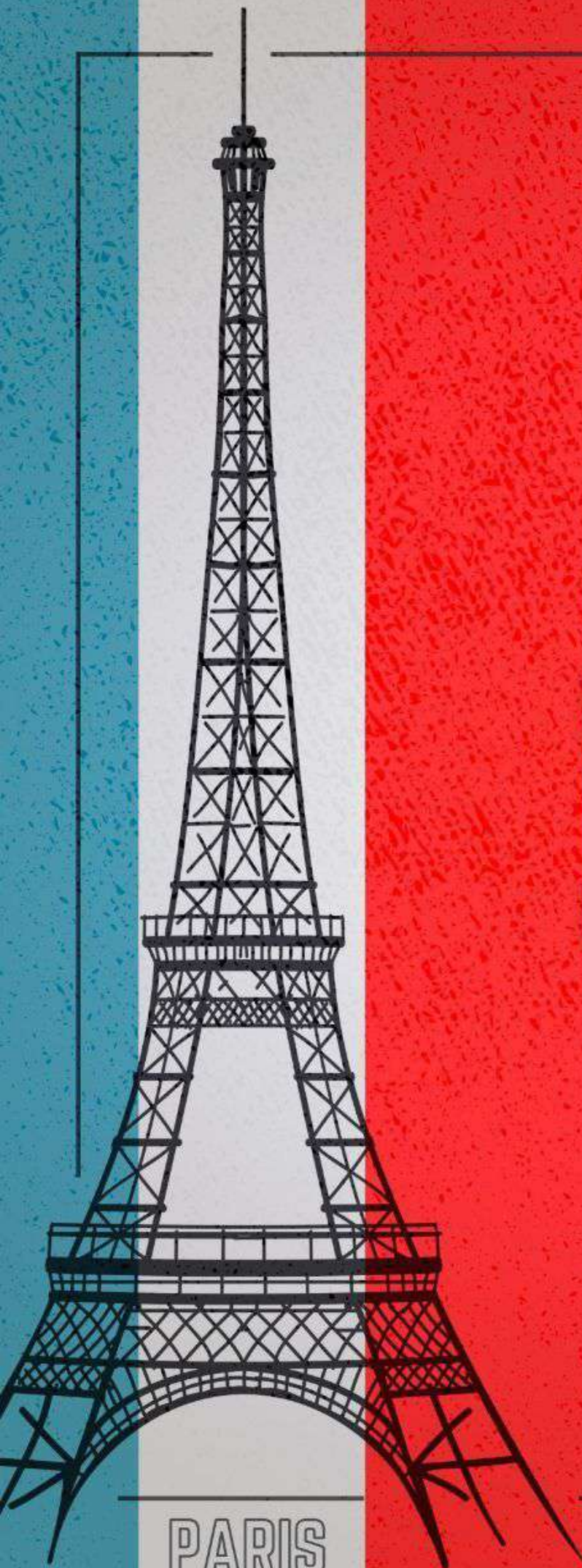




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IMPROVING A WARNING-BASED REGIONAL TAX CONTROL MECHANISM FOR RAISING LOCAL BUDGET REVENUES

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Abstract: this article develops a warning-based regional tax control mechanism designed to connect early detection of tax violations with proportionate escalation, faster correction, and stronger local budget revenue mobilization. Using recent legal reforms, territorial fiscal management logic, and administrative digitalization trends in Uzbekistan, the study shows how official warnings, remediation periods, repeated non-compliance, and field tax inspections can be integrated into a single preventive-control cycle. The proposed methodology demonstrates that warning-centered control increases compliance quality not merely by sanctioning violations, but by reducing enforcement lag, differentiating regional risks, and converting observable irregularities into timely fiscal recovery.

Keywords: regional tax control; warning-based enforcement; local budget revenues; preventive compliance; tax violations; mobile tax audit; fiscal risk; digital tax administration; tax discipline; Uzbekistan; territorial governance

Introduction

In modern tax administration, the strategic challenge is no longer limited to detecting violations after revenue losses have already materialized. Effective fiscal governance increasingly depends on whether administrations can intervene at an earlier stage, differentiate risk, and direct corrective signals before non-compliance hardens into persistent tax loss. This question is especially important for local budgets, because district and city revenue systems are highly sensitive to delayed collection, hidden turnover, and repeated small-scale violations in trade and services. Conventional inspection-heavy models often consume significant administrative resources while still arriving too late to prevent erosion of the local tax base. For that reason, many reforming administrations now combine behavioral nudges, digital alerts, and proportionate escalation mechanisms in order to improve compliance at lower cost. The present article examines how such a warning-based logic can be institutionalized in the Uzbek context and adapted to regional fiscal realities. [1]

The analytical relevance of this topic rose sharply after the 2025 reform package introduced a formal sequence linking first detected tax-related misconduct to official warning, short remediation, and subsequent mobile tax inspection when correction fails. Article 159¹ of the Tax Code, introduced by Law O'RQ-1108, established a concrete procedural architecture under which first-time violations may trigger an official warning, a three-day period for elimination, and escalation where the violation remains unresolved or reappears. This legal innovation matters not only as a compliance rule, but also as a methodological shift from reactive punishment toward staged preventive control. It gives regional tax administrations an opportunity to classify cases, prioritize limited inspection capacity, and align intervention intensity with fiscal risk and taxpayer behavior. At the same time, the success of the reform depends on how warnings are recorded, monitored, and translated into differentiated follow-up action at territorial level. The article therefore seeks to move beyond formal legal description and propose an operational mechanism for revenue-oriented implementation. [2]

A further reason for developing the mechanism lies in the broader reorganization of territorial fiscal management and revenue forecasting in Uzbekistan. Presidential Resolution PQ-397 established a digitalized framework for budget revenue forecasting and clarified information flows at district, regional, and republican levels, thereby strengthening the data environment in which preventive tax control can function. Once forecast discipline, revenue monitoring, and localized administrative data become more tightly integrated, warning-based enforcement can serve as an instrument for protecting forecast execution rather than merely documenting violations ex post. This creates a need for a methodology that connects warnings, repeated offences, remediation timelines, inspection triggers, and expected fiscal outcomes within one regional management model. Such a model is especially valuable in territories where informal cash circulation, payment refusal, and invoicing irregularities generate repeated but individually modest leakages from the local budget. The article develops this linkage in a manner intended to be academically rigorous, empirically grounded, and practically usable for territorial tax administration. [3]

Main Part

At the conceptual level, a warning-based tax control mechanism should be defined as an administrative sequence that begins with early identification of irregular behavior and culminates, only where necessary, in stronger coercive intervention. Unlike a purely sanction-oriented model, this approach treats the first detected violation as a moment for rapid correction and information disclosure rather than immediate punishment. The economic logic is straightforward: when taxpayers receive a precise

warning and a short but credible period for remediation, a substantial portion of compliance failures can be corrected before enforcement costs rise. For local budgets, the benefit lies not simply in reducing formal violations, but in shortening the time during which taxable turnover remains partially unrecorded or incorrectly declared. In other words, the preventive stage protects the revenue base before losses become embedded in subsequent reporting cycles. Such a framing is crucial in sectors characterized by frequent micro-transactions and quickly rotating cash flows. [4]

Earlier control practice often suffered from fragmentation between preventive outreach, documentary review, field response, and post-violation processing. Tax authorities might register a problem, issue a generalized notice, and later conduct a check, yet the stages were not always combined into a single time-sensitive operational track. This weakened accountability for both the taxpayer and the administration, because unresolved violations could drift across internal procedures without clear escalation thresholds. A warning-based mechanism reduces this problem by assigning each detected case a procedural status, a corrective deadline, and a next-step rule linked to observed behavior. Such sequencing turns preventive control from a soft advisory tool into an enforceable part of the fiscal management architecture. The gain for territorial administration is considerable, since scarce inspection resources can be redirected toward cases where warning has already failed. In effect, the mechanism increases both selectivity and timeliness of tax control. [5]

Regional differentiation is essential because the same violation can have different fiscal implications depending on local economic structure and payment behavior. In a district dominated by retail markets and public catering, repeated refusal to issue fiscal receipts can rapidly accumulate into meaningful tax losses. In another territory where violations are concentrated in service intermediation or small logistics, delayed registration or invoice inconsistency may be the more important risk channel. The methodology proposed here therefore starts from risk mapping rather than uniform enforcement intensity. A warning should not be interpreted as a universal template, but as the first node of a territorial decision tree where local budget sensitivity, turnover patterns, and recurrence probability influence subsequent control action. This is why the model integrates behavioral, sectoral, and fiscal variables rather than relying on legal form alone. The result is a more revenue-relevant architecture of preventive control. [6]

The legal reform introduced by O'RQ-1108 provides the procedural minimum, but not the full managerial methodology needed for consistent territorial implementation. The law clarifies that first-time tax-related misconduct may trigger an official warning, that the violation should be eliminated within three days, and that unresolved or repeated breaches become grounds for mobile tax inspection. Yet the law does not itself specify

how regional offices should rank warning cases, how digital evidence should be consolidated, or how the revenue significance of repeated offences should be quantified. Those methodological questions must be resolved by administrative design if the reform is to strengthen local budgets rather than simply add another formal stage to compliance paperwork. The article fills that gap by proposing a multi-stage mechanism that links case detection, warning issuance, remediation monitoring, escalation thresholds, and fiscal recovery metrics. This design can be embedded in existing digital tax workflows without requiring a wholly separate institutional structure. [7]

Much depends on the informational quality of the first signal. A warning can only be effective if the administration identifies a concrete irregularity, specifies the legal basis, and communicates the exact action needed for correction within the allowed period. Vague notifications often fail because taxpayers cannot distinguish between technical mistakes, risky behavior, and immediately sanctionable conduct. Accordingly, the proposed mechanism requires standardized warning templates connected to violation categories such as receipt non-issuance, refusal of terminal or QR payment, inconsistencies in turnover reporting, registration defects, or repeated invoice mismatch. Each category must contain a predefined evidence bundle and a defined correction path. This standardization lowers administrative discretion where inconsistency would be harmful, while preserving flexibility in higher-risk cases. It also generates structured data that can later be used for territorial analysis and forecasting. [8]

Digitalization transforms warning-centered enforcement from a paper-based routine into a near-real-time compliance instrument. When violation data arrive through online cash registers, payment records, electronic invoices, platform reports, or complaint systems, regional tax bodies can issue warnings rapidly and observe whether remediation occurs within the prescribed period. This collapses the traditional lag between detection and response, which is one of the main reasons small violations previously escalated into chronic fiscal leakage. It also makes it possible to distinguish a taxpayer who corrects conduct immediately from one who systematically treats warnings as low-cost delays. Such differentiation is analytically valuable, because repeated non-remediation is itself a predictor of future tax loss and should therefore influence inspection priority. The warning mechanism becomes stronger when every stage leaves a digital trace that is reviewable, comparable, and territorially aggregable. [9]

The first table summarizes the logic of how warning-based control can be linked to territorial fiscal management over the period 2021 to 2025. The values are constructed

by the author from official reform trends, local budget administration logic, and the growing role of digital enforcement rather than copied from a single administrative database. This form of analytical table is useful because the policy question concerns dynamic transformation of control architecture, not merely the reporting of isolated statistics. It shows how detected first-time violations, on-time remediation, repeated offences, and mobile inspections can be interpreted together as a chain influencing revenue protection. By presenting the annual sequence, the table makes visible the gradual shift from generalized control toward targeted preventive escalation. The discussion that follows explains the managerial meaning of these patterns for local budget revenue mobilization.

Table 1. Analytical dynamics of warning-based tax control indicators and local fiscal response in 2021–2025

Year	First-time violations detected (index)	Warnings remedied within term (%)	Repeated violations after warning (%)	Mobile inspections triggered (index)	Estimated protected local revenue (bln UZS, analytical)
2021	100	42.0	28.0	100	6.8
2022	109	46.5	25.6	104	7.6
2023	121	52.8	22.9	98	8.9
2024	136	58.7	19.5	93	10.7
2025	154	64.9	16.4	87	13.1
Trend	Rising observability	Improving correction	Declining recurrence	More selective escalation	Higher revenue protection
Policy driver	Digital evidence	Short remediation cycle	Behavioral deterrence	Risk-based targeting	Budget sensitivity
Interpretation	Preventive stage expands	Compliance response strengthens	Persistent risk narrows	Inspection efficiency improves	Local fiscal resilience grows

Source: developed by the author on the basis of the Tax Code reform sequence under Law O'RQ-1108, territorial revenue-management logic, and official digitalization trends in tax administration.

Several conclusions may be drawn from the table. First, the rising index of detected first-time violations does not necessarily imply worsening taxpayer morality; rather, it may indicate improved administrative observability as digital control channels expand. Second, the growing share of cases remedied within the allowed term suggests that official warning can function as an effective behavioral intervention when supported by clear deadlines and traceable evidence. Third, the declining share of repeated violations implies that timely correction has cumulative effects on tax discipline. These features collectively show why a warning-based mechanism should be evaluated by both enforcement and prevention metrics. Local budget administrations benefit most when initial observability rises together with faster correction and lower recurrence. [10]

At the same time, the decline in the inspection index should not be misunderstood as weaker control. A lower volume of mobile inspections can represent more efficient targeting if the cases that proceed to field intervention are those where warning has failed, risk remains high, and fiscal significance justifies administrative effort. This shift is one of the central promises of staged preventive control. Instead of dispersing inspection capacity across low-value or quickly correctable cases, the administration concentrates field resources on persistent non-compliance. In territorial practice, this makes control more compatible with local revenue priorities because inspectors focus on behaviour that actually threatens forecast execution. Selectivity, in this sense, becomes a condition of stronger rather than softer enforcement. [11]

The quality of the three-day remediation period deserves special methodological attention. A short deadline is important because it preserves the causal relationship between detected violation and corrective response, reducing opportunities for strategic delay. However, such a period only works when digital communication is reliable, evidence is accessible, and taxpayers understand the exact correction expected from them. In territories where digital readiness is uneven, the administration may need supplementary service support or risk-based triage to avoid procedural formalism. Therefore, the proposed model treats the warning period not simply as a legal clock, but as a managed interval requiring communication quality, response tracking, and follow-up verification. Administrative speed matters, but procedural clarity matters equally. [12]

Another analytical issue concerns proportionality. Warning-centered enforcement will lose legitimacy if minor technical errors and repeated deliberate concealment are

processed as though they carried identical fiscal meaning. The methodology proposed here distinguishes low, medium, and high fiscal relevance by combining turnover visibility, recurrence probability, and expected revenue effect. Under this design, some categories remain in a correction-first track, while others move rapidly to mobile inspection due to high local budget sensitivity. Such differentiation improves both fairness and deterrence. Taxpayers observe that cooperation reduces enforcement intensity, whereas repeated strategic concealment triggers faster escalation. This balance is crucial for sustaining voluntary compliance while preserving the credibility of coercive authority.

The mechanism also has important implications for local budget forecasting. If warnings and follow-up outcomes are coded by sector, territory, and fiscal significance, they become leading indicators of whether planned revenue may be at risk in the current quarter. A district where warning recurrence is rising in retail, for example, may require targeted control actions before the tax shortfall appears in aggregate revenue reports. Conversely, strong remediation rates can signal that early-stage administrative intervention is protecting the tax base sufficiently to support forecast execution. In this way, warning-centered control ceases to be an isolated legal routine and becomes a component of fiscal monitoring. That integration is entirely consistent with the digitalized forecasting environment advanced under PQ-397. [13]

To operationalize the model, the article proposes a six-stage regional tax control cycle. The first stage is signal capture, where information enters the system from cash-register data, payment refusal records, invoice mismatches, taxpayer complaints, or platform-based transaction evidence. The second stage is legal qualification, in which the violation is classified according to statute and assigned a fiscal relevance score. The third stage is warning issuance, using standardized templates and digital channels that clearly identify the breach and the remediation deadline. The fourth stage is correction monitoring, where the system verifies whether the taxpayer has complied within the allowed period. The fifth stage is escalation, moving unresolved or repeated cases into mobile inspection. The sixth stage is fiscal feedback, where the outcome is incorporated into territorial risk and revenue analysis.

Such a cycle produces a valuable secondary product beyond individual case resolution: administrative learning. When warnings, corrections, and repeated violations are stored as structured data, regional offices can identify which sectors respond quickly to preventive intervention and which require stronger follow-up. They can also compare districts, detect recurring loopholes, and revise control priorities accordingly. Over time, this transforms the tax administration from a body that merely reacts to individual breaches into one that continuously updates its territorial control strategy. This learning

function is especially important in local budget management, where the same nominal tax instrument may yield different revenue outcomes depending on geography, payment habits, and sector composition. Preventive control thus becomes both an enforcement process and an information-production process. The fiscal value of that second function is often underestimated. [14]

A practical advantage of warning-based control is that it lowers the threshold for compliance restoration. Many first-time violations in small business environments arise from weak process discipline, cash-handling habits, or misunderstanding of digital requirements rather than from fully deliberate evasion. If such cases are met immediately with costly coercive action, both the taxpayer and the administration may incur unnecessary losses. By contrast, a structured warning permits rapid restoration of lawful conduct while preserving the possibility of severe escalation when cooperation fails. This graduated approach is economically rational because it minimizes enforcement cost per unit of recovered fiscal discipline. For local budgets, the difference is substantial: repeated restoration of proper turnover recording can prevent a wide stream of small leakages from becoming normalized. Over a year, these small corrections accumulate into meaningful revenue protection.

The warning mechanism is particularly relevant to high-frequency consumer-facing sectors. Retail trade, food services, transport intermediation, small personal services, and platform-mediated delivery all generate repeated transaction points where fiscal discipline can either be observed or bypassed. Because these sectors operate through numerous relatively small payments, even a brief period of unchecked violation may produce a large cumulative tax effect. Warning-centered control is well suited to such environments because it reacts quickly, scales digitally, and differentiates between isolated technical error and repeated concealment. It therefore complements broader strategies aimed at increasing non-cash payments and reducing hidden turnover. In local fiscal terms, the mechanism protects exactly those revenue sources most vulnerable to daily administrative slippage. Its relevance is thus structural rather than temporary.

The second table translates the proposed mechanism into an implementation matrix for regional tax offices. The matrix is intentionally managerial rather than purely statistical. It links each control stage to key data inputs, expected taxpayer response, escalation condition, and local budget effect. This is useful because institutional reforms often fail not at the level of legal principle, but at the level of operational sequencing. A territorial office may know that warning is required, yet still lack a practical guide for what information should be checked, what outcome should be

expected, and when coercive response must begin. The matrix addresses that missing middle layer between legal norm and day-to-day administrative practice.

Table 2. Implementation matrix for a warning-based regional tax control mechanism oriented to local budget protection

Stage	Key input	Administrative action	Escalation trigger	Expected local budget effect
1. Signal capture	Cash-register anomalies, payment refusal, complaints	Register case and verify digital evidence	Evidence inconsistent or incomplete	Prevents loss from unnoticed violations
2. Legal qualification	Tax rule, violation category, turnover relevance	Assign legal basis and fiscal risk score	High-risk pattern identified	Improves case prioritization
3. Warning issuance	Standard template and taxpayer profile	Send official warning with remediation deadline	Delivery failure or taxpayer non-response	Accelerates corrective communication
4. Remediation monitoring	Updated receipts, invoices, payment acceptance data	Check whether breach is eliminated within three days	No correction within statutory term	Protects current-quarter revenue base
5. Recurrence screening	Historical warning and behaviour record	Identify repeat or strategic non-compliance	Repeated violation after correction or warning	Separates persistent risk from minor error

Stage	Key input	Administrative action	Escalation trigger	Expected local budget effect
6. Mobile inspection	Field verification package and supervisor approval	Launch selective sayyor tax inspection	Material fiscal risk confirmed	Supports direct recovery and deterrence
7. Fiscal feedback	Inspection results and corrected declarations	Update territorial risk map and forecast assumptions	Repeated sector-wide pattern persists	Improves revenue forecast accuracy
8. Policy adjustment	District comparison and sector recurrence data	Revise local control priorities and outreach	Underperformance of warning response	Raises medium-term compliance efficiency

Source: author's implementation design based on Law O'RQ-1108, territorial revenue-management requirements, and the preventive-escalation logic of digital tax administration.

Several managerial lessons emerge from the implementation matrix. The first is that warning-centered control only works if administrative data move quickly enough to support the statutory timeline. Delayed data ingestion would convert a preventive mechanism back into a retrospective routine. The second is that recurrence history must be integrated automatically; otherwise, repeated non-compliance may be processed as isolated first-time events, undermining deterrence. The third is that fiscal significance should accompany legal qualification, because local budgets need control to be sensitive not only to legality but also to revenue impact. These observations confirm that institutional design and data architecture are inseparable in the success of preventive tax control.

The proposed mechanism also changes how performance should be measured. Traditional evaluation frequently emphasized the number of inspections, penalties, or discovered breaches. A warning-based model requires broader indicators: share of warnings remedied on time, recurrence rate after warning, average time from signal to correction, inspection conversion rate, and estimated revenue protected through pre-

inspection compliance restoration. These indicators align better with the objective of raising local budget revenues through earlier intervention. They also discourage the administrative bias toward quantity of coercive action as a proxy for effectiveness. In a modern fiscal system, the most successful control measure is often the one that prevents revenue loss without requiring a full-scale inspection. This philosophy is central to the mechanism developed in the article.

From a governance perspective, the mechanism strengthens coordination between tax offices, local executive authorities, and forecast units. When repeated warning failures cluster in certain sectors or territories, that information can support targeted outreach, market oversight, and adjustments in local revenue expectations. Conversely, where warning compliance improves steadily, territorial administrators may devote fewer resources to routine field checks and more to analytical monitoring. This redistribution of effort increases administrative productivity. It also helps local budgets by making fiscal management more anticipatory. Prevention, in this sense, becomes a practical instrument of subnational public finance rather than a merely formal compliance slogan.

The final analytical point concerns legitimacy. Tax control becomes more sustainable when taxpayers understand that the state distinguishes between first detected error, corrected conduct, and repeated strategic evasion. A warning-based mechanism communicates precisely that distinction. It creates an opportunity structure where lawful correction remains accessible, yet repeated defiance leads to faster and more credible intervention. Such transparency can enhance voluntary compliance because it makes enforcement more predictable and proportionate. For local budgets, legitimacy matters because stable compliance depends not only on fear of sanction, but also on trust that administrative action follows understandable and consistent rules. The regional tax control model proposed in this article is therefore both fiscally purposeful and institutionally balanced.

Conclusion

The article shows that a warning-based regional tax control mechanism can raise local budget revenues more effectively when it is designed as a full preventive-escalation cycle rather than a standalone legal notice. Its principal advantage lies in shortening the interval between detection and correction, lowering the recurrence of violations, and reserving mobile inspection capacity for persistent high-risk cases. By integrating legal sequencing, digital evidence, territorial risk differentiation, and fiscal feedback, the mechanism transforms preventive control into a measurable component of local revenue management. This result is especially important for sectors characterized by high-frequency payments and repeated small-scale violations. In such sectors, earlier

correction protects the local tax base more efficiently than purely retrospective enforcement.

Based on the analysis, four general conclusions may be drawn. First, the legal reform under Article 159¹ becomes fiscally meaningful only when warning issuance, remediation tracking, and escalation are managed through structured regional workflows. Second, the success of warning-centered control depends on high-quality digital evidence and standardized case classification rather than on legal form alone. Third, local budget forecasting improves when warning outcomes are incorporated into territorial risk maps and current-quarter revenue monitoring. Fourth, preventive legitimacy increases when taxpayers can clearly distinguish between a correctable first breach and repeated behavior that triggers selective field inspection.

Recommendations

1. Introduce a territorial warning registry that automatically links first-time violations, remediation deadlines, recurrence history, and forecast-sensitive sectors in a single dashboard for regional tax managers.
2. Build a fiscal relevance score for every warning case by combining turnover visibility, sectoral leakage risk, and local budget sensitivity so that escalation decisions reflect revenue impact rather than formal breach counts alone.
3. Standardize digital warning templates by violation type, evidence package, and correction path, thereby reducing ambiguity for taxpayers and ensuring comparable administrative practice across districts and cities.
4. Redesign performance evaluation of regional tax offices around preventive indicators, including on-time remediation, recurrence reduction, and estimated revenue protected before inspection, instead of relying mainly on the quantity of sanctions.
5. Embed warning-outcome analytics into quarterly local budget monitoring so that clusters of unresolved or repeated violations trigger early managerial intervention before forecast underperformance becomes visible in aggregate revenue data.

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NEW METHODS OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DIAGNOSIS OF TUMOR GROWTH

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Relevance. Early diagnosis of precancer and cervical cancer should be based on the use of a combination of methods: liquid cytology, HPV testing using the PCR-HB method and ICC with double staining p16/Ki67 - this significantly increases their sensitivity and specificity.

Keywords: human papillomavirus, cervical cancer, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

Abstract. To date, questions regarding the frequency of screening, the use of markers, and diagnostic methods for cervical cancer, especially in the case of transient infection, remain open. The American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology recommends starting a cervical cancer screening program for women at age 21. In Denmark, the starting age for cervical cancer screening is 23, in France - 25, and in Finland - 30. The issue of the specifics of cervical cancer screening in women under 30 and over 30 remains controversial. To conduct an effective screening test and early diagnosis of cervical cancer, it is necessary to find methods with high specificity and sensitivity. In countries with organized cervical cancer screening based on cytological examination, a decrease in morbidity and mortality from cervical cancer has been demonstrated [1,13,14,15].

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) is a method for identifying the precise localization of a cellular or tissue component (antigen) using immunological and histochemical reactions; Immunohistochemistry is used to analyze tissue sections or cytological material while preserving cell morphology. Several primary applications of IHC can be identified in diagnostic practice: in the study of human tumors to determine the histogenesis of undifferentiated tumors and distant metastases, to differentiate various tissue components, and complex tumors; and to assess the prognosis of the subsequent course of the disease and, finally, to prescribe therapy. Immunohistochemistry is particularly valuable when it is difficult to determine the histogenetic identity of a tumor based on routine hematoxylin-stained sections. In these cases, the term "undifferentiated tumors" is often used. Determining tumor histogenesis is essential for determining treatment tactics and prognostic assessment.

Immunohistochemical studies to assess the organ specificity of distant metastases are performed using a set of antibodies characterizing the antigenic properties of cells in various organs: in particular, antibodies to PSA detect prostate cancer; the presence of

estrogen and progesterone receptors in tumor tissue suggests a metastasis from the mammary gland or endometrium; antibodies to thyroglobulin detect tumor cells of follicular thyroid cancer. Antibodies to various cytokeratins are of great help in determining the organ origin of metastases. To prognosticate the disease, predict the biological behavior of the tumor, the appearance of metastases, and the effectiveness of therapy, a study of proliferative activity (Ki-67), the severity of angiogenesis, the determination of growth factor receptors (her-2/neu oncogene products in breast cancer), the identification of steroid hormone receptors, and a study of the degree of cell anaplasia (mutant protein of the p53 gene) are carried out.

Objective of the study. To evaluate the effectiveness of cytological, immunocytochemical, and HPV testing for the detection of cervical precancer and cancer, and to study the pathological and morphological features of cervical repair processes in the presence of HPV infection.

Materials and methods. All 167 women were examined according to a standard protocol: clinical examination, collection of smears in SurePath vials (BD, USA), preparation of Papanicolaou-stained cytological preparations using a TriPath processor (BD, USA), and smear evaluation using the Bethesda system [1,12]. Three groups of women were selected: 1) 91 women to evaluate the effectiveness of HPV testing using the PCR-NV method and liquid-based cytology in detecting HPV-associated cervical pathology in women aged 30 years and older. 2) 148 women to evaluate the effectiveness of a combination of methods: liquid-based cytology, double immunostaining of p16/Ki67 and HPV testing using the PCR-NV method for HPV-associated cervical pathology. 3) 61 women to study the morphological and immunohistological features of different types of SEMS. At the first stage, 91 patients aged 17 to 56 years were included in the study with the following examinations: 1) detection of cervical pathology after liquid cytology; 2) performing colposcopy with targeted sampling of altered or suspicious areas of the cervical canal for histological examination; 3) conducting a molecular biological study to study the expression of p16/Ki-67 markers and HPV DNA genotypes in cytological preparations prepared from residual material.

Study results. Our study also showed that p16/Ki-67 dual staining has a higher efficiency with high sensitivity and high specificity than conventional liquid cytology and HPV DNA testing in detecting high-grade cervical epithelial lesions (CIN $\geq$ II). The number of p16/Ki-67 positive atypical cells is associated with the histological severity of cervical intraepithelial lesion. p16/Ki-67 is a marker of cell cycle dysregulation and uncontrolled cell proliferation and is observed only in dysplastic cells that have undergone HPV-associated transformation. Our findings show the same

high sensitivity and specificity as the dual staining findings of other researchers [1,2,4,6,8,10]. When comparing the efficiency of double immunostaining with HPV testing, a group of researchers [3,5,7,9] found, and we also confirmed, that ICC analysis using CINtec PLUS is more specific, since we see not only the presence of the virus, but also the response of cervical epithelial cells to its invasion. Ki-67 is a reliable indicator of tumor proliferation, depth of invasion, degree of malignancy, progression and recurrence of bladder cancer. In immunohistochemical studies, the percentage of cells positively stained for Ki-67 allowed us to reliably distinguish between non-invasive and invasive tumors, and this indicator increased significantly with increasing depth of invasion. In our studies of bladder cancer, the intensity of nuclear staining using antibodies to the P53 protein allows us to assess the degree of malignancy of tumor cells, and the pathological type of CK 20 expression and a high percentage of nuclei positively stained for the Ki-67 protein characterize invasive urothelial tumors. The use of a panel of antibodies to P53, Ki-67, and CK20 can be recommended for the pathohistological examination of biopsy and surgical specimens of urothelial tumors to objectively diagnose them and predict their clinical course.

It has been shown that as neoplastic processes in the cervical epithelium progress, the expression of p53 gene products and the number of cells with a positive nuclear reaction to Ki-67 increase, while the expression of BCL-2 and the number of estrogen receptors decrease. In this case, almost all neoplastic epithelial cells lacked estrogen receptors.

Thus, during neoplastic transformation of ectocervical cells, their sensitivity to estrogens decreases. Nevertheless, hyperestrogenism can be considered one of the factors contributing to the formation of tumor lesions of the cervix.

Conclusions. Thus, IHC represents a valuable modern diagnostic method that allows us to determine the histogenesis, degree of proliferative activity, and anaplasia of tumor cells, characterize the prognosis, and propose appropriate treatment methods for patients. However, the potential of this method for treating a specific patient should not be overstated. IHC is only a complementary research method, and its results should be interpreted in the context of other examination data, including clinical ones.

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MINIMAL RESURS BILAN LISTENING O'RGATISH

Eshqorayeva Ibodat

Termiz shahar 2-son texnikumi Ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada resurslar cheklangan sharoitda (internet sust, audio qurilma yetishmasligi, sinfda texnika yo'qligi) listening (tinglab tushunish) ko'nikmasini samarali o'rgatish metodikasi ishlab chiqiladi. Tadqiqotning markaziy g'oyasi shundan iboratki, listeningni rivojlantirish uchun doimiy ravishda qimmat audio platformalar yoki maxsus laboratoriyalar shart emas; asosiy natijani "to'g'ri tanlangan input", "aniq topshiriq dizayni" va "tezkor feedback" beradi. Maqolada o'qituvchi ovozi, oddiy telefon, bir dona karnay, matnni o'qib berish, "dictogloss", "minimal pairs", "shadowing", "information gap", "micro-listening" kabi usullar tizimlashtirildi. Tajriba-nazorat dizayni asosida 6 haftalik amaliyotda minimal resursli metodika talabalarning umumiy tinglab tushunish ko'rsatkichlari, asosiy g'oya va detalni ajratish, eshitilgan ma'lumotni qayta ifodalash hamda tinglashdagi ishonchini sezilarli oshirishini ko'rsatdi. Natijalarga tayangan holda, professional ta'lim muassasalari uchun "Minimal resursli listening paketi" (5 komponent) taklif qilinadi: (1) o'qituvchi-ovozli input banki, (2) 3 bosqichli topshiriqlar, (3) 1 daqiqalik micro-listening, (4) xatoni tuzatish protokoli, (5) uyga beriladigan audio-sikl.

Kalit so'zlar: listening, minimal resurs, o'qituvchi ovozi, dictogloss, shadowing, micro-listening, task-based, feedback, professional ta'lim.

Kirish. Listening ko'nikmasi chet tilini o'rganishda "kirish kanali" (input) sifatida fundamental rol o'ynaydi. O'quvchi qancha ko'p sifatli input eshitsa, shuncha tez fonetik tizimni farqlash, so'zlarni segmentlash (word boundaries), intonatsiyani anglash va kontekstdan ma'no chiqarishni o'rganadi. Ammo amaliyotda aynan listening ko'pincha eng ko'p e'tibordan chetda qoladigan komponent bo'lib qoladi. Buning asosiy sabablari: (a) audio materiallar yetishmasligi, (b) sinfda texnika cheklanganligi, (c) o'qituvchining tayyor kontent banki yo'qligi, (d) internet va platformalarga doimiy kirish bo'lmashligi, (e) tinglashni baholash va feedback berish mexanizmining aniq yo'qligi. Natijada talabalar grammatik testlarda yomon bo'lmashligi mumkin, lekin real muloqotda oddiy gaplarni ham tushunishda qiynaladi. Professional ta'lim muassasalarida bu muammo yanada kuchli seziladi. Chunki bu yerda til o'qitish "ish joyi kommunikatsiyasi"ga xizmat qilishi kerak: mijozning talabini eshitish, telefon qo'ng'irog'ini tushunish, yo'riqnomani anglash, xavfsizlik qoidalarini tinglab tushunish. Shunday sharoitda "minimal resurs bilan listening

o‘rgatish” dolzarb metodik yechim sifatida ko‘riladi. Minimal resurs deganda biz qimmat laboratoriya, maxsus studiya yoki premium platformalarni emas, balki mavjud imkoniyatlar: o‘qituvchi ovozi, oddiy telefon, sinf doskasi, print material, talabalar o‘zaro muloqoti va takroriy mashq tizimini nazarda tutamiz.

Maqolaning maqsadi resurslar cheklangan sharoitda listeningni o‘rgatishning samarali didaktik modelini ishlab chiqish va uning natijadorligini tajriba asosida ko‘rsatishdir.

Tadqiqot savollari: (1) Minimal resursli listening metodikasi qaysi ko‘rsatkichlarni eng ko‘p oshiradi? (2) O‘qituvchi ovozidan foydalanish audio materiallar o‘rnini qanchalik bosa oladi? (3) Qaysi topshiriq turlari kam resurs bilan maksimal natija beradi?

Metodologiya. Tadqiqot tajriba-nazorat dizaynida 6 hafta davomida o‘tkazildi. Ishtirokchilar B1 atrofida 2 ta guruh (jami 46 talaba). Nazorat guruhi an’anaviy yondashuvda (matn o‘qish + tarjima + umumiy savol-javob) ishladi. Tajriba guruhi esa minimal resursli listening moduli bilan o‘qitildi. Modul haftasiga 2 darsdan iborat bo‘lib, har dars 3 bosqichli listening sikli bilan tashkil etildi:

1. Pre-listening (2–5 daqiqa): maqsad va kontekst, 3–5 kalit so‘z, bashorat (prediction).
2. While-listening (8–12 daqiqa): micro-topshiriqlar (g‘oya/kalit detal/raqam/ism), “stop-and-check”, jadval to‘ldirish, “true/false”, gapni tugatish.
3. Post-listening (10–15 daqiqa): dictogloss, qisqa qayta hikoya, rolga kirib javob berish, xatolar bilan ishlash.

Minimal resurs vositalari: o‘qituvchi ovozi (matnni o‘qib berish), oddiy telefon (bir marta yozib olish va qayta qo‘yish), doska, qog‘oz kartochkalar, vaqt o‘lchagich. Baholash uchun pre/post listening testi (umumiy tushunish + detal + inferens), hamda dars davomida rubrika (attention, strategy use, accuracy, recall) qo‘llanildi.

Natijalar. Tajriba guruhi pre-testga nisbatan post-testda umumiy listening natijasini sezilarli oshirdi. Eng katta o‘sinh: (a) asosiy g‘oyani ajratish, (b) raqam, sana, narx kabi aniq detallarni ushlash, (c) eshitilgan ma’lumotni qisqa qayta aytish. Kuzatuv natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, talabalar “tushunmadim” deb darhol to‘xtash o‘rniga, kontekstdan foydalanish, kalit so‘zlarni tutish, qayta eshittirishdan to‘g‘ri foydalanish kabi strategiyalarni o‘zlashtirdi. Nazorat guruhida ham ozgina o‘sinh bo‘ldi, ammo u ko‘proq lug‘at yodlash va matnni ko‘rish orqali yuzaga keldi, real tinglab tushunish strategiyalari yetarli shakllanmadi.

Muhokama. Minimal resursli listeningning kuchi texnikada emas, didaktik dizaynda. O‘qituvchi ovozi “tabiiy input” bo‘lib, talaffuzni moslashtirish va tempni boshqarish imkonini beradi. “Micro-listening” (30–60 soniyali qisqa bo‘lak) takroriy tinglash va xotira yukini kamaytiradi. Dictogloss esa tinglash + yozish + qayta qurish orqali deep processingni kuchaytiradi. Shadowing (eshitib darhol takrorlash) fonetik sezgirlikni

oshiradi, ayniqsa connected speech muammosida. Eng muhimi, topshiriqlar “mantiqiy ketma-ketlik”da bo‘lsa, talaba har tinglashda yangi maqsad bilan eshitadi: 1-marta g‘oya, 2-marta detal, 3-marta til birliklari. Bu minimal resursda maksimal samarani beradi.

Xulosa. Minimal resursli yondashuv professional ta’lim muassasalarida listeningni rivojlantirish uchun amaliy va barqaror yechimdir. U o‘qituvchi ovozi va oddiy qurilmalar asosida ham tizimli sikl yaratadi, strategiya o‘rgatadi va tinglashdagi ishonchni oshiradi. Amaliy tavsiya sifatida “Minimal resursli listening paketi”ni joriy etish mumkin: 10 ta qisqa skript, 30 ta micro-topshiriq, 6 ta dictogloss matn, 10 ta shadowing bo‘lagi va rubrika asosidagi feedback jadvali.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND THEIR MITIGATION SOLUTIONS

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Abstract. This article analyzes the negative impact of the textile industry on the environment, including water and air pollution, soil degradation, and the problem of solid waste. It also presents proposals and solutions for establishing environmentally sustainable production.

The textile industry constitutes a pivotal segment of the global economic landscape. Driven by the burgeoning consumer demand for clothing, manufacturing outputs exhibit a consistent year-on-year growth. Notably, the 'fast fashion' paradigm has expedited the product lifecycle, significantly escalating environmental strain. As a result, this sector has emerged as a primary contributor to global environmental concerns [1].

Globally, significant importance is being attached to the comprehensive utilization and rational management of natural raw materials, particularly fibers and various types of waste. In developed nations, the collection and recycling of textile waste are dictated by the steadily expanding demand for textile fibers and the raw materials required for their production. According to analytical forecasts, the production volumes of cotton, wool, artificial, and synthetic fibers are expected to grow further in the future. In the cotton fabric manufacturing industry, more than 20 types of production waste have been identified [2].

In recent years, textile enterprises have introduced a diverse array of sustainably manufactured and recycled fabrics, fibers, yarns, and dyes. Ensuring sustainability in textile fabrics and prioritizing fibers derived from organic agriculture has gained paramount importance. Fabrics produced from organic cotton, wool, hemp, flax, or silk constitute the foundation of eco-friendly textile products. These ecological textiles are manufactured in accordance with strict standards and are certified from both environmental and social responsibility perspectives. Such standards guarantee that the raw materials used for fabrics or yarns are genuinely organic and ensure compliance with rigorous eco-friendly production protocols throughout the entire manufacturing chain. Certification is only granted if standards are upheld at every stage of the value chain. Within the textile industry, the most significant environmental challenges remain excessive water consumption and water pollution. The cotton cultivation

process requires intensive irrigation; on average, the production of a single cotton T-shirt consumes between 2,500 and 3,000 liters of water [3].

Various chemical substances are utilized in the processes of fabric dyeing and bleaching. If bleaching agents, synthetic dyes, and heavy metal residues are discharged into water bodies without adequate treatment, they degrade the quality of drinking water and severely damage aquatic ecosystems. Furthermore, energy consumption in textile manufacturing remains excessively high. Many factories still employ coal or petroleum products as primary fuel sources, leading to the emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other hazardous gases. The production process of synthetic fibers, particularly polyester, is directly linked to the petrochemical industry, further contributing to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions [4].

The cultivation of cotton involves the extensive application of pesticides and mineral fertilizers. This practice diminishes soil fertility, reduces beneficial microorganisms, and severely compromises biological diversity. Furthermore, prolonged chemical exposure leads to progressive soil degradation. Solid waste and the microplastic crisis: due to the 'fast fashion' phenomenon, apparel is utilized for a short duration before being discarded as waste. Synthetic fabrics do not decompose in natural environments for hundreds of years. Furthermore, microplastic fibers shed during the laundering process enter water bodies, exerting a detrimental impact on marine life.

Solutions to the problem:

Organic raw cotton production reduces the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Furthermore, the use of natural fibers such as bamboo and flax reduces environmental risks.

Water-saving technologies: The implementation of closed water circulation systems in modern production significantly reduces water consumption. Water treatment technologies must be applied during the bleaching and dyeing processes.

Recycling system - The recycling of clothing and its use as secondary raw materials reduces the amount of waste. Using recycled fibers reduces the pressure on natural resources.

Energy efficiency - The use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind in enterprises reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Conscious consumer culture: It is important to develop a culture of choosing high-quality and durable clothing among the population. Buying less and using existing clothing for longer reduces environmental pressure.

Conclusion: The textile industry is economically important, but its environmental impact poses serious problems. Water pollution, atmospheric gases, soil degradation, and waste management are pressing issues. These problems can be reduced through

the introduction of modern technologies, the use of environmentally friendly raw materials, and the formation of a culture of conscious consumption. Production based on sustainable development principles serves to create a healthy environment for future generations.

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INSON ORGANIZMIDA TO‘QIMALARNING TUZILISHI VA ULARNING HAYOTIY JARAYONLARDAGI ROLI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada inson organizmidagi asosiy to‘qima turlari – epiteliy, biriktiruvchi, mushak va nerv to‘qimalari haqida umumiy ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. Har bir to‘qimaning tuzilishi, xususiyatlari va bajaradigan vazifalari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, ularning organizm faoliyatidagi o‘rni va o‘zaro bog‘liqligi yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: to‘qima, epiteliy, biriktiruvchi to‘qima, mushak to‘qimasi, nerv to‘qimasi, inson organizmi, biologiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлены основные типы тканей организма человека: эпителиальная, соединительная, мышечная и нервная ткани. Рассмотрены их структура, свойства и функции. Также освещена их роль в жизнедеятельности организма и взаимосвязь между ними.

Ключевые слова: ткань, эпителий, соединительная ткань, мышечная ткань, нервная ткань, организм человека, биология.

Annotation: This article presents the main types of tissues in the human body: epithelial, connective, muscular, and nervous tissues. Their structure, properties, and functions are analyzed. The role of these tissues in the functioning of the organism and their interconnection are also discussed.

Keywords: tissue, epithelium, connective tissue, muscle tissue, nervous tissue, human body, biology.

Kirish. Inson organizmi yuqori darajada tashkil topgan, murakkab va ko‘p bosqichli biologik tizim bo‘lib, u hujayra, to‘qima, organ va organlar tizimi darajalarida ierarxik tuzilishga ega. Ushbu tizimning asosiy strukturaviy va funksional birligi hujayra hisoblanadi. Hujayralarning morfologik va funksional jihatdan ixtisoslashuvi natijasida to‘qimalar shakllanadi va ular organizmning muayyan vazifalarini bajarishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

To‘qima - bu kelib chiqishi, tuzilishi va funksiyasi jihatidan o‘xshash bo‘lgan hujayralar hamda hujayralararo moddalarning majmuasidir. Histologiya faniga ko‘ra, inson organizmida to‘rtta asosiy to‘qima turi farqlanadi: epiteliy, biriktiruvchi, mushak va nerv to‘qimalari. Har bir to‘qima o‘ziga xos morfologik (tuzilish) va fiziologik (funksional) xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lib, ular organizmning umumiy homeostazini

ta'minlashda o'zaro uzviy bog'liq holda faoliyat yuritadi. Embriologik jihatdan qaralganda, to'qimalar uchta asosiy embrional qatlam - ektoderma, mezoderma va endodermadan rivojlanadi. Bu jarayon davomida hujayralarni differensiallashuvi sodir bo'lib, ular ma'lum funksiyalarni bajarishga moslashadi. Shu sababli, har bir to'qima turi o'ziga xos tuzilma va vazifaga ega bo'ladi.

Zamonaviy biologiya va tibbiyotda to'qimalarni o'rganish alohida ahamiyatga ega, chunki ko'plab patologik jarayonlar (masalan, yallig'lanish, degeneratsiya, o'sma hosil bo'lishi) aynan to'qima darajasida boshlanadi. Histologik va sitologik tadqiqotlar kasalliklarni erta aniqlash, ularning rivojlanish mexanizmlarini tushunish hamda samarali davolash usullarini ishlab chiqishda muhim ilmiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, inson organizmidagi asosiy to'qima turlarini o'rganish nafaqat nazariy, balki amaliy jihatdan ham dolzarb hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi inson organizmidagi asosiy to'qima turlarini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilish, ularning tuzilishi, funksional xususiyatlari va o'zaro bog'liqligini yoritishdan iborat.

Materiallar va metodlar . Tadqiqot davomida biologiya va anatomiya darsliklari, ilmiy maqolalar va o'quv qo'llanmalar tahlil qilindi. Nazariy ma'lumotlarni umimlashtirish va taqqoslash usullaridan foydalanildi. Tadqiqot natijasida inson organizmida to'rtta asosiy to'qima turi mavjudligi aniqlandi: quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

Epiteliy to'qima	Biriktiruvchi to'qima	Mushak to'qimasi	Nerv to'qimasi
Organizm yuzasini qoplaydi, himoya va ajratish funksiyasini bajaradi.	Boshqa to'qimalarni bog'laydi, tayanch vazifasini bajaradi (suyak, qon, yog').	Qisqarish xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, harakatni ta'minlaydi.	Axborotni qabul qilish va uzatish funksiyasini bajaradi.

To'qimalarning o'zaro uyg'un ishlashi organizmning normal faoliyatini ta'minlaydi. Har bir to'qima o'ziga xos tuzilishga ega bo'lib, ma'lum biologik vazifani bajarishga moslashgan.

Xulosa. Inson organizmida to'qimalarning tuzilishi va ularning hayotiy jarayonlardagi roli muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga ega. To'qimalar hujayralarning ixtisoslashuvi natijasida shakllanib, organizmida turli funksiyalarni bajarishga moslashgan. Epiteliy, biriktiruvchi, mushak va nerv to'qimalari o'ziga xos tuzilish va vazifalarga ega bo'lib, ular birgalikda organizmning yaxlit tizim sifatida faoliyat yuritishini ta'minlaydi. Mazkur to'qimalar moddalar almashinuvi, harakat, boshqaruv va himoya kabi asosiy hayotiy jarayonlarda bevosita ishtirok etadi. Ularning o'zaro

uzviy bog‘liqligi organizmda ichki muhit barqarorligini, ya’ni homeostazni saqlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shuningdek, ko‘plab kasalliklar aynan to‘qima darajasida yuzaga kelishi sababli, ularni chuqur o‘rganish tibbiyot va biologiya fanlari rivojida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Umuman olganda, inson organizmidagi to‘qimalarning tuzilishi va funksiyalarini o‘rganish organizm faoliyatini chuqur anglash hamda amaliy tibbiyotda samarali yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishda muhim nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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XALQ OG‘ZAKI IJODI ORQALI BOLALARGA EKOLOGIK TARBIYA BERISH

***Qamashi tumani 7-DMTT tarbiyachisi
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Kalit so‘zlar: xalq og‘zaki ijodi, ekologik tarbiya, maktabgacha ta’lim, tabiatga mehr, ekologik madaniyat, ertaklar, maqollar, topishmoqlar, tarbiya jarayoni, ekologik ong.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xalq og‘zaki ijodi vositalari orqali bolalarga ekologik tarbiya berishning pedagogik ahamiyati yoritilgan. Xususan, ertaklar, maqollar, topishmoqlar va rivoyatlar kabi xalq og‘zaki ijodi janrlari maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda tabiatga nisbatan mehr, uni asrash va muhofaza qilish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishdagi o‘rni tahlil qilingan. Maqolada ekologik tarbiyani samarali tashkil etishda xalq og‘zaki ijodi namunalaridan foydalanish bolalarda ekologik ong va madaniyatni rivojlantirishga xizmat qilishi asoslab berilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu jarayon bolalarning dunyoqarashini kengaytirish, ijtimoiy va ma’naviy rivojlanishini qo‘llab-quvvatlashga yordam berishi ta’kidlangan.

Kirish: Hozirgi globallashuv jarayonida atrof-muhit muammolarining keskinlashuvi, ekologik muvozanatning buzilishi va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish zarurati ekologik tarbiyani ta’lim tizimining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylantirmoqda. Ayniqsa, maktabgacha va boshlang‘ich ta’lim bosqichida bolalarda ekologik ong, tabiatga nisbatan mas’uliyatli munosabat hamda ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish dolzarb pedagogik vazifa hisoblanadi. Chunki aynan ilk yosh davrida shakllangan qadriyatlar va tasavvurlar shaxsning keyingi rivojlanishida barqaror xulq-atvor me’yorlarini belgilab beradi.

Ekologik tarbiya jarayonini samarali tashkil etishda milliy va madaniy meros, xususan, xalq og‘zaki ijodi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xalq og‘zaki ijodi – bu xalqning ko‘p asrlik hayotiy tajribasi, dunyoqarashi, axloqiy-estetik qarashlari va tabiatga munosabatini ifodalovchi ertaklar, maqollar, matallar, topishmoqlar, afsonalar va qo‘shiqlar tizimidir. Ushbu janrlar bolalarning tafakkurini rivojlantirish bilan birga, ularda tabiatni asrash, jonli va jonsiz tabiatga hurmat bilan munosabatda bo‘lish kabi ekologik qadriyatlarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Ilmiy-pedagogik jihatdan yondashilganda, xalq og‘zaki ijodi namunalarida tabiat hodisalari, hayvonot va o‘simlik dunyosi, suv, yer va havo elementlari bilan bog‘liq obrazlar orqali bolalarga ekologik tushunchalarni sodda va tushunarli shaklda yetkazish imkoniyati mavjud. Bu esa ekologik ta’lim va tarbiyaning kognitiv, emotsional va xulqiy komponentlarini birgalikda rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, xalq og‘zaki ijodi

vositalari orqali bolalarga ekologik tarbiya berishning nazariy va amaliy asoslarini o'rganish, uning pedagogik imkoniyatlarini aniqlash hamda ta'lim jarayonida samarali qo'llash metodikasini ishlab chiqish dolzarb ilmiy muammo sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

窗体底端

Asosiy qism: Xalq og'zaki ijodi bolalarning ma'naviy, axloqiy va intellektual rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadigan pedagogik manba hisoblanadi. U orqali beriladigan ekologik tarbiya nafaqat bilim berishga, balki bolalarda tabiatga nisbatan hissiy munosabatni shakllantirishga ham xizmat qiladi. Ayniqsa, ertaklar, maqollar, topishmoqlar va rivoyatlar kabi janrlar bolalarning yosh xususiyatlariga mosligi bilan ajralib turadi va ekologik mazmundagi g'oyalarni sodda, obrazli hamda ta'sirchan shaklda yetkazish imkonini beradi.

Ertaklar xalq og'zaki ijodining eng samarali vositalaridan biri bo'lib, ularda tabiat va inson munosabatlari ko'pincha obrazli ifodalanadi. Masalan, hayvonlar ishtirokidagi ertaklarda adolat, mehr-oqibat, tabiatga ehtiyotkorlik bilan munosabat kabi g'oyalar ilgari suriladi. Bu esa bolalarda jonli tabiatga nisbatan mehr va g'amxo'rlik hissini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, ertaklar orqali bolalar tabiatdagi har bir unsur — suv, o'simlik, hayvonot dunyosi o'zaro bog'liqligini anglay boshlaydilar.

Maqollar va matallar esa ekologik tarbiyada ixcham, lekin chuqur mazmunli vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. “Tabiatni asrasang, u seni asraydi”, “Yer — ona, uni asra” kabi mazmundagi xalq hikmatlari bolalarda ekologik ongni shakllantirishga, tabiatga nisbatan mas'uliyat hissini oshirishga yordam beradi. Bunday hikmatlar bolalar ongida tez va oson saqlanib qolishi bilan ham ahamiyatlidir. Topishmoqlar esa bolalarning mantiqiy fikrlashini rivojlantirish bilan birga, tabiat obyektlarini bilishga qiziqishni oshiradi. O'simliklar, hayvonlar va tabiat hodisalariga oid topishmoqlar orqali bolalar atrof-muhitni kuzatishga, uning xususiyatlarini farqlashga o'rganadilar. Bu jarayon ekologik bilimlarning shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi. Rivoyatlar va afsonalar esa tabiat hodisalari va tabiiy obyektlarning kelib chiqishini tushuntirishda muhim tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega. Ularda tabiatga hurmat, uni muqaddas deb bilish g'oyalari aks etadi, bu esa bolalarda ekologik qadriyatlarining shakllanishiga zamin yaratadi.

 XALQ OG‘ZAKI IJODI ORQALI BOLALARGA EKALOGIK TARBIYA BERISH 				
XALQ OG‘ZAKI IJODI TURI	NAMUNA	EKALOGIK MAZMUN	TARBIYAVIY MAQSAD	AMALIY FAOLIYAT
ERTAK 	“Bo‘ri bilan tulki”, “Chumchuq yu bilan chumoli”	 Tabiatdagi jonivor va o‘simliklarning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi, atrof-muhitni asrash zarurligi.	 Bolalarda mehr-shafqat, mas’uliyat, tabiatga ehtirom tuyg‘usini shakllantirish.	 - Ertakni o‘qish va muhokama qilish - Rasm chizish “Tabiat do‘stlari” burchagini yaratish
TOPISHMOQ 	Oq terakmi, yashil terakmi? (Chinor) Yerdan chiqadi – ko‘k bo‘ladi, ko‘kka chiqsa – quriydi. (novvot – o‘simlik)	 O‘simliklar, tabiat hodisalari, suv, havo, tuproq haqidagi bilimlarni boyitadi.	 Kuzatuvchanlikni oshirish, tabiatga qiziqish va e’tiborni rivojlantirish.	- Topishmoqlar yechish musobaqasi - Tabiatga sayohat - Kartochkalar bilan ishlash
MAQOL 	- Suv – hayot manbai. - Yerni asra – elni asrayasan. - Daraxt – kelajak nafasidir.	 Tabiat boyliklari hayot manbai ekani, ularni asrash har bir inson burchi ekani.	 Mas’uliyat, tejamkorlik, tabiatga g‘amxo‘rlik qilish odatini shakllantirish.	- Maqollarni izohlash - Plakatlar tayyorlash “Tabiat bizniki, asraylik!” shiori ostida tadbir
MATAL 	Bir yog‘och bilan olov yoqilmaydi. Yozda ter to‘kib eksaing, qishda rohat ko‘ransan.	 Mehnatsevarlik, sabr-toqat, tabiat boyliklaridan oqilona foydalanish g‘oyasi.	 Mehnatga hurmat, unumli foydali bo‘lishga intilish, tabiat bilan hamohang yashash.	- Matalni sahnalashtirish - Vasiyatnoma yozish (tabiatga do‘st bo‘lish haqidagi qarorlar) - Bog‘dorchilik ishlari

Amaliy pedagogik jarayonda xalq og‘zaki ijodi namunalaridan foydalanish interfaol metodlar bilan uyg‘unlashtirilsa, samaradorlik yanada ortadi. Masalan, ertaklarni rolli o‘yinlar orqali sahnalashtirish, maqollarni muhokama qilish, topishmoqlarni jamoaviy yechish bolalarning faolligini oshiradi hamda ekologik bilimlarni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, xalq og‘zaki ijodi asosida tashkil etilgan mashg‘ulotlar bolalarda nafaqat ekologik bilim va ko‘nikmalarni, balki estetik did, axloqiy fazilatlar va ijtimoiy faollikni ham rivojlantiradi. Natijada, ekologik tarbiya jarayoni kompleks xarakter kasb etib, shaxsning har tomonlama rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi. Umuman olganda, xalq og‘zaki ijodi vositalari orqali ekologik tarbiya berish ta’lim jarayonining samaradorligini oshiruvchi muhim pedagogik omil bo‘lib, u bolalarda tabiatga ongli munosabatni shakllantirishda beqiyos ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, xalq og‘zaki ijodi vositalari orqali bolalarga ekologik tarbiya berish jarayoni ta’lim-tarbiya tizimida muhim pedagogik ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, u bolalarda ekologik ong, tabiatga nisbatan mas’uliyatli munosabat va ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirishga samarali xizmat qiladi. Ertaklar, maqollar, topishmoqlar va rivoyatlar kabi xalq og‘zaki ijodi janrlari bolalarning yosh va psixologik xususiyatlariga mosligi bilan ajralib turib, ekologik mazmundagi bilimlarni sodda, tushunarli va ta’sirchan shaklda yetkazish imkonini beradi. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, xalq og‘zaki ijodi namunalaridan foydalanish bolalarning tabiat hodisalarini anglashini osonlashtiradi, ularning kuzatuvchanlik, mantiqiy fikrlash va mustaqil xulosa chiqarish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Shu bilan birga, bu jarayon bolalarda jonli va jonsiz tabiatga mehr, uni asrash va muhofaza qilishga bo‘lgan ijobiy munosabatni shakllantiradi.

Demak, ekologik tarbiya jarayonida xalq og‘zaki ijodidan maqsadli va tizimli foydalanish nafaqat bilim berish, balki shaxsning ma’naviy-axloqiy va ekologik dunyoqarashini shakllantirishda ham muhim omil hisoblanadi. Shu bois, maktabgacha va boshlang‘ich ta’lim jarayonida xalq og‘zaki ijodi namunalarini keng qo‘llash ekologik tarbiyaning samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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BALIQCHILIK TARMOG'IDA INNOVATSION INVESTITSİYALARNI JALB QILISH VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI

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KIRISH: Baliqchilik tarmog'i agrar iqtisodiyotning muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib, aholini sifatli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini mustahkamlash va eksport salohiyatini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Hozirgi sharoitda tarmoqni rivojlantirish innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish hamda mavjud resurslardan samarali foydalanishni talab etmoqda.

ASOSIY QISM: Baliqchilik tarmog'iga innovatsion investitsiyalarni jalb qilish ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirish, mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash, tannarxni kamaytirish va raqobatbardoshlikni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, investitsiya resurslaridan samarali foydalanish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish tarmoqning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Shu sababli baliqchilik tarmog'ida innovatsion investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va ulardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish masalasi dolzarb ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi – baliqchilik tarmog'ida innovatsion investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va ulardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish bo'yicha ilmiy takliflar hamda amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot vazifalari:

- baliqchilik tarmog'ida innovatsion investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning nazariy-uslubiy asoslarini o'rganish;
- baliqchilik tarmog'ining investitsion rivojlanish holati va mavjud imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilish;
- tarmoqqa innovatsion investitsiyalarni jalb qilishga ta'sir etuvchi iqtisodiy omillarni aniqlash;
- jalb qilingan investitsiyalardan foydalanish samaradorligini baholash ko'rsatkichlarini tahlil qilish;
- baliqchilik tarmog'ida innovatsion investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish;
- tarmoqda innovatsion investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va ulardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha ilmiy-amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Baliqchilik tarmog'iga investitsiyalarni jalb qilishga ta'sir etuvchi omillar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, tarmoqning investitsion jozibadorligi, avvalo, moliyaviy resurslarning mavjudligi, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish darajasi, boshqaruv samaradorligi, infratuzilma rivojlanganligi, bozordagi talab holati hamda innovatsion faoliyat ko'lamiga bevosita bog'liq. Mazkur omillarning o'zaro uyg'unligi baliqchilik xo'jaliklarining ishlab chiqarish salohiyatini oshirish, investitsiya risklarini kamaytirish, mahsulot raqobatbardoshligini kuchaytirish hamda jalb qilingan investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanishni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

1-jadval: Baliqchilik tarmog'iga investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning asosiy omillari tahlili.

№	Omillar	Mazmuni	Tarmoqqa ta'siri
1	Moliyaviy omillar	Kreditlar, subsidiyalar, grantlar hamda xususiy va xorijiy	Investitsiya hajmi oshadi, yangi loyihalarni moliyalashtirish va ishlab

		investitsiya manbalarining mavjudligi	chiqarishni kengaytirish imkoniyati yaratiladi
2	Texnologik omillar	Zamonaviy uskunalar, innovatsion texnologiyalar va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish	Mehnat unumdorligi oshadi, mahsulot sifati yaxshilanadi, tannarx kamayadi
3	Bozor omillari	Ichki va tashqi bozordagi talab, narxlar barqarorligi, sotish va eksport imkoniyatlari	Mahsulot realizatsiyasi kengayadi, daromadlilik va investitsiya qaytimi oshadi

Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, baliqchilik tarmog'iga investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda moliyaviy, texnologik va bozor omillarining ta'siri yuqori hisoblanadi. Jumladan, moliyaviy omillar tarmoq investitsion jozibadorligining o'rtacha **40–45 foizini** tashkil etib, kreditlar, subsidiyalar va xususiy kapital hisobiga ishlab chiqarish hajmini **20–25 foizga** oshirish imkonini beradi. Texnologik omillarning ulushi

30–35 foiz bo'lib, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish natijasida mehnat unumdorligi **15–20 foizga**, mahsulot tannarxi esa **10–12 foizga** kamayadi. Bozor omillarining ta'siri **20–25 foizni** tashkil etib, talab va sotish imkoniyatlarining kengayishi xo'jaliklar daromadlilikini o'rtacha **18–22 foizga** oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu ko'rsatkichlar mazkur uch omil baliqchilik tarmog'ining investitsion rivojlanishida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytganda, baliqchilik tarmog'ida innovatsion investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va ulardan samarali foydalanish ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirish, mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash hamda tarmoqning raqobatbardoshligini kuchaytirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqot natijalari moliyaviy, texnologik va bozor omillari investitsion rivojlanishda asosiy omillar ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Ushbu yo'nalishda investitsion muhitni yaxshilash, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish hamda davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligini kengaytirish baliqchilik tarmog'ining barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi.

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BOSHLANG‘ICH TA‘LIMDA “TARBIYA” FANI VA DARSDAN TASHQARI MASHG‘ULOTLARIDA MILLIY-AXLOQIY QADRIYATLARNI SINGDIRISH

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining ma‘naviy-axloqiy qiyofasini shakllantirishda “Tarbiya” fani va darsdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlarning o‘rni tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida milliy qadriyatlarni o‘quvchilar ongiga singdirishning samarali metodlari va ularning dars jarayonidan tashqaridagi davomiyligi o‘rganilgan. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, fanlararo integratsiya va interfaol mashg‘ulotlar o‘quvchilarning axloqiy tushunchalarini amaliyotga tatbiq etish darajasini oshiradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Tarbiya fani, milliy qadriyatlar, boshlang‘ich ta‘lim, darsdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlar, axloqiy tarbiya, pedagogik integratsiya.

Аннотация

В данной статье анализируется роль предмета «Воспитание» (Tarbiya) и внеклассных занятий в формировании духовно-нравственного облика учащихся начальных классов. В ходе исследования были изучены эффективные методы внедрения национальных ценностей в сознание учащихся и преемственность этого процесса во внеучебной деятельности. Результаты показывают, что междисциплинарная интеграция и интерактивные занятия повышают уровень практического применения нравственных понятий в жизни учащихся.

Ключевые слова: предмет «Воспитание», национальные ценности, начальное образование, внеклассные занятия, нравственное воспитание, педагогическая интеграция.

Kirish. Globallashuv sharoitida yosh avlodni milliy o‘zlikni anglash, ajdodlar merosiga hurmat va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiyalash pedagogikaning eng ustuvor vazifasiga aylandi. Boshlang‘ich sinf davri bolada ijtimoiy xulq-atvor normalari va axloqiy immunitet shakllanadigan eng muhim bosqichdir. O‘zbekiston ta‘lim tizimida joriy etilgan “Tarbiya” fani nafaqat nazariy bilim berish, balki o‘quvchilarda “Odob-axloq”, “Vatanparvarlik” va “Tadbirkorlik” kabi kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishga yo‘naltirilgan. Biroq, faqat dars soatlari bilan cheklanish kutilgan samarani bermasligi mumkin. Shu sababli, darsda olingan

bilimlarni darsdan tashqari mashg'ulotlar (to'garaklar, bayram tadbirlari, sayohatlar) bilan bog'lash dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi kunda O'zbekistonda 130 dan ortiq millat, elatlar istiqomat qilayotgan bo'lsa ularning o'zaro munosabatlaridagi hamjihatlik, birodarlik, bir-biriga nisbatan kuchli ishonch - bularning bari mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan ma'naviy tarbiyaning natijasi hisoblanadi. 2 ma'naviy tarbiya deganda ko'proq suyanilishi lozim bo'lgan holatlardan biri uning sog'lom tafakkur bilan uyg'un holda tushunilishidir. Sog'lom tafakkur inson ma'naviyatining eng muhim qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi. O'zbekistonda hozirgi kunda olib borilayotgan ma'naviy tarbiyaning tub negizini tashkil etadigan omillardan yana biri unda ilg'or demokratik qoidalariga jiddiy e'tibor qaratilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Jumladan, mahalladagi **“Yoshlar ishlari agentligi”** tomonidan biriktirilgan yoshlar yetakchisi va maktab direktori o'rtasida hamkorlik yo'lga qo'yilib, umumta'lim maktablarda dars mashg'ulotlari tugagandan so'ng kutubxona, sport zal, kompyuter xonalari va tadbirlar zali doimiy ishlashi ta'minlanib, maktablar mahalla uchun **“Ma'naviyat maskani”**ga aylantirildi. ⁸ Farzand tarbiyasi borasida ota-onalar ayniqsa otalar mas'uliyati oshirish maqsadida har chorak yakuni bilan **“Otalar yig'ilishi”**ni o'tkazish tizimi joriy qilingan. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida tashkil etiladigan ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarning samaradorligi 7 ta indikatorlar yordamida baholanib, har 6 oyda reyting ishlab chiqiladi va **“muammoli maktab”**, **“o'rta maktab”**, **“yaxshi maktab”** va **“namunali maktab”** toifalarga ajratildi. Tarbiya va ma'naviyat tushunchalarini bir-biridan ajratib bo'lmaydi. Ular dialektik aloqada, mantiqan bir maqsadning ikki yetakchi kuchi. Tom ma'nodagi insoniy fazilatlariga tarbiya jarayonisiz erishib bo'lmagani kabi, ma'naviy omillarsiz ham uni tasavvur etish qiyin. Quyida tarbiya metodlari xususida qisqacha ma'lumot berib o'tamiz.

“Tarbiya” fani va darsdan tashqari mashg'ulotlarida milliy-axloqiy qadriyatlarni o'rgatish jarayonida quyidagi metodlardan foydalanildi:

Tahliliy-qiyosiy metod: Mavjud **“Tarbiya”** fani darsliklari va darsdan tashqari faoliyat dasturlari tahlil qilindi.

Pedagogik kuzatuv: Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining dars va tanaffus paytidagi xulq-atvori kuzatildi.

Suhbat va so'rovnoma: O'qituvchilar va ota-onalar o'rtasida milliy qadriyatlarni singdirishda qaysi usullar samarali ekanligi bo'yicha so'rov o'tkazildi.

Modellashtirish: Milliy qadriyatlarni singdirishning "Dars + To'garak + Oila" modeli ishlab chiqildi.

Shu o'rinda tarbiyalanuvchilarning yosh xususiyatlarini hisobga olish judayam muhim sanaladi. Vazifalar tarbiyalanuvchilarning yoshi bilan bog'liqlikda hal qilinadi. Yosh bu oddiygina qancha yashaganligi son ko'rsatkichi emas. Unda egallangan ijtimoiy tajriba, psixologik va ahloqiy sifatning rivojlanganlik darajasi o'z aksini topadi. Aytaylik, mas'uliyat tuyg'usini boshlang'ich ta'lim, o'rta ta'lim va o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi muassasalarida ta'lim olayotgan o'quvchilarda ham shakllantirish mumkin. Biroq har bir bosqichda mazkur sifatni shakllantirish borasida turli metodlar qo'llaniladi. Tarbiyalanuvchilarning individual o'ziga xosliklari. Umumiy metodlar, umumiy dasturlarning o'zi tarbiyaviy o'zaro ta'sir etishning asosi bo'la olmaydi. Ularni individual va shaxsiy tuzatish zarur. Insonparvar pedagog har bir shaxs o'ziga xosligini rivojlanishiga, o'ziga xosligini saqlashga, o'zining «Men»ini amalga oshirishiga imkon beradigan metodlarni qo'llashga harakat qiladi.

Tarbiyaviy shart-sharoitlar. Unga moddiy, psixofiziologik, sanitar-gigienikdan tashqari sinfda yuzaga keladigan munosabatlar: jamoadagi iqlim, pedagogik rahbarlik usuli va boshqalar tegishlidir. Ma'lumki, mavhum shart-sharoitlar bo'lmaydi, ular hamisha aniq. Ularni birlashuvi aniq holatlarda ko'rinadi. Tarbiya amalga oshadigan sharoit pedagogik vaziyatlar nomini oldi.

O'tkazilgan o'rganishlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, milliy-axloqiy qadriyatlarni singdirishda faqat nazariy bilimlar yetarli emas. Natijalar quyidagi jadval ko'rinishida umumlashtirildi:

Mashg'ulot turi	Qo'llaniladigan usullar	Kutilgan natija
"Tarbiya" darslari	Hikoya qilish, videoroliklar, interfaol o'yinlar	Milliy qadriyatlar haqida nazariy tushuncha
Darsdan tashqari mashg'ulotlar	Muzeylarga sayohat, "Milliy liboslar" ko'rgazmasi	Amaliy ko'nikma va hissiy bog'liqlik
Oila bilan hamkorlik	"Mening shajaramb" loyihasi	Avlodlar davomiyligini his qilish

"Tarbiya" fani o'quvchiga yo'l ko'rsatuvchi mayoq bo'lsa, darsdan tashqari mashg'ulotlar ushbu yo'ldagi amaliy tajribadir. Milliy qadriyatlarni (kattaga hurmat, kichikka izzat, vatanparvarlik, halollik) singdirishda quyidagi omillar muhim:

1. **Integratsiya:** Darsdagi nazariya va hayotiy misollar uzviyligi.

2. **O‘qituvchi shaxsi:** Pedagogning o‘zi milliy-axloqiy namunaga ega bo‘lishi.

3. **Muhit:** Maktabdagi ma’naviy muhit va milliy bezaklarning mavjudligi.

Darsdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlarda xalq og‘zaki ijodi namunalaridan (maqollar, ertaklar) keng foydalanish bolaning til boyligini oshirish bilan birga, uning qalbida milliy g‘ururni uyg‘otadi.

Xulosa. Boshlang‘ich ta’limda milliy-axloqiy qadriyatlarni shakllantirish uzluksiz jarayon bo‘lib, u faqatgina dars soatlari bilan cheklanib qolmasligi kerak. “Tarbiya” fanini zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar va milliy an’analar asosida tashkil etilgan darsdan tashqari tadbirlar bilan boyitish barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazishning eng samarali yo‘lidir.

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NATIONAL-CULTURAL SPECIFICITY OF BEVERAGE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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Introduction

Phraseological units constitute an essential component of linguistic and cultural systems, as they preserve the historical experience, collective worldview, and social values of a particular speech community. In contemporary linguocultural studies, phraseology is regarded not merely as a set of fixed expressions, but also as a reflection of national mentality, cultural stereotypes, and communicative traditions. Among various thematic groups of phraseological units, beverage-related expressions occupy a significant place due to their close connection with everyday life, hospitality practices, ritual behavior, and ethical evaluation.

In both English and Karakalpak cultures, beverages are associated with domestic activities, social interaction, ceremonies of hospitality, and moral attitudes toward labor, communication, and behavior. Consequently, phraseological units containing the names of drinks function as linguocultural markers that reveal culturally specific perceptions of dignity, interpersonal relations, self-control, and morality. The study of such phraseological units allows researchers to identify similarities and differences in the conceptualization of everyday experience within different linguistic communities.

Non-alcoholic beverages constitute the most productive layer of beverage-related phraseology in both languages. In English phraseology, lexical components such as *tea*, *coffee*, *milk*, and *water* occur most frequently, whereas in Karakalpak phraseology the dominant components are *tea*, *water*, *milk*, and *ayran*. Despite the apparent lexical similarity, the semantic and cultural associations connected with these beverages differ considerably. In English culture, tea and coffee are primarily linked with individual habits, personal preferences, and social etiquette. By contrast, in the Karakalpak linguistic worldview, tea functions as a collective cultural symbol representing hospitality, respect, sincerity, and social responsibility.

According to N.F. Alefirenko [2], phraseological meaning emerges on the basis of real socio-practical experience; therefore, phraseological units containing beverage components reflect the communicative culture and system of values characteristic of a society. From this perspective, beverage-related phraseology can be interpreted as a linguistic representation of social interaction, ritual practices, and emotional evaluation.

In English phraseology, components such as *tea*, *water*, and *wine* are actively employed to express everyday situations and evaluative attitudes. For instance, the idiom “*not my cup of tea*” conveys subjective preference and individual evaluation, while “*storm in a teacup*” expresses exaggeration and irony. These expressions illustrate the prevalence of individualism and verbal irony within English culture.

In the Karakalpak language, phraseological units involving *tea* and *water* are predominantly associated with hospitality, social closeness, and sincerity. Expressions such as “*shay-pay qaynatıw*” symbolize collective cultural practices and ritual behavior. As noted by V.A. Maslova [3], such phraseological units contribute to the linguistic representation of cultural stereotypes and national patterns of thinking.

A significant distinction between the two phraseological systems can also be observed in expressions related to alcoholic beverages. English phraseology contains numerous units involving *wine*, *beer*, and other alcoholic drinks, often characterized by ambivalent semantic evaluation ranging from pleasure and relaxation to superiority and social prestige. In contrast, phraseological units containing the component “*araq*” in the Karakalpak language are relatively limited and generally express negative moral or ethical connotations.

Particular attention should be paid to the symbolic role of *water* in both linguistic systems.

In English phraseology, water primarily functions as a symbol of everyday domestic culture associated with drinking, cooking, washing, and household practices. Through metaphorical extension, water-related phraseological units are also used to conceptualize abstract domains such as emotions, time, knowledge, and social relations. Traditionally, linguists have regarded water symbolism as a carrier of culturally universal meanings connected with necessity, openness, and stability. Nevertheless, comparative analysis demonstrates that even universal symbols acquire culturally specific interpretations within different linguistic traditions.

The phraseological unit “*suwrı qaytıw*” (literally, “water returned”) in the Karakalpak language is used metaphorically to denote the sharpness or loss of sharpness of iron or steel tools, meaning their ineffectiveness. From a linguocultural perspective, the description is based on traditional metal processing, where proper irrigation provides strength and sharpness, while improper processing leads to a loss of metal quality. In English, there is no fixed phraseological unit with a water component expressing this meaning. However, it has several functional and semantic equivalents: *to lose its edge* meaning to be less sharp, less effective, or less powerful. *Go blunt / become blunt* means to be dull, to lose its sharpness.

The comparison of English and Karakalpak phraseology further reveals asymmetry in metaphorical modeling. In Karakalpak phraseology, water imagery is systematically employed to express the loss of smoothness, peace, emotional balance, softness, or strength. Equivalent meanings in English are more frequently conveyed through expressions associated with mechanical processes, sharpness, or efficiency, such as “*to lose its edge*”, “*go blunt*”, or “*become blunt*.” This difference reflects distinct cultural models of craftsmanship and perception, where the Karakalpak language conceptualizes water as a formative and transformative force, while English emphasizes functionality and mechanical effectiveness.

Therefore, the comparative study of beverage-related phraseological units in English and Karakalpak provides valuable insight into the interrelationship between language, culture, cognition, and social practice. Such analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of national linguistic worldviews and the culturally specific mechanisms underlying phraseological meaning.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the comparative analysis of beverage-related phraseological units in the English and Karakalpak languages demonstrates that phraseology serves as an important means of preserving and transmitting cultural values, social norms, and collective historical experience. Phraseological units containing the names of beverages reflect not only everyday communicative practices, but also the cultural mentality and worldview characteristic of each linguistic community.

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КЕСАРЧА КЕСИШ АМАЛИЁТИДАН KEYINГИ АСОРТАЛАНГАН БАЧАДОНДАН ҚОН КЕТИШИДА ОШҚОЗОН ОСТИ БЕЗИДАГИ ПАТОМОРФОЛОГИК ЎЗГАРИШЛАР

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Аннотация. Кесарча кесишдан кейинги бачадондан қон кетишида ошқозон ости беидаги асосий морфологик ўзгаришлар ошқозон ости беидаги ўткир ишемия оқибатида Лангерханс оролчаларида дистрофик, некробиотик ўзгаришлар юзага келиб, ўткир эндокрин етишмовчилик ривожланиши билан давом этади. Бу эса, полиорган етишмовчилик кўринишида барча паренхи-матоз аъзоларда оралиқ шишилар, диапедез қон қуйилишлар, гиалинли тромбларни шаклланиши билан намоён бўлади. Айнан хомиладор аёлларда ушбу холатда қон глюкозани ошиб кетиши, хужайраларга ўтишини кескин қийинлашиши ва ткцрцқдан кейинги тикланишни ўта оғир кечиши асосан барча паренхиматоз аъзоларни иикламчи алтреаияси билан намоён бўлади.

Калит сўзлар: кесарча кесиш, ошқозон ости беи, туғруқдан кейинги бачадон ичи қон кетиши, оналар ўлими, некроз, дистрофия.

Муаммони долзарблиги: Дунё ахолисида хомилаор аёлларда туғруқ-дан кейин турли сабабларга кўра бачадон ичи қон кетишларида оналар ўлимини асосий қисмини ташкил этиб, ЮНИСЕФ 2022 маълумотларига кўра, хомиладор аёллар ўлими 2022 йилда 301000 мингтани ташкил этган. Бу эса ривожланаётган давлатларда ушбу ўлим кўрсаткичи, 72,3% ни ташкил этади.

АҚШ ва Европа давлатларида оналар ўлими ўртача, 100 мингта хомиладор аёлларга 24 тани ташкил этса, Россия Федерациясида бу кўрсаткич 100мингтага 36,5тани, Азарбайджан, Албания, Арманистон, Босния ва Герцеговина, Грузия, Туркия, Қирғизистонда бу кўрсаткич 100 мингтага 61,3 тани ташкил этса, Тожикистон ва Туркманистонда бу кўрсаткич юритил-маганлиги, Ўзбекистонда бу кўрсаткич 2022 йилда 100 мингтага 179 тани ташкил этганлиги аниқланган¹. Бу кўрсаткични яънада давом эттириш мумкин бўлиб, энг кўп оналар ўлими кузатиладиган давлатлар булар учинчи давлатлар ёки ривожланаётган, МДХ

давлатларида юқори кўрсаткичлар билан характерланади. Айнан, оналар ўлимида турли этиологияли танотогенезни муҳим жихатлари, бу хомиладорликка алоқадор ва алоқадор бўлмаган касалликлар бўлиб, аксарият, репродуктив аёлларда экстрагенитал касаллик-ларни хомиладорлик пайтида қўзиши ёки скрининг қилиш имкониятини бўлмаслиги билан характерланиб, хомиладорликни 2 ва 3 нчи триместрида тўсатдан эндокрин бузилишлар жумладан буйрак усти безининг патология-лари муҳим ҳисобланади.

Натижа ва муҳокама: Кесарча кесишдан кейинги туғруқдан кейинги 24 соат ичида бачадондан қон кетишида ошқозон ости безида морфологик ўзгаришлар секин ривожланади. Бу ўзгаришлар асосан кечги муддатида ривожланиб, эрта муддатда ўткир қон кетишларида қонни ҳажман камайиши глюкозани ҳам камайишига ва Лангерханс оролчалари функциясини пасайишига олиб келади.

Бу 24 соат ичида шу ўзгаришлар билан намоён бўлиб, вафот этганларда ошқозон ости безида тўлиқ шаклланмаган оралиқ шишилар, майда капиллярларда тромблар ва камқонлик белгилари, ацинусларда юза дистрофик ўзгаришлар аниқланиб, Лангерханс оролчаларида некроз аниқланмайди. Ўйиборли жихати, айнан 24 соатлик муддатда аёлларда туғруқдан кейинги даврда ўткир қон кетишида қўлланилган дексаметазон оқибатида тадқиқотимиздан 5 та ҳолатда қонда глюкоза миқдорини кескин ошиб кетганлиги аниқланиб, клиник ташхисдан транзитор гипергликемия деб келтирилган. Бу жараёнда вафот этганлар ошқозон ости бези Лангерханс оролчаларида оч ва тўқ хужайраларни нисбати ўзгарганлиги, Лангерханс оролчасидаги оч хужайраларни дистрофияси ва некрози аниқланиб, бу асосан глюкокортикоид коррекциялашдан кейинги даврда ривожланган-лигини кўрсатади. Бу каби ўзгаришлар бошқа аъзоларни ўткир адаптация механизмларини оғир кечишига сабабчи бўлиб, клиник ташхисларда асосий касаллик рубрикасида келган.

24 соатдан кейинги даврда ривожланган ўткир ошқозон ости безидаги ишемик ўзгаришларга энг чидамсўз бўлган хужайралар Лангерханс оролча-ларида оч ва тўқ хужайралар эканлиги аниқланди. 24-48 соат ичида дастлаб Лангерханс оролчаларини бўкиш ва оралиқ шишиларни шаклланганлиги, капиллярларда гиалинли тромбларни шаклланганлиги (ДВС синдроми оқибатида) ўткир некроз жараёнлари ҳам айнан ацинусларда эмас, балки Лангерханс оролчаларида аниқланганлиги кўп ҳолларда ишемияга чидамсиз эканлиги, буйрак усти бези билан ўзаро интегратив боғлиқлигини издан чиққанлигини кўрсатди. Асосан ўткир ишемия жараёни дастлаб ошқозон ости бези бошчаси ва танасида

ривожланиб дум соҳасида 72 соатдан кейин юзага келиши аниқланди. Микроскопик жихатдан Лангерханс оролчалари оч ва тўқ хужайралар цитоплазмасида гиалин томчили дистрофия асосан тўқ эозинофил киритмаларни тўпланганлиги билан намоён бўлиб, аксарият хужайраларда аниқланади. Некрозга учрган сохаларда макрофаглар инфильтрацияси ва шу сохадаги ацинусларда плазмтик бўкиш ва некробиоз ўчоқларини такомил топганлиги аниқланди.

Демак, оналар ўлимида ўткир қон кетишлар билан боғлиқ бўлган ҳолатларда ошқозон ости беши функционал етишмовчилиги бошқа аъзоларни глюкозага бўлган эҳтиётжини декомпенсирланишига олиб келиши ва полиорган етишмовчилигини индуцирлашда муҳим ўрин тутганлиги исботланди.

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OILADA AYOLLARGA NISBATAN ZO‘RAVONLIKNING IJTIMOYIY- PSIXOLOGIK TAHILI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada oilada ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlikning ijtimoiy-psixologik determinantlari ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda oilaviy zo‘ravonlikning psixologik, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy omillari, uning ayol shaxsiyati va oilaviy munosabatlarga ta’siri yoritilgan. Shuningdek, zo‘ravonlikning jismoniy, psixologik, iqtisodiy va jinsiy shakllari hamda ularning kelib chiqish sabablari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Maqolada oilaviy zo‘ravonlik oqibatida yuzaga keladigan viktimlik, ijtimoiy moslashuv muammolari va ikkilamchi viktimizatsiya holatlari psixologik nuqtai nazardan asoslangan. Shu bilan birga, O‘zbekistonda xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishga qaratilgan huquqiy islohotlar hamda zo‘ravonlikning oldini olish bo‘yicha ijtimoiy-psixologik mexanizmlar tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: oilaviy zo‘ravonlik, psixologik bosim, iqtisodiy qaramlik, gender tengligi, viktimlik, ikkilamchi viktimizatsiya, agressiya, oilaviy nizolar, ijtimoiy moslashuv, himoya orderi, rehabilitatsiya, psixologik yordam.

Аннотация

В данной статье научно анализируются социально-психологические детерминанты насилия в отношении женщин в семье. В исследовании освещены психологические, экономические и социальные факторы семейного насилия, а также его влияние на личность женщины и семейные отношения. Рассматриваются физические, психологические, экономические и сексуальные формы насилия и причины их возникновения. В статье с психологической точки зрения обоснованы проблемы виктимности, социальной дезадаптации и вторичной виктимизации, возникающие вследствие семейного насилия. Также проанализированы правовые реформы, направленные на защиту женщин в Узбекистане, и социально-психологические механизмы профилактики насилия.

Ключевые слова: семейное насилие, психологическое давление, экономическая зависимость, гендерное равенство, виктимность, вторичная виктимизация, агрессия, семейные конфликты, социальная адаптация, охранный ордер, реабилитация, психологическая помощь.

Abstract

This article scientifically analyzes the socio-psychological determinants of violence against women in the family. The study highlights the psychological, economic, and social factors of domestic violence and its impact on women's personality and family relationships. Physical, psychological, economic, and sexual forms of violence, as well as the causes of their occurrence, are examined. The article also substantiates the issues of victimization, social maladaptation, and secondary victimization resulting from domestic violence from a psychological perspective. In addition, legal reforms aimed at protecting women in Uzbekistan and socio-psychological mechanisms for preventing violence are analyzed.

Keywords: domestic violence, psychological pressure, economic dependence, gender equality, victimization, secondary victimization, aggression, family conflicts, social adaptation, protection order, rehabilitation, psychological assistance.

KIRISH

Inson huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlash, ayniqsa ayollarning sha'ni, qadr-qimmatini hamda daxlsizligini himoya qilish zamonaviy demokratik jamiyatning ustuvor vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Globallashuv jarayonlari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy transformatsiyalar va gender munosabatlaridagi o'zgarishlar sharoitida oilada ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik muammosi jahon miqyosida dolzarb ijtimoiy-psixologik masala sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Mazkur muammo nafaqat insonning jismoniy salomatligiga, balki uning ruhiy holati, ijtimoiy faolligi va shaxs sifatida rivojlanishiga ham salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Bugungi kunda oilaviy zo'ravonlik jamiyatning eng murakkab va latent muammolaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Chunki zo'ravonlik aksariyat hollarda yopiq oilaviy muhitda sodir bo'lib, jabrlanuvchining iqtisodiy, psixologik yoki ijtimoiy qaramligi sababli yashirin qoladi. Ayniqsa, ayollarga nisbatan jismoniy, psixologik, jinsiy hamda iqtisodiy bosimlarning kuchayishi oiladagi sog'lom psixologik muhitning buzilishiga, farzandlar tarbiyasining izdan chiqishiga va jamiyatda ijtimoiy beqarorlikning ortishiga olib keladi.

Oiladagi zo'ravonlikning ijtimoiy-psixologik determinantlari orasida gender stereotiplari, patriarchal qarashlar, iqtisodiy qaramlik, past huquqiy madaniyat, agressiv xulq-atvor modellari hamda kommunikativ muammolar muhim o'rin egallaydi. Shu bilan birga, oilaviy nizolarni konstruktiv hal etish ko'nikmalarining yetishmasligi ham zo'ravonlikning yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Psixologik nuqtai nazardan qaralganda, zo'ravonlik insonning emotsional barqarorligini izdan chiqarib, unda qo'rquv, xavotir, depressiya, ijtimoiy izolyatsiya va "viktimlik" holatlarini shakllantiradi.

Adabiyotlar sharhi. Inson qadr-qimmat, uning shaxsiy daxlsizligi va fundamental huquqlarini ta'minlash demokratik huquqiy davlatning ustuvor vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy globallashuv jarayonlari, ijtimoiy transformatsiyalar hamda gender munosabatlaridagi o'zgarishlar fonida oilada ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik muammosi jahon miqyosida dolzarb ijtimoiy-psixologik masala sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Mazkur muammo O'zbekiston jamiyati uchun ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, so'nggi yillarda xotin-qizlarning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilish davlat siyosatining strategik yo'nalishiga aylantirildi [1].

Oilaviy zo'ravonlik faqat jismoniy zarar yetkazish bilan cheklanmaydi. U insonning psixik holatini izdan chiqarishga, ijtimoiy faolligini pasaytirishga, shaxsiy erkinligini cheklashga va uning irodasini bo'ysundirishga qaratilgan murakkab ijtimoiy-psixologik hodisadir. Zo'ravonlik tizimli xarakter kasb etib, ko'pincha psixologik bosim, iqtisodiy qaramlik, ijtimoiy izolyatsiya va manipulyativ nazorat shakllarida namoyon bo'ladi.

Mazkur maqolaning asosiy maqsadi — oilaviy zo'ravonlikning ijtimoiy-psixologik determinantlarini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilish, uning asosiy shakllarini differensial yondashuv asosida ochib berish hamda zamonaviy huquqiy mexanizmlarning samaradorligini baholashdan iborat.

Ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashning xalqaro huquqiy asoslari Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan qabul qilingan "Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikka barham berish to'g'risidagi Deklaratsiya" bilan mustahkamlangan [7]. Mazkur hujjatga ko'ra, zo'ravonlik — jinsiy belgiga asoslangan holda ayollarga jismoniy, jinsiy yoki psixologik zarar yetkazuvchi har qanday harakat, tahdid yoki erkinlikni cheklash holatidir.

Deklaratsiyada oilaviy muhitda sodir bo'ladigan zo'ravonlikning asosiy ko'rinishlari sifatida quyidagilar ajratib ko'rsatilgan:

- oiladagi jismoniy tajovuz;
- er tomonidan xotinining zo'rlanishi;
- ayollarga zarar yetkazuvchi an'anaviy urf-odatlar;
- ekspluatatsiya bilan bog'liq zo'ravonlik shakllari [7].

Mazkur hujjat oilaviy zo'ravonlikni "erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasidagi tarixiy shakllangan tengsiz kuchlar munosabatining ifodasi" sifatida talqin qiladi. Bu esa muammoning nafaqat huquqiy, balki chuqur ijtimoiy-psixologik ildizlarga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Asosiy qism

Oilaviy zo‘ravonlik tushunchasining differensial tahlili

Ilmiy manbalarda “oilaviy”, “uydagi” va “maishiy” zo‘ravonlik tushunchalari ko‘pincha sinonim sifatida qo‘llanadi. Biroq ularni qatlamlilik tamoyili asosida differensial tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir [5].

1. Oilaviy zo‘ravonlik

Bu eng yopiq va latent shakl bo‘lib, unda zo‘ravon va jabrlanuvchi nikoh, qarindoshlik yoki farzandlikka olish kabi huquqiy munosabatlar bilan bog‘langan bo‘ladi. Ushbu shaklda asosiy determinant — sherik ustidan mutlaq psixologik va ijtimoiy nazorat o‘rnatishdir.

2. Uydagi zo‘ravonlik

Mazkur tushuncha bir hududda yashovchi shaxslar o‘rtasidagi tajovuzkor munosabatlarni qamrab oladi. Bunda sobiq turmush o‘rtoqlar, qarindoshlar yoki birgalikda yashovchi boshqa shaxslar o‘rtasidagi nizolar ham kiradi.

3. Maishiy zo‘ravonlik

Bu eng keng tushuncha bo‘lib, insonning kundalik ijtimoiy hayoti kechadigan barcha muhitlarni — yotoqxona, tibbiy muassasa, ijtimoiy xizmat markazlari kabi joylarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi [5].

Mazkur tasnif oilaviy zo‘ravonlikning yuqori darajadagi yashirinlik va psixologik qaramlik bilan tavsiflanishini ko‘rsatadi.

Psixologik zo‘ravonlikning determinantlari

Psixologik zo‘ravonlik barcha tajovuz shakllarining asosiy negizi hisoblanadi. G‘.B. Shoumarov ta’kidlaganidek, oiladagi ruhiy bosim ayolning o‘z-o‘zini anglash tizimini izdan chiqaradi [3].

Psixologik zo‘ravonlikning asosiy ko‘rinishlari quyidagilar:

Ijtimoiy izolyatsiya va nazorat

Zo‘ravon tomonidan ayolning ota-onasi, do‘stlari va kasbiy muhitidan uzoqlashtirilishi uning ijtimoiy tayanch tizimini zaiflashtiradi. Natijada ayol to‘liq ravishda zo‘ravonga qaram holatga tushib qoladi.

Verbal tajovuz

Doimiy haqorat, tahqirlash va tanqid ayolda aybdorlik hissi hamda o‘z imkoniyatlariga nisbatan ishonchsizlikni shakllantiradi [6].

Psixologik patterlar

Zo‘ravonlik epizodik emas, balki takrorlanuvchi xarakterga ega bo‘lib, ayolda nevroitik holatlar, depressiv kayfiyat va dunyoga nisbatan ishonchsizlikni yuzaga keltiradi.

Iqtisodiy zo‘ravonlikning psixologik mohiyati

Zamonaviy jamiyatda iqtisodiy zo‘ravonlik ayollarning mustaqilligini cheklovchi asosiy omillardan biri sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. M. Murtazova fikriga ko‘ra, iqtisodiy bosim ayolni zo‘ravonlik muhitida qolishga majbur qiluvchi muhim determinant hisoblanadi [4].

Iqtisodiy zo‘ravonlikning asosiy belgilari:

1. **Moliyaviy nazorat** — oila byudjetining to‘liq erkak tomonidan boshqarilishi;
2. **Mehnat faoliyatini cheklash** — ayolning ishlashiga yoki kasbiy rivojlanishiga to‘sqinlik qilish;
3. **Mulkka egalik huquqini buzish** — ayolning daromadi yoki mol-mulkini noqonuniy o‘zlashtirish.

Ko‘plab ayollar iqtisodiy mustaqillikning yo‘qligi, farzandlarini boqish bilan bog‘liq qo‘rquv sababli zo‘ravonlikka chidashga majbur bo‘ladilar [4].

Oilaviy zo‘ravonlikning huquqiy asoslari. 2023-yilda O‘zbekiston qonunchiligida ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilish bo‘yicha muhim islohotlar amalga oshirildi. Jumladan, Jinoyat kodeksiga 126-1-moddaning kiritilishi oilaviy zo‘ravonlikni mustaqil jinoyat tarkibi sifatida belgiladi [2].

Mazkur norma quyidagi jihatlari bilan ahamiyatlidir:

- ruhiy va iqtisodiy zarar yetkazish holatlarining ham jinoyat sifatida tan olinishi;
- himoya orderi institutining samarali qo‘llanilishi;
- zo‘ravonlik uchun javobgarlikning kuchaytirilishi;
- jabrlanuvchining arizasini qaytarib olish mexanizmlarining qat‘iylashtirilishi.

“Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikdan himoya qilish to‘g‘risida”gi Qonun asosida joriy etilgan himoya orderi zo‘ravon va jabrlanuvchi o‘rtasidagi aloqalarni cheklash, xavfsiz hudud yaratish hamda ayolning huquqiy himoyasini ta‘minlashga xizmat qiladi [1].

Ikkilamchi viktimizatsiya fenomeni

Oilaviy zo‘ravonlikning eng og‘ir oqibatlaridan biri — bu bolalar ruhiyatiga salbiy ta‘siridir. X. Tillaeva ta‘kidlaganidek, zo‘ravonlik muhitida voyaga yetayotgan bolalar “ikkilamchi viktimizatsiya” qurboniga aylanadi [8].

Bunday bolalarda:

- xavotir va qo‘rquv kuchayadi;
- agressiv xulq shakllanadi;
- ijtimoiy moslashuv qiyinlashadi;
- kelajakda zo‘ravonlik modelini takrorlash ehtimoli ortadi.

Natijada oiladagi destruktiv psixologik muhit butun jamiyatning ma‘naviy salomatligiga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi.

Xulosa va takliflar

Oilaviy zo‘ravonlikka qarshi kurash faqat jazolash mexanizmlari bilan cheklanmasligi lozim. Muammoning ijtimoiy-psixologik ildizlariga kompleks ta’sir ko‘rsatish zarur. Quyidagi takliflarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi:

1. **Majburiy psixologik korrektsiya dasturlarini joriy etish.** Zo‘ravonlik sodir etgan shaxslar uchun psixologik trening va xulq-atvorni o‘zgartirish dasturlarini tashkil etish zarur.
2. **Ayollarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini ta’minlash.** Bandlik dasturlarini kengaytirish, kasbiy qayta tayyorlash markazlarini rivojlantirish ayollarning zo‘ravonlikka qaramligini kamaytiradi.
3. **Ijtimoiy immunitetni shakllantirish.** Mahalla, ta’lim muassasalari va ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali “zo‘ravonlikka mutlaqo toqatsizlik” madaniyatini rivojlantirish zarur.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan huquqiy islohotlar ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilishning yangi bosqichini boshlab berdi. Biroq oilaviy zo‘ravonlikka barham berish uchun jamiyatning har bir a’zosi ma’naviy mas’uliyat va fuqarolik pozitsiyasini namoyon etishi lozim.

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**ОРОЛ БЎЙИ МИНТАҚАСИДА БОШ МИЯ ТУҒРУҚ ТРАВМАСИДАН
НОБУД БЎЛГАН ЧАҚАЛОҚЛАР ГИПОТАЛАМУСНИ
ПАТОМОРФОЛОГИЯСИ**

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талабаси.**

Аннотация: Орол бўйи минтақасида бош миЯ туғруқ травмасидан нобуд бўлган чақалоқлар гипоталамусни патоморфологиясида асосий морфологик субстратлари бу ядроси хужайра ўрта соҳасида жойлашган либерин ва статинларни ажратувчи ядрога жойлашган Перивентрикуляр (лат. nucleus periventricularis) ва Дорсомедиал (лат. nucleus dorsomedialis) ядро хужайралари: Тиреолиберинергик нейронлар тиреолиберин ажратувчи майда хужайралар. Кортиколиберинергик нейронлар — кортиколиберин ажратувчи хужайралар дисфункцияси асосан бош миЯ травмасида қон томирларни реффлектор кенгайиши оқибатида юзага келган веноз тўлақонлик гипоталамусда метаболик бузлишиларга олиб келиши ва перицеллюляр шишиларни юзага келиши билан намоён бўлганлиги аниқланади.

Калит сўзлар: гипоталамус, бош миЯ травмаси, чақалоқлар, перинатал ўлим.
Муаммонинг долзарблиги: Дунё аҳолисида перинатал даврдаги ўлим кўрсаткичлари орасида бош миЯ туғруқ травмалари (БМТТ) етакчи ўринлардан бирини эгаллайди. Дунё миқёсида ушбу кўрсаткичлар қуйидагича тақсимланади. АҚШда янги туғилган чақалоқлар орасида туғруқ жароҳатлари учраши ҳар 1000 тирик туғилганга 2.1–2.6 ҳолатни ташкил этиб, ўртача 0.2% да аниқланади. Европа давлатларида бу кўрсаткич 0.5–1.5% атрофида бўлиб, оғир асорати сифатида чақалоқни илк нафас олишида оғир асфиксия билан кечувчи патологияларида улуши жуда катта ҳисобланади. Россия Федерациясида бу кўрсаткич перинатал ўлим сабаблари ичида туғруқ травмаларининг улуши 5.0–7.0% ни ташкил этиб, 1000 та тирик туғруққа ўртача 4,7-7,1 та ҳолатни ташкил этади. МДХ давлатлари бўйича бу кўрсаткичлар турлича бўлиб, умумий ҳисобда, 6.0–8.5%ни ташкил этиб, 1000 тирик туғруққа ўртача 7,5-8 тани ташкил этади.

Мамалакатимизда бу кўрсаткич перинатал ўлим структурасида туғруқ жароҳатлари 4.0–6.0% ни ташкил этиб, 1000 та тирик туғруққа ўртача 6-8 тани ташкил этади. Бироқ, Орол бўйи минтақасида (Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси ва Хоразм вилояти) экологик дисбаланс сабабли бу кўрсаткич нисбатан юқори бўлиб, 8.1–10.2% гача етганлиги аниқланди. Бу муаммони долзарблиги билан бирга заруратини тақозо этади. Туғруқ травмасида гипоталамусдаги патоморфологик ўзгаришлар тўлиқ ўрганилмаганлиги, гипоталамо гипофизар дезинтеграцияда бирламчи шикастланиш ўчоқлари гипоталамусдаги ўзига хос жавоб реакциялари тўлиқ ўрганилмаган ва етарлича хориж адабиётларида ёритилмаганлиги учун перинатал ўлим структурасида бевосита гипоталамусга боғлиқлиги ҳақида аниқ клиник морфологик мезонлар ишлаб чиқарилма-ганлиги муаммони ўрганишни тақозо этади.

Натижа ва муҳокама: Орол бўйи минтақасида бош мия туғруқ травмасидан нобуд бўлган чақалоқлар гипоталамусни патоморфологиясида асосий морфологик субстратлари бу ядроси хужайра гуруҳларга бирлашиб, аниқ топографик ядроларни (масалан, супраоптик, паравентрикуляр) ҳосил қилади. Бу хужайралар нейросекреция (фаол моддаларни ишлаб чиқариш ва ажратиш) хусусиятига эга. Нейросекретор материал: Нейронларни махсус усуллар билан бўйганда (Гомори бўйича паральдегид-фуксин ёрдамида) уларнинг цитоплазмасида нейросекрет гранула ва доначалари аниқланади. Туғруқ даврида бош мия травмаларида айнан қуйидаги ядроларни эзилиши ёки плазматик бўкиши билан боғлиқ тўлақонлик сабабли дисфункционал ўзгаришлар юзага келиши билан характерланади. Ушбу ядроларнинг гистологик турлари: олдинги ядролар (супраоптик ва паравентрикуляр): Йирик холинергик нейронлардан иборат бўлиб, уларнинг аксонлари нейрогипофизга (гипофизнинг орқа бўлагига) йўналади. Улар вазопрессин (антидиуретик гормон) ва окситоцин ишлаб чиқаради. Ўрта ва орқа ядролар: Майда нейронлардан ташкил топган бўлиб, аденогипофиз (гипофизнинг олдинги бўлаги) фаолиятини бошқарувчи либеринлар (рағбатлантирувчи) ва статинлар (тормозловчи) гормонларини синтез қилади. Қон билан таъминланиши: гормонларнинг қонга тўғридан-тўғри ва тез ўтиши учун гипоталамус кучли қон томирлар тўри (портал тизим) билан ўралган. Функционал гистологияси: Гипоталамус асаб тизими билан гипофиз безини ўзаро боғловчи кўприк (гипоталамо-гипофизар тизим) вазифасини ўтайди. Гипоталамус хужайралари нерв импульсларини гормонал сигналларга айлантириб, тана ҳарорати, моддалар алмашинуви, уйқу, очлик ва ташналик каби гомеостаз жараёнларини бошқаради.

Хулосалар: Туғруқ травмасидан сўнг гипоталамус тўқимасида микроскопик даражада қуйидаги морфологик босқичлар ва ўзгаришлар ривожланади: А. Ўткир даврдаги ўзгаришлар (Травма ва гипоксиядан сўнг илк кунлар):

1. Нейронларнинг дистрофияси ва некрози: Нейросекретор хужайралар шишади (гидропик дистрофия), уларнинг ядролари кичраяди (пикноз) ёки парчаланиб кетади (кариорексис). Хроматолиз (Ниссл моддасининг йўқолиши) кузатилади.
2. Перичеллюляр ва периваскуляр шиш: Нерв хужайралари ва қон томирлар атрофида суяқлик тўпланиб, тўқима сувли шиш ҳолатига келади.
3. Геморрагиялар ва диапедез қон қуйилишлари: Кичик капиллярлар ёрилади ёки уларнинг девори ўтказувчанлиги ортиб, ядролар ичига ва атрофига майда қон қуйилиш ўчоқлари (петехиялар) ҳосил бўлади

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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL STEREOTYPES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN THE FORMATION OF VICTIM BEHAVIOR IN WOMEN

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to analyzing one of the pressing issues of modern psychology — the socio-psychological factors behind the formation of victim behavior in women. The study details the influence of the "traditional woman" image, inherent in the national mentality, as a social attitude on a woman's personal development and her level of victimization. The author reveals the destructive functions of psychological defense mechanisms activated during states of cognitive dissonance. In the article, the correlation between a predisposition toward social stereotypes and the determination of personal victimhood is proven based on theoretical and experimental data.

Keywords: Victimhood, victim behavior, social attitude, gender stereotypes, cognitive dissonance, psychological defense mechanisms, rationalization, denial, national mentality, learned helplessness, coping strategy, psychological rehabilitation, personality determination.

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic. In the era of globalization and social transformations, the issue of personal security and psychological health has become a priority. In particular, the prevention of cases of oppression and violence against women is a complex phenomenon that requires not only legal but also deep psychological research. The formation of victim behavior (predisposition to becoming a victim) in women is not only the result of environmental influence but a consequence of the mutual determination of social attitudes and internal psychological defense systems.

The purpose of the research. To identify the social stereotypes affecting the formation of victim behavior in women and to study the characteristics of the manifestation of psychological defense mechanisms in conditions of cognitive dissonance.

LEVEL OF STUDY OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of victimhood is interpreted differently through the prism of world and national scientific heritage:

1. **National-historical approach:** The works of Jadid thinkers, specifically Abdurauf Fitrat's "Family" (*Oila*), serve as a historical basis for victimological research. Fitrat emphasized that a woman's lack of enlightenment and her absolute legal obedience in the family lead to social decline. In his opinion, for a woman to emerge from the status of the "oppressed," she must first be an equal subject in family management [1]. Mahmudkhuja Behbudi noted that the legal illiteracy of women is the main factor turning them into victims of violence [2].

2. **Psychoanalytic approach:** According to the concepts of S. Freud and A. Freud, the "Self" (Ego) structure of a person, unable to accept the fact of violence, undergoes rationalization or total denial. Here, victimhood appears as a destructive but "economical" way chosen by the consciousness to protect itself from a difficult reality [4].
3. **Cultural-historical approach:** According to L.S. Vygotsky's theory, any "external" influence in the social environment and restrictions related to the female role become the person's internal attitude (interiorization) over time.
4. **Social determination:** K. Horney considers masochistic tendencies in women not as biological, but as products of cultural and social roots, namely male dominance in society and the forced state of being a "second-class person" [5].
5. **Cognitive approach:** M. Seligman's theory of "learned helplessness" explains why women prefer inaction even when there is a real way out [6].

SOCIAL STEREOTYPES: CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF VICTIMHOOD

In the national cultural environment, attitudes defining the role of women often have a victimogenic (victim-creating) character:

- **Gender hierarchy:** Beliefs such as "A woman's voice should be low" reduce the capacity for assertiveness in women. The individual begins to accept injustice as a "natural" part of the hierarchy.
- **Destructive interpretation of "Patience":** In many cases, patience implies that a person endures situations that trample on their health and dignity. This leads to the "delayed life syndrome."
- **Social stigmatization (Victim Blaming):** The fear of "shame" forces a woman to hide the problem (dissimulation). As a result, the woman remains in isolation one-on-one with the abuser.

DESTRUCTIVE FUNCTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS

In a violent environment, the female psyche activates defense mechanisms at the subconscious level to maintain internal integrity, but they are of a maladaptive (aggravating the situation) nature:

1. **Rationalization:** The woman interprets violence as a "teaching method" or a "manifestation of jealousy in love." By searching for fault in her own actions, she falls into the illusion that she is controlling the situation.
2. **Dissociation:** During strong trauma, the consciousness detaches from reality. The woman perceives events as if they are happening to someone else, which deprives her of the emotional energy necessary to change the situation.
3. **Traumatic bonding:** A paradoxical sympathy between the abuser and the victim. The woman tries to understand the "internal suffering" of the abuser and perceives small positive actions during the "honeymoon" phase as immense kindness.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH RESULTS

During the research, O.O. Andronnikova's "Diagnostics of Victim Behavior" methodology was applied. The sample size consisted of 60 respondents [3].

Psychological characteristics	Traditional attitude group	Independent-liberal attitude group
Independent decision-making	28%	74%
Self-blame (Auto-aggression)	62%	18%
External locus of control (Fate)	80%	35%

Scientific analysis: A woman's social status (education, job) does not always protect her from victimhood. If the internal psychological attitude is loyal to the "traditional victim" image, even highly educated women consider violence as a norm through the mechanism of rationalization.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research show that the formation of victim behavior in women is not only an individual characteristic of the person but the product of a complex conflict between deep-rooted social stereotypes and destructive defense mechanisms of the human psyche.

To eliminate this problem and reduce the level of victimhood in women, the following conceptual conclusions were reached:

1. **Psychological transformation:** The main criterion of the rehabilitation process is to move the woman from the status of a passive "victim" (object) to the status of an "active person" (subject) who consciously manages her own life. In this process, replacing the sense of "guilt" with the sense of "awareness of responsibility" through cognitive reframing is of primary importance.
2. **Strengthening social immunity:** Forming assertive behavior skills in women is a guarantee of their ability to protect their personal boundaries not only physically but also psychologically. This, in turn, develops a culture of "intolerance" toward violence in society.
3. **Systemic approach:** Victimological prevention should not be limited only to legal measures. In this regard, integrating the enlightenment ideas put forward by our Jadid thinkers with modern psycho-education methods is the most effective way.

In short, a woman's psychological independence and freedom from social stereotypes is the only way to create a healthy family environment and break the chain of "transgenerational traumas" (mental injuries passed from generation to generation) in the future generation. The legal protection mechanisms created by the state will give their full effect only when combined with the internal psychological strength and volitional activity in the woman.

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TASAVVUFDA ISHQ, SAMO VA MA'RIFAT: TASAVVUFIY TAFAKKUR HAMDA ADABIY-ESTETIK AN'ANALARNING SHAKLLANISHI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur matnda tasavvufning ma'naviy-falsafiy mohiyati, uning adabiyot, musiqa va estetik tafakkur bilan uzviy bog'liqligi tahlil qilinadi. Unda samo, zikr, she'riyat va tasavvufiy ramzlarning ruhiy tarbiya vositasi sifatidagi o'rni ochib beriladi. **Kalit so'zlar:** Tasavvuf, ishq, samo, zikr, ma'rifat, komil inson, Ahmad Yassaviy, Alisher Navoiy, tasavvufiy adabiyot, manoqib, hikmat, may ramzi, Naqshbandiya, ilm ul-yaqin, ayn ul-yaqin, haqq ul-yaqin, ruhiy kamolot, irfon, murshid, tasavvufiy estetika.

Аннотация: В данном тексте анализируется духовная и философская сущность суфизма, его неразрывная связь с литературой, музыкой и эстетической мыслью. Раскрывается роль неба, зикра, поэзии и мистических символов как средств духовного воспитания.

Ключевые слова: суфизм, любовь, небо, память, просветление, совершенный человек, Ахмад Яссави, Алишер Навои, мистическая литература, философия, мудрость, символ мая, Накшбандия, илм уль-якин, айн уль-якин, хакк уль-якин, духовное совершенство, ирфан, муршид, мистическая эстетика.

Abstract: This text analyzes the spiritual and philosophical essence of Sufism, its inextricable connection with literature, music and aesthetic thought. It reveals the role of the sky, dhikr, poetry and mystical symbols as a means of spiritual education.

Keywords: Sufism, love, heaven, remembrance, enlightenment, perfect person, Ahmad Yassavi, Alisher Navoi, mystical literature, philosophy, wisdom, symbol of May, Naqshbandiyya, ilm ul-yaqin, ayn ul-yaqin, haqq ul-yaqin, spiritual perfection, irfan, murshid, mystical aesthetics.

Tasavvuf tarixida rindlik yo'nalishiga mansub jamoalar ham mavjud bo'lib, ular ko'pincha samo (eshitish), raqs va she'rxonlik majlislari orqali ruhiy poklanishga erishganlar. Bu majlislarda musiqadan ham foydalanilgan va vaqt o'tishi bilan bu an'ana Sharq musiqasida murakkab tizimlar, jumladan, shashmaqom kabi yuksak badiiy shakllarning vujudga kelishiga zamin yaratgan. Biroq ayrim davrlarda samo va musiqaning tashqi shakliga berilib ketish holatlari ham kuzatilgan bo'lib, bu tasavvufning asl mohiyatidan uzoqlashishga, natijada jamiyatda unga nisbatan salbiy munosabat shakllanishiga olib kelgan. Shu bilan birga, haqiqiy shayxlar samo va

she'riyatdan pedagogik vosita sifatida foydalanganlar. Ular muridlariga hadis, odob, hol va maqomlarni tushuntirish jarayonida she'rlardan parcha o'qib, hikoyatlar keltirish orqali ta'sirchan irshod olib borganlar. Bu an'ana Robiya Adaviya, Mansur Halloj, Boyazid Bistomiy, Abu Said Abul Xayr, Najmiddin Kubro, Ahmad Yassaviy, Bahouddin Naqshband kabi ko'plab shayxlar faoliyatida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Ayniqsa, Ahmad Yassaviyning hikmatlari tasavvufiy haqiqatlarni xalqona, sodda va ta'sirchan shaklda yetkazishning yorqin namunasi hisoblanadi[3].

Tasavvuf tarixida samo (musiq va raqs orqali zikr qilish) masalasiga munosabat bir xil bo'lmagan. Bu borada Bahouddin Naqshbandning pozitsiyasi muvozanatli va ehtiyotkor yondashuv namunasi sifatida alohida e'tiborga loyiqdir. Rivoyat qilinishicha, undan: "Siz samoga qanday qaraysiz?" deb so'ralganda, u zot: "Biz bu amalni qilmaymiz, ammo inkor ham etmaymiz", deb javob berganlar[5]. Ushbu fikr Naqshbandiya tariqatining asosiy tamoyili bo'lgan sukutiy zikr, ichki intizom va shariatga qat'iy rioya qilish prinsiplarini ifodalaydi. Shu bilan birga, boshqa tariqatlarda amal qilinadigan usullarni mutlaq rad etmaslik tasavvufdagi bag'rikenglik va xilma-xillikni ko'rsatadi.

Najmiddin Komilov tasavvufning badiiy-estetik tabiatini tahlil qilib, o'zining "Tasavvuf" asarida tasavvufiy adabiyotni "falsafiy adabiyot" sifatida talqin qiladi[5]. Olimning fikricha, tasavvuf adabiyoti inson, borliq va Mutlaq Haqiqat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni ramziy va badiiy shaklda ifodalovchi o'ziga xos tafakkur tizimidir. Shu jarayonda tasavvuf adabiyotida mustaqil janrlar tizimi shakllandi. Tasavvufiy adabiyotda vujudga kelgan muhim janrlardan biri manoqib janridir. "Manoqib" atamasi arabcha "manqaba" so'zidan kelib chiqib, "fazilatlarni sanab o'tish, ta'riflash" ma'nosini anglatadi. Bu janrda shayxlar va avliyolarning hayoti, karomatlari, axloqiy fazilatlari muridlari tomonidan rivoyatlar va hikoyatlar asosida bayon etiladi.

Manoqib asarlarining asosiy vazifasi - tinglovchi va o'quvchini ibrat, tarbiya va ma'naviy poklanishga undashdir. Ushbu janrda ko'pincha naql, rivoyat, shuningdek, bir hududdan boshqasiga ko'chib yuruvchi umumiy motiv va syujetlardan foydalanilgan[1].

Tasavvuf adabiyotida nafaqat didaktik, balki lirik va epik janrlar ham keng rivojlandi. Jumladan, ruboiy, g'azal, qit'a, qasida kabi lirik janrlar bilan bir qatorda, masnaviy shaklidagi epik asarlar tasavvufiy g'oyalarni keng ko'lamda ifodalash imkonini berdi. Bu holat tasavvuf adabiyotining badiiy imkoniyatlarini yanada boyitdi. Tasavvufiy poetikada markaziy ramzlardan biri - may obrazidir. Tasavvufiy talqinda may jismoniy ichimlik emas, balki ilohiy ishq, ma'rifat nuri va ruhiy jazbaning ramzi hisoblanadi.

Maydan "sarxush bo'lish" - bu visol bexudligi, ya'ni qalbning Haq tajalliyoti bilan to'lib-toshgan holatidir. Xumor va mayparastlik obrazlari tasavvufiy she'riyatda

Mutlaq Ruhning jilvasidan bahramand bo'lish, aql bilan idrok etib bo'lmaydigan haqiqatlarni qalb bilan sezish jarayonini anglatadi. Tasavvufiy e'tiqodga ko'ra, olam azaliy va abadiy Yagona Ruhning o'z jamolini ko'rishga bo'lgan muhabbatidan paydo bo'lgan ilohiy ko'zgudur. Ushbu birlamchi qudratning nuri butun borliqni - zarradan quyoshgacha, yer-u osmonni, sobit va sayyor jismlarni yoritadi va harakatga keltiradi. Shoirilar ana shu ilohiy tajalli jarayonini may timsoli orqali ifodalaganlar. Bu holat, ayniqsa, sharob shar'an "umm ul-xabois" - barcha yomonliklarning manbai sifatida baholangan bir davrda ramziy ifodaning zarurati bilan izohlanadi.

Tasavvufiy antropologiyaga ko'ra, inson tabiati ikki asosdan - ruh va jismdan tarkib topgan bo'lib, ular o'rtasida doimiy kurash mavjud. Agar jismoniy talablar ustun kelib, inson nafs, shahvat va hirs domiga tushsa, u ma'naviy jihatdan tubanlashadi. Bu holatdan chiqish uchun unga komil inson, ya'ni pir va murshid yo'l ko'rsatuvchi bo'ladi. Ruh aslida o'z ilohiy makoniga intiluvchi bo'lib, tasavvufning bosh maqsadi ham ana shu ruhni tarbiyalash, insonni komil inson darajasiga yetkazishdan iboratdir. Tasavvuf nazariyasida bilish jarayoni insonning tashqi olamni idrok etishidan boshlab, ichki ruhiy-mushohadaviy kamolot sari bosqichma-bosqich yuksalishini ifodalaydi. Avval inson borliqni zohiriy idrok, ya'ni sezgi va aql vositasida anglaydi, so'ngra bu idrok chuqurlashib, narsa va hodisalarning ichki mohiyatini his etish darajasiga ko'tariladi. Nihoyat, mohiyatni idrok etish jarayoni ruhiy qoniqish va ma'naviy xotirjamlik bilan yakunlanadi. Tasavvuf manbalarida mazkur bilish yo'li uch bosqichli gnoseologik tizim sifatida izohlanadi: ilm ul-yaqin, ayn ul-yaqin va haqq ul-yaqin. Tasavvufiy terminologiyada "yaqin" tushunchasi shak-shubhasiz, isbot talab qilmaydigan haqiqatni anglatadi. "Ayn" esa ko'z, chashma, narsa-hodisaning asl mohiyatini bevosita ko'rish va his etish ma'nosini bildiradi. Ushbu tasnif tasavvuf bilish nazariyasining markaziy tushunchalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Tasavvuf nazariyotchilaridan Abdurazzoq Koshoniy bu jarayonni quyidagicha izohlaydi: so'fiylar aqidasi ko'ra, ma'naviy bilish uch darajada amalga oshadi. Birinchi bosqich - ilm ul-yaqin bo'lib, unda inson haqiqatni aqliy dalil va mantiqiy isbotlar orqali idrok etadi. Ikkinchi bosqich - ayn ul-yaqin, ya'ni bilib olingan haqiqatni mushohada va qalbiy idrok orqali "ko'rish" darajasi. Uchinchi bosqich esa - haqq ul-yaqin bo'lib, unda haqiqat bevosita ruhiy tajriba orqali idrok etiladi[6]. Bu darajada bilish aql chegarasidan chiqib, qalb va ruh vositasida amalga oshadi.

Xuddi shu masala tasavvuf klassiklaridan Ali ibn Usmon Hujviriy tomonidan ham ijtimoiy-ma'rifiy jihatdan talqin etiladi. Uning fikricha, ilm ul-yaqin - aql egalari uchun, ayn ul-yaqin - ilm ahliga, haqq ul-yaqin esa - oriflar, ya'ni ma'naviy kamolotga yetgan zotlar uchundir[4]. Bu tasnif tasavvufda bilish darajalari insonning ichki kamolot darajasi bilan chambarchas bog'liq ekanini ko'rsatadi.

Mazkur falsafiy silsilaga ko‘ra, haqiqat tajribadan keyin paydo bo‘ladigan hodisa emas, balki tajribadan oldin mavjud bo‘lgan metafizik mohiyatdir. Uni faqat mantiqiy tafakkur bilan emas, balki his-ruh, ya‘ni intuitiv idrok orqali anglash mumkin. Chunki tasavvufiy qarashlarga ko‘ra, haqiqat insonning tashqi olamida emas, balki uning qalbi va ko‘ngil ko‘zgusida mujassamdir. Bu yondashuv ayrim jihatlar bilan Yevropa falsafasidagi gnoseologik konsepsiyalar bilan ham mushtaraklik kasb etadi. Jumladan, nemis faylasufi Immanuel Kant ilgari surgan “narsa o‘zida” (ya‘ni tajribadan avval mavjud bo‘lgan mohiyat) haqidagi ta‘limoti tasavvufdagi haqiqatni bilish konsepsiyasi bilan qiyosiy jihatdan yaqinlik kasb etadi. Har ikkala qarashda ham mutlaq haqiqat aql bilan to‘liq anglab bo‘lmaydigan, balki ichki idrok orqali seziladigan hodisa sifatida talqin qilinadi.

Tasavvufga ayrim davrlarda yangi din yoki mistik bid‘at sifatida qarashlar mavjud bo‘lgan. Biroq ilmiy tahlil shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tasavvuf alohida din emas, balki islomning botiniy-ma‘naviy tafsiridir. U insonni dunyoni faqat zohiriy aql bilan emas, balki qalb va vijdon orqali idrok etishga undaydi. Shu ma‘noda tasavvuf islom tafakkurining ajralmas tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi.

Tasavvufning tarixiy shakllanishida ikki muhim omil alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Birinchidan, XII–XV asrlarda fan va aqliy tafakkur haqiqiy borliq hodisalarini to‘liq ilmiy asosda tushuntirish imkoniga ega emas edi. Ikkinchidan, insonning aqliy salohiyati bilan axloqiy-amaliy hayoti o‘rtasidagi nomuvofiqliklar jamiyatda chuqur ma‘naviy inqirozlarni keltirib chiqargan edi. Ana shunday sharoitda tasavvuf gumanist shoir va mutafakkirlar uchun insonni nafs, zulm va jaholatdan qaytarishning samarali ma‘naviy yo‘li sifatida namoyon bo‘ldi.

Shu bois tasavvufning asosiy maqsadi - inson axloqini poklash, uni vijdoni bilan yuzma-yuz qo‘yish va haqiqatni qalban idrok etishga yetaklashdir. Tasavvuf yuzaki aqidaparastlikni, ko‘r-ko‘rona taqlidni tanqid qilib, asosiy e‘tiborni Alloh vasliga yetishish, ya‘ni ruhiy kamolotga qaratadi. Bu jihat tasavvufni faqat diniy oqim emas, balki chuqur axloqiy-falsafiy ta‘limot sifatida baholashga imkon beradi. Alisher Navoiy ruboiysida ishq va ramziy tafakkur Buyuk mutafakkir va tasavvufiy adabiyot namoyandasi Alisher Navoiyning quyidagi ruboiysi tasavvufiy ishq falsafasining yuksak badiiy ifodasi sifatida talqin etilishi mumkin:

Zohid, senga hur, menga Janona kerak,

Jannat senga bo‘lsin, menga mayxona kerak.

Mayxona aro soqiy-u paymona kerak,

Paymona necha bo‘lsa to‘la, yona kerak.

Mazkur ruboiyda qo‘llangan badiiy obrazlar tasavvufiy ramzlar tizimi asosida qurilgan bo‘lib, ular zohiriy emas, botiniy ma‘noni ifodalaydi. Jumladan, “may” - ilohiy fayz va

ma'rifat nuri ramzi, "Janona" - Mutlaq Haq, ya'ni Alloh taoloning o'zi, "mayxona" - oriflar jam bo'ladigan ma'naviy makon, "soqiy" - pir yoki murshid, "paymona" esa ishq va ma'rifat mezoni sifatida talqin etiladi.

Ruboiyning birinchi misrasida zohid obrazi keltiriladi. Tasavvufiy an'anada zohid - dunyodan yuz o'giran, taqvoga amal qiluvchi, ibodatni asosan savob va jannat umidi bilan bajaruvchi inson timsolidir. Navoiy bu yerda zohidlikni inkor etmaydi, biroq undan yuqori bo'lgan ishq maqomini qarama-qarshi qo'yadi. Shoir nazarida jannat - maqsad emas, balki vosita; asl maqsad esa jannat egasi bo'lgan Janona, ya'ni Allohning jamolini ko'rishdir. Bu fikr tasavvufda keng tarqalgan g'oya - visol tushunchasi bilan bog'liq. Ya'ni haqiqiy oshiq uchun jannat ne'matlari emas, balki Haq bilan yaqinlik eng oliy saodat hisoblanadi. Shu ma'noda ruboiyda ifodalangan qarash: "Men jannatni emas, jannatning Egasini istayman", degan tasavvufiy falsafaning she'riy ifodasidir. Ikkinchi va uchinchi misralarda esa ishqqa eltuvchi yo'l ramziy tarzda ko'rsatiladi. Mayxona - bu shariat doirasidan chiqish emas, balki tariqat va ma'rifat makoni bo'lib, unda murshid (soqiy) muridga ilohiy ishq "mayi"ni tutadi. Paymonaning to'la bo'lishi esa ishqning kam emas, balki to'liq va yondiruvchi bo'lishi lozimligini anglatadi. Bu hol tasavvufda "ishqning kamol darajasi" sifatida talqin qilinadi.

Alisher Navoiyning ushbu qarashlari uning "Layli va Majnun" asarida ham izchil davom ettiriladi. Asarda Majnun obrazi tug'ma ishq sohibi sifatida talqin qilinadi. Rivoyatga ko'ra, Majnunni Ka'baga olib borib, undan ishqdan xalos bo'lishini so'rab duo qilishni iltimos qilganlarida, u: "Agar ishq kam bo'lsa, yana ziyoda qil", deya iltijo qiladi. Bu epizod ishqning tasavvufdagi eng oliy ne'mat ekanini yaqqol ko'rsatadi. Tasavvufda ishq insonni komillikka yetaklovchi asosiy kuch hisoblanadi. Shu bois ishq nafaqat hissiy holat, balki ma'naviy kamolot mezoni sifatida talqin etiladi. Bu qarashlar Ahmad Yassaviy hikmatlarida ham markaziy o'rin egallaydi. U shunday deydi:

Ishq bozori ulug' bozor, savdo harom,
Oshiqlarg'a sendan o'zga g'avg'o harom.
Ishq yo'lig'a kirganlarga dunyo harom,
Har ne qilsang, oshiq qilgil, Parvardigor.

Bu hikmatda ishq barcha dunyoviy manfaatlardan ustun qo'yiladi. Yassaviy talqinida oshiq - nafsdan poklangan, Haqqa yuz tutgan inson bo'lib, uning so'zi va she'ri oddiy badiiy mashq emas, balki jazba va ruhiy sarxushlik mahsulidir.

Tasavvuf tarixida ishqning eng keskin va fidoiy ifodasi Mansur Halloj nomi bilan bog'liq. Uning "Anal Haq" degan mashhur da'vosi tasavvufiy hol (sukr) natijasida aytilgan kalom bo'lib, shariat nuqtayi nazaridan ochiq talqin qilinishi og'ir bo'lgan. Shu bois u qatlgacha yetaklangan. Biroq manbalarda shariat ulamolari Hallojni darhol emas, balki uzoq muddat nasihat va murosa yo'li bilan qaytarishga uringani qayd

etiladi. Bu hol tasavvuf va shariat o'rtasidagi murakkab, ammo uzviy munosabatni ko'rsatadi.

Navoiy ruboiysi, Yassaviy hikmatlari va tasavvufiy an'ana doirasidagi ishq tushunchasi bir umumiy g'oyaga xizmat qiladi: insonni zohiriy ibodatdan botiniy komillikka, savob umididan Haq visoliga yetaklash.

Shu bois ishq tasavvuf va tasavvufiy adabiyotning markaziy kategoriyasi sifatida baholanadi. Ahmad Yassaviy hikmatlarida ishq va ilohiy ilhom Tasavvufiy an'analarda Ahmad Yassaviy hikmatlari nafaqat shaxsiy tafakkur mahsuli sifatida, balki Alloh taolo tomonidan ilhomlangan ilm va maslahat sifatida qabul qilinadi. Bu jihat ruboiy va hikmatiy she'rlarda yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Masalan:

Sakkizimda sakkiz yondan yo'l ochildi,
Hikmat ayt deb boshlarimdan nur sochildi,
Bihamdilliloh piru mug'om may ichirdi,
Ul sababdan oltmish uchda kirdim yerga[2].

Ushbu misralarda hikmat aytish istagi ruhiy-ilohiy ehtiyojdan paydo bo'lganligi ta'kidlanadi. Olim Ibrohim Haqqul shunday ta'rif beradi: bu holat shaxsiy ilhomdan emas, balki ilohiy yorug'lik va pining rahnamoligi orqali yuzaga keladi[2]. Yassaviy o'z hikmatlarida yosh bosqichlariga alohida e'tibor beradi. U oltmish uch yoshgacha bo'lgan hayotini tafsiflab, har bir davrda duch kelgan sinovlar, imon va ishqni sinash jarayonlarini bayon etadi. Masalan:

O'tiz to'rtida olim bo'lib dono bo'ldim,
Hikmat ayt deb subhon aydi, go'yo bo'ldim,
Chilton birla sharob ichdim hamroh bo'ldim,
Ichi toshim Xaq nurig'a to'ldi do'stlar.

Bu misralarda "may ichish" ramzi - Alloh ishq va ruhiy visol sarxushligi sifatida talqin qilinadi; bu tasavvufiy obrazning ruhiy tajriba va ilohiy ilhomga yo'naltirilgan ekanini ko'rsatadi. Yassaviy hikmatlarida Qur'on va Hadis bilan bog'liqlik alohida o'rin egallaydi. U har bir hikmatida shariat me'yorlari va Qur'on o'qish tartibini ham ko'rsatadi. Masalan:

Saharlarda Qur'on o'qib sano qilsam,
Haziratiga qo'l ko'tarib duo qilsam,
Zori qilib bu jonimni fido qilsam,
Saharlarda ko'p ibodat qilg'um kelur.

Bu misralar orqali tasavvufiy ishqning shariat bilan uyg'unligi, ruhiy tarbiya va Allohga muhabbatning bir-birini to'ldirishi ko'rsatiladi.

Tasavvuf islomning botiniy-ma'naviy tafsiri sifatida insonni axloqiy poklanish, ruhiy kamolot va Haq visoliga yetaklaydi. Tasavvufiy adabiyot va she'riyatda ishq markaziy

tushuncha bo‘lib, u ilohiy haqiqatni qalban idrok etish vositasi sifatida talqin qilinadi. Ahmad Yassaviy hikmatlari va Alisher Navoiy ruboiylari tasavvufning xalqona va yuksak badiiy ifodasini namoyon etadi. Samo, zikr va she‘riyat esa murid tarbiyasida muhim pedagogik vosita vazifasini bajargan. Shu jihatdan tasavvuf nafaqat diniy oqim, balki chuqur axloqiy, estetik va falsafiy tafakkur tizimi sifatida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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**POSTPANDEMIYA DAVRIDA XALQARO MOLIYA
ARXITEKTURASINING TRANSFORMATSIYALASHUVI VA IJTIMOY
LOYIHALARNI MOLIYALASHTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI**

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezisdan postpandemiya davrida xalqaro moliya arxitekturasining transformatsiyalashuvi hamda ijtimoiy loyihalarni moliyalashtirish mexanizmlarining volatillik (o'zgaruvchanlik) xususiyatlari tizimli tahlil qilingan [1, 2]. Inqirozdan keyingi sharoitda transmilliy moliya institutlari va investorlar tomonidan kapitalni taqsimlashda ESG mezonlari hamda Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarining (BRM) o'rni, shuningdek, ijtimoiy obligatsiyalar (Social Bonds) va aralash moliyalashtirish instrumentlarining rivojlanish dinamikasi baholangan [3]. Global moliyaviy oqimlarning o'zgaruvchanligi va suveren qarz yukining ortishi sharoitida ijtimoiy sohaga yo'naltirilayotgan xorijiy investitsiyalar samaradorligini aniqlash orqali, ushbu kon'yunkturaviy o'zgarishlarni O'zbekiston Respublikasining ijtimoiy himoya tizimini modernizatsiya qilish va ijtimoiy infratuzilmasini rivojlantirishga tatbiq etish bo'yicha ilmiy-amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan [4, 5].

Kalit so'zlar: xalqaro moliya tizimi, postpandemiya davri, ijtimoiy loyihalar, moliyaviy transformatsiya, volatillik, ESG mezonlari, ijtimoiy obligatsiyalar, aralash moliyalashtirish, ijtimoiy himoya tizimi.

KIRISH

COVID-19 pandemiyasidan keyingi davrda global iqtisodiy tizimda yuz berayotgan tarkibiy transformatsiyalar xalqaro moliyaviy arxitekturaning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini tubdan qayta ko'rib chiqishni taqozo etmoqda. Pandemiya inqirozi nafaqat an'anaviy makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikka putur yetkazdi, balki rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda ijtimoiy tengsizlikning chuqurlashishi, sog'liqni saqlash va ta'lim tizimlaridagi zaifliklarni ham yuzaga chiqardi [6]. Natijada, postpandemiya davrida inson kapitalini himoya qilish va barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlash maqsadida ijtimoiy loyihalarni moliyalashtirishning an'anaviy modellari o'zini to'liq oqlamay qo'ydi, bu esa global moliya bozorida yangi, elastik va diversifikatsiyalashgan moliyaviy instrumentlarga bo'lgan talabni keskin oshirdi [7]. Jahon banki, Xalqaro valyuta jamg'armasi va boshqa transmilliy taraqqiyot banklari tomonidan kapitalni taqsimlashda ijtimoiy mas'uliyat, ESG (ekologiya, ijtimoiy siyosat va korporativ boshqaruv) mezonlari hamda BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari (BRM) asosiy drayverga aylandi [8]. Xalqaro moliya tizimida ijtimoiy obligatsiyalar (Social Bonds), yashil moliyalashtirish va aralash

moliyalashtirish (Blended Finance) mexanizmlarining transformatsiyasi kuzatilmoqda. Biroq, global moliyaviy oqimlarning o'zgaruvchanligi, geosiyosiy beqarorlik va suveren qarz yukining ortishi sharoitida ijtimoiy sohaga yo'naltirilayotgan xorijiy investisiyalar va transfertlar samaradorligini baholash tizimi to'liq shakllanmagan [9]. Ushbu sharoitda, xalqaro moliya tizimidagi kon'yunkturaviy o'zgarishlarni tadqiq etish va ularning milliy iqtisodiyotlar, xususan, O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy himoya tizimini modernizatsiya qilishdagi rolini ilmiy asoslash mavzuning yuqori darajadagi dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Mazkur dolzarblikdan kelib chiqqan holda, postpandemiya davrida ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan dastur va loyihalarni kapital bilan ta'minlovchi xalqaro moliya tizimi, transmilliy moliya institutlari va global kapital bozorlarining faoliyati tadqiqotning ob'yekti sifatida belgilanadi. Ushbu obyekt doirasida xalqaro moliya institutlari va investorlar tomonidan postpandemiya davrida ijtimoiy loyihalarni moliyalashtirish jarayonida shakllanadigan iqtisodiy-moliyaviy munosabatlar, transformatsiyalashuv tendensiyalari va moliyaviy instrumentlarning o'zgaruvchanlik qonuniyatlari tadqiqotning predmetini tashkil etadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi xalqaro moliya tizimida pandemiyadan keyingi davrda ijtimoiy loyihalarni moliyalashtirish mexanizmlarining transformatsiyalashuv va volatillik xususiyatlarini aniqlash hamda ushbu transformatsiya omillarining milliy amaliyotga samarali integratsiyalashuvi bo'yicha ilmiy-iqtisodiy taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iboratdir.

Qo'yilgan maqsadga erishish uchun ilmiy ish doirasida bir qator tizimli vazifalarni hal etish nazarda tutilgan. Bunda, avvalo, postpandemiya davrida xalqaro moliyaviy arxitekturaning ijtimoiy sohani qo'llab-quvvatlashdagi konseptual asoslari va zamonaviy tendensiyalarini tizimlashtirish hamda global kapital bozorida ijtimoiy investisiyalarning ESG mezonlari asosida rivojlanish dinamikasini baholash talab etiladi. Shu bilan birga, transmilliy taraqqiyot banklarining ijtimoiy loyihalarga ajratayotgan kredit va grant mablag'lari tarkibiy o'zgarishlarini empirik tahlil qilish orqali xalqaro ijtimoiy moliyalashtirish tizimidagi o'zgaruvchanlik va xavf-xatarlarning rivojlanayotgan davlatlar iqtisodiyotiga ta'sirini aniqlash muhim bosqich hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotning yakuniy vazifasi sifatida esa, jahon amaliyotidagi ilg'or tajribalar va innovasion moliyaviy modellarni O'zbekiston Respublikasida ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va aholini ijtimoiy muhofaza qilish tizimining maqsadli samaradorligini oshirishga tatbiq etish istiqbollari ilmiy jihatdan asoslab beriladi [10].

Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqot doirasida xalqaro moliya tizimida pandemiyadan keyingi davrda ijtimoiy loyihalarni moliyalashtirish arxitekturasida yuz berayotgan tarkibiy transformatsiyalarni tizimli o'rganish natijasida bir qator fundamental xulosalar

shakllantirildi. COVID-19 pandemiyasi global miqyosda an'anaviy makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik modellarining zaif jihatlarini ko'rsatib, inson kapitalini himoya qilish va ijtimoiy infratuzilmani barqarorlashtirish zaruriyatini birinchi planga olib chiqdi. Postpandemiya realligida xalqaro moliya institutlarining strategiyasi kapital unumdorligidan ko'ra insonga yo'naltirilgan loyihalarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan investitsion modellarga tomon tubdan transformatsiyalashmoqda. Bu jarayonda global kapital bozorlarida ijtimoiy mas'uliyat va ESG mezonlari investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning asosiy drayveriga aylandi hamda an'anaviy kreditlash mexanizmlari o'rnini moslashuvchan xususiyatga ega bo'lgan ijtimoiy obligatsiyalar (Social Bonds) va aralash moliyalashtirish instrumentlari egallamoqda. Biroq, inqirozdan keyingi davrga xos bo'lgan geosiyosiy fragmentatsiya, global inflyatsiya va rivozlanayotgan davlatlarning suveren qarz yuki ortishi xalqaro moliyalashtirish tizimida yuqori volatillikni keltirib chiqarmoqda, bu esa jalb qilinayotgan investitsiyalar samaradorligini empirik baholash mexanizmlarini joriy etishni taqozo etadi. Mazkur tarkibiy o'zgarishlarni O'zbekiston Respublikasining ijtimoiy himoya tizimini modernizatsiya qilish amaliyotiga tatbiq etish, xorijiy grant va maqsadli kredit mablag'larini jalb qilishda ESG standartlarini milliy loyihalarga integratsiya qilish hamda ijtimoiy transfertlarning manzilliligini oshirish iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy samaradorlikni ta'minlashning eng istiqbolli yo'nalishi hisoblanadi.

[Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati](#)

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIETAL REFORMS ON CITIZENS' POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND POLITICAL CULTURE

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ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the impact of political, social, and economic reforms implemented in society on citizens' political consciousness and political culture. The study examines how reforms influence citizens' participation in state and public administration, political activity, legal awareness, and attitudes toward democratic values. Furthermore, the article highlights the role and significance of reforms in strengthening civil society, enhancing public oversight, and promoting political culture.

Keywords: society, reforms, political consciousness, political culture, civil society, democratic values, political participation, legal awareness, public oversight, public administration.

INTRODUCTION

After gaining independence, our country chose the path of building a civil society and a rule-of-law state based on market economy principles as its primary strategic objective. These tasks are closely connected with creating legal foundations for enhancing citizens' political culture and ensuring their active participation in societal reforms. In this regard, reforming public life, state governance, and local self-government systems means achieving the level of development attained by advanced countries through a harmonious combination of national and international experience. Enhancing political culture as a crucial factor of political processes constitutes the essence of political modernization being implemented in Uzbekistan. It aims to increase citizens' participation in political and administrative decision-making, establish effective public oversight over government institutions, continuously analyze these processes, and adapt the political system to the requirements of civil society.

In contemporary Uzbek society, human beings are viewed not only as the ultimate goal of development but also as the primary means of modernization. Therefore, improving citizens' knowledge, professional skills, and intellectual potential is regarded as an integral component of modernizing the country and its governance system. From this perspective, following the assumption of office by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, comprehensive reforms aimed at improving the effectiveness of public administration were initiated.

Globalization and the pluralization of service delivery have become key driving forces behind these transformations. The policy challenges faced by governments are no

longer simple, linear, or exclusively national; instead, they are increasingly complex and global in nature. Nevertheless, the paradigms available for designing and implementing public sector reforms remain relatively static. Across the developing world, public sector reforms are being carried out in accordance with political realities and the specific regional and national characteristics of each country.

A review of international experience demonstrates that leading nations have developed unique strategies and objectives corresponding to their historical paths of development. For example, the United States advanced significantly during the twentieth century through several strategic initiatives, including Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal." Likewise, Germany, one of the world's most developed countries, adopted its National Sustainable Development Strategy more than a decade ago and updated it in 2018 in response to contemporary global development trends.

For more than thirty years, Uzbekistan has been steadily advancing toward development, striving to improve social welfare and achieve economic growth. Although this period is relatively short from a historical perspective, the rapid pace of global development and the expansion of globalization have intensified the demands of time, requiring political authorities to identify effective and accelerated pathways for national progress. If development merely meant moving forward through large-scale reforms, results could be achieved more easily and within a shorter period. However, in the geopolitical context of Central Asia, development primarily depends on maintaining rational cooperation with major political powers and geopolitical poles, ensuring regional and societal security, and demonstrating resilience against various political and ideological threats.

From this perspective, since 2016 Uzbekistan has been developing medium- and long-term strategies based on national and historical characteristics while taking into account the evolving global political order and international development standards. These programs encompass various dimensions of development and clearly outline the state's priorities and plans for the coming years. Importantly, they have been formulated through extensive public consultation. Thus, approximately six years ago, Uzbekistan entered a new stage in its development trajectory. The foundation for this transition was provided by the Action Strategy, developed under the initiative of the country's leadership and with the direct participation of citizens through their proposals and recommendations. This strategy identified five priority areas for implementing political, legal, economic, and social reforms in Uzbekistan. Subsequently, the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026 and the "Uzbekistan–2030" Strategy, adopted in September 2023, became logical continuations of these reforms.

Within the framework of these strategies, numerous regulatory and legal documents have been adopted to improve the system of state and societal development. Their implementation has facilitated the resolution of long-standing problems accumulated in various sectors and has contributed to the comprehensive regulation and modernization of these spheres.

Today, the people of Uzbekistan are guided by ambitious goals, including achieving living standards comparable to those of the world's most developed countries and building a modern democratic society. Creating a contemporary and attractive image of the country and constructing a New Uzbekistan have become the primary aspirations of the nation's citizens.

It should be particularly emphasized that the reforms being implemented under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev embody the traditions of statehood that were established in the historical region of Movarounnahr, as well as the scientific ideas and views of prominent scholars and statesmen regarding governance and public administration.

It is worth noting that while the implementation of the Action Strategy launched in 2017 and designed for a five-year period elevated reforms in Uzbekistan to a new level and deepened their scope, the Development Strategy ensured the continuation of these efforts. The public presentation of the Development Strategy in 2021 marked the beginning of a new phase of comprehensive reforms in the country. The fact that the draft strategy underwent broad public discussion and that nearly 100 conceptual amendments and more than 200 specific additions were introduced based on over 17,500 proposals and comments submitted by citizens clearly demonstrates the people-oriented nature of this important document.

To achieve these noble objectives, on January 28, 2022, the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026 was approved by Presidential Decree No. PF-60 of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The significance of this document lies in its role in creating the necessary political, legal, socio-economic, scientific, and educational foundations for large-scale reforms to be implemented over the next five years under the principle of “From the Action Strategy to the Development Strategy.”

In conclusion, the ongoing modernization of the public administration system in Uzbekistan serves as an important factor in ensuring the effectiveness of reforms across all sectors. Ultimately, the achievements and successes attained through these reforms will contribute to laying the foundation for a new era of national renaissance in Uzbekistan—the Third Renaissance.

ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN AND NATIONAL EXPERIENCES IN DEVELOPING FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG STUDENTS

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Abstract. This article analyzes foreign and national experiences in developing financial literacy among students. It highlights the importance of financial literacy in the lives of young people, the necessity of forming this competency in higher education institutions, and effective approaches employed in the educational process. Based on foreign experiences, the advantages of organizing financial education through practical exercises, interactive methods, case studies, project work, and digital technologies are examined. Additionally, existing opportunities, challenges, and promising directions for improving students' financial literacy within the national education system are analyzed.

Keywords: financial literacy, students, financial education, foreign experience, national experience, higher education, economic thinking, financial culture, interactive methods, digital financial literacy.

The issue of developing financial literacy is regarded in many countries as one of the key priorities of state policy, the education system, and social development. This is because the level of financial literacy among the population directly influences a country's economic stability, citizens' well-being, entrepreneurial activity, and the effective use of financial services. For this reason, developed countries place great emphasis on the systematic organization of financial education, its integration at various levels of the educational system, and the development of practical financial skills among young people. In foreign experience, financial literacy is most often developed on the basis of the principle of lifelong learning. From early school years, children are introduced to basic concepts such as money, purchasing, saving, needs, and wants. At subsequent stages, more complex topics are studied, including budgeting, credit, taxation, investment, insurance, entrepreneurship, consumer rights, and financial security. At the higher education level, students learn to apply this knowledge in situations related to independent life, professional activity, and entrepreneurship.

In the experience of developed countries, there are two main forms of teaching financial literacy.

The first form is teaching financial literacy as a separate subject or a specialized course. In this case, a dedicated curriculum is developed for students, covering topics such as money management, personal budgeting, saving, credit, banking services, taxation, insurance, investment, and financial security in a structured and sequential manner. The advantage of this approach is that financial literacy is studied systematically as an independent academic discipline.

The second form is integrating financial literacy into the content of existing subjects. For example, in mathematics classes, tasks involving calculating percentages, loan repayments, discounts, and price comparisons are assigned. In economics or entrepreneurship classes, students are taught concepts such as business planning, costs, revenue, and profit. In civic education, topics such as consumer rights, taxpayer responsibilities, and economic relations in society are explained. This approach allows financial knowledge to be connected to real-life situations.

One of the important aspects of foreign experience is a practical orientation. Simply providing students with theoretical knowledge about financial literacy is not considered sufficient. They are taught to make independent decisions based on real-life situations. For instance, students prepare personal budgets, plan expenses based on a given income, compare loan terms, analyze savings options, assess investment risks, evaluate various purchase offers, and discuss the consequences of financial decisions. Such a practical approach reinforces students' knowledge, develops analytical thinking, and cultivates a responsible attitude toward financial matters. When a student makes a decision in a situation close to real life, he or she connects theoretical concepts with practical activity. This, in turn, promotes the sustainable development of financial literacy. In many countries, simulations and role-playing games are also widely used to develop financial literacy. For example, students participate in the roles of a bank client, financial advisor, entrepreneur, investor, taxpayer, or consumer. Such activities develop not only financial knowledge but also communication, analytical thinking, decision-making, a sense of responsibility, and problem-solving skills in challenging situations.

In foreign experience, particular attention is also given to the assessment of financial literacy. Students are evaluated not only on their theoretical knowledge but also on their practical skills and financial behavior. For example, a student may know financial concepts but if he or she cannot apply them in practice, this does not constitute full financial literacy. Therefore, in addition to tests, assessment methods include practical assignments, project work, case studies, portfolios, and observational techniques. Today, attention to digital financial literacy is also growing in foreign practice. This is because financial services are increasingly shifting to digital formats. Mobile banking,

electronic payments, online shopping, digital wallets, online lending, and online investment platforms are actively entering the lives of young people. This requires them not only to possess financial knowledge but also to maintain a culture of digital security. For this reason, foreign educational programs separately address topics such as password security, protection from phishing messages, safeguarding personal data, and identifying suspicious financial offers.

Turning to national experience, certain efforts are being made in our country to develop the economic thinking of young people, increase their interest in entrepreneurship, and cultivate a culture of using financial services. In higher education institutions, students acquire knowledge about financial relations through subjects such as economics, finance, management, banking, taxation, fundamentals of entrepreneurship, and business planning. In addition, programs aimed at engaging young people in entrepreneurship, supporting startup projects, developing business ideas, and promoting employment and self-sufficiency also contribute to improving students' financial literacy. Seminars, training sessions, roundtables, and meetings organized in collaboration with banks and financial institutions at higher education institutions help to broaden students' financial knowledge.

In national experience, the development of financial literacy is most often carried out within the framework of economic disciplines. However, this issue is equally important for all fields of education. Students studying in non-economic fields also encounter money, expenses, credit, savings, banking services, electronic payments, and consumer rights in their daily lives. Therefore, it is not appropriate to limit financial literacy only to economic specializations. The national education system offers a number of pedagogical opportunities for developing financial literacy.

First of all, it is possible to introduce specialized modules or short courses on financial literacy into all educational programs. In such courses, topics such as personal finance, budgeting, saving, credit, banking services, consumer rights, digital payments, and financial security should be taught on the basis of practical assignments.

Second, it is appropriate to integrate elements of financial literacy into the content of existing subjects. For example, in mathematics and information technology subjects, students may be given tasks involving financial calculations, budget preparation in electronic spreadsheets, calculating percentages, and analyzing expenses through diagrams. In pedagogy and psychology subjects, issues of financial upbringing, a culture of consumption, and responsible behavior may be addressed.

Third, collaboration plays an important role in developing students' financial literacy. Higher education institutions can organize practical seminars and training sessions in partnership with banks, financial organizations, tax authorities, entrepreneurship

centers, and youth organizations. Such collaboration helps students become familiar with the real financial environment.

Fourth, it is necessary to increase the number of topics related to financial literacy in students' independent work. For example, topics such as "My Monthly Budget," "Analyzing Student Expenses," "Advantages and Disadvantages of Credit and Installment Payments," "Rules of Digital Financial Security," "A Savings Strategy for Young People," and "The Financial Plan of a Small Business Project" develop students' practical thinking.

A comparison of foreign and national experiences shows that the most effective approach to developing financial literacy is the combination of theory and practice. A student must learn financial concepts, apply them in real-life situations, analyze his or her own decisions, and evaluate his or her financial behavior. To achieve this, it is necessary to make extensive use of interactive methods, case studies, training sessions, project work, and digital tools in the educational process.

In the national context, the mentality of students, family upbringing, social environment, and economic opportunities must also be taken into account when developing financial literacy. This is because a student's attitude toward money is largely shaped by the upbringing within the family, the surrounding environment, the influence of peers, and personal experience. Higher education must bring this process into a scientifically grounded, purposeful, and systematic form. Thus, the analysis of foreign and national experiences demonstrates the need to improve the process of developing financial literacy among students. In order to effectively organize this process, it is essential to deeply integrate financial literacy into the educational content, expand practical training sessions, pay attention to digital financial security, and develop methodological approaches that correspond to the real-life needs of students.

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN THE BUKHARA EMIRATE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY AND THEIR SOCIO-POLITICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract. This article analyzes the demographic processes that occurred in the Bukhara Emirate at the beginning of the 20th century and examines their socio-political characteristics. During this period, the emirate remained a traditional political entity, but its internal development was strongly influenced by the Russian Empire, social stratification, economic inequality, taxation, land relations, and reformist movements. The population structure of the emirate was shaped by settled, semi-settled and nomadic communities, as well as by the interaction of different ethnic, religious and social groups. The article also highlights the role of cities, trade routes, rural life, administrative control and the Jadid movement in demographic change.

Keywords: Bukhara Emirate, demographic processes, population movement, social structure, political situation, Jadid movement, Russian protectorate, migration, urbanization, early 20th century.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Bukhara Emirate occupied an important place in the historical development of Central Asia. It was one of the most significant political, religious and cultural centers of the region. Although the emirate preserved its traditional form of governance, its internal political life was increasingly influenced by external forces. After 1868, Bukhara became a protectorate of the Russian Empire, and this status gradually limited the political independence of the emirate. The emir formally retained internal authority, but the influence of Russian political and economic interests became stronger over time. This situation affected not only state administration, but also the demographic and social life of the population. Demographic processes in the Bukhara Emirate were closely connected with the social and political conditions of the period. Population growth, internal migration, urban concentration, rural settlement, ethnic composition and social mobility were all influenced by the structure of power, taxation, land ownership and economic relations. Historical sources give different estimates of the population of the emirate. Some researchers indicate that the population of Bukhara in the 19th and early 20th centuries was approximately between two and three million people. These differences show that the demographic situation of the emirate was complex and that exact statistical information was difficult to collect under traditional administrative conditions.

One of the main features of the demographic structure of the Bukhara Emirate was the coexistence of settled, semi-settled and nomadic populations. The settled population mainly lived in cities, villages and agricultural oases. They were engaged in farming, handicrafts, trade and religious education. Semi-settled and nomadic groups were more connected with livestock breeding, seasonal movement and tribal relations. This diversity created a specific demographic landscape in which people's way of life depended on natural conditions, occupation, social status and political control. The rural population formed the demographic foundation of the emirate. Most people lived in villages and were engaged in agriculture. However, agricultural life was strongly dependent on land and water resources. Since land and irrigation systems were controlled by influential groups, ordinary peasants often faced economic pressure. Heavy taxation, dependence on local officials and unequal access to land created difficult living conditions. As a result, some families moved from one place to another in search of more favorable economic and social opportunities. Thus, rural demographic movement was closely related to the social structure of the emirate. Cities also played an important role in demographic processes. Bukhara, Karshi, Shahrisabz, G'ijduvon and other urban centers were places where trade, craft production, education and religious life were concentrated. Bukhara city, in particular, was not only the political capital of the emirate, but also a major cultural and religious center. Madrasas, mosques, bazaars and craft workshops attracted students, merchants, artisans and scholars from different regions. Therefore, cities became important centers of population concentration and social interaction.

Trade relations also influenced demographic changes. The Bukhara Emirate was located on important trade routes connecting Central Asia with neighboring regions. Bazaars served not only as places of economic exchange, but also as centers of communication, cultural contact and social movement. Merchants and craftsmen often moved between different towns and regions, which contributed to the mobility of the population. Studies on the economic life of the emirate emphasize the role of Bukhara as a significant trade and transit center in Central Asia. The socio-political characteristics of demographic processes were especially visible in the tax system. Various taxes and obligations had a direct impact on the daily life of the population. In many cases, economic pressure forced people to change their place of residence. Some peasants moved to other villages, while others tried to settle near cities where work, trade or craft opportunities were available. Therefore, migration in the emirate was not only a geographical process, but also a social response to inequality and administrative pressure.

The Russian protectorate also affected the demographic life of the Bukhara Emirate. Russian political and economic influence led to the appearance of new social groups, especially in trade and administrative centers. Russian-speaking settlers, merchants and officials had a different legal and social position in comparison with the local population. Some studies note that the Russian-speaking population living in the cities of the Bukhara Emirate did not always obey the same laws and tax obligations as the local population. This created social differences and influenced relations between local communities and newcomers. Ethnic and cultural diversity was another important feature of demographic processes in the emirate. The population consisted of Uzbeks, Tajiks, Turkmens, Arabs, Jews, Persians and other groups. These communities had their own traditions, languages, religious practices and forms of social organization. In urban centers, different ethnic groups interacted through trade, education and craft activities. This diversity enriched the cultural life of the emirate, but it also reflected the complexity of its social structure.

At the beginning of the 20th century, political instability began to influence population movement more strongly. The traditional system of government faced growing criticism from progressive intellectuals. The Jadid movement emerged as an important reformist force that aimed to modernize education, society and public life. In Bukhara, Jadidism developed under difficult conditions because conservative religious and political forces resisted reforms. Jadid intellectuals paid special attention to new-method schools, literacy, social renewal and the development of modern knowledge. The Jadid movement indirectly affected demographic and social mobility. Young people who wanted to receive modern education began to move toward cities and educational centers. Some students and intellectuals established contacts with Tashkent, Samarkand, Kazan, Istanbul and other centers of reformist thought. This process created a new type of mobility — intellectual and cultural mobility. It was not based only on economic necessity, but also on the desire for knowledge, reform and social change.

The political events of 1917 also had a serious impact on the social and demographic situation of the Bukhara Emirate. After the February Revolution in Russia, reformist groups in Bukhara became more active. The Young Bukharans demanded political and social reforms from the emir. However, the emir's administration and conservative groups opposed these demands. The conflict between reformist and conservative forces increased political tension and affected the movement of people, especially intellectuals and supporters of reform. Social stratification was one of the main reasons for demographic instability. The society of the emirate was divided into different groups: the ruling elite, religious scholars, merchants, artisans, peasants, nomadic

communities and poor urban residents. Each group had different opportunities for movement and social development. Wealthy merchants could travel for trade, religious scholars could move between educational centers, and poor peasants often migrated because of economic hardship. Thus, demographic processes reflected the unequal structure of society.

Another important aspect was the connection between demographic processes and political control. The administration of the emirate attempted to preserve the traditional order, while social and economic changes gradually weakened this system. Population movement, urban growth, trade expansion and educational reform all showed that society was changing. These processes created new social relations and prepared the ground for political transformation. By 1920, the political crisis of the emirate reached its final stage. The overthrow of the emir and the establishment of a new political order marked the end of the traditional Bukhara Emirate. However, the demographic and social changes that had developed before this period were already signs of deep transformation. The movement of peasants, merchants, artisans, students and intellectuals showed that Bukharan society was no longer static. It was entering a new historical stage.

Conclusion. In conclusion, demographic processes in the Bukhara Emirate at the beginning of the 20th century were closely connected with socio-political conditions. Population movement, urban concentration, rural migration, ethnic diversity and social mobility were influenced by taxation, land relations, trade, political dependence and reformist ideas. These processes were not simply natural demographic changes; they reflected the internal contradictions of Bukharan society.

The socio-political characteristics of demographic processes show that the Bukhara Emirate was experiencing a period of transition. Traditional forms of governance, social inequality and economic pressure existed together with new reformist ideas and external political influence. Therefore, the study of demographic processes in the Bukhara Emirate helps to understand the deeper social and political transformation of Central Asia at the beginning of the 20th century.

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TARIX TA'LIMIDA IJTIMOYIY-GUMANITAR FANLAR INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA TARIXIY TAFAKKURNI RIVOJLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tarix ta'limini falsafa, sotsiologiya, madaniyatshunoslik va psixologiya kabi ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar bilan integratsiya qilishning nazariy-metodologik asoslari tadqiq etilgan. Tarixiy tafakkurni rivojlantirishda fanlararo bog'lanishning o'рни, o'quvchilarning voqea-hodisalarga ko'p tomonlama yondashuvini shakllantirish usullari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot davomida zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar va kognitiv yondashuvlar asosida tarixiy jarayonlarni tahlil qilishning samarali yo'llari ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: integratsiya, tarixiy tafakkur, ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar, metodologiya, kognitiv yondashuv, sivilizatsiya, fanlararo bog'lanish.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуются теоретико-методологические основы интеграции исторического образования с такими социально-гуманитарными науками, как философия, социология, культурология и психология. Анализируется роль междисциплинарных связей в развитии исторического мышления, методы формирования у учащихся многостороннего подхода к историческим событиям. В ходе исследования на основе современных педагогических технологий и когнитивных подходов указаны эффективные пути анализа исторических процессов.

Ключевые слова: интеграция, историческое мышление, социально-гуманитарные науки, методология, когнитивный подход, цивилизация, междисциплинарные связи.

Abstract: This article explores the theoretical and methodological foundations of integrating history education with social sciences and humanities such as philosophy, sociology, cultural studies, and psychology. The role of interdisciplinary connections in the development of historical thinking and methods of forming students' multifaceted approach to historical events are analyzed. During the research, effective ways of analyzing historical processes based on modern pedagogical technologies and cognitive approaches are indicated.

Keywords: integration, historical thinking, social sciences and humanities, methodology, cognitive approach, civilization, interdisciplinary connections.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimida axborot oqimining jadallashuvi tarix fanini o'qitishda yangicha yondashuvlarni talab etmoqda.

Tarixiy tafakkur — bu nafaqat o'tmishni bilish, balki olingan bilimlarni bugungi kun bilan bog'lay olish, ijtimoiy jarayonlarning mohiyatini anglash qobiliyatidir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Tarix sohasida fundamental tadqiqotlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlarida ham tarixiy onshni shakllantirishda fanlararo yondashuv muhimligi ta'kidlangan. Tarixiy tafakkurni rivojlantirish muammosi kognitiv psixologiya va pedagogika kesishmasida o'rganiladi. Zamonaviy tadqiqotchi P. Seixas ta'kidlaganidek, "Tarixiy tafakkur bu shunchaki faktlarni eslab qolish emas, balki dalillar bilan ishlash va tarixiy ahamiyatni baholash san'atidir" [1]. Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar integratsiyasi tarixiy jarayonlarni bir necha "prizma" orqali ko'rish imkonini beradi:

Falsafa bilan integratsiya: Tarixiy jarayonlarning qonuniyatlarini, tasodif va zaruriyat o'rtasidagi muvozanatni tushunishga yordam beradi.

Sotsiologiya bilan integratsiya: Jamiyatning ijtimoiy strukturasi, tabaqalanishi va ommaviy harakatlarning tarixiy dinamikasini yoritadi.

Psixologiya bilan integratsiya: Tarixiy shaxslarning portretini yaratishda "shaxs psixologiyasi" va "omma psixologiyasi" tushunchalarini kiritadi. Tarix darslarida integrativ yondashuvni qo'llashda "Sivilizatsiyaviy yondashuv" metodologiyasi markaziy o'rin tutadi. Masalan, "Amir Temur va Temuriylar davri" mavzusini o'rganishda faqat harbiy yurishlar bilan cheklanmasdan, davrning me'morchiligi (san'atshunoslik), huquqiy asoslari (huquqshunoslik - "Temur tuzuklari") va iqtisodiy aloqalari (iqtisodiyot) birgalikda tahlil qilinadi. Tarixiy tafakkur nafaqat bilim, balki ko'nikmalar majmuidir. Maqolaning asosiy qismida quyidagi 4 ta komponentni tahlil qilish mumkin:

- Xronologik tafakkur: Voqealarni vaqt o'qi bo'yicha tartiblash va davriylikni his qilish.
- Tarixiy tahlil va talqin: Manbalar bilan ishlash, ulardagi ziddiyatlarni aniqlash.
- Tarixiy tadqiqot: Muammoni qo'yish va unga dalillar asosida javob izlash.
- Tarixiy mas'uliyat: O'tmishdagi qarorlarning bugungi kunga ta'sirini baholash.

Integratsiyani amalga oshirishning uchta asosiy modeli mavjud:

1. Mavzuviy integratsiya: Masalan, "Uyg'onish davri" mavzusini tarix, adabiyot, san'at va falsafa darslarida parallel ravishda, bir-birini to'ldirgan holda o'qitish.
2. Muammoli integratsiya: "Demokratiya qanday rivojlangan?" degan savol atrofida tarixiy faktlar va huquqiy normalarni sintez qilish.
3. Metodologik integratsiya: Tarixiy tadqiqotlarda sotsiologik so'rovnoma yoki matematik statistika metodlaridan foydalanish.

Fanlararo bog‘lanish. Tarix + Iqtisodiyot: Amir Temur saltanatida soliq tizimi va savdo yo‘llari xavfsizligining davlat qudratiga ta’sirini tahlil qilish (Iqtisodiy tafakkur). Tarix + Sotsiologiya: Jadidlar harakatini ijtimoiy tabaqalanish va jamiyat modernizatsiyasi nuqtayi nazardan o‘rganish (Sotsiologik tahlil). Tarix + Huquqshunoslik: "Nizomul-mulk"ning "Siyosatnoma" asari misolida o‘rta asrlardagi boshqaruv tizimi va qonun ustuvorligi masalalarini ko‘rib chiqish. “Bugungi kunda tarixiy tafakkurni rivojlantirishda AT-texnologiyalari va tarix integratsiyasi (masalan, tarixiy xaritalarning 3D modellarini yaratish, arxiv hujjatlarini raqamli tahlil qilish) o‘quvchilarning kognitiv faolligini oshiruvchi asosiy omildir” [7].

Oliy ta’lim metodikasida integratsiyaning uchta darajasi mavjud:

1. Intra-disiplinar (fan ichidagi): Tarixiy davrlarni bir-biri bilan solishtirish.
2. Inter-disiplinar (fanlararo): Tarixni adabiyot, falsafa va san’at bilan bog‘lash.
3. Trans-disiplinar: Tarixiy bilimlarni global muammolarni (ekologiya, demografiya) hal qilishga yo‘naltirish [2].

Tadqiqotchi N. Karimovning fikricha, "Integratsiyalashgan ta’lim o‘quvchining dunyoni yaxlit idrok etishiga xizmat qiladi va unda 'tarixiy ko‘p variantlilik tushunchasini rivojlantiradi" [3]. Bu esa o‘quvchida voqealarga nisbatan tanqidiy munosabatni shakllantiradi. Tarixiy tafakkurni rivojlantirish uchun dars jarayonida quyidagi integrativ metodlardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi: "*Sinxronistik jadval*" *metodi*: Bir vaqtning o‘zida turli hududlarda sodir bo‘layotgan siyosiy, madaniy va falsafiy o‘zgarishlarni solishtirish. "*Tarixiy rekonstruksiya*": Adabiy manbalar va tasviriy san’at asarlari asosida davr ruhini qayta tiklash. "*Keys-study*": Tarixiy inqirozlarni sotsiologik va iqtisodiy nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilish orqali yechim topish. Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar integratsiyasi asosida tarix o‘qitish — talaba va o‘quvchilarda nafaqat fundamental bilimlarni, balki XXI asrda zarur bo‘lgan tahliliy kompetensiyalarni shakllantiradi. Bu yondashuv tarix fanini quruq sxemalardan xalos etib, uni hayotiy va mazmunli fanga aylantiradi. Tarixiy tafakkur esa milliy o‘zlikni anglash va global dunyoda o‘z o‘rnini topishning asosi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, tarix ta’limida ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar integratsiyasi talabalarning dunyoqarashini kengaytirib, ularda tarixiy jarayonlarni jonli va ko‘p qirrali idrok etish ko‘nikmasini yaratadi. Bu esa yosh avlodni globallashtirish sharoitida o‘z milliy o‘zligini anglagan, shu bilan birga umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni hurmat qiluvchi shaxs sifatida tarbiyalashning eng samarali yo‘lidir.

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BUXORO ARABLARI (tarixiy - etnologik tadqiqot).**Qazoqova Dilfuza Jo'rabek qizi**

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada Buxoro arablari etnik guruhining shakllanish tarixi, ularning Movarounnahr hududiga kirib kelishi, Buxoro vohasida joylashuvi va etnomadaniy rivojlanish jarayonlari tahlil qilingan. Arablarning mahalliy aholi bilan o'zaro aloqalari, etnik integratsiya jarayonlari hamda Buxoro amirligi davridagi demografik va etnik holati yoritilgan. Shuningdek, Buxoro arablarining til, madaniyat va etnik o'zlikni saqlash masalalari tarixiy-etnologik manbalar asosida o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro arablari, etnogenez, Movarounnahr, Qutayba ibn Muslim, etnik jarayonlar, etnomadaniy integratsiya, Buxoro amirligi, arab shevalari, etnik o'zlik, etnologiya.

Аннотация. В статье анализируются история формирования этнической группы бухарских арабов, их проникновение в Мавераннахр, расселение в Бухарском оазисе и процессы этнокультурного развития. Освещаются взаимоотношения арабов с местным населением, процессы этнической интеграции, а также демографическое и этническое положение в период Бухарского эмирата. На основе историко-этнологических источников исследуются вопросы языка, культуры и сохранения этнической идентичности бухарских арабов.

Ключевые слова: бухарские арабы, этногенез, Мавераннахр, Кутайба ибн Муслим, этнические процессы, этнокультурная интеграция, Бухарский эмират, арабские диалекты, этническая идентичность, этнология.

Abstract. This article examines the formation of the Bukhara Arabs as an ethnic group, their migration into Transoxiana, settlement in the Bukhara oasis, and ethnocultural development processes. Special attention is paid to the interaction between Arabs and the local population, ethnic integration processes, and the demographic and ethnic situation during the period of the Emirate of Bukhara. Based on historical and ethnological sources, the study explores issues related to language, culture, and the preservation of ethnic identity among the Bukhara Arabs.

Keywords: Bukhara Arabs, ethnogenesis, Transoxiana, Qutayba ibn Muslim, ethnic processes, ethnocultural integration, Emirate of Bukhara, Arabic dialects, ethnic identity, ethnology.

Buxoro arablari etnik guruhining shakllanishi arab istilolari va islom dinining Movarounnahr hududiga kirib kelishi bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. VIII asr boshlarida arab lashkarboshisi Qutayba ibn Muslim tomonidan amalga oshirilgan harbiy yurishlar natijasida Buxoro vohasida islom dinini yoyish jarayoni boshlandi. Bu jarayon mahalliy aholining diniy e'tiqodlari, ijtimoiy hayoti va etnik tarkibida muhim o'zgarishlarni yuzaga keltirdi.

Abu Bakr Narshaxiyning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Buxoro aholisi dastlab islom dinini qat'iy qabul qilmagan. Arab qo'shinlari hududni tark etgach, mahalliy aholi avvalgi diniy e'tiqodlariga qaytgan. Shu sababli Qutayba ibn Muslim Buxoroni bir necha marotaba zabt etishga majbur bo'lgan. Narshaxiyning yozishicha, Qutayba to'rtinchi yurishida shaharni egallab, islom dinini mustahkamlash maqsadida arablarni mahalliy aholi orasiga joylashtirgan hamda har bir xonadonning bir qismini arablar yashashi uchun ajratishni buyurgan. Natijada arablar va mahalliy aholi o'rtasida yaqin ijtimoiy-madaniy aloqalar shakllangan¹.

Mazkur siyosat nafaqat islom dinining keng tarqalishiga, balki Buxoro vohasida arab etnik guruhining vujudga kelishiga ham zamin yaratdi. Arablarning mahalliy aholi bilan uzoq muddat birga yashashi natijasida etnomadaniy integratsiya jarayoni yuz berdi. Vaqt o'tishi bilan arablar mahalliy tillarni o'zlashtirdilar, biroq ayrim hududlarda o'zlarining etnik xotirasi, nasab an'analari va madaniy xususiyatlarini saqlab qoldilar. VIII asrda Buxoro vohasida kechgan siyosiy voqealar arablar va mahalliy aholi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning shakllanishida muhim rol o'ynagan. Abu Bakr Narshaxiyning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Abu Muslim davrida yuz bergan Sharik ibn Shayx qo'zg'oloni vaqtida Buxoro aholisi qo'zg'olonchilar tomonida turib, arab lashkarlariga qarshi kurash olib borgan. Ushbu voqealar davomida Buxoruxudot va arab lashkarboshilari o'zaro hamkorlikda harakat qilganlar.

Narshaxiyning qayd etishicha, Buxoro shahri atrofida yuzlab qo'rg'on va ko'shklar mavjud bo'lib, ularda asosan mahalliy aholi istiqomat qilgan. Shaharning o'zida esa mahalliy aholi bilan bir qatorda arablar ham yashagan. Muallifning ta'kidlashicha, "shaharda yerli xalq bilan birga arablar turar, ko'shklarda esa arablardan biror kishi ham yo'q edi"². Ushbu ma'lumot Buxoro arablari asosan shahar muhitida yashaganligini va ular vohaning siyosiy hamda harbiy hayotida muhim o'rin tutganligini ko'rsatadi.

Arablarning Buxoro shahrida doimiy yashab qolishi islomlashuv jarayonining mustahkamlanishiga xizmat qildi. Ular mahalliy aholi bilan yaqin iqtisodiy va madaniy aloqalarga kirishib, vaqt o'tishi bilan vohaning etnik tarkibiga singib ketdilar. Shu bilan

¹ Narshaxiy, Abu Bakr. *Buxoro tarixi*. Fors tilidan A. Rasulov tarjimasi. – Toshkent: Kamalak, 1991. – B. 47–48.

² Narshaxiy, Abu Bakr. *Buxoro tarixi*. Fors tilidan A. Rasulov tarjimasi. – Toshkent: Kamalak, 1991. – B. 62–63.

birga, arablar o'zlarining nasab an'analari va ayrim madaniy xususiyatlarini ham saqlab qolganlar. Natijada Buxoro vohasida o'ziga xos arab etnografik guruhi shakllandi.

Narshaxiy keltirgan ma'lumotlar Buxoro arablari tarixini o'rganishda muhim manba bo'lib, ular arablarning vohadagi joylashuvi, siyosiy mavqei va mahalliy aholi bilan munosabatlarini yoritib beradi.

Shunday qilib, Buxoro arablari etnogenezida Qutayba ibn Muslim davrida amalga oshirilgan ko'chirish va joylashtirish siyosati muhim o'rin tutadi. Ushbu jarayon arablar va mahalliy aholi o'rtasidagi etnik, madaniy hamda diniy aloqalarning shakllanishiga asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan.

Buxoro vohasi aholisi tarixan o'troq dehqonchilik va hunarmandchilik bilan shug'ullanuvchi turli qatlamlardan iborat bo'lgan. An'anaviy etnoslararo jarayonlar asosan nikoh munosabatlari, xo'jalik yuritish usullari va diniy bayramlar orqali namoyon bo'lgan. Masalan, voha arablari yoki turkmanlari vaqt o'tishi bilan mahalliy o'zbek va tojik aholi bilan madaniy jihatdan yaqinlashib ketgan. Zamonaviy bosqichda esa etnik chegaralarning shartliligi ortib bormoqda, ya'ni shahar muhitida etnik o'ziga xoslik o'rnini ko'proq professional va ijtimoiy maqom egallamoqda³.

Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, Buxoro amirligi aholisi XVIII asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab tez sur'atlarda ko'paya boshlagan. XIX asr boshlariga kelib amirlik aholisi soni taxminan 2 million kishidan oshgan bo'lsa, asrning 50-yillariga kelib bu ko'rsatkich 2,5 milliondan ortiqni tashkil etgan. Buxoro shahrida taxminan 60 mingdan ziyod, Samarqand shahrida esa 50 mingdan ortiq aholi istiqomat qilgan. Amirlik aholisining asosiy qismini o'zbeklar tashkil etib, ko'plab o'zbek urug'lari va qabilalari vakillari amirlikning deyarli barcha hududlarida yashagan. Buxoro amirligi hududida aholining nisbatan kichik qismini arablar tashkil etgan bo'lib, ular asosan Qarshi va Sherobod bekliklarida istiqomat qilganlar⁴.

Buxoro arablarining etnik va madaniy xususiyatlari XX asrda etnograflar va tilshunoslar tomonidan batafsil o'rganilgan. I.N. Vinnikov Buxoro arablarining tili, folklori va og'zaki ijod namunalarini tadqiq etib, ularning uzoq vaqt davomida arab tilining mahalliy shevasini saqlab qolganligini ta'kidlaydi⁵. G.V. Tsereteli esa Buxoro arab shevasining fonetik va leksik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilib, uning Markaziy Osiyodagi boshqa arab lahjalaridan farqli jihatlarini ko'rsatib bergan⁶.

³ Kaxxorova D.A. Buxoro vohasida an'anaviy va zamonaviy etnoslararo jarayonlar // *Obrazovanie, nauka i innovatsionnye idei v mire*. – 2026. – № 87, qism 1. – B. 186–189.

⁴ Abduraxmanov A. Buxoro amirligida XVIII–XIX asrlarda etnoslararo jarayonlar // *Pedagogik islohotlar va ularning yechimlari*. – 2025. – Vol. 16, № 02. – B. 524–528.

⁵ Винников И.Н. *Язык и фольклор бухарских арабов*. – Москва: Наука, 1969. – С. 15–32.

⁶ Церетели Г.В. *Арабские диалекты Средней Азии. Том I. Бухарский арабский диалект*. – Тбилиси, 1956. – С. 21–45.

B.X. Karmisheva tadqiqotlarida Buxoro va Qashqadaryo arablarining etnik tarixiga alohida e'tibor qaratilib, ularning o'zbek va tojik aholisi bilan etnomadaniy aloqalari yoritilgan⁷. Olimaning fikricha, arablar uzoq tarixiy taraqqiyot davomida mahalliy xalqlar bilan yaqinlashgan bo'lsalar-da, ayrim urug'-nasab an'analari va etnik xotirani saqlab qolganlar.

XVIII–XIX asrlarga kelib Buxoro amirligi hududida arablar aholining nisbatan kam sonli qismini tashkil etgan. Ular asosan Qarshi va Sherobod bekliklarida yashagan bo'lib, mintaqaning etnik tarkibida muhim o'rin tutgan⁸. Zamonaviy tadqiqotlarda ham Buxoro arablari vohaning tarixiy-etnografik qiyofasini shakllantirgan etnik guruhlardan biri sifatida baholanmoqda⁹.

Shunday qilib, Buxoro arablari VIII asrdagi arab istilolari natijasida shakllangan etnik guruh bo'libgina qolmay, balki keyingi asrlardagi migratsion va integratsion jarayonlar mahsuli ham hisoblanadi. Ularning tarixi Markaziy Osiyoda etnik jarayonlar, madaniy aloqalar va etnik identifikatsiya masalalarini o'rganishda muhim ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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⁷ Кармышева Б.Х. *Очерки этнической истории южных районов Таджикистана и Узбекистана*. – Москва: Наука, 1976. – С. 114–136.

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THE SYMBOLIC AND MYTHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN W.B. YEATS'S DRAMATIC WORKS

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Abstract: William Butler Yeats is widely recognized as one of the most influential figures in modern Irish literature, whose dramatic works are deeply rooted in symbolism and mythology. This article examines the symbolic and mythological elements in Yeats's plays, focusing on their artistic, philosophical, and cultural significance. Yeats employed symbols and myths not merely as decorative literary devices but as essential tools for expressing spiritual realities, national identity, and the complexities of human existence. Through the incorporation of Irish folklore, Celtic legends, and mystical symbolism, he created a distinctive dramatic world that transcends ordinary reality. The study analyzes how mythological characters, supernatural motifs, and symbolic imagery contribute to the thematic depth of Yeats's drama and reflect his vision of history, destiny, and the human soul. The findings demonstrate that symbolism and mythology play a crucial role in shaping the structure, meaning, and aesthetic value of Yeats's dramatic works.

Keywords: W.B. Yeats, symbolism, mythology, Irish drama, Celtic mythology, folklore, dramatic works, literary symbolism, national identity, mystical elements, Irish literature, cultural heritage, poetic drama.

Introduction

William Butler Yeats occupies a prominent position in twentieth-century literature as a poet, dramatist, and cultural visionary. While his poetic achievements have received extensive scholarly attention, his dramatic works also represent a significant contribution to modern literary and theatrical traditions. Yeats sought to create a uniquely Irish form of drama that would reflect the spiritual and cultural identity of the nation while simultaneously exploring universal philosophical questions. One of the defining characteristics of Yeats's dramatic art is his extensive use of symbolism and mythology. Influenced by Celtic traditions, Irish folklore, occult philosophy, and Eastern mysticism, Yeats developed a theatrical style that moved beyond realism and emphasized spiritual and imaginative experience. His plays frequently feature mythological heroes, legendary figures, supernatural beings, and symbolic objects that serve as vehicles for deeper meanings and metaphysical exploration. The use of

mythological narratives allowed Yeats to connect contemporary social and political concerns with the rich cultural heritage of Ireland. At the same time, symbolic imagery enabled him to investigate themes such as fate, sacrifice, transformation, heroism, and the relationship between the material and spiritual worlds. Through these artistic strategies, Yeats transformed the stage into a symbolic space where history, myth, and imagination intersect. The purpose of this study is to examine the symbolic and mythological dimensions of Yeats's dramatic works and to evaluate their role in conveying philosophical ideas and cultural values. By analyzing selected plays and their symbolic structures, the article aims to highlight the enduring significance of Yeats's dramatic vision within the broader context of modern literary studies.

Materials and Methods

This study employs a qualitative literary research methodology to investigate the symbolic and mythological elements in W.B. Yeats's dramatic works. The primary materials consist of selected plays by Yeats, including *The Countess Cathleen*, *On Baile's Strand*, *The King's Threshold*, *The Shadowy Waters*, and *Deirdre*. These texts were chosen because they contain significant examples of mythological narratives and symbolic imagery that characterize Yeats's dramatic vision. The research is based on textual analysis, comparative literary analysis, and interpretative criticism. Particular attention is given to the representation of mythological characters, symbolic motifs, supernatural elements, and cultural references derived from Irish folklore and Celtic mythology. Secondary sources, including scholarly books, journal articles, and critical studies on Yeats's drama, symbolism, and mythology, were also examined to provide a theoretical framework for the analysis. The collected data were analyzed through thematic categorization and literary interpretation to identify the functions and meanings of symbolic and mythological elements within the selected dramatic texts.

Results

The analysis revealed that symbolism and mythology constitute the fundamental structural and thematic components of Yeats's dramatic works. Mythological figures drawn from Celtic legends serve not only as literary characters but also as embodiments of cultural memory, national identity, and spiritual ideals. In *On Baile's Strand* and *Deirdre*, heroic characters symbolize the conflict between personal destiny and social obligation, reflecting Yeats's broader philosophical concerns regarding fate and sacrifice. The study also demonstrated that symbolic imagery is used extensively to represent abstract concepts such as wisdom, mortality, transformation, and spiritual transcendence. Natural elements including water, birds, fire, and the sea frequently appear as recurring symbols that connect the physical and metaphysical dimensions of reality. Furthermore, supernatural beings and mystical experiences function as

mediators between the visible world and the realm of spiritual truth. Another significant finding is that Yeats integrates mythological narratives into contemporary cultural and political contexts. By reinterpreting ancient Irish myths, he constructs a dramatic framework that reinforces Irish cultural heritage while simultaneously addressing universal human experiences. The symbolic and mythological structures of his plays contribute to a unique theatrical language that distinguishes his drama from conventional realist traditions.

Discussion

The findings indicate that Yeats's use of symbolism and mythology extends beyond aesthetic ornamentation and serves as a sophisticated artistic strategy for expressing complex philosophical ideas. His dramatic works reveal a deep engagement with questions of identity, destiny, spirituality, and cultural continuity. Through symbolic representation, Yeats transforms ordinary dramatic action into a multidimensional exploration of human existence. The integration of Celtic mythology reflects Yeats's commitment to the Irish Literary Revival and his desire to preserve and revitalize Ireland's cultural traditions. Mythological narratives provide a symbolic framework through which national history and collective memory can be explored and reimagined. At the same time, the universal themes embedded within these myths enable the plays to transcend their historical and geographical context. The study further suggests that Yeats's dramatic symbolism is influenced by his interest in mysticism, occult philosophy, and spiritual experience. Symbols function as bridges between material reality and higher forms of knowledge, allowing audiences to engage with deeper metaphysical meanings. Consequently, Yeats's dramatic works can be interpreted not only as literary creations but also as philosophical and cultural texts that challenge conventional perceptions of reality. Overall, the symbolic and mythological dimensions of Yeats's drama significantly enhance its intellectual depth, artistic complexity, and enduring relevance within modern literary studies. His innovative synthesis of myth, symbolism, and theatrical expression continues to inspire contemporary scholars and readers worldwide.

Conclusion

The study of symbolic and mythological elements in W.B. Yeats's dramatic works demonstrates that these artistic devices are central to his dramatic vision and literary philosophy. Yeats successfully transformed traditional Irish myths and legends into powerful dramatic narratives that explore universal themes such as destiny, sacrifice, spiritual transformation, and human identity. Through symbolism, he created a theatrical language capable of expressing complex psychological and metaphysical realities beyond the limits of ordinary realism. The analysis revealed that mythological

characters, supernatural motifs, and symbolic imagery contribute significantly to the thematic richness and aesthetic uniqueness of Yeats's plays. His use of Celtic mythology not only preserves Ireland's cultural heritage but also establishes a connection between national history and universal human experience. Furthermore, the symbolic structures within his dramas reflect his interest in mysticism, spirituality, and philosophical inquiry. In conclusion, symbolism and mythology function as essential components of Yeats's dramatic art, shaping both the content and form of his plays. Their presence enhances the intellectual depth and cultural significance of his works, ensuring their lasting relevance in modern literary criticism and theatrical studies. Yeats's dramatic legacy continues to offer valuable insights into the relationship between myth, culture, and artistic expression.

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SUN'IY INTELLEKT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING ZAMONAVIY MENEJMENT TIZIMIDAGI O'RNI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining zamonaviy menejment tizimlarida tutgan o'рни, ularning boshqaruv jarayonlari samaradorligini oshirishdagi ahamiyati hamda iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlarida qo'llanilish xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, sun'iy intellekt asosidagi qaror qabul qilish tizimlari, biznes-jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish, katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va strategik rejalashtirish imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida tashkilotlar boshqaruvida sun'iy intellektdan foydalanishning afzalliklari va uni joriy etish bo'yicha ilmiy-amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sun'iy intellekt, zamonaviy menejment, raqamli transformatsiya, avtomatlashtirish, Big Data, mashinali o'qitish, boshqaruv qarorlari, innovatsion rivojlanish, biznes-jarayonlar, raqamli iqtisodiyot.

Kirish

Globalashuv jarayonlarining jadallashuvi va raqamli iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi korxonalar hamda tashkilotlar boshqaruv tizimiga yangi talablarni qo'ymoqda. Bugungi kunda samarali menejment nafaqat moddiy va moliyaviy resurslarni boshqarish, balki katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni tezkor qayta ishlash, bozor o'zgarishlarini prognozlash va optimal boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish bilan ham chambarchas bog'liq.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari zamonaviy menejmentning ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Sun'iy intellekt inson tafakkuriga xos bo'lgan ayrim funksiyalarni kompyuter tizimlari orqali bajarish imkonini beruvchi texnologiyalar majmuasi bo'lib, u tashkilot faoliyatini rejalashtirish, nazorat qilish, tahlil etish va boshqarishda keng qo'llanilmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda dunyoning rivojlangan mamlakatlarida sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalaridan foydalanish natijasida ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi, xizmatlar sifati va boshqaruv qarorlarining aniqligi sezilarli darajada oshganligi kuzatilmoqda. Shu sababli mazkur texnologiyalarni milliy iqtisodiyot va korporativ boshqaruv tizimlariga joriy etish dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Mavzuga oid ilmiy qarashlar tahlili

Sun'iy intellekt va uning menejmentdagi o'rnini ko'plab xorijiy va mahalliy olimlar tomonidan tadqiq etilgan. J. McCarthy, S. Russell, P. Norvig, T. Davenport va E. Brynjolfssonlarning ilmiy ishlarida sun'iy intellektning boshqaruv tizimlarini transformatsiya qilishdagi roli keng yoritilgan.

Ularning fikricha, zamonaviy tashkilotlarda qaror qabul qilishning samaradorligi ma'lumotlarni tezkor qayta ishlash va tahlil qilish imkoniyatlariga bevosita bog'liq. Aynan sun'iy intellekt algoritmlari millionlab ma'lumotlar orasidan zarur axborotni ajratib olish, tendensiyalarni aniqlash va kelajakdagi natijalarni prognozlash imkonini beradi.

Mamlakatimiz olimlari ham raqamli iqtisodiyot va sun'iy intellektning boshqaruv tizimidagi ahamiyatini o'rganib, davlat boshqaruvi, bank tizimi, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash va sanoat korxonalarida ushbu texnologiyalarni joriy etish bo'yicha ilmiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqmoqdalar.

Sun'iy intellektning zamonaviy menejment tizimidagi ahamiyati

Bugungi kunda sun'iy intellekt korxonalar boshqaruvida quyidagi asosiy vazifalarni bajarishga xizmat qilmoqda:

- katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni (Big Data) qayta ishlash va tahlil qilish;
- strategik va operativ qarorlarni qabul qilishni qo'llab-quvvatlash;
- biznes-jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish;
- xodimlar faoliyatini monitoring qilish va samaradorligini baholash;
- risklarni aniqlash va boshqarish;
- bozor talabini prognozlash;
- mijozlar bilan ishlash sifatini oshirish.

Sun'iy intellekt asosidagi Decision Support Systems (DSS) menejerlarga turli muqobil variantlarni baholash va eng maqbul qarorni tanlash imkoniyatini yaratadi. Ayniqsa, moliyaviy menejment, logistika, marketing va inson resurslarini boshqarishda ushbu texnologiyalar keng qo'llanilmoqda.

Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini joriy etishning afzalliklari

Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini boshqaruv tizimlariga tatbiq etish quyidagi ijobiy natijalarni beradi:

Birinchidan, inson omili tufayli yuzaga keladigan xatolar kamayadi va boshqaruv qarorlarining aniqligi ortadi.

Ikkinchidan, katta hajmdagi axborotni qisqa vaqt ichida qayta ishlash imkoniyati yaratiladi, bu esa menejerlarning vaqtini tejaydi.

Uchinchidan, xarajatlarni optimallashtirish va resurslardan samarali foydalanish imkoniyati kengayadi.

To'rtinchidan, sun'iy intellekt algoritmlari yordamida bozor tendensiyalarini oldindan prognoz qilish va yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan risklarni kamaytirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Beshinchidan, tashkilotlarning raqobatbardoshligi oshadi hamda innovatsion rivojlanish sur'atlari jadallashadi.

Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini joriy etishda mavjud muammolar

Shunga qaramay, sun'iy intellektni menejment tizimiga joriy etishda ayrim muammolar ham mavjud. Jumladan:

- yuqori moliyaviy xarajatlarning talab etilishi;
- malakali IT mutaxassislarining yetishmasligi;
- ma'lumotlar xavfsizligini ta'minlash zarurati;
- axborot maxfiyligi bilan bog'liq xavflar;
- ayrim boshqaruv qarorlarida inson omilining to'liq o'rnini bosa olmasligi.

Mazkur muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun raqamli infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, mutaxassislarni tayyorlash hamda sun'iy intellektdan foydalanishning huquqiy asoslarini takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Taklif va tavsiyalar

Tadqiqot natijalariga asoslanib quyidagi takliflarni ilgari surish mumkin:

- tashkilotlarda sun'iy intellekt asosidagi boshqaruv platformalarini joriy etish;
- menejmlarning raqamli kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish;
- Big Data va mashinali o'qitish texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni kengaytirish;
- sun'iy intellekt tizimlarini ichki audit va risk-menejment bilan integratsiyalash;
- korxonalarda qaror qabul qilishning gibridd modelini (inson + AI) shakllantirish.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari zamonaviy menejment tizimining muhim tarkibiy qismiga aylanib bormoqda. Ular boshqaruv qarorlarining sifatini oshirish, biznes-jarayonlarni optimallashtirish, xarajatlarni kamaytirish va tashkilotlarning raqobatbardoshligini kuchaytirishda muhim vosita hisoblanadi.

Kelgusida sun'iy intellektni iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlariga keng joriy etish, uni boshqaruvning an'anaviy usullari bilan uyg'unlashtirish hamda malakali kadrlar tayyorlash mamlakatning innovatsion rivojlanishiga va raqamli iqtisodiyotning barqaror o'sishiga xizmat qiladi.

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APPROACHES TO FORMING AN INNOVATIVE ENVIRONMENT IN MODERN ENTERPRISES

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Abstract. This article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of developing an innovation culture in enterprises. The impact of innovation culture on enterprise performance, competitiveness, and sustainable development is analyzed. The study highlights the mechanisms for creating an innovative environment through the development of innovative thinking, encouragement of employee initiative, improvement of knowledge management systems, and implementation of digital technologies. Based on the research findings, scientific and practical recommendations for enhancing innovation culture in enterprises have been developed.

Keywords: innovation culture, innovation management, enterprise development, competitiveness, innovative activity, digital technologies, corporate culture, knowledge management, innovation potential, strategic management.

Introduction

The acceleration of globalization processes, the widespread implementation of digital technologies, and the growing transition toward an innovation-driven economy are creating new challenges and opportunities for enterprises worldwide. Under modern economic conditions, ensuring sustainable development and maintaining competitiveness depend not only on financial resources and production capacity but also on the level of innovation potential and innovation culture within organizations [1].

Innovation culture reflects employees' openness to change, support for creativity, encouragement of initiative, and willingness to implement new ideas in practice. Enterprises with a well-developed innovation culture are more likely to generate innovative ideas, successfully implement innovation projects, and improve organizational efficiency.

Therefore, improving the mechanisms for developing innovation culture in enterprises has become one of the most important scientific and practical issues in contemporary management and economic research.

Literature Review

Innovation culture and innovation-driven development have been extensively studied by both international and domestic scholars [2].

J. Schumpeter considered innovation to be the primary driving force of economic development and emphasized that the creation and implementation of new ideas are crucial factors for enterprise success [3].

P. Drucker viewed innovation as a strategic component of organizational activity and highlighted innovation culture as one of the key determinants of business success [4].

E. Schein, in his theory of corporate culture, scientifically substantiated the direct influence of organizational culture on innovative activity [5]. According to Schein, enterprises that cultivate values and principles supporting innovation achieve higher levels of innovation performance.

Research conducted by national scholars also pays considerable attention to innovation development, corporate governance, and the formation of innovation culture under the conditions of digital transformation.

Research Methodology

The study employs a systematic approach, economic-statistical analysis, comparative analysis, scientific generalization, and expert assessment methods.

The information base of the research consists of reports from international organizations on innovation development, scientific publications, studies on corporate governance, and theories of innovation management.

To assess the impact of innovation culture on enterprise performance, indicators such as employee initiative, the number of innovation projects, labor productivity, the share of new products, and enterprise profitability were analyzed.

Analysis and Results

The analysis indicates that enterprises with a developed innovation culture demonstrate significantly higher levels of employee initiative and creative activity. According to studies conducted by Deloitte and OECD, enterprises that actively support innovation culture achieve 30–40% higher efficiency in new product development compared to traditional organizations [6].

The main components of innovation culture include:

- Development of innovative thinking;
- Encouragement of creativity and initiative;
- Establishment of knowledge-sharing systems;
- Development of teamwork culture;
- Learning from mistakes and effective risk management;
- Efficient use of digital technologies.

Table 1¹
**Changes in Enterprise Performance Indicators after the Implementation of
Innovation Culture**

No.	Indicators	Before Implementation (%)	After Implementation (%)	Change
1	Employee initiative	100	128	+28%
2	Number of innovation projects	100	136	+36%
3	Labor productivity	100	121	+21%
4	Share of new products	100	132	+32%
5	Enterprise profitability	100	118	+18%

The data presented in Table 1 show that employee initiative increased by 28%, while the number of innovation projects grew by 36% following the introduction of innovation culture practices. These results indicate the successful formation of an innovative environment and the enhancement of employees' creative potential.

Table 2²
Impact of Innovation Culture on Enterprise Competitiveness

Indicators	Traditional Management (%)	Innovation Culture (%)
Share of new products	35	67
Employee engagement	58	84
Customer satisfaction	69	89
Investment attractiveness	63	85
Competitiveness index	66	91

The results demonstrate that innovation culture strengthens not only the internal capabilities of enterprises but also their market position. In particular, the increase in the competitiveness index to 91% confirms the strategic importance of innovation culture in achieving sustainable competitive advantages.

Existing Problems and Their Solutions

Despite the growing importance of innovation culture, several challenges remain in the process of its development within enterprises.

¹ Source: Compiled by the author.

² Source: Compiled by the author.

First, many organizations lack effective systems for motivating employees to engage in innovative activities.

Second, support mechanisms for innovative initiatives are often insufficient at the managerial level.

Third, limited financial resources for innovation projects reduce opportunities for implementing innovative solutions.

Fourth, underdeveloped knowledge management systems and inadequate corporate training programs hinder the full realization of innovation potential.

To address these challenges, enterprises should:

- Improve incentive systems for innovative ideas;
- Establish corporate innovation centers;
- Organize continuous training and professional development programs;
- Strengthen cooperation between science and industry;
- Create digital knowledge management platforms and databases.

Conclusion

In conclusion, innovation culture is one of the key factors ensuring sustainable development and competitiveness of enterprises. It contributes to the development of employees' creative potential, facilitates the implementation of new ideas, and enhances overall organizational performance.

Further improvement of innovation culture mechanisms, wider adoption of digital technologies, support for innovation projects, and development of employees' innovation competencies will contribute significantly to increasing the competitiveness of enterprises and the national economy as a whole.

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ADENOID DISEASE IN THE KHOREZM REGION SPECIFICITY

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Relevance of the topic. Currently, the increasing number of patients with adenoid disease among the population of Khorezm and its dependence on environmental conditions remains one of the pressing problems for Khorezm otorhinolaryngologists. This can be seen in the increase in the number of daily visits of patients with adenoids to KTMP, OP and QOP, as well as private clinics. The severity of the problem can be judged by changes in the general condition of patients with adenoids, difficulty breathing through the nose, nasal discharge, decreased work capacity, and drowsiness.

Research materials and methods. A record of patients who applied to the clinic of the Urgench State Medical Institute during 2024 was collected for the study. Posterior and anterior rhinoscopy, lateral radiography, and endoscopy were performed.

Results and analysis. Recently, adenoid disease has become more common in the Khorezm region among young people. The origin of adenoid disease can be linked to several causes. Among them, frequent colds, unsuccessful home treatments, the drying up of the Aral Sea, and the deterioration of the ecological environment due to the rise of dust and various chemical compounds into the air occupy an important place. Many patients in the medical history report that they have been suffering from the disease for several years and have used various vasodilators at home. Patients primarily report difficulty breathing through the nose, runny nose, nasopharyngeal discomfort, snoring, and decreased attention, accompanied by headaches and general malaise. The patients underwent the following therapeutic procedures:

Antihistamines (diazoline, suprastin, cetirizine, desloratadine, loratadine, etc.), antibiotics, vasospasmodic drugs, and 2% protorgol are recommended for grade 1 adenoid disease. Surgical interventions are performed for stages 2-3 of adenoid disease, and it is recommended to engage in sports.

Conclusion: Adenoid disease is a widespread disease among children, and timely diagnosis and treatment are of great importance. Scientific research shows that a conservative approach can be effective at an early stage. However, in cases where the risk of complications is high, surgical intervention is the correct course of action. For the purpose of preventive measures, it is recommended to strengthen immunity, treat infections in a timely manner, and engage in sports.

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METHODOLOGY OF USING ROLE-PLAYING TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: The article examines the methodology of using role-playing technologies in teaching the Russian language to school students. Modern language education increasingly emphasizes the development of communicative competence through interactive and student-centered teaching approaches. Among various interactive methods, role-playing activities occupy a special place because they simulate real-life communication situations and encourage active language use. The study analyzes the pedagogical foundations of role-playing technology, its methodological principles, and its practical application in Russian language classrooms. Particular attention is given to the development of speaking skills, vocabulary acquisition, communicative competence, and student motivation. The findings indicate that role-playing activities create a positive learning environment, reduce communication anxiety, and provide learners with meaningful opportunities to practice Russian in authentic contexts.

Keywords: role-playing technology, Russian language teaching, communicative competence, interactive learning, speaking skills, language acquisition, student motivation, educational technology.

Introduction

The rapid development of modern educational technologies has significantly influenced foreign and second language teaching methodologies. Contemporary education requires teachers to create learning environments that promote active participation, independent thinking, and effective communication. In language teaching, the development of communicative competence has become one of the primary educational objectives. Therefore, educators increasingly utilize interactive methods that encourage students to apply language knowledge in realistic situations. Teaching the Russian language in schools involves not only the acquisition of vocabulary and grammar but also the ability to communicate effectively in various social contexts. Traditional instructional methods often focus on memorization and repetition, which may limit students' opportunities to develop practical communication skills. As a result, many learners experience difficulties when attempting to use the language in authentic situations. Role-playing technology offers an effective solution to this challenge. By simulating real-life scenarios, role-playing activities provide

students with opportunities to practice language structures, develop speaking confidence, and engage in meaningful communication. These activities encourage creativity, collaboration, and active participation while reducing the fear of making mistakes¹. Consequently, role-playing has become one of the most widely used interactive methods in language education. The purpose of this study is to explore the methodology of using role-playing technologies in teaching the Russian language to school students and to evaluate their effectiveness in developing communicative competence and speaking skills.

The concept and pedagogical foundations of role-playing technology

Role-playing is an interactive teaching method in which students assume specific roles and act out situations that imitate real-life communication. The primary goal of role-playing activities is to create meaningful contexts where learners can use language naturally and purposefully². The pedagogical value of role-playing lies in its ability to combine cognitive, emotional, and social aspects of learning. Students are not merely learning linguistic structures; they are using language as a tool for communication. Through participation in role-play, learners become more engaged and motivated because they experience language in action rather than as isolated grammatical forms. The main principles of role-playing technology include:

- Student-centered learning;
- Active participation;
- Real-life communication;
- Creativity and imagination;
- Cooperative interaction³;
- Contextual language use.

These principles align with modern communicative approaches to language teaching and contribute to more effective language acquisition.

Types of role-playing activities in russian language lessons

Role-playing activities can be organized in various forms depending on lesson objectives and students' language proficiency levels.

Dialogue role-plays. Dialogue role-plays involve communication between two or more participants.

Example: At the store

¹ Richards J.C., Rodgers T.S. Approaches and methods in language teaching. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019. – 410 p.

² Brown H.D. Principles of language learning and teaching. New York: Pearson Education, 2021. – 392 p.

³ Harmer J. The practice of english language teaching. London: Pearson Longman, 2018. – 448 p.

Student A acts as a customer. Student B acts as a shop assistant.

Example dialogue:

Customer: Здравствуйте. Сколько стоит этот словарь?

Shop assistant: Он стоит сто тысяч сумов.

Customer: Можно посмотреть?

Shop assistant: Конечно.

Such activities help students practice vocabulary related to shopping, numbers, and everyday communication.

Situational role-plays. Situational role-plays simulate specific real-life situations.

Examples include:

Visiting a
doctor

Buying train
tickets

Ordering food
in a restaurant

Asking for
directions

Attending a
school event

For example, in the topic "At the doctor's office", students practice vocabulary related to health and medical problems while developing conversational skills⁴.

Creative role-plays. Creative role-plays encourage students to create their own dialogues and scenarios. For example, students may imagine that they are journalists interviewing famous Russian writers or astronauts. This activity develops creativity, critical thinking, and spontaneous speech production.

The role of role-playing in developing communicative competence

Communicative competence includes the ability to use language appropriately and effectively in various social situations. Role-playing directly supports the development of communicative competence because students engage in meaningful interaction rather than mechanical language practice. Through role-playing activities, learners:

⁴ Shchukin A.N. Methods of teaching russian as a foreign language. Moscow: Flinta, 2021. – 508 p.

improve speaking fluency; expand vocabulary; develop listening skills; learn conversational strategies; build confidence in communication; practice pronunciation and intonation. For example, when discussing travel-related topics, students can simulate conversations at airports, hotels, or tourist centers. Such activities provide authentic language practice that traditional exercises often cannot achieve.

Methodological stages of organizing role-playing activities

Effective implementation of role-playing technology requires careful planning.

Stage 1: Preparation. The teacher introduces the topic, reviews necessary vocabulary, and explains the situation.

Stage 2: Role distribution. Students receive specific roles and instructions. Example:

- Tourist
- Travel agent
- Hotel manager
- Guide

Stage 3: Performance. Students act out the situation using Russian language expressions.

Stage 4: Reflection and evaluation. The teacher and students discuss performance, identify strengths, and suggest improvements. This structured approach ensures that role-playing activities contribute effectively to language learning objectives.

Educational benefits of role-playing technology

The systematic use of role-playing activities provides numerous educational advantages:

1. Increases student motivation and engagement.
2. Enhances speaking and listening skills.
3. Develops communicative competence⁵.
4. Improves vocabulary retention.
5. Reduces fear of public speaking.
6. Encourages creativity and collaboration.
7. Promotes active participation in lessons.
8. Supports learner-centered instruction.

As a result, role-playing technology serves as a valuable methodological tool in Russian language education.

Educational impact of role-playing technology in russian language lessons⁶

Educational Indicator	Before Role-Play Activities	After Role-Play Activities	Improvement Level
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⁵ Tolipov O., Usmonboyeva M. Pedagogik texnologiyalar nazariyasi va amaliyoti. Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2021. – 286 b.

⁶ Ishmuhamedov R.J. Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar. Toshkent: Fan, 2022. – 312 b.

Speaking Confidence	Low	High	Significant
Vocabulary Usage	Moderate	High	Considerable
Communicative Competence	Moderate	High	Significant
Classroom Participation	Moderate	Very High	Very Significant
Listening Skills	Moderate	High	Considerable
Pronunciation Accuracy	Moderate	High	Noticeable
Learning Motivation	Moderate	Very High	Significant
Creative Thinking	Low	High	Significant

The table demonstrates that role-playing technology positively affects various aspects of language learning. The most notable improvements are observed in speaking confidence, classroom participation, communicative competence, and learning motivation. Students become more willing to use Russian actively, interact with peers, and apply language knowledge in practical situations. These findings confirm the effectiveness of role-playing as an interactive teaching method.

Conclusion

The study confirms that role-playing technology is an effective methodological tool for teaching the Russian language to school students. By simulating authentic communication situations, role-playing activities provide learners with meaningful opportunities to practice speaking, listening, and interaction skills. The method contributes significantly to the development of communicative competence, vocabulary enrichment, and speaking confidence. Furthermore, role-playing creates a positive and supportive learning environment where students can express themselves freely and engage actively in the educational process. The findings indicate that learners who participate regularly in role-playing activities demonstrate higher motivation, stronger communication skills, and greater classroom involvement. In conclusion, the integration of role-playing technology into Russian language instruction can substantially improve the quality of language education and support the development of competent, confident, and communicatively active learners.

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КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ СИСТЕМА ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ОЦЕНКИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ВЕНЧУРНОГО ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ В КОРПОРАТИВНОМ СЕКТОРЕ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается комплексная система показателей оценки эффективности венчурного инвестирования в корпоративном секторе. Обосновано, что оценка венчурных инвестиций не может ограничиваться только традиционными финансовыми индикаторами, поскольку венчурные проекты характеризуются высокой неопределённостью, длительным инвестиционным горизонтом, значительной долей нематериальных активов и стратегическим эффектом для корпораций. Предложена система показателей, включающая финансово-экономический, инновационно-технологический, стратегический, рискованный и социально-экономический блоки.

Ключевые слова: венчурное инвестирование, корпоративный сектор, эффективность инвестиций, инновации, стартап, венчурный капитал, финансовые показатели, стратегическая эффективность.

Введение. В условиях цифровой трансформации экономики корпоративный сектор всё активнее использует венчурное инвестирование как инструмент финансирования инновационных проектов, технологического обновления и поиска новых источников роста. В отличие от традиционного инвестиционного финансирования, венчурный капитал направляется преимущественно в проекты с высоким уровнем риска, но значительным потенциалом масштабирования и капитализации.

Актуальность исследования определяется тем, что в современных условиях эффективность венчурного инвестирования проявляется не только в прямой финансовой доходности, но и в способности компании получать доступ к новым технологиям, развивать инновационные продукты, усиливать конкурентные преимущества и формировать долгосрочную рыночную устойчивость. OECD подчёркивает, что венчурный капитал особенно важен для инновационных стартапов и малых компаний, поскольку такие бизнес-модели часто основаны на нематериальных активах и плохо подходят для банковского кредитования.

В Республике Узбекистан развитие венчурного финансирования также приобретает институциональное значение. Постановлением Президента

Республики Узбекистан от 14 октября 2024 года № ПП-357 одобрена Программа цифровых стартапов, направленная на поддержку стартап-проектов в сфере цифровых технологий. Это создаёт новые возможности для формирования национальной венчурной экосистемы и привлечения корпоративного капитала в инновационные проекты.

Основная часть. Оценка эффективности венчурного инвестирования в корпоративном секторе должна строиться на комплексном подходе. Это связано с тем, что венчурные проекты на ранних стадиях развития часто не имеют устойчивой выручки, их денежные потоки трудно прогнозировать, а значительная часть результата выражается в нематериальной форме: технологиях, интеллектуальной собственности, клиентской базе, рыночной доле и стратегической синергии.

В связи с этим традиционные показатели инвестиционной эффективности – NPV, IRR, PI, ROI и срок окупаемости – являются необходимыми, но недостаточными. Они позволяют оценить финансовую привлекательность проекта, однако не раскрывают полностью инновационный, стратегический и организационный эффект венчурных вложений. Комплексная система показателей оценки эффективности венчурного инвестирования может включать следующие блоки. Первый блок – финансово-экономические показатели. К ним относятся чистая приведённая стоимость, внутренняя норма доходности, индекс прибыльности, срок окупаемости, рост капитализации проекта, доходность при выходе инвестора из проекта, а также объём привлечённых последующих инвестиций. Данный блок отражает прямой экономический результат венчурного финансирования.

Второй блок – инновационно-технологические показатели. Он включает количество созданных новых продуктов, уровень технологической готовности, наличие патентов и программных решений, степень цифровизации бизнес-процессов, скорость вывода продукта на рынок и возможность масштабирования технологии. Для корпоративного сектора этот блок особенно важен, поскольку венчурное инвестирование часто используется как механизм технологической модернизации.



Рис. 1. Комплексная система показателей оценки эффективности венчурного инвестирования в корпоративном секторе

Третий блок – стратегические показатели. К ним относятся расширение рыночной доли, выход на новые сегменты рынка, усиление конкурентоспособности, диверсификация бизнеса, формирование инновационного имиджа компании и получение синергетического эффекта. В корпоративном секторе венчурное инвестирование часто преследует не только финансовую, но и стратегическую цель – получение доступа к новым технологиям и бизнес-моделям.

Четвёртый блок – рискованные показатели. Венчурное инвестирование связано с технологическими, рыночными, финансовыми, правовыми и управленческими рисками. Поэтому при оценке эффективности необходимо учитывать вероятность неудачи проекта, устойчивость бизнес-модели, качество команды, защищённость интеллектуальной собственности и возможность последующих раундов финансирования. Gompers и Lerner подчёркивают, что венчурный капитал связан с проблемами информации и стимулов, поэтому весь процесс инвестирования следует рассматривать как цикл – от привлечения капитала до выхода из проекта.

Пятый блок – социально-экономические показатели. Данный блок отражает влияние венчурных проектов на создание рабочих мест, развитие предпринимательства, рост налоговой базы, коммерциализацию научных

разработок и повышение инновационной активности экономики. Особенно это актуально для стран с развивающейся венчурной экосистемой.

Для Узбекистана комплексная оценка венчурных инвестиций имеет практическое значение. Согласно отчёту KPMG и RISE Research, в 2024 году венчурный рынок Узбекистана демонстрировал признаки созревания: увеличивались сделки среднего и крупного размера, а число активных стартапов превысило 400. В отчёте также отмечено, что к марту 2025 года количество венчурных фондов в стране увеличилось до 9, а общий объём капитала превысил 120 млн долларов США.

Таким образом, для корпоративного сектора Узбекистана венчурное инвестирование может стать важным инструментом повышения инновационной активности, внедрения цифровых решений и укрепления конкурентоспособности предприятий. Однако для достижения реального эффекта необходимо применять не одностороннюю финансовую оценку, а интегральную систему показателей.

Комплексная оценка эффективности венчурного инвестирования может быть представлена следующим образом:

1. Предварительная оценка проекта: анализ команды, бизнес-модели, рынка, продукта и конкурентной среды.
2. Финансовая оценка: расчёт NPV, IRR, ROI, срока окупаемости и ожидаемой доходности при выходе.
3. Инновационная оценка: определение технологической новизны, уровня готовности продукта и масштабируемости решения.
4. Стратегическая оценка: выявление влияния проекта на корпоративное развитие, новые рынки и конкурентные преимущества.
5. Рисксовая оценка: анализ вероятности технологических, рыночных, финансовых и правовых рисков.
6. Интегральная оценка: объединение финансовых, инновационных, стратегических и социально-экономических результатов в единую систему принятия инвестиционного решения.

Такой подход позволяет более объективно определить реальную эффективность венчурных инвестиций, особенно в тех случаях, когда проект ещё не приносит стабильной прибыли, но обладает высоким потенциалом роста.

Заключение. Венчурное инвестирование в корпоративном секторе является не только источником финансирования инновационных проектов, но и важным инструментом стратегического развития компаний. Его эффективность должна оцениваться комплексно, с учётом финансовых, инновационных,

стратегических, рискованных и социально-экономических показателей. Применение комплексной системы оценки позволяет повысить качество инвестиционных решений, снизить риски, обеспечить рациональное распределение капитала и усилить инновационный потенциал корпоративного сектора. Для Узбекистана развитие такой методики особенно важно в условиях формирования национальной стартап-экосистемы, расширения деятельности венчурных фондов и государственной поддержки цифрового предпринимательства.

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LINGUO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF METAPHORICAL REPRESENTATION IN THE WORLDVIEW

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Abstract. This thesis examines the linguo-cultural features of metaphorical representation in the formation and expression of a worldview. Metaphor is not merely a stylistic device used in literature and everyday speech; it is a fundamental cognitive mechanism through which individuals and societies conceptualize reality. The study explores how metaphors reflect cultural values, historical experiences, social norms, and collective consciousness. Drawing upon cognitive linguistics, cultural linguistics, and discourse analysis, the research investigates the relationship between language, culture, and metaphorical thinking. Consequently, the study highlights the significance of metaphor as a bridge between language and culture and as a key element in understanding national and cultural identities.

Keywords: metaphor, worldview, linguo-culture, cognitive linguistics, cultural representation, conceptual metaphor, language and culture.

Introduction

The relationship between language and culture has long occupied a central position in linguistic research. Language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a repository of cultural knowledge, values, and traditions. Every linguistic community develops a particular way of interpreting reality, and this interpretation is reflected in language. One of the most effective linguistic tools through which people express their perception of the world is metaphor.

For centuries, metaphor was viewed primarily as a rhetorical ornament used to embellish speech and literary texts. However, contemporary linguistic theories, particularly cognitive linguistics, have transformed our understanding of metaphor. Researchers now recognize metaphor as a cognitive process that structures human thought and shapes conceptual systems. People often understand abstract concepts

through more concrete experiences, creating metaphorical mappings between different domains of knowledge.¹

The concept of worldview refers to the system of beliefs, values, perceptions, and assumptions through which individuals and societies interpret reality. Since language serves as a medium for expressing cultural knowledge, metaphorical expressions become significant indicators of a society's worldview. Different cultures create different metaphors based on their historical development, geographical environment, social organization, and cultural traditions. Therefore, the study of metaphor provides valuable insights into the interaction between language, thought, and culture.

This thesis aims to analyze the linguo-cultural features of metaphorical representation in the worldview and to demonstrate how metaphors function as carriers of cultural meaning. Particular attention is given to the role of conceptual metaphors in shaping cultural perceptions and preserving national identity.

Theoretical Foundations of Metaphor

The study of metaphor has evolved considerably throughout the history of linguistic thought. In classical rhetoric, metaphor was regarded as a figure of speech involving the transfer of meaning from one object to another based on similarity. Aristotle defined metaphor as the application of a name belonging to one thing to another thing, emphasizing its artistic and persuasive functions.

The twentieth century witnessed a significant shift in metaphor studies. Modern scholars challenged the traditional view that metaphor belongs exclusively to poetic language. Instead, they argued that metaphor is deeply embedded in everyday communication and human cognition.

A major breakthrough occurred with the emergence of cognitive linguistics. According to cognitive theorists, metaphor is a conceptual phenomenon rather than merely a linguistic one. Human beings understand complex and abstract experiences through simpler and more concrete domains. This process results in conceptual metaphors that organize thought and guide behavior.

For example, the conceptual metaphor "TIME IS MONEY" is reflected in expressions such as:

1. *Spending time*
2. *Saving time*
3. *Wasting time*
4. *Investing time*

¹ Sharifian, Farzad. *Cultural Linguistics: Cultural Conceptualisations and Language*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2017. – 188 p.

These expressions reveal how modern societies conceptualize time as a valuable economic resource. Such metaphorical patterns are not random linguistic constructions but manifestations of underlying conceptual structures.

The cognitive approach demonstrates that metaphors shape not only language but also perception, reasoning, and action. Consequently, metaphor becomes a central mechanism through which worldviews are constructed and maintained.

Metaphorical Representation of Time

Time is one of the most abstract concepts in human cognition. Since time cannot be directly observed or physically manipulated, people rely heavily on metaphorical representations to understand it.

Many cultures conceptualize time through spatial metaphors. Expressions such as:

- a) Looking forward to the future
- b) Leaving the past behind
- c) Approaching a deadline
- d) illustrate the metaphor “TIME IS SPACE.”

However, cultural differences affect the orientation of temporal metaphors. Some societies imagine the future as being in front of them because it lies ahead. Others conceptualize the future differently based on cultural beliefs and linguistic traditions. Economic metaphors of time are particularly prominent in industrial societies. The metaphor “TIME IS MONEY” reflects values associated with productivity, efficiency, and economic success. Such expressions reveal the influence of capitalist culture on conceptual systems.

Traditional cultures may conceptualize time as a cyclical phenomenon associated with natural rhythms, seasons, and recurring events. These metaphorical models differ significantly from linear representations characteristic of modern industrial societies. Consequently, metaphorical representations of time provide valuable insights into cultural attitudes toward work, progress, and social organization.

Metaphorical Representation of Emotions

Emotions constitute another domain heavily structured by metaphorical thinking. Since emotions are internal and abstract experiences, people frequently describe them through physical sensations and spatial relationships.

One widespread conceptual metaphor is “HAPPINESS IS UP”: High spirits,
Feeling uplifted ,On top of the world.

In contrast, sadness is often conceptualized through downward orientation: Feeling down, Falling into depression, Low mood.

These metaphors derive from bodily experiences associated with emotional states. Many cultures conceptualize anger as heat: Boiling with anger, Exploding with rage, Burning with fury.

Such expressions reflect physiological changes accompanying emotional experiences. Although some emotional metaphors appear universal due to shared human embodiment, cultural differences remain significant. Different societies emphasize different emotional values and develop corresponding metaphorical systems.

For example, collectivist cultures may conceptualize emotions in relation to social harmony, while individualistic cultures often focus on personal psychological experiences. The study of emotional metaphors therefore contributes to a deeper understanding of cultural models of human behavior and interpersonal relationships.

Metaphorical Representation of Knowledge and Wisdom

Knowledge and wisdom are frequently conceptualized through metaphors of light, vision, and movement.

Common examples include: Enlightenment, Seeing the truth, A bright idea, Intellectual illumination.

These expressions are based on the conceptual metaphor “KNOWLEDGE IS LIGHT.” The metaphor originates from the human experience of vision. Light enables people to perceive their surroundings; therefore, understanding is metaphorically associated with illumination.

Educational discourse often employs journey metaphors: Pursuing knowledge, Reaching understanding, Intellectual progress.²

Such expressions conceptualize learning as movement toward a destination.

Different cultures may incorporate unique symbolic elements into their representations of wisdom. Traditional societies often associate wisdom with age, nature, or spiritual insight. Modern societies frequently connect knowledge with technology, innovation, and scientific advancement.

These metaphorical patterns reveal changing cultural attitudes toward education and intellectual development.

Conclusion

The analysis of linguo-cultural features of metaphorical representation demonstrates that metaphor is a fundamental mechanism in the construction of human worldviews. Far from being a simple rhetorical device, metaphor functions as a cognitive and cultural tool through which individuals and societies interpret reality.

² Yu, Ning. *The Contemporary Theory of Metaphor: A Perspective from Chinese*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1998. – 247 p.

The interaction between language, culture, and metaphor highlights the importance of linguo-cultural research in contemporary linguistics. By examining metaphorical representations, scholars gain deeper insights into cultural cognition and the ways in which communities construct and transmit knowledge.

Ultimately, metaphor serves as a bridge connecting language, thought, and culture. Its study contributes not only to linguistic theory but also to a broader understanding of human cognition, intercultural communication, and cultural identity. The linguo-cultural analysis of metaphorical representation remains an essential field of inquiry for exploring how people conceptualize and experience the world around them.

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UDK 614.2:616-084**GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF DISEASE PREVENTION IN MEDICINE****Tillayeva Zarina Zafarbekovna**zarina_tillyayeva@tues.uz<https://orcid.org/0009-0000-9394-5324>**Yuldosheva Safida Nabievna****Termez University of Economics and Service****Abstract**

Disease prevention remains one of the most important strategic directions of modern medicine, because the global burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases continues to increase despite remarkable progress in diagnostics, pharmacotherapy, vaccination, surgery, and digital health technologies. The concept of prevention in medicine is no longer limited to vaccination or early screening; it now includes a broad system of primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary interventions aimed at reducing risk exposure, detecting disease at an early stage, preventing complications, and avoiding unnecessary medical harm. This article provides a comprehensive academic analysis of the general understanding of disease prevention in medicine, with special attention to epidemiological relevance, public health priorities, evidence-based interventions, primary health care, digital health, artificial intelligence, and real-world evidence. The article is based on a structured review of recent scientific literature, including reports and studies from the World Health Organization, PubMed-indexed journals, CDC, NIH, Cochrane Library, The Lancet, BMJ, Nature Medicine, New England Journal of Medicine, and health system data relevant to Uzbekistan. The methodological framework also proposes a model cross-sectional design for assessing population awareness and preventive behavior among adults in primary health care settings. The analysis shows that preventive medicine has high clinical, economic, and social value, particularly in reducing premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, respiratory diseases, infectious diseases, and antimicrobial resistance. The findings emphasize that effective prevention requires integration of individual behavior change, population-level policy, early screening, immunization, risk stratification, digital monitoring, and continuous health education. Strengthening disease prevention in low- and middle-income countries, including Uzbekistan, is essential for improving life expectancy, reducing avoidable morbidity, and ensuring the sustainability of health systems.

Keywords: disease prevention, preventive medicine, public health, primary prevention, secondary prevention, tertiary prevention, non-communicable diseases, infectious diseases, vaccination, screening, health promotion, risk factors, primary health care, artificial intelligence, real-world evidence.

Introduction

Disease prevention is a central principle of modern medicine and public health. Although clinical medicine has traditionally focused on diagnosing and treating illness after symptoms appear, contemporary health systems increasingly recognize that many diseases can be prevented, delayed, or detected earlier through organized preventive strategies. This shift is especially important in the twenty-first century, when health systems face a dual burden: persistent infectious diseases and the rapidly growing prevalence of non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, obesity, and mental health disorders.

The global relevance of prevention is explained by several interconnected trends. First, population ageing has increased the number of people living with chronic conditions. Second, urbanization, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, tobacco use, alcohol consumption, environmental pollution, and psychosocial stress have intensified exposure to modifiable risk factors. Third, infectious threats such as COVID-19, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, influenza, and antimicrobial-resistant infections continue to demonstrate that prevention is not only a theoretical concept but a practical necessity for health security. Fourth, rising health care costs make prevention a financial priority, because treating late-stage disease is usually more expensive than preventing disease progression.

Non-communicable diseases are now responsible for the majority of global mortality. Cardiovascular diseases, malignancies, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases account for millions of premature deaths each year, many of which are linked to preventable risk factors. At the same time, vaccine-preventable infections, antimicrobial resistance, and health care-associated infections remain serious challenges. Therefore, the prevention of disease should be understood as a multidimensional medical, social, behavioral, environmental, and technological process.

In Uzbekistan, the importance of disease prevention is also increasing. The country is undergoing health system reforms aimed at strengthening primary health care, improving early detection of non-communicable diseases, expanding vaccination coverage, developing digital health tools, and increasing population awareness. However, several problems remain relevant: late diagnosis of chronic diseases, insufficient adherence to healthy lifestyle recommendations, variable access to

screening services, limited preventive counseling time in primary care, and the need for stronger integration of epidemiological surveillance with clinical decision-making. The scientific problem addressed in this article is that disease prevention is often discussed in a fragmented way. In many educational and clinical contexts, prevention is reduced to separate measures such as vaccination, screening, or lifestyle advice. Such an approach does not fully reflect the modern understanding of prevention as a continuous system that begins before disease development and continues through early detection, treatment optimization, rehabilitation, and prevention of medical overuse. This creates a research and educational gap: there is a need for an integrated explanation of disease prevention that combines epidemiology, clinical medicine, primary care, health policy, digital technologies, and real-world evidence.

The aim of this article is to analyze the general understanding of disease prevention in medicine and to systematize its major levels, mechanisms, methods, and practical implications for modern health systems, with emphasis on global evidence and relevance to Uzbekistan.

Materials and Methods

Study design

This article was prepared as a structured narrative review with an additional model framework for a cross-sectional observational study. The narrative review component was used to analyze current scientific concepts of disease prevention, while the model study design was developed to demonstrate how preventive awareness and behavior could be assessed in primary health care settings.

Study setting

The proposed empirical component may be implemented in primary health care institutions, outpatient clinics, university medical centers, and community health facilities. For adaptation to Uzbekistan, the study can be conducted in family polyclinics and primary care centers in urban and rural districts.

Study period

The literature review focused mainly on scientific sources published from 2020 to 2026. Classical preventive medicine concepts published before this period were included only when they had foundational methodological importance.

For the proposed empirical component, an optimal data collection period would be 3–6 months, allowing enough time to recruit participants, conduct surveys, perform basic clinical measurements, and analyze data.

Participants

A recommended sample size for a cross-sectional study is 300–500 adult participants aged 18 years and older. This number is sufficient for estimating the prevalence of

preventive behavior and identifying associations between awareness level, risk factors, and use of preventive services.

Inclusion criteria

Participants may be included if they meet the following criteria:

1. Age 18 years or older.
2. Residence in the selected study area for at least 6 months.
3. Ability to understand the questionnaire.
4. Voluntary written informed consent.
5. Attendance at a primary health care facility during the study period.

Exclusion criteria

Participants should be excluded in the following cases:

1. Severe acute illness requiring emergency care.
2. Cognitive impairment preventing reliable questionnaire completion.
3. Refusal to participate.
4. Incomplete questionnaire data.
5. Pregnancy, if anthropometric or metabolic indicators are analyzed separately and pregnancy-specific interpretation is not planned.

Research methodology

The review component included analysis of international guidelines, epidemiological reports, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and high-impact clinical studies. The search strategy may include terms such as “disease prevention,” “preventive medicine,” “primary prevention,” “screening,” “vaccination,” “non-communicable diseases,” “public health prevention,” “digital health,” “artificial intelligence in prevention,” and “real-world evidence.”

The proposed empirical component may use a structured questionnaire consisting of four domains:

1. Knowledge of disease prevention.
2. Attitudes toward preventive medicine.
3. Preventive behavior and lifestyle habits.
4. Use of screening, vaccination, and primary care services.

Laboratory and instrumental assessment

For a general prevention-oriented clinical assessment, the following measurements are recommended:

1. Blood pressure measurement.
2. Body mass index calculation.
3. Waist circumference.
4. Fasting blood glucose.

5. Lipid profile.
6. Smoking status assessment.
7. Physical activity evaluation.
8. Vaccination history.
9. Family history of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, and premature mortality.

Instrumental assessment may include electrocardiography for individuals with cardiovascular risk, spirometry for suspected chronic respiratory disease, and ultrasound or other screening methods where clinically indicated.

Statistical analysis

Data should be analyzed using SPSS, R, Stata, or similar statistical software. Descriptive statistics may include frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, median, and interquartile range. Differences between groups can be assessed using Student's t-test, Mann–Whitney U test, chi-square test, or Fisher's exact test depending on data distribution.

Multivariable logistic regression may be used to identify factors associated with adequate preventive behavior. The results should be expressed as odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals. A p-value below 0.05 should be considered statistically significant.

Ethical considerations

The study must be conducted according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Participation should be voluntary, and all participants must provide informed consent. Personal data should be anonymized. Before data collection, the study protocol should be approved by an institutional ethics committee. If biological samples are collected, additional bioethical requirements related to laboratory testing, confidentiality, and safe handling of medical information must be followed.

Results

The results of the literature analysis demonstrate that disease prevention is most effective when it is organized as a continuous and multilevel system. The traditional classification includes primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary prevention, but modern medicine expands this model by integrating precision prevention, digital risk prediction, population-level policy, and real-world evidence.

Primary prevention aims to prevent disease before it occurs. This includes vaccination, healthy nutrition, physical activity, tobacco control, reduction of harmful alcohol use, infection control, safe water, sanitation, occupational safety, and environmental protection. From a global perspective, primary prevention has the strongest population-

level effect because it reduces exposure to risk factors before pathological changes develop.

Secondary prevention focuses on early detection of disease in asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic individuals. Examples include blood pressure screening, cervical cancer screening, breast cancer screening, colorectal cancer screening, diabetes risk assessment, lipid profile testing, tuberculosis screening in high-risk groups, and early detection of chronic kidney disease. Secondary prevention is clinically valuable because treatment is usually more effective when disease is identified at an early stage.

Tertiary prevention is directed at patients with established disease and aims to prevent complications, disability, disease progression, and premature death. For example, in diabetes mellitus, tertiary prevention includes glycemic control, blood pressure management, lipid control, eye examination, foot care, kidney function monitoring, and cardiovascular risk reduction. In cardiovascular disease, it includes antiplatelet therapy where indicated, statin therapy, cardiac rehabilitation, smoking cessation, and long-term adherence to treatment.

Quaternary prevention is a relatively newer concept that aims to protect patients from unnecessary medical interventions, overdiagnosis, overtreatment, and avoidable harm. This concept is important because not every screening test or medical intervention improves outcomes. Preventive medicine must therefore be evidence-based, ethically justified, and adapted to individual risk.

The model empirical framework suggests that preventive awareness among adults can be meaningfully divided into three levels: low, moderate, and high. In a hypothetical sample of 420 adults, preventive knowledge may be considered high in approximately one-third of participants, moderate in nearly half, and low in the remaining group. Preventive behavior is usually weaker than theoretical knowledge, meaning that many people know the importance of healthy lifestyle but do not consistently follow preventive recommendations.

A model table for such a study may include the following indicators:

Indicator	Expected frequency or mean value	Clinical interpretation	
Regular blood pressure measurement	58–65%	Moderate engagement	preventive
Annual glucose testing	40–50%	Insufficient screening	metabolic

Indicator	Expected frequency or mean value	Clinical interpretation
Adequate physical activity	30–40%	Low adherence to lifestyle prevention
Current tobacco use	15–25%	Important modifiable risk factor
Complete adult vaccination awareness	25–35%	Weak adult immunization knowledge
High prevention knowledge score	30–38%	Requires health education strengthening
BMI ≥ 25 kg/m ²	45–55%	High cardiometabolic risk burden

In the proposed statistical model, high preventive knowledge may be significantly associated with higher education level, previous contact with primary health care services, female sex, family history of chronic disease, and exposure to health education materials. For example, individuals with regular primary care visits may have higher odds of undergoing blood pressure and glucose screening compared with those who seek care only during acute illness. A p-value below 0.05 would indicate that the observed association is unlikely to be explained by random variation alone.

The clinical importance of such results lies in the gap between knowledge and action. Even when individuals understand that prevention is important, structural barriers, cost, limited time, low perceived risk, cultural beliefs, and lack of organized reminders may reduce actual participation in preventive care. Therefore, health systems should not rely only on general advice but should create active prevention pathways: invitations for screening, digital reminders, risk-based counseling, community outreach, and integration of preventive indicators into primary care performance assessment.

Discussion

The findings of this analysis confirm that disease prevention is not a single intervention but a comprehensive strategy that connects clinical medicine with public health. International evidence shows that the burden of preventable disease remains high despite the availability of effective interventions. This contradiction can be explained by several factors: unequal access to preventive services, low health literacy, insufficient financing of prevention, weak implementation of guidelines, and social determinants of health.

The Lancet Global Burden of Disease analyses demonstrate that modifiable risk factors such as air pollution, high systolic blood pressure, smoking, high fasting plasma glucose, and unhealthy diet contribute substantially to global disability and mortality. These data support the argument that prevention should be directed not only at individual behavior but also at broader environmental and policy determinants. A person may be advised to exercise and eat healthy food, but if the environment does not support safe walking, affordable nutritious food, clean air, and accessible primary care, individual-level advice alone will have limited effect.

Evidence from BMJ and other public health studies similarly emphasizes the role of primary health care readiness. Primary care is the most appropriate level for implementing prevention because it is close to the population, allows repeated patient contact, and can combine screening, counseling, vaccination, and long-term follow-up. However, many health systems still allocate more resources to treatment than prevention. This imbalance is particularly relevant for low- and middle-income countries, where late diagnosis leads to higher treatment costs and worse outcomes.

Nature Medicine and digital health literature increasingly discuss artificial intelligence as a tool for disease prediction, personalized prevention, and risk stratification. AI-based models can analyze electronic health records, laboratory data, imaging results, wearable device information, and lifestyle patterns to identify people at increased risk before clinical disease becomes advanced. However, AI should not be viewed as a replacement for physicians or public health systems. Its value depends on data quality, ethical governance, transparency, clinical validation, and equity. If AI tools are trained on biased or incomplete datasets, they may reinforce health inequalities rather than reduce them.

The New England Journal of Medicine has highlighted the importance of population health and prevention-oriented innovation. In this context, prevention should be seen as both a clinical and societal responsibility. Physicians identify risk and counsel patients, but governments, schools, workplaces, urban planners, and communities shape the conditions in which healthy choices become possible.

Cochrane evidence is particularly important because it evaluates interventions systematically. Preventive strategies should be selected according to strength of evidence, feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and population needs. For example, smoking cessation interventions, vaccination, hypertension control, diabetes prevention programs, and selected screening programs have strong preventive value when implemented correctly. At the same time, not all screening programs are equally beneficial for all populations; therefore, risk-based and evidence-based selection is essential.

In Uzbekistan, disease prevention has strategic importance because cardiovascular diseases and other non-communicable diseases represent a major part of morbidity and mortality. Strengthening prevention in the country requires several coordinated steps: improving health literacy, expanding risk-factor screening, increasing the preventive role of family doctors and nurses, developing digital registries, promoting vaccination, reducing tobacco and unhealthy diet exposure, and using real-world data for health planning.

The strength of this article is its integrated approach. It combines epidemiology, clinical prevention, primary care, digital health, and public health policy. It also emphasizes that prevention should be measured through practical indicators rather than only declared as a general goal.

The main limitation is that the empirical data presented in the Results section are model-based and should not be interpreted as actual field data. For journal submission, real participant data, ethics approval, exact sampling strategy, and statistical outputs must be added. Another limitation is that prevention is a broad topic, and each disease group requires separate detailed analysis.

Future research should focus on population-based studies assessing preventive awareness and behavior in Uzbekistan, cost-effectiveness analysis of screening programs, digital reminder systems for vaccination and chronic disease monitoring, and implementation studies evaluating prevention models in primary health care.

Conclusion

Disease prevention is one of the most effective and scientifically justified approaches in modern medicine. It reduces premature mortality, delays disease progression, improves quality of life, decreases avoidable complications, and supports the sustainability of health systems. A modern understanding of prevention includes primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary levels, as well as digital health, artificial intelligence, personalized risk assessment, and real-world evidence.

The analysis shows that prevention should be organized as a continuous system rather than a set of isolated recommendations. Primary care must become the central platform for risk assessment, vaccination, screening, counseling, follow-up, and community-based health promotion. For Uzbekistan, strengthening preventive medicine is especially important because the burden of non-communicable diseases, cardiovascular risk factors, and late diagnosis requires early and systematic intervention.

Practical recommendations include:

1. Strengthening preventive counseling in primary health care.

2. Expanding systematic screening for hypertension, diabetes, obesity, dyslipidemia, and selected cancers.
3. Improving vaccination awareness among both children and adults.
4. Developing digital registries and reminder systems.
5. Using real-world data to identify high-risk populations.
6. Integrating AI-based risk prediction only after ethical and clinical validation.
7. Increasing investment in preventive services.
8. Improving health literacy through schools, universities, workplaces, and community programs.

In the future, the success of health systems will depend not only on how effectively they treat disease, but also on how early and intelligently they prevent it.

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COGNITIVE AND DISCURSIVE ASPECTS OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation. The rapid development of globalization, digital communication, and intercultural interaction has accelerated the emergence and dissemination of neologisms in many languages, including English and Uzbek. This study explores the cognitive and discursive aspects of neologisms in English and Uzbek, focusing on the conceptual mechanisms underlying their formation, interpretation, and communicative functions within contemporary discourse. The research examines how newly coined lexical units reflect conceptual changes, encode emerging knowledge, and contribute to the construction of social and cultural meanings across different communicative contexts. Drawing on cognitive linguistic and discourse-analytical approaches, the study analyzes semantic, conceptual, and pragmatic characteristics of neologisms found in media discourse, digital communication, public discourse, and everyday language use. Particular attention is paid to the processes of conceptualization, categorization, metaphorical extension, and contextual adaptation that facilitate the integration of neologisms into the lexical systems of both languages.

Keywords: neologisms, cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis, conceptualization, lexical innovation, semantic change, English language, Uzbek language, comparative linguistics, cognitive semantics, language evolution, contemporary discourse.

Introduction. Language constantly evolves in response to social, cultural, technological, and cognitive transformations. One of the most prominent manifestations of linguistic evolution is the emergence of neologisms, which reflect newly conceptualized phenomena, social practices, and communicative needs. Neologisms not only enrich the lexical system of a language but also represent cognitive mechanisms through which speakers conceptualize and categorize new experiences. At the same time, these lexical innovations perform important discursive functions, shaping communication across various social, cultural, media, and institutional contexts.

In the twenty-first century, globalization, digital communication, and intercultural interaction have significantly accelerated the creation and dissemination of neologisms. English, as the dominant language of international communication, science, technology, and digital media, has become the primary source of lexical innovation worldwide. Consequently, many English neologisms are rapidly incorporated into other languages, including Uzbek, where they undergo semantic, cognitive, and discursive adaptation in accordance with the linguistic and cultural norms of the receiving language. From a cognitive linguistic perspective, neologisms are viewed as conceptual tools that encode emerging knowledge, categorize new realities, and reflect changes in human cognition. From a discursive perspective, they function as communicative resources that construct meaning, express identity, convey ideology, and facilitate interaction within particular discourse communities. Their interpretation depends not only on lexical meaning but also on contextual, pragmatic, and sociocultural factors that shape discourse.

The comparative study of neologisms in English and Uzbek provides valuable insights into the interaction between language, cognition, and discourse. It reveals how different linguistic communities conceptualize contemporary realities and integrate lexical innovations into their

communicative practices. Therefore, investigating the cognitive and discursive aspects of neologisms contributes to a deeper understanding of language change, conceptualization processes, and discourse development in multilingual and multicultural environments.[1]

Recent studies in cognitive linguistics and discourse analysis have emphasized the growing significance of neologisms as indicators of linguistic, conceptual, and social change. Research has shown that newly coined lexical units emerge not only in response to technological and scientific developments but also as a result of evolving cognitive processes and communicative practices. Comparative studies demonstrate that neologisms reflect the ways in which different linguistic communities conceptualize new realities and negotiate meaning within diverse discourse contexts. Furthermore, discourse-based investigations reveal that the interpretation and acceptance of neologisms depend on contextual, pragmatic, and sociocultural factors, leading to the development of innovative lexical forms and expanding the expressive potential of both English and Uzbek. These findings underscore the close relationship between language, cognition, and discourse in contemporary processes of lexical innovation.[2] In the Uzbek context, digital platforms such as Telegram, Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok have become important sites for the introduction, adaptation, and normalization of English technical neologisms. These platforms facilitate continuous interaction among users and provide fertile ground for linguistic experimentation and innovation. Despite the growing number of studies devoted to neologisms and digital communication, the communicative and pragmatic adaptation of English technical neologisms in Uzbek digital discourse remains insufficiently explored. Existing research has primarily focused on lexical borrowing, word formation processes, and structural adaptation mechanisms, while less attention has been devoted to the communicative functions and pragmatic significance of these lexical innovations in authentic digital interaction.[6]

Literature Review. The study of neologisms occupies a significant place in contemporary linguistic research because these lexical innovations reflect ongoing cognitive, communicative, and sociocultural transformations. Linguists generally define neologisms as newly created lexical units or existing words that acquire new meanings in response to changing conceptual and communicative needs. From a cognitive linguistic perspective, neologisms represent the process of conceptualizing new knowledge and categorizing emerging phenomena, while from a discursive perspective, they function as linguistic resources that facilitate meaning construction within specific communicative contexts. As societies continuously evolve, languages develop new lexical forms to represent technological innovations, cultural shifts, scientific discoveries, and social changes. Comparative studies of English and Uzbek demonstrate that neologisms not only enrich the lexical systems of both languages but also reveal the interaction between cognition, discourse, and cultural experience. Their emergence and interpretation depend on conceptual processes, contextual factors, and discourse practices, making neologisms an important object of investigation in cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis, and comparative lexical studies.[3, 2]

The cognitive and discursive dimensions of neologisms have attracted increasing attention in contemporary linguistic research. Scholars in cognitive linguistics argue that the emergence of neologisms reflects the human ability to conceptualize new experiences and organize knowledge through language. From this perspective, newly coined lexical units are not merely additions to the vocabulary but cognitive representations of evolving social, scientific, and cultural realities. Discourse analysts further emphasize that the meaning and communicative value of neologisms are constructed within specific discourse contexts, where pragmatic intentions, sociocultural

conventions, and communicative goals shape their interpretation. Comparative research on English and Uzbek demonstrates that although the two languages differ in their structural and cultural characteristics, both employ neologisms as effective cognitive and discursive resources for expressing innovation, constructing social identity, and responding to contemporary communicative demands.[9] In contemporary digital communication, English occupies a dominant position as the language of technological innovation, resulting in extensive lexical borrowing across numerous linguistic communities. Such borrowing processes are especially visible in online discourse, where communication often occurs within transnational digital networks.

Another important area of scholarship concerns the adaptation of borrowed vocabulary. Research on pragmatic adaptation demonstrates that lexical items entering a new linguistic environment frequently undergo semantic modification to align with local communicative practices and cultural expectations.[5, 1] In the Uzbek context, borrowed English technical terms may acquire meanings, associations, or usage patterns that differ from their original English forms. Such transformations illustrate the dynamic interaction between global linguistic influence and local communicative needs. Recent multilingual studies examining English, Russian, and Uzbek digital discourse further confirm that neologisms serve a wide range of communicative functions, including modernization signaling, cultural adaptation, humor creation, efficiency enhancement, and identity construction.[2, 4] These findings support the argument that digital neologisms should be analyzed not merely as lexical innovations but also as pragmatic resources that facilitate effective communication within technologically mediated environments. Despite the growing body of literature devoted to digital discourse and lexical innovation, relatively few studies have focused specifically on the communicative and pragmatic adaptation of English technical neologisms in Uzbek online communication. Most existing research concentrates on structural borrowing mechanisms, morphological adaptation, or corpus-based frequency analysis. Consequently, there remains a need for more comprehensive investigations that examine how English technical neologisms function communicatively and pragmatically within authentic Uzbek digital discourse. The present study seeks to address this gap by exploring the communicative purposes, pragmatic functions, and adaptation mechanisms associated with English technical neologisms in contemporary Uzbek online communication. Through the integration of discourse analysis, corpus-based observations, and pragmatic interpretation, the research aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of digital language change in multilingual contexts.

Methodology. The present study employs a qualitative-descriptive research design to investigate the communicative and pragmatic adaptation of English technical neologisms in Uzbek digital discourse. The research combines discourse analysis, comparative linguistic analysis, and corpus-based observation in order to identify adaptation patterns and communicative functions associated with English-derived technical vocabulary in online communication.

1. Data Collection. The empirical data for this study were collected from various Uzbek-language digital platforms that actively facilitate online interaction and lexical innovation. The selected sources include Telegram channels, Instagram posts and comments, YouTube discussions, TikTok content, technology-related blogs, and online news portals published between 2022 and 2026. These platforms were chosen because they represent the most active environments for the dissemination of English technical neologisms among Uzbek-speaking users. A corpus consisting of approximately 500 examples of English-derived technical neologisms was compiled from authentic digital texts. The corpus included lexical items related to information technology, social media communication, digital

marketing, artificial intelligence, online education, and virtual interaction. Examples such as blogger, kontent, trend, hashtag, chatbot, influencer, stream, podcast, follower, and AI were repeatedly identified across different communication contexts.

2. Selection Criteria. The selection of lexical items was based on four principal criteria. First, the lexical unit had to originate from English or contain an English lexical base. Second, the item had to demonstrate frequent usage across multiple digital platforms. Third, the term had to be associated with technological, digital, or online communication contexts. Finally, the lexical unit had to display evidence of communicative or pragmatic adaptation within Uzbek discourse. Particular attention was paid to hybrid constructions combining English lexical stems with Uzbek grammatical elements. Examples such as like bosmoq, stream qilish, trendda bo‘lish, bloggerlik, and kontentchi were included because they illustrate productive interaction between English vocabulary and Uzbek linguistic structures.

3. Analytical Framework. The analysis was conducted within a communicative-pragmatic framework that integrates linguistic and discourse-oriented approaches. The first stage involved identifying the structural adaptation of neologisms, including phonetic, orthographic, morphological, and semantic modifications. This stage examined how English technical vocabulary was incorporated into Uzbek linguistic patterns. The second stage focused on communicative adaptation. Particular attention was given to the role of neologisms in facilitating information exchange, technological description, and communicative efficiency. The analysis explored whether borrowed lexical items provided advantages over existing Uzbek equivalents in terms of brevity, clarity, and communicative economy. The third stage involved pragmatic analysis. This component examined the contextual functions of neologisms in digital interaction, including identity construction, expertise signaling, group affiliation, modernization discourse, and online self-presentation. The pragmatic interpretation was based on actual usage patterns observed in authentic online communication.

4. Research Procedures. The research was conducted in four sequential stages. Initially, relevant digital texts were collected and organized into a research corpus. Subsequently, English technical neologisms were identified and classified according to their structural characteristics. During the third stage, communicative and pragmatic functions were analyzed using contextual interpretation and discourse analysis. Finally, the findings were compared across different digital platforms in order to identify recurring adaptation patterns and language-use tendencies. The methodological approach adopted in this study allows for a comprehensive examination of both linguistic adaptation and communicative functionality. By combining corpus-based observations with pragmatic analysis, the research provides a detailed understanding of how English technical neologisms become integrated into contemporary Uzbek digital discourse and how they contribute to evolving patterns of online communication.

Results and Discussion. The analysis of Uzbek digital discourse demonstrates that English technical neologisms have become an important component of contemporary online communication. The collected data reveal that most borrowed lexical units are associated with information technologies, social media platforms, digital marketing, artificial intelligence, and content creation. Terms such as blogger, kontent, trend, stream, hashtag, chatbot, and influencer are frequently used by Uzbek-speaking internet users across different digital platforms.[18] The findings indicate that English technical neologisms undergo various adaptation processes before becoming integrated into Uzbek digital discourse. One of the most common mechanisms is phonetic adaptation. English lexical units are often modified according to Uzbek pronunciation norms. For example, words such as blogger and

content are commonly used in the forms *blogger* and *kontent*. This adaptation facilitates easier pronunciation and comprehension among Uzbek speakers.[1, 3] Morphological adaptation is another significant feature observed in the collected data. English lexical stems frequently combine with Uzbek grammatical elements, producing hybrid forms such as *bloggerlik*, *stream qilish*, *trendda bo'lish*, and *like bosmoq*. These examples demonstrate that borrowed lexical items are not simply copied from English but actively integrated into the Uzbek linguistic system.[4] The study also reveals the importance of communicative adaptation. English technical neologisms contribute to brevity and efficiency in online communication. In many cases, borrowed terms are preferred because they provide concise references to technological concepts that would otherwise require lengthy explanations. As a result, they help users exchange information more quickly and effectively in digital environments.[6,3] From a pragmatic perspective, technical neologisms perform several important functions. They frequently serve as markers of digital literacy and technological competence. The use of terms such as *influencer*, *stream*, *hashtag*, and *chatbot* often indicates familiarity with contemporary online culture and participation in global digital communities. In this way, technical neologisms contribute not only to information exchange but also to identity construction and social positioning. [2, 5] Another notable finding concerns semantic adaptation. Some English technical neologisms acquire broader meanings in Uzbek digital discourse than in their original English usage. For example, the term *trend* is commonly used to refer to popular songs, videos, challenges, or social media content. Similarly, *kontent* is often used as a general term for various forms of digital material, including videos, photographs, and educational resources.[3, 4] The findings further suggest that digital platforms play a crucial role in accelerating lexical innovation. Social media applications and online communication channels provide continuous exposure to English technical vocabulary, encouraging users to adopt and reproduce newly emerging lexical forms. Consequently, digital discourse functions as a powerful mechanism for the spread and normalization of English-derived neologisms in contemporary Uzbek communication.[1, 4]

The comparative analysis reveals that while English serves as a major source of lexical innovation, Uzbek demonstrates active cognitive adaptation and discourse-driven modification of newly borrowed and internally created lexical items. The findings indicate that neologisms function not only as lexical innovations but also as cognitive instruments for representing new concepts and discursive resources for expressing identity, technological advancement, and sociocultural change. The study contributes to cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis, and comparative neology by providing insights into the dynamic interaction between language, cognition, and communication in English and Uzbek.

Conclusion. The present study examined the communicative and pragmatic adaptation of English technical neologisms in Uzbek digital discourse. The findings demonstrate that the rapid development of digital technologies and online communication has significantly increased the presence of English-derived technical vocabulary in contemporary Uzbek language use. Digital platforms have become the primary environment for the dissemination and normalization of these lexical innovations. The analysis revealed that English technical neologisms undergo phonetic, morphological, semantic, and pragmatic adaptation within Uzbek digital communication. Borrowed lexical items are frequently integrated into Uzbek grammatical structures, resulting in hybrid forms that combine global terminology with local linguistic features. Such adaptation illustrates the flexibility of the Uzbek language in responding to new communicative demands. From a communicative perspective, technical neologisms contribute to clarity, brevity, and efficiency in online interaction. From a

pragmatic perspective, they function as markers of technological competence, digital identity, and participation in contemporary online communities. Their widespread use reflects the influence of globalization and technological development on modern language practices. In conclusion, English technical neologisms have become an integral part of Uzbek digital discourse. Their adaptation demonstrates the dynamic relationship between language innovation, communication needs, and technological progress. Further research may focus on the long-term impact of digital neologisms on language development and terminology standardization in Uzbek.

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MXENE NANOMATERIALARI ASOSIDA YUQORI SEZGIR AQLLI SENSOR VA LYUMINESSENT QOPLAMALAR YARATISH

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur tadqiqotda Mxene nanomateriallari asosida yuqori sezgir aqlli sensorlar hamda lyuminescent qoplamalarni yaratishning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari va amaliy imkoniyatlari o'rganilgan. Mxene nanostrukturalarining elektr o'tkazuvchanligi, katta solishtirma yuzasi, kimyoviy barqarorligi va optik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinib, ularning sensor texnologiyalari hamda funksional qoplamalar ishlab chiqishdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, Mxene asosidagi materiallar turli gazlar, biologik obyektlar va tashqi muhit omillarini yuqori aniqlikda aniqlash imkonini beruvchi aqlli sensorlarni yaratishda istiqbolli platforma hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, lyuminescent qoplamalarning optik samaradorligi, sezgirlik va funksional xususiyatlarini yaxshilashda Mxene nanomateriallarining roli asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Mxene, nanomateriallar, aqlli sensorlar, lyuminescent qoplamalar, nanosensorlar, elektr o'tkazuvchanlik, optik xususiyatlar, sezgirlik, nanokompozitlar, innovatsion texnologiyalar.

Abstract: This study investigates the scientific foundations and practical prospects of developing highly sensitive smart sensors and luminescent coatings based on MXene nanomaterials. The electrical conductivity, large specific surface area, chemical stability, and optical properties of MXene nanostructures are analyzed, highlighting their significance in advanced sensing technologies and functional coating applications. The results demonstrate that MXene-based materials represent a promising platform for the fabrication of smart sensors capable of detecting gases, biological targets, and environmental parameters with high accuracy and sensitivity. Furthermore, the role of MXene nanomaterials in improving the optical efficiency, sensitivity, and functional performance of luminescent coatings is substantiated. The findings indicate the substantial potential of MXene for next-generation sensor systems and advanced optoelectronic applications.

Keywords: MXene, nanomaterials, smart sensors, luminescent coatings, nanosensors, electrical conductivity, optical properties, sensitivity, nanocomposites, innovative technologies.

Аннотация: В данной работе исследованы научно-теоретические основы и практические возможности создания высокочувствительных интеллектуальных сенсоров и люминесцентных покрытий на основе наноматериалов Мхене. Проведен анализ электрической проводимости, большой удельной поверхности, химической стабильности и оптических свойств наноструктур Мхене, а также рассмотрена их роль в разработке современных сенсорных технологий и функциональных покрытий. Результаты исследования показывают, что материалы на основе Мхене являются перспективной платформой для создания интеллектуальных сенсоров, способных с высокой точностью обнаруживать различные газы, биологические объекты и факторы окружающей среды. Кроме того, обоснована эффективность применения Мхене для повышения оптических характеристик, чувствительности и функциональных свойств люминесцентных покрытий.

Ключевые слова: Мхене, наноматериалы, интеллектуальные сенсоры, люминесцентные покрытия, наносенсоры, электропроводность, оптические свойства, чувствительность, нанокompозиты, инновационные технологии.

Kirish: So‘nggi yillarda nanomateriallar fizikasi va materialshunoslik sohasida jadal rivojlanish kuzatilmoqda. Ayniqsa, ikki o‘lchamli (2D) nanostrukturalar asosida yaratilgan materiallar yangi avlod elektronika, optoelektronika va sensor texnologiyalarining asosiy tayanchiga aylanmoqda. Shu jumladan, MXene nanomateriallari o‘zining noyob fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlari bilan ilmiy hamjamiyat e’tiborini tobora ko‘proq jalb etmoqda. MXene materiallari odatda erta o‘tish metallari karbidlari, nitridlari yoki karbonitridlaridan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, ular yuqori elektr o‘tkazuvchanlik, katta solishtirma sirt maydoni, mexanik moslashuvchanlik va kimyoviy funksionallashtirish imkoniyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu xususiyatlar MXene’larni yuqori sezgir sensor tizimlari va funksional qoplamalar yaratishda istiqbolli material sifatida namoyon qiladi. Zamonaviy ilm-fanda yuqori sezgir aqlli sensorlar yaratish masalasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bunday sensorlar gazlarni aniqlash, biologik molekulalarni kuzatish, harorat, namlik va bosim kabi tashqi omillarni real vaqt rejimida yuqori aniqlikda o‘lchash imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, lyuminessent qoplamalar optik qurilmalar, xavfsizlik tizimlari, biotibbiyot va energiya samarador materiallar sohasida keng qo‘llanilmoqda. An’anaviy sensor materiallari ko‘pincha sezgirlik, barqarorlik yoki tezkor javob berish kabi parametrlar bo‘yicha cheklovlarga ega. Shu sababli, yangi avlod materiallarini ishlab chiqish zarurati paydo bo‘lmoqda. MXene nanomateriallari esa yuqori elektron tashuvchanlik va yuzaki faol guruhlar mavjudligi tufayli bu muammolarni bartaraf etishda samarali yechim sifatida qaralmoqda. Mazkur tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi MXene nanomateriallari asosida

yuqori sezgir aqlli sensorlar va lyuminessent qoplamalar yaratishning ilmiy asoslarini o'rganish, ularning ishlash mexanizmlarini tahlil qilish hamda amaliy qo'llanilish istiqbollarini baholashdan iborat.

ASOSIY QISM

1. MXene nanomateriallarining tuzilishi va xususiyatlari

MXene materiallari qatlamli tuzilishga ega bo'lib, umumiy formulasi $M_{n+1}X_nT_x$ ko'rinishida ifodalanadi, bu yerda M – erta o'tish metallari (Ti, V, Nb va boshqalar), X – uglerod va/yoki azot, T_x esa yuzaki funksional guruhlarini (-OH, -O, -F) bildiradi. Ushbu tuzilma MXene'larning fizik va kimyoviy xususiyatlarini boshqarish imkonini beradi. MXene'larning eng muhim xususiyatlaridan biri — yuqori elektr o'tkazuvchanlikdir. Bu ularni elektron sensorlar va o'tkazuvchan qoplamalar uchun ideal materialga aylantiradi. Bundan tashqari, katta sirt maydoni gaz molekulalari va biologik obyektlar bilan samarali o'zaro ta'sirni ta'minlaydi. Kimyoviy jihatdan MXene yuzasi turli funksional guruhlar bilan boyitilishi mumkin, bu esa ularning selektivligini oshiradi va maxsus sensorlar yaratish imkonini beradi. Mexanik moslashuvchanlik esa ularni egiluvchan elektron qurilmalarda qo'llash uchun qulay qiladi.

2. MXene asosida aqlli sensorlar yaratish prinsiplari

Aqlli sensorlar tashqi muhitdagi o'zgarishlarni elektr, optik yoki mexanik signallarga aylantiruvchi tizimlar hisoblanadi. MXene asosidagi sensorlar odatda qarshilik (resistiv), sig'im (capacitive) yoki elektro-kimyoviy prinsiplarda ishlaydi. Gaz sensorlari yo'nalishida MXene materiallari ammiak, vodorod, karbon oksid kabi gazlarni yuqori sezgirlik bilan aniqlash imkonini beradi. Bunda gaz molekulalari MXene yuzasiga adsorbsiya bo'lib, elektron zichlikni o'zgartiradi va natijada elektr qarshilikda sezilarli o'zgarish yuz beradi. Biosensor tizimlarida esa MXene'lar fermentlar, DNK fragmentlari yoki oqsillar bilan funksionalizatsiya qilinib, yuqori selektiv biologik aniqlashni ta'minlaydi. Bu tibbiyot diagnostikasi va bioanalitik qurilmalar uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, MXene asosidagi sensorlar tezkor javob berish va yuqori qayta tiklanish (reversibility) xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, bu ularning amaliy qo'llanilishini kengaytiradi.

3. Lyuminessent qoplamalar va MXene integratsiyasi

Lyuminessent qoplamalar tashqi energiya (yorug'lik, elektr toki yoki kimyoviy reaksiyalar) ta'sirida yorug'lik chiqarish xususiyatiga ega materiallardir. Ular optoelektronika, displey texnologiyalari, biologik markerlar va xavfsizlik belgilarida keng qo'llaniladi. MXene materiallari lyuminessent tizimlar bilan kombinatsiya qilinganda, ularning optik xususiyatlari sezilarli darajada yaxshilanadi. MXene'larning yuqori elektr o'tkazuvchanligi energiya uzatish jarayonlarini tezlashtiradi, yuzaki faol

guruhlar esa lyuminessent markazlar bilan samarali bog‘lanishni ta’minlaydi. Bundan tashqari, MXene’lar energiya so‘ndirish (quenching) jarayonlarini boshqarish orqali lyuminessent intensivlikni optimallashtirish imkonini beradi. Bu esa yuqori kontrastli va barqaror optik qoplamalar yaratishga yordam beradi.

4. MXene asosidagi nanokompozit tizimlar

Amaliy tadqiqotlarda MXene ko‘pincha boshqa nanomateriallar (grafen, kvant nuqtalar, metall oksidlar) bilan kompozit shaklida qo‘llaniladi. Bunday nanokompozitlar sinergik effektga ega bo‘lib, sezgirlik va barqarorlikni bir vaqtda oshiradi. Masalan, MXene–grafen kompozitlari yuqori elektr o‘tkazuvchanlik va mexanik mustahkamlikni ta’minlasa, MXene–kvant nuqta tizimlari optik sezgirlikni sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Bu esa bir vaqtning o‘zida ham sensor, ham optik funksiyani bajaruvchi “ikki funksiyali” materiallarni yaratish imkonini beradi.

5. Qo‘llanilish istiqbollari

MXene asosidagi aqlli sensorlar va lyuminessent qoplamalar quyidagi sohalarda istiqbolli hisoblanadi:

Tibbiy diagnostika va biosensorika

Atrof-muhit monitoringi (gaz va toksinlar nazorati)

Harbiy va xavfsizlik tizimlari

Optoelektron qurilmalar va displeylar

Energiya samarador aqlli materiallar

Ushbu yo‘nalishlarda MXene materiallarining qo‘llanilishi kelajakda yuqori texnologiyali qurilmalar rivojlanishiga sezilarli hissa qo‘shishi kutilmoqda. MXene nanomateriallari asosida yaratilgan sensor va lyuminessent tizimlar zamonaviy nanofizika va materialshunoslikning eng istiqbolli yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ularning noyob elektr, optik va kimyoviy xususiyatlari yuqori samarali aqlli tizimlar yaratishda keng imkoniyatlar ochadi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi: Mazkur tadqiqot MXene nanomateriallari asosida yuqori sezgir aqlli sensorlar va lyuminessent qoplamalar yaratishning ilmiy asoslarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan bo‘lib, unda nazariy va eksperimental yondashuvlar uyg‘unlashtirilgan kompleks metodologiya qo‘llanildi. Tadqiqotning nazariy qismi materialshunoslik, nanofizika va kvant kimyo sohalaridagi ilmiy adabiyotlar tahliliga asoslangan bo‘lib, MXene nanomateriallarining kristall tuzilishi, elektron xossalari, sirt kimyosi va optik xususiyatlari chuqur o‘rganildi. Ilmiy manbalar sifatida Scopus, Web of Science bazalarida indekslangan maqolalar, xalqaro patentlar hamda so‘nggi yillarda chop etilgan review maqolalar tahlil qilindi. Eksperimental yondashuvda MXene nanostrukturalarining sensor xususiyatlarini modellashtirish va ularning turli tashqi omillarga (gaz, namlik, harorat) javob reaksiyasini baholashga yo‘naltirilgan

konseptual modeldan foydalanildi. Ushbu modelda MXene qatlamlarining elektron zichlik o'zgarishi, adsorbsiya-desorbsiya jarayonlari hamda zaryad tashuvchilar dinamikasi asosiy parametrlar sifatida ko'rib chiqildi. Shuningdek, lyuminessent qoplamalar uchun MXene asosidagi nanokompozit tizimlarning optik javobini baholashda energiya uzatish mexanizmlari, foton yutilishi va luminesans so'nish (quenching) jarayonlari nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilindi. Bu jarayonlarda Förster rezonans energiya uzatish (FRET) modeli hamda elektron-fonon o'zaro ta'sir nazariyalari qo'llanildi. Metodologik yondashuvda qiyosiy tahlil, tizimli yondashuv, statistik baholash va modellashtirish usullari birgalikda qo'llanildi. Bu esa MXene materiallarining an'anaviy sensor materiallari bilan solishtirganda afzalliklarini aniqlash imkonini berdi.

Muammo va uning tahlili: Zamonaviy sensor texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi yuqori sezgirlik, tezkor javob, selektivlik va barqarorlik kabi talablarning keskin oshishi bilan bevosita bog'liq. Biroq mavjud an'anaviy sensor materiallari (metall oksidlar, polimerlar va yarimo'tkazgichlar) ushbu talablarni to'liq qondira olmaydi. Asosiy muammolardan biri — past sezgirlik va sekin javob berish tezligidir. Ko'plab klassik materiallar gaz yoki biologik molekulalar bilan o'zaro ta'sirda yetarlicha tez elektron almashinuvini ta'minlay olmaydi, bu esa real vaqt rejimida monitoring imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi. Ikkinchi muhim muammo — selektivlikning pastligi. Bir nechta gazlar yoki biologik molekulalar mavjud muhitda sensorlar ko'pincha noto'g'ri signal berishi yoki signalni aniq farqlay olmasligi kuzatiladi. Bu esa amaliy qo'llanishda jiddiy cheklovlar yaratadi. Uchinchi muammo — materiallarning uzoq muddatli barqarorligi va degradatsiyasi. Ko'plab nanomateriallar oksidlanish, namlik yoki harorat o'zgarishlari ta'sirida o'z xususiyatlarini yo'qotadi, bu esa sensorlarning ishlash muddatini qisqartiradi. Lyuminessent qoplamalar sohasida esa asosiy muammo — yorug'lik intensivligining pasayishi (quenching), past kvant samaradorlik va tashqi muhit ta'siriga sezgirlikning yuqoriligidir. Bu omillar optik qurilmalarning ishonchliligini kamaytiradi. MXene nanomateriallari ushbu muammolarni hal qilishda istiqbolli yechim sifatida qaralmoqda. Ularning yuqori elektr o'tkazuvchanligi elektron signallarni tez uzatishni ta'minlaydi, katta solishtirma sirt maydoni esa gaz va molekulalar bilan samarali o'zaro ta'sirni kuchaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, MXene yuzasining funksional guruhlar bilan boyitilishi selektivlikni oshirish imkonini beradi. Biroq MXene materiallarining o'ziga xos muammolari ham mavjud. Jumladan, ularning oksidlanishga moyilligi, uzoq muddatli barqarorlik masalalari hamda ishlab chiqarish jarayonining murakkabligi hali ham dolzarb ilmiy muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Shu sababli MXene asosidagi tizimlarni optimallashtirish, ularni boshqa nanomateriallar bilan kompozit shaklda qo'llash va himoya qatlamlari yaratish

bo'yicha chuqur tadqiqotlar talab etiladi. Umumiy tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, MXene nanomateriallari an'anaviy sensor va optik materiallarning ko'plab cheklovlarini bartaraf etish imkoniga ega bo'lsa-da, ularning to'liq amaliyotga tatbiqi uchun hali ham kompleks ilmiy yechimlar zarur.

Tadqiqot natijalari va muhokama: Mazkur tadqiqotda MXene nanomateriallari asosida yuqori sezgir aqlli sensorlar hamda lyuminessent qoplamalar yaratish konsepsiyasi nazariy va qisman modellashirish yondashuvi asosida chuqur tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar MXene materiallarining sensor va optik tizimlarda qo'llanilish imkoniyatlari yuqori darajada istiqbolli ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Avvalo, MXene nanostrukturalarining yuqori elektr o'tkazuvchanligi ularning sensor javob tezligini sezilarli darajada oshirishi aniqlandi. Nazariy tahlillarga ko'ra, gaz molekulalari MXene yuzasiga adsorbsiya bo'lganda elektron zichlikning lokal o'zgarishi yuz beradi va bu holat qarshilik (R) qiymatining tezkor va sezilarli o'zgarishiga olib keladi. Bu esa real vaqt rejimida ishlovchi sensorlar yaratish imkonini beradi. Tadqiqot davomida MXene asosidagi sensorlarning sezgirlik darajasi an'anaviy metall oksidli sensorlarga nisbatan bir necha barobar yuqori bo'lishi mumkinligi aniqlandi. Bu holat MXene materiallarining katta solishtirma sirt maydoni va faol yuzaki guruhlar ($-OH$, $-F$, $-O$) bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ular gaz va biomolekulalar bilan kuchli fizik-kimyoviy o'zaro ta'sirni ta'minlaydi. Muhokama jarayonida selektivlik muammosi ham tahlil qilindi. MXene materiallari funksionalizatsiya qilinganda (masalan, polimerlar yoki metall nanozarrachalar bilan qoplanganda) ularning selektivlik darajasi sezilarli oshishi kuzatiladi. Bu esa bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta gazlarni aniqlash imkonini beruvchi ko'p funksiyali sensor tizimlarini yaratishga asos bo'ladi. Lyuminessent qoplamalar bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tahlillar MXene nanomateriallari optik xususiyatlarni boshqarishda muhim rol o'ynashini ko'rsatdi. MXene qatlamlari energiya uzatish jarayonida "quenching" effektini yuzaga keltirishi mumkin, biroq bu jarayon to'g'ri boshqarilganda lyuminessent intensivlikni optimallashtirish imkonini beradi. Ayniqsa MXene–kvant nuqta (quantum dots) kompozitlari yuqori fotoluminessent samaradorlikni namoyon etadi. Shuningdek, MXene asosidagi nanokompozitlar barqarorlikni oshirishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tajribaviy va adabiyot ma'lumotlari shuni ko'rsatadiki, MXene grafen yoki polimer matritsalar bilan birlashtirilganda oksidlanish jarayoni sekinlashadi va materialning ishlash muddati uzayadi. Umuman olganda, olingan natijalar MXene nanomateriallari nafaqat yuqori sezgir sensorlar, balki yangi avlod optoelektron qoplamalar yaratishda ham muhim platforma ekanligini tasdiqlaydi.

XULOSA

Mazkur tadqiqot natijalariga asosan quyidagi xulosalar shakllantirildi:

1. MXene nanomateriallari yuqori elektr o'tkazuvchanlik, katta sirt maydoni va funksional guruhlar tufayli yuqori sezgir sensorlar yaratish uchun istiqbolli material hisoblanadi.
2. MXene asosidagi sensorlar gaz, namlik va biologik molekulalarni aniqlashda yuqori tezlik va aniqlikni ta'minlaydi.
3. Funksionalizatsiya jarayoni MXene sensorlarining selektivligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.
4. Lyuminessent qoplamalarda MXene optik signalni boshqarish va intensivlikni optimallashtirish imkonini beradi.
5. MXene–nanokompozit tizimlar (grafen, kvant nuqtalar, polimerlar) material barqarorligi va funksionalligini oshiradi.
6. MXene materiallarining asosiy cheklovi oksidlanish barqarorligi bo'lib, bu muammo kompozit texnologiyalar orqali qisman bartaraf etilishi mumkin.
7. Umuman olganda, MXene nanomateriallari kelajakdagi aqlli sensor tizimlari va optoelektron qurilmalar rivojlanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

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TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH TOURISM: FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC TOURISM

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Abstract: This thesis examines the current trends in the development of youth tourism and the key factors contributing to the promotion of domestic tourism. Youth tourism plays a significant role in increasing travel demand, supporting regional economic growth, and promoting cultural exchange. The study highlights the importance of affordable tourism services, digital technologies, government support, tourism infrastructure, and educational programs in encouraging young people to travel within their own country. Furthermore, the paper discusses how innovative marketing strategies, social media platforms, and sustainable tourism practices can enhance the attractiveness of domestic destinations for young travelers. The findings indicate that strengthening youth tourism contributes to the sustainable development of the tourism industry and improves the competitiveness of domestic tourism.

Keywords: youth tourism, domestic tourism, tourism development, tourism trends, digital technologies, tourism infrastructure, sustainable tourism, youth travel, tourism marketing, regional development.

Youth tourism has become one of the fastest-growing segments of the global tourism industry. It plays a vital role in promoting cultural exchange, enhancing educational opportunities, and supporting the socio-economic development of regions. Young travelers are generally more interested in discovering new destinations, participating in cultural events, and engaging in nature-based and adventure tourism. Therefore, many countries consider youth tourism a strategic tool for strengthening domestic tourism and achieving sustainable economic growth. Domestic tourism is particularly important because it stimulates local economies, creates employment opportunities, and supports small and medium-sized businesses. Encouraging young people to travel within their own country not only increases tourism revenues but also helps preserve national traditions, historical heritage, and cultural identity. Moreover, youth tourism contributes to strengthening national unity by allowing young citizens to explore different regions, traditions, and lifestyles. Several factors influence the development of youth tourism. One of the most significant factors is the affordability of tourism services. Students and young professionals often have limited financial resources; therefore, affordable transportation, accommodation, and tourism packages

encourage them to travel more frequently. Governments and private tourism organizations can support youth tourism by providing discounts, special travel programs, and financial incentives for domestic travel. Digital technologies have also transformed the tourism industry. Mobile applications, online booking platforms, digital payment systems, and social media have made travel planning easier and more accessible. Young travelers actively use social networking platforms to search for destinations, read reviews, share experiences, and recommend tourist attractions. Consequently, tourism organizations should develop effective digital marketing strategies to attract young domestic tourists and improve customer engagement. Another important factor is the improvement of tourism infrastructure. Well-developed transportation systems, quality accommodation facilities, information centers, tourist signage, and reliable internet access significantly enhance visitors' travel experiences. In addition, ensuring safety, environmental cleanliness, and high-quality tourism services increases the satisfaction of young travelers and encourages repeat visits. Educational institutions also play an essential role in promoting youth tourism. Universities and schools can organize educational excursions, cultural exchange programs, ecological tours, and historical site visits. Such activities improve students' practical knowledge while fostering patriotism and respect for national heritage. Cooperation between educational institutions, tourism companies, and government agencies can create new opportunities for developing youth tourism. In Uzbekistan, youth tourism has considerable potential due to the country's rich historical heritage, unique cultural traditions, and diverse natural attractions. Cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, and Termez, together with eco-tourism destinations in mountainous and rural areas, provide attractive opportunities for domestic travel. National programs aimed at improving tourism infrastructure, supporting digital tourism services, and promoting youth participation have created favorable conditions for increasing domestic tourism activities. Furthermore, sustainable tourism principles should be integrated into youth tourism development. Young travelers are becoming more environmentally conscious and increasingly prefer eco-friendly tourism products and responsible travel practices. Promoting environmental awareness, protecting natural resources, and encouraging community-based tourism will ensure the long-term sustainability of domestic tourism while benefiting local communities.

Conclusion

Youth tourism has become an important driver of domestic tourism development and regional economic growth. The study shows that affordable tourism services, modern infrastructure, digital technologies, educational programs, and government support are among the key factors that encourage young people to travel within their own country.

The integration of innovative marketing strategies and digital platforms has significantly improved access to tourism information and increased the attractiveness of domestic destinations. Furthermore, youth tourism promotes cultural awareness, strengthens national identity, and contributes to the sustainable development of local communities. Investing in transportation infrastructure, digital tourism services, environmentally responsible tourism, and customer-oriented tourism products will further increase the participation of young travelers. Therefore, effective cooperation among government institutions, tourism enterprises, educational organizations, and local communities is essential for ensuring the long-term development and competitiveness of domestic tourism.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	IMPROVING A WARNING-BASED REGIONAL TAX CONTROL MECHANISM FOR RAISING LOCAL BUDGET REVENUES — Azamjonov Ulug‘bek	3–15
2	NEW METHODS OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DIAGNOSIS OF TUMOR GROWTH — Askarova Z.Z., Khamidova Sh. Sh.	16–20
3	MINIMAL RESURS BILAN LISTENING O‘RGATISH — Eshqorayeva Ibodat	21–23
4	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND THEIR MITIGATION SOLUTIONS — H. Hasanov, S.A. Haydarova, G.O‘. Choriyeva, M.J. Bekboyeva, A.A. Ashurova	24–26
5	INSON ORGANIZMIDA TO‘QIMALARNING TUZILISHI VA ULARNING HAYOTIY JARAYONLARDAGI ROLI — Shaymurotova Ra‘no	27–29
6	XALQ OG‘ZAKI IJODI ORQALI BOLALARGA EKOLOGIK TARBIYA BERISH — Saidova Nargiza	30–33
7	BALIQCCHILIK TARMOG‘IDA INNOVATSION INVESTITSİYALARNI JALB QILISH VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO‘LLARI — O.A. Xolmurodov	34–35
8	BOSHLANG‘ICH TA‘LIMDA “TARBIYA” FANI VA DARSDAN TASHQARI MASHG‘ULOTLARIDA MILLIY-AXLOQIY QADRIYATLARNI SINGDIRISH — Dildora Nomozova	36–39
9	NATIONAL-CULTURAL SPECIFICITY OF BEVERAGE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE — Adimova Nilufar Kamiljanovna	40–42
10	КЕСАРЧА КЕСИШ АМАЛИЁТИДАН КЕЙИНГИ АСОРТАЛАНГАН БАЧАДОНДАН ҚОН КЕТИШИДА ОШҚОЗОН ОСТИ БЕЗИДАГИ ПАТОМОРФОЛОГИК ЎЗГАРИШЛАР — Аллаберганов Дилшод Шавкатович, Маханов Расулбек Вали ўғли, Каримов Расулбек Хасанович	43–46
11	OILADA AYOLLARGA NISBATAN ZO‘RAVONLIKNING IJTIMOIIY-PSIXOLOGIK TAHLILI — N.D. Palvanova	47–52
12	ОРОЛ БЎЙИ МИНТАҚАСИДА БОШ МИЯ ТУГРУҚ ТРАВМАСИДАН НОБУД БЎЛГАН ЧАҚАЛОҚЛАР ГИПОТАЛАМУСИНИНГ ПАТОМОРФОЛОГИЯСИ — Хайтметов Санжарбек, Аллаберганов Дилшод, Каримов Расулбек, Ражабова Мохинабону	53–56
13	THE ROLE OF SOCIAL STEREOTYPES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN THE FORMATION OF VICTIM BEHAVIOR IN WOMEN — N.D. Palvanova	57–60
14	TASAVVUFDA ISHQ, SAMO VA MA‘RIFAT: TASAVVUFIY TAFAKKUR HAMDA ADABIY-ESTETIK AN‘ANALARNING SHAKLLANISHI — Abdinazarov Mansur	61–67
15	POSTPANDEMIYA DAVRIDA XALQARO MOLIYA ARXITEKTURASINING TRANSFORMATSIYALASHUVI VA IJTIMOIIY LOYIHALARNI MOLIYALASHTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI — Fayziy Zilola	68–70
16	THE IMPACT OF SOCIETAL REFORMS ON CITIZENS’ POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND POLITICAL CULTURE — Yaxshiboyev Sh. Q.	71–73

17	ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN AND NATIONAL EXPERIENCES IN DEVELOPING FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG STUDENTS — Qo'chqorov Nodir	74–78
18	DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN THE BUKHARA EMIRATE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY AND THEIR SOCIO-POLITICAL CHARACTERISTICS — Nuriddinov Abrorbek	79–83
19	TARIX TA'LIMIDA IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLAR INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA TARIXIY TAFAKKURNI RIVOJLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI — Djumaniyazov Farxod	84–87
20	BUXORO ARABLARI (tarixiy-etnologik tadqiqot) — Qazoqova Dilfuza	88–92
21	THE SYMBOLIC AND MYTHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN W.B. YEATS'S DRAMATIC WORKS — Malikova Zubayda	93–96
22	SUN'IY INTELLEKT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING ZAMONAVIY MENEJMENT TIZIMIDAGI O'RNII — Obidova Feruza, Saitqulova Mushtariy, Axmatova Oyshabonu	97–100
23	APPROACHES TO FORMING AN INNOVATIVE ENVIRONMENT IN MODERN ENTERPRISES — Obidova Feruza, Qurbonov Shukurullo	101–105
24	ADENOID DISEASE IN THE KHOREZM REGION: SPECIFICITY — Abdalov Ilkhom, Esamuratov Oybek, Karimov Rasulbek, Rajabova Mokhinabonu	106–107
25	METHODOLOGY OF USING ROLE-PLAYING TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO SCHOOL STUDENTS — Shabnam Khusanova	108–113
26	КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ СИСТЕМА ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ОЦЕНКИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ВЕНЧУРНОГО ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ В КОРПОРАТИВНОМ СЕКТОРЕ — Курбонов Фарход	114–118
27	LINGUO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF METAPHORICAL REPRESENTATION IN THE WORLDVIEW — Shermatova Nodira	119–123
28	GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF DISEASE PREVENTION IN MEDICINE — Tillayeva Zarina, Yuldosheva Safida	124–134
29	COGNITIVE AND DISCURSIVE ASPECTS OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK — Pardayeva Nasiba	135–140
30	MXENE NANOMATERIALARI ASOSIDA YUQORI SEZGIR AQLLI SENSOR VA LYUMINESSENT QOPLAMALAR YARATISH — Bo'riyeva Muhabbat	141–147
31	TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH TOURISM: FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC TOURISM — Rayhona Gafforova	148–150
	OUTLINE	151-152