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ALGORITHM FOR CREATING A WEB PLATFORM FOR THE INDEPENDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS OF THE ACADEMIC LYCEUMS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Annotation. This article presents proposals and recommendations on the algorithm for creating and implementing a web platform designed to organize the independent learning activities of students of the academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Keywords: students of the academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, independent learning activities, web platform, algorithm of creation and implementation.

At present, digital technologies are fundamentally renewing the educational process and creating wide opportunities for the effective organization of students' independent learning activities. In particular, in the academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the necessity of using modern web resources is increasing in deepening students' theoretical knowledge, forming their professional-social competence, and strengthening their self-development skills [1–2].

In recent years, many scientific studies have been conducted on the effectiveness of using digital learning resources and web platforms in the education system. In this regard, scientific research works have been carried out in our country, in the Commonwealth of Independent States and abroad by such scholars as N.I. Taylakov, U.M. Mirsanov, F.J. Toxirov, J.A. Elmurodov, N.N. Belseva, Z.Yu. Kutuzova, D.Yu. Ratushnyak, N. Barajas-Murphy, J. Wang, J.A. Leaston.

However, in the works of the scholars mentioned above, the issue of creating special platforms adapted to the independent learning activities of students in the academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has not been sufficiently studied. Therefore, it is necessary to develop an algorithmic approach that ensures forming students as active subjects in the learning process, developing independent working skills, and personalizing the educational process. For this reason, on the basis of the analysis of the research of scholars in the field and our scientific investigations, an algorithm for creating and implementing a web platform for the independent learning activities of students of the academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was developed

(see Figure 1). In developing this algorithm, the studies of U.M. Mirsanov [3], F.J. Toxirov [4] and J.A. Elmurodov [5] were used.

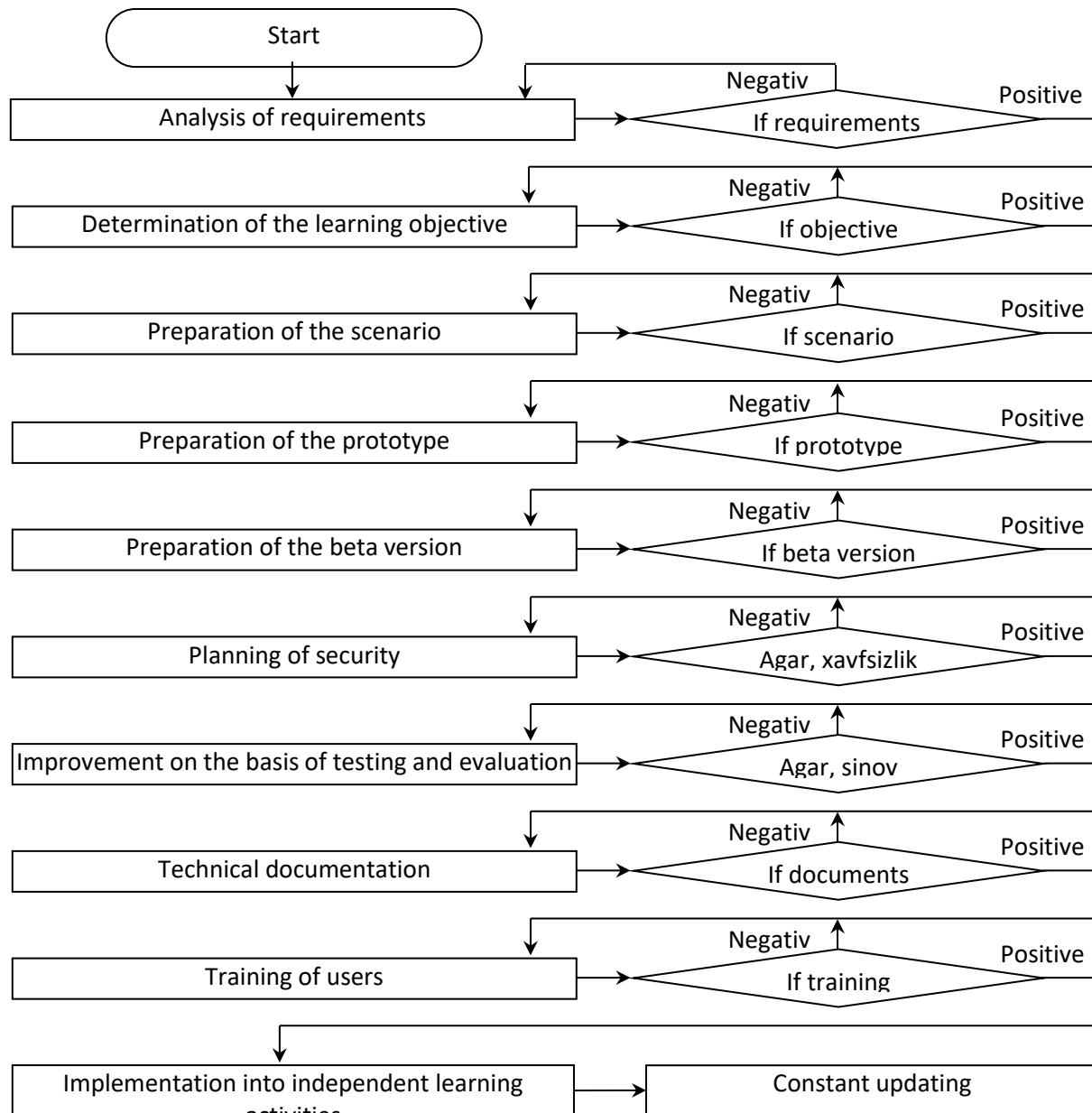


Figure 1. The algorithm for the design and implementation of a web platform to support independent learning activities of students in the academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Based on the algorithm illustrated in Figure 1, a web platform was developed for the independent learning activities of students of the academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the subjects “Physics” and “Informatics and Information Technologies.”

In conclusion, it can be said that the proposed algorithm integrates the technical, functional, and pedagogical aspects of the web platform, providing the opportunity to increase the level of mastery of students of the academic lyceums of the Ministry of

Internal Affairs, to develop independent working skills, and to personalize the educational process.

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GLOBAL TINCHLIKNI TA'MINLASHDA BMTNING ASOSIY ORGANLARI VA ULARNING VAZIFALARI

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Annotatsiya: Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti global tinchlikni ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tinchlikni saqlash va xalqaro nizolarni hal qilishda BMTning bir nechta asosiy organlari faoliyat yuritadi. Xavfsizlik Kengashi (UN Security Council) global xavfsizlikni ta'minlash, tinchlikni saqlash va nizolarni diplomatik yo'l bilan hal etish uchun ma'suldir. Bosh Assambleya (UN General Assembly) a'zo davlatlarning umumiy yig'ilishi sifatida dunyodagi asosiy masalalarni muhokama qiladi va tavsiyalar beradi. Bosh Kotibi (UN Secretary-General) tashkilotning ijrochi rahbari sifatida diplomatik tashabbuslar ko'radi, tinchlik jarayonlarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi va krizislarni oldini olishga harakat qiladi. Shuningdek, BMT Tinchlikni Saqlash Operatsiyalari (UN Peacekeeping Operations) va BMT Iqtisodiy va Ijtimoiy Kengashi (ECOSOC) global rivojlanishni va tinchlikni mustahkamlash uchun turli dasturlarni amalga oshiradi. BMT Inson Huquqlari Kengashi esa inson huquqlarini himoya qilish orqali dunyodagi tinchlikni mustahkamlashda o'zining o'rnini egallaydi. Ushbu organlar birgalikda dunyo miqyosida tinchlik, barqarorlik va xavfsizlikni saqlash uchun faoliyat yuritadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Xavfsizlik Kengashi (UN Security Council), Bosh Assambleya (UN General Assembly), ECOSOC.

TADQIQOT USULLARI VA METODLARI: Ushbu maqolani yozish jarayonida turli tadqiqot usullari, jumladan, tarixiy ma'lumotlardan foydalanish, analitik tahlil singari tahlil turlaridan o'z o'rinlarda foydalanildi.

KIRISH

XX asr insoniyat tarixida eng og'ir va fojeali davrlardan biri sifatida esda qolgan. Ikki marta yuz bergan jahon urushlari, millionlab begunoh insonlarning qurbon bo'lishi, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy iztiroblar global hamkorlik zaruratini yanada chuqurroq anglatdi. Aynan ana shunday sharoitda 1945-yil 24-oktabr kuni xalqaro hamjamiyat tomonidan Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT) tashkil etildi. Uning asosiy maqsadi — xalqaro tinchlik va xavfsizlikni saqlash, millatlar o'rtasida do'stona munosabatlarni rivojlantirish hamda global muammolarni hal etishda xalqaro hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yishdan iborat edi. BMTning global tinchlikni saqlashdagi o'rni beqiyosdir. Ushbu tashkilot dunyodagi ko'plab mojarolarni oldini olish, vositachilik qilish, nizolarni hal

etish, inson huquqlarini himoya qilish va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishni ta'minlash borasida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bunda, albatta, BMTning tuzilmasi va uning tarkibidagi asosiy organlarning faoliyati hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Har bir organ o'ziga xos vakolat va vazifalarga ega bo'lib, ularning birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlari global tinchlik va barqarorlikka erishishda asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Mazkur maqolada BMTning asosiy organlari va ularning vazifalari chuqur tahlil qilinadi, har bir organing global tinchlikni ta'minlashdagi o'rni ochib beriladi hamda ularning faoliyati misollar bilan yoritiladi. Shuningdek, BMTning amaldagi yutuqlari va duch kelayotgan muammolari ham muhokama qilinadi.

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT) — bu 193 ta a'zo davlatdan iborat bo'lgan universal xalqaro tashkilot bo'lib, uning asosiy faoliyati xalqaro tinchlik va xavfsizlikni saqlash, inson huquqlari himoyasi, xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish va ijtimoiy taraqqiyotni ta'minlashga qaratilgan. BMTning asosiy huquqiy asosini tashkil etuvchi hujjat — bu BMT Nizomi bo'lib, u 1945-yil 26-iyunda SanFransiskoda imzolangan va 24-oktabr kuni kuchga kirgan. Mazkur Nizomda

BMTning tuzilmasi, organlari, ularning vakolatlari va faoliyat yo'nalishlari aniq belgilab qo'yilgan. BMT tarkibida quyidagi 6 asosiy organ faoliyat yuritadi:¹

BMT Bosh Assambleyasi (General Assembly)— bu Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining eng muhim va eng keng vakolatlarga ega bo'lgan maslahat organidir. U barcha a'zo davlatlar ishtirok etadigan yagona organ bo'lib, tashkilot faoliyatining asosiy yo'nalishlarini belgilaydi. Bosh Assambleya xalqaro siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy va inson huquqlari sohasidagi muhim masalalarni muhokama qiladi hamda tegishli tavsiyalar beradi. Bosh Assambleya tarkibiga

BMTning barcha 193 a'zo davlati kiradi. Har bir davlat teng huquqqa ega bo'lib, faqat bitta ovozga ega. Bu tenglik prinsipining namoyonidir, ya'ni kichik yoki katta davlatlar o'rtasida hech qanday farq yo'q. Bosh Assambleya har yili sentyabr oyining uchinchi haftasida BMTning Nyu-Yorkdagi qarorgohida navbatdagi sessiyasini ochadi. Ushbu sessiya odatda bir necha oy davom etadi. Sessiyaning ochilishida har bir davlat rahbarlari yoki tashqi ishlar vazirlari tomonidan umumiy bahslar (general debate) olib boriladi. Bu bahslar orqali global muammolar, urushlar, iqlim o'zgarishi, qashshoqlik, sog'liqni saqlash, migratsiya, qurolsizlanish kabi masalalar muhokama qilinadi. Bosh Assambleya sessiyalaridan tashqari, maxsus sessiyalar va favqulodda sessiyalar ham chaqirilishi mumkin. Masalan, insoniyatga tahdid solayotgan favqulodda holatlarda (urush, ommaviy inson huquqlari buzilishi, tabiiy ofatlar) tezkor yig'inlar chaqiriladi. Bosh Assambleyaning vakolatlari BMT Nizomining 10–17-

¹ Gordenker L. The UN Secretary-General and Secretariat. 2nd ed. — London: Routledge, 2010. — 208 p.

moddalarida belgilab berilgan. Unga ko‘ra, Bosh Assambleya quyidagi asosiy vazifalarni bajaradi:² Xalqaro tinchlik va xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash:

Agar Xavfsizlik Kengashi muayyan masala bo‘yicha kelisha olmasa yoki veto ishlatilsa, Bosh Assambleya bu masalani ko‘rib chiqib, a‘zolarga tavsiyalar berishi mumkin. Bu “Birlashtiruvchi tinchlik rezolyutsiyasi” (1950) asosida amalga oshadi. Masalan, Ukraina bo‘yicha 2022–2023-yillarda Rossiyaning harbiy harakatlarini qoralovchi rezolyutsiyalar aynan Bosh Assambleya tomonidan qabul qilingan.

Byudjet va moliya: BMT byudjeti, moliyaviy rejalari, harajatlar va a‘zo davlatlarning moliyaviy hissasini belgilaydi. Tashkilot ichidagi muassasalarning moliyalashtirilishini tasdiqlaydi (masalan, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP va boshqalar).

Xalqaro huquqni rivojlantirish: Yangi xalqaro shartnomalar ishlab chiqishda huquqiy asoslar yaratadi. Xalqaro suddan maslahat so‘rashi mumkin (masalan, xalqaro nizolar bo‘yicha yuridik tavsiyalar).

Yangi a‘zo davlatlarni qabul qilish va chiqarish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berish: Bosh Assambleya yangi davlatlarni BMTga a‘zo sifatida tavsiya qiladi (Xavfsizlik Kengashi tasdiqlashi bilan).

Bosh kotibni tayinlash: Xavfsizlik Kengashi tomonidan taklif etilgan nomzodni tasdiqlaydi.

Global rivojlanish masalalari: Iqlim o‘zgarishi, barqaror rivojlanish, gender tengligi, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi kabi muhim global masalalarda rezolyutsiyalar qabul qiladi.

Bosh Assambleya tomonidan qabul qilinadigan asosiy hujjatlar quyidagilardan iborat: Rezolyutsiyalar – rasmiy qarorlar, lekin ularning yuridik kuchi yo‘q (maslahat xarakteriga ega). Deklaratsiyalar – prinsipial bayonotlar, odatda muayyan g‘oyalarni targ‘ib qiladi (masalan, Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi – 1948).

Konvensiyalar – xalqaro huquqiy shartnomalar uchun asos bo‘ladigan hujjatlar³.

Bosh Assambleya ishchi organlari sifatida 6 ta asosiy qo‘mitaga ega:

Birinchi qo‘mita: Qurolsizlanish va xalqaro xavfsizlik;

Ikkinchi qo‘mita: Iqtisodiy va moliyaviy masalalar;

Uchinchi qo‘mita: Ijtimoiy, gumanitar va madaniy masalalar;

To‘rtinchi qo‘mita: Mustamlakachilikdan ozod bo‘lish masalalari;

Beshinchi qo‘mita: BMT byudjeti va ma‘muriy masalalar; Oltinchi

qo‘mita: Xalqaro huquq.

² Loescher G., Milner J., Betts A. UNHCR: The Politics and Practice of Refugee Protection into the Twenty-First Century. — London: Routledge, 2008. — 225 p.

³ Loescher G., Milner J., Betts A. UNHCR: The Politics and Practice of Refugee Protection into the Twenty-First Century. — London: Routledge, 2008. — 226 p.

BMT Xavfsizlik Kengashi (Security Council)— bu tashkilotning xalqaro tinchlik va xavfsizlikni saqlash bo‘yicha asosiy vakolatli organidir. U BMT Nizomining 24–26-moddalarida belgilanganidek, global xavfsizlikni ta‘minlash, mojarolarning oldini olish, tinchlikparvarlik missiyalarini boshqarish va kuch ishlatish masalalarida vakolatga ega yagona BMT organi hisoblanadi. BMT

Xavfsizlik Kengashi jami 15 a‘zodan iborat bo‘lib, ularning 5 tasi doimiy, qolgan 10 tasi esa vaqtinchalik a‘zo hisoblanadi. Doimiy a‘zolar quyidagilar: AQSh (Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlari), Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya, Rossiya (sobiq SSSR o‘rnida), Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi. Bu davlatlar kengashda veto huquqiga ega bo‘lib, har qanday rezolyutsiyani rad etish imkoniyatiga ega. Qolgan 10 vaqtinchalik a‘zo davlatlar BMT Bosh Assambleyasi tomonidan 2 yillik muddatga saylanadi. Ular geografik prinsip asosida tanlanadi — bu esa hududlar o‘rtasida teng vakillikni ta‘minlashga qaratilgan. Xavfsizlik Kengashining vakollari BMT Nizomining VII bobida belgilangan. Uning asosiy funksiyalari quyidagilardan iborat:⁴

Xalqaro tinchlik va xavfsizlikni ta‘minlash: Kengash mavjud yoki kutilayotgan mojarolarni aniqlaydi va ularni diplomatik yo‘l bilan hal qilish chorasini ko‘radi.

Harbiy choralarni ko‘rish: Zarur hollarda qurolli kuchlardan foydalanishga ruxsat beradi (masalan, Koreya urushi yoki Liviya intervensiyasi).

Sanksiyalar joriy etish: Siyosiy, iqtisodiy yoki harbiy bosim o‘tkazish vositasi sifatida ayrim davlatlarga yoki guruhlarga nisbatan sanksiyalar qo‘llaniladi (masalan, Shimoliy Koreya, Eron).

Tergov va missiyalar yuborish: Xalqaro huquq buzilishi holatlarini tergov qilish uchun maxsus komissiyalar yoki tinchlikparvar kuchlarni yuboradi (masalan, MINUSMA – Mali).

Xavfsizlik Kengashida qaror qabul qilinishi uchun har bir a‘zo davlat bir ovozga ega. Tartibiy masalalar bo‘yicha — 9 ta ijobiy ovoz kifoya qiladi. Asosiy masalalar bo‘yicha — 9 ta ijobiy ovoz bo‘lishi va shu jumladan barcha 5 doimiy a‘zoning qarshi chiqmasligi (veto qo‘llamasligi) talab etiladi. Bu tizim bir tomondan doimiy a‘zolarga kuchli ta‘sir kuchi bersa-da, boshqa tomondan ayrim qarorlarning qabul qilinishini to‘siq qo‘yishi mumkin. Masalan, Suriya inqiroziga oid bir necha rezolyutsiyalar Rossiya tomonidan vetoga uchragan.

Xalqaro Sud (International Court of Justice): Xalqaro Huquqni Himoya Qilishdagi Asosiy Institut bo‘lib, 1945-yil 26-iyunda San-Fransisko konferensiyasida BMT Nizomi bilan bir qatorda qabul qilingan Xalqaro Sud Nizomi (Statute of the ICJ) asosida tashkil etilgan. U ilgari mavjud bo‘lgan Doimiy Xalqaro Sud (Permanent

⁴ <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/>

Court of International Justice – PCIJ)ning vorisi hisoblanadi. Sudning qarorgohi Niderlandiyaning Gaaga shahrida joylashgan bo‘lib, bu xalqaro huquqning markaziy nuqtalaridan biridir. Sud faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi asosiy hujjatlar bular: BMT Nizomi (XIV bob, 92–96-moddalar) va

Xalqaro Sud Nizomi. Xalqaro Sud 15 nafar sudyadan iborat bo‘lib, ular BMT Bosh Assambleyasi va Xavfsizlik Kengashi tomonidan to‘qqiz yillik muddatga saylanadi. Saylovda siyosiy emas, huquqiy malaka asosiy mezon hisoblanadi. Qayta saylanish huquqi mavjud. Sud tarkibida biror davlatdan bir nafar sudya bo‘lishi mumkin.⁵ Sud tarkibida: Turli huquqiy tizimlar vakillari. Geografik muvozanat hisobga olingan. Mustaqillik va betaraflik asosiy prinsip sifatida ta‘minlangan.

Hozirgi (2024–2025) yillarda sud prezidenti — Joan E. Donoghue (AQSh) edi, keyinchalik u o‘rnini Livanlik sudya Nawaf Salam tayinlandi, u 2024 yil 6 fevraldan 2025 yil 3 martgacha xizmat qildi, 2025 yil 3 martda, Nawaf Salam

Livan hukumati bilan bog‘liq sabablarga ko‘ra, o‘z lavozimidan iste‘foga chiqdi.

Uning o‘rniga Yaponiya sudyasi Yuji Iwasawa saylandi. U 2025 yil 3 martdan 2027 yilgacha ICJ prezidenti sifatida xizmat qiladi .

Xalqaro sudning asosiy funksiyalari ikki guruhga bo‘linadi: Davlatlar o‘rtasidagi nizolarni hal qilish va konsultativ xulosalar berish.

Sud faqat davlatlar o‘rtasidagi nizolarni ko‘rib chiqadi. Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslar yoki tashkilotlar bevosita da‘vogar sifatida ishtirok eta olmaydi. Misollar: Nikaragua va AQSh (1986) — AQShning Nikaraguadagi ichki ishlariga aralashuvi. Ukraina va Rossiya (2017–hozirgacha) — terrorizmni moliyalashtirish va irqiy diskriminatsiya da‘volari. Gambiya va Myanma (2020) — roxinja musulmonlariga nisbatan genotsid da‘vosi.

BMTning turli organlari yoki ixtisoslashgan agentliklari suddan huquqiy masalalar yuzasidan maslahat (konsultativ) xulosa so‘rashi mumkin. Bu qarorlar majburiy bo‘lmasada, ularda katta siyosiy va axloqiy kuch mavjud. ⁶ Misollar: 1949-yilgi maslahat xulosasi – BMT xodimlariga hujum qilishda davlat javobgarligi. 2004-yilgi maslahat xulosasi – Isroil tomonidan qurilgan devorning xalqaro huquqqa zid ekani.

BMT Bosh Kotibi va Kotibiyat: Xalqaro Tashkilotning Ma‘muriy va Diplomatik Tayanchi. Bosh kotib va unga bo‘ysunuvchi Kotibiyat (Secretariat) tashkilotning yuragi sifatida qaraladi. Bosh kotib nafaqat BMTning ma‘muriy rahbari, balki xalqaro tinchlik va xavfsizlik masalalarida muhim diplomatik arbob sifatida faoliyat yuritadi. Kotibiyat esa butun tashkilot faoliyatini tashkil etuvchi professional tizim bo‘lib, keng

⁵ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Fourth session Nairobi, 5-31 May 1976. — 103-107 p.

⁶ Schechter M. G. United Nations Global Conferences. — London: Routledge, 2005. — 65 p.

qamrovli global muammolarni hal etishda asosiy rol o'ynaydi. BMT Nizomining 97-moddasiga muvofiq, Bosh kotib Bosh Assambleya tomonidan Xavfsizlik Kengashining tavsiyasi asosida tayinlanadi. U odatda 5 yillik muddatga tayinlanadi va bu muddat bir marta uzaytirilishi mumkin, biroq amaliyotda ba'zi Bosh kotiblar ikki muddat xizmat qilgan.⁷ Bosh kotibning asosiy vazifalari: BMT Kotibiyatining rahbari sifatida uning kundalik faoliyatini boshqarish; Xavfsizlik Kengashiga yoki Bosh Assambleyaga xalqaro tinchlik va xavfsizlikka tahdid soluvchi masalalarni taqdim etish; Diplomatik vositachilik va muzokarlarda ishtirok etish; BMT nomidan bayonotlar berish, xalqaro masalalarda siyosiy pozitsiyani ifoda etish.

Birinchi Bosh kotib: Trygve Lie (Norvegiya), 1946–1952-yilgacha, eng mashhurlaridan biri: Kofi Annan (Gana), 1997–2006-yilgacha kotiblik qilgan.

Hozirgi Bosh kotib esa António Guterres (Portugaliya), 2017-yildan buyon lavozimda. Bosh kotib odatda urush xavfini kamaytirish, mojarolarni bartaraf qilish va inson huquqlarini himoya qilishda bevosita ishtirok etadi.⁸ Garchi Bosh kotibning aniq siyosiy vakolati cheklangan bo'lsa-da, u o'zining siyosiy ta'siri, obro'si va diplomatik vositachilik salohiyati bilan global masalalarda muhim ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Misollar: Dag Hammarskjöld (1953–1961): Tinchlikparvar missiyalarni faol ilgari surgan. Kofi Annan: Iroqdagi qurol masalasi, Darfur va boshqa mojaralarda vositachi bo'lgan. António Guterres: Iqlim o'zgarishi, qochqinlar muammosi va Ukrainadagi inqiroz bo'yicha faol bayonotlar bergan.

BMT Kotibiyati — bu Bosh kotib rahbarligidagi BMTning professional xodimlari tizimi bo'lib, tashkilotning barcha asosiy va yordamchi organlariga xizmat ko'rsatadi. Kotibiyatning asosiy qarorgohi Nyu-York shahrida joylashgan, biroq BMTning boshqa bo'limlari Jeneva, Nayrobi va Vena kabi shaharlarda ham faoliyat yuritadi. BMT Kotibiyati vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat: Tashkilot rezolyutsiyalarini bajarish va monitoring qilish, konferensiyalarni tashkil etish va hisobotlar tayyorlash, ma'lumot yig'ish, tahlil qilish va tarqatish, xalqaro ekspertiza, tahliliy hujjatlar tayyorlash. Kotibiyatda 2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, taxminan 37 ming xodim ishlaydi. Xodimlar har xil millatlarga mansub bo'lib,

BMT Nizomiga ko'ra “faqat BMT manfaatlari asosida” ish olib boradilar, ya'ni ularning faoliyati milliy hukumatlardan mustaqil hisoblanadi.

Iqtisodiy va Ijtimoiy Kengash (ECOSOC): Barqaror Taraqqiyot va Global Hamkorlikning Asosiy Platformasi. Ushbu kengash barqaror rivojlanish,

⁷ Peterson M. J. The UN General Assembly. — London: Routledge, 2006. — 200 p.

⁸ Schechter M. G. United Nations Global Conferences. — London: Routledge, 2005. — 65

qashshoqlikni kamaytirish, sog‘liqni saqlash, ta‘lim va global hamkorlikni kuchaytirishga qaratilgan xalqaro siyosatlarini ishlab chiqishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

ECOSOC 1945-yilda BMT Nizomining 61–72-moddalari asosida tashkil etilgan. U BMTning olti asosiy organidan biri hisoblanadi va iqtisodiy hamda ijtimoiy masalalarda xalqaro siyosatni shakllantirishda asosiy institut vazifasini bajaradi.

⁹Asosiy maqsadlari: Xalqaro iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muammolarni o‘rganish va ularni hal etish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish, barqaror taraqqiyot bo‘yicha xalqaro siyosatni muvofiqlashtirish, inson huquqlari, ayollar tengligi, ta‘lim, sog‘liqni saqlash va bandlik sohalarini rivojlantirish, BMTning ixtisoslashgan muassasalari va nodavlat tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qilish. Kengash 54 a‘zodan iborat bo‘lib, ular BMT Bosh Assambleyasi tomonidan 3 yillik muddatga saylanadi. A‘zolar geografik jihatdan teng taqsimlanadi: 14 ta a‘zo – Afrika mamlakatlari, 11 ta –

Osiyo-Tinch okeani davlatlari, 6 ta – Sharqiy Yevropa, 10 ta – Lotin Amerikasi va Karib havzasi, 13 ta – G‘arbiy Yevropa va boshqa rivojlangan davlatlar. Har bir davlatning a‘zolikka saylanishi uning xalqaro iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy masalalardagi faolligiga asoslanadi. Kengash raisi har yili navbatma-navbat turli mintaqaviy guruhlar vakillaridan saylanadi. ECOSOC global iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy siyosatni muvofiqlashtirish orqali BMTning rivojlanish kun tartibini belgilaydi. Har yili o‘tkaziladigan Yuqori darajadagi Siyosiy Forum (HLPF) orqali BMT a‘zolari barqaror taraqqiyot maqsadlari (SDG) ijrosi bo‘yicha hisob beradi. ECOSOC UNESCO, WHO, IMF, ILO, UNDP kabi ixtisoslashgan BMT agentliklari faoliyatini muvofiqlashtiradi. Bu orqali sog‘liqni saqlash, ta‘lim, mehnat huquqlari, moliyaviy barqarorlik sohalarida global siyosat ishlab chiqiladi. ECOSOC BMT doirasida nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari (NGO) bilan eng keng ko‘lamda ishlovchi organ hisoblanadi. Hozirda 5000 dan ortiq NNT ECOSOC bilan maslahat maqomida ro‘yxatga olingan. ECOSOC gender tengligi, ayollar huquqlari, yoshlar siyosati va nogironlar huquqlarini ilgari suruvchi siyosiy rezolyutsiyalar ishlab chiqadi. ECOSOC 2015-yilda qabul qilingan 2030-yilgacha mo‘ljallangan Barqaror taraqqiyot kun tartibini amalga oshirishda asosiy mexanizmdir. 17 ta global maqsad (qashshoqlikka barham berish, sifatli ta‘lim, toza suv, gender tengligi va boshqalar) bo‘yicha monitoring olib boradi. ECOSOCning faoliyati, ayniqsa, 2030-yilgacha bo‘lgan barqaror taraqqiyot kun tartibini amalga oshirishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, u xalqaro hamjamiyatda hamjihatlik, taraqqiyot va barqarorlikni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. **Xulosa**

⁹ Luck E. C. UN Security Council: Practice and Promise. — London: Routledge, 2006. — 25 p.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining asosiy organlari — Xavfsizlik Kengashi, Bosh Assambleya, Xalqaro Sud, Bosh kotib va Kotibiyat, Iqtisodiy va Ijtimoiy Kengash — har biri o‘ziga xos vakolatlari doirasida global tinchlik va xavfsizlikni ta’minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Xavfsizlik Kengashi qurolli mojarolarning oldini olish, sanksiyalar joriy etish va tinchlikparvar kuchlarni yuborish orqali bevosita xavfsizlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. Bosh Assambleya esa xalqaro muloqot, siyosiy maslahatlashuv va axloqiy bosim vositasi sifatida harakat qiladi. Xalqaro Sud davlatlar o‘rtasidagi huquqiy nizolarni tinch yo‘l bilan hal qilish orqali xalqaro huquq ustuvorligini ta’minlaydi. Bosh kotib va Kotibiyat BMTning ijrochi va diplomatik markazi sifatida tinchlik tashabbuslarini ilgari suradi, holat bo‘yicha vositachilik qiladi. Iqtisodiy va Ijtimoiy Kengash esa global ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorlik orqali bilvosita tinchlikni mustahkamlashda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bu organlar o‘zaro muvofiqlikda ishlagandagina, BMT o‘zining asosiy maqsadi — global tinchlik, xavfsizlik va hamkorlikni saqlash vazifasini samarali bajarishi mumkin. Shu bois, har bir organing faoliyati nafaqat BMT ichida, balki butun xalqaro tizim doirasida hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL DATA PROCESSING REGULATION IN THE HOTEL SERVICES SECTOR

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Abstract: The article is devoted to a comparative legal study of the regulation of personal data processing in the hotel business of Uzbekistan. It examines the provisions of national legislation, including the Law "On Personal Data," and compares their practical application with international experience. The research analyzes key principles of data processing, issues of obtaining client consent, and requirements for customer notification. Special attention is given to data protection challenges and the specifics of transferring information to third parties. Based on the analysis, recommendations are proposed to improve national legal regulation and enhance information security in the hotel sector.

Keywords: personal data, hotel services, comparative legal analysis, Republic of Uzbekistan, data protection, data subject consent, data processing, information security, data transfer, international experience.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-ПРАВОВОЙ АНАЛИЗ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ОБРАБОТКИ ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫХ ДАННЫХ В СФЕРЕ ГОСТИНИЧНЫХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация:

Статья посвящена сравнительно-правовому исследованию регулирования обработки персональных данных в гостиничном бизнесе Узбекистана. Рассматриваются положения национального законодательства, включая Закон «О персональных данных», и сопоставляется практика его применения с зарубежным опытом. Анализируются ключевые принципы обработки информации, вопросы получения согласия клиентов и требования к их информированию. Особое внимание уделено проблемам защиты данных и особенностям их передачи третьим лицам. По итогам анализа предложены рекомендации по совершенствованию национального правового регулирования и укреплению информационной безопасности в гостиничной сфере.

Ключевые слова: персональные данные, гостиничные услуги, сравнительно-правовой анализ, Республика Узбекистан, защита информации, согласие субъекта, обработка данных, информационная безопасность, передача данных, зарубежный опыт.

INTRODUCTION

The processing of personal data has become an integral element of the hotel industry, as hotels systematically collect, store, and use significant amounts of customer information for the purposes of booking, accommodation, and service provision. In the context of digitalization and the active implementation of information technologies, the protection of such data acquires an international dimension and requires a comparison of national approaches.

In Uzbekistan, the main regulatory act is the Law “On Personal Data” No. ZRU-547 of July 2, 2019 [1], which entered into force on October 1 of the same year. It establishes the key principles of data processing—legality, transparency, purpose limitation, and confidentiality—which generally correspond to the provisions of the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), while also reflecting certain national specificities. For instance, the requirement to obtain informed consent from data subjects for the processing of personal information corresponds with European practice; however, unlike the EU, where processing may be carried out without consent in cases of legitimate interest, Uzbekistan’s legislation places greater emphasis on formal client consent, which is particularly significant in the hotel business.

A significant distinction is the requirement for mandatory storage of the personal data of Uzbek citizens exclusively on servers located within the territory of the country. This provision, introduced through the 2021 amendments, is aimed at strengthening national control over information security. In comparative terms, it aligns with the approaches of Russia and Kazakhstan, where data localization has also been introduced, but differs from the models of the European Union and the United States, where the emphasis is placed on cross-border data protection and lawful mechanisms of data transfer. Thus, Uzbekistan’s regulation demonstrates a clear intention to reinforce internal control and digital sovereignty, reflecting both national priorities and broader trends across the post-Soviet space.

The legal regulation of data protection in the hotel industry is further supported by the provisions of the Code of Administrative Responsibility and the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which establish liability for violations of personal data legislation, including the unlawful collection, storage, and transfer of information.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the legal regulation of personal data processing in Uzbekistan's hotel sector, to identify the key normative acts, and to examine the existing challenges and prospects for strengthening security and enhancing the effectiveness of the legal framework.

The main legislative acts regulating this matter:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Personal Data” No. ZRU-547 of July 2, 2019 [1]
- Amendments to the Law on Personal Data regarding data storage localization (2021) [2]
- Code of Administrative Responsibility and the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (articles related to personal data) [3]
- Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers regulating the state register of personal data databases and the procedure for data processing [4]

This legislative framework forms the legal basis for the protection of hotel clients' personal data and requires the practical implementation of modern monitoring mechanisms, staff training, and technical solutions for information security. The processing of personal data has become an integral part of the hotel industry, as hotels collect, store, and use significant amounts of personal information for booking, accommodation, and service provision. In the context of digitalization and the active introduction of information technologies, the protection of such data acquires particular importance.

In Uzbekistan, personal data legislation is rapidly developing with the aim of ensuring the property and personal rights of citizens, as well as fostering trust in digital services. The key legislative act is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Personal Data” No. ZRU-547 of July 2, 2019, which entered into force on October 1, 2019. The law establishes the fundamental principles of data processing: legality, transparency, purpose limitation, and confidentiality, and also requires obtaining the consent of data subjects for processing, which is particularly relevant in the hotel sector [1]. In 2021, amendments were introduced mandating that personal data of citizens be stored exclusively on servers located within the country, thereby strengthening control and data protection. Furthermore, liability measures for violations are enshrined in the Code of Administrative Responsibility and the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This article will analyze these legal norms and their application in the hotel industry, identify existing challenges, and propose ways to optimize regulation in order to enhance the protection of clients' personal data.

Methods

The study employed a comparative legal method, including the analysis of regulatory and legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, international standards, and best practices in the field of personal data protection. The main sources included the Law “On Personal Data” (adopted in 2019), as well as rules and standards regulating hotel operations and consumer rights. In addition, reviews of law enforcement practices and case law examples concerning the protection of hotel clients from the unlawful use of their data were examined.

Results

Uzbekistan’s legislation establishes clear legal principles for the processing of personal data, which include the requirements of lawfulness, purpose limitation, transparency in data collection, and ensuring data security. In particular, the Law “On Personal Data” No. ZRU-547 of July 2, 2019 regulates the collection, storage, processing, and transfer of personal information, including mechanisms for obtaining the consent of data subjects and the right to withdraw consent at any time [5].

Mandatory client notification regarding the purposes of processing their personal information and obtaining their consent are key requirements for hotels and other organizations. Clients must be informed about the purposes of data processing, the scope of information collected, the retention period, as well as the possibility of transferring data to third parties. In the hotel sector, it is recommended that consent be obtained in written or electronic form, that access to the privacy policy be provided, and that staff be trained in the rules governing the handling of personal data [6].

The legislation also provides for a system of oversight and liability for violations of personal data processing rules, which includes both administrative and criminal sanctions. Under the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Responsibility, penalties range from fines and corrective labor to, in some cases, imprisonment for the unlawful collection, use, or dissemination of personal data. For example, fines may amount to up to 200 basic calculation units, while penalties may include corrective labor for up to three years or restrictions on liberty [7].

In practice, the implementation of personal data legislation in the hotel industry demonstrates varying levels of effectiveness, with cases of low staff awareness regarding the details of data processing regulations, creating both technical and legal risks. Insufficient employee training and the absence of clear internal guidelines often lead to mistakes in handling personal data, which may potentially result in sanctions and a loss of client trust [8].

Particular attention is given to the risks associated with transferring personal data to third parties, such as travel agencies, payment systems, and other intermediaries. The law explicitly restricts such transfers without the client’s consent and requires

notification when requests are made by state authorities. For secure transfers, appropriate legal mechanisms and compliance with cross-border data transfer rules are necessary, which remains an important challenge for the further development of legislation and practice [9].

Thus, Uzbekistan's legislation clearly regulates the process of personal data processing, establishes a system of client notification and consent, and provides liability for violations. However, the practical implementation within the hotel sector requires improving staff training, as well as enhancing the technical and legal mechanisms of information protection.

Discussion

The legal regulation of personal data processing in Uzbekistan's hotel industry is in a stage of active development and adaptation to modern requirements. Despite the alignment of legislation with international standards, in practice there remains a need to strengthen compliance mechanisms, enhance staff qualifications, and increase the accountability of hotel employees. This includes training personnel in the fundamentals of data protection and properly documenting information processing procedures, as reflected in the personal data processing policies of certain hotels in the country, such as *Medina* and *Oscar* hotels [10].

To improve security, digital access control and accounting systems are being widely implemented, including modern software and hardware solutions using RFID cards and automated hotel management systems. Their use reduces the risks of unauthorized access to personal data and enables regular auditing and monitoring of information processing [11].

A particularly important task is the development and approval of model contracts and standardized rules for personal data processing in the tourism and hotel sector. This will help unify practices, increase transparency in data management, and reduce potential legal and technical risks. Such measures will encourage businesses to comply with established requirements and allow state authorities to exercise more effective oversight of legislation enforcement [12].

Future prospects include the active adoption of advanced information technologies, such as artificial intelligence systems for detecting anomalies in data processing and expanding capabilities for protection against cyber threats. The implementation of such technologies will enhance the security and transparency of data processing, strengthen customer trust, and improve the competitiveness of the domestic hotel industry in the international market [13].

Thus, the further development of legal and technical frameworks for personal data processing in Uzbekistan's hotel industry requires a comprehensive approach that

combines legislative reforms, standardization, staff training, and the implementation of innovative digital solutions.

Conclusion

The legal regulation of personal data processing in Uzbekistan's hotel industry serves as one of the key factors ensuring client security, the protection of their rights, and the building of trust in services. The national legislative framework, developed in line with international standards and aimed at safeguarding the rights of data subjects, provides a comprehensive legal basis for the processing of personal data. However, to increase the efficiency of its implementation and to adapt to the rapidly evolving digital environment, additional organizational and technical measures are required.

First and foremost, it is recommended to strengthen compliance monitoring through regular inspections, audits, and reviews of data processing practices in hotels. Such oversight would help identify and promptly eliminate violations, while also encouraging businesses to maintain systematic and well-structured protection of personal information. Another crucial aspect is the improvement of legal and technical training for hotel staff. The introduction of specialized training programs and courses on information security and data protection law reduces operational risks and fosters a culture of security [14].

Equally important is the development and approval of standard consent forms and agreements tailored to the specific nature of hotel operations. These instruments would minimize the risk of violating client rights and ensure transparency in data processing [15]. Such documents should clearly outline the rights and obligations of the parties, conditions for processing and storing information, as well as rules for the transfer of personal data to third parties, subject to mandatory client consent [16].

At the current stage of development, the active implementation of digital technologies and information protection systems is essential. The use of multi-factor authentication, encryption systems, digital certificates, and automated access control and accounting systems represents the minimum requirement for effective protection of personal data in the hotel business. Recent innovations in biometrics and artificial intelligence can further enhance security levels and provide more precise access management, which is critical for preventing unauthorized access and data leaks.

The legal regulation of personal data transfers to third parties also requires further refinement. Clear legal rules and technical requirements must be established for hotel partners, including travel agencies, payment systems, and other service providers that process client data. The creation of oversight and accountability mechanisms in this area will strengthen overall protection and reduce the risks of unlawful data usage.

Another important direction involves raising client awareness about their rights regarding personal data processing and the available protection mechanisms. Educating users fosters a culture of digital trust and empowers clients to monitor how their personal data is utilized.

The implementation of all these recommendations will provide a foundation for the sustainable development of the hotel industry in the digital age, strengthen customer trust, enhance the quality and security of services, and ensure the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms in the context of active digital transformation and international integration.

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LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY FOR RECURRENT ABDOMINAL WALL HERNIAS IN ELDERLY AND SENILE PATIENTS

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Abstract. The proposed model for risk stratification and individualized surgical management of anterior abdominal wall hernias not only reduces the incidence of complications and recurrences but also significantly improves the immediate postoperative period: shortens the hospital stay, accelerates patient mobilization, and facilitates the return to daily activities.

Keywords: hernia, anterior abdominal wall, recurrence

Relevance. Despite the advancement of laparoscopic hernia repair technologies and the introduction of modern implants, the problem of optimizing surgical outcomes in patients with recurrent pelvic hernias remains relevant and requires further resolution based on a comprehensive analysis of risk factors, disease progression characteristics, and modification of surgical tactics [1, 2,3,4, 6]. Overall, an abdominal wall hernia occurs in one in three to five people worldwide. More than 20 million surgical procedures are performed annually worldwide, of which 10-15% are hernias [1, 5, 7,8]. Among surgical procedures, hernia repair ranks third after appendectomy and cholecystectomy [2, 9]. However, inguinal hernias constitute the majority of all hernia patients. The main unresolved problem with this pathology is the recurrence rate, which reaches 10% for direct inguinal hernias, and the recurrence rate for postoperative and inguinal hernia repair can reach 40% [3, 10]. The recurrence rate of indirect inguinal hernias ranges from 5 to 12%, and in cases of significant destruction of the posterior wall of the inguinal canal, it reaches 25-30% of cases [3, 11, 9]. Recurrence of inguinal hernias is a pressing issue in surgery and herniology, as they present significant difficulties in both treatment and prevention. A particularly high rate of recurrence of inguinal hernias is observed in the elderly. According to various data, recurrence 3 years or more after the initial surgery in elderly and senile individuals accounts for 80.5% [3, 12]. According to other data, recurrence in patients 50 years and older accounts for 67.6% [1].

Current developments in Russian medicine include numerous measures aimed at improving treatment outcomes for patients, including those with recurrent hernias in the elderly.

The aim of the study was to analyze the effectiveness of an improved model of risk stratification and individualization of surgical tactics for hernias of the anterior abdominal wall.

Material and Methods. This study provides a clinical and statistical evaluation of the effectiveness of the proposed individualized laparoscopic surgery strategy in patients with recurrent pelvic hernias. Efficacy assessment is based on the incidence of recurrent recurrences, the incidence of postoperative complications, the length of hospital stay, the dynamics of functional recovery, and other clinical and practical indicators.

The study group included 87 patients who underwent laparoscopic surgery for recurrent pelvic hernias. Of these, 51 were elderly (58.6%) and 36 were old (41.4%). All patients were operated on according to uniform inclusion criteria: documented recurrence after a previous hernia repair, confirmed clinically and instrumentally (ultrasound, CT). Patients with inoperable conditions, acute infections, decompensated systemic diseases, and refusal of surgery were excluded.

Results and discussion. Tactical decisions in the study group strictly followed the algorithm proposed above: for low-risk patients, standard IPOM procedures with lightweight implants and minimal fixation were performed; for moderate-risk patients, extended IPOM procedures with combined fixation and two-layer meshes; and for high-risk patients, eTEP, TAR, and retromuscular techniques with suture fixation and extensive mobilization. Thus, the interventional strategy was tailored to the risk level, rather than to the hernia type or surgeon preference, enabling comparable results even in high-risk subgroups.

Analysis of recurrence rates and postoperative complications in the study and control groups showed that the use of an individualized strategy based on a scoring risk stratification model significantly reduces the likelihood of adverse outcomes. The most significant differences were observed in the rate of hernia recurrence, which developed in 9 of 87 patients in the study group (10.3%) versus 22 of 89 patients in the control group (24.7%) ($p < 0.01$). Thus, the implementation of a strategy tailored to the patient's anatomical and functional status reduced the likelihood of hernia recurrence by more than 2.4 times. This is particularly important given that a significant proportion of patients in the study group (26.4%) were in the high-risk category and had previously undergone recurrent plastic surgery.

Differences also affected the pattern of complications. The incidence of wound dehiscence and suture failure in the study group was 5.7% versus 12.4% in the control group ($p=0.04$). This indicator is particularly critical, as it is directly related to the quality of implant fixation and the condition of the aponeurotic edges. In the study group, leaks occurred primarily in patients with a high risk score (over 35), emphasizing the need for enhanced fixation and retromuscular techniques in these cases. The incidence of seromas and hematomas was 9.2% in the study group versus 16.9% in the control group ($p=0.08$). Although the difference did not reach statistical significance, it is clinically significant, particularly given that seroprevention in the study group included limited mobilization in low-risk patients and mandatory drainage in high-risk patients.

In the study group, complications were managed conservatively thanks to the use of barrier-coated meshes and adherence to an expanded prevention algorithm (preoperative debridement, correction of hypoalbuminemia, and antibacterial therapy). The overall incidence of patients experiencing at least one postoperative complication was 25.3% in the study group versus 41.6% in the control group ($p=0.02$). This is a key integrated indicator confirming that tactical personalization reduces the overall surgical burden on the patient, even when using more technically complex techniques (TAR, eTEP, etc.).

A particularly important result is that among high-risk patients (≥ 31 points) in the study group, the complication rate was 39.1%, compared to 64.7% among similar patients in the control group. This suggests that tailored tactics are effective not only in patients with a low surgical burden but also in the clinically most vulnerable group.

Thus, the presented data confirm that the use of a stratified algorithm leads to a significant reduction in both the recurrence rate and the incidence of postoperative complications, demonstrating the true clinical value of the proposed model of an individualized approach to laparoscopic surgery in patients with PWS.

A comparative analysis of the duration of surgery, length of hospital stay, time to patient mobilization, and the rate of functional recovery allowed us to evaluate the impact of the individualized approach not only on long-term outcomes but also on the immediate postoperative course.

In the study group, the average length of inpatient stay was 4.1 ± 1.2 days, compared to 5.6 ± 1.9 days in the control group; the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). The time to patient mobilization in the study group was 12.4 ± 3.1 hours, compared to 18.7 ± 4.2 hours in the control group ($p < 0.01$). The faster return to activity is due not only to reduced pain (thanks to the use of adhesive or gentle fixation in low- and moderate-risk patients) but also to a more accurate prognosis of the

postoperative course. It is particularly important to note that in patients with PWS (aged 65-74) without severe anatomical changes, activity occurred within 10-12 hours of recovery from anesthesia, enabling early prophylaxis of thromboembolic complications and minimizing hypostatic complications.

The proposed model of risk stratification and individualized surgical approach not only reduces the incidence of complications and recurrences but also significantly improves the immediate postoperative period: shortens the hospital stay, accelerates patient activity, and restores daily activities. This, in turn, increases patient satisfaction with treatment, reduces the burden on hospital resources, and ensures a better clinical and economic profile of surgical care.

Conclusions:

1. A comparative analysis of surgical duration, hospital stay, time to patient mobilization, and rates of functional recovery allowed us to evaluate the impact of individualized strategies not only on long-term outcomes but also on the immediate postoperative course.
2. The proposed model of risk stratification and individualized surgical strategies not only reduces the incidence of complications and relapses but also significantly improves the immediate postoperative period: shortens the hospital stay, accelerates patient mobilization, and accelerates the return to daily activities.

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BEHAVIORAL STUDY OF LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN THE BLIND

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Annotation

This article analyzes the issues of language acquisition based on the behavioristic approach and its application in the language acquisition process of the visually impaired. Furthermore, the advantages, limitations, and practical application possibilities of the theory are highlighted. The views of behaviorist scholars on how the language learning process is shaped by external environmental influences, experiences, and reinforcement are presented.

Keywords: Behaviorism, language acquisition, visually impaired, stimulus-response, reinforcement, imitation, tactile perception.

Language is one of the most important manifestations of human consciousness. There are various theories about the nature of language acquisition, among which behaviorism studies language in relation to the external environment. This trend, which emerged in the early 20th century, explains human behavior, including the formation of speech, based on experience.

The issue of language learning is one of the most important topics in the fields of psycholinguistics and pedagogy. The theory of behaviorism (J. Watson, B. Skinner) [1] explains language acquisition in terms of conditioned reflexes based on stimulus-response. According to this approach, a person acquires language through direct experience, practice, and reward.

According to the principles of behaviorist theory:

* Language acquisition is formed through responses to external stimuli (words, sounds, gestures).

* Repetition and practice reinforce language material.

* A system of rewards and punishments helps to reinforce correct speech forms.

This theory is of particular importance in studying the process of language acquisition by blind people. Behaviorism views language learning as a set of habits formed under the influence of the external environment, rather than an internal innate ability or mental process. Thus, for a blind child, the main role is played by hearing, tactile sensations, and the reactions of others.

The main tools for language acquisition in blind children are not vision, but:

* Hearing (speech, sound, musical signals),

- * Bodily sensations (tactile experience),
- * Verbal repetition (verbal practice).

According to the behaviorist approach, a blind child reinforces the speech units he hears by repeating them over and over again. Attention from a teacher or parent, as well as repeated praise and recognition, stimulate speech activity. The lack of vision does not limit the behaviorist approach, as the focus is on sensory experience and external stimuli. Even in blind children, the process of learning language occurs through auditory imitation and reinforcement, especially in the early stages. This theory is useful in teaching them the functional meaning of words (what to do, how to use them).

A blind child cannot imitate visually through sight, but imitates speech through hearing. By repeating the tone of voice, words, and intonation of adults, speech habits are gradually formed. Correct pronunciation is reinforced through praise and support. The main “stimuli” of a blind child are sounds, the sound of objects, touch, and smell. For example, if a mother says “find” and gives the child a ball or round object, the child associates the word “find” with the object. This process is reinforced by repetition and reward, and word-meaning associations are gradually formed. In order for blind children to acquire language quickly and perfectly, the basic principles of Behaviorism – imitation, reinforcement and stimulus-response relationships – can be effectively applied in practical exercises.

Principles of practical application

- * Stimulus-response-based teaching
- * New words are associated with objects that can be heard, touched or smelled.
- * For example: “Apple” is said, an apple is given to the child and the child is made to smell it.
- * Word-meaning connections are formed through repeated exercises.
- * Encouraging imitation
- * The child is encouraged to repeat the voice, intonation and words of adults.
- * Each successful imitation is reinforced with praise or affection.
- * For example: “You said it right, bless you!” A positive attitude is shown, such as*
- For example: “You said it right, bless you!” A positive attitude is shown, such as.
- * Reinforcement.
- * When pronouncing or answering a question correctly, the child's behavior is reinforced with positive reinforcement. Forms of reinforcement:
- * Verbal praise.
- * Physical support (hugging, patting on the shoulder).
- * Allowing a favorite activity.

- * Tactile and auditory learning
- * Concepts such as color, shape, and location are explained using tactile materials.
- * Each word is associated with a verbal explanation and sensory experience.
- * For example: When teaching the word “round”, the child is given a ball or some other round-shaped object.
- * The principle of simple to complex
- * First, simple words (mother, water, bread) are taught.
- * Then complex concepts (joy, yesterday, tomorrow) are gradually introduced. * New words are taught by connecting them with the previous ones.
- * Contextual activities
- * Exercises are organized so that the child can use the words in real situations.
- * For example: the words “drink”, “eat” are used during meals; the words “take”, “give”, “run” are reinforced during play.

Although behaviorism has shown the mechanical side of language learning in many studies, it has been criticized for not being able to sufficiently explain semantic and cognitive aspects [2]. Although the theory of behaviorism explains the mechanism of speech formation well, it also has its weaknesses. For example:

*** Explaining language only through imitation and reinforcement is not sufficient to explain the acquisition of complex grammatical structures.**

*** Behaviorism does not sufficiently explain the internal conceptual world of a blind child (for example, how he forms ideas about things he cannot see).**

*** An approach based solely on imitation and reinforcement fails to explain how a blind child learns things they cannot see (the meaning of words related to the sun, colors, and sky).**

Conclusion. Behavioral theory plays an important role in the early stages of language acquisition by the blind – in the mechanisms of imitation of sounds, learning and reinforcement of words through hearing. However, it is limited in explaining the substantive and abstract aspects of language and is supplemented by cognitive or psycholinguistic approaches [3].

Behavioral theory plays an important role in explaining the process of language acquisition by the blind and in developing a methodological approach. Through repetition, stimulation and auditory exercises, they can effectively acquire speech. At the same time, this theory is more effective when used in conjunction with other approaches (cognitive and sociocultural).

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THE SPECIFICITY OF DEICTIC UNITS IN ENGLISH IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SPEECHES

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Annotation: This article investigates the linguistic and pragmatic functions of deictic units in English as used in international political speeches. Deixis, as a core feature of language and communication, plays a crucial role in shaping the relationship between political leaders and their audiences. The study explores how personal, spatial, and temporal deixis contribute to establishing authority, creating inclusivity, and reinforcing ideological positions within global political discourse. By analyzing the linguistic features and pragmatic intentions behind the use of deictic expressions such as “we,” “you,” “here,” and “now,” the research reveals how political figures strategically manipulate deixis to align with audiences, construct social reality, and legitimize power. The findings highlight that deictic units in political speeches go beyond reference; they are vital tools for constructing identity, perspective, and shared context in the international arena.

Keywords: Deixis, political discourse, international speeches, personal pronouns, pragmatics, linguistic reference, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, audience alignment, identity construction, political communication, rhetoric, sociolinguistics, context, discourse analysis.

Introduction. Language in political communication serves not only as a vehicle for conveying information but also as a dynamic tool for constructing relationships, identities, and power structures. In international political discourse, where leaders address both domestic and global audiences, the linguistic mechanisms employed carry significant pragmatic weight. Among these mechanisms, deictic units or deixis play a particularly vital role in anchoring speech within specific communicative contexts. Deixis refers to linguistic elements that depend on the context of utterance for interpretation, such as pronouns, demonstratives, temporal and spatial adverbs. In English, deictic expressions like *I, we, you, this, that, here, now* serve as linguistic pointers that situate the speaker and audience within a shared framework of meaning. International political speeches delivered in institutions such as the United Nations, the European Parliament, or global summits are unique sites of multilingual and multicultural interaction. In these contexts, English often functions as a lingua franca,

and its deictic system becomes a tool for positioning, persuasion, and identity management. Political leaders use deictic expressions strategically to create proximity with audiences, signal solidarity, or assert power and authority. The manipulation of deixis in such contexts reflects broader sociopolitical intentions, enabling leaders to present themselves as both representatives of national interests and members of the international community.

The significance of studying deixis in political speeches lies in its dual function: referential and rhetorical. Referentially, deictic units link language to the context of speech; rhetorically, they influence the audience's perception of inclusion, responsibility, and emotional engagement. Therefore, deixis operates as a bridge between linguistic structure and political strategy. This article aims to explore the specificity of English deictic units in international political speeches, focusing on how they contribute to discourse construction, power negotiation, and audience engagement in a global communicative setting.

Main Part. In linguistic theory, deixis is classified into several types: personal, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis. Each category plays a distinct role in structuring communication. In political discourse, these categories overlap and interact in complex ways, reflecting the speaker's rhetorical goals and ideological positioning.

Personal deixis, which refers to pronouns and other expressions denoting participants in communication, is the most prominent in political speeches. The pronouns *I*, *we*, and *you* are central to constructing social relationships between leaders and audiences. The pronoun *I* serves as a marker of authority and accountability, enabling the speaker to assert personal responsibility or leadership. When a political leader says, "I believe," "I have decided," or "I promise," the utterance emphasizes agency and credibility, projecting the speaker as an active decision-maker. For example, in Barack Obama's speeches, frequent use of *I* was coupled with inclusive pronouns like *we* to balance authority with solidarity, as in "I stand before you today because we have chosen hope over fear."

The pronoun *we* hold special pragmatic significance. It is inherently ambiguous, allowing the speaker to shift inclusivity and exclusivity strategically. In international contexts, *we* may refer to the speaker's nation ("We Americans"), to a political alliance ("We, the European Union"), or to humanity as a whole ("We must act together to protect our planet"). This ambiguity allows leaders to navigate between national and global identities. The use of *we* thus functions as a rhetorical device for unity, consensus, and moral alignment. For example, in speeches addressing climate change or global security, leaders often employ the inclusive *we* to create a sense of shared responsibility: "We cannot afford to wait," or "We must stand united." Through this

usage, the deictic *we* transcend geographical and ideological boundaries, constructing an imagined global community.

Conversely, *you* function as a powerful deictic marker of engagement and appeal. It personalizes discourse, directly addressing the audience and inviting participation. However, in political contexts, *you* can also delineate distance or blame. For instance, a leader may use *you* to criticize other nations or political opponents: “You must take responsibility,” thereby shifting accountability away from the self or the speaker’s in-group. The oscillation between inclusive and exclusive uses of *you* and *we* highlight the strategic manipulation of personal deixis as a persuasive tool.

Spatial deixis, involving expressions like *here*, *there*, *this*, and *that*, establishes the physical or metaphorical location of the speaker and audience. In political speeches, spatial deixis often functions metaphorically to express belonging or distance. For example, when a leader says, “We stand here today united in purpose,” the word *here* does more than indicate physical presence it symbolizes unity and moral commitment. Conversely, *there* may denote political or ideological opposition: “We must prevent the chaos that threatens there.” The contrast between *here* and *there* structures political space by creating zones of safety and danger, inclusion and exclusion.

Spatial deixis also plays a symbolic role in framing international relations. Leaders may use *this nation*, *this continent*, or *this world* to evoke collective identity. For example, in global forums, a speaker might say, “This planet is our home,” merging spatial reference with ethical appeal. The demonstratives *this* and *that* further help emphasize emotional proximity or detachment. *This challenge* implies shared responsibility, while *that problem* signals otherness. Through such contrasts, deixis becomes an instrument of ideological positioning.

Temporal deixis, expressed through adverbs like *now*, *then*, *today*, and *tomorrow*, situates political action within time. In international speeches, temporal deixis serves to dramatize urgency or continuity. The frequent use of *now* and *today* underscores immediacy and calls for action: “We must act now to secure peace.” Such temporal markers transform abstract policies into moral imperatives. Similarly, *tomorrow* and *future* are often employed to evoke hope and long-term vision: “Tomorrow belongs to those who build bridges, not walls.” By aligning temporal deixis with moral and emotional appeals, political leaders mobilize collective sentiment toward shared goals. Temporal deixis also serves as a means of constructing political legacy. When leaders say, “We have come a long way,” or “Then, we faced great challenges,” they create a temporal narrative that connects past, present, and future. This continuity reinforces the legitimacy of leadership and frames political action as part of an ongoing historical

process. In this sense, temporal deixis functions as a linguistic tool for historical legitimation and ideological continuity.

Beyond these main types, *social deixis* and *discourse deixis* contribute to the hierarchical and structural dimensions of political speech. Social deixis, which encodes relationships of status and formality, appears in titles, honorifics, and address forms such as “Mr. President,” “Your Excellencies,” or “Distinguished Delegates.” These expressions maintain decorum and reinforce institutional power relations. The adherence to diplomatic etiquette through social deixis reflects the hierarchical nature of international communication.

Discourse deixis, on the other hand, refers to references within the speech itself—such as “as I mentioned earlier,” or “this statement.” In political oratory, these deictic devices create coherence and cohesion, guiding the audience through complex arguments. They also allow the speaker to emphasize key ideas, thereby controlling the interpretive focus of the audience.

The pragmatic function of deixis in political speech lies in its ability to align speaker and listener perspectives. According to Levinson (1983) and Fillmore (1997), deixis establishes a shared deictic center the psychological vantage point from which communication unfolds. In political contexts, this center is often strategically constructed to include the audience as part of a moral or ideological “we.” By aligning linguistic reference with emotional and ideological proximity, political leaders manipulate deixis to transform listeners into participants.

Consider, for example, the speech of John F. Kennedy: “We choose to go to the moon in this decade.” The deictic expressions *we* and *this* create a sense of immediacy and collective agency, situating the audience within a temporal and spatial frame of action. Similarly, Martin Luther King Jr.’s iconic phrase, “I have a dream that one day...” employs temporal deixis (*one day*) to project an imagined moral future, connecting personal vision with collective aspiration.

In international political discourse, where audiences are heterogeneous and multilingual, the strategic use of deixis bridges cultural and ideological gaps. English, functioning as a global medium, allows leaders to project inclusivity and universality through flexible deictic referencing. Yet, this flexibility also enables subtle manipulation. Through deixis, speakers can simultaneously claim solidarity and authority, inclusion and control. This duality reflects the inherently political nature of linguistic deixis it is both a means of reference and a mechanism of power.

Moreover, the interpretation of deixis in international settings depends on shared cultural and contextual knowledge. A phrase like “our allies” presupposes geopolitical alignment, while “those who oppose us” evokes ideological division. Such expressions

exemplify how deictic units encode not only linguistic reference but also political identity and collective memory.

The emotional and symbolic power of deixis is particularly evident in moments of crisis. During global conflicts, pandemics, or climate emergencies, leaders employ deictic markers to strengthen unity and moral resolve. Phrases such as “We are all in this together” or “Now is the time to act” illustrate how deixis can transform abstract problems into shared experiences. The combination of personal, temporal, and spatial deixis produces a sense of collective urgency that transcends linguistic boundaries.

Ultimately, deixis in international political speeches functions as a linguistic mechanism that structures interaction, reinforces ideological positions, and shapes collective consciousness. It enables leaders to construct a shared communicative space that transcends geography and culture, while subtly maintaining hierarchical distinctions and political agendas.

Conclusion. The analysis of deictic units in English within international political speeches demonstrates that deixis is not merely a grammatical or referential category but a deeply pragmatic and ideological phenomenon. Through personal, spatial, and temporal deixis, political leaders construct relationships with their audiences, define positions, and frame global issues within accessible contexts. The strategic use of *we*, *you*, *here*, and *now* allows leaders to shape perception, create unity, and legitimize power in the international arena.

Deictic expressions serve to connect language, speaker, and audience in a shared communicative moment, transforming speech into a performative act of leadership. In global political discourse, deixis functions as a subtle yet powerful linguistic tool that reflects both inclusivity and authority. The study of deixis in this context thus reveals how language mediates the intersection between politics, identity, and social cognition. Understanding the specificity of deictic usage in English political communication provides deeper insight into how leaders craft persuasive messages that resonate across cultures and nations.

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**MECHANISMS OF ACTION OF FINELY DISPERSED AGGREGATES IN
CEMENT SYSTEMS**

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Abstract: The article details the physicochemical mechanisms of the influence of finely dispersed aggregates on cement stone structure formation processes. Three main effects have been described: filling, nucleation, and pozzolan. Their synergistic effect on the formation of a dense and strong microstructure has been shown.

Introduction. The effectiveness of using finely dispersed aggregates in cement systems is due to their complex effect on hydration and hardening processes. Their role goes beyond simply diluting cement. Understanding the mechanisms of this influence is key to purposeful design of high-quality concrete compositions.

- **Physical and nucleation effects.** The primary effect of fillers is physical.
- **Filling Effect (Microfiller Effect):** The smallest aggregate particles, which are significantly smaller than cement particles, fill the intergranular space. This leads to the optimization of the granulometric composition of the mixture, its compaction, and the displacement of excess water into larger pores. The result is a decrease in the water demand of the mixture and an increase in the density of the cement stone structure at the early stages of hardening. Эффект центра кристаллизации (Нуклеация):

- The surface of aggregate particles serves as additional active centers for the precipitation and growth of cement hydration products (calcium hydrosilicates, C-S-H) crystals. This accelerates hydration, contributes to the formation of a more homogeneous and fine-crystalline structure, which positively affects strength [1].

Pozzolan reaction. For active fillers (microsilica, metakaolin, fly ash), the key is the chemical mechanism - the pozzolan reaction. It occurs in the late stages of hardening (7 days and beyond) and consists of the following:

1. Dissolution: In an alkaline environment of cement paste ($\text{pH} > 13$), amorphous silica (SiO_2) dissolves from the surface of the aggregate particles.

2. Interaction: The dissolved silica reacts with calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) - a byproduct of cement hydration, which has low strength and is a vulnerable part of the structure.

3. Gel formation: As a result of the reaction, additional low-basic calcium hydrosilicates (C-S-H phases) are formed - the main carriers of cement stone strength. This process is called "self-compaction," because the volume of solid reaction products exceeds the volume of initial reactants. This leads to the filling of pores and capillaries, a sharp decrease in permeability, and an increase in the strength and durability of the material.

Synergistic effect. The greatest efficiency is achieved when all mechanisms act synergistically. The filler works as a "physical filler" and "nucleator" in the early stages, and then, in the case of its putzolan activity, it enters into a chemical reaction, ultimately compressing and strengthening the matrix. The combination of these processes transforms the microstructure: the total porosity decreases, the pore size decreases, the proportion of strong gel phases increases, and the content of large-crystal $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ decreases [2].

The modern technology of cement composites has undergone a profound evolution, finally moving beyond the traditional three-component system of cement, water, and aggregate. Currently, the development of cement system compositions is a complex scientific and engineering process aimed at creating multicomponent binders with predetermined operational characteristics. This transition is necessitated not only by increasing the strength and durability of materials but also by addressing environmental, resource-saving, and economic challenges related to the decarbonization of the construction industry.

One of the most promising directions for the development of materials science is the integrated use of finely dispersed mineral fillers of various nature and functional purpose. In recent decades, cement composite design technologies have evolved from monosystems to binary, triple, and more complex multicomponent systems. This approach allows for achieving a synergistic effect where the combined result of the interaction of components significantly exceeds the sum of their individual impacts [3]. The combined use of several fillers with different mechanisms of action contributes to the mutual elimination of their shortcomings and the enhancement of the positive properties of each of them. Thus, the combined use of finely ground carbonate and active silica additives creates optimal conditions for the formation of a complex set of operational characteristics. Limestone, due to its pronounced filling effect and ability

to accelerate the hydration of aluminate phases, provides an intensive early strength gain, which is especially important in the first stages of cement stone hardening. Simultaneously, active additives, such as microsilica, react with calcium hydroxide in a pozzolan reaction, forming additional C-S-H phases, which increase the strength and durability of the material in the later stages of hardening.

Based on these theoretical provisions, the hypothesis of the need for targeted management of the microstructure of cement composites through the rational combination of finely dispersed mineral fillers, differing in their chemical nature and surface activity level, is scientifically substantiated. This approach allows for the formation of a multi-mode structure where particles of different sizes and reactivity perform complementary functions.

According to the postulates of the theory of composite building materials of V.I. Salomatov, the synergistic effect of multicomponent systems is realized through the combination of two interconnected processes [4].

Firstly, the creation of crystallization centers and acceleration of hydration are achieved by introducing fillers whose surface activity is equal to or exceeds the activity of the binder ($F_n \geq F_v$). Microsilicon and metakaolin particles act as additional nucleation centers, contributing to the intensive growth of hydrate phases and the formation of a dense, homogeneous structure.

Secondly, the ordering of the structure and the reduction of deformation stresses are carried out by introducing fillers with a lower surface activity ($F_H < F_B$), such as finely ground limestone or quartz sand. These materials contribute to the compaction of the phase boundaries, the reduction of internal stresses, and the formation of a more stable microstructure, which minimizes the risk of microcracks and increases the durability of the composite.

Thus, the modern concept of cement system design is based on the principles of multi-level structural regulation, where the main tool is the controlled interaction of components of varying dispersity and chemical activity. This allows for a shift from empirical composition selection to scientifically based engineering of new-generation cement composites with predictable properties and increased operational efficiency (Figure 1).

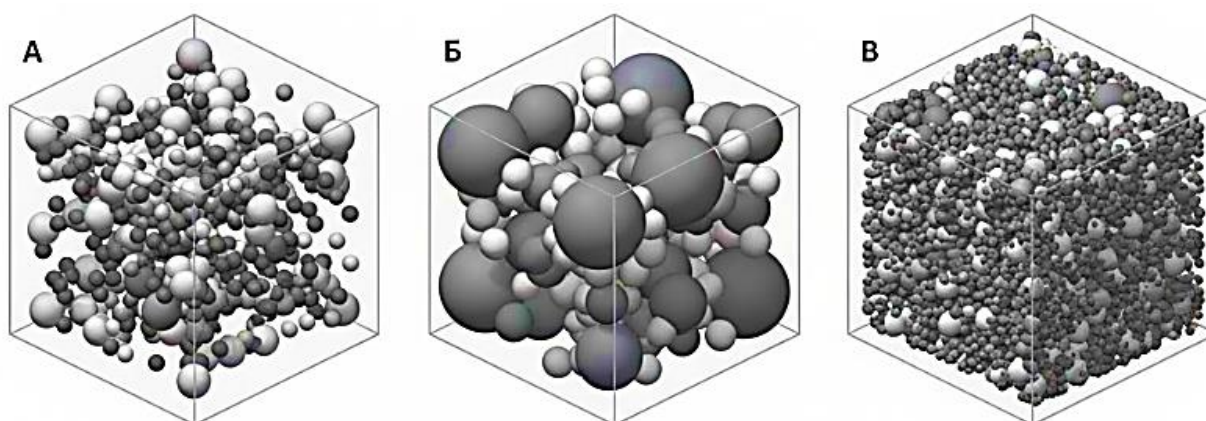


Fig. 1. Spatial-structural topology of a binder

A - Dispersity of mineral filler higher than cement dispersity; B - The dispersity of the mineral filler is significantly lower than the dispersity of cement; B - The dispersity of binary mineral filler is greater and less than the dispersity of cement (optimal packaging).

The phenomenon known as granulometric composition optimization represents one of the fundamental principles of modern materials science and underlies the rational design of cement composites. Its essence lies in achieving the maximum packing density of particles of various fractions, which ensures the minimization of pore space and, consequently, increases the strength, density, and durability of the material.

If we consider the structure of traditional concrete, it becomes clear that each aggregate fraction has a certain void. Thus, the void content of separately taken coarse aggregate (gravel) and fine aggregate (sand) can reach 45% or more. However, when they are combined, mutual compaction occurs: smaller sand grains effectively fill the intergranular space between large gravel fractions, which leads to a significant decrease in the total porosity of the system - on average up to 25% [5].

Further introduction of finely dispersed fraction represented by cement and especially mineral fillers allows for the filling of the remaining pores in the material structure. As a result, the total void capacity of the system can be reduced to 10% or less, which ensures the formation of a practically dense contact frame. Such a microstructure is characterized by minimal open pore volumes and a high degree of adhesion between the solid phases, which is directly reflected in the physical and mechanical properties of the cement stone.

The principle of dense packing of particles is the theoretical and practical basis for developing binary, triple, and multicomponent systems with optimized granulometric distribution. The use of fillers of various nature, morphology, and degree of dispersion contributes to the creation of a so-called multimodal structure, in which particles of

different sizes and shapes effectively fill the intergranular space of each other. This ensures not only the compaction of the solid phase but also improves the entire complex of operational characteristics of cement composites [6].

The mechanism of action of the optimized granulometric system manifests itself in several interconnected effects:

Reduction of emptiness. Dense packing of solid particles leads to a decrease in pore space volumes, which is the main factor in increasing the strength, durability, and water resistance of cement stone.

Increasing material density. The reduction of voids contributes to an increase in bulk density and a decrease in permeability, which increases the concrete's resistance to external influences, including corrosion processes.

Improvement of rheological properties. Fine-dispersed particles of fillers, having a spherical or similar shape, perform the role of unique micropodшипners, facilitating the movement of particles in the fresh mixture. This contributes to increased workability, reduced water demand, and improved technological efficiency of concrete while maintaining its strength characteristics.

Thus, optimizing the granulometric composition by introducing binary and multicomponent mineral fillers ensures the formation of a denser, more homogeneous, and structurally stable cement stone matrix. This approach not only improves the physical and mechanical properties and operational reliability of the material but also contributes to the creation of energy-efficient, economical, and durable new generation cement composites.

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HISTORICAL FORMATION, STAGES AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PIANO INSTRUMENT

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Annotation: The article explores the historical formation, evolutionary stages, and continuous development of the piano as one of the most expressive and versatile musical instruments. It highlights the piano's origins from early keyboard instruments such as the monochord, clavichord, and harpsichord, emphasizing Bartolomeo Cristofori's innovative role in creating the first piano. The study traces how the piano evolved technically and artistically through various periods — from the classical works of Mozart and Beethoven to the virtuosic expressions of Liszt and Chopin, and finally to the emergence of electronic and digital pianos in the 20th century. The article concludes that the piano stands as a unique synthesis of human intellect, technological progress, and artistic spirit, maintaining its central role in musical performance, education, and creativity across centuries.

Key words: piano, musical instrument, Bartolomeo Cristofori, harpsichord, clavichord, development, music history, performance, technology, art, expression.

The piano is an instrument with the widest expressive potential among musical instruments, which has left an indelible mark on modern art. The process of its emergence, development and perfection is the product of the mutual harmony of human thought, technical progress and aesthetic views. The study of the stages of the formation of the piano is one of the important directions of musicology, and this process is of particular importance in the development of musical performance and pedagogy.

The piano (Italian pianoforte - “piano” - slow, “forte” - loud) is a stringed-percussion keyboard instrument, one of the instruments with the widest expressive potential in musical art. Its creation is a high product of human thought, technical ingenuity and aesthetic research. The piano has developed over more than three centuries, changing its shape, sound quality, technical capabilities and artistic role at each historical stage. The piano did not appear suddenly, but is the evolutionary result of its predecessor keyboard instruments. The oldest keyboard instruments are the monochord, clavichord and harpsichord. The monochord appeared in ancient Greece in the 6th century BC. It consisted of a single narrow and long board, the pitch of which could be controlled by changing the length of the string. The clavichord appeared in medieval Europe, where

the strings were struck with metal plates, so the pitch was not very strong. However, it allowed the performer to change the sound by pressing softly or hard - this became an important basis for the piano.

The harpsichord became widespread in the 16th-17th centuries. The strings were struck with a feather or metal nail to produce sound. The harpsichord was the main musical instrument of court banquets, but its biggest drawback was the inability to control the volume (dynamics). Therefore, musicians dreamed of a new instrument - an instrument that could play both loudly and softly. It was this need that led to the appearance of the piano.

The creation of the piano is closely associated with the name of Bartolomeo Cristofori (1655–1731). He was a master in the court of Ferdinando de' Medici, Prince of Florence, in Italy. Cristofori created a new instrument in 1709 called the "gravicembalo col piano e forte". This name means "harpsichord with a loud and soft sound".

Cristofori's main innovation was the hammer mechanism. Unlike the harpsichord, the sound in the piano was produced by hammers striking the strings. The harder the player pressed the keyboard, the louder the sound. This was a huge innovation for performing expression. Cristofori's early pianos were equipped with three pedals, with which the loudness, timbre and duration of the sound were controlled. Today, three of his original pianos have survived. They are located in the Metropolitan Museum in Florence, Leipzig and New York.

Cristofori's invention did not initially arouse much interest, but by the middle of the 18th century, the piano had become widespread in various European countries. Masters such as Gottfried Silbermann (Germany), Johann Zumpe (England) and Anton Walter (Austria) played an important role in this process. Silbermann simplified the piano mechanism and improved the sound quality and tuning. He collaborated with Johann Sebastian Bach, but at first Bach considered the sound of the new instrument "too harsh". Later he began to appreciate the piano.

In Austria, the pianos created by Anton Walter were used by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Mozart's works fully demonstrated the subtle timbre capabilities of the piano. During this period, the piano entered the public concert stage in the palace. By the end of the 18th century, the piano's sound range had expanded: from the original 5 octaves, the range reached 6 octaves, and later 7 octaves. This created new opportunities for composers.

In the 19th century, the industrial revolution brought piano production to a new level. New technical inventions, metal frames and strong strings made the instrument durable and its sound resonant. In 1821, the French master Sebastian Erard invented the "repetition action", i.e. a double-strike mechanism. This made it possible to quickly

play the same note several times in a row. The piano now became an instrument that could fill large concert halls with its sound.

Frederic Chopin, Franz Liszt, Robert Schumann, Johannes Brahms — used the piano not only as a technical, but also as a means of emotional expression. In particular, Liszt turned the piano into a solo stage instrument, revealing its technical capabilities to the maximum.

In the 20th century, as a result of technological developments, electronic and digital pianos appeared. In the 1930s, the first electromechanical piano — Rhodes — was developed in the USA. Later, the companies “Yamaha”, “Roland”, “Kawai” popularized digital pianos.

However, the acoustic piano has not lost its value. Modern composers — John Cage, Olivier Messiaen, Karl Stockhausen — used the piano in experimental ways, using its internal parts as a source of sound. Currently, the piano is the central instrument of music education, widely used in professional and amateur performance, in stage, theater, studio and film art.

In conclusion, the piano is the most beautiful expression of the harmony of human thought, technology and art. It is not just an instrument, but the language of the human soul in sound, the expression of feelings in melody. In the history of its formation, each era has left its own aesthetic vision, technical capabilities and artistic spirit. From the early experiments of Bartolomeo Cristofori, in the hands of great composers such as Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin and Liszt, the piano has become an infinite world of human emotions. Today, the piano lives on as a symbol uniting art, technology and education. It has not lost its voice over the centuries, but has been renewed with the times.

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YOSHLARNING IJTIMOYIY DUNYOQARASHI VA MILLIY MA'NAVIYATI SHAKLLANISHIDA GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONLARINING FALSAFIY TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada globallashuvning ijobiy va salbiy jihatlari, ayniqsa, yoshlarda “men kimman?”, “qaysi qadriyatlarga tayanishim kerak?” kabi savollarga yechim topish jarayonida qanday o‘rin tutayotgani tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, milliy ma’naviyat va madaniy merosni asrab qolishda yoshlar tarbiyasi, ta’lim tizimi va falsafiy yondashuvning ahamiyati yoritiladi. Tadqiqot xulosalari globallashuv shart-sharoitlarida milliy qadriyatlarning ahamiyati va yoshlarning shaxsiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirishda muvozanatni saqlash zarurligini asoslab beradi. Millatning ma’naviy yuksalishi, uning tarixi, tili, urf-odatlar va an’analari yoshlar ongida mustahkam joy olishi uchun milliy tarbiya va falsafiy anglash muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Globallashuv, ijtimoiy dunyoqarash, milliy ma’naviyat, yoshlar tarbiyasi, madaniy tahdidlar, falsafiy tahlil, milliy o‘zlik, axborot jamiyati, madaniy integratsiya, qadriyatlar muvozanati, inson kapitali, mafkuraviy barqarorlik

Globallashuv o‘zining ko‘p qirrali tabiatiga qaramay, shaxsning ijtimoiy dunyoqarashi va milliy ma’naviyatini saqlash bilan bog‘liq tashvishlarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Xalqaro munosabatlar va integratsiyaning jadal rivojlanishi bilan ajralib turadigan ushbu jarayon madaniy xilma-xillik va milliy jamoalarning o‘z taqdirini o‘zi belgilash uchun muhim afzalliklarga va jiddiy tahdidlarga olib keladi.

Globallashuv shaxsning ijtimoiy dunyoqarashi va milliy ma’naviyatiga sezilarli darajada yaxshi yoki yomon ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Globallashuv barcha sohalarda jumladan, iqtisod, madaniyat almashinuv, va texnika rivojlanishga ko‘plab foyda keltirsa-da, ijtimoiy barqarorlik va milliy o‘ziga xoslikka tahdid solishi muqarrar.

XX asrda yoshlar muammosi deb nomlangan bir qator dolzarb va keskin masalalar jamoatchilik hukmiga xavola qilinib, XXI asrga o‘tkazildi. O‘smirlik insonning ichki dunyosini, dunyoqarash qoidalarini, ahloqi normalarini shakllantirish juda muhim bo‘lgan davr hisoblanadi. Boshqacha aytganda, yoshlik inson oldida: “Men kimman?”, “Nima uchun yashamoqdaman?”, “Olam yaxshiroq bo‘lishi uchun nima qilish darkor?” singari abadiy savollar ilk bor ko‘ndalang bo‘ladigan yosh. Bu savollardan birontasiga bo‘lsa-da, javobning topilmasligi hayotni bunyodkorona barpo etishdan

voz kechish bilan barobar. Yoshlar ko‘pincha kutishga hamda xatolardan saboq chiqarishga tayor bo‘lishmaydi. Ular haqiqat va dolzarb hayotiy masalalarga javob izlab, o‘zlariga qiziqishni, haqiqat mavjudligini his etgan hamda ma’naviy haqiqat lazzatini topgan joyga murojaat etishadi.

Yuqorida ko‘rib o‘tganimizdek, bugungi kunda “globallashuv” tushunchasi to‘g‘risida xorijiy mamlakatlar olimlari tomonidan ancha-muncha fundamental asarlar e‘lon qilingan. O‘zbekistonda bu borada ko‘p bo‘lmas-da, tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Lekin, achchiq bo‘lsa ham, haqiqatni tan olib aytishimiz lozimki, O‘zbekistonda bu o‘ta murakkab va ayni paytda ziddiyatli masalaga bag‘ishlangan fundamental ilmiy tadqiqot olib borilganicha yo‘q.

Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoev ta’kidlaganidek, “Biz boshimizdan kechirayotgan hozirgi globallashuv davri o‘ta shiddat bilan o‘zgarayotgan va turli tahdidlar ko‘pligi bilan oldimizga hal etishni kechiktirib bo‘lmaydigan g‘oyat murakkab majburiyatlarni qo‘ymoqda”.

Haqiqatan ham, bugun insoniyat yashayotgan davr, o‘tmishdagilardan farq qiladi. Bu davrga yagona iqtisodiy makonning yuzaga kelishi asos bo‘ldi. Shuni ham hisobga olish kerakki, iqtisodiyotda sodir bo‘lgan bu o‘zgarishlar ham tasodifiy holat emas, balki taraqqiyotning obyektiv qonuniyati hisoblanadi. Chunki, bir tomondan insoniyatning ortib borayotgan ehtiyojini qondirish uchun iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish zaruriyati ortib borgan bo‘lsa, ikkinshi tomondan, dunyoda insoniyatning o‘sib borishi va unga to‘g‘ri keladigan iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishni taqozo qildi. Lekin iqtisodiyotdagi o‘sish hali yer yuzida yashayotgan xalqlarning ehtiyojlarini qondirish darajasigacha ko‘tarilganicha yo‘q. Bu borada yana taraqqiyotda oldinga chiqib olgan mamlakatlar yagona iqtisodiy makonning egalariga aylanishga erishdilar. Ayniqsa, ushbu mamlakatlarda shakllantirilgan transmilliy korporatsiyalar ularning iqtisodiyotdagi gegemonligini ta’minlashga xizmat qildi. Bu globallashuvning mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlar amaliyoti uchun tengsizlikning chuqurlashuviga o‘zining ta’sirini o‘tkazadi. Lekin bu jarayonning mamlakatlar, xalqlar, millatlar va ular hayotining boshqa sohalariga o‘tkazadigan ta’siriga nisbatan qarashlar ijobiy bo‘lganligi bois, uning istiqbolda yuzaga keltirishi mumkin bo‘lgan salbiy jihatlari e’tibordan chetda qolib kelgan edi. Bugun ana shu “istiqbol” davrining bosqichi boshlandi, deyishimiz mumkin. Shuning natijasida hozirgi globallashuvning nafaqat nazariy jihatlari haqida bir qator g‘oyalar ishlab chiqilgan, hamda, uning rivojlanishga o‘tkazayotgan yaxshi va yomon tomonlari amaliyotda o‘zining aksini topib kelmoqda.

“Albatta, globallashuv butun dunyoda ro‘y berayotgan, ortga qaytmaydigan jarayon. Boshqa mamlakatlar qatori biz uchun ham zaruriy. Lekin u biryoqlama bo‘lmasligi

kerak. Globallashuv milliy o'zlikni yo'qotish degani emas! Dunyo tamadduni turli xalqlarning o'ziga xos an'analari, madaniyati, ma'naviy qadriyatlari bilan go'zal va boy hisoblanadi. Ularning har biri yashash va ravnaq topishga haqli. Lekin qaysidir davlat yoki davlatlar, qaysidir xalq yoki xalqlar globallashuvni o'z mentalitetidan kelib chiqib, o'zgalarga tiqishtirishi kishilik jamiyatiga to'g'ri kelmaydigan holat hisoblanadi. U holda bu jarayon bir tomondan foyda qilsa, ikkinshi tarafdin jiddiy zarar keltirishi, asriy qadriyatlarga shikast yetkazishi, xalq o'z ildizidan ayrilgan "omma"ga, millat o'z qiyofasini yo'qotgan "manqurt"ga aylanib qolishi ehtimoldan uzoq emas. Bunday xatarga yo'l qo'ymaslikning chorasini bitta: o'zgalarning qadriyatini kamsitmagan holda o'z qadriyatlarimizni mahkam turib himoya qilishimiz, lozim bo'lsa, jumla jahonga ko'rsatishimiz kerak".

Insoniyat XXI asrga qadam qo'yishida XX asrda o'z boshiga tushgan og'ir kulfatlardan tegishli xulosalar chiqarishi, ularning yana takrorlanmasligining chora-tadbirlarini ko'rishi lozim edi. Afsuslar bo'lsinki, amalda unday bo'lmadi, fan, texnika, texnologiyalar tasavvur qilib bo'lmagan darajada rivojlandi, taraqqiy qilgan davlatlarning jahon iqtisodiyoti ustidan nazoratini o'rnatishi, rivojlanayotgan davlatlarning tabiiy resurslarini qo'lga kiritish maqsadida, turli rangli inqiloblarni suniy keltirish, eng xavfli, o'zlari ishlab chiqqan eng zamonaviy qurollarni ishga solib, bu mamlakatlardagi begunoh insonlarni nobud qilishgacha borib yetdilar.

XX asrda insoniyat o'z boshidan ikkita jahon urushini kechirib, katta moddiy, ma'naviy talofatlarni ko'rib, bu jahonning ikki tizimga ajralishi va ular o'rtasidagi ziddiyatlarning kuchayishi sharoitida yashagan bo'lsa, XXI asrga kelib, ikki tizim barbod bo'lgan bo'lsa ham, ammo kurash tugamadi. Insoniyat yangi shakl va mazmunda kuchayib borayotgan sharoitda yashashga majbur bo'lmoqda. Bugungi kunga kelib bu kurash yuksak rivojlanishga erishgan, o'z qo'lida mavjud bo'lgan ilmfan, texnika va texnologiya yutuqlaridan foydalangan holda, globallashuvni tezlashtirayotgan va butun jarayonga yetakchilik qilayotgan davlatlar bilan rivojlanayotgan davlatlar o'rtasida muammoli ziddiyatlarning kuchayib ketishiga olib keldi. Shu bilan bir vaqtda, taraqqiy topgan mamlakatlarning orasida ham gemonlik uchun kurash shiddatli davom etishigacha yetib keldi. Bu kurashning xatarli jihati shundaki, atom qurollarini ishlab chiqish va uni ommalashtirishdek harakatlar yuzaga keladiki, buning o'ziyoq XXI asrda insoniyat o'tgan asrga nisbatan ham kushli tahdidga ro'baro' kelayotganligini tasdiqlab turibdi.

Haqiqatan ham, yangi axborot tezligining vujudga kelishi bir qator afzalliklarni yuzaga keltirdi. Ular butun dunyoda fan-texnika, texnologiya sohasida qo'lga kiritilgan yutuqlarni ommalashtirishda insonlar, millatlar, xalqlar, mamlakatlar va mintaqalar o'rtasidagi aloqalarning rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir o'tkazmoqda. Bir so'z bilan

aytganda, bugun vujudga kelgan axborot tizimi dunyoni bir butunligini ta'minlagan real omilga aylandi.

Bizga ma'lumki, dunyo ziddiyatlar girdobida rivojlanar ekan, albatta, unda tahdidlar ham bisyor bo'ladi. Ularni butunlay bartaraf etishning esa hech qanday iloji ham yo'q. Chunki manfaatlar va ularning chegarasizligi ziddiyatlarni bartaraf etishga imkon qoldirmaydi. Bunday asosiy imkoniyat esa o'rta yo'l, ya'ni manfaatlarni o'zaro muvozanatga keltirish hisoblanadi. Xuddi ana shu imkoniyatgina bugun dunyo va insoniyatning qaysidir darajada nisbatan tinch yashashini ta'minlamoqda. Agar insoniyat o'z taraqqiyoti davomida tahdidlarning oldini olish yo'lidan bora olmaganida edi, u bugungi darajadagi yutuqlarni qo'lga kiritmagan bo'lar edi.

Millatlar ma'naviyatiga nisbatan yuzaga keladigan tahdidlarning tahliliga kirishar ekanmiz, ularning shakllanish jarayonini ham ma'lum bosqichlarga ajratib, o'ziga xos xususiyatlari dinamikasi va amal qilish holatlariga asosiy e'tibor qaratish lozim, deb hisoblaymiz. Zero, millatning etnik birlik bo'lib birlasha boshlagan dastlabki bosqichida mavjud bo'ladigan xavflar bilan uning barqaror rivojlanishida paydo bo'ladigan yoki amal qiladigan xavflar darajalari turlicha va ularning tahdidga aylanish imkoniyatlari ham bir darajada bo'lmaydi. Ular, yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek, millatning yuksalish jarayoniga mos ravishda kuchayib boraveradi.

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**YOSH HARBIY XIZMATCHILARNING MA'NAVYI-AXLOQIY
FAZILATLARINI YUKSALTIRISHDA TARIXIY SIYMOLAR
JASORATINING AHAMIYATI**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada yosh harbiy xizmatchilarni vatanparvarlik, fidoyilik, intizom va mas'uliyat kabi ma'naviy-axloqiy fazilatlarga ega bo'lishida tarixiy siymolarning jasorati qanday ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi tahlil qilingan. Qadimiy va zamonaviy tarixda yurt himoyasi yo'lida jonini fido qilgan qahramonlar hayoti orqali yosh avlod ongiga Vatanga muhabbat va sadoqatni singdirishning tarbiyaviy ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ma'naviy-axloqiy fazilatlar, vatanparvarlik, fidoyilik, intizom, mas'uliyat, tarixiy siymolar, jasorat, yosh harbiy xizmatchilar.

Bugungi globallashuv va axborot xurujlari tobora kuchayib borayotgan bir davrda, har bir davlat yosh avlodning ma'naviy-axloqiy kamolotiga ustuvor ahamiyat bermoqda. Bu jarayonda ayniqsa harbiy xizmatni o'tayotgan yoshlarda Vatanga sadoqat, xalq va davlatga fidoyilik, qat'iyat, jur'at, intizom kabi fazilatlarni shakllantirish zamonaviy mudofaa siyosatining muhim tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Chunki harbiy xizmatchining ruhi bardam, irodasi mustahkam, ma'naviy dunyosi esa yuksak bo'lsa, u har qanday sinov va tahdidga qarshi turishga qodir bo'ladi.

Yurtimiz taraqqiyotida Vatan ozodligi va obodligi yo'lida tinimsiz mehnat qilgan va jonini fido qilgan minglab tarixiy siymolarimizning ibratli hayot yo'li yoshlarni vatanparvarlik tuyg'ularini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shu bois ham mustaqillikning dastlabki kunlaridanoq mamlakat ozodligi va sarhadi daxlsizligi borasida jon fido qilgan tarixiy siymolarimiz hayot yo'lini va jasoratini o'rganish hamda ular merosini hayotga tatbiq etish borasida bir qator ishlar amalga oshirila boshlandi. Yurtimizning ko'p ming yillik tarixida xalqimizni yovuz kuchlar va bosqinchilardan himoya qilish, millatimizning erkinligi va or-nomusini asrash yo'lidagi kurashlarda jasorat va mardlik ko'rsatgan buyuk shaxslarning nomlari xalqimiz qalbida mangu saqlanib qolishi borasida tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Prezident Sh.M. Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek, "Tarixni unutgan xalq – yo'qoladi. Tarixiy xotirani tiklamasdan, kelajakka dadil qadam qo'yib bo'lmaydi"¹. Bu fikr nafaqat umumiy g'oyaviy chaqiriq, balki har bir yosh uchun, ayniqsa yosh harbiy xizmatchilar uchun ma'naviy-milliy tarbiyaning yo'l xaritasidir.

Tarixiy xotira – bu millat o'zligini saqlab qolishning, taraqqiyotga ongli va mustahkam qadam bilan yurishning asosi hisoblanadi. Aynan shu tarixiy xotira vositasida biz o'z ajdodlarimizning jasorati, fidoyiligi, vatanparvarligi va milliy g'ururini anglaymiz. Yosh harbiy xizmatchilarning qalbida ana shunday tarixiy xotira uyg'oq bo'lsa, ular o'z burchini nafaqat kasb sifatida, balki milliy sharaf va or- nomus masalasi sifatida bajaradilar.

Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Bobur kabi tarixiy shaxslar hamda Mustaqillik davrida Vatan himoyasi yo'lida jon fido qilgan zamonaviy qahramonlarning xotirasini e'zozlash — bu yoshlar ongiga Vatan uchun xizmat qilish g'oyasini chuqur singdirish vositasidir. Ularning ibratli hayoti orqali yosh avlodga "Millat va davlat manfaatlari ustuvor" degan prinsip asosida xizmat qilish zarurligi uqtiriladi².

Harbiy tarbiya tizimida tarixiy xotirani shakllantirish va unga asoslangan ma'naviy ta'lim – bu zamonaviy tahdidlar va mafkuraviy xurujlar davrida ideologik qarshilik ko'rsatishning eng kuchli vositalaridan biridir. Zero, tarixiy ildizga suyanmagan yosh — shamolda ildizsiz daraxt kabi qulab tushadi.

Bunday ma'naviy-axloqiy tayanchni shakllantirishda tarixiy shaxslar – o'z hayotini Vatan va xalq manfaatlariga baxshida qilgan buyuk siymolarning jasorati, fidoyiligi va mardligi ulkan tarbiyaviy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ularning ibratli hayoti yoshlar uchun ruhiy tayanch, o'zligiga, tarixiga va kelajagiga ishonch manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Tarixiy xotirani saqlash, uni yosh avlod ongi va qalbiga singdirish orqali mustahkam fuqarolik pozitsiyasiga ega bo'lgan, jismonan sog'lom va ma'naviy yetuk harbiy kadrlarni shakllantirish imkoniyati yuzaga chiqadi.

Tarixiy jasorat – ma'naviy tarbiyaning kuchli omili

Har bir xalqning o'ziga xos tarixi, jasur qahramonlari va ulug' siymolari bo'ladi. Ularning hayoti, Vatan himoyasi uchun olib brogan kurashlari, jasorati el-yurt uchun katta ibrat va faxr manbaidir. Aynan ana shu tarixiy jasorat misollari bugungi yoshlar tarbiyasida, ularning ma'naviy va axloqiy fazilatlarini shakllantirishda juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Chunki yoshlar tarixiy qahramonlar hayoti orqali o'z oldiga ulug' maqsadlar qo'yishni, Vatanni sevishni, unga xizmat qilishni o'rganadilar.

¹ Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "Yangi O'zbekiston – taraqqiyot va ma'rifat yo'lida" (2022), T.: "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 186 b.

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari Akademiyasi. (2020). Vatanparvarlik tarbiyasi bo'yicha uslubiy qo'llanma. – Toshkent.

Tarix sahifalariga nazar tashlasak, o‘z yurtining ozodligi, xalqining erkinligi yo‘lida jonini fido qilgan ko‘plab qahramonlar hayotidan saboq olishimiz mumkin. Masalan, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Bobur, Spitamen, Tomaris kabi tarixiy shaxslar millat sha‘nini himoya qilgan buyuk sarkardalar bo‘lib, ularning jasorati xalqimiz qalbida mangu yashaydi³.

Jaloliddin Manguberdi mo‘g‘ul bosqinchilariga qarshi kurashar ekan, Vatanini hech qachon tark etmagan, yurt sha‘ni uchun jonini tikkan. Uning matonati bugungi yoshlar ayniqsa yosh harbiy xizmatchilar uchun ham ibrat bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Amir Temur esa kuchli davlat barpo etib, adolat va tartibga asoslangan boshqaruv tizimini yo‘lga qo‘ydi. U hamisha: “Kuch – adolatdadir” degan shiorni ilgari surgan.

Bugungi yoshlar, shu o‘rinda yosh harbiy xizmatchilar, mana shunday tarixiy siymolar hayotidan ruhlanib, o‘z xizmat burchini sharaf bilan bajarishga intilishlari zarur. Chunki ular ular o‘z hayotlarini emas, Vatan sha‘nini ustuvor qo‘yganligi bugungi harbiy xizmatchilar uchun buyuk ibratdir. Ma‘naviy tarbiyada tarixiy jasoratni o‘rganish yoshlar ongida Vatanga muhabbat, fidoyilik, qat‘iyat va sabr-toqat kabi fazilatlarni shakllantiradi. Bu esa har qanday jamiyatning mustahkam poydevorini tashkil etadi.

Harbiy xizmatda tarixiy namunalar asosida tarbiya

Harbiy xizmat – bu nafaqat kasb, balki yuksak burch va sharafli mas‘uliyatdir. Har bir harbiy xizmatchining qalbida Vatanga sadoqat, xalqga xizmat qilish ishtiyoqi, burchga sodiqlik kabi fazilatlar bo‘lishi zarur. Bunday yuksak ma‘naviy fazilatlarni shakllantirishda esa tarixiy namunalar, ya‘ni ajdodlarimizning jasorati, fidoyiligi va yurtparvarlik ruhi muhim o‘rin tutadi. Tarixiy siymolar hayoti bugungi harbiylar uchun ibrat maktabi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tarixga nazar tashlasak, o‘z yurtini, xalqini himoya qilish yo‘lida jonini fido qilgan ko‘plab buyuk siymolarning ibratli hayotiga guvoh bo‘lamiz. Shular qatorida Jaloliddin Manguberding o‘z yurtini bosqinchilardan himoya qilishda mislsiz jasorat ko‘rsatgan qahramonliklari haqiqiy er yigitlar uchun yuksak namuna hisoblanadi. U hatto kuch jihatidan ustun bo‘lgan dushmanga qarshi hech qachon taslim bo‘lmagan. Uning bunday mardligi har bir harbiy xizmatchi uchun katta saboqdir. Shuningdek, Amir Temur – nafaqat buyuk sarkarda, balki donishmand davlat arbobi ham bo‘lgan. U o‘z askarlarini intizomli, halol va fidoyi bo‘lishga o‘rgatgan. U o‘zing tuzuklarida yurt himoyasida turgan harbiylar, sarkardalar uchun alohida e‘tibor qaratgan. Bu tarixiy meros bugungi harbiy xizmatda yoshlar tarbiyasida juda muhimdir⁴.

³ Vatanparvarlik – millatning kuchi: Harbiy-vatanparvarlik tarbiyasi bo‘yicha uslubiy qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Mudofaa vazirligi nashriyoti, 2023. – 51-63 b.

⁴ Temur tuzuklari. (1991). – Toshkent: “G‘afur G‘ulom” nomidagi nashriyot.

Bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston Qurolli Kuchlarida ham tarixiy siymolar jasoratidan keng foydalanilmoqda. Harbiy qismlarda, litseylarda va oliy harbiy ta‘lim muassasalarida o‘tkaziladigan “Ma’naviyat soatlari”, vatanparvarlik tadbirlari, tarixiy kinolar namoyishi, muzeylarga sayohatlar – barchasi tarixiy namunalar asosida tarbiya berishga xizmat qiladi.

Shu orqali harbiylar o‘z xizmat burchini faqatgina vazifa sifatida emas, balki milliy g‘urur va vatanparvarlik masalasi sifatida anglab yetadilar. Tarixiy o‘tmishdan ilhom olgan yosh harbiy xizmatchilar har qanday sinov va xavfga bardosh bera oladi.

Buyuk ajdodlarimizning jasoratli hayoti bugungi avlod uchun yo‘l-yo‘riq, kuch va ilhom manbai bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Harbiylar o‘z burchini ana shunday tarixiy saboqlar asosida bajarsalar, Vatanimiz tinchligi, xalqimiz osoyishtaligi doimo kafolat ostida bo‘ladi.

Zamonaviy qahramonlar – davomiylik belgisi

Har bir davrning o‘z qahramonlari bo‘ladi. Ular el-yurt manfaatini o‘z hayotidan ustun qo‘ygan, jamiyatda adolat va fidoyilik timsoliga aylangan insonlardir. Tarix sahifalarida nomi oltin harflar bilan yozilgan qahramonlar qatori bugungi zamonimizda ham davom etmoqda. Ular orasida Vatan himoyachilari, shifokorlar, o‘qituvchilar, olimlar, yong‘in o‘chiruvchilar va oddiy, ammo jasoratli insonlar bor. Aynan shu zamonaviy qahramonlar – milliy ruhiyat, tarixiy jasorat va qadriyatlarimizning uzviy davomchisi bo‘lib, yosh avlod tarbiyasida muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Qahramonlik – bu nafaqat qurol bilan jang qilish, balki o‘z burchini halol, fidoyilik bilan ado etish, og‘ir paytda orqaga chekinmaslik, xalq manfaatini himoya qilishdir⁵. Bugungi kunda qahramonlik ko‘plab sohalarda, kundalik hayotda namoyon bo‘lmoqda.

Zamonaviy qahramon deganda biz nafaqat urush maydonidagi askarni, balki pandemiya davrida hayotini xavf ostiga qo‘ygan shifokorni, olis hududda dars berayotgan o‘qituvchini, yong‘in o‘chirish paytida halok bo‘lgan qutqaruvchini, hatto nogironligiga qaramasdan yurtiga foyda keltirayotgan ixtirochini ham tushunamiz.

Harbiylar – zamonaviy jasorat timsoli

Bugungi tinch hayotimizning kafolati bo‘lgan harbiylar zamonaviy qahramonlikning eng yorqin timsolidir. O‘zbekiston Qurolli Kuchlari safida xizmat qilayotgan mard o‘g‘lonlar – davlat chegarasini himoya qilayotgan, terrorizm va ekstremizmga qarshi kurashayotgan, tabiiy ofatlar paytida xalqqa yordam berayotgan jasur insonlardir. Ularning aksariyati xizmat davomida o‘z hayotini xavf ostiga qo‘ygan bo‘lsa-da,

⁵ Karimov I.A. (1997). Yuksak ma’naviyat – yengilmas kuch. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat.

burchini sharaf bilan bajargan. Ularning ismi el orasida unutilmaydi, jasorati esa yosh avlod uchun ibrat bo‘lib qoladi.

Zamonaviy qahramonlar – bu tarixiy jasorat an‘analarining zamonaviy sharoitdagi davomidir. Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi kabi buyuk siymolar yurt mustaqilligi, xalq erki uchun kurashgan bo‘lsa, bugungi qahramonlar ham shu yo‘ldan borishmoqda. Farq shundaki, hozirgi kurashlar qurol bilan emas, balki bilim, mas‘uliyat, fidoyilik, sabr va mehnat bilan olib borilmoqda.

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev o‘zining “Yangi O‘zbekiston – taraqqiyot va ma‘rifat yo‘lida” asarida bu borada shunday deydi:

“Biz yoshlarga jasoratli ajdodlarimizdek mard, Vatanga sadoqatli bo‘lishni o‘rgatmog‘imiz zarur. Chunki bugunning o‘zida ham haqiqiy qahramonlar yetishib chiqmoqda⁶.”

Shu bois, zamonaviy qahramonlarning hayoti, faoliyati haqida yoshlarga ko‘proq so‘zlab berish, ularni ko‘rsatish, targ‘ib qilish juda muhimdir.

Yoshlar tarbiyasida zamonaviy qahramonlarning roli

Yoshlar doimo o‘ziga namuna izlaydi. Agar biz ularga kuchli, irodali, bilimli va fidoyi insonlarni ko‘rsatsak, ular ham shu yo‘ldan borishga intiladi. Qahramonlik tarbiyasi – bu ma‘naviy immunitetdir. Yosh avlod qalbida “Men ham shunday bo‘lishim kerak” degan ruhni uyg‘otish, ularni befarqlikdan, loqaydlikdan asraydi. Shu ma‘noda, harbiy xizmatda jon fido qilgan zobitlar, halokatli vaziyatlarda odamlarni qutqargan fuqaro himoyachilari, ilmiy yutuqlari bilan Vatan sha‘nini baland qilgan yosh olimlar haqidagi voqealar – barchasi hayotiy saboqdir⁷.

Zamonaviy qahramonlar – bu millatning sha‘ni, or-nomusi, kuchi va yurak jasoratining ifodasidir. Ular tarixiy jasorat an‘analarining davomchisi, xalqning ichidan chiqqan haqiqiy yurtparvarlardir. Ana shu qahramonlar hayoti orqali biz yosh avlodni ma‘naviy yetuk, mas‘uliyatli, burchiga sodiq qilib tarbiyalaymiz. Har bir zamon o‘z qahramonlarini yetishtiradi. Ularni ko‘rsatish, qadrlash va ibrat maktabiga aylantirish esa bizning burchimizdir.

Yosh harbiy xizmatchilarning ma‘naviy-axloqiy fazilatlarini yuksaltirish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar:

Ma‘naviy darslarda Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur kabi sarkardalar hayoti va jasoratini muntazam tahlil qilish.

Harbiy qismlarda “***Tarixiy jasorat maktabi***” rukni ostida haftalik yoki oylik suhbatlar tashkil etish.

⁶ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. (2022). Yangi O‘zbekiston – taraqqiyot va ma‘rifat yo‘lida. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston” nashriyoti, 186-bet.

⁷ Niyozov X. (2019). Harbiy pedagogika va psixologiya asoslari. – Toshkent: Harbiy nashriyot.

Tarixiy qahramonlarning jasorati haqidagi kitoblar va badiiy filmlarni harbiylar orasida targʻib qilish.

Harbiy xizmatchilar bilan oʻtkaziladigan mashgʻulotlar jarayonida buyuk ajdodlarimizning jang sanʼati, intizomi, sadoqati va sabr-toqatiga doir real voqealarni misol keltirish;

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari qahramonlari (Vatan himoyasi yoʻlida jonini fido qilganlar) haqida qiziqarli va aniq faktlar bilan boyitilgan sahna koʻrinishlari, videolavhalar tayyorlash.

Harbiy qismlarda zamonaviy qahramonlar hayoti asosida motivatsion suhbatlar tashkil etish.

Faxriylar bilan uchrashuvlar oʻtkazish, ularning hayotiy tajribasini yoshlar bilan baham koʻrish.

Xulosa oʻrnida yosh harbiy xizmatchilarni maʼnaviy-axloqiy jihatdan yuksak shaxs etib shakllantirishda tarixiy siymolarning jasorati beqiyos ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ularning fidoyiligi, millat va yurtga sadoqati zamonaviy harbiy xizmatga xizmat qiluvchi muhim manba hisoblanadi. Tarixiy va zamonaviy qahramonlar misolida tarbiya berish yoshlar ongida Vatanga muhabbat, jasorat va fidoyilik tuygʻularini mustahkamlab, harbiy xizmatga boʻlgan masʼuliyatni yanada oshiradi.

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**REORGANIZATION OF THE FERGANA VALLEY FOR THE NEEDS OF
AGRICULTURE IN 1941-1942.**

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This article analyzes the reorganization of agriculture in the Fergana Valley during the early years of World War II to adapt to wartime conditions, as well as the challenges faced in fulfilling state production plans. It highlights the extensive involvement of elderly people, women, and children in agricultural labor to compensate for men conscripted to the frontlines, the introduction of new crop varieties, and the economic difficulties encountered in the agricultural sector.

Keywords: Fergana Valley, cotton growing, political departments, collective farm, production, sugar beet, state farm, state plan, grain crops, livestock farming.

On June 22, 1941, the fascist Germany’s invasion of the Soviet state posed a number of complex challenges for the country’s agriculture. In addition to supplying raw materials to industry and providing food to the population, agriculture was now also required to fully support the front lines. On the eve of the war, in 1940, the total population of the Soviet Union was 194.1 million, of which 131.0 million, or 67.5%, were rural inhabitants. In the structure of agriculture, the socialist sector was dominant: there were 236.9 thousand kolkhozes (collective farms) and 4.2 thousand sovkhozes (state farms), with 18.7 million households organized in the kolkhozes [1, p. 373].

The productivity of the agrarian sector in the national economy was very low, the kolkhoz economy was in crisis, and the food shortages in cities and hardships in rural areas during 1940–1941 clearly demonstrated this. All of these were consequences of the agrarian policies implemented during the 1930s under Stalin’s leadership [2, p. 74]. The outbreak of war dealt a further heavy blow to the country’s agriculture, severely weakening the USSR’s agrarian potential. Prior to the war, 40% of the population lived in areas that were later occupied by the fascist invaders [3, p. 166]. These territories accounted for 38% of total grain production, 84% of sugar beet production, and housed 38% of the country’s large cattle population [4, p. 42].

The extreme conditions during the initial period of the war required the mobilization of all available resources through harsh measures. However, this led to weakened or even lost communication between high-level party bodies and grassroots

party organizations, as well as the rapid growth of strong bureaucratic tendencies within the party-state apparatus, threatening to turn authoritarian rule into the dominant principle across society [5, pp. 197–198].

With the onset of the war, coercion, pressure, and the imposition of heavy obligations on peasants intensified, and administrative-command methods became more widespread. All state power was concentrated in the hands of the State Defense Committee (GKO), led by Stalin. The Central Committee of the Communist Party (VKP[b]) effectively became a political branch of the State Defense Committee, and the apparatus of the Politburo took full control of the Soviet government's activities. The loss of the country's southern and western regions to the fascists also led to a sharp decline in the technical support for agricultural production. Before the war, 35% of all combine harvesters, 28% of the tractor fleet, and a significant portion of transportation vehicles were located in those regions. The occupied territories accounted for 30% of the country's total agricultural production capacity [6, p. 369].

Due to the difficulties in evacuating some agricultural equipment, much of it was either dismantled locally or destroyed. A certain number of tractors and vehicles were handed over to the Red Army. By the end of 1941, the agricultural machine-tractor fleet had decreased by 242,000 tractors, 61,000 combine harvesters, and 162,000 automobiles compared to the prewar level. The remaining agricultural production capacity dropped to nearly 60% of the prewar level [7, p. 415]. In the unoccupied parts of the Soviet Union (excluding the territories occupied by the Nazis), plowing and traction machinery in kolkhozes and MTS (Machine and Tractor Stations) decreased by 32%, and the number of vehicles decreased by 89%. There was a significant reduction in the labor force in kolkhozes [8, p. 7].

The occupation of the country's most important agricultural production regions during the initial months of the war further weakened the agricultural sector of the national economy, creating major challenges in supplying the front and the home front with food and raw materials. Under extremely difficult and unfavorable conditions, the country's peasants took on the very heavy responsibility of restructuring agriculture for wartime needs and supplying the army and population with the necessary food and raw materials.

From the first days of the war, such a heavy and complex responsibility fell on the shoulders of the working people of the southern regions of the country, including the republics of Central Asia, particularly Uzbekistan. The essence of militarizing agriculture was that its primary burden shifted to the eastern regions of the country, including Uzbekistan, which became one of the main bases for the production of weapons and food for the front. The fascists had occupied large areas in the western

part of the country that had previously been the main source of agricultural products. Due to 41% of the railway network falling into the hands of the invaders, the transportation of food and agricultural raw materials became severely limited.

Militarizing the agrarian sector of the economy was carried out under very difficult and complicated conditions. From the early months of the war, the material and technical base and human resources in rural areas were drastically reduced. Indeed, most of those subject to conscription were from rural areas; in 1940, 70% of the republic's total population lived in rural areas. The rural population was the largest source of army conscripts, and many kolkhoz chairmen, accountants, agronomists, brigade leaders, drivers, tractor operators, mechanics, ordinary kolkhoz members, and sovkhos workers were mobilized to the war from the first days. Additionally, part of the rural population was mobilized to build defensive structures near the front, to work in coal mining and other sectors of industry. All this led to a significant reduction in the workforce of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhos, creating a resource shortage in agricultural production [9, p. 40].

The eastern regions of the Soviet state, including the Central Asian republics, were forced to change the established system of collective farming. In Uzbekistan, rural workers created their own food bases, as there was no hope for receiving food supplies from the western provinces. Agricultural sectors that had not existed before the war, such as sugar beet cultivation, were introduced in the republic. Deliveries of grain, livestock products, vegetables, fruits, and other goods to the state significantly increased, and the land allocated to such crops expanded.

The militarization of agriculture was carried out under extremely difficult conditions. The pre-war material and technical base and production capacity of agriculture were drastically reduced. Along with human resources, agricultural machinery such as freight vehicles, tractors, trailers, carts, and other equipment were also requisitioned for front-line needs. MTSs (Machine and Tractor Stations), kolkhozes (collective farms), and sovkhos (state farms) were compelled to transfer their best equipment to support the war effort. Additionally, many horses from kolkhozes and sovkhos were taken for the front, despite the fact that they were the main working animals used in agriculture (for plowing, hauling loads, etc.). In 1941 alone, the Namangan region sent 94 vehicles—GAZ AA-47 and ZIS 5-47 models—as well as 1,420 horses for the needs of the Red Army [10, p. 6].

During the war years, the supply of spare parts and fuel-lubricant materials for agricultural machinery also significantly declined. The shortage of such essential resources, coupled with the conscription of skilled tractor operators and mechanics into the military, caused a notable drop in the efficiency of the available machinery. At the

same time, the level of mechanization in agricultural production steadily decreased year by year. The growing volume of agricultural work could only be accomplished through strict labor discipline and the expansion of production based on horse and manual labor.

By the decision of the State Defense Committee of the USSR dated July 4, 1941, the relevant commissariats were tasked with developing a military-economic plan to ensure national defense. This plan was aimed at the effective utilization of industrial capacities by relocating enterprises from territories potentially subject to occupation by German fascists to the eastern regions of the country [11, p. 278].

From the first days of the war, the government of Uzbekistan, along with all local party and Soviet organizations, began the process of restructuring and militarizing the republic's economy, including its agricultural sector. In December 1941, the 5th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, based on the wartime circumstances, adopted a resolution to increase the sown area in the republic by 521,800 hectares, of which 347,200 hectares were irrigated land. The expansion of arable land aimed to boost the production of raw cotton and raise the grain harvest to 15 million centners (compared to 5.5 million centners harvested in 1941). Additionally, it was decided to cultivate sugar beet—a new crop for Uzbekistan's agriculture—on 70,000 hectares and ensure a minimum yield of 250 centners per hectare. The plenum also provided directives to improve productivity in livestock breeding, sericulture (silk production), and other agricultural sectors [12, p. 78].

Following the directive of the USSR State Defense Committee, the Andijan Regional Party Committee and the Regional Executive Committee assigned local agricultural workers the task of delivering 55,923 centners of grain to the state in 1941. Of this amount, 37,464 centners were to be provided by kolkhozes, 10,000 centners by individual kolkhoz members, 538 centners as outstanding debts from kolkhozes, and 3,099 centners from kolkhoz members. Additionally, the region was tasked with delivering 29,855 centners of rice, including 22,312 centners from kolkhozes and 1,000 centners from kolkhoz members [13, p. 167].

In 1941, special attention was paid to the development of vegetable farming—one of the important branches of agriculture in Andijan region. That year, specific measures were implemented to produce 1,200 tons of cabbage, 1,390 tons of tomatoes, 175 tons of cucumbers, and 4,051 tons of melons and watermelons [14, p. 45].

For Fergana region, the task was set to increase the number of horses in agriculture to 29,188 by 1941 and to 31,295 by 1942, as well as to increase the number of camels to 390. Furthermore, plans were made to raise the number of large-horned cattle by 2,795 heads in 1941 [15, p. 14].

At a meeting of party activists held in Namangan region on October 20, 1941, a resolution was adopted to further increase agricultural production in the region. According to the decision, cultivated land in the region was to be expanded by an additional 7,800 hectares, and the cotton procurement plan was to be fulfilled by November 20 [16, p. 39].

On the eve of the war, the regions of the Fergana Valley were considered the primary cotton-producing areas of the republic, where cotton cultivation had become the main branch of agriculture. For example, in Andijan region, 302,298 tons of cotton were produced in 1939, and 311,690 tons in 1940. The target set for 1941 was 310,487 tons. In Fergana region, 230,431 tons were produced in 1939, and 217,761 tons in 1940, with a 1941 target of 232,731 tons. In Namangan region, 178,440 tons of cotton were produced in 1939, and 188,535 tons in 1940, with a 1941 target of 182,762 tons. Across the republic as a whole, 1,399,243 tons of cotton were harvested in 1939, 1,387,847 tons in 1940, and the production obligation for 1941 was set at 1,469,897 tons [17, pp. 1–2].

In 1941, Andijan region had 645 kolkhozes, with 96,774 households (either family-based or individual) as members. The total number of kolkhoz members was 477,779 people, including 108,083 men, 104,199 women, and 26,250 adolescents aged 12 to 16 [18, p. 9]. In the same year, 30,410 hectares were sown with grain crops, 126,476 hectares with cotton, and 1,153 hectares with potatoes. In addition, vegetables were grown on 1,756 hectares and melons on 1,850 hectares. By the end of 1941, the region had harvested 126,427 tons of raw cotton, with an average yield of 23.2 centners per hectare; grain crops yielded an average of 14.0 centners per hectare [19, p. 3].

In Namangan region in 1941, 520 kolkhozes were operating, with 78,518 households or 360,504 people registered as members. Among them were 88,674 men, 77,209 women, and 15,524 children aged 12 to 16 [20, p. 65]. That year, 33,007 hectares were planted with grain, 81,768 hectares with cotton, 711 hectares with potatoes, 1,578 hectares with vegetables, and 1,188 hectares with melons. The average cotton yield in 1941 was 21.1 centners per hectare, and the grain yield was 9.6 centners per hectare. A total of 1,718,289 centners of cotton were harvested in the region [21, p. 66].

In 1941, Fergana region had 1,001 kolkhozes with 110,032 households or 510,410 people as members. Among them were 116,002 men, 110,383 women, and 23,880 children aged 12 to 16. That year, 24,128 hectares were planted with grain crops, 137,113 hectares with cotton, 1,965 hectares with potatoes, 2,410 hectares with vegetables, and 2,540 hectares with melons. The average grain yield was 12.0 centners

per hectare, and the average cotton yield was 16.0 centners per hectare. In 1941, kolkhozes in Fergana region produced 136,963 tons of raw cotton [22, p. 74].

In 1941, cotton yield in kolkhozes amounted to 18.2 centners per hectare in Fergana region, 23.1 centners in Namangan, and 25.7 centners in Andijan. Across the republic, the average cotton yield in kolkhozes was 18.2 centners per hectare [23, p. 10]. In state farms (sovkhozes), the cotton yield in 1941 was 26.4 centners per hectare in Andijan and 26.5 centners in Namangan [24, p. 13].

An administrative-command approach toward agriculture, especially toward kolkhozes and kolkhoz workers, was clearly reflected in the establishment of emergency party bodies in rural areas and political departments in Machine-Tractor Stations (MTSs) and sovkhozes. The decision to establish these political departments was signed by Stalin on November 17, 1941. According to this decision, the main task of the political departments of MTSs and sovkhozes was to intensify political work among MTS and sovkhoz personnel, as well as among kolkhoz workers, and to reorganize discipline and order to ensure timely fulfillment of agricultural work plans. Another responsibility assigned to these departments was to strengthen revolutionary vigilance and uncover hostile actions by former kulaks and other saboteurs [25, p. 202].

As of March 1, 1941, in the then Fergana region (before the formation of Andijan and Namangan regions—R. Abdrasulov), 290,152 hectares of land had been plowed for cotton cultivation, fulfilling only 2.5% of the plan [26, p. 49].

As of May 1, 1941, there were 1,002 kolkhozes in Fergana region. These included: 64 in Oltiariq district, 108 in Bag‘dod district, 113 in Kaganovich district, 99 in Kirov district, 77 in Qo‘qon district, 70 in Quva district, 61 in Kuybishev district, 87 in Marg‘ilon district, 116 in Molotov district, 72 in Toshloq district, 69 in Fergana district, and 66 in Frunze district [27, p. 17].

At the working meeting of the Organizational Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR for Andijan region held on April 16, 1942, additional measures were outlined for the development of agriculture in the region in 1942. In particular, the Organizational Committee adopted a resolution on the status of early potato planting in kolkhozes in Andijan. It was noted that early potato planting was unsatisfactory in Andijan, Oltinko‘l, and Lenin districts. As of April 10, 1942, only 300 hectares had been planted with early potatoes, representing just 40% of the planned target. The plan for early vegetable crops covered 265 hectares, or 33% of the goal. The “Yangi Dehqon,” “Kaganovich,” and “8 March” kolkhozes in Andijan district had not fulfilled their early potato planting obligations at all [29, p. 3].

According to a resolution of the Executive Committee and Bureau of the Party Committee of Fergana region dated May 3, 1942, a state plan for the development of

agriculture in the region was established for that year. Specifically, it was planned to cultivate 226,500 hectares of land in kolkhozes, including 14,340 hectares for industrial crops, 38,800 hectares for fodder crops, 8,500 hectares for vegetables and melons, 35,800 hectares for grains, 7,000 hectares for repeated planting, and 2,900 hectares of inter-row planting in orchards and mulberry plantations [30, p. 33].

The state plan for 1942 set the following yield targets: an average of 15.7 centners per hectare for grain, 17.5 centners for cotton, and 281 centners for sugar beet. At the same time, kolkhoz members were tasked with planting potatoes on 600 hectares of their personal plots [31, p. 33].

According to a resolution adopted by the Organizational Committee of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet and the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in May 1942 regarding the state plan for agricultural development in 1942, it was decided that in 1943 the total area for autumn sowing in Andijan region would be 7,000 hectares. Of this, 2,000 hectares were to be irrigated land, 1,000 hectares between young trees (particularly mulberry plantations), 2,000 hectares in conditionally irrigated lands, and 2,000 hectares in rain-fed hilly lands [32, p. 74].

At the meeting of party activists of Namangan region held on October 20, 1941, the situation at the front was discussed, and a resolution was adopted to further increase the production of agricultural products. The same resolution stipulated that cultivated land was to be expanded by 7,800 hectares and that the cotton procurement plan was to be fulfilled by November 20 [33, p. 80].

In the first year of the war, the state procurement plan for food products was successfully completed. By the end of July 1941, three times more grain had been delivered in Uzbekistan compared to the same period of 1940. Kolkhoz members of Andijan oblast delivered 9,855.7 tons of grain in a short period.

Increasing the number of horses was crucial both for the front and for the rear, especially for use in agriculture as working animals. Therefore, the Fergana oblast executive committee and the oblast party committee took this matter seriously and developed a plan to increase the number of horses to 29,188 in 1941 and to 31,295 in 1942, and the number of camels to 390.

In 1941, Fergana region delivered 219,104 tons of cotton to the state, as well as 187,746 head of large cattle—including 4,138 head from kolkhozes—fulfilling this part of the plan by 133.9%. The number of sheep reached 181,609, fulfilling the plan by 117.6%, including 94,814 from the kolkhoz sector, which amounted to 131% of the plan. The number of goats reached 44,508, achieving 124.5% of the plan, including 188,894 head delivered from kolkhozes—170.4% of the target [34, p. 82].

Fergana region achieved further success in livestock production in 1942. That year, the number of large livestock reached 56,048 head, compared to the planned 55,000—fulfilling the obligation by 101.2%. The number of sheep and goats reached 37,200 head, exceeding the planned 31,000—achieving 117% of the plan.

On July 16, 1941, the Andijan oblast party committee held a special discussion on livestock issues and adopted a resolution to increase the number of large livestock to 97,476 by the end of the year. This target was exceeded by early 1942. By the fourth quarter of 1941, 11,500 centners of meat had been delivered to the state from the oblast, thereby fully meeting the obligation in this area [35, p. 83].

Thus, the war had a devastating impact on the productive capacities of agriculture in the republic, including the Fergana Valley. From the first year of the war, agricultural workers in Uzbekistan were forced to labor under extremely difficult conditions—facing acute shortages of material, labor, and food resources.

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PARKINSON KASALLIGI.UNING KELIB CHIQISH SABABLARI VA CHORA-TADBIRLARI

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Annotatsiya: Parkinson kasalligi - miyaning degenerativ kasalligi bo'lib, harakatlanishga ta'sir qiladi, natijada titroq, sekin harakatlar va mushaklarning qotib qolishi kabi belgilar yuzaga keladi. Bu kasallik miyadagi dofamin ishlab chiqaruvchi nerv hujayralarining asta-sekin nobud bo'lishidan kelib chiqadi. Parkinson kasalligi davolanmaydi, ammo terapiya va dorilar bilan alomatlarni nazorat qilish mumkin. Parkinson kasalligining aniq sababi noma'lum, ammo genetik moyillik, atrof-muhit omillari (pestitsidlar, og'ir metallar), yosh va oksidlovchi stress kabi omillar muhim rol o'ynashi mumkin. Ba'zi hollarda genetik mutatsiyalar kasallikning rivojlanishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Parkinson kasalligi (Parkinson's disease, PD),neurodegenerativ kasallik (Neurodegenerative disease),harakat buzilishlari (Movement disorders), dofamin (Dopamine),neyronlar (Neurons),substantia nigra (Qora substansiya),levi tanachalari (Lewy bodies), alfa-sinuklein (Alpha-synuclein).Progressiv kasallik (Progressive disease),surunkali kasallik (Chronic disease),hayot sifati (Quality of life),parvarish (Caregiving),qo'llab-quvvatlash guruhleri (Support groups), parkinsonizm (Parkinsonism),atipik parkinsonizm (Atypical parkinsonism).

Kirish: "Parkinson kasalligi – bu harakatni boshqarish qobiliyatiga ta'sir etuvchi, asta-sekin rivojlanuvchi neyrologik kasallikdir. Titrama, qattqlik, harakatning sekinlashishi va muvozanatning buzilishi kabi alomatlar nafaqat bemorning o'ziga, balki uning oilasi va yaqinlarining hayotiga ham jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Dunyo bo'ylab millionlab odamlar ushbu kasallik bilan kurashmoqda, ammo uning sabablari va davolash usullari to'liq o'rganilmagan. Shu sababli, Parkinson kasalligi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar dolzarb va muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada (taqdimotda) biz Parkinson kasalligining mohiyatini, uning sabablari, alomatlari, diagnostika usullari va zamonaviy davolash imkoniyatlarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Maqsadimiz – ushbu kasallik haqida bilimingizni oshirish va undan aziyat chekayotganlarga yordam berish yo'llarini aniqlashdir."

Tadqiqod maqsadi: Parkinson kasalligining sabablari, mexanizmlari, diagnostikasi, davolash usullari va oldini olish strategiyalarini yaxshiroq tushunish va shu asosda PK

bilan kasallangan odamlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilash. Genetik omillarning rolini aniqlash (masalan, LRRK2, SNCA, PARK2 kabi genlar).

Atrof-muhit omillarining ta'sirini baholash (pestitsidlar, og'ir metallar va boshqalar).

Alfa-sinukleinning to'planish mexanizmlarini o'rganish va Levi tanachalarining shakllanishini tushunish. Mitochondrial disfunktsiya, oksidlovchi stress va yallig'lanishning PK rivojlanishidagi rolini aniqlash. Miya hujayralarining o'zaro ta'sirini va sinaptik disfunktsiyani o'rganish. Kasallikning dastlabki bosqichlarida aniqlash mumkin bo'lgan yangi biomarkerlarni topish (qon, orqa miya suyuqligi, tasviriy tekshiruvlar). Non-motor alomatlarining (masalan, hidi sezishning yo'qolishi, uyqu buzilishi) diagnostika ahamiyatini baholash. Sun'iy intellekt (SI) va mashinani o'rganish (ML) yordamida tashxis qo'yishni avtomatlashtirish va aniqligini oshirish.

Xulosa: Hozirgi vaqtda PKni davolashning usuli yo'q, lekin dori-darmonlar (levodopa, dopamin agonistlari) va jarrohlik (chuqur miya stimulyatsiyasi) alomatlarni nazorat qilish va bemorlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar kasallikning rivojlanish mexanizmlarini chuqurroq o'rganish, neyronlarni himoya qiluvchi dori vositalarini ishlab chiqish va gen terapiyasi kabi innovatsion davolash usullarini sinovdan o'tkazishga qaratilishi kerak. Bundan tashqari, jismoniy faollik, to'g'ri ovqatlanish va psixologik yordam kabi yordamchi davolash usullari ham bemorlarning ahvolini yaxshilashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, Parkinson kasalligi - jiddiy muammo bo'lib, u bemorlar, ularning oilalari va jamiyatga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Erta tashxis, adekvat davolash va qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali ushbu kasallikning yukini kamaytirish mumkin.

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**IKKINCHI JAHON URUSHI YILLARIDA O‘ZBEKISTONDA
DEMOGRAFIK JARAYONLAR FARG‘ONA NAMANGAN ANDIJON
OBLASTLARI MISOLIDA**

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezisda Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida O‘zbekistonda, xususan, Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida yuz bergan demografik jarayonlar tarixiy manbalar asosida tahlil qilinadi. Urush davrida aholining tabiiy o‘shish sur‘atlari, migratsiya oqimlari, harbiy safarbarlik, evakuatsiya jarayonlari hamda ayollar va bolalarning ijtimoiy-demografik holati o‘rganilgan. Farg‘ona, Namangan va Andijon viloyatlaridagi aholi sonidagi o‘zgarishlar, demografik siyosatning o‘ziga xos jihatlari va urushning ijtimoiy oqibatları chuqur tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ikkinchi jahon urushi, demografiya, evakuatsiya, Farg‘ona vodiysi, migratsiya, aholi o‘shishi.

KIRISH

Ikkinchi jahon urushi insoniyat tarixidagi eng yirik ijtimoiy-siyosiy sinovlardan biri bo‘ldi. 1941–1945 yillar orasida yuz bergan bu fojiali voqea nafaqat front ortidagi iqtisodiy tizimga, balki jamiyatning ijtimoiy-demografik tuzilishiga ham katta ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. O‘zbekiston ham, urushda to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri jangovar harakatlar bo‘lmaganiga qaramay, bu dahshatli yillar og‘ir yukini o‘z zimmasiga oldi.

Farg‘ona vodiysi — O‘zbekistonning eng zich aholi yashaydigan, mehnat resurslariga boy hudud sifatida urush davrida mamlakatning sanoat, qishloq xo‘jaligi va ijtimoiy infratuzilmasini ta‘minlashda muhim o‘rin tutdi. Shu bilan birga, urush yillarida bu hududning demografik manzarasi keskin o‘zgardi: erkaklar frontga safarbar qilindi, ko‘plab oilalar ajraldi, boshqa respublikalardan evakuatsiya qilingan aholi oqimi Farg‘ona vodiysiga yo‘naltirildi, ayollar va bolalar esa ishlab chiqarish va ijtimoiy hayotda faol ishtirok eta boshladilar.

ASOSIY QISM

1941 yilning yozida urush boshlanishi bilan O‘zbekistonda aholi sonining tabiiy o‘shish sur‘atlari sezilarli darajada pasaydi. Erkaklarning frontga ketishi, oilalarning ajralishi, iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklar va oziq-ovqat ta‘minotidagi uzilishlar tug‘ilish ko‘rsatkichlarini kamaytirdi. Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida — Farg‘onada 1940 yilda

har ming aholiga 34 bola tug‘ilgan bo‘lsa, 1943 yilda bu ko‘rsatkich 19–21 promillegacha tushdi. O‘lim ko‘rsatkichlari esa, ayniqsa 1942–1944 yillarda, keskin oshgan.

Andijon va Namangan viloyatlarida o‘sha yillarda tibbiy xizmat tizimi urush ehtiyojlariga yo‘naltirilgani sababli, kasalliklar (xususan, tifi va bolalar yuqumli kasalliklari) tarqaldi. Bu esa tabiiy o‘shish sur‘atlarini yanada pasaytirdi. Shu bilan birga, frontga ketgan erkaklarning ko‘plab oilalari bolalar va ayollarning zimmasiga iqtisodiy yukni orttirdi, bu esa oilaviy barqarorlikka salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi.

Biroq 1943–1945 yillarga kelib, aholi orasida tibbiy xizmatni qayta tiklash, oziq-ovqat taqsimotining yaxshilanishi natijasida, Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida tug‘ilish ko‘rsatkichi asta-sekin o‘shishni boshladi. Shu tarzda urush yillari o‘ziga xos “demografik to‘lqin”ni yuzaga keltirdi: dastlabki yillarda keskin kamayish, keyingi bosqichda esa nisbiy tiklanish.

1941–1945 yillarda O‘zbekistondan 1,5 milliondan ortiq kishi safarbar etilgan bo‘lsa, shundan taxminan 400 ming nafari Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlaridan bo‘lgan. Farg‘ona, Namangan va Andijondan frontga ketganlarning katta qismi yosh, mehnatga layoqatli erkaklar edi. Bu esa demografik tuzilmaning jinsiy nisbatida keskin nomutanosiblikni keltirib chiqardi. 1944 yil ma‘lumotlariga ko‘ra, Farg‘ona viloyatida ayollar umumiy aholining 59 foizini, Namanganda 62 foizini, Andijonda esa 60 foizdan ortig‘ini tashkil etgan.

Frontdan qaytmagan minglab erkaklarning o‘rni urushdan keyin ham tiklanmadi — bu esa urushdan keyingi yillarda “ayollar avlodi” fenomenini yuzaga keltirdi. Shuningdek, front ortida qolgan ayollar va qariyalar ishlab chiqarish va qishloq xo‘jaligida erkaklar o‘rnini bosdi, bu esa ularning ijtimoiy maqomini oshirdi, lekin demografik tiklanish jarayonini kechiktirdi.

Urush yillarida O‘zbekiston, jumladan Farg‘ona vodiysi, millionlab evakuatsiya qilingan fuqarolarni, front ortidan keltirilgan sanoat korxonalarini va bolalar uylari yetimlarini qabul qildi. 1941–1943 yillar oralig‘ida Farg‘ona vodiysiga Ukrainadan, Belorussiyadan, Rossiya va Boltiqbo‘yi respublikalaridan 300 mingdan ortiq odam evakuatsiya qilingan. Shundan 70 ming nafari Farg‘ona viloyatiga, 40 ming nafari Namanganga, 25 ming nafari Andijonga joylashtirilgan.

Bu jarayonlar mahalliy demografik muhitga sezilarli ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi. Bir tomondan, aholi soni oshdi, ishlab chiqarish kuchlari kengaydi, madaniy almashinuv yuz berdi. Boshqa tomondan, ijtimoiy infratuzilma — uy-joy, oziq-ovqat, tibbiy ta‘minot — haddan tashqari yuklama oldi. Evakuatsiya natijasida aholi tarkibidagi milliy nisbalar ham o‘zgardi: rus, ukrain, belorus, yahudiy va boshqa millat vakillari soni keskin oshdi. Shu tariqa Farg‘ona vodiysi o‘ziga xos etnodemografik mozaikaga aylandi.

Evakuatsiya qilingan mutaxassislar sanoatni, madaniyatni va tibbiyot tizimini rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo‘shdilar. Shu bois urush davrida shakllangan aralash aholi muhiti urushdan keyingi yillarda madaniy integratsiya va urbanizatsiya jarayonlariga zamin yaratdi.

Urush yillarida O‘zbekiston jamiyatida ayollar va bolalar asosiy mehnat kuchiga aylandilar. Farg‘ona vodiysida ayollar to‘qimachilik fabrikalarida, paxta dalalarida, temir yo‘l qurilishlarida ishladilar. Ko‘plab bolalar esa bolalar uylari va kolxozlarda mehnat jarayonlariga jalb etildi.

Ayollarning iqtisodiy faolligi demografik jihatdan ikki tomonlama ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Bir tomondan, ular ishlab chiqarishning muhim ishtirokchisiga aylanishdi, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy rolini mustahkamladi. Ikkinchi tomondan esa, og‘ir mehnat, to‘yib ovqatlanmaslik, psixologik stress tug‘ilish ko‘rsatkichlarini kamaytirdi. Shu bilan birga, o‘n minglab bolalarning otasiz o‘sishi jamiyatning ijtimoiy-demografik muvozanatini izdan chiqardi.

Farg‘ona vodiysida 1944 yilda tashkil etilgan **Evakuatsiya qilingan bolalar uylari** demografik jihatdan yangi ijtimoiy qatlam — “urush bolalari”ni shakllantirdi. Ularning bir qismi mahalliy oilalar tomonidan asrab olindi, bu esa millatlararo mehr-oqibat va insoniy birdamlikning yorqin timsoli bo‘ldi.

Urushdan keyingi yillarda Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida demografik tiklanish jarayoni sekin kechdi. 1946–1950 yillarda tug‘ilish ko‘rsatkichlari o‘shishni boshladi, ammo jinsiy nomutanosiblik, oilaviy tuzilmalarning o‘zgarishi, mehnat resurslarining yetishmasligi uzoq vaqt davom etdi. 1950 yilgacha bo‘lgan davrda Farg‘ona vodiysida erkaklar soni ayollar soniga nisbatan 1000 ga 720–750 atrofida bo‘lgan. Bu ko‘rsatkich 1960 yillargacha tiklanmadi.

Shunga qaramay, urush yillarida shakllangan ijtimoiy birdamlik, ayollar faolligi va etnik integratsiya O‘zbekistonning urushdan keyingi demografik va iqtisodiy rivojlanishida muhim rol o‘ynadi. Vodiyning iqtisodiy va madaniy salohiyati aynan shu sinovli yillarda shakllangan insoniy birdamlik va ijtimoiy sabr-bardosh zaminida mustahkamlandi.

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillari O‘zbekiston, xususan Farg‘ona vodiysi aholisi uchun og‘ir, ammo tarixiy jihatdan o‘ta ahamiyatli davr bo‘ldi. Bu yillar mamlakatning demografik manzarasini tubdan o‘zgartirdi: aholining jinsiy va yosh tarkibi buzildi, evakuatsiya oqibatida milliy tarkib rang-baranglashdi, ammo shu bilan birga xalqning birdamlik ruhi, insoniylik va bag‘rikenglik qadriyatlarini yanada mustahkamlandi.

Farg‘ona, Namangan va Andijon viloyatlarining misolida ko‘rish mumkinki, urush demografik inqirozni yuzaga keltirgan bo‘lsa-da, bu hududlarda insoniy hamjihatlik,

ijtimoiy yordam va madaniy integratsiya orqali tiklanish jarayoni tez kechgan. Ayni paytda, urush davrida kechgan demografik siljishlar keyingi o‘n yilliklarda ham mamlakat aholisi tuzilmasiga, ijtimoiy siyosatiga va mehnat resurslariga chuqur ta’sir ko‘rsatdi.

Shunday qilib, Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillaridagi demografik jarayonlar O‘zbekiston tarixida nafaqat yo‘qotishlar, balki irodaviy mustahkamlik, xalqaro birdamlik va yangi ijtimoiy qadriyatlar shakllanishining bosqichi sifatida muhim o‘rin tutadi.

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РОЛЬ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В РАЗВИТИИ МЫСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ НАВЫКОВ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается роль исследовательской деятельности как важного педагогического средства развития мыслительных навыков у младших школьников. Обоснована актуальность формирования исследовательских умений в условиях модернизации начального образования и перехода к компетентностно-ориентированному обучению. Цель исследования – определить педагогические условия и методические подходы, способствующие развитию логического, аналитического и креативного мышления учащихся через исследовательскую деятельность. Методы исследования включали наблюдение, педагогический эксперимент, анкетирование учителей и анализ продуктов учебной деятельности. В исследовании приняли участие 60 учащихся 2–4 классов. Результаты показали, что систематическое включение исследовательских заданий в учебный процесс способствует росту познавательной активности, самостоятельности, развитию логических операций и способности к рефлексии. В заключении даны практические рекомендации по интеграции исследовательской деятельности в содержание начального образования.

Ключевые слова: исследовательская деятельность, мыслительные навыки, младшие школьники, познавательная активность, креативное мышление, метапознание

Введение. Современное образование ориентировано не столько на передачу знаний, сколько на развитие личности учащегося, способной к самостоятельному поиску, анализу и применению информации. Одним из наиболее эффективных средств формирования таких качеств является исследовательская деятельность, которая рассматривается как форма активного познания, направленного на открытие новых знаний.

В младшем школьном возрасте закладываются основы всех видов мыслительной деятельности: наблюдение, сравнение, классификация, анализ, синтез, обобщение. Именно в этот период возможно формирование базовых умений

исследовательской работы — постановка вопросов, выдвижение гипотез, проведение простых наблюдений и экспериментов, аргументирование выводов.

Многие отечественные и зарубежные авторы (Л.С. Выготский, Ж. Пиаже, Дж. Брунер, Дж. Дьюи, Е.М. Александрова) подчёркивают, что включение учащихся в процесс исследовательского поиска является основой развития их когнитивных и креативных способностей. По мнению Дж. Дьюи, «обучение становится осмысленным, когда оно строится на собственном опыте ребёнка».

Тем не менее, практика показывает, что исследовательская деятельность в начальной школе часто носит эпизодический характер. Учителя испытывают трудности в подборе заданий, в методическом сопровождении детей. Поэтому возникает необходимость в научно обоснованной системе организации исследовательской работы, которая не только повышала бы интерес к учебе, но и формировала бы мышление как инструмент познания.

Цель исследования: выявить влияние исследовательской деятельности на развитие мыслительных навыков младших школьников и определить эффективные педагогические условия её реализации.

Методы исследования. Исследование проводилось на базе двух общеобразовательных школ г. Термеза в течение 2024–2025 учебного года. В нём участвовали 60 учащихся 2–4 классов, из которых 30 составляли экспериментальную группу, а 30 – контрольную группу.

Исследования проводились в три этапа.

1. **Констатирующий этап** – определение исходного уровня мыслительных навыков учащихся с помощью диагностических методик;
2. **Формирующий этап** – проведение цикла исследовательских уроков и мини-проектов;
3. **Контрольный этап** – итоговая диагностика и сравнительный анализ результатов.

В программу были включены исследовательские задания по окружающему миру, родному языку и математике. Например:

- наблюдение за ростом растения с последующей фиксацией данных;
- проект «Почему идёт дождь?» – работа с простыми природными явлениями;
- лингвистическое исследование «Как рождаются слова?»;
- математический мини-проект «Закономерности вокруг нас».

Каждое задание строилось по схеме: *постановка проблемы – выдвижение гипотезы – планирование – наблюдение/эксперимент – анализ – выводы – презентация результатов*

Сравнительный анализ результатов контрольной и экспериментальной групп показал значительное улучшение показателей мыслительных навыков у учащихся, участвовавших в экспериментальной программе. Так, уровень **логического мышления** в экспериментальной группе повысился с 56 % до 78 %, что составляет прирост на 22 %. Аналогичная положительная динамика отмечена и по другим критериям: **аналитическое мышление** возросло с 52 % до 75 % (прирост — 23 %), **креативное мышление** — с 48 % до 70 % (прирост — 22 %), а показатель **самостоятельности** увеличился с 50 % до 73 %, что соответствует росту на 23 %.

Полученные данные свидетельствуют о том, что применение проблемно-игровых и исследовательских методов на уроках математики способствует более активному развитию логических и аналитических умений младших школьников, формированию творческого подхода и повышению уровня учебной самостоятельности.

Качественный анализ также выявил рост познавательной активности и интереса к обучению. Дети стали чаще задавать вопросы, предлагать собственные гипотезы, проявлять инициативу в выполнении заданий. Учителя отметили улучшение способности учащихся рассуждать, аргументировать ответы и делать выводы на основе фактов.

Цитата из наблюдений учителя: «После введения исследовательских заданий дети стали иначе воспринимать материал — не просто запоминают, а стараются понять, “почему это так”. Многие начали приносить из дома свои наблюдения и опыты».

Обсуждение результатов. Полученные результаты подтверждают эффективность исследовательской деятельности как средства развития мышления младших школьников. Это согласуется с идеями конструктивистской педагогики (Пиаже, Выготский, Брунер), согласно которой ребёнок не получает знания в готовом виде, а строит их самостоятельно через активное взаимодействие с окружающим миром.

Исследовательская деятельность способствует формированию метапознавательных умений: умения планировать, контролировать и оценивать собственную познавательную деятельность. Она также развивает рефлексивное и критическое мышление, что особенно важно в условиях цифрового общества. В ходе эксперимента были выявлены следующие педагогические условия эффективности:

- создание проблемных ситуаций на уроке;
- организация работы в малых группах;

использование межпредметных мини-проектов;
поддержка инициативы и самостоятельности учащихся;
систематическая рефлексия и самооценка.

Однако исследование имеет и ограничения: небольшая выборка участников, ограниченность временных рамок, неравномерный уровень подготовки учителей. В будущем предполагается проведение долгосрочного эксперимента с включением сельских школ и более широким спектром предметов.

Заключение. Результаты исследования подтвердили, что систематическое применение исследовательской деятельности в начальной школе является эффективным средством развития мыслительных навыков. Учащиеся демонстрируют рост логических операций, аналитического и творческого мышления, повышается мотивация и познавательная активность.

Таким образом, исследовательская деятельность должна рассматриваться не как дополнительный элемент обучения, а как неотъемлемая часть образовательного процесса, способствующая формированию у ребёнка способности мыслить, искать и открывать новое.

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РОЛЬ УЧЕНИЯ ПРЕДКОВ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ НРАВСТВЕННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В СОЗНАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ

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Духовно-нравственное воспитание подрастающего поколения приобретает большое значение в современную эпоху глобализации и технического прогресса. Если моральные ценности находятся под угрозой «исчезновения» в обществе, то духовные учения, сформированные нашими предками, могут стать конкурентоспособным инструментом для этого. Например, подчеркивается, что духовное наследие представляет собой комплекс «благородных качеств, нравственных ценностей и достойного анализа опыта», передаваемых от предков к поколениям. С этой точки зрения, учения предков могут быть важным ресурсом в формировании моральных ценностей в личностном сознании молодежи. Проанализировать роль суммы учений предков в формировании моральных ценностей в сознании современной молодежи, выявить ее практические педагогические возможности.

Ниже мы разовьем тему в нескольких разделах:

1. Учения предков и их содержание

и ценности, сформированные на основе опыта прошлых поколений — ученых, поэтов, мыслителей и народа.

Их рассматривали как духовное наследие: «Духовное наследие определяется как опыт предков, оставленное ими духовное богатство, совокупность ценностей, которые могут быть усвоены в деятельности и мышлении будущих поколений».

включает в себя нравственность, смирение, патриотизм, трудолюбие и другие качества; например, рассматривался вопрос возрождения национальных ценностей и воспитания на них молодежи.

Поэтому учения предков могут служить теоретико-методологической основой для формирования системы ценностей в сознании молодежи.

2. Состояние сформированности нравственных ценностей в сознании современной молодежи

Подчеркивается, что молодежь должна воспитываться в атмосфере духовно-нравственного воспитания. Например, в материалах «Формирование национальных и общечеловеческих ценностей в современной семье, в воспитании детей...» утверждается, что опыт и советы старших членов семьи важны для молодежи.

В системе образования молодые люди учатся таким моральным качествам, как честность, справедливость, терпение и патриотизм.

Однако в современную эпоху обучение молодых людей осуществляется посредством специфических средств информации и воздействия, поэтому целесообразно использовать традиционное обучение.

3. Роль предковых учений в воспитании молодежи

Конкретные аспекты, которые можно рассмотреть в этом разделе, включают:

Укрепление идентичности: жизненный путь и учение предков помогают молодым людям понять своё национальное сознание и исторические корни. Например, отмечается:

«Уникальное научное и духовное наследие наших великих предков должно стать для нас жизненной программой, находящейся в постоянном движении».

нравственных норм и добродетелей: Добродетели, заложенные в учениях наших предков, такие как совесть, честность, бескорыстие и трудолюбие, могут стать инструментом воспитания молодёжи. Например, материалы, посвящённые процессу развития духовно-нравственной компетентности молодёжи, предусматривают формирование таких качеств, как «честность, трудолюбие, смирение и бескорыстие».

Создание системной основы образовательного процесса: Интеграция учений предков в учебные программы и образовательные пособия позволяет сознательно формировать нравственные ценности молодёжи. Например, среди выбранных направлений стратегий духовно-нравственного воспитания было выдвинуто следующее.

4. Практические рекомендации

Несколько рекомендаций для педагогов и воспитателей:

Обсуждение с молодежью историй, примеров и традиций из учений наших предков посредством уроков и образовательных часов;

Проведение мероприятий, посвященных нравственному опыту предков, с молодежью в семье, по месту жительства, в учебном заведении;

Использование «жизненных уроков» или «советов» предков для формирования у молодых людей навыков принятия нравственных решений;

Привлечение молодежи к воплощению в жизнь учений предков через социальные проекты, например, волонтерскую деятельность в рамках общественных мероприятий.

Использование информационно-коммуникационных технологий в образовательном процессе: наглядное представление учений наших предков с помощью видеороликов, слайдов и интерактивных программ.

Не будет преувеличением сказать, что Ислам в полной мере инициировал вопрос этикета в истории человечества. В Исламе все в жизни человека имеет свой этикет. Не будет преувеличением сказать, что основу и большинство трудов, посвященных этикету в мире, составляют труды, написанные представителями исламских народов. Взгляды и идеи, выдвинутые восточными мыслителями в древности, и сегодня служат духовной пищей для умов и сердец молодежи, являясь важным образовательным и воспитательным источником. Народы Центральной Азии, имеющие долгую и богатую историю, создали и приумножили свое богатое образовательное наследие, воспитывая молодежь в духе общечеловеческих качеств, таких как гуманность, наука, доброта, трудолюбие, дружба с людьми и природой, щедрость. Действительно, бесценное культурное наследие, оставленное нашими предками, составляет ядро нашей национальной духовности. Поэтому целесообразно широко использовать его в образовании и воспитании нашей молодежи сегодня. Потому что «наследие, оставленное нашими предками, — источник силы и преданности не только прошлому, но и будущему нашей нации». У каждого народа есть традиции, связанные с образованием и воспитанием, которые служат основой для развития педагогического мышления и выражают идеи и взгляды на воспитание детей. Как мы уже говорили выше, каждый родитель хочет, чтобы его дети стали всесторонне развитыми людьми, и верит, что они осуществят мечты, которые им самим не удалось осуществить.

Заклучение как другими словами , наши предки образование — современное молодость в виду моральный ценности информация альтернатива и последовательный путь быть Это возможно . образование через молодость не только национальный корни просто осознаю нет , может быть универсальный моральный качества также владение Это возможно . для образовательный в процессах предки образование систематический в некотором смысле использование , молодежь жизненно важный опыт с завязывать необходимо . В будущем молодежи эффективный и духовный идеальный быть зрелость точно так подход через больше поддерживается .

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QO‘QON XONLIGINING TASHQI SIYOSATI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada Qo‘qon xonligining XVIII–XIX asrlardagi tashqi siyosati, qo‘shni davlatlar — Buxoro va Xiva xonliklari, Qozog‘iston hududidagi qabila ittifoqlari hamda Xitoy va Rossiya bilan olib borgan diplomatik munosabatlari tarixiy manbalar asosida tahlil qilingan. Asarda Qo‘qon xonlarining siyosiy strategiyasi, savdo va harbiy ittifoqlar, elchilik aloqalari, shuningdek, Rossiya imperiyasining Markaziy Osiyoga kirib kelishi bilan bog‘liq geosiyosiy jarayonlar yoritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Qo‘qon xonligi, tashqi siyosat, Buxoro, Xiva, Rossiya, Xitoy, Qozog‘iston, diplomatiya.

KIRISH

Qo‘qon xonligi XVIII asr boshlarida Farg‘ona vodiysida shakllangan mustaqil siyosiy tuzilma bo‘lib, qisqa vaqt ichida O‘rta Osiyoning muhim davlatlaridan biriga aylandi. Shahrxubiy tomonidan asos solingan bu davlat dastlab hududiy chegaralarini mustahkamlash, keyinchalik esa mintaqadagi siyosiy muvozanatda o‘z o‘rnini topish yo‘lida harakat qildi.

Qo‘qon xonligining tashqi siyosati ikki asosiy yo‘nalishda olib borilgan: Hududiy ekspansiya va chegaralarni himoya qilish siyosati; Diplomatik va savdo aloqalari orqali xalqaro nufuzni oshirish siyosati.

Bu davrda O‘rta Osiyo davlatlari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar murakkab va o‘zgaruvchan bo‘lgan. Xonliklar o‘rtasidagi hududiy mojarolar, savdo raqobati, qabila urushlari va Rossiya imperiyasining janubga siljishi Qo‘qon xonligi tashqi siyosatining shakllanishiga kuchli ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan.

Qo‘qon xonlari, xususan Umarxon, Madalixon va Xudoyorxon davrida xonlik o‘z mustaqilligini saqlab qolish bilan birga, xalqaro siyosatda faol o‘rin egallashga intildi [1].

ASOSIY QISM

Qo‘qon xonligi XVIII asr boshlarida Farg‘ona vodiysining siyosiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan yuksalgan markazida paydo bo‘ldi. Dastlabki davrda asosiy maqsad ichki barqarorlikni ta‘minlash va mustaqillikni himoya qilish bo‘lgan. Shahrxubiy va uning o‘g‘li Abdurahimbiy (1721–1733) davrida xonlik asosan ichki birlashuv siyosatini yuritgan.

Xonlikning tashqi siyosati birinchi navbatda Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi bilan munosabatlar orqali shakllandi. Bu ikki davlat Markaziy Osiyodagi siyosiy yetakchilik uchun kurashayotgan bir paytda, Qo‘qon o‘zini yangi, mustaqil kuch sifatida tan oldirishga intildi.

Qo‘qon xonlari harbiy kuch bilan emas, balki diplomatik yo‘l bilan muvozanatni saqlashga harakat qilgan. Shu bilan birga, xonlik o‘z chegaralarini Qozog‘iston janubi va Sharqiy Turkiston tomon kengaytirgan, bu esa uni Xitoy va Rossiya bilan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri aloqaga olib kelgan.

Qo‘qon va Buxoro xonliklari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar asosan raqobat ruhida kechgan. Bu raqobatning ildizida diniy-madaniy va iqtisodiy omillar yotgan. Buxoro o‘zini O‘rta Osiyoning eng qadimiy siyosiy va diniy markazi deb bilgan bo‘lsa, Qo‘qon yangi siyosiy kuch sifatida mustaqil yo‘l tanlagan.

XVIII asrning oxiri — XIX asr boshlarida Buxoro amiri Haydar va Qo‘qon xoni Umarxon o‘rtasida bir necha bor diplomatik elchiliklar almashilgan. Ammo 1820–1830-yillarga kelib, bu munosabatlar sovuqlashdi. Buxoro amiri Nasrulloh (1827–1860) Qo‘qon hududlarini o‘z ta’siri ostiga olishga harakat qilib, 1842-yilda Qo‘qonga harbiy yurish uyushtiradi [2].

Bu yurish natijasida Madalixon qatl etiladi, Qo‘qon vaqtincha Buxoro ta’siriga tushadi. Ammo xalq qo‘zg‘oloni natijasida Nasrullohning hokimiyati ag‘dariladi va Qo‘qon mustaqilligini qayta tiklaydi. Shu voqea xonlik tashqi siyosatida mustaqillik g‘oyasining yanada mustahkamlanishiga sabab bo‘ldi.

Qo‘qon va Xiva o‘rtasidagi aloqalar Buxoroga qaraganda nisbatan tinch kechgan, ammo ular o‘rtasida ham iqtisodiy raqobat mavjud bo‘lgan. Xususan, savdo yo‘llarining nazorati — Amudaryo va Sirdaryo oralig‘idagi hududlar har ikki davlat uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan.

Xiva xonlari o‘z hududlarini g‘arbga — Kaspiy dengizi tomon kengaytirish siyosatini olib borgan bo‘lsa, Qo‘qon sharqqa, Qashqar va Qozog‘iston tomonga e’tibor qaratgan. Shu sababli bu ikki davlat o‘rtasidagi to‘qnashuvlar asosan savdo yo‘llari va chegaraviy masalalar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan.

Ba’zi tarixiy manbalarga ko‘ra, 1830-yillarda Qo‘qon elchilari Xivaga borib, savdo bitimlari tuzgan va ikki davlat o‘rtasida elchilar almashuvi yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. Bu ham Qo‘qon diplomatiyasining pragmatik yo‘nalishini ko‘rsatadi.

Qo‘qon xonligi Rossiya imperiyasi bilan birinchi marta XVIII asr oxirlarida aloqa o‘rnatgan. Bu davrda Rossiya Sibir va Qozog‘iston orqali janubga qarab kengayib borayotgan edi. 1731-yilda Qozog‘iston shimoliy yerlarining Rossiya tarkibiga qo‘shilishi Qo‘qon uchun xavfli signal bo‘ldi.

Umarxon davrida Qo‘qon elchilari Orenburg va Tobolsk orqali Rossiya hukumatiga savdo shartnomalari taklif qilgan, ammo bu muzokaralar natijasiz tugagan. XIX asr o‘rtalariga kelib, Rossiya Sirdaryo bo‘ylab harbiy istehkomlar qurib, Markaziy Osiyoga kirib kelishni tezlashtirdi.

1860–1870-yillarda Qo‘qon xonligi Rossiya bilan bir necha bor to‘qnashgan. 1864-yilda rus qo‘shinlari Turkiston, Chimkent va Avliyo-Ota shaharlarini bosib olgan. 1875–1876-yillardagi harbiy yurishlar natijasida Qo‘qon xonligi butunlay Rossiya imperiyasi tarkibiga qo‘shildi [4].

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

Qo‘qon xonligining tashqi siyosati XVIII–XIX asrlarda O‘rta Osiyo tarixidagi eng muhim siyosiy hodisalardan biridir. Xonlik o‘z mustaqilligini saqlab qolish, xalqaro savdo yo‘llarini himoya qilish va mintaqaviy siyosiy muvozanatda o‘z o‘rnini topish yo‘lida faol diplomatik siyosat yuritgan.

Umarxon, Madalixon va Xudoyorxon davrida xonlik tashqi aloqalarini kengaytirishga, Buxoro va Xiva bilan murosali munosabatlarni yo‘lga qo‘yishga, Rossiya va Xitoy bilan teng sharoitda muloqot o‘rnatishga uringan.

Biroq XIX asr oxirida geosiyosiy kuchlar nisbati o‘zgardi. Rossiya imperiyasining janubga siljishi natijasida Qo‘qon xonligi o‘z mustaqilligini yo‘qotdi. Shunga qaramay, uning tashqi siyosiy merosi — diplomatiya, savdo va siyosiy strategiya tajribasi — bugungi Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari uchun tarixiy saboq bo‘lib qolmoqda.

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**РЕПРОДУКТИВ ЁШДАГИ АЁЛЛАРДА БАЧАДОННИНГ НОРМАДА ВА
ПАТОЛОГИК ЎЗГАРИШЛАРДАГИ ЭНДОМЕТРИЙ ЭПИТЕЛИАЛ
ХУЖАЙРАЛАРНИ МОРФОЛОГИК БАХОЛАШ.**

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Мавзунинг долзарблиги: Эндометриоз – ҳолдан тойдирувчи, эстроген қарам бўлган сурункали гинекологик касаллик ҳисобланиб, бачадон бўшлиғидан ташқарида эндометриоид тўқима ва дисфункционал эндометриоид безлар ва строма бўлиши билан характерланади. Эндометриоз частотасини баҳолаш қийин, чунки ушбу патологияси бор айрим беморларда касаллик белгиларсиз кечади; шундай қилиб, 11% гача ҳолатлар ташхисланмасдан қолади (Saunders P.T.K., Horne A.W.2021).

Ишнинг мақсади: ишнинг мақсади сифатида 2024 йил давомида РШТЎИАМ Хоразм филиалига репродуктив ёшдаги аёллардан бачадондан аномал қон кетиш билан мурожаат қилган беморлардан олинган макропрепаратларни Хоразм вилояти патологик анатомия Бюросида гистологик текширувдан ўтказилди ва бачадон эндометрий эпителиал хужайралари морфологик жихатдан бахоланди.

Олинган натижалар: изланишлар давомида 2024 йил давомида РШТЎИАМ Хоразм филиалига бачадондан аномал қон кетиб келган 50 нафар беморнинг касаллик тарихи, анамнези, клиник-лаборатор ва инструментал текшиувлар ўрганилиб, Хоразм вилояти патологик анатомия Бюросида бачадон эндометрий эпителиал хужайралар микраскопик, цитологик хижатдан ўрагинилиб бахоланди.

Хулосалар: хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш мумкинки, бачадондан аномал қон кетишда эндометрий тўқимасининг морфофункционал фаол сохаларида қон кетиш фонида томирларнинг кенгайиши эндометрий без эпителийларидаги морфометрик ўзгаришларнинг ривожланиши уларнинг хажмини ошишига олиб келиши, эндометриял эпителия хужайраларининг гистотиплари биринчи марта нормал ва патологик шароитида шаклланган ташхисига комплекс ёндашув асосланди.

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МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА АНОМАЛЬНЫХ МАТОЧНЫХ КРОВОТЕЧЕНИЙ У ЖЕНЩИН, ПРОЖИВАЮЩИХ В ХОРЕЗМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED MEDICAL SCIENCE*, 2(5), 61-69.

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ABBOSIY XALIFALIK TOMONIDAN ILM-FAN SOHALARIDA AMALGA OSHIRILGAN ISLOHOTLAR

O‘zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi
Islomshunoslik yo‘nalishi magistri,
Xoja Buxoriy o‘rta maxsus islom ta’lim
muassasasi Usulul fiqh fani o‘qituvchisi
Abdushukurov Ahror Mahmud o‘g‘li

Annotatsiya: Imom Muzaffaruddin ibn Soatiyning shaxsiyati, u tug‘ilib o‘sgan oilaviy muhit hamda u ulg‘aygan davrdagi ilm-fanga bo‘lgan e‘tibor, uning ustoz va shogirdlari ilmiy faoliyatini o‘rganish va tahlil qilish orqali uni yaxshiroq tanib olish; Ibn Soatiy ta’lif qilgan asarlar va ularning hanafiy fiqhini o‘rganishda qanchalik muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini bilib olish.

Kalit so‘zlar: Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiy, bag‘dodiy, hanafiy, Mustansiriyya madrasasi, hanafiy fiqhi, Majma’ al-bahrayn.

Abbosiy xalifalik davridagi asosiy taraqqiyot va islohot so‘ngi xalifalar Zohir biamrillah va Mustansir billah davriga to‘g‘ri keladi. Xalifa Zohir biamrillah asosiy e‘tiborini aholining farovon va to‘kin-sochin hayot kechirishini ta‘minlashga qaratgan bo‘lsa, xalifa Mustansir Bag‘dod shahrida masjid va madrasalar qurdirish hamda ta’lim dargohlarini ko‘paytirib, musulmonlarni turli ilm-fan sohalarida mukammal bo‘lishi yo‘lida harakat qilgan edi. Xalifa Mustansirning davriga kelib, musulmon olamida ilk marotaba to‘rt mazhab fiqhini qiyosiy uslubda o‘rgatishga ixtisoslashgan ta’lim muassasasiga asos solindi.

Hofiz Zakiyiddin Abduazim Munziriy (vaf.656/1258): “Mustansir yaxshilik ishini qilishga rag‘bat qiluvchi, xayr-saxovatni ko‘paytirishga intiluvchi edi. U “Mustansiriyya” madrasasiga asos soldi hamda unda ilm ahli uchun ko‘pgina qulaylik va maoshlar ta‘yin qilgan edi” deya keltirib o‘tadi¹.

Mana shu xalifa davriga kelib, islom olamida ilk ta’lim muassasasi deya e‘tirof qilinadigan “Mustansiriyya” madrasasiga asos solindi. Ushbu madrasaning qurilishi 625/1228-yilda xalifa Mustansir tomonidan asos solinganligi sababli madrasaga xalifaning nomi berilgan. Xalifa bu madrasani ochishda o‘zidan oldin amalga oshirilmagan yangi bir uslubni joriy qildi. Ya’ni, ushbu ta’lim muassasasida to‘rtta mazhabni bitta majmua ichida jamlab, ularni bir-biriga qiyoslab o‘rgatishni joriy qildi.

¹ Jaloliddin Abdurahmon Suyutiy. Tarix al-xulafa. – Bayrut/Livan: Daru Ibn Hazm, 1424/2003. – B.361.

Bu madrasa faqat shar'iy ilmlarni o'rgatish bilan cheklanibgina qolmay, unda arab tili, jismoniy tarbiya hamda tabobat ilmlariga ixtisoslashgan bo'limlari ham mavjud bo'lgan.

Madrasa asosiy to'rt burchakka ajratilgan bo'lib, tashqi ayvonning o'ng qismi shofeiy, chap qismi hanafiy, binoning ichki tomonidagi o'ng qismi hanbaliy, chap qismi esa, molikiy mazhabi faqihlari dars berishi uchun mo'ljallangan edi².

Tarixchi olim Ibn Vosilning (vaf.697/1298) keltirishicha, Mustansir Dajla daryosining shimoliy qismida bir madrasa qurdirgan. Bu madrasa yer yuzida musulmonlar tomonidan qurilgan eng ko'rkam va ilm ahli uchun qulayliklari ko'p bo'lgan madrasa bo'lgan. Bu madrasada to'rt mazhab faqihlari faoliyat olib borgan. Uning ichida bemorlarni davolash uchun shifoxona, faqihlar ovqatlanishi uchun oshxona, suvni sovitib turuvchi katta bir ko'za mavjud bo'lgan. Ilm ahli faqat ilm bilan mashg'ul bo'lishi uchun ular yashaydigan uylarga bo'yra, gilam, yeyishlari uchun yog', oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari va ta'lim uchun zarur bo'lgan qog'oz-qalamlarni yetkazib turish ta'minlangan. Bundan tashqari har bir faqih uchun bir oyda ikki dinordan maosh ham ta'yinlangan. Shuningdek, madrasada faqihlar uchun hammom va hammomlarda ishchilar ham ta'yin qilingan. Ilm ahli uchun bu kabi qulayliklar undan oldingi xalifalardan birortasining davrida amalga oshirilmagan edi.

Imom Zahabiy: "Mustansiriyya madrasasining vaqf qilingan mablag'i bir yilda yetmish ming dinorga yetgan. Bu madrasaning qurilishi 625/1228-yilda boshlanib, 631/1234-yilda nihoyasiga yetgan. Unga noyob qo'lyozma kitoblardan bir yuz yetmishta tuyaga yuk bo'ladigan miqdordagi kitoblar olib kelingan. Undagi faqihlarning soni to'rt mazhab faqihlarini jamlaganda ikki yuz qirq sakkizta bo'lgan. Bundan tashqari to'rtta mudarris, hadis, nahv, tabobat, faroiz (meros hisoblash ilmi) bo'yicha ham shayxlar faoliyat olib borgan", deya keltirib o'tgan.

Darhaqiqat, xalifa Mustansir tomonidan Bag'dodning Dajla daryosi sohilida xalifalik hovlisiga yaqin yerda 625/1227-yilda yangi bir madrasa qurilishi boshlandi hamda bu madrasaga uning nomi berildi. Bu madrasa o'rnida otxona bo'lib, xalifa Mustansir uni buzib, o'rnida ta'lim muassasasi qurilishini buyurgan. Uning qurilishiga Muhammad ibn Alqamiy boshchilik qilgan. Uning qurilishiga sarflangan mablag' yetti yuz ming dinorga yetgan. Muassasa qurilishi salkam o'n yil davom etib, 631/1233-yilda nihoyasiga yetgan. Ibn Abulfaraj Basriy (vaf.659/1261) keltirgan rivoyatga ko'ra,

² Muzaffariddin Ahmad ibn Ali ibn Tag'lib. Sharhi majma' al-bahrayn va multaqa an-nayyiroyn / Solih ibn Abdulloh ibn Solih Luhaydon, Xolid ibn Abdulloh ibn Muhammad Luhaydon va Abdulloh ibn Solih ibn Muhammad Luhaydon tahqiqi – Riyoz/Saudiya Arabistoni: Dar al-afham, – J. I . – B.32.

madrasa ochilishi munosabati bilan ikki ming bosh qo‘y so‘yilib, ziyofatda hozir bo‘lganlarga va Bag‘dod atrofida yashovchi aholiga tarqatilgan³.

Ushbu muassasada ta‘lim jarayoni salkam to‘rt asr ya‘ni, 631/1233-yildan boshlab 1030/1620-yilgacha davom etgan.

Mo‘g‘ullar istilosi davrida ushbu muassasa faqatgina ikki yil muddatda faoliyatini to‘xtatgan edi. Ikki yildan so‘ng ushbu madrasa hamda unga o‘xshash ko‘plab yangi madrasalar faoliyat yurita boshladi.

Kamoliddin Bag‘dodiy (vaf.723/1323) “Al-havadis al-jami’a” (Jamlovchi hodisalar) asarida keltirishicha, mo‘g‘ullar Bag‘dodni istilo qilgandan so‘ng ko‘plab masjid va mezanalar qurdirishgan⁴.

Ibn Fuvatiyning keltirishicha, Mustansiriyya madrasasi 656/1257-yilda mo‘g‘ullar bosib olgan vaqtda to‘xtatilib, 657/1258-yilda sulton Hulaku Bag‘dodga o‘z voliyalarini qoldirib, o‘z qarorgohi joylashgan shaharga qaytib ketganidan so‘ng, faoliyatini qayta boshlagan. Mustansiriyya madrasasi faoliyati Bag‘dod voqeasidan keyin bir yarim asrga yaqin hech bir uzilishlarsiz davom etgan edi.

Yuqorida bayon qilib o‘tganimizdek, bu madrasa asosan to‘rt mazhab fiqhini o‘rganishga ixtisoslashgan va har bir mazhab fiqhini chuqur o‘zlashtirgan faqihlar hamda har bir faqih uchun kamida to‘rtta yordamchi bo‘lishi shart qilib qo‘yilgan edi. Faqihga yordamchi bo‘lgan kishilar “المعيد” “muiyd” (takrorlatuvchi) deb nomlanib, uning vazifasi talabalar ustoz aytgan darsni yaxshi o‘zlashtirishlari uchun ularga takrorlatish bo‘lgan.

Tarixiy manbalar ko‘zdan kechirilganda ushbu madrasa ochilgan yildan to 1030/1620-yilga qadar faoliyat olib borgan hanafiy mazhabi faqihlaridan o‘ntasining tarjimai holi borasidagi ma‘lumotlar bizgacha yetib kelganligi aniqlangan. Ulardan Umar Farg‘oniy⁵, Ahmad ibn Ansoriy Halabiy⁶, Abdurahmon ibn Lamg‘oniy⁷, Ibn Abariy⁸,

³ Nojiy Ma‘ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag‘dod: Maktabat al-maoniy, 1379/1959. – B.9.

⁴ Kamoliddin ibn Fuvatiy Bag‘dodiy. Al-havadis al-jami’a vat tajarib an-nafi’a fil miat as-sabi’a / Mahdiy Najm tahqiqi. – Bayrut/Livan: Dar al-kutub al-ilmiyya, 1424/2002. – B.231,232.

⁵ Bu olim aslida Movarounnahr diyorining Farg‘ona shahrida tug‘ilib, yigitlik chog‘ida Bag‘dod shahriga ilm talabida safar qilgan. U Umar Sahrovardiyning qo‘lida ta‘lim olgan. Ba‘zi manbalarda uning nasabi borasida Umar ibn Muhammad ibn Husayn ibn Abu Umar ibn Muhammad Andijoniy Farg‘oniy deya keltirilgan. U Mustansiriyya madrasasida hanafiy mazhabi bo‘yicha ilk ta‘lim bergan olim hisoblanadi. U 632/1234-yilda vafot etgan. Q: Nojiy Ma‘ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag‘dod: Maktabat al-maoniy, 1379/1959. – B.51,52.

⁶ U Mustansiriyya madrasasida Umar Farg‘oniydan keyin hanafiy fiqhi mudarrisi sifatida tayinlangan. U 635-yilda o‘z shahriga qaytib, 640/1242-yilda vafot etgan.

⁷ Uning to‘liq ismi Kamoliddin Abdurahmon ibn Abdusalom Lamg‘oniydir. U 635/1237-yilda Ibn Ansoriy Halabiy o‘z shahriga qaytib ketganidan so‘ng, uning o‘rniga Mustansiriyya madrasasida hanafiy fiqhi mudarrisi qilib tayinlangan. 649/1251-yilda vafot etgan.

⁸ To‘liq ismi Kamoliddin Abu Abdulloh Muhammad ibn Muhammad Bag‘dodiy bo‘lib, Mustansiriyya madrasasida hanafiy fiqhi mudarrisi bo‘lgan. “Al-javahir al-muziy’a” asarining ikkinchi jildida uning tarjimai holi haqida bayon qilinganda u

Zohiriddin Buxoriy⁹, Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiy, Ibn Muhayyo Abbosiy¹⁰, Tojiddin ibn Sabbok¹¹, Haydara Abbosiy¹² hamda G'onim Bag'dodiy¹³ haqida tarjimai hol mavjud. Ammo Ibn Fasih Kufiyning (vaf.755/1354) talabalarga fiqhni o'rgatganligi va Bag'doddagi hanafiy mazhabi unga yetib tugaganligi hamda Damashqda hanafiy fihi bo'yicha fatvo berish vazifasiga tayinlangan bo'lishiga qaramasdan, muarrixlar uning tarjimai holini keltirish asnosida u Mustansiriyya madrasasida faqat arab tilini o'rgatish bilan mashg'ul bo'lganligini keltirishadi. Shu sababli ham u arab tili grammatikasi olimlari qatorda sanab o'tiladi¹⁴.

Olimlar tomonidan Mustansiriyya madrasasida 631-yildan 770-yillar oralig'ida hanbaliy fihi bo'yicha mudarrislik qilgan shayxlardan o'n beshtasining tarjimai holidan xabardor bo'lishga erishilgan. Ular Muhiddin ibn Javziy Bakriy (vaf.656/1257), Jamoliddin ibn Javziy Bakriy (vaf.656/1257)¹⁵, Ibn Vazzoh Shahroboniy (vaf.627/1229), Ibn Abkar Bag'dodiy Umariy Adaviy (vaf.681/1282), Nuriddin Abdalyoniy (vaf.684/1285), Ibn Kavvoz Basriy (vaf.687/1288), Sharafiddin Jiyliy (vaf.690/1291), Zayniddin Omidiy (vaf.712/1312), Taqiyiddin Zariyroniy (vaf.729/1328), Barzabiy Bag'dodiy (vaf.734/1333), Safiyiddin ibn Abdulhaq (vaf.739/1338), Najmiddin Shayboniy (vaf.748/1347), Biloliy Umaviy (vaf.754/1353) hamda Shamsiddin Shayboniy (vaf.770/1368)lardir.

Ushbu madrasada molikiy mazhabi fiqhini dars berish bo'yicha 631/1233-yildan 732/1331-yilgacha bo'lgan muddatda mudarrislik qilgan faqihlarning yettitasining tarjimai holi haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud. Ular Abulhasan Ali Mag'ribiy (vaf.632/1234), Abdurahmon ibn Muhammad ibn Umar Basriy (vaf.632/1234), Sirojiddin Shirimsohiy¹⁶ (vaf.669/1270), Alamiddin Shirimsohiy¹⁷ (vaf.673/1274),

⁹ "Ibn Asariy" deb, u vafot etgan sana esa, 777/1375-yil deya keltirilgan. Biroq uning vafot etgan sanasi borasida sahih fikr uning 667/1268-yilda vafot etganligidir.

⁹ Bu olimning tarjimai holi haqida Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiyning ustozlari haqida bayon qilingan o'rinda keltirilgan.

¹⁰ U abbosiyalar sulolasiga mansub bo'lganligi sababli Mustansiriyya masjidida xatiblik lavozimida ham faoliyat olib borgan. 703/1303-yilda vafot etgan hamda Abu Hanifa rohimahullohning maqbarasi yoniga dafn qilingan.

¹¹ Bu olim haqida Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiyning ustozlari haqidagi bobda zikr qilingan.

¹² To'liq ismi Haydara ibn Muhammad ibn Yahyo ibn Hibatulloh ibn Muhayyo Abbosiydir. U Solih ibn Abdulloh ibn Sabbog'dan, u esa Abulmuayyad Muhammad ibn Mahmud ibn Muhammad Xorazmiydan imom Abu Haniyfa rohimahullohning "Musnad"ini rivoyat qilgan. U Mustansiriyya madrasasida ikki hayit namozini o'qib berishga mas'ul edi. Iroqda Bag'dod voqeasidan keyin undan boshqa hoshimiy abbosiy xatib xutba o'qimagan. U 767/1365-yilda vafot etgan.

¹³ "Kashf az-zunun" asarida uning ismi Muhammad G'onim ibn Muhammad Bag'dodiy deya keltirilgan. U 1030/1620-yilda jinoyatchilar tomonidan o'ldirilgan.

¹⁴ Nojiiy Ma'ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag'dod: Maktabat al-maoniyy, 1379/1959. – B.49.

¹⁵ Bu olim 656-yilda ellik yoshga to'lgan vaqtida otasi va ikkita akasi bilan birga Mo'g'ullar qo'lida qatl qilingan.

¹⁶ Bu olim Shirimsoh qishlog'iga mansub bo'lib, bu qishloq hozirgi kunda Misrdagi bir qishloq bo'lib, Dimiyot shahridan to'rt farsax uzoqlikda joylashgan.

Q: <https://ar.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%AD>

¹⁷ Bu olim va Sirojiddin Shirimsohiy aka-uka bo'lgan. "Al-havadis al-jami'a" asarining muallifi Ibn Fuvatiy 633-yilda sodir bo'lgan hodisalarni ketirish asnosida, Sirojiddin Shirimsohiy Bag'dodga o'g'li, ahli-oilasi hamda bir guruh molikiy mazhabi

Izzuddin Niyliy (vaf.712/1312), Shihobiddin ibn Askar (vaf.732/1331) hamda Sharofiddin ibn Askar (vaf.759/1357).

Shofeiyy mazhabi fiqhi bo'yicha faoliyat olib borgan faqihlarning tarjimai holi borasida esa, faqatgina o'n bitta faqih haqida ma'lumotlar kelgan. Bu faqihlarning faoliyati davom etgan muddat 631/1233-yildan 797/1394-yilgacha, ya'ni madrasadagi shofeiyy mazhabi fiqhi bo'yicha mudarrislik qilgan so'ngi olim G'iyosiddin Aquliyning vafoti bilan nihoyalangan. Demak shofeiyy mazhabining faoliyati ham salkam bir yarim asr davom etgan. Bu mazhab mudarrislari Jamoliddin ibn Fazlon (vaf.631/1233), Ibn Muqbil Vositiy (vaf.639/1241), Mahmud Zanjoniyy (vaf.656/1258), Imodiddin Marnadiy (vaf.680/1281), Zulfiqor Qurashiy (vaf.685/1286), Ibn Abulizz Basriy (vaf.689/1290), Abu Bakr Farusiy (vaf.706/1306), Jamoliddin Aquliy (vaf.728/1327), Muhiddin ibn Aquliy (vaf.768/1366), Shamsiddin Hajariy (vaf.755/1354), G'iyosiddin ibn Aquliy (vaf.797/1394)¹⁸.

Shuningdek ushbu ta'lim dargohida har bir mazhab fiqhini mudarris ta'lim berganidan so'ng, uning yordamchisi talabalarga qayta takrorlatuvchi vazifasini bajargan. Ularning nomi الْمُعِيْدُ "al-muiyd" (takrorlatuvchi) deb nomlangan. Darhaqiqat, xalifa Mustansir billah muassasada to'rt mazhab fiqhi bo'yicha "muid" vazifasini bajaruvchilar uchun bir nechta shartlar belgilab bergan edi:

Birinchi, har bir mazhab fiqhi mudarrisi uchun kamida to'rttadan yordamchi bo'lib, bu yordamchilar mudarris o'tgan darsni talabalarga qayta takrorlatish bilan shug'ullanishi;

Ikkinchi, bu vazifani bajaruvchilar uchun har kuni yeb-ichishlari uchun oziq ovqat yetkazib turilishi;

Uchinchi, har oy ularga uch dinordan oylik-maosh ta'yin qilinishi.

Madrasa ochilgan vaqtda har bir mazhab uchun o'n oltita muid faoliyat olib borgan.

Hanbaliy mazhabi bo'yicha faoliyat olib borgan muidlar Ibn Abusaodat Dabbos (vaf.638/1240), Sayfiddin Nahrovoniyy (vaf.649/1251), Muvaffaqiddin Bobabasriy (vaf.651/1253), Ibn Sayyod (vaf.685/1286), Abdurahmon ibn Muxallaj (vaf.700/1300), Ibn Abdulmahmud (vaf.726/1325), Shofe' ibn Umar Jiyliy (vaf.741/1340), Shihobiddin Sherjiy (vaf.765/1363), Umar ibn Duvayro, Sirojiddin Azjiy (vaf.749/1348), Jamoliddin Qiylaviy (vaf.761/1359), Hamza Zarir (vaf.764/1362), Jamoliddin Xuzariy (vaf.765/1363), Qovamiddin ibn Javziy (vaf.688/1289) va boshqalar.

faqihlari bilan birga kelganligini hamda hech qancha vaqt o'tmasdan katta shuhrat qozonib, Mustansiriyya madrasasida mudarrislik maqomiga erishganligini keltirgan. Q: Ibn Fuvatiy. Mahdiy Najm tahqiqi. Al-havadis al-jami'a. – Bayrut/Livan: Dar al-kutub al-ilmiyya, 1424/2002. –B.78.

¹⁸ Nojiiy Ma'ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag'dod: Maktabat al-maoniyy, 1379/1959. – B.134.

Shofeiy mazhabi bo'yicha ham ko'plab olimlar bu vazifani amalga oshirishgan. Biroq ulardan ba'zilarining tarjimai holi haqida manbalarda keltirib o'tilgan. Ular Taqiyiddin Juroni (vaf.676/1277), Ibn Katabiy Juvayniy (vaf.755/1354), Ibn Nayyor Asadiy (vaf.759/1357) kabi olimlardir¹⁹.

Molikiy mazhabi bo'yicha faoliyat olib borgan muftlar Alamiddin Shirimsohiy (vaf.673/1274)²⁰, Nuriddin Vositiy (vaf.687/1288), Izzuddin Mavsiliy (vaf.696/1296) kabilardir²¹.

Hanafiy mazhabi bo'yicha bu vazifani amalga oshirib kelgan kishilar Faxriddin ibn Xofajiy (vaf.656/1258), Kamoliddin Bag'dodiy²², Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiy²³, Majdiddin ibn Soatiy²⁴ kabi olimlardir.

Shu bilan birga, madrasada muft vazifasida ishlagan kishilar ichida qaysi mazhabga mansub ekanligi manbalarda zikr qilinmagan olimlar ham mavjud. Ular Nizomiddin Bandniji (667/1268), Rukniddin Kufiy, Ibn Zariq Kufiy, Faxriddin Tabasiy, Shamsiddin Asbahoniy (vaf.687/1288) kabi olimlar bo'lib, ularning qaysi mazhab vakili ekanligi hamda ba'zilarining vafot etgan sanalari borasida tarixiy manbalarda batafsil zikr qilinmagan²⁵.

Shuningdek, madrasada har bir fihiy mazhab faqihlari va talabalari uchun bir nazoratchi ta'yinlangan bo'lib, ular "المرتب" "Murattib" (tartibga soluvchi) deb nomlangan. Ibn Rajab Hanbaliy (vaf.795/1393) bu vazifani bajaruvchilardan birining hayoti haqidagi ma'lumotlarni keltirish asnosida uni "المربي" "murabbiy" (tarbiyachi) deya nomlagan. Uning vazifasi talabalarning ishlarini tartibga solib turish hamda ularning o'z vaqtida ovqatlanish va dam olishlarini ta'minlash bo'lgan. Xalifa Mustansir ushbu vazifani bajaruvchilar uchun har oy qo'shimcha bir dinordan maosh to'lanishini ta'minlagan. Manbalarda ushbu vazifani bajaruvchilardan faqat uchtasining tarjimai holi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan²⁶.

¹⁹ Nojij Ma'ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag'dod: Maktabat al-maoniyy, 1379/1959. – B.156.

²⁰ Bu olim yuqorida molikiy mazhabi mudarrisleri qatorida ham keltirilgan edi. Bu o'rinda ham keltirilishga sabab u mudarrislik maqomiga erishgunga qadar akasining yonida muft vazifasini bajargan. U 676/1277-yilda vafot etgan.

²¹ Nojij Ma'ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag'dod: Maktabat al-maoniyy, 1379/1959. – B.157.

²² Bu olim Mustansiriyya madrasasida Abdurahmon Lamag'oniyni mufti bo'lib faoliyat olib borgan

²³ Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiy ham mudarrislik martabasiga ko'tarilishidan oldin muft vazifasini ham bajargan.

²⁴ Ibn Fvatiyning keltirishicha, bu olim fazilat va ilm maskani bo'lgan bir oilada yetishib chiqqan. U ko'pgina ilmlarni otasi Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiydan olgan. Musansiriyya madrasasida muft vazifasini bajarib, so'ngra Farxiddin Rumiyy vafot etganidan so'ng, Mug'isiyya madrasasida mudarris sifatida faoliyat olib borgan. Q: Kamoliddin ibn Fvatiy. Majma' al-adab fiy mo'jma al-alqob / Muhammad Kozim tahqiqi. – Tehron: Vizarot as-saqofat val irshad al-islamiyy, 1416. – J.IV . – B.500.

²⁵ Nojij Ma'ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag'dod: Maktabat al-maoniyy, 1379/1959. – B.161.

²⁶ Nojij Ma'ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag'dod: Maktabat al-maoniyy, 1379/1959. – B.181.

Hanafiy mazhabi murattiblaridan Faxriddin Bag‘dodiy (vaf.718/1318), shofeiy mazhabi murattiblaridan Kamoliddin Marjiy, hanbaliy mazhabi murattiblaridan esa, Ahmad ibn Abdurahmon Saqoning tarjimai holi haqida ma‘lumotlar bor xolos²⁷.

Madrasada diniy ilmlarni o‘rgatish bilan cheklanibgina qolmay, tabobat va shu kabi dunyoviy fanlar ham chuqur o‘rgatilar edi. Ibn Fuvatiy 633/1235-yil voqealarini keltirish asnosida madrasaga qarama-qarshi tomonda tabobatni o‘rgatish uchun alohida bir ayvon qurilgan bo‘lib, ushbu ayvon tagida bir tabib talabalarga tabobatdan ta‘lim berar va huzuriga kelgan bemorlarni tekshirish va davolash bilan mashg‘ul bo‘lar edi, deya keltirib o‘tadi²⁸.

Ibn Arabiyning keltirishicha, Mustansiriyya madrasasi tabibi har kuni erta tongda madrasa bo‘ylab kezib yurib, bemorlarning holidan xabar olar edi. U faoliyat olib borgan joy “البيمارستان” (Bemoriston) yoki “المارستان” (Moriston) deb nomlangan. Bu fors tilidan olingan bo‘lib, arab tilida “shifoxona” ma‘nosini anglatgan. Ibn Arabiy, Ibn Vosil va boshqa olimlar Mustansiriyya madrasasida turli xil shifobaxsh ichimliklar hamda dori-darmonlar saqlanadigan omborxonalar ham mavjud bo‘lgan deya keltirib o‘tishgan²⁹.

Shuningdek, madrasa qoshida bir jome‘ masjid barpo qilingan va unga imom-xatib hamda voizlar ta‘yinlangan. Ulardan biri Muhiddin Muhammad ibn Muhayyo Abbosiy (vaf.708/1308) bo‘lib, u 674/1275-yilda “Jome‘ as-sulton” nomli masjidga xatib hamda Mustansiriyya madrasasida ikki hayit namozlarini o‘qib berish uchun mas‘ul qilingan. Manbalarda keltirilishicha, Bag‘dod voqeasidan keyin Iroqda undan boshqa Banu Hoshimdan bo‘lgan birorta inson xutbaga chiqmagan³⁰.

Shuningdek, Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiy ham bir necha bor Muhiddin ibn Muhayyoning o‘rniga ikki hayit xutbalarini o‘qib bergan³¹.

Mustansiriyya madrasasidagi amalga oshirilgan muhim ishlardan biri bu kutubxona barpo qilinganligidir. U خزانة الكتب “xizanat al-kutub” (Kitoblar g‘aznasi) deb nomlangan bo‘lib, nafaqat madrasa talaba va ustozlari balki madrasaga aloqador bo‘lmagan ilm ahli uchun ham umumiy manbalar xazinasi bo‘la olgan. Ushbu kutubxona yer yuzida hijriy yettinchi va sakkizinchi asrlardagi eng mashhur va eng boy kutubxona sifatida e‘tirof etiladi. Biroq Bag‘dod voqeasi va shu kabi vayronagarchiliklardan so‘ng bu kutubxonada mavjud bo‘lgan kitoblar mo‘g‘ul

²⁷ Nojjiy Ma‘ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag‘dod: Maktabat al-maoniy, 1379/1959. – B.181.

²⁸ Kamoliddin ibn Fuvatiy Bag‘dodiy. Al-havadis al-jami‘a vat tajarib an-nafi‘a fil miat as-sabi‘a / Muhammad Kozim tahqiqi. – Bayrut/Livan: Dar al-kutub al-ilmiyya, 1424/2002. – B.79.

²⁹ Abulfaraj ibn Arabiy. Tarixi muxtasar ad-duval. – Alhozimiyya/Livan: Dar ar-oid al-lubnaniy, 1403/1994. – B.425.

³⁰ Kamoliddin ibn Fuvatiy Bag‘dodiy. Al-havadis al-jami‘a vat tajarib an-nafi‘a fil miat as-sabi‘a / Muhammad Kozim tahqiqi. – Bayrut/Livan: Dar al-kutub al-ilmiyya, 1424/2002. – B.272.

³¹ Nojjiy Ma‘ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag‘dod: Maktabat al-maoniy, 1379/1959. – B.265.

qo‘shinlari tomonidan yo‘q qilingan. Ajablanarlisi madrasaga vaqf qilingan yoki unda faoliyat olib borgan olimlar tomonidan yozilgan yoxud hozirgi kungacha mavjud bo‘lgan kitoblardan faqat sanoqlilaridan xabardor bo‘lish imkoni mavjud. Jumladan, Jarulloh Abulqosim Zamaxshariyning (vaf.537/1143) “Robi’ al-abror” (Yaxshi insonlar bahori) asarining bir nusxasi, Zohiriddin Muhammad ibn Umar Nujobodiy Buxoriyning “Kashf al-ibhom lidaf’ al-avham” (Turli yot fikrlarni ketkazish uchun muham masalalarni ochib berish) nomli asar hamda Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiyning “Majma’ al-bahrayn va multaqa an-nayyirayn” (Ikki dengiz jamlanish joyi va ikki nur to‘qnashish o‘rni) deb nomlangan asari va shu kabi bir necha asarlari haqida ma’lumotlar mavjud³².

Ushbu ta’lim dargohida faqatgina ilm-fan va ta’lim sohasida faoliyat olib borilibgina qolmasdan, balki ko‘plab ixtirolar ham amalga oshirilgan edi. Bu ixtirolardan biri “soatsozlik” sohasi bo‘lib, Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiyning otasi ham ushbu sohada faoliyat olib borgan. Shu sababli otasining asl ismi Ali bo‘lsa ham, “Soatiy” nomi bilan tanilgan va muallifning o‘zi ham ilm ahli o‘rtasida “Ibn Soatiy” nomi orqali mashhur bo‘lgan.

Darhaqiqat, musulmonlar soatlardan namoz vaqtlarini bilish uchun foydalanishar edi. Keyinchalik bu asbob masjidlar, madrasalar va turli ta’lim dargohlariga o‘rnatila boshlandi. Bu asbob doimiy ishlab turishi uchun ularni nazorat qilib turadigan alohida muhandislar faoliyat olib borishar edi. Mana shu kabi soatlardan biri Mustansiriyya madrasasiga o‘rnatilgan soatlardir. Bu soatlar o‘sha davrdagi texnologiyalarning eng yuqori cho‘qqisi bo‘lgan. 633/1235-yilda Mustansiriyya madrasasining eshigiga qarama-qarshi tomonda bir ayvon qurildi va uning boshlanish qismida soatlar o‘rnatilib, ushbu soatlar yordamida namoz vaqtlari va kun-u tunning almashish vaqtlari belginar edi.

Soatsozlarning mashhurlaridan biri bu Muzaffariddin ibn Soatiyning otasi Nuriddin Ali ibn Tag‘libdir. U 601/1204-yilda tug‘ilib, 683-1284-yilda vafot etgan. Nojij Ma’rufning keltirishicha, u soatlarning ishlashini nazorat qilib turuvchi vazifasini bajargan³³. Hanafiy olimlar haqida yozilgan asarlarda muallifning tarjimai holini bayon qilish asnosida esa, uning otasi soat yasovchi usta bo‘lganligi haqida keltirilgan³⁴.

Yuqoridagi ma’lumotlardan shuni xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, abbosiy xalifalikning so‘ngi davri ko‘plab ixtirolar va ilm-fan sohasidagi islohotlar uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat

³² Nojij Ma’ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag‘dod: Maktabat al-maoniy, 1379/1959. – B.274.

³³ Nojij Ma’ruf. Tarixi ulama al-mustansiriyya. – Bag‘dod: Maktabat al-maoniy, 1379/1959. – B.269.

³⁴ Abul Maoliy Muhammad ibn Rofe’ Salomiy. Tarixi ulamai Bag‘dod. – Bayrut/Livan: Ad-dar al-arabiyya lil mavsuat, 1420/2000. – B.36.

qilgan. Birgina Mustansiriyya madrasasining faoliyatiga nazar soladigan bo‘lsak, bu ta’lim muassasasi butun dunyodagi olimlarni o‘zida jamlagan edi. Unda faoliyat olib borgan olimlar ham diniy, ham dunyoviy ilmlarni puxta o‘zlashtirib, islom dinining faqat Qur’on va hadisni o‘rganishning o‘zi bilan cheklanibgina qolmasdan, musulmonlarning farovon hayot kechirishlari uchun zarur bo‘lgan barcha choralarni ko‘rish uchun harakat qilishgan. Bu o‘z navbatida hozirgi kunda islom dini borasida uni faqat Qur’on va hadisni o‘rganishning o‘zi bilan cheklanib, ilm-fan taraqqiyoti uchun to‘siq bo‘lib qolgan, deya da’vo qiluvchilarning da’vosini asossiz ekanligini isbotlaydi.

Shuningdek, o‘sha davr uchun taraqqiyotning eng yuqori namunasi deya e’tirof qilishga arziydigan ixtirolar ham musulmon olimlar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan edi.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	ALGORITHM FOR CREATING A WEB PLATFORM FOR THE INDEPENDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS OF THE ACADEMIC LYCEUMS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS Akhmedov Yodgorbek	3-5
2	GLOBAL TINCHLIKNI TA'MINLASHDA BMTNING ASOSIY ORGANLARI VA ULARNING VAZIFALARI Baxtiyorova Shoxnoza	6-13
3	COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL DATA PROCESSING REGULATION IN THE HOTEL SERVICES SECTOR Jurayev Anvarzhon	14-21
4	LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY FOR RECURRENT ABDOMINAL WALL HERNIAS IN ELDERLY AND SENILE PATIENTS Zukhurov Sukhrob Elmurotovich	22-26
5	BEHAVIORAL STUDY OF LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN THE BLIND Sabura Khudayorova	27-30
6	THE SPECIFICITY OF DEICTIC UNITS IN ENGLISH IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SPEECHES Sattarova Dilrabo Ikrambayevna	31-36
7	MECHANISMS OF ACTION OF FINELY DISPERSED AGGREGATES IN CEMENT SYSTEMS Adilkhodzhaev A.I., Kadirov I.A., Rajabov M.Z., Umarov I.I., Tosheva D.F.	37-41
8	HISTORICAL FORMATION, STAGES AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PIANO INSTRUMENT Habibulloyev Guzal	42-45
9	YOSHLARNING IJTIMOIY DUNYOQARASHI VA MILLIY MA'NAVIYATI SHAKLLANISHIDA GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONLARINING FALSAFIY TAHLILI Aminjonov Qurbon	46-50
10	YOSH HARBIY XIZMATCHILARNING MA'NAVIY-AXLOQIY FAZILATLARINI YUKSALTIRISHDA TARIXIY SIYMOLAR	51-56

	JASORATINING AHAMIYATI Rajabov Behzod	
11	REORGANIZATION OF THE FERGANA VALLEY FOR THE NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE IN 1941-1942. Rasulbek Abdurasulov	57-65
12	PARKINSON KASALLIGI.UNING KELIB CHIQISH SABABLARI VA CHORA-TADBIRLARI Shozodova Setora, Nurova Zamira	66-67
13	IKKINCHI JAHON URUSHI YILLARIDA O‘ZBEKISTONDA DEMOGRAFIK JARAYONLAR FARG‘ONA NAMANGAN ANDIJON OBLASTLARI MISOLIDA Mardonova Gulsoraxon	68-71
14	РОЛЬ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В РАЗВИТИИ МЫСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ НАВЫКОВ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ Парпиева Зарина	72-76
15	РОЛЬ УЧЕНИЯ ПРЕДКОВ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ НРАВСТВЕННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В СОЗНАНИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ Ашурова Шахноза	77-79
16	QO‘QON XONLIGINING TASHQI SIYOSATI Sotvoldiyev Sayfidin	80-82
17	РЕПРОДУКТИВ ЁШДАГИ АЁЛЛАРДА БАЧАДОННИНГ НОРМАДА ВА ПАТОЛОГИК ЎЗГАРИШЛАРДАГИ ЭНДОМЕТРИЙ ЭПИТЕЛИАЛ ХУЖАЙРАЛАРНИ MORFOЛОГИК БАХОЛАШ. Абдураимов Т.М, Р.Ю.Рузибаев, Р.Х.Каримов, А.А.Ражапов	83-84
18	ABBOSIY XALIFALIK TOMONIDAN ILM-FAN SOHALARIDA AMALGA OSHIRILGAN ISLOHOTLAR Abdushukurov Ahror	85-93
	OUTLINE	94-95