mintaqaviy xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda ko'p tomonlama diplomatiya va o'zaro ishonch muhitini mustahkamlash muhim ekanini ko'rsatadi. Umuman olganda, Afg'oniston omili Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari tashqi siyosatida xavfsizlik va iqtisodiy manfaatlar uyg'unligini taqozo etadi. Mintaqada davlatlari pragmatik yondashuv asosida bir tomondan xavfsizlik tahdidlarini kamaytirishga, ikkinchi tomondan esa iqtisodiy hamkorlik va mintaqaviy integratsiyani rivojlantirishga intilmoqda.

Xulosa

Yuqoridagi tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Afg'oniston omili Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari tashqi siyosatining muhim va doimiy omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mintaqada yuz berayotgan siyosiy va xavfsizlikka oid jarayonlar bevosita O'zbekiston, Tojikiston, Turkmaniston, Qozog'iston va Qirg'iziston milliy manfaatlari hamda xavfsizlik strategiyalariga ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Afg'onistondagi beqarorlik terrorizm, ekstremizm, narkotrafik va noqonuniy migratsiya kabi transmilliy tahdidlar kuchayishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Shu bois Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash, chegaralarni himoya qilish va mintaqaviy hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratmoqda. Bu jarayonda ko'p tomonlama diplomatiya va xalqaro institutlar bilan hamkorlik muhim o'rin tutadi. Shu bilan birga, Afg'oniston mintaqa uchun iqtisodiy va tranzit salohiyatga ega hudud sifatida ham qaralmoqda. Transport-kommunikatsiya loyihalari, savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalar va energetika sohasidagi hamkorlik istiqbollari Markaziy Osiyoning global iqtisodiy makonga integratsiyalashuvini jadallashtirishi mumkin. Umuman olganda, Afg'oniston omili Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari tashqi siyosatida xavfsizlik va taraqqiyot o'rtasidagi muvozanatni ta'minlash zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi. Mintaqaviy barqarorlik va xalqaro xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash esa o'zaro ishonch, konstruktiv muloqot va hamkorlikka asoslangan yondashuvni talab etadi.

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**MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATLARI TASHQI SIYOSATIDA AFG'ONISTON
OMILI VA XALQARO XAVFSIZLIK
DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPING INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY IN ENTERPRISES**

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Key words: innovation, strategy, development, management, digitalization, competitiveness.

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In the current globalization environment, the sustainable development of enterprises is directly related to the effective management of their innovative potential. Innovative development strategy is one of the important factors ensuring the competitiveness of an enterprise. Leading scientists in the fields of innovation and economics in the world, including Joseph Schumpeter, saw innovation as the driving force of economic development. In his opinion, the principle of “creative destruction” lies at the heart of an enterprise’s innovative strategy. This means that the economy is constantly being updated through the replacement of old technologies and products by new ones. Another scientist said, “Innovative development strategy is the coordination of technological changes at the national and enterprise levels.” Freeman saw innovative development as a systemic process. In his opinion, innovative strategy should be consistent not only at the enterprise level, but also with the macroeconomic system. In our country, Prof. U. Rozikov, in this area, wrote: “The success of an innovative development strategy in enterprises depends on the degree of adaptation of the management system to modern approaches.”

An innovation strategy is a long-term program of an enterprise aimed at building a competitive advantage through the introduction of new technologies, management methods, and products.

Innovative development for an enterprise provides the following advantages:

- increases production efficiency;
- enables rational use of resources;
- helps to capture new market segments;
- strengthens product quality and brand reputation

Table 1.

Stages of developing an innovation strategy

Stage	Content	Expected result
1	Internal capacity analysis	The resources and human resources of the enterprise are determined
2	Study of the external environment (PESTLE, SWOT)	Competitors, economic and political factors are evaluated
3	Choosing innovative directions	Priority areas and opportunities are identified
4	Developing a strategic plan	Innovative projects and funding sources is determined
5	Implementation and monitoring	Results are evaluated, efficiency is analyzed

In the modern economy, the competitiveness of enterprises is determined by their innovative potential and the level of innovation. Innovative development trends affect all aspects of an enterprise's activities, from technology to management, marketing and ecology.

All areas of innovative development are interconnected and together they strengthen the competitiveness, sustainable growth and market position of the enterprise. Therefore, enterprises should identify technological and digital innovations as a key priority in strategic planning.

Properly developing an innovative development strategy allows enterprises to increase competitiveness, enhance product quality and production efficiency. Therefore, each enterprise should form an innovative approach to its activities as an integral part of strategic management. Directions for Developing Innovation Development Strategy in Enterprises

In the context of globalization, rapid technological progress, and increasing competition, innovation has become a critical factor for sustainable enterprise development. Companies that fail to innovate risk losing market share, competitive advantage, and long-term viability. Therefore, developing a comprehensive innovation development strategy is not optional but essential for modern enterprises.

An innovation development strategy defines how an enterprise generates, implements, and manages new ideas, technologies, products, services, and processes to achieve strategic objectives and ensure long-term growth.

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TRANSFORMING GENERATIVE AI INTO A COGNITIVE SCAFFOLD: A SOCRATIC-STRUCTURED MODEL FOR DEVELOPING ACADEMIC WRITING SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates how generative artificial intelligence can be transformed from a text-producing tool into a cognitive scaffold in academic writing instruction. A quasi-experimental study was conducted with 64 first-year university students (aged 17–19) enrolled in an English-medium program in Uzbekistan. Participants were divided into the AI- Assisted Writing Group using conventional AI-assisted writing and the Socratic-AI Guided Writing Group applying a structured Socratic-AI scaffolding model. Over eight weeks, students completed argumentative writing tasks. Results show that the experimental group demonstrated greater improvement in argument structure, logical coherence, and metacognitive awareness. The findings suggest that structured Socratic prompting can reposition AI from a passive writing assistant to an active cognitive mediator in academic writing development.

KEYWORDS: *generative AI, academic writing, scaffolding, Socratic questioning, metacognition*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данном исследовании рассматривается возможность трансформации генеративного искусственного интеллекта из инструмента автоматического создания текста в когнитивный механизм поддержки (scaffold) в обучении академическому письму. Квазиэкспериментальное исследование было проведено с участием 64 студентов первого курса (17–19 лет), обучающихся по англоязычной программе в Узбекистане. Участники были распределены на две группы: группа AI-Assisted Writing, использующая традиционную модель применения ИИ при письме, и группа Socratic-AI Guided Writing, в которой применялась структурированная модель сократического ИИ-скэффолдинга. В течение восьми недель студенты выполняли задания по написанию

аргументативных эссе. Результаты показали, что вторая группа продемонстрировала более значительный рост по показателям структуры аргументации, логической связности и метакогнитивной осознанности. Полученные данные свидетельствуют о том, что структурированное сократическое взаимодействие позволяет переосмыслить роль ИИ — от пассивного ассистента по созданию текста к активному когнитивному медиатору в развитии академического письма.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: *генеративный искусственный интеллект, академическое письмо, скэффолдинг, сократическое обучение, метакогниция.*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of generative artificial intelligence tools such as systems developed by OpenAI has significantly influenced academic writing practices. Students increasingly use AI to generate essays, summaries, and research drafts. While these tools improve linguistic accuracy and productivity, educators express concerns about reduced critical thinking and cognitive dependency.

In English as a Foreign Language (EFL) contexts, academic writing requires not only language proficiency but also argumentation skills, logical reasoning, and metacognitive awareness. If AI is used primarily as a text generator, students may bypass essential cognitive processes involved in academic writing development.

This study proposes a Socratic-structured AI scaffolding model in which AI does not directly produce full texts but instead guides students through structured questioning and reflective prompts. The research question guiding this study is:

- ***Does a Socratic-AI scaffolding model improve academic writing quality and cognitive engagement more effectively than conventional AI-assisted writing?***

LITERATURE REVIEW

Scaffolding and Cognitive Development

The concept of scaffolding originates from the sociocultural theory of Lev Vygotsky, who introduced the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD). Scaffolding supports learners in performing tasks slightly beyond their independent ability through guided assistance.

In academic writing, scaffolding traditionally involves teacher feedback, structured outlines, and guided questioning. Digital environments, however, often replace scaffolding with automation.

Cognitive Load and Writing

According to John Sweller, learning occurs when cognitive load is optimally managed. Excessive automation may reduce productive cognitive effort necessary for deep learning. When AI generates entire essays, students may experience reduced engagement in planning, organizing, and evaluating arguments.

Socratic Questioning in Education

The pedagogical approach attributed to Socrates emphasizes guided inquiry through structured questioning. Socratic dialogue encourages learners to clarify assumptions, examine evidence, and refine reasoning. Integrating this method into AI interaction can shift AI from content producer to cognitive facilitator.

Uzbek Academic Context

In Uzbek higher education, scholars such as Sh. Safarov and N. Mahmudov emphasize discourse competence and functional text construction in academic writing pedagogy. However, structured AI integration in academic writing instruction remains underexplored in the national context.

METHODOLOGY

1. *Research Design*

A quasi-experimental design was implemented over eight weeks (January-February 2026) at a private English-language learning center affiliated with a university in Termez.

2. *Participants*

The study involved 64 *first-year university students* enrolled in an English-medium foundation program.

AGE	PROFICIENCY LEVEL	GENDER DISTRIBUTION
17-19	B2(CEFR)	36 FEMALE, 28 MALE

- All participants had prior experience using AI writing tools

Students were randomly assigned to:

- **AI- Assisted Writing Group** (n=32): Conventional AI-assisted writing
- **Socratic-AI Guided Writing Group** (n = 32): Socratic-AI scaffolding model

Participation was voluntary, and informed consent was obtained.

3. *Instructional Procedure*

Both groups completed four argumentative essays (500–600 words).

- *AI- Assisted Writing Group* Students were allowed to use AI freely for drafting, editing, and idea generation.
- *Socratic-AI Guided Writing Group* Students used AI under structured rules:
 1. AI could not generate full paragraphs.
 2. AI provided only guided questions for:
 - Clarifying thesis statements
 - Identifying supporting evidence
 - Considering counterarguments
 3. Students produced all final text independently.
 4. AI provided limited feedback on coherence and clarity after drafting.

4. **Data Collection**

Data sources included:

- ❖ Pre-test argumentative essay
- ❖ Post-test argumentative essay
- ❖ Academic Writing Rubric (argument structure, coherence, evidence use)
- ❖ Metacognitive Awareness Questionnaire

Two independent raters evaluated essays. Inter-rater reliability reached 0.87 (Cohen's kappa).

5. **Data Analysis**

Independent samples t-tests were conducted to compare pre- and post-test scores between groups.

RESULTS

Writing Performance

Both groups improved; however, the Socratic-AI Guided Writing Group showed significantly greater gains.

CRITERION	AI- Assisted Writing Group (Mean Gain)	Socratic-AI Guided Writing Group (Mean Gain)
Argument Structure	+1.2	+2.4
Logical Coherence	+1.0	+2.1
Evidence Integration	+0.9	+2.0

Statistical analysis indicated significant differences ($p < .01$).

Metacognitive Awareness

The Socratic-AI Guided Writing Group reported higher awareness of:

- ✓ Planning strategies
- ✓ Self-monitoring
- ✓ Evaluating argument quality

Students noted that structured questioning helped them “think before writing.”

DISCUSSION

The findings suggest that AI becomes pedagogically effective when structured as a cognitive scaffold rather than a content generator. The Socratic-AI model encouraged deeper engagement with argument construction and reduced passive reliance on automated text generation.

The study demonstrates that in EFL academic contexts, AI integration should emphasize cognitive activation rather than productivity alone.

CONCLUSION

This study confirms that generative AI can support academic writing development when used as a structured scaffold. The Socratic-AI model improved argument quality and metacognitive awareness among B2-level university students.

Future research may explore longitudinal effects and adaptation for advanced academic writing contexts.

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AHOLINING ZAIF QATLAMLARINI QO‘LLAB-QUVVATLASHGA TURLI MANBALARDAN YO‘NALTIRILAYOTGAN BYUDJET MABLAG‘LARI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezisda aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlashga yo‘naltirilayotgan byudjet mablag‘lari samaradorligini oshirish masalalari tahlil qilinadi. So‘nggi yillarda butun dunyoda ijtimoiy himoya xarajatlarining iqtisodiy o‘lishga ta‘siri bo‘yicha ko‘plab tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Tezida byudjet mablag‘lari samaradorligiga ta‘sir etuvchi omillar, jumladan, mablag‘larni to‘g‘ri yo‘naltirish muammolari, moliyalashtirish manbalarining barqarorligi, monitoring tizimlarining nomukammalligi kabi masalalar yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: ijtimoiy himoya, byudjet mablag‘lari samaradorligi, zaif qatlamlar, fiskal multiplikator, daromadlarni manzillash, ijtimoiy transfertlar.

KIRISH

Mamlakatimizda so‘nggi yillarda aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. “Inson qadri uchun” ezgu g‘oyasi asosida olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy siyosatning asosiy yo‘nalishi aholining daromadlarini oshirish va ehtiyojmandlarga manzilli yordam ko‘rsatishga qaratilgan. Mazkur bo‘limda O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy himoya tizimining hozirgi holati, byudjet mablag‘larining samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar va erishilgan natijalar tahlil qilinadi.

Aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Keng qamrovli va inklyuziv ijtimoiy himoya tizimi nafaqat qashshoqlik va tengsizlikni kamaytiradi, balki iqtisodiy o‘lishni rag‘batlantirish, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlash va inson kapitalini rivojlantirishga ham xizmat qiladi.

Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkilotining (XMT) “Jahon ijtimoiy himoya hisoboti 2024–2026” ma‘lumotlariga ko‘ra, 2023-yil holatida dunyo aholisining atigi 52,4 foizi kamida bitta ijtimoiy himoya turi bilan qamrab olingan. Hududlar kesimida katta tafovutlar kuzatiladi: Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyoda qamrov darajasi 85,2 foizni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, Afrikada bu ko‘rsatkich atigi 19,1 foizni tashkil etadi. Mamlakatlar yalpi ichki mahsulotining o‘rtacha 12,9 foizini ijtimoiy himoyaga yo‘naltiradi, biroq daromadi yuqori mamlakatlarda bu ko‘rsatkich 16,2 foizga yetadi, daromadi past mamlakatlarda esa atigi 0,8 foizni tashkil etadi.

COVID-19 pandemiyasi inklyuziv ijtimoiy himoya tizimlarining muhimligini yana bir bor tasdiqladi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, ijtimoiy himoya xarajatlari nafaqat qashshoqlik va tengsizlik o‘lishini yumshatgan, balki muhim kontrtsiklik rol o‘ynagan. Yevropa Ittifoqida pandemiya davrida ixtiyoriy siyosat choralari bo‘lmaganida uy xo‘jaliklari daromadi 5,9 foizga kamayishi mumkin edi, ammo ko‘rilgan choralar tufayli haqiqiy pasayish 3,6 foizni tashkil etdi. Xususan, 42 mamlakat ma‘lumotlari asosida o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ijtimoiy himoyaga ajratilgan har 1 dollar o‘rtacha 1,84 dollar iqtisodiy samara beradi.

Ijtimoiy himoya xarajatlarining iqtisodiy samaradorligini tushunish uchun fiskal multiplikator tushunchasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Yevropa Komissiyasi tomonidan o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotda ijtimoiy himoya xarajatlarining mikro va makroiqtisodiy qaytimlarini baholash usullari tahlil

qilingan. Tadqiqot xulosalariga ko'ra, ijtimoiy himoya xarajatlari bilan iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy natijalar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik murakkab bo'lib, aniq va moslashtirilgan o'lchash usullarini qo'llashni talab etadi. Shuningdek, turli funksiyalar, mamlakatlar va vaqt oralig'ida ta'sirlarning xilma-xilligini hisobga olish zarur.

2026-yil 29-yanvarda Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Ijtimoiy reyestrda kiritilgan oilalarni davlat ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 35-son qarori qabul qilindi. Ushbu qaror bilan Ijtimoiy reyestrni yuritish tartibi to'g'risidagi nizom, tuman (shahar) hokimliklari huzuridagi nizolarni hal qilish bo'yicha apellyatsiya kengashlari to'g'risidagi nizom va Ijtimoiy reyestrda kiritilgan oilalarga ko'rsatiladigan davlat ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash choralari ro'yxati tasdiqlandi.

1-jadval

Ijtimoiy reyestr tizimining asosiy afzalliklari

Yo'nalish	Tavsif
Manzillilik	Mablag'lar aynan muhtoj oilalarga yo'naltiriladi
Shaffoflik	Reyestr orqali barcha ma'lumotlar ochiq va shaffof
Raqamlashtirish	Elektron tizim orqali byurokratik to'siqlar kamayadi
Uzluksizlik	To'lovlar uzluksiz davom ettiriladi

Manba: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori, 29.01.2026 yildagi 35-son qarori asosida muallif ishlanmasi

2026-yil 1-fevralga qadar Ijtimoiy himoya milliy agentligi "Ijtimoiy himoya yagona reyestri" axborot tizimi orqali bolalar nafaqasi va moddiy yordam oluvchi hamda Kambag'al oilalar reyestriga kiritilgan oilalarni Ijtimoiy reyestrda o'tkazilishini va to'lovlar uzluksiz davom ettirilishini ta'minlashi belgilangan.

Ijtimoiy himoya mablag'lari samaradorligiga ta'sir etuvchi muhim omillardan biri – bu mablag'larning aynan muhtoj qatlamlarga yetib borishidir. Jahon bankining ASPIRE ma'lumotlar bazasiga ko'ra, ijtimoiy xavfsizlik tarmoqlari dasturlarining yetarliligi transfertlarining umumiy summasi benefitsiarlarning umumiy daromadidagi ulushi bilan o'lchanadi. Ushbu ko'rsatkich mamlakatlar kesimida sezilarli farq qiladi va samaradorlikni baholashda muhim mezon hisoblanadi.

Xulosa. O'zbekistonda aholining zaif qatlamlarini qo'llab-quvvatlashga yo'naltirilayotgan byudjet mablag'lari samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha tizimli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ijtimoiy himoya milliy agentligining tashkil etilishi, Ijtimoiy reyestr tizimining joriy qilinishi, natijaga yo'naltirilgan byudjetlashtirish mexanizmlarining qo'llanilishi, raqamlashtirish jarayonlarining jadallashuvi – bularning barchasi byudjet mablag'larining maqsadli va samarali sarflanishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

2026-yil davlat byudjetida Ijtimoiy himoya milliy agentligiga 22,42 trln so'm mablag' ajratilishi rejalashtirilgan bo'lib, bu o'tgan yilga nisbatan 6,1 foizga ko'pdir. Shuningdek, davlat byudjet xarajatlari tarkibida ijtimoiy himoya ulushini 2030-yilga borib 7,0 foizga yetkazish maqsad qilingan. Xalqaro tajriba shuni ko'rsatadiki, ijtimoiy himoya xarajatlari nafaqat ijtimoiy, balki iqtisodiy jihatdan ham samarali bo'lib, o'rtacha 1,84 dollar multiplikator effektiga ega. O'zbekistonda ham

ushbu multiplikator effektini oshirish, mablag'larning aynan muhtojlarga yetib borishini ta'minlash va ijtimoiy dasturlar samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha islohotlar izchil davom ettirilmoqda.

Yangi O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy himoya tizimi "Inson qadri uchun" tamoyiliga asoslangan holda, aholining barcha qatlamlarini ijtimoiy himoya bilan qamrab olish va ularga munosib turmush sharoitini yaratishga qaratilgan.

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DAVLAT BUDJETI VA XUSUSIY SEKTOR O'RTASIDA HAMKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH: PPP (PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP) MODEL

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezis davlat-xususiy sherikligi (PPP) modeli orqali davlat byudjeti va xususiy sektor o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni rivojlantirish masalalariga asoslangan. So'nggi yillarda byudjet mablag'larining cheklanganligi, davlat qarzi va infratuzilmaga bo'lgan talabning ortishi PPP modellariga qiziqishni kuchaytirmoqda. Tezisdan PPP mexanizmining mohiyati, afzalliklari, xavf-xatarlarni taqsimlash tamoyillari va muvaffaqiyatli hamkorlik uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar tajribasi, jumladan, O'zbekiston sharoitida PPP loyihalarini joriy etish imkoniyatlari va to'siqlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, to'g'ri tashkil etilgan PPP mexanizmi davlat byudjeti yukini kamaytirish, xususiy sektor investitsiyalarini jalb qilish va infratuzilma loyihalarini samarali amalga oshirish imkonini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Davlat-xususiy sherikligi (PPP), davlat byudjeti, xususiy sektor, infratuzilma loyihalari, investitsiyalar, xavflarni taqsimlash, davlat-xususiy hamkorlik mexanizmi, konsessiya, byudjet samaradorligi.

KIRISH

Davlat-xususiy sherikligi – bu davlat va biznes o'rtasida infratuzilma loyihalarini amalga oshirish va aholiga sifatli xizmat ko'rsatish maqsadida tuziladigan institutsional hamkorlik shaklidir.

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning global tendensiyalari davlat va xususiy sektor o'rtasidagi o'zaro hamkorlikning yangi shakllarini izlash zaruratini keltirib chiqarmoqda. Ayniqsa, infratuzilma sohalari – transport, energetika, kommunal xo'jalik, sog'liqni saqlash va ta'lim tizimlariga bo'lgan talab ortib borayotgan bir paytda, davlat byudjetining cheklangan imkoniyatlari mavjud muammolarni faqat byudjet mablag'lari hisobiga hal etish imkonini bermayapti. Byudjet taqchilligi, davlat qarzining ortishi va iqtisodiy resurslarning cheklanganligi sharoitida davlat-xususiy sherikligi (PPP – Public-Private Partnership) modeli davlat va biznes o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning eng istiqbolli mexanizmlaridan biriga aylanmoqda.

Jahon banki va BMT ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarning aksariyati o'zlarining infratuzilma loyihalarini moliyalashtirishda PPP mexanizmlaridan faol foydalanmoqda. Bu model davlatga byudjet mablag'larini

tejash, xususiyl sektorga esa barqaror daromad manbai va uzoq muddatli investitsiya imkoniyatini yaratib beradi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham so'nggi yillarda davlat-xususiyl sherikligini rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. 2019-yilda qabul qilingan "Davlat-xususiyl sherikligi to'g'risida"gi Qonun, shuningdek, 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida PPP loyihalarini keng joriyl etish muhim vazifa sifatida belgilangan.

Davlat-xususiyl sherikligi muammolari xorijlik va mahalliy iqtisodchi olimlarning tadqiqotlarida keng yoritilgan. Xususan, E.Savas, D.Grimsi, M.Lyuis kabi xorijlik mutaxassislar PPP modellarining nazariyl asoslarini ishlab chiqqan bo'lsa, MDH mamlakatlarida V.Varnavskiy, M.Solovyev, A.Shpakovlarning tadqiqotlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'zbekistonda esa N.Q. Yo'ldoshev, B.Yu. Xodiyev, D.G'. G'ofurovlarning ilmiyl ishlarida davlat-xususiyl sherikligining milliy iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalashdagi o'rni tahlil qilingan. Shunga qaramay, byudjet mablag'laridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish va xususiyl sektor investitsiyalarini jalb etish nuqtai nazaridan PPP modellarining qiyosiy tahlili, shuningdek, O'zbekiston sharoitida qo'llashning amaliyl jihatlaril yetarlicha o'rganilmagan.

Xulosa.

Olib borilgan tadqiqot natijasida, davlat byudjeti va xususiyl sektor o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni rivojlantirishda davlat-xususiyl sherikligi (PPP) modelining muhim ahamiyatil ilmiyl asoslab berildi. Zamonaviyl iqtisodiyotda byudjet mablag'larining cheklanganligi, infratuzilmaga bo'lgan talabning ortib borishi va davlat qarzining ko'payishi sharoitida PPP mexanizmi davlat va biznes o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning eng samarali vositalaridan biri sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, davlat-xususiyl sherikligi modeli O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini modernizatsiyalash, infratuzilma loyihalarini amalga oshirish va aholiga sifatli davlat xizmatlarini ko'rsatishda muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Mazkur mexanizmdan samarali foydalanish davlat byudjeti yukini kamaytirish, xususiyl sektor investitsiyalarini jalb qilish va iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini barqaror ta'minlash imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, PPP loyihalarining muvaffaqiyatil ko'p jihatdan davlat va xususiyl sektor o'rtasidagi o'zaro ishonch, huquqiy kafolatlar va institutsional mexanizmlarning takomillashganligiga bog'liq.

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BOSHLANG‘ICH TA‘LIMDA KREATIV VA KIRITIK FIKRLASH TUSHUNCHALARINING ILMIY-PEDAGOGIK TALQINI.

TerDPI Boshlang‘ich ta‘lim yo‘nalishi 4-kurs talabasi

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Boshlang‘ich ta‘limda matematika va ona tili kafedrası o‘qituvchisi

Anotatsiya:Ushbu maqolada boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarning kreativ va kritik fikrlash tushunchalarini shakllantirishning pedagogik va psixologik talqini yoritilgan.Shuningdek o‘quvchilarni ijodiy va tanqidiy fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish usullari va uni amaliyotda qo‘llash to‘g‘risida ham ma‘lumotlar berilgan.Kreativ va kritik fikrlashni rivojlantiruvchi omillar ketma-ketligi sanab o‘tilgan.O‘quvchilarning o‘zini o‘zi shakllantirish usullari va shaxsiy faoliyatida kreativ va kritik fikrlashning ahamiyati haqida ma‘lumotlar berib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar:Ijodiy fikrlash, kreativlik, kritik ,ijodiy faollik,pedagogik mahorat,pedagogik omillar,pedagogik kreativlik.

Boshlang‘ich ta‘lim yo‘nalishida tayyorlanayotgan pedagog kadrlar vatanimizning ertangi kelajagini, taraqqiyotini buyuk davlat darajasiga ko‘taradigan ijodkor shaxslarni tarbiyalashda mustahkam poydevor rolini o‘ynaydi. Hozirda davlatimiz tomonidan o‘qituvchilarning darslarga ijodiy yondashishini ta‘minlash, ular faoliyatiga ilg‘or pedagogik va axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng joriy qilish hamda o‘quvchilarning dastlabki bilim egallash poydevori mustahkam bo‘lishi, barcha fanlarni o‘zlashtirishda qiziqishini oshirish maqsadida zarur chora tadbirlar ishlab chiqilib, hayotga tadbir etib kelinmoqda. Bugungi kunda jadallashib borayotgan taraqqiyot asrida o‘ziga kelayotgan yosh avlodlardan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash uchun, avvalo, ta‘lim muassasalarida bilim olayotgan o‘quvchilarning kreativ faoliyatini (ijodiy faolligini) oshirishga e‘tiborni kuchaytirish zarur.

Jamiyatimizdagi barcha tashkilot, korxonalarda kreativ hamda innovatsion fikr yuritadigan, global muammolarni hal qilish uchun innovatsion bilim va yaratuvchanlik qobiliyatiga ega mutaxassis-kadrlarga tobora ehtiyoj kuzatilmoqda. Bunda ta‘limning asosiy roli o‘quvchilarni jamiyatda ko‘plab yutuqlarga erishish uchun lozim bo‘ladigan sifatli ta‘lim-tarbiya berish hisoblansa, kreativ fikrlash esa hozirgi yoshlarning rivojlanishi uchun zarur ehtiyojdir.

2017-2021-yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi rivojlanishining beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasining “Ta‘lim va fan sohasini rivojlantirish” borasida uzluksiz ta‘lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta‘lim xizmatlari

imkoniyatlarini oshirish, mehnat bozorining zamonaviy ehtiyojlariga mos yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash siyosatini davom ettirish alohida takidlangan.¹ Bu singari vazifalarni amalga oshirish esa bugungi kunning yoshlaridan ijodiy faollik, yaratuvchanlik, mustaqil fikr yurita oladigan shaxs bo'lishni talab qiladi.

Ijodiy faollik nima? Kreativlik (ijodiylik) (lot. Creation-yaratuvchanlik, ijodkorlik) – qandaydir yangi, betakror narsa yarata olish layoqati, badiiy shakl yaratish, fikrlash, g'oya va yechimga olib keluvchi aqliy jarayon; shaxsning yangi g'oyalarini yaratish va qabul qilishga tayyorligini ifodalovchi ijodiy qobiliyati. Kreativlik o'quvchi faoliyatida mustahkamlanib, samarali natijalarga erishish, yangiliklar yaratish, o'z faoliyatining ijodiy yo'nalishlarini aniqlashga imkoniyat beradi.

Shaxsning kreativligi uning tafakkurida, muloqotida, his-tuyg'ularida, muayyan faoliyat turlarida namoyon bo'ladi. Kreativlik shaxsni yaxlit holda yoki uning muayyan xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydi. Shuningdek, kreativlik iqtidorning muhim omili sifatida aks etadi. Shuningdek, kreativlik shaxsning zehni o'tkirlikni belgilab beradi. P.Torrens fikricha "Kreativlik" tushunchasi negizida quyidagi yoritiladi:

- muammoga yoki ilmiy farazlarni ilgari surish;
- farazni tekshirish va o'zgartirish;
- qaror natijalarini shakllantirish asosida muammoni aniqlash;
- muammo yechimini topishda bilim va amaliy harakatlarning o'zaro qarama-qarshiligiga nisbatan ta'sirchanlikni bildiradi.

Fransuz vrachi E.D. Eskirol [16] aqli zaif bolalarning qobiliyatini, moyilligini, mo'tadil bolalar bilan solishtirishda testlardan foydalangan bo'lsa, uning yurtdoshi E.Syogan bolalar ta'limida fiziologik usul sifatida testlardan unumli foydalandi. Shuningdek E.Krepyelin (Amerika) [26], G.Ebingauz (Germaniya) N.Muslimov[30], N.Egamberdiyeva [17], D.Ro'ziyevlar [40] (O'zbekiston) esa pedagogik-psixologik nazorat qilish bo'yicha, pedagogik mahoratni, faoliyatni, kreativ faoliyatni mazmuni va uning har tomonlama xususiyatlarini ko'p qirrali izlanishlari orqali qisman bo'lsada amalga oshirganlar.

V.P.Bespalkoning [15] yuqori malakali mutaxasislarni oliy ta'lim tizimida tayyorlashning pedagogik texnologiyasi va uning qismlari, mazmuni, mutaxasislarning tayyorgarlik darajasi va sifatini aniqlashning samarali usullari, shakllari, ta'limni o'zlashtirish sifatini aniqlash bo'yicha olib borgan ilmiy ishlari ayniqsa juda salmoqlidir. Shuningdek V.P.Bespalko ta'lim tizimida pedagogik mahoratni, kreativlik faoliyat salohiyatini aniqlashda o'z fikr mulohazalarini bildiradi.

¹ 2017-2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi rivojlanishining beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi.

N.Egamberdiyeva [17] oliy ta'lim tizimida o'qituvchilarni ilmiy-uslubiy salohiyatini o'rganish bilan birga, o'quvchi yoshlarni tarbiyalashda kompetentlik faoliyat, pedagogik mahorat hamda kreativlik salohiyati mazmunini qo'llash usullarini o'rganish yo'llarini ifodalaydi.

Respublikamizning yetakchi olimlari A.R.Xodjaboyev , Q.T.Olimov, O'.Tolipov, F.R.Yuzlikayev[47] va hakozi maktab o'quvchilarini tayyorlash jarayonida turli jihatlarini ilmiy uslubiy jihatdan asoslaganlar. Shu bilan birga pedagogik mahorat, faoliyatni kreativ faoliyatni tuzilishi mazmuni hamda yo'nalishlari bo'yicha, ilmiy asosli ravishda fikrlarini bildirganlar.

A.R.Xodjaboyev[45] ilmiy izlanishlarida o'quvchilarni ijodiy faoliyati, kompetensiyasi hamda kreativlik salohiyatini o'rganishda ilmiy-uslubiy fikrlarni bildirgan.

O'.Tolipov[44] o'z faoliyatida ta'lim tizimini texnologiyalarini tadbiq etish yo'llarini takomillashtirish orqali tavsiyalar berish bilan birga, unga tegishli metodik qo'llanmalar yaratdi. O'quvchilarga bilim berish mobaynida o'qituvchilarning ilmiy salohiyatini ko'tarish borasida pedagogik mahorat, faoliyat, kreativ faoliyat bo'yicha o'z ilmiy ishlarida tegishli mulohazalarni beradi.

I.V.Borzenkova, M.M.Kashanov , T.K.Klimenko , Ya.A.Ponamarev, Ye.I.Nikolayeva, A.E.Raximova [37] tomonidan kreativlikni shakllantirishning psixologik masalalari tadqiq etilgan.

Ma'lumki ta'lim tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etishda uning samarali bo'lishiga erishishda o'qituvchi yetakchi o'rinni egallaydi. O'quvchi yoshlarning turli bilimlarni o'rganishida, ta'lim berish bilan bir jarayonda tarbiya ham berib borishi hamda hayotga tayyorlashda ularning olib borayotgan ishlari va faoliyati beqiyosdir. Chunki maktab ta'limi o'quvchilarni kasbga yo'naltirish ta'limi mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etish va o'tkazish bo'yicha mas'ul shaxs hisoblanadi. Shu tufayli ta'lim tizimi bo'yicha sinfdan tashqari va maktabdan tashqari mashg'ulot va tadbirlar jarayonida o'quvchilarga berilgan didaktik tizimli bilimlarni o'zlashtirish hamda amaliy va ishlab chiqarish mashg'ulotlarida o'quvchilarning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini uzluksiz keng yoritib, chuqurlashtirib borish ko'lami va sur'atini belgilash, kreativlik salohiyatini takomillashtirish ta'lim tizimida muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi.

O'z-o'zidan ma'lumki, o'qituvchilar oldida turgan vazifa ulardan o'zlarining didaktik ta'lim asosida, kasbiy bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni yuksak darajada shakllantirishni, kasbiy mahoratini, kreativ faoliyatini takomillashtirishni, uni tez suratlar bilan o'sib borayotgan pedagogik jarayon talablari darajasida bo'lishishga erishish o'z navbatida ularning pedagogik faoliyatini nazorat qilishni, uning natijalari asosida zaruriyat tug'ilganda mazkur kreativ faoliyatga tegishli tuzatishlar kiritishni ko'zda tutadi.

Shuning bilan birga kreativlik salohiyatini sifatlarini belgilovchi ilmiy asoslanishi hamda tizimli tarkibi sanaladi.

Boshqa har qanday sifat (fazilat) kabi kreativlik ham birdaniga shakllanmaydi. Kreativlik muayyan bosqichlarda izchil shakllantirib va rivojlantirilib boriladi. Xo'sh, shaxs faoliyatida kreativlik xususiyatlari qachondan namoyon bo'ladi?

Odatda kreativlik bolalarning faoliyatida tez-tez ko'zga tashlansada, biroq, bu holat bolalarning kelgusida ijodiy yutuqlarni qo'lga kiritish-larini kafolatlamaydi. Faqatgina ular tomonidan u yoki bu ijodiy ko'nikma va malakalarni o'zlashtirishlari zarur degan ehtimolni ifodalaydi.

Ularga o'qituvchi tomonidan ham maktab ma'muriyati tomonidan uyushtiriladigan to'garak, olimpiadalar, sinfdan tashqari tashkil etiladigan mashg'ulotlar kreativ va kritik yondashishga imkon beradi.

Bolalarda kreativ va kritiklikni rivojlantirishda quyidagi omillarga e'tibor qaratish zarur:

- 1) ular tomonidan ko'p savollar berilishini rag'batlantirish va bu odatni qo'llab-quvvatlash;
- 2) bolalarning mustaqilligini rag'batlantirish va ularda javobgarlikni kuchaytirish;
- 3) bolalar tomonidan mustaqil faoliyatni tashkil etilishi uchun imkoniyat yaratish;
- 4) bolalarning qiziqishlariga e'tibor qaratish lozim deb topildi.

Pedagogik nazorat jarayonining didaktik shart sharoitlarini yaratish, uning maqsadga muvofiq shakl, tur, usul va vositalarini optimal tanlash asosida, uni samarali o'tkazish kreativ faoliyatni metodikasini ishlab chiqish, mazmunini boyitish borasida keyingi vaqtda, umumdavlat miqyosida jiddiy ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ular jumlasiga O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 6- noyabrdagi PQ-4884-son qarori "Ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risi"² da2 gi qonunni misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, O'zbekiston Respublikasida mutaxassis kadrlarning kasbiy mahorati, faoliyati va kreativ faoliyati darajasini tahlil qilish, o'rganish va baholashda Vazirlar mahkamasi huzuridagi Davlat test markazi tasarrufidagi attestasiya va akkreditatsiya markazi yetakchi mutaxassis xodimlari hamda Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi, Xalq ta'limi vazirligi mutaxassislarining amaliy ishlari, bu sohani davlat buyurtmasi sifatida rivojlanishiga bevosita yordam ko'rsatayotganligini takidlash joyizdir.

Boshlang'ich ta'lim o'qituvchisi, pedagogik mahorati, faoliyati va kreativlik va kritiklik salohiyatini nazorat qilishda quyidagi jihatlarni lozim deb topish mumkin:

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 6 noyabrdagi PQ-4884-son qarori "Ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi (www.lex.uz), 2020 yil 7 noyabr. "O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami", 2020 yil 9 noyabr', 44-son, 488-modda.

- a) ta'lim-tarbiya ishining aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilganligini, ilmiy jihatdan asoslanganligini hamda uning mazmunini to'g'ri tanlanganligini aniqlash;
- b) kasbiy mahoratni hamda kreativlik salohiyatni o'rganish natijasi sifatini aniqlash, rivojlanish bosqichlari, taraqqiyot darajasini belgilash hamda istiqboldagi yo'nalishlarini yoritish;
- v) boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarida ta'lim va tarbiyaning muqobil samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish, o'quvchi va o'qituvchilarning dunyo qarashini shakllantirishga pedagogik jamoaning barcha a'zolari orasida o'zaro ishonchga, do'stlikka, hamkorlikka asoslangan munosabatlarni o'rnatishga qaratilgan yagona maqsad sari, intilish kabi vazifalarni aniqlashga e'tibor berish zarur.

O'qituvchining ijodkorligi u tomonidan tashkil etiladigan kasbiy faoliyatni tashkil etishga ijodiy (kreativ) yondashuvda aks etadi. So'ngi yillarda ushbu holat "Pedagogik kreativlik" tushunchasi bilan ifodalanmoqda. Pedagogik kreativlik - pedagogning an'anaviy pedagogik fikrlashdan farqli ravishda ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonining samaradorligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiluvchi yangi g'oyalarni yaratish, shuningdek, mavjud pedagogik muammolarni ijobiy hal qilishga bo'lgan tayyorgarligini tavsiflovchi qobiliyatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Shaxsning kreativlik va kritiklik salohiyati uning umumiy xususiyati sifatida aks etadi. U ijodiy faoliyatning dastlabki sharti va natijasi sanaladi. Mazkur sifat shaxsning o'z-o'zini namoyon qilish layoqatiga egalikni va tayyorlikni ifodalaydi. Qolaversa, kreativ faoliyat negizida har bir mutaxassisning shaxsiy qobiliyatlari, tabiiy va ijtimoiy quvvati yaxlit holda namoyon bo'ladi.

Kreativ va kritik faoliyatlarni bilish jarayoniga yo'naltirilgan ijodkorlik bilan chambarchas bog'liq. O'quvchining kreativ faoliyati an'anaviy tafakkur yuritishdan farqli ravishda quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ladi:

- tafakkurning tezkorligi va egiluvchanligi;
- yangi g'oyalarni yaratish qobiliyati;
- bir qolipda fikrlamaslik;
- o'ziga xoslik;
- tashabbuskorlik;
- noaniqlikka toqat qilish;
- zakovatli bo'lish.

Har bir o'quvchining o'zini-o'zi rivojlantirishi va o'zini-o'zi namoyon eta olishi bevosita uning kreativlik qobiliyatiga egaligi bilan bog'liq.

Oddiy holatdan murakkab sari tashkil etiladigan metodni aniqlash o'quvchilarga (induktiv), murakkabdan oddiy holat sari muammoni hal etish o'quvchiga qiziqarli ham tez o'zlashtirish imkoniga ega bo'ladigan (deduktiv) metod hisoblanadi.

Shuningdek maxsulli metod ham o'quvchilarga berilayotgan materiallar tushunarli, qiziquvchan, kasbga yo'naltiruvchi, ongli ravishda o'zlashtiruvchi metodlardan hisoblanadi. Maxsulsiz metod o'quvchida materiallar mazmuniga, uning yechimiga yetarli darajada tushunchaga ega emasligini bildiradi.

Innovatsion metod (inglizcha innovationas - kiritilgan yangilik, ixtiro) yangilikni joriy etish degan yangi metod, yangi usul, yangi ixtiro, yangi vosita, yangi g'oya va h.k.

Motivasion metod - ta'lim tizimini va uning barcha usul, shakl, vositalarini, omillarini, tamoyillarini ilmiy-uslubiy jihatdan kreativ faoliyatni takomillashtirish texnologiyalari yordamida amalga oshirishga imkon beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda o'quvchi o'z-o'zidan ijodkor bo'lib qolmaydi. Uning ijodkorlik kreativ va kiritik qobiliyatlari ma'lum vaqt ichida izchil o'qib-o'rganish, o'z ustida ishlash orqali shakllantiriladi va u asta-sekin takomillashib, rivojlanib boradi. Har qanday shaxsda bo'lgani kabi o'quvchilarning kreativlik va kiritik qobiliyatlarga ega bo'lishlari uchun boshlang'ich sinf poydevor bo'ladi va kreativ va kiritik faoliyatlarni tashkil etishda izchil rivojlantirib boriladi. Bunda o'quvchining o'zini o'zi ijodiy faoliyatga yo'naltirilishi va o'qituvchi bu faoliyatni samarali tashkil eta olishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'qituvchi ijodiy faoliyatni tashkil etishda muammoli masalalarni yechish, muammoli vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish, shuningdek, kreativ yondashuv asosida darsni olib borishi talab etiladi.

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**TARJIMA VA AMALIYOTNING YANGI UFQLARI: SUN'iy
INTELLEKT, TABIIY TILNI QAYTA ISHLASH VA TARJIMADA
KREATIVLIK**

**NEW HORIZONS OF TRANSLATION AND PRACTICE: ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE, NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING AND
CREATIVITY IN TRANSLATION**

**НОВЫЕ ГОРИЗОНТЫ ПЕРЕВОДА И ПРАКТИКИ: ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ
ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ, ОБРАБОТКА ЕСТЕСТВЕННОГО ЯЗЫКА И
ТВОРЧЕСТВО В ПЕРЕВОДЕ**

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Annotatsiya

Sun'iy intellekt (AI) va tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash (NLP) sohasidagi jadal rivojlanish an'anaviy tarjima sohasini tubdan o'zgartirdi va nazariya hamda amaliyot uchun yangi ufqlarni ochdi. Mashina tarjimasi o'nlab yillar davomida mavjud bo'lsa-da, zamonaviy neyron modellar ilgari hech qachon erishilmagan darajada ravonlik va aniqlikka ega bo'ldi. Shunga qaramay, insonning kreativligi, ayniqsa badiiy, madaniy va pragmatik tarjimalarda, o'rnini bosolmaydi. Ushbu maqola sun'iy intellekt asosidagi tarjima texnologiyalari va inson tarjimonining ko'nikmalari o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirni o'rganadi, mashina tarjimasining kuchli va zaif tomonlarini, kreativlikning ahamiyatini va raqamli davrda tarjimonlar rolining rivojlanishini yoritadi. Shuningdek, kelajakdagi tarjimonlar AI vositalarini amaliyotga qanday integratsiya qilishi va tarjima ta'limi yangi texnologik talablar asosida qanday moslashishi kerakligi muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima nazariyasi, sun'iy intellekt, tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash, kreativlik, mashina tarjimasi, neyron tarmoqlar, tarjimon tayyorlash.

Annotation

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) has transformed the traditional field of translation, opening new horizons for both theory and practice. While machine translation has existed for decades, contemporary neural models have reached unprecedented levels of fluency and

accuracy. Nevertheless, the role of human creativity remains irreplaceable, especially in literary, cultural, and pragmatic translation contexts. This article examines the interaction between AI-driven translation technologies and human translation skills, highlighting the strengths and limitations of machine translation, the importance of creativity, and the evolving role of translators in the digital age. Furthermore, it discusses how future translators can integrate AI tools into their practice and how translation pedagogy must adapt to new technological demands.

Keywords: translation studies, artificial intelligence, natural language processing, creativity, machine translation, neural networks, translator training.

Аннотация

Быстрое развитие технологий искусственного интеллекта (AI) и обработки естественного языка (NLP) коренным образом изменило традиционную область перевода, открывая новые горизонты как для теории, так и для практики. Хотя машинный перевод существует уже десятки лет, современные нейронные модели достигли беспрецедентного уровня беглости и точности. Тем не менее, роль человеческого творчества остаётся незаменимой, особенно в литературном, культурном и прагматическом переводе. В данной статье рассматривается взаимодействие технологий перевода на основе искусственного интеллекта и навыков человеческого перевода, освещаются сильные и слабые стороны машинного перевода, значимость креативности и изменяющаяся роль переводчиков в цифровую эпоху. Кроме того, обсуждается, как будущие переводчики могут интегрировать AI-инструменты в свою практику и как переводческая педагогика должна адаптироваться к новым технологическим требованиям.

Ключевые слова: переводческая наука, искусственный интеллект, обработка естественного языка, креативность, машинный перевод, нейронные сети, подготовка переводчиков.

Introduction

The twenty-first century has seen technological innovation reshape all spheres of communication, including translation studies. Artificial intelligence and natural language processing technologies have introduced a new paradigm in the production, processing and interpretation of multilingual content. Systems such as Google Translate, DeepL, and ChatGPT have become widely integrated into daily translation workflow, enabling users to translate large amounts of text within seconds and offering high levels of accessibility, automation, and linguistic analysis.

Machine translation systems have evolved dramatically in recent decades. Early rule-based and statistical approaches produced rigid and error-prone translations, but today's

neural models based on deep learning and the Transformer architecture generate fluency and accuracy close to human-level performance for many general-domain texts. Despite these advances, machine translation still struggles with ambiguity, cultural references, idiomatic expressions, humor, metaphors, and stylistic nuances—areas in which human translators remain irreplaceable. Modern artificial-intelligence-driven translation systems, particularly those built on deep neural networks, have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in natural language processing, challenging long-held assumptions about the irreplaceability of human translators. This study explores the multifaceted impact of artificial intelligence in translation, examining its technological foundations, its measurable influence on translation quality, and its broader implications for global communication. The discussion encompasses not only the significant breakthroughs achieved through machine-learning methodologies but also the persistent challenges that underscore the enduring relevance of human linguistic expertise. In addition, the study highlights how AI-supported translation reshapes translation workflows, alters translator roles, and opens new avenues for hybrid human–AI collaboration within professional and academic contexts.

As translation enters a new technological era, the profession is becoming hybrid. Human translators increasingly work as post-editors, quality assessors, terminology managers, and creative interpreters of meaning rather than simple word-for-word translators. Therefore, the study of translation in the AI era requires a comprehensive, structured, and scientific evaluation of how technology interacts with human cognitive and creative abilities.

Main Body

The Main Body of a scientific article is the core section where the study's key content is presented in detail. It includes all substantive discussion of the topic, research findings, analysis, and interpretation of data. In the context of AI translation, the Main Body typically covers:

Technological Foundations of Modern Machine Translation

The technological evolution of contemporary machine translation exemplifies a remarkable trajectory of innovation, starting from rule-based systems and progressing to modern neural architectures capable of contextual understanding. A pivotal moment in this evolution was the development of sequence-to-sequence models and subsequent transformer architectures, which introduced self-attention mechanisms to capture long-range dependencies within text. Unlike early models that treated language as discrete units, these systems process text as continuous vector representations, enabling them to recognize and replicate complex syntactic and semantic patterns across diverse language pairs. State-of-the-art translation models are trained on massive multilingual

corpora encompassing billions of words, utilizing large transformer networks to generate translations that approximate human quality across multiple language pairs. The training process involves sophisticated optimization techniques that minimize loss functions across multiple dimensions of language representation. Notably, these systems exhibit zero-shot translation capabilities, allowing them to translate between language pairs unseen during training, which highlights their remarkable ability to abstract linguistic patterns and generalize language understanding. Moreover, the integration of pre-trained multilingual embeddings and contextualized token representations enhances their adaptability, allowing for domain-specific fine-tuning and cross-lingual transfer learning.¹

Recent studies have also emphasized the role of reinforcement learning and adversarial training in improving translation fluency and robustness, especially in low-resource languages. By combining large-scale transformer architectures with fine-tuned human evaluation feedback, modern AI translation systems not only improve syntactic and semantic accuracy but also preserve stylistic and pragmatic nuances, which were traditionally challenging for purely statistical or rule-based systems.

Objective Evaluation and Sectoral Impact of AI Translation Systems

Objective evaluations of artificial intelligence translation systems indicate significant improvements across multiple metrics of translation quality. Standardized measures such as BLEU (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy) and TER (Translation Edit Rate), alongside human assessments in benchmark evaluations, consistently demonstrate year-over-year progress in output quality. For high-resource language pairs, the gap between machine and human translations has narrowed substantially, with some studies reporting near parity in specific domains. The introduction of quality assessment models capable of predicting translation accuracy without reference data further enhances the practical utility of these systems².

Beyond conventional accuracy metrics, measurable advantages extend to processing speed and cost efficiency. Comparative analyses reveal that AI systems can process texts several times faster than human translators while maintaining acceptable quality for many use cases. This remarkable speed has enabled applications previously impractical in real time, such as live conversation translation and immediate processing of large document collections. Economically, AI reduces costs, making professional translation services more accessible to organizations and individuals that previously considered them expensive.

¹ <https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

² <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00332-023-98>

The impact of AI translation varies across professional domains. In technical translation, AI demonstrates exceptional proficiency with standardized terminology and formulaic structures, making it invaluable for manuals, technical specifications, and documentation. In the legal field, the complexity of precise terminology and potential consequences of errors present challenges; however, specialized AI models trained on legal corpora increasingly produce initial drafts that require minimal human review.

Medical translation highlights both the promise and limitations of AI. While AI can accurately handle standardized medical terminology, it struggles with nuanced patient communication and culturally sensitive healthcare information.³ The localization industry has embraced AI for game and software translation, where a combination of machine translation and translation memory systems dramatically accelerates workflows. Literary translation remains the most resistant to full automation, as it demands not only linguistic accuracy but also artistic interpretation and cultural adaptation beyond current AI capabilities.

Results

Despite these advances, AI translation systems continue to exhibit limitations stemming from fundamental differences between artificial and human cognition. Most notably, AI lacks the ability to truly comprehend meaning as humans do, instead relying on statistical pattern recognition. This limitation manifests in difficulties with figurative language, cultural references, and context-dependent meanings. Idioms, metaphors, and humor often present challenges, requiring real-world knowledge and cultural context beyond the training data. Another critical limitation concerns low-resource languages and dialects. While performance for major global languages continues to improve, translation quality for less commonly spoken languages remains suboptimal due to insufficient training data. This disparity may exacerbate digital linguistic inequality and marginalize speakers of minority languages. Mitchell, A. (2022). Moreover, AI systems may perpetuate and amplify biases present in their training data, generating translations that reflect stereotypes or produce culturally or gender-insensitive outputs. The ethical and social implications of these risks must be considered alongside technical progress.

Transformations in the Translation Profession

The widespread adoption of AI translation technologies has brought significant changes to the translation profession and related fields. Traditional translation workflows have shifted, with human translators increasingly assuming the role of post-editors who review and refine machine-generated translations rather than producing

³ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-022-00019-3>

translations from scratch. This shift has altered skill requirements within the industry, placing greater emphasis on editing capabilities and technical proficiency with translation tools rather than purely linguistic skills. Economically, AI has a multifaceted impact on the translation market. While it reduces costs and expands access to translation services, it simultaneously drives down the rates for direct translation work, creating market pressure that encourages human translators to specialize in areas where AI still performs suboptimally, such as creative translation or highly specialized technical fields. Interestingly, the increased volume of AI-assisted translation has created new opportunities for linguists in quality control, localization, and roles requiring human judgment, ensuring cultural adaptation and nuanced interpretation. Ethical and Future Considerations in AI Translation.

The rapid advancement of AI-based translation technologies raises a series of important ethical and practical questions. A primary concern involves data privacy, as sensitive content processed through translation services may be stored, analyzed, or otherwise accessed by service providers, potentially exposing confidential information. Additionally, the misuse of AI translations—intentionally or unintentionally—poses risks, particularly in contexts where precise wording is critical, such as legal, diplomatic, or regulatory settings. Misinterpretations or manipulated outputs in such environments can have serious real-world consequences. Rahimov, B. (2021).

Cultural implications also warrant careful attention. AI translation systems may inadvertently favor dominant languages, leading to linguistic homogenization or subtle biases that affect translation outputs. This can influence how minority languages are represented and could contribute to unintended cultural consequences if left unchecked. Looking forward, AI translation research aims to both expand capabilities and address current limitations. Promising directions include the integration of multimodal data, where textual information is paired with visual or auditory context to enhance understanding. Improvements in training methodologies for low-resource languages can help mitigate disparities, while the use of larger and more diverse training datasets allows AI models to better capture context and nuance. Another critical area of development is the implementation of explainable AI features, which provide users with insight into translation choices and promote transparency—especially vital in sensitive or high-stakes applications. By addressing these ethical, cultural, and technical dimensions, future AI translation systems can not only improve accuracy and usability but also ensure responsible deployment that respects both linguistic diversity and human values.

Discussion

The rapid advancement of AI translation technologies offers both opportunities and challenges. While AI improves translation speed and accuracy, it raises ethical and privacy concerns, as sensitive content may be stored or analyzed by service providers. Misuse or errors in high-stakes contexts, such as legal or diplomatic settings, can have serious consequences. Cultural and linguistic implications are also significant. AI may favor dominant languages, potentially marginalizing minority languages and overlooking cultural nuances, idioms, or context-dependent meanings.

Future improvements include multimodal integration, enhanced support for low-resource languages, and explainable AI features to increase transparency. Despite technological progress, human oversight remains essential, particularly in complex, sensitive, or creative translation tasks. Translators increasingly act as post-editors, ensuring quality, cultural adaptation, and nuance. Ethical governance and responsible deployment are critical to balance efficiency with fairness, privacy, and cultural integrity.

Conclusion

Artificial intelligence and natural language processing have opened new horizons for translation, transforming both theory and practice. While machines excel in speed, consistency, and large-scale data processing, human translators remain essential for tasks requiring creativity, cultural interpretation, and emotional intelligence. The future of translation lies in hybridization—a balanced integration of AI technologies and human expertise. To adapt to this evolving environment, translators must develop technological proficiency while preserving the artistic and interpretive dimensions of translation. Educational institutions must redesign curricula to prepare future specialists for a rapidly changing digital world. Ultimately, the collaboration between AI and human creativity will shape the next generation of translation practices.

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ANALYSIS OF ADVERSE PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

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Abstract. Endometrial cancer in patients over 50 years old, compared with the group of 60-75 years old, is characterized by a predominance of high-grade carcinomas (27.2% versus 12%, $p < 0.001$) due to the prevalence of non-endometrioid tumor histotype (16.98% versus 4.7%, $p = 0.005$). Extensive forms of the disease (FIGO stages III-IV) among women aged ≥ 70 years were observed in 17.6% of cases versus 6.7% in the comparison group ($p = 0.003$). The studied age groups were comparable in the extent of surgical treatment ($p = 0.637$) and adjuvant therapy performed in the postoperative period ($p = 0.749$).

Keywords: morphology, endometrioid adenocarcinoma.

Relevance. Population aging is the result of demographic changes, shifts in fertility and mortality patterns, and their ratios [1,3,5,7,9]. According to international criteria, a population is considered old if the proportion of individuals aged 55 and older exceeds 7% of the total population. According to statistics as of January 1, 2024, in Uzbekistan, 16% of the population, i.e., one in seven residents, is aged ≥ 55 years, and women account for 66.5% of the population in this age group [2,4,6,8,10].

Increasing life expectancy leads to an increase in the incidence of cancer among the elderly, which is a pressing issue in modern oncology. This issue requires a multidisciplinary approach, with mandatory implementation of a comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) to predict immediate and long-term treatment outcomes and select the optimal strategy, taking into account physical and mental status, social relationships, and satisfaction with quality of life [3,11].

Age is often a fundamental factor influencing treatment decisions for elderly cancer patients.

The results of a UK study assessing healthcare providers' biases in treating elderly breast cancer patients demonstrated that survey participants were significantly less likely to offer surgical treatment to older patients – 3% less likely for those over 50 years of age (compared to those aged 60), and 26% less likely for those aged 65 years. Thus, older age was a significant predictor of the decision to forgo surgical treatment. Survey data also revealed that age was not a primary consideration among respondents, but was frequently mentioned alongside factors such as comorbidities, tumor biology,

and reasons for avoiding surgery. Furthermore, there were responses indicating that there were cases in which older age was a clear factor for prescribing hormonal therapy over surgery, in contrast to younger patients, where the opposite was true. Some participants noted that treatment effectiveness is less important for older patients [1,13].

EC occupies a leading position in the structure of oncopathology in the female population [1, 14], with no potential for decline [2,15]. This is due to the increase in significant risk factors, particularly the ongoing aging of the population and obesity [60]. This creates the preconditions for an increase in the number of patients with a primary diagnosis of EC in the age group over 50 years.

A review of the literature revealed no studies in the domestic literature devoted to the clinical and morphological characteristics and long-term treatment outcomes of endometrial cancer in elderly and senile patients. Most foreign publications focus on the surgical aspects of treating patients in these age groups [3, 14].

Given that endometrial cancer treatment methods have changed significantly over the past 10 years and continue to change with the discovery of four molecular genetic variants of these tumors [14], the creation of an age-stratified registry of endometrial malignancies, taking into account new knowledge, will enable the development of unified clinical guidelines for this complex group of elderly patients.

Therefore, proper monitoring and recommendations to reduce the risk of recurrence are essential. While a significant number of studies are currently underway to identify prognostic factors influencing the course and outcome of EC, these factors should be studied separately for older individuals, which was the reason for conducting this study.

Objective of the study. To determine the clinical and morphological features and prognosis of endometrial cancer in patients over 50 years of age.

Materials and methods. The study included 136 patients who were examined and treated from 2022 to 2025 in the gynecology department of an oncology hospital in the Kharez region. Based on clinical, ultrasound, and other indications, the patients underwent surgical treatment (hysteroscopy with RDV) or hysterectomy) followed by morphological examination of the endometrial material. The results of the univariate analysis of qualitative variables influencing 5-year overall survival are presented in Table 38. Parameters that demonstrated statistical significance were then included in a multivariate regression analysis using the Cox proportional hazards model with stepwise inclusion of predictors. Factors influencing 5-year overall survival were as follows: age ≥ 70 years was associated with a 6.98-fold increased risk of death within 5 years, the p53abn molecular subgroup was associated with a 4-fold increased risk, and invasion of $> 1/2$ myometrium was associated with a 3.03-fold increased risk.

These values were included in the prognostic model. The regression model was statistically significant ($df = 3$; $\chi^2 = 35.08$; $p < 0.0001$). The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) was 0.841 ± 0.038 with a 95% CI of 0.772–0.895, indicating good discrimination between the presence and absence of risk for these factors in the studied cohort. The Harrell's C-index was 0.810 with a 95% CI of 0.751–0.870, indicating high predictive power of the resulting 5-year mortality risk model. The results of the univariate analysis of the qualitative indicators associated with 5-year EC recurrence are presented in Table 40. The indicators that demonstrated statistical significance were then included in a multivariate regression analysis using the Cox proportional hazards model with stepwise inclusion of predictors. The p53abn subgroup was characterized by a significantly increased risk of 5-year EC recurrence (2.49-fold), cervical invasion (2.9-fold), the presence of LVI (4.57-fold), and dissemination of the pathological process through the peritoneum (3.96-fold). Including age group in the multivariate analysis demonstrated a trend toward statistical significance ($p = 0.0571$) in the increased risk of disease recurrence over 5 years. The area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was 0.825 ± 0.036 with a 95% CI of 0.757–0.880, indicating good discrimination between the presence and absence of risk for these factors in the studied cohort. The Harrell's concordance index (Harrell's C-index) was 0.773 with a 95% CI of 0.714–0.832, indicating good predictive performance of the resulting model for 5-year recurrence risk. According to our study, endometrial cancer in women over 70 years of age was characterized by a predominance of high-grade carcinomas, which were observed in every third patient ($p < 0.001$), due to the prevalence of non-endometrioid neoplasms (16.98%) with a predominance of the serous histotype (7.55%) in their structure ($p = 0.005$). A similar distribution of the morphological structure of malignant endometrial neoplasms was demonstrated by researchers from Israel, who studied the effect of age on endometrial cancer outcomes (≤ 80 years vs. > 80 years). In the group of older patients, high-grade carcinomas were recorded in 45% of cases due to the predominance of serous tumors (17%), while in the comparison group, similar figures were 27% and 15%, respectively ($p = 0.018$) [15].

Conclusions. Thus, the study demonstrated that endometrial cancer in patients over 50 years of age is more aggressive based on the histological type of the tumor, its degree of differentiation, and the stage of the disease at diagnosis. Despite the absence of significant differences in the extent of surgical treatment and postoperative adjuvant therapy, the disease is characterized by worse long-term outcomes among older patients, as evidenced by statistically lower survival rates compared to patients aged 50-69.

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MAYDA MOTORIKA RIVOJI VA YOZISH TEXNIKASI O'RTASIDAGI BOG'LIQLIK

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Anotatsiya: mazkur maqolada mayda motorika rivojlanishi va yozish texnikasi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik tahlil qilinadi. Mayda motorika asosan, qo'l, barmoq va bilak mushaklarining nozik harakatlari qobiliyati yozish jarayonining samarali bo'lishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Maqolada bolalar va maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilar uchun mayda motorikani rivojlantirish mashqlari, yozish texnikasini o'rgatish usullari va ularning o'zaro ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: mayda motorika, yozish texnikasi, qo'l va barmoq harakatlari, bolalar rivoji.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется взаимосвязь между развитием мелкой моторики и техникой письма. Мелкая моторика, особенно тонкие движения мышц рук, пальцев и предплечий, играет важную роль в эффективности процесса письма. В статье рассматриваются упражнения для развития мелкой моторики, методы обучения технике письма и их взаимодействие для детей и школьников.

Ключевые слова: мелкая моторика, техника письма, движения рук и пальцев, развитие детей.

Abstract: This article analyzes the relationship between the development of fine motor skills and writing technique. Fine motor skills, especially the fine motor skills of the hand, fingers, and forearm muscles, play an important role in the effectiveness of the writing process. The article examines exercises for developing fine motor skills for children and school-age students, methods of teaching writing techniques, and their interaction.

Keywords: fine motor skills, writing technique, hand and finger movements, child development.

Kirish. Yozish insonning kundalik hayotida va ta'lim jarayonida asosiy kommunikatsiya vositasi bo'lib, u nafaqat bilimlarni ifodalash, balki kognitiv va motorik ko'nikmalarni ham rivojlantiradi. Yozish texnikasi muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishi uchun kichik motorika, ya'ni qo'l va barmoqlarning nozik harakat qobiliyati, muvozanat va koordinatsiya muhim hisoblanadi. Mayda motorika rivoji, ayniqsa

bolalik davrida, qo‘l mushaklarining mustahkamlanishi, barmoq harakatlarining aniqligi va tezligi bilan bog‘liq. Shu bilan birga, yozish texnikasi o‘rgatish jarayonida motorik mashqlar, qalam tutish va harflarni chizish mashqlari orqali yozuv sifati va tezligi oshadi. Ushbu maqola mayda motorika rivoji va yozish texnikasi o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni o‘rganishga, bolalar rivojida samarali mashq va metodlarni aniqlashga qaratilgan.

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida yozish texnikasini shakllantirish jarayoni ko‘p jihatdan ularning jismoniy va psixologik rivojlanishiga bog‘liq. Ayniqsa, qo‘l barmoqlari va kaft mushaklarining harakati -ya’ni mayda motorika - bu jarayonda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Mayda motorika rivojlangan o‘quvchi yozuv jarayonini osonroq o‘zlashtiradi, chiroyli va aniq yozadi. Mayda motorika deganda barmoqlar, qo‘l va bilak mushaklarining nozik harakatlari tushuniladi. Ushbu harakatlar bolaning yozish, chizish, kesish, tugma qadash kabi kundalik faoliyatlarida namoyon bo‘ladi. Demak, yozuv texnikasi aynan shu nozik harakatlar bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir. Boshlang‘ich sinfga kelgan ayrim o‘quvchilarda mayda motorika yetarli darajada rivojlanmagan bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu esa yozuvda qiyinchiliklarga olib keladi: harflarni notekis yozish, tez charchash, yozuv tezligining pastligi kabi muammolar yuzaga keladi. Shuning uchun o‘qituvchi dars jarayonida nafaqat yozishni o‘rgatishi, balki mayda motorikani rivojlantiruvchi mashqlarga ham e’tibor qaratishi lozim. Mayda motorikani rivojlantirish uchun turli amaliy mashg‘ulotlar samarali hisoblanadi. Masalan, plastilin bilan ishlash, qog‘ozni kesish va buklash, boncuk (marjon) terish, chizmachilik mashqlari, naqsh chizish, rang berish kabi faoliyatlar o‘quvchilarning qo‘l mushaklarini mustahkamlaydi. Bunday mashg‘ulotlar nafaqat foydali, balki bolalar uchun qiziqarli hamdir. Shuningdek, maxsus grafomotor mashqlar – chiziqlar, aylana va shakllarni chizish - yozuvga tayyorgarlik vazifasini bajaradi. Bu mashqlar orqali o‘quvchilar ruchkani to‘g‘ri ushlashni, bosimni me’yorlashni va harakatlarni muvofiqlashtirishni o‘rganadi. O‘qituvchi bu jarayonda individual yondashuvni qo‘llashi zarur. Har bir bolaning rivojlanish darajasi turlicha bo‘lganligi sababli, ayrim o‘quvchilarga qo‘shimcha mashqlar berish, ularni sabr bilan qo‘llab-quvvatlash muhimdir. Shu bilan birga, ota-onalar bilan hamkorlik qilib, uy sharoitida ham mayda motorikani rivojlantirish tavsiya etiladi.

Mayda motorika rivoji yozish texnikasining asosi hisoblanadi. Qo‘l barmoqlari harakati qanchalik rivojlangan bo‘lsa, o‘quvchining yozuvi shunchalik chiroyli, tez va aniq bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun boshlang‘ich ta’limda mayda motorikani rivojlantirishga alohida e’tibor qaratish zarur. Quyida asosiy jihatlarida e’tibor qaratish lozim:

To‘g‘ri tutish	Qalam yoki ruchkani uch barmoq bilan ushlash, bosh barmoq, ko‘rsatkich barmoq va o‘rta barmoq.
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Harakat nazorat qilish	Yozish faqat barmoq bilan emas, bilak va tirsak harakatlari bilan amalga oshiriladi.
Harflarni shakllantirish	harflarni chizishda o‘q chiziqlarga amal qilish: ustki, pastki va o‘rta chiziqlarni ko‘rish.
Harflarni teng va mos kattalikda yozish	Estetik yozuvning asosiy qoidasi
Reja va ritm	Harflar oralig‘i bir xil bo‘lishi kerak. Yozish tezligi asta-sekin oshiriladi: boshlanishda sekin va aniqlik bilan, keyin tezlik bilan

Mayda motorika rivoji va yozma nutq o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik pedagogika va psixologiyada muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Yozma nutq – bu insonning fikrini yozuv orqali ifodalash jarayoni bo‘lib, u nafaqat til bilimini, balki murakkab psixomotor ko‘nikmalarni ham talab etadi. Shu jihatdan qaraganda, yozma nutqning shakllanishida mayda motorikaning o‘rni beqiyosdir. Yozma nutqni egallash jarayonida bola bir vaqtning o‘zida bir necha vazifani bajaradi: tovushlarni eslab qoladi, ularni harflarga aylantiradi, so‘z va gaplarni tuzadi hamda ularni qog‘ozga tushiradi. Bu jarayon qo‘l barmoqlarining aniq va muvofiqlashtirilgan harakatini talab qiladi. Agar bolada mayda motorika yetarli rivojlanmagan bo‘lsa, u yozma nutqni shakllantirishda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi, masalan, harflarni chalkashtiradi, so‘zlarni noto‘g‘ri yozadi yoki yozishda sekinlik kuzatiladi. Mayda motorika va yozma nutq o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik ayniqsa boshlang‘ich ta‘lim bosqichida yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu davrda bolalar yozishni endigina o‘rganayotgan bo‘lib, ularning qo‘l mushaklari hali to‘liq mustahkamlanmagan bo‘ladi. Shu sababli yozma nutqni rivojlantirish bilan bir qatorda, qo‘l harakatlarini rivojlantiruvchi mashg‘ulotlarni olib borish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bundan tashqari, yozma nutqni rivojlantirishda ijodiy faoliyatlarning ham o‘rni katta. Rasm asosida hikoya tuzish, kichik matnlar yozish, diktant va ko‘chirma yozuv mashqlari bolalarning nafaqat yozish texnikasini, balki mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatini ham rivojlantiradi. Bu esa yozma nutqning mazmunan boy va mantiqan izchil bo‘lishiga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mayda motorika rivoji bolalarning yozish texnikasini shakllantirishda muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Qo‘l barmoqlari mushaklarining yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi yozuv jarayonida qiyinchiliklar, harflarni noto‘g‘ri yozish va tez charchash kabi muammolarga olib keladi. Aksincha, mayda motorika yaxshi rivojlangan bolalarda yozish jarayoni ancha oson, aniq va tez kechadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, rasm chizish, plastilin bilan ishlash, kesish,

yopishtirish kabi faoliyatlar bolalarda qo'l harakatlarini muvofiqlashtirishni rivojlantirib, yozuv ko'nikmalarining shakllanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shu sababli maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'lim bosqichlarida mayda motorikani rivojlantiruvchi mashg'ulotlarga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur. Umuman olganda, yozish texnikasining samarali rivoji bevosita mayda motorika bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu ikki jarayon o'zaro uyg'un holda shakllanishi ta'lim samaradorligini oshiradi.

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**MODULLI YONDASHUVNING O'QUVCHILARNING NUTQIY
KOMPETENTSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHGA TA'SIRI.**

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2-bosqich talabasi.

Annotatsiya. Ona tili darslarida til o'qitishdagi zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlarga asoslanib, didaktik vositalar va interfaol ta'lim metodlaridan maqsadli foydalanish o'quvchilarda nutqiy kompetensiya tarkibiy elementlari: tinglash, so'zlash, o'qish va yozish kabi nutqiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda samarali natijalar berishi yoritilgan. Ona tili mashg'ulotlarida o'quvchilarning nutqini o'stirish, ularga to'g'ri talaffuz me'yorlarini o'rgatib borish, so'z boyligini kengaytirish har bir ona tili o'qituvchisining bosh vazifasidir.

Аннотация. На основе современных педагогических подходов к обучению языку на уроках родного языка целенаправленное использование дидактических средств и интерактивных методов обучения позволяет дать эффективные результаты в развитии структурных элементов речевой компетентности учащихся: аудирования, говорения, чтения и письма. Основная задача каждого учителя родного языка - развивать речь учащихся на занятиях по родному языку, обучать их нормам правильного произношения, расширять их словарный запас.

Annotation. Targeted use of didactic tools and interactive teaching methods based on modern pedagogical approaches to language teaching in native language classes allows to achieve effective results in the development of structural elements of students' speech competence: listening, speaking, reading and writing. The main task of every native language teacher is to develop students' speech, to teach the rules of correct pronunciation, and to expand their vocabulary in native language classes.

Kalit so'zlar: integrativ, kompetensiyaviy, modul, kommunikativ yondashuvlar, o'qish, so'zlash, tinglash va yozish ko'nikmalari, nutqiy kompetensiya, interfaol metodlar, didaktik vositalar.

Ключевые слова: интегративный, компетентностный, модульный, коммуникативный подходы; навыки чтения, говорения, аудирования и письма; речевая компетентность, интерактивные методы, дидактические средства.

Key words: integrative, competence, modular, communicative approaches; reading, speaking, listening and writing skills; speech competence, interactive methods, didactic tools.

Kirish. Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida o'quvchilarning har tomonlama rivojlanishi, ayniqsa, ularning nutqiy kompetentsiyasini shakllantirish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Nutqiy kompetentsiya – bu o'quvchining til vositalaridan to'g'ri, o'rinli va samarali foydalanish, o'z fikrini aniq va izchil ifodalash, boshqalar bilan muloqotga kirisha olish qobiliyatidir. Ushbu kompetentsiya o'quvchilarning nafaqat ona tili fanini o'zlashtirishida, balki boshqa fanlarni o'rganishida, kundalik hayotda erkin muloqot qilishida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Bugungi kunda an'anaviy ta'lim usullari ko'pincha o'quvchilarga tayyor bilim berishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, ularning mustaqil fikrlash, nutqiy faoliyatini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini to'liq ta'minlay olmaydi. Natijada o'quvchilar grammatik qoidalarni bilsalar-da, o'z fikrini erkin va ravon ifodalashda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Shu bois ta'lim jarayoniga yangi, samarali va o'quvchiga yo'naltirilgan metodlarni joriy etish zarurati yuzaga kelmoqda.

Ana shunday innovatsion yondashuvlardan biri modulli yondashuv hisoblanadi. Modulli yondashuv o'quv jarayonini aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilgan, mantiqan bog'langan va mustaqil o'zlashtiriladigan qismlarga – modullarga ajratish orqali tashkil etiladi. Bu yondashuv o'quvchilarning faol ishtirokini ta'minlab, ularning bilimlarni chuqurroq o'zlashtirishiga va nutqiy kompetentsiyasini bosqichma-bosqich rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Modulli yondashuvning yana bir muhim jihati shundaki, u o'quvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish imkonini beradi. Har bir o'quvchi o'z qobiliyati va tezligiga mos ravishda modul materiallarini o'zlashtiradi, bu esa ta'lim samaradorligini oshiradi. Shu bilan birga, modul asosida tashkil etilgan darslar o'quvchilarda mustaqil ishlash, izlanish, tahlil qilish va xulosa chiqarish ko'nikmalarini shakllantiradi.

Shunday qilib, modulli yondashuv nafaqat bilim berish, balki o'quvchilarning nutqiy faoliyatini rivojlantirish, ularni faol va ijodiy fikrlovchi shaxs sifatida shakllantirishga xizmat qiluvchi samarali metod hisoblanadi.

Modulli yondashuv zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida keng qo'llanilayotgan innovatsion metodlardan biri bo'lib, o'quv jarayonini samarali tashkil etishning muhim vositasi

hisoblanadi. Ushbu yondashuvning mohiyati shundan iboratki, o'quv materiali mantiqan tugallangan, o'zaro bog'liq va maqsadga yo'naltirilgan modullarga ajratiladi. Har bir modul alohida o'quv birligi sifatida qaralib, o'quvchilarning muayyan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni egallashiga xizmat qiladi.

Modulli yondashuvning asosiy pedagogik g'oyasi – o'quvchini ta'lim jarayonining markaziga qo'yish, uning mustaqil faoliyatini rivojlantirish va bilimni tayyor holda emas, balki faol o'zlashtirishga yo'naltirishdir. Shu sababli bu yondashuvda o'qituvchi ko'proq yo'naltiruvchi va tashkil etuvchi rolni bajaradi, o'quvchi esa bilimni egallovchi faol subyektga aylanadi.

Modul odatda aniq maqsad, nazariy material, amaliy mashqlar, mustaqil topshiriqlar hamda baholash mezonlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bunday tuzilma o'quvchilarga bilimni bosqichma-bosqich, tizimli va izchil o'zlashtirish imkonini yaratadi. Ayniqsa, ona tili darslarida modulli yondashuvni qo'llash o'quvchilarning nutqiy faoliyatini rivojlantirishda samarali natijalar beradi.

Nutqiy kompetentsiya – bu shaxsning til vositalaridan to'g'ri, o'rinli va samarali foydalanish qobiliyatidir. U o'z ichiga og'zaki va yozma nutq, tinglab tushunish, muloqot qilish, fikrni aniq va izchil ifodalash kabi ko'nikmalarni qamrab oladi.

Nutqiy kompetentsiya o'quvchining umumiy rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadi. Chunki o'quvchi o'z fikrini ravon ifodalay olmasa, u boshqa fanlarni ham to'liq o'zlashtira olmaydi. Shu bois ona tili darslarida nutqiy kompetentsiyani rivojlantirish ustuvor vazifa hisoblanadi.

Nutqiy kompetentsiyaning asosiy tarkibiy qismlari quyidagilardan iborat:

- **Og'zaki nutq ko'nikmalari** – to'g'ri talaffuz, ravon va aniq gapirish, fikrni izchil bayon qilish;
- **Yozma nutq ko'nikmalari** – savodxonlik, imlo va tinish belgilariga rioya qilish, matn tuzish;
- **Tinglab tushunish** – eshitilgan ma'lumotni anglash va unga munosabat bildirish;
- **Muloqot kompetentsiyasi** – suhbat qurish, savol berish va javob qaytarish, bahs-munozarada ishtirok etish.

Mazkur ko'nikmalar o'zaro bog'liq bo'lib, ularni rivojlantirish kompleks yondashuvni talab qiladi. Modulli yondashuv aynan shu kompleks rivojlanishni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Modulli yondashuv o'quvchilarning nutqiy kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirishda juda katta imkoniyatlarga ega. Bu ta'sir bir necha yo'nalishlarda namoyon bo'ladi. Birinchidan, modulli yondashuv o'quvchilarning darsdagi faolligini oshiradi. An'anaviy darslarda o'quvchi ko'proq tinglovchi rolda bo'lsa, modulli darslarda u faol

ishtirokchi bo'ladi. O'quvchilar mustaqil ishlaydi, fikr bildiradi, savol beradi va muhokamalarda qatnashadi. Bu esa ularning og'zaki nutqini rivojlantiradi.

Ikkinchidan, modulli yondashuv amaliy faoliyatga yo'naltirilganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Har bir modulda nazariy bilim amaliy mashqlar bilan mustahkamlanadi. Masalan, "Matn tuzish" moduli davomida o'quvchilar mustaqil ravishda hikoya yoki insho yozadi, bu esa yozma nutqni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Uchinchidan, modulli yondashuv o'quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlashni shakllantiradi. Mustaqil topshiriqlar, ijodiy vazifalar orqali o'quvchilar o'z fikrini erkin ifodalashni o'rganadi. Bu jarayon nutqiy kompetentsiyaning muhim tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi.

To'rtinchidan, modulli yondashuv individual yondashuvni ta'minlaydi. Har bir o'quvchi o'z imkoniyatiga mos ravishda topshiriqlarni bajaradi. Bu esa nutqiy rivojlanishda orqada qolayotgan o'quvchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga yordam beradi.

Beshinchidan, modulli yondashuv o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshiradi. Har bir modul yakunida natija ko'rinadi, o'quvchi o'z yutug'ini his qiladi. Bu esa uning darsga bo'lgan qiziqishini yanada oshiradi.

Ona tili darslarida modulli yondashuvni samarali qo'llash uchun turli metod va usullardan foydalanish mumkin. Masalan, dialog tuzish, matn yaratish, tahlil qilish va bahs-munozara kabi faoliyat turlari modullar asosida tashkil etiladi.

Dialog modullarida o'quvchilar juftlikda yoki guruhda suhbat quradi. Bu jarayon ularning og'zaki nutqini rivojlantirish bilan birga, muloqot madaniyatini ham shakllantiradi.

Matn yaratish modullarida o'quvchilar berilgan mavzu asosida hikoya yoki insho yozadi. Bu esa ularning yozma nutqini rivojlantiradi, fikrni izchil bayon qilishga o'rgatadi.

Tahlil modullarida o'quvchilar matnni o'qib, uning mazmunini tushuntiradi, asosiy g'oyani aniqlaydi. Bu esa ularning fikrlash va tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Bahs-munozara modullarida esa o'quvchilar o'z fikrini himoya qiladi, boshqalarning fikrini tinglaydi va unga munosabat bildiradi. Bu esa nutqiy kompetentsiyaning eng muhim jihatlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Modulli yondashuvning samaradorligi uning ko'plab afzalliklari bilan belgilanadi. Avvalo, bu yondashuv ta'lim jarayonini tizimli va izchil tashkil etishga yordam beradi. Har bir modul aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, o'quvchilar bilimni bosqichma-bosqich o'zlashtiradi.

Bundan tashqari, modulli yondashuv o'quvchilarning faolligini oshiradi, ularni mustaqil ishlashga o'rgatadi. Bu esa nutqiy kompetentsiyaning rivojlanishiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi.

Shuningdek, bu yondashuv o'quvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish imkonini beradi, baholash jarayonini aniq va shaffof qiladi. Eng muhimi, modulli yondashuv o'quvchilarning nutqiy faoliyatini rivojlantirishga xizmat qilib, ularni erkin fikrlovchi, muloqotga kirisha oladigan shaxs sifatida shakllantiradi.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytganda, modulli yondashuv o'quvchilarning nutqiy kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirishda samarali va zamonaviy metodlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu yondashuv ta'lim jarayonini mantiqan bog'langan, aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilgan modullar asosida tashkil etish orqali o'quvchilarning bilim va ko'nikmalarini izchil va bosqichma-bosqich rivojlantirish imkonini yaratadi.

Modulli yondashuvning eng muhim jihatlaridan biri shundaki, u o'quvchini ta'lim jarayonining markaziga qo'yadi. Natijada o'quvchilar passiv tinglovchi emas, balki faol ishtirokchiga aylanadi. Ular mustaqil ishlash, fikr yuritish, tahlil qilish va o'z nuqtai nazarini erkin ifodalash ko'nikmalarini egallaydi. Bu esa nutqiy kompetentsiyaning barcha tarkibiy qismlarini – og'zaki va yozma nutq, tinglab tushunish hamda muloqot ko'nikmalarini kompleks ravishda rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Shuningdek, modulli yondashuv o'quvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish imkonini beradi. Har bir o'quvchi o'z qobiliyati va bilim darajasiga mos ravishda topshiriqlarni bajaradi, bu esa ta'lim samaradorligini oshiradi. Modul asosida tashkil etilgan darslarda amaliy mashqlar, ijodiy topshiriqlar va bahs-munozaralar keng qo'llanilishi natijasida o'quvchilarning so'z boyligi ortadi, fikrni izchil bayon qilish ko'nikmalari shakllanadi hamda muloqot madaniyati rivojlanadi.

Bundan tashqari, modulli yondashuv o'quvchilarda motivatsiyani oshiradi, chunki har bir modul yakunida ular o'z natijasini ko'ra oladi. Bu esa o'quvchilarning darsga bo'lgan qiziqishini kuchaytiradi va ularni yanada faol bo'lishga undaydi.

Umuman olganda, ona tili darslarida modulli yondashuvni qo'llash o'quvchilarning nutqiy kompetentsiyasini samarali rivojlantirish, ularni mustaqil fikrlovchi, ijodiy yondashuvchi va erkin muloqot qila oladigan shaxs sifatida shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois ushbu yondashuvni ta'lim jarayoniga keng joriy etish zamonaviy pedagogikaning muhim vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

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ХОРАЗМ ВИЛОЯТИДА ЯШОВЧИ ХОМИЛАДОР АЁЛЛАРДА ЭПУЛИСНИНГ ОНА ОРГАНИЗМИГА ТАЪСИРИ

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Мавзунинг долзарблиги: Хомиладорлик даврида она организмда юзага келадиган дисгормонал ўзгаришлар натижасида турли хил патологияларнинг, жумладан, хомиладор она оғиз бўшлиғида юзага келадиган эпюлис каби шишларнинг ривожланишига туртки бўлади. Эпюлис — оғиз бўшлиғининг юмшоқ тўқималарида, асосан, танглай ва милк соҳаларида ривожланадиган, хомиладорлик билан боғлиқ бўлган фиброз ёки васкуляр тўқимали ўсимта ҳисобланаиб, унинг пайдо бўлишида эстроген ва прогестерон даражасининг ошиши муҳим роль ўйнайди. Хомиладорликдаги эпюлиснинг она организмига кўрсатадиган таъсирлари, жумладан, оғиз гигиенасининг бузилиши, оғрик, қон кетиш, инфекция хавфи, озикланишдаги қийинчиликлар ва умумий психологик дискомфорт каби ҳолатлар бугунги кунда кузатилиб келинмоқда.

Натижада, эпюлиснинг хомиладорлик давридаги даволаш йўллари ва қай тарзда хавфсиз тарзда олиб борилиши мумкинлигига ҳам эътибор қаратилади.

Эпюлис касаллигининг хомиладорликнинг 2–3-ойликларида кўпроқ учрайди ва кўпинча туғруқдан сўнг ўз-ўзидан йўқолади. Аммо баъзи ҳолларда шишнинг катталашиши ва қон кетиши она организми учун клиник хавф туғдириши мумкин. Шунинг учун, шифокор-стоматолог ва акушер-гинекологлар ўртасидаги мултидисциплинар ёндашув муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Ишнинг мақсади: ишнинг мақсади сифатида Хоразм вилоятида яшовчи хомиладор аёлларда учраган эпюлис касаллигининг она организмига таъсири ўрганилди.

Олинган натижалар: олиб борилган илмий изланишлар доирасида эпюлис билан оғриган хомиладор аёллар оғиз бўшлиғида оғрик ва нокулайлик, васкуляр тўқимадан қон кетиш ҳамда унинг натижасида анемия келиб чиқиши, овқатларни тўлиқ чайнай олмаслиги, пародонтит ва гингивит ривожланиши,

эмоционал ва психологик стресслар, уйқунинг бузилиши, рухий тушқунлик билан мурожаат қилганликлари аниқланди.

Хулосалар: хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш мумкинки, ҳомиладорликда пайдо бўлувчи эпюлис клиник жиҳатдан хавфсиз бўлса-да, унинг она организмига кўрсатадиган салбий таъсирлари кам эмас. Эпюлис оғрик, қон кетиш, озикланиш муаммолари, инфекция хавфи, тиш тузилмасидаги ўзгаришлар ва психоэмоционал стресслар орқали ҳомиладорликни қийинлаштириши мумкин. Шу сабабли, ҳомиладор аёлларда стоматологик кўрикни ўз вақтида ташкил этиш, эпюлисни эрта аниқлаш ва назорат қилиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Акушер-гинеколог ва стоматолог мутахассисларининг ҳамкорлиги бу борада юқори самара беради.

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МОРФОФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ПИЩЕВОДА ПРИ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИИ УГАРНОГО ГАЗА И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ИХ КОРРЕКЦИИ

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Цель: изучить структурные и иммуногистохимические изменения пищевода, возникающие при длительном воздействии угарного газа (СО), а также оценить эффективность и перспективы применения фитотерапевтических средств на основе *Silybum marianum* (расторопша) и *Carthamus tinctorius* (сафлор) для их коррекции.

Материалы и методы: В исследование были включены 200 беспородных белых крыс массой 200–250 г, распределённых на четыре группы: контрольная; группа с хронической СО-интоксикацией; СО + *Silybum marianum*; СО + *Carthamus tinctorius*.

Моделирование хронического воздействия СО осуществлялось путём ежедневного (1–2 часа) содержания животных в камере с концентрацией газа 200–300 мг/м³ (0,02–0,03%) 5–6 раз в неделю на протяжении 1–3 месяцев, что позволяло сформировать состояние хронической гипоксии.

После завершения эксперимента проводился забор тканей пищевода. Образцы фиксировались в 10% нейтральном формалине, подвергались стандартной гистологической обработке и заливались в парафин. Срезы толщиной 5–7 мкм окрашивали гематоксилином-эозином и по Ван Гизону.

Иммуногистохимическое исследование выполнялось с применением стрептавидин-биотин-пероксидазного метода с использованием маркеров Ki-67 (пролиферативная активность) и Bcl-2 (антиапоптотическая активность). Количественная оценка иммунопозитивных клеток проводилась методом морфометрии на площади 1 мм².

Результаты: Длительное воздействие СО приводило к выраженным деструктивным изменениям слизистой оболочки пищевода. Отмечалось значительное истончение эпителиального слоя (с $45 \pm 2,3$ до $26 \pm 1,2$ нм), усиление отёка (с $10 \pm 0,6$ до $20 \pm 1,1$ нм), увеличение клеточной инфильтрации (с 35 ± 3 до 140 ± 9 клеток/мм²), а также резкое повышение воспалительной активности (с $0,5 \pm 0,1$ до $4,0 \pm 0,2$ балла).

Применение фитопрепаратов способствовало достоверному снижению выраженности патологических изменений. В группе *Carthamus tinctorius*

отмечено восстановление толщины эпителия до $42 \pm 2,0$ нм, снижение воспаления до 1,5–2,0 балла и инфильтрации до 60–70 клеток/мм². В группе *Silybum marianum* показатели были сопоставимыми: толщина эпителия — $43 \pm 2,1$ нм, воспаление — $1,3 \pm 0,1$ балла, инфильтрация — 55 ± 4 клеток/мм².

Дополнительно установлено, что фитокоррекция сопровождалась нормализацией экспрессии Ki-67 и Vcl-2, что свидетельствует о восстановлении баланса между процессами пролиферации и апоптоза в слизистой оболочке пищевода.

Заключение: Хроническое воздействие угарного газа вызывает выраженные морфофункциональные нарушения пищевода, обусловленные гипоксическим повреждением тканей, воспалительной реакцией и нарушением клеточного обновления. Использование фитопрепаратов на основе *Silybum marianum* и *Carthamus tinctorius* способствует снижению воспалительных и дистрофических изменений, а также частичной нормализации клеточных процессов.

Полученные результаты позволяют рассматривать фитокоррекцию как перспективное направление в профилактике и комплексной терапии поражений пищевода при хронической гипоксии, что открывает возможности для дальнейших экспериментальных и клинических исследований.

O‘ZBEKISTON HUDUDLARIDA IQTISODIY O‘SISHNI TA’MINLASHNING USTUVOR VAZIFALARI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezisda O‘zbekiston hududlarida iqtisodiy o‘shish sur‘atlarini ta‘minlashning nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda hududiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishning hozirgi holati baholanib, iqtisodiy o‘shishga ta‘sir etuvchi asosiy omillar, xususan, investitsion faollik, infratuzilma darajasi, tarmoq tarkibi va inson kapitalining roli kompleks yondashuv asosida o‘rganilgan. Shuningdek, hududlar o‘rtasida iqtisodiy differensiallashuv muammolari va ularning sabablari ochib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: hududiy iqtisodiy o‘shish, hududiy rivojlanish, iqtisodiy differensiallashuv, barqaror o‘shish, iqtisodiy diversifikatsiya, investitsiya siyosati, infratuzilma, inson kapitali, raqamli iqtisodiyot, hududiy siyosat, inklyuziv o‘shish

KIRISH

O‘zbekiston hududlarida iqtisodiy o‘shishni ta‘minlashning ustuvor vazifalari sanoat va xizmat ko‘rsatishni rivojlantirish, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish va kichik biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan. Asosiy maqsad – hududiy salohiyatdan samarali foydalanib, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish va aholi daromadlarini oshirishdir.

Globallashuv jarayonlarining jadallashuvi, xalqaro savdo va kapital harakatining liberallashtirish sharoitida milliy iqtisodiyotlarning raqobatbardoshligini ta‘minlashda hududiy rivojlanish omili hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Zamonaviy iqtisodiy nazariyalarga ko‘ra, barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shish faqat makroiqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlar barqarorligi bilan emas, balki hududlar kesimida iqtisodiy faollikning muvozanatli taqsimlanishi, ishlab chiqarish kuchlarining optimal joylashuvi hamda inson kapitalining samarali safarbar etilishi bilan belgilanadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, hududiy iqtisodiy siyosatni takomillashtirish masalasi rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar, jumladan O‘zbekiston uchun strategik ustuvor vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida so‘nggi yillarda iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish, institutsional islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish hamda investitsion muhitni yaxshilashga qaratilgan keng qamrovli chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Natijada mamlakat iqtisodiyoti yuqori o‘shish sur‘atlarini namoyon etib, 2025-yil yakunlariga ko‘ra yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi 7,7 foizga oshdi. Sanoat ishlab chiqarishi 6,8 foizga, qurilish sohasi 14 foizga, xizmatlar sektori 8,5 foizga, qishloq xo‘jaligi esa 4,4 foizga oshdi.

Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki ham O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining yuqori sur'atlarda o'sayotganini e'tirof etib, bu jarayonda investitsiyalar, ishlab chiqarish va xizmatlar sohasining muhim rolini qayd etdi. Shu bilan birga, iqtisodiy o'sishning hududlar kesimida notekis taqsimlanishi saqlanib qolmoqda: iqtisodiy faollik, sanoat ishlab chiqarishi va xizmatlar sohasi asosan poytaxt va yirik sanoat markazlarida jamlangan bo'lib, ayrim viloyatlarda o'sish sur'atlari nisbatan past darajada qolmoqda. Ushbu holat "hududiy differensiallashuv" fenomenining kuchayib borayotganini ko'rsatadi. Ya'ni, iqtisodiy resurslar — kapital, texnologiya va malakali ishchi kuchi — yuqori rivojlangan hududlarga konsentratsiyalashib, iqtisodiy tafovutlarni yanada chuqurlashtirmoqda. Natijada, hududlar o'rtasida daromadlar darajasi, bandlik imkoniyatlari va infratuzilma rivoji bo'yicha sezilarli farqlar yuzaga kelmoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida ichki migratsiya oqimlarini kuchaytirib, mehnat bozorida nomutanosibliklarni keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Hozirgi sharoitda O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashda hududiy iqtisodiy o'sish muhim strategik yo'nalish hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda mamlakatda makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik saqlanib qolayotgan bo'lsa-da, hududlar o'rtasida iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasining differensiallashuvi kuzatilmoqda.

Xususan, 2025-yil yakunlariga ko'ra mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsuloti (YAIM) 1 849,7 trillion so'mni tashkil etib, 2024-yilga nisbatan 7,7 foizga o'sgan. Shu bilan birga, hududlar kesimida iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlari sezilarli farq qilgan. Toshkent shahrida o'sish 11,3 foizni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, ayrim viloyatlarda bu ko'rsatkich 6,6–6,8 foiz atrofida bo'lgan. Mazkur holat hududiy iqtisodiy siyosatni yanada takomillashtirish, iqtisodiy o'sishning yangi drayverlarini shakllantirish va resurslardan samarali foydalanishni taqozo etadi.

Xulosa

O'zbekiston hududlarida iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini ta'minlash masalasi mamlakat iqtisodiy siyosatining muhim va dolzarb yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Olib borilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, so'nggi yillarda mamlakat iqtisodiyoti barqaror o'sish dinamikasini namoyon etayotgan bo'lsa-da, hududlar kesimida iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasi sezilarli darajada farqlanmoqda. Xususan, yirik shaharlar va sanoatlashgan hududlarda iqtisodiy faollik yuqori bo'lsa, ayrim viloyatlarda o'sish sur'atlari nisbatan past darajada qolmoqda.

Hududiy differensiallashuvning asosiy omillari sifatida investitsiyalarning notekis taqsimlanishi, infratuzilma rivojlanishidagi tafovutlar, mehnat resurslarining migratsiyasi hamda tarmoqlar tarkibidagi nomutanosibliklar qayd etildi. Shuningdek, raqamli iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalarning hududlar bo'yicha turlicha rivojlanganligi ham iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlariga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Umuman olganda, hududiy iqtisodiy o'sishning barqarorligini ta'minlash uchun kompleks yondashuv, ya'ni iqtisodiy, institutsional va ijtimoiy omillarni uyg'unlashtirgan holda siyosat yuritish zarur.

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ХОРАЗМ ВИЛОЯТИДА ЯШОВЧИ ХОМИЛАДОР АЁЛЛАРДА ЭПУЛИСНИНГ МОРФОЛОГИЯСИ

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Мавзунинг долзарблиги: Хомиладорлик жараёни физиологик ҳолат бўлиб, хомиладор она организмда турли гормонал ва иммунологик ўзгаришларга олиб келади. Ушбу ўзгаришлар баъзи ҳолларда хомиладор онанинг оғиз бўшлиғида эпulis каби шишларнинг ривожланишига сабабчи бўлади. Эпулис асосан, оғиз бўшлиғидаги милк тўқималарининг гиперплазияси натижасида пайдо бўлади ва унинг ривожланишида эстроген ва прогестерон гормонларининг юқори даражада бўлиши муҳим роль ўйнайди.

Мазкур тезисда хомиладорликда эпulis касаллигининг келиб чиқиш сабаблари — гормонал дисбаланс, оғиз гигиенасининг етарли даражада эмаслиги, тиш тошлари, механик таъсирлар, ирсий мойиллик ва иммунитет ўзгаришлари — таҳлил қилинади. Бу омиллар эпulisнинг ривожланиши учун қулай муҳит яратади ва хомиладор аёл саломатлигига хавф туғдириши мумкин.

Умуман олганда, олиб бориладиган тадқиқот натижалари, ушбу муаммонинг олдини олишда эрта диагностика, мунтазам стоматологик кўриклар ва акушер-стоматолог ҳамкорлиги муҳимлигини тасдиқлайди.

Ишнинг мақсади: ишнинг мақсади сифатида Хоразм вилоятида яшовчи хомиладор аёлларда учраган эпulis касаллигининг морфологияси ўрганилди.

Олинган натижалар: хомиладорликдаги эпulisлар асосан яримшарсимон шаклда, юмшоқ тўималарда жойлашиши, диаметри 0.5-2.5 см ўлчамда бўлиши, юзаси силлиқ, қизғиш рангда эканлиги аниқланди. Морфологик жихатдан эпulis, фибробластлар, коллаген талолар кам сонли лимфоцитлар ва макрофаглар, грануляцион тўқима бўлиши, тўқима таркибида неоваскуляризация жуда фаол бўлиши, кўп сондаги нейтрофиллар, плазматик хужайралар бўлиши аниқланди.

Хулосалар: Хоразм вилоятида хомиладор аёлларда кузатиладиган эпulisлар морфологиясида ангиогенез ва яллиғланиш элементларининг устунлиги кузатилади. Бу ҳолат шифокорларга клиник қарорлар қабул қилишда — эпulisни бевосита олиб ташлаш, кузатиш ёки туғруқдан кейин баҳолаш каби — тўғри ёндашувни танлашга ёрдам беради.

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MINTAQALAR IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHIDAGI TAFOVUTLARNI KAMAYTIRISHNING USTUVOR YO‘NALISHLARI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada mintaqalar iqtisodiy rivojlanishidagi tafovutlarni kamaytirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari ilmiy asosda tahlil qilingan. Unda joyga asoslangan siyosatlar, fiskal choralar, inson kapitaliga investitsiyalar, raqamli transformatsiya va mintaqaviy integratsiyaning ahamiyati yoritilgan. Shuningdek, global tendensiyalar hamda xalqaro tashkilotlar tajribasi asosida tengsizlikni kamaytirish mexanizmlari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida hududiy rivojlanishdagi nomutanosibliklarni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar. Mintaqaviy tafovutlar, fiskal siyosat, inson kapitali, raqamli transformatsiya, integratsiya, barqaror rivojlanish, investitsiyalar.

Аннотация. В данной статье на научной основе проанализированы приоритетные направления сокращения межрегиональных экономических различий. Рассмотрены роль территориально-ориентированной политики, фискальных мер, инвестиций в человеческий капитал, цифровой трансформации и региональной интеграции. Также на основе глобальных тенденций и опыта международных организаций раскрыты механизмы снижения неравенства. В результате исследования разработаны практические рекомендации по сокращению дисбалансов регионального развития.

Ключевые слова. Региональные различия, фискальная политика, человеческий капитал, цифровая трансформация, интеграция, устойчивое развитие, инвестиции.

Abstract. This article provides a scientific analysis of the priority directions for reducing interregional economic disparities. It examines the role of place-based policies, fiscal measures, investments in human capital, digital transformation, and regional integration. The study also explores mechanisms for reducing inequality based on global trends and the experience of international organizations. As a result, practical recommendations for minimizing regional development imbalances are proposed.

Keywords. Regional disparities, fiscal policy, human capital, digital transformation, integration, sustainable development, investments.

Jahon iqtisodiyoti rivojlanishining zamonaviy bosqichida mintaqalar orasidagi iqtisodiy tafovutlar global iqtisodiyotning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Global miqyosda urbanizatsiya jarayonlarining jadallashuvi sharoitida sanoat va xizmat ko'rsatish sektorlarida ilg'or shaharlar hamda metropoliyalar iqtisodiy o'sishning asosiy markazlariga aylangan bir davrda, rivojlanishdan orqada qolayotgan mintaqalar – qishloq hududlari, chekka viloyatlar va rivojlanayotgan davlatlarning ayrim qismlari – daromad darajalari, bandlik ko'rsatkichlari va infratuzilma rivoji bo'yicha sezilarli darajada qoloqlikni namoyon etmoqda. Masalan, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari (SDG) doirasida 10-maqсад – mamlakatlar ichida va orasida tengsizlikni kamaytirish – bu muammoni hal etishga qaratilgan bo'lib, resurslarni adolatli taqsimlash, ta'lim va malaka oshirishga investitsiya qilishni ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida belgilaydi. Ushbu tafovutlar nafaqat iqtisodiy samarasizlikka, balki ijtimoiy taranglikka, migratsiya oqimlariga va hatto siyosiy beqarorlikka olib keladi [1].

Hozirgi zamonaviy tendensiyalar bu muammoni yanada murakkablashtirmoqda, ammo bir vaqtning o'zida yangi yechimlar uchun imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. COVID-19 pandemiyasidan keyingi davrda ekstremal qashshoqlik darajasi qisman pasaygan bo'lsa-da, energetika narxlari o'zgarishi, tabiiy ofatlar va iqlim o'zgarishi kabi omillar mintaqaviy tengsizlikni kuchaytirmoqda [2]. Jahon banki va Xalqaro valyuta jamg'armasi (IMF) tadqiqotlari shuni ko'rsatadiki, mintaqaviy tafovutlarni kamaytirish siyosati tengsizlik va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlashi lozim, chunki adolatli taqsimlash samaradorlikka zid kelmaydi, aksincha, uni kuchaytiradi [3].

So'nggi yillarda olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar hamda xalqaro tashkilotlar, mamlakatlar tomonidan olib borilayotgan siyosatlar jahon mamlakatlari mintaqalari iqtisodiy rivojlanishidagi tafovutlarni kamaytirish hamda bartaraf etish quyidagi asosiy tendensiyalarga tayanadi:

Yo'nalishi	Mazmuni
1 – yo'nalish: Joyga asoslangan siyosatlar	Joyga asoslangan siyosatlar mintaqaviy tafovutlarni kamaytirishning asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi, chunki ularni ishlab chiqish jarayonida hududning geografik sharoitlari, iqtisodiy struktura va ijtimoiy omillari kabi mahalliy xususiyatlar to'liq inobatga olinadi. Ilmiy asosda, bu siyosatlar Pol Krugman tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan yangi iqtisodiy geografiya nazariyasiga tayangan bo'lib, shahar agglomeratsiyalarining tabiiy ustunligini muvozanatlashtirishni maqsad qiladi. OECDning 2025-yilgi "Place-Based Policies for the Future"[4] hisoboti bu siyosatlarni global



	megatrendlar (iqlim o'zgarishi va sun'iy intellekt) bilan bog'lab, orqada qolgan hududlarga moslashtirilgan investitsiyalarni taklif etadi.
2 – yo'nalish: Fiskal siyosatlar	Fiskal siyosatlar – daromadni qayta taqsimlash va ijtimoiy himoya choralarini o'z ichiga oladi, bu esa mintaqaviy tengsizlikni kamaytirishning muhim vositasi. Ilmiy jihatdan, bu siyosatlar inklyuziv o'sish konsepsiyasiga asoslanadi, bu nazariya bo'yicha progressiv soliqlar va transferlar nafaqat tengsizlikni kamaytiradi, balki umumiy iqtisodiy o'sishni ham kuchaytiradi. IMFning 2022-yilgi "Tackling Inequality on All Fronts" hisoboti shuni ko'rsatadiki, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliqlar va transferlar rivojlangan mamlakatlarda daromad tengsizligini kamaytirishga olib kelgan. World Inequality Report 2026 ga ko'ra, Soliqlar va transfertlar jamiyatlar jamoat tovarlarini moliyalashtirish va tengsizlikni kamaytirish uchun eng kuchli vositalar qatoriga kiradi. Progressiv soliqqa tortish ijtimoiy birdamlikni mustahkamlaydi va haddan tashqari boylikning siyosiy ta'sirini cheklaydi. Shunga qaramay, soliq progressivligi eng yuqori cho'qqisida qulaydi: yuz millionerlar va milliarderlar ko'pincha aholining aksariyat qismiga nisbatan mutanosib ravishda kamroq soliq to'laydilar [5].
3 – yo'nalish: Ta'lim va inson kapitali investitsiyalari	Ta'lim va malaka oshirish siyosatlari orqada qolgan mintaqalardagi aholi uchun imkoniyatlarni kengaytirishga qaratilgan. Ilmiy asosda, bu siyosatlar inson kapitali nazariyasiga (Gary Becker) asoslanadi, bu nazariya bo'yicha ta'lim investitsiyalari uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlaydi. Jahon Bankining 2025-yilgi "Sharing Prosperity" forumi ta'limni tengsizlikni kamaytirishning asosiy vositasi sifatida belgilaydi. Ta'limning zamonaviylashuvi raqamli texnologiyalarni ta'lim jarayoniga integratsiya qilish, moslashuvchan o'quv dasturlari va hayotiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan islohotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu jarayon inson kapitalini rivojlantirishda quyidagi yo'nalishlarda muhim natijalar bermoqda: <u>Masofaviy va onlayn ta'limning rivojlanishi.</u> UNESCO ma'lumotiga ko'ra, 2023-yilda dunyo bo'yicha 1,6 milliard o'quvchi raqamli platformalar orqali ta'lim oldi, bu pandemiyadan oldingi ko'rsatkichdan 5 baravar ko'p.

	Onlayn ta'lim bozori hajmi 2025-yilga kelib 400 milliard AQSh dollariga yetishi kutilmoqda [6].
4 – yo‘nalish: Raqamli va sanoat transformatsiyasiga qaratilgan siyosatlar	Raqamli siyosatlar orqada qolgan hududlarni raqamli iqtisodiyotga ulashga qaratilgan. Ilmiy jihatdan, bu siyosatlar texnologik diffuziya nazariyasiga asoslanadi, bu nazariya bo'yicha raqamli infratuzilma tafovutlarni yumshatadi. OECDning 2025-yilgi "Place-Based Industrial Policy" hisoboti sanoat siyosatlarini mahalliy joylarga moslashtirishni taklif etadi [7]. Raqamli transformatsiya — AKT, sun'iy intellekt (AI), Big Data, IoT va boshqa zamonaviy texnologiyalarni iqtisodiyot, ta'lim hamda ijtimoiy sohalarga strategik integratsiya qilishning kompleks jarayonidir. Bu inson kapitalini rivojlantirishda quyidagi yo'nalishlarda muhim o'zgarishlarga olib keldi: Mehnat bozori talablarining o'zgarishi. Jahon Iqtisodiy Forumi (WEF) 2023-yilgi hisobotiga ko'ra, 2030-yilga kelib global mehnat bozoridagi ishlarning 85% raqamli ko'nikmalarga asoslangan bo'ladi. Hozirda dunyodagi ish beruvchilarning 67% raqamli savodxonlik va dasturiy ta'minot bilan ishlash ko'nikmalarini talab qilmoqda [8]. _Raqamli transformatsiya avtomatlashtirish va AI tufayli an'anaviy kasblarning 30% gacha qisqarishiga olib keladi, lekin yangi kasblar (masalan, ma'lumotni tahlil qilish, kiberxavfsizlik, AI muhandisligi) yaratilmoqda. Masalan, LinkedIn ma'lumotiga ko'ra, 2020-2025-yillarda ma'lumot tahlilchisi va bulutli hisoblash mutaxassisi kabi kasblarga talab 40% ga oshgan. Raqamli infratuzilmaning kengayishi. Xalqaro Telekommunikatsiya Ittifoqi (ITU) ma'lumotiga ko'ra, 2024-yilda dunyo aholisining 67% internetga ulangan, bu 2015-yildagi 43% dan sezilarli o'sishni ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda keng polosali internet qamrovi 2019-yildagi 35% dan 2024-yilda 50% ga yetdi [9]._Raqamli infratuzilmaning kengayishi masofaviy ta'lim, onlayn kurslar va raqamli platformalar orqali bilim olish imkoniyatlarini oshirdi. Masalan, Coursera va edX kabi platformalarda 2023-yilda 120 million foydalanuvchi ro'yxatdan o'tgan, bu raqam 2020-yilga nisbatan 50% ga ko'p.
5 – yo‘nalish: Mintaqaviy integratsiya	Mintaqaviy integratsiya siyosatlari savdo va hamkorlik orqali tafovutlarni kamaytiradi. Ilmiy asosda, bu siyosatlar savdo nazariyasiga (Ricardo) asoslanadi, bu nazariya bo'yicha integratsiya resurslarni samarali taqsimlaydi [9].

6 – yo‘nalish: Iqlim siyosati va barqaror rivojlanishning o‘zaro bog‘liq yondashuvlari	Barqaror siyosatlar iqlim o‘zgarishini hisobga olgan holda tafovutlarni kamaytiradi. Ilmiy jihatdan, bu siyosatlar ekologik iqtisodiyot nazariyasiga asoslanadi. OECD kelgusi davrlarda iqlim neytralligini mahalliy siyosatlar bilan bog‘laydi[10]. Yashil iqtisodiyot atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmaydigan, resurslardan tejamkor foydalanadigan va ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshiradigan iqtisodiy faoliyatni anglatadi. Bu inson kapitalini rivojlantirishda yangi kasblar, malaka oshirish va innovatsion ta’lim tizimlarini rivojlantirish orqali katta o‘zgarishlarga olib kelmoqda. Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti (ILO) ma’lumotiga ko‘ra, 2018-yilda yashil iqtisodiyot sohasida global miqyosda 24 million ish o‘rni mavjud edi va 2030-yilga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 100 millionga yetishi kutilmoqda. Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya sohasi 2020-yilda 12 million ish o‘rni yaratdi, bu 2015-yildagi 8,1 milliondan sezilarli o‘sishni ko‘rsatadi. Yashil iqtisodiyot “yashil” ko‘nikmalarga talabni oshirib, inson kapitalini rivojlantirishda kasbiy tayyorgarlikni qayta ko‘rib chiqishni talab qilmoqda. Masalan, shamol va quyosh energiyasi muhandisligi, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va chiqindilarni qayta ishlash sohasida mutaxassislar talabi global miqyosda 20% ga oshdi. Bu esa ta’lim tizimlarida yangi dasturlarni joriy qilish va qayta tayyorlash kurslarini kengaytirish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.
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Yuqorida keltirilgan yo‘nalishlarni inobatga olgan holda hamda Yangi O‘zbekiston rivojlanish strategiyasida belgilangan maqsadlarga ilmiy asoslangan yondashuv asosida, mamlakat hududlarining iqtisodiy taraqqiyotidagi nomutanosibliklarni qisqartirishga qaratilgan aniq ustuvor yo‘nalishlar sifatida quyidagilarni belgilash mumkin:

- Strategiyaning uchinchi yo‘nalishi (kuchli iqtisodiyot) va oltinchi yo‘nalishi (yashil rivojlanish) doirasida joyga asoslangan siyosatlar mintaqaviy tafovutlarni kamaytirishning asosiy vositasi sifatida belgilangan. Bu siyosatlar mahallalar vakolatlarini kengaytirish, moliyaviy mustaqillikni kuchaytirish va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolarni joyida hal etishni o‘z ichiga oladi;
- Strategiyaning uchinchi yo‘nalishi (milliy iqtisodiyotni jadal rivojlantirish) fiskal siyosatlarni progressiv soliqlar va transferlar orqali mintaqaviy tengsizlikni kamaytirishga qaratgan. Bu startegiyada ta’kidlanganidek, xususiy sektor va global integratsiyani qo‘llab-quvvatlash bilan bog‘liq;

- Strategiyaning birinchi va beshinchi yo‘nalishlari (inson qadri va ta’lim/ma’naviyat) ta’lim va malaka oshirishni mintaqaviy rivojlanishning markaziga qo‘ygan. Ilmiy jihatdan, inson kapitali nazariyasi bo‘yicha bu investitsiyalar bandlikni oshirib, tafovutlarni kamaytiradi, masalan, shahar va tumanlarda kasb-hunar ta’limini rivojlantirish orqali;
- Strategiyaning uchinchi yo‘nalishi (25-maqсад, Raqamli iqtisodiyotni asosiy “drayver” sohaga aylantirish) raqamli texnologiyalarni mintaqaviy tengsizlikni kamaytirishga qaratgan, masalan, raqamli moliyaviy inklyuziya va sanoat korxonalarini rivojlantirish. Ilmiy asosda, texnologik diffuziya nazariyasi bo‘yicha raqamlashtirish qishloq hududlarini shaharlar bilan bog‘laydi;
- Strategiyaning oltinchi yo‘nalishi (80-maqсад, Ekologiya va atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish, shahar va tumanlarda ekologik ahvolni yaxshilash) iqlim o‘zgarishini hisobga olgan holda barqarorlikni ta’kidlaydi. Ilmiy asosda, ekologik iqtisodiyot nazariyasi bo‘yicha bu siyosatlar tabiiy ofatlarga qarshi chidamlilikni oshiradi.

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UDK: 616.137.83:616.13

**DENTAL EXAMINATION ANALYSIS OF CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF
THE FACIAL JAW IN CHILDREN****Xujamuratov O.F., Iskandarova A.I. Erkinova S.A., Xasanboev B.N.
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Introduction. Congenital abnormalities of the facial jaw in children are considered one of the most important craniofacial pathologies found among children and adolescents. Cleft palate and palate, facial skeletal deformities, prikus disorders, chemtics in the upper lip and alveolar tumor are not only an aesthetic defect, but also seriously impair nutrition, swallowing, sucking, speech and psychoemotional development. According to world literature, lip or palate kemtics can correspond to 1:700-1:1000 newborn children, while in some regions it is noted that this figure is even higher. In different regions, environmental factors, reproductive age of the parent, genetic factors, medications and harmful habits that the mother took during pregnancy (smoking, alcohol) can affect the frequency of occurrence of these pathologies. In the Khorezm region, the high proportion of rural residents, the health of women of reproductive age, the different levels of the quality of prenatal observation, the inhomogeneity of perinatal care can be considered as factors affecting the number of children with congenital anomalies of the facial jaw and their functional state [1.3.5.7.9.11.13.15]. At the same time, complex rehabilitation in these patients – surgical, orthodontic, logopedic and psychosocial support – is required for several years at a minimum.

Material and methods. The study received 200 patients who were monitored or treated in connection with congenital anomalies of the facial jaw in the Khorezm region during 2021-2024.

Results obtained. The main part of patients with congenital abnormalities of the face-jaw in children fell on the age group of 0-6 years (55.5 %), which indicates the clinical significance of these pathologies in early childhood and the high need for rehabilitation. Studies of social background among patients, urban and rural population cross-sectional anomalies, which showed that with a large difference, they occur among rural population . It appears that an absolute majority of patients (92.5 %) live in rural areas, indicating the need for rural residents to expand prevention, early diagnosis and rehabilitation services. In the course of our study, taxlil, which was carried out in order to find out which regions of the region had a high incidence rate, showed : the highest rates were in the districts of Shovot (16.0%), Kushkopir (13.0%),

Khanqah (11.0%), Urganch and Gurlan (10.0% each), the regions with the most patients recorded in our experiment.

Studies on social clibutting among patients, urban and rural population cross-sectional anomalies, have shown that large differences occur among rural populations. It appears that an absolute majority of patients (92.5 %) live in rural areas, indicating the need for rural residents to expand prevention, early diagnosis and rehabilitation services. Abnormalities in all 200 patients studied were noted to be congenital, and no acquired abnormalities were reported. Work on the operationalization of Diagnosed Patients has shown that more than half (54.0 %) of patients have not yet undergone surgery, which means the need for step-by-step planning of rehabilitation measures. When functional disorders that can occur in a way related to anomalies were studied and predicted, it turned out that disorders in the functions of nutrition (91.5%), swallowing (76.0 %) and speech (59.5 %) are the most common symptoms. This is a sign that congenital anomalies of the face-jaw joint have a serious effect on the speech-nutrition complex. While disorders related to prikus and tooth cipslation were not reported in every fifth to ten patients when orthodontic disorders in patients were studied at large, recording around 9.0-7.5% of the total contingent indicates the need for comprehensive evaluation of orthodontic pathologies along with craniofacial deformities[2.4.6.8.10.12.14].

The results obtained showed that pathologies associated with congenital anomalies of the facial jaw (mainly lip and palate arches, alveolar tumor arches and associated craniofacial deformities) prevail in childhood, in accordance with the trends noted in the world literature even in the context of the Khorezm region. The prevalence of Orofacial chemtics in relation to birth worldwide has been shown to be around 0.3–0.45 cases per 1,000 live births (up to 1-2/1,000 in certain regions), with Mega-Analyses noting that this figure is around 0.3/1,000 (lab chemtychi), 0.33/1,000 (palate chemtychi), and 0.45/1,000 (lab+palate chemtychi). This data shows that congenital anomalies of the face-jaw system are a global health problem, and the data obtained on the example of 200 patients in the Khorezm region confirm that it is part of this universal epidemiological picture. In our study, the bulk of patients were 0-6 years old (55.5 %) and 7-12 years old (30.5%). This condition indicates that facial-jaw abnormalities in children are manifested clinically from an early age, and in relation to them, at an early stage, diagnostics indicate the need to organize rehabilitation measures in the ham.

In our study, all 200 patients reported the type of disease as congenital, and the acquired anomalies were not detected. This is consistent with the data presented in the literature, since it has been argued that orofacial chemtics are caused by a violation of

the fusion of the structures of the face-jaw during cranial embryogenesis. In this regard, the discussed pathological conditions belong to the group of congenital craniofacial anomalies, both morphologically and clinically, and the possibilities of their treatment tactics should not be limited, but should begin prematurely.

The fact that the proportion of operated patients is 46.0% and that 54.0% of patients have not yet undergone surgical intervention shows a certain difference in comparison with world practice. In children with cleft lip and palate in many centers, primary surgical correction is recommended to be carried out in stages during the first year, and sometimes from the age of 3-6 months. In this sense, the high proportion of patients without surgery in our contingent (especially in the group of school-age people) can be evidenced by the presence of logistical, economic and organizational barriers to the organization of rehabilitation services. This once again emphasizes the need to establish the activities of a special Craniofacial Center for the Khorezm region, or at least a multidisciplinary Brigade in the case of facial fractures.

Conclusion. However, there are also some limitations to the study. First, the data is collected on a retrospective schedule, and some measurements (e.g., evaluation of speech and eating functions by clinical records rather than by objective scales) can lead to certain subjectivity. Secondly, there is an estimate that the proportion of orthodontic pathologies is underestimated at the same time due to the incomplete formation of a permanent tooth row in the assessment of malocclusion and dental anomalies, a complete clinical and radiological examination by the orthodontist. Thirdly, risk factors such as genetic and environmental factors, parental age, blood-kin marriage are not included in the scope of the study. Despite these defects, this work demonstrated the versatility of the clinical and functional state in the case of 200 patients with congenital anomalies of the facial jaw in the Khorezm region. The results obtained are largely in harmony with international literature, especially the high proportion of rural residents, the proportion of non-operationalized patients and the strong expression of a complex of functional disorders indicate the need to develop special rehabilitation programs at the regional level.

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MATLAB DASTURLASH TILIDA INTEGRALASHDA INTERFAOL USUL IMKONIYATLARI

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M.O'tkirov PM-2 guruh talabasi**

Annotatsiya. Ta'limni zamonaviy samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida interfaol usullarni tashkil etish. Talabalarga har xil dasturlarda ishlash samaradorligini oshirish, savol-javob bilan bilimlarini mustahkamlash.

Аннотация. Организация интерактивных методов с целью повышения эффективности современного образования. Цель – помочь студентам улучшить успеваемость по различным программам, укрепление знаний с помощью вопросов и ответов.

Abstract. Organization of interactive methods with the aim of improving the effectiveness of modern education. To help students improve their performance in various programs, strengthening knowledge with questions and answers.

Kalit so'zlari: for, disp, trapesiya

Zamonaviy ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish bu darslarni interfaol usullar bilan tashkil etish. Bunda ta'lim jarayonida talabalarning bilim ko'nikmalarini birgalikda savol - javoblar bilan tashkil etish. Talaba o'z fikrini berilgan savollarga javob etkazish bu bir san'at. Shunday ekan o'qituvchi uni tinglab Matlab tilida dasturlashga bo'lgan bilmini tekshirish.

savollari

1. Integralning quyi yuqori chegaralarini dasturda kiritish usullari.
2. Qadam toppish formulasi
3. Parametili sikl operatori
4. Matlab tili haqida
5. Matlab kutubxonalari
6. Inegrallash usullari
7. Trapesiya usuliga dastur tuzish

Matlab — murakkab matematik funksiyalarni ishlatishda qulaylik yaratadi. Matematik -fizik va texnik hisob-kitoblar uchun mo'ljallangan dasturiy vosita. U asosan, ilmiy izlanishlar va muhandislikda keng qo'llaniladi.

Matlab – kuchli dasturlash imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi. Algoritmalar yaratish, murakkab muhandislik masalalarni hisob-kitoblarni amalga oshirish, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va tasvirlash uchun ko'plab funktsiyalar va kutubxonalar mavjud. U yuqori

darajada rivojlangan grafik va vizualizatsiya imkoniyatlariga ega. Unda grafiklar, diagrammalar va 3D tasvirlar yaratish juda oson va moslashuvchan.

Matlab – kengaytirilgan kutubxonalar va modullarni qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi, foydalanuvchilari boshqa dasturlar bilan integratsiya qilish va o‘z funksiyalarini yaratishda katta moslashuvchanlikka ega.

Keyingi paytlarda dastur tuzmasdan masalalarni analitik yoki taqribiy yechish imkoniyatini beradigan Mathcad, Matlab kabi matematik dasturlar ishlab chiqildi. Ularda qo‘yilgan masalaning yechimini olish uchun buyruqlar yoki hisoblash jarayonini tashkil etuvchi formulalar ketma-ketligidan foydalaniladi. Mazkur dasturiy vositalar yordamida olingan natijalar bilan taqribiy usulda olingan sonli natijalar chuqur tahlil qilinib, baholanadi.

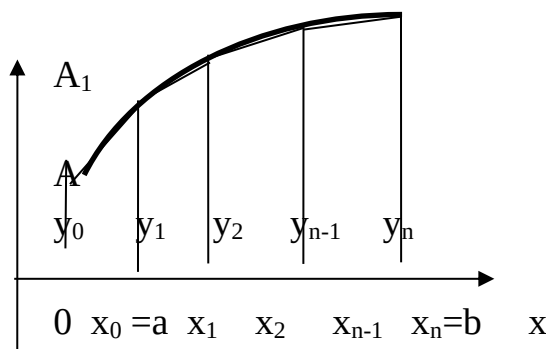
Aniq integralni taqribiy hisoblashning trapetsiya usuli

Agar berilgan $y = f(x)$ egri chiziqni to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchaklar formulasida bo‘lganidek zinapoyasimon chiziq bilan almashtirmasdan, balki ichki chizilgan siniq chiziq bilan almashtirilsa, u holda aniq integrallning ancha aniqroq qiymati xosil bo‘lishiga erishiladi. Bu holda egri chiziqli $aABb$ trapetsiyaning yuzi yuqoridan $AA_1, A_1A_2, \dots, A_{n-1}B$ vatarlar bilan chegaralangan to‘g‘ri burchakli trapetsiyalar yuzalarining yig‘indisiga teng bo‘ladi. Barcha trapetsiyalar yuzlarining yig‘indisini quyidagi formula orqali ifodalash mumkin.

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \left(\frac{y_0 + y_1}{2} \Delta x + \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \Delta x + \frac{y_2 + y_3}{2} \Delta x + \dots + \frac{y_{n-1} + y_n}{2} \Delta x \right) \text{ yoki}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2n} (y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + \dots + 2y_{n-1} + y_n) \dots + \frac{y_{n-1} + y_n}{2} \Delta x \text{ yoki}$$

formulani quyidagi ko‘rinishda ham yozishi mumkin.



$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2n} \left[(y_0 + y_n) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2y_i \right] \quad h=(b-a)/n$$

Bundan foydalanib quyidagi misolga dastur

Misol:

$$\int_{0,6}^{1,5} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^4-1}}$$

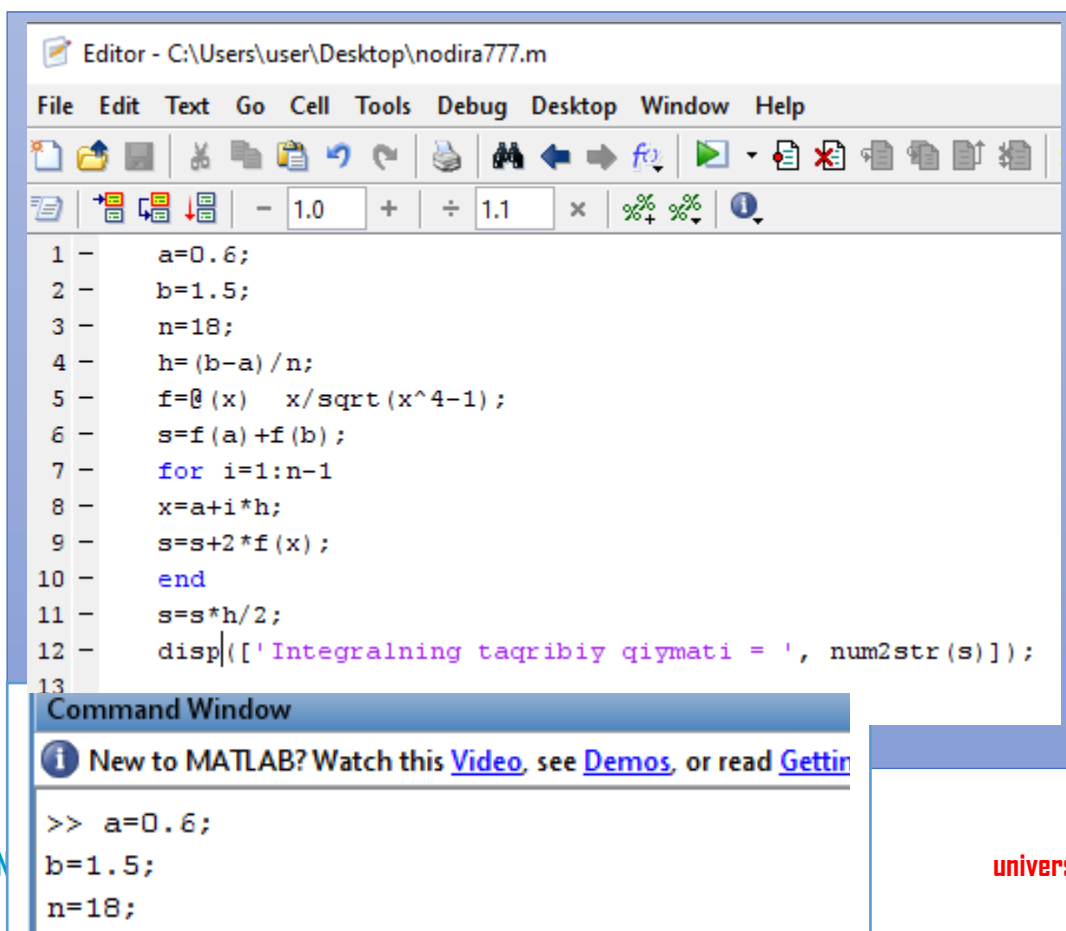
bundan:

a=0,6; b=1,5; n=18

dastur:

```
a=0.6;
b=1.5;
n=18;
h=(b-a)/n;
f=@(x) x/sqrt(x^4-1);
s=f(a)+f(b);
for i=1:n-1
x=a+i*h;
s=s+2*f(x);
end
s=s*h/2;
disp(['Integralning taqribiy qiymati = ', num2str(s)]);
```

Kompyuterdagi dasturi



The screenshot shows the MATLAB environment. The Editor window displays the same MATLAB script as shown in the previous block. The Command Window at the bottom shows the execution of the first three lines of the script:

```
>> a=0.6;
b=1.5;
n=18;
```

Matlab dasturi asosida avtomatlashgan boshqaruv tizimining yuqorida keltirilgan masalalarini yechishga mo'ljallangan. Avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar loyixalashda tadqiqotlarda va korxona tashkilotlarni boshqarishda hamda o'quv jarayonida keng qollaniladi.

Umuman olganda esa, muhandislik va matematikaning barcha masalalari Matlab dasturida echish ulardan to'laonli foydalanish mumkin. Shunday ekan talabalarni dars davomida dasturlashga o'rgatib zamonaviy kasblarga yo'naltirish.

FOYDALAIGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

1. Ў.Х.Мухамудов Таълимни ташкил этишда замонавий интерфаол методлар 2016й.
2. N.Sh.Xodjayeva Texnik tizimlarda axborot texnologiyalari 2024y.
3. M.M.Kadirov. Texnik tizimlarda axborot texnologiyalari.
4. N.Sh.Xodjayeva., I.Q.Xakimova., Axborot texnologiyalari va jarayonlarni matematik modellashtirish (uslubiy qo'llanma) Toshkent, 2023 y

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: This article explores the role and significance of the Latin language in the formation and development of modern medical terminology. As a historically established and internationally recognized linguistic foundation, Latin continues to serve as a universal medium for naming anatomical structures, clinical conditions, diagnostic procedures, and pharmaceutical substances. The study analyzes the structural, semantic, and functional features of Latin-based medical terms and highlights their stability, precision, and cross-cultural applicability. Furthermore, the paper examines the pedagogical importance of Latin in medical education, emphasizing its contribution to the development of terminological competence, analytical thinking, and professional communication skills among medical students. The findings suggest that a systematic understanding of Latin not only facilitates

accurate interpretation and usage of medical terms but also enhances students' ability to engage with global scientific literature.

Keywords: Latin language, medical terminology, anatomical nomenclature, clinical terms, pharmaceutical terminology, linguistic competence, medical education, terminology system, professional communication, etymology

Introduction

In the contemporary era of globalized healthcare and rapidly advancing medical science, effective professional communication has become a fundamental requirement for medical practitioners. One of the key elements ensuring clarity, precision, and universality in medical communication is the use of standardized terminology, the majority of which is rooted in the Latin language. Despite being considered a “dead language” in general linguistic terms, Latin continues to play a vital and dynamic role in medicine, serving as the foundation of international medical vocabulary. The historical origins of medical terminology can be traced back to ancient civilizations, particularly to Greco-Roman traditions, where Latin functioned as the primary language of science, education, and scholarly exchange. Over centuries, Latin has preserved its status as a neutral and stable linguistic system, free from the rapid changes that characterize living languages. This stability makes it especially suitable for medical terminology, where consistency and unambiguity are essential for accurate diagnosis, treatment, and research. Medical terminology encompasses a vast and complex system of terms related to human anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, and clinical practice. A significant proportion of these terms are either directly derived from Latin or constructed using Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes. For instance, anatomical nomenclature relies heavily on Latin to ensure uniformity across different countries and languages. This universality allows healthcare professionals worldwide to communicate effectively, minimizing the risk of misunderstanding and medical errors. From a pedagogical perspective, the study of Latin plays a crucial role in the education of future medical professionals. Learning Latin enhances students' understanding of the internal structure of medical terms, enabling them to decode unfamiliar terminology and use it appropriately in clinical contexts.

Materials and Methods

This study employs a comprehensive qualitative research design to investigate the role and importance of the Latin language in medical terminology. The methodological framework integrates linguistic, pedagogical, and comparative approaches to ensure a multidimensional analysis of the subject. The research materials consist of a wide range of sources, including classical and modern textbooks on medical Latin, anatomical nomenclature guidelines (such as Terminologia Anatomica), pharmaceutical

references, and academic publications related to medical linguistics. In addition, educational materials used in medical universities were analyzed to assess how Latin terminology is introduced and applied in the learning process. Several research methods were utilized in the study. The descriptive-analytical method was applied to examine the structure, origin, and semantic features of Latin-based medical terms. The comparative method allowed for the identification of similarities and differences between Latin terms and their equivalents in modern languages, highlighting the universality and stability of Latin terminology. The etymological analysis was used to trace the roots and morphological components of selected medical terms, providing insight into their meanings and formation patterns. Furthermore, a pedagogical observation method was employed to evaluate the effectiveness of Latin language instruction among first-year medical students. Classroom activities, including terminology exercises and translation tasks, were observed to determine students' engagement and comprehension levels.

Results

The findings of the study demonstrate that the Latin language plays a fundamental and irreplaceable role in the structure and functioning of modern medical terminology. Firstly, the analysis revealed that a significant proportion of medical terms are either directly derived from Latin or formed using Latin roots and affixes. This structural consistency contributes to the clarity, precision, and standardization of medical language across different countries and linguistic backgrounds. As a result, Latin serves as a universal linguistic foundation that facilitates effective communication among healthcare professionals worldwide. Secondly, the results indicate that students who possess a basic knowledge of Latin are better equipped to understand, interpret, and memorize complex medical terms. Etymological awareness enables them to decode unfamiliar terminology, thereby enhancing their learning efficiency and reducing cognitive load during medical training. Thirdly, pedagogical observations showed that the integration of Latin into medical education positively influences students' analytical thinking and linguistic competence.

Discussion

The results of this study provide strong evidence supporting the continued relevance of the Latin language in medical terminology and education. The findings align with existing research in medical linguistics, which emphasizes the importance of Latin as a stable and internationally accepted system for naming and classifying medical concepts. One of the key aspects highlighted in this study is the structural transparency of Latin-based terms. Unlike arbitrary vocabulary, medical terms derived from Latin often follow logical and consistent patterns, allowing learners to infer meanings

through morphological analysis. This feature is particularly valuable in medical education, where students are required to master a vast and complex body of terminology. Moreover, the pedagogical implications of the findings are significant. The positive impact of Latin instruction on students' cognitive and analytical abilities suggests that it should not be treated as an auxiliary subject but rather as an integral part of the medical curriculum. By strengthening terminological competence, Latin contributes directly to the development of professional communication skills, which are essential for accurate diagnosis, documentation, and collaboration in healthcare settings. However, the study also identifies certain challenges. Some students initially perceive Latin as difficult or irrelevant due to its status as a non-spoken language. This highlights the need for more effective teaching strategies, including interactive methods, contextual learning, and the integration of clinical examples to demonstrate the practical application of Latin terminology.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Latin language remains a fundamental and indispensable component of modern medical terminology. Despite its status as a classical language, Latin continues to provide a stable, precise, and universally accepted system for naming anatomical structures, clinical conditions, and pharmaceutical substances. Its structural consistency and historical continuity make it uniquely suited for the needs of global medical communication. The findings of this study demonstrate that knowledge of Latin significantly enhances medical students' ability to understand, analyze, and correctly use complex medical terms. It not only facilitates the acquisition of professional vocabulary but also develops analytical thinking, linguistic awareness, and cognitive flexibility. As a result, Latin contributes to the formation of terminological competence, which is essential for effective communication in clinical and academic settings. Moreover, the pedagogical value of Latin extends beyond terminology. It plays an important role in shaping the professional identity of future healthcare specialists, fostering a deeper understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of medicine. Integrating Latin into medical education ensures that students are better prepared to engage with international scientific literature and collaborate in a global medical environment. However, to maximize its effectiveness, modern teaching approaches should be applied, including interactive methods, contextual learning, and the use of practical examples.

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MECHANISM OF DEVELOPMENT OF HIV INFECTION

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Annotation: This article on the mechanism of HIV infection provides detailed information about the spread of the virus, its entry into the body, and immune responses. The article helps to understand the pathogenesis of the infection.

Keywords: HIV, infection, pathogenesis, immune response.

HIV, or Human Immunodeficiency Virus, was first identified in the early 1980s. The virus weakens the human immune system, reducing its ability to fight various infections and cancers. The first cases of HIV infection were reported in the United States in 1981, when there was no known history of the virus. HIV infection spread most widely among men who inject drugs and have sex with men. The spread of the virus quickly became a global problem. In the 1980s, the increasing number of deaths related to HIV infection, as well as the social and economic impact of the virus, became a matter of public concern. The spread of HIV infection also exacerbated social problems such as sexual relations and drug abuse. On the other hand, it was necessary to disseminate information about HIV infection and take preventive measures. Scientific research and treatment developed in 1983 when the virus that caused HIV was discovered. The advent of antiretroviral therapy (ART) methods in 1996 was an important step in improving the quality of life for people living with HIV infection. HIV infection has become one of the most serious health problems on a global scale. In many countries, the effects associated with HIV infection, especially on the African continent, have created significant economic and social problems. Statistics related to the spread of HIV infection are updated every year, and this information plays a key role in the development of coping strategies by states and international organizations. The history of HIV infection manifests itself as a complex process that has influenced the social, economic and health system of mankind. To combat the spread of this virus and its consequences, global cooperation and knowledge sharing are essential. The history of HIV infection and its impact on humanity is constantly studied through experiments and scientific research. HIV infection was diagnosed in the early 1980s, which originally originated in the United States. The spread of the virus quickly went

global and became a public health threat problem in many countries. The spread of HIV occurs mainly through sex, through the blood and through the transition from mother to child. In the early days, HIV infection caused many people to lose their lives, causing great fear and stigma in society. With the help of innovations in medicine and antiretroviral therapy, the chances of living with HIV have increased. However, the spread of the virus and its adverse effects still remain relevant as a global health problem. Measures and knowledge related to HIV infection continue to be increased. The transition of HIV from the RNA genome to DNA is important in the life cycle of the virus, since at this stage the virus integrates into the cell genome and thus makes the cell itself part of the virus-producing factory.

Biological properties of HIV

The structure of the HIV virus is complex and specific. The Virus consists primarily of a double-layered lipid membrane and an RNA genome internally, which is a unique feature of the RNA genome that distinguishes it from other viruses. There are three main genes in the genetic material of HIV: gag, pol and env. The Gag gene forms the structure of the virus and its capsid, while the pol gene controls viral replication and cell entry mechanisms. The Env gene, on the other hand, plays an important role in The Binding of the virus to receptors on the cell surface. HIV is particularly known for its ability to bind to CD4 receptors, which allows access to the T-cells of the virus. The life cycle of the virus is divided into four main stages: cell entry, replication, Assembly, and release. The mechanism of entry of HIV into cells is very complex and requires certain processes. The Virus first binds to the CD4 receptor, and then interacts with many helper receptors, such as CCR5 or CXCR4. As a result of these bonds, the virus penetrates the cell membrane through direct interaction. Within the cell, the RNA genome of the virus is converted to DNA using reverse transcriptase, which is necessary for viral replication. The transition of HIV from the RNA genome to DNA is important in the life cycle of the virus, since at this stage the virus integrates into the cell genome and thus makes the cell itself part of the virus-producing factory. And the differentiation of the virus from other viruses lies in its high mutation rate. There are frequent changes in the genetic material of HIV, which increases its ability to evade the immune system. Also, mutations in HIV form drug resistance, which creates difficulties in the treatment process. Such biological properties make HIV more relevant as a global health problem and require the development of new strategies to prevent its spread. A better understanding of the biological properties of HIV is important to improve the effectiveness of the fight against the virus. The HIV virus is distinguished from other viruses by its complex structure and genetic characteristics. The structure of the virus, consisting of double-stranded RNA, requires specific

mechanisms in its replication process. The genome of HIV, which includes different genes and their interactions, provides the evolutionary variability of the virus. The life cycle of the virus begins with the mechanism of entry into the cells, in the process of which the virus, attaching to the membrane of the host cell, enters it and deposits its own genetic material. This process is important in understanding the mechanism by which HIV spreads.

Entry of HIV infection into the body

The entry of HIV infection into the body consists of several stages, a process that involves the entry of the virus into the host cell and its impact on the immune system. The HIV virus mainly affects T-lymphocytes, in particular CD4⁺ T-cells, which are the main cells of human immunity. The entry of the virus into the body usually occurs through the blood, in ways such as sexual intercourse or the passage of an infected mother to the child. In order for the Virus to attach to the membrane of the host cell, first of all, special proteins located on its surface, such as gp120 and gp41, play an important role. These proteins interact with the host cell's CD4 receptor to ensure that the virus enters the cell.

HIV, which enters the cell, integrates its genetic material into the DNA of the host cell. This process is necessary for the virus to replicate within the cell and produce new viral particles. The integration process of HIV leads to the fact that the virus takes control of the cell and, as a result, the cell ceases to perform its normal functions. The presence of the virus also affects other components of the immune system, weakening the body's defense mechanisms. In individuals with HIV infection, the number of CD4⁺ T-cells decreases, which reduces the effectiveness of the immune system and weakens the body in relation to various infections. During HIV infection, the virus continues its life cycle to produce new viral particles. This process proceeds through the intracellular proliferation of the virus and its subsequent spread to new cells. HIV, stopping the strengthening of the immune system and cell growth, causes the development of various diseases in the body. In the prevention and treatment of HIV infection, it is important to have a good understanding of the process by which the virus enters the body and develop strategies to combat it. Thus, the entry of HIV infection into the body indicates not only the mechanism of spread of the virus, but also the weakening of the immune system. The entry of HIV infection into the body usually occurs through sexual intercourse, blood, or transmission between mother and child. The Virus first enters T-helper cells, one of the important cells of the immune system. HIV binds to and contains these cells via CD4 receptors, resulting in viral proliferation. This process leads to a weakening of the immune system, as T-helper cells provide the body's ability to fight infections. The spread of HIV and the weakening of the immune system lead

to the development of infections, which has a huge impact on the health system. Such processes indicate the complexity of HIV infection and its difficulties in treatment.

Stages of development of HIV infection

There are several stages in the development of HIV infection, a process that extends from the acutia to the AIDS stage. After HIV infection enters the human body, in the first stage there is an accutization of the virus. During this period, the patient usually develops flu-like symptoms, such as high temperature, headache, muscle pain, and swollen lymph nodes. These symptoms reflect the effects of the virus on the body's immune system and often make this stage difficult to identify as they can be associated with many other diseases. After accution, the virus becomes more common and goes into a latent period in the human body, which can lead to a deterioration in the health of the individual infected with the infection. During the latent period, viral replication continues and puts pressure on the CD4+ T cells of the immune system. During this period, the patient can be free from many symptoms, but the virus remains active in the body. In the process of continuing this phase, the virus shows its variability and gains an advantage in fighting immune system responses. At this stage, patients often feel healthy, but the virus continues to function secretly in the body. Subsequently, HIV-infected individuals progress to the AIDS stage as a result of weakened immune systems. Aids, that is, the syndrome of HIV-related diseases, is characterized by a serious weakening of the immune system. At this stage, patients are at risk of developing various opportunistic infections and cancers. This level of weakening of the Immun system is one of the most dangerous outcomes of HIV infection, as patients can fall into a more severe state than normal diseases. Therefore, the identification and monitoring of the stages of development of HIV infection is important in the development of treatment strategies. Proper analysis and treatment at each stage of HIV infection can help improve the patient's quality of life. The process of development of HIV infection consists of several stages, starting with the action.

In the AUT infection stage, along with the entry of HIV into the patient's body, the virus begins to multiply and affect the immune system. At this stage, the patient often feels flu-like symptoms.

The next stage is a period of clinical instability, during which the patient may feel better, but the virus is actively present in the body. After this stage, as the infection continues, the immune system weakens and this leads to the stage of AIDS.

AIDS bosqichida immun tizimi juda zaiflashadi, natijada turli infeksiyalar va saraton kabi kasalliklar rivojlanish xavfi oshadi.

At each stage of HIV infection, the need to determine and treat the patient's condition increases. The first stage in the development of HIV infection is acute, during

which changes in the immune system begin as the virus enters the body. During the later stages, the virus increases and weakens immunity, resulting in an increased risk of progression to AIDS. At each stage, it is important to observe the appearance of clinical signs and the patient. The stages of development of HIV infection are a complex process. From the moment of accution, after the virus enters the body, symptoms may appear in the first stage, but often these symptoms disappear on their own. When HIV infection persists, the immune system of patients weakens, which leads to difficulties in combating various infections. An important role in this process is played by the reproduction of the virus and its spread in the body. In the later stages, that is, during the specific course of HIV infection, the emergence of clinical signs and the process of controlling the health of patients becomes more important. The transition to the AIDS stage, on the other hand, is caused by a severe weakening of the immune system, which increases the patient's risk of developing various diseases. Therefore, at each stage of HIV infection, it is very important to carefully monitor patients and provide the necessary medical care.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the global impact of HIV infection is a widespread problem on a global scale, and its economic and social consequences are of serious importance. This infection has changed the lives of millions of people around the world, negatively affecting their health and economic situation. Individuals living with HIV often face social isolation and discrimination, which negatively affects their psychological state and social integration.

Thus, the impact of HIV infection on developmental mechanism has a serious impact not only on human health, but also on its economic and social condition. Complex approaches and multilateral strategies are necessary to solve this problem.

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