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## **Seroprevalence of Toxocara spp Among Epileptic Patients in Iraq/Basra**

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**Abstract:** To study seroprevalence of Toxocara antibody Immunoglobulin G (IgG) and epidemiological risk factors as well as assessment the immunological pattern including cytokines, interleukin-6 (IL6) and interleukin-10 (IL-10) and immunoglobulin E (IgE) among epileptic patients in Basra province . Subjects and **Methods:** Forty seven epileptic patients, their ages range from 2.5 - 45 years (22 females and 25 males) and 109 apparently healthy volunteers as a control group with ages range between 2 - 80 years (59 females and 50 males ) were enrolled in this study. The study was done during the period from December 2017 to November 2018 at The Pediatric and Neurology Consulting Clinic of Basra Teaching **Hospital.** The risk and epidemiologic factors were assessed by a special questionnaire which was completed by the patients themselves or their relative. Immunoglobulin G (IgG) and cytokines were assessed by using ELISA while IgE by immunoturbidimetric assay by using the Abbott ARCHITECT c System for every epileptic patient as well as control group. Results: Sixteen (34.04%) of epileptic patients were seropositive for Toxocara antibody (IgG ) in comparison with 2 (1.83%) of control group with significant difference between them ( $p=0.0001$ ). There was no significant association between seropositive and seronegative epileptic patients in regard to characteristic features of the studied population (sex and age) and risk factors (residence, exposure to soil, animal ownership, presence of home garden, onychophagia, thumb sucking, medicine intake, family history, duration of epilepsy and occupation) except geophagia . But interestingly, there were elevated in risk ratio for 5 variables including onychophagia (1.7), thumb sucking (2.1), geophagia (3.4), medication intake (1.1) and family history (1.7), when it is evaluated by Chi-squared “Fisher exact test” (risk ratio  $>1$ ). The immunological assessments reveal an elevation IgE and IL-10 level

in seropositive group in comparison seronegative group without a significant difference, while IL-6 concentration is elevated in these seronegative group. Conclusion: In epileptic patients in Basra province, infection with *Toxocara* spp may play role as a risk factor for idiopathic epilepsy. Risk factors such as onychophagia, geophagia, thumb sucking, medication intake and family history may increase risk infection with *Toxocara* spp in epileptic patients. Also toxocariasis may lead to elevation of IgE and IL-10 levels in these patients but it appears has a weak influence on concentration of IL-6.

**Keywords:** *Toxocara* spp ;Neurotoxocariasis ;Epilepsy; IL- 10 ;IL-6

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Toxocariasis is caused by nematodes(roundworm) belong to the genus *Toxocara*, which is consist of more than 30 species[21]. Human toxocarasis caused by *Toxocara canis* and *Toxocara cati* [22].*Toxocara canis* is the nematode most frequently of Canidae [5],and *Toxocara cati* for cats [18]. while other animal species represent a reservoir for these nematodes such as rats, birds,while human represent an accidental host[5]. These parasites can infect other paratenic hosts like invertebrates [24].*T. canis* and *T. cati* like other Soil-transmitted nematodes are neglected in the international public health importance when they are comparing with other helminthic diseases [22].

The symptomatic toxocariasis gives 3 clinical features including ocular larva migrans (OLM), visceral larva migrans (VLM) and neurological toxocariasis(NT) [17].

While covert or common toxocariasis is a subclinical form of *Toxocara* infection [23].

Neurotoxocariasis (NT) can be defined as manifestation of *Toxocara* infection when *Toxocara* larvae reach to CNS for invading the brain and spinal cord. Neurotoxocariasis may be influenced by several factors, like number of swallowed ova, host genetic factors and previously exposure to infection [37,15]and it is rare which mainly attack people with middle-aged. (NT) can lead to induction of meningitis, encephalitis, myelitis and cerebral vasculitis including also relatively non-specific clinical symptoms such as fever and headache [16,8,11]. Epilepsy is considered as one of the clinical manifestations of NT [16].

Early researchers have found that epileptic patients are highly exposure to infection with *T.canis* [36,9]. Other researchers work on numerous populations and communities for studying the correlation between toxocariasis and epilepsy found the possibility of occurrence especially in endemic areas [6,7, 39].



This is the first study on toxocariasis among epileptic patients in Basra Province, which designated to record

Toxocara spp seroprevalence and to assess the immunology among epileptic patients in comparison to apparently healthy persons.

Subjects and Methods.

Studied population:

This study was carried out at Basra Teaching Hospital from December 2017 to November 2018, on 47 epileptic patients (25 males and 22 females). Their ages range between 2.5 - 45 years attending Pediatric and Neurology Consulting Clinic at Basra Teaching Hospital. Patients with history of diabetic mellitus, rheumatic diseases, diarrhea and abdominal pain were excluded from the study. In addition, 109 apparently healthy persons were volunteered as a control, their ages range between 2 - 80 years. Epileptic patients underwent a thorough clinical examination. Cranial imaging studies (CT scanning and MRI) were done to all patients in addition to standard EEG recording, blood investigation in order to confirm diagnosis.

Questionnaire:

A questionnaire was applied to all patients and controls to obtain socioeconomic and epidemiological information e.g. sex, age, animal ownership, presence of garden at home, exposure to soil, onychophagia or geophagia habit, thumb sucking, occupation, medicine intake, family history of the disease, residence, and duration of disease.

Collection of samples:

five milliliter blood was taken from every patients and controls under aseptic conditions by plane tube with gel and clot activator without EDTA. Sera was later separated from clotted blood by centrifugation and immediately frozen at -80°C until used.

Measurement of seropositivity for toxocariasis:

Toxocara antibodies were detected by the commercial human IgG Toxocara microwell serum and plasma ELISA Kits (T8072, usbiological life science, united states) with sensitivity 87.5% and specificity 93.3%. According to the protocol, the result is positive when the absorbance reading  $\geq 0.3$  OD units while the negative  $< 0.3$  OD units.

Measurement of total IgE in serum:

Serum IgE levels were evaluated in all seropositive group against 16 of seronegative group and 30 of control taken by using kits QUANTIA IgE Reagent Kit (6k42-01) (biokit S.A. Can Male, s/n08186 Llica d Amunt Barcelona Spain distributed by Abbott). This kit intended for quantitative determination of

IgE (IU/mL) in plasma or serum by immunoturbidometric assay by using the Abbott ARCHITECT c System using standard protocol as mentioned in the kit through using Architect c4000 system apparatus (Japan).

## **Discussion**

*Toxocara* infection is prevalent among stray dog in Basra province . Findings of [1] suggested that 26.5% of stray dogs in different regions of Basra were infected with *Toxocara canis*. The present study on epileptic patients has revealed an elevated titer of *Toxocara spp* antibody in those patients with significant difference as compared with control group .These result agree with previous studies of [25, 26, 39, 4] in rural Bolivia,Italy and Iran respectively. There were several mechanisms for explaining the mechanism of epileptogenesis of *Toxocara* infection like, Larvae of *Toxocara* could be surrounded by granuloma which can lead to acute symptomatic seizures. Then may leave fibrous scars and chronic granulomatous lesions after resolution which may cause epilepsy [34] However, others didn't find significant correlation between epilepsy and *Toxocara* seropositivity such as [13,14] in Egypt.

One of present findings is absence significant correlation regarding characteristic features of population (sex and age) with *Toxocara* infection and this is in agreement with findings of [32] in Egypt, while [13] found increasing rate of toxocariasis among epileptic males.

Present study hasn't shown significant effect of residency regarding *Toxocara* seropositivity in accordance with findings of [39] and also it doesn't represent a risk factor for infection and this is maybe explained by exposure of epileptic patients to the same predisposing factors for infection with toxocariasis. In contrast with findings of [13] who found a significant relationship between rural areas and *Toxocara* infection.

\Conclusion: In idiopathic epileptic patients in Basra province, infection with *Toxocara spp* may play a role as a risk factor for epilepsy. Risk factors such as geophagia, onychophagia, thumb sucking, medication intake and family history may increase infection risk with *Toxocara spp* in epileptic patients. Also toxocariasis may leads to elevation in the concentrations of IgE and IL- 10 in these patients but it appears to have a weak influence on the concentration of IL-6.

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## **ARTICLE ON FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF MODERN GLOBALIZATION**

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***Annotation.** This article emphasizes the problems of enhancing the growth of national consciousness as a response to the deepening of globalization processes in the world community. It is shown that the only way to preserve one's culture, traditions and customs from universalization and depersonalization is the desire to preserve and enhance them.*

***Key words:** globalization, nation, culture, civilization, national identity, national consciousness*

The emergence of the phenomenon of globalization was due to economic factors, due to which this phenomenon for some time remained financial-economic in content. Hence, all social spheres are interdependent, and all processes and phenomena, arising in one of them, smoothly or intermittently “flow” and invade other spheres, globalization was no exception and quickly manifested itself in many other spheres, becoming essentially new reality. In some cases, globalization has become a factor in improving life, in others it has created many challenges, thereby demonstrating its ambivalence, confirming that its potential will allow for a long time to be not just a determining, but rather a detonating factor in the world order [3, 8-21].

Within the framework of the stated topic, it is important for us to determine whether globalization can influence national identity, which has always depended on the specifics of a diverse historical reality, that is, it has always taken a specific historical form. There is no consensus among researchers on this matter. The voices of those who believe that there is not the slightest reason to fear that globalization is destructive for national consciousness sound especially confident; rather, on the contrary, globalization is a factor in the aggravation of national self-awareness, the result of which is a hypertrophied national self-awareness.

Thus, Kh. E. Marinosyan doubts: Will in the foreseeable future the world order of sovereign national states “give way to the world order of a global community of nations open to each other”, evolving into “global democracy”, “global civil society”, or “global village”. " It's hard to believe that if only for the reason that the entire history of mankind, colossal scientific and technological progress, unprecedented power over nature have not taught humanity to build the interpersonal, socio-political and natural space of its own habitat and relationships



on the basis of reason and moral preferences. Moreover, you need foresee the immediate and long-term consequences of your actions” [2, 6-7].

At present times, many concepts are used with different meanings. This also applies to tradition. It is not only what preserves the chain of times, its continuity, but also a kind of illusion of liberation from the problems generated by an increasingly complex world, it is a form of struggle, opposition to the alien, new, solving new problems using old methods (because this is more familiar, easier, requires less effort and creativity). In such illusion there is a clearly expressed passivity and static nature of tradition, which collides with the dynamism of modernization processes. Despite the fact that it is being updated, modernized, and imbued with new content, including universal content, let us allow ourselves to express the idea that it is always, as it were, provincial, since it never completely surrenders to the flow of life. It is a rare tradition that stands at the height of the changes taking place. In addition, we should not forget that with all the adaptation, grinding, mixing, any uniqueness and individuality, and especially those with the properties of tradition, do not fit into the framework of the whole.

The conditions of modern life have led to the emergence of certain forms of social adaptation - in the form of self-isolation, adaptation, merger, absorption, etc., to which national identity reacts accordingly. Let us make an attempt to present some typology of forms of reaction of national identity. When life in a foreign environment is carried out through the recreation of the familiar national world an enclave way of life through the preservation of traditional institutions with the help of which there is a slow process of getting used to a foreign environment. National self-awareness does not experience extreme shocks, living in its own narrow world, but when going outside it undergoes strong changes.

Consequently, globalization, having ensured freedom of movement and destroyed ethno-cultural isolation, has given rise to many problems, primarily the problem of the so-called transit state. The essence of this problem is that in the conditions of the destruction of territorial barriers, neither society as a whole nor an individual person can get rid of the feeling of a certain marginality, inevitable exclusion. The external manifestation of this state is transit nationalism: on the one hand, in a society whose former ethno-cultural isolation has been broken, there is a rise in nationalism, and on the other hand, those who arrived in this society are trying to protect their identity, which has suffered from costs globalization, through the compensatory mechanism of national self-awareness.

The explanation for this seemingly impossible simultaneity of the exacerbation of nationalism should be sought in the instability generated by globalization. The fact is that globalization destroys confidence and stability, depriving people of the opportunity to live as before, to live according to previously prescribed rules. In the

context of globalization, the ineffectiveness of democratic institutions suddenly appears, which are subject to anarchic attacks, and all radical changes are accompanied by anomie.

Undoubtedly, in the first time, methods of compensating for the costs of globalization cannot be flawless and effective. It is the lack of permanent effectiveness that makes us talk about “false” and “true” nationalism. By confining himself to his national a person distances himself from everything that does not coincide with his nation, and thereby further narrowing his possibilities and deepening his uncertainty. Only true nationalism opens a person to innovation and universalism. Everything that is said about the need to protect the national and its co-development with the foreign looks convincing and simple in mental constructs, but in practice everything faces an innumerable number of problems, subtleties, and nuances that do not fit into these constructs, which have a high degree of generalization. It is difficult to disagree with the words of N.A. Berdyaev: “The work of thought on the problem of nationality must first of all establish that the opposition of nationality and humanity, national plurality and pan-human unity is impossible and meaningless. Nationality is an individual existence, without which the existence of humanity is impossible... and nationality is a value created in history... The establishment of perfect brotherhood between people will not be the disappearance of human individuals but the affirmation of national individualities. Nationality cannot lay claim to exclusivity and universality; it allows other national individuals and enters into communication with them” [1, 181].

We must not forget that national identity carries with it the burden of the past, the present and elements of the future. Furthermore, the national space itself, which forms national identity, is far from homogeneous, if only because of the division into mono-ethnicity and multi-ethnicity. The more varied the national geographic picture, the closer the region is to the borders of civilizations, all kinds of junctions and contacts, which largely explain the diversity of social, national, economic and cultural forms of development, the more complex the process of formation and transformation of national identity. Hence, they develop from national foundations. At the same time, in conditions of comprehensive integration, the national invariably comes into contact not only with the foreign, but also with the state, regional, political, geopolitical, etc. The contradictory nature of such contacts gives rise to conflicts greater than the national one, although this does not exclude conflicts within it.

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## **ЖИНОЯТЧИЛИККА ҚАРШИ КУРАШИШДА КРИМИНОЛОГИК ПРОГНОЗЛАШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ, ҲУҚУҚИЙ АСОСЛАРИ ВА СОҲАДА СУЪНИЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ ИМКОНИАТЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ АФЗАЛЛИКЛАРИ**

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Республикаси Ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар академияси мустақил  
изланувчиси.*

**Калит сўзлар:** кримпрогноз, кримтаҳлил, PredPol, Crime Radar, тана камералари, юзни таниб олиш, рақам белгиларини аниқлаш, ядро аналитикаси, нейрон тармоқлари, эвристик двигателлар, рекурсион процессорлар, Байес тармоқлари, маълумотларни йиғиш, криптографик алгоритмлар.

**Аннотация.** Мазкур мақолада жиноятчиликка қарши курашишда кримпрогнозлашнинг ўрни ва аҳамияти, туман (шаҳар)ларда ташкил этилган маҳаллалар, қишлоқлар, овуллар ва бошқа ҳудудий тузилмалардаги криминоген ҳолатни суъний интеллектга асосланган замонавий гаджетлар орқали таҳлил қилишнинг кенг имкониятлари, афзалликлари, шу билан бирга соҳани такомиллаштиришга қаратилган бир қатор таклифлар, мулоҳазалар ўз аксини топган.

**Ключевые слова:** криминалистика, криминология, PredPol, Crime Radar, нательные камеры, распознавание лиц, распознавание номерных знаков, аналитика ядра, нейронные сети, эвристические механизмы, рекурсивные процессоры, байесовские сети, сбор данных, криптографические алгоритмы.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются роль и значение криминального прогнозирования в борьбе с преступностью, широкие возможности и преимущества анализа криминогенной ситуации в микрорайонах, селах, деревнях и других территориальных структурах, организованных в районах (городах) посредством современных гаджетов на базе искусственного интеллекта. , а также ряд предложений, направленных на улучшение сферы, отражены комментарии.

**Keywords:** criminology, criminology, PredPol, Crime Radar, cameras, facial recognition, identification of signs, analytical sources, neural networks, heuristic engines, recursive processor, Bayesian networks, data collection, cryptographic algorithm.



**Annotation.** In this article, the role and importance of criminal forecasting in the fight against crime, the wide possibilities and advantages of analyzing the criminogenic situation in neighborhoods, villages, villages and other territorial structures organized in districts (cities) through modern gadgets based on artificial intelligence, as well as a number of proposals aimed at improving the field, comments are reflected.

Юртимизда узоқ йиллардан буён давлат органлари ва фуқаролик жамияти институтларининг яқин ҳамкорлиги асосида жамоат тартибини сақлаш, ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси ва жиноятчиликка қарши курашишнинг сифат жиҳатдан янги тизимини жорий этиш, фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқлари, эркинликлари ва қонуний манфаатларини ишончли ҳимоялашни таъминлаш бўйича салмоқли ишлар амалга ошириб келинмоқда.

Бироқ, бугунги техника-технология асрига келиб, жиноятчиликка қарши курашишида фақатгина жиноятчиликка қарши курашишда жиноятларини фойдаланиш, тергов қилиш, жиноятлар содир этилгач, улар ҳақида тарғибот-ташвиқот тадбирларини амалга ошириш самара бермасдан қолди.

Шу сабабли, дунё жамияти томонидан жиноятчиликка қарши курашишда суъний интеллектнинг имкониятларидан фойдаланган ҳолда жиноятларни содир бўлишини олдиндан прогнозлаш соҳасида катта қизиқиш билдирилиб келинмоқда.

Аксарият криминолог олимлар жиноятчиликни криминологик прогнозлашни жиноятчилик статистикаси билан бир эканлигини таъкидлашади.

Дарҳақиқат, жиноятчиликни ўрганиш замирида жиноятчиликнинг ҳолати ҳақидаги статистик материал, жиноятчилар шахсига доир (айниқса, демографик) маълумотлар ётади ҳамда статистиканинг илмий методларидан прогнозлашда фойдаланилади.

**Бироқ**, бу жиноятчилик статистикаси билан кримпрогноزلанишнинг айтиб бериш имкониятига эга бўлади. Жиноятчилик статистикаси ўтмишда содир бўлган ҳодисаларни ўзида акс эттирса, кримпрогноزلаниш орқали Биз жиноятчилик **“нақшлари” орқали келажакда** содир бўлиши мумкин бўлган жиноятларни олдиндан айтиб бериш имкониятига эга бўламиз.

Бугунги кунда жиноятчиликнинг барвақт олдини олиш, жиноятларнинг оқибатлари билан эмас, балки унинг келиб чиқишига замин яратаётган омиллар, шарт-шароитлар билан курашиш, жиноятчиликка қарши куч билан эмас, балки илм-маърифат, суъний интеллект негизида қурилган замонавий гаджетлар ва дастурий таъминотлар билан курашиш ҳар қачонгиданда муҳимроқ ва долзарброқдир.

Давлатимиз раҳбарининг 15.01.2024 йилдаги “Жамоат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ва жиноятчиликка қарши курашиш соҳасини илмий тадқиқ қилиш фаолиятини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга кўтариш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПФ-10-сонли Фармони ҳамда “Криминология соҳасида илмий-амалий тадқиқот ишларини ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-22-сонли Қарорлари сўзимизнинг яққол исботидир.

Мазкур Президент Фармон ва Қарори ҳам тадқиқот ишимизнинг нечоғлик долзарб эканлигини яна бир бора исботлайди.

Бошқача қилиб айтганда, криминологик прогнозлаш - бу жиноятларнинг ижтимоий ҳодиса сифатидаги ўзгаришлари, тенденциялари ва қонуниятлари, келажакда жиноятларнинг алоҳида турлари, гуруҳлари, ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг олдини олиш истиқболлари (йўллари), унинг турли жиҳатларини илмий башорат қилишдир.

Прогнознинг мазмуни етарлича тўлиқ ёки тўлиқ бўлмаслиги мумкин. Ҳамма нарса ишлатиладиган маълумотлар миқдори, қўлланиладиган техникалар ва башорат қилиш жараёни бошланган ва содир бўлган ёки бу жараёнга таъсир қилган бир қатор бошқа шартларга боғлиқ.

Агар ушбу муҳим шартларнинг барчаси тўғри тушунилса ва ўрганилса, прогноз мазмуни тўлиқ ҳисобланади.

Бундай ҳолда, тўғри расмийлаштирилиши керак бўлган объектив прогностик хулоса берилади.

Прогнозлаш натижалари муайян шаклда, қандайдир ҳужжатда ифодаланиши керак. Мазкур ҳолатда жиноятчиликнинг кунлик, ҳафталик ва ойлик ўзгариб боришини инобатга олган бўлсак, жиноятчиликнинг инсон омили билан ҳисоботларини юритиш ўз самараси бермайди.

Қайд этиш жоизки, жиноятчиликнинг келажакдаги тенденцияларини кўзгатувчи омиллар сифатида демографик ўзгаришлар, макроиктисодий омиллар, технология таракқиёти ва глобаллашув жараёнларини кўрсатиб ўтишимиз мумкин [3,56].

Жиноятни башорат қилиш ҳам сифат, ҳам миқдорий усуллар ёрдамида ишлаб чиқилиши мумкин. Атроф-муҳитни сканерлаш, сценарий ёзиш ёки махсус гуруҳларни тузиш каби жиноятларни прогноз қилишнинг сифатли ёндашувлари келажакни аниқлашда айниқса фойдалидир [4,114].

Ушбу тадқиқотдан олинган сабоқлардан бири шундан иборатки, жиноятчиликка қарши курашишда келажакдаги жиноят даврларини олдиндан кўриш ва уларга жавоб беришга кўпроқ эътибор қаратиш лозим.

Ўз навбатида, бу янада жиддийроқ ва интеграциялашган тадқиқот усулларини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга оширишни талаб қилади, улар кўламини ва

келажакдаги жиноят сиклларининг характерини аниқроқ башорат имкониятлари пайдо бўлади.

Жиноят тенденциясини таҳлил қилиш ва статистик моделлаштириш **жиноий фаолиятнинг янги мақсадларини**, шунингдек, жиноятчилик ривожланиши ва жамиятга қандай таъсир қилишини аниқлайдиган сифатли тадқиқотлар билан бирлаштирилиши керак.

Тадқиқотлар шуни кўрсатадики, келгуси бир неча ўн йилликлар ичида энг муҳим ўзгаришлар жиноят кўламида эмас, балки жиноятнинг **табиати ёки тимсолида бўлади** ва мулкий жиноятлар жисмоний истеъмол товарларини нишонга олишда давом этади.

Бироқ, ўғирлик электрон хизматлар, маълумотлар, билимлар ва ҳатто шахсий идентификаторлар каби номоддий мулкка ҳам тобора кўпроқ қаратилади.

Рақамли телевизорлар, компьютерлар ёки уяли телефонлар каби жисмоний жиҳозлар қимматли электрон хизматлардан фойдаланишни осонлаштириш учун ўғирлик учун мўлжалланган бўлади.

Борган сари ҳуқуқбузарлар бир ёки бир нечта мамлакатларда, уларнинг қурбонлари эса дунёнинг нариги томонида жойлашган мамлакатларда яшаши мумкин.

Мамлакатда жиноятчилик тенденциялари ва уларнинг жамиятга таъсирини кўра оладиган ва минималлаштирадиган сиёсат ва дастурларни ишлаб чиқиш лозим.

Мухтасар қилиб айтганда, ушбу интеграциялашган тадқиқот дастурининг фойдаси келажакдаги жиноятчилик шакллари ва тенденцияларининг муқобил ценарийларини, шунингдек, жиноятчиликка олиб келадиган омилларни башорат қилишдан иборат бўлиб, уларни ҳозирги вақтда ҳал қилиш ва кейинчалик уларнинг келажакдаги таъсирини минималлаштириш мумкин.

*Шу сабабли*, жиноятларнинг содир этилиши сабабларини тизимли таҳлил қилишда ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органларнинг ўзаро самарали ҳамкорлигини таъминлаш мақсадида сунъий интеллектга асосланган дастурий таъминотини (Predpol, CrimeRadar va h.o.) жорий этиш лозим.

Республика бўйича ягона чора-тадбирларни жорий этиш амалиётидан воз кечиш лозим. Сабаби барча ҳудуднинг фақатгина ўзига хос бўлган криминоген характери мавжуд. Ягона чора-тадбирларни амалга ошириш ресурсларни самарасиз сарфлашга сабаб бўлади.

Бундан ташқари, жиноятчиликни криминологик прогнозлаш жараёнини тартибга солувчи норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатни қабул қилиш зарурати мавжуд.

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## ORGANIZATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF LEADING STUDENTS IN CLASSROOM AND OUTSIDE-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

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**Abstract:** The main task of the education sector is to provide our youth with in-depth knowledge in accordance with the international educational standards, to educate them in the spirit of love for the Motherland and loyalty to the ideals of national independence. In this article, we have studied the organizational and pedagogic foundations of leading students in their classroom and extracurricular activities for quality and creative learning.

**Key words:** Pedagogy, Adult education, Creative process, consciousness, educator, management culture, 9 basic rules

**Main part:** The term "Pedagogy" refers to how teachers teach in practice and in theory. Pedagogy is shaped by the educational beliefs of the teacher and is the interplay between culture and different teaching methods. Pedagogy is concerned with the study of teaching strategies and how they affect students. . Thoughtful and effective pedagogy is critical to helping students learn more successfully and develop higher-order thinking skills. Online education presents unique challenges and opportunities for educators, and strong pedagogy is necessary to ensure that students learn effectively through online education. This may include using age-appropriate teaching strategies and materials, as well as understanding a child's developmental stages and how they affect learning.

A strong pedagogy in distance education must also consider the needs and learning styles of distance learners. This may include using personalized learning plans and other approaches that allow students to learn at their own pace and in the way that works best for them.

In this article, we explore the learning process and how it can be fostered using evidence-based teaching strategies.

One popular pedagogy for teaching is constructivist pedagogy, which emphasizes the importance of active learning and student engagement in the learning process. This approach emphasizes the idea that knowledge is constructed by the learner rather than by the teacher.

Constructivist pedagogy encourages students to ask questions, explore ideas, and collaborate with others to build their own understanding of the material. Using this approach, teachers can help students develop critical thinking skills and learn more independently.

A general education school is an educational institution. Its leaders are entrusted with the task of teaching and educating the young generation, managing the process of forming a human personality in the spirit of the ideas of the current era. In society, every economic system and production center is a unit of two systems: the controlled and the controlling system. For example, in the enterprise system, the entire management apparatus of the factory department headed by the director is included in the management system. The internal management system of the school is based on these rules. From this point of view, the internal management system of the school has both the manager (school administration, trade union organizations) and managed systems. For example, in the internal management system of the school, the headmaster, his deputies for educational, educational and economic affairs are part of the managed system.

Managing a school is a creative process and a unique art. This pedagogic process is manifested in the different work methods of school leaders. These methods allow every leader to learn theoretically and practically the current issues of school science, to study the advanced pedagogical experiences in the field of school education, and the opinion of influential people in this field (employees of public education bodies, school teachers and educators) on school management. and requires the study of opinions and the creative use of these opinions and opinions in the process of managing school work. This, in turn, is of great importance in managing school work and further improving the leadership style. Every leader is an educator. He should fully have a sense of high responsibility for educating the pedagogical team. The leader should be able to influence the personality of his subordinates with such a pedagogical culture that, as a result of this influence, consciousness is formed in each member of the team of pedagogues of this school, he has a creative approach to pedagogical work, and actively participates in social life. please The ability of the school director to understand the opinions of his subordinates and representatives of public organizations in the school and quickly draw correct conclusions is important in the proper organization of management work. Educational and economic issues of the school should be discussed by the council, every member of the team of school pedagogues should take the initiative in implementing the adopted decisions. It is appropriate to evaluate the work of the head in school management, not by the time spent on decision-making, but by taking into account the final result of his activity. The head of the school is responsible for the development of friendly cooperation and mutual assistance in the team of

pedagogues. The existence of a good social and psychological environment and situation in the school community depends to a large extent on the relationship between the leader and teachers and educators. It is possible to create a normal pedagogical work situation and correct mutual relations in the team only if there is strong discipline. Strong pedagogical discipline is achieved through the demandingness of the head of the school, the development of criticism and self-criticism, as well as transparency.

### **Adult education**

Pedagogy is also important in adult education. Unlike traditional education, which often focuses on the acquisition of knowledge and skills, adult education typically focuses on helping adults develop new competencies, learn new skills, and acquire knowledge relevant to their current or future career. .

Pedagogy in adult education often focuses on creating a supportive and engaging learning environment that is conducive to meeting the unique needs of adult learners. This may include the use of interactive and experiential learning activities, as well as real-life examples and case studies relevant to learners' experiences and interests. Access to education is also an important consideration, as many adults may have difficulty accessing educational opportunities due to work, family, and other commitments. A strong adult education pedagogy must take these issues into account and strive to make learning as accessible as possible for adult learners.

**Conclusion:** Organizational pedagogic principles of guiding students in classroom and extracurricular activities will help them learn to master and master in the educational process. These grounds may be:

- ✚ Increase individual approach to ensure students' mastery.
- ✚ To increase the motivation of students to increase their mastery.
- ✚ Development of critical thinking to improve students' mastery.
- ✚ Ensuring physical and mental health of students to improve their learning.
- ✚ Setting goals and objectives to improve students' learning.
- ✚ Using effective means of communication to improve students' learning.
- ✚ Cooperation with the community to improve students' learning.
- ✚ Use of new technologies to improve students' learning.
- ✚ To ensure that students achieve personal development and self-analysis to improve their mastery.

These principles are important in guiding students in their classroom and extracurricular activities, and by implementing them, they can help students develop at a higher level and make appropriate career choices.

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## **SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS**

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**Abstract:** In this article, it is shown to theoretically justify the development of pedagogical competence qualities in future teachers and to develop methodological recommendations for the creation of teacher pedagogical competence qualities in the process of training qualified personnel.

**Key words:** future teacher, experimental work, creative competence, qualities of creativity, 9 rules of competence development.

**The main part:** President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, "Our young people have independent thinking, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and mature into people who are not inferior to their peers in any field on the world scale, We will mobilize all the strength and capabilities of our state and society to make him happy" are confirmed by the reforms being carried out in various areas of our country.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, it is also necessary to strengthen the work aimed at creating equal opportunities for studying in the higher education system, increase the prestige of higher educational institutions, increase the number of non-state educational institutions, and provide highly qualified it is necessary to attract personnel and strengthen competition.

Taking into account the above, great attention should be paid to the formation of professional competence of future teachers studying in higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**To become a future teacher, you can take the following steps:**

✚ Develop your competence in the field of teaching: To develop your competence in the field of teaching, you should strive to conduct scientific research, learn and implement new pedagogical technologies, develop critical thinking and improve mastery.

✚ Familiarize yourself with new learning and teaching methods: It is important to learn new teaching and learning methods, implement them and use them to improve students' learning.

✚ Ensuring physical and mental health in teaching: Attend courses to ensure and develop physical and mental health in teaching or start personal training sessions.

✚ Attend motivation and coordination courses: It is important for teachers to attend motivation and coordination courses to motivate students, increase their interest, and develop their learning.

✚ Use of professional development programs: Use professional development programs to develop teaching knowledge, skills, and experiences.

✚ Develop social-pedagogical competence: To develop social-pedagogical competence, it is important that you cooperate with society, conduct activities for the development of students in a social environment, and implement systems for evaluating and improving the results of learning.

Creativity and creative competence are very important qualities for teachers. These qualities help teachers to engage students in a progressive way, stay up-to-date, find solutions to problems, and support new approaches. ***The following are important qualities of creativity and creative competence:***

1. Originality: Teachers must be creative in finding new and original approaches to improve student learning.

2. Creativity: Creativity and creative competence require creative approach to problems, finding new solutions and offering innovative approaches.

3. Love: Teachers need to develop creativity and creative competence to teach students with love, to value their opinions and to engage them progressively.

4. Risk Taker: Creative teachers take innovative risks and are willing to try new approaches.

5. Credibility: Creative teachers work with credibility to engage students in progressive ways, value their input, and offer new approaches.

6. Participatory: Creative teachers invite students to participate in the learning process, encourage them to express their opinions, and give them opportunities to express themselves.

Creativity and creative competence are important qualities for teachers to help them engage students in progressive ways, develop their mastery, and support new approaches. Working on these qualities enhances the teacher's professional development and ensures that students get more out of the educational process.

**Conclusion:** The system of developing social pedagogical competence of future teachers can consist of the following processes:

1. Providing research and independent study opportunities for teachers.
2. Learning and implementing new pedagogical technologies for teachers.
3. Acquaintance with new methods of mastering and education for teachers.
4. Organization of courses to ensure and develop physical and mental health for teachers.
5. Conducting tutorials and workshops for teachers to help develop critical thinking and increase mastery.
6. Organization of motivation and coordination courses for teachers.
7. Conduct activities for teachers to cooperate with society and develop students in a social environment.
8. Organization of professional development programs for teachers and their implementation.
9. Implementation of systems for evaluation and improvement of learning and learning outcomes for teachers.

This system will be important in the development of social pedagogical competence of teachers and will help to ensure their professional development. These processes are important for teachers to increase their mastery, to improve the quality of education, and to improve the development of students.

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## **PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORMATION OF MILITARY IMAGINATIONS IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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**Annotation:** In this article, comments on forming the qualities of vigilance and awareness in the behavior of teenagers, improving the methodical-methodical system of creating a positive social, spiritual, psychological environment in the family and in the field of education, and forming military imaginations in high school students, at the same time, the results of the research on the influence of the activities of the pedagogue and the pedagogical group on teenagers are presented.

**Key words:** Moral education, Military-patriotic education, principles, methods, forms, high school students, general secondary educational institutions. management, important goals, individual approach, support, evaluation

**The main part:** The problem of moral education is one of the problems posed in the entire path of human development. In accordance with the specific tasks of socio-economic and cultural development, any era requires the need to form a culture of moral education and behavior. Children are the pride of their parents. Everything about them is lovely and precious. But they always know that the child's attractiveness is not only about his appearance, the main thing is how a growing child behaves, how he behaves in public places, his behavior - facial expressions, gestures. didn't cry The process of moral education is a set of consistent interactions between the educator and the community aimed at achieving the effectiveness and quality of pedagogical activity, the correct level of moral education of the child's personality. Ethics is an integral part of a comprehensive approach to personality education. According to the Russian pedagogue I. F. Kharlamov, "the formation of morality is nothing more than the transformation of moral standards, rules and requirements into knowledge, skills and habits of human behavior and strict adherence to them." Moral education is a purposeful process of forming high consciousness, moral feelings and behavior in the young generation in accordance with the ideas and principles of morality.

Currently, the educational model of development, which is recognized by the whole world pedagogical community, is education focused on the formation of competencies. Pre-draft students should take their rightful place in society on the



basis of the knowledge, manners, customs, national-spiritual values and life experience gathered by their ancestors along with the secrets of military education, knowledge In the formation of the capacity and worldview of a pre-service military education teacher, his professional training is of great importance. At the same time, the formation of high-level professional knowledge and skills in the students and young people before the draft, based on the requirements of our national army, is a priority task of the field of military pedagogical activity. For this purpose, first of all, it is necessary to give new knowledge to the teachers of military education before the draft, to constantly improve their pedagogical and military-professional skills, to learn the best practices of foreign armies, and to be able to engage in creative activities. skills should be included. The complexity of this problem, its necessity in life, is important. The professional training of future military education teachers should not be limited to the scope of the program, their knowledge and skills should be much wider and deeper. The methodological competence of the future military education teachers is seen in being always inquisitive, in developing professional and creative competence, in the culture of design and in their ability to apply them in innovative activities. The future development of Uzbekistan depends on the education and full formation of today's young generation. An independent society will be built by people of faith, pure language and perfect spirit. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, stated that "implementation of the education and science policy of the state regarding youth, introduction of new modern methods of education, including information and communication technologies" is one of the educational institutions. shows the need to solve a number of tasks, without a doubt, it depends on the teachers how to fulfill the main task, whether or not to inculcate program-level education in our students. Therefore, it is a vital need for military education teachers to have a high level of knowledge, professional skills, and culture of behavior before the next call, a true military leader- a possessor of high culture, deep knowledge and thorough qualifications.

**Conclusion:** Organizational and pedagogical bases for guiding students in classroom and extracurricular activities can be:

✚ Management: Management has an important role in guiding students in their extracurricular activities. The teacher helps to manage students well, clearly assign tasks and monitor their activities.

✚ Important goals: It is necessary to set important goals in guiding students' extracurricular activities. These goals include ensuring students' development, contribution to society and personal development.

✚ Individual approach: Since each student has his own individuality, it is very important to carry out guidance based on individual approaches. The teacher should

understand the characteristics of the students and give them an approach in accordance with their personal development.

✚ Support: It is important to support students in leading extracurricular activities. The teacher should motivate them, provide useful resources and help them find solutions to problems.

✚ Business acumen: Business acumen is important in leading students in extracurricular activities. The teacher must provide students with business acumen to master their tasks and develop their mastery.

✚ Evaluation: Evaluation is important in guiding students in extracurricular activities. The teacher helps to evaluate the students' activities, compare their achievements and make suggestions for their further development.

✚ Organizational pedagogic principles of guiding students in extracurricular activities help to ensure the development of all students, their personal development and their contribution to society. Working on these fundamentals is important for the teacher to prepare students well, master them and support new approaches.

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## ”O‘TKAN KUNLAR“ ROMANIDA MUOMALA MADANIYATI VA UNING TA’SIRCHANLIGI

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**Annotatsiya:** o‘quvchining murakkab ijtimoiy hayotning insonlar muomala-munosabat mezonini qadrlash, o‘zaro o‘lchash va o‘rganishga ham dav’at etib, muomala madaniyati, odob-axloq qoidalariga amal qilishni o‘rgatadi

**Kalit so‘zlar:**”O‘tkan kunlar“, inson, insoniy fazilatlar, insonni qadrlash, ota-ona, farzand, muomala-madaniyati, ijtimoiy hayot, orzu-umid, oqibat, soddalik, samimiylilik, qo‘rs, tajanglik

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**Ключевые слова:**прошедшие дни, ребенок, человеческие качества, ценить человека, родители, ребенок, культура ведения дел, социальная жизнь, надеяться, страд, карона, простота, искреннасты

**Abstract:**In this article, the reader appreciates the criteria of dealing with people in complex social life, teaches to follow the rules of etiquette to the culture of behavior

**Keywords:** "Last days", person, dignity, person is value, parents, child, manners, culture, social life, wish-hope, result, simple, sincerity, rude, hot-tempered, hasty

**Kirish;**Prezidentimiz Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev 2017-yil 13 sentyabrdagi “Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targ‘ib qilish bo‘yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi to‘g‘risidagi“ Qarorni imzoladilar.<sup>1</sup>

Ushbu qarorda kitob mutolaasi yosh avlod tarbiyasida va ta’limida, nafaqat yosh avlod balki kattalar uchun ham muhim ekanligi bevosita o‘z aksini topgan.Shuning uchun barchani kitob o‘qishga jalb etish, madaniyatimizni, ma’naviyatimizni va tariximizni ko‘rsatadigan badiiy asarlarni chop etish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridan biridir. Ishtimoiy hayotda muomala madaniyati, kishilar o‘rtasida o‘zaro xushmuomalalik hamda iliq munosabat qurishda badiiy adabiyotimiz

1.Mirziyoyev.Sh.M “Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish-PQ-3271-son.13.09.2017

muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ayniqsa, insonning kamol topishi, komillikka erishishi, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targ‘ib qilish bo‘yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi to‘g‘risidagi“ kishilar o‘rtasida ham ma’nan ham jismonan kamolotga erishishi uzun ham yo‘qotmagan asarlardan biri

bu - Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanidir. “O‘tkan kunlar” ham mazmun, ham shakl, ham uslub jihatidan butun O‘rta Osiyo xalqlari adabiyotida katta ijtimoiy qiziqish uyg‘otdi. Shu bois, aynan qodiriyshunoslikka oid o‘zgacha talqinlarni kuzatish niyatida xorij olimlari tomonidan bitilgan manbalarni imkon qadar ko‘zdan kechiramiz.

Qozoq yozuvchisi Muxtor Avezovning: «Abdulla Qodiriy (Julqunboy) yuksak romanlar yaratdi. Uning romanlari 20-yillarda go‘yo tekis sahroda to‘satdan Pomir tog‘lari vujudga kelganday paydo bo‘ldi...» degan e‘tirofini ko‘pchilik yaxshi biladi. Aslida tekis sahroda tog‘ o‘z o‘zidan paydo bo‘lib qolmaganidek, genetik nuqtai nazardan qaraganda, o‘zbek romani ham mavjud mumtoz epik tafakkurning yangicha sharoit bergan mahsulidir. Bir qancha boshqa e‘tiroflar va mulohazalar boshqa qardosh millat yozuvchilari tomonidan ham aytilgan. Bunday adib novatorligini, ustozligini ulug‘lovchi fikrlar o‘zbek adabiyotshunosligida mavjud qarashlarga juda hamohangdir.

Amerikada Abdulla Qodiriy ijodini o‘rgangan olim Xristafor Maykel Murfi roman strukturasi, bayon uslubini «Alpomish» (qahramonlik eposi), «Kuntug‘mish» (romanik epos), Alisher Navoiyning «Layli va Majnun», «Farhod va Shirin» dostonlari hamda xalq kitobi «Tohir va Zuhra»larga taqqoslashni ma‘qul topadi. Tadqiqotchining diqqatini o‘ziga tortgan muhim fakt shuki, «Tohir va Zuhra», «Farhod va Shirin» dostonlari «O‘tkan kunlar» muqaddimasida tilga olinadi. Va demak, qiyos uchun asos ham borligi ko‘rinadi.

X.Murfi yuqorida sanalgan beshta doston syujeti strukturasi tekshirib chiqqach: “O‘tkan kunlar» romani voqea-hodisalarning joylashish strukturasi «o‘quvchi qabul qiladigan» (ijobiy) va «o‘quvchi qabul qilmaydigan» (salbiy) tarzda maxsus jadvalga soladi. Shu jadvaldagi «plus» va «minus», «ijobiy» va «salbiy» tomonlar kimgadir sodda yoki jo‘n tuyulishi mumkin. Ammo bu jadval romanning syujet rivojini «ajralish» va «birlashish» tarzidagi izohi bilan ko‘z oldimizda namoyon etadi. Tadqiqotchi syujetni bayon etishning bizning adabiyotshunosligimiz tajribasida ko‘rilmagan yo‘lini tanlagan“ -deb yozadi.<sup>2</sup>

Ulug‘ o‘zbek adibi Abdulla Qodiriy yaratgan o‘lmas qahramonlarning nutqida xalqimizga xos o‘zaro muomala-munosabat xususiyatining rang-barang holat, shakl va ko‘rinishlari mahorat darajada tasvirlanadi. Har bir shaxsning o‘zgaralar bilan munosabatida qat‘iylik, soddalik, samimiylilik, qo‘rslik va tajanglik kabi tabiat mavjudligi adibning “O‘tkan kunlar” asari matnida haqqoniy tasvirda o‘z ifodasini topgan. Inson tabiatidagi bunday munosabat shakllarining turli xilligi asarning qadr-qimmatini yanada oshirgan bo‘lsa ajab emas. Binobarin, asar qahramonlari Otabek, Kumush, Yusufbek Hoji, O‘zbekoyim, Oftoboyim, Mirzakarim qutidor xarakterida umumiy xususiyat-yuksak insoniy fazilatlarini mujassam. Biroq ularning orzu-

xayollari, hayotiy maqsadlari turlichadir. Chunonchi, O‘zbekoyim-o‘z maqsadiga qo‘rslik bilan erishishga intiladi. Yusufbek Hoji-vazminlik, yuksak mulohazakorlik, Mirzakarim qutidor-tabiatida andisha ustinlik qiladi.

Biz ushbu fikrlarimizni asarning ”Ota-ona orzusi“ va ”Unutmaysizmi“,”Qulimiz” qismlaridagi matn parchasi asosida dalillamoqchimiz. Chunonchi, Yusufbek hoji muomalasi farzandiga cheksiz mehr-muhabbat shuuriga o‘ralib ifodalanadi.

.....Bu kun onang sening oldingga tiz cho‘kib va onang ko‘ngli uchun men ham oraga tushib sendan so‘rayman: sen o‘z xohishing yo‘lida uylangan ekansan, rafiqang senga muborak bo‘lsin. Eslilik da’vosida yurgan ota-onang tilagiga, albatta, shundan boshqa bo‘lmas. Shu bilan birga, sening sababi vujuding bir, kishi o‘z hayoti ichida bolasi orqali bir orzu-havas kechirmoqchi.... Uning bu orzusiga haq berasanmi, yo‘qmi, yana ixtiyor o‘zingda....!(1,164), Yusufbek hoji muomalasi o‘tkir, ta’sirchan. U o‘z maqsadini bildirishda hatto, fikrini mehrini ham ”achchiqlik“ bilan bildiradigan xotini O‘zbek oyimni ”tiz cho‘kuvchi“ ona tarzida o‘zining tabiatiga moslaydi. Lekin u xotining tabiatini, muomalasini yaxshi biladi: ”Bilgan topib so‘zlar bilmagan qopib“ Bunday mulozamatli munosabatni, hatto Mirzakarim qutidorga yuborgan maktubda ham ko‘rish mumkin“(1.165-174) Mirzakarim qutidorning ham boshqalar bilan mulohaza munosabatida o‘zgalarga hurmat, andisha kabi xususiyatlar yuqori turadi. Bu tabiatlar har bir o‘zbekka xos fazilat sanalmog‘i lozim. Chunonchi, keksalarning tipik vakili bo‘lgan Mirzakarim qutidor yakka-yu yagona qizi ustiga kelin tushurmoq bo‘lgan qudalarning orzu-niyatini xotiniga shunday ohangda tushuntira oladi:

-Pichoqni o‘zingga ur, og‘rimasa boshqaga, degan bir gap bor, dedi jiddiy vaziyatda qutidor-mendan ham sen yaxshiroq tushunib turibsanki, agarda bizning rizoligimiz bo‘lmas ekan, Otabek sira ham ikkinchi uylanmaydi. Masalan, biz ikkov qudalarning o‘rnida bo‘lib yolg‘iz o‘g‘limiz boshqa bir shaharda bir qizga uylanganda, o‘ylab qara chiday olarmidik? O‘g‘limiz ko‘nmaganda ham o‘z shahrimizdan ikkinchi uylantirishga kirishmasmi edik? Bu tilagimizga qarshi tushib o‘g‘limizni o‘z shahri va o‘z uyida olib o‘ltirguvchi qudalarimizga la’nat o‘qib, o‘lim tilamasmi edik?

Yusufbek hoji va Mirzakarim qutidor timsolining ulug‘vorligi-uning nutqidagi xalqimiz keksalariga xos fazilat: o‘zgalar oldida hurmat, mehr-muhabbat, tavoze va andishaning yuksakligidir. Har bir shaxs o‘zaro muomala-munosabatida ana shu go‘zal fazilatlar mujassamlangan mukammal tabiati bilan tinglovchisiga ehtirom ko‘rsata olsagina, u o‘z nutqining ta’sirchanligiga ham erisha oladi.

Xuddi ana shunday ko‘rkam munosabatni Otabek va Kumush suhbatida ham kuzatish mumkin. Bu suhbatgacha ular orasida ishq-muhabbat dunyosiga alamli raxnalik dardini solgan ”ota-ona orzusi” o‘z hukmini o‘tkazib qo‘ygan edi. Shunday

bo'lsada, unga oliyanoblik qiladi. Otabekning uylanish haqidagi xabardan jahl otiga minmaydi, andishalik ko'rsatadi.

-Men rozi, men ko'ndim!-dedi daf'atan Kumush, bu so'zni nimadandir qo'rqqandek shoshib aytadi.

Bu gapni eshitib, Otabek taajjub va hayratga tushadi:

-Ko'ndingiz....nega, a? (1,182).

Har qanday kitobxon ham, oshiq –ma'shuq ham taqdir hal bo'lib qolgan bu vaziyatdagi holatga ishonmaydi. Lekin Otabek va Kumush o'rtasidagi ishqning ilohiy kuch qudrati ular munosabatining barqarorligini ta'minlay oladi.

Kumush:

-O'zim-dedi va keyinda o'zing hamma tilak va shartlari ma'nosining jami bo'lgan,-meni unutmaysizmi? –degan so'rog'ini berdi(1, 182)

...Kumush Otabek yaqiniga surildi va tirsaklari bilan uning tizzasiga yonboshlab erkalandi.(1,183).Xarakter tasvirida yozuvchi hayot haqiqatiga mos ravishda ularning xilma-xilligi , bir-biriga o'xshamasligini ko'rsatishga intiladi va shunga erishadi hamda shu bilan hayotning rang-barang ekanligini haqida tasavvur uyg'otdi. Chunonchi, Otabek va Hasanali o'rtasida kechgan suhbatida ham ko'rish mumkin:

Otabek mehmonlarni tanchaga o'tquzib, fotihadan so'ng Hasanalidan so'radi:

-Tuzikmisiz, ota?

-Xudoga shukur, -dedi Hasanali, -boyag'idan biroz yengillashdim. Mazmuni is tekkan ekan.

-Bazi yumushlar buyursam...

-Buyuringiz , o'g'lim.

-Rahmat, ota, bo'lmasa bizga choy qaynatib bersangiz-chi.

-Xo'p, begim.

Biz bilamizki Hasanali Otabekni oilasini quli, lekin Otabek unga qullarcha munosabat qilmadi. Otabek unga ish buyurmoqchi, ammo to'g'ridan –to'g'ri ish buyirmayapti. Unga dastlab, tuzikmisiz, ota deya ahvolini so'rayapti va ba'zi ishlarni buyirsam-deb murojaat qiladi. E'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, Otabek unga ota dedi.Hasana bung javoban buyuringiz o'g'lim,- dedi. Hasanali ish buyirilganidan so'ng qulligini his etgan holda xo'p, begim deb javob beradi. Hasanali chiqdi. Rahmat Otabek bilan yana bir qaytib sog'liq so'rashgandan keyin so'radi:

- Bu kishi kimingiz bo'ladir, bek aka?

Otabek Rahmatning savoliga javob bermay eshikka qaradi. Hasanalining hujradan uzoqlatib so'ngra javob berdi:

-Qulimiz. (1, 6)

Bu asardagi ikki insonning bir-biriga munosabati nozik bir axloqiy tarbiyaga asoslangan. O'zbeklar turmushini, tarixini, tilini, urf-odatlarini yaxshi bilgan Abdulla Qodiriy ulardan o'z asarlarida juda unumli va o'rinli foydalandi. Adibdan qolgan muhtasham adabiy merosda o'zbek adabiy tilining go'zalligi, nafosati, tasvir va ifoda imkoniyatlari aynan amaliyotda o'z aksini topdi. Shu bilan birga Abdulla Qodiriy ba'zan filolog olimlarga xos qimmatli adabiy-nazariy qarashlari bilan ham o'zbek adabiy tilining takomillashuviga ulkan hissa qo'shdi. Xullas yozuvchi "O'tgan kunlar" romanida bir qancha ijobiy obrazlar tizimi orqali murakkab taqdir voqeliklarni tasvirlab qolmasdan, ular o'rtasidagi munosabat ko'rinishlarining rang-barang olamini yaratadiki, bu o'quvchining murakkab ijtimoiy hayotning insonlar muomala-munosabat mezonini qadrlash, o'zaro o'lchash va o'rganishga ham dav'at etadi.

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## KELAJAGIMIZNI YOVUZ KUCHLAR QO'LIGA BERIB QO'YISHGA HAQQIMIZ YO'Q

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**Annotatsiya:** Komil inson g'oyasi kishining o'zidagi fazilatlarini umrining oxiriga qadar takomillashtirish, illatlarni esa bartaraf etib borishni taqozo etadi. Dunyoda ma'naviyatni ravnaq toptirishni istaydigan, faoliyatini batamom shunga qaratadigan kuchlar bo'lgani kabi ma'naviyatga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri qarshi qaratilgan guruhlar ham mavjud. Ularning ma'naviyatga qarshi yo'naltirilgan xatti-harakatlari majmuasini "ma'naviy tahdidlar" deymiz. Yurtimizda ilm-fan, ta'lim va tarbiya, ma'naviyat ustuvor masaladir. Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimizda bu borada olib borilayotgan ishlar haqida so'z yuritiladi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Komil inson, ma'naviyat, mafkura mafkuraviy bo'shliq, jamiyat, ilm-ma'rifat, globallashuv, qadriyat, vatanparvarlik, tarbiya, komil inson, salbiy illatlar. Har bir xalq ulkan daraxtga uxshaydi. Uning ildizlari naqadar teran bo'lsa qaddi-basti ham shunga yarasha ulug buladi. Ma'naviyat xalqning ana shunday o'q tomiridir. Bu ildizdan suv ichgan avlod aslo kam bo'lmaydi. Ko'zlagan murodiga ham shu quvvat bilan etib keladi.

Ma'lumki, Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoev raisligida 22 dekabr kuni Respublika Ma'naviyat va ma'rifat kengashining kengaytirilgan yig'ilishi bo'lib o'tdi. Respublikamizda ushbu Kengash raisi Prezident, hududlarda esa birinchi rahbarlar hisoblanadi. Chunki ilm-fan, ta'lim va tarbiya, ma'naviyat ustuvor masaladir. Davlatimiz rahbari buning uchun avvalo mustahkam iqtisodiy asoslar kerakligini ta'kidlab, shu borada amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarni qayd etib o'tdi. Ushbu iqtisodiy asos natijasida bu yil ijtimoiy sohaga eng ko'p – 134 trillion so'm mablag' ajratildi. Bu – 2016 yilga solishtirganda 5,6 barobar ziyod demakdir.

Bugun jahon miqyosida taraqqiyot sur'atlari shiddatli tus olgani, o'ta ziddiyatli jarayonlarning ta'siri mamlakatimizda ham sezilayotgani qayd etildi.

Prezident ma'naviyat va ma'rifat sohasida 9 ta yo'nalishda muhim tashabbuslarni ilgari surdi. Milliy g'oyani rivojlantirish, ayollarning ta'lim olishi va kasb-hunar egallashiga e'tiborni kuchaytirish, ma'naviyat va ma'rifat maskanlari, madaniyat markazlarini ishga tushirish, teatr va kino san'atini rivojlantirish va boshqa tashabbuslar e'tiborga havola qilindi.



Ma'naviyat bor joyda unga qarshi qaratilgan kuch ham bo'ladi. Chunki ma'naviyatga fazilatlar majmuasi deb qarash, illatlar yig'indisini ma'naviyatsizlik hisoblaymiz. Afsuski, fazilatlar ham, illatlar ham bir shaxsning o'zida namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. SHuning uchun komil inson g'oyasi kishining o'zidagi fazilatlarini umrining oxiriga qadar takomillashtirish, illatlarni esa bartaraf etib borishni taqozo etadi. Dunyoda ma'naviyatni ravnaq toptirishni istaydigan, faoliyatini batamom shunga qaratadigan kuchlar bo'lgani kabi ma'naviyatga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri qarshi qaratilgan guruhlar ham mavjud. Ularning ma'naviyatga qarshi yo'naltirilgan xatti-harakatlari majmuasini «ma'naviy tahdidlar» deymiz.

Bir ijtimoiy tuzumdan ikkinchisiga o'tish hech qachon oson kechmagan. Ana shunday murakkab jarayonda muayyan ma'noda mafkuraviy bo'shliq paydo bo'ladi. Muayyan kuchlar bu bo'shliqni egallashga jon-jahdi bilan harakat qilishadi.

Prezident SHavkat Mirziyoev Respublika Ma'naviyat va ma'rifat kengashining kengaytirilgan majlisidagi nutqida quyidagi fikrlarni bayon qildilar: "O'zimizga bir savol berib ko'raylik: biz hozirgi keskin sharoitda g'oyaviy- mafkuraviy sohada raqobatga tayyormizmi? Mana, bugun ma'naviy- ma'rifiy sohada masala qanday o'tkir va ko'ndalang bo'lib turibdi. Bular oddiy savollar emas. Odamni jiddiy o'ylantiradigan, tashvishga soladigan savollar. Agar biz bu yorug' dunyoda "o'zbek", "O'zbekiston" degan nomlar bilan yashab qolishni istaydigan bo'lsak, bu savollarga bugun javob topishimiz va ularni hal etish bo'yicha amaliy harakatlarni aynan bugun boshlashimiz shart. Ertaga kech bo'ladi".

Yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek, shu narsa oydinlashdiki, ma'naviyat bor joyda unga qarshi tahdid ham bo'laverar ekan. Biz globallashtirish davrida yashayapmiz. Uning bosh xususiyati shuki, er yuzining istalgan nuqtasida paydo bo'lgan bir yangilik zudlik bilan butun dunyoga yoki uning juda katta qismiga tarqaladi. Ammo bu yaxshi yangilik bo'lishi ham, yomon yangilik bo'lishi ham mumkin. Aynan shuning uchun ham, xuddi tayoqning ikki uchi bo'lgani kabi, globallashtirishning ham ijobiy, ham salbiy jihatlari bor [1.91-bet]

Salbiy jihati esa tezkor taraqqiyot va bozor iqtisodiyoti har qanday mamlakatga o'zining barcha noxush tomonlari bilan birga kirib keladi. Bu esa globallashtirishning salbiy tomonlaridan insonlarni ehtiyot bo'lishga undaydi. YO't kuchlar zamonning ana shu xususiyatidan o'z manfaatlari, yovuz maqsadlari yo'lida foydalanishga, turli zararli g'oya va mafkuralarni dunyo bo'ylab tarqatishga zo'r berib urinaveradi. SHu tariqa hozirgi zamonda odamlar qalbi va ong-tafakkurini zabt etishga urinish o'zaro kurashning asosiy maydoniga aylanib ulgurgan.

Globallashtirish davrini kompyutersiz, internet tarmog'isiz aslo tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Bugun kompyuterni bilmaydigan, internet tarmog'i imkoniyatlaridan foydalana olmaydigan odamlar zamondan ortda qolgan hisoblanadi. Yoshlarimiz shuni his etgan holda kompyuter va internetdan foydalanishni puxta

o'rganishmoqda. Yana bir jihatni aytish kerakki, bugun internetdan foydalanish uchun kompyuter sotib olish shart emas. Zamonaviy uyali telefonlar orqali internet tarmog'iga bemalol ulanish va undan istagancha foydalanish mumkin. Xo'sh, internet ham yaxshi, ham yomon ma'lumotlar o'chog'i hisoblansa, yoshlarimiz undan bemalol foydalanayotgan bo'lsa, ular tarmoqlardan qaysi ma'lumotlarni olayotganini kim nazorat qiladi? Aytish joizki, internetdan foydalanish uchun bir oz xarajat ham kerak bo'ladi. Bu xarajatlari, albatta, oila byudjetidan ajratiladi. Biz – farzandsevar xalqimiz, hayotimizni bolalarimizga tikkanmiz, ulardan hech narsamizni ayamaymiz. Biroq... Gap shundaki, internet orqali bolalarimiz aqlan o'sib, ma'nani etuklikka erishishi, komil inson bo'lib tarbiyalanishi, ilm-ma'rifat o'rganib, ezgulikka intilishi mumkin. [2. 31-36 - betlar] Bugungi kunda internetdan foydalanmay turib zamon talablariga javob beradigan mutaxassis bo'lib etishishni mutlaqo ko'z oldimizga keltira olmaymiz. SHu bilan birga, aynan internetning salbiy ta'sirida farzandlarimiz ong-tafakkurining yomon tomonga o'zgarishi mumkinligini ham nazardan qochirib bo'lmaydi. “Kasalni yashirsang, isitmasi oshkor qiladi”. Dono xalqimiz bu hikmatni bejiz aytmagan. Bugun aynan internet orqali fe'l-atvori o'zgarib, odamovi bo'lib borayotgan, shuningdek, jinoyatchi qiyofasiga kirib, o'zini o'zi o'ldirayotgan hamda terrorchiga aylanib, qo'lga qurol olayotgan yoshlarimiz ham yo'q emas. Hozir ko'chalarda yoshlarga e'tibor qiling: deyarli hammasining qo'lida zamonaviy telefon, qulog'ida go'shak. Ayrımlari dasturxon atrofida ham internet xabarlarini o'qigani-o'qigan. Atrofdagilar bilan ishi yo'q. Hayot bilan qiziqmay qolgan, fikri hayoli qo'lidagi ana shu “matoh”da. Internet-kafelar ham yoshlarimiz bilan gavjum. Ammo bu erga kirgan farzandlarimiz internetdan nima maqsadda foydalandi, nimalarni oldi, qanday o'yin o'ynadi, kimga nima yubordi. Bularni kim nazorat qiladi, vaqtinchalik ish bilan ta'minlanmagan yoshlarimizga nisbatan ham shunday fikr aytish mumkin. Chunki barcha yomon illatlarning ildizi bekorchilik va ishsizlikka borib taqaladi. Dunyoda g'oyadan kuchli qurol bo'lmaydi. Bugungi kunda yovuz kuchlar o'z g'arazli g'oyalarini tarqatish uchun internetdek tayyor “dastyor”dan ustomonlik bilan foydalanib kelmoqda. Internetdagi ijtimoiy tarmoqlar aynan “ommaviy madaniyat”ni targ'ib etishning eng keng tarqalgan vositasiga aylanib boryapti. Bundan farzandlarimizni asrashimiz lozim. Bu masala bugun hammani, ya'ni, butun jamiyatni o'ylantirishi shart. 2017 yilning 15 iyun kuni poytaxtimizda “Ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, muqaddas dinimizning sofliqini asrash – davr talabi» mavzusida anjuman o'tkazildi.

Unda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti SHavkat Mirziyoev nutq so'zlab, jumladan, hozirgi vaqtda dunyo miqyosida hukm surayotgan tahlikali vaziyat, siyosiy va iqtisodiy inqirozlardan tashvishga tushmayotgan birorta davlat yoki jamiyat yo'qligini qayd etdilar. “Ayniqsa, xalqaro terrorizm, ekstremizm,

narkotrafik, diniy qarama-qarshilik, noqonuniy migratsiya, odam savdosi, ekologik muammolar, ayrim mintaqalarda iqtisodiy nochorlik, ishsizlik, qashshoqlik kuchayib borayotgani butun insoniyatni qattiq xavotirga solayotgani” alohida ta’kidlandi. Xo’sh, diniy-ekstremistik g’oyalar ta’siriga tushib, bugun xorijiy davlatlarda xunrezliklarga sherik bo’lib qolgan yoshlarni aynan internet o’z to’riga ilintirmadi, deb kim ayta oladi. [3.57-bet] Ana shu salbiy oqibatlariga qarab aytish mumkinki, hozirgi zamonda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar insoniyat boshiga bitgan balo ham bo’ldi. Vayronkor g’oya ilmsiz jamiyatga ko’proq bostirib kiradi. SHuning uchun fikrga qarshi fikr, g’oyaga qarshi g’oya, jaholatga qarshi esa ma’rifat bilan kurashmoq zarur.

“Tarixdan ma’lum, Vatan va xalq taqdiriga nisbatan tahdidlar kuchaygan vaziyatda aynan millat fidoyilari – uyg’oq qalbli ziyolilar, shoir va adiblar, san’at namoyandalari, ma’naviyat va ma’rifat sohasi xodimlari jasorat bilan maydonga chiqqanlar. Mamlakatimiz o’z taraqqiyotining yangi, yuksak bosqichiga kirayotgan hozirgi paytda bizga jadid bobolarimiz kabi g’arb ilm-fan yutuqlari bilan birga, milliy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiya topgan etuk kadrlar suv bilan havodek zarur”, deb ta’kidladi SHavkat Mirziyoev ma’naviyat va ma’rifat kengashining kengaytirilgan majlisida. Ma’naviy tahdidlarga qarshi kurashish uchun jamiyatda ilm-ma’rifatni ravnaq toptirish eng muhim vositalar sirasiga kiradi. Ma’naviy tahdidlarga qarshi tura oladigan kuch – mafkuraviy immunitet. Tovar bozor sharoitida raqobatdosh bo’lgani kabi, kishilar ongi va qalbini egallash uchun kuchli raqobat kechayotgan hozirgi o’ta murakkab va tahlikali zamonda aynan jamiyatning tahdidbardoshligini ta’minlash ham juda muhimdir. Demak, insonlarda yuksak ma’naviyatni shakllantirish, uni ana shu tahdidlardan asrash uchun bir lahza bo’lsin, kurashdan to’xtamaslik kerak ekan.

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## **MODULAR TEACHING TECHNOLOGY BASED ON SCIENCE-BASED APPROACH TO ACTIVITY**

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**Annotation:** modular teaching dictates the reading of problematic and difficult lectures that provide generalized information on the major issues of science.

Lectures should focus on developing students' creative abilities. The practical and laboratory classes of the module are formed together with the lectures, which supplement the content of the lectures with a new material from which they will be studied. Students will have practical skills.

**Base words:** science, module, macromodule, consortium, MKM.

Science activity approach module in the Education Science system refers to the application of the methodology. The technology of such modular training in the system of higher education in academic lists and professional colleges, educators and the purpose of application in systems of professional development of engineers and pedagogues it is appropriate.

In modular teaching technology based on the approach of activity in science the module itself embodies the following:

- fundamental concepts of educational science - a certain phenomenon, or law, or section, or a major topic, or a group of interrelated concepts;
- to study one or more fundamental concepts of educational science it is aimed at (mastering).

Usually the module will consist of 3-6 hours of lecture sessions and related practical (workshop), laboratory classes.

Based on a strictly systematic (multifaceted) analysis of the apparatus of explanation of Science, the most an effective module is formed. And this is the separation of the group of fundamental phrases, material provides the ability to group logically and compactly.

Since the module is an independent structural unit, in some cases, it gives individual readers the opportunity to listen to a series of modules, not just to scan the fan. This gives rise to the possibility of optimal planning of individual and independent work of senior students.

In modular teaching, the curriculum is complete, concise and through deepening stratification, there is an opportunity to stratify the teaching there will be, that is, it will be possible to individualize training.

The following objectives are pursued in the transition to modular teaching:

- ensuring continuity of teaching (between subjects and within science);

- individualization of training;
- to create sufficient conditions for the independent mastering of the educational material;
- accelerate training;
- achieve effective mastering of science.

Thus, according to the students ' own abilities in modular teaching full necessary conditions are created for the acquisition of knowledge.

The effectiveness of the transition of training to the modular system, to the following factors will depend:

- the level of material and technical base of the educational institution;
- qualification level of professors and teachers;
- students ' level of preparation;
- evaluation of the results;
- didactic materials development;
- analysis of results and optimization of modules.

*In the transition to modular training, it is envisaged to carry out:*

*-on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the working plan, the interrelated disciplines are determined by a group of closely related subjects, namely the entire working plan is regarded as a separate set of macromodules.*

*In the vast majority of cases, the following three types of macromodules can be formed:*

*a) which includes humanities;*

*b) Economic Sciences including;*

*C) which includes general education, general technical, General professional and specialty subjects.*

In the formation of a specialist of any macromodule, his own goal and the function is. The purpose of studying a specific macromodule, which enters into it it follows from the study objectives of the sciences.

A set of learning objectives of any macromodule, public education reflected in the standards, set up the main purpose of specialist training will. The purpose of any macromodule is clearly structured, the science of the first when it begins to be studied, it must be delivered to the students. Each of the macromodules when the next science begins to be studied, it is the objectives of the study of science that students will be brought to your attention:

-within which macromodule sequences are acceptable, within which the subjects are studied, the duration of each series and their study are established. That is, by ensuring the continuity of teaching, it is necessary to achieve a reduction in the duration of the study of Sciences and thereby the duration of the study of macromodule. Subjects with the size of training hours are not on the floor (1-2

classes per week, in some cases 3-hour audience), are included in the list of block subjects, are desirable, and they can be passed in the first or second half of the training semester.

Based on the calculation of vertical close interdependence of macromodules they are formed, but when setting the periods of their study, horizontal connections between macromodules should be taken into account.

-in order to prevent duplication of the instructional material, interdependence of macromodular disciplines, educational programs will be provided.

### **Modular training technology based on a systematic activity approach.**

Systematic activity approach is the study of the activity of a specialist, the list the educational disciplines in which it is necessary to study to carry out activities, determination of the content of educational materials, the structure of modules and the educational process characterized by Organization.

Systematic business approach to modular technology, first of all professional it is used in education. A vivid example of this is Unesco International modules of labor skills "Modules of labor skills(MCM) is a" constription".

Counseling, without division into educational disciplines, to holistic teaching it is distinguished by its orientation.

The advantages of the concept are that the design process of the technologies of modules is a clear composition and a complete formation of the form of educational-software documentation in the modular variant.

MCM-modular program of training, analysis of specialist activities, it is formed on the basis of the study of its content and composition, and modular blocks, as well as the tutorial will consist of a collection of modules.

Production activities of a specialist include the fulfillment of a number of production tasks. They, in turn, will consist of production activities (steps of work), which will be performed in the specified sequence. In order to perform the actions that are part of the production task, the worker must have a certain level of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

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## **ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW**

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**Abstract:** Administrative procedures are an integral part of governance, shaping how public institutions function and interact with citizens. This article provides a comprehensive overview of administrative procedures, focusing on their definition, types, importance, and challenges. It examines the theoretical foundations of administrative procedures and their practical implications in various contexts. The article also discusses the role of technology in modernizing administrative procedures and improving efficiency. Through this analysis, the article aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of administrative procedures and their significance in contemporary governance.

**Keywords:** Administrative procedures, governance, public institutions, efficiency, technology.

**Introduction.** Administrative procedures play a crucial role in the functioning of modern societies, providing the framework through which public institutions interact with citizens and businesses. These procedures encompass a wide range of activities, including licensing, permitting, regulatory compliance, and dispute resolution. Understanding administrative procedures is essential for policymakers, administrators, and citizens alike, as they shape the quality of governance and the delivery of public services.

This article seeks to explore the concept of administrative procedures in depth, examining their definition, types, and significance. It will also discuss the challenges associated with administrative procedures and the ways in which technology is transforming them. By shedding light on these aspects, the article aims to enhance our understanding of administrative procedures and their role in contemporary governance. Administrative procedures refer to the formalized steps and processes that government agencies and organizations follow to achieve specific objectives, such as the delivery of public services, regulation of activities, and enforcement of laws and regulations. These procedures are essential for the effective functioning of government institutions, as they help ensure consistency, fairness, and accountability in decision-making processes. Administrative procedures are governed by a set of rules, regulations, and principles that vary across jurisdictions and organizations.

Types of Administrative Procedures:

Administrative procedures can be broadly classified into two categories: procedural rules and substantive rules. Procedural rules govern the process by which decisions are made, including the steps to be followed, the parties involved, and the rights of individuals affected by the decisions. Substantive rules, on the other hand, govern the content of decisions, including the criteria used to make decisions and the standards of review applied to those decisions.

#### Importance of Administrative Procedures:

Administrative procedures are essential for several reasons. First, they help ensure that decisions are made in a consistent, fair, and transparent manner. Second, they provide a mechanism for individuals to challenge decisions that are incorrect, unfair, or unreasonable. Third, they help promote accountability by ensuring that decision-makers can be held responsible for their actions. Finally, administrative procedures help build trust and confidence in government institutions by demonstrating their commitment to fairness, transparency, and the rule of law.

#### Challenges in Administrative Procedures:

Despite their importance, administrative procedures face several challenges. One challenge is the complexity and length of procedures, which can make them difficult to understand and navigate, especially for individuals without legal or technical expertise. Another challenge is the potential for abuse and corruption, as complex procedures can be used to delay or manipulate decisions for personal gain. Additionally, administrative procedures can be costly and time-consuming, leading to delays in the delivery of public services and the resolution of disputes.

#### The Role of Technology in Modernizing Administrative Procedures:

Technology has the potential to transform administrative procedures by making them more efficient, transparent, and user-friendly. For example, electronic filing systems can streamline the process of submitting documents and reduce the time and cost associated with traditional paper-based systems. Similarly, online portals can provide individuals with easy access to information about procedures and enable them to track the status of their cases in real-time. Overall, technology can help improve the quality of administrative procedures and enhance the trust and confidence of the public in government institutions.

#### Future Trends in Administrative Procedures:

Looking ahead, several trends are likely to shape the future of administrative procedures. One trend is the increasing use of data analytics and artificial intelligence to automate routine tasks and improve decision-making processes. Another trend is the growing emphasis on user-centric design, which seeks to make administrative procedures more accessible and user-friendly. Additionally, there is a growing recognition of the importance of collaboration and co-creation in

designing administrative procedures, involving stakeholders in the process to ensure that procedures meet their needs and expectations.

**Conclusion:**

Administrative procedures are a critical component of governance, helping to ensure that government institutions operate effectively, fairly, and transparently. While they face challenges, such as complexity and potential for abuse, technological advancements and evolving trends offer opportunities to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of administrative procedures. By embracing these opportunities and addressing challenges, governments can improve the quality of their administrative procedures and strengthen public trust in their institutions.

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