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O'smirlarda destruktiv xulq ko'rishlari shakllanishining ijtimoiy- psixologik xususiyatlari

Abdurashidova Gavhar Abdurazzoq qizi

**Osiyo xalqaro universiteti pedagogika va psixologiya yonalishi
2 bosqich magistri**

ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada voyaga yetmagan o'smir yoshdagi o'quvchilarda dunyo bo'ylab tarqalgan destruktiv xulq-atvor ko'rinishlarini shakllanishi hamda ularga to'g'ri diagnoz qo'yish, ular korreksiya ishlarini olib boorish bo'yicha ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: destruktiv xulq, buzg'unchi faoliyat, disfunktsional oila, ijtimoiy ta'sir, shaxs, ong va ongsizlik

Introduction By the middle of the 20th century, the problem of destructive behavior began to take shape. The psychological approach was focused on the separation of socio-psychological disparity of individual manifestations in the destructive behavior of adolescent students. Destructive behavior is a behavior pattern directed towards negating any alternative thoughts that contradict the social behavior patterns perceived in society. Destructive behavior, on the other hand, is verbal or other manifestations of internal activity aimed at destroying something. Elimination covers all areas of personality: socialization, health, relationships are important people. Such behavior leads to a deterioration in the quality of the presence of an individual, a decrease in2023232critical attitude to one's own actions, cognitive disturbances in the perception and interpretation of what is happening, a decrease in self-esteem and emotional disorders.This often leads to social adaptation, up to the absolute isolation of the individual. Such behavior is sometimes the result of a defense mechanism that consists of detecting an aggressor. The considered change in behavior is characterized by a deviation from the norms of behavior and morality adopted by society.It is common to divide behavioral patterns into disruptive or abnormal behaviors and constructive (normal), generally accepted behaviors. Abnormal behavior that forms destructively is characterized by non-standard, Pathology-Limited, dissatisfaction with society. This is often a deviation from the point of view of social guidelines, medical norms, psychological attitudes.Literature analysisEach model of behavior is formed in childhood. A four-to five-year-old baby studies the information that determines his further relationship with the social environment. A full-fledged family,

dominated by mutual understanding, care, attention, love has a beneficial effect on the maturation of the psyche of babies, laying the foundation for patterns of behavior. Therefore, individuals who do not receive adequate education, warmth, attention, love fall into the category of danger. You should also know that children often take a pattern of destructive behavior from their parents. Scientists have found that the destructive behavior of an individual is successfully formed against the background of the presence of the following factors:-the presence of many social deviations (bureaucracy, corruption, drunkenness, crime);-liberalization of measures of social influence (body, lowering the level of criticism);-situation anomalies(speculation, fictitious marriages;-weakening measures to combat abnormal behavior (lack of fines, punishment systems).

Freud was convinced that destructive behavior was the result of a person's negative attitude towards their own person. He also noted that the crash was one of the main drivers. Proponents of psychoanalytic theory have argued that supernatural actions are inherent to all subjects of a person to varying degrees, except that the objects of such actions (other personified or inanimate objects or his own) differ. Adler has a similar view, which he believes is the primary reason for disruptive behavior being a sense of alienation and non-existence. Fromm argues that deviant behavior triggers an unrealized human potential, as well as failing to use effective energy for its own purpose. Durkheim made a social analysis of the variability of the behavioral response under consideration. While Merton wrote that the disruptive behavior anomie was related to a special moral and psychological state characterized by the collapse of a system of moral values and spiritual guidance, Worsley, in turn, explored the relativism of the relationship between sociocultural norms and "absolute" standards. Research methodology The problem of self-destruction of adolescents is very relevant, since it leads to addiction, suicide attempts by adolescents, alcoholism. Over the years, the number of children has been increasing. Cases of drug addiction, alcoholism of minors have long been not surprising to anyone. In addition, the described problems are observed not only in families in difficult situations. Statistical observations say that about 37% of children are treated for drug addiction medical institution registered, coming from much more prosperous families.

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Main aspects of digitalization of corporation management

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Annotation:

The development and active implementation of information technologies in the modern economy required an assessment of the transformation of the consciousness of the digital society. The digital transformation of the economy has changed approaches to the issue of legal capacity, management of corporations and business processes. Traditional management mechanisms lose their competitiveness when used in isolation from dynamically developing digital technologies. The article examines issues related to the digital legal personality of a corporation (online registration of corporations (electronic (digital) residence of corporations), as well as the activities of directly digital (networked or decentralized autonomous organizations) corporations. Three types of digital corporate governance are distinguished: remote management (with the participation of human), smart management (according to algorithms established by humans) and artificial intelligence management (without human participation). Individual tools for digital corporate management are illustrated, displacing traditional forms of management of the human cognitive system.

Key words: digitalization, management, government, corporation, optimizes business processes, economic relations

Currently, digitalization of various spheres of public life is the most discussed topic of scientific research and, as scientists note, a megatrend. However, it can be noted that digitalization has the greatest impact on the economic sphere of society, and therefore the state, represented by its legislative and executive bodies, must take measures for timely legal regulation of various areas of the digital economy. In turn, the state can involve citizens and their initiative groups in resolving these issues, i.e. the organized public, interacting with government authorities, can take part in the legal regulation of various aspects of the digital economy. The main direction of improving corporate legislation in the context of digitalization is currently the creation and provision of conditions for effective interaction between subjects of corporate relations and others directly related to them in the digital environment. The use of digital technologies in corporate governance and the structuring of electronic information increases the efficiency of the corporation, optimizes

business processes and promotes effective and efficient interaction of corporation participants with each other, as well as with third parties. At the same time, we believe that it is possible to use digital technologies throughout the entire life cycle of a corporation, which is studied in detail in the works of I.K. Adizes. This is confirmed by the fact that digital technologies can be used not only in corporate governance, but also in creating a corporation and giving it legal capacity.

The concept of “digital corporation” can be used in two meanings. Firstly, a digital corporation is understood as a participant in economic relations (economic entity), in which the organization of management of activities and affairs is automated by digital technologies, almost completely displacing human participation in matters of corporate management. Secondly, a digital corporation is considered as a technologically unified digital organism with an internal automated ecosystem that allows it to automatically manage its business. The traditional understanding of a corporation as an association of persons (shareholders, participants) and capital (private investment fund) may be revalued, since individual elements of corporate governance can be transformed into digital algorithms and digital code, for example into decentralized autonomous organizations. In the process of introducing digital technologies into corporate relations, the institution of ownership and mechanisms for managing corporate capital are changing. This study reveals new opportunities for corporate management in the era of digital transformation of the economy in Uzbekistan. Approaches to the economic and legal aspects of the consequences of introducing “digital” into traditional corporate management at the present stage are determined.

Digital legal personality of a corporation Online registration of corporations (electronic (digital) residence of corporations). On April 25, 2018, reform of European Union company law began in pursuance of the Digital Single Market Strategy previously adopted by the European Commission. The changes are primarily aimed at ensuring the possibility of online registration of companies without contacting the relevant authorities or competent persons. The main purpose of introducing online company registration is to speed up the process of its creation and registration (within 5 working days). On 20 June 2019, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union decided to amend the existing Directive (EU) No 2017/1132 on certain aspects of company law with regard to the rules and procedures for the formation of companies, the registration of branches and the submission of documents and information by companies and branches (“online procedures”) by issuing Directive (EU) No. 2019/1151. Thus, according to the provisions of this Directive, Member States are required to establish procedures that

allow the creation of companies, the registration of branches and the submission of documents and information entirely online. However, for some types of companies, national legislation may provide exceptions that limit the use of the online registration procedure when creating them. In addition, the provisions of the Directive prohibit Member States from establishing in national legislation a requirement to obtain prior authorization or a license for the online registration of a company, unless this is due to the specific nature of its activities. However, the online corporation registration process does not preclude the participation of notaries and attorneys in order to provide identity verification and verification of the legal capacity of persons intending to form a company, register a branch, or submit relevant documents or information to government authorities. However, such participation should not prevent the procedure from being completed entirely online. An example is the experience of Estonia, which is the first country in the world to offer international digital residency (e-residency)

Thus, the use of electronic technologies allows Estonian residents to vote online, draw up documents via the Internet, and register a business remotely. An individual who has registered in the prescribed manner and received the appropriate ID card can register and manage a company online from anywhere in the world, as well as use online banking services, declare income received electronically, sign documents and enter into contracts using an electronic digital signature. In Uzbekistan, the introduction of a digital residence regime involves introducing amendments to the current legislation, providing for the possibility of registering organizations in electronic notification form through the State Services portal.

Digital immortality of a corporation is the implementation of legal capacity in isolation from the human factor. Modern information technologies make it possible to configure economic policy and production and economic activities for automatic (algorithmic) work, which can lead to “digital immortality” of the corporation, in which, regardless of the composition of the participants (shareholders) of the corporation, the implementation of its legal personality will be continuous until this mode will not be canceled by the computer program. The main task of the legislator in this regard is to regulate the possibility of digital conservation of a company’s business, partly or as a whole, not only in economic terms, but also legally, since a corporation, as a legal entity, cannot suspend its activities and carries out them continuously, reflecting them in accounting and tax reporting all business operations of the corporation. This approach appears to be effective in various crisis situations (including environmental disasters and epidemiological outbreaks). 3

Digital corporate governance Traditional models of corporate governance can be divided into two groups: basic (outsider, insider) and special (directive, beneficial, “impersonal”, etc.). Each of these corporate governance models involves the use of appropriate components. It seems that in the near future digital technologies will significantly reduce time and transaction costs in corporate management procedures. Depending on the degree of human participation in making management decisions, as well as the level of automation of the management process, the following types of digital corporate management can be distinguished: remote management, smart management and AI management.

Electronic signature. In corporate practice, the following documents can be signed with an electronic signature: notification of a general meeting of shareholders (participants), notification of a shareholder to a non-public joint stock company of the intention to sell shares to a third party, notification of the company’s creditors of its reorganization, liquidation or reduction of the authorized capital, notification of a shareholder to his company on the fact of concluding a shareholder agreement, etc.). An electronic document allows you to reduce the time of sending a legally significant message and the costs of completing it. In addition, the use of an electronic signature allows you to ensure transparency in the processes of working with documents, as well as reduce the time for accessing documentation and their execution in departments. Video conferencing for meetings. In the context of the spread of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) throughout the world, the use of video conferencing technology during meetings seems relevant and extremely in demand. The use of video conferencing technology seems to be effective when holding meetings (meetings): general meeting of shareholders (participants), board of directors, collegial executive body (board, directorate), meetings of heads of parent and subsidiary companies, other internal corporate meetings (meetings).

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SOCIALLY INFLUENTIAL FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALLY ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS

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Abstract: in this article , the foreign experience of using propaganda technologies in the formation of ideological immunity , the harmony of moral qualities in the education of the youth in foreign countries, the formation of moral culture in young people, ideological propaganda, the issue of the national idea, the nation and their interdependence, the bright future of students and youth, their loyalty to their country , the effective means of developing high human qualities in determining pride are highlighted.

Key words: foreign experience, international relations, morality, culture, value, nation, social - maturity, moral virtue, high - spirituality, national pride, spirituality

On the basis of the large-scale reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is considered an urgent task to raise the young generation to be morally, spiritually and ideologically mature. In particular, Article 7 of the Law "On Education" adopted in the new version of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 23, 2020 ¹sets the task of increasing the effectiveness of the system of retraining and professional development of personnel based on modern requirements. It is determined that each of the students of higher education must have high professional potential and human qualities in the implementation of this task, and the issue of educating the future students of our country as mature personnel with professional potential and competence development by using information technology .

Pedagogical components of moral education are important in influencing the development of social activity of students. It is known that "spiritual development of the society does not happen on its own, sythically. Each system and era affects the spiritual maturity of people based on certain goals, demands and needs, gives it a meaning and a certain direction. Based on this, it is expressed ²by the origin of a system, methods and form of human education .

¹ Law "On Education". September 23, 2020 / <https://lex.uz/docs/5013007>

² Musurmonova O. Forming the spiritual culture of students. - T.: Science, 1993. - 28 p.

A. Akramov, one of the scientists of our republic, ³focused on the structural parts of the civic position of young people: he divided them into emotional-moral, intellectual, active components and explained the scientific-pedagogical basis of the process, structure, and content of the development of the civic position of students.

A. Erkaev ⁴in his scientific researches, "belief as the core of the worldview, and through it the core of spirituality, determines human attitude to reality, behavior, activity. For activity, especially for creativity, simple faith-based science is often lacking. "Creativity and activity require trust to be enriched with sincerity and love."

Robert Dahl, a professor at Yale University in the USA, one of the most famous scientists of the modern world, ⁵considers that "the danger in democracy is that many citizens do not meet the simplest standards of civil competence in practice." Because citizens are the most important factor in building civil society.

In his work, J. Rumi ⁶believes in spiritual and spiritual closeness along with physical affiliation, and he recognizes the people of meaning as the children of the saint. Because the spiritual and spiritual maturity of young people was reflected in the works of thinkers in their time.

Also, the development of socially active civic competences in students presupposes paying attention to their individual qualities. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the views of individuality pedagogy in pedagogical practice by scientists.

N. Qasimova ⁷touched on the issues of example and education in the socialization of the individual, and the fact that our enlightened grandfather Makhmudhoja Behbudi singled out the role of mutual respect between parents and children, raising children in the family, and the role of parental example in education and education also shows the place of family education in the student's social activity. it is important that it is high.

The physical, mental and spiritual maturity of the youth, mature children who have grown up on the basis of oriental manners, universal human values, democratic principles, and the successors of the work of independence is the main priority of every country that has chosen the path of independent development ⁸.

Analyzing the information presented above, the development of socially active civic competence allows a person to have an active civic position in society,

³ Akramov A. Improvement of organizational methodical bases of development of civic position of future teachers on the basis of person-oriented educational technologies. Ped.science.doc.diss..Authorref.: -T., 2016. 16 pages

⁴ Erkaev A. National idea and spirituality.: T. "Spirituality". 2002. 52-p.

⁵ Dal Robert A.. Problemy grajdanskoy kompetentnosti [Electrical resource] - URL : <http://www.politicalscience.org/library/theory/dahl.php>.15.02.2010.

⁶ Rumi J. Spiritual masnavi. Muhammad's translation. Tehran, 2001, p. 7. Persian-Uzbek dictionary .

⁷ Kasimova ND. Importance of exemplary social psychological features in the socialization of teenagers.:diss. Pk.f.n.: -T., 2010 -46 pages

⁸ Rosin V. Subject and status philosophy of education // Philosophy of education.: sb. nauchnyx statey. // ot.r. A. N. Kochergin. - M.: 1996. - S. 7-21

to ensure his active participation in the way of building a democratic state, social partnership, public control, as well as self-control, indifferent to the events and processes occurring in the life of society. not being, is manifested in the development of all the main areas of social factors of young people.

In the educational system of foreign countries, the idea of building a democratic state in increasing the activity of young people is manifested in their active participation with their thoughts and views in the activities of public organizations ⁹:

- petitioning state authorities and local self-government bodies in their activities (individual and collective appeals of citizens);
- openness of information about government activities for citizens (informational transparency of state bodies for citizens);
- participation in the management of community affairs through local self-government, citizen associations;
- public hearings;
- public discussions of bills and other important issues of state life;
- public examination of draft legislative documents;
- youth initiatives play an important role in the formation of civil society in the implementation of journalistic investigations and other types of control.

The country is on the way to "build a democratic legal state and an open civil society that ensures the observance of human rights and freedoms, the moral renewal of society, the formation of a socially oriented market economy, and integration into the world community" [2]. In any society, the factor that affects the education of the learner, i.e., the student, is an important factor to strengthen his enthusiasm, to form the skills of independent work, and to develop the initiative of a socially active person. That is why social justice plays an important role in increasing the social activity of young people in the society. It is important to emphasize that social justice means ensuring the equality of all citizens before the law, regardless of their political views, gender, nationality, language and religious beliefs. In the opinions expressed by scientists, socially active citizenship qualities of a person through the factors affecting individual qualities are important in the realization of their potential by young people. That is, there is a great possibility of influencing factors such as intellectual, motivational, emotional, volitional, self-control.

⁹ Knyazev A. Grazhdanstvennost kak slagaemoe social-political competence lichnosti . Problemy kachestva obrazovaniya. - M. - Issledovatel'skiy tsentr problem kachestva podgotovki spetsialistov. : 2003 g .

Intellectual in the field, types and style of thinking, quality of mind, cognitive processes and skills, thinking operations, as well as scientific and pre-scientific knowledge, skills and competences form a system.

The motivational field covers the set of needs, motives and goals that form and develop throughout a person's life.

Emotional the domain includes emotions, feelings, self-esteem, anxiety. Emotions[88] are related to the satisfaction or non-satisfaction of needs and are manifested in the form of immediate experiences. Positive emotions occur when meeting needs, successfully achieving the goal of activity, and help to implement them more effectively. His stable emotional relations, which reflect the importance of the phenomena of existence related to the needs and motives of a person, are called feelings. In this regard, the sense of citizenship, patriotism, sense of civic responsibility noted by many researchers is also important. It is very important to feel responsible for the fate of one's society, nation, and state, to fulfill one's civic duty and obligation.

Therefore, a person should be able to subordinate his instinctive-needs sphere to social significance in his activities, and know how to mobilize himself for future actions based on the interests of society. Protection of one's civil rights plays an important role **in voluntary self-control**, occupation and protection of socially significant situation, establishment and strengthening of civil society and democratic state. Because a person needs to feel responsible, to develop the ability to protect not only his own, but also other citizens' civil rights and interests when necessary.

Civil society envisages the freedom to choose the goals of life and the means to achieve them. It is precisely this that characterizes the field of self-management. Students and young people should be able to consciously approach the choice of their goals and aspirations based on the concepts of fairness, honesty, purity, conscientiousness, know how to think critically and comprehensively, connect their own behavior with the actions of other people, and know how to correctly evaluate their own independent thoughts and actions. It largely depends on reflexive skills, self-control, because people who look for the reasons for failures in their own behavior or qualities first, and not in external circumstances, succeed.

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**Республика ихтисослаштирилган илмий-амалий аллергология ва
клиник иммунология тиббиёт маркази**

Дунё аҳолисининг тахминан 40% аллергик касалликдан азият чекмоқда. Беморларнинг ҳар учтасидан бирида аллергик ринит, ўнтадан бирида бронхиал астма ташхиси қўйилган. Эркакларнинг 35%, аёлларнинг 65% ва болаларнинг 64% озик-овқат аллергиясига мойил. Касаллик статистикаси барқарор ва у ўсиб бормоқда. Бронхиал астма, аллергик ринит ва атопик дерматит каби аллергик касалликларнинг тарқалиши бутун дунё бўйлаб тез суръатда ўсиб бормоқда. Бироқ, аллергик касалликларнинг тарқалиши ёшга, жинсга ва миллатга боғлиқ. Тарқалишдаги бу фарқ генетик мойиллик, шунингдек, минтақавий ва маданий омиллар билан ҳам боғлиқдир. Беморда сабабчи аллергенларни аниқлаш аллергик касалликларга ташхис қўйиш учун жуда муҳимдир. Тери синамалари ёрдамида сабабчи аллергенларни аниқлаш бутун дунёда кенг тарқалган усул ҳисоблансада, бу усул узига хос қарши кўрсатмаларга эга. Бемор қонида аллергенга хос иммуноглобулин Е (sIgE) аниқлаш орқали касаллик келтириб чиқарувчи сабабчи аллерген тўғрисида маълумотлар олиш мумкин [1].

Иммуноблот – электрофорез ва иммунофермент анализлари комбинациясига асосланган оқсилларни аниқлашнинг жуда сезгир усулидир. PROTIA™ Allergy-Q® иммунофермент анализи бир вақтнинг ўзида кўплаб аллергенлар учун махсус иммуноглобулин Е (sIgE)ни аниқлаш имконини берувчи охириги йилларда ишлаб чиқарилган усулдир [1,2].

РИАКИИАТМда PROTIA™ Allergy-Q® 96 M панелида беморларга текширувлар ўтказилди. Текширувдан ўтган 202 та бемордаги сенсбилизация спектри, кесишувчи реакциялар ўрганилиб чиқилди.

Тадқиқот усули: Республика ихтисослаштирилган аллергология ва клиник иммунология илмий-амалий тиббиёт марказида PROTIA™ Allergy-Q® 96M тести орқали 202 нафар беморда аллергенлик сенсбилизация спектри ўрганилди. Беморлар ёшга кўра 4 гуруҳга бўлинди: 5 ёшгача бўлган болалар 49та (24.3%); 6-18 ёш – 64та (31.7%); 19 – 45 ёш – 57та (28,2%) ва 45 ёшдан

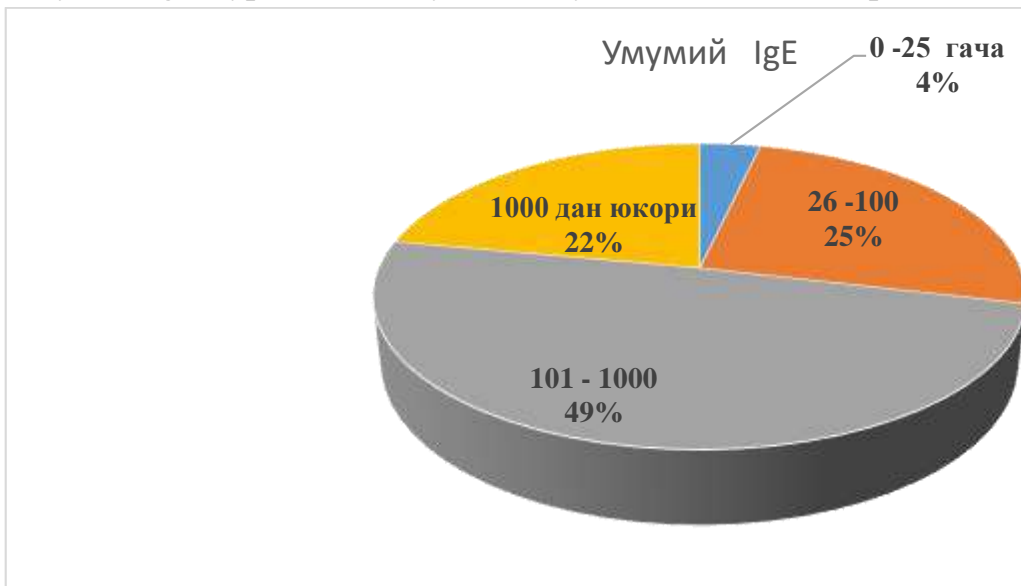
катта – 32та (15.8 %). Шундан аёллар – 108 та (53%) ва эркеклар 94 та (47 %). Вилоятлар кесимида: Бухоро вилоятидан - 10 та (5 %), Андижон, Сирдарё, Фарғона вилоятларидан 2 та (1%), Қашқадарё, Сурхандарё вилоятларидан 6 та (6%), Хоразм, Самарқанд вилояти ва Қорақалпоғистон Республикасидан – 6 тадан (3 %), Жиззах ва Наманган вилоятларидан – 8 тадан (4 %) Тошкент шаҳридан – 54 та (27%), Тошкент вилоятидан – 55та (27 %), Қашқадарё вилоятидан – 19 та (9 %), Навоий вилоятидан – 11 та (5 %), Сурхандарё вилоятидан -13 та (6 %) текширувдан ўтган. Беморларнинг қон зардобида 90 турдаги аллерген ва шу жумладан умумий IgE даражасини аниқланди.

Тадқиқот объектлари: 202 нафар аллергологик анамнезга эга беморлар текширувлардан ўтди. Шундан, аллергик ринит ва риноконъюнктивит 56 та (27%), аллергик қаварчиқлар + қвинке шиши 40 та (20 %), атопик дерматит 2 та (1 %), бронхиал астма 39 та (19 %), ўткир ва сурункали обструктив бронхит аллергик компонент билан 45 (22%), инсект аллергия (2) , текшириш учун 15та (7%) ва дори аллергияси 5 та (2%) ташхиси қўйилган беморлар қон таҳлиллари текширилди.

Натижалар: PROTIA™ Allergy-Q® 96 М панелида 90 та аллергенлар мавжуд бўлиб уларни бир неча гуруҳларга бўлиб ўрганиш мумкин:

- 1) Уй чанги ва каначалар аллергенлари
- 2) Дарахтлар ва ўсимлик чангчалар аллергенлари
- 3) Мева, сабзавотлар ва дукакклилар аллергенлари
- 4) Хашоротлар аллергенлари
- 5) Хайвонлар ва уларнинг маҳсулотлари
- 6) Латекс

Умумий IgE курсаткичи бўйинча куйидаги натижалар кайд этилди :



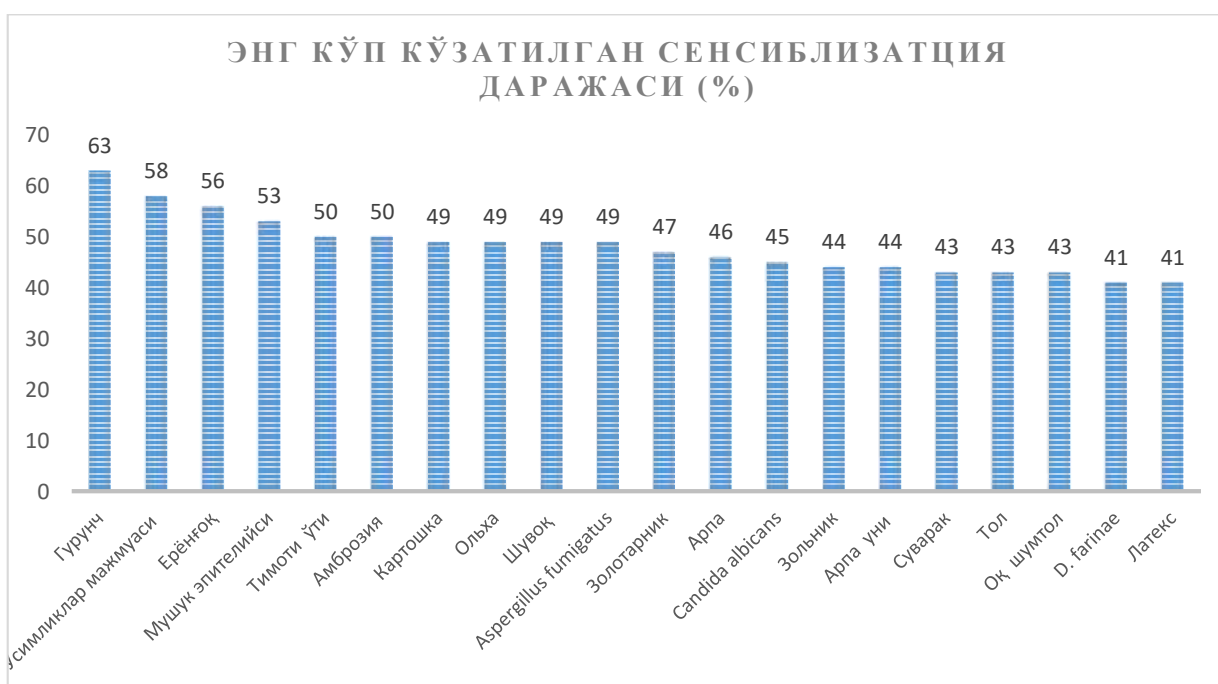
Иммуноглобулин Е ўта юқори 1000 дан юқори кўрсаткич чиққан беморларнинг 33 тасида (77%) респиратор аллергик, 32% да тери аллергик, 1% да бошқа ташхис қўйилган.

Энг кўп сенсibiliзация даражасига эга аллергенлар ўрганилганда қуйдаги натижалар қайд этилди.

	Аллерген номи	Код	Умумий аниқланган беморлар (%)	Беморлар ёши (%)			
				5 ёшгача (%)	6- 18 ёш (%)	19-45 ёш (%)	45 ёшдан катталар (%)
1	Гуруч	f9	63	69	66	63	39
2	Ўсимликлар мажмуаси	g1	58	49	66	61	44
3	Ерёнғоқ	f13	56	55	65	49	35
4	Мушук эпителийси	e1	53	53	53	59	30
5	Тимоти ўти	g6	50	37	62	52	35
6	Амброзия	w1	50	49	58	46	39
7	Картошка	f35	49	51	54	47	34
8	Ольха	t2	49	49	52	49	35
9	Шувоқ	w6	49	47	55	47	48
10	Aspergillus fumigatus	m3	49	47	52	47	35
11	Золотарник	w12	47	45	55	37	44
12	Арпа	g12	46	37	56	47	30
13	Candida albicans	m5	45	45	38	56	39
14	Зольник	w11	44	34	29	71	23
15	Арпа уни	f6	44	14	7	35	17
16	Суварак	i6	43	37	51	38	34
17	Тол	t12	43	37	28	66	43
18	Оқ шумтол	t15	43	39	52	37	44
19	D. farinae	d2	41	41	37	51	30
20	Латекс	k82	41	41	44	41	35

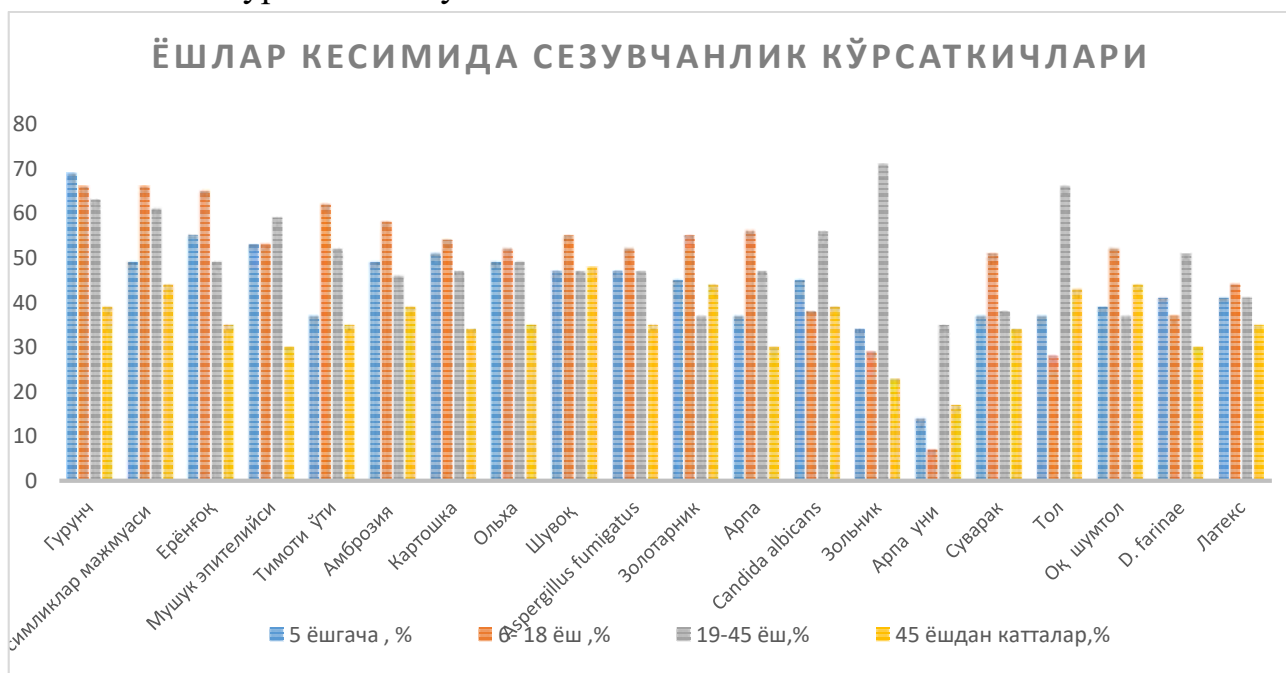
Юқоридаги жадвалдаги таҳлиллар орасида энг кўп учрайдиган 20 та аллергенлар келтирилган. Жадвалда уларнинг ижобий натижа кўрсатган

беморларнинг умумий касаллар сонига нисбатан фоизи ва шу беморларнинг ёшлар гуруҳларида канча микдорда учраши кўрсатилган. Беморлар орасида гуруч чанги f 9 аллергени энг кўп 63% беморларда кузатилди. Гуруч таркибида 10 га яқин аллергик реакция чакирувчи оксиллар мавжуд бўлиб, тахлилда f 9 оксили ўрганилди. Чет эл адабиётлари ўрганилганда Хиндистондаги текширувларда 65 % беморларда гуручга нисбатан қонда махсус IgE аниқланган [3]. Кейинги ўринда мавсумий ўсимликлар жамламаси аллергени 58% беморларда кузатилди. Озиқ овқат махсулотларидан энг кўп сезувчанлик ерёнғоқ аллергенига кузатилиб – 56 % беморларда аниқланди. Дунё адабиётларида ҳам ерёнғоқ асосий 8 та аллергениниг бири ҳисобланади. Хайвонлар орасидан энг кўп сезувчанлик мушук антигенига - 53% беморларда аниқланди. Хусусан, Россия адабиётларидаги текширувларда мушук антигенларига сезувчанлик 57,3% беморларда кузатилган. Бу кўрсаткич ҳам дунё статистик маълумотларига мос келади [4]. Тимоти ўти энг аллергенлиги юқори бўлган ўсимлик чангчаларига эга бўлиб жаҳон адабиётида аҳолининг 16–63% да сенсублизация кузатилиши мумкин [5,6]. Қуйида аллергенларга нисбатан сезувчанлик схематик равишда кўрсатиб ўтилган.



Ёш кесимида тахлил қилсак 5 ёшгача бўлган беморларда гуруч, мушук эпителийсига 6-18 ёшгача бўлганларда ўсимлик ва дарахт чангчалари, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, суварак антигенларига нисбатан сезувчанлик кўпроқ кузатилган. 46 ёшдан кейин бу кўрсаткичлар кескин

камайганлигини кузатишимиз мумкин. Уй чанги каначалари *D. Farinae* ва *Candida albicans* аллергенларига сезувчанлик 19-45 ёшлар орасида кўпроқ кузатилди. 46 ёшдан кейин барча махсулотларга нисбатан сезувчанлик камайганини кўришимиз мумкин.



Гуруч аллергенига нисбатан сезувчанлик 80% холатда паст ва жуда паст даражада эканлигини кўришимиз мумкин. Ўртача ва оғир даражали сезувчанлик кўпроқ каначалар чанги d2, мушук эпителийси ва ерёнғоқ аллергенларига нисбатан кузатилди. Уй каначалар чангчасига сезувчанлик d2 аллергенида (83 та) d1 га (32 та) нисбатан кўпроқ кузатилди.

Тахлил натижалари буйинча энг кам аллергия кузатилган аллергенлар рўйхати:

Усимлик номи	Умумий аниқланган беморлар сони	Сезувчанлик аниқланганларнинг ёши (%)			
		5 ёшгача (%)	5 ёшгача (%)	5 ёшгача (%)	45 ёшдан катталар, %
Новвой хамиртуруши	0	0	0	0	0
Тунец/Лосось балиғи	0	0	0	0	0
Лобстер / кальмар	1	1	0	0	0
Хомяк	1	1	0	0	0

От	1	0	1	0	0
Сичқон	1	0	1	0	0
Қўй эпителиеси	2	0	2	0	0
Товуқ гўшти	3	1	1	1	0
Қўй гўшти	3	1	2	0	0

Кизикарлиси мол гўштига аллергия 32 та беморда кузатилган, товук гўшти ва қўй гўштига нисбатан бу кўрсаткичлар жуда кам булиб 3 та беморда кузатилган. Нонвой хамиртуруши ва тунец/ласось балиғига умуман сезувчанлик аниқланмаган. Гўшт махсулотларидан чўчка гўштига сезувчанлик 41 % беморларда кузатилган. Озиқ овқат махсулотларидан апелсин ва ёнғоқлар аралашмасига сезувчанлик 24%, помидорга нисбатан 19% беморларда кузатилган.

Кесишма аллергияк холатлар қуйдаги жадвалда кўришимиз мумкин:

	Аллерген	Ўсимликлар чангчалари	Озиқ овқат махсулотлари	Бошқалар
1	Қайин	Эман, оқ шумтол, қарағай, зайтун дарахти, чинор, оқ тол, терак, акация, япон қарағайи, ўсимликлар мажмуаси, отқўноқ, амброзия	Помидор, олма, зиғир, гурунч, кашничсимон ошқўк, бодиринг, грек ёнғоғи, каштан, сабзи, макажўхори, киви/манго/банан, апельсин	латекс
2	Отқуноқ	Эман зайтун дарахти, қайин, оқ тол, акация	Кашничсимон ошқўк, бодиринг, помидор, апельсин, сабзи, картошка, ерёнғоқ	
3	Ерёнғоқ	Қайин, эман, оқ шумтол, қарағай, зайтун дарахти, чинор, оқ тол, акация	Олма, сабзи, картошка, кашничсимон ошқўк, бодиринг, помидор	
4	Мушук эпителийси	Япон қарағайи		Candida albicans, ит қазғоғи,

				чўчка гўшти
5	D1	D2, уй чанги		Tyrophagus putresc. Acarus siro

Хулоса: PROTIA™ Allergy-Q® 96 М тести орқали бир вақтнинг ўзида беморлар қонида бир неча хил аллергенларга нисбатан сенсibiliзация холатини ўрганиш орқали имконини берада ва иқтисодий жихатдан беморлар учун нархи жуда арзонга тушади. Бундан ташқари бу тест орқали олинган натижалар беморлар шикоятини клиникасига мос келиши билан бирга, дунё адабиётида келтирилган натижаларга анча мос келади.

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O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI AHOLISI O‘RTASIDA ALLERGIK KASALLIKLARGA KO‘P SABAB BO‘LUVCHI ALLERGENLARNI ANIQLASH BO‘YICHA MOLEKULAR DIAGNOSTIKA NATIJALARI

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Toshkent, O‘zbekiston

Annotatsiya

Kirish. Molekulyar allergologik diagnostika sensibilizatsiyani aniqlashning zamonaviy usuli bo‘lib, spetsifik IgE ni an‘anaviy diagnostik usullar xususan teri sinamasiga qaraganda yuqori aniqlik bilan tashxislash imkonini beradi. Mazkur tadqiqot allergik kasallikka chalingan bemorlarda sezuvchanlik mavjud bo‘lgan allergen molekulalar turlarini aniqlash maqsadida o‘tkazildi.

Material va usullar. Prospektiv observatsion bir markazli tadqiqot 2024-yilning yanvar – aprel oylarida Respublika ilmiy ixtisoslashtirilgan allergologiya markazida 68 bemor ishtirokida o‘tkazildi. Bemorda qay turdagi allergenga nisbatan spetsifik IgE mavjudligi venoz qon zardobi na‘munasida immunologik usulda ISAC (ImmunoCAP) apparati yordamida aniqlandi. Har bir allergenga nisbatan tadqiqotga kiritilgan nechta bemorda sezuvchanlik borligi tahlil qilindi.

Natijalar. Immunologik tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra bemorlar ichida soya (44%), solyanka (38%), chenopodium (34%) kabi o‘simliklar allergen molekulalariga nisbatan sezuvchanlik eng ko‘pini tashkil etdi. Ba‘zi allergen molekulalariga (Kannabis - Can s 3, Yevropa uy kanasi – Derp 10 va 11, Aspergillus fumigatus molekulalari va h.k.) nisbatan sezuvchanlik bemorlarning hech birida aniqlanmadi.

Xulosalar. Molekulyar diagnostika usullari allergenlar to‘g‘risida qo‘shimcha ma‘lumot beradi va bemorlarda qaysi o‘simlik, hayvon yoki oziq-ovqatlardagi trigger allergen manbalaridan saqlanishi lozimligiga aniqlik kiritadi. Respublikamiz aholisi orasida allergik kasallikka chalingan bemorlarda Soya - *Gly m 5*, Solyanka - *Sal k*, Chenopodium *Ama r* molekulalariga nisbatan sezuvchanlik boshqa allergen molekulalarga nisbatan ko‘p uchraydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: allergik kasalliklar, molekulyar allergologiya, diagnostika.

Kirish

Allergik kasalliklar bugungi kunda kattalar va bolalar salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatayotgan dolzarb global muammodir. Zamonaviy tibbiyotning yildan-yilga rivojlanib borayotganligi, yangi texnologiyalar kirib kelayotganligiga qaramay bemorlarda allergik kasalliklarga aniq diagnoz qo'yish borasida hali hanuz o'z yechimini kutayotgan muammolar yetarli. Allergik kasalliklar diagnostikasi tarixida XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida ehtimoliy allergen manbalar ekstrakt bilan teri sinamasi qo'yish qo'llanila boshlangan [1]. 1967 yilda miyeloma kasalligiga chalingan bemor qon zardobida maxsus IgE aniqlandi va allergik kasalliklar in vitro diagnostikasi uchun testlari paydo bo'la boshladi. XX asr oxirida, birinchi rekombinant allergen klonlanishi bajarilganda allergologiyada haqiqiy inqilob ro'y bergan desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi [2, 3]. So'ngi yillarda sensibilizatsiyani aniqlashning zamonaviy usuli bo'lgan, an'anaviy allergen ekstraktlari o'rniga maxsus, ya'ni spetsifik IgE ni aniqlashga asoslangan molekulyar allergologiya usullari yuzaga keldi. Bugungi kunda qo'llanilayotgan molekulyar komponentlar tozalangan yoki rekombinant oqsillar bo'lib, allergen ekstraktlariga qaraganda yuqori standartlashtirish darajasini ta'minlaydi va spetsifik IgE larni yuqori sezuvchanlik bilan aniqlash imkonini beradi [4]. Mazkur tadqiqot allergik kasallikka chalingan bemorlarda qaysi allergen molekulalarga nisbatan sezuvchanlik mavjudligini molekulyar diagnostika usulida aniqlash maqsadida o'tkazildi.

Material va usullar

Prospektiv observatsion bir markazli tadqiqot 2024-yilning yanvar – aprel oylarida Respublika ilmiy ixtisoslashtirilgan allergologiya markazida olib borildi. Tadqiqotga turli allergik kasalliklar bilan og'rikan 68 nafar bolalar va katta yoshdagi bemorlar kiritildi. Bemorlarning klinik-demografik ma'lumotlari 1-jadval keltirilgan.

Jadval 1. Bemorlarning klinik-demografik ma'lumotlari

Ko'rsatkich	n	%
Umumiy bemorlar soni	68	100
Jinsi		
ayol	31	46
erkak	37	54

Yoshi		
1-7	18	26
7-18	12	18
>18	38	56
Diagnoz		
Allergik rinit	29	42.6
Bronxial astma	15	22.0
Atopik dermatit	5	7.35
Qavarchilqlar	6	8.82
Dori allergiyasi	2	2.94
Insekt allergiya	2	2.94
Bronxitlar	5	7.35
Boshqalar	4	5.88

Tadqiqotga markaz maslahat-poliklinikasiga ambulator murojaat etgan va statsionar davolanyotgan bemorlardan batafsil allergeoanamnez yig'ildi. Standart klinik va biokimyoviy qon tahlillari qilindi. Zaruratga qarab ko'krak qafasi rentgenografiyasi, tashqi nafas funksiyasini aniqlash kabi tekshiruvlar bajarildi.

Molekulyar diagnostika maqsadida bemorlardan venoz qon olindi hamda bemorda qay turdagi allergenga nisbatan spetsifik IgE mavjudligi va miqdori immunologik usulda ISAC (ImmunoCAP) qurilmasi yordamida aniqlandi. Mazkur usul yordamida 165 manbadan 294 xil allergenga nisbatan sezuvchanlik mavjud yoki yo'qligi aniqlandi. Har bir allergenga nisbatan tadqiqotga kiritilgan nechta bemorda sezuvchanlik borligi tahlil qilindi.

Natijalar

Immunologik tahlil natijalariga ko'ra bemorlar ichida soya, solyanka, chenopodium kabi o'simliklar allergen molekulalariga nisbatan sezuvchanlik eng ko'pini tashkil etdi. 2-jadvalda bemorlarning 10% idan ortig'ida sezuvchanlik aniqlangan allergen molekulalar nomlari keltirilgan.

2-jadval. Eng ko‘p bemorlarda sensibilizatsiya aniqlangan allergenlar

Allergen manbasi	Allergen molekulasi	Bemorlarda uchrash soni	%
Soya	Gly m 5	30	44.1
Solyanka	Sal k	26	38.2
Chenopodium (Oddiy mar)	Ama r	23	33.8
Solyanka	Sal k 1	17	25
Kivi	Act d 2	16	23.5
Timofeyevka	Phl p 1	15	22.0
Mushuk	Fel d 1	13	19.1
Finik palmasi	Pho d 2	12	17.6
Timofeyevka	Phl p 2	15	22.0
Ambroziya	Amb a 1	14	20.5
Asalari	Api m 1	12	17.6
Ko‘p yillik plevel	Lol p 1	11	16.1
Paspalum/ grechka	Pas n	12	17.6
Oddiy ari	Ves v	11	16.1
Cynodon dactylon (Свиной)	Cyn d 1	10	14.7
Timofeyevka	Phl p12	11	16.1
Kiparis	Cup a 1	10	14.7
Ermon shuvog‘i	Art v	11	17.7
Ermon shuvog‘i	Art v 1	11	16.7
Qovun	Cuc m 2	11	16.7
Cynodon dactylon (Свиной)	Cyn d	10	14.7
Ambroziya	Amb a	10	14.7
Amerika uy changi kanasi	Der f 2	10	14.7
Yapon kriptomeriyasi	Cry j 1	7	10.2
Qichitqi o‘t	Urt d	8	11.7

Boshqa allergenlarga sezuvchanlik nisbatan kam sonli bemorlarda aniqlangan. Ba’zi allergen molekulariga (Kannabis - Can s 3, Yevropa uy kanasi – Derp 10 va 11, Aspergillus fumigatus molekulari va h.k.) nisbatan sezuvchanlik bemorlarning hech birida aniqlanmadi.

Xulosalar

Molekulyar diagnostikani qo'llash allergenlar to'g'risida qo'shimcha ma'lumot beradi va bemorlarda qaysi o'simlik changlari, oziq-ovqatlardagi trigger allergen manbalaridan saqlanishga aniqlik kiritadi. Respublikamiz aholisi orasida allergik kasallikka chalingan bemorlarda Soya - *Gly m 5*, Solyanka - *Sal k*, *Chenopodium Ama r* molekulariga nisbatan sezuvchanlik boshqa allergen molekulariga nisbatan ko'p uchraydi.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STATE POLICY REGARDING YOUTH IN DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF THE EDUCATION LEVEL OF TEENAGE STUDENTS

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Abstract: In this article, the importance of the state policy on youth in the diagnostic assessment of the educational level of adolescent students is described, as well as relevant conclusions are drawn on this topic.

Key words: youth, state, youth policy, reform, knowledge, education, training, openness, transparency, right, freedom, morality, opportunity.

In our country young people issue from the first years of our independence priority from issues one is considered Because young people of the country support and trust . That's it because of of independence initial since years to young people about state policy basics work released To young people about state policy this state by done to be increased and young people social in terms of formation and their intellectual , creative and another direction potential maturity find for conditions to be created mean holding socio-economic , organizational and legal measures system ¹.

To young people about state of politics main principles of the following consists of :

- openness and transparency ;
- to young people about state policy to the left in release of young people participation reach
- young people initiatives support and encourage ;
- spiritual , moral and cultural of values priority ;
- of young people to be humiliated road not to be placed .

Uzbekistan on November 20 , 1991 Republic of acceptance made " Uzbekistan in the Republic to young people about state policy basics on " in Article 1 of Law No. 429-XII to young people about state of politics the goal and duties set given

¹ " On State Policy Regarding Youth " . September 14, 2016. O'RQ-No. 406// People's word. September 15, 2016.

To young people about politics Uzbekistan Republic state of activity priority direction being his purpose of young people social formation and maturity find , creative talent society interests road in opportunity as long as full come true output for socio - economic , legal , organizational in terms of conditions Create and them from guaranteeing consists of

Uzbekistan in the Republic to young people about state policy the following to the rules based on :

- nationality , race , language, religion , social position , gender, education and political from faith strictly look young people about care to do
- young people legal and social in terms of protection to do
- national cultural of tradition from generation to generation the transition of generations spiritual connection ;
- of young people initiatives support ,
- young people Uzbekistan Republic Constitution and laws within own realization of interests road the free choose to get guarantee to give
- society development , especially the republic young people to his life about politics and programs work exit and done in raising of young people directly participation reach
- the right and of duties freedom and citizenship responsibility unit

To young people about state of politics the goal and task now brought up going of young people the world politics to the stage own rights good understood without our country developed countries to the line enter to get directed . Any society development road from without deviating advance that he went sari this development providing to him new strength and power giving , modern thinking , har bilaterally knowledgeable and smart young to personnel demand that is and the need is constant increased keeps going Today's in the day in our country done being increased to young people attention and of care organic continue is doing when you see it politics that's what it 's all about the truth every bilaterally deep understand , far away looking forward to the work conduct principle incarnate that it is trust harvest we do

this regard of work continuation died on February 7 , 2017 Uzbekistan Republic of President Sh. Mirziyoyev by acceptance made " Uzbekistan Republic more development according to Actions strategy on" in paragraph 4 of Decree No. PF-4947 " in 2017-2021 Uzbekistan Republic development five priority direction

according to Actions strategy " People with communication and a person interests in the year done to increase The State program was approved ².

This is it In 2017-2021 , according to paragraph 1 of the decree Uzbekistan Republic development five priority direction according to Actions strategy confirmed . Physically healthy , mentally and mentally developed , independent thinking , to the Motherland loyal , firm vital point of view look have young people education , democratic reforms deepening and citizenship society development in the process their social activity increase , medium special , profession and higher education institutions graduates to work placing and private entrepreneurship to the field attraction age , age generation creative and intellectual potential support and come true release , kids and young people in the middle healthy marriage style form them physical education and to sports wide attraction reach , young people social protection do , young families for worthy housing and social and household conditions to create , to young people about state policy done in raising state authority and management bodies , education institutions , youth and another of organizations efficient activities organize in 2017-2021 Uzbekistan Republic development five priority direction according to Actions in the strategy " To the youth about state policy called " improvement ". reflected in a separate item (item 4.5). was made and social the field development five priority from directions one's in the composition own expression found. This in clause to young people about state policy to improve directed the following tasks marked :

- physically healthy , mentally and mentally developed , independent thinking , to the Motherland faithful, firm vital point of view look have young people education , democratic reforms deepening and citizenship society development in the process their social activity increase

- medium special , profession and higher education institutions graduates to work placing and private entrepreneurship to the field attraction reach

- young generation creative and intellectual potential support and come true release , kids and young people in the middle healthy marriage style form them physical education and to sports wide attraction reach

²Scientific-methodological brochure on the study of the State program on the implementation of the strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the "Year of communication with the people and human interests" in 2017-2021 / University of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Secondary Special Education, Tashkent State University of Economics. - T.: "Spirituality" publishing house, 2017. -244 pages.

- young people social protection do , young families for worthy housing and social and household conditions Create ;

- to young people about state policy done in raising state authority and management bodies , education institutions , youth and another of organizations efficient activities organize to achieve³

Uzbekistan President Sh. Mirziyoyev initiative with " People with communication and a person interests to young people in 2017, which was called " year ". about state policy improvement about serious affairs completion - 25 assignments execution sure by doing set it was put . It is known that on September 14, 2016 , Uzbekistan 33 articles of the Republic consists of " To the youth about state policy about". Law acceptance done . This is it of the law acceptance to be done relationship with Uzbekistan Adopted on November 20, 1991 made " Uzbekistan in the Republic to young people about state of politics basics on" Law No. 429-XII own strength lost

This is it of the law acceptance to be done very big important have it has been . Including our country In his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 22, 2017, the President said the following: "We are young generation every bilaterally healthy and perfect reached bring up regarding our work new to stage raise in order to " To the youth about state policy about". the law new in editing acceptance we did On this basis new approaches to life active current is ⁴being done .

This law provides young people with great opportunities to receive modern education, purchase and construction of housing, and get preferential loans for starting a family, as well as systematic social guarantees. In conclusion, the development of the state policy on youth and its improvement has become of great practical importance in ensuring the rights and freedoms of young people and creating conditions for their development.

In conclusion, the foundations of the State Policy on Youth have been developed and widely implemented in Uzbekistan. As a result of the implementation of the state policy on youth, young people who are instilled in the thinking of the national idea and who are the successors of the tomorrow of our country have been formed . Today's youth is ideologically, scientifically, politically and culturally

³Uzbekistan Republic " Uzbekistan Republic more development according to Actions strategy on" Decree PF-4947. February 7, 2017. T.: "Justice". 2017. 112 pages .

⁴The speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 22, 2017// Xalq sozi, December 23, 2017.

different from the youth formed in the pre-independence period. The reason for this is that after we gained our independence, young people are concerned about the fate of their country, they are proud of their achievements in various cultural and educational events, sports competitions and games, and they honor their motherland. , feelings of joy and confidence in the future were formed.

Spiritual poverty among young people is determined primarily by the fact that material support has become a vital criterion, placing material needs at a high level, indolence, lack of courage, and a low level of political consciousness. We need to understand how important it is to take them out of their spiritual poverty and to inculcate in them such qualities as knowledge and enlightenment, happiness, patriotism, determination.

From the above, we can see that in our country, great attention is paid to youth. Therefore, we, the youth, should also be worthy children and contribute to the development of our country. Because the peace and well-being of our rapidly developing Uzbekistan is in the hands of the youth, who are the owners of the future. If we, the modern generation, grow up to be perfect and mature, if we consistently build honor and national pride in ourselves, our Motherland will become such a powerful country. Indeed, it is the honorable duty of every person living in our heavenly Uzbekistan to reliably protect our homeland, the peace and tranquility of our people, to be a patriot, to live with feelings of loyalty and self-sacrifice!

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**PUSHTI KATARANTUS (CATHARANTUS ROSEUS)
O‘SIMLIGIDAN EKSTRAKT AJRATIB OLISH**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada pushti katarantus o‘simligining morfologik tuzilishi, dorivorlik xususiyati, agrotexnikasi va ekstrakt ajratib olish usullari o‘rganiladi. Hozirgi kunda dorivor o‘simliklarni kamayib ketayotganligi, ayniqsa ham manzarali ham dorivor o‘simliklarni kamayishi, pushti katarantus o‘simligini to‘liq yetishtirish texnologiyasini yo‘qligi, bu o‘simlikni yovvoyi turi judayam kamayib ketgani va bu o‘simlik ustida amaliy tajribalar kamligini hammamizga ma’lum. Shuningdek bu o‘simlikdan olinadigan vinblastin moddasi va uning hosilalari turli diabet kasalliklari va rak kasalliklariga davo sifatida ishlatilishi va bu moddaning ishlab chiqarish mexanizmi hali to‘liq mavjudmasligi ham alohida e’tirof etsak bo‘ladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: vinblastin, vinkristin, neyroblastoma, leykoz, melanoma, Madakasgar barvinogi, aymalin, bo‘rigul.

Kirish. Pushti katarantus (pushti bo‘rigul) - *Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don.* (*Vincarosea L.*) kendiridoshlar *Apacynaceae* oilasiga kiradi. Tik o‘suvsuchi yoki yoyilib o‘suvsuchi, balandligi (uzunsimon) 30-60 sm poyali, doim yashil buta. Poyasi silindrsimon, tuksiz yoki ba’zi formalarida tukli. Barglari ellipssimon yoki cho‘ziq ellipssimon, to‘q yashil, yaltiroq, qalin tekis qirrali bo‘lib, qisqa bandi yordamida poya va shoxlarida qarama-qarshi joylashgan. Yirik, chiroyli, qizil-pushti rangli gullari 2-4 tadan poyaning yuqori qismidagi barglar qo‘ltig‘idan o‘sib chiqqan. Gulqo‘rgoni murakkab. Gulkosachasi besh bo‘lakli, yashil rangli, gultojobarglari birlashgan, ba’zan oq, pushti va qizil rangli bolishi mumkin. Mevasi- qo‘shbargcha[1]. Katarantus o‘simligi- pushti bo‘rigul, vinka, pushti katarantus yoki pushti barvinog ko‘pincha o‘simlik Madagaskar barvinogi deb ham ataladi, chunki turkum shu orolning endemigi hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari pushti katarantus g‘arbiy Hindistonda ham uchraydi[2]. hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari pushti katarantus g‘arbiy Hindistonda ham uchraydi[2]

Kimyoviy tarkibi. Mahsulot tarkibidagi indol unumi bo'lgan ikki guruhga kiruvchi 80 tagacha alkaloidlar bor: monomerlar (aymalin, serpentin, loxnerin va boshqalar) hamda dimerlar (vinblastin, vinkristin va boshqalar). Monomer alkaloidlari rauvolfiyani alkaloidlari singari organizmga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Dimer alkaloidlari alohida diqqatga sazovordir. Ulardan 6 tasi yomon shishlarni - rak kasalligini davolash ta'siriga ega bo'lib, shulardan ikkitasi - vinblastin va vinkristin tibbiyotda qo'llanilmoqda. Alkaloidlardan tashqari, mahsulotda yana oksikarbon kislotalar, flavonoidlar, glikozidlar va boshqa moddalar bor.

Dorivorlik xususiyati. Katarantus dorivor preparatlari ba'zi rak kasalliklarini (limfogranulematoz, gematosarkoma, mielomada rozevin-vinblastin hamda neyroblastoma, leykoz, melanoma, ko'krak sut bezi raki va boshqa shishlarda, vinkristin) davolashda qo'llaniladi. Bu preparatlar sitotoksik (rak hujayralarini o'ldirish) ta'siriga ega. Uning ishlatilishi qadimgi ming yillik aholi punktlari davridan boshlangan[5,6]. Ammo bu o'simlik bugungi kunda ham har xil turdagi preparatlar ishlatilishini va juda foydali dorivor xususiyatlarni taqdim etishda davom etishini anglatmaydi. Shining uchun hozirda Leykemiya bilan kasallangan bemorlarda qo'llaniladi. U keng qo'llaniladigan yana bir tarkibiy qism rozerpin, uning arterial bosimga qarshi muayyan davolash usullarida, aniqrog'i ma'lum psixozni ko'rsatadigan odamlarda qo'llaniladi[4].

Agrotexnikasi. Pushti katarantus urug'larining laboratoriya sharoitida unib chiqishi uchun qulay harorat 24-26°S bo'lib, 5-6 Kundan keyin unuvchanlik 72,8% ni tashkil etsa, 9-10 Kundan so'ng 80-85% unib chiqadi. Pushti katarantus urug'larining unuvchanligiga harorat ta'siri o'rganilganda harorat ortishi bilan urug'larining unishi ham tezlashadi. O'simlikning urug'lari past bo'lgan haroratda unmaydi. Dala sharoitida pushti katarantus urug'larining unuvchanligi 72-76% ni tashkil qiladi. O'rganilgan pushti katarantus urug'lari unuvchanligi hosil yig'ilgandan so'ng 2 chi oyda 97% ni, 6 oyda esa 86% tashkil etadi.

N:		kun	harorat
1	Ekildi (1 -rasm)	21.03.2024	+17'c , 68 % namlik
2	Maysa(2-rasm)	27.03.2024	+23'c , 55% namlik
3	Banan suvi bilan sug'orildi.	28.03.2024	+16'c, 69% namlik
4	4 sm lik maysa (3-rasm)	5.04.2024	+22'c, 36% namlik
5	8 smlik nihol (4-rasm)	15.04.2024	+ 18'c, 69% namlik
6	Ilk g'uncha(5-rasm)	22.04.2024	+26'c, 50% namlik
7	Gullash(6-rasm)	25.04.2024	+ 24'c 45% namlik



1 -rasm



2-rasm



3- rasm



4-rasm



5-rasm



6-rasm.

Natija . Pushti katarantus o‘simligining ekstraksiya olishimizda uning barg qismidan foydalangan holda ekstraktlar turli xil erituvchilar yordamida xususan , tozalangan suvda ,spirtida , turli xil yog‘lar orqali tayyorlanadi.

N.	Erituvchilar	hajm	harorat
1	Suv	2 gr quritilgan barg 100 ml suv	25 C
2	Spirt	2gr quritilgan barg 100ml 70 % li spirt	25°C

Tajribada pushti katarantus barglari 3 kun 1 hafta davomida quritilib , yaxshilab maydalanib olindi. Ustiga 1- tajribada 100 ml suv solinib , 25 c ga olib qo‘yildi . 4 kundan so‘ng eritmada kerakli moddalar ajralishi kuzatildi va eritma filtrlab olindi. 2-tajribada 2 gr quritilgan barg ustiga 70% li 100 ml spirt solib olindi. Harorat 25‘c bu tajribada ekstrakt ajratib olish nisbatan tez bo‘lib, 2 kunni tashkil etdi. Eritma 3 marotaba filtrdan o‘tkazildi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda pushti katarantus o‘simligini o‘rganish natijasida bu o‘simlikning manzarali o‘simlik ekanligini ya’ni manzarali o‘simlik

sifatida yetishtirish mumkinligi va tarkibida rak hujayralariga qarshi alkaloidlar mavjudligi o'rganildi. Bu o'simlikni o'rganishdan asosiy maqsad boshqa ommabop foydalanilayotgan dorivor o'simliklar qatorida Pushti katarantus o'simligidan ham keng foydalanishni yo'lga qo'yish va ushbu o'simlikdan turli xil dori preparatlari ishlab chiqarish orqali ba'zi rak kasalliklariga qarshi kurashishdan iborat.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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ALOE(ALOE ARBORESCENS) O‘SIMLIGINI YETISHTIRISH VA UNDAN EKSTRAKT AJRATIB OLISH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisdagi Aloe(Aloe arborescens) o‘simligini yetishtirish, botanik tasnifi, ishlatilish sohalari hamda sersuv bargidan tayyorlangan ekstrakt ajratib olinganligi haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. Asosan bu o‘simlikning sersuv barglaridan tayyorlangan ekstrakt me’da va ichakning ba’zi kasalliklari, o‘pka sili bronxial astma, yallig‘lanish va boshqa bir qancha kasalliklarni davolashda keng ishlatiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Aloe (Aloe arborescens), aloin, izobarbolin, efir moyi, aloe-emodin, etil spirit, sabur, konservatsiya, defteriya, stafilokok.

Kirish: Aloe — loladoshlar oilasiga mansub doim yashil, ko‘p yillik o‘tlar (ba’zan daraxtlar) turkumi. Tropik va subtropik mintaqalarda o‘sadi. Qariyb 180 turi ma’lum. Aloe turlari gultuvakda ham o‘stiriladi; ularning bargi semiz, sersuv, qalin va tikanli. Aloe bargidan olinib quritiladigan shira — sabur surgi sifatida, kuygan terini, gastritni davolashda ishlatiladi. Aloening bargidan olinib konservatsiya qilingan biostimulyatorlarga boy ekstrakt dori vosita sifatida ateri ostiga yuboriladi.



Aloe (Aloe arborescens)

Kimyoviy tarkibi. Antrakinon birikmalari: aloin, aloe-emodin, aloexrizofanol, aloe saponinlar va aloenin. Aloe mustahkamligini oshiruvchi tarkibida faol moddalar bo‘lgan va asosan aloe barglarining tashqi terisida mavjud bo‘lgan o‘nlab turdagi aloe vera, aloemitsin, postmonat aloin va boshqalar mavjud. Aloe polisaxaridlari asosan aloe barglari jelida, ya’ni barg terisi bilan o‘ralgan shaffof yopishqoq qismida bo‘ladi. Hozirgacha etoksilatlangan glyukan, glyukomannan, arabino-galaktan va boshqalar ajratilgan. Aloe polisaxaridlarining molekulyar tuzilishi, tarkibi va nisbiy molekulyar og‘irligi aloening xilma-xilligi, o‘sish muhiti va o‘sish davri bilan bog‘liq.

Dorivorlik xususiyati. Aloe tibbiyotning deyarli barcha sohalarida qo'llaniladi. Uning xususiyatlari: dermatologiya, oftalmologiya, gastroentologiya, va stomatologiyada foydalaniladi. Gastroentologiyada ich qotishini yo'qotadi, ovqat hazm qilishni yaxshilaydi, oshqozon shilliq qavatini tiklaydi, oshqozon va o'n ikki barmoqli ichak yarasini davolaydi. Aloe sharbatidan gastrit, enterokolit, kolit, gastroenteritda qo'llaniladi. Dermatologiyada qo'llanilishi: Aloe bakteritsid yallig'lanishga qarshi antioksidant va yaralarni davolovchi xususiyatga ega. Aloe o'simligidan tayyorlangan jelidan ko'zlar ostidagi shishni, sovuqdan terining shikastlanishida foydalaniladi.

Ekstrakt ajratib olish: Aloedan 2 xil ekstrakt ajratib olindi.

1. Suvdagi ekstrakti: Aloe o'simligining sersuv barglari tozalaniladi. Sersuv barglarini dastlab suvda saqlandi 1 kun, keyin undan geli ajratib olindi.

2. Spirdagi ekstrakti: Dastlab aloe barglarini o'simligidan ajratib olindi, keyin yaxshilab yuvildi va tabiiy ravishda quyosh nurida quritildi 1 kun vaqt mobaynida, 2 kun aloeni sersuv barglaridan chetki qismidagi tikonlari tozalandi va barglari mayda bo'laklarga maydalandi. Etil spirti solingan idishiga solindi va 1 kecha kunduzga xona xaroratida qorong'u xonada saqlandi.

Xulosa. Aloe o'simligi birinchi navbatda manzarali, shifobaxsh, foydali o'simlik xisoblanadi. Aloe ekstrakti noyob komponent hisoblanib antioksidant, antibakterial, qayta tiklash va antiallergik xususiyatlarga ega. Aloe ekstrakti limfani tozalaydi, qon aylanishni yaxshilaydi shuningdek kislorodni organlarga tashilishini tezlashtiradi, yurak va miya salomatligiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

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ВОПРОСЫ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОГО ВНЕДРЕНИЯ СТАНДАРТА «ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ» (МСФО 1).

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В настоящее время развитие бухгалтерского учета как науки в целом характеризуется направленностью на унификацию методологии и методик, на создание единой системы генерирования показателей финансовой отчетности хозяйствующих субъектов

Ключевые слова: международные стандарты финансовой отчетности, МСФО (IAS) 1 «Представление финансовой отчетности», изменения, улучшения.

Пальму первенства в этом сложном вопросе традиционно удерживают МСФО. В 2009 г., в ходе сентябрьского саммита стран «большой двадцатки», на долю которых приходится до 90% мирового ВВП, инициатива по принятию единой системы стандартов бухгалтерского учета в глобальном масштабе была поддержана всеми странами-участницами. К процессу перехода на МСФО подключаются: Индия, страны Южной Америки, Австралия, однако степень применения МСФО в разных странах варьируется. Принято выделять следующие уровни внедрения МСФО в национальные системы бухгалтерского учета и отчетности: — применение МСФО в качестве национальных стандартов бухгалтерского учета и отчетности; — использование МСФО национальными государственными или профессиональными организациями, занимающимися нормативным регулированием бухгалтерского учета, в качестве основы в ходе разработки национальных стандартов (большинство развитых стран и страны со статусом переходной экономики); — применение МСФО фондовыми биржами и регулирующими органами в целях привлечения финансирования на международных рынках капитала (около 70 фондовых бирж из 50 стран мира); — подготовка финансовой отчетности в соответствии с МСФО компаниями, ценные бумаги которых котируются на международных

фондовых рынках (Европейский банк реконструкции и развития, Международная организация комиссий по ценным бумагам, Международный олимпийский комитет и др.);

— самостоятельное применение МСФО в полном объеме отдельными компаниями («Нокиа», «Эйр Франс», «Рено», «Дойче банк», «Оливетти», «Роше», ОАО «Газпром», РАО «ЕЭС России», ОАО «ГМК Норильский никель», ОАО «АВТОВАЗ», ОАО «Северсталь» и многие др.). Несмотря на все большее распространение МСФО, ряд стран, включая США и Канаду, пока не спешит переходить на новые стандарты. Происходит это по ряду причин.

Во-первых, это юридические и политические препятствия различных юрисдикций, для которых принципы МСФО являются инновационными.

Во-вторых, немаловажным фактором являются требования и желания инвесторов капитала по представлению в финансовой отчетности специфической информации, учитывающей влияние и возможность возникновения финансовых кризисов. Таким образом, для внедрения единого комплекта высококачественных, понятных и практически реализуемых всемирных стандартов Совету по МСФО необходимо постоянно вести работу по усовершенствованию и улучшению стандартов. Новая редакция коснулась и основополагающего стандарта

—МСФО (IAS) 1 «Представление финансовой отчетности». Изменения выражаются в модификации структуры документа, логики изложения предписаний, введении и уточнении новых определений и терминов. В целом либерализация стандарта связана с введением более точных, отвечающих сущностному значению названий финансовых отчетов, изменением некоторых определений, которые несут уточненную смысловую нагрузку, расширяя доступность представляемой информации для более широкого круга пользователей. Цель МС (IAS) 1 «Представление финансовой отчетности» (как и в предыдущей редакции данного документа) состоит в предписаниях основы представления финансовой отчетности общезначения для достижения ее сопоставимости как с собственной финансовой отчетностью отдельной организации за предшествующие периоды, так и с финансовой отчетностью других организаций. Раздел «Определения» расширен посредством введения дополнительных терминов. Первый

— это «Финансовая отчетность общего назначения», которая представляет собой отчетность, предназначенную для удовлетворения нужд пользователей, которые не имеют возможности потребовать от организации предоставления отчетов, отвечающих их конкретным информационным

потребностям. В утратившей силу редакции МБС (IAS) 1 «Представление финансовой отчетности» пояснение данного термина приводилось в разделе «Сфера применения», т. е. изменения коснулись статуса данного термина. Определения, касающиеся существенности и примечаний, не претерпели изменений. Далее в раздел введены определения прочего суммарного совокупного дохода. Прочий совокупный доход включает статьи дохода и расхода (включая переклассификационные корректировки), которые не подлежат признанию в прибыли или убытке, как это требуется или допускается другими стандартами МСФО, и обычно возникают от операций переоценки основных средств, нематериальных активов и финансовых инструментов. Таким образом, прочий совокупный доход состоит из:

— изменений прироста от переоценки основных средств и нематериальных активов; — актуарных прибылей и убытков по пенсионным планам с установленными выплатами, признаваемыми в бухгалтерском учете в соответствии с требованиями МБС (IAS) 19 «Вознаграждения работникам»;

— прибылей и убытков, возникающих в результате пересчета финансовой отчетности по деятельности, ведущейся за рубежом в соответствии с МБС (IAS) 21 «Влияние изменений валютных курсов»;

— прибылей и убытков от переоценки имеющихся у организации и предназначенных для продажи финансовых активов в соответствии с требованиями МБС (IAS) 39 «Финансовые инструменты: признание и оценка». Переклассификационные корректировки, о которых упоминалось ранее, представляют собой переклассифицированные в прибыль или убыток текущего периода суммы, которые были признаны в составе прочего совокупного дохода в текущем или предыдущем периодах. Суммарный совокупный доход — это изменение в собственном капитале в течение периода в результате состоявшихся операций и иных событий, отличное от тех изменений, которые возникают в результате операций с владельцами, действующими в качестве таковых. Суммарный совокупный доход включает в себя как прибыли или убытки, так и прочий совокупный доход. Под владельцами понимаются держатели инструментов, классифицированных в качестве собственного капитала. Также среди приведенных определений стандарта используются те, значение которых устанавливается в МБС (IAS) 32 «Финансовые инструменты: представление информации». Речь идет о финансовых инструментах с правом досрочного погашения, классифицированных в качестве долевого инструмента, и о инструментах, которые обязывают организацию предоставить другой стороне

пропорциональную долю своих чистых активов только в случае ее ликвидации и классифицированных в качестве долевых инструментов. Финансовый инструмент с правом досрочного погашения подразумевает обязанность эмитента осуществить обратную покупку данного инструмента в обмен на денежные средства или иные финансовые активы при исполнении опциона на погашение. Инструмент, содержащий такую обязанность, классифицируется как долевой, если он обладает следующими свойствами.

1. Финансовый инструмент дает право его держателю на пропорциональную долю чистых активов организации в случае ее ликвидации. Пропорциональная доля определяется посредством разделения чистых активов организации на равные по величине единицы и умножения этой величины на количество единиц, которыми владеет держатель данного финансового инструмента. К чистым активам организации относятся те, которые остаются после вычета всех прочих требований в отношении ее активов.

2. Финансовый инструмент имеет подчиненный статус по отношению ко всем другим классам инструментов. Такой инструмент не имеет приоритета над другими требованиями в отношении активов организации при ее ликвидации и не нуждается в преобразовании в другой инструмент до отнесения к разряду подчиненных.

3. Все финансовые инструменты подчиненного статуса должны предоставлять право досрочного погашения, а методика расчета цены обратной покупки или выкупа должна быть одинаковой для всех подобных инструментов.

4. Помимо договорной обязанности эмитента в отношении обратной покупки или выкупа инструмента такой инструмент не содержит других договорных обязанностей по предоставлению денежных средств или активов, обмену финансовыми активами или обязательствами.

5. Общая величина ожидаемых потоков денежных средств от финансовых инструментов в течение срока их действия определяется прибылью или убытком, изменением стоимости признанных чистых активов или изменением справедливой стоимости признанных и непризнанных чистых активов организации на протяжении срока действия инструмента.

Долевой инструмент может быть классифицирован данным образом, если помимо наличия у него всех указанных ранее признаков, эмитент не обладает другим финансовым инструментом или договором, по которому

общая величина ожидаемых потоков денежных средств определялась бы подобным образом.

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DORIVOR MOYCHECHAK (MATRICARIA RECUTITAL) O‘SIMLIGIDAN EKSTRAKT AJRTIB OLISH

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada moychechak guli tarkibidagi kimyoviy birikmalar kompleksi (xamazulen, matritsin, apigenin, gerniarin va boshqalar) ta’sir etuvchi qism hisoblanadi. Xamazulen tinchlantiruvchi xossaga hamda ichaklarning yopishib qolishi, allergiya va yallig‘lanishga qarshi ta’sirga ega. Apigenin, apinin va gerniarinlar ham ichaklarning yopishib qolishiga qarshi ta’sir qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Xamazulen, apigenin, apinin, gerniarin, seskviterepen, lukansimum, matrisin, kadinen, trisiklik spirt.

Kirish: Moychechak o‘simligi bir qator davolovchi xususiyatlarni o‘zida jamuljam etadi. Uning gullari B guruhi vitaminlari, A provitamin, C vitamin, ko‘pgina organik kislotalar va boshqa biologik faol elementlar mavjud. Moychechakni turli joylarda bobuni, bobunaj, kaztaban, uqxuvon, amorakun, farsaniyun, lukansimum deb ham ataladi. Moychechakning bo‘yi 15-60 sm keladigan bir yillik o‘ziga xos o‘tkir xidli guldir.



1-rasm. Dorivor moychechak
(*Matricaria recutita*)ning
ko‘rinishi

Gulbandi tarkibida 0.8% gacha efir moylari bo‘lgani bois ular may-avgust oylarida terib olinadi va xalq tabobati hamda an’anaviy tibbiyotda turli muolajalar uchun ishlatiladi (1-rasm). Poyasi bir yoki bir nechta, tik yoki ko‘tarilib o‘sadi, tepa qismidagi shoxlangan, xidli. Barglari ikki karra patsimon qirqilgan. Savatchasi geterogom, oq tilsimon urug‘chi gullardan

iborat. Savatchasining diametri 4-8 mm, yarim sharsimon bo‘lib, o‘rama barglar bilan o‘raglan. Savatcha chetidagi oq tilsimon gullari 12-18 ta bo‘ladi. O‘rtadagi gullari sariq, ikki jinsli, naychasimon, gulkosachasi bo‘lmaydi, gultoji besh tishli, changchilari 5ta bo‘lib mevasi qo‘ng‘ir-yashil tusda. Iyun-iyul oylarida gullab urug‘laydi[2]. Savatchada to‘plangan gullari tarkibida 0.2-0.8% efir moyi va boshqa moddalar bo‘ladi. Efir moyi ko‘k suyuqlik bo‘lib tarkibida 1.64-8.99% xamazulen,

20% gacha seskviterpen spirtlari, kadinen, trisiklik spirt, bisobolen va uning oksidlari, kaprin, nonil, izoverrian kislotalar hamda terpen va seskviterpenlar bor. Efir moyi tarkibidagi seskiverpenlarning umumiy miqdori 50% gacha bo'ladi. Xamazulen efir moyining asosiy ta'sir etuvchi qismi hisoblanadi[4,5].

Dorivorlik xususiyatlari: Moychechak guli yumshatuvchi, antiseptik va yallig'lanishga qarshi (og'iz, tomoqni chayishda, shifobaxsh vanna hamda klizma qilishda) vosita sifatida qo'llaniladi. Moychechak gulidan (savatchalaridan) damlama tayyorlanadi. Savatchalar me'da kasalliklarida, tomoq chayqashda ishlatiladigan va yumshatuvchi yig'malar-choylar tarkibiga ham kiradi. Bundan tashqari, me'da-ichak kasalliklarida, surunkali ich ketganda, surunkali gastritda, buyrak va siydik pufagi kasalliklarida, gemoroy, surunkali faringit va laringitda, gastrit, o'n ikki barmoqli ichak yarasida, bosh og'riganda, uyqusizlikning oldini olishda va boshqa kasalliklarni davolashda ishlatiladi[1,4]. Ibn Sinoni aytishiga ko'ra "moychechak miyani kuchli qiladi va sovuqdan bo'lgan bosh og'rig'ida foyda qiladi. Boshdan yomon moddalarni chiqarish uchun ishlatiladi. Uni qo'yib bog'lansa, ko'zning burun burchagidagi yorilgan yaralarni tuzatadi. Balg'amni ko'chiradi va sariq kasallikni ketkazadi. Siydikni xaydaydi va toshni chiqaradi. Bu charchashga qarshi ishlatiladigan dorilarning boshqalariga qaraganda eng ko'p foydalisidir"[5].

Tadqiqot va natijalar: Ko'p yillik tajribalardan ma'lumki, moychechak o'simligi yorug'likni yaxshi ko'radi, tuproq unumdorligiga unchalik talabchan emas, azotli o'g'itlarni yaxshi ko'radi, begona o'tlar bilan kuchli raqobatlasha olmaydi. Moychechak urug'idan ko'payadi. Ekishning maqbul mavsumi kuzdir, shuningdek qish oldidan va bahorda ham ekish mumkin. Kuzgi ekish lalmi yerlarda birinchi kuz yomg'iridan keyin, oktabr oxiri noyabr boshlarida o'tkaziladi[6]. Moychechakning mayda urug'lari yaxshi unishining asosiy omili, urug' tushadigan tuproq yuqori qavat holatidir. Bu qavat nam bo'lib, urug' unib chiqquniga qadar xarorati 5 darajadan yuqori bo'lishi kerak. Moychechak oralari 50-60 sm qilib chuqurligi 7 sm qilib ekiladi. Urug'i nihoyatda mayda, uni bir tekis ekish uchun avval urug' 1/10 nisbatda qum yoki go'ngga aralastiriladi. Urug' 8-10 kunda unib chiqadi. Tajribada urug'lar 1-mart kuni ekildi. O'simlik 15 kunda unib chiqdi .1 hafta davomida 2 sm ga yetdi. Dastlabki gullar aprel oyining oxirlariga ochildi. Unib chiqqan o'simlikning gullaridan ekstrakt ajratib olish uchun foydalanildi.

Ekstrakt ajratib olish. O'simlik gullarini yig'ib olib idishga solib ustidan 200ml suv quyib olindi. Boshqa idishga gullardan solib 200ml spirt quyildi. Gullar eritmalarda 1 hafta mobaynida saqlandi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmalarni olib, gullar ustiga

yana spirt va suv quyildi. Natijada eritma tarkibida foydali moddalar xamazulen, apigenin, apinin, ekstrakt hoida ajralib chiqdi.

Xulosa: Dunyo bo'yicha kasalliklar odamlar bilan birga, zeroqi kasalliklarni oldini olish uchun ko'pincha tabiiy preparatlardan foydalanilmasdan kimyoviy preparatlardan ko'proq foydalaniladi. Lekin moychechak o'simligi tabiiy vosita hisoblanib asabni tinchlantiradi, ishtaxani ochadi va o't ajralishini kuchaytiradi, gullaridan tayyorlangan qaynatmaga tuz qo'shib revmatizm, podagra kasalliklarida ishlatiladi. Shu sababli uni ko'paytirish, o'simlikni chuqur o'rganib yangi xususiyatlari orqali boshqa kasalliklarni davolash mumkin.

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DORIVOR LIMONO‘T (MELISSA OFFICINALIS L) O‘SIMLIGINING BOTANIK TASNIFI VA EKSTRAKT AJRATIB OLIISH

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Anotatsiya: Yer ustki qismi tarkibida 0,01-0,33% efir moyi, S vitamini, karotin, fenilkarbon kislotalar (kofe, xlorogen, rozmarin, ferul, protokatex va boshqalar), triterpenlar, flavonoidlar (lyuteolin, glikozid va boshqalar), 5-10% oshlovchi va boshqa moddalar, urug‘ida 20-27% yog‘ bor. Limono‘tning efir moyi geraniol, linalool, nerol, farnezol va ulami sirka kislotasi bilan birikmasi, limonen, pulegol, geranial, neral va boshqa terpenlardan tashkil topgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Dorivor limono‘t, kofe, xlorogen, rozmarin, ferul, protokatex, ekstrakt, etanol,

O‘simlikni tarqalishi: O‘rta Osiyo, Qrim, Kavkaz, Rossiyaning Yevropa qismining janubida va boshqa davlatlarda daraxt soyalarida, tog‘li tumanlarda toshlar soyasida va boshqa soya yerlarda o‘sadi. O‘zbekistonning Toshkent va Surxondaryo viloyatlarida uchraydi. Dorivor limono‘t - *Melissa Officinalis L.* yasnotkadoshlar-Lamiaceae (labguldoshlar - Labiatae) oilasiga kiradi. Ko‘p yillik, sertukli, 30-60 sm balandlikdagi o‘t o‘simlik. Poyasi bitta yoki ko‘p, qarama-qarshi shoxlangan. Barglari tuxumsimon, bir oz o‘tkir uchli, sertukli (ustki tomonidan), arrasimon qirrali bo‘lib, qisqa bandi bilan poya va shoxlarida qarama-qarshi o‘rmashgan. Oq rangli, tukli, ikki labli gullari gulbandi bilan barg qo‘ltig‘iga joylashib, to‘p gulni hosil qiladi. Mevasi-4 ta yong‘oqcha. Iyun-avgustda gullaydi, mevasi iyul-avgustda yetiladi. Dorivor limono‘t o‘simligini O‘zbekistonning barcha tuproq-iqlim sharoitida ekib o‘stirish mumkin. O‘simlikdan yuqori hosil olish uchun unga sho‘rlanmagan, mexanik tarkibi o‘rtacha, unumdor, dukkakli va g‘allasimon ekinlardan bo‘shagan yerlarni tanlash tavsiya etiladi. Dorivor limono‘tni bir dalada 5 yilgacha saqlab hosil olish mumkin. [4].

Tibbiyotda ishlatilishi: Limono‘t xalq orasida hozirgi kunda yer ustki qismi (ba‘zan bargining) damlamasi ovqat hazmini yaxshilash maqsadida keng

foydalaniladi. Bundan tashqari kam qonlik, asab va yurak kasalliklarini davolash uchun, og'riq qoldiruvchi, surgu sifatida qo'laniladi. Limono't dorivor preparatlari Ibn Sino aytishicha yurakni mustahkamlaydi va unga yordam beradi, shuningdek, traxoma, xiqichoq tutish, og'izdan yomon hid kelishi va boshqa kasalliklarni davolaydi. Xalq tabobatida limono't bilan nevroz, bronxial astma, ayollarni toksikoz, klimaks, yurak urishini buzilishi va boshqa kasalliklar davolanadi, va qorin ichak az'olarida sanchiq bo'lganda, buyrak xastaliklarida, yurak faoliyatini yaxshilashda, miyaga quvvat berishda foydalaniladi. Limono't damlamasi klinik sharoitida sinovlardan o'tgan va uni tibbiyot amaliyotida tinchlantiruvchi va qon bosimini pasaytiruvchi vosita sifatida qo'llashga O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi tomonidan ruxsat etilgan.

Ekstrakt ajratib olish: Dorivor limono'tdan 2 xil ekstrakt ajratib olindi.

1. Suvdagi ekstrakti: Dorivor limono't o'simligining barglari tozalaniladi. Barglarini idishlarga solinib qaynagan suv quyiladi. Damlama og'zi berkitiladi.
2. Spirtdagi ekstrakti Dastlab dorivor limono'tning barglarini ajratib olindi, keyin yaxshilab yuvildi va tabiiy ravishda quyosh nurida quritildi. 70%-80% quritilgan barglar maydalaniladi. Etil spirti solingan idishiga solindi va bir oy mobaynida muzlatgichda saqlanadi [5].

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DORIVOR ZIG‘IR (*LINUM USITATISSIMUM* L) O‘SIMLIGINI YETISHTIRISH VA UN DAN EKSTRAKT AJRATIB OLI SH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zig‘ir (*Linum usitatissimum*) o‘simligining botanik tavsifi, yetishtirish, biologik faol moddalari va o‘simlikdan ekstrakt ajratib olish texnologiyasi haqida ma‘lumot berilgan. Zig‘ir o‘simligi urug‘i tarkibida Omega-3 kislotasi, quriydigan moy, galaktoza kabi moddalar borligi uchun xalq xo‘jaligida ham tibbiyotda ham keng miqyosida foydalaniladi.

Biologik faol moddalari. Zig‘ir urug‘i tarkibida 30-48% quriydigan moy, 5-12% shilliq moddalar, 18-33% oqsil moddalar, 12-26% uglevodlar, fermentlar va karotin bo‘ladi. O‘simlikning hamma organlarida (ayniqsa, maysasida) linamarin glyukozidi uchraydi.

Urug‘ning shilliq moddalari gidroliz qilinsa, galaktoza, ksiloza, arabinoza va ramnoza qandlari hamda galakturon kislotasi hosil bo‘ladi. Zig‘irning organik tarkibiy qismlari tsellyuloza va uning yo‘ldoshlari (gemitsellyuloza, lignin, pektin, azotli va mumsimon moddalar) bilan ifodalanadi. Elementar bosh tolalari 98% tsellyulozadan iborat bo‘lib, ular o‘z navbatida uglerod (44,4%), kislorod (42,4%) va vodoroddan iborat (6,2%).

Kalit so‘zlar. *Linum usitatissimum* L, Omega-3, galaktoza, ksiloza, arabinoza, yog‘li ekstrakt, spirtli ekstrakt.



1-rasm. Zig‘ir o‘simligining moyi va urug‘i

***Linum usitatissimum*ning dorivorlik xususiyatlari va ahamiyati**

Zig'ir urug'lari turli xil biologik faol birikmalarning qimmatli manbai hisoblanadi. Ular sog'lomlashtirish effektlarining juda keng doirasiga ega. Ularni iste'mol qilish natijasida yurak, o'pka, miyada qon pigmentlarini paydo bo'lish ehtimoli kamayadi, yuqori qon bosimi pasayadi, yurak xurujlari, mikroinfarktlar, aritmiya, yurak klapanlari bilan bog'liq kasalliklar, koronar yurak kasalliklari va boshqa yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari xavfi kamayadi. Yoshlikning tabiiy eliksiri deb ataladigan yog'li zig'ir urug'larida Omega-3 kislotasining yuqori miqdori tufayli qonda xolesterin va triglitseridlar miqdori kamayadi (mos ravishda 25% va 65%), oshqozon-ichak kasalliklari, teri radiatsiya nurlari ta'sirida shikastlanishi va kuyganida uning tiklanishiga yordam beradi. Omega-3 kislotasi tanani zararlovchi toksik moddalarning paydo bo'lishiga to'sqinlik qiladi, ko'rish qobiliyatini yaxshilash uchun zarur (retina), buyrak usti bezi, qalqonsimon bezning funktsiyalari potentsialni oshirish, sperma shakllanishi, homiladorlik va tug'ish jarayonini yaxshilash, miyaning yaxshi ishlashi uchun quvnoqlik va quvvatni oshiradi, depressiya, shizofreniya, giyohvandlik va alkogolga moyillikni kamaytiradi. Zig'ir urug'idan tayyorlangan damlamalar mushak distrofiyasi, ichak tutilishi va atoniyadan xalos qiladi.

Kirish. Tolali zig'ir tola olish uchun ekiladigan bir yillik o'simlik. Poyasi ingichka, silliq, tik o'sadi, och yashil rangli, bo'yi 60-120 sm. O'simlik yetilganda poyasi sarg'ish yashil rangli. Bargi oddiy, bandsiz, navbatma-navbat joylashadi, rangi yashil. Gul to'plami poyaning uchida joylashadi, zangori rangda, o'zidan changlanadi. Gullash davri 6-10 kun davom etadi. Mevasi ko'sakcha, uzunligi 6,1-8,3 mm, eni 5,7-6,8 mm, 5 uyali, odatda, uyada 10 ta urug' bo'ladi. Urug'i yassi, silliq, seryog' (42-49%), 1000 ta urug'ining vazni 2,8-8,7 g.

Zig'ir o'simligini 1-aprel kuni hona haroratida tuvaklarga ekildi. Zig'ir urug'lari 5 kunda o'sib chiqdi. Urug'larning o'sib chiqish unimi 90 % ni tashkil qildi. O'simlik quyosh yaxshi tushadigan holatda hona haroratida saqlandi. 2-rasmda zig'ir o'simligining 20 kunlik holati tasvirlangan. O'simlik 45-50- kun ichida gallab urug' hosil qildi. Osimlik urug'lari yetilgach ekstrakt olish uchun ajratib olindi.

Urug'lardan spirtli va yog'li ekstrakt ajratib olindi.



2-rasm. Zig'ir o'simligi.

Metadologiya. Ekstraktsiya ajratish. Yog'li ekstrakt. O'simlikning xomashyosi o'simlik urug'idan olinadi. O'simlik xom ashyosidan yog' ekstrakti olish usuli quritish, maydalash, erituvchi bilan namlash, ho'llangan xom ashyoni maydalash, o'simlik yog'i yoki hayvon yog'i bilan ekstraksiya qilish va yog' ekstraktini qattiq fazadan ajratishni o'z ichiga oladi. O'simlik yog' ekstrakti 1-hafta davomida ajratib olindi.

Spirтли ekstrakt. O'simlikning xomashyosi o'simlik urug'idan olinadi. O'simlik xom ashyosidan spirtli ekstrakti olish usuli quritish, maydalash, erituvchi bilan namlash, , ho'llangan xom ashyoni maydalash, spirt bilan ekstraksiya qilish va spirt ekstraktini qattiq fazadan ajratishni o'z ichiga oladi. O'simlikdan spirtli ekstrakt 72 soat davomida spitrda saqlandi va qattiq faza ajratildi.

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ISIRIQ (*PEGANUM*) O‘SIMLIGINI YETISHTIRISH VA EKSTRAKT AJRATIB OLIISH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisda isiriq haqida umumiy ma'lumot, hayot shakli dorivorlik xususiyatlari va xalq xujaligida ahamiyati haqida to‘liq yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Isiriq (*peganum*), Peganum harmala, isiriqdoshlar oilasi, cho‘l va yarim cho‘l, barg, tutqanoq.



Isiriq (*Peganum*)

Kirish: Isiriq (*Peganum*)-isiriqdoshlar oilasiga mansub ko‘p yillik o‘simliklar turkum. Isiriq – bu Nitrariaceae oilasining ko‘p yillik o‘ti hisoblanadi, kuchli o‘ziga xos hidga ega, balandligi 40-70 sm. Ildizi ko‘p boshli, yog‘ochlangan, qalin (diametri 3- 5 sm), tuproqqa 5 m gacha chuqurlikka kirib boradi. Poyalar shoxlangan, egri-bugri, silliq, zich bargli. Yonbarglari bargsimon, lansetsimon-bigizsimon. Gullari ko‘p sonli, oq, poyalar va novdalarning yuqori qismida joylashgan.

Mevasi sharsimon, uch hujayrali yassilangan ko‘sak, diametri 0,6-1 sm, ko‘p sonli urug‘lardan iborat. May-iyul oylarida gullaydi, mevalari iyun oxiridan avgustgacha pishadi [2]. O‘zbekiston hududida keng tarqalgan bo‘lib Qoraqolpog‘istonda ham keng tarqalgan bo‘lib barcha tumanlarida uchraydi. Tekisli tog‘ etaklaridagi cho‘llarda tog‘oldi qiyaliklarida, qumli, qumloqli, gilli, sho‘rtobli va sho‘rlangan mayda shag‘alli tuproqlarda o‘sadi. Mayda zarrali qiyaliklar va cho‘l daryo vodiylari bo‘ylab u tog‘larga ko‘tariladi. Begona o‘t sifatida isiriq cho‘lda aholi yashash joylari va quduqlar yaqinida keng tarqalgan. Gullash aprel-may oylarida boshlanadi. O‘shish mavsumi avgust oyida tugaydi, ba’zida u kuzgi sovuqqa qadar davom etadi. Issiriqning tabobatdagi o‘rni haqida gapiradigan bo‘lsak, sir emaski bu o‘simlik “tabiat gavharlaridan” biri hisoblanadi [1,3]. Isiriqdan kelib chiqqan holda, deoksipeganin gidrokloridi antixolinesteraza xususiyatlariga ega va miopatiya va miasteniyani turli shakllarini davolashda, shuningdek, surunkali ich qotishi va kelib

chiqishi turlicha bo'lgan ichak atoniyalarida davolovchi vosita sifatida ishlatiladi [5]. Isiriq urug'lari tarkibidagi garmindan epidemik ensefalit, titrovchi falaj va Parkinson kasalliklarining asoratlarini davolashda foydalaniladi. Tabobada keng miqyosda ishlatiladi. O'zbekistonda 1 turi *Peganum harmala*, o'sadi. Cho'l va yarim cho'llarda, aholi yashaydigan yerlarda ekinlar orasida va tog' yonbag'irlarda uchraydi. Tarkibida alkaloidlar (garmin, peganim) yog'.bo'yoq va boshqa moddalar bor [4]. O'simlik ildizida 3,3 % gacha, poyasida 3,57 % gacha, bargida 4,96 % va urug'ida 6,60 % gacha alkaloidlar borligi qayd qilingan bo'lib, ular yig'indisidan garmalin, garmin, peganol, dezoksipeganin kabi moddalar ajratib olingan. Tabobatda tutqanoq, tomog' og'rig'i, zaximni davolashda, siydik haydovchi, terlatuvchi vosita sifatida ishlatiladi. Isiriq o'tini kuydirib, biroz hidlansa bosh og'rig'i yo'qoladi; Isiriq urug'i qaynatmasi nafas olishi qiyinlashganda, nafas qisishida zig'ir urug'i bilan bilan arastirib ichilsa yuqoridagi dardlarga davo bo'ladi; Isiriqning shonalash davrida olinadigan o'ti va urug'lari davolashda ancha samarali hisoblanadi. Abu Ali Ibn Sino isiriqni kuymich asablari shamollaganida, tizza va suyaklar qaqshab og'rig'ida, og'riq qoldiruvchi omil sifatida ishlatishni tavsiya etgan. U isiriqdan kuchli siydik haydovchi omil sifatida foydalangan [3]. Isiriqning sut shirasiga 10 kun davomida shimdirilgan bir tutam paxta yoki junli mato qichma bilan og'rig'iga bemorlarga surtilsa, ular anchagina taskin topishi haqidagi ma'lumot ulkan ensiklopedist olim Abu Rayhon Beruniyning «Kitob as-saydana fit-tibb» asarida keltirilgan. Isiriq va zig'ir urug'ining qaynatmasi nafas olishining qiyinlashishida, qalampir urug'i qaynatmasi bilan birga zahm, bod kasalliklarini davolashda ishlatiladi. Isiriq tutuni bilan xonalarni tutatish sharq xalqlari orasida odat tusiga kirgan. Bu esa uy-joylarni dezinfeksiya qilish bilan birga xona havosini tozalaydi [5].

Tadqiqot va natijalar: Ko'p yillik tajribalardan ma'lumki, isiriq (*peganum*) o'simligi yorug'likni va issiqni yaxshi ko'radi, tuproq unumdorligiga unchalik talabchan emas, begona o'tlar bilan kuchli raqobatlasha oladi. Isiriq (*peganum*) urug'idan ko'payadi va ko'p yillik. Ekishning maqbul mavsumi kuzdir, shuningdek qish oldidan va bahorda ham ekish mumkin [6]. Isiriq (*peganum*) ning mayda urug'lari yaxshi unishining asosiy omili, urug' tushadigan tuproq yuqori qavati holatidir. Urug' 12-15 kunda unib chiqadi. Tajribada urug'lar 26-mart kuni ekildi. O'simlik 15 kunda unib chiqdi. 10 kun davomida 5 sm ga yetdi. Unib chiqqan o'simlikning urug'idan ekstrakt ajratib olish uchun foydalanildi. Iyun oyida gulashini hisobga olgan holda utgan yili yig'ib olingan urug'lardan ekstrakt ajratib olindi.

Ekstrakt ajratib olish. O'simlik urug'lari yig'ib olib idishga solib ustidan 100ml suv quyib olindi. Boshqa idishga yana urug'lardan solib 100ml spirt quyildi.

Urug' eritmalarda 2 kun mobaynida saqlandi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmalarni olib, filtirdan o'tkazib yanai alkaloidlar borligi qayd qilingan bo'lib ular yig'indisidan garmalin, garmin, peganol , dezoksipeganin kabi moddalar ajratib olindi [5].

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda ushbu o'simlik tabiat gavhari mo'jizalaridan hisoblanib, o'simlikning barcha qismi dorivorlik hususiyatiga ega bo'lib, xalq tabobati tibbiyot hamda farmaseftikada keng miqyosda foydalaniladi. Yurtimizda asosan Surxandaryo, Qashqadaryo, Samarqand, Buxoro va boshqa viloyat va tumanlarda keng tarqangan.

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**DORIVOR VERBENA (*VERBENA OFFICINALIS L*)
O‘SIMLIGINING TARKIBIY QISMLARI VA UN DAN EKSTRAKT
AJRATISH**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada *Verbena officinalis L* ósimligining dorivorlik xususiyati tarkibidagi moddalari va undan ekstrakt ajratish usullari órganiladi. *Verbena (verbena officinalis L)* o‘simligi tarkibidagi kimyoviy moddalar inson organizmi uchun ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Masalan, uning tarkibidagi limonen kislotasi neyroprotektiv tinchlantirish xususiyatiga ega. Bundan tashqari o‘simlikning xushbo‘y efiri depressiya, uyqusizlik va charchoqning oldini oladi. O‘simlikdan parfumeriyada yuz uchun maxsus kosmetik mahsulot ishlab chiqariladi.

Verbena (*VERBENA OFFICINALIS*) *Verbena (verbena officinalis L)* — tizimguldoshlar (*Verbenaceae*) oilasiga mansub bir va ko‘p yillik o‘tsimon o‘simlik va yarim butalar turkumiga kiruvchi ekma gul. Vatani — Peru. Amerikaning tropik va subtropik mintaqalarida 200 dan ortiq turi o‘sadi [1]. Gullari qalqonsimon, to‘pguli diametri 6—7 sm, oq, qizil, pushti, sariq, binafsha rangli, bir yillik o‘simlik. . Sovuqqa chidamli, erta tushgan qor ostida ham sovuq urmaydi. *Verbena* urug‘idan ko‘paytiriladi. Urug‘i fevral, mart oylarida issiqxonalarda ekiladi. Iyundan oktabrgacha gullaydi. *Verbena* xonadonlarda, ko‘p qavatli uylar balkonida, park va xiyobonlarda manzarali o‘simlik sifatida o‘stiriladi. Barglar 5-9sm gacha chetlari qirqilgan, yoysimon, lansetsimon, óyilgan , tuxumsimon, chòziqnasharsimon uchburchak shaklda bòladi. Poyasi tik ósadi va shoxlangan. Rovak tòpgul hosil qiladi. Gullari qisqa gulbandiga ega bolib, gultojibarglari ko‘k binafsha rangli, poyada 5-8 ta guli shingilcha, top top bo‘lib joylashgan. Gullarining diametri 2sm gacha yetadi. Bargi va tòpguli tarkibidagi efir moyi parfumeriyada ham foydalaniladi. Kimyoviy tarkibi flavonoidlar, glikozidlar, steroidlar, taninlar, alkaloidlar va karotinga boy. Tarkibida verbenalin va adenozin glikozidlari bor. Bundan tashqari flavanoidlar, diglyukuronid, glyukuronid, pedalitin, galaktozid, skutellaroin glukozid kabi moddalardan tashkil topgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Verbenaceae, karotin, verbenalin, tanin, adenozin, sitral, karyofilin

Kirish:

Inson oʻsimlik dunyosi boyliklaridan ming yillar davomida turli kasalliklarni davolash va oldini olishda foydalangan. Hali tibbiyot rivojlanmagan zamonlarda ham odamlar kasallikka chalingan va tabiat inom etgan dorivor giyohlar bilan davolangan. X asr oxiri XI asr boshlarida yashagan Abu Ali ibn Sinoning Tib qonunlari kitobi ham soʻzimiz isboti. Buyuk bobokalonimiz Abu Ali ibn Sino nafaqat qadim anʼanalarni davom ettirdi, balki davolashning yangi usullarini yaratib, tibbiyot ilmiga asos soldi. Ayniqsa, dunyo xalqlarining sevimli asariga, tibbiyot sohasi xodimlari faoliyatida dasturilamalga aylangan “Tib qonunlari” atalmish nodir kitobda yozib qoldirilgan maʼlumotlar oʻz ahamiyatini zarracha yoʻqotmagan, aksincha, qadr-qimmatini yanada oshgan.

Metodikasi: Ósimlik 2-mart kuni ekildi. Ósimlik ekishdan avval 10sm chuqurlikda yumshatildi. Tuproq biogumus bilan aralashtirilgan holatda uruqlar ekildi. Oʻsimlik uchun optimal harorat 20C° bolganligi uchun tashqi muhit haroratiga mos holatda ekildi. Ósimlik yaxshi unib chiqishi uchun ósimlik joyi almashtirib turildi. Ekstrakt 70%li 50ml spirtida guli va poyasi bargidan ajratib olindi.

Verbena officinalis L. oʻsimligining suvli ekstrakti Oʻsimlikning barglari (1 kg) quritilgan, bir hil kukunga aylantirilgan va toʻrt soat davomida suv hammomida 70 ° C da distillangan suvda doimiy chayqatiladi. Shundan soʻng, oʻsimlik infuzioni filtr voronkasi boʻynidagi paxta momigʻi va keyin filtr qogʻozi orqali filtrlanadi. Eritma bugʻlangan va -80 ° C da muzlatiladi quritiladi. Ekstraktning foizli hosildorligi 11, 77% ni tashkil etdi. Quritilgan ekstraktlar ishlatilgunga qadar -20 ° C da saqlanadi[5].

Verbena officinalis L. oʻsimligining spirtli ekstrakti. Oʻsimlikning bargidan spirtli ekstrakt olish uchun 50%li 2 ml etanolda, 70% li metanolda yoki 95% li spirtida 24 soat ekstraksiya qilinadi. Ekstraktning turli tarkibiy qismlarini ajratish uchun koʻp bosqichli fraksiyalash jarayoni amalga oshiriladi. [2]

Tarkibidagi fenol miqdorini aniqlash uchun metanoldagi 1ml namuna etanoldagi 1ml alyuminiy trixloridi bilan aralashtiriladi va metanol bilan 25ml gacha suyultiriladi. *Verbena* ósimligining barglar orqali efir moyi ajraladi. Barglari tarkibidagi askorbin kislotasi asab tizimini tinchlantiradi. Bundan tashqari ósimlik tarkibida sitosterol, tanninlar, terpenoidlar, flavanoidlar, kremniy kislotasi, verbenamin, karatinoidlar va vitaminlar saqlaydi[3]. Ósimlik tarkibidagi bu moddalar qon bosimini meʼyorlashtirishda, oshqozon-ichak kasalliklarida,

revmatizmida, tana haroratini tushurishda depressiyaning oldini olishda yordam beradi. Òsimlik tarkibidagi verbenamin moddasi asabni tinchlantirishga hamda diareyaning oldini olishga yordam beradi[6].



1-rasm

O‘simlik bargi tarkibida ko‘p miqdorda sitral (45%) va uchun izobornil (40%) aniqlandi . Quritilgan o'simlik bargining bug‘da distillangan efir moyi tarkibida asosan spathulenol (10%), limuzin va evkaliptol (7,5%), limuzin (17%), karvon (14%), sitral (14%) va karyofilin oksidi (12%) , gekzanoik kislota (20%), linalool (8%), anetol (5%) va karvondan (3%) kabi moddalardan tashkil topgan [4] .

Xulosa. Verbena officinalis L ma'lum bir geografik tarqalishi va tashqi muhit sharoitiga moslashishi haqidagi birqancha ma'lumotlarga ega boldim. Verbena officinalis L turli insonlarni qiynab kelayotgan kòpgina kasalliklarga davó ekanligi aniqlandi. Òsimlik bargidan ajralgan efir inson asab tizimiga ijobiy ta'sir kòrsatishi aniqlandi. Bundan tashqari undan olingan ekstrakt qon aylanishda va metabolizm jarayonlarini normallashtiradi.

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DORIVOR TOPINAMBUR O‘SIMLIGINI YETISHTIRISH VA UNING O‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada topinambur o‘simligini yetishtirish va o‘simlikning o‘ziga xosligi hamda o‘simlik xom-ashyolaridan samarali foydalanish yo‘llari yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Helianthus tuberosus L. Yernok, Tunlama, simqurt, inulin, quddus artishogi, yovvoyi kungaboqar

Topinambur, yernok (*Helianthus tuberosus* L.) — murakkabguldoshlarga mansub ko‘p yillik o‘simlik, tuganak mevali yemxashak ekini. Vatani — Shimoliy Amerika.. Rossiyada 18-asrda tarqalgan. O‘zbekistonda silosbop ekin sifatida ekiladi. Poyasining ko‘rinishi kungaboqarni eslatadi. Yer osti poyalarida 20—70 ta noksimon (yernok nomi shundan), cho‘zinchoq, urchuqsimon va sirti silliq yoki burushikdi tuganak hosil bo‘ladi. Ildizi popuksimon, tuproqqa 2–3 m kirib boradi. Bo‘yi 1,2—2,5, ba‘zan 4 m gacha. Barglari bandli, tuxumsimon, gullari savatchato‘pgulga yig‘ilgan. Mevasi pista, 1000 dona pistasi vazni 7—8 g.

Topinamburning yer usti poyasi —6°, yer osti poyasidagi tuganaklar —20° ga chidaydi. Sho‘rlanmagan tuproqlarda o‘sadi, oziqaga talabchan. O‘suv davri 120—200 kun. Topinambur ayni paytda texnik va oziq-ovqat o‘simligi hisoblanadi. Tuganagi oziq ovqatga ham ishlatiladi. Tarkibida 2,3% oqsil, 0,2% moy, 17,9% azotsiz moddalar, 1,3% kul va boshqa, shuningdek, 16—18% inulin [undan qand (fruktoza), spirt ishlab chiqariladi], V., S vitaminlar, 100 kg palagida 22,5 ozuqa birligi va 1,8 kg g‘azm bo‘luvchi protein bor. Topinamburdan tibbiyotda har xil doridarmonlar tayyorlanadi. Topinambur yetishtirish uchun 25—50 g li tuganaklari ekiladi (yiriklari faqat bahorda kesib ekilishi mumkin. Topinamburni bir yerda 3 - 4 yil davomida yetishtirish yaxshi samara beradi

Kasalliklari: ildiz chirish, nekroz. Zararkunandalari: tunlamalar, uzuntumshuq, simqurt

Topinambur o'simligining biologik xususiyatlari. Ekish sxemasi: 70x70, 60x60, chuq. 10—15 sm. Poyasi yoz o'rtasida o'riladi, kuzda tunganagi kavlab olinadi. Ko'kati o'rilmasa tunganak hosildorligi yuqori bo'ladi. Hosildorligi: ko'k massa bo'yicha 350 — 500 s/ga, tunganagi bo'yicha 200—250 s/ga. Tunganagi yer ostida yaxshi sakdanadi, shu sababli uni zaruratga qarab kavlab olinadi ham hozirga qadar to'la o'rganilmagan, topinambur biologiyasi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Topinamburning tunganaklarini hosil bo'lishini boshlanishi, stolonlarning yo'g'onlashish yer nokining nav xususiyatlariga, ekilish mintaqalariga, kun uzunligiga, ob-havoga, qo'llanilgan agrotexnik usullariga



bog'liq.

1-rasm . Topinambur o'simligi

Topinambur o'simligining dorivorlik xususiyati.

Yernokdan doimiy ravishda me'yor bilan iste'mol qilib yurilsa, moddalar almashinuvini yaxshilaydi, organizmda, bo'g'imlarda tuz yig'ilishini, qandli diabetning 2-darajali turlarini, me'da-ichak, ichak xastaliklari, anemiya, ateroskleroz, buyrak, tosh kasalliklari kelib chiqishini, oldini oladi. Asab kasalliklarini oldini olishda ham samrali xisoblanadi. Oyoq og'rig'i, bod ,oyoqni shishiga bog'liq bo'lgan kasalliklarga davo. Yernok tugunagi, bargi, yangi quritilgan holda ishlatish mumkin. Yangi terib olingan tugunak 50g tozalab, o'zini hech bir narsa qo'shmay ovqatdan 30 daqiqa oldin 3 mahal ichiladi. Qonda qand miqdorini kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Bargidan salat qilib iste'mol qilinganda qandli diabetgina emas, balki gipertoniya, me'da osti bezlari kasalliklarini davolashda ahamiyatli xisoblanadi . Bu o'simlikdan bahor faslida ko'proq iste'mol qilib turilsa, immunitetni oshiradi, ayni bahor faslida organizmda kamayib ketgan

provitaminlar, B guruh vitaminlari ayniqsa, vitamin C, inulin va insulinning o'rnini tabiiy ravishda to'ldirib beradi.

Topinambur o'simligidan ekstraksiya ajratib olish. Topinambur o'simligining yer ustki va ildizmeva qismini ekstraksiya usulida ekstraktiv moddalari ajratib olindi. Ekstraksiya savuq suvda, qaynatilgan suvda, spirtida, xloroformda olib boriladi. Ekstraksiya olishda qaynatilgan 250 ml suvga topinambur o'simligining ildizi tugunagidan 50 mg tozalab olinib yaxshilab mayda kubikcha shakliga keltirib suvga qo'shib aralashtirib olinadi. Ekstraksiyani o'g'zini maxkam berkitib qorong'u va salqin joyda saqlanadi. Ekstrakt ajratib olish uchun bir oy davomida saqlanadi. Ma'lum muddat o'tgandan so'ng ekstraktni filtr qog'ozda filtrlanib olinadi.

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Annotatsiya: Zig'ir urug'i o'rab oluvchi va ich yumshatuvchi dori sifatida qo'llaniladi. Zig'ir moyi tibbiyotda, oziq-ovqat sanoatida va texnikada qo'llaniladi. Zig'ir moyidan olinadigan linetol preparati (olein, linol, linolen va boshqa yog' kislotalarining etil efirlarining aralashmasi) va uning kompleks preparati - livian ateroskleroz kasalligini davolash va oldini olishda hamda kuyganni va nur terapiyasi natijasida zararlangan joylarni davolashda qo'llaniladi. Bundan tashqari kuyganda ishlatiladi. Zig'ir moyi tibbiyotda, oziq-ovqat sanoatida va texnikada qo'llaniladi. Zig'ir moyidan olinadigan linetol preparati (olein, linol, linolen va boshqa yog' kislotalarining etil efirlarining aralashmasi) va uning kompleks preparati - livian ateroskleroz kasalligini davolash va oldini olishda ishlatiladi. Bugungi kunda avj olib borayotgan semizlik kasalligini oldini olish va sanoatda zig'ir poyasini ivitib, tola olinadi. Bu tola to'qimachilik sanoatida keng ishlatiladi. Shuning uchun bu o'simlikni yetishtirishning kengroq tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish va bu o'simlikni ishlatilish sohasini kengaytirishimiz zarur.

Kalit so'zlar: Belarus, Zig'ir, linamarin glyukozidi, ateroskleroz, olein, linol, linolen, Linaceae.

Kirish: Uzun tolali zig'ir Ukraina, Belarus, Rossiyaning Yevropa qismining Markaziy va g'arbiy viloyatlarida, sershox zig'ir esa janubiy tumanlarda, g'arbiy Sibir va Shimoliy Kavkaz hamda O'rta Osiyoda o'stiriladi. Zig'ir - *Linum usitatissimum* L. zig'irdoshlar - Linaceae oilasiga kiradi. Bir yillik o't o'simlik. Poyasi tik o'suvchi, ingichka, silindrsimon, yuqori qismi shoxlagan. Bargi lansetsimon yoki 100 chiziqsimon, o'tkir uchli, tekis qirrali bo'lib, poyada ketma-ket, bandsiz o'rnashgan. Gullar poya va shoxlari uchida bo'ladi. Kosacha bargi, toj bargi hamda changchisi (otaligi) beshtadan, onalik tuguni esa besh xonali, yuqoriga joylashgan. Tojbargi zangori, tomiri esa changchi ipiga o'xshab, binafsha rangga

bo'yalgan. Mevasi, urug'i, yumaloq, quruq ko'sakcha. Iyun-avgust oylarida gullaydi. Ekiladigan zig'ir bir necha xil bo'lib, uzun tolali hamda sershoxlisi alohida ahamiyatli hisoblanadi.[1] Uzun tolali zig'ir asosan tola, sershoxlisi esa moy olish uchun ekiladi. Uzun tolali zig'irning balandligi 60-120 sm bo'lib, poyasi ko'p shox chiqarmaydi, ko'saklari pishganda ochilmaydi. Sershox zig'irning balandligi 30-50 sm bo'lib ko'saklari pishganda ochiladi [1].

Tarkibi. Zig'ir urug'i tarkibida 30-48% quriydigan moy, 5-12% shilliq moddalar, 18-33% oqsil moddalar, 12-26% uglevodlar, fermentlar va karotin bo'ladi. O'simlikning hamma organlarida (ayniqsa, maysasida) linamarin glyukozidi uchraydi. Urug'ning shilliq moddalari gidroliz qilinsa, galaktoza, ksiloza, arabinoza va ramnoza qandlari hamda galakturon kislota hosil bo'ladi[2].

Xalq xo'jaligidagi ahamiyati: Zig'ir urug'i o'rab oluvchi va ich yumshatuvchi dori sifatida qo'llaniladi. Shilliq eritma tayyorlash uchun urug' butunligicha issiq suvda (1 : 30) chayqatiladi. Shilliq moddalar urug'ining epidermis qavatida bo'lganidan tezda suvda yerib, ajralib chiqadi. Urug'ning 15-20% li qaynatmasi og'iz chayqash uchun ishlatiladi. Kunjara kukuni (poroshogi) (ba'zan butun urug'ni yanchib tayyorlangan kukun-poroshok) tananing og'riyotgan joyiga qizdirib qo'yiladi. Zig'ir moyi tibbiyotda, oziq-ovqat sanoatida va texnikada qo'llaniladi. Zig'ir moyidan olinadigan linetol preparati (olein, linol, linolen va boshqa yog' kislotalarining etil efirlarining aralashmasi) va uning kompleks preparati - livian ateroskleroz kasalligini davolash va oldini olishda hamda kuyganni va nur terapiyasi natijasida zararlangan joylarni davolashda qo'llaniladi. Zig'ir poyasini ivitib, tola olinadi. Bu tola to'qimachilik sanoatida keng ishlatiladi.[3]

Zig'ir o'simligini 1-aprel kuni hona haroratida tuvaklarga ekildi. Zig'ir urug'lari 5 kunda o'sib chiqdi. Urug'larning o'sib chiqish unimi 90 % ni tashkil qildi. O'simlik quyosh yaxshi tushadigan holatda hona haroratida saqlandi. Rasmda zig'ir o'simligining 30 kunlik holati tasvirlangan. O'simlik 45-50- kun ichida gallab urug' hosil qildi. Osimlik urug'lari yetilgach ekstrakt olish uchun ajratib olindi.



Zig'ir o'simligidan ekstrakt olish texnologiyasi: 100 ml qaynatilgan zuvga 2 osh qoshiq o'simlik urug'idan qoshib bir kecha damlanadi. Tayyor damlamani filtdan o'tkazib ertalab och qoringa ichiladi. Bu damlama asason yurak va qon tomir kasalliklari, gipertoniya, ateroskleroz, tromboz, bachadon va o'sma, sistit, jigar serrozi, bronxial astma kabi kasalliklarga damladan ichiladi. Bundan tashqari zig'ir urug'idan 100g qattiq yoki kefirga 2 choy qoshiq zig'ir urug'dan aralashtirib 8 soat yopiq holda saqlanadi. Bu tayyorlangan ichimligimiz tanadagi yomon xolesterin kamaytirish, tana vaznini kamaytirish, oshqozon-ichak yallig'lanishi kabi vaziyatlarda ichish tafsiya qilinadi [3].

Yog'li ekstrakt. O'simlikning xomashyosi o'simlik urug'idan olinadi. O'simlik xom ashyosidan yog' ekstrakti olish usuli quritish, maydalash, erituvchi bilan namlash, ho'llangan xom ashyoni maydalash, o'simlik yog'i yoki hayvon yog'i bilan ekstraksiya qilish va yog' ekstraktini qattiq fazadan ajratishni o'z ichiga oladi. O'simlik yog' ekstrakti 1-hafta davomida ajratib olindi [2].

Spirтли ekstrakt. O'simlikning xomashyosi o'simlik urug'idan olinadi. O'simlik xom ashyosidan spirtli ekstrakti olish usuli quritish, maydalash, erituvchi bilan namlash, ho'llangan xom ashyoni maydalash, spirt bilan ekstraksiya qilish va spirt ekstraktini qattiq fazadan ajratishni o'z ichiga oladi. O'simlikdan spirtli ekstrakt 72 soat davomida spitrda saqlandi va qattiq faza ajratildi.

Xulosa: Zig‘ir o‘simligi vitaminlarning katta guruhi, polito‘yinmagan yog‘ kislotalar, lingin, proteinga va minerallar moddalarga boy bo‘lhanligi tufayli turli hil ekstraktlardan foydalanamiz.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va O‘rta Maxsus Ta’lim Vazirligi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Samarqand Davlat universiteti Tabiiy fanlar fakulteti “Moyli ekinlarga zarar yetkazuvchi asosiy zararkunandalarning biologiyasi, ekologiyasi va ularga qarshi ekologik tozza kurash choralarini” (20-23 betlar).
3. X.N.Ataboyeva, J.B. Xudayqulov, “O‘simlikshunoslik” Toshkent- “NIF MSH” 2020- yil (267-217 betlari).

МЕҲНАТ БОЗОРИДА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛ ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИ БИТИРУВЧИЛАРИ РАҚОБАТБАРДОШЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ

М.А. Бегалиева БТОМ тингловчиси

Глобаллашув шароитида жаҳонда рўй бераётган ўзгариш ва жараёнлар, барча соҳаларда рақобатнинг кучайиб бориши янада барқарор тараққиётни таъминлашни тақозо қилмоқда. Шу муносабат билан Республика иқтисодиётида олиб борилаётган инновацион ривожлантириш жараёнлари меҳнат бозоридаги вазиятга, айниқса унга биринчи бор кириб келаётган ёшларнинг ўз қизиқишлари бўйича касб эгаллаб ўз ўрнини топишига таъсир ўтказмоқда. Ўзбекистонда ҳар йили 150 мингдан ортиқ профессионал таълим муассасалари битирувчиларининг меҳнат бозорига кириб келиши аҳоли бандлигига кўмаклашиш, Республикада янги иш ўринларини ташкил этиш, ривожланган давлатлар тажрибаси ҳамда маҳаллий ва хорижий меҳнат бозоридаги ишчи кучига бўлган эҳтиёж асосида ўрта бўгин кадрларини тайёрлаш масаласини тобора долзарб вазифага айлантирмоқда.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2023 йил 28 февралдаги “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегиясини “Инсонга эътибор ва сифатли таълим йили”да амалга оширишга оид Давлат дастури тўғрисида”ги ПФ-27 сон Фармони билан тасдиқланган Давлат дастурида адолатли ижтимоий сиёсат юритиш, инсон капиталини ривожлантириш устувор вазифалар сифатида белгиланган.

Айниқса, тараққиёт стратегиясининг тўртинчи устувор вазифасида белгиланган асосий мақсадларда таълим соҳасини ривожлантиришга катта урғу берилган. Бу борада профессионал таълим соҳасини ривожлантириш бўйича бир қанча вазифалар белгилаб олинди. Жумладан, халқаро тажриба асосида меҳнат бозоридаги касб ва лавозимлар ҳамда уларнинг малака даражаларининг мувофиқлигини қайта кўриб чиқиш, ЮНЕСКО тавсиялари асосида профессионал таълим тизимини 2030 йилгача ривожлантириш стратегиясини ишлаб чиқиш, бунда профессионал таълим муассасаларининг янги қиёфасини яратиш, халқаро тажрибалар асосида кадрлар тайёрлашни янги босқичга олиб чиқиш, моддий-техника базасини мустаҳкамлаш, иқтисодиёт тармоқларини ривожлантириш йўналишларидан келиб чиқиб мақсадли кўрсаткичларни белгилаш, таълим сифатини яхшилаш, дуал таълимни ривожлантириш концепциясини хорижий экспертлар билан ишлаб чиқиш назарда тутилди.

Шунингдек, ўқувчиларнинг тадбиркорлик билим ва кўникмаларини ривожлантириш мақсадида олий ва профессионал таълим муассасаларида “Кичик бизнес ва тадбиркорлик асослари”, “Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни ташкил этиш”, “Туризмда тадбиркорлик фаолиятини ташкил этиш” ва “Бизнесни ташкил этиш ва юритиш” фанлари ҳамда ўқув дастурлари ишлаб чиқилган. 2021-2023 йилларда Хизматчиларнинг асосий лавозимлар ва ишчилар касблари классификатори лойиҳаси тайёрланиб умумий сони 12 151 бирликка етказилди. Профессional таълимнинг тайёрлов йўналишлари, касблар ва мутахассисликлар классификатори таълимнинг халқаро стандарт классификацияси асосида табақалаштирилган 3 та таълим даражасига мувофиқ, 10 та билим соҳаси, 22 та таълим соҳаси ва 132 та таълим йўналишларини қамраб олди.

Таҳлил қилиб кўрадиган бўлсак, ўтган қисқа вақт мобайнида 2020-2022 йиллар давомида республикадаги профессионал таълим муассасаларига жами 565 минг нафардан ортиқ ўқувчи ёшлар ҳамда касб-хунар эгаллаш истагида бўлган катта ёшдаги фуқаролар ўқишга қабул қилинди.

1-жадвал

**Профессional таълим муассасаларига ўқишга қабул қилинган
ўқувчилар сони тўғрисидаги маълумот**

Т/р	Таълим муассасаси	2020/2021 ўқув йили (ўқувчилар сони)	2021/2022 ўқув йили (ўқувчилар сони)	2022/2023 ўқув йили (ўқувчилар сони)
1.	Касб-хунар мактаби	79 217	92 634	99 040
2.	Коллеж	54 270	46 869	42 369
3.	Техникум	47 078	52 992	50 731

Шунингдек, 2021-2023 йилларда Республикадаги 704 та профессионал таълим муассасаларини 346 234 нафар ўқувчилар битириб меҳнат бозорига кириб келишган.

2-жадвал

**Профессional таълим муассасаларини тугатган битирувчилар сони
тўғрисидаги маълумот**

Т/р	Таълим муассасаси	2020/2021 ўқув йили (битирувчилар сони)	2021/2022 ўқув йили (битирувчилар сони)	2022/2023 ўқув йили (битирувчилар сони)
1.	Касб-хунар мактаби		74 350	85 108
2.	Коллеж	5038	47 189	48 981
3.	Техникум	2383	22 983	60 202

Шу билан бирга, 20 017 нафар яъни 18 фоиз битирувчиларнинг бандлиги таъминланмаган. Бу эса меҳнат бозорига Республикада кенг кўламли ислохотларга қарамай битирувчиларнинг меҳнат бозорига ўз ўрнини

топишларида бир қанча муаммолар мавжуд. Жумладан, иш берувчилар билан таълим муассасалари интеграцияси яхши йўлга қўйилмаган. Иш берувчиларнинг эҳтиёжлари асосида кадрлар тайёрланиши натижасида мазкур кадрлар иш берувчиларнинг талабларига жавоб бермайди. Натижада иш берувчилар томонидан қўйилаётган талаблар касбий тайёргарликнинг мос эмаслиги ҳамда битирувчиларни иш берувчилар томонидан баҳоланмаслиги уларнинг меҳнат бозорида ўз ўрнини топишларида ҳам қатор муаммоларни келтириб чиқаради.

Таҳлил натижаларига кўра меҳнат бозорида ўрта бўғин кадрлар тайёрлаш бўйича ҳозирги кунда қуйидаги муаммолар мавжуд.

Жумладан:

- ✓ Меҳнат бозорида керакли касбларни прогнозлаш механизми мавжуд эмас;
- ✓ ўрта бўғин кадрларга бўлган талабни ўрганиш тизими жорий этилмаган; хусусий секторда ўрта бўғин кадрларга бўлган эҳтиёжини аниқлаш тизимли йўлга қўйилмаган;
- ✓ ҳудудлардаги мавжуд бўш(вакант) иш ўринларидаги ўрта бўғин кадрларга эҳтиёжларни соҳалар кесимида таҳлил қилинмайди;
- ✓ кейинги уч ва беш йилда меҳнат бозорида вужудга келадиган мавжуд соҳаларни таҳлил қилиш тизими йўлга қўйилмаган;
- ✓ хорижий ривожланган давлатларнинг тегишли меҳнат бозорида ўрта бўғин кадрларга бўлган эҳтиёж ўрганилмайди; бўш иш ўринлари ҳақидаги ахборотларнинг етарли эмаслиги;
- ✓ битирувчиларнинг бўш иш ўринлари ва иш топишнинг тегишли усуллари ҳақида етарли даражада хабардор эмаслиги;
- ✓ битирувчиларнинг баҳолаш жараёнлари иш берувчилар томонидан баҳоланмаслиги.

Юқорида келтирилган таҳлиллар ва билдирилган фикрлар ҳамда мавжуд муаммоларни инобатга олиб, профессионал таълим муассасалари битирувчиларини ишга жойлаштириш ва рақобатбардошлигини ошириш бўйича қуйидаги таклиф ва тавсияларни амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқ деб ҳисоблаймиз:

- ✓ Меҳнат бозорида аниқ талабдан келиб чиқиб, касб-ҳунарга ўқитиш давлат буюртмасини ҳудудий инвестиция дастурлари асосида яратилаётган иш ўринларини инобатга олган ҳолда шакллантириш;
- ✓ меҳнат бозорида талаб ва таклифни мувофиқлаштириш учун бугун ва истикболда қандай мутахассисларни қанча миқдорда тайёрлаш кераклигини, замонавий корхоналарда меҳнат фаолияти олиб бориш лаёқатларига эга бўлиш

учун улар қандай касбий билим ва кўникмаларга эга бўлишлари кераклигини аниқлаш механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш;

✓ меҳнат бозорида 2030 йилгача мавжуд янги пайдо бўладиган касблар рўйхатини шакллантириш.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Аҳоли бандлиги тўғрисида”ги ЎРҚ-642-сон Қонуни 2020 йил 20 октябрь.

2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-60-сон Фармони 2022 йил 28 январь.

3. Мирзиёев Ш. Ўзбекистон нашриёти - “Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси” – Тошкент 2021 йил

ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ: ЎЗГАРУВЧАН МЕХНАТ БОЗОРИ ТАЛАБЛАРИ АСОСИДА ЮҚОРИ МАЛАКАЛИ КАДРЛАР ТАЙЁРЛАШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

М.А. Бегалиева БТОМ тингловчиси

Олий таълим зарур ихтисосликлар бўйича иқтисодиёт соҳалари ва тармоқлари эҳтиёжидан келиб чиққан ҳолда юқори малакали, меҳнат бозорида рақобатбардош, кучли илм салоҳиятига эга мутахассислар тайёрлашга даъват этилган.

Аммо, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёв таъкидлаганидек, “Афсуски, аксарият олий ўқув юртларида таълим сифати халқаро мезонларга ва реал иқтисодиёт талабларига жавоб бермайди. Ишлаб чиқаришда иш бошлаган кўпгина битирувчиларни аксарият ҳолларда қайта ўқитишга тўғри келмоқда”.

Олий таълим тизимини комплекс ўрганиш бўйича ўтказилган таҳлиллар ушбу муассасаларнинг таълим жараёнида назария ва амалиёт яхлитлиги таъминланмаганлиги, талабаларнинг малакавий амалиётларини ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарида ўтказиш самарали ташкил этилмагани оқибатида битирувчиларнинг аксарият қисми тайёр мутахассис бўлиб чиқиш ўрнига, ишга жойлашгандан кейин қайтадан ўз касбини, мутахассислигини ўрганаётганлиги, шунингдек, таълим сифатини назорат қилиш механизми замонавий талабларга жавоб бермаслиги, таълим муассасаларида малакали педагог ва бошқарув кадрларининг етишмаслиги, хорижий таълим муассасалари билан самарали ҳамкорлик етарлича йўлга қўйилмаганлиги каби камчиликлар аниқданди.

Олий таълим-илм-фан-ишлаб чиқариш ўртасида узилишлар мавжуд, интеграция таъминланмаган. Илмий-тадқиқот институтлари олий таълимда кадрлар тайёрлаш жараёнига зарур даражада жалб этилмаган, уларда илмий изланишлар иқтисодиёт соҳаларининг реал эҳтиёжларидан келиб чиқмасдан амалга оширилмоқда. Олий малакали илмий ва илмий-педагог кадрларнинг тизимли тайёрланмаслиги олий таълим муассасаларининг илмий салоҳиятининг пасайишига олиб келмоқда.

Ўзбекистонда олий таълим даражасини сифат жиҳатидан ошириш ва тубдан такомиллаштириш, олий таълим муассасалари моддий-техника базасини мустаҳкамлаш ва модернизация қилиш, уларни замонавий ўқув-илмий лабораториялари, ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари билан

жиҳозлаш мақсадида Олий таълим тизимини 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган комплекс ривожлантириш дастури тасдиқланди.

Ушбу дастурга мувофиқ 48 та олий таълим муассасасида жами 180 та ўқув, илмий- лаборатория биноси, спорт иншоотлари ва ижтимоий - муҳандислик инфратузилмалари объектларида қурилиш, реконструкция ва капитал таъмирлаш ишлари олиб борилади. Шунингдек, 53 та олий таълим муассасасида 400 та ўқув лабораторияси босқичма-босқич энг замонавий ўқув-лаборатория ускуналари билан жиҳозланади, 7 та олий таълим муассасасида барча олий таълим муассасалари ўзаро ҳамкорликда фойдаланадиган илмий лабораториялар ташкил этилади.

Олий таълим тизимини 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган комплекс ривожлантириш дастурини амалга ошириш учун йўналтириладиган молиявий маблағлар 1,7 триллион сўмдан зиёд бўлиб, улардан 1,2 триллион сўми ўқув-лаборатория бинолари, спорт заллари ва талабалар турар - жойларини реконструкция қилиш ва капитал таъмирлашга, 500 миллиард сўмдан ортиқ маблағ эса ўқув-лаборатория ускуналари, мебель ва инвентарь билан таъминлаш, умумий тартибда фойдаланишга мўлжалланган, барча таълим муассасаларига хизмат кўрсатадиган лаборатория комплексларини ташкил этиш ҳамда ахборот-коммуникация технологияларини ривожлантиришга сарфланади.

ЮНЕСКО прогнозларига кўра 2025 йилга бориб жаҳонда олий таълим муассасаларида ўқиётган талабаларнинг сони ҳозирги 97 миллион кишидан 260 миллион кишига ортади. Бу меҳнат бозорида рақобатнинг тобора кучаётганлиги ва замонавий инновациявий иқтисодиёт учун тобора кўпроқ олий маълумотлари мутахассислар талаб қилинаётганлиги билан изоҳланади. Ўзбекистон ҳозирча ҳар 10 минг аҳоли сонига тўғри келадиган студентлар сони бўйича Мустақил Давлатлар Ҳамдўстлигида сўнгги ўринлардан бирини эгаллашини кўрсатиш лозим (2.2-жадвал).

1-жадвал
**Мустақил Давлатлар Ҳамдўстлигида ҳар 10 минг аҳоли сонига
тўғри келадиган студентлар сони**

Мамлакатлар	Ҳар 10 минг аҳоли сонига тўғри келадиган студентлар сони
Россия	355,6
Беларусь	354,2
Қирғизистон	338,4
Арманистон	321,2
Украина	320,3
Қозоғистон	260
Молдова	229,9
Тожикистон	216,1
Озарбайжон	166,1
Ўзбекистон	83,7

Шунинг учун миллий иқтисодиёт тармоқларидаги олий таълимга эга мутахассиларнинг салмоғи у қадар юқори эмас.

Олий таълим тизимида талабалар сонини кўпайтириш билан бир қаторда мамлакатнинг замонавий иқтисодиёти учун юқори малакали мутахассилар тайёрлаш учун таълим сифатини ҳам тубдан яхшилаш керак. Ана шу мақсадда замонавий инновациявий педагогика услубларидан самарали фойдаланиш, айниқса муҳимдир. Улар учта таркибий қисмдан: дарсни бошқариш, ахборотни етказиш воситаси турлари ва билим олишни бошқаришдан иборатдир. Ушбу изчиллик педагогик технологиялар номини олган.

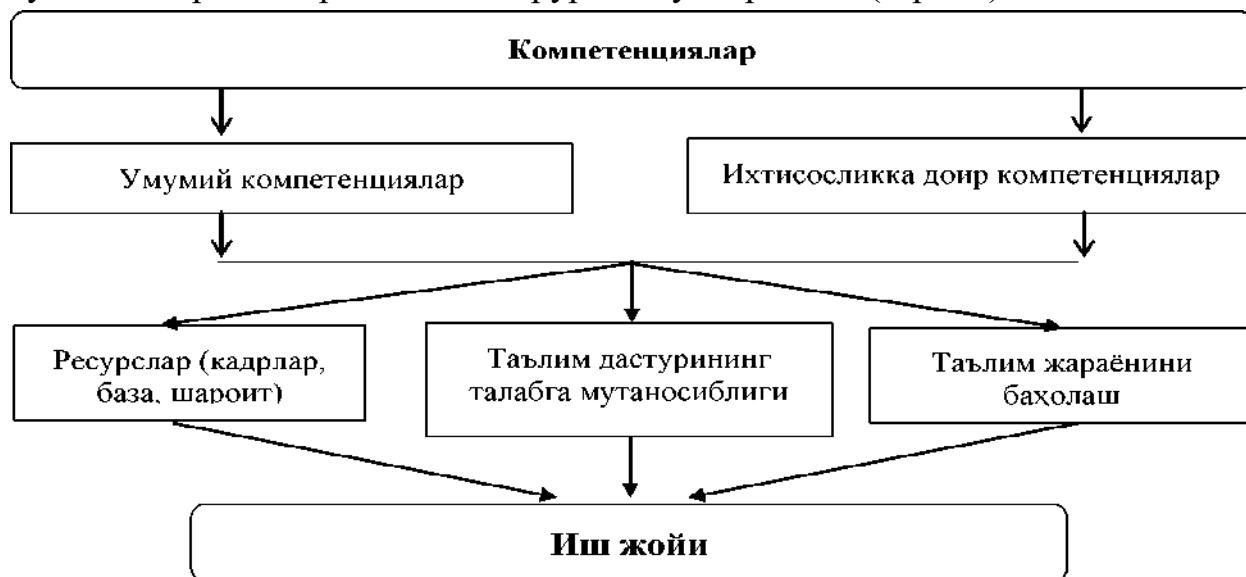
Инновациявий педагогик технологиялар анъанавий ўқитишдан туб жиҳатдан фарқ қилади. Агар анъанавий таълим жараёнида педагог-таълим бериш жараёнида марказий ўринни эгаллаб, билимнинг ягона манбаси бўлса, инновациявий педагогик технологияларда таълим жараёнида талабамарказий ўринини эгаллайди.

Таълим беришнинг бундай инновациявий шаклларида ўқувчиларда шахсий ва ижодий фаоллик, мустақил ва ноанъанавий фикрлаш, гуруҳда биргаликда ишлаш қобилияти, қарор қабул қилиш учун масъулиятни зиммасига олиш каби бозор иқтисодиёти шароитларида жуда муҳим ҳисобланган, шахснинг ижтимоийлашувига кўмаклашадиган хусусиятлар шаклланади.

Европа Комиссиясининг Таълим дастури доирасида ишлаб чиқилган “Европада таълим тузилмаларини такомиллаштириш”да (“TUNING

educational structures in Europe”) касбий таълимда шакллантирилиши зарур бўлган икки: умумий ва ихтисосга доир компетенциялар белгилаб қўйилган.

Бунда эҳтиёжлар муттасил янгича шакллантирилиб бориладиган доимий ўзгарувчан жамиятда бевосита умумий компетенциялар ходимларга уларнинг ишга жойлашишларида кенгроқ имкониятлар яратиши кўрсатилади. Шунинг учун талабаларда ҳам назарий, ҳам касбга доир компетенцияларни шакллантирилишга йўналтирилган замонавий таълим дастурлари куйидагиларни қамраб олиши зарурлиги уқтирилади (1-расм):



1-расм. Касбий таълим тизимида компетенцияларнинг шакллантирилиши²

- ресурслар (педагог кадрлар, моддий-техника базаси, таълим фаолиятини ва амалий машғулотларни ўтказиш шароитлари ва бошқалар). Ҳар қандай таълим дастурини амалга ошириш учун бу ресурслар етарли ва сифатли бўлиши шарт;

таълим дастурининг талабга мутаносиблиги. Бунинг учун касбий таълим муассасалари таълим дастурини ишлаб чиқишга иш берувчиларни албатта жалб қилишлари керак;

таълим жараёнини баҳолаш. Бунда таълим дастурларининг самарадорлигининг мезонлари сифатида ижтимоий шериклар-иш берувчиларнинг таълим сифатини, мустақил экспертлар томонидан талабалар билимлари ва амалий кўникмаларининг баҳоланиши билан бир қаторда битирувчиларнинг ишга жойлашиши мониторинги натижалари қабул қилиниши керак.

Олий таълим сифатини ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳаларда олиб

борилаётган ислохотлар талабларига мувофиқ юксак даражага кўтариш, шунингдек узлуксиз таълим тизимида таълим сифатини назорат қилишни янада такомиллаштириш, кадрлар тайёрлаш сифати ва ўқув жараёни самарадорлигининг ҳолисона баҳоланишини назорат қилиш соҳасида давлат сиёсатини амалга ошириш мақсадидаташқил этилган Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Таълим сифатини назорат қилиш давлат инспекцияси шу мақсадга хизмат қилади. Унинг таълим сифатини назорат қилишдаги асосий вазифалари сифатида қуйидагилар белгиланган:

таълим тизимида ўқув-тарбия жараёнлари, профессор-ўқитувчилар таркиби, кадрлар тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш сифатини назорат қилиш, педагог кадрларга малака тоифаларини бериш бўйича давлат сиёсатини амалга ошириш;

идоравий мансублиги ва ташкилий-ҳуқуқий шаклидан қатъи назар, таълим муассасаларини аттестация ва давлат аккредитациясидан ўтказиш;

ўқувчилар, талабалар ва тингловчилар билимларининг Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат таълим стандартлари, давлат талаблари ва малака талабларига мувофиқдигини таҳлил қилиш, таълим муассасалари рейтингини аниқлаш.

Ўзбекистонда таълим тизимининг ислоҳ қилиниши ва унинг касбий меҳнат бозори билан ўзаро боғлиқдиги муаммоларини тадқиқэтиш қуйидаги ҳулосаларни чиқариш имконини берди:

Ўзбекистонда бугунги кунда таркиб топган таълим тизими ҳозирги давр талабларига жавоб берадиган юқори малакали кадрларни зарур ихтисосликлар бўйича иқтисодиёт соҳалари ва тармоқлари эҳтиёжидан келиб чиққан ҳолда тайёрлаш, уларни бевосита корхоналар, муассасалардаги техника, технология, ишлаб чиқариш муносабатларига ҳамда истиқболли ривожланиш дастурларига мувофиқ шакллантириш, эгаллаган касби ва мутахассислиги бўйича ишга жойлаштиришда жиддий муаммолар мавжудлигини кўрсатди.

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Verbena (*Lippia citriodora*) o‘simligining darivorlik xususiyati va ekstrakt ajratib olish

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Sobirova Muqaddas Botirovna
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Jizzax filiali**

Annotatsiya: Verbena (*Lippia citriodora*) Verbenaceae (shahpasand) oilasiga tegishli. *L.citriodora* barglari o‘simlikning kimyoviy tarkibi mikroblarga qarshi, bosh og‘rig‘iga qarshi, asab va yurak og‘rig‘iga qarshi, karminativ, yalig‘lanishga qarshi, ovqat hazm qilish, bo‘shashish, bosh aylanishi, shamollashda yordam beradi. Terapiya, xotira kuchaytirgich va boshqalarda qo‘llaniladi. Aseton, etanol, metanol va suv bilan immersion usulda ekstraksiya qilinadi. Jami fenol birikmalarining eng yuqori miqdori edi 25/94 (100 mg ekstrakt uchun mg) bo‘lgan etanol bilan ekstraksiya qilingan. Erituvchilar orasida atseton barglaridan fenolik birikmalarni ajratib olishda juda past samaradorlikka ega. *L.citriodora* oziq-ovqat sanoatida foydalanish uchun yaxshi tabiiy antioksidantlar sifatida asosan barglarida to‘plangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: verbeaceae, ekstrakt, fenol, antioksidant, etanol, metanol, superoksid, gidroksil.

Kirish

Materiallar va usullar

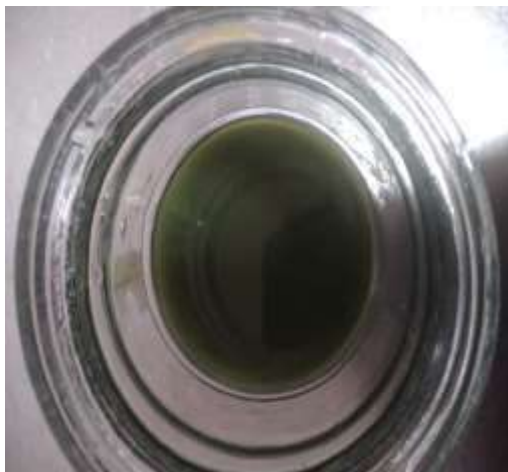
Verbena (*L. citriodora*) barglari 2024 yil aprel oyida maxsus o‘stirilgan verbenani yosh poyalaridan olingan. Barglar yuviladi va muzlatgichda 24 soat davomida muzlatilgan. Muzlatilgan material mayda kukunga aylantirildi, havo o‘tkazmaydigan idishda 4 C haroratda keyingi foydalanishgacha saqlanadi. Barcha kimyoviy moddalar va Ushbu tadqiqotda ishlatiladigan erituvchilar etanolni 70% yuqori tozaligidan olingan.



Verbena verbeaceae oilasiga mansub, Verbena ekstrakti tarkibida asosiy fenolik birikma sifatida fenil perionoidlar, izoverbaskozidlar va verbazosid mavjud. Ushbu kombinatsiyalar antioksidantlar, artritga qarshi, saratonga qarshi va antibakterial vositalarning manbai. Kuchli antioksidant ta'sir Verbena ekstraktidagi fenol birikmalari superoksid, gidroksil, va gipoxlorik radikallardir. Fenolik Verbena barglarining birikmalari suv va etanol erituvchilar bilan ekstraksiya qilingan va olingan ekstraktlar antioksidant faolligiga ega. Bundan tashqari limfotsitlardagi glyutatsiya va redoktalar va plazma va qizil qon hujayralarini oksidlanishdan himoya qiladi. Ushbu tadqiqotda fenol ekstraksiyasi bo'yicha tadqiqot yo'qligini hisobga olgan holda turli erituvchilar yordamida verbenadan antioksidant ta'sirini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Natijalar antioksidant faolligini ko'rsatdi etanol ekstrakti suvli ekstraktikidan yuqori. Verbena barglaridan antioksidantlarni olish. Verbenasining muzlatilgan barglari (15 g) bir kechada 100 ml metanol yoki etanol, aseton yoki suv, mos ravishda, xona haroratida mexanik eziladi. Ekstrakt to'rt qavat doka bilan 3-4 marta filtirlanadi. Etanol aseton olingan filtrat bug'lanadi. 40 C^o da qurutiladi. Har bir ekstraktning quritilgan namunasi eruvchan tarkibiy qismlarning unumini aniqlash uchun tortildi va foydalanilgunga qadar 4 C da saqlanadi.

Natija

Etanolda ekstraksiya bo'lgan verbena ekstrakti o'ziga hos hidli, yashil rangli suyuqlik ko'rinishida ekstrakt ajratib olindi.



Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqotda olingan natijalar etanol ekstraktning samarali ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Verbena barglarida ko'p miqdorda fenolik birikmalar mavjud, keyin uning antioksidant salohiyati yuqori. Fenol ekstrakti istemol qilinadigan yog'larning oksidlanish muhitida barqarorligini oshiradi. Sintetik antioksidantlarning inson salomatligiga salbiy ta'siri tufayli yog'larni o'z ichiga olgan oziq-ovqatlarda bu o'simlik ekstrakt birikmalarni almashtirish sifatida sharbati tavsiya etiladi.

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KALANXOE (KALANCHOE) O‘SIMLIGINING BIOLOGIK FAOL MODDALARI VA EKSTRAKT OLISH TEXNOLOGIYASI

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Annotasiya: Ushbu tezisda Kalanxoe o‘simligining botanik tavsifi, ishlatilish sohalari, kimyoviy tarkibi hamda sersuv barglaridan ekstrakt ajratib olinganligi haqida ma’lumot keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Toshyorardoshlar, triterpenlar, fenantrenlar, flavonlar, gingivit

O‘simlikning botanik tasnifi: Kalanxoe –toshyorardoshlar oilasiga mansub sukkulent o‘simliklar turkumi bo‘lib, ularning Madagaskar, tropik Afrika, Janubi-sharqiy Osiyo va tropik Janubiy Amerikada 125 turi tabiiy holda o‘sadi. Aksariyat turlari xona o‘simligi sifatida o‘stiriladi. Ularning kattaligi bir necha sm dan 3-4 metrgacha yetadi. Ularning orasida ko‘p yillik o‘tsimon formalar bilan birgalikda liana va epifitlar ham uchraydi. Aksariyat turlarining barg chetida va to‘pgulida ajratuvchi kurtakchalar hosil bo‘lib, ulardan yangi o‘simlik hosil bo‘ladi. Barglari turli xil shaklda bo‘lib, odatda poyada qarama-qarshi holatda bo‘ladi. Ba‘zan esa 3 tadan bo‘lib halqa hosil qiladi. Juda kamdan kam holatda ketma-ket joylashishi mumkin. Barglari suvli, oddiy, butun yoki chetlari qirqilgan, tishli bo‘ladi. To‘pguli terminal holatda bo‘lib, soxta soyabon hosil qiladi. Tez-tez gullaydi. Gullari to‘rt qismli, tik turuvchi, yetarlicha yirik, gultojibarglari oq, pushti, siyohrang, yashil, sariq va qizil rangda bo‘ladi. Tojibarlar birlashib u yoki bu darajada nay hosil qilishi mumkin. Qushlar yordamida changlanadi. Changchilari sakkizta bo‘lib, ikki halqada joylashgan.[1,2]

Kimyoviy tarkibi: O‘simlikning tarkibi biologik faol va shifobaxsh moddalarga boy. Jumladan, flavonoidlar, oz miqdorda oshlovchi moddalar, vitamin C, organik tuzlar, temir, mis, kalsiy kabi makro va mikroelementlar, 30-40% gacha polisaxaridlar, organik kislotalar (olma, oksalat, sirka, limon va izolimmon), fermentlar bor. Flavanoidlar yig‘indisidan biozid-jealin ajratib olinadi. Bundan tashqari triterpenlar, steroidlar, fenantrenlar, flavonlar, xalkonlar, taraksasterol, auronlar, fenolik kislotalar, fofein kislotasi, ferul kislotasi mavjud.[2,]

Ishlatilishi: Tumovni davolashda kalanxoe yaxshi yordam beradi, u grip virusining kushandasi. Burun bitganida sharbatini tomizish mumkin. Shuningdek, bunday sharbat gerpesni, quloq yallig'lanishini davolashda ham qo'l keladi. Mikroblarning ashaddiy dushmani hisoblangan bu gul xona havosini tozalash xususiyatiga egadir. Shuningdek yallig'lanishga qarshi vositadir. Yaralarni tuzatishda aloe singari samarali ta'sir ko'rsatadi. C darmondorisiga boyligi bois avitaminozni davolashda foydasi katta. Bargini yanchib tayyorlangan malxam bilan anginani tuzatish mumkin. Badan tez tez uvishib qolishida yoki tomirlar tortishishida kalanxoe barglaridan tayyorlangan bog'lam yaxshi naf berishi aniqlangan. Tish og'rig'ida Kalanxoe sharbati va barglarining ezilmasi foydalidir. Bu vositalar milk qonashi, tish og'rig'ini qoldiradi. Qon bosimi past, tanasida shishlar aniqlangan, shuningdek homilador ayollar, serroz, gepatit kabi jiddiy xastaliklarga chalingan kishilarga kalanxoedan tayyorlangan dori vositalari tavsiya etilmaydi. Kalanxoening yaralar bitishini va epitelizatsiyani kuchaytiruvchi xossasi tufayli u jarrohlik, stomatologiya, akusherginekologik va oftalmologik amaliyotda keng ishlatishiga imkon tug'diradi. Kalanxoe shirasi va surtmasi to'qimaning yiringli nekrotik jarayonlarida, oyoqning trofik yaralarida, terining buzilishida va boshqa teri jaroxatlarida qo'llanadi. Kalanxoe stomatologiya amaliyotida keng ishlatiladi. Gingivitlarda (milkning o'tkir, surunkali, kataral yallig'lanishida), paradontozning yallig'lanishi distrofik shaklda (II-III daraja), qaytariladigan surunkali aftoz stomatitda keng qo'llanadi. Stomatologiya amaliyotida kalanxoe shirasi ishlatilishidan oldin suv hammomida 37°C gacha ilitiladi. Bundan tashqari, og'izni chayish uchun 3 choy qoshiq shirani 100 ml qaynoq suvga solinadi. Iliq holda og'iz chayiladi. [3]

Ekstrakt olish texnologiyasi: Kalanxoe o'simligidan ekstrakt olish uchun birinchi navbatda o'simlikning bargi maydalanadi va qurutiladi. 10 gram quritilgan bargga 100 ml etil spirti quyiladi. Issiq bo'lmagan, quyosh tushmaydigan joyda saqlanadi. 1 kun o'tgach suyuq qismini filtdan o'tkazib, alohida idishga olinadi, maydalangan barg ustiga yana etil spirt quyiladi. Bu jarayon o'simlikning quritilgan bargi rangini yo'qotguncha davom ettiriladi. Bunda o'simlik tarkibidagi barcha faol moddalar etil spirtga chiqqan bo'ladi.

Xulosa: Xulosa shuki, Kalanxoe o'simligida biologik faol moddalar ko'pligi tufayli dunyo miqyosida keng qo'llanilmoqda. Biologik faol moddalar sifatida flavonoidlar, triterpenlar, organik kislotalar, fenantrenlar va boshqa moddalar ishlab chiqaradi va to'playdi. Bu esa o'simlikning ahamiyatini yanada oshiradi. Biologik faol moddalarni ko'p ishlab chiqaruvchi o'simliklarni topib, ularni amaliyotga to'g'ri tatbiq etib, asrab-avaylash juda muhimdir.

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RAYHON (Ocimum) NING BIOLOGIK FAOL MODDALARI VA EKSTRAKT OLISH TEXNOLOGIYASI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Rayhon (Ocimum) o‘simligining botanik va kimyoviy tasnifi, biologik faol moddalari, va o‘simlikdan ekstrakt olish texnologiyasi. Tayyorlangan ekstrakt turli xil stressni, tashvish va yallig‘lanishni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Jarayoni yaxshilovchi dori sifatida ishlatilishi yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Antioksidant, karvakrol, oshlovchi moddalar, askorbin kislota, efir moyi, fosforli va kaliyli o‘g‘itlar, gullash fazasi, kultivatsiya.

Botanik va kimyoviy tasnifi: Rayhon (Ocimum) — labguldoshlar oilasiga mansub bir yillik o‘tlar, chala va past bo‘yli butalar turkumi; dorivor va ziravor ekin. 60 (ayrim ma‘lumotlarga ko‘ra, 150) turi tropik va subtropik mintaqalarda usadi. Bir yillik ekin sifatida ekiladi. Issiqsevar, namsevar, yorug‘sevar, qurg‘oqchilikka‘ chidamli o‘simlik. Bargi yirik, tuxumsimon, gullari oq yoki pushti, poya va novdalari ichida boshqosimon to‘pgulga yig‘ilgan. Yashil massasi tarkibida 0,3% efir moyi bor (efir moyining 70%‘ni atirupa, oziq-ovqat sanoati va tibbiyotida ishlatiladigan evgenol modsasi tashkil etadi). Urug‘i erta bahorda issiqxona va parniklarga sepiladi, dalaga ko‘chat qilib ekiladi. Hosildorligi 40—80 s/ga ko‘k massa. Janubiy Osiyodan kelib chiqqan *O. basilicum* (oddiy rayhon) turi O‘zbekistonda manzarali, oshko‘k va ziravor ekin sifatida o‘stiriladi. Bo‘yi 25—40 sm, gultojisi 2 labli, may—oktabr oylarida gullab urug‘laydi, ko‘chat qilib ekiladi. Bargining rangi va o‘simlik shakliga qarab oq rayhon, osh rayhon, sada rayhon, qora rayhon, hoji rayhon kabi xillarga bo‘linadi. Ularning 300 dan ortiq navi bor.[1]

Biologik faol moddalari: Oddiy rayhon bioaktiv fitokimyoviy moddalar, ayniqsa efir moylari va fenolli birikmalarning boy manbaidir. Xususan, yashil massasi tarkibida 0,3 % gacha efir moyi saqlaydi. Rayhon an'anaviy tibbiyotda bosh og‘rig‘i, yo‘tal, ovqat hazm qilish, yurak-qon tomir va siydik tizimikasalliklarida qo‘llaniladi. Rayhon tarkibida oqsillar, uglevodlar, yog‘lar, kaliy, fosfor, kalsiy, magniy, temir, rux moddalari, C, B1, B5, B6, PP, Evitaminlari, rozmarin kislotasi mavjudligi aniqlangan.[2]

O'simlik tarkibidagi fenolli birikmalar va flavonoidlar oziq-ovqatning organoleptik xususiyatlariga kuchli ta'sir qilishdan tashqari, antioksidant, antimikrobial va antifungal ta'sir ko'rsatish xususiyatiga ham ega. Ular stress va xavotirni kamaytirishga, immunitetni oshirishga va umumiy salomatlikni yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, bu o't va undan olingan mahsulotlar farmatsiya, kosmetika, parfumeriya va oziq-ovqat qo'shimchalarini ishlab chiqarish kabi turli sanoat tarmoqlarida keng qollanilmoqda. Uning chiroyli ko'rinishga ega va rang-barang xillaridan dekorativ o'simlik sifatida ham foydalanish mumkin.[3]

Ekstraksiya tayyorlash: Xala tabobatida rayhonining yer ustki qismidan tayyorlangan damlamasi nafas qisishi, o'pka sili va bronxit kasalliklarida yo'talni to'xtatuvchi, balg'am ko'chiruvchi, va terlatuvchi dori sifatida hamda meda-ichak kasalliklarida (ichakning zaiflanishi) ishtaxa ochuvchi va ovqat hazimilishini yashilovchi hamda siydik va el haydovchi dori sifatida qo'llaniladi.[4] Rayhoni yer ustki qismidan damlama tayyorlash uchun gopqoqli idishga bir stakan qaynab turgan suv, ustiga maydalangan yer ustki qismida 15 gr (uch osh qoshiq) solib, 2 soat damlab qo'yiladi. So'ngra dokada suzib kuniga 3-4 marta bir osh qoshiqdan ichiladi. Rayhon yer ustki qismi ko'krak kasalliklarida ishlatiladigan va terlatuvchi yig'ma choylar tarkibida kiradi.[5]

Rayhon (*Ocimum*) dan ekstraksiya olishimizda uning bargidan foydalangan holda ekstraktlar turli xil erituvchilar yordamida, xususan toza suvda, etanol + suv 50:50 nisbatda, etil spirit kabi turli xil erituvchilar yordamida tayyorlanadi. Ekstraksiya jarayoni 2 soat davomida tanlangan muhitga namlangan o'simlik preparatini ultratovushni o'z ichiga oladi. Ekstraksiya endi 300 Vt ultratovush quvvatida, 45 kHz chastotada va 25 C haroratda amalga oshiriladi. Olingan ekstrakt tsellyuloza membranasi orqali filtrlanadi va quyuk shisha idishlarda saqlanadi.



Xulosa: Aynan mana shu o'simlikni ko'paytirish va bu o'simlikdan xalq tabobatida to'g'ri foydalanib, turli xil kasalliklarga qarshi dori sifatida foydalanish, farmasevtika sohasida ham keng ko'lamda qo'llanilishini yolga qo'yish nur ustiga a'lo nur bo'lar edi. Har xil kasalliklarga qarshi kimyoviy dorilardan foydalangandan

ko‘ra, mana shu bazillikka o‘shagan dorivor o‘simliklardan foydalanish ham foydali, ham kamxarj usuldir. Biologik faol moddalar sifatida Evitaminlari, rozmarin kislotasi, 0,3 % gacha efir moyi saqlaydi. Bu o‘simliklarning ahamiyatini yanada oshiradi. Biologik faol moddalarni ko‘p ishlab chiqaruvchi o‘simliklarni topib, ularni to‘g‘ri amaliyotga tatbiq etib, asrab-avaylash juda muhimdir.

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Bosh miya qon aylanishining ishemik tipdagi buzilishini oʻtkazgan bemorlar reabilitatsiyasi

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Annotasiya: Maqolada insultdan keying reabilitatsiya jarayoni, oʻtkazish muddatlari, turlari boʻyicha adabiyotlar taxlili keltirilgan. Reabilitatsiya – bu insult oʻtkazgan bemorlarda yoʻqolgan yoki kamaygan funksiyalarni tiklashga qaratilgan jarayondir. Reabilitatsiyani erta boshlash bemorning oʻziga xizmat qilishining zaruriy darajasiga erishish, insultdan keying davrda uning ijtimoiy, psixologik, jismoniy adaptatsiyasi va nihoyat mehnat qobiliyatini tiklash, hamda jamiyatda insultdan keyingi nogironlikni kamayishiga va bemorlar hayot sifatini yaxshilashga olib keladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: reabilitatsiya, insult, reabilitatsiya, nogironlik, funksiyalar tiklanishi.

Hozirgi kunga kelib, uyqu arteriyalarining stenozi va patologik deformatsiyalari 70-80% hollarda aniqlangan boʻlib, ushbu kasalliklar ogʻir asoratlar bilan kechishida hamda davolash-profilaktika ishlarini olib borishda muammolar tugʻdirmoqda. Patsientlarda qoʻshimcha sifatida koʻplab tana boshqa aʼzolari patologiyalari kuzatilishi va ushbu toifa bemorlarni jarrohlik yoʻli bilan davolash natijalariga oʻz taʼsirini koʻrsatish hamda jiddiy asoratlar kelib chiqishiga sababchi boʻladi.

Sunday qilib reabilitatsiya soʻzi lotinchadan tarjima qilinganda «tiklanish qobiliyati» maʼnosini bildiruvchi reabilitatsiya soʻzining koʻplab taʼriflari mavjud. Nevrologiya jamiyatining Yevropa federatsiyasi 1997-yilda reabilitatsiyaning ushbu taʼrifini qabul qildi”

Reabilitatsiya – faol jarayondir. Uning natijasida nogironlikka olib keluvchi shikastlanish yoki kasallikdan keyin toʻliq tiklanishga erishiladi toʻliq tiklanish imkoni boʻlmasa, optimal jismoniy, aqliy va ijtimoiy potensialga erishiladi va bemorlar ularning ijtimoiy muhitini atrofidagi muhitga birlashtiradilar” [5,6,9].

Qisqa qilib aytganda, reabilitatsiya bemorning kasallik natijasida buzilgan va shikastlangan funksiyalarining tiklanishiga va ijtimoiy qayta adaptatsiyasiga yoʻnaltirilgan tadbirlar (tibbiy, pedagogik, psixologik, ijtimoiy huquqiy) kompleksi deyishimiz mumkin [26,32].

Reabilitatsiyaning vazifasi kasallik oqibatida vazifasini qisman yoki toʻliq yoʻqotgan oʻrganlar vazifasini tiklashdir. Shunday qilib, miya yarimshari insultining

eng ko'p uchraydigan simptomlari gemiparez hisoblanadi, u miya qon aylanishi o'tkir buzilishining 80-90% holatlarida namoyon bo'ladi [10,11,14]. Shuningdek sezuvchanlik, nutq izdan chiqishi va emotsional buzilishlar kabi o'zgarishlar ham ko'p hollarda yuzaga keladi [23,32,].

Buzilgan funksiyalar natijasida bemor kundalik hayot faolligi ya'ni o'z-o'ziga xizmat qilish qobiliyatini yo'qotadi. O'z-o'ziga xizmat qilish mustaqil kiyinish, ovqatlanish, shaxsiy gigiyena qoidalariga rioya qilish, vanna va tualetdan foydalanish, bino ichida yoki ko'chada mustaqil harakatlanish (hassaga tayangan holda, hassasiz, aravachada), mustaqil o'tirib turishni o'z ichiga oladi[.

N.P.Bazeko va Y.V.Alekseyenko ma'lumoylariga qaraganda (2012) o'tkazilgan insultdan keyin birinchi yil oxiriga kelib 60% shaxslar o'zгалar yordamiga muhtoj bo'lishmaydi, o'zlariga xizmat qila oladilar, uyda ishlay oladilar. Taxminan 20% bemorlarda faqat murakkab vazifalarni (masalan vannadan foydalanish vaqtida) bajarishdagina yordam talab qilinadi, 15% atrofdagi odamlarga qaram bo'ladilar va faqat 5% bemorlarga kundalik hayotda o'ziga qoladilar va doimiy parvarishga muhtoj bo'ladilar. Ishga layoqatli yoshdagi bemorlarning 30% ga yaqini o'z ishiga qaytishi mumkin [1].

Buyerdan kelib chiqadiki reabilitatsiyaning birinchi navbatdagi maqsadi o'zo'ziga xizmat va harakat qobiliyatini tiklashga qaratilgan. Undan tashqari insult o'zidan keyin kasallikkacha bemor uchun me'yor bo'lgan ijtimoiy rolini (uning yoshi, jinsi, ta'limi, ijtimoiy holati, kasbi, madaniy saviyasiga mos ravishda) amalga oshirishdagi cheklanishlarida ifodalanadigan ijtimoiy harakatlanishining buzilishiga olib keladi va o'z ichiga mehnat qilish imkonining pasayishi yoki yo'qlishiga, ijtimoiy aloqaning, jamiyatda va oilada ijtimoiy ro'l cheklanishlarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: Reabilitatsiyaning keying maqsadi ijtimoiy ro'lning tiklanishini (to'liq yoki qisman) uyda, oilada ijtimoiy ro'lning, ijtimoiy aloqalarning tiklanishi, konsertga, teatrga borish imkoniyatini tiklash, avvalgi qiziqishlarini tiklash va yangilarini o'zlashtirish, seksual funksiyaning tiklanishi va mehnat qobiliyatining tiklanishini o'z ichiga oladi [3,13,21].

Tadqiqot xususiy material va usullari: Xorazm viloyati ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazida qon tomir jarrohligi bo'limida bosh miya qon aylanishi ishemik tipdagi buzilishi, uyqu arteriyalarining stenozi va patologik deformatsiyalari bilan statsionar davolanayotgan 80 nafar bemor, reanimasiya bo'limida bosh miya qon aylanishi ishemik tipdagi buzilishi tashxisi bilan davolangan 50 bemor kasallik tarixi tekshirildi. Bemorlarning yoshi 40 yoshdan 70 yoshgacha. Tashxisni aniqlash uchun biz quyidagilarni aniqladik: anamnez, yosh, kasallikning kechishi, yo'ldosh

kasalliklar. Tekshirilgan bemorlarning umumiy sonidan (130 nafar) 82 nafari (63 foizi) erkaklar va 48 nafari (37 foizi) ayollardir. Bemorlarning o'rtacha yoshi $54,2 \pm 7,1$ yil.

Bemorlar 2 guruhga bo'lingan:

1-guruh - asosiy - bosh miya qon aylanishi ishemik tipdagi buzilishi, uyqu arteriyalarining stenozi va patologik deformatsiyalari bo'lgan bemorlar. Ularga invaziv hamda kaminvaziv jarrohlik davolash usullari o'tkazilgan

2-guruh - nazorat, bosh miya qon aylanishi ishemik tipdagi buzilishi bo'lgan bemorlar. Ularga bosh miya qon aylanishini yaxshilovchi konservativ davolash muolajalari o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqotga qo'shilish mezonlari: Hozirgi vaqtda insultdan keying davr 4 davrga bo'lish qabul qilingan o'tkir davr birinchi 3-4 hafta, erta tiklanish davri birinchi 5-6 oy, kechki tiklanish davri 6 oydan 1 yilgacha, qoldiq asoratlar davri 1 yildan keying. Ko'plab tadqiqotlar natijasida buzilgan nevrologik funksiyalarning tiklanishi ko'pincha erta davrda, ba'zan so'nggi muddatlarida sodir bo'lishi aniqlangan, shuning uchun ham insult reabilitatsiyasida chora tadbirlarni dastlabki 6 oy ichida tashkil qilish lozim. S.Xostikova(2006) insultning keying bosqichlaridagi reabilitatsion tadbirlarning yo'qligi dastlabki reabilitatsion tadbirlar natijasida tiklangan funksiyalarning shu holatda to'xtab qolishiga, ba'zi bemorlarda esa statsionarda erishilgan ijobiy natijalarning yomonlashishiga olib kelishi qayd etilgan [29,39,40].

Shunday qilib, erta davr reabilitatsiyasiga mos ravishda insultning keying davrlaridagi adekvat reabilitatsiyani davom qildirish kerak [7,41]. Tibbiyot adabiyotlarida faol reabilitatsion tadbirlar o'tkazilish muddatlari to'g'risida ko'plab tavsiyalar mavjud, lekin reabilitatsion davolashning takroriy kurslarini o'tkazilish chastotasi va ular orasidagi optimal interval bo'yicha aniq tavsiyalar yo'q.

Harakat yetishmovchiligi bor bemorlar uchun statsionarda takroriy reabilitatsiya kurslar o'tkazilishi zarurligigagina urg'u beriladi [15,39,42]. Shu bilan birga qoldiq asoratlar davrida reabilitatsion bo'lim takroriy davolash kursi o'tkazilishiga qaramasdan bu davoning effekti dastlabki bosqichda reabilitatsiya davosini olmagan bemorlarda samarasiz degan fikirlar mavjud.

Ma'lumotlariga qaraganda zamonaviy neyroreabilitatsiyada insult o'tkazgan bemorlar reabilitatsiyasining 4 ta asosiy prinsiplari ajratiladi [2,4,13,21]. Reabilitatsiya tadbirlarining ertaroq boshlanishi, bu bemorning umumiy holatiga, tetiklashish darajasiga, gemodinamika barqarorlashishiga yo'l ochib beradi. Reabilitatsion tadbirlarning davomiyliligi va sistemaliligi, bu reabilitatsiyaning

bosqichma-bosqich qurilishini yaxshi tashkillashtirganda mumkin bo'radi (maxsus statsionarda, sanatoriyada va ambulatory yordam).

Reabilizatsiya tadbirlarining kompleksligi, tartiblanganligi va adekvatligi. Reabilitatsiyada bemorning o'zi uning yaqin va qadirdonlarining faol ishtiroki. Reabilitatsiya tadbirlarida kutulayotgan natijaga erishish eng muhim vazifa bemorlarni har bir bosqich uchun mos ravishda saralashdir. [32,33,36].

Ko'plab yondash kasalliklar reabilitatsiya davrida harakatlarni cheklab qo'yadi yoki to'sqinlik qiladi: yurak ishemik kasalligi tez-tez stenokordiya xurujlari harakatda yoki tinch holatda, yurak ritmi buzilishi, shuningdek sutkalik elektrokardiografiya monitoringi o'tkazilishida namoyon bo'ladigan miokardning o'g'riqsiz ishemik, surunkali kasalliklar dekompensatsiya bosqichi, uyqu arteriyasidagi beqaror ateroskleroz blyashkasi, yuqori va yomon boshqoruvchi arterial gipertenziya, onkologik kasalliklar, o'tkir yallig'lanish kasalliklari, ba'zi tayanch-harakat apparati kasalliklari, og'ir artrit va artrozlar, operatsion yo'qotilgan tana qismlari kabi ko'plab Psixoz, kognitiv buzilishlar (demesiya) nafaqat harakat reabilitatsiyasi uchun balki nutuq reabilitatsiyasi uchun qarshi ko'rsatma hisoblanadi. Reabilitatsiya tadbirlar davomida buzilgan funksiyalar tiklanishi to'xtagani aniq bo'lishi bilanoq reabilitatsiyani tugatish zarur bo'ladi.

Bu holda bemorni nuqsoniga moslashtirishga yo'naltirilgan tadbirlar birinchi o'ringa chiqadi (nogironlik aravachasini boshqarishni o'rgatish, hayotiy faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun moslamalardan foydalanish). Bundan tashqari bemor intensive reabilitatsiya natijasida o'zlashtirgan ko'nikmalarini yo'qotgan bo'lishi mumkin, bunda qo'llab-quvvatlash reabilitatsiyasi amalga oshirilishi zarur [21,3,34,35,40,42]. Shunday qilib, insult o'tkazgan bemorlar muvaffaqiyatli tiklanishi va ularning hayot sifatini oshirish uchun barcha etaplarda yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilgan neyroreabilitatsion yordam zarur.

Buzilgan funksiyalar tiklanishi haqida gap ketganda tiklanishning 3 ta darajasini farqlash kerak.

1. Haqiqiy tiklanish – eng yuqori daraja bo'lib, buzilgan funksiyalar patologik o'chog'ida neyronlarning to'liq halok bo'lishi yo'qligidagi dastlabki holatga qaytishidir. Haqiqiy tiklanish asosan birinchi 3-6 oylikda sodir bo'ladi.

2. Tiklanishning ikkinchi darajasi kompensatsiya hisoblanadi. Funksiyalar kompensatsiyasining asosiy mexanizmi bosh miya neyropastikligi hisoblanadi va bu asosan insult o'tkazilganda keyin birinchi 6 oylikka to'g'ri keladi. Shuni ham qayd qilishimiz kerakki, kompensatorli o'zgartirishda funksiyalarning to'liq tiklanishiga erishishga kamdan kam hollarda muvaffaq bo'linadi.

3. Uchinchi tiklanish darajasi –readaptatsiya ,ya’ni nuqsonga moslashtirish jarayonidir. Bu daraja buzilgan funksiyalar kompensatsiyasining imkoni bo’lmaganda va patologiya o’chog’I katta bo’lganda kuzatiladi.

Xulosa: Shunday qilib yuqoridagilarga asoslangan holda quyidagicha xulosani aytishimiz mumkin: reabilitatsiya maqsadi bemorning o’ziga xizmat qilishining zaruriy darajasiga erishish, insultdan keying davrda uning ijtimoiy, psixologik, jismoniy adaptatsiyasi va nihoyat mehnat qobiliyatini tiklash hisoblanadi. Bu eng avvalo bemor shaxsiga qaratilgan va uning hayot sifatini oshirishga yo’naltirilgan jarayondir.

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ЗИЁРАТ ТУРИЗМНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ БОСҚИЧЛАРИ ҲАМДА ТАРМОҚ СИФАТИДА ШАКЛЛАНИШ ТАРИХИ

Узоқов Ж. Н.-ҚарМИИ мустақил изланувчиси

Аннотация. Мақолада зиёрат туризмнинг миллий иқтисодиётда тутган ўрни ва тармоқ сифатида шаклланиш тарихи ҳамда зиёрат туризмнинг ривожланиш босқичлари келтирилган бўлиб, “муқаддас” тушунчасини “диний” ва “илоҳий” тушунчалардан хилма-хиллиги, ҳамда муқаддаслик инсоннинг ички психик ”маркази” ва умуминсоний маданият билан тўғридан-тўғри боғланганлигининг ички ва ташқи туризмга таъсири асосланган.

Калит сўзлар. Зиёрат, туризм, ривожланиш, зиёрат туризм, муқаддас жой, диний туризм, саёҳат, ички туризм, ташқи туризм. Жаҳон иқтисодий-ижтимоий ҳаётида зиёрат туризм тармоғи муҳим ўринни эгаллаб келмоқда. Унинг жаҳон миқёсидаги ўрни ва роли йилдан йилга ошиб бораётганлиги, бугунги кунга келиб ушбу соҳа дунё аҳолисининг кўплаб қисмини ўз доирасига бирлаштирмоқда.

Кириш. Бугунжаҳон туризм ташкилоти (БТТ)нинг маълумотларига кўра ҳалқаро туристлар сони 2030 йилга келиб 1 миллиард 800 миллион кишига етиши башорат қилинмоқда[1]. Бу кўрсаткич 1950 йилда ҳалқаро туристлар сони 25 миллион, 1980 йилда 278 миллион, 1995 йилда 528 миллион ва 2017 йилда 1 миллиард 400 миллион кишини ташкил этган бўлиб, 2017 йилга нисбатан 2030 йил прогнози нисбати 128 фоизга ўсиши кутилмоқда.

Ушбу кўрсаткичнинг мамлакатимизда ҳам жадал ўсиши кўзда тутилган. Энг аввало юртимиз ўз мустақиллигига эришгандан сўнг барча соҳаларда эришилган ютуқлар сингари албатта, миллий кадриятларимизни чуқур англаган ҳолда бой меросимизни бутун жаҳонга намойиш этиш имкониятлари пайдо бўлди. Ўз навбатида миллий туризм меросимиз шулар жумласидандир.

Ўзбекистонда туризмнинг салоҳиятли ва истиқболли турларидан бири зиёрат туризми ҳисобланади. Унинг ўзига хос хусусияти инсонни ҳам жисмоний, ҳам маънавий жиҳатдан шакллантиришга ижобий таъсир кўрсатиши билан боғлиқ. Бугунги кунда жаҳондаги туристик объектларнинг 90 фоизидан дан ортиғи бевосита ёки билвосита сиғиниш ёки дин билан алоқадор[2].

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев 2021 йилдаги Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномасида “Туризмни ривожлантириш бўйича изчил ислохотларни давом эттирамиз. Айниқса, зиёрат туризми ва ички туризмни

ривожлантиришга алоҳида эътибор берилди”[3], деб таъкидлаганлар. Ушбу стратегик вазифани муваффақиятли бажариш учун хорижда синалган ва туризм соҳасини ҳудудий жиҳатдан самарали ташкил этиш ва хизмат кўрсатувчи субъектларининг қўшилган қиймат занжири билан боғланишини таъминлашга қодир бўлган кластер ёндашувида зиёрат туризмни ривожлантиришнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмларини такомиллаштириш бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Юртимизда туризм соҳасини ривожлантириш борасида бир қанча Ҳукумат қарорлари ишлаб чиқилган ва амалиётга жорий этилмоқда.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2016 йил 2 декабрдаги ПФ-4861-сон “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг туризм соҳасини жадал ривожлантиришни таъминлаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”, 2018 йил 3 февралдаги ПФ-5326-сон “Ўзбекистон Республикаси туризм салоҳиятини ривожлантириш учун қулай шароитлар яратиш бўйича қўшимча ташкилий чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”, 2019 йил 5 январдаги ПФ-5611-сон “Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризмни жадал ривожлантиришга оид қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”, 2019 йил 13 августдаги ПФ-5781-сон “Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризм соҳасини янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”, 2020 йил 28 майдаги ПФ-6002-сон “Коронавирус пандемиясининг салбий таъсирини камайтириш учун туризм соҳасини қўллаб-қувватлашга доир кечиктириб бўлмайдиган чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”, 2021 йил 9 февралдаги ПФ-6165-сон “Ўзбекистон Республикасида ички ва зиёрат туризмни янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги фармонлари, 2023 йил 27 июлдаги ПҚ-238-сон Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Туризм йўналишидаги ислохотларни янада жадаллаштириш ва соҳада давлат бошқаруви тизимини самарали ташкил қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарорлари ҳамда мазкур соҳага тегишли бошқа меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар шулар жумласидандир.

Биргина Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг ПҚ-238-сонли қарори асосида тасдиқланган “Йўл харитаси”да мамлақтимизда туризм соҳасини янада ривожлантириш ва тизим фаолиятини трансформация қилиш бўйича амалга оширилиши лозим бўлган чора-тадбирлар белгиланган.

Шунингдек, биз учун аҳамиятли томони шундаки, юқоридаги қарор асосида Қашқадарё минтақасида зиёрат туризм соҳасини ривожлантириш бўйича вилоятнинг Китоб туманида Дор йўли ва меҳмонхона-Кемпинглар, аттракционлар, бассейн, фавворалар ва ресторанлар (қиймати 15

млн.долл.миқдорида 700 ишчи ўрин) ташкил этиш, Шаҳрисабз туманида Туризм мажмуаси-Замонавий аквапарк, кемпинг, меҳмонхона, савдо ва хизмат кўрсатиш мажмуаси (қиймати 2 млн.долл.миқдорида 100 ишчи ўрин), Қарши шаҳрида меҳмонхоналар мажмуаси-очиқ осмон тагида ресторан ва экобоғ (қиймати 6.7 млн.долл.миқдорида 230 ишчи ўрин) ташкил этиш каби амалга ошириладиган йирик инвестиция лойиҳалари белгиланди.

Маълумки, зиёрат туризм соҳаси, иқтисодийнинг муҳим тармоғи ҳисобланиши билан бирга давлатлар ўртасида маданий-маърифий муносабатларни мустаҳкамлайди, халқлар ўртасида эса дўстлик ришталарини боғлайди. Энг муҳими, бир мамлакат халқи иккинчи бир мамлакат халқининг яшаш тарзи, тарихи, урф-одатлари билан яқиндан танишиш имконияти туғилади. Бу эса инсонларни бир-бирига яқинлаштиришда, дунёда тинчлик ва тотувликни ўрнатишда муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Шу сабабли ҳам зиёрат туризмни дунё ижтимоий ҳаётидаги аҳамияти ҳам шунда, деб баҳолаш мумкин.

Зиёрат туризм соҳасининг иқтисодийтимиз ва ижтимоий ҳаётимиз учун ўта муҳимлиги туфайли Президентимиз ва Ҳукуматимизнинг ҳамيشа диққат-эътиборида бўлиб келганлиги туфайли миллатлараро алоқаларни кенгайтириш ва мустаҳкамлашга кўмаклашиш ҳамда халқаро зиёрат туризм бозорига узвий қўшилиш, Ўзбекистоннинг маданий-тарихий ва маънавий меросини жаҳон ҳамжамиятида тарғиб қилиш, шунингдек, сайёҳларга хизмат кўрсатиш сифатини жаҳон андозалари даражасига етказиш борасида кенг кўламли ишлар амалга оширилмоқда.

Мазкур қабул қилинган Ҳукумат қарорларида туризмга ва шу жумладан зиёрат туризмга иқтисодийнинг ҳал қилувчи соҳаси сифатида алоҳида эътибор қаратилмоқда. Ушбу фармон ва қарорлар ҳамда бошқа меъриий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда белгиланган вазифаларни бажариш учун эса нафақат амалий, балки бир қанча илмий-назарий ва методологик муаммоларнинг ҳам ҳал қилишини тақозо қилади.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб, туристик ҳудудлар негизида зиёрат туризмнинг иқтисодий-ижтимоий аҳамияти ва ўрни, уни ривожлантиришда давлат сиёсатининг асосий йўналишларини тадқиқ қилиб, бир қанча хулосаларга келинди.

1. Туристик ҳудудлар негизида зиёрат туризмга яхлит ҳолатда қараладиган бўлса, уни зиёрат туризм соҳаси дейишлик, агар унга хизмат кўрсатиш нуқтаи назаридан қаралса, тармоқ деб аташ лозим бўлади;

2. Мусулмонларда “зиёрат”- бу пайғамбарлар билан боғлиқ, диний муқаддас жойларни зиёрат қилишдир. Қашқадарё вилоятида 200 дан ортиқ зиёрат масканлари мавжуд.

3. Зиёратнинг туризм объекти сифатида шаклланиш жараёнида зиёратнинг ички ва ташқи фаолият турлари унинг икки томонлама табиати: муқаддаслиги ва сайёрлигини келтириб чиқаради. “Муқаддаслик” хусусияти муқаддас анъана бўлиб қолган диний ва дунёвий маросим хусусиятига эга эканлигини билдирса, “сайёрлик” хусусияти зиёратчининг мобиллиги, ҳаракатчанлиги ёки доимий яшаб турган манзилидан узоқлашиб, сафарда юриб туришини ифодалайди.

4. Зиёрат туризм соҳаси биринчидан, аҳолининг бандлигини таъминлайдиган, уларни дам олдирадиган, даволайдиган, маълум маънода малакасини ва тажрибасини оширишга хизмат қиладиган соҳа бўлса, иккинчидан, тадбиркорга ҳам, туристик фирмага ҳам, маълум ҳудудга ҳам, давлатга ҳам даромад келтирадиган иқтисодийнинг муҳим тармоқларидан бирига айланди. Шу жиҳатдан ушбу соҳани ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳа деб айтиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади.

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КОРХОНАЛАРНИНГ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШДА ИННОВАЦИОН МУҲИТНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ

Холбеков Улуғбек Тошпўлат ўғли

Вазирлар Маҳкамаси Ҳузуридаги

Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаби тингловчиси

Ҳозирги вақтда корхоналар амалиётида стратегик бошқаришнинг аҳамияти ортиб бормоқда. Бу уларнинг ваколатини кенгайтириши ҳамда ўзларининг иқтисодий самарадорлик учун жавобгарликлари даражасининг ошганлиги билан боғлиқдир. Замонавий бошқаришнинг сифати корхоналар самарадорлигини белгилаб беради. Шу боис корхоналарга энг замонавий техника ва технологияларни жалб этган ҳолда инновацияларни жорий этиш бугунги кундаги устувор вазифалардан бири саналади. Ҳозирги вақтда корхоналарнинг кўпчилиги ўз тараққиётининг концепциясини, стратегиясини ҳамда дастурини ишлаб чиқиши зарур.

Ҳар қандай корхонанинг узоқ муддатли ютуқлари ишлаб чиқилган стратегияга боғлиқ бўлади. Агар корхонанинг ривожланиш стратегияси бўлмаса у ёки бу хатоликлар билан ишлаб чиқилган бўлса, бу ҳол корхонага бозорда барқарор ва мустаҳкам ўрин эгаллаш учун имкон бермайди. Замонавий илм-фан ва амалиёт стратегик режалаштириш ҳамда бошқаришнинг катта тажрибасига эга, аммо кўпгина стратегиялар ҳалигача ташқи ва ички муҳитнинг ўзгарувчан шарт-шароитларига мослаша олмаяпти. Бу ҳали ҳанузгача стратегик бошқаришнинг барча муаммолари ҳам ўз ечимини топмаганлигини кўрсатадики, бундай ҳол, биринчи навбатда, корхона ривожланиши стратегик барқарорлигининг механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш билан боғлиқ.

Мамлакатимизда корхоналар фаолияти жадал суръатлар билан ривожланиб бораётган бир вақтда соҳанинг ЯИМ даги улушини янада ортириш учун унинг иқтисодий самарадорлигини оширишга алоҳида эътибор қаратиш лозим бўлмоқда. Қуйида иқтисодий смира, самарадорлик тушунчалари ва уларнинг моҳияти ҳамда унинг туризмдаги аҳамиятига тўхталиб ўтамиз. Ўзбекилининг изоҳли луғатида “самара” ва “самарадор”, “самарадорлик” каби тушунчалар фарқланган.

Луғатда юқоридаги тушунчаларга қуйидагича изоҳ берилган: Самара бу натижа, оқибат, меваси, деб қаралади. Самарадор тушунчаси эса кутилган ёки ундан ортиқ самара берадиган, самарали, сермахсул деб изоҳланган.

Самарадорлик тушунчасини биринчи марта фанга италия олими Вильфредо Парето (1848-1923) киритган. У чегараланган ресурслар бозорида товарлар ишлаб чиқариш ва хизматлар кўрсатиш самарадорлигини ўрганишга алоҳида эътибор қаратган. Ушбу олим изланишлари ва тадқиқотлари натижасида “самарадорлик-бу, бозордаги шундай вазиятки, унда бирор киши бозордаги ўз ҳолатини бошқага халақит бермасдан ўзгартира олмайди”⁷ деган

хулосага келади. Шу тариқа бу самарадорлик “Парето самарадорлиги” деб аталади.

Ўзбекистонда ҳам бир қатор олимлар самарадорлик масалалари бўйича турли илмий изланишлар олиб боришганлар, хусусан и.ф.д., профессор М.Қ.Пардаев, и.ф.н., профессор Б.А.Абдукаримов каби етакчи олимларимиз ўз илмий изланишлари натижасида “Самарадорлик-бу содир бўлаётган бирор иқтисодий жараённинг қандай натижа билан яқунланганини ифодалайди”⁸ деб изоҳ беради. Шунингдек бу олимлар томонидан “иқтисодий самарадорлик” тушунчалари атрофлича ўрганилган ва қуйидагича изоҳланган: “иқтисодий самара ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида яратилган иқтисодий нематлар ҳажми билан ифодаланади.

Жаҳон тажрибаси барча соҳаларда сифатли ўсишни таъминловчи янгиликларни узлуксиз тарзда амалиётга жорий этиш жамият ва иқтисодий ривожланишнинг ҳаракатлантирувчи кучига айланганлигини кўрсатмоқда. Бугун ривожланишнинг инновацион моделлари ва “ақли” технологиялар амалга оширилаётган мамлакатлар энг муваффақиятли ва барқарор ҳисобланади. Бундай мамлакатларнинг барқарор тараққиёти, уларнинг жаҳон бозорларида рақобатбардошлиги табиий ресурсларни экспорт қилиш ва жисмоний меҳнатдан фойдаланишга эмас, балки инновацион ғоялар ва ишланмаларга асосланади.

Ўзбекистонни ишлаб чиқаришда инновация ва интеллектуал ҳиссанинг юқори улуши бўлган барқарор бозор иқтисодиётига, замонавий ва глобал бозорда рақобатбардош саноатга, шунингдек, қулай инвестициявий ва ишчанлик муҳитига эга жадал ривожланаётган мамлакатга айлантириш долзарб вазифа сифатида белгилаб олинган. Қўйилган мақсадларга Ўзбекистонни ривожланишнинг инновацион моделига тўлиқ ўтказмасдан туриб эришиш мумкин эмас, бу мамлакатда инновацион фаолиятни давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашнинг ҳамда давлат бошқаруви, иқтисодиёт устувор тармоқлари ва ижтимоий соҳага инновацион ғоялар, ишланмалар ва технологияларни амалда жорий қилишни рағбатлантиришнинг самарали тизимини яратиш заруратини тақозо этади. Мавжуд муаммоларни ҳал қилиш, шунингдек, инновацион фаолиятни қўллаб-қувватлаш, инновацион ғоялар, ишланмалар ва технологиялар, илмий ютуқларни жорий этишни рағбатлантиришнинг институционал ва ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини тубдан такомиллаштириш мақсадида Инновацион ривожланиш агентлиги ташкил қилинди¹.

Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизнинг асосий муаммоларидан бири шундаки, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётини инновацион асосларга ўтказиш масалаларини ҳал қилишнинг инновацион сифат ва ва механизмлари тўла-тўқис ишлаб чиқилгани йўқ. Мамлакатимизда инновацион ғояларнинг туғилишига ва уларни тижоратлаштиришга ёрдам берувчи тўлақонли

¹ <https://innovation.gov.uz/static/agentlik-haqida>

инновацион муҳит мавжуд эмас. Бу инновацион ривожланиш соҳасида мустаҳкам қонунчилик базасининг яратилмаганлиги билан боғлиқ. Юқорида тилга олиб ўтилган муаммоларнинг ечими бизнинг фикримизча қуйидаги иккита ҳолат билан боғлиқ. Бу, биринчидан, бугунги кунда дунёнинг барча тараққий этган мамлакатларида шаклланиб улгурган миллий инновацион тизимларнинг таркибига кирувчи институтлар ва ташкилотларнинг умумийлиги сифатида инновацион тараққиётга ижобий таъсир кўрсатувчи ташқи шарт-шароитларни яратиш зарурияти билан белгиланса, иккинчидан эса, хўжалик юритувчи субъектларда бутун бир инновацион цикл давомида ғояларнинг туғилиши ва уларнинг тижоратлашувига имкон берувчи инновацион салоҳият – ички муҳитнинг мавжудлиги билан белгиланади. Инновацион муҳит сифатида баҳоланувчи ички муҳит ва ташқи шарт-шароитларнинг ўзаро уйғунлиги самарали инновацион фаолиятни амалга оширишнинг асосий шarti ҳисобланади (1-расм).



1-расм. Инновацион муҳитни шакллантириш

Инновацион жараён барча бўғинларининг самарали фаолият кўрсатишини таъмин этувчи зарурий инновацион муҳитни яратиш учун инновацияларни амалга оширишнинг барча ички ва ташқи омилларини ўзаро ҳамоҳангликда ривожлантириш талаб этилади. Янгиликлар (бизнес ғоялар, инновацион лойиҳалар)ни яратиш ва уларни амалга оширишнинг энг муҳим шarti инновацион фаолият субъектлари (тадбиркорлар, инновацион жамоа, фаолият кўрсатувчи компаниялар)да турли-туман ресурсларнинг умумийлиги билан тавсифланувчи инновацион салоҳиятнинг мавжудлиги билан белгиланади.

Тадбиркорлар инновацион компанияни ташкил этиш босқичида зарур ресурсларнинг барчасига ҳам эгалик қила олмасликлари мумкин, шундай

бўлсада инновацион фаолиятни амалга ошириш чоғида уларга эгалик қилишга интилиш ва уларнинг зарур эканлигини англаб етиш энг муҳим шарт ҳисобланади. Потенциал ҳар доим мақсаднинг ички имкониятларининг ўзига хос хусусияти ҳисобланади. Фаолият кўрсатувчи компанияда инновацион стратегия ва инновацион лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш ҳам, ўз навбатида инновацион салоҳиятнинг асосий компонентлари мавжуд бўлишини тақозо этади. Ушбу вазиятда, санаб ўтилган ресурслар илмий –техник салоҳият, ишлаб чиқариш-технологик салоҳият, молиявий-иқтисодий салоҳият ва кадрлар салоҳияти сифатида тартиблаш мумкин бўлган компания умумий ресурс салоҳиятининг ажралмас бир бўлаги саналади. Шу боис, инновацион потенциал ҳақида гапирганда, инновация учун зарур бўлган ресурслар мавжудлигини эмас, балки улардан самарали фойдаланиш имкониятларини ҳам ёдда тутиш керак.

Инновацион жараёнда барча йўналишларнинг самарали ишлаши ва илмий ишланмаларнинг тижоратла-шувини амалга ошириш учун, юқорида таъкидлаб ўтилганидек, инновацион ривожланишга имкон берувчи ташқи шароитларни яратиш зарур.

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BOLALARDA PARAZITAR INVAZIYANING KLINIK VA IMMUNOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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Rezyume

Bolalar salomatligini himoya qilish muammosi bugungi kunda sog'liqni saqlashni ustuvor vazifalaridan biridir. Hozirgi vaqtda sog'liqni saqlash holatini belgilovchi omillardan biri ijtimoiy jihatdan aniqlangan kasalliklar, shu jumladan barcha parazitlar kasalliklarining 99 foizini tashkil etuvchi — protozoonozlar va gelmintozlardir.

Parazitlar ko'pincha bolalik davridagi surunkali ovqatlanish buzilishi, oshqozon-ichak traktikasalliklari, surunkali intoksikatsiya rivojlanishiga, organizm sensibilizatsiyasiga hissa qo'shadi va immunitet zaiflashuvining asosiy omillari bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Gelmintoz, lyambliya, askarida, immunitet, parazitlar kasalliklar, antigenlar, antitelolar, Bronxial astma.

Dolzarbli

Bugungi kunga qadar lyamblyoz, askaridoz, enterobiozning klinik ko'rinishlari to'liq o'rganildi, ammo so'nggi o'n yilliklardagi global ekologik o'zgarishlar, antibakterial vositalardan keng foydalanish, immunotropik va boshqa dorivor moddalar va boshqa bir qator omillar parazitlar invazyalarning klinik ko'rinishini o'zgartirdi va bu kasallikni qo'shimcha o'rganishni talab qiladi

[Blaxter M. 2016. Cook G. C. 2016. Hayashi K. 2017. Hlavsa M. C. 2019].

Bundan tashqari, so'nggi o'n yil ichida odamlar, uy hayvonlari va mikroorganizmlarning ko'chib yurishi (migratsiya) hajmi keskin o'zgardi. Tropik iqlimi bo'lgan mamlakatlarda va turli xil parazitlarning yashash joylari bo'lgan boshqa joylarda ishlab chiqarilgan (don, muzlatilgan go'sht, chig'anoq, baliq) oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini endi dunyoning istalgan mamlakatida topish mumkin. Yashirin parazitlar infeksiya o'zini aniq ko'rsatmaydi va shuning uchun uzoq vaqt davomida

shifokor yoki yuqumli kasalliklar bo'yicha mutaxassisning ko'rik doirasidan tashqarida qolishi mumkin.

afsuski, lyamblya va nematodlarni tashxislashning ko'plab usullari past sezgirlikka ega, sub'ektiv va ob'ektiv omillarga, shu jumladan lyamblyaning sistalari doimiy ajralib turmasligi, parazitlarni mikroskopik identifikatsiya qilish qiyinligi asosiysi inson tanasidagi parazitlar faqat erkak gelmintlar ekanligi tashxisotni qiyinlashtiradi.

Maqsad: Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda askaridoz, enterobioz va lyamblyozning tashxisi va kechuvining klinik-immunologik xususiyatlar

Ilmiy tekshirish metodi va materiallari

- So'rovnoma usullari
- antropometrik tadqiqotlar (og'irligi, balandligi)
- Instrumental usullar
- Umumiy qon tahlili
- Siydikning umumiy tahlili
- Najasni parazit tuxumlari va sodda hayvonlar uchun tahlil qilish.
- Biokimyoviy qon testi
- Kaprologiya
- IFa, IgE, IgG, SRO, LF.

Natija va tahlillar

Bolalarda parazitlar kasalliklarining sezilarli darajada ko'pligi va tarqalishi o'z navbatida allergik patologiyaning ham ko'payishiga sababchi bo'lmoqda bu esa sog'liqni saqlashning eng muhim vazifalaridan biri allergik kasalliklarga chalingan bolalarni oldini olish va samarali tashxislash va davolashdir. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, faqatgina bemorni dinamik, klinik va funksional kuzatish surunkali kasalliklarning to'g'ri tashxisini qo'yishga imkon beradi.

3.1. Parazitar invaziya bilan og'rikan bolalarda kasallikning klinik xususiyatlari va funksional o'zgarishlar.

Bizning tadqiqotimizda allergik kasalliklarga chalingan 3-14 yoshdagi 100 bola kuzatildi.

Bemorlarning yosh guruhlari bo'yicha taqsimlanishi quyidagicha.

Jadval 3.1.

Bemorlar Yoshi	Kontrol guruh n=20	allergodermatozlar n=44	Bronxial astma n=21	SOB n=35	JaMI
3-7 yosh	16,2% (11)	33,8% (23)	14; 20,6%	20; 29,4%	68
8-14 yosh	17,3% (9)	40,4% (21)	7; 13,4%	15; 28,8%	52
Jami	20	44	28	35	120

Ma'lumki, immunitet tizimining shakllanishi – bu rivojlanish genlarini tartibga solishning atrof-muhit omillari (antigenlari) bilan o'zaro ta'siri bilan belgilanadigan jarayon. O'sishning ma'lum bosqichlarida gen depressiyasi va fenotipning gen regulatsiyasini almashtirish va ayniqsa immunokompetent hujayralar funktsiyalari o'zgarishi sodir bo'ladi. Genetik nazoratdagi bunday o'zgarishlarning namoyon bo'lishini immun tizimining kritik davri deb atash taklif etildi [46.384b.]

J. B. Solomon (1978) kontsepsiyasiga ko'ra, inson ontogenezida verst ustunlari yoki muhim(kritik) bosqichlar (milestones) mavjud bo'lib, ular umumiy rivojlanishning o'tish davrlarini va immunitet tizimining ekvivalent holatlarini belgilaydi. Bemor bolalarning tanlangan kontingenti 3-7 va 8-14 yoshda bo'lganligi sababli, ushbu yosh davri kontsepsiyaga muvofiq inson immunitet tizimining shakllanishining beshinchi muhim davriga to'g'ri keladi.

O'rganilayotgan guruhlarda kasal bolalarning jinsga qarab taqsimlanishi 3.2-jadvalda keltirilgan.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, allergodermatozli bemorlarning 40,0% (26), 20,0% (13) – Ba bilan, 29,2% (19) – SOB bilan kasallangan o'g'il bolalar. allergodermatozli o'g'il bolalar soni 1,44 marta, Ba bilan 1,63 marta, SOB bilan qizlarga qaraganda 1,19 baravar ko'p, bu Nisevich L. L. va boshqa mualliflarning erkaklarning bronxopulmonar sistemaning surunkali kasalliklariga moyilligi haqidagi ma'lumotlariga mos keladi. Ya'ni, o'g'il bolalar kasallikka ko'proq moyil bo'lib, bu erkaklar uchun kamroq genetik xavfsizlik va moslashish nazariyasiga mos keladi.

Jadval3.2.

Bemor bolalarning jinsga qarab taqsimlanish xarakteristikasi.

JINSI.	Kontrol guruh. n=20	allergodermatoz n=44	Bronxial astma. n=21	SOB. n=35	JaMI.
Qizlar	23,6% (13)	32,7% (18)	14,5% (8)	29,1% (16)	55
Bolalar	12,7% (7)	40,0% (26)	20,0% (13)	29,2% (19)	65
Jami	20	44	21	35	120

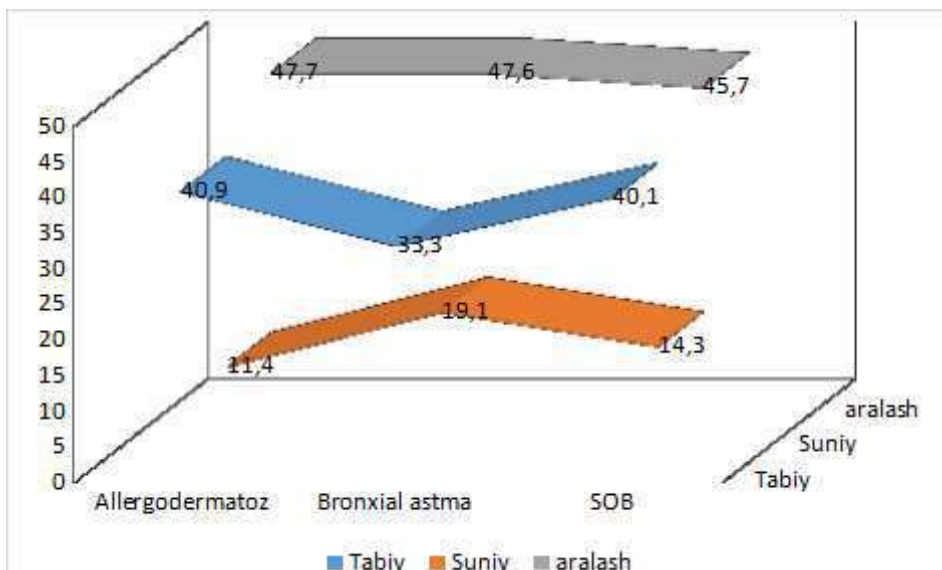
Chet ellik mualliflarning fikriga ko'ra, organizmdagi barcha immun jarayonlarni genlarni aniqlaydi. Shunday qilib, X xromosomasida 836 oqsilni kodlovchi gen mavjud. Qizlarda xromosomaning ikkita nusxasi, o'g'il bolalarda esa faqat bittasi bor. Bu o'g'il bolalarni DNK buzilishlarga va mutatsiyalarga moyil qiladi (zararni tuzatish ular uchun qiyinroq). Bundan tashqari, ba'zi genlar odamning jinsiga qarab turlicha ishlaydi, ba'zilarini himoya qiladi, boshqalarga zarar etkazadi.

Surunkali kasalliklarning kechishi va natijalarining og'irligiga kasalxonaga yotqizishning o'z vaqtida bajarilishi va tibbiy yordam ko'rsatilishi sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Davolash va tekshirish uchun kuzatilgan bolalar kasallik boshlanganidan boshlab turli vaqtlarda qabul qilindi.

Ko'rsatkichlarning qiyosiy tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, allergodermatoz bilan og'rikan bemorlar asosan kasallikning 6-8 kunida – 59,1% (26), Ba bilan – kasallikni 2-4 kunida 47,6% (10), SOB bilan 1-2 kun 62,8%(22). Qolgan bolalar soni keyinchalik qabul qilindi.

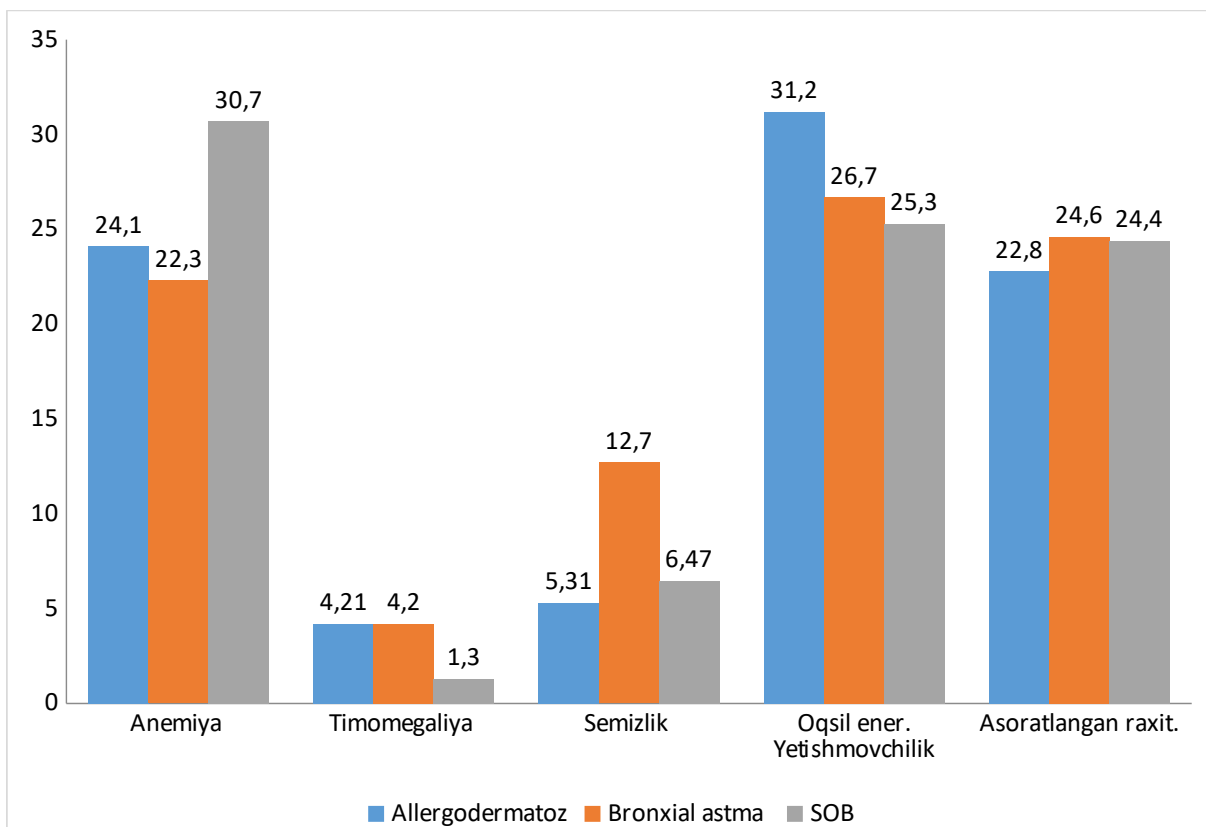
Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, kech qabul qilingan bolalar bir necha bor ambulatoriya sharoitida va uyda muvaffaqiyatsiz davolangan.

anamnezdan aniqlanganidek, tekshirilgan bolalarning aksariyati ilgari aralash ovqatlanagan, bu nafaqat bolaning normal fiziologik rivojlanishini buzadi, balki keyingi kasalliklar spektriga ham, asosiy jarayonning borishiga ham ta'sir qiladi (3.4-rasm).



3.1 rasm.1 yoshgacha bolalar ovqatlanishi.

Bolalarda allergodermatoz hodisalari bilan nafas olish sistemasining surunkali kasalliklarining og'irligiga salbiy premorbid fon sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi (3.5-rasm).



3.2 rasm.Kasallik kechuviga premorbid fon tasiri.

anemiya pediatriyada juda keng tarqalgan kasallik ekanligi ma'lum. Bolalarda kamqonlikning tez-tez paydo bo'lishi ularning intensiv o'sishi, eritropoez jarayonining faolligi va shakllangan elementlar sonining progressiv o'sishi bilan bog'liq. Shu bilan birga, bolalarda gemopoez apparati funktsional jihatdan yetuk emas va turli ta'sirlarga nisbatan juda zaifdir. Bolalarda uzoq muddatli anemiya gipoksiya rivojlanishi, chuqur to'qima va organ o'zgarishlari bilan birga keladi. anemiya bilan og'rikan bolalar sog'lom tengdoshlaridan jismoniy va aqliy rivojlanishdan orqada qoladilar, ko'pincha interkurrent kasalliklardan aziyat chekishadi, surunkali patologik jarayonlar va turli xil asoratlarni rivojlanishiga moyil bo'lishadi. anemiya xolatida fagotsitar tizim hujayralarida fagotsitoz pasayishi, perekisli oksidlanish reaksiyalari sustlashuvi va immun javob sekinlashuvi qayt etilgan [50.168-169b.]

allergodermatozli bolalarning fon holatini tahlil qilib, Ba bilan kasallangan 27 bola va 15 bolada 1 va 2 darajali anemiya, allergodermatozli 25 bola va Ba bilan kasallangan 14 bolada raxit asoratlari borligi aniqlandi. allergodermatozli guruhdagi 36 bolada va Ba bilan kasallangan 17 bolada 1-2 darajali oqsil-energiya etishmovchiligi kuzatildi.

Shunday qilib, premorbid fonning xususiyatlari takroriy allergodermatoz, bronxial astma va surunkali obstruktiv bronxitga moyil bo'lgan xavf omillaridir.

Xulosa

Birgalikda gelmintozli allergik patologiyalari bo'lgan bolalarda immunitetning hujayrali va gumoral bo'g'inlarida muvozanat buzilganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Parazitar invaziya nafaqat allergik reaksiyalarning kuchayishiga olib keladi, balki kasallik prognozining yomonlashishiga ham sabab bo'ladi. Tadqiqotda quyidagi natijalarga erishildi: CD20+, CD16+, IgM, IgE, SRO, IL-4 darajasini oshgani va CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, IgG, Iga va IFN y darajasini pasaygani aniqlandi.

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SPORT FAN SIFATIDA O'RGATISHNING IJODIY USULI

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ABSTRACT

Ushbu tadqiqot dastur ishtirokchilari tomonidan ilmiy tushunchalarni ishlab chiqishni o'rganadi, sportni ilmiy tamoyillar orqali kontekst sifatida qo'llash orqali o'rganishga xos bo'lgan ijodiy xilma-xillik tadqiq qilish mumkin. Sport vositasi orqali talabalar nafaqat sportning asosiy tamoyillarini o'rganadilar va fan sport bilan shug'ullanish mexanikasiga kiritilgan, ammo ular ilmiy tamoyillarni ham o'rganmoqdalar, o'rganish uchun psixo-ijtimoiy-ijodiy-emotsional aloqa muhitida mavjud.

Kalit so'zlar: STEM, fan, sport, qizlar, ozchilik yoshlari, psixo-ijtimoiy-ijodiy ta'lim, shahar maktablari.

I.KIRISH

Bizning tadqiqotimiz sportdan foydalanish orqali o'rganishga xos bo'lgan ijodiy xilma-xillikni ko'rib chiqadi, ilmiy tamoyillarni o'rganish mumkin bo'lgan kontekstning avtomobili orqali sport, nafaqat talabalar fanning asosiy tamoyillarini o'rganishadi, balki sport bilan shug'ullanish mexanikasi, shuningdek, ular ilmiy tamoyillar bilan psixo-ijtimoiy-ijodiy-emotsional aloqani o'z ichiga olgan muhitni o'rganmoqdalar. Masalan, o'quvchilar kundalik hayotlarida velosiped haydashni, uloqtirishni o'rganadilar. Ular ushbu faoliyatni raqobatbardosh bo'lmagan va akademik jihatdan xavf tug'dirmaydigan muhitda o'rganadilar. Ular bilmagan narsa – bu ushbu faoliyatni amalga oshirishda yuklangan ilmiy va matematika tamoyillariga ega. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari ushbu ilmiy va matematik tamoyillarni kontekstda o'rganadilar, ularning kundalik tajribalariga begona bo'lmashligi lozim. Ular golf to'pining traektoriyasini o'rganadilar, bu printsipti golf to'pini urishning haqiqiy amaliyoti bilan bog'lamasdan iolj yo'q.

Ushbu tadqiqot yo'nalishi akademik va kundalik tajribalari bilan ajralib turadi, talabalarni fan va matematikani o'rganish mexanizmi sifatida sportdan foydalanishning ijodiy jarayoni orqali ko'priq qilish mumkin. Sportni o'rganish uchun ijodiy vosita sifatida ishlatish ilmiy va matematik tamoyillar, bu yerda tasvirlangan dastur qo'ng'iroqqa javob beradi, ilg'or texnologiyalardan foydalanish imkonini beruvchi innovatsion va ijodiy dasturlarni yaratish uchun fan savodxonligini oshirish strategiyalariga ega.

Shaxslar ma'lumotni qanday qayta ishlashlari va ma'noni qurishlari haqidagi hozirgi ko'rinish taklif qiladi, axborotni qayta ishlashning bir qancha mustaqil shakllari, shu jumladan mantiqiy-matematika; lingvistik, musiqiy, fazoviy, ijodiy, jismoniy kinestetik, shaxslararo va shaxsiy shaxs (Gardner, 1993). Odamlar o'ziga xos "aql" profilida farq qilishi mumkinligi sababli, ta'lim mazmuni va formati jihatidan xilma-xil bo'lishi kerak ko'rsatma. Ijodkorlik inson aql-zakovatining markazida. Rivojlanishni rag'batlantirish ijodkorlik ta'limning muhim jihati sifatida tobora ko'proq e'tirof etilmoqda (Wyse va Ferrari, 2005; Collard va Looney, 2014). Ijodkorlikning rivojlanishi bo'lishi mumkin, muhitlarni, jismoniy artefaktlarni va o'quv faoliyatini loyihalash orqali rivojlantiriladi, o'quvchilarning qiziqishlari va o'ynoqi izlanishlarga qaratilganligi bilan ajralib turadi. (Donaldson, 2016; Davies va boshqalar, 2013). Ijodiy ta'lim muhiti oqim tajribasi, bu - boshqa samarali fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika dasturlari - o'quv faoliyatini o'quvchilarning ko'nikmalariga moslashtirishga bog'liq; iste'dodlar va qiziqishlar (Rathunde va Csikszentmihalyi, 2005; Milliy tadqiqot kengashi, 2011).

2. USUL

Sport dasturi 6-8-sinf o'quvchilariga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, sportdan foydalanishga qaratilgan fanni o'rganish uchun vositadir. Dastur amaliy, so'rovga asoslangan sport turlarini taqdim etadi, talabalarga tajribalar repertuarini rivojlantirishga imkon beradigan ilmiy faoliyat keyin ilmiy tushunchalarni o'rganish uchun asos sifatida foydalaniladi. Jami 8 ta sport turi mavjud fan modullari hayotda, yerda va

matematikada fan va matematika tushunchalariga qaratilgan. Har bir modul 5 hafta davom etadi. Sport turlari golf, tennis, qilichbozlik, basketbol, yengil atletika, voleybol, fitnes va futbol sog'liq bilan bog'liq. Dastur komponentlarga maktab dasturi, maktabdan keyingi dastur, o'qituvchilar tayyorlash, oila kiradi.

Ushbu guruh ichidagi vaqt seriyali eksperimental tadqiqotda (Creswell, 2012), o'rta maktab talabalar ko'nikma va tushunchalarni o'z ichiga olgan individual ravishda oldindan va keyingi testlarni topshirdilar, ular sportda duch kelgan fan va matematika tushunchalariga xosdir.

Universitet fan fakulteti asboblarni ishlab chiqdi. Talabalarning javoblari mazmunni ijodiy tushunishlarini ifodalash imkonini beruvchi ochiq edi. Namuna savollarga quyidagi misollar kiradi: Tezlik so'zi nima anglatadi? Nima bu tezlik? Snaryad nima? Traektoriya nima? Har bir savol to'g'ri yoki noto'g'ri deb baholandi. Har bir mashg'ulot uchun to'rtta savol bor edi. Har birining ballari haqida hisobot berishda to'rtta savol to'g'ri yoki noto'g'ri tushuncha deb guruhlangan. Har bir modul faoliyatining boshida pretestlar va posttestlar o'tkazildi, modul faoliyati oxirida boshqariladi. Oldindan va keyingi bir xil asboblar testlar bo'ldi. Ularning ilmiy yutuqlarida qandaydir yutuqlar bor yoki yo'qligini aniqlash uchun yil ham taqqoslandi. Shuningdek, ota-onalar farzandlarining dasturda ishtirok etishidan oldin va keyin so'rovdan o'tkazildi. Ularning sport va fan va matematika o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikdan xabardorligini ko'rish mumkin.

3. XULOSA

Talabalarning fan tushunchalarini tushunishning sezilarli darajada oshishiga asoslanadi, sport orqali, sport o'quvchilarni osonlashtirishning ijodiy usulini ta'minlaydi. Fan tushunchalarini kognitiv tushunish. Shu bilan birga, adolatlilikka qaratilgan dasturlar fan va matematika bo'yicha barcha talabalar uchun muvaffaqiyat yangilik emas, sport sifatida foydalanish fan va matematikaga qiziqish va yutuqlarga erishish mumkin bo'lgan vosita erishilgan noyobdir. Ushbu yondashuv ilm-fanga kiritilgan tushunchalarni qo'llashda ko'prikdir va

matematikadan sportni bajarish mexanikasiga. Sport noyob va ta'minlaydi ta'lim jarayonida talabalarga do'stona muhitda erishish uchun innovatsion yondashuv tushunchalar, odatda, ular cheklangan tajribasi tufayli tushunish uchun juda mavhum va chalinish xavfi.

Ushbu loyihaning yana bir o'ziga xos xususiyati o'rta maktab faniga e'tibor va matematika. Bu davlat maktablarida ushbu darajaga e'tiborning yetishmasligiga javob beradi va to'ldiradi tegishli adabiyotlardagi bo'shliq (Meyer, 2011). O'rta maktab o'quvchilari ko'pincha tashkilotchilik qobiliyatining yo'qligi va o'quv sharoitlariga moslashish qiyinligi tufayli baholarning tushishi bir nechta o'qituvchilarning talablari orqali fan va matematika tamoyillarini o'rganish sport bilan shug'ullanish talabalarga ushbu o'tish bosqichida yordam beradi va kamaytiradi "yoriqlar orqali tushish" ehtimoldir. Fidoyi o'qituvchilar, murabbiylar yoki bakalavrlarning bir to'plami o'z-o'zidan ish yoki o'rta maktabdan keyingi ko'pincha salbiy kursni o'zgartira olmaydi bo'lajak olimlar yoki matematiklar uchun ilgari professional tasvirlangan ta'lim adabiyot. Ammo bu loyihaning boshlanishi aniq. Doimiy, faol ishtiroki talabalar o'zlari muhim fan va matematika ko'nikmalarini o'rgatish mumkin, esa bir vaqtning o'zida erta o'tish xabardorligi orqali yangi ufqlarni kengaytirishga olib keladi.

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EXPLORING THE TYPES OF CONVERSION IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This study explores the linguistic phenomenon of conversion across various grammatical categories, focusing on its types, semantic implications, and syntactic considerations. Conversion, characterized by the transformation of words between different lexical categories without overt morphological changes, serves as a significant area of inquiry in linguistics. The investigation delves into five primary types of conversion: noun to verb, verb to noun, adjective to noun, noun to adjective, and adjective to verb. Each type is examined in terms of its semantic extensions, syntactic roles, and linguistic motivations. Through a comprehensive analysis, this study aims to deepen our understanding of conversion phenomena and their implications for language structure and usage.

Keywords: Conversion, linguistic phenomenon, grammatical categories, semantic implications, syntactic considerations.

Introduction: Conversion, a fundamental linguistic process, involves the transformation of words from one grammatical category to another without accompanying morphological alterations. This phenomenon presents a fascinating avenue for linguistic inquiry, shedding light on the dynamic nature of language and its adaptability in communication. Throughout history, scholars and linguists have grappled with the intricacies of conversion, seeking to unravel its underlying principles and implications. From structuralist analyses to generative grammar frameworks and cognitive perspectives, various theoretical approaches have contributed to our understanding of conversion phenomena. In this study, we embark on a systematic exploration of different types of conversion, elucidating their semantic nuances, syntactic roles, and linguistic motivations. By delving into the complexities of conversion, this research aims to enrich our knowledge of language structure and usage, offering insights into the mechanisms shaping linguistic expression.

Types of Conversion:

Noun to Verb Conversion:

Noun to verb conversion, also known as denominalization or verbalization, refers to the process whereby a noun is transformed into a verb without any

morphological changes. This conversion typically involves using a noun as a verb in a sentence, often to denote an action or process associated with the noun.

Examples:

1. Noun: "dance"

Verb Conversion: "She danced all night."

2. Noun: "computer"

Verb Conversion: "He computerized the entire system." Noun: "laughter"

Verb Conversion: "They laughed at the joke."

Semantic and Syntactic Implications:

Semantic Shift: Noun to verb conversion can lead to a shift in meaning, as the noun's inherent qualities or actions are applied in a verbal context. For example, "dance" as a noun refers to a physical activity, while as a verb, it denotes the action of performing that activity.

Syntactic Flexibility: Converted verbs maintain syntactic flexibility, allowing them to occur in various grammatical contexts similar to regular verbs. However, the semantic constraints of the original noun may influence their syntactic usage.

Linguistic Motivations and Constraints:

Semantic Motivations: Noun to verb conversion often occurs when there is a need to express actions or processes associated with the noun conceptually. For example, "computer" becomes a verb to describe the action of using a computer or performing tasks related to computing.

Morphological Constraints: While conversion typically involves no morphological changes, some languages may exhibit morphological markings to indicate the converted form. However, this is not a universal feature, and conversion can often occur without overt morphological markings.

Syntactic Constraints: The syntactic constraints of the original noun, such as its argument structure or semantic roles, may influence the syntactic behavior of the converted verb. For instance, "laughter" as a noun may have different syntactic properties compared to "laugh" as a verb.

Noun to verb conversion exemplifies the dynamic nature of language, showcasing how words can adapt to express new meanings and functions. Through this process, nouns acquire verbal properties, enriching the expressive capacity of the language while maintaining syntactic flexibility and semantic coherence.

Verb to Noun Conversion:

Verb to noun conversion, also known as deverbalization or nominalization, refers to the process whereby a verb is transformed into a noun without any

morphological changes. This conversion typically involves using a verb as a noun in a sentence, often to denote a concept, action, or result associated with the verb.

Examples:

1. Verb: "run"

Noun Conversion: "His morning run invigorates him."

2. Verb: "write"

Noun Conversion: "Her writing is eloquent and persuasive."

3. Verb: "teach"

Noun Conversion: "Effective teaching requires patience and empathy."

Semantic and Syntactic Considerations:

Semantic Shift: Verb to noun conversion can lead to a shift in meaning, as the action or process denoted by the verb is conceptualized as a noun. For example, "run" as a verb refers to the action of moving swiftly, while as a noun, it refers to the activity or instance of running.

Syntactic Flexibility: Converted nouns maintain syntactic flexibility, allowing them to occur in various grammatical contexts similar to regular nouns. However, the semantic constraints of the original verb may influence their syntactic usage.

Linguistic Motivations and Constraints:

Semantic Motivations: Verb to noun conversion often occurs when there is a need to express concepts, actions, or results associated with the verb in a nominal form. For example, "teach" becomes a noun to refer to the activity or profession of teaching.

Morphological Constraints: Like noun to verb conversion, verb to noun conversion typically involves no morphological changes. However, some languages may exhibit morphological markings to indicate the converted form, such as suffixation or compounding.

Syntactic Constraints: The syntactic constraints of the original verb, such as its argument structure or aspectual properties, may influence the syntactic behavior of the converted noun. For instance, "run" as a verb may have different syntactic properties compared to "run" as a noun, particularly in terms of countability or article usage.

Verb to noun conversion illustrates the versatility of language, demonstrating how verbs can be nominalized to express abstract concepts, actions, or results. Through this process, verbs acquire nominal properties, allowing speakers to convey

a wide range of meanings while maintaining syntactic coherence and semantic transparency.

Adjective to Noun Conversion:

Definition and Examples: Adjective to noun conversion, also known as adjectival nominalization, refers to the process whereby an adjective is transformed into a noun without any morphological changes. This conversion typically involves using an adjective as a noun in a sentence, often to denote a group of entities or a quality.

Examples:

1. Adjective: "beautiful"

Noun Conversion: "She admired the beauty of the sunset."

2. Adjective: "young"

Noun Conversion: "The youth of today face unique challenges."

3. Adjective: "wealthy"

Noun Conversion: "The wealthy live in opulence."

Semantic and Syntactic Implications:

Semantic Shift: Adjective to noun conversion can lead to a shift in meaning, as the quality or characteristic denoted by the adjective is conceptualized as a noun. For example, "beautiful" as an adjective describes the quality of something, while as a noun, it refers to the concept of beauty.

Syntactic Function: Converted nouns can function as subjects, objects, or complements in a sentence, similar to regular nouns. However, the semantic constraints of the original adjective may influence their syntactic usage.

Linguistic Motivations and Constraints:

Semantic Motivations: Adjective to noun conversion often occurs when there is a need to refer to a group of entities sharing a particular quality or characteristic. For example, "young" becomes a noun to refer to individuals or a demographic characterized by youth.

Morphological Constraints: Adjective to noun conversion typically involves no morphological changes. However, some languages may exhibit morphological markings to indicate the converted form, such as suffixation or compounding.

Syntactic Constraints: The syntactic constraints of the original adjective, such as its role in modifying nouns or its syntactic position in a sentence, may influence

the syntactic behavior of the converted noun. For instance, "beautiful" as an adjective may have different syntactic properties compared to "beauty" as a noun, particularly in terms of determiner usage or pluralization.

Adjective to noun conversion showcases the flexibility of language, allowing speakers to express abstract concepts or groups of entities using adjectival qualities as nominal forms. Through this process, adjectives acquire nominal properties, enabling speakers to convey nuanced meanings while maintaining syntactic coherence and semantic transparency.

Noun to Adjective Conversion:

Noun to adjective conversion refers to the process by which a noun is transformed into an adjective without any morphological changes. This conversion typically involves using a noun attributively to modify another noun, expressing a quality or characteristic associated with the noun.

Examples:

1. Noun: "gold"

Adjective Conversion: "She wore a gold necklace."

2. Noun: "apple"

Adjective Conversion: "He picked the ripe apple from the tree."

3. Noun: "child"

Adjective Conversion: "She works in child psychology."

Semantic and Syntactic Considerations:

Semantic Extension: Noun to adjective conversion results in a semantic extension, as the noun's inherent quality or association is applied attributively to modify another noun. For example, "gold" as a noun refers to a type of metal, while as an adjective, it describes the quality of something being made of gold.

Syntactic Role: Converted adjectives function attributively to modify nouns, similar to regular adjectives. They typically precede the noun they modify and may undergo inflection for comparison (e.g., comparative and superlative forms).

Linguistic Motivations and Constraints:

Semantic Motivations: Noun to adjective conversion often occurs when there is a need to attribute a quality or characteristic associated with the noun to another noun. For example, "gold" becomes an adjective to describe the material composition of a necklace.

Morphological Constraints: Noun to adjective conversion typically involves no morphological changes. However, some languages may exhibit morphological markings to indicate the converted form, such as suffixation or compounding.

Syntactic Constraints: The syntactic constraints of the original noun, such as its semantic role or syntactic function in a sentence, may influence the syntactic behavior of the converted adjective. For instance, "child" as a noun may have different syntactic properties compared to "child" as an adjective, particularly in terms of attributive usage or syntactic position.

Noun to adjective conversion demonstrates the adaptability of language, allowing speakers to attribute qualities or characteristics associated with nouns to modify other nouns. Through this process, nouns acquire adjectival properties, enabling speakers to convey specific attributes while maintaining syntactic coherence and semantic transparency.

Verb to Adjective Conversion:

Verb to adjective conversion refers to the process by which a verb is transformed into an adjective without any morphological changes. This conversion typically involves using a verb attributively to modify a noun, expressing a quality or characteristic associated with the action denoted by the verb.

Examples:

1. Verb: "bake"

Adjective Conversion: "She served the freshly baked bread."

2. Verb: "grow"

Adjective Conversion: "The rapidly growing population demands attention."

3. Verb: "expand"

Adjective Conversion: "They need to address the expanded budget."

Semantic and Syntactic Implications:

Semantic Extension: Verb to adjective conversion results in a semantic extension, as the action denoted by the verb is applied attributively to modify a noun. For example, "bake" as a verb refers to the action of cooking in an oven, while as an adjective, it describes the quality of something being cooked in this manner.

Syntactic Role: Converted adjectives function attributively to modify nouns, similar to regular adjectives. They typically precede the noun they modify and may undergo inflection for comparison (e.g., comparative and superlative forms).

Linguistic Motivations and Constraints:

Semantic Motivations: Verb to adjective conversion often occurs when there is a need to attribute a quality or characteristic associated with the action denoted by the verb to modify a noun. For example, "bake" becomes an adjective to describe the quality of bread produced through baking.

Morphological Constraints: Verb to adjective conversion typically involves no morphological changes. However, some languages may exhibit morphological markings to indicate the converted form, such as suffixation or compounding.

Syntactic Constraints: The syntactic constraints of the original verb, such as its aspectual properties or syntactic function in a sentence, may influence the syntactic behavior of the converted adjective. For instance, "grow" as a verb may have different syntactic properties compared to "growing" as an adjective, particularly in terms of attributive usage or syntactic position.

Verb to adjective conversion showcases the flexibility of language, allowing speakers to attribute qualities or characteristics associated with actions to modify nouns. Through this process, verbs acquire adjectival properties, enabling speakers to convey specific attributes while maintaining syntactic coherence and semantic transparency.

Adjective to Verb Conversion:

Adjective to verb conversion is a linguistic process whereby an adjective is transformed into a verb without any morphological changes. This conversion typically involves using an adjective to describe the manner or quality of an action, thereby turning it into a verb.

Examples:

1. **Adjective:** "quick"

Verb Conversion: "He quickly completed the task."

2. **Adjective:** "smooth"

Verb Conversion: "She smoothed the fabric before sewing."

3. **Adjective:** "firm"

Verb Conversion: "They firmly believe in their principles."

Semantic and Syntactic Considerations:

Semantic Extension: Adjective to verb conversion results in a semantic extension, as the quality or manner denoted by the adjective is applied to describe the action of the verb. For example, "quick" as an adjective describes speed, while as a verb, it describes the action of performing something quickly.

Syntactic Role: Converted verbs function to describe the action or manner of an action, similar to regular verbs. They can occupy various syntactic positions in a sentence, such as the main verb or auxiliary verb.

Linguistic Motivations and Constraints:

Semantic Motivations: Adjective to verb conversion often occurs when there is a need to describe the manner or quality of an action in a concise manner. For example, "quick" becomes a verb to succinctly convey the idea of performing something with speed.

Morphological Constraints: Adjective to verb conversion typically involves no morphological changes. However, some languages may exhibit morphological markings to indicate the converted form, such as affixation or compounding.

Syntactic Constraints: The syntactic constraints of the original adjective, such as its role in modifying nouns or its syntactic position in a sentence, may influence the syntactic behavior of the converted verb. For instance, "firm" as an adjective may have different syntactic properties compared to "firm" as a verb, particularly in terms of argument structure or syntactic complementation.

Adjective to verb conversion exemplifies the versatility of language, allowing speakers to express actions or manner of actions using adjectival qualities as verbal forms. Through this process, adjectives acquire verbal properties, enabling speakers to convey specific meanings while maintaining syntactic coherence and semantic transparency.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the examination of conversion in linguistics reveals its multifaceted nature and profound implications for language analysis. Through the exploration of various types of conversion—noun to verb, verb to noun, adjective to noun, noun to adjective, and adjective to verb—we have gained insights into the flexibility and adaptability of language. Conversion serves as a testament to the dynamic interplay between form and meaning, showcasing how words can undergo transformations across different grammatical categories while retaining semantic coherence. By delving into semantic extensions, syntactic roles, and linguistic motivations, this study has provided a comprehensive understanding of conversion phenomena.

Furthermore, the study of conversion offers valuable implications for linguistic theory and analysis. It enriches our understanding of language structure, morphology, and syntax, highlighting the intricate mechanisms underlying linguistic expression. Moreover, conversion plays a crucial role in language evolution,

communication, and discourse organization, shaping the way we perceive and convey meaning in diverse linguistic contexts.

As we conclude this investigation, it is evident that conversion stands as a fundamental aspect of language, embodying the creativity and versatility inherent in linguistic systems. By continuing to explore and analyze conversion phenomena, linguists can further unravel the complexities of language structure and usage, contributing to our broader understanding of human communication.

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METHODOLOGY FOR USING FOLK AND ACTIVITY GAMES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION LESSONS

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Abstract: It is known that Uzbek folk games include games aimed at developing various physical qualities. Therefore, it is considered necessary to distinguish them according to their directions. Therefore, their classification (classification) takes the necessary place. In this regard, we believe that it would be appropriate to use Uzbek folk games in the middle of the lesson.

Key words: phylogenetics, classification, physical properties, outdoor games.

Active games are the main means of physical education. Active games creatively influence the physical development of children's motor activity, the formation of motor skills and physical qualities, and the promotion of health by increasing the functional activity of the body and enhancing the feeling of emotional joy.

The healing effect achieved by active games is inextricably linked with the positive emotions that arise during children's games and have a positive impact on the child's psyche. Emotional arousal awakens in children the desire to achieve a common goal for all and is expressed in a clear understanding of tasks, mutual compatibility of actions, precise targeting in space and playing conditions, and accelerated completion of tasks.

Based on children's strong passion and pleasant desire to achieve a goal, the role of will increases, helping to overcome various obstacles.

Motor games serve as a method of improving the motor skills acquired by children and training physical qualities.

During play, the child focuses on achieving the goal, and not on the method of performing the action. He acts according to the conditions of the game, showing dexterity and thereby improving his movements.

As a motor activity, motor play has certain characteristics: it requires the child to quickly react to signals and sudden changes in the game. Almost every action game has actions and movement cues for kids. For example, "sparrows and cars", "airplanes".

Active motor activity in the game trains the child's nervous system by improving the processes of excitation and inhibition, develops observation,

resourcefulness, the ability to find a goal in the environment, courage, dexterity, initiative, and choosing an independent path to achieve a goal.

Information about the origin and history of the games came to us through the book “Devon Lugotit Turk” by Mahmud Kashgari, the great Mingist, historian, ethnographer of the 11th century. The work presents examples of such game forms as challenge, collection, start of the game, throwing a checker, which are performed before the start of Uzbek outdoor games.

The work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur “Baburnoma” also shows that fencing, wrestling and other sports have a great influence on the physical fitness of youth.

Children of the first age are brought up in families with the help of toys and fun games associated with the child’s first movements. In the lives of children older than this age, folk games with colorful combat content (including frame games, hirgoyi, and counting) occupy a large place. Starting from preschool age, in order to familiarize children with the customs, traditions and history of their people, the basic program “Child of the Third Millennium” defines national and outdoor games that are taught for each age group.

The famous teacher P. F. Lesgaft “considers play an exercise that helps prepare a child for life.” This exercise is an independent activity in which the child’s personal initiative is developed and moral qualities are cultivated. He says every game should have a purpose.

To do this, the activity in the game must correspond to the child’s ability to control himself; These movements should be mastered in advance through systematic exercises.

Regular participation in active games helps children develop control over their movements, regulate their body, that is, they learn to move under different tensions.

Games make the child very active, purposeful and quick in action; teaches you to follow the rules, behave well, and value friendship.

P. F. Lesgaft developed the theory of action games, and his followers developed it creatively. (E. A. Arkin, N. N. Kelko, T. I. Osokina).

T. Usmonkhodjaev, F. Khojaevlar, I. R. Abdurakhmanov, Sh. Galiev and others made a great contribution to the development of the theory of action games in Uzbekistan.

In his book “1001 Games,” T. Usmonkhodzhaev fully revealed the influence of active games on the child’s body and their significance. The book also clearly explains the content of action games suitable for preschool children, and the methodology for conducting them.

Active games are important in children's comprehensive education. Whatever the play activity is, the child likes it and evokes positive feelings in him. Outdoor games expand a child's worldview and are a unique means of understanding the environment.

The rules of outdoor games determine the course of the game, organize the motor activity of children, relationships, and contribute to the development of moral and volitional qualities.

It is important for every child to understand the rules of the game and be guided by the opinions of adults.

Through games, children develop such moral qualities as honesty, justice, friendship, courage, self-control, and determination.

In gaming activities, favorable conditions are created for the development of attention, perception, thinking, understanding and goal setting; houses help develop creative imagination, memory, intelligence, and mental activity. Thus, active games help the child's mental development.

Thanks to play activities, the child practically assimilates the reality of space and objects and at the same time significantly improves the mechanism of spatial perception.

For example, a child's independent choice of the direction of movement and his execution of movement in a direction strictly defined by the rules of the game require, on the one hand, a direct assessment of the game situation (directly perceived) and a visual-motor reaction (game actions), and on the other hand, sufficient understanding and representation of their actions in a spatial gaming environment.

Outdoor games form a simple time frame for children. They are expressed in the following: in understanding the sequence of game actions, first, then, further, earlier, all at the same time manifested in the rapid completion of game tasks at a signal, within the limits established for children. In these games, children practice aiming in space, sequence of actions and tracking them in time.

Independent explanation of the content of games, the entire game situation, its rules, the actions of the characters, indicating the location of children, game signs and directions of movement using spatial expressions, and evaluating the game played serves the mental development of children.

Active games provide comfort for the development of creative abilities in children of older kindergarten age. In this case, children can invent small games based on the content of the stories they hear. Action games are aesthetic activities in

their content and form. The variety of play actions is expressed in the fact that children perform them with obvious dexterity and original expression. The use of music in action games has great aesthetic value.

When conducting action games, we must not forget about the beauty and culture of actions: it is necessary to pay attention to children whose actions are to some extent expressive, to encourage those who are able to give expressive and successful images.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE ACTION GAME.

The first activity includes play, which plays a large role in the formation of personality. It is reflected in the impressions accumulated in children's games, strengthening and deepening their understanding of life events. Children, like adults, learn about the world through their activities. Teachers in our country note the great educational importance of outdoor games in preparing the younger generation for life, because the child develops through play.

The game enriches the senses, imagination and understanding of the participants. Our play teachers help the child develop holistically. They expand the concepts of his imagination, develop observation, intelligence, mental acuity, the ability to analyze, disseminate and popularize what he sees, on the basis of which he draws conclusions from events observed among others. Various sports are similar in the structure of movements (sports games, athletics, gymnastics, wrestling, swimming, etc.), and the game has educational value. Such games are aimed at consolidating and improving skills and previously learned technical and tactical techniques in a particular sport. Develops the ability to correctly assess spatial (local) and temporal relationships in gaming activities, quickly and correctly respond to the impact of a frequently changing situation in the game. Action games are very important for training the correct stereotypic action, because it is very difficult to correct it later. Outdoor games held locally in summer and winter conditions are of great educational importance: in children's camps, on trips, in recreation areas, on walks. Outdoor games help tourists, explorers, and explorers acquire the necessary educational skills.

Carrying out outdoor games with small objects (balls, bags, gymnastic sticks, flags) increases skin and muscle-motor sensitivity, helps improve motor functions of the hand and fingers, which is especially necessary for children of primary school and preschool age. In our country, introducing students to national folk games is of great educational importance. They introduce children to the culture of our people and their customs.

In outdoor games, game participants have to perform separate roles (game leader, secretary, referee, assistant referee, match organizer, etc.). This helps them develop organizational abilities and skills. Competitions in outdoor games introduce participants to the organization of competitions and the rules of the game. This knowledge and skills will help children compete on their own. If the teacher, educator, leader pays enough attention to this, then the educational aspect of the game will be enough.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF ACTION GAMES.

Motor games are very important in training physical qualities: speed, agility, strength, endurance, flexibility, at the same time, physical qualities are comprehensively developed in motor games.

Most action games require players to be fast (escape, chase, sound, react to visual cues in one second). The constantly changing situation in the game, which requires players to quickly move from one action to another, helps develop dexterity. Dynamic games develop strength. Games that require more effort and energy than vigorous effort develop endurance.

Games help develop the flexibility associated with frequent changes of direction.

Active games are very important in the spiritual education of a child. Outdoor games are called team games, and at the same time they teach children teamwork. The game develops in children a sense of camaraderie, mutual respect and responsibility for each other's actions. The child participates in a team game and sacrifices himself for the good of the team: he gives the ball to a friend who is in good condition, tries to save a friend who has been captured, and so on. In the game, they gradually learn to use each other's movements and feelings of friendship. From preschoolers to junior schoolchildren, the game only requires coordination of one's own actions with the actions of peers. Later in the game it will show using each other, helping each other. And finally, at the end of the game, the actions of their teams, their interest in their teams, and obedience will appear. A unique move in the game is one player versus one team versus another team. In this regard, players face various tasks that require timely solutions. To do this, you need to select another action and perform it in a short period of time. This helps the player to know his strength.

The exact interaction between players is determined not only by mutual cooperation and psychological adaptation, but also by the general nature of most game actions, the nature of fast execution and tension, and the severity of some experiences. The rules of the game help to cultivate conscious discipline, self-

control, the ability to “grab yourself” after strong excitement, a sudden impulse to gain the upper hand. Outdoor games also help teach children art and creativity. The first manifestation of creativity in children takes the form of play. In children's play, especially in children of preschool and primary school age, creative imagination plays an important role: a simple stick can be a horse, a bicycle, a gun and a sword. Develops the imagination of games in the form of a ball and organized games-actions with plot content. The influence of the situation around the game, the role of individual people in the imagination of children, understanding the course of events with distribution. role, children use their creative imagination when performing it. In the process of such games, creative imagination develops and improves. They help develop perception and perception, teach them to perceive the appearance of surrounding objects and all their interactions, learn about the environment and create new impressions in children, teach observation and logical thinking.

Musical games develop children's musical abilities. To develop children's musical abilities, the teacher uses the play method: games with movement to the sounds of music help to master musical forms and characters. In choral and musical games, the child shows his first ability to dance. In the game, the child learns all his personal qualities and characteristics. The manifestation of individual characteristics during play helps to get to know each child well and influences his development in the right direction. Only one activity, for example a game, does not fully reveal the student's personality traits. By its comprehensive nature, it will know whether the child is interested in the game or is interested in it. A child who does not interfere with other children in his class shows himself in a completely different way in the game. Since all this is extremely important, children need to be approached individually in the right way. Action games help improve certain qualities and skills necessary to pass the Alpomish and Barchina test standards.

National folk games, including Uzbek ones, like all folk inventions (music, pottery, carpet weaving tools, songs and dances, fairy tales, etc.), developed at various socio-economic stages of human history. They were invented and formed. based on specific ethno- and phylo-ontogenetic features.

In different regions of our republic, folk outdoor games have long been developed among different ages and segments of the population, but during the period of the White and Red Empires, the popularity of these games was extremely limited. After gaining independence, the games of the national movement began to be revived as the values of our nation, and now they have become not only a favorite pastime of our people, but are also included in the curricula of all educational institutions as a full-fledged subject. However, it should also be noted that the

scientific and methodological foundations of the national motor games of the people, their psychofunctional nature, significance and significance in the formation of physical qualities and sportsmanship have not yet been studied.

Currently, the undisclosed aspects of the national motor games discussed above, the study and implementation of problems associated with this area, are among the pressing issues in the physical education system of our country. Uzbek folk games arose from the unique traditions, living conditions, climate of residence, historical monuments and environmental conditions of the people and were used depending on their gender, age and health. But until now, most experts have not considered the possibility of isolating a separate classification (classification) and description (characteristics) of Uzbek folk games or have not paid enough attention to them. It should be noted that if such a classification and description had been given, then Uzbek folk games and action games in general would have been a great success. Because only knowing the classification and description of each game will it be possible to correctly determine the need and place of its use.

Games used in sporting events. The essence, content, significance of some folk games in education; Now we consider it appropriate to give examples of some folk games and clarify their essence, meaning and classification. The information of many other specialists highlights the results of the positive impact of folk games as a means of physical education, improving morality, oral speech, and developing sports skills.

In conclusion, it should be noted that students and young people need to carefully study the healing factors of nature and hygienic rules when organizing all classes, industrial training and sports events. Each specialist should help in their implementation with the conscious understanding that the measures, procedures and recommendations mentioned above are the key to health.

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The Book in Captivity for Eight and Half Centuries

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Annotation: This article, regarding one of the most crucial, valuable, and historical work of turkic literature world, discusses the fate of the book “Devonu Lugotit-Turk” by Mahmood Koshghariy: translations, the time until the book is delivered to readers.

Key words: Mahmood Koshghariy, book, Devonu Lugotit-Turk, morphology, language, turkic, history, traditions, geography.

The book is called “Youssuf of the Books” by scholars due to the reason that its background is very similar to that of Prophet Youssuf. Prophet Youssuf was thrown into the well by his siblings. The book had almost the same fate. As is known, the author of the book is Mahmood Koshghariy. The book is about turkic languages, and contains valuable information regarding history, geography, social state, and finally, the astronomy of Central Asia and China at that time. The years written are 1071–1072. The book includes synonyms to antonyms, the etymology of the words, morphology, and many more windows of the language. In morphology, the book categorises the words into three groups: verbs, nouns, and conjunctions. Containing more than 250 proverbs along with tens of poems, it's a notable book of all time in the Turkish world.

It took years for the book to be revealed to readers, finally in 1914. Writer Ayniy from Antep, whose real name is Badriddin Makhmood, stated that he used “Devonu Lugotit-Turk” in the first volume of his book, “Ikdul-Juman fi-Tarihi Akhluz-Zamon.” He made the readers aware that his book “Shihabi`s History” was based on “Devonu Lugotit-Turk.”

Secretary Chalabi also published his famous book "Kashf uz-Zunnun" with the help of that Devon.

Having bought the book for 33 liras, Ali Amiriyy said: "As the time I saw the book, my heart skipped the beat due to excitement and endless happiness. This is not the book, this is the whole Turkistan, not Turkistan, but the whole world. It's the Youssuf of the books".

The book was popular in the Ottoman Empire and in the Turkish world.

The teacher, Rifat Effendi, worked on the book's restoration, on the lost parts of it.

In 1935-37th, the book was translated by the group guided by Khalid Sayid in Azerbaijan. In 1937, Well-known Uyghur writer Muhammad Ali translated it into his native language. Later, another Uyghur Qutluq Shavqiy brought one copy from Istanbul on his way routed to Mecca. In 1944, Ismail Damollam (another Uyghur) translated the first part of "Devonu Lugotit-Turk." All of the ones, who attempted to keep the book and translate, were murdered.

The next one to translate was Akhmad Ziyoy. As soon as he finished, he was imprisoned for 20 years, though he died earlier due to torture in the prison. In 1960-63th, again, the attempt was ended with murders.

Finally, in 1984, the book was published in 10,000 copies as a book containing three volumes in Urumchi.

Mahmood Koshghariy also referenced his map (which was spherical) of the world in the book. In the map, there were the names of cities, villages, rivers, mountains, lakes and deserts. The map corresponds mainly to the present-day Eastern Hemisphere. The book also carries data regarding fauna and flora, traditions of the 11th century.

German orientalist K. Brockelman translated the work "Devonu Lugotit-Turk" into German in 1928.

"Devonu Lugotit-Turk" was translated into Uzbek for the second time, with important comments and interpretations in 1960-63, and published in 3 volumes in the "Fan" publishing house in Tashkent, as a result of 35 years of work by linguist, doctor of philology, and professor Salih Mutallibov.

Linguist scientist V. I. Belyaev states about "Devonu Lugotit-Turk": "We should give this work an extremely high rating because it is not copied or taken from

books, but based on personal observation of live materials... The information provided by the author... archaeological discoveries prove most of this message".

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**KIMYONI 7-SINF O‘QUVCHILARIGA O‘QITISHDA XALQARO
BAHOLASH TIZIMIGA MOSLASHTIRISHNI RIVOJLANTIRISH**

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O‘quvchilar bilimni nazorat qilish vaqtida ham o‘qitish, tarbiyalash, rivojlantirish funksiyalari bajariladi. O‘qitish ahamiyati shundaki, o‘quvchi o‘z bilimi va ko‘nikmalarini doim to‘g‘rilab turishining imkoni bo‘ladi. O‘quvchilar bilimni nazorat qilishining tarbiyaviy ahamiyati juda katta. Doimiy tekshirishlar o‘quvchini sistematik ravishda ishlashga o‘rgatadi, olingan bilim va ko‘nikmalarini amalda qo‘llay oladi. O‘quvchilarda ma‘suliyatlilik, maqsad sari yo‘nalish, mehnatsevarlik, qiyinchiliklarni yengish va boshqa ma‘naviy fazilatlar shakllanadi. O‘quvchilar bilimni nazorat qilishda ularni rivojlantiruvchi ahamiyatiga alohida e‘tibor beriladi. O‘quvchilarning fikrlash qobiliyati, analiz, sintez qilish, taqqoslash, umumlashtirish, aniqlik kiritishlar ham alohida nazorat qilinadi.

Yoshlarga ta‘lim-tarbiya berish masalalarida yangicha yondashish davr talabi bo‘lib kelmoqda. Zero Kadrlar tayyorlash Milliy dasturida “Ilg‘or pedagogik texnologiyalar, ta‘limning yangi shakl va uslublari, o‘quv shu jumladan, tabaqalashgan dasturlar amaliyoti joriy etiladi” [1], deb ta‘kidlanadi.

Respublikamizda uzluksiz ta‘lim tizimini joriy etishdan ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad – yosh avlodda yuqori kasbiy madaniyat, ijodiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy faollik, erkin fikr yuritish kabi qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishdan iborat [2]. Bunda avvalo, tahsil oluvchilarning faolligini oshirish talab qilinadi. Shuning uchun ham o‘quvchilarning mustaqil, ijodiy, tanqidiy fikrlarini o‘stirishda ta‘limning interfaol usullaridan keng hamda o‘rinli foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shu bilan birga o‘quvchilarda mehnat ta‘limiga oid bilim va ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishda dars va darsdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlarni tashkil etishda tizimlilik, aniq maqsadga

yo'naltirilganlik, o'qitish ishlarining natijalarini nazorat qilish hamda baholashga yangicha usularni joriy etish kabilar yetarlicha o'z aksini topmay qolmoqda [3].

Ta'lim olganlikni nazorat qilish va tashxislash tamoyillari. Pedagogikada ta'lim oluvchilarning ta'lim olganligini tashxislash va nazorat qilish tamoyillarining tizimi ishlab chiqilgan. Ulardan eng muhimlari xolislik (ob'ektivlik), tizimlilik (sistemalilik), ko'rgazmalilik (oshkoralik) sanaladi. *Xolislik (ob'ektivlik)* tashxis testlari (topshiriqlari, savollari), tashxis jarayoni mazmunining ilmiy asoslanganligi, pedagogning barcha ta'lim oluvchilarga do'stona munosabati hamda bilim, malakalarni baholashning aniq ko'rinishda belgilangan mezonlaridan iborat [4]. Amalda tashxisning xolisligi qo'yilgan baholar nazorat metodlari vositalaridan, tashxis o'tkazgan ta'lim beruvchidan qat'iy nazar hamma vaqt mos kelishini anglatadi.

Tizimlilik (sistemalilik) tamoyilining talabi shundan iboratki, tashxislash nazoratini ta'lim jarayonining barcha bosqichlarida – bilimlarni boshlang'ich idrok etishdan to amalda qo'llashgacha bo'lgan bosqichlarida olib borish kerak. Tizimlilik barcha ta'lim oluvchilar o'quv muassasasida bo'lgan birinchi kundan boshlab oxirigacha muntazam tashxisga jalb etilishini anglatadi. Ta'lim oluvchining bilimi va egallashi lozim bo'lgan barcha jihatlarni ishonchli tekshirish uchun ta'lim nazoratini tez – tez o'tkazish kerak. Tizimlilik tamoyili tashxis o'tkazishga butun yondashuvni talab etadiki, bunda nazorat, tekshirish, baholashning turli shakllari, metodlari, vositalari uzviy o'zaro bog'liqlikda va birlikda qo'llaniladi, bir maqsadga xizmat qiladi. Bu kabi yondashuv tashxisning ayrim metodlari va vositalarini mutloqlashtirishga yo'l qo'ymaydi.

Ko'rgazmalilik (oshkoralik) tamoyili avvalo barcha ta'lim oluvchilarni aynan bir xil mezonlar bo'yicha ochiq sinovdan o'tkazishni anglatadi. Tashxis jarayonida belgilanadigan har bir ta'lim oluvchi reytingi ko'rgazmali, qiyosiy harakterga ega. Oshkoralik tamoyili, shuningdek, baholarni e'lon qilish va motivatsiyalashni talab etadi. Baho mo'ljal (orientir) bo'lib, ta'lim oluvchilar unga muvofiq o'zlariga qo'yiladigan talablar va pedagogning xolisligi haqida fikr yuritadi.

Ixtisoslashtirilgan va prizident maktablarida baholash tartibi:

Mezonlarga asoslangan baholash- bu ishlab chiqilgan mezonlar asosida o'quvchilarning kutilayotgan natijalari bilan o'quvchilarning haqiqiy yutuqlarini o'zaro bog'lash jarayoni.

Formativ baholash- o'quvchi dars jarayonida bu o'quv jarayoni davomida olib boriladigan va o'qitishni o'z vaqtida tuzatishga imkon beradigan baholash turi hisoblanadi. Bu yangi baholash tizimiga ko'ra 100 ball o'qituvchi tomonidan

formativ baholash 10 ballik tizimda baholanadi. Bunga ko'ra 10 ballik sistemadagi baholashning 6 balini mavzu yuzasidan o'zlashtirish darajasiga, 4 bali esa uyga vazifa uchun qo'yiladi.

Summativ baholash-ma'lum davrda yoki ma'lum bob yuzasidan berilgan bilimlarning darajasini aniqlashga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Ya'ni bunda o'qituvchi muayyan miqdorda mavzularni qamarab olgan bobni o'quvchiga yetkazib bergach, o'quvchilarning ushbu bob yuzasidan olgan aniq bilimlari aniqlanadi. Eski baholash tizimida nazorat ishi ko'rinishida mavjud bo'lgan. Hozir vaqtda bola o'qishda davom etadi, faqat kundalik baholanmaydi. O'quvchi muayyan bobni yakunlagandan keyin, o'quvchi qanday bilimlarni ega bo'lish kerakligi, bolaga qanday ko'nikma va tajriba shakllanishi lozimligi haqidagi savol o'rta tashlanib, shunga mos tarzda topshiriq ishlab chiqiladi. Aynan shundagina har bir o'quvchiga nisbatan munosabat bir xil bo'ladi. Baholashda obektivlik yuzaga keladi [5].

Tadqiqotni amaliyotda sinovdan o'tkazish va natijalarni tahlil qilish

Birinchi navbatda bitiruv malakaviy ishi mavzusiga oid ma'lumotlar ya'ni adabiyotlar, internetdan ma'lumotlarni qidirib topdim. Topilgan ma'lumotlarni jamlab, ularni o'qib o'rganib chiqildi.

Mavzu: "Suvning kimyoviy xossalari"

Darsning maqsadi:

1. Ta'limiy maqsad: O'quvchilarga berilgan mavzu yuzasidan ilmiy asoslangan, Davlat Ta'lim Standarti talablariga javob beradigan bilimlar berib, ularda amaliy ko'nikmalarni hosil qilib, tegishli malakalarini shakllantirish.

2. Tarbiyaviy maqsad: O'quvchilarimizni Ona-Vatanga, tarixiy va madaniy merosimizga, O'zbek xalqining buyuk siymolariga, Ota-onaga muhabbat va milliy iftihar tuyg'usi ruhida tarbiyalash. Ularda ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish va tarbiyalash.

3. Rivojlantiruvchi maqsad: Ilmni amaliyotga tatbiq etish. O'quvchilarning bilim va tafakkurini, kitobxonlik malakasini oshirish, mustaqil fikrlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish, kimyo fani va shu sohadagi kasblarga qiziqishlarini shakllantirish.

Darsning jihozlari : Plakatlar, tarqatma materiallar, monitor, kimyoviy elementlar davriy jadvali.

Dars turi:

Yangi bilim beruvchi

1.Darsning tashkiliy qismi:

1. O'quvchilar bilan salomlashish
2. O'quvchilar davomatini aniqlash.

3. Darsga tayyorgarlik ko‘rish.

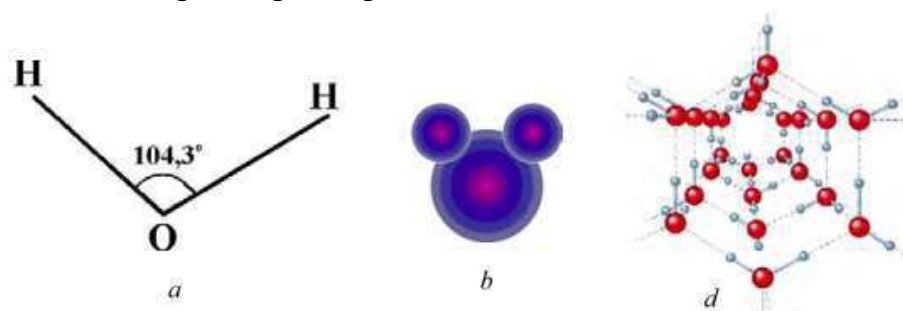
Yangi mavzuni bayoni:

Suv – Yer sharida eng ko‘p tarqalgan muhim kimyoviy birikmalardan biri; Suv - barcha tirik mavjudotlarining bir qismi bo‘lgan ta‘msiz, hidsiz, rangsiz, suyuqlikdir. U tuproqda ham havoda ham mavjud. Tirik organizmlar faqat suvda erigan ovqat iste‘mol qiladi.

Suv vodorod va kislorod atomlaridan tashkil topgan murakkab modda bo‘lib, tarkibida ikki atom vodorod va bir atom kislorod tutadi. Bu ikki gaz - juda yengil vodorod va og‘irroq, faol kislorodning oddiy birikmasi. Vodorod kislorodda yonish natijasida suv hosil bo‘ladi. Ammo xususiyatlariga ko‘ra suv uni tashkil etuvchi elementlarga o‘xshamaydi. Suv o‘z xususiyatlariga ega.

Suvning molekular formulasi H_2O shaklida ifodalanadi. Suvda vodorod atomlari kislorod atomi bilan $104,3^\circ$ burchak hosil qilib birikkan. Suv molekulari tabiatda assotsiya tsiyalangan holda mavjud bo‘ladi va $(H_2O)_n$ tarzida ifodalanadi Suvning nisbiy molekular massasi uni tashkil qilgan vodorod va kislorod atomlarining nisbiy atom massalari yig‘indisidan iborat:

$M_r(H_2O) = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 16 = 18.$, Demak, 1 mol suvning massasi 18 g ga, suvning molar massasi 18 g/mol ga teng (1-rasm).

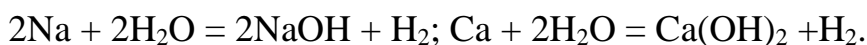


1-rasm. Suvning grafik tuzilishi (a), hajmiy tuzilishi (b), va assotsiyatsiy holati (d).

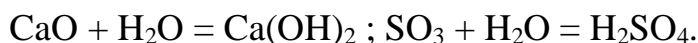
Kimyoviy xossalari. Suv molekulari qizdirishga juda chidamli, lekin $1000^\circ C$ dan yuqori haroratda suv bug‘lari vodorod va kislorodga parchalana boshlaydi: $2H_2O = 2H_2 + O_2$.

Faol metallar suv bilan ta‘sirlashib, uning tarkibidagi vodorodni ajratib chiqaradi. Natijada hosil bo‘lgan moddalar asoslar deyiladi.

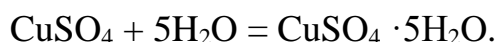
$NaOH$ – natriy gidroksid, KOH – kaliy gidroksid, $Ca(OH)_2$ – kalsiy gidroksidlar asoslardir.



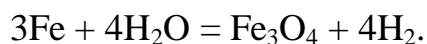
Suvning reaksiya qobiliyati ancha katta. Ayrim metall va metallmaslarning oksidlari suv bilan ta‘sirlashganda asos va kislotalar hosil bo‘ladi:



Ba'zi tuzlar suv bilan kristallogidratlar deb ataluvchi birikmalar hosil qiladi:



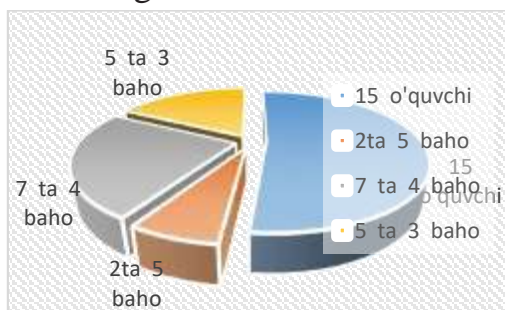
Qizdirilgan temir suv bug'i bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi, natijada temir kuyundisi (Fe_3O_4) ni hosil qiladi:



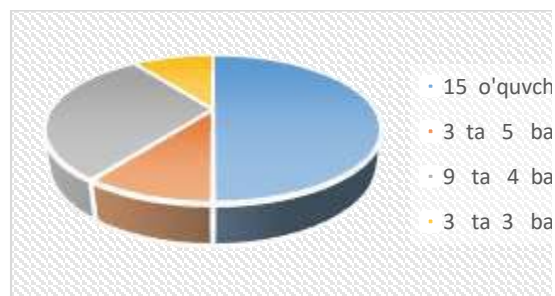
Suv bir qator kimyoviy jarayonlarni katalizlaydi.

Agar suv bug'i ishtirok etmasa, «qalldiroq gaz» yuqori haroratda ham portlamaydi. Is gazi kislorodda yonmaydi. Xlor metallar bilan ta'sirlashmaydi. Vodorod ftoridoyna bilan ta'sirlashmaydi. Natriy va fosfor havoda oksidlanmaydi hamda xlor bilan ta'sirlashmaydi. Suv boshqa ko'plab moddalar singari uchta asosiy holatga ega: Suyuq (keng tarqalgan), «muz» deb ataladigan qattiq va gazsimon (suv bug'lari). Suv holati uning haroratiga bog'liq.

O'tilgan darslar natijalarini olish maqsadida uchta guruhdan ham sinov uchun kimyoga oid chiqish testi olindi. Kirish va chiqish test sinovi natijalari quyidagi rasmda keltirilgan:



An'anaviy dars ishlanma asosida dars o'tilgan guruhning chiqish testi natijalari



Cambridje xalqaro dars ishlanmasi asosida dars o'tilgan guruhning chiqish testi natijalari

Xulosa: yoshlarga talim-tarbiya berish masalalarida yangicha yondashish davr talabi bo'lib kelmoqda. Respublikamizda uzluksiz ta'limini joriy etishdan asosiy ko'zlangan maqsad – yosh avlodda yuqori kasbiy madaniyat, ijodiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy faollik, erkin fikr yuritish kabi qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishdan iborat. Bunda avvalo tahsil oluvchilarning faolligini oshirish talab qilinadi O'qituvchi o'z faoliyati davomida, yani ayrim hollarda baho ballari ularning so'z shakli bilan “a'lo”, “yaxshi” deb almashtiradi. Pedagogik baholash umuman bolalarning shaxsini emas, balki ko'rsatgan sifatlarini baholashni nazarda tutadi. Pedagogik baholashga bunday yondoshishga asoslangan va undan o'z ishida oqilono foydalangan holda pedagog o'z o'quvchilarining qiymatliy munosabatlarini shakllantiradi va to'g'rilaydi. Pedagogik baholash vositasida o'qituvchi o'z tarbiyalanuvchilarida axloqiy va ma'naviy-etik qarashlarni tarkib toptiradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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Possibilities of using inclusive growth in ensuring sustainable development in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: In this article, the conditions of sustainable development, the description of "inclusiveness" and "inclusive growth" by the producers and the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the possibilities of inclusive growth in ensuring sustainable development in Uzbekistan are analyzed, and relevant comments are made.

Keywords: Sustainable development, sustainability, inclusiveness, inclusive growth, Human Development Index (HDI), education, poverty reduction, and employment.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasining ishlab chiqaruvchilari va hukumat tomonidan barqaror rivojlanish shartlari, "inklyuzivlik" va "inklyuziv o'sish" tavsifi, hamda O'zbekistonda barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlashda inklyuziv o'sish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinib, tegishli fikr-mulohazalar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Barqaror rivojlanish, barqarorlik, "inklyuzivlik", "inklyuziv o'sish", Inson taraqqiyot indeksi (HDI), ta'lim, kambag'allikni qisqartirish, va bandlikni ta'minlash.

Introduction.

Aiming to reduce risks in the development of each country, anticipate unexpected external effects, improve the well-being of the population and raise the standards of its living conditions, countries, of course, in order to avoid sudden and unexpected fluctuations in the structure of the economy, ensure stability and thereby promote development. In this regard, achieving inclusive growth is a necessary conditionality. In particular, Uzbekistan is making a number of efforts to achieve inclusive growth.

The main part.

Requirements of sustainable development. The sustainable development of the country largely depends on internal and external cooperation. Economic development plays an important role in achieving sustainable development, and

Uzbekistan has successfully halved the country's poverty level in this area since 2017.

Sustainable development is a process of economic and social changes, the purpose of which is, of course, to ensure the quality of life of people. Depending on the aspects we look at and the goals we set, we can set different conditions for sustainable development by the state. These conditions provide for the achievement of the intended goals and establish the limits of the state's economic and social policy. Generally speaking, the conditions of sustainable development imply the prevention of sudden and unexpected fluctuations by establishing stability or stability in development. In particular and in a broader view, it is observed that the limits are set in relation to the following with the participation of manufacturers and the government¹:

- Conditions for implementation of structural changes: Basically, for countries whose economy is based on science or clearly defined.
- Conditions for modernization and diversification of the economy: For the industrializing countries and beyond.
- Conditions for combating inflation: For almost all countries, regardless of type.
- Monetary and Fiscal conditions: For countries with stimulus or restrictive policies.
- Investment operating conditions: For almost all countries.

Definition of "inclusiveness" and "inclusive growth". "Inclusiveness" should mean "covering". Inclusive growth is economic growth that raises the standard of living for a broad swath of the population.²

Sustainable economic growth requires inclusive growth. This is sometimes difficult to maintain because economic growth can create negative externalities such as increased corruption, which is a major problem in developing countries. Nevertheless, an emphasis on inclusion, especially in terms of equality of opportunity in terms of access to markets, resources and a fair regulatory environment, is a critical component of successful growth. An inclusive growth

¹ Consumers are affected by the actions and decisions of governments and producers in providing the conditions imposed on these factors. If consumers' incomes increase their purchasing power, they become an asset in the process of sustainable development.

² Cerra, Valerie (2021), "[An Inclusive Growth Framework](#)", How to Achieve Inclusive Growth, Oxford University Press, pp. 131, doi:[10.1093/oso/9780192846938.003.0001](#), ISBN [978-0-19-284693-8](#)

approach takes a long-term perspective as it focuses on productive employment as a means of raising the incomes and living standards of the poor and marginalized groups.

It is widely recognized that inclusive growth is almost impossible to achieve in the real world. On the one hand, there is a lack of a comprehensive and globally recognized set of standards for systematically measuring the inclusiveness of growth, which makes data collection and policy evaluation difficult. Both its intangibility and long-term perspective make it less desirable for policymakers than other more visible economic goals. On the other hand, as some critics point out, the many negative externalities of growth are fundamentally at odds with the goal of inclusiveness, which further complicates the situation. In many real-life situations, inclusion is given less consideration than economic growth and is sometimes sacrificed altogether.

Opportunities for inclusive growth in sustainable development in Uzbekistan.

Since there is no single model for promoting inclusive growth in the world, it is more appropriate to use the "Human Development Index" to highlight the possibilities of using inclusive growth to ensure sustainable development in Uzbekistan. In the latest Human Development Index (HDI) report prepared by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Uzbekistan ranked 106th among 193 countries and regions of the world. The data covers the year 2022, which indicates a decrease of one position compared to the previous year's ranking. Countries were assessed on three key indicators of human development – life expectancy at birth, average years of schooling and gross national income per capita. The average life expectancy in Uzbekistan is 71.7 years, the education period is 12 years, and the gross income per capita is 8056 dollars. With a score of 0.727 on the Human Development Index in 2022, Uzbekistan maintains its status in the high human index category and is located between Egypt and Vietnam. Other countries in the Central Asian region, specifically Kazakhstan was in 67th place, Turkmenistan in 94th, Kyrgyzstan in 117th, Tajikistan in 126th place, the first place according to the index is Switzerland with 0.967 points, the third places belonged to Norway and Iceland. Hong Kong and Denmark also made the top five.

Corruption is considered one of the main indicators that is formed as a negative effect of the country's economic growth and is an obstacle to ensuring inclusive growth. According to the Transparency website, Uzbekistan was ranked 121 out of

180 countries by the level of corruption in 2023 and has a score of 33 out of 100³. This limits the country's ability to achieve a certain level of inclusive growth.

According to the Doing Business rating, Uzbekistan received 69 points.⁴ In this case, the business environment is evaluated based on 100 and indicates the average indicator for our country.

In general, inclusive growth is manifested in improving the living conditions of the poor. Because of this, the middle and upper classes are actively active, using the existing capital and conditions optimally to improve their living conditions. Determining the level of population income is considered as the first step towards inclusive growth. The reason is that the rich and poor strata of the population are identified and divided into the appropriate categories.

Uzbekistan is also making efforts towards inclusive growth in ensuring sustainable development. Programs to increase human capital and social inclusion are being implemented in Uzbekistan, which aims not to leave anyone behind.

Inclusiveness in education: Notably, pre-primary education coverage has increased from 21 percent in 2015 to 70 percent in 2022. Likewise, higher education enrollment rates rose from 8 percent to 38 percent, with targeted efforts to support women's entry.

Poverty reduction: The country has set ambitious goals, including a plan to halve poverty by 2026 and further reduce it to 5 percent by 2030.

Ensuring employment: There is also a focus on reducing youth unemployment and providing employment to an additional 1 million youth by 2030.

Infrastructure development: Another important aspect of Uzbekistan's strategy. The plans include providing clean drinking water to all settlements, increasing electrified railways, and investing heavily in road construction and reconstruction.

Profitability: "Strategy for the development of New Uzbekistan in 2022-2026" aims to raise Uzbekistan to a country with an above-average income by 2030. It focuses on specific, measurable goals, including reducing poverty and improving access to education. The strategy also aims to improve governance and inclusive institutions, fight corruption, promote civil society and decentralization, support rural development and ensure sustainable development in vulnerable areas.

Environmental sustainability and energy: Recognizing the importance of environmental sustainability, Uzbekistan has developed a strategy to transition to a "green" economy by 2030. This strategy includes increasing the share of renewable

³ [//www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023](https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023)

⁴ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.BUS.EASE.XQ>

energy sources in total electricity generation to 25 percent by 2026 and doubling energy efficiency. In this regard, the strategy for the transition to a green economy until 2030 envisages increasing the share of renewable energy sources in total electricity production to 25% by 2026, doubling energy efficiency, and halving the energy capacity of the gross domestic product. . In Uzbekistan, it is planned to launch renewable energy sources (RES) in order to increase the share of renewable energy sources in the country's total electricity production to 30 percent.

Conclusion.

As Uzbekistan continues on the path of sustainable development, it will develop comprehensive strategies to improve population welfare, reduce poverty, ensure inclusive employment, prevent corruption, improve education, income levels, and life expectancy. The country is moving towards inclusive growth, implying the improvement of indicators such as sustainability for the lower strata of the population.

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Voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan jinoiy-huquqiy ta'sir choralari

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada voyaga yetmaganlar jinoyatchiligi, ularni majburlov choralari qo'llagan holda jazodan ozod etish, qayta tarbiyalash uchun jinoiy-huquqiy ta'sir choralari qo'llash, xorijiy davlatlarda voyaga yetmagan huquqbuzar uchun qo'llaniladigan ta'sir choralarni tahlil etish va shu asnoda milliy qonunchilikni takomillashtirish borasida xulosalar qilingan.

Abstract: The article deals with the criminality of minors, their release from punishment using coercive measures, the use of criminal-legal measures for re-education, the analysis of the measures of influence applied to minor offenders in foreign countries, and in this context, the national legislation conclusions about improvement were made.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается преступность несовершеннолетних, их освобождение от наказания с применением мер принуждения, применение уголовно-правовых мер для перевоспитания, анализ мер воздействия, применяемых к несовершеннолетним правонарушителям в зарубежных странах, и в этом контексте сделаны выводы национального законодательства об улучшении ситуации.

Kalit so'zlar: voyaga yetmagan, islohot, majburlov ta'sir choralari, yetkazilgan zararni qoplash, jinoyat, javobgarlik, uzr so'rash.

Kirish Yoshlar orasida huquqbuzarliklarga yo'l qo'ymaslik bo'yicha muhim maxsus chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqilmoqda va ularning qatorida jinoiy javobgarlik choralari ham mavjud bo'lib, bu voyaga yetmaganlarning jinoyatlari uchun davlat tomonidan jazoga tortish usulidir. Shu boisdan ularni qayta tarbiyalash maqsadida majburlov choralari qo'llaniladi. Jinoiy huquqiy ta'sir choralari JK umumiy qismining XVI bobida alohida sanab o'tilgan. Bular quyidagilar hisoblanadi;

- a) jabrlanuvchidan belgilangan tartibda uzr so'rash;
- b) 16 yoshga to'lgan shaxs zimmasiga yetkazilgan zararni o'z mablag'i yoki mehnati hisobidan to'lash;
- c) voyaga yetmaganlarni maxsus o'quv tarbiya kaloniyasiga joylashtirish [1].

Yoshlarni huquqlarini himoya qilish nafaqat O'zbekiston Respublikasining balki xalqaro hamjamiyatning asosiy va birlamchi maqsadidir. Ularning huquqlarini himoya qilish uchun turli xil huquqiy mexanizmlarlar ishlab chiqilmoqda. hozirgi kunda davlat tomonidan olib borilayotgan islohotlarning eng bosh maqsadi ijtimoiy xavfli qilmish sodir etgan voya yetmaganlarga nisbatan tayinlanadigan jazo choralari liberallashtirishdan iborat bo'lmoqda. O'zi bilib yoki bilmay huquqbuzarlik sodir etib qo'ygan yoshlarni qayta tarbiyalash, ularni jamiyatdan ajratmagan holda turli xil ta'sir choralari ko'rishni davlat o'ziga ustuvor vazifa qilib olgan. Qariyb barcha davlatlarda voyaga yetmagan huquqbuzarlar jazo obyekt sifatida emas, balki ijtimoiy rehabilitatsiya subyekti hisoblanadi. Darhaqiqat, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish joylarida voyaga yetmagan shaxs og'irroq jinoyatlar uchun sudlangan yoki g'ayriijtimoiy qarashlari mustahkam boshqa o'smirlar ta'siriga tushishi, uning tarbiyasiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi tabiiydir. Bu o'rinda ta'kidlash joizki, aynan voyaga yetmaganlar uchun tayinlangan jazo uni jazolash emas, balki tarbiyalash vazifasini amalga oshirishi lozim [2]. Bu fikrlar juda to'g'ri hisoblanadi. Ozodlikdan mahrum etish joylaridagi voyaga yetmagan shaxslarning qayta tarbiyalanish darajasi ancha past hisoblanadi, ular uchun huddi u yer jinoyat maktabiga aylanib qolishi mumkin.

Shu o'rinda jinoyat qonunchiligini liberallashtirishda turli xorijiy davlatlar qonunchiliklarini o'rganishimiz va ularning jazolash va javobgarlikdan yoki jazodan ozod qilish bilan bog'liq yutuqlarini jinoyat qonunchiligimizga tadbiq etsak maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Belgiya qirolligida o'n sakkiz (18) yoshga yetmagan shaxs jinoyat huquqida jinoyat subyekti bo'la olmaydi va ularga nisbatan Jinoyat kodeksi[3]da nazarda tutilgan jazo choralari tadbiq etish mumkin emas, lekin ular 1965-yil 8-aprelda qabul qilingan "Yoshlarni himoya qilish to'g'risidagi" qonunning qoidalariga amal qilgan holda ish tutadi va ularning jinoyatlari yoshlar sudlari tomonidan hal etildi. Ammo, agar jinoyatchi voyaga yetmagan shaxs o'n olti yoshdan oshgan bo'lsa, ularning ishlari muayyan hollarda oddiy sudlar tomonidan ko'rib chiqilishi mumkin.

Yoshlarni himoya qilish to'g'risidagi qonunda nazarda tutilgan chora-tadbirlar quyidagilar,

- voyaga yetmagan shaxsni ota-onasiga yoki uning vasiyligida bo'lgan shaxslarga uni yaxshiroq nazorat ostiga olish to'g'risida buyruq bilan birga tanbeh berish;

- yosh huquqbuzar muntazam ravishda maktabga qatnab, o'zining yoshi va imkoniyatlariga bog'liq bo'lgan ta'lim yoki xayriya xizmatini amalga oshirish,

yoshlarni himoya qilish qo‘mitasi yoki yoshlarni himoya qilish bo‘yicha delegatning nazorat qilishi va bundan tashqari psixolog maslahatlarini olish;

- yoshlarni himoya qilish qo‘mitasi yoki yoshlarni himoya qilish bo‘yicha delegat nazorati ostida homiylik ostidagi oilaga yoki tegishli muassasaga joylashtirish;

- ixtisoslashtirilgan markazga joylashtirish[4].

Fikrimizcha, ushbu davlatning voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan sodir etilgan jinoyatlari uchun jazo tayinlash siyosatini barcha davlatlar o‘rganishi va o‘z davlatida joriy etishi kerak bo‘lgan mexanizm hisoblanadi. Sababi, voyaga yetmagan bolalar bilan alohida ishlaydigan Yoshlarni himoya qilish qo‘mitasi va Yoshlarni himoya qilish bo‘yicha delegat kabi tashkilotlar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan ishlar hamda nazoratga olinadigan bolalar uchun Homiy oila dasturi ishlab chiqilganligi va shu dastur orqali jinoyat sodir etgan yoshlarni oila bilan ta‘minlash eng muhim ishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Bola huquqlari to‘g‘risidagi xalqaro konvensiyada belgilab qo‘yilgan bolaning birlamchi ehtiyojlari va manfaatlari ta‘minlanmoqda.

Rivojlangan davlatlarning tajribasidan, xususan, AQSh, Italiya, Braziliya, Rossiya, Norvegiya, Qozog‘iston va Qirg‘izistonda jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslarni, maxbuslarni kitobxonlik bilan tanishtirish e‘tibor qaratilgan. Masalan, Braziliya tajribasida kitoblar mahbuslarning tezroq chiqib ketishiga yordam beradi, ya‘ni: har bir o‘qilgan matn (ilmiy, falsafiy yoki badiiy) uchun qolgan muddat 4 kunga qisqartiriladi. Bitta kitobni o‘qish uchun to‘rt haftagacha vaqt ajratiladi, shundan so‘ng o‘qilgan kitob doirasida insho yozishi kerak. Ish maxsus komissiya tomonidan baholanadi. Rossiya va Germaniyada voyaga yetmagan huquqbuzarga tarbiyaviy ta‘sir etish va ularning xulq-atvorini nazorat ostiga olish uchun ota-onalarga yoki ularning o‘rnini bosuvchi boshqa shaxslarga yoxud ixtisoslashtirilgan muayyan davlat organiga javobgarlikni yuklash, Angliyada voyaga yetmaganni belgilangan ta‘lim dasturlarida qatnashish, Shvetsiyada voyaga yetmagan shaxsni harakatlarini kuzatish uchun elektron bilak uzuk taqish majburiyati yuklatilgan, Germaniyada ularni yashash joyidan ajratmagan holda o‘quv mashg‘ulotlarda qatnashishga, ma‘lum shaxslar muloqot qilishni va ma‘lum joylarga borishni taqiqlash, Fransiyada ta‘lim yoki kasb-hunar o‘rgatish uchun davlat yoki xususiy muassasaga joylashtirish va AQSh, Italiya, Braziliya, Norvegiyada jinoyat sodir etgan voyaga yetmagan shaxslarni, maxbuslarni kitobxonlik bilan tanishtirish kabi turlari bolalarni qilmishlarini anglab yetish va qayta bu huquqbuzarliklarni sodir etishni oldini olishda eng yaxshi ta‘sir choralari hisoblanadi. Xorijiy davlatlarning qonunchiligidan voyaga yetmaganlar masalalariga doir qonunlar o‘rganilganda bizning

qonunchiligimizdan bir qancha farqli tomonlari borligiga va bazi davlatlarda ta'sir choralari yoshlarga nisbatan aniq belgilab qo'yilganiga guvohi bo'ldik.

Xulosa va takliflar O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligini, xorijiy davlatlar qonunlari tahlili hamda statistik ma'lumotlarni o'rganish va tahlil qilish orqali voyaga yetmaganlarning ijtimoiy xavfli qilmishlari uchun tayinlanadiga jinoiy-huquqiy ta'sir choralarni qo'llash institutini takomillashtirish lozimdir. Xorijiy mamlakatlar qonunchiligini o'rganish orqali ushbu davlatlar yutuqlarini va O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligidagi ta'sir choralarning qiyosiy tahlil qilish kerak. Voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan ta'sir choralari JK ning 88-moddasida keltirilgan majburlov choralari hozirgi vaziyatga mos tushish yoki tushmasligidan aniqlagan holda unga yangi turlarini qo'shish orqali kengaytirish lozim. Voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi uchun tayinlanadigan jinoiy-huquqiy ta'sir choralarni qo'llash institutini takomillashtirish masalalari yuzasidan quyidagi taklif va tavsiyalarni ko'rib chiqish lozimdir.

Nazoratga o'tkazish voyaga yetmaganga tarbiyaviy ta'sir ko'rsatish va uning xulq-atvorini nazorat qilish uchun ota-onalarga yoki ularning o'rnini bosuvchi shaxslarga yoxud ixtisoslashtirilgan davlat organiga javobgarlikni yuklashdan iborat;

Qayta tarbiya uyiga joylashtirish;

Terapevtik joylashtirish;

Elektron Monitoring. Sudya balog'atga etmagan bolani har doim bilak yoki to'piq bilaguzuk yordamida kuzatishni talab qilishi mumkin. Ularni ma'lum bir joyda cheklash talab qilinishi mumkin yoki bo'lmasligi mumkin.

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ХУСУСИЙ УЙ-ЖОЙ МУЛҚДОРЛАРИ ШИРКАТЛАРИ ФАОЛИЯТИДА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛ БОШҚАРУВЧИ КОРХОНАЛАР ХИЗМАТИДАН САМАРАЛИ ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ

Баймирзаев Баходиржон Улуғбек ўғли

Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаби
ТИНГЛОВЧИСИ

Мамлакатда олиб борилаётган кенг қамровли ислохотларнинг туб мазмунмоҳияти халқ фаровонлигини таъминлашдан иборатдир. Бу ўз навбатида аҳолининг яшаш шароити ҳамда уй-жой коммунал хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасининг ривожланганлик даражаси билан бевосита боғлиқ.

Уй-жой фондини бошқариш уй-жой фондини, муҳандислик ускуналарини, шу уйларга туташ, ободонлаштириш элементлари бўлган ер участкаларини лозим даражада сақлашни, уларга хизмат кўрсатиш ва уларни таъмирлашни ҳамда фуқароларнинг яшаши учун зарур шароитларни яратишга қаратилган комплекс фаолиятни ўз ичига олади. Уй-жой фондига хизмат кўрсатиш ва уни таъмирлаш белгиланган стандартлар, нормалар ва қоидаларга мувофиқ амалга оширилади. Хусусий уй-жой фондини бошқариш бевосита хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари, Хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари ширкати, бошқарувчи (ёлланувчи ижрочи директор) ёки бошқарувчи ташкилот томонидан амалга оширилиши мумкин.

Хусусий уй-жой фондини бошқаришнинг энг муҳим вазифаларидан бири унга хизмат кўрсатиш ва таъмирлаш бўйича комплекс ишларни бажаришдан иборат.

Хусусий уй-жой фондига хизмат кўрсатиш ва таъмирлаш бўйича ишлар қуйидагиларни қамраб олади:

- кўп квартирали уйдаги хоналар ва умумий фойдаланиш жойлари ва уй-жойлар атрофидаги ҳудуднинг санитария ҳолатини сақлаш;
- муҳандислик коммуникациялари ва жиҳозларига профилактик хизмат кўрсатиш;
- муҳандислик тармоқларини мавсумий фойдаланиш шароитларига тайёрлаш;
- уй-жойларнинг умумий фойдаланиш қисмларини жорий таъмирлаш, авария ҳолатларини бартараф этиш;
- конструкциялар ва тармоқларни капитал таъмирлаш, муҳандислик тармоқларини алмаштириш;

- уй-жойлар атрофидаги ҳудудни ободонлаштириш;
ва бошқа ишлар.

Ушбу ишлар, қоида тариқасида, ихтисослаштирилган хизмат кўрсатувчи ва/ёки таъмирловчи ташкилотлар (пудратчилар); уй-жой мулкдори ёки унинг ваколатли органи ёки ташкилоти (хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари ширкати, бошқарувчи ташкилот) томонидан ёлланадиган ходимлар (ишлаб чиқариш персоналы); бевосита уй-жой мулкдорлари томонидан бажарилиши мумкин.

Ўзбекистонда уй-жой фондини бошқариш шаклини уй-жой мулкдорларнинг ўзлари танлайдилар, бошқариш шакли кўп жиҳатдан уй-жой фондининг ҳажмига боғлиқ бўлади. Бугунги кунда амалда мамлакатимизда хусусий уй-жой фондини бошқариш Хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари ширкатлари томонидан амалга оширилади. Бироқ, уларнинг ташкилий ва бошқарув тузилмасини намуна шакл деб аташ мумкин (1-расм).

1-расм

ХУЖМШ ташкил этиш механизми (амалдаги)



Уй-жой хизматлари бозори ривожланган шароитда хусусий уй-жой мулкдори (мулкдорлари), хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари ширкати хизмат кўрсатиш ва таъмирлаш ишларини бажариш учун ихтисослаштирилган пудрат ташкилотларини жалб қилиши мумкин.

Мазкур уй-жой фондини бошқариш бўйича замонавий ва илғор тажрибаларга таянган, шунингдек мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётида хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасининг улуши ортиб бораётгани ва, айниқса, бу соҳада хусусий секторни кенг жалб этилаётганлигини инобатга олган ҳолда, уй-жойларни

сифатли ва самарали бошқарув тизимини жорий этиш мақсадида хусусий уй-жойларни бошқаришни шартнома асосида Профессинал бошқарув компанияларига бериш тизимини таклифи берилади.

2-расм



Мазкур таклиф этилаётган бошқарув тизимида Хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари ширкатлари томонидан шартнома асосида уй-жойларни бошқаришни Профессинал бошқарув компанияларига бериш орқали самарадорликка эришиш кўзда тутилган. Мазкур тизимни амалиётга жорий этилиши натижасида ХУЖМШларнинг маъмурий харажатларини қисқартиришга эришилади (Бошқарувчи компаниялар хизматидан фойдаланмайдиган ХУЖМШларда 4-6 нафар, улар хизматидан фойдаланадиган ХУЖМШларда 2-3 нафаргача ходимлар доимий ойлик маош билан таъминланган).

Шунингдек, Бошқарувчи компанияларнинг уй- жойларни сақлаш, таъмирлаш ва техник хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасидаги мутахассислари юқори билим ва тажрибага эга бўлиб, бугунги кун меҳнат бозорида рақобатбардош ходимлар ҳисобланади ҳамда улар меҳнатининг сифат даражаси ҳам юқори бўлиб, кўрсатилган хизматларининг сифатини оширишга эришилади.

Шу билан бирга, “Хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари тўғрисида”ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунининг 15-моддасига мувофиқ, ХУЖМШларнинг молиявий асосларини мустаҳкамлаш мақсадида ҳар бир ширкат қошида хўжалик асосида фаолият юритувчи “Хизмат кўрсатиш марказлари”ни ташкил этиштаклиф қилинмоқда.

Мазкур марказлар томонидан кўрсатиладиган хизмат турлари ва нархларини белгилаш ХУЖМШ бошқарув кенгашини томонидан амалга оширилади. Бу билан ҳам, ўз навбатида, ХУЖМШларнинг молиявий аҳволини яхшилашга ҳамда хусусий уй-жой мулкдорларига оператив хизматлар кўрсатиш имкониятига эришилади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2005 йил 10 февралдаги “Хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари ширкатлари фаолиятини такомиллаштириш борасидаги қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-3-сон Қарори. www.lex.uz.

2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 18 апрелдаги «Уй-жой коммунал хизмат кўрсатиш тизимини бошқаришни янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги № ПФ-5017-сонли Фармони. www.lex.uz

УЙ-ЖОЙ КОММУНАЛ ХИЗМАТЛАРИ СОҲАСИНИ БОШҚАРИШ МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ

Баймирзаев Баходиржон Улуғбек ўғли

Вазирлар Маҳкамаси хузуридаги Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаби
тингловчиси

Жаҳондаги ривожланган мамлакатлар тажрибаси уй-жой коммунал хизматлар соҳаси ва соҳада фаолият кўрсатаётган корхоналар фаолият самарадорлигини таъминлаш ҳамда асосий истеъмолчилар ҳисобланган аҳолининг соҳа корхоналари томонидан тақдим этилаётган хизматлар ҳажми ва сифатидан қониқиши учун, биринчи навбатда, соҳада табиий монополия даражасини қисқартириш ҳамда бозор муносабатларини чуқурлаштириш лозим. “Уй-жой коммунал хўжалиги” тушунчаси атама сифатида ягона ва аниқ қонуният билан белгиланган тасдиғига эга эмас. Шу сабабли турли манбалар, меъёрий ҳужжатлар ва тадқиқотларда мазкур тушунчага турлича ёндашувлар мавжуд.

Иқтисодий сиёсатнинг асосий масаласи ҳалқнинг моддий ва маънавий турмуш даражасининг ўсишини таъминлаш ҳисобланади. Бу ўз навбатида уй-жой коммунал хўжалиги корхоналари, жумладан, хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари ширкатлари фаолияти билан боғлиқ. Маълумки, уй хўжалиги инсонларнинг уй-жой фонди билан боғлиқ яшаш шароитларини яхшилаш, уйларнинг қулайлиги ва турмуш даражасини ошириш, уй-жой фонди эксплуатациясини яхшилаш ҳамда сақлаб қолиш бўйича чораларни амалга ошириш, аҳолига хизмат кўрсатишни ривожлантириш, шаҳар ва бошқа аҳоли пунктларини марказлашган сув ҳамда газ, электр таъминоти билан таъминлаш ва бошқалардан иборат.

Ширкатлар фаолияти самараси ўлароқ, маиший шароитларни кетмакетлик билан яхшилаб, аҳолининг моддий ва маънавий даражасини таъминлаб туриш билан бирга, миллий иқтисодиётнинг бошқа тармоқларида меҳнат самарадорлигининг ўсиши ва ниҳоят бутун ишлаб-чиқариш самарадорлигининг ўсишига кўмаклашади. Республикада уй-жой хўжалиги соҳасида амалга оширилаётган аниқ чора-тадбирлар пировард мақсади, аҳоли турмуш даражасини яхшилашдир.

Ўзбекистонда уй-жой коммунал хизматлар соҳасидаги ҳолат таҳлили соҳада бозор муносабатларини чуқурлаштириш ҳамда унинг таркибидаги корхоналарни ягона фаолият тизимига жамлаш жараёни, яъни ягона уй-жой коммунал хизматлари тизимининг шаклланиш жараёни ҳали ниҳоясига етмаганлигини ҳамда тизимнинг мавжуд субъектларининг моддий-техник, иқтисодий ҳамда ҳуқуқий салоҳият даражаси бозор қонуниятлари талабларига тўлиқ жавоб бермаслигини кўрсатмоқда. Ушбу таҳлиллар ҳамда таққослаш натижалари асосида соҳани ривожлантиришнинг биринчи қадами сифатида уй-жой коммунал хизматлари соҳасида бозор муносабатларини

чуқурлаштириш лозим. Бунинг учун биз томонимиздан соҳада бозор муносабатларини шакллантириш вазифаларини амалга ошириш модели ишлаб чиқилди ҳамда ушбу моделни тезлик билан амалиётга жорий этиш тавсия этилади (1-расм).

1-расм

Уй-жой коммунал хизматлари соҳасида бозор муносабатларини шакллантириш вазифаларини амалга ошириш модели



Таклиф этилаётган модел таркибидаги бошқарув механизмлари ҳар бир йўналишда ишлаб чиқилган ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмлардан ташкил топган бўлиб, бошқарувнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмларининг асосий вазифаси – бошқарув объектига таъсир этиш орқали жараён самарадорлигини таъминлашдан иборатдир. Уй-жой коммунал хизматлари корхоналарида бошқарув механизмининг самарадорлиги кўп жиҳатдан маҳаллий ўз-ўзини бошқариш органлари роли ҳамда қарор қабул қилиш жараёнига истеъмолчиларнинг кенг жалб қилинишига боғлиқ. Умумий ҳолатда корхона фаолиятини бошқариш механизмини таркибий жиҳатдан ташкилий ва иқтисодий механизмлар йиғиндиси сифатида қараш лозим.

Умумий ҳолатда корхона фаолиятини бошқариш механизмини таркибий жиҳатдан ташкилий ва иқтисодий механизмлар йиғиндиси сифатида қараш лозим. Бошқарувнинг ташкилий механизми ўз ичига бошқарув функциялари, бошқарувнинг ташкилий тузилиши, ходимлар, бошқарув техникаси ва технологияси, бошқарув қарорлари, меҳнатни илмий асосда ташкил этиш, бошқарувнинг ҳуқуқий асослари ва бошқаларни бирлаштиради. Бошқарувнинг ташкилий элементларига бошқарув мақсадлари, тамойиллари, функциялари, усуллари, техникаси, технологияси ҳамда ходимлар, бошқарув таркиби ва ахбороти киритилади. Бошқарувнинг иқтисодий механизмлари иқтисодий қонуниятлар, тамойиллар, бошқарув усуллари ҳамда хўжалик фаолиятининг мақсади, фойда, мулкчилик муносабатлари ва бошқа жиҳатларга таянади. Бошқарувнинг иқтисодий механизми фаолият жараёнида юзага келувчи аниқ ижтимоий-иқтисодий, технологик, ижтимоий-психологик муаммоларни ечишга йўналтирилади.

Шу билан бирга уй-жой коммунал хизматларини бошқаришга жараён сифатида ёндашилса, унинг самарадорлиги икки асосий кўрсаткич билан тавсифланади: истеъмолчиларнинг барча турдаги хизматлар билан таъминланиш даражаси ва харажатлар даражаси. Истеъмолчиларнинг барча турдаги хизматлар билан таъминланиш даражаси хизматларни етказиб берувчи корхонанинг асосий бошқарув функциясини акс эттирса, иккинчи кўрсаткич - харажатлар даражаси бошқарув жараёнининг тежамкорлиги, харажатларнинг асосланганлиги ва меъёрий миқдорларга мослигини акс эттиради.

Умуман олганда, юқоридаги фикрлар ва тадқиқот натижаларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда уй-жой коммунал хизматлари соҳаси ва бу тизимда фаолият кўрсатаётган корхоналарда бошқарув тизимини такомиллаштириш ва бу билан корхоналар фаолият самарадорлигини ҳамда тақдим этилаётган хизматлар сифатини яхшилашда замонавий бошқарув моделлари ва механизмларини қўллаш самарали ўзгаришларга олиб келади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2005 йил 10 февралдаги “Хусусий уй-жой мулкдорлари ширкатлари фаолиятини такомиллаштириш борасидаги қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-3-сон Қарори. www.lex.uz.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 17.04.2024 йилдаги “Ўзбекистон республикаси қурилиш ва уй-жой коммунал хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳамда унинг тизимидаги ташкилотлар тўғрисидаги низомларни тасдиқлаш ҳақида” ги 214-сон Қарори

РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ШАРОИТИДА ТУРИЗМНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ИМКОНИЯТЛАРИ

Мадаминов Қудратилло Олтибой ўғли

Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик
олий мактаби тингловчиси

Мамлакатимизда замонавий ахборот-коммуникация технологияларини ривожлантириш, электрон давлат хизматларини кўрсатишнинг яхлит тизимини яратиш, давлат органларининг аҳоли билан мулоқот қилишининг янги механизмларини жорий этиш юзасидан катта ишлар олиб бориляпти. Иқтисодий муносабатлар тизимига инновацияларни жорий қилиш билан бир қаторда Ўзбекистонда рақамли маконни шакллантириш ҳамда рақамли иқтисодиётни иқтисодий-ижтимоий жиҳатдан илмий тадқиқ этиш заруратини белгилаб берди.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2023 йил 11 сентябрда ПФ-158-сон Фармони билан тасдиқланган “Ўзбекистон-2030” стратегиясида Ўзбекистонда ташқи ва ички туризмни ривожлантириш учун кенг шароитлар яратиш орқали сайёҳлар сонини ошириш бунда “Хорижий туристлар сонини 15 миллионга, ички сайёҳлар сонини 25 миллионга, зиёрат туризми бўйича келадиган туристлар сонини 3 миллион нафарга ошириш” каби вазифалар белгиланган.

Ушбу вазифаларни бажаришда бугунги кунда рақамли иқтисодиётни жорий қилиш ва такомиллаштириш масалалари сифатида устувор ва муҳим вазифасига айланиб бормоқда. Республикамиз Марказий Осиёнинг энг йирик туристик масканларидан бири сифатида иқтисодиётнинг мазкур тармоғини ривожлантиришда катта потенциалга эга ҳисобланади. Мамлакатимизда сўнгги 5 йилда туризм соҳасидаги норматив-ҳуқуқий базанинг янада ривожлантирилиши, туристик инфратузилма ривожини, сайёҳлик салоҳияти тарғиботи, кадрлар салоҳиятини кучайтиришга катта эътибор қаратилди. Бу каби амалга оширилаётган туризм соҳасидаги ислоҳотлар албатта туристлар сонини оширишга хизмат қилади. Ҳозирги босқичда глобал туризм индустриясининг ривожланиш тенденцияларидан бири Интернет технологияларининг ривожланиши, бошқача айтганда, туризмнинг замонавий ривожланиши рақамли иқтисодиётда кечмоқда. Яъни рақамлаштириш жараёни жуда кўплаб соҳалар каби туризм индустриясини ҳам четлаб ўтмади. Потенциал сайёҳлар томонидан веб-ресурслардан кенг фойдаланиш рақамли

туризм пайдо бўлишига, мижозларга саёҳат йўналишини ва туризм соҳасидаги қарорларни қабул қилишга ёрдам берадиган тавсияларни ишлаб чиқиш учун интеллектуал веб-сервисларнинг ривожланишига олиб келди.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг сайёҳлик салоҳияти жадал ривожланмоқда. Сўнгги йилларда мамлакат миллий иқтисодиётининг стратегик тармоқларидан бири сифатида туризмни ривожлантириш бўйича комплекс чора-тадбирлар изчил амалга оширилмоқда, бу эса унинг тез ривожланиши, янги иш ўринларини яратиш, даромадларни кўпайтириш, аҳоли турмуш даражаси ва сифатини юксалтириш, шунингдек, инвестицион жозибадорлигини оширишга қаратилган. Шунини таъкидлаш лозимки, туризм соҳасида рақамли трансформациянинг муҳим тенденциялари пайдо бўлмоқда ва ушбу технологияларнинг туризм маҳсулотлари ва хизматларига интеграцияси рақамли туризмга олиб борадиган инновацион жараённинг асосий элементи саналади.

Шунга ўхшаш вазият иқтисодиётнинг бошқа тармоқларида ҳам содир бўлаётганлиги аниқ, аммо шунини таъкидлаш керакки, туризм саноати ўзига хослиги билан бошқа соҳалардан ажралиб туради, шунинг учун бу ерда Интернет технологияларидан фойдаланиш зарурати ортиб бормоқда. “Internet live stats” маълумотида кўра, бугунги кунда дунёда қарийб 5,3 миллиард киши Интернет-ресурсларидан фойдаланиш имкониятига эга. Улар томонидан бир кунда 178 миллиарддан ортиқ электрон хатлар юборилмоқда, 5,5 миллиарддан ортиқ интернет орқали қидирувлар амалга оширилмоқда, 549,5 миллиондан ортиқ хабар твиттер орқали жўнатилмоқда, 5,2 миллиарддан ортиқ видео ютуб орқали томоша қилинмоқда, 63,7 миллиондан ортиқ расмлар инстаграм орқали юклаб олинмоқда ва эътиборли жиҳати бу рақамлар кун сайин янада ортиб бормоқда.

Шу билан бирга, Интернет фойдаланувчилари турли ёшдаги, турлича даромадли ва ижтимоий мавқега эга бўлган одамлардир. Шуниси қизиқки, Интернет ресурсларидан фаол фойдаланувчилар орасида ҳар йили ижтимоий тармоқларда мулоқот қиладиган ва маълумот қидириш учун Интернетдан фойдаланадиган кекса одамлар кўпайиб бормоқда.

Жаҳон тенденциясига ҳамоҳанг равишда Ўзбекистонда ҳам интернет фойдаланувчиларининг умумий сони 27,2 миллиондан ошди. Шундан мобил интернет фойдаланувчилари сони 25,3 миллион кишини ташкил этмоқда. Бугунги кунга келиб 95 фоиз аҳоли масканлари мобил интернет билан қамраб олинган, 54 фоиз уй хўжаликларига юқори тезликдаги интернетга уланиш имкони яратилган. Шунингдек, мобил алоқа база станциялари сони ошириши

ва маълумотлар ўтказиш халқаро тармоғининг ўтказувчанлик қобилияти янада тезлашмоқда.

Бу мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётидаги рақамлашув кўрсаткичлари Ўзбекистонда рақамли туризмни ривожлантириш заруратини юзага чиқармоқда. Туризмни жадал ривожлантириш, туристларга муносиб инфратузилма яратиш, хизматлар сифатини янада ошириш, ҳудудларнинг туристик салоҳиятидан унумли фойдаланиши ва янги иш ўринлари ташкил этиш, миллий туризм маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқаришни кўпайтириш учун аниқ мақсадга йўналтирилган ишлар давом эттирилмоқда нологияларидан унумли фойдаланиб максимал даражадаги қониқишга эришади. Рақамли туризм хизматлари саёҳатчига маршрутни режалаштиришда ёрдам бериш учун керакли турар жойни топиш бўйича маслаҳат бериши мумкин. Бундан ташқари, улар ўз мобил телефонларига мобил илова қўлланма сифатида ўрнатиш имкониятига эга бўлишади.

Туристлик бизнесни рақамлаштириш шароитида мижоз ўзи маълум бир тур ҳақида маълумот қидиради, маълум бир компанияни танлайди ва хизматларнинг нархларини таққослайди. Жараён мижозга ўзи ёқтирган тури сотиб олиш билан якунланади ва хизматлар унга кечаю кундуз тақдим этилади, бу эса хизмат сифатини яхшилади ва мижознинг қониқишини оширади. Эътибор беринг, рақамли имкониятлар доимий равишда кенгайиб бормоқда ва ундан фойдаланиш имконияти ошмоқда.

Шундай қилиб, рақамли туризм технологияга асосланган қидирувлар асосида саёҳат тўғрисидаги маълумотларнинг мавжудлиги ва хилма-хиллиги, айнан бир дестинация ҳақида ундан фойдаланганларнинг фикр-мулоҳазалари, фото сурат ва видео роликлари ўша манзилни танлаш ёки танламасликка қарор қабул қилишга, режалаштиришга ҳамда уни амалга оширишга ёрдам беради.

Мамлакатимизда рақамли туризмни ривожлантиришнинг қуйидаги устувор йўналишларини белгилаб олиш мақсадга мувофиқдир:

а) Туристлик инфратузилма билан биргаликда туристик инфратузилмани ривожлантириш.

б) мамлакатимиздаги туроператор ва турагентлар, меҳмонхона ва ресторанлар, транспорт ва бошқа хизмат кўрсатувчи туристик корхоналарнинг мутахассис ва ходимларини бугунги кундаги рақобатбардошлигини ошириш мақсадида, рақамли маркетинг, электрон бизнес имкониятлари, GoogleAnalytics, Яндекс.Метрика, Ижтимоий медиа, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Telegram имкониятлари, e-mail маркетинг, мобил маркетинг (QR код, мобил илова), интернет рекламанинг инновацион усуллари каби рақамли

билимлар ва замонавий ахборот технологиялари бўйича маҳаллий соҳа мутахассислари ва хорижий экспертларнинг ўқув семинарлари ва тренингларида мунтазам қатнашишини таъминлаш зарур.

Натижада тренингларда замонавий билимларни эгаллаган ходимлар ўз фаолиятларидаги камчиликларни аниқлаб, уларни бартараф этиш ва ҳамда истиқболли амалий тавсия ва таклифлар ишлаб чиқиб, соҳаларини яна ривожлантира олишади.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА МИНТАҚА ТУРИЗМ САЛОҲИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ МАСАЛЛАРИ

Мадаминов Қудратилло Олтибой ўғли

Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик

олий мактаби тингловчиси

Энг йирик юқори даромадли тармоқлардан бири бўлган, даромадлилиги бўйича фақат нефтни қазиб олиш ва қайта ишлашдан кейинги ўринда турувчи соҳа бу-Туризмдир. Туристлик бизнес хар қандай давлат, вилоят ва туманнинг иқтисодиётига ўз таъсирини кўрсатмай қолмайди. Катта маблағ талаб қилишига қарамай, туризм соҳасига капитал тикиш ўзини анча тезроқ оқлаши билан бошқа бизнеслардан фарқ қилади.

Туризм тушунчаси бир қараганда битта маъно ангалатиши мумкин бу, оддий халқ ва бу соҳадан йироқ бўлган вакилларга хосдир. Аслида Туризм жуда кенг қамровли тушунча бўлиб, хусусиятларига кўра тавсифланади. Жумладан географик белгилари, туристик оқим йўналиши, сафар мақсади, ҳаракатланиш усуллари, туристларни жойлаштирувига кўра тавсифланиши мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Хизматларга тўловларни амалга ошира туриб, ўша давлатнинг бюджетига тайёр валюта тушимини таъминлайди дегани, шу сабабли чет-эл туристларнинг келиши “Актив туризм” демакдир

Т/Р	Тавсифланишига кура	Туризм турлари
1	Географик принциплари бўйича	1.1 Миллий 1.2 Халқаро 1.3 Ички
2	Туристлик оқимлар йўналиши бўйича	Кирувчи Чикувчи
3	Мақсадлар бўйича	Соғломлаштирувчи туризм Малакавий иш туризми Умумий туризм Шопинг турлар Саргузашт туризм Зиёрат туризми
4	Ҳаракатланиш усули бўйича	Автотранспорт Денгиз транспорти Темир йул транспорти

Кирувчи туризм-фаолияти тўланмайдиган туристик мақсадларда доимий яшамайдиган шахсларнинг ўзга мамлакат худудига ташрифига айтилади.

Чиқувчи туризм-бир мамлакат худудига доимий яшовчи шахснинг бошқа мамлакат фаолияти тўланмайдиган саёҳати, ташрифига айтилади.

Рекреацион туризм-дам олиш туризми таркибига кириб, бир қатор давлатларда оммавий туризм шакли ҳисобланади. Ривожланган давлатлар сирасига кирувчи Франция, Италия, Испанияга чет-эл туристларнинг ташрифи аввало мана шу мақсад кўзланади. дам олиш туризмининг ўзи бир неча турларга бўлинади.

Қизиқарли томоша-бунга кино ва театр, концертлар, фестиваллар кирса;

Қизиқарли машғулотлар сирасига-ов қилиш, балиқ овлашлар шу жумладандир, бундан ташқари, халқларнинг миллий маданияти ва урф-одатини шрганиш мақсадида ташкил этиладиган “этник саёҳат”ларни ҳам шулар жумласига киритса бўлади.

Туризм иқтисодиётнинг бошқа тармоқларига қараганда тадбиркорлик фаолиятининг кенгроқ соҳаси ва қўшимча меҳнат муҳити сифатида кейинги йилларда олдинга силжишга эришди. Туризм соҳаси бошқарувчилари озгина бўлса ҳам амалий тажрибага эга бўлишни ва аҳолига хизмат кўрсатишда юқори даражадаги маданиятга эга бўлиши талаб этилиб, бу жараёнда туризм инфраструктураси ҳал қилувчи аҳамиятга эгадир.

Мамлакатимизда минтақа туризмини ривожлантиришда рақамли маркетингдан фойдаланиш ҳамда ушбу соҳага замонавий ахбороткоммуникация технологияларини кенг жорий этиш бўйича комплекс чоратадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда. Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегиясида Хорижий туризм бозорларида мамлакат туризм салоҳиятини тарғиб қилиш орқали Республикага ташриф буюрадиган хорижий туристлар сонини 2026 йилгача 9 млн нафарга етказиш белгиланган.

Рақамли технологиялардан фойдаланган ҳолда ушбу мақсадни амалга оширишда мақсадли бозорларда маркетинг тадқиқотларини олиб бориш, давлатлар кесимида туристик маршрутларини ишлаб чиқиш; хорижий мамлакатларда халқаро туризм кўргазма ва ярмаркаларда миллий стенд билан иштирок этиш; томошабинлар қамрови кенгбўлган оммабоп блогерлар ҳамда инфлюэнцерлар учун мамлакат бўйлаб инфо турлар ташкил қилиш асосий йўналишлар қилиб белгиланган.

Туристик маршрутдан якуний фойдаланувчи минглаб километр узокликда бўлиши мумкинлиги сабабли, рақамли маркетинг туризм саноатида муҳим рол ўйнайди. Сўнгги ўн йил ичида халқаро майдонда рақамли

маркетинг туризм соҳасида умумий маркетингнинг муҳим таркибий қисмига айланди. Туристик хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасида рақамли иқтисодиётни кўллашнинг қулайликлари қуйидагича: Туристик хизматлар сотиб олиш учун харажатлар камаяди (масалан, олдиндан меҳмонхонани бронлаш, авиабилет). Туристик хизматлар (Турпакетлар) ҳақида кўпроқ ва тезроқ маълумот олинади. Рақамли дунёдаги туристик хизматларнинг жаҳон бозорига чиқиш имкониятлари катта бўлади.

Фидбек (туристлар фикрини)ни тез олиш ҳисобига турмаршрутлар ва хизматлар жадал такомиллаштирилади. Хизмат кўрсатиш тезроқ, сифатлироқ, қулайроқ бўлади. Рақамли иқтисодиёт бу - гибрид иқтисодиётдир. Бу ахборот-коммуникация ва молия технологияларининг ривожланганлиги, шунингдек, биргаликда гибрид туризм ва хизмат кўрсатишдаги барча иқтисодий фаолият субъектлари – товарлар ва хизматлар яратиш, тақсимлаш, айирбошлаш, истеъмол қилиш жараёни объектлари, субъектларининг тўлақонли ўзаро алоқа қилиш имкониятини таъминлайдиган инфратузилма очиклиги туфайли мавжуд бўлиши мумкин.

Юқорида таъкидлаб ўтганимиздек туризмнинг иқтисодиётда ўзига хос ўрни бўлиб, фақатгина дам олиш эмас, қолаверса иқтисодиётнинг ажралмас қисмидир. Бу соҳа нафқат тур фирмаларга фойда олиб келиш билан бирга, давлатга солиқ тўланишида ҳам ўз фойдалилиги жихатидан дунёда иқтисодий самарадорлиги бўйича тўртинчи ўринда туради. Туристларга хизмат кўрсатиш маҳаллий аҳолига фойда келтирувчи соҳалар сирасига киради. Худди шундай мамлакат президенти томонидан туризмни ривожлантириш бўйича бир қатор фармон ва қарорларни имзоладилар.

Туризм соҳасида давлат сиёсати истиқболли ҳудудлар ва уларнинг инфратузилмасини комплекс жадал ривожлантиришда туризм соҳаси етакчилик қилиши, долзарб ижтимоий-иқтисодий вазифаларни ечиш, иш ўринларини кўпайтириш, аҳолининг даромадлари, яшаш даражаси ва сифатини ошириш ҳамда мамлакатнинг инвестициявий жозибадорлиги ва имиджини яхшилашга қаратилган.

2019-2025 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикаси туризм соҳасини ривожлантиришнинг мақсадлари туризмни миллий иқтисодиётнинг стратегик соҳасига айлантириш, туристик хизматларни диверсификациялаш ва сифатини ошириш ҳамда туристик инфратузилмани, шу жумладан хорижий сармояларни жалб қилиш ва самарали реклама-маркетинг ишларини олиб бориш эвазига такомиллаштириш орқали иловада кўрсатилган мақсадли кўрсаткичларга эришиш концепцияси ишлаб чиқилган.

Иқтисодий рақамлаштириш туризм соҳаси учун янги имкониятлар ва истиқболларни очади. Рақамли технологиялардан фойдаланиш туризмга харажатларни камайтириш, компаниялар самарадорлиги ва рақобатбардошлигини ошириш, рақамли товар ва хизматлар бозорида ўз ўрнини эгаллаш учун янги турдаги туристик маҳсулотларни чиқариш имконини беради.

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АДАБИЙ ПОРТРЕТНАВИСЛИКДА МАҲОРАТ МАСАЛАСИ

**Ахмедова Ш.Н. БухДУ ўзбек тили ва адабиёти кафедраси профессори.
Назарова Д.Т. мустақил изланувчи**

Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада академик, йирик танқидчи Матёкуб Қўшжонов ижодининг бир қирраси – адабий портрет яратишдаги маҳорати масаласи ўрганилган ва маълум хулосалар чиқарилган.

Калит сўзлар: адабий танқид, адабий портрет, бадиий образ, шахс киёфаси, фаолият, умумлаштириш, баҳо бериш.

Abstract. In this article, one aspect of the work of the academician, major critic Matyakub Koshjanov - his skill in creating a literary portrait - was studied and certain conclusions were drawn.

Key words: literary criticism, literary portrait, artistic image, personality, activity, generalization, assessment

КИРИШ. Ўзбек танқидчилигида Иззат Султон, М.Қўшжонов, О.Шарафиддинов, С.Мамажонов, Н.Каримов, У.Норматов, И. Ғафуров сингари мунаққидлар адабий портрет усталари сифатида машҳур. Жумладан, М.Қўшжонов адабий портретлари бошқа жанрдаги асарлари каби бадиий маҳорат масаласига кўпроқ эътибор қаратилганлиги билан ажралиб туради. У адабиётнинг муҳим назарий масалаларини ёзувчининг муайян асарига бадиий маҳоратни текшириш орқали муҳим назарий хулосалар чиқаради. М.Қўшжонов ижодида, айниқса, адабий портрет жанри етакчи ўринлардан бирини эгалласа-да, унинг портретнавислик маҳорати алоҳида ўрганилмаган. Умуман олганда, олимнинг илмий-танқидий мероси маҳорат, шакл ва мазмун, услуб ва тил жиҳатидан бир неча тадқиқотларга манба бўла олади.

Олим ҳар бир асар таҳлилида ёзувчидан теран ҳаётийлик, юксак бадиийликни талаб қилади. Адабий портретда ҳам асосий масалага шу нуқтаи назардан ёндошади. Шу жиҳатдан М.Қўшжоновнинг И.Султон, Қ.Ҳикмат, О.Ёқубов, П.Қодиров, Ш.Холмирзаевга бағишланган кичик-кичик адабий портретлари, А.Ориповнинг “Армон” тўпламига ёзган сўзбошиси ҳамда С.Мелиев билан ҳамкорликда ёзган “Абдулла Орипов” номли китоби характерлидир.

Адабий портрет яратиш – мураккаб (синтетик) умумлаштиришдир ва бунинг учун биринчи навбатда унинг ижтимоий-эстетик қиммати, аҳамиятига эътибор бериш лозим. Портретнавис учун энг муҳими, тавсифланаётган реал

шахсининг турли томонларига тегишли кузатишлар, чизиқлар, аниқ топилган деталлар асосида портретни бутунликда йиғишдир. Бир-бирига яқин жанрларни қайд этиб, А.Моруа ижодининг тадқиқотчиси Ф.Наркирьер унинг адабий портретни биография каби ёрқинлик ва маҳорат билан ёзишига диққат қаратади. Шу билан бирга бу жанрларнинг ғоят яқинлигини таъкидлайди. Моруанинг Тургенев ёки Пруст ҳақидаги китоби танқидий тадқиқот гуруҳига яқинлашади, деб ҳисоблайди [Наркирьер. 1974: 220]. Демак, портретнавис инсон шахсиятини у ҳақда ҳаммаси тўлиқ (бунга унинг таржимаи ҳоли, асарлари, замондошларининг муносабати ва ҳ.к.лар киради) бўлгандагина адабий портрет тўлиқ умумлаштириш намунаси бўла олади.

Ў.Ўтаев “сўнгги йилларда ўзбек танқидчилари ижодида яхши бир фазилят – бирон бир ижодкор ижодини унинг шахсияти билан боғлаб текшириш, нурли хотираларга кенг ўрин бериш ҳоллари кўзга ташланмоқда. Бу усул кўпроқ В.Зоҳидов, Ҳ.Ёқубов, И.Султон, М.Қўшжонов, Т.Жалолов, М.Юнусов каби танқидчиларимиз ижодида муваффақиятли қўлланилмоқда. Чунки бу олимларнинг аксарияти Ғ.Ғулум, Ойбек, Шайхзода, Миртемир каби адибларимиз билан баробар ижод йўлини бошлашган, уларнинг ҳаёт ва ижодий камолотининг тирик гувоҳларидир”, - деб ёзади [Ўтаев. 1978: 54]. Тўғри, танқидчи кўрсатган фазилятлар баъзи бир портретларда учраса-да, кўпчилигида бундай хусусият кўринмайди. Ижодкорнинг шахсияти билан ижодини боғлаб текшириш орқали чуқур умумлашмалар чиқариш ўрнига далилларни қалаштириб ташлаш ёки фақат ижодгагина эътибор қаратиш ўзбек портретнавислигига хос умумий камчиликлардан бири бўлиб келди.

“Биз ижодкор асарларини ўрганар эканмиз,- деб ёзади академик Б.Назаров “Олим маданияти” портретининг муқаддимасида,- кўпинча ундаги ғоявий, бадиий, илмий савияни таҳлил қилиш ва шулардангина келиб чиқиб унинг муаллифи иқтидорини баҳолашга ўрганиб қолганмиз. Бироқ асарнинг вужудга келишида ижодкор шахсияти ва маънавиятининг тутган ўрни, ижодий муҳитдаги одоби ва ахлоқи, касбдошлари билан мулоқот ва мусохабалари тўғрисида ҳам ўйлаб кўрганмизми? Салоҳиятнинг тамал тоши кўйилувчи ёшлик йиллари ва фикрлаш маданияти ҳақида мушоҳада юритганмизми?” Адабий портрет яратувчилар айнан ана шу муаммоларни кўпинча очиқ қолдириб кетадилар. Ва шу туфайли бу адабий портретлар кемтик, мазкур шахсининг тўлиқ ва яхлит қиёфаси тўла ёритилмайди. Ёки шўро йилларида яратилган адабий портретларда фақат ёзувчининг ижодига хос жиҳатларга кўпроқ эътибор бериш, унинг инсоний фазилятлари, ҳаётидаги драматизм, оиласи, атрофидагилар билан муносабати каби масалаларга

этибор бермаслик кабилар уларнинг асосий нуқсонларидан бирига айланганлиги сир эмас. Ҳолбуки, француз олими Сент-Бъёвнинг фикрича, ёзувчининг кундалик ҳаёти ва одатларига ҳам аҳамият бериш лозим: "Мени ҳамиша мактублар, суҳбатлар, фикрлар, характерларнинг турли ҳолатлари, руҳияти, бир сўз билан айтганда, машҳур ёзувчилар таржимаи ҳолини ўрганиш ром этиб келди" [Сент-Бъёв Шарль. 1970: 313]. Ҳар қандай ёзувчи, бошқа оддий инсонлар каби, реал мавжудот бўлиб, ижодида уни ўраб турган одамлар, уларнинг ҳаёти, шу билан бирга ўзининг шахсий ҳаёти, руҳий кечинмалари муҳим аҳамият касб этади, шу билан бирга ёзувчи билан ўқувчини бир-бирига яқинлаштиришга хизмат қилади. Аммо бу хусусият фақат М.Қўшжонов ижодида эмас, балки бутун ўзбек адабий портретнавислигида умумий етишмовчилик эдики, юқорида айтилганидек, буни ўша давр мафқураси билан боғлиқ жиҳат деб қараш тўғри бўлади.

Абдулла Қаҳҳор, Абдулла Қодирӣ, Ойбек ижодига оид портретларни кўздан кечирар эканмиз, танқидчининг бошқа жанрдаги тадқиқотларида етакчи бўлган - образларни адабиётшунослик йўли билан қайтадан яратиш усулига дуч келамиз. "Нафосат шайдоси" портрети [Қўшжонов. 1982: 88]. Ойбекнинг бир бутун қиёфасини яратиш йўлидаги изланишлардан биридир. Ойбек ҳақида жуда "кўп ва хўп" ёзилди, унинг ҳаёти ва ижодига бағишлаб илмий тадқиқот, монография, илмий-биографик очерк, йирик асарлар яратилди. М.Қўшжонов асарининг улардан фарқли жиҳати шундаки, у Ойбек ҳаёти ва ижоди ҳақида умумлаштирувчи характердаги адабий портрет яратди. Аммо бунда кўпроқ ёзувчининг ижодий қиёфаси ёрқин намоён бўладики, унинг шахсий ҳаёти, севгиси, орзу-армонлари, фарзандлари ва дўсту душманлари ҳақидаги асарлар яратилишига ҳали анча вақт бор эди.

Олим ёзувчилар ижодининг ўзига хос томони, асарларининг бадииятини очиб берувчи мухтасар ижодий портретлар яратди. Жумладан, у И.Султон, К.Яшин, Ш.Рашидов, Қудрат Ҳикмат, О.Ёқубов, П.Қодиров, А.Орипов, Ш.Холмирозаев, О.Мухторов портретини яратар экан, ҳар бир ижодкорнинг кўпчиликка номаълум маҳорат сирларини кашф этди. Шунинг учун мунаққид қаламига мансуб деярли барча портретларда таҳлил этилаётган ёзувчи ижодига хос бўлса-да, аммо кўпчилик китобхонларга номаълум қирраларнинг янги нуқтаи назардан кузатилиши, янгича фикр асосида талқин қилиш фазилатини кўриш мумкин. М.Қўшжонов, аввало, ёзувчи ижодининг етакчи жиҳатларини аниқлаб, ҳар бир асарнинг адабиётдаги ўрнини самимий, ҳолисона баҳолашга интилади.

«Ҳаёт ва Ватан мадҳи» адабий портретида А.Орипов ижодий

индивидуаллигига хос, шу вақтгача адабиётшуносликда кам илганган қатор хусусиятларни кўрсатди. Унинг эстетик шиорларидан бири танқиднинг ҳамиша далилларга таянишидир, адабий портрет яратишда шунга риоя қилади, мунаққид ҳар бир ижодкорнинг ҳаёти ва ижодига оид далилларни куруқ қайд этишдан кўра уни образли ифодалашга, фикрни илмий, мантиқ тили билан эмас, балки жонли хотиралар орқали содда ва равон услубда ёзишга муваффақ бўлган.

Танқидчининг ҳар бир портрети ўқувчи диққатини тезда ўзига жалб этадиган даражада қизиқарли усулда бошланади. Адабий портретнинг биринчи жумласиданок ўқувчи эътиборини сирли тугунга ҳавола этади. Натижада, у биринчи жумладаги сирли тезис (код)га эргашиб, адабий портретни ўқиб қўйганини сезмай қолади. Масалан, Ҳ. Олимжон ҳақидаги портретда шоирнинг ўз сўзлари сарлавҳага олиб чиқилган: «Мен ўзбек халқи номидан сўзлайман!», Қудрат Ҳикмат ҳақидаги адабий портрет ҳам «Эшитинг, шеър ўқийман» деган шоирнинг ўз ибораси билан бошланади. Ёки сарлавҳаданок танқидчи фикр юритаётган ижодкор асарларининг бош концепцияси ярқ этиб кўзга ташланади. Масалан, “Табиатга мафтун ёзувчи” адабий портрети хоразмлик ёзувчи Раҳим Бекниёзга бағишланган бўлиб, унинг ижодида табиат мавзуси бош ўринни эгаллайди. Мунаққид ҳар бир адабий портретининг муқаддимасида бирор чиройли деталь, ҳаётини воқеа ёки ибратли лавҳа келтиради. Ана шу ҳаётини далил ёки лирик лавҳа шунчаки ўқувчи диққатини жалб этиш учунгина келтирилмасдан, кўп ўринларда адабий портрет учун “ўқ илдиз, барча фактларни бирлаштирувчи, умумлаштирувчи” (Б.Назаров) бўлиб хизмат қилган. Адабий портретни ўқиб чиққандагина, танқидчи бу лирик чекинишни бекорга, шунчаки жимжимадорлик учун келтирмаганлигига ишонч ҳосил қиламиз.

Мунаққиднинг адабий портретлари қизиқарли шаклидан ташқари ҳар бир ёзувчи ижодига ўзига хос нигоҳ ташлаши билан ҳам диққатга сазовордир. Шунинг учун у яратган адабий портретлар янгича нуқтаи назар, нозик кузатиш ва хулосаларга бойлиги билан алоҳида ажралиб туради. Муҳими, танқидчи портрети яратилаётган ижодкорларнинг адабиётда тутган ўрни, ўзига хос услуби, шахсиятига оид энг муҳим жиҳатларга асосий диққат-эътиборини қаратиб, қатрада олам акс этганидек, майда деталлар орқали уларнинг тўлақонли, ёрқин қиёфасини ўқувчи кўз ўнгида ҳаққоний гавдалантиришга муваффақ бўлади.

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TILAK JO'RA SHE'RIYATINING O'ZIGA XOSLIGI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada iste'dodli o'zbek shoiri Tilak Jo'ra ijodining o'ziga xosligi to'g'risida so'z borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: she'riyat, mavzu, Tilak Jo'ra ijodi, mavzu, badiiy mahorat, poetik ifoda.

Tilak Jo'ra o'zbek she'riyatining o'ziga xos uslub va badiiy mahoratga ega ijodkorlaridan biridir. Shoir ijodi betakror poetik ifoda va ramzlarga boy. Uning she'rlarida aks etgan ramzlar qatida tuyg'u va fikr uyg'unlashgan, teran falsafa va ibratli o'git mujassamlashgan. Yorqin tasvirlarda aks ettirilgan badiiy manzarada milliy ruh yaqqol seziladi.

Shoirning lirik qahramoni Vatanning tabiati, go'zal manzarasidan mutaassir bo'ladi. Uning ko'rk-u tarovatini o'zgacha bir muhabbat bilan madh etadi. Ayni paytda ona tabiat, jonajon yurtning ajib tarovati shoirning lirik qahramoni qalbida g'aroyib kechinmalarni paydo qiladi, uning hissiy va aqliy olamida qo'zg'olon paydo qiladi. Dilgir tuyg'ular og'ushida isyonkor ruh g'alayon qiladi. Satrlar ortida shoirning dardli, o'rtangan qalbi bo'y ko'rsatib turadi. Bu dard erk dardi, hurriyatga, zulm va zo'ravonlikdan xoli bo'lgan mukammal hayotga, haqiqatga, ezgulikka intilgan ozod ruhning nidolari bo'lib jaranglaydi.

Tilak Jo'raning lirik qahramoni tabiatga nazar tashlay turib unda o'zini ko'rgandek bo'ladi, undan ibrat olib, fikrga toladi, uning ajib tarovatidan ilhom olar ekan, go'yo uning tinib-tinchimas ruhi orom olgandek bo'ladi. Lirik kechinmalarida yurt va uning ertasi uchun o'z-o'ziga katta mas'uliyat bilan qaraydigan insoning badiiy olami jo bo'lganligiga guvoh bo'lish mumkin. Shoirning:

Sening uchun Vatanim

Bir tup terak ekmadim!.. [1.44]

satrlarida Vatan kelajagi uchun mas'ul insoning armoni ifoda etilgan.

Shoir yurtining tabiatidan hayratlangan qalbidan qoniqmaydi, undan yanada kattaroq, bundan-da kuchliroq mutaassirlikni talab etadi.

Bu bog'lar ko'rkiga yayrab boqmasam,

Bir soyday kuymanib, kuylab oqmasam,

Chaman deb, chaman-chun o'zni yoqmasam,

Atirgul tikanin sanching ko'zimga! [1.47]

Shoirning satrlaridan el-yurtga fidoyilikni o'ziga mas'uliyat va burch deb bilgan vatanparvar insonning ma'naviy olami namoyon bo'ladi. To'g'ri, vatanparvarlik tuyg'usi ifoda etilgan she'rlar ko'pligini e'tirof etish mumkin. Ammo bu she'rda shoirning badiiy mahoratini yaqqol ko'rsatib turadigan yana bir qator jihatlar mavjud. Bunda ijodkor vatanga oshuftalikni uning tabiatidagi go'zalliklarga bog'lab talqin etadi. Uning ko'rki-tarovatini chinakamiga his etmaslik, uni chinakamiga sevmaslik jazoga loyiqligi haqidagi hukmni o'ziga so'rab oladi.

Shoirning lirik qahramoni ruh erkinligi, insonlarning ozod va farovon hayot kechirishini chinakamiga istaydi. Shu boisdan ham shoirning satrlarida namoyon bo'lgan lirik qahramon ruhiyati aksariyat holatlarda bezovta, kuyunchak, sertashvish holatda namoyon bo'ladi. Masalan, "Ruhiyat" she'rini olaylik. Unda qalbini ochgan lirik men ruhi so'nib qolgan, bag'ri dimiqqan, qalbida ohlar, tog'day og'ir dog'lar bor. Ammo imkonsizlikdan qo'llar bog'liq, umid esa dilda jon saqlamoqda. Natijada u qalbini ochib to'yib-to'yib baqirishni istaydi. Ammo bu ham shoirga armondur:

Bu qanday zamon, oxir!
To'yib-to'yib baqirmoq,
Yonib-yonib chaqirmoq
Endi bir armon desang. [1.5]

Shoirning "Sanduvoch erding, bo'lding andalib" deb boshlanuvchi she'rda ham erkka intilgan lirik qahramonning kechinmalari qushga murojaat shaklida ifoda etiladi.

Shoirning badiiy mahoratini namoyon qiluvchi jihatlar bir qancha bo'lib, eng muhimlaridan biri tabiat va inson kechinmalarining uyg'unlikda tasvirlanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. "Bizni doim o'rab turgan tabiat va hayot voqealarini poetik ifoda qilib inson tasavvurini boyitish va uning ongiga ta'sir o'tkazish adabiyotning asosiy vazifasidir" [3.338]. Badiiy ijoddagi bu vazifa kitobxonning tasavvurlarini boyitishi barobarida uning poetik idrok ko'lamini ham kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi. O'quvchi tabiat go'zalliklarini teran his etish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishi bilan bir qatorda hodisalar mohiyatida yotgan hayot sirini, ilohiy mo'jizalar haqiqatini anglashga intila boradi. Natijada esa adabiyot orqali kishilarning hayot maktabidan ibrat olish, xulosa chiqarish ko'nikmalari orta boradi. Masalan, "U bir qushcha edi, mittigina jon" she'rda shoirni oddiygina bir qushchaga nisbatan qilingan nohaqlik og'rintiradi. She'rda tasvirlangan goh u shoxda, goh bu shoxda tabiatdan zavq olib, xirmonlar sha'niga kuylab uchib yurgan beozor qushchani birov ermak uchun bir o'q bilan xalok etadi.

Hech kim unga tutmadi aza,
Hech kim bunga qilmadi parvo.

Qush zoti-ku ko‘p erur, ammo
O‘sha erkin,

o‘sha hur qushcha

Endi yo‘qdir yorug‘ dunyoda. [1.44]

She’rda ijodkor badiiy adabiyotda qadimdan talqin etib kelingan ezgulik va yovuzlik kurashi talqinini yana bir, kichik bo‘lsa-da, ta’sirli voqea haqidagi hikoyasi bilan to‘ldiradi.

Shoirning she’rlarida ezgulikka ishonch, kelajaaka teran nigoh bilan qarash sezilib turadi. U tabiat haqida so‘z yuritadimi yoxud inson va jamiyatning murakkab masalalariga e’tibor qaratadimi, she’rlarining mazmun-mohiyatiga yorug‘ kunlarga umidvorlik tuyg‘usini singdirib boradi. Boychechakdan oldin,

Turnalardan oldin,

Bahorni qarshilab,

Paxsa devor ostidan

chiqar chumoli,

Yuzlariga sepkil toshgan qizday

Hovlimning yuziga

toshar chumoli,

Chumolidan ham oldin

Bahorni qarshilab,

Yuragimda g‘ivirlar –

Ko‘zlarimda ochilgan –

boychechaklar... [1.53]

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, shoir tabiat va inson kechinmalarini parallellikda tasvirlash orqali teran fikr ifoda etmoqda. Boychechaklar ezgulikka umidvor lirik qahramon tuyg‘ularini poetik jihatdan ifoda etishga xizmat qilmoqda. Ushbu satrlar insonning qalbida go‘zallikka, ezgulikka oshuftalikdek nozik tuyg‘ularning hamisha mujassam bo‘lishi, uning kechinmalari tabiat bilan uyg‘unlikda ekanligi bilan bog‘liq tasavvurlarimizni boyitadi.

Umuman olganda, Tilak Jo‘ra o‘zbek she’riyati xazinasini sermazmun va g‘oyaviy-badiiy jihatdan betakror ijod namunalari bilan boyitishga xizmat qildi. Shoirning asarlari yurt tarovati, inson qalbining nozik kechinmalari, ona tabiatning jozibasi o‘ziga xos tarzda tasvir etildi. Shoirning asarlari kitobxonning qalbida ezgulikka muhabbat tuyg‘usini oshirishga xizmat qilib kelmoqda.

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А.ЯССАВИЙ ҲИКМАТЛАРИДА ТАСАВВУФ ТАЛҚИНИ

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Аннотация: ушбу мақола муҳаббат ва маърифат аҳли кўнглида кашф этиладиган нозик маъноларнинг бадииятдаги ифодалари ва рамзий-ишоравий образлар тавсифи ҳамда тасаввуфий истилоҳлар (терминлар) бағридаги моҳиятлар талқинига бағишланган.

Калит сўзлар: ишқ, зикр, файз, муҳаббат, маърифат, суҳбат, шариат, тариқат, ҳақиқат, маъшук, ошиқ.

Тасаввуф шариат, тариқат, маърифат, ҳақиқат дея аталган тўрт босқичдан иборат. Ҳар бир босқичнинг ўзига хос махсус вазифалари, амалий топшириқлари бор. Биринчиси кам-кўстсиз адо этилгандан сўнггина навбатдаги босқичга ўтилади. Шариатнинг фарз амаллари барчага маълум. Уларни маърифат истаётган ориф, шубҳасиз, бажариши шарт. Шундагина имон, ислом мартабасидан эҳсон даражасига кўтарилади. Зоҳирий фикҳ нафсини ислоҳ этаётган солиқни ботиний фикҳ саналган руҳий тарбиянинг тариқат остонасига олиб келади. Шунда йўлчи Аллоҳ хабар берган: “Аллоҳга худди Уни кўриб тургандек, агар сен Уни кўрмасанг, У сени кўриб тургандек ибодат қилиш” ҳолига соҳиб бўлади. Унинг ҳар дами, ҳар нафаси Аллоҳ билан бўлади. Бу юксак мақомни Шайх Нажмиддин Кубро шундай шарҳлаган эди: “Чин сўфий Аллоҳ мушоҳадаси завқи билан маст бўлганлигидан ҳар нафасда икки байрамни нишонлар: бири нафас олишда, иккинчиси эса нафас чиқаришда”. Нафас соҳиблари ҳақиқат босқичини кўлга киритади. Улар эса ирфон эгалари орифлардир. “Девони ҳикмат”даги мана бу ҳикмат тасаввуф илмидан хабар беради. Аҳмад Яссавий ҳақиқатдин хабар берувчиларни ориф жонлар дейди:

*Аё дўстлар, хабар бериб шариатдин,
Тариқатда Аллоҳ ёдин айтинг, дўстлар!
Ориф жонлар хабар берур ҳақиқатдин,
Аллоҳ тею Ҳақ зикрини айтинг, дўстлар!¹*

Дарҳақиқат, Яссавий ҳикматлари тасаввуф ҳақидаги бадиий-ирфоний бир дастур ул-амалдир. Ҳар бир ҳикматда тасаввуфий бир ҳақиқат, рамз-у

¹Аҳмад Яссавий, Сулаймон Боқирғоний. Ҳикматлар куллиёти. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2011.
– Б. 38

ишорат мавжуд. Руҳий тарбия хусусидаги манбаларда қалб покланишида зикрнинг беқиёс аҳамияти қайта-қайта такрорланган. Нафс мақомлари атвори сабъ – етти даражага бўлинар экан, илк даража нафси амморанинг зикри “Ла илаҳа иллаллоҳ”, лаввома нафсининг зикри “Аллоҳ”, нафси мулҳама зикри “Ҳу”, нафси мутмаинна зикри “Ҳақ”, нафси розиянинг зикри “Ҳайй”, марзия нафсининг зикри “Қайюм”, нафси комилада эса “Қаҳҳор” зикри айтилади². Демак, тариқат пирининг ҳикматидаги “Ҳақ зикрини айтинг, дўстлар” хитоби маърифат босқичини нафси мулҳамадан ҳақиқат даражасига кўтарилган, нафсга ҳокимлик қилаётган нафси мутмаинна соҳиблари, яъни орифларнинг зикридир. Айтиш мумкинки, орифлар ирфоний адабиётнинг асосий қаҳрамонларидандир.

Зиҳи, султон, орифлар зоҳир-ботин сочарлар,

Ё Илоҳо, десалар, кесар иллат давосин,

Исбот учун иллаллоҳ қиличини чопарлар...

Шавқ шаробин ичганлар, кечиб жондин, ҳу дерлар³.

Мазкур ҳикматдан ҳам орифларнинг нафс мужодаласидаги асосий вазибаларидан бири – Зикр эканлигига гувоҳ бўламиз. Орифлар иллаллоҳ – Аллоҳдан бошқа илоҳ йўқ қиличи билан нафс, шайтон аталмиш рақибларни енгадилар. Ва улардаги муҳим ҳол важд – завқ-у шавқ шаробини ичишдир. Бу мақом эгалари ошиқ ва орифлар Ҳу, Ҳақ зикрларини айтишган. Умуман, тасаввуфда ошиқлик ва орифлик мартабаси бир-бирини тўлдирувчи, комиллик касб этувчи мартаба бўлиб, улар ифодада теранлик, тасаввурда ёрқинлик пайдо қилади. Шу боис “ориф ошиқ”, “ошиқ ориф” бирикма ҳолида келадиган ҳолатлар жуда кўплаб учрайди. Яссавий ҳазратлари:

Ориф ошиқ шавқи билан қиёмат кун,

Худойига баҳсу жавоб қилар эрмиш,

Бу оламда тортқон жабру жафоларни,

Кўксин ёриб, Ҳақ қошига солар эрмиш⁴, – дейди.

Таъкидлаш лозимки, орифлар – маърифат соҳиби, яъни Аллоҳни таниган зотлар. Бу маърифат шариати муҳаммадияга амал қилиш билан, яъни мўминлик мақомидан бошланади. Орифнинг қалбида маърифат нури Қуръони карим ва ҳадиси шариф орқали пайдо бўлади. Ва ҳақиқий ориф зот – Расулуллоҳ (с.а.в.)дир. Боқирғоний ҳазратлари шундай эътироф этган эди:

Шариатнинг аркони, маърифатнинг макони,

² Бу ҳақда тўлиқ маълумот учун қаранг. Усмон Турар. тасаввуф тарихи. – Тошкент: Истиқлол, 1999. – Б. 85-89

³ Аҳмад Яссавий, Сулаймон Боқирғоний. Ҳикматлар куллийети. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – Б. 123

⁴ Аҳмад Яссавий, Сулаймон Боқирғоний. Ҳикматлар куллийети. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – Б. 76

Назар қилди Субҳони, Муҳаммади Мустафо⁵.

Орифлик пайғамбар (с.а.в.) суннатидан асло оғишмаслик. Алалоқибат фанофиллоҳ рутбасига юксалишдир. Ирфоний адабиёт ҳам бу ҳақиқатларни ҳамиша таъкидлаган:

*Қул Хожса Аҳмад, бу дунёни ўттунг бўлгай,
Фанофиллоҳ мақомига еттинг бўлгай,
Маърифатнинг дарёсига боттинг бўлгай,
“Бот!” – дедилар, эй ёронлар, ботмайинму?⁶*

Мана бу ҳикмат ориф моҳияти ва орифлик мақоми тўғрисидаги қарашларни янада ойдинлаштиради:

*Маърифатнинг бўстонини кезиб-кезиб,
Тавҳиднинг дарахтини кўрдим анда,
Текма ҳар шохи узра ишқ меваси,
Субҳон Изим рўзи қилди – олдим анда⁷.*

Тавҳид – орадан иккиликнинг кўтарилишидир. Бу ягоналикка, албатта, ирфон ила эришилади. Маърифат тўғрисида Убайдий девонида ҳам шарҳлар келади:

*Бирдурсену валомакон, ломаконда жовидон,
Борлигинга йўқ гумон, орифларга аёнсен.
Дарвешларга ҳидоят, волийларга вилоят,
Ё Раб, қилгон иноят, орифларга ирфонсен⁸.*

Ушбу ҳикматлар ҳам орифлар Аллоҳни таниган маърифат эгалари эканлигини исботламоқда. Бу маърифат Қуръони карим ва ҳадиси шарифни қалбларга жо қилиш билан ҳосил бўлишини асло унутмаслик керак.

Орифлар ҳамма замонларда ҳам жамиятда ибрат бўлган шахслар бўлган. Улар илм-у ирфон манбаи саналган. Туркийлар учун валий зот, комил инсон маъносида келувчи эранлар истилоҳи билан ёнма-ён келган ориф образига эътибор қаратайлик:

*Оҳ дариго, эсиз умрум зоеъ бўлди,
Тавба қилмай ажал илки яқом тутти,
Кимга айтиб, кимга йиглай – бошим қотти,
Ўтган ориф эранларни кўрунг, дўстлар⁹.*

⁵ Ўша китоб. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – Б. 358

⁶ Ўша китоб. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – Б. 229

⁷ Ўша китоб. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – Б. 261

⁸ Убайдий. Ҳикматлар. – Тошкент: Movaraunnahr, 2020. – Б. 11

⁹ Аҳмад Яссавий, Сулаймон Боқирғоний. Ҳикматлар қуллийети. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – Б. 323

Яна бир муҳим жиҳатларидан бири ирфоний адабиётдагина эмас, балки лирикада ҳам маълум тарихий шахсларга нисбатан, ҳатто ҳикмат соҳибларининг ўзларига нисбатан ориф калимасини қўллашларидир. “Девони ҳикмат”даги мана бу ҳикмат ҳам фикримизни тўла қувватлайди:

*Қул Хожа Аҳмад, бу ҳикматни кимга айдинг,
Орифман деб, халойиқга ўқуб, ёйдинг,
Таъсир қилмас олимларга айгон пандинг,
Ориф улдур, тан мулкини вайрон қилур¹⁰.*

Тариқат ва шеърятда муносиб издош саналган Убайдий бундай дейди:

*Ориф йўқтур демагил, қул Убайдий, бордурур,
Ажаб- ажаб орифлар аҳли ирфон ичинда¹¹.*

Ўзининг маънавий муршиди комили санаган Яссавий тўғрисида ҳам шундай эътирофи келади:

*Ло зола раъсус-собирин, манзуру куллун-нозорин,
Султони куллил-орифин султон Хожа Аҳмад Яссавий¹².*

Бундай ҳикмат ижодкорлари ориф зотлар эканини таҳлил ва талқинда ҳамиша ёдда тутишимиз лозим.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, юқорида ўртага ташланган фикр-мулоҳазалар Қул Хожа Аҳмад Яссавий ҳикматлари ва унинг салафлари ижодида ориф образи ниҳоятда муҳим ўрин ишғол этганлиги, унга доир фазилат, хислат ва ҳолатлар жонли, ўзига хос шаклларда – рамзийат ва ишорат ила ёритилганлигини намоён этади. Улуғ шайхлар диққатни қаратган орифона маъно ва ҳақиқатлар эса барча замон ҳамда даврлар учун муҳим аҳамият касб этиши шак-шубҳасиздир. Зеро, улар заҳмат-у меҳнат, тавба-ю тазарруъ, тоат-у ибодат, меҳр-у муҳаббат, сабр-у тоқат, шукр-у қаноат, ишқ-у вафо, қазойи ризо ва сидқ-у садоқати туфайли орифлик мақомига эришган ҳамда илм-у урфон аҳли наздида “Султон ул-орифин” деган юксак номга сазовор бўлган Қул Хожа Аҳмаднинг ирфон нурлари ва илоҳий файз завқидан хузурланиб битилгандир.

¹⁰ Аҳмад Яссавий. Ҳикматлар куллиёти. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – Б.73

¹¹ Убайдий. Ҳикматлар. – Тошкент: Movaraunnahr, 2020. – Б.35

¹² Убайдий. Ҳикматлар. – Тошкент: Movaraunnahr, 2020. – Б.46

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CHO'LPON LIRIKASIDA HAYVONLAR RAMZI

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada Abdulhamid Sulaymon o'g'li Cho'lponning fauna olami aks etgan she'rlari tahlilga tortilgan. Shoirning "Buzilgan o'lkaga", "Ko'klam qayg'usi", "So'lgan choqlarda", "Sozim" kabi she'rlarida hayvonlar obrazining o'ziga xos tarzda ifoda yo'sini yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: jadid, lirika, ilohiy muhabbat, samoviy zavqlar, poda, yilqi, sor burgutlar

Kirish. Abdulhamid Cho'lpon ijodiga nazar solsak, uning naqadar mahoratli ijodkor ekanligi, o'z davri adabiy muhiti uchun muhim bo'lgan manbalarni bera olganligiga beixtiyor amin bo'lamiz. Shoir she'rlarida mavjud barcha obrazlar yuqori darajada tasvirlangan. Ayniqsa, adib she'rlarida tabiat va hayvonlar obrazi keng yoritilgan. Albatta, boshqa yozuvchi va shoirlar ijodida fauna olami tasvirlari ko'p uchraydi. Ammo Cho'lpon ijodida bu kabi obrazlarga yangicha ma'no qirralari yuklanganiga guvoh bo'lamiz.

Cho'lpon chinakam o'zbek shoiri hisoblanadi. Uni nafaqat ijodkor, balki jadid sifatida ham faoliyat yuritganini yaxshi bilamiz. U butun millat ravnaqi uchun o'z jonini fido qilgan vatanparvar hisoblanadi. O'z davrida Cho'lpon ijodi, uning asarlari ta'qib ostiga olingan. Uni "millatchi", "xalq dushmani" sifatida qoralab, asarlarini yo'qotishga uringanlar. Ammo zamonlar o'tishi bilan Cho'lpon asarlarining asl g'oyasi ochiqlandi. Ya'ni uning xalq uchun borini fido etganligi isbotlandi. Shoir yozgan asarlari xalqni ma'naviy jihatdan yuksaltirdi. Ming tassufki, aynan shu fidoyiligi, xalqparvarligi uchun ham "xalq dushmani" sifatida ayblanib qatag'on qilingan edi.

Cho'lpon ijodining barchasi juda yuksak mahorat bilan yozilgan. Uning she'rlarida haqiqat, erkka tashnalik, vatanga bo'lgan cheksiz muhabbat ufurib turadi.

Shoir she'rlarini o'qigan har bir kishining qalbida ajib hislar paydo bo'ladi. Ular kitobxonni beixtiyor o'ziga maftun etadi.

Cho'lpon she'rlarida, ayniqsa, hayvonlar obrazi ramziy ma'no ifodalash jihatidan ustunlik kasb etadi. Bu ham shoir ijodining individual xususiyatlarga egaligini ko'rsatadi. Quyidagi misralarni namuna tariqasida keltirish mumkin:

Ko'm-ko'k, go'zal o'tloqlaring bosilg'on,
Ustlarida na poda bor, na yilqi,
Podachilar qaysi dorg'a osilg'on?
Ot kishnashi, qo'y ma'rashi o'rniga
– Oh, yig'i
Bu nega?

Dastlabki ikki misrada peyjaz tasviri berilgan. Aslida, bahorda butun olam yasharadi, atrofda, borliqda go'zallik alomatlari namoyon bo'ladi. Barcha dala va qirlarda ishlar avj oladi. Podachilar va yilqilar dalalarda kezib yuradi. Lekin keyingi misralarda shu ayon bo'ladiki, bu safargi bahorda bunday tarovat yo'q. Ya'ni yurtda qandaydir talofat yoki urush bo'lgan. Shu sababli dalalarda hech kim yo'q. Otlar kishnamay, qo'ylar ma'ramay qo'ygan:

Ot minganda, qushlar kabi uchguvchi,
Erkin-erkin havolarni qurguvchi,
Ot chopganda, uchar qushni tutquvchi,
Uchar qushday yosh yigitlar qayerda?
Tog' egasi – sor burgutlar qayerda?

Ushbu she'riy parchada faunistik obrazlar ramziy ma'no tashigan. Bunda insonlarga xos xatti-harakat, xususiyat va sifatlar hayvonlarga ko'chirilgan. Yurt egasi – mard o'glonlar tog' egasi – sor burgutlarga qiyoslangan. Bu qiyos orqali tashbeh san'ati hosil qilingan. Shoir xalq dardini kuyunib she'rga slogan, ya'ni yurt boshiga og'ir tashvishlar tushganda uni himoya qilguvchi mardlar qayerda, deya hayqirmoqda shoir. Cho'lpon ijodiga xos o'zgachalik shundan ma'lum bo'ladiki, ijodkor bir fikr bilan ikki masalani ko'tarib chiqqan. Bu nima degani? Yurti tinch bo'lmagan o'lkada, hattoki qushlar ham erkin ucholmaydi. Bundan tashqari “sor burgutlar” degan birikmaga ham alohida e'tibor qaratishimiz lozim. Ma'lumki, burgut eng kuchli va baquvvat qush hisoblanadi. Yosh yigitlar ham jasur, mard va baquvvat bo'ladi. Tog' egasi hisoblanmish sor burgutlarning o'z vatanini himoya qilgani kabi nega bizning yigitlarimiz yurt himoyasida sodiq emas? O'lka tinchligi, millat erki uchun kurash ketayotgan bir davrda nega ular ko'rinmaydi, nega bir yoqadan bosh chiqarmaydi kabi turli savollar shoirni qiynaydi. Bu o'rinda Cho'lpon burgut obrazini majoziy ma'noda qo'llab, unga ramziylik yukini ortgan. Va albatta,

bu mavzu, bu g'oya shoir she'rlarining deyarli barchasida qizil chiziq kabi ko'rinish berib turadi.

Cho'lponning "Ko'klam qayg'usi" she'ridan olingan ushbu misralar ham ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan mazkr mulohazalarimizni tasdiqlaydi:

Ko'klam chog'i... Sayroq bulbul sayramas,
Na uchunkim, tanburimning tili yo'q.
Ul go'zal qiz chin qarash-la qaramas,
Na uchunkim, umidimning yo'li yo'q.

Bu o'rinda nafaqat bulbul obrazi, balki bir go'zal yor – inson obrazi ham she'rning badiiy go'zal chiqishini ta'minlagan. Albatta, bu yerda ham bahor tasviri keng yoritilgan. Shoirning o'ziga xos uslubidan darak beruvchi yana bir jihat shundaki, u insonning his-kechinmalari, dardi, alami, qayg'usini tabiat fasllariga bog'lab aks ettirishda mohirdir.

Ko'klamni bezovchi eng muhim vosita bulbul obrazi sanaladi. Usiz bahor bahormas, aslida. Ko'klam chog'i birikmasi so'ngida uch nuqtaning qo'yilishi ham bejizga emas. Bulbul bor-u sayramaydi. Nega, degan savol tug'iladi. Chunki uning ovozi bo'g'ilgan. Misralar qatiga singdirilgan ma'nodan uqish mumkinki, bu o'rinda bulbul shoir obrazini gavdalandirgan. Ushbu ramziy qiyos Cho'lpon g'oyalarining badiiy in'ikos etishida qo'l kelgan.

Ta'kidlash joizki, shoirning "Sozim" she'ri ham g'oyaviy jihatdan yuqoridagi lirika namunalariga yaqin turadi. Ushbu she'rda tabiat hamda hayvonlar timsoli yordamida sevgi mavzusi yoritilgan. Cho'lpon juda kuchli ijodkor bo'lganligi sababli, o'z lirikasida ham tabiat, ham vatan, ham ilohiy muhabbat tuyg'ularini birdek jamlay oladi:

Samoviy zavqlarga to'lib turganman
Bulbullar sevgini maqtagan damda!

E'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, bu she'rda bulbul va sevgi tushunchalari yonma-yon qo'llangan. Bunda shoir an'anaviy tamoyillarga amal qilgan. Folklor namunalarida ham, mumtoz asarlarda ham ushbu misralardagi kabi bulbul obrazi oshiq, yor obrazlari bilan bir o'rinda ishlatilib, badiiy mukammallik ta'minlangan.

Xulosa. Qayd etish joizki, Abdulhamid Sulaymon o'g'li Cho'lpon garchi uzoq yashamagan bo'lsa-da, o'zidan boy adabiy meros qoldirishga ulgurdi. Uning lirikasi, qolaversa boshqa adabiy turga mansub asarlari kishilar ongini uyg'otishga xizmat qiladi, xalqni ma'rifatga chorlaydi. Zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotida ramziy ifodalarga eng ko'p murojaat etgan ijodkorlar qatorida Cho'lponning ham e'tirof etilishi tabiiydir. Chunki uning ijodi qanday mavzu bo'lishidan qat'i nazar majoziy,

ramziy-timsoliy obrazlarga boy. Kitobxonga asosiy g'oyani yetkazishda bu kabi go'zal tasvirlardan foydalanish shoir she'rlarining leytmotivini tashkil etadi.

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SELF-EDUCATION IN NAVOI'S WORK

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Annotation: Based on the works of Alisher Navoi, this article talks about self-cultivation and ways to overcome it. In Navoi's epics such as "Hayratul-Abror" and "Lison ut-Tayr", several verses about self-cultivation are analyzed.

Key words: Khamsa, self-discipline, Lison ut-tayr, Hayratul-abror

Our observations show that although Navoi's epic "Khamsa" was written in Turkish and, in his own words, "was created in thirty months and two and a half years", each of the epics in the work appears to be the product of many years of creative thinking. It is no exaggeration to call the work a "spiritual constitution". Because, the work is a set of rules that are vitally summarized from beginning to end, and have the characteristic of leading the spiritual and spiritual world of a person to perfection.

The first article of the great epic "Khamsa" "Hayrat ul-Abror" is about one of the most beautiful human qualities, being a believer. The creator: "Whoever has become a human being in this world, his main condition is faith. "Only a person who has patience, gratitude and modesty is worthy of the honorable name ``man," and people who are far from faith cannot be called by this name" [1]. In the fifth article of the "Hayrat ul-Abror" saga, the following opinion is given about generosity, nobility, and generosity: "When a person wears the clothes of generosity, he does not despise the blessings and jewels of this world. There is no better feeling than when a person generously does good to someone. Even if every hair on your body turns into a tongue, it is impossible to express gratitude for it. Since God gave you a rich country, He also taught you how to do good. Find out: who has the right to be generous, and who can be given gold and silver? To make a name, to glorify one's name, even to scatter gems with one's hand is not a characteristic of intelligent people. A drunk or a mad person commits such absurd acts [1]. Including:

Everything was known in the science of truth,

Lavhul died in Mahfuz.

It is not known whether the people of good behavior and good deeds will go to heaven because of their good deeds, or whether they will go to hell because of their bad deeds and morals. Even if a person who has worshiped God for a thousand years does not get a place in heaven, all his prayers are in vain.

Indeed, the poet likens generosity to clothes. The reason is that just as clothes make a person beautiful, generosity is also a decoration for him. Generous people never expect anything in return. They will be far away from taste and close to the

Truth. In addition, the great thinker emphasizes that generosity is not a means of making a name.

The justice shown by the king to the old woman in the "Story of Shah Ghazi", which is mentioned in the third article of the epic, "Chapter of Salatin" (about the Sultans, that is, the kings), deserves the greatest praise:

"No matter how many times you see bad luck,
Shah chu kilur adl, Navoi, what a grief."

There is no doubt that Navoi's thoughts on justice in the story serve as a blueprint for the kings of his time and the leaders of today.

Similarly, the thoughts in the chapter of the seventh article "Satisfaction" are also relevant for today: "For whom contentment served as a science and a habit, know that it was this contentment that made him rich. Do not consider gold and silver and various ornaments as wealth. , true wealth is the treasure of contentment.

Hey, you've got a cabbage on your shoulder,
Diram value in Kalmayin.

Panjang died and was exposed to fraud.

The sun is shining in the Maghreb.

If you are not satisfied, try to be rich with cash satisfaction. Don't be rude. Because taste is the work of gado, and tamagir is the gado itself. The poet compares human satisfaction to real wealth. Because it is a vital proof that a person can rise due to satisfaction:

I am not a king, he put a crown on his head,

I know the king, there is no need for him.

If the king is a son, he is in need.

It is a crown even in need.[1]

Navoi knew that the causes of corruption, which was considered a vice both in the past and now, that is, in today's language, "corruption", are due to dissatisfaction, impatience, lack of faith, and moral deficiency, and he fought against it through his works. In general, there is no doubt that the interpretation of qualities that lead a person to perfection in all epics of Navoi's "Khamsa" serves to enrich the spirituality of the children of every era.

In the prologue of the epic "Lison ut-Tair", Navoi expresses the power of the Creator extremely clearly: "The Creator created the universe with his mighty pen under a clear plan. He made the nine heavens revolving, and made the understanding unable to understand the secret thereof. He brightens the sky with day and night, decorates it with sun and stars. He made the heavens to move and the earth to remain in its hollowness" [2].

According to the poet, the person who is the star of the universe is also flawed. In the epic "Lison ut Tair", Navoi shows the ways to avoid materialism and reach spiritual maturity. He names these paths as follows: demand, love, enlightenment, renunciation, admiration, monotheism, and the path of fear and destruction. In his

prayer about the path of demand: "O God! All creatures seek you, you are desired by them and beloved by the people of love! All beings in the two worlds seek you, and those who are inclined to you refrain from desiring anything else. Except you, even if he is an angel or a fairy, he is not worth seeking as a student. John, make my heart to you! Win my passion for your love with pain! Give me the pleasure of demand! Make a wish again! Get out of my mind except you! Then make it my heart to remember you!" he writes. Indeed, evil will never come out of a heart that is in love with Him. If evil does not come out, then he is a believer. A believer always seeks Allah. A fire of love appears in his heart to seek God. The beauty of Allah cannot be reached without love.

In the description of the path of enlightenment: "O Lord! Whichever of these paths you wish for enlightenment, it will surely lead you! Send Ovvora Foni to the same path! Good luck with the road! The path of forgiveness. "Don't be in need of someone else than yourself! I obey you alone. I am not a forest lion, but a lame ant. I am so weak that even an ant is a hundred times smaller than me. Do what I need to do to others!" "Oh god! Take me by the hand and show me the way to wonder! The people of knowledge and intelligence are amazed not only at your race, but at each of your qualities and power. Don't make me wander in amazement, but easily draw me to your side".[2] Tawheed, that is, the path of unity. In this case, the creator turns to Allah and says: "Yo Lord! Don't mark me with my identity, shake me off from all 377 things and lose me to your identity. If a person's heart and language are one, if his faith is complete, he will surely reach his goal. For this, Allah must look at him. And finally, the path of death: "Yo rab! Let the mortal be blessed with such an absence, so that he may find his own wealth from the treasure of eternity!"[2].

The thoughts hidden in the layers of Navoi's works have a universal essence. Every time we try to gain spiritual strength by reading the poet's writings, we try to develop new meanings. In this sense, over the centuries, the value of this priceless heritage increases and serves to raise the rank of humanity.

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KEYS METODINING MOHIYATI VA KEYS TURLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezis keys metodining ahamiyati va keys turlari haqida yozilgan. Keys metodi yordamida o'qitish o'quvchilar o'zlashtirishiga qanday ta'sir qiladi? Keys necha xil bo'ladi? Ushbu tezisni o'qish davomida shu kabi savollarga javob olish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Keys, texnologiya, Garvard metodi, klassik maktab, ijodiy ko'nikmalar

Ключевые слова: Кейс, технология, Гарвардский метод, классическая школа, творческие способности

Keywords: Case, technology, Harvard method, classical school, creative skills.

So'nggi vaqtlarda "Keys-stadi" metodi xorijiy mamlakatlar ta'limi amaliyotida muvaffaqiyatli qo'llanib kelinmoqda va bugungi kunda respublikamiz ta'limida ham tobora ommalashib bormoqda. Shu sababli ayni o'rinda ushbu metod (texnologiya) mohiyati haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. "Keys-stadi" texnologiyasi (ingl. "case" – chemodan, metod, "study" – muammoli vaziyat; vaziyatli tahlil yoki muammoli vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish)

1) o'quvchilarda aniq, real muammoli vaziyatni tahlil qilish orqali eng maqbul variantlarini topish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladigan texnologiya; 2) real vaziyatlarni bayon etishda qo'llaniladigan o'qitish texnologiyasi sifatida qaraladi.

"Keys-stadi" texnologiyasi dastlab 1870-yilda AQSHning Garvard universitetining huquq maktabida ta'lim jarayonida qo'llanilgan. Ushbu texnologiya Garvard universitetining biznes maktabida 1920-yilda qo'llanila boshlangan. Keyslarning ilk to'plami 1925-yilda biznes haqidagi Garvard universiteti hisobotlari asosida chop etilgan. Ana shu vaqtdan boshlab GBM keyslarning boy to'plamini yig'di va mazkur metodni ta'limning mustaqil

konstepsiyasi darajasigacha olib chiqdi. Ayni shu sababga ko'ra keys-stadi metodini ko'pincha Garvard metodi deb ham ataladi. O'z mohiyatiga ko'ra, Garvard metodi ta'lim oluvchilarning amaliy vaziyatlarni videomateriallar, kompyuter va dasturiy ta'minotdan foydalanib hal qilish bo'yicha intensiv treningidan iboratdir.

Keys-stadining ikki klassik maktabi – Garvard (Amerikada) va Manchester (Yevropada) maktablari mavjud. Garvard maktabi doirasida mazkur metod yagona to'g'ri yechimni izlashni o'rgatish metodi hisoblanib, ikkinchi maktab (Manchester) keysda bayon qilingan muammoli vaziyat yechimining ko'p variantlilikini taklif qiladi. Amerika keyslari o'nlab sahifali matnni va ko'plab chizmalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Yevropa keyslari xajmi birmuncha kamroq. Chet ellardagi biznes-maktablarda odatiy vaziyatlarni o'rganishga o'quv vaqtining o'rtacha 25% dan 90% gacha bo'lgan qismi ajratiladi. Masalan, Chikago universiteti biznes-maktabida o'quv vaqtining 25%i keyslar ulushiga, Kolumbiya universitetida – 30%, Uortonda esa – 40% iga to'g'ri keladi. Mashg'ulotlarni ushbu metod bo'yicha o'tkazishga ajratiladigan soatlar soni bo'yicha uning “ilk ixtirochisi” – Garvard yetakchilik qiladi. Oddiy tinglovchi GBMda o'qish vaqtida 700 tagacha keyslarni ko'rib chiqadi va buning uchun o'quv vaqtining 90% gacha qismini sarflaydi. Bunda shunday aniqlik kiritish kerak: moliyaviy fanlarga ixtisoslashgan maktablarda keyslar salmog'i asosiy fanlar – menejment, marketing, axborot texnologiyalari, xodimlarni boshqarish va shu kabilardan iborat maktablardagiga nisbatan ancha kamdir. Mamlakatimizdagi ta'lim sohasida keys-stadi, asosan, mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish tizimida, ayniqsa boshqaruv sohasida qo'llanila boshlandi. Keyingi yillarda oliy o'quv yurtlarida ham o'qituvchilarning keyslarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishga qiziqishi oshayotganligi kuzatilmoqda.

Keys metodi qo'llanilganda o'quvchilarda:

Tahliliy ko'nikmalar – ma'lumotlarni axborotlardan ajrata olish, ularni turkumlashtirish, ma'lumotlarni zarurligi darajasini aniqlash, tahlil qilish, taqdim etish. Shaxs bu hollarda aniq va mantiqiy fikrlay olishi kerak;

Amaliy ko'nikmalar – muammoning murakkabligidan kelib chiqib, real vaziyatni tahlil qila olish, eng muhim nazariya, metod va tamoyillarni qo'llaybilish;

Ijodiy ko'nikmalar – mantiqiy yondashuv asosida muammoni yechish muhim emas, balki ijodiy yondoshib muammoning bir necha yechimlarini topish va ularni tahlil qilish;

O'z-o'zini tahlil qilish – bahs-munozara jarayonida o'zini tuta bilish, boshqalarga namuna bo'la olish kabi ko'nikma va malakalar rivojlanadi.

Muloqot ko'nikmalari – fikrlash qobiliyati, o'z fikrini erkin bayon eta olish, o'zgarlar fikrini tinglash va munosabat bildira olish ko'nikmalarini shakllantiradi.

Keys metodining mohiyati shundan iboratki, an'anaviy darslardan biroz uzoqlashgan holda yangi zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanib fanni o'quvchilarga tushunarliroq va qiziqarliroq qilib yetkazib berish. Bunda o'qituvchi-o'quvchi hamkorligida o'quvchi ko'proq fikrlaydi va mehnat qiladi. O'qituvchi faqat yo'nalish beradi xolos. O'quvchilar mustaqil fikrlab, izlanib, kreativ yondashgan holda keys topshirig'ini bajaradilar. Keys metodining umumiy tavsifnomasi bu metodning mohiyati, belgilari va didaktik o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ularni qisqacha ko'rib chiqamiz.

Keys metodining mohiyati shundan iboratki, ko'rib chiqilayotgani muammoli vaziyat o'quvchilarga quyidagilar taklif qilinadi:

- 1) keysda bayon qilinganida ayni bir paytda tashkiliy hayotdagi tipik amaliy muammoni aks ettiradigan va amaliyotda ushbu muammoning hal etilishida o'zlashtirilishi va qo'llanilishi lozim bo'ladigan muayyan bilimlar majmuini dolzarblashtiradigan vaziyatni idrok etish va tahlildan o'tkazish;
- 2) muammoli vaziyatni maqsadga muvofiq tarzda hal etadigan usullar va vositalarni izlash;
- 3) taklif etilgan muqobil jihat(alternativ)larni baholash va ular orasidan qo'yilgan muammoga nisbatan eng qulay variantini tanlash;
- 4) tanlangan muqobil usul (alternativ)ni amalga oshirish bo'yicha aniq; yechimni butun tafsilotlari bilan ishlab chiqish.

Kimyo fanidan keys turlari:

Turi	Tavsifi	Keys topshirig'i mazmuni
Amaliy	Kimyoni qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan hayotiy vaziyatlar	Keys topshirig'i matn ko'rinishida beriladi, unda ma'lumotlar keragidan ko'p yoki yetishmasligi ham mumkin. Muammoning muqobil yechimlari bir nechta bo'lishi mumkin. Ularning orasidan eng maqbulini tanlash talab qilinadi

O'rgatuvchi	Kimyoga doir o'quv vaziyatlari va masalalari	Keys topshirig'i kimyoning biror bo'limi doirasida matn ko'rinishida beriladi, bir-biri bilan bog'liq va qo'yilgan masala yechimiga olib keluvchi bir necha kichik masalalar ro'yxati keltiriladi
Tadqiqot	Vaziyatning kimyoviy modelini qurish va tadqiq etish	Keys topshirig'i matn ko'rinishida beriladi. Unda ma'lumotlar keragidan ko'p yoki yetishmasligi ham mumkin. muammoning bir nechta muqobil kimyoviy modellari va ularga mos yechimlari bo'lishi mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

1. Meliboyeva.S. Kimyoni o'qitishda zamonaviy texnologiyalar
2. Tolibov Saidjon G'olibovich Navoiy davlat pedagogika institutining Tabiiy va aniq fanlarni o'qitish metodikasi (Biologiya) yo'nalishi 2-kurs magistranti. Keys-stadi innovatsion o'qitish texnologiyasi sifatida
3. F.A. Astanova A. Abduqodirov Case- Study uslubi Toshkent 2018 yil
4. Umurzaqova K.U Jizzax Davlat Pedagogika Universiteti 2-kurs magistranti. Keys-stadi texnologiyasining rivojlanish tarixi
5. Tursunov Farxod Baxodir o'g'li Cho'lliboyeva Latofat Rashidovna Termiz shahar 13 –umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabining informatika fani o'qituvchilari. Dars jarayonlarida keys-stadi metodidan foydalanishning ahamiyati. Termiz-2023.

IBROHIM HAQQUL - NAVOIYSHUNOS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada buyuk so'z san'atkor, benazir ijodkor, mohir munaqqid, fidoyi ustoz, Hazrat Alisher Navoiy ijodini chuqur tadqiq etgan zabardast olim, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor Ibrohim Haqqul ijodiy faoliyatiga oid fikr va mulohazalar, olimning yillar mobaynida amalga oshirgan mehnatlarining jamlanmasi to'plangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ibrohim Haqqul, tasavvuf, haqgo'y olim, navoiyshunoslik, "Navoiyga qaytish"

Alisher Navoiy – chin ma'noda daho san'atkor. Ulug' shoirning har bir asari insonparvar va hassos inson ko'nglining haqiqatlarini ifoda etadi. Bu ko'ngilda odam va olam ishq, hayot zavqi, yashash zavqi, tabiat va go'zallik muhabbati teran tomir otgandir.

"Ma'lumki, Alisher Navoiy yashagan davr bilan bizning zamon o'rtasida besh asrdan ziyod vaqt masofagina emas, juda katta ijtimoiy ong masofasi, adabiy til, dunyoqarash, hayot tarzi masofalari ham mavjud.

Bugungi kun o'quvchisiga Navoiy asarlarini tushuntirib yetkazish biroz muammo. Shuning uchun ulug' shoir asarlarini sharhlash, talqin va tahlil qilish zarurati tug'iladi. "Bilgan gapirmaydi, gapirgan bilmaydi" [9,3].

Yetuk adabiyotshunos Ibrohim Haqqul "Navoiyga qaytish" kitobining muqaddimasini ushbu so'zlar bilan boshlagan. Adabiyotni bir olam deb bilsak, unda sir-asror behisob, uni cheksiz ummon desak, hali biz bilgan, o'rgangan qismi tomchilarga teng. Insoniyat o'zini anglashni, idora etishni boshladiki, adabiyot, tahlil va talqin masalasiga e'tibor qaratib kelmoqda.

Saksoninchi yillarning ikkinchi yarmidan Ibrohim Haqqulning adabiy jarayonga faol ishtirokini kuzatish mumkin. U zamonaviy she'riyatga bag'ishlangan qator maqolalar yozgan. Shuningdek, Abdulhamid Cho'lponning "Bahorni sog'indim" (1988), Xoja Ahmad Yassaviyning "Hikmatlar" (1991) majmuasini, shogirdi Sayfiddin Rafiddinov bilan hamkorlikda "Boqirg'on kitobi" (1991),

"Me'rojnom" (1995) kabi uzoq muddat nashr etilmay kelingan asarlarni o'quvchilarga yetkazgan.

Umrining so'nggi yillariida u "Ahmad Yassaviy", "Kim nimaga tayanadi?", "E'tiqod va ijod", "Tasavvuf saboqlari", "Taqdir va tafakkur", "Meros va mohiyat" deb nomlangan risola va kitoblarini chop ettirgan.

Farididdin Attor, Jaloliddin Rumi, Abdurahmon Jomiy, Vilyam Shekspirday daho san'atkorlarning o'zbek tiliga o'girilgan kitoblariga salmoqli so'zboshi va so'ngso'zlar yozgan. Alisher Navoiyning "Xazoyin ul-maoniy" sidan tanlangan shohbaytlarning alohida kitob holida chiqarilganligi ham e'tiborga molik.

Keyinroq Ibrohim Haqqulning "Ijod iqlimi" va "Mushohada yog'dusi" nomli kitoblari ham bosilib chiqqan. U 1996-yilda "Qadimgi davr adabiyoti", 2001-2021 yillarda "O'zbek adabiyoti tarixi" bo'limi mudiri sifatida faoliyat ko'rsatdi. Olim O'zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi, "O'zbek tili va adabiyoti", "Tafakkur", "Naqshbandiya" jurnallari tahrir hay'atlari a'zosi edi. Uning ayrim maqola va kitoblari turk, uyg'ur, ozarbayjon, tojik va rus tillariga tarjima qilinib, nashr etilgan. So'nggi yillarda olimning "Navoiyga qaytish" deb nomlangan 4 jildlik kitobi bosmadan chiqdi.

Ustoz Ibrohim Haqqul "Navoiyga qaytish" kitobida "Navoiyni anglash mashaqqati", "Navoiyga qaytish", "Tasavvuf va Navoiy she'riyatini munosabatiga doir", "Ishq va komillik jazbasi", "Mansur Xalloy va Navoiy", "Oqillik va g'ofillik", "Teranlik sadosi", "Ma'ruf va orif" va qator g'azallar tahliliga to'xtalib o'tadi.

Ibrohim Haqqul umri davomida adabiyot ixlosmandlari va Navoiy ijodi shaydolari qalbida o'z ijodiy faoliyati bilan o'chmas iz qoldirgan. U chin ziyoli, tiriklar ichida noyob hodisa o'laroq tik turib yashab o'tgan shaxs sifatida tarixda qoldi. Ibrohim Haqqul mumtoz adabiyotni o'quvchi ko'ngliga singdirish yo'li va usulini topdi – uning muvaffaqiyati va kitoblarining shuhrati shunda edi. Biz Navoiy ijodini o'rganar ekanmiz, Hazrat anglatmoqchi bo'lgan fikrlarni tushunishga harakat qilamiz, biroq mohiyatni to'liq anglamaymiz. Ibrohim Haqqul esa qariyb yarim asr umri mobaynida hazrat bilan tinim bilmasdan muloqot qildi va zamondosh va adabiy yo'ldoshlarni Navoiy dunyosiga chorladi. Alisher Navoiy ijodini ko'plab olimlar o'rgangan. Biroq ular orasida, hech shubhasiz, Ibrohim Haqqulning izlanishlari alohida ajralib turadi. Bu olimning mumtoz adabiyot tarixini yoxud Navoiy ijodini chuqur bilgani uchungina emas, balki boshqalardan farqli ravishda biz tasavvurimizga sig'dira olmagan haqiqatni, Navoiyda ham oddiy insoniy dardlarni ko'ra olganligi, uning ijodini bugungi kun, bugungi zamon dardi bilan bog'lay olganligidadir. «Navoiy shohning ham, gadoning ham, oshiqning ham, orifning ham – hamma-hammaning shoiri. Navoiy she'riyatidan kim nimani axtarsa,

shuni topadi”, – deya ta’kidlaydi olim. Bir umr Navoiy ijodi tadqiqi bilan shug’ullangan, so‘z mulkning sultoni asarlarini qayta-qayta mutolaa qilib, ularning mazmun-mohiyatini chaqqan Ibrohim Haqqulning qator fikrlari hikmat darajasidagi ilmiy fikr kabi jaranglashi bejiz emas. Hozirgi navoiyshunoslikning ob-havosini belgilab kelayotgan olimlardan biri, shubhasiz, Ibrohim Haqqul hisoblanar edi. Zero, bugungi o‘zbek navoiyshunosligini Ibrohim Haqqul faoliyati va tadqiqotlaridan ayri holda tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi. Biz Hazrat Navoiyni boshqa xalqlarga tanitmoq uchun emas, aslida o‘zimiz yaxshi bilishimiz uchun ko‘proq tashvishlanishimiz zarurga o‘xshaydi. Ochig‘ini aytganda, biz hali Navoiy ijodiyotini kerakli va arziydigan darajada o‘qib-o‘rganganimiz yo‘q. Sho‘ro davrida mumtoz adabiyotimizga biryoqlama va yuzaki munosabat ulug‘larimizni to‘lalgicha, munosib o‘rganishga imkon bermadi. Navoiyni puxta bilish uchun juda jiddiy va maxsus tayyorgarlik ko‘rish lozim. Alisher Navoiy hamma narsani erkinlik va vobastalikda talqin qilgan, inson qismati bilan bog‘liq har qanday haqiqatning istiqbolini tafakkur hurligida ko‘rgan. Demak, tuyg‘uda, ruhda, ko‘ngil va tafakkurda erkinlikni qaror toptirmay turib, Navoiy asarlarining asl ma‘no-mohiyatini chaqishga urinish befoyda. Ibrohim Haqqul Navoiy dahosini anglagan, uni o‘zida yashattirgan, o‘zida kashf etgan ham olim, ham yetuk shaxs edi.

Bugungi kunda adabiyotga munosabat haqida Ibrohim Haqqul: “Yosh avlod faqat Navoiy asarlaridan emas, umuman, mumtoz adabiyotimiz chashmalaridan bebahra qolayotgani juda tashvishlanarli. Ahvol shu zaylda davom etaversa, yaqin besh-o‘n yilda o‘tmish adabiyotimizga mutlaqo ehtiyoj sezdirmaydigan, basirati ko‘r, demakki, go‘zallik tuyg‘usidan mahrum, moddiy dunyo g‘am-tashvishidan boshqasini tan olmaydigan yoshlarning butun bir avlodi vujudga kelishi hech gap emas”, - deb kuyunib aytgan edi. Alisher Navoiy hayoti, adabiy, ilmiy merosini o‘rganish – oliyanob mehnat. Uning hayoti, ibratli faoliyati, merosiga qiziqish XV asrdan boshlangan. Navoiy asarlari o‘z tirikligida mashhur xattotlar tomonidan ko‘chirilgan. Ammo navoiyshunoslik XX asrda o‘zgacha shakllandi. Chunki Navoiy to‘g‘risidagi bahs yuritgan hech bir olim sho‘ro mafkurasi tomonidan belgilangan chiziqdan chetga chiqa olgani yo‘q. Shunday murakkab vaziyatda navoiyshunoslik sohasida yangicha yo‘nalish, yangicha tahlil usulini, yangi so‘zni qo‘rqmasdan ayta olgan olimlardan biri Ibrohim Haqqul edi.

50 yillik mehnat samarasi o‘laroq Ibrohim Haqqul ijodi uchun xos xususiyatlardan biri shu bo‘ldiki, u deyarli biror marta ko‘ngli buyurmagan ijodkor yoki bo‘sh, sayoz kitob to‘g‘risida maqola yozgani yo‘q. Hamisha haqiqat bilan qalam tebratishni o‘ziga dasturulamal qilib oldi. Ustozning bir suhbatlarida aytgan quyidagi fikrlari u kishining butun shaxsiyatlarini ochib bergan edi: «To‘g‘ri gap

gapirishdan cho‘chishni yo‘qotish kerak. To‘g‘ri gap uchun jazo olinmaydi, degan xulosaga kelish kerak. Haqiqatning yuki nihoyatda og‘ir, ko‘pchilik ko‘tarolmaydi uni. Haqiqatni aytish uchun, haqiqatga kurashish uchun, to‘g‘risini aytaymi, kafan yelkada bo‘lishi kerak»[25].

Ibrohim Haqqul tadqiqotlari uchun xos yana bir xususiyat shundan iboratki, u badiiy yoki ilmiy asarlar tahlili, olim-u adiblar hayoti va ijodi tadqiqi jarayonida iymon-e‘tiqod, vatan, erk, hurriyat, vijdon, shaxs va shaxsiyat, mardlik, saxovat, adolat, himmat, odamiylik, ishq, do‘stlik, mehr-u shafqat, vafo sadoqat, yaxshilik, halollik, kabi insoniy tushunchalarni ulug‘lab, ularga qarama-qarshi nafs, zulm, razolat, qo‘rquv, xiyonat, e‘tiqodsizlik, egrilik, tamagirlik, tuturuqsizlik, riyo, yuzsizlik, o‘g‘rilik, iste‘dodsizlik, sayozlik, nodonlik, johillik kabi illatlarni muttasil ravishda mazammat qilib boradi.

«Insonga go‘zal mohiyatni Alloh bergan. Alloh bergan narsani qaytarib olib bo‘lmaydi yoki o‘zgartirib bo‘lmaydi. Agar inson Allohga qancha yaqinlashsa, u shuncha bashariy irodasidan kechib yoki uzoqlashib ilohiy irodaga erishadi. Va ilohiy irodaga erishgan odam bu dunyoning g‘avg‘olari, hasad va xusumatlaridan juda baland bo‘ladi. U hech narsadan qo‘rqmaydi, chunki uning suyanadigan asosiy kuchi Allohga aylanadi», - degan edi Ibrohim Haqqul [9]. Darhaqiqat, ustoz hayot yo‘llarida hamisha Alloh taoloning qudratiga, madadiga tayandi. Hech kimga yalinmadi, yaltoqlanmadi. Ilmga sadoqati va shu yo‘ldagi sobitqadamligi ijodkorni qalblarimizga mangu muhrladi.

“Bir zamonlar Alisher Navoiy dahosiga shubha bilan qarashlar bo‘lgan. Lekin bunday ishtibohlar tuman yanglig‘ tezda barham topgan. Rus yoki gruzin ziyolisidan Pushkin yoki Shota Rustavelining buyukligini isbotlashni talab qilib ko‘ringchi! U sizga yo‘ ajablanib qaraydi, yoki ustingizdan kuladi. Muhammad alayhissalomning payg‘ambarligini isbotlash hech bir musulmonning xayoliga kelmaganidek, Navoiyning ulug‘ligini ko‘rsatuvchi qo‘shimcha dalil izlashga hojat yo‘q”[9,16].

“Biz Hazrat Navoiyning boshqa xalqlarga tanitmoq uchun emas, aslida o‘zimiz yaxshi bilishimiz uchun ko‘proq tashvishlanishimiz zarurga o‘xshaydi. Ochig‘ini aytganda, biz hali Navoiy ijodiyotini kerakli va arziydigan darajada o‘qib – o‘rganganimiz yo‘q. Sho‘ro davrida mumtoz adabiyotimizga biryoqlama va yuzaki munosabat ulug‘larimizni to‘laligicha, munosib o‘rganishga imkon bermadi. Navoiyning puxta bilish uchun juda jiddiy va maxsus tayyorgarlik ko‘rish lozim. Alisher Navoiy hamma narsani erkinlik va vobastalikda talqin qilgan, inson qismati bilan bog‘liq har qanday haqiqatning istiqbolini tafakkur hurligida ko‘rgan. Demak,

tuyg'uda, ruhda, ko'ngil va tafakkurda erkinlikni qaror toptirmay turib, Navoiy asarlarining asl ma'no-mohiyatini chaqishga urinish befoyda[9,25]"

Ibrohim Haqqul tadqiqotlarining boshqa ko'p ishlardan ajralib turadigan jihatlaridan biri yana shundaki, u o'zbek adabiyoti tarixini, xususan, undagi mahorat masalalarini shu adabiyot doirasida emas, jahon adabiyoti kontekstida, adabiy aloqalar yo'nalishida, o'rni kelganda zamonaviy adabiyot bilan yonma-yon qo'yib tekshiradi, adabiy merosga umumbashariy mulk sifatida qarab, izchil ravishda uning tarixiy va hayotiy haqiqatlarga, go'zalliklarga yo'l ochuvchi mash'allardan biri ekanligini isbotlashga intiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan uning o'zbek adabiyoti namunalarining ayrim faktlarini goh fors-tojik, goh Yevropa, goh rus adabiyotidagi farq va holatlar bilan yonma-yon qo'yib qiyoslab, ular haqida fikr-mulohaza yuritishi ijobiy hodisadir. Ibrohim Haqqul ilmiy tadqiqoqlari doirasi nihoyatda keng. Bunda uning zamonaviy adabiyotimiz va she'riyatimiz borasida yozgan kitob va maqolalari ham e'tiborga loyiq. Olimning Abdulla Oripov, Shavkat Rahmon, Jamol Kamol, Rauf Parfi, Usmon Azim, Miraziz A'zam, Xurshid Davron kabi o'zbek shoirlarining she'riyati yuzasidan matbuotda tez-tez chiqib turishlari, davra suhbatlarida ularning asarlaridagi yutuq va kamchiliklar yuzasidan bildirgan keskin tanqidiy mulohazalari ham bugungi adabiy jarayon uchun muhim bo'lib, hozirgi o'zbek she'riyati rivojida ijobiy rol o'ynadi.

Yuqorida nomi tilga olinganlar mumtoz adabiyotimiz rivojiga katta hissa qo'shdi. Lekin hamma gap shundaki, zamon zayliga ko'ra bu masala talqinida ular muayyan nuqtaga kelib mafkuraviy cheklanish va zug'um tufayli undan narigan o'tolmadilar. Mumtoz adabiyotimiz namoyondalarining buyukligini to'liq ko'rsata olmadilar. Bu maqsad yo'lida Sho'ro mafkurasi singib ketgan edi. Ibrohim Haqqulning bu masalaga yuqoridagi qarashlar spektoridan farqli jihati shunda bo'ldiki, u, birinchidan, tasavvuf shoirlarining cheklanganligini, zaif tomonlarini ko'rsatuvchi salbiy xususiyat emas, aksincha, uning buyukligini va qudratini belgilovchi eng muhim omil, asos ekanligini ko'rsatib berdi. O'zbek tasavvufshunosligi istiqlol tufayli qaror topdi, uning ilmiy-amaliy tamal toshini qo'yishda N.Komilov, O.Usmon va boshqalar qatorida Ibrohim Haqqul ham samarali hissa qo'shdi. Uning Ahmad Yassaviy, Farididdin Attor, Jaloliddin Rumi , Najmiddin Kubro, Xoja Orif Mohitobon, Xoja Bektoshi Valiy kabi mutasavviflar ijodiga oid, shuningdek, Alisher Navoiy va o'zbek mumtoz adabiyotini tasavvufiy qarashlar prizmasidan o'tkazgan holda yangicha talqin etish yo'nalishidagi tadqiqotlari muhim rol o'ynadi. Ibrohim Haqqulning Alisher Navoiy hayoti va ijodi tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan asarlarisiz hozirgi o'zbek navoiyshunosligi kemptik bo'lib qolardi. Chindan ham, bugun Ibrohim Haqqulni o'qimay turib navoiyshunos bo'lish

mumkin emas. Akademik Vohid Zohidov Navoiy haqida o'zgacha pafos bilan yozar edi. Afsuski, olimning yozganlarida ham o'sha davr siyosatidan kelib chiqish yotar edi, ammo maqsad qanday qilib bo'lmasin, Navoiyni, uning asarlarini zamonga moslab tushuntirish bo'lgan. «Insonga go'zal mohiyatni Alloh bergan. Alloh bergan narsani qaytarib olib bo'lmaydi yoki o'zgartirib bo'lmaydi. Agar inson Allohga qancha yaqinlashsa, u shuncha bashariy irodasidan kechib yoki uzoqlashib ilohiy irodaga erishadi. Va ilohiy irodaga erishgan odam bu dunyoning g'avg'olari, hasad va xusumatlaridan juda baland bo'ladi. U hech narsadan qo'rqmaydi, chunki uning suyanadigan asosiy kuchi Allohga aylanadi.»- degan edi Ibrohim Haqqul. Darhaqiqat, ustoz hayot yo'llarida hamisha Alloh taoloning qudratiga, madadiga tayandi. Hech kimga yalinmadi, yaltoqlanmadi. Ilmga sadoqati va shu yo'ldagi sobitqadamligi ijodkorni qalblarimizga mangu muhrladi. Ushbu misralar bilan so'zimizni yakunlaymiz:

Shunday yashaginki ketar chog'ingda,
Hamma giryon qolsin, sen borgil shodon.

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Muslihabegim ijodida hadislarga murojaat

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Annotatsiya: maqolada zullisonayn shoira Muslihabegim Miskin ijodida hadislarga murojaat, undagi mavzular olami, badiiy ijodkorligining o'ziga xos jihatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: iymon, nafs, toat, Xoliq, Muhammad sollallohu alayhi vasallam, Jaloliddin Rumiy, Alisher Navoiy, Muslihabegim Miskin, "Arba'iy", "Tarixi anbiyo va hukamo", "Siroj-ul muslimin", "Mahbub ul-qulub", "Nazmul-javohir".

O'zbek mumtoz adabiyotida hadislar axloqiy-ta'limiy, g'oyaviy-huquqiy mavzularning tub negizlari sifatida zamonlar osha qo'llanilib kelinmoqda.

Islomning mazmun-mohiyatini teran anglash, unga amal qilibgina qolmasdan, o'zgalarni hidoyat sari chorlash davr talabi ekanligini anglagan adiblar qalban va fikran o'z asarlarini mazkur jihatlardan bog'lashga, sunnat bo'lmish hadislarni to'la anglagan holda ulardan o'z asarlarida fikr va mulohazalarini dalillash maqsadida foydalanishga harakat qilganligi, o'z navbatida, ularning o'zlari ham aynan mazkur islomiy aqidalardan boxabarliklarini ko'rsatadi.

XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi XX asr boshlarida yashab ijod etgan buxorolik zullisonayn shoira Muslihabegim Miskin ijodida ham Islom olami, uning qonun-qoidalari, taqvodorlik, iymonli bo'lish, nafsni yengish, ikki olam sarvari payg'ambarimiz Muhammad sollallohu alayhi vasallam haqidagi qarashlar, unga bo'lgan muhabbat, e'tiqod masalalari o'z aksini topgan:

Yo rab, ba hama zi lutf iymon baxshi,

Ba dardi hama zi lutf darmon baxshi.

Az hurmati on Muhammad payg'ambar,

Rahmi tu ba holi in g'aribon baxshi [1277-devon: 83].

Mazmuni: Yo rab, barchaga lutfing ila iymon va darmon baxsh et, Muhammad payg'ambarning hurmati haqqi, g'ariblar holiga rahmingni baxsh et.

Keltirilgan iqtibosda shoira payg'ambarimiz Muhammad sollallohu alayhi vasallam haqqi Olohndan o'z lutfi bilan insonlarga iymon, dardlariga darmon,

g`ariblar holiga rahmat ato etishini iltijo qilib so`raydi. Zero, iymon qalb ishi bo`lgani bois uni hech kim bila olmaydi. Bu faqat tangriga ayondir.

Alisher Navoiyning ham bu borada o`z qarshlari mavjud. Uning fikricha, iymon komillikning tayanch belgisi:

Kimki jahon ahlida inson erur,

Balki nishoni anga iymon erur [Navoiy 1991:100].

Islomda istig`for so`rash, bu borada Oллоhdan, uning rasulidan panoh so`rash o`ta muhim jihat hisoblanadi. Bu jihat Shoira Muslihabegim Miskin ijodida salmoqli o`rin egallaydi:

Yo rab, tu bandagonro sozi g`ariqi rahmat,

Az lutf bar saram rez boroni abri rahmat,

Zavqi muhabbatro bar dil bideh damodam,

Vaqtı sahar hamaro bedor kuni zi g`aflat [1277-devon:83].

Mazmuni: Yo rab, bandalaringni rahmatingga cho`miltir, lutfing ila boshimdan obi rahmat yomg`irini yog`dir. Ko`nglimga dam-badam muhabbat zavqini bergin, hammani sahar vaqti g`aflat uyqusidan uyg`otgin.

Hadislarda: “Erta uyg`onish- xayrli amallarning ro`yobiga yo`l ochish” hamda “Tonggi uyqu rizqni qirqadi” [Ming bir hadis 1991:7] -deb bejiz aytilmagan.

Deylik, saharda bedor bo`lish - g`aflat uyqusini tark etish, rizqni uzaytirishi, joiz bo`lsa, kishini ruhan tetik saqlashga ishora ekanligi mazkur qit`a zamirida oydinlashtiriladi.

Muslihabegim Miskin ijodida mavzu ko`lami jihatidan nafs, nafsdan saqlanish kabi salbiy xislatlarning tahlili va tanqidi keng o`rin tutadi.

Muslihabegim Miskinning 1277-raqamli devonidan keltirilgan quyidagi ruboiyda ham nafs mavzusiga murojaat etiladi:

Ey onki, payi nafi havo megardi,

Az yodi xudo charojudo megardi.

Toat tu namekuni baroyi Xoliq,

Az xizmati maxluqi fano megardi [1277-devon:82].

Mazmuni: Ey senki, nafs havosi yo`lida yurasan, xudoning yodidan judo yurasan. Xoliq uchun sen ibodat qilmaysan, fano maxluqining xizmatida yurasan.

Ma`lumki, nafs insonning jismoniy ehtiyoji sanalib, uning ko`pgina salbiy va ijobiy qirralari mavjud. Umuman olganda, nafs inson jismiga qon bilan kirib, jon bilan chiqadigan vosita desak mubolag`a bo`lmaydi. Nafs badiiy obraz sifatida Shayx Ahmad Yassaviydan boshlab timsollashtirilgan. Uning tasvirini eng baland cho`qqiga olib chiqqan so`z san`atkori Alisher Navoiydir. Ulug` shoir inson nafi bilan bog`liq chizgilarning hammasini sanab o`tgan.

Muqaddas hadisi sharifda ham o`z nafsinı yengib, pok amallarnı qilgıvchi mo`minlarga mudom rahmat aytilgan bo`lsa, nafs yo`lidagi osiyga aylangan badkirdorlar la`natlangan.

Sharq xalqlari tarixi, madaniyati, falsafasi va ayniqsa, adabiyotida benihoya katta ta`sirga ega bo`lgan hadislar islom dunyosida Qur`oni karimdan keyingi ikkinchi muqaddas g`oyaviy-huquqiy manba hisoblanadi. Ularda ifodalangan turli-tuman mavzular va xalqchillik musulmon dunyosi hayotiga, xususan, adabiyotiga qudratli ta`sir ko`rsatdi va shu tariqa olamshumul qadr-qimmatga ega bo`lgan asarlar yaratildi.

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Jek Londonning “Hayotga muhabbat” hikoyasida hayotsevarlik g’oyalari

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Kalit so‘zlar: hikoya, qahramon, hayotsevarlik, oltin izlovchi, “Berdferd” kemasi, Bill,

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Jek Londonning “Hayotga muhabbat” hikoyasi g’oyalari tahlil qilinadi. Asarni adabiyot mashg‘ulotlarida o‘rganish va uning kitobxonga beradigan tarbiyaviy omillari ochib beriladi. Insonning o‘zi tomon shiddat bilan yaqinlashib kelayotagan o‘lim vahimasini jasorat bilan yengishi, uning optimistik qarashlari tahlil qilinadi.

1876-1916-yillarda yashagan Jek London 150 dan ortiq hikoyalar yozgan. Shulardan biri kitobxonni hayotsevarlikka undovchi “Hayotga muhabbat” hikoyasidir. Unda insonning hayotga bo‘lgan muhabbat yo‘lidagi mashaqqatli kechinmalari o‘z aksini topadi. Hikoya qahramoni bu yo‘lda uni tinimsiz tuzog‘iga tushirmoqchi bo‘lgan o‘limni katta matonat bilan yengadi. Unda ikki oltin izlovchi qahramonning ayanchli taqdiri badiiy tasvirlanadi. Qahramonlardan biri Bill ismli o‘ta xudbin, xiyonatkor, ochko‘z tip sifatida gavdalaniriladi. U o‘z xasisligi sababli do‘stini aro yo‘lda qoldirib, oltinlarini orqalab, orqasiga hatto qayrilib ham qaramasdan ketib qoladi. Do‘sti esa kasal va nochor holatda uning ortidan umid bilan termulib qoladi. Har bir zamonda ham topidib turadigan bunday qahramonlar kitobxon ongida nafrat va unga achinish hissini uyg‘otadi. Bunday holatga tushib qolmaslik, ya’ni o‘z dustini, yaqinlarini nochor tashlab ketmaslik kerakligini uqtiradi.

Shunday qilib kasal va ojiz bir umid bilan Billning ortidan qarab qolgan qahramonimiz bu kimsasiz biyobondan albatta tirik chiqish maqsadini o‘z oldiga qo‘yadi. Xasta hoida bir amallab dardga, ob-havo injiqliklariga, ochlikka bardosh berib, yirtqich hayvonlarga yem bo‘lishdan o‘zini himoya qilib kit ovlovchi “Berdferd” kemasidagi ilmiy ekspedisiya a‘zolari huzuriga yetib keladi. Kemadagilar uni ilk bor qirg‘oqda ko‘rib qolganlarida g‘alati bir maxluq deb o‘ylashadi. Chunki og‘riqli dardlardan, ochlik va tashnalikdan tinkasi qurigan, ustidagi kiyimlari titilib ketgan, soch soqoli o‘sgan, tanasi uzoq vaqt suv ko‘rmaganidan, eng dahshatlisi o‘t-o‘lanlarni, xom baliqlarni, bo‘rilar g‘ajib

tashlagan suyaklarni yeganligidan ivirsib ketgan zotni haqiqatan ham tanish amrimahol bo‘lib qolgan edi. Lekin bu qahramon aynan hayotga bo‘lgan cheksiz muhabbati tufayli tirik qolgan edi. Buni sharq maqollariga ko‘ra “Ajali yetmagan bo‘lsa qirq yil qirg‘in kelsa ham omon qoladi”, degan ibora bilan izohlashimiz mumkin. Yigit har qancha og‘ir bo‘lmasin, qiyinchiliklarni yengib o‘tishga, faqat oldinga intilishga, yashash uchun kurashga intiladi. Shu intilish uni o‘limdan saqlab qoladi.

Ushbu hikoyaning badiiy qimmatini shundaki, unda inson irodasi, matonati va chidami madh etiladi. Unda inson umidi achchiq haqiqat bilan hisoblashishni istamasligi, qo‘rquv yashash uchun kurash matonati bilan chambarchas bog‘liq ekanligi g‘oyalari ochib berilgan. Hikoyada aytilishicha, odam hayot uchun kurashmay qo‘ysa-da, undagi hayotning o‘zi o‘lishni istamaydi. Shuning uchun ham odamni faqat ilgariga undaydi.

Hikoyada och va xayollarini o‘lim qo‘rquvi egallab olgan insonning ruhiy holati, orzu intilishlari, hatti-harakati psixologik jihatdan juda ta’sirli yoritib berilgan. Och oltin izlovchi yo‘lida uchragan har bir ko‘lmakdagi kichkina baliqchani tutib yemoqchi bo‘ladi. Ammo ko‘lmak suvi loyqalanib, u baliqchani tutolmaydi. Shunda u qo‘lidagi paqirchasi bilan ko‘lmak suvini olib to‘ka boshlaydi. Suvni to‘kib bo‘lib qarasa, baliqcha yo‘q. Baliqcha ko‘lmak tubidagi teshik orqali boshqa ko‘lmakka o‘tib ketgan ekan. Ana shunda oltin izlovchi qilgan mehnati zoye ketganiga achinib, ilk bor yig‘lab yuboradi.

Hikoya qahramoni bo‘rilar yaqindagina g‘ajib ketgan yosh bug‘uning suyaklarini ochlikka chidolmay yirtqich hayvonlar misoli g‘ajiy boshlaydi. Hatto tishlari sinib ketsa ham parvo qilmaydi. Sekin-asta emaklab kema ko‘ringan hududga kelay deb qolganda unga tashlangan och va kasal bo‘rini ham tishlab o‘ldiradi, uning qonini ichadi. Bundan hatto jirkanmaydi ham. Mazkur holatda inson tirik qolish uchun, hayot uchun unda umid va xohish bo‘lsa, albatta bu yo‘lda g‘olib bo‘la oladi. Bu o‘rinda u o‘zining insoniy sifatlarini ham yo‘qotib borayotgan edi. Biroq oltin izlovchi o‘z yo‘lida bevafo do‘sti Billning bo‘rilar tomonidan g‘ajilgan suyaklariga duch kelganida har qancha och bo‘lmasin, odam suyagini g‘ajishdan o‘zini tiyishga kuch topa oladi. U hatto Billning oltinlarini ham olmaydi. Bu uning uchun hayotda uchrashi mumkin bo‘lgan kurashlarning eng shiddatlisi edi. Lekin asar qahramoni buni yengib o‘ta oladi. U ochlik va og‘riqdan qurtdek buralib qolgan bo‘lsa-da, faqat oldinga siljishga harakat qiladi. Orqaga qaytishni yoki to‘xtab qolishni sira xayoliga keltirmaydi. U buralib-buralib harakat qiladi va soatiga atigi 20 qadamdan yo‘l bosar edi.

Odamlar orasiga kelib qo‘shilgan bu zot ancha vaqtgacha o‘nglana olmay yuradi. Uni ochlik xavotiri tinimsiz tashvishga solib turadi. Aqli joyida bo‘lsa ham stol atrofiga ovqatlanish uchun yig‘ilgan odamlarga faqat nafrat ko‘zi bilan qaray boshlaydi. Uni ovqatning tamom bo‘lib qolishi juda tashvishga soladi. Karavotining ostini suxarilar bilan to‘ldirib tashlaydi. Yana och qolib qiyin vaziyatlarga tushib qolishdan qattiq qo‘rqadi. Ammo uning bu ruhiy holatini kema dagilar to‘g‘ri tushunadilar va manzilga yetib borgach, ko‘p insonlar bilan muloqot qilish natijasida bu kasallikdan qutuladi. Ushbu hikoya o‘z kitobxonida dastlab shunday og‘ir vaziyatga tushib qolgan insonning matonati hayratga soladi. Ochlik va xastalik, qo‘rquv va charchoq tuyg‘ularini oddiygina yashashga, hayotga bo‘lgan muhabbat bilangina yengib bilganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Hayotda juda ko‘plab insonlarning oddiy tashvishlardan tushkunlikka tushib, o‘z jonlariga qasd qilishlari bilan bu holatni solishtirib bo‘lmaydi. Biri tengi yo‘q jasoratdan dars bersa, biri o‘ta tubanlik – o‘zining bebaho boyligi, yaxshi ishlar, savob ishlar qilib qolish uchun berilgan imkoniyatdan foydalana olmaslik ilmidan dars berishini ko‘ramiz. Shu jihatdan bu hikoya insonlarda hayotda tushkunlikka tushmaslik, har bir ishni muhabbat va sadoqat bilan, hayotni sevgan holda bajarish lozimligini uqtiradi. Umuman olganda hayotni sevishga, uni ardoqlashga undovchi mazkur hikoya ko‘plab kitobxonlar hayotini oftobdek yorita oladi.

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O'qituvchining pedagogik mahoratni oshirish masalalari bo'yicha tavsiyalar

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Pedagogika ta'limi nazariyasi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: O'quv-tarbiya ishlari jarayonida eng yuksak natijalarga erishib, faoliyatining yuksak darajada baholanishini hamma o'qituvchi-pedagog xoxlaydi albatta. Bunday natijaga esa uning pedagogik mahorati orqali erishiladi. Ushbu maqolada o'qituvchining pedagogik mahorati, uni oshirish masalalari, ta'lim tarbiyaberishda muhimligi haqida mulohaza yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: pedagogik mahorat, ta'lim, tarbiya, qobiliyat, faoliyat, o'qituvchi, istedod, ijodkorlik, metod, tajriba.

Abstract: Every teacher-pedagogue wants to achieve the highest results in the process of educational work and to be highly evaluated. Such a result is achieved through his pedagogical skills. This article discusses the teacher's pedagogical skills, the issues of improving them, and the importance of education in education.

Key words: pedagogical skill, education, upbringing, ability, activity, teacher, talent, creativity, method, experience.

O'qituvchilik azaldan hurmatga sazovor bo'lgan hamda judayam sharaflilardan kasblardan hisoblangan. O'qituvchining obro'sini belgilaydigan uning mavqeini oshiruvchi asosiy omillardan biri uning o'quv faoliyati va jarayonini to'g'ri tashkil qilish, jamoa bilan ishlay olish, bolani yaxshi ko'rish va u bilan chiroyli unosabat o'rnatish hisoblanadi. Biror kasbning haqiqiy ustasi bo'lish uchun kishida tabiiy qobiliyat, ma'lum jismoniy va ruhiy xislatlar mujassam bo'lishi kerak. Pedagogning o'qituvchilik faoliyatini, yoshlarni o'qitish va tarbiyalash ishini samarali bajarishi, ota-onalar va bolalarning izzat-hurmatigasazovor bo'lishi uchun ham unda qobiliyat, mahorat, qiziqish bo'lmog'i lozim. Muvaffaqiyatli ishlash uchun har bir o'qituvchi pedagogik mahoratga ega bo'lishi zarur. Pedagogik mahorat o'qituvchining yillar davomida orttirgan tajribasi orqali shakllanadi. Pedagogik mahorat egasi o'z mehnatini sarf qilib katta natijaga erishadi. Ijodkorlik uning hamisha hamkori bo'ladi. Pedagogik ishga qobiliyatli, iste'dodli kishidagina pedagogik mahorat bo'lishi mumkin. O'qituvchi pedagogik mahoratini oshirish uchun o'z-ustida ishlashi, tinmay izlanish, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida ish olib borish lozim. Pedagogik texnologiyada o'qituvchining metodik mahorati muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'quv-tarbiyaviy

jarayonni ilmiy asosda qurish o'qitishning axborot vositalaridan va didaktik materiallardan, ta'limning faol metodlaridan keng foydalanishga asoslangan o'qituvchi, o'quvchilarning birgalikdagi faoliyatiga zamin yaratadi. O'qituvchining pedagogik mahoratini doimiy oshirib borish va uni rivojlantirishda ta'lim muassasasidagi metod birlashmalar hamda fan kafedralarning xizmati katta. Metod birlashmalarda o'qituvchilar fikr almashadilar: o'zaro kuzatilgan darslar muhokama qilinadi. Yosh va tajribasiz o'qituvchilarga holda ularni to'g'ri tanlash va joy-joyiga qo'yish, qayta tayyorlash maslahatlar uyushtiriladi, ilg'or tajribalarni keng ommalashtiradilar. Pedagogik ijodkorlik manbai —bu pedagogik tajribadir. Pedagogik tajriba muammoli vaziyatlarga juda boydir. Ilg'or pedagogik tajriba degandabiz o'qituvchining o'z pedagogik vazifasiga ijodiy yondashishni, o'quvchilarning ta'lim tarbiyasida yangi, samarali yo'l va vositalarni qidirib topishini tushunamiz.

Ilg'or pedagogik tajriba o'qituvchi tomonidan qo'llaniladigan ish vaqti va usullari, uslub va vositalaridir. Ular vositasida o'quv —tarbiyaviy ishlarda eng yuqori natijalarga erishiladi. Ilg'or pedagogik tajribani o'rganish, unga asoslanib yangi pedagogik hodisa va qonuniyatlarni ochish o'quv tarbiya jarayoniga sifatli o'zgarishlar kiritadi. O'quvchilarning bilish faoliyatini boshqarish, yangi ko'rinisdagi o'quv jarayonini modellashtirish muammolarini yechishga sabab bo'ladi. Fan —texnika taraqqiyoti o'qituvchining ijodkor bo'lishini, fanning muhim muammolari yuzasidan erkin fikr yurita olishi, fan yutuqlarini o'quvchilarga yetkaza olishi va nihoyat o'quvchilarni ham ijodiy fikrlashga, tadqiqot ishlariga o'rgata olishini talab qiladi. Shuning uchun o'qituvchi avvalo tadqiqotchilik malakalarini egallashi zarur. O'qituvchi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borishi davomida omillarni to'playdi, tahlil qiladi, ular asosida xulosalar chiqaradi. U fan xulosalaridan o'zining amaliy faoliyatida foydalanish jarayonida hozirgi zamon o'qituvchisi uchun zarur bo'lgan juda muhim fazilatlarni egallaydi. Pedagogik mahoratni ilmiy asosda tashkil etish mazmuni ancha keng tushuncha bo'lib, unga avvalo, xodimlarning malakasi, qobiliyati va qiziqishlarini hisobga olgan va ularning malakasini oshirishda qo'llanilayotgan usullar tizimini uzluksiz takomillashtirish va ta'lim -tarbiya jarayoniga texnika vositalarini joriy etish masalalari kiradi. Ta'lim metodlaridan foydalanishning samaradorligi va muvaffaqiyati ular o'quvchilar mustaqilligi va ijodiy faolligini rivojlantirishga qanchalik yordam berishiga bog'liq. O'qituvchi o'quvchilarga mustaqillik ko'rsatish uchun sharoit yaratsa, o'quvchilar bilimlarini bamisoli o'zlari olayotgandek tuyulsa, mazkur metod samarali bo'ladi. Ta'lim metodlarida o'qituvchining qiyofasi, uning dunyoqarashi, uning psixologik-pedagogik,

metodik va maxsus ilmiy tayyorgarligi namoyon bo'ladi. Xuddi ana shu omillar ta'lim metodlarining samaradorligini belgilaydi. Muayyan metod yaxshi tayyorgarligi bo'lgan o'qituvchida o'z afzalliklarini namoyon qilsa, tayyorgarligi zaif bo'lgan o'qituvchida shu metodning o'zi salbiy jihatlarini namoyon qiladi. Shu sababli ta'lim metodlari samaradorligini oshirish uchun o'qituvchining tayyorgarlik darajasi prinsipial ahamiyatga ega. O'qituvchi ijodiy pedagogik faoliyati va o'quvchilar ijodiy faoliyatining ta'lim metodida o'z ma'lumoti, madaniyati, kasbiy tayyorgarligi darajasini qanchalik aks ettirishiga bog'liq. Bunda ijodiyot uchun qancha imkoniyatlar bor. Bilim faoliyati xususiyatlarini, uning ziddiyatlarini o'qituvchining anglab olish izlanish xarakteridagi o'quv vaziyatini shakllantirishi va ularni hal etish jarayonini boshqarish imkonini beradi. Ilg'or o'qituvchilarning ish tajribasi ta'lim metodlarini takomillashtirishga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bunday tajribani umumlashtirish va yoyish o'quv jarayoni sifatini oshirishning muhim shartidir. O'qituvchining pedagogik mahorati, uning intellekti va madaniyatiga jiddiy e'tibor beriladi va bu o'rinda o'qituvchi o'z pedagogik mahoratini, kasbgadoir vazifalarni hal qilish qanchalik qo'lidan kelishini doimo tekshirib borishi, bola ongi hamda qalbiga eng yaxshi yo'llarni axtarishi talab etiladi. O'qituvchi o'quvchilarga o'z hatti -harakati, turmush tarzi, o'z qiyofasi va bilimi bilan ta'sir qiladi. Uning madaniyati, haqqo'yiligi va ma'naviy sifatlari o'quvchilar tomonidan har xil tarzda qabul qilinadi. Shuning uchun ham o'qituvchi u qaysi fanni olib borishidan qat'iy nazar, o'quvchilar uchun ma'naviylik murabbiysi, taqlid uchun yuksak namuna, o'rnak bo'lishi kerak. O'qituvchi - pedagogning navbatdagi vazifasi bolalar jamoasini tashkil qilish, tarbiyalash va jiplashtirish borasidagi nazariy bilimlarni o'zlashtirib, ilg'or tajribalarga suyanib, o'quvchilarni tarbiyaviy jarayonda o'rtoqlik, do'stlik, o'zaro hamkorlik, hamjihatlik, o'z -o'zini tarbiyalash mahoratini o'zlashtirishdan iborat. Ular:

- sinf boshlang'ich jamosini tarbiyalash va ularda o'zaro munosabat aloqalarini yaratish;
- o'quvchilar kundalik faoliyatlarining hamma qirralarini jamoada jiplashtirish;
- shaxsiy manfaatdan jamoa manfaatini yuqori qo'yishga o'rgatish;
- jamoada bir -biriga mehr-oqibat, muruvvat va saxiylik, do'stona hamkorlik mavjud bo'lsa, u katta tarbiyaviy kuchga aylandi.

O'qituvchi yoshlarga ta'lim —tarbiya beruvchi insondir. O'qituvchida o'qituvchilik kasbiga xos layoqat, qobiliyat bo'lmog'i darkor. Avvalo u

bolalarni sevishi, ijodkor, ishbilarmon bo'lishi, ma'naviy barkamol bo'lishi, dunyoviy bilimlarni mukammal egallagan bo'lishi lozim. O'qituvchi o'quvchilarga ta'lim —tarbiya berar ekan, avvalo, uning o'zida tarbiyaviy hislatlar tarkib topgan bo'lishi darkor. O'qituvchi odobli bo'lishi kerak. Uning odobi, madaniyati yuksak bo'lsagina, odamlarga nisbatan mehribon, sahovatli bo'la oladi, uni hamma hurmat qiladi. Buning uchun ochiq ko'ngil, qat'iy bo'lishi, o'zini tuta bilishi, bardoshli bo'lishi kerak. Bolalarga nisbatan talabchan bo'lish bilan birga o'zining fikrlariga tanqidiy nuqtai nazardan qaray olishi kerak. Fikrlash va his etish, turmushda sinab ko'rish natijasida pedagogik etikaning qoidalari o'qituvchining o'z e'tiqodiga, intilishiga, o'z ahloqiy sifatiga aylanadi. Bu axloqiy e'tiqod o'qituvchining dars berish jarayonida, tarbiyaviy ishlarda, o'quvchilar va boshqa kishilar bilan munosabatlarda, muomalasida, kundalik turmushda o'zining shaxsiy namunasi bilan ahloqiy ta'sir o'tkazishda ko'zga tashlanadi. O'qituvchi axloqining natijalari uning yoshlarga axloqiy ta'sirining samaradorligida namoyon bo'ladi.

Xulosa sifatida shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, pedagog har qanday muammoning yechimini topa olishi, o'quvchilar bilan ishlashda o'z fani bo'yicha eng so'nggi yangiliklarni bilishi va o'quvchilarga yetkaza olishi lozim. Qachonki pedagogda o'quvchilar bilan ish faoliyati samarali tashkil etilar ekan uning natijasiga ko'ra pedagogning qay darajada mahorat egasi ekanligini bilishimiz mumkin.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СФЕРЫ БЫТОВЫХ УСЛУГ В НОВОМ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Абстрактный: В статье показано развитие сферы бытовых услуг как важный фактор повышения устойчивости предприятий сферы услуг, эффективности их хозяйственной деятельности, научно-методические, практические предложения и рекомендации по удовлетворению спроса на качество расширения. современные виды предоставляемых услуг.

Ключевые слова: Бытовой сервис, социальные стандарты, развитие промышленности, качество жизни, рабочие места, рынок услуг, потребление и услуги, цифровой сервис, инновационное развитие.

Одним из основных направлений экономических реформ, реализуемых в условиях инновационного развития экономики, является развитие сферы услуг, которая считается составной частью национальной экономики, и повышение качества жизни населения на основе на максимальное удовлетворение спроса на бытовые услуги. Именно поэтому важно и дальше развивать сферу бытовых услуг в нашей республике. Сегодня эти услуги повышают внутренний спрос на многие виды производимой продукции и играют важную роль в поддержании баланса на потребительском рынке. Бытовые услуги занимают уникальное место в сфере услуг. Этот сектор в основном развивается за счет частного предпринимательства.

Его важность объясняется, прежде всего, повышением благосостояния населения в обмен на создание новых мест занятости, наполнением рынка услуг за счет увеличения видов услуг, удовлетворением спроса населения на современные бытовые услуги. услуги. Для реализации таких мер необходимо совершенствовать методы организации труда на предприятиях бытового обслуживания и добиваться эффективности.

Деятельность по оказанию бытовых услуг представляет собой многогранный процесс. Этот процесс обеспечивается эффективным управлением сотрудниками и ресурсами компании, соблюдением стандартов обслуживания, соответствием предоставляемых услуг требованиям потребителей. Это требует совершенствования механизмов научной организации труда и повышения эффективности использования ресурсов на

предприятиях бытового обслуживания. Сегодня сфера услуг становится более экономически эффективной, чем производство, поскольку предприятия сферы услуг имеют более быстрый оборот финансовых ресурсов и требуют меньше капитала для начала первоначальной деятельности.

Экономисты и эксперты по развитию сферы бытовых услуг населению высказали свои мысли и мнения в своих исследованиях. Ими были показаны «домашнее служение» и более совершенные основы этого понятия согласно существовавшим в то время условиям. К бытовым услугам, по М. Т. Розе и М. Б. Россинскому, относятся «услуги, в той или иной степени заменяющие или сокращающие домашний труд».

В.В.Юхименко определяет бытовые услуги как потребительскую стоимость различных производственных и непроизводственных форм труда или движения, направленную на удовлетворение потребностей человека, связанных с бытовой жизнью.

Новые экономические отношения, складывающиеся на основе реализуемых в нашей республике экономических реформ, создают благоприятные возможности для развития сферы бытовых услуг, развития деятельности предприятий бытового обслуживания, пригодных для инновационной экономики, повышения их конкурентоспособности на национальном и международном уровне. рынки и качество услуг способствуют экономическому росту в этом секторе, что является важным фактором достижения успеха.

В сфере услуг особое значение имеют бытовые услуги, причем этот сектор развивается преимущественно за счет предпринимательства, основанного на частнособственнических отношениях. Ее значение заключается, прежде всего, в повышении уровня жизни населения за счет создания новых рабочих мест в сфере, развитии рынка бытовых услуг нашей республики за счет увеличения видов современных бытовых услуг, а взамен по определенным доходам он формирует доходы государственного бюджета с налоговыми платежами. Важно исследовать факторы и условия развития сферы бытовых услуг и выявить существующие проблемы в отрасли.

Стоит отметить, что бытовые услуги не только удовлетворяют потребности, но и создают возможность экономить свободное время людей, ориентируясь на формирование потребностей населения. На современном этапе развития рыночных отношений в нашей стране масштабное развитие малых предприятий в сфере бытовых услуг приводит к развитию предпринимательства, увеличению дополнительных доходов населения,

увеличению занятости и численности рабочих мест, а также предоставление нестандартной занятости в дополнение к основной работе создает возможность.

В задачи нормативных методов регулирования хозяйственно-бытовой деятельности входит разработка социальной политики. Во многих научных работах обоснована необходимость их производства и внедрения на региональном уровне. Это означает, что недостаточное развитие социальных сетей на региональном уровне является препятствием для дальнейшего развития отрасли.

В условиях либерализации экономики внедрение стандарта бытового обслуживания населения усложняется. Кроме того, выражение этого показателя в форме корректировки стоимости ограничивает возможность получения реальной статистической информации. Поэтому необходимо учитывать состояние развития частных процессов при внедрении социальных сетей в сфере бытовых услуг. Частные процессы — это требования рыночной ситуации, изменения экономической сущности, расслоения социальных слоев населения, инфляционных процессов, конкурентной среды, низкой покупательной способности населения, высоких налоговых платежей.

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КАСАЛХОНА ИЧИ ИНФЕКЦИЯЛАРИ ЧАҚИРУВЧИЛАРИНИ АНИҚЛАШ

Тиббий профилактика факультети 2-курс талабаси

Носиров Абдулазиз Шавкатович

Илмий раҳбар: Нуршод Фарходович Муротов

Абу Али ибн Сино номидаги Бухоро давлат тиббиёт институти

Касалхона ичи инфекцияси билан касалланишнинг тобора ривожланиб боришида, асосий уринни эгаллаб турган шартли-патоген кузгатувчини эрта аниқлаш долзарб муаммолардан бири булиб колмокда. Бу эса янгидан-янги бактериал инфекция гурухларини текшириш усулларини тадбик этишни талаб килади.

Тадкикотлар натижаларига кура шартли-патоген кузгатувчини хар жихатдан мукамаллиги ва жуда куп турлари борлиги аниқланмокда.

Тезкорлик билан специфик этиологик жихатдан ташхис куйишда касалхона ичи инфекциясининг иммуногенезини чидамлилигини урганиш, уларнинг канчалик хавфлилигини аниқлашда мухим рол уйнайди.

Кузгатувчини эрта аниқланишини ижобий тарафи шундаки, у касалликнинг этиологиясини яъни келиб чикишини аниқлашга жуда катта ёрдам беради. Бу эса уз вақтида тугри йуналтирилган этиотроп терапия утказишга хамда ушбу касалликнинг олдини олиш чора-тадбирларини амалга оширишда бизга кулайликлар яратади.

Хозирги кунда бактериал антигенларни аниқлашга ёрдам берадиган замонавий иммунологик реакциялар кенг кулланилмокда: иммуноэлектрофорез (ВИЭФ), радиоиммун тахлил (РИТ), иммунофермент тахлил (ИФА), коагглютинация реакцияси (КОА), латексагглютинация (ЛА). ВИЭФ усули ёрдамида эрувчи бактериал антигеннинг аниқланиш даражаси 68-69%, КОА 46,5-86%, ЛА 90-90,6%, ИФА 93,3-100% ни ташкил килади. Ушбу усуллар патоген ва шартли патоген бактериялар билан боглик булган септик, диареяли ва бошка купгина касалликларнинг ташхисотларида кулланилиши тавсия килинади.

Охирги йиллардаги маълумотларга кура 89% боланинг монокультурасида сепсис кузгатувчиси стафилококк эканлиги аниқланган.

Кейинги адабиётларда специфик иммунитетнинг курсаткичи кон зардобидаги бактерияларнинг фаоллик курсаткичига мос эмас деган маълумотлар келтирилган. Бу хусусият кейинги касалликларни башорат

килишда катта ахамиятга эга. Аралаш инфекциялар ташхисотида иммунологик усулларнинг узига хос мухимлилиги курсатилган. Организмнинг биологик суюкликларида кук йирингли таёкча антигенини аниклашда ЛА реакциясининг кулайлиги аникланган. Кук йирингли таёкчага нисбатан булган иммунитетнинг тушунмовчиликларини купгина олимлар уз ишларида ёритиб берганлар. Изланишлар шуни курсатдики, РПГА усули бу кузгатувчига нисбатан тула конли махсус иммунитетнинг хосса ва хусусиятларини аниклаш мумкинлиги хакида маълумот беради.

Maqol haqida tushuncha
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Annotatsiya.

Ushbu maqolada maqollarning shakllanish tarixi, mohiyat va xususiyatlari haqida so'z borgan. Shuningdek maqollarning xalqimiz madaniyatida tutgan o'rni ayrim maqollar misolida tahlil qilingan. Boshqa millat maqollarining tarjima qilinishi, xalqlar o'rtasidagi do'stlik aloqalarini mustahkamlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi haqida mulohaza yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Maqol, qavlun, tarjima, Fol'klor janr, "Tarjima san'ati", do'stlik, matallar, iboralar, xalq o'yinlari..

Maqollar bizning nutqimizga qadimdan kiritilgan, ammo ularning kelib chiqishi haqida kam odam o'ylaydi. Chunki u davrlarda barqaror frazeologik birliklar mavjud emas edi. Shunda bo'lsada maqollar yangi muloqot madaniyatining shakllanishiga yordam berdi. Qadimiy dostonlarimizda keltirib o'tilgan maqollar bugungi kunda ham o'zing ahamiyatli yuqotmasdan xalqimiz so'zlashuvida, adabiyotida, bir so'z bilan aytganda fikrni qisqa, lo'nda qilib ifodalash uchun ishlatilib kelinmoqda. "Maqol" atamasi arabcha qavlun - gapirmoq, aytmoq so'zidan olingan. Maqol janrining o'rganilish tarixi Mahmud Koshg'ariyga borib taqaladi. O'zining "Devonu lug'ati turk" asarida 400 ga yaqin maqol va matallar o'rin olgan, undan tashqari so'z mulkining sultoni Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur va boshqalarning ijodida ham maqollarga alohida e'tibor berilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Maqollar so'z boshi o'rnida ishlatilgan hikoyalarni ham ko'plab uchratamiz. Adib Abdulla Qahhorning "O'g'ri" hikoyasida epigrafida sifatida "Otning o'limi – itning bayrami" maqoli keltirilgan. Bu adibning mahorati bilan bir qatorda, hikoyaning mazmun-mohiyatini bir maqolda ochib bergandek ko'rinadi. Maqol bu – gapning qaymogidir. Qaysi xalq yoki millat tomonidan yaratilmasin, u mazmun-mohiyatidan kelib chiqib, boshqa davlat aholisi ham foydalanishlari mumkin. Ammo Maqollarni tarjima qilish tarjimonlari uchun talaygina muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Sabab sifatida shuni keltirib otish mumkinki, tarjimon o'z sohasidan tashqari tarix, falsafa va boshqa fan sohalaridan ham xabardor bolishi talab etiladi. Bu haqida G'aybulloh Salomov "Tarjimonda yozuvchi va tanqidchidan, aktiyor, rassom va olim mehnatidan ham nimadir bor. Bu shundan iboratki, tarjimon sozshunos bo'lib tahlil qiladi, aktiyor singari boshqalarning (shu orinda- muallifning) qiyofasiga kiradi va ayni vaqtda ozligini

saqlaydi.....” [4] deya takidlagan edi o'zining “Tarjima tashvishlari” kitobida. Demak maqollarning tarjimasi bilan shugullanish ham tarjimondan katta mas’uliyatni va tajribani talab qiladi. Maqol xalq hayotiy tajribalari xulosasini ifodalovchi hikmatli fikrlar majmuasidir. Maqol arabcha qavlun - gapirmoq, aytmoq so‘zidan olingan bo‘lib, aytib yuriladigan ifoda va iboralarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladi. Maqol og‘zaki ijodimizda qo‘llaniladigan eng kichik janrlardan biri hisoblanadi. Folklorshunoslikda kichik janrlarni paremiya deb atash ham qabul qilingan. Maqollar hajm jihatdan qisqa bo‘lsada, ularda fikr va mazmun keng qamrovli bo‘ladi. Dunyoda o‘z maqollariga ega bo‘lmagan xalqning o‘zi yuq. Chunki har bir xalq hayotiy tajribalarini maqollar shaklida avlodlarga meros qilib qoldiradilar. Xalq maqollari tarixi o‘nlab asrlar bilan o‘lchanadi. O‘rxun - Enasoy bitiklarida “Oriq va semiz (birov) tezagidan bilsa, birov oriq va semiz buqani ajrata olmaydi”. “Yupqa qalin bo‘lsa tor - mor qiladigan bahodir emish, Ingichka yo‘g‘on bo‘lsa, uzadigan bahodir emish” kabi maqollarni eslatuvchi parchalarni o‘qiymiz. Maqol janrining o‘rganilish tarixi Mahmud Koshg‘ariyga borib taqaladi. O‘zining (“Devonu lug‘ati turk” asarida 400 ga yaqin maqol va matallar o‘rin olgan, Mahmud Koshg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘otit turk” asarida keltirilgan maqollarning bir qanchasi hozir, ham o‘zbek xalqi orasida turli variantlarda ishlatiladi. Masalan: MaqolKoshg‘ariy asarida “Kishi olasi ichtin, yilqi olasi tashtin”; “Odam olasi ichida, mol olasi tashida” kabi. Bundan tashqari so‘z mulking sultoni Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur va boshqalarning ijodida ham maqollarga alohida e’tibor berilganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Maqollar so‘z boshi o‘rnida ishlatilgan hikoyalarni ham ko‘plab uchratamiz. Adib Abdulla Qahhorning "O'g'ri" hikoyasida epigrafida sifatida "O'ning o'limi - itning bayrami" maqoli keltirilgan. Bu adibning mahorati bilan bir qatorda, hikoyaning mazmun - mohiyatini bir maqolda ochib bergandek ko‘rinadi. Maqol– Bu xalqning ibratli hikmatini o‘zida mujassam etgan qisqa gap. Maqolda to‘liq fikr mavjud. Matal— muayyan hayotiy hodisani aniq va to‘g‘ri belgilab beradigan obrazli ifoda, ibora. Maqol va matallarning umumiy xususiyatlariga qisqalik, barqarorlik, keng foydalanish kiradi. Ikkala, maqol va matalni she‘riy, ko‘p ma’noda, nutqda keng qo‘llaniladigan, aytishning majoziy ma’nolariga ega barqaror qisqa iboralar deb ta’riflash mumkin. Maqol va matallarda turli xil badiiy va grafik vositalar va uslublar qo‘llaniladi: taqqoslash (“birovning ruhi qorong‘i o‘rmonga o‘xshaydi”), metafora, personifikatsiyalar (“xop shovqin soladi - aql jim”, “g‘ildirakka nutq qo‘y”), antiteziyalar, ya’ni oppozitsiyalar (“ta’limotning ildizi achchiq, ammo mevasi shirin”), giperbola (“teringizdan chiqib ketish”, “uchta qarag‘ayda adashish”). Maqollarda badiiy vosita ham mavjud - tautologiya 6 (“ular yaxshilikdan yaxshilik izlamaydilar”, “ular qulog‘idan eshitmaganlar, ko‘rganlari

bilan ko'rmaganlar"). O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida matal so'ziga quyidagicha ta'rif beriladi: Matal (1. Tugal ma'no ifodalamaydigan obrazli ibora, hikmatli so'z (qizil qor yoqqanda, tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda). 2. Qissa, masal Qulmurodning mataldek bo'lib eshitilayotgan dard-alamli hikoyasi ostida Shokir qachonlar uyqu daryosida g'arq bo'lgan edi. (S.Ayniy, Qullar) O.Madayev fikriga ko'ra, maqol va matallar bir-biriga shakl va mazmun jihatdan yaqin, ammo maqollar nisbatan mustaqil janr bo'lib, matalda bu mustaqillik ko'zga tashlanmaydi. Quyidagilarni matalga misol qilib keltiradi: Alifni kaltak deydi. Attorning qutisida ham yo'q gaplar. Betga chopdi. Bilsa hazil, bilmasa chin. Bor otangga, bor onangga. Igna tashlasang, yerga tushmaydi. Shuningdek, maqol kabi matal ham xalq og'zaki ijodida donolik, so'zamolik namunasi bo'lib, aksar hollarda maqol bilan birga ifodalanadi yoki adashtiriladi. So'z boyligi yaxshi bo'lgan kishilar matallardan o'z o'rnida foydalanib, tinglovchini o'zlariga jalb qila oladilar.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL NEWSPAPER IN FERGANA - "SADOI FERGANA" NEWSPAPER

Nilufar Namazova, Lecturer of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

Abstract. This article analyzes the merits of the first national publication of the Fergana Valley "Sadoi Turkestan" in the development of the nation, as well as articles written by the publisher and editor of the newspaper Obidjon Makhmudov.

Keywords: national publication, "Sadoi Fergana" newspaper, newspaper provocateurs, criticism, press, issues.

The first national publication in Fergana - "Sadoi Fergana" newspaper - was published on April 3, 1913 under the editorship of Obidjon Makhmudov. If you look at the pages of the press, you can see that in its time, this newspaper has received high praise for its services in the development of the nation, and at the same time, it has received various criticisms and threats.

In particular, since "Sadoi Fergana" newspaper was the first national publication in the Fergana Valley, there were many difficulties in spreading it among the people and in other issues. That's why the publisher and editor of the newspaper, Obidjon Makhmudov, wrote in the first issues of the newspaper entitled "The newspaper is not necessary and why it is necessary" to urge the people of Fergana to read the newspaper and understand its importance. "Newspaper is the livelihood of cultural nations all over the world" [1] said O.Makhmudov. He called the newspaper a means of communication, a means of knowing the world.

Progressives such as Makhmudhoja Behbudi in Samarkand, Haji Muin, Ashurali Zahiri in Ferghana also wrote articles urging people to read newspapers. O. Mahmudov, who knows the psychology of his people well, emphasized how necessary the newspaper is from the point of view of Islam. The main task of the scholars is to explain the requirements of Sharia and Islamic ethics to the people. When they preach in mosques and various gatherings, only people who come to these gatherings hear them. If these words are written in the newspaper, hundreds of people will enjoy their words, which shows how important the newspaper is, said Obidjon Mahmudov.

In Fergana, various rumors spread about the harmfulness of reading newspapers. In response to this, O. Makhmudov said that we did not know what the purpose of those who do not read newspapers is, if they consider the newspaper to be harmful, if they write to us about its harm, we would publish it in the newspaper.

He said, "We hope that they will recommend everyone to read the newspaper as much as we do, without spreading rumors".

In one of the next issues of the newspaper, Obidjon Makhmudov's "Open letter to Ulamoi Kiron" was published [2]. Because after the publication of the first issue of the newspaper, those who speak against it appear. That is, according to Abidjon Makhmudov, "some scientists object to the name "Sadoi Fergana" because "sado" means a sound that comes from something inanimate, when we say Sadoi Ferghana, we would count all the people of Ferghana as corpses!" he said. I had no intention of causing a headache by answering such ridiculous objections, but if the owner of such a criticism finds out that there are newspapers published in Istanbul, Kafkaz, Baku, and Tashkent with the word "sado", their voice will be heard. If he is listening to the sound of Fergana alone without going into it, he says, maybe he will realize that his ears are heavy. He said that if people who object to the newspaper write a rebuttal and send it to the office without spreading various incitements, we will print it with joy and gratitude, realizing our weakness.

Newspaper provocateurs did not limit themselves to spreading various things in Fergana. Malicious criticisms of "Sadoi Fergana" newspaper were also published in "Vaqt" and "Shoro" newspapers published in Crimea and the Caucasus. Abidjon Makhmudov's "Shifiyunlik. Language to the press" article was written in response to such criticisms. According to him, the author of the article published in the 1545 issue of the newspaper "Vaqt" with the secret signature of "Duochi" said that "the publisher left the service due to the fact that the publisher paid little attention to people called Ashurali ilan Nuri Usmani and did not perform much" criticized the publisher's giving free reign to the clergy. In response, Obidjon Makhmudov said: "Sadoi Fergana" does not serve those who are upset and cry when they hear religious words, and who are trying to prevent the existence of religious newspapers. If the publisher pretends to be a religious person and makes it available in every issue, he is writing a religious article. The publisher's understanding of the nation is understood by the religion and the nation," he wrote. The author also stated that he was upset with the editorial staff of "Vaqt" and "Shoro" newspapers. After all, he emphasized that "Sadoi Fergana" newspaper was sent to them regularly, and said that it would be good if they read the newspaper and then gave space to such articles. He called those who spread such incitement over newspapers "press shifiun".

Reading such articles written by Obidjon Makhmudov, one can understand that it was not easy to save the newspaper and teach it. Nevertheless, these difficulties did not stop our progressive grandfathers from working and caring for the nation.

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Cleanliness of equipment in pharmaceutical enterprises

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Abstract: This thesis about Cleanliness of equipment in pharmaceutical enterprises. Cleaning pharmaceutical processing equipment is challenging. Cleaning methods, soils present, type of manufacturing equipment, surfaces cleaned, choice of cleaning detergent and temperature should all be considered when setting up a cleaning procedure. Cleaning validation methods are required. The entire cleaning process must be standardized and documented according to the FDA's cGMP regulations.

Key words: Cleaning procedure, clean working, equipment, international standards, sanitization, identification, important, regulation.

INTRODUCTION

Maintain product quality. Remove all trace ingredients to prevent the transfer of ingredients from one product to the next. This is especially important when multiple products are produced on the same equipment. Prevent equipment malfunctions that may lead to product contamination. Provide a clean surface for disinfection. Surfaces cannot be properly sanitized or disinfected if they are not thoroughly cleaned first. Comply with local and international standards and regulations to ensure consumer safety and avoid legal issues. Increase plant performance and productivity by diminishing waste, maintaining equipment and preserving product quality. Enhance worker safety by providing a clean working environment and smoothly functioning equipment.

Establishing A Cleaning Procedure. Federal Regulations. Pharmaceutical manufacturers are required to set up a fully documented written cleaning procedure for each piece of processing equipment in compliance with FDA 21 CFR Part 211.67. Documentation should include: Responsibility for equipment cleaning and maintenance

Cleaning and sanitization schedules

- A detailed description of the cleaning procedure
- Removal of previous batch identification
- Protection of clean equipment
- Inspection of equipment prior to use

Manufacturers must outline each of these steps in detail to be sure that all processes are followed clearly and succinctly. Blog Guidelines For Cleaning Pharmaceutical Processing Equipment. Posted by judy shapiro on August 15, 2018 print this page Print

Cleaning pharmaceutical processing equipment is challenging. Cleaning methods, soils present, type of manufacturing equipment, surfaces cleaned, choice of cleaning detergent and temperature should all be considered when setting up a cleaning procedure. Cleaning validation methods are required. The entire cleaning process must be standardized and documented according to the FDA's cGMP regulations.

Why Clean Pharmaceutical Processing Equipment?

- Maintain product quality.
- Remove all trace ingredients to prevent the transfer of ingredients from one product to the next. This is especially important when multiple products are produced on the same equipment.
- Prevent equipment malfunctions that may lead to product contamination.
- Provide a clean surface for disinfection. Surfaces cannot be properly sanitized or disinfected if they are not thoroughly cleaned first.
- Comply with local and international standards and regulations to ensure consumer safety and avoid legal issues.
- Increase plant performance and productivity by diminishing waste, maintaining equipment and preserving product quality.
- Enhance worker safety by providing a clean working environment and smoothly functioning equipment.

Establishing A Cleaning Procedure

Federal Regulations

Pharmaceutical manufacturers are required to set up a fully documented written cleaning procedure for each piece of processing equipment in compliance with FDA 21 CFR Part 211.67. Documentation should include:

Responsibility for equipment cleaning and maintenance: Cleaning and sanitization schedules, a detailed description of the cleaning procedure, removal of previous batch identification, protection of clean equipment, inspection of equipment prior to use manufacturers must outline each of these steps in detail to be sure that all processes are followed clearly and succinctly.

Cleaning Procedures. Federal regulations require a very specific description of each step of the cleaning procedure. The following details should be

documented. Frequency of cleaning – including time requirements between processing products and cleaning. Cleaning tools used – any sponges, brushes, scrapers, sprayers, wipes or equipment used to aid the cleaning process. Establishment and sequence of each cleaning step. Identification of each specific piece of equipment to be cleaned, including instructions for cleaning between batches of the same or different products. Cleaning method – clean-in-place (CIP) or clean-out-of-place (COP). Detailed instructions for any required disassembly and re-assembly of equipment if COP methods are used. Instructions should specify the parts to be removed and any assembly aids used during this process. Identification of all cleaning detergents and detailed instructions for their use. Usage instructions should include amounts, concentration, temperature, dwell time and application method: type of water – deionized, distilled or tap, number of rinse steps required, drying and storage guidelines, instructions for visual inspection after cleaning, cleaning validation methods

How to Clean? Several factors must be taken into consideration to set up an effective cleaning process and remain in compliance with federal regulations.

Soils. Soils found on pharmaceutical processing equipment may be traces of the various ingredients used in production or soils from the actual manufacturing process such as oil, grease, dust or minerals. Understanding the soils that are present will guide your choice of cleaning detergent. Gels, polyethylene glycol, oils, titanium dioxide, dyes, silicones, flavorings, petrolatum, paraffin, proteins, steroids, sugars, alcohol, stearates, and cornstarch are some of the typical foulants that are often found on pharmaceutical processing equipment. Each type of soil is unique and requires the proper detergent to thoroughly clean the surface. Choose a cleaner that will best attack the soils you are trying to remove. Alkaline cleaners are the best choice for cleaning soils such as gels, dyes and petrolatum, while citric acid based cleaners are better suited for removing titanium dioxide. Protein or starch-based soils may require the use of an enzyme cleaner. Use the table below to help match the most effective type of cleaner to each kind of soil. Blog Cleaning pharmaceutical processing equipment is challenging. Cleaning methods, soils present, type of manufacturing equipment, surfaces cleaned, choice of cleaning detergent and temperature should all be considered when setting up a cleaning procedure. Cleaning validation methods are required. The entire cleaning process must be standardized and documented according to the FDA's cGMP regulations.

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Establishing A Cleaning Procedure. Federal Regulations Pharmaceutical manufacturers are required to set up a fully documented written cleaning procedure for each piece of processing equipment in compliance with FDA 21 CFR Part 211.67. Documentation should include: Responsibility for equipment cleaning and maintenance: cleaning and sanitization schedules, a detailed description of the cleaning procedure, removal of previous batch identification, retection of clean equipment, Inspection of equipment prior to use manufacturers must outline each of these steps in detail to be sure that all processes are followed clearly and succinctly.

Cleaning Procedures. Federal regulations require a very specific description of each step of the cleaning procedure. The following details should be documented. Frequency of cleaning – including time requirements between processing products and cleaning. Cleaning tools used – any sponges, brushes, scrapers, sprayers, wipes or equipment used to aid the cleaning process. Establishment and sequence of each cleaning step, identification of each specific piece of equipment to be cleaned, including instructions for cleaning between batches of the same or different products, cleaning method – clean-in-place (CIP) or clean-out-of-place (COP), detailed instructions for any required disassembly and re-assembly of equipment if COP methods are used. Instructions should specify the parts to be removed and any assembly aids used during this process.

Identification of all cleaning detergents and detailed instructions for their use. Usage instructions should include amounts, concentration, temperature, dwell time and application method. Type of water – deionized, distilled or tap number of rinse steps required, drying and storage guidelines, instructions for visual inspection after cleaning, cleaning validation methods

How to Clean? Several factors must be taken into consideration to set up an effective cleaning process and remain in compliance with federal regulations. Mixing tanks, tablet presses, capsule fillers, centrifuges, granulators, filling lines, mixers, conveyors, filters, fluid lines, batch process tanks, tubes and flasks all need to be thoroughly cleaned. The design of the equipment must be taken into consideration.

By nature of its construction, some types of equipment will be more difficult to clean than others. Hidden parts and blind holes present unique challenges. Another important factor to consider is the how the equipment is used. Are you cleaning a dedicated production system or equipment that is used to produce a range of products? Processing equipment used to produce multiple products has a greater chance of cross contamination of ingredients. It's also important to select a cleaner that is compatible with the surface of the equipment you are cleaning. The cleaner manufacturer should be able to guide you and provide compatibility studies for their products. CIP is generally used for large systems and components that cannot easily be taken apart. CIP often results in less downtime since it eliminates the need to take apart or move the equipment. Automated systems, spray systems and immersion are all examples of CIP operations. COP is most often used for smaller pieces of equipment or smaller parts of larger equipment that can be removed and re-assembled after cleaning. COP can involve either manual washing or use of machine washers. Specific instructions for disassembling and re-assembling equipment must be followed.

CONCLUSION

In most cases, increasing the temperature is one of the best ways to speed up or improve the cleaning action. The temperature parameters that should be used for any individual cleaning application will depend upon the equipment and the soils that are present, as well as your choice of detergent and wash method. Check with the manufacturer for the maximum suggested operating temperature for your detergent.

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THESIS: EXPLORING THE EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN'S RIGHTS: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

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Introduction

The topic of women's rights has garnered significant attention across various academic disciplines, social movements, and policy debates. Understanding societal attitudes towards women's rights is crucial for comprehending the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality. This thesis aims to explore the evolution, characteristics, and impacts of these attitudes through a multidisciplinary lens, encompassing historical, cultural, social, economic, and political dimensions.

Keywords: Women's Rights, Gender Equality, Social Attitudes, Cultural Influence, Political Factors, Economic Impact, Historical Perspectives

Objectives

Historical Analysis: To trace the historical evolution of attitudes towards women's rights and identify key milestones that have shaped contemporary perspectives.

Cultural Examination: To investigate the influence of cultural norms and values on societal attitudes towards women's rights.

Social and Economic Impact: To assess how social and economic factors, including women's economic participation and education, influence attitudes towards gender equality.

Political and Legal Framework: To analyze the role of political representation and legal frameworks in shaping public attitudes towards women's rights.

Contemporary Challenges and Future Directions: To identify current challenges in achieving gender equality and propose future directions for advocacy and policy development.

Methodology

This thesis employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating qualitative and quantitative research methods. Historical and cultural analyses will draw on archival research, literature reviews, and case studies. Social and economic impacts will be assessed through surveys, statistical analysis, and interviews with key stakeholders.

Political and legal frameworks will be examined through policy analysis and comparative studies of different regions and countries.

Expected Contributions

This thesis aims to contribute to the academic and policy discourse on women's rights by providing a detailed, multidimensional analysis of societal attitudes. The findings are expected to offer valuable insights for educators, policymakers, activists, and scholars working towards gender equality. By identifying the factors that shape attitudes towards women's rights, this research seeks to inform more effective strategies for promoting and protecting these rights globally.

Preliminary Findings

Preliminary research indicates that while there have been significant advancements in women's rights over the past century, cultural stereotypes, economic disparities, and political resistance continue to pose substantial barriers. Increased economic participation and educational attainment among women are positively correlated with more progressive attitudes towards gender equality. However, disparities in legal protections and political representation remain significant issues in many regions.

Conclusion

Understanding and addressing societal attitudes towards women's rights is essential for advancing gender equality. This thesis endeavors to provide a comprehensive analysis of these attitudes, their characteristics, and their implications. By integrating historical, cultural, social, economic, and political perspectives, the research aims to offer a nuanced understanding of the progress made and the challenges that remain in the quest for gender equality.

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A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR STUDENT LEARNING

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Annotation: This article presents an overview of the Flipped Classroom Model, providing a detailed description of its definition, history, components, and comparisons with traditional teaching models. Additionally, the article explores the benefits and challenges of using the Flipped Classroom Model and examines its implication for student learning outcomes, particularly improved academic achievement, increased motivation and engagement, and enhanced critical thinking skills. The article also offers practical considerations for implementing the Flipped Classroom Model, including lesson planning, instructional technology, assessments, classroom management, inclusion, and challenges.

Keywords: Flipped Classroom Model, Digital resources, Personalized learning, Collaborative work, Problem-solving, Academic achievement, Critical thinking, Inclusion, Classroom management.

The Flipped Classroom Model has been gaining attention in recent years for its potential to transform traditional teaching and learning practices. In this article, we will explore the definition, history, components, and comparisons of the Flipped Classroom Model. This approach involves transferring the traditional in-class lectures and instructions to digital resources and using the classroom time for collaborative work, discussion, and problem-solving. The Flipped Classroom Model offers several advantages over traditional teaching models, including increased opportunities for interaction, collaboration, and personalized learning. However, there are also several challenges associated with this approach, including the time required to create digital resources and self-directed learning required by students. We will also examine the implications of student learning associated with the Flipped Classroom Model, including improved academic achievement, increased motivation, engagement, and enhanced critical thinking skills. Finally, we will offer practical considerations for implementing the Flipped Classroom Model, including lesson planning, instructional technology, assessment, classroom management, inclusion, and challenges.

Flipped classroom model

(Definition, History, Components and Comparisons)

The Flipped Classroom Model is an educational approach, where the traditional in-class lectures and instructions are transferred to virtual learning sources, and the classroom becomes a place where students solve problems, discuss, and brainstorm (Bergmann & Sams, 2012; Bishop & Verleger, 2013). The Flipped Classroom Model has been becoming more popular in recent years, and its advantages and disadvantages have been widely discussed by academics.

The history of the Flipped Classroom Model goes back to the 1990s when Exit Level Outcomes (ELOs) began to be emphasized in higher education. ELOs aimed to replace the traditional curriculum and teaching model with a competency-based education model. This model required learners to prepare for class by reviewing a video lecture or reading an article, then discussing the topic in class (Bishop & Verleger, 2013). However, the Flipped Classroom Model gained steam when Aaron Sams and Jonathan Bergmann, two high school chemistry teachers from rural Woodland Park, Colorado, introduced it in their classrooms in 2007 for more personalized and student-centered learning.

The Flipped Classroom Model has **three main components**. The first component is creating and delivering a lecture or content outside of class time, using digital resources such as videos, podcasts, and e-books (Bergmann & Sams, 2012; Nouri & Shahandashti, 2019). The second component is classroom time being used for collaborative work, discussion, and problem-solving with the teacher's guidance (Bergmann & Sams, 2012; Nouri & Shahandashti, 2019). The third component is the incorporation of brief assessments such as quizzes before and after the class (Bergmann & Sams, 2012; Nouri & Shahandashti, 2019).

Compared to traditional teaching models, the flipped classroom model provides students with more opportunities to interact, engage, and collaborate (Zainuddin & Perera, 2019). Students can replay the instructor's lectures, ask questions, and review content at their own pace and time. Students can also work on complex assignments in groups, which can help them develop their problem-solving and communication skills. Furthermore, the flipped classroom model enhances formative assessment,

allowing teachers to understand student learning and to adjust their instruction to meet students' individual needs (Zainuddin & Perera, 2019).

Despite the many advantages of the Flipped Classroom Model, there are also some challenges. Creating digital resources that are engaging and accessible to all students may require significant time and effort, which might be overwhelming for some teachers. Research also shows that some students might struggle with the self-directed learning required in the Flipped Classroom Model, or might find the model less engaging if they do not see immediate results like they do in traditional classrooms (Zainuddin & Perera, 2019).

Implications for student learning

The Flipped Classroom Model has been praised for its ability to increase **student engagement, critical thinking, and academic achievement**. In a typical flipped classroom, students watch pre-recorded video lectures before attending class. Class time is then spent on group activities, problem-solving, and discussions. This student-centered approach has been shown to yield positive outcomes across a range of subject areas and student demographics.

One significant advantage of the Flipped Classroom Model is its ability to improve academic achievement. A study by Nguyen et al. (2016) found that students who were taught using the Flipped Classroom Model demonstrated higher levels of academic achievement than those who were not. This was attributed to the fact that the Flipped Classroom Model allows students to take control of their learning and spend more time engaging with difficult concepts. Furthermore, flipped classrooms allow for more personalized and interactive learning experiences, which can lead to more meaningful and long-lasting learning.

The Flipped Classroom Model can also increase student motivation and engagement. In a study by Seery and Donnelly (2012), students reported feeling more motivated and engaged in their learning when the Flipped Classroom Model was used. This is likely due to the fact that flipped classrooms provide students with more opportunities to engage with their peers and the teacher. Students are able to ask questions and explore ideas in a collaborative and supportive setting, which can stimulate their curiosity and desire to learn. Additionally, the Flipped Classroom

Model can help alleviate boredom and disinterest in traditional classroom settings, as students are able to work at their own pace and engage with multimedia resources.

The Flipped Classroom Model can also enhance critical thinking skills. In a study by Bishop and Verleger (2013), flipped classrooms were found to improve critical thinking skills and creativity among students. This is likely due to the fact that flipped classrooms require students to take the lead in their learning and actively engage with course material. Students are encouraged to think independently, ask questions, and apply their learning to real-world problems. This approach helps students develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills that are essential for success in college and beyond.

While the Flipped Classroom Model has many benefits, it is important to note that its effectiveness is influenced by a variety of factors. For example, student demographics can play a role in how effective flipped classrooms are. A study by O'Flaherty and Phillips (2015) found that flipped classrooms were more effective with college students than with high school students. The authors suggest that this may be due to the fact that college students have more developed study skills and are better equipped to handle the self-directed learning required in a flipped classroom. Similarly, the effectiveness of the Flipped Classroom Model can vary across content areas. A study by VanLehn et al. (2019) found that the effectiveness of the Flipped Classroom Model was more pronounced in math and science courses compared to humanities courses. This may be because math and science courses typically require more conceptual understanding and problem-solving skills that are well-suited to the flipped classroom approach.

Finally, the instructional strategies used in a flipped classroom can influence its effectiveness. For example, Hsieh et al. (2015) found that flipped classrooms were more effective when instructors provided students with clear guidance on how to engage with the pre-recorded materials and how to use their time in class. Instructors who provided well-structured activities and clear learning objectives were able to maximize the effectiveness of the Flipped Classroom Model.

Implementing the flipped classroom model

While the Flipped Classroom Model has been shown to have numerous benefits for student learning outcomes, it also requires careful planning and management to

be effective. Let us explore some practical considerations for implementing the Flipped Classroom Model, including lesson planning, instructional technology, assessment, classroom management, inclusion, and challenges.

1. Lesson Planning

One of the most important considerations for implementing the Flipped Classroom Model is lesson planning. To ensure that students are adequately prepared for in-class activities, instructors must carefully structure their pre-class materials. Instructors should consider creating a list of learning objectives, choosing or creating pre-recorded resources such as videos or readings, and developing questions or prompts to encourage critical thinking and reflection.

2. Instructional Technology

Another important consideration is the selection of appropriate instructional technology. Instructors should choose technology that is easy to use and accessible to all students, regardless of their technical proficiency. Pre-recorded lectures and readings should be made available through online platforms, such as Learning Management Systems, that are easily accessible on a range of devices. Instructors should also consider using interactive tools such as discussion forums, wikis, or polls to facilitate engagement and collaboration with students.

3. Assessment

Assessment is a critical aspect of any teaching and learning approach, and the Flipped Classroom Model is no exception. Instructors should design pre- and post-class assessments to track student learning and ensure that students are grasping content. Instructors can also include frequent low-stakes assessments, such as quizzes or formative assessments, to keep students on track and provide feedback on their progress.

4. Classroom Management

Classroom management is a key consideration when implementing the Flipped Classroom Model. Instructors should structure in-class activities that encourage active learning, collaboration, and discussion. Clear expectations for behavior and

participation should be established from the outset. Instructors should also create a safe and respectful learning environment that supports diverse backgrounds, cultures, and learning styles.

5. Inclusion

Creating an inclusive classroom is essential when implementing the Flipped Classroom Model. Instructors should be mindful of their students' diverse backgrounds, learning styles, and abilities when designing their pre-class materials and in-class activities. Instructors can include a range of multimedia materials and provide multiple modes of representation, expression, and engagement to accommodate for students' diverse learning needs.

Challenges

The implementation of any new teaching and learning approach can be challenging, and the Flipped Classroom Model is no exception. Instructors may face resistance from students who are not used to self-directed learning or who prefer traditional lectures. Instructors may also encounter technical difficulties, such as inadequate access to technology or software. Instructors can address these challenges by providing clear expectations, scaffolding their students' learning, and providing support and training in the use of instructional technology.

Conclusion. The Flipped Classroom Model is an innovative teaching approach that has the potential to transform traditional teaching and learning practices. By flipping the classroom, students are provided with more opportunities to interact, collaborate, and engage in a personalized learning experience. This approach has been shown to yield positive outcomes such as improved academic achievement, increased motivation, and enhanced critical thinking skills. However, there are several challenges associated with implementing this model, including the time required to create digital resources and the self-directed learning required by students. To ensure the success of the Flipped Classroom Model, teachers must carefully plan their lessons, use appropriate instructional technology, design effective assessments, establish clear classroom management, create an inclusive learning environment, and address potential challenges that may arise.

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**Aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarini raqamlashtirish transformatsiyasi orqali
boshqaruv samaradorligini oshirish**

**O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar mahkamasi huzuridagi Biznes va
tadbirkorlik oliy maktabi “Xorijiy tillar va biznes kommunikatsiya” kafedrasida
dotsenti**

Farmonov Bekzod Begmatovich

Annotatsiya:

Maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyotning mamlakat taraqqiyotidagi o‘rni va roli, raqamli boshqaruv tizimini yaratish asoslari, raqamli platforma va uning o‘zaro bog‘liq elementlari, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarining faoliyatidagi raqamli menejmentni joriy etish bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan ishlar haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan. Muallif tomonidan aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarining boshqaruv faoliyatini samarali baholash va ularni raqamlashtirish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: raqamlashtirish, optimallashtirish, tezlashtirish, ishlab chiqarish, operatsiyalar, o‘qitish, axborot, qayta ishlangan

Bugungi kunda raqamlashtirish hayotimizga mustahkam kirib kelganiga hech kim shubha qilmaydi. Biz hayotning deyarli barcha jabhalarida, ayniqsa, davlat xizmatlari veb-saytidan boshlab turli tashkiliy-huquqiy shakldagi xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlarda uning namoyon bo‘lishini kuzatamiz, bu yerda “yagona darcha” rejimida turli bo‘limlardan so‘rov bo‘yicha kerakli ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘lishimiz mumkin, undan tashqari tovarlar, ish faoliyati, xizmatlarni sotishni kengaytirish imkonini beruvchi turli xil raqamli platformalar xam bundan holi emas masalan, Uzum, OLX.uz va boshqalar. Bundan tashqari, turli robotlashtirilgan tizimlardan foydalanish ba'zan xarajatlarni optimallashtirish imkonini beradi. Eng yirik qidiruv tizimi va IT-kompaniyasi Yandex 80 dan ortiq turli xil xizmatlarga ega, jumladan, qidiruv, ma'lumot, media, reklama, biznesni rivojlantirish va hokazo. Yandexning ma'lum raqamli vositalari talab qilinadigan kasbni egallash uchun yangi ko‘nikmalarni singdirish imkonini beradi.

Iqtisodiy rivojlanish korxonalarini axborot tuzilmalariga murojaat qilish va alohida qismlarni ham, butun biznesni ham raqamlashtirish zarurligiga olib keladi. Raqamlashtirish oddiy biznes rollari va funksiyalarining yo‘qolishiga olib keladi, biroq ayni paytda yangi mutaxassisliklarni paydo qiladi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligida ham hujjat aylanishi va buxgalteriya hisobi va nazoratini raqamli

formatda yo‘lga qo‘yish talab etilmoqda, chunki O‘zbekistonda buxgalteriya hisobi va soliq hisobotlarini taqdim etish elektron aloqa kanallari orqali amalga oshirilishi yolga qo‘yilgan. Bular qatorida O‘zbekiston aksiyadorlik jamiyalarini ham alohida ta’kidlash maqsadga muvofiq. Shubhasiz, buning uchun eng yaxshi variant to‘liq raqamlashtirish va ushbu jarayonni yanada optimallashtirish bo‘ladi. Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, gadjetlar sonining ortib borishi katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlarning paydo bo‘lishiga olib keladi, odam qisqa vaqt ichida qayta ishlay olmaydigan katta ma’lumotlarni shakllantiradi. O‘zbekiston aksiyadorlik jamiyati keng ko‘lamli vazifalarni yoki muntazam takrorlanadigan biznes jarayonlarini hal qilishda, albatta, turli raqamli texnologiyalarga tayanadi. O‘zbekiston aksiyadorlik jamiyatini raqamlashtirish muhimligi haqida tushuncha mavjud, biroq uning qo‘llanilishi ko‘pincha kerakli natijani bermaydi. Va bu, birinchi navbatda, vazifalarni hal qilishda noto‘g‘ri yondashuv bilan bog‘liq, albatta.

Tadbirkorlik subyektlarining uchdan bir qismidan ko‘prog‘i raqamlashtirishni biznes jarayonlarini raqamlashtirish orqali avtomatlashtirishning ko‘rinishi sifatida qabul qiladi; terminologiyada ham ko‘p hollarda terminologik tushunchalarni almashtirish va chalkashliklar mavjud. Darhaqiqat, barcha raqamli texnologiyalar bir qarashda o‘xshash ko‘rinadi, lekin mohiyatan ular korxonadagi o‘zgarishlar ko‘lami bilan farqlanadi.

Masalan:

- raqamlashtirish – O‘zbekiston AJ jarayonlarini raqamli formatga o‘tkazish;
- raqamlashtirish – rivojlanishning navbatdagi bosqichi bo‘lib, unda qayta ishlangan ma’lumotlar va tartiblardan ishlab chiqarish operatsiyalari va iqtisodiy hayot faktlarini optimallashtirish va tezlashtirish uchun foydalanish mumkin;
- raqamli transformatsiya raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish asosidagi murakkab vazifalar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan yanada global jarayon bo‘lib, barcha raqamlashtirilgan ma’lumotlarni birlashtirgan g‘oyalarni yaratish va amalga oshirish mumkin bo‘ladi. Ushbu texnologiya foydani oshirish va o‘z iste’molchilariga qo‘shimcha imtiyozlar berishi mumkin bo‘lgan strategik qarorlarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga qaratilgan. Bizning fikrimizga ko‘ra, raqamlashtirishning ta’rifi u bilan bog‘liq jarayonlarni yaxshiroq va ko‘proq idrok etish tufayli uning asl mazmuniga nisbatan biroz kengaytirildi. Raqamlashtirishning asl kontseptsiyasi elektron platformalarga o‘tishgacha bo‘lgan vaqtga kelib, elektron hujjat aylanishini, hisobot berishning barcha shakllarini, shuningdek, mijozlar va xizmatlar bilan ishlashni, ya’ni biznes jarayonlarini ma’lumotlarni saqlash va almashishning elektron tizimlariga o‘tkazishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Endilikda raqamlashtirishni biznesda mavjud bo‘lgan, nafaqat dasturiy ta’minot va aqli

boshqaruv tizimlarini, balki ishlab chiqarish operatsiyalarini optimallashtiradigan va tezlashtiradigan ishlarni puxta tayyorlashni talab qiluvchi yanada murakkab va jiddiy jarayon sifatida tushunish kerak.

Raqamlashtirishning muhim bosqichi mijoz va kompaniya o'rtasida yanada qulay va samarali hamkorlikni yaratishdir. Raqobat kuchayib borayotgan sharoitda raqamlashtirish O'zbekiston AJ rivojlanishining asosiy dastagiga aylanmoqda. Korporativ madaniyatni o'zgartirish uchun kompaniya xodimlarining raqamli texnologiyalar sohasida kompetensiyalarni egallashiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Faraz qilaylik, O'zbekiston AJ yosh elektron tijorat tadbirkorlari uchun bir oylik trening tashkil etadi. Ularning barchasi ofisga kelishadi va o'qish uchun arizalarini tasdiqlovchi varaqni imzolash orqali o'zlarining mavjudligini tasdiqlashlari kerak. Shundan so'ng, siz ushbu varaqlarni to'plashingiz va ularni PDF hujjatlari yoki elektron jadvallar sifatida yuklab olishingiz kerak. Ushbu misol raqamlashtirish bilan bog'liq, chunki raqamli formatga aylantirilgan analog ma'lumotlar formatlari mavjud. Keyinchalik, siz tinglovchilar uchun o'z ishlarini yuklashlari, davomatlarini belgilashlari va ta'lim mazmunidan foydalanishlari mumkin bo'lgan ariza tayyorlashingiz kerak. Barcha tinglovchilar elektron tijorat bo'yicha ta'lim olish uchun ilovani yuklab olishlari kerak. Shunday qilib, siz talabalar bilan osongina muloqot qilishingiz va ularning yutuqlarini baholashingiz mumkin. Ular yuklagan barcha fayllar o'qituvchi yoki boshqalar uchun ham imkoniyati mavjud. Ular ilovaga kirish uchun elektron pochta manzillaridan foydalanishlari mumkin. Bu misol raqamli konvertatsiya uchun amal qiladi, chunki u qog'oz varaqlarini PDF-fayllarga aylantirish kabi faqat bitta faoliyatga emas, balki butun jarayonga ta'sir qiladi.

Aytaylik, tinglovchilardan biri kursni tark etishga qaror qildi. Dasturni tark etish uchun u avtomatik ravishda butun guruhga yuboriladigan arizadagi shaklni to'ldirishi kerak. Barcha trening ma'lumotlari bulutda qayta ishlanadi va saqlanadi. Ta'til so'rovi ma'qullanganda, tinglovchi ham, o'qituvchi ham ilova orqali xabardor qilinadi. Bu misol ta'lim jarayonlarini raqamlashtirish qanday amalga oshirilayotganini yaqqol ko'rsatib turibdi. Shunday qilib, raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish an'anaviy ravishda qog'oz formatida bajariladigan ishlarni almashtirish va ba'zan o'zgartirish bilan bog'liq xarajatlarni kamaytirishga olib keladi. Samaradorlik yaxshilandi, ammo biznes modeli o'zgarishsiz qolmoqda. Raqamlashtirishning o'zi quyidagi maqsadlarda ishlashi mumkin:

- mahsulotni (yoki xizmatni) yaxshilash, ya'ni sifatini, jozibadorligini, foydalanish qulayligini, yetkazib berishni oshirish;
- korxonaning ishlab chiqarish va boshqa ichki jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish;
- ichki va tashqi aloqalarni soddalashtirish;

– biznes-jarayonlarni tezlashtirish va h.k.

Raqamli texnologiyalarning paydo bo'lishi, 1C kabi dasturlarning turli konfiguratsiyalarda va boshqa elektron resurslarda joriy etilishi barcha jarayonlarni tezlashtirish uchun yangi shart-sharoitlarni yaratganligi aniq.

Biznesni rivojlantirish uchun innovatsion imkoniyatlar paydo bo'ldi, ularni ishga tushirish sanoat va korxonalarini raqamlashtirish orqali taqdim etilgan juda ko'p vositalar tufayli mumkin bo'ldi. Biznesni raqamlashtirishning to'rt omili mavjud:

1. So'ngi texnologiyalar. Innovatsion texnologiyalar o'z-o'zidan biznesni o'zgartirmaydi va bozorda yutuqni ta'minlamaydi. Muvaffaqiyatga erishish texnologik innovatsiyalarni joriy etishga to'g'ri yondashishni talab qiladi, bu esa xodimlar, hamkorlar va mijozlar tomonidan qanday yangi ish usullarini o'zlashtirishiga bog'liq bo'lib, bu biznesni raqamlashtirishga bevosita ta'sir qiladi va O'zbekiston AK transformatsiyasi sifatiga ta'sir qiladi.

2. Inqilobiy ixtirolar. Innovatsiya har qanday sohada (ilmiy, moliyaviy yoki texnologik) bozor platformasini ta'minlashi mumkin. Masalan, internet, mobil aloqa, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va boshqa narsalarning paydo bo'lishi barcha sohalarda odatiy turmush tarzini tubdan o'zgartirdi. Aytishimiz mumkinki, virtual va real dunyoni juda samarali birlashtirgan tizimlar avlodi paydo bo'ldi.

3. Mijozlarning xatti-harakati. Biznes bilan hamkorlik qilishning sodda va tushunarli shartlari xaridorlarda katta qiziqish uyg'otmoqda. Ko'pincha sotib olish qarorlariga boshqa mijozlarning sharhlari ta'sir qiladi. Raqamlashtirish O'zbekiston AJga mijozlarning so'rovlariga tezroq javob berish va tashkilotni o'z vaqtida o'zgartirish imkonini beradi.

4. Tashqi o'zgarishlar. O'zbekiston AJ ijtimoiy muhit, texnologik jarayonlar bilan bevosita aloqada bo'lib, ekologik vaziyatga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Binobarin, iqtisodiyot, qonunchilik va boshqa sohalardagi barcha o'zgarishlar raqamlashtirishga bog'liq. Ko'pgina kompaniyalar bulutli texnologiyalardan foydalanishni boshlagan va ta'lim sohasida o'quv platformalarini tanlash uchun keng imkoniyat paydo bo'lgan COVID-19 bilan bog'liq vaziyat bunga yaqqol misol bo'ldi.

Biznesni raqamlashtirishni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi shartlar bajarilishi kerak:

1) O'zbekiston AJni rivojlantirish strategiyasi zarur. Kompaniyani raqamlashtirishga mas'ul bo'lgan xodim transformatsiyaning ma'nosi va zarurligini aniq tushunishi va uni amalga oshirish rejasini ishlab chiqishi kerak. Ko'rinib turibdiki, kompaniyani raqamlashtirish ko'p vaqt talab etadi va xo'jalik yurituvchi

subyektni muvaffaqiyatli o'zgartirish uchun bu masalaga tizimli yondashish zarur. Raqamli texnologiyalar joriy etilgandan so'ng esa kompaniya albatta ijobiy samara oladi, lekin paydo bo'layotgan yangi dasturiy ta'minot, raqamli vositalarni kuzatib borish va ularni raqobatbardosh bo'lish imkonini beradigan biznes jarayonlariga joriy etish zarur;

2) xodimlar motivatsiyaning mavjudligi. Biznesni raqamlashtirish asosidagi eng so'nggi texnologiyalar asosan iste'molchilar ehtiyojlariga qaratilgan bo'lib, bu kompaniya va mijozlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarning qulayligiga ta'sir qiladi;

3) xodimlarni moslashtirish. Raqamli texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirish raqamlashtirish vazifalari majmuasining faqat bitta elementidir. Ko'pincha kompaniya egalari va menejerlari eng qiyin narsa xodimlarni yangi sharoitlarda ishlashga moslashtirish ekanligini aytishadi. Treninglar va o'quv seminarlarini o'tkazish O'zbekiston AJ xodimlariga raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish ko'nikmalarini egallash imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, oliy ta'limda ko'p yillardan buyon universitetni rivojlantirish strategiyasi ishlab chiqilgan, rag'batlantiruvchi kadrlar mavjud, biroq xodimlarning moslashuvi turli yo'llar bilan olib boriladi, bu esa umuman ta'lim jarayoniga, ta'lim muassasalarini raqamlashtirishni kengaytirishga ta'sir qiladi.

4) O'zbekiston AJ uchun raqamli texnologiyalar. Mutaxassis xodimlar va kompaniyaning strategik rivojlanish rejasiga ega bo'lish majburdir, uning uchun esa, sifatli o'zgarishlarga erishishga imkon beradigan vositalar to'plamini o'zlashtirish kerak. Misol uchun, dasturiy ta'minotni tanlashda biznes jarayonlarini boshqarish (BJB) va mijozlar bilan munosabatlarni boshqarish (MMB) ga e'tibor qaratishingiz kerak, bu esa faoliyatni avtomatlashtirishdan tashqari, kompaniyani raqamlashtirish tufayli prognozlash, xavflarni minimallashtirish va shu kabi boshqa imtiyozlarni beradi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, O'zbekistonAJni to'liq raqamlashtirish majburiy emas, biroq kompaniya raqamli texnologiyalarni rivojlantirmasa va joriy qilmasa, bu kompaniya tez orada raqobatbardosh bo'lmay qoladi. Yangi texnologiyalarni joriy qilish va ulardan mijozlaringizdan ham, raqobatchilardan ham o'rganish uchun foydalanish kerak. Raqamli texnologiyalar muvaffaqiyatli joriy etilgandan keyingina O'zbekistonAJ raqamli transformatsiyani navbatdagi mantiqiy qadam sifatida ko'rishi kerak.

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O'rta maktab fizika darslarida past o'zlashtiruvchi o'qituvchilar bilan ishlash samaradorligini oshirishda inavatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish

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Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda fizikani o'qitishni dolzaribli, o'qitishda o'quvchilarga psixologik va pedagogik nuqtai nazar bilan qarashlik va hozirgi kundagi tashkil etilayotgan variativ ta'limni olib borish yo'l-yo'riqlari yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari to'garak mashg'ulotlarni tashkillashtirishda nimalarga e'tibor berishlik haqida fikrlar yuritiladi yana shuningdek masalalar yechishda e'tiborga olish mumkin bo'lgan jixatlar esalatib o'tiladi.

Annotation: This page discusses the current condition of teaching physics, how to approach pupils from a psychological and pedagogical standpoint in teaching, and the criteria for carrying out the currently organised variety of education. Furthermore, there are suggestions for what to focus on when organising group trainings, as well as factors to consider during issue solving.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, nazorat, pedagogik texnologiya, fizika, maktab, ish reja, Mavzuni hozirgi kundagi dolzarbli, o'zlashtirishdagi muammolarni sabablari muammolarni bartaraf etish choralari, taklif etiladigan tavsiyalar, maktab fizika kursini yosh psixologiyasiga moslashtirish choralaridan kelib chiqadigan afzaliklar

Key words: education, control, pedagogical technology, physics, school, work plan, current relevance of the topic, reasons of mastery problems, recommended solutions, and benefits of adapting the school physics course to youth psychology.

Hamma davrlarda shaxsning ijobiy rivojlanishi dolzarb bo'lib kelgan. Shaxs rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi barcha omillar ishlab chiqarilmoqda. Bularning barchasidan darslarni tashkil etishda o'qituvchilarni ijobiy hislatlaridan foydalanish, salbiy hislatlarini bartaraf etish choralari ko'rish kerak. Shu orqali jamiyatda shaxsni barkamol voyaga yetkazishni ta'minlash mumkin. hozirgi kunda bunday harakat ta'lim va tarbiyaning doimiy extiyoji bo'lib kelsmoqda. Shuning uchun darslarda har bir mavzuni o'tishda biz tarbiyalamoqchi bo'lgan o'qituvchiga dars mohiyatini, qo'llanilishini, jamiyatda o'qituvchi hayoti davomida foydalanishga e'tibor berish kerak. Bu talablar hatto mamlakat talabi ekanligi alohida e'tirof etiladi, ya'ni "odobli, bilimdon va aqlli, mexnatsevar, iymon e'tiqodli farzand nafaqat ota-onaning, balki butun jamiyatning eng katta boyligidir" .

"Buning uchun har qaysi ota-ona ustoz va murabbiy har bir bola misolida avvalo shaxsni ko'rish zarur "Ana shu oddiy talabdan kelib chiqqan holda farzandlarimizni mustaqil va keng fikrlash qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan ongli yashaydigan, komil insonlar yetib voyaga yetkazish ta'lim -tarbiya sohasining asosiy maqsadi va vazifasi bo'lishi lozim deb qabul qilishimiz kerak. Shunday ekan darslarda har bir bolani o'zlashtirishiga o'qituvchi ma'sul ekanligi birinchi navbatdagi ish bo'lib qoladi, chunki Bu dunyoda tabiatda ham jamiyatda ham bo'shliq bo'lmaydi .Qaerdadir bo'shliq bo'ladimi hech shubhasiz uni albatta, kimdir to'ldirishga harakat qiladi. Shuning uchun biz o'qituvchilar va murabbiylar doimo o'qituvchilar orasida bilimida bo'shliq qo'ymaslikka harakat qilishimiz kerak. Buyuk pedagog Abdulla Avloniy aytganidek "Tarbiya biz uchun yo hayot- yo mamot ,yo najot -yo halokat, yo saodat -yo falokat masalasidir "Shunday ekan o'qituvchilarga dars o'tishda ularda uchraydigan barcha omillarga to'xtalib ijobiy tomonlarini rivojlantirib dars berishlik yaxshi natija beradi. Shunday ekan darslarda har bir bolani o'zlashtirishiga o'qituvchi ma'sul ekanligi birinchi navbatdagi ish bo'lib qoladi , chunki Bu dunyoda tabiatda ham jamiyatda ham bo'shliq bo'lmaydi.Qaerdadir bo'shliq bo'ladimi hech shubhasiz uni albatta, kimdir to'ldirishga harakat qiladi. Shuning uchun biz o'qituvchilar va murabbiylar doimo o'qituvchilar orasida bilimida bo'shliq qo'ymaslikka harakat qilishimiz kerak. Hozirgi davirda o'qituvchilarning barcha imkoniyatlarini hisobga olmay turib uni o'quv faoliyatiga muoffaqiyatli tarizda jalb etib bo'lmaydi, chunki o'qituvchi tomonidan bajariladigan har bir o'quv topshiriqi avvalo uni ijtimoiy jihatdan qondirmog'i va mustaqil ijodiy faoliyatga chorlamog'i lozim. Shularni e'tiborga olib barcha fanlardan o'qitish jarayonida o'qituvchilarni o'zlashtirish darajasi va samaradorligi eng asosiy vazifa bo'lib qoladi. Malumki bu o'zlashtirish darajasini hisobga olib,Respublikamizda D T S talablari ishlab chiqarilgan bo'lib bu talablarga muvofiq o'qituvchilarning bilim olish uchun zarur bo'lgan manbalar kiritilgan va shu orqali o'qituvchilarni kiritilgan bilimlarni o'zlashtirish darajasi ortib borishi hisobga olingan.

Bundan tashqari o'qituvchilarni ayniqsa iqtidorli o'qituvchilarni tarbiyalash ular extiyojini qondirishda hozirgi kunda juda ko'p materiallardan foydalanish mumkin . Iqtidorli o'qituvchi kim- eng avvalo o'z iqtidorini o'zi tanlagan yo'nalishda namoyon eta oladigan, DTS talablarini ortig'i bilan bajaradigan o'qituvchidir. Endi masalani ikkinchi tomonidan DTS talablariga yeta olmayotgan o'qituvchilar ,ya'ni past o'zlashtirayotgan o'qituvchilarni darslardagi o'rni darslarni o'zlashtirishga ko'maklashish DTS talablariga yetkazish hozirgi kunda dolzarbligicha qolmoqda .

Yuqoridagi holatlarni e'tiborga olib past o'zlashtiruvchi o'qituvchilarni qobiliyatida ham boshqa o'qituvchilarga nisbatan farq qilishligini e'tiborga olish lozim. Shu maqsadda fizikani o'rgatishda fizikaviy atamalarni ma'nosini va hozirda qanday holatda ishlatilishini bildirishdan boshlash kerak deb o'ylayman. Buning uchun:

- 1) Mo'jazgina maktab fizikaviy lug'ati tuziladi.
- 2) Qiyin bo'lgan laboratoriyalar o'rindoshlariga almashtiriladi.
- 3) Qiziqarli masalalar va hayotiy misollar tuziladi.
- 4) Fizikaviy o'yinlar tashkil etish .
- 5) Sodda asboblarni yasab kelish .
- 6) Fizikani predmetlararo bog'lanishga erishish lozim.
- 7) Kunlik kirish va chiqish testlar va savollarga jalb etish lozim.
- 8) Kompyuter texnikasini darslarga olib kirish,

Xozirgi zamon yangi pedagogik texnologiyaga binoan, o'qituvchi dars jarayonida o'qituvchilar faolligini oshirish uchun har bir darsni unumdorligini oshirishi va har bir darsni ijodkorlik bilan o'tishi kerak. O'z navbatida ushbu metodik tavsya bu muammolarni yechishga ko'maklashadi. Buning uchun har bir mavzu bo'yicha darsga tayyorlanishda mavzu muammolarini yaxshi tushunishda va ularni to'g'ri talqin qilishda o'qituvchilarning e'tiborini jalb qilishga imkon beruvchi masalalar keltirilgan. O'z-o'zidan savol tug'iladi, pedagogik texnologiyalarni amaliyotga keng joriy etish zaruriyatiga sabab nimaq

O'qituvchilarning xususiy fanlar asoslarini O'qitishga yo'naltirilgan mashg'ulotlar jarayonini noan'anaviy shakllarda tashkil etish, ta'lim jarayonini mukammal andoza asosida loyihalashga erishish, mazkur loyihalardan oqilona foydalana olish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi ta'lim oluvchilar tomonidan nazariy bilimlarning puxta, chuqur o'zlashtirilishi, ularda amaliy ko'nikma va malakalarning hosil bo'lishining kafolati bo'la oladi.

Ayni vaqtda Respublika ijtimoiy hayotiga shiddatli tezlikda axborotlar oqimi kirib kelmoqda va keng ko'lamni qamrab olmoqda. Axborotlarni tezkor sur'atda qabul qilib olish, ularni tahlil etish, qayta ishlash, nazariy jihatdan umumlashtirish, xulosalash hamda o'qituvchiga yetkazib berishni yo'lga qo'yish ta'lim tizimi oldida turgan dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga pedagogik texnologiyani tatbiq etish yuqorida qayd etilgan dolzarb muammoni ijobiy hal etishga xizmat qiladi. "Ta'lim texnologiyasi" tushunchasi "ta'lim metodikasi" tushunchasiga nisbatan kengdir.

O'qituvchini samarali faoliyat ko'rsatishga undovchi darsning metodik ishlanmasidan farqli o'laroq, ta'lim texnologiyasi o'qituvchilar faoliyatiga nisbatan

yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, u o'qituvchilarning shaxsiy hamda o'qituvchi bilan birgalikdagi faoliyatlarini inobatga olgan holda, o'quv materiallarini mustaqil o'zlashtirishlari uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratishga xizmat qiladi. Shu munosabat bilan mamlakatimiz umumiy o'rta ta'lim tizimida qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan pedagogik texnologiyalarni o'rganib tahlil qiluvchi ekspert guruhlarini shakllantirilib, xorijiy va mahalliy ta'lim texnologiyalari qayta ekspertizadan o'tkazildi.



Zamonaviy didaktika jadal rivojlanib o'zgarayotgan jamiyatning talablari va ta'limdagi amaliy ishlanmalarni aks ettiruvchi yangi yondashuvlar ta'lim berish texnologiyalari bilan boyimoqda.

Ta'lim berishning nazariyasi va amaliyotida o'qituvchilarning bilim olish harakatlarini faollashtirish eng dolzarb muammolardan biri bo'lgan. Keyingi vaqtlarda pedagoglarning diqqati bilim orttirishning muloqot yuritish shakliga asoslangan o'qitishning interfaol shakl va uslublarini o'zlashtirishga qaratilgan. Ta'lim berish jarayoni quyida ko'rsatilgan talablarga amal qilgan taqdirda samarali bo'lishi va yaxshi natijalar berishi amalda isbotlangan:

1. O'qituvchilar ta'lim olish uchun ochiq va ta'lim jarayonining boshqa ishtirokchilari bilan munosabat va hamkorlikka faol kirishib ketadilar;
2. O'z faoliyatini tahlil qilish va shaxsiy salohiyatini amalga oshirish uchun imkonga ega bo'ladilar;
3. Ular yaqin vaqt ichida o'z hayotida va professional faoliyatida duch kelishi muqarrar bo'lgan vaziyatga amaliy jihatdan tayyorlanib olishlari mumkin;
4. O'zlariga ishonishlari, o'zlarini ifodalashga qo'rqqanliklari, xatoga yo'l qo'yishlari mumkin, qachonki ular buning uchun muhokama qilinmasalar va salbiy baholanmasalar.

Ta'lim olish jarayonining barcha ishtirokchilarining muloqot, kooperatsiya va hamkorlik qilishiga asoslangan bilim berishning interfaol tartibi qo'llanilganda, yuqorida keltirilgan talablarning deyarli barchasiga amal qilinadi.

Fizika fanini rivojlantirish qonuniyati ham barcha fanlar qatori jamiyatning amaliy ehtiyoji, talabidan kelib chiqadi. Bu talablar esa fan-texnikaning rivojlanishida, ishlab chiqarishning rivojlanishida, jamiyatning moddiy faravonligini o'sishiga olib keladi.

Yangi informatsion texnologiyalar bilan boyitilgan hozirgi zamon talabiga javob bera oladigan o'qitish tizimlarini yaratish, tadbqiq etish zamonaviy ilm-fan va texnologiyalardan foydalanish o'qitishning turli sohalarida bazasini shakllantirishga va o'qitish jarayonini samaradorligini oshirishga olib keladi. Fizikada o'tkazilgan eksperimentning pedagogika nuqtai nazaridan nazariya va amaliyotning birligini ta'minlaydi. O'quvchilar tabiat hodisalari va qonuniyatlarini eksperimental metodlar bilan tadqiq qilishni o'rganadilar, ularda kuzatuvchanlikni, ilmiy tahlil malakasini tarbiyalaydi, fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini shuningdek kompetensiyaviy tushunchalarni kuchaytiradi.

Fizika qonunlarini bilish deganda, bu ularni ta'riflashni bilish bo'lmay, balki ularni aniq masalalarni yechishda tatbqiq qilishni bilmoq demakdir. Har qanday fizik masalani yechish uchun nazariy bilimga ega bo'lishimiz zarur. Masala yechishni bilish, o'qituvchilarni mustaqil ijodiy ishlashga yordam beradi, o'rganilayotgan hodisaning tahlil qilishga o'rgatadi, ularni keltirib chiqargan sabablarni (faktorlarni) ajratib olishga imkon beradi. Masalalar yechishdan asosiy maqsadimiz - fizik kattaliklar orasidagi o'zaro bog'lanishni o'rganish, asosiy formulalarni esda saqlab qolish, fizik qonun, qoida va hodisalarni rivojlanib borayotgan hozirgi zamon fan va texnikasiga, kundalik hayotga tadqiq eta bilishni o'rganishdir. Masalalar yechish - noma'lum fizik kattalikni masala shartida berilgan kattaliklar orqali ifodalashdir. Masalalarni sistematik yechib borish - hodisalarning fizik ma'nosini tushunib olishga, nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotga tadqiq qila bilish malakasini egallashga yordam beradi.

Mustaqil ravishda masala yechish jarayoni eng ko'p foyda keltiradigan jarayon bo'lib, quyidagi metodik qo'llanma buni amalga oshirishga qaratilgan.

Masalalarni yechishda quyidagi qoidalarga amal qilish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

1. Eng avval, masalani sinchiklab o'qib, uning mazmunini tushunib olish zarur. Agar masalaning xarakateri imkon bersa, uni tushuntiruvchi rasm chizish kerak.

2. Masalani tahlil qilib, qanday obyektlar yoki jarayon haqida so'z ketayo'tganligini, qanday kattaliklar ularni aniqlayotganligini, ko'rilyotgan hodisalar qanday fizik qonuniyatlarga bo'ysunishini aniqlash kerak.

3. Masalani yechishda foydali usullardan birini tanlab olish kerak.

4. Avval masalani umumiy ko‘rinishda yechib, bunda qidirilayo‘tgan kattalik masalada berilgan kattaliklar orqali ifodalanishi kerak.

5. Berilgan kattalaiklarni son qiymatlari bir sistema – SI sistemasida qo‘yilishi kerak.

6. Masala yechishni oxirida o‘lchov birligini mosligi tekshirilishi zarur.

7. Uy vazifasini tayyorlashda, ishlatilayotgan qonunlar va formulalar qisqa, ammo batafsil tushuntirilishi kerak.

8. Olingan javobni son qiymatini to‘g‘ri ekanligini baholang.

Ba’zi masalalarni yechimiga ham e’tibor qaratdik, lekin osonroq masalalarni o‘qituvchi ixtiyoriga topshirdik.

Masala yechish jarayonida turli xildagi masalalar uchraydi:

- a) sifatga oid masalalar;
- b) hisoblashga oid masalalar;
- c) grafikka oid masalalar;
- d) eksperimentga oid masalalar.

Shuningdek o‘qituvchilarga masalalar yechishda hayotga bog‘lash imkon yaratishdan iboratdir

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. N.Sh. Turdiyev 6-Fizika darsligi Toshkent “Cho‘lpon” 2009 yil
2. A.P. Rimkevich fizikadan masalalar to‘plami Toshkent “O‘qituvchi” 1990y
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси узлуксиз мажбурий таълим тизимининг Давлат таълим стандартлари Физика фани бўйича узлуксиз мажбурий таълим тизимида битирувчиларнинг тайёргарлик даражаси ва зарурий билимлар мазмунига қўйиладиган талаблар Тошкент -2014
4. N.Sh. Turdiyev Fizika -6 O‘qituvchilar uchun metodik qo‘llanma Toshkent-2003y
5. Энциклопедия для детей Физика Россия “Аванта”-2000 г
6. А.В. Перышкина Физика-8 Россия Москва Дрофа-2010г
7. P. Xabibullayev . A. Baxromov. Fizika TOSHKENT-2009
8. Do‘stov Shavkatjon Nosirovich va Do‘stov G‘ayrat Nosirovich”. fizikadan spravichnik “2010-NAVOIY
9. “6-sinflar uchun Fizikadan masalalar uyechish uslubiyoti”. A. Yusupov - A. Avloniy nomli RXTXQTMOMI dotsenti. M. Qodirov- tabiiy fanlar ta‘limi kafedراسi katta o‘qituvchisi.

РАЗРАБОТКА МЕТОДИКИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ СПЕКТРОСКОПИИ В АСТРОНОМИИ И ФИЗИКЕ

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Свет представляет собой электромагнитные волны. Он может вести себя как волна и как частица, что называется волново-частичным дуализмом.

Цвет света зависит от его длины волны. Короткие волны соответствуют синему свету, а длинные волны — красному. Это легко объяснить, используя радугоу как природный пример разложения света.

При прохождении света через вещество происходит разложение света на цвета - это явление называется дисперсией. **Дисперсия** – зависимость показателя преломления и скорости света от частоты световой волны. За счёт дисперсии происходит разложение белого света. Белый свет имеет сложную структуру, то есть содержит электромагнитные волны разных частот и длин волн – спектры [1,2].

Атомы любого химического элемента, поглотившие квант света, дают спектр, не похожий на спектры всех других элементов: они способны излучать строго определенный набор длин волн. Изолированные атомы в газообразном состоянии излучают строго определенные длины волн - линейчатые спектры. Полосатые спектры создаются молекулами. Непрерывные спектры дают тела, находящиеся в твердом, жидком состоянии, а также сильно сжатые газы [1,3].

Некоторые источники света, такие как лампы накаливания, дают непрерывный спектр, тогда как атомы или молекулы дают линейчатый спектр — набор отдельных линий.

Спектроскопия — это метод исследования вещества через анализ света, который это вещество испускает или поглощает. Проще говоря, спектроскопия позволяет нам увидеть "подпись" вещества по его свету. Эта "подпись" помогает определить, из каких элементов и соединений состоит объект, а также понять его физические и химические свойства [4].

Принципы спектроскопии основаны на взаимодействии электромагнитного излучения с веществом. Излучение может быть поглощено, испущено, отражено или рассеяно, в зависимости от энергии излучения и энергетических уровней вещества. Поглощение и испускание

излучения происходят на определенных частотах, соответствующих энергетическим переходам атомов или молекул. Эти переходы и соответствующие им спектральные линии предоставляют ценную информацию о структуре, составе и свойствах вещества. Эти переходы могут быть: электронными, колебательными, вращательными, а также переходами, связанными с изменением направления магнитного момента электронов или ядер и прочих.

Основными видами спектроскопии являются атомная и молекулярная спектроскопия.

Атомная спектроскопия изучает взаимодействие света с атомами. Она позволяет определять энергетические уровни атомов, спектральные линии и спектральные характеристики. Существуют различные методы атомной спектроскопии, включая атомную поглощающую спектроскопию, атомную эмиссионную спектроскопию и атомную флуоресцентную спектроскопию.

Молекулярная спектроскопия изучает взаимодействие света с молекулами. Она позволяет определять структуру молекул, химические связи, вращательные и колебательные состояния. Основными методами молекулярной спектроскопии являются инфракрасная спектроскопия, рамановская спектроскопия и масс-спектрометрия. Инфракрасная спектроскопия используется для анализа функциональных групп в молекулах, исследования химических связей и определения структуры органических соединений. Рамановская спектроскопия позволяет изучать вращательные и колебательные состояния молекул, а также определять химические связи и структуру образцов. Масс-спектрометрия используется для анализа массы молекул и определения их структуры.

Методы атомной спектроскопии: 1. Атомно-абсорбционная спектроскопия (спектрофотометрический анализ); 2. Атомно-эмиссионная спектроскопия 3. Атомная флуоресценция.

Методы молекулярной спектроскопии: 1. Электронная спектроскопия. 2. Инфракрасная спектроскопия. 3. Спектроскопия комбинационного рассеяния света. 4. Микроволновая спектроскопия. 5. Ядерный магнитный резонанс. 6. Электронный парамагнитный резонанс. 7. Масс-спектрометрия [5-9].

Слово "спектр" в переводе с латинского означает "появление" или "схема". Исаак Ньютон (1666 год) провел эксперименты с призмами и обнаружил, что белый свет может быть разложен на спектр цветов. Он посветил солнечным светом на призму и увидел радугу цветов, что стало

первым шагом к пониманию, что свет состоит из различных длин волн. В 1758 г. Маркграф впервые, используя окраску цвета пламени, открыл способ визуального определения вещества. В 1802 г. английский физик Волдастон объяснил эксперимент Ньютона с призмой, усовершенствовал его и впервые наблюдал многочисленные темные линии в солнечном спектре. В то же время Гершель и Тальбот проводили эксперименты со светом пламени, и в 1834 г. Тальбот спектрально разделил красный цвет пламени стронция и красный цвет лития, что считается зарождением аналитической оптической спектроскопии. Этот новый метод исследования, названный оптической спектроскопией, развивается с 1834г. до настоящего времени.

Спектральный анализ – метод определения химического состава вещества по его спектру, разработанный в 1859 году немецкими учеными Густавом Кирхгофом и Робертом Бунзеном [11,12], получил широкое применение после изобретения Робертом Вудом спектрографа [10,13,14]. Фраунгофер, который разработал спектроскопию на дифракционных решетках получил 1500 линий в спектре солнечного света.

Спектрометры - это инструменты, которые измеряют спектр света. Они используются в различных областях, включая химию, физику, астрономию и биологию. Существует множество различных типов спектрометров, каждый из которых работает по-своему и имеет свои преимущества и недостатки.

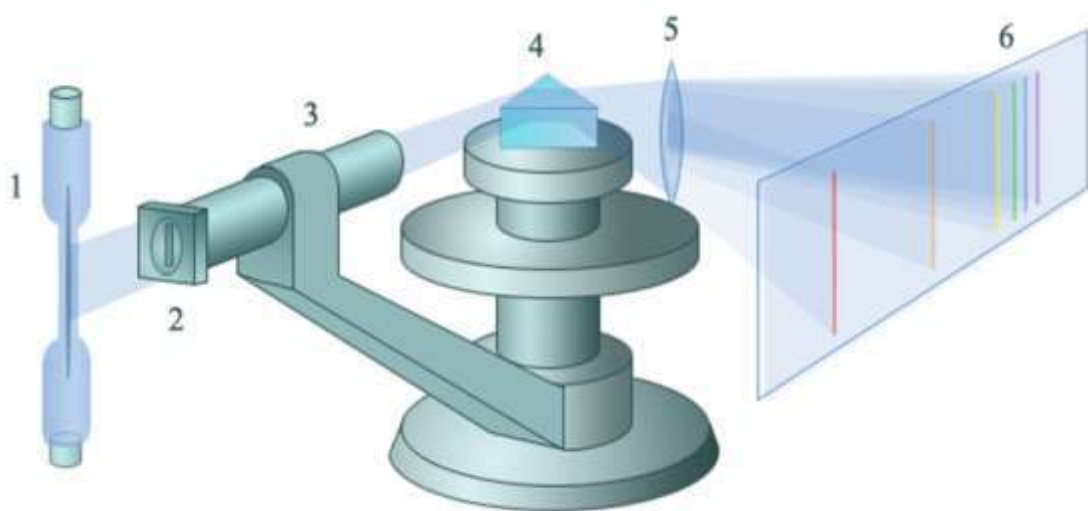


Рис. 1. Схема спектроскопа.

В **спектрографе** или **спектроскопе** (Рис.1) свет от исследуемого источника *1* направляется на щель *2* трубы *3*, называемой коллиматорной. Щель выделяет узкий пучок света. На втором конце трубы имеется линза, которая пучок света преобразует в параллельный. Параллельный пучок света,

выходящий из коллиматорной трубы, падает на грань стеклянной призмы 4. Так как показатель преломления света в стекле зависит от длины волны, то пучок света, состоящий из волн разной длины, разлагается на параллельные пучки света разного цвета, идущие по разным направлениям. Линза 5 зрительной трубы фокусирует каждый из пучков и дает изображение щели в каждом цвете. Разноцветные изображения щели образуют разноцветную

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о В 1885 г. швейцарский ученый Бальмер открыл серию так называемых спектральных "линий Бальмера" в спектре водорода. В 1897 г. английский ученый Томпсон открыл электрон, а в 1911 г. его соотечественник Эрнест Резерфорд открыл атомное ядро. В 1900 г. Макс Планк сформулировал первые законы квантовой теории. Вернер Гейзенберг (1932 г.) и Эрвин Шредингер (1933 г.) получили Нобелевскую премию за пионерские работы по квантовой механике. В дальнейшем концепцию квантовой механики развивали Поль Дирак и Вольфганг Паули (1945 г.), которые также получили Нобелевскую премию. На протяжении многих десятилетий в спектроскопии использовались обычные вольфрамовые лампы накаливания, призмы, дифракционные решетки и детекторы света, которые ограничивали результаты узким диапазоном видимой области между 500 и 700 нм.

. В настоящее время определены спектры всех атомов и составлены таблицы для каждого химического элемента при сгорании в спектроскопе излучает характерный спектр. Развитие направления формирования спектров для анализа цвета, расположенных в видимой области спектра. Внезапное распространение в различных областях деятельности человека получили методы спектрального анализа,

благодаря скорости проведения, количеству одновременно определяемых элементов и большой точности анализа.

Наряду с традиционным использованием в металлургии и промышленных предприятиях для анализа металлов и сплавов, в геологии, в археологии, в астрофизике, в химии, спектральный анализ всё чаще находит себе применение в таких областях как экология, пищевая промышленность, сельское хозяйство и медицина. Использование спектроскопии в столь разных областях и для столь разных применений привело к появлению специальных научных подполей. К таким примерам относятся:

- Одно из первых применений было для: **определения атомной структуры образца.**

- Следующее огромное применение было в астрономии: **Изучение спектральных эмиссионных линий Солнца и далеких галактик.**
- **Исследование космоса.**
- **Мониторинг отверждения композитов с помощью оптических волокон.**
- **Оценка времени выветривания древесины с помощью спектроскопии в ближней инфракрасной области.**
- **Измерение различных соединений в образцах пищи с помощью спектроскопии поглощения в видимом и инфракрасном спектре.**
- **Измерение токсичных соединений в образцах крови.**
- **Неразрушающий элементный анализ с помощью рентгеновской флуоресценции.**
- **Исследование электронной структуры с помощью различных спектроскопов.**
- **Красное смещение для определения скорости и перемещения удаленного объекта.**
- **Определение метаболической структуры мышцы**
- **Мониторинг содержания растворенного кислорода в пресноводных и морских экосистемах.**
- **Изменение структуры лекарств для повышения эффективности.**
- **Определение характеристик белков.**
- **Анализ дыхательных газов в больницах.**
- **Поиск физических свойств далекой звезды или близлежащей экзопланеты с помощью релятивистского эффекта Доплера.**
- **В экологии** - это анализ канализационных отстойников, донных отложений, анализ почв, воды, растений, зола, волос животных и человека для оценки зоны экологического поражения.
- **В сельском хозяйстве и пищевой промышленности** - это анализ почв, кормов, растений, продуктов питания на наличие примесей токсичных элементов и тяжёлых металлов.
- **В медицине** - это диагностика заболеваний, вызванных нарушением обменных процессов по анализу химических элементов в биологических жидкостях, тканях, золе волос, ногтей человека. Применение данного метода в медицине является одним из перспективных направлений, ввиду того, что наличие тех или иных

веществ в крови, кожи, ногтях, волосах человека может служить ценной информацией при диагностике состояния организма человека в целом.

В зависимости от объектов анализа, требуемых пределов обнаружения и точности результатов, в практике спектрального анализа используются различные приборы [3,15,16,17,18].

Современное оборудование и технологии спектроскопии

Иновационные технологии в области спектроскопии.

Технологии, такие как рентгеновская дифрактометрия, масс-спектрометрия и ядерно-магнитный резонанс, обеспечивают точные и надежные результаты исследования.

Использование лазеров в спектроскопии.

Лазеры играют важную роль в спектроскопии, обеспечивая точное излучение света для анализа спектров и взаимодействия с образцами.

Перспективы развития оборудования и технологий в спектроскопии.

Будущее спектроскопии связано с развитием нано- и биоспектроскопии, улучшением разрешающей способности и расширением спектрального диапазона.

Технологические инновации.

Развитие спектроскопии связано с появлением новых технологий, таких как нанотехнологии и искусственный интеллект, улучшающие точность и эффективность исследований.

Медицинское применение.

Спектроскопия играет ключевую роль в медицине, позволяя более точно диагностировать заболевания и контролировать лечение, что будет продолжаться и в будущем.

Экологическая и промышленная сферы.

Спектроскопия будет активно использоваться для анализа окружающей среды, контроля качества продукции и развития новых материалов с улучшенными свойствами.

МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ

1. Цели и задачи:

1) Развить у студентов понимание принципов спектроскопии и ее применений в астрономии и физике.

2) Обучить студентов анализировать и интерпретировать спектры для получения информации о свойствах объектов.

- 3) Привить студентам практические навыки в области спектроскопии.
- 4) Изучение основных принципов спектроскопии, включая взаимодействие света с веществом, спектры поглощения и испускания.
- 5) Ознакомление с различными типами спектрометров и их применением.
- 6) Развитие навыков интерпретации спектров, определение химического состава, физических условий и динамических свойств объектов.
- 7) Проведение практических занятий с использованием реальных спектральных данных для закрепления полученных знаний.

2. Методы обучения:

а) Теоретические занятия:

- 1) Лекции по основным принципам спектроскопии, включая типы спектров, атомную и молекулярную спектроскопию.
- 2) Обсуждения и разбор практических примеров, демонстрирующих применение спектроскопии в астрономии и физике.

б) Практические занятия:

- 1) Демонстрации работы различных спектрометров.
- 2) Обработка и анализ спектральных данных с использованием программного обеспечения.
- 3) Проектные работы, связанные с применением спектроскопии к конкретным астрономическим или физическим задачам.

3. Оценивание:

- 1) Тесты и экзамены по теоретическому материалу.
- 2) Доклады и презентации по практическим занятиям.
- 3) Рефераты и исследовательские проекты по применению спектроскопии в научных исследованиях.

4. Критерии оценивания:

- 1) Знание принципов спектроскопии.
- 2) Навыки интерпретации спектров.
- 3) Практические навыки работы со спектроскопическим оборудованием.
- 4) Способность применять спектроскопию для решения научных задач.

5. Ресурсы:

- 1) Спектрометры различных типов (например, оптические, инфракрасные, ультрафиолетовые).
- 2) Компьютерное программное обеспечение для обработки и анализа спектральных данных.

3) Набор спектральных данных, охватывающий различные объекты и явления в астрономии и физике.

6. Интеграция с другими дисциплинами:

Спектроскопия тесно связана с другими областями науки, такими как:

1) Астрофизика: определение химического состава, физических условий и динамических свойств звезд, галактик и межзвездной среды.

2) Физика: изучение структуры атомов и молекул, плазмы и других веществ.

3) Химия: идентификация и количественное определение химических соединений.

Интеграция спектроскопии с этими дисциплинами позволяет студентам получить более глубокое понимание физических и химических процессов, происходящих во Вселенной.

7. Вопросы и обсуждения по теме:

Обсуждение темы позволяет углубить понимание, обменять мнения и найти новые точки зрения. Какие вопросы могут возникнуть при обсуждении?

Важность обсуждения вопросов.

Обсуждение темы позволяет углубить понимание, обменять мнения и найти новые точки зрения. Какие вопросы могут возникнуть при обсуждении?

Разнообразие тем для обсуждения.

Различные темы могут стать объектом обсуждения, от повседневной жизни до глобальных проблем. Как выбрать актуальные темы для обсуждения?

Техники эффективного обсуждения.

Существуют различные подходы к обсуждению, включая методики модерации и принятия решений. Какие методики можно использовать для успешного обсуждения?

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Предлагаемая методика преподавания спектроскопии в астрономии и физике обеспечивает всесторонний подход, сочетающий теоретические основы, практические навыки и исследовательские возможности. Реализация этой методики позволит студентам развить прочную базу знаний и практический опыт в этой важной области науки.

Методика преподавания спектроскопии в астрономии и физике играет решающую роль в формировании профессиональных навыков студентов и исследователей. Спектроскопия является важным инструментом для изучения

свойств астрономических объектов и исследования структуры материи. Она позволяет определять состав и характеристики объектов по спектру излучения, что делает ее неотъемлемой частью науки.

При преподавании спектроскопии важно соблюдать системный подход и учитывать особенности каждого объекта и спектроскопических методов исследования. Студентам необходимо предоставить знания о принципах работы спектральных приборов, методах анализа спектров и интерпретации полученных данных.

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Понятие профессионально-языковой компетентности менеджера образования и методы их развития

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В настоящее время никто не подвергает сомнению целесообразность изучения иностранного языка студентами самых разных специальностей. Владение иностранным языком — совершенно необходимое условие для успешной карьеры в разнообразных сферах человеческой деятельности, без формирования профессионально-языковой компетентности сейчас невозможно подготовить конкурентоспособных кадров.

Профессионально-языковая компетентность включает не только умение общаться с коллегами и клиентами, но и ряд других навыков, которые помогают адекватно выполнять профессиональные задачи и развиваться в профессиональном плане. Это включает в себя умение эффективно взаимодействовать в межкультурной среде, развивать культуру поведения, управлять эмоциями, совершенствовать уровень речевой грамотности и умение эффективно общаться в рабочем контексте.

Разберемся с основными определениями в понятии «профессионально-языковая компетентность». В первую очередь, проанализируем, каким образом трактуется термин «компетентность».

Н.И. Алмазова описывает компетентность как качественное использование компетенций [1]. Н.Н. Нечаев предложил другое определение компетентности: “Доскональное знание своего дела, существа выполняемой работы, сложных связей, явлений и процессов, возможных способов и средств достижения намеченных целей” [9]. И.А. Зимняя рассматривает компетентность как результат знаний, интеллектуального развития и личностного опыта, связанного с социально-профессиональной деятельностью человека. По ее мнению, «компетентность в качестве своих компонентов включает: готовность к проявлению этого свойства в деятельности, поведении человека, знание средств, способов, программ выполнения действий, решения задач, осуществления правил и норм

поведения, что составляет содержание компетенции, его личностную значимость; эмоционально-волевую регуляцию как способность адекватно ситуациям социального и профессионального взаимодействия проявлять и регулировать проявление компетентности» [6].

В.А. Болотов и В.В. Сериков видят компетентность в контексте деятельности: «Компетентность – это способ существования знаний, умений, образованности, способствующий личностной самореализации, нахождению обучающимся своего места в мире, вследствие чего образование предстает как высокомотивированное, обеспечивающее востребованность личностного потенциала, признание личности окружающими и осознание ею самой собственной значимости» [3]. В этом контексте интересной является точка зрения М.А. Чошанова на компетентность, который утверждает, что компетентность это не только объединение знаний, но также важно, «постоянное стремление к их обновлению и использованию в конкретных условиях, т. е. владение оперативными и мобильными знаниями» [14]. И. Б. Васильев под компетентностью понимает «способность работника квалифицированно выполнять определенные виды работ в рамках конкретной профессии, добиваться высоких результатов труда на основе имеющихся у него профессиональных знаний, умений, навыков» [4].

Таким образом, можем сказать, что компетентность – это владение оперативными и мобильными знаниями своего дела, способов и средств достижения намеченных целей.

Понятие "языковая компетенция" в методике обучения иностранным языкам является относительно новым, поскольку оно начало активно распространяться только в середине XX века. В разработке этой проблемы активное участие приняли зарубежные ученые, включая: Н. Хомский, Д. Хаймс, С. Савиньон, А.А. Миролюбов, Р.П. Мильруд, Е.И. Пассов, И.Л. Бим, М.Н. Вятютнев, Л.Н. Черноватый, С.Ф. Шатилов и другие. В своем развитии понятие языковой компетенции получило следующие определения: «Общая наука об идеальном говорящем и слушающем»; «Знание единиц слова и известных формальных правил, с помощью которых единицы слова объединяются в значимые словосочетания. Языковая компетенция включает в себя лексические, грамматические, семантические, фонологические, орфографические и орфоэпические компетенции»; «Относительно их уровня следует знать систему информации об изучаемом языке: фонетику, лексику, состав слова и составление слова, морфологию, синтаксис простых и сложных предложений, стилистические основы текста. Если у студента сложится

понятие об изучаемом языке, и он сможет использовать эту систему, он станет обладать языковой компетенцией».

По Н. Хомскому, языковая компетенция является идеальной грамматической наукой, всегда связанной с пониманием системы языка [13]. Американский ученый Д. Хаймс излагает точку зрения, несколько отличную от мнения Н. Хомского. Он отмечает, что «Есть правила использования, без них нет пользы от грамматических правил» [12]. С. Савиньон определяла коммуникативную компетенцию как «способность функционировать в реальной обстановке общения, то есть в динамическом обмене информацией, где лингвистическая компетенция должна приспособиться к приему обширной информации со стороны одного собеседника или более». Далее С. Савиньон отмечает, что успешность коммуникации во многом зависит от готовности и желания коммуниканта рискнуть и выразить свои мысли на иностранном языке, а также от его изобретательности в использовании словарного запаса и грамматических структур для передачи сообщения [11]. Языковую компетенцию, по мнению И.Л. Колесниковой и О.А. Долгих, можно определить как знание словарных единиц и правил грамматики, необходимых для формирования осмысленных высказываний [7]. В свою очередь, Е.Д. Божович рассматривает языковую компетенцию как систему, включающую в себя данные речевого опыта, накопленного в процессе общения и деятельности, а также знания о языке, полученные в процессе обучения [2].

Таким образом, анализ значения понятия языковой компетенции показывает, что это объединение языковых знаний и навыков, которые позволяют эффективно использовать язык в различных сферах деятельности с учетом стандартов изучаемого языка и способствуют развитию языковых умений.

Согласно Э.Ф. Зееру, профессиональная компетентность представляет собой объединение профессиональных знаний, навыков и методов выполнения профессиональной работы [5]. В то же время, по определению А.К. Марковой, профессиональная компетентность означает сочетание психических качеств и состояний, которые позволяют человеку действовать самостоятельно и ответственно (действенная компетентность), а также обладание способностью и умением выполнять определенные трудовые функции [8]. По мнению М.А. Чошанова, профессиональная компетентность заключается в способности эффективно выполнять деятельность и объединяет такие качества специалиста, как мобильность знаний, гибкость методов и критическое мышление [15]. С другой стороны, А.Г. Пашков считает, что

профессиональная компетентность представляет собой целостную характеристику деловых и личностных качеств специалиста, отражающую не только уровень знаний, навыков и опыта, необходимых для достижения профессиональных целей, но и социально-нравственную позицию личности [10].

Понятие "профессиональная компетентность" представляет собой обобщающее понятие, включающее целый комплекс взаимосвязанных компетентностей. В психолого-педагогической литературе оно часто рассматривается с точки зрения оценки качества профессиональной подготовки, как системное, интегративное свойство личности, приобретаемое в процессе профессионального образования и деятельности, не имеющее четкой локализации в структуре личности, но объединяющее различные ее подсистемы.

Профессиональная языковая компетентность означает умение эффективно использовать язык в рамках определенной профессии или области знаний. Это включает в себя не только грамматическое и лексическое владение языком, но и способность правильно интерпретировать и адаптировать информацию, а также умение эффективно общаться на языке в профессиональной среде.

Профессиональная языковая компетентность включает в себя несколько аспектов: грамматическую, лексическую, культурную, компетентность в аудировании и чтении, в устной и письменной речи.

Грамматическая компетентность: это включает в себя знание правил грамматики языка, таких как правильное построение предложений, использование времен, форм, модальных глаголов и т. д. Например, в профессиональном контексте неправильное использование времен или согласование существительных и глаголов может привести к недопониманию или неправильному истолкованию информации.

Лексическая компетентность: это знание и использование словарного запаса, специфичного для определенной профессии или области деятельности. В различных профессиональных сферах могут использоваться специальные термины, техническая лексика или жаргон, которые необходимо понимать и использовать правильно.

Компетентность в аудировании и чтении: это способность понимать устную и письменную информацию на языке. В профессиональной среде это может включать в себя понимание сложных текстов, технической документации, инструкций, презентаций и т. д.

Компетентность в устной и письменной речи: это способность эффективно выражать свои мысли и идеи на языке. В профессиональной среде это может включать в себя умение ясно и точно излагать свои мысли в письменной форме (например, через электронные письма, отчеты, презентации) и устно (например, во время встреч, переговоров, презентаций).

Культурная компетентность: это понимание культурных особенностей языка и общения в определенной профессиональной среде. Это может включать в себя знание норм общения, этикета, важных событий и праздников, а также ожидаемого поведения в различных ситуациях.

Развитие каждого из этих аспектов является ключевым для достижения высокого уровня профессиональной языковой компетентности.

Рассмотрим свойства профессиональной языковой компетентности.

-Динамичность: это свойство отражает способность языковых навыков к изменениям и развитию во времени. Например, в зависимости от развития технологий или изменений в законодательстве, профессионал должен быть готов к обновлению своих языковых знаний и навыков.

-Контекстуальность: Коммуникация в профессиональной среде часто требует учета контекста общения. Например, стиль письма для клиента может отличаться от стиля, используемого при общении с коллегами.

-Специализация: Каждая профессиональная сфера имеет свою специфическую терминологию и общепринятые стандарты коммуникации. Профессионал должен быть владельцем не только общих языковых навыков, но и специализированных знаний для эффективного общения в своей области.

-Адаптивность: это способность приспосабливать свою коммуникацию и языковые стратегии в зависимости от ситуации, аудитории и целей общения. Например, профессионал должен уметь адаптировать свой язык при общении с разными уровнями собеседников или в различных культурных контекстах.

Какие виды профессиональной языковой компетентности можно выделить?

1. Общая профессиональная языковая компетентность: Это базовые языковые навыки, необходимые для выполнения общих профессиональных обязанностей. Включает в себя умение понимать и составлять тексты, вести переговоры, презентации и т. д.

2. Специфическая профессиональная языковая компетентность: это знание и умение использовать специализированную терминологию и языковые конструкции в конкретной профессиональной области. Например,

медицинские работники должны владеть медицинской терминологией, а юристы - юридическими терминами.

3. Межкультурная профессиональная языковая компетентность: Это умение эффективно общаться с людьми из разных культурных контекстов. Включает в себя понимание культурных различий в языке и поведении, адаптацию к культурным нормам и умение избегать культурных недоразумений при общении.

Эти свойства и виды профессиональной языковой компетентности совместно определяют способность профессионала успешно и эффективно общаться в рабочей среде, достигать целей и решать профессиональные задачи.

Если обратиться к существующим методам развития профессионально-языковой компетентности, то можно выделить следующие.

- Изучение специализированных материалов. Этот метод включает в себя чтение книг, статей, научных журналов, блогов и других источников, которые относятся к профессиональной области. При этом важно активно замечать и записывать новые термины, фразы и концепции, а также уделять внимание контексту, в котором они используются.

- Прохождение специализированных курсов и тренингов. Подобные курсы часто предлагают возможность получить более систематическое обучение в определенной профессиональной области. Они могут включать в себя как онлайн-курсы, так и оффлайн-мероприятия, проводимые профессиональными тренерами или образовательными учреждениями.

- Практика через общение и взаимодействие. Активное общение с коллегами, участие в рабочих группах, проектах и совещаниях помогает применять полученные языковые знания на практике. Это также отличный способ изучения профессиональной лексики и структур общения.

- Самостоятельное обучение: существует множество доступных ресурсов для самостоятельного изучения языка и профессиональных навыков. Это могут быть онлайн-курсы, учебники, видеоуроки, приложения для изучения языка и многое другое. Важно выбрать подходящие ресурсы и постоянно работать над своими навыками.

- Письменная практика. Написание текстов по профессиональной тематике, таких как отчеты, презентации, электронные письма и другие документы, помогает улучшить письменную языковую компетентность. Это также позволяет улучшить структурирование мыслей и ясность выражения.

- Регулярное чтение и прослушивание профессиональной литературы и аудиоматериалов. Постоянное обновление и расширение словарного запаса через чтение и прослушивание материалов по профессиональной области помогает оставаться в курсе последних тенденций и развивать языковые навыки.

- Обратная связь и самоанализ. Просьба обратной связи у коллег или руководства по языковому профессионализму и анализ своих ошибок помогут выявить слабые места и сосредоточиться на них в своем обучении. Самоанализ также позволяет определять цели и планировать свой обучающий процесс более эффективно.

Каждый из этих методов имеет свои преимущества и может быть эффективным в зависимости от потребностей, предпочтений и ресурсов. Сочетание различных методов может быть наиболее продуктивным для развития профессиональной языковой компетентности.

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Emotiology-emotions Linguistics

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Emotions The linguist appears at the crossroads of psychology and linguistics, and became many prominent linguistics (N.A. Krasavsky¹, E.Myagkova², V.I Shakhovsky³). At the end of the twentieth century V.I. Shahovsky introduced the term "emotional" to linguistics. This direction studies the place of emotions in human activity. According to Shahovsky, "With the idea of human emotional condition, we can tell you clearly that we know who he is. During the communications process, emotional reactions show human values and goals. Understanding emotions is the key to understanding the personality of the human personality. The introduction of this term not only allowed our feelings and emotional state, but also to determine the level of description of the interviewee reflection.

Emotions, mental circumstances are reflected in human thinking and language. Emotional situations reflected in the language have their own characteristics. The feelings serve as a motive (goal) in the process of man knowing, determines the internal world. In the perception of the external world, the inner world is of great importance. "The feelings are not only a form of emergence of reality in the domestic world, but emotion is a means of expressing the person's attitude."⁴

Western linguists have been focusing on linguist linguistics, but also in Uzbek linguistics have been focused on the research on emotiology before this period. It is so pleased that Uzbek linguistics had been introduced into several scientific research work to the Committee of the Science and that emotions linguistics in these cases.

According to researcher G.M Nosirova, emotions are not only of the psyche of a person, but also of the mind. The attitude of mind and spirituality is very

¹ Красавский Н. А. Эмоциональный концепт "отвращение" в романе Роберта Музиля "душевные смуты воспитанника тёрлеса".// Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики (входит в перечень ВАК), 2015.114-118. Красавский Н. А. Эмоциональные концепты в немецкой и русской лингвокультурах: монография. Волгоград: Перемена, 2001. 495 с.

² Мягкова Э.Ю. Язык – эмоции – сознание – культура в теории а. дамасио., Тверь, Россия; 2022. 72-85 с.

³ В. И. Шаховский Язык и эмоции в аспекте лингвокультурологии. Волгоград Издательство ВГПУ «Перемена» 2009.

⁴ В. И. Шаховский Язык и эмоции в аспекте лингвокультурологии. Волгоград Издательство ВГПУ «Перемена» 2009. 78с

complicated, and how psychologists have the problems on how one of the leadership of one. The tradition of assessing human conscious feelings as a lower stage (nizki uroven) is much common: "In the first place, it is impossible to target and assess its results."⁵

The problem of studying emotional components expressed in man and its language, the emotional components has emerged from the distinctive discussions of philosophers and psychologists about specifications between emotions and contemplation. In linguistics, the problem reflected in the discussions that scientists should be at the center of Linguistical Studies, associated with the fundamental-cognitive or emotional function of the language. Since then, the language also serves to deliver information, but also to express the internal emotional world. He has attracted scientists to the scholars of interest to the emotional contribution. The emotions were originally objects of study: Philosophy, psychology, linguistics, as a result of which emotional associations, community with biologists, physiologists, and other professionals Ko " The RIB has begun. In the interpersonal dialogue, the role of emotions in human life is incomparable. The emotional side of human life is inextricably linked with activities in all forms. The feelings represent the attitude of a person to the surrounding reality events. The human emotional system is one of the most complex systems, including a multifaceted, including linguistic research. Today, the study of emotions is one of the urgent tasks in this area. Such feelings are explained by the fact that today is covering the entire communicative space: including these include: politics, journalism, public, daily and artistic communication. The feelings have become the most important components of modern human thinking and linguistic consciousness. For linguistics, the problem of semantically interpreting and consistently recognized as the most important aspect of semantically interpreting emotions. Feelings are one of the forms of reflecting reality, which are an integral part of human existence and plays an important role in human life. In the process of understanding reality, things and events, we react to them, show our attitude in different forms, feelings, which is undoubtedly reflected in the language. In this way, we can see even more brighter that feelings are that man is a complex product of the spiritual and cognitive activities of man. The study of their language methods is especially important to explain the linguing of the learning.

⁵ Общая психология. Москва. Просвещения, 1986 – С.28.

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SPROUTING INDICATORS OF "ARAL" WINTER WHEAT SEED UNDER DIFFERENT SOIL CONDITIONS IN KHOREZM PROVINCE.

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Abstract: The yield of wheat also depends on the germination of its seeds, that is, the number of seedlings per 1 m² of land. Seed germination depends on many factors, one of which is the soil composition and the flatness of the field.

Key words: Wheat, seed, variety, germination, yield, grain crop, feed.

Introduction. Among agricultural crops, winter wheat is the main grain grown on dryland and irrigated lands and remains one of the most important sources of food in the world, and at the same time it is distinguished by high grain protein and low productivity. Salinity has affected 20% of cultivated land and is increasing due to climate and anthropological changes (Arora, 2019). As a result of such effects, productivity is lost by 50% (Acquaah, 2007). By 2050, taking into account the increase in population, it is planned to reach 70% of food supply for global food security (FAO, 2009). Soil salinity remains one of the main problems in world agriculture. As a result of the research of scientific researchers, the knowledge and technologies of salinity resistance are increasing. However, the resistance of different plants is different due to the different complexity of their morphological and protective components. It is difficult to differentiate the salinity tolerance of plants belonging to the same species. The decrease in the growth rate of plants depends on the period of living in a saline environment. A significant decrease in growth rate under the influence of short-term salinity has different results in other plants of this species. For example, durum wheat was more sensitive to salinity than whole wheat bread (Francois et al., 1986). Durum and bread wheat, barley and triticale cultivars were not affected by short-term salinity (Munns et al. 1995). In Munns et al.'s (1995) experiments, no difference was noticed in the rate of leaf spreading in the first 10 days of salinity exposure of all plants. Long-term salinity tolerance of plants during the growing season varies among plant species and growing seasons (Zeng et al., 2002; Akbari et al., 2007). The best way to utilize saline soil is to select and develop salt tolerant crop species and cultivars (Ghoulam and Fares, 2001; Ashraf et al., 2012). The response of plants to salinity is mainly manifested in morphological, physiological, biochemical and molecular changes. For example, salinity stress causes osmotic stress, ion toxicity, and nutrient imbalances (Jones and Gorham, 2002), which reduce growth and alter cellular

metabolite levels (Rhodes et al., 2002). The sensitivity of plants to salinity can be determined by various methods in field and laboratory experiments.

Practical significance of research. In the different soil and climatic conditions of our republic, it is important to collect the required seeds from each hectare of winter wheat crops. In this, the effect of winter wheat on the volume weight of the soil is determined.

Research object and methods. Studies on determining the effect of soil volume weight on seed germination were conducted in the fields of "Mamasalay", "Sultan Tarnov" and "Merodbek" farms of Khorezm region. The research area is 120 meters above sea level, and according to its geographical location, it is located between latitudes 40°-31° and 42° north and longitudes 60°-62° east. The soil cover is a light loamy soil with a low supply of humus and nutrients. The water level of Sizot is 1-1.5 meters, the climate is sharply continental, and the area is surrounded by sand, so the temperature rises to +43°+45°C in summer. The climate is sharply continental, and the difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures is 78°. Due to the fact that the area is surrounded by sand, the temperature rises to +43°+45°C in summer. In winter, the lowest temperature is -30°-33° C. Here, hot summer and cold winter, sudden changes in weather during the day, low rainfall and dry air are the main features of the region's climate. (Urganch weather station data). Planting of field crops in the crop rotation system and determination of germination were carried out in the generally accepted methods. The statistical analysis of the data was carried out using WinQSB-2.0 and Microsoft Excel according to the method of B.A. Dospehov "Metody polevego opyta".

Obtained results and conclusions. Experiments on winter wheat variety "Aral" were conducted in three farms of Khorezm region with different conditions, and it was observed that seed germination was different in different parts of the field (table 1).

1–table

№	Murodbek f/x	Sulton Tarnov f/x	Mamasalay f/x	variety name
1	207	290	260	Aral
2	172	304	258	Aral
3	334	213	208	Aral
4	176	186	285	Aral
5	196	221	198	Aral
6	126	190	203	Aral

7	146	174	267	Aral
8	82	142	202	Aral
9	125	234	565	Aral
10	299	122	334	Aral
11	246	133	193	Aral
12	214	232	336	Aral
13	251	106	232	Aral
14	221	125	182	Aral
15	235	211	557	Aral
16	239	137	128	Aral
17	261	135	120	Aral
18	227	173	146	Aral
Max.	334	304	565	
Average	209	185	260	
Min.	82	106	120	

Calculations in each experimental field were carried out in 18 repetitions. From the obtained results, it can be seen that the minimum number of seedlings per 1 m² is 82, and the maximum number of seedlings per 1 m² is 565. Observed at "Mamasalai" farm. Even though the least number of seedlings per 1 m² was observed at the "Murodbek" farm, the least number of seedlings was observed at the "Sultan Tarnov" farm according to the average indicator, i.e. 185.

The variety of the number of seedlings in such 1 m² area depends on several factors, the most important of which are the following:

- Unevenness of the cultivated area;
- Irrigation works have not been completed;
- Field soil condition, etc.

From the obtained results, it can be concluded that the flat germination of wheat depends on the type of soil, its composition, the flatness of the land, and the rules of irrigation..

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Xorazm viloyati alluvial tuproqlarida keng tarqalgan hasharotlar va dominant turlar bioekologiyasini o'rganish

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Xorazm viloyati alluvial tuproqlarida keng tarqalgan hasharotlar tur tarkibi va dominant turlarningning tarqalishi, samarali temperatura yig'indisida rivojlanishini aniqlash ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: May qo'ng'izi, Melolontha, bronza qo'ng'izi, Cetoniinae, Pyrrhocoris apterus, alluvial tuproq, samarali harorat.

Аннотация. В данной статье показаны видовой состав и распространение доминирующих видов насекомых, распространенных в аллювиальных почвах Хорезмской области, и их развитие в сумме эффективных температур.

Ключевые слова: Майский жук, Melolontha, бронзовщик, Cetoniinae, Pyrrhocoris apterus, аллювиальная почва, эффективная температура.

Abstract. This article shows the species composition and distribution of the dominant insect species common in the alluvial soils of the Khorezm region, and their development in the sum of effective temperatures.

Key words: May beetle, Melolontha, bronze beetle, Cetoniinae, Pyrrhocoris apterus, alluvial soil, effective temperature.

Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgan kundan boshlab yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish, tuproqning unumdorlik va undagi entomofaunasi tur tarkibi va bioekologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish natijasida tuproqlarni tubdan yaxshilash masalalariga alohida e'tibor berilib, islohotlarning asl mohiyatini shu masalalarning yechimiga qaratib kelinmoqda.

Shuningdek qishloq xo'jaligida tuproq unumdorligi va hosildorlikmi oshirish hamda oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda tuproqdagi entomofaunaning tur tarkibini aniqlash va ularning bioekologik hususiyatlarini o'rganish dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Dunyoda oziq-ovqat havsizligini ta'minlash va jaxon bozorida o'z o'rniga ega bo'lish maqsadida tuproqlarning tarqalishi va unda yashovchi fitofag, entomofag, kaprofag, saprofag hasharotlarni o'rganish maqsadida

zamonaviy texnikalar yordamida qishloq xo'jaligini intensiv usullarga o'tkazish yuzasidan ishlar olib borilmoqda.

Ammo hozirgi kunda tuproq tarkibidagi entomofaunani ya'ni fitofag, entomofag, kaprofag, saprofag hasharotlarni tur tarkibi, bioekologik xususiyatlarini va ular natijasida tuproq unumdorligini oshirishni yetarli darajada yo'lga qo'yilmayotganligi natijasida tuproqda yashovchi hasharotlarning kamayishi, tuproq unumdorligi pasayishi yetishtirilayotgan mahsulotlarning hosilini oshirishga to'sqinlik qilmoqda. Turli xil tuproqlarda yashovchi hasharotlar tur tarkibining faqatgina ayrimlari amaliyotda qo'llanilmoqda. Bu esa tuproq entomofaunasini tur tarkibi va bioekologiyasini o'rganishni talab etadi. Xorazm viloyati alluvial tuproqlarida yashovchi dominant fitofag, entomofag, kaprofag, saprofag hasharotlarni tur tarkibi va bioekologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Ushbu kamchiliklarni bartaraf qilish va poliz ekinlaridan yuqori hosil olish maqsadida yurtboshimish tomonidan bir qancha qaror va farmonlar imzolanmoqada.

Xususan 2021 yil 17 iyuldagi «O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentining ayrim hujjatlarga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritish to'g'risida»gi PF-6263- sonli farmoni, 2022 yil 28 yanvardagi PF-60-son «Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida»gi Farmoni, 2022 yil 25 martdagi PQ-179-son «Paxta maydonlarida tuproq unumdorligini va hosildorligini oshirish, sug'orishning yangi texnologiyalarini joriy etishni qo'llab-quvvatlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Qarori, 2022 yil 10 iyundagi PQ-277-son «Yerlar degradatsiyasiga qarshi kurashishning samarali tizimini yaratish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Qarorlarni keltirish mumkin.

May qo'ng'izi (Melolontha) tanasi, boshqa barcha hasharotlar singari, uchta qismdan iborat: bosh, ko'krak va qorin. Qo'ng'izning boshida og'iz va sezgi organlari joylashgan. Boshning yon tomonlarida bir juft murakkab (faset) ko'zlar mavjud. Har bir ko'z bir necha ming oddiy ko'zdan iborat. Ko'z oldida uchida kengaygan plitalari bo'lgan bir juft antennalar ko'rinadi. Plitalar hidlash organi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Erkakda ular ayolga qaraganda ko'proq rivojlangan. Qo'ng'iz boshini egishi mumkin, lekin uni turli yo'nalishlarda aylantira olmaydi. May qo'ng'izining qorni ko'krakiga harakatsiz bog'langan. U sakkizta segmentdan iborat va faqat pastki qismida seziladi, chunki uning yuqori qismi elitra bilan yashiringan. Ularning ostidan faqat qorinning uchi chiqib turadi. Urug'lantirilgandan so'ng, urg'ochi qo'ng'iz tuproqqa ko'milib, u erda tuxum qo'yadi. Lichinkalar yoz oxirida tuxumdan chiqadi. Tashqi ko'rinishi ham, turmush tarzi ham ular kattalar

qo'ng'izlariga o'xshamaydi. Lichinkaning qalin oq tanasi kemerli kavisli va yumshoq xitinous qopqoq bilan qoplangan. Kattaroq bosh va uch juft oyoq ustida zichroq sarg'ish-jigarrang xitin qoplami. Lichinkalar qanotlari rivojlanmagan. Tananing yon tomonlarida spirallar sezilarli. Qorin bo'shlig'ining orqa qismida er bilan to'ldirilgan ichak ko'rinadi: yosh lichinkalar chirindi bilan oziqlanadi. Kuzda lichinkalar tuproqqa chuqur kirib, qishlaydi. Kelgusi yilning bahorida ular tuproq yuzasiga ko'tariladi, u erda yoz davomida ular otsu o'simliklar va qarag'ay ko'chatlarining ildizlarini eyishadi. Lichinkalar qishni yana tuproq chuqurligida o'tkazadilar. Keyingi yozda (rivojlanishning uchinchi yili) o'sgan lichinkalar butalar va daraxtlarning ildizlarini eyishadi. Uchinchi marta qishlab, juda kattalashib, bahor oxirida lichinka tuproqqa chuqur kirib, lichinka qoplamini tashlab, qo'g'irchoqqa aylanadi. U tashqi tomondan kattalar hasharotiga o'xshaydi. Unda boshni og'iz a'zolari va antennalari, murakkab ko'zlari, oyoqlari qo'g'irchoqning ko'kragiga o'ralgan, kichik qanotlari sezilarli. Xitin qoplamasi juda zich, ammo bo'yalmagan, lekin harakat qila olmaydi va ovqatlana olmaydi. Bu rivojlanishning dam olish bosqichidir. Lichinka tomonidan to'plangan ozuqa moddalari tufayli qo'g'irchoqning xitin qoplamasi ostida murakkab o'zgarishlar ro'y beradi, bu esa kattalar hasharotining barcha organlarining rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Kuzga kelib, pupaning terisi yorilib, undan yumshoq rangsiz qoplamali kattalar qo'ng'izi chiqadi, ular tez orada qattiqlashadi va o'ziga xos rangga ega bo'ladi. Qo'ng'izlar qishda tuproqda qoladi va faqat keyingi yilning bahorida yuzaga chiqadi.

Bronza qo'ng'izi (lat. Cetoniinae) - Plastinkali burunlilar oilasining qurtlar kichik oilasi. Ushbu guruhning ko'plab turlari metall nashrida bilan yorqin rang bilan ajralib turadi. Ajralib turadigan xususiyat-bu elitraning yon tomonlaridagi kesmalar, ular orqali parvoz paytida qanotlar chiqariladi, elitraning o'zi esa buklangan bo'lib qoladi. Turlarning aksariyati tropikada keng tarqalgan. Qo'ng'izlar o'simlik gullari yoki haddan tashqari pishgan va fermentlangan mevalar bilan oqib chiqadigan daraxt sharbatlari bilan oziqlanadi, changlatuvchi vazifasini bajarishi mumkin. Qo'ng'izlarning tanasi asosan qisqa yoki o'rtacha cho'zinchoq, rangi juda xilma-xil, metall nashrida bo'lishi mumkin. Ba'zi hollarda rang berish asosiy fonni butunlay yashiradigan maxsus sekretsiyalar tomonidan yaratiladi. Metall ranglarga (porloq, mot-porloq va yog'li-porloq) quyidagilar kiradi: turli xil soyalardagi yashil (guruh vakillari orasida juda keng tarqalgan), ko'k, binafsha, mis-qizil, binafsha, bronza va metall soyalar bilan qora. Metall bo'lmagan rang qora (juda tez-tez), jigarrang, jigarrang, yashil, qizil (turli xil soyalarda), sariq va oq rangda kulrang yoki zaytun rangida bo'lishi mumkin. Guruh vakillarining o'ziga xos xususiyati

pronotumda, elitrada, pigidiyada, ko'krakning yon tomonlarida, orqa juft oyoqlarning havzalarida, qorin sternitlarida, sonlarda joylashgan oq, ba'zan sarg'ish, gil-sariq yoki pushti rangdagi maxsus skuamoz dog'lardir. Ushbu dog'larning soni va hajmi har xil va juda xilma-xil bo'lishi mumkin. Ba'zida bu dog'lar bir-biri bilan birlashib, tananing muhim qismini, ayniqsa elitrani qoplaydi. Bosh asosan kichik, orqa orqa tomondan ancha tor, ko'proq yoki kamroq oldinga yo'naltirilgan va biroz pastga tushirilgan. Bronza qo'ng'izi juftlashgandan so'ng, urg'ochilar chirigan daraxt tanasiga, ba'zan o'lik daraxt ildizlari va dumlari yaqinidagi chirindi yerga, chirigan go'ng uyumlariga, bog' kompostiga yoki chumolilar uylariga sarg'ish-oq tuxum qo'yadilar. Lichinka o'simlikning tushgan barglar, o'lik daraxt ildizlari, chirigan yog'och bilan oziqlanadi. Lichinkalar oila a'zolariga xos bo'lgan plastinkali burunli ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, biroz C shaklidagi kavisli tanasi sariq-oq rangga ega. Lichinkaning tanasi juda katta, qalin, orqa tomonga juda qalinlashgan, juda uzun va ko'p sonli tuklar bilan qoplangan. Bosh ko'ndalang, uzunligi 2,8 mm, bosh kengligi 4,4 mm. Anal sternitda juda uzun, o'z cho'qqisiga o'tkir tikanlar mavjud bo'lib, ular sternitning orqa uchdan bir qismigacha old uchlari bilan yetib boradigan 2 ta parallel qator (bir qatorda 1828 ta tikanlar) hosil qiladi. Sternitning qolgan yuzasi ko'plab qisqa, to'g'ri, Shilga o'xshash cho'tkalar bilan qoplangan, ular orasida uzun cho'tkalar tarqalgan. Oyoqlari kalta, kalta havzalar bilan. O'zgartirilgan Tirnoqlarni ifodalovchi uzun silindrsimon qo'shimchalar bilan tugaydi. Lichinka ikki marta eriydi va shunga mos ravishda uch yoshdan o'tadi. Lichinka rivojlanishining oxiriga kelib tana uzunligi 62 mm gacha etadi. G'umbakka kirish lichinka oziqlanadigan substratda sodir bo'ladi. G'umbak ochiq, erkin, odatda orqa tomonida yotadi va kuchli oval soxta pillada — beshik qopqog'i deb ataladi. G'umbak shakli qisqartirilgan qanotlari bo'lgan kattalar qo'ng'iziga o'xshaydi. Bosh ko'krak ostiga egilgan. Lichinka beshikni tanasining orqa qismida ajralib turadigan maxsus sir bilan yopishtirilgan tuproq zarralari, o'z najasi va yog'och changidan qo'g'irchoqlashdan oldin quradi. G'umbak fazasi qisqa, taxminan 2 hafta davom etadi. Yozning uzayishi va tuxum qo'yilishi tufayli qishlash boshqacha davom etishi mumkin. Erta tuxum qo'yish o'sha yilning yoz oxirida sodir bo'ladi. Kuzda g'umbaklardan paydo bo'lgan qo'ng'izlar, asosan, kelgusi yilning bahorida chiqadigan beshikda qishlashadi. Biroq, sentyabr oyida kuzda, asosan iliq quyoshli ob-havo sharoitida, alohida qo'ng'izlar yuzaga chiqadi. Ushbu shaxslar odatda boshpanalarda qishlashadi va bahorda juda erta, asosiy yoz davridan ancha oldin faollashadi. Tuxum qo'yishning keyingi bosqichlarida lichinkalar o'sha yili rivojlanishini tugatadi va qishlaydi, odatda oxirgi yoshga yetadi va qishlashdan keyin bahorda qo'g'irchoqlashadi. Natijada, bahor va kuzda bir xil hududda lichinkalar ham, kattalar qo'ng'izlari ham bir vaqtning o'zida

uchraydi. Avlod asosan bir yillik hisoblanadi. Tuxumdan qo'ng'izgacha rivojlanish tsikli odatda bir yil davom etadi. Shimoliy hududda u 2 yilgacha cho'zilishi mumkin.

Pyrrhocoris apterus martdan oktyabrgacha o'tlarda, butalarda va daraxt tanalarida, ko'pincha juda ko'p miqdorda uchraydi. Rangi qora, pronotum va elitra qizil naqsh bilan. Ko'zlar quyuq qizil. Orqa qanotlar odatda yo'q, ammo istisnolar ham mavjud. Uzaygan proboscis hasharotga o'simliklar va boshqa hasharotlarni teshishga yordam beradi. Qish uyqusidan 199 kunda bahorning o'rtalarida chiqadi. Issiq qishdan keyin ularni soni yuzlagn bo'lishi mumkin. Juftlash paytida erkak va urg'ochi uzoq vaqt davomida tananing orqa qismi bilan bir-biriga yopishadi. Kuzatuvlarga ko'ra, ular bir necha soatdan etti kungacha birlashtirilgan. Bu ayolning guruhdagi boshqa erkaklar bilan juftlashishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Tuxumlar aprel — may oylarida tuproq va ko'katlarga qo'yiladi va dastlab sarg'ish rangga ega. Ammo lichinkalar paydo bo'lganda qizil rangga aylanadi, ularning chiqish vaqti va rivojlanish davomiyligi harorat sharoitlariga bog'liq. Tuxum rivojlanishining davomiyligi 6 dan 16 kungacha.

Qish uchun ular tuproqda, toshlar ostida, quritilgan o'simliklarda va daraxtlarning qobig'ida yashirinadilar, u erda ular ham guruhlarga bo'linadi. Ko'pincha ular qishni uylarning shiyponlari va podvallarida o'tkazadilar. Erkak hasharotlari hamma narsaga yaroqli, ular yaqin atrofda o'sadigan o'simliklarning gulchaglari, mevalari, sharbatlari va urug'larini eyishadi. Bundan tashqari, ularning parheziga artropodlar va qurtlar va salyangozlar kabi boshqa umurtqasizlar kiradi. Ba'zan ular daraxtlarning qobig'ida yashaydilar va ov qiladilar. Askar hasharotlari orasida kannibalizm holatlari tez-tez uchraydi. askar hasharotlarining ikkita morfologik shakli mavjud: qanotli va qanotsiz. Qanotsiz shaklda orqa qanotlari juda qisqartirilgan. Odamlarning atigi 5 foizida orqa qanotlari yaxshi rivojlangan. Qisqa qanotli shakllarda balog'at yoshi tezroq bo'ladi va ular uzun qanotli shaklga qaraganda yuqori unumdorlik bilan ajralib turadi. hasharotlarning juftlashishi erkak va ayol tanasining orqa qismini bir-biriga bog'lash orqali sodir bo'ladi. Butun jarayon taxminan 12 soat davom etishi mumkin va ba'zida butun bir hafta davom etadi. Har bir koloniyada urg'ochilarga qaraganda ko'proq erkaklar bo'ladi. Bir paytlar erkak hasharotlarining chaqishi odamlar uchun xavfli va ularning sog'lig'iga tuzatib bo'lmaydigan zarar etkazishi mumkinligi haqida afsonalar bo'lgan. Yaxshiyamki, bu shunchaki fantastika: bu hasharotlar odamlar uchun zararsizdir va umuman tajovuzkorlik, tishlash va hokazolarga moyil emas. Erkaklarning eng sevimli taomlari o'simlik urug'laridir. Oilaning barcha vakillari juda o'ziga xos va juda yoqimsiz hidga ega. Kichik xatolar birlashgandan so'ng, ularning hidi

kuchayadi, bu qushlar uchun ularning yeyilmasligi haqida signal bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. yaqin vaqtgacha askarlar faqat tushgan mevalar va urug‘lar bilan oziqlanadi, deb ishonishgan. Ba’zi olimlar, ular bilan ovqatlanish odatlarining o‘zgarishiga sabab bo‘lgan ma’lum bir mutatsiya sodir bo‘lganiga aminlar. Ingliz tilida so‘zlashadigan mamlakatlarda erkagi “Bug” deb nomlanadi. “Firebug” bu "o‘t qo‘yuvchi" degan ma’noni anglatadi. Ba’zida sariq rangga ega, ammo bir xil o‘zgarmas qora naqshli.

Hasharotlarning turli xil yashash joylarida pronotum naqshlarining taxminan 13-23 turini ajratish mumkin. Embrional rivojlanish normal sharoitda 1-1, 5 hafta davom etadi. Agar harorat +18°C dan past bo‘lsa, unda bu bosqich 3,5 haftagacha davom etishi mumkin. Past harorat sharoitida tuxum hajmi kamayadi, shuning uchun ularning lichinkalari kichik bo‘lib ko‘rinadi. Bunday lichinkalar ko‘pincha katta qarindoshlarning o‘ljasiga aylanadi. So‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda qizil askar hasharoti shimolga keng tarqaldi. Alp tog‘larida tur taxminan 1000 metr balandlikka ko‘tariladi. Antennalar orasidagi bu hasharotning boshida katta qizil nuqta bor, o‘rta orqa orqa tomonda ikkita qora nuqta bor. Tuxum qo‘ygandan so‘ng, urg‘ochilar bir muncha vaqt debriyajlarni qo‘riqlashadi.

Tajribalarida uzun qanotli va kalta qanotli hasharotlar kunlik faollikning turli dinamikasiga ega ekanligi ko‘rsatildi. Qisqa qanotli shaxslar ikkita eng yuqori faollikka ega: peshin vaqtida va soat 20: 30 atrofida. 11 dan 13 soatgacha ular harakatsiz. Uzoq qanotli hasharotlar soat 10:00 dan 20:00 gacha bir xil darajada faol. Qolgan vaqtlarda ular harakatsiz.

May qo‘ng‘izi, bronza qo‘ng‘izi, *Pyrrhocoris apterus*larni tur tarkibini, dominant turlarini aniqlash va ularni rivojlanish uchun samarali temperaturalarni bilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Biz tadqiqotlarda daladagi atmosfera havosining temperatura, namlik darajasini o‘lchab, markaziy kompyuterga yetkazuchi qurilma ma’lumotlari asosida tajribalar o‘tkazdik.

Izlanishlar Xorazm viloyatining Yangibozor tumanidagi “UrDU o‘quv tajriba xo‘jaligi”da, Urganch tumanidagi “USPITI Xorazm ITS tajriba xo‘jaligi”da, Xonqa tumanidagi “Madrim tolibjon” fermer xo‘jaligida va Xiva tumani “Xorazm Ma’mun Akademiyasi tajriba xo‘jaligi”da, may qo‘ng‘izi, bronza qo‘ng‘izi, *Pyrrhocoris apterus*larni rivojlanishini o‘rganish bo‘yicha izlanishlar olib borildi. Izlanishlar umumqabul qilingan uslublar asosida amalgam oshirildi. Daladagi atmosfera havosining temperatura va namligini o‘lchab markaziy kompyuterga jo‘natuchi qurilma dalalarga o‘rnatildi.

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TURKIY TILLARGA XOS KULOLCHILIK TERMINLARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILIGA DOIR

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada kulolchilikning paydo bo‘lishi va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari, shuningdek, to‘plangan materiallar asosida kulolchilik terminlarining leksik-semantik guruhga bo‘linishi. Xalq hunarmandchiligining muhim tarmog‘i bo‘lgan kulolchilik atamalarining semantik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish bilan bir qatorda ularning lug‘aviy ma‘nolarini o‘rganish bugungi kunda juda dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Tayanch so‘z va iboralar: kulolchilik, leksik-semantik guruh, mahsulot, atama, terminologiya, kasb, loy, naqsh, rang, tuproq, gil.

Ma‘lumki, kulolchilki ko‘p asrlik tajriba natijasida shakllangan. Milliy hunarmandchilikning muhim turlaridan biri bo‘lgan kulolchilik qadimiy hunarlardandir. Bu jarayonlar turkiy xalqlar tarixining bir qismidir. Turkiy xalqlar lug‘at boyligining asosiy qismini kulolchilik leksikasi tashkil etadi. Sohaga doir leksik birliklarning tarkibini ko‘rib chiqilganda, uning tarixi turkiylar tarixi, etnografiyasi, etnopsixologiyasi, til madaniyati bilan chambarchas bog‘liq ekanligi ma‘lum bo‘ladi. Tadqiqotchilar arxeologik materiallar asosida shunday xulosaga kelishdi. natijada ular bizning eramizdan oldin, milodiy IV-ming yillikdan boshlab turkiy davlatlar sanoatining asosiy turlaridan biri bo‘lganligi tarixiy manbalarda qayd etilganligi aniqlandi.

Chunki ularda turkiy xalqlar hayotida ham shunday: iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy o‘zgarishlar aks etgan bo‘ladi. Bu esa nafaqat o‘zbek, balki barcha turkiy tilining kulolchilik leksikasini har tomonlama o‘rganishga ixtisoslashganligidan dalolat beradi. Albatta, kulolchilik terminologiyasi - tilning ijtimoiy guruhlar hamda hududiy xoslanishga egaligi bilan o‘ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etganligi uni o‘rganishda dala ekspeditsiyalari uyushtirish bilan bog‘liqligini taqoza yetadi.

Hozirgi turkiy tillarda ayrim birliklar qo‘llanilsa-da, ayrim so‘zlar hozirgi tilimiz nuqtai nazaridan u allaqachon arxaiklashgandir. Shuningdek, kulolchilik

leksikasiga mansub leksik birliklarning ko‘pligi adabiy tilda emas, balki ma’lum hudud sheva leksikasi bilan bog‘liqlikda namoyon bo‘ladi. Boshqacha aytganda, u boshqa turkiy tillar hamda ularning shevalari leksikasini tarixini tahlil qilish hamda ularga xos soha leksikasini qiyosiy tahlil qilish hamda uni lingvistik va madaniy jihatdan o‘rganish zarurligini ko‘rsatmoqda. Shuningdek soha terminologiyasini tadqiq etishda qadimgi va o‘rta asr turkiy alifbolari, shuningdek, hozirgi turkiy tillar va yozuvlarni taqqoslash maqsadida materiallar o‘rganish ham yaxshi natija beradi.

Turkiy tillar tilining kulolchilik leksikasida grammatik qoidalarga amal qilishi hamda ularning leksikadagi hosila leksik birlik bolsa-da, soha vakillari nutqida kamroq qo‘llanadi, sohaga doir lug‘aviy birliklarni to‘liq ifodalamaydi, ular turkiy tillarning so‘zlashuv nutqiga xos so‘zlar sifatida faolroq qo‘llaniladi. Kulolchilik terminologiyasiga aloqador so‘zlarning aksariyati qo‘llanish doirasi cheklangan so‘z va terminlardir. Odatda ular ko‘pincha kulolchilik bilan shug‘ullanuvchi shaxslar nutqida kuzatiladi. Masalan, gil tuprogi, jikol “loy qozon” kulolning shakl berish uchun ishlatadigan yog‘och pichoq, “galbari” kulolning kitresida qizdirilgan.

Loy materialini alohida yoki qum bilan birga aralashtirishda kulolchilikda loy materialni ortiqcha moddalardan tozalashda maxsus yog‘ochdan foydalanilgan. Masalan, ozarbayjon tilida “bo‘yni qiyshiq kishilar bo‘ynini to‘g‘rilash uchun moomiyo ishlatgan yog‘och bo‘lagi”- kartalas; "loy idishning pastki qismini shakllantirish uchun ishlatiladigan asbob"-teglik; gabatrin-ayollar tomonidan ishlatiladigan yog‘och tayanchli yuvish mashinasi, har bir ikki o‘tkir tishli metall vilka -gagramma; "kulol mahsulotini qismlarga bo‘lish uchun tayyorlash jarayoni-galib «dulus garx”, “list”- sopol idishni bosish, tekishlash orqali shakllantirish uchun ishlatiladi.

Jarayon davomida ho‘l qozonga to‘plangan loy materialni kulol g‘ildirakli o‘chog‘ida qizdirilgan. Binoning yoqilg‘i aralashtirish uchun ishlatiladigan 4-5 m. uzunlikdagi yog‘och xoda tartibga solish – lena; nasxim -loy material alohida yoki ol bilan aralashganda qum bilan birga ishlatiladi, nopokliklardan tozalash; picana-pishgan loy miqdorini anglatadi.

Kulolchilik mahsulotinin tuzatish uchun”- piya(bu pechni mahkamlashda ishlatiladi). Kulolchilik texnikasi, piiskar- kulolchilikda loy materialni pishitish uchun ishlatiladi.

Turkiy tillar kulolchilik leksikasining asosiy qismini sheva so‘zlari tashkil etadi. Tilshunoslikda ular «dialekt terminlari» va «dialektizm» tarkibiga kiritiladi. Kulollar nutqida qo‘llangan shevaga so‘z va terminlar ham dialektika tushunchasi sifatida o‘rganiladi.

Tarixan kulolchilik markazlari alohida, ixtisoslashgan tarzda faoliyat yuritgan. Shahar markazlarida kulolchilik mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasida ham, ularni nomlashda ham har xilliklar yuzaga kelishi uchun imkoniyat yaratdi.

Soha terminologiyasi - odamlarning ijtimoiy hayoti, iqtisodiy faoliyati bilan ham bog‘liq. Bu soha asosan kulolchilik bilan bog‘liq. Kulolchilikda qo‘llaniladigan kulolchilik asboblari nomlari, sopol buyumlar tayyorlashda ishlatiladigan atama, material va boshqalarni ifodalovchi terminlar ham talaygina

Kulolchilik terminologiyasi etnografik leksika bilan o‘xshash tomonlarga ega bo‘lsa-da, bu ikki soha bir-biridan farq qiladi. Etnosning moddiy va ma‘naviy madaniyatini aks ettiruvchi so‘zlar, leksik birliklardir.

Kulolchilik terminologiyasi uyg‘unlik sohasiga ko‘ra bir-biri bilan munosabatda bo‘lgan jinslarning nutqida ishlatiladigan so‘zlardir. Etnografik terminologiya esa boylik va boylik nuqtai nazaridan kulolchilik lug‘atidan keskin farq qiladi.

Shevaga oid terminlar kulolchilik leksikasining salmoqli qismini tashkil qiladi. Tarixan, kulolchilikning turli hujjatlarida, boshqa markazlar bilan bog‘lanmagan holda, alohida shakllanmagan. Bu jarayon jamiyat rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq.

Kulolchilikda ishlatiladigan kulolchilik qurollari va ularning qismlari nomlari, kulolchilik ishlab chiqarish unchalik murakkab bo‘lmagan texnikaga asoslangan terminlardan iboratdir.

O‘zaro bog‘liq terminlarni semantik sohalari bo‘yicha quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin:

a) kulolchilik dastgohi ning orqa qismi (qo‘l yoki oyoq orqasi), shuningdek, uning alohida qismlarining nomi lug‘aviy birliklarni bildiruvchi: bala khetiik "potter's lovhest above the arch", carx "potter". Kulollar tomonidan kichik o‘q atrofida aylanadigan mahsulotni tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladi. U aylanaga o‘xshaydi, ustun yoki oyoq bilan yasalgan asbob , orqa "kulol jo‘mrakining tepasida joylashgan. Pastki qismi", tovon "o‘q kulolning bo‘yniga tegadigan joy", hujum "kulol kamarining pastki qismi laqvhasi, galib "dulus- charx", o‘q "dulus garkh" pastki va yuqori qismlari bir-biri bilanulash qismi", o‘quvchi "kulol orqasidagi o‘qning oxiriga o‘tkazilgan metall bo‘lagi", o‘rindi "kulol bo‘ynining metall bilan izolyatsiya qilingan pastki qismi", ichi bo‘sh- "kulol bo‘ynining pastki qismidagi teshik", "kulol g‘ildiragining yuqori qismi", yasdig- "o‘q kulol charxidan o‘tgan joy".

b) sopol buyumlar yasashda ishlatiladigan asboblarni nomini ifodalovchi

leksik birliklar: galbari -"kulolxonadagi issiqlikni tartibga soluvchi vosita", kiyon "kulol"- qozondagi issiqlikni tartibga soluvchi vosita", gira "kulol qozonini

saqlash uchun ishlatilgan. Arralash uchun ishlatiladigan 4-5 m. uzunlikdagi yog‘och xoda, og‘ish "kulol doirasida" pishirilgan idishlarning tagiga qo‘yilgan temir plastinka, ular yopishib qolmasligini ta‘minlaydigan asbob-zola. Kulol choynakining yoqilg‘isini aralashtirish uchun xizmat qiladigan 4-5 m. uzunligi bo‘yicha yog‘och sivil.

v) sopol idishlarni tayyorlashda shakl berish uchun ishlatiladigan asboblarning nomini bildiruvchi leksik birliklar: bazak taroq - kulol buyumiga naqsh yasash uchun ishlatiladigan yog‘och asbob, bigag-kulolning kulolchilikka shakl berishda ishlatilgan yog‘ochi-bigaq, jikol - kulol sopol idishlarga shakl berish uchun ishlatiladigan yog‘och pichoq – taroq; kulol sopol idishlarni shakllantirish uchun ishlatiladigan yog‘och tayoq; yog‘ochdan kulol chetiga naqsh solish uchun foydalanilgan, kulol ayollar tomonidan qo‘llaniladigan metall pichoq; karkar- uzun bo‘yinli kulolchilik buyumlarining bo‘yni; kulolning qozon yasashda qo‘llagan yog‘och bo‘lagi – kartalas; loydan yasalgan idish tagiga qolip tayanchli, ikki uchi o‘tkir metall - kattabag, sopol idishning bo‘ynini so‘zlash uchun gargi taroq ishlatiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ushbularga asosida nafaqat o‘zbek, balki turkiy tillar kulolchilik terminlarining qo‘llanish mazmunli mohiyatini tadqiq etish bugungi turkiyshunoslik fani oldida zudlik bilan bajarishi lozim bo‘lgan vazifalardan biri ekanligi xususida fikr bildirish lozimligini anglashga to‘g‘ri keladi.

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TURKMENISTAN: THE COUNTRY OF CRAZY LAWS

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Annotation: This article explores the unique and often perplexing legal landscape of Turkmenistan, highlighting some of the most unusual laws and regulations that define this Central Asian nation. Through an examination of the political, social, and cultural factors that contribute to these legal eccentricities, the piece provides insight into how such laws shape the lives of Turkmenistan's citizens and its international relations.

Keywords: Turkmenistan, Crazy Laws, Legal System, Central Asia, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow, Authoritarian Regime, Cultural Policies, Freedom of Expression, Personal Liberties, International Relations

Turkmenistan, a nation nestled in Central Asia and bordered by the Caspian Sea, is known for its rich history and cultural heritage. However, in recent years, it has also gained notoriety for its unusual and often bizarre laws. Governed by an authoritarian regime, Turkmenistan enforces a legal framework that reflects the eccentricities and absolute power of its leadership. This article delves into some of the most peculiar laws in Turkmenistan, exploring the underlying reasons for their existence and their impact on the populace.

The Cult of Personality

One of the most striking features of Turkmenistan's legal system is its reinforcement of the cult of personality surrounding its leaders. Saparmurat Niyazov, the first president after the country gained independence from the Soviet Union, established an almost divine status for himself. Known as "Turkmenbashi" or "Leader of the Turkmen," Niyazov implemented numerous laws to immortalize his image. For example, he renamed months of the year after himself and his family members. January became "Turkmenbashi" and April "Gurbansoltan," after his mother. He also erected golden statues of himself throughout the country, with the most famous being a revolving statue in the capital, Ashgabat, that always faced the sun.

After Niyazov's death in 2006, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow succeeded him, continuing the tradition of bizarre legal mandates. Berdimuhamedow, a former dentist turned politician, has maintained the cult of personality by promoting his own image through laws that often defy common sense. For instance, he banned the use

of lip-syncing at public events, a move purportedly to preserve cultural authenticity but largely seen as a means to control and suppress artistic expression.

Bans on Personal Liberties

Turkmenistan's government exerts tight control over personal liberties, leading to a range of prohibitive laws that affect daily life. In 2018, the government banned black cars in the capital, Ashgabat. The rationale behind this law was never officially explained, but it is widely believed that President Berdimuhamedow considers white to be a color of good luck and prefers the aesthetic of white vehicles. As a result, owners of black cars were forced to repaint their vehicles white, often at significant personal expense.

Another law that raises eyebrows is the ban on satellite dishes. In a bid to control information and limit foreign influence, the government mandated the removal of satellite dishes from private homes, directing citizens to use state-approved cable services instead. This move effectively restricted access to international news and programming, reinforcing the regime's control over the flow of information.

Draconian Control Over Media and Internet

Turkmenistan's media landscape is one of the most controlled and censored in the world. The government owns and tightly regulates all television, radio, and print media outlets. In addition, internet access is severely restricted, with only a small percentage of the population having access to the web. Even those who do have access face stringent monitoring and censorship.

A law that exemplifies this control is the prohibition of the use of Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) and other anonymizing tools. This legislation is part of a broader strategy to prevent citizens from accessing information that could be deemed subversive or critical of the government. Websites that criticize the regime or provide independent news are routinely blocked, and those caught trying to circumvent these restrictions can face severe penalties.

Cultural and Religious Regulations

The Turkmen government also imposes strict regulations on cultural and religious practices. In an effort to construct a uniform national identity, laws have been enacted that suppress ethnic and religious diversity. For instance, there are severe restrictions on religious practices not sanctioned by the state, including the requirement that all religious groups register with the government. Unregistered religious activities are considered illegal, and participants can face harassment, fines, or imprisonment.

Moreover, traditional cultural practices are sometimes manipulated or banned outright. A peculiar example is the regulation concerning weddings and other celebrations. The government has issued decrees limiting the number of guests at weddings and the amount of money that can be spent on such events, ostensibly to promote modesty and reduce economic strain. However, these laws are also a means to control social gatherings and prevent any form of collective dissent.

The Impact on Daily Life

The legal idiosyncrasies of Turkmenistan have profound impacts on the daily lives of its citizens. These laws not only reflect the authoritarian nature of the regime but also serve to maintain its grip on power by restricting freedoms and controlling various aspects of life. The prohibition of certain hairstyles and the mandatory participation in state-organized mass exercises are further examples of how the government seeks to regulate personal behavior and public appearance.

For the international community, these laws present significant challenges in engaging with Turkmenistan. Human rights organizations frequently criticize the country for its repressive legal framework, which stifles freedom of expression, assembly, and religion. Despite these concerns, Turkmenistan's vast natural gas reserves make it an important player on the global stage, leading some nations to cautiously navigate their diplomatic and economic relations with the country.

Conclusion

Turkmenistan's legal landscape is a testament to the extremes of authoritarian governance, where laws are often arbitrary and serve the dual purpose of bolstering the leader's image and suppressing dissent. From banning black cars to mandating participation in state rituals, these laws highlight the peculiarities and challenges of life in one of the world's most isolated and controlled nations. Understanding these laws provides crucial insight into the broader political and social dynamics at play in Turkmenistan, offering a window into the complexities of maintaining power in an authoritarian regime.

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FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING PHYSICS IN MILITARY UNIVERSITIES

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Annotation: The article distinguishes between the terms “competence” and “competence”, which are similar in content, and defines their content and components. The definition of professional competence and its specificity among graduates of military universities, as well as some aspects of the formation of professional competencies in the process of teaching physics in military universities, have been studied .

Key words: competence, competence, professional competence, system-logical schemes for studying subjects, independent work, laboratory training, project activities.

Introduction

The rapid growth in the volume of scientific and technical information and the constant updating of technologies require specialists to have a very high level of fundamental training. For this reason, in subsequent years the need for competent specialists in various fields of activity, especially in the field of professional activities, has increased sharply.

The above factors require a change in the paradigm of military education, since at this stage of development, the future Armed Forces of our Republic need specialists - graduates of military universities who are at the initial stages of their service activities; in order to carry out professional service activities at a high level, they are required to undergo training.

If a military specialist after graduation, then it includes the level of formation of knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of skills that determine the irreplaceable characteristics of a person living in society, especially in a military organization, in a stable and changing environment, effective labor and professional activities, if he has received professional competencies, society’s requirements for the quality of training of graduates of military universities will be fully satisfied.

The main focus of training for a graduate of a military university is to develop the ability to perform various professional tasks and adapt to rapidly changing conditions, to be ready to increase the level of knowledge and skills.

The thinking of a military specialist is formed primarily on the basis of fundamental sciences - higher mathematics and physics. One of the most rapidly developing scientific and practical areas of research conducted in the modern education system is the specific competency-based approach. The inclusion of a

competency-based model in the military education system requires a clear definition of the terms “competence” and “competence” for key military specialists. However, as we found out as a result of analyzing the scientific literature, there is still no comprehensive understanding of the definitions of these terms among educational researchers. Categories of competence and competency were developed by I. A. Zimnyaya, M. A. Kholodnaya, A. V. Khutorsky and other authors.

Y. Zimnya said that the concepts of “competence”, “competence” and “competence” are widely used in everyday life and literature, and their interpretation is given in dictionaries. So, “competent” (Latin competent, competent - correct, capable) - knowledgeable in a certain field; has the right to do something or make a decision, to judge something on the basis of his knowledge or authority” [1].

According to him, “competence” includes:

- readiness to manifest this feature in human activity and behavior, knowledge of means, methods, action programs, problem solving, implementation of rules and norms of behavior, the content of this competence, its personal significance;
- emotional-volitional regulation, the importance of the ability to adequately demonstrate and regulate the manifestation of competence in social and professional interactions”[1].

According to M. A. Kholodnaya, “competence is a quality that serves as a criterion for the development of individual intelligence, a special type of organization of subject knowledge that allows effective decision-making in the relevant field of activity... competence presupposes a high level of understanding, problems in the field of a specific subject, experience performing complex actions, the effectiveness of judgments and assessments” [2]. It is important to emphasize that competence is formed in activity. N.F. As Efremova noted, “competence is the sum of knowledge, skills and abilities that allow a subject to adapt to changing conditions, in essence, it is his ability to act and survive in certain conditions... all of them are human experience and are related to activity. Competence does not manifest itself outside the situation and activity”[3].

V. A. Bolotov and V. V. Serikov's understanding of competence shows the characteristics of activity. In their opinion, “competence determines the presence of skills, knowledge and education that contribute to a person’s self-awareness, determine his place in life, therefore education manifests itself in a highly motivated way.” opportunity determines a person’s recognition by others and self-awareness”[4].

A. V. Khutorsky understands competence as “the acquisition and possession by a person of the corresponding competence, his personal attitude to the subject of

activity” [5]. According to this author, competence is an already formed personal characteristic of a student (a set of qualities) and minimal experience in a certain field.

For comparison, A.V. Khutorsky defines competence as “interrelated characteristics (skills, knowledge), understands it as “a set of skills, methods of activity” [5]. In his opinion, competence is a given social need (norm) for the education of a student, necessary for effective production activities in a certain field.

In scientific literary sources, the issue of competence and the structural nature of the competence of a graduate of a military university has not yet been fully developed. Taking into account the terms “competence”, “competence” in relation to a graduate of a military university as a future officer, A. V. Kutuzov identifies the following specific features of this concept, which are determined by the tasks, goals and results of training. a soldier during his training:

the presence of a social public order that defines the duties and goals of a serviceman, established in the charters of the Armed Forces and other administrative documents;

multifunctionality of professional military activity, which determines the variety of tasks of military service;

the integrity of the professional activity of a military specialist, as well as the nature of the integrated activity, combining the moral and psychological state of the personnel, the readiness of each individual serviceman to perform tasks in accordance with the set goal [6].

According to I. V. Nosko, the competency model of a university graduate is a set of competencies that the graduate possesses, what professional functions he is ready for and the level of training [7]. This requires future officers to have the skills, knowledge and ability to successfully work on solving professional problems.

The task of physics teachers is not only to give cadets accurate physical knowledge, but also to teach them to acquire it independently, using scientific literature and modern media. In turn, cadets must apply physical knowledge when studying general and special subjects, understand their practical significance and application, and be able to independently clarify, expand and deepen them in the right direction if necessary [8].

In order to ensure the continuity of disciplines and interdisciplinary connections as a result of mastering the physics course, cadets:

understanding and knowledge of definitions of physical concepts and categories used in special sciences;

knowledge of the formation of laws used in solving specific technical problems;

see the manifestation of some physical phenomena and laws, understand their essence, explain them qualitatively and quantitatively;

understand what physical laws and formulas are used when solving technical problems;

he must understand what events and laws are involved in the operation of military-technical facilities.

The content of the physics course ensures the development of the scientific outlook and competencies of a military specialist, and the main methods that professors and teachers must master to effectively solve this problem are:

providing professional direction in teaching;

use of modern technologies and student-centered teaching methods;

use of various forms in independent work;

widespread use of interdisciplinary communication;

assessment and correction of the formation of important professional qualities;

using a system of special didactic tools: textbooks, physical problems, educational research and laboratory work, collective and individual creative tasks.

The professionally oriented environment of special education uses didactic goals as a means of managing the development of specialists by comparing achieved didactic goals with departmental and state requirements for the training of specialists. Such an environment in a military university should be created as a result of the concerted efforts of the entire teaching staff and should be the most important component of the specialist training model [9].

A. Ivashchenko in his article together with S. Yu. Sedyshev focuses on ensuring the continuity of teaching physics and special sciences in military universities. According to the authors, following the basic principle in teaching a physics course, together with its practical orientation, helps students form not only a unified physical picture of the universe and scientific thinking, but also an idea of the logical connections of the sciences being studied provide an opportunity and provide motivation in the educational process [10].

For professional development, sustainable learning motivation is no less important than cognitive knowledge and skills [11]. The works of B. D. Tsukanov prove the need for special work on the development of educational skills, starting with the introductory lecture and continuing in subsequent lessons. For this purpose, a number of reports have been developed, the main objectives of which are:

- formation of ideas about the profession of an officer and the characteristics of the educational activities of cadets;
- mastering methods of working with literature and other sources of information;
- formation of skills to organize, plan, conduct independent work in the classroom and outside the classroom.

According to B.D. Tsukanov, the development of professional-cognitive motives in the study of physics occurs primarily through interest. The formation of interest in physics and the officer profession, through the use of visualization tools, as well as lectures, demonstrations, participation in experiments, giving an emotional coloring to all cognitive activities, stimulating creative activity, the use of computer interactive programs and interdisciplinary connections, can be realistically implemented.

Achieving this goal is achieved by understanding that physics as a science forms the basis of modern technologies, and as an academic science - the basis of special technical and general engineering sciences, the basis of the scientific worldview as a whole [12].

Conclusions

Thus, competencies are understood as the unique characteristics of a person, the capabilities and abilities to perform various tasks, the body of knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to carry out a certain professional activity, and prepare for effective work in the profession. actions. The uniqueness of a military university is determined by the impact of various requirements for military service, therefore the nature and structure of the graduate's professional competencies must correspond to the nature and tasks of modern military service.

Physics teachers also have the task of conveying specific physical knowledge to cadets and teaching them to acquire it. Also, cadets must update their physical knowledge when studying general professional and special subjects and understand their practical significance and application.

At the same time, in the latest literary sources on the topic being studied in the process of teaching physics in the formation of professional competencies in military universities:

- ensuring consistency in the teaching of physics and special sciences in military universities (interdisciplinary connections);
- use systematic and logical schemes for studying subjects;
- independent work outside the classroom; counseling cadets;
- teamwork;

learning through experience;
interdisciplinary and problem-oriented education;
research method;
use of various visual aids;
use of computer interactive programs;
participation in seminars, conferences;
research activities;
problematic situations;
ready-made and independently developed graphic tools;
laboratory experiments; individual development plan;
project activities.

Promising is a more in-depth study of various pedagogical technologies used in the formation of professional competencies in the process of testing individual technologies and determining their effectiveness in teaching physics.

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YETUKLIK DAVRI INQIROZING AHMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yetuklik davrida inson hayotida sodir bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan inqirozlarning fiziologik, ijtimoiy psixologik mezonlari tahlil qilingan. Yetuklik davriga oid ilmiy nazariy va uslubiy mushohadalar keltirib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Yetuklik davri, inqiroz, rivojlanish, o‘z-o‘zini anglash, egoistik intilish, o‘z-o‘zini takomillashtirish.

Аннотация: В этой статье анализируются физиологические, социально-психологические критерии возможных кризисов в жизни человека в зрелом возрасте. Приведены научные теоретические и методологические рассуждения о зрелости.

Ключевые слова: зрелость, кризис, развитие, самопознание, эгоистические стремления, самосовершенствование.

Annotation: This article analyzes the physiological, socio-psychological criteria of possible crises in a person’s life in adulthood. Scientific theoretical and methodological considerations about maturity are given.

Key words: maturity, crisis, development, self-knowledge, selfish aspirations, self-improvement.

G‘arb psixologiyasida yetuklik davridagi inqirozlarni o‘rganish bu yosh davridagi rivojlanishni tahlil qilishning asosiy yondashuvlaridan biridir[1].

Ko‘proq shaxsiy o‘shlar ro‘y beradigan yosh davrlarini ajratish mumkin: 20 yoshlar atrofida, 30 yoshlar atrofida (28-34), 40-45, 55-60 yoshlarda va nihoyat keksalik davrida. Yetuklik davrida inqirozlarning kechishi, davomiyligi shaxsiy hayotdagi sharoitlarga bog‘liqdir. Bu yosh davrida rivojlanishning harakatlantiruvchi kuchi o‘shga va o‘z-o‘zini takomillashtirishga ichki intilish hisoblanadi. Inqirozni keskinlashtiradigan sharoitlar sirasiga sog‘liqning to‘satdan o‘zgarishi (kutilmagan kasallik, uzoq kasallanish, garmonal o‘zgarishlar), ijtimoiy va sivosiy hodisalar talablarning sharoitninh va ijtimoiy kutilmalarning o‘zgarishi va b.) kirishi mumkin[2].

Endi bevosita ushbu davrdagi inqiroz tushunchasini keltirib chiqaruvchi mezonlarga oid yondashuvlarga to'xtalib o'tadigan bo'lsak, Amerikalik olim Patrik Byukenen o'zbekchaga tarjima qilinganda «G'arbning o'limi» deb nomlangan kitobida yaxlit bir millatlar va xalqlar taqdiriga aloqador bo'lgan voqealarni: jamiyat ma'naviyatidagi inqirozlar, jumladan, oila va nikoh, tug'ilish va aholining tabiiy o'sishi borasidagi inqirozlarni tahlil qilar ekan, bu borada jamiyat a'zolarida kuzatilayotgan salbiy xulq-atvorlardan biri bo'lgan egoizmning jiddiy ta'sirini ko'rsatib o'tadi. R Byukenenning fikricha, jamiyatda borgan sari birdan boyib ketish, to'kin hayotga erishish kabi egoistik intilishga ega bo'lgan kishilar soni ortib bormoqda, bu esa jamiyatda mavjud qadriyatlarga nisbatan munosabatlarda jiddiy inqirozni keltirib chiqarmoqda deya ta'kidlaydi[3].

Inson hayotining "Ikkinchi yarmiga" K.Yung ham juda qiziqqan. Hayotning o'rtasini u "ruhning chuqur va qiziqarli o'zgarishlari" ro'y beradigan kritik davr sifatida qaragan. Yetuklik davrida inson o'z-o'zini anglashi K. yungning ta'biri bilan aytganda "individualizatsiyani" amalga oshirishi zarur[4].

S.Xollning talqinicha, bu davrlar "bo'ron va tazyiqlar", ichki va tashqi nizolar (ziddiyatlar)dan iborat bo'lib, odamda individuallik tuyg'usi" vujudga keladi. Yosh davrlarini tabaqalashning bu turi o'z navbatida tanqidiy mulohazalar manbai vazifasini o'taydi, chunki inson zotidagi rivojlanish bosqichlari filogenezni aynan takrorlamaydi va takrorlashi ham mumkin emas[5].

Yu.N.Kulyutkin esa o'z tadqiqotlarida bir xil yosh davridagi odamlarda har xil jarayonlar, holatlar, xossalar, xususiyatlarning o'sishi, o'zgarishi baravar emas, balki ulaming birovda oldin xotira, keyin tafakkur, boshqa birovda, aksincha, rivojlanishini, bir psixik jarayonning zaiflashuvi, ikkinchisini jadal sur'at bilan o'stirishim uqtiradi[5].

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki inson hayotidagi inqirozlar, muvaffaqiyat va muvaffaqiyatsizlik bir xil mezon ostida emas balki individualdir.

Levinsonning fikricha, o'tish davrlarida inson stresslarni boshdan kechiradi, chunki bu davrda maqsadlar, qadriyatlar, hayot tarzi qayta quriladi va qayta baholanadi[2].

Amerikalik olim G.Shixi, Levinsonning tadqiqotlaridan il-homlanib, shunday izlanishlarni ayollarda o'tkazadi. Uning tadqiqotlari ham Levinson natijalarini tasdiqladi[1].

Ushbu tadqiqotga ko'ra 30 yoshlar - o'rta yetuklik, «oltin yoshga» o'tish yuqori darajada ishchanlik davri. 30 yosh inqirozi — to'plangan tajriba asosida hayotiy rejalarini korreksiya qilish vazifalari bilan bog'liq, kasbiy faoliyat va oilada tartibli va oqilona hayot strukturasi yaratish bilan bog'liqdir. Yoqimsiz hislarni bartaraf

etishga intilgan inson ilgarigi tanlovlari — turmush o‘rtoq, karyera, hayotiy maqsadlarini qayta baholaydi.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish lozimki inson hayotining har bir bosqichi o‘ziga xos inqirozlar bilan kichadi. Bu inqirozlar shaxsning jismoniy, fiziologik, ijtimoiy shart-sharoitlari va albatta uning ichki ruhiy holatlari bilan ham bevosita aloqador hisoblanadi.

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**IN THE STUDY OF MEDICAL HELMINTHOLOGY, THE
NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF ASCARIASIS DISEASE ARE THE
FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE AMONG THE POPULATION AND
MEASURES to INTRODUCE PREVENTION METHODS INTO THE
POPULATION**

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Annotation: Currently, helminths are distinguished from common parasites found among people in almost all layers of the Earth's surface. Helminths have been causing several negative consequences in the body, mainly damaging the small intestine of the human body. Parasitised bat species are called "helminths". The science that studies helminths is helminthology and the diseases they cause are called helminthoses. Sexually mature parasitic flies, called helminths, parasitize mainly in vertebrates. Many of them parasitize endoparasites, that is, in various internal organs of the animal and human organism. Helminths are divided into biogelminths and geogelminths according to their development cycle. Intermediate or additional bosses are involved in the development cycle of biogelmints, as an example of biogelmints we can do with liverworm and example.

Keywords: Parasitology, nematode, helminth, biogelment, geogelment, enzyme.

Human ascarida (*Ascaris lumbricoides*). Human ascariasis is distributed on Earth in almost all countries. In some countries, for example, in Japan, almost all of akholi is infected with a soldier. Because, in agriculture in Japan, human excretion is widely used as an organic fertilizer in areas where vegetable and ground crops are planted. The soldier has some Sexes, the male is much shorter than the female, that is, the male is 15-25 cm long, and the female is 25-40 CM. In addition in the male soldier, the hip and tail will be spirally twisted to the side of the abdomen. The female, on the other hand, has a large body and a straight tail. At the front end of the worm is a mouth with three lips, in which there will be suckers that the very small eye does not progress. Before reaching the next end of the body, on the side of the abdomen is the posterior outlet hole. The next part of this hole is the tail. The genital organs have a simple 60 structure. In males, the genital opening is located near the posterior end of the body. It consists of only one tube that extends inside. The sexual orifice of females opens in the anterior half of the body, outwards by the abdomen.

A single flute runs through this hole, which does not extend far and splits into two branches. The thin filamentous end of the branches is called the ovary, the part that gradually becomes larger is called the egg path, and the most large is called the uterus. In the soldier parasitizes the small intestine of a person. A person with a soldier in the intestine is considered a source that infects and spreads the parasite. One female lays up to 200-250 thousand eggs in a soldier overnight (one soldier lives at least 200 days), and several 10 million during her life. lays eggs. The main difference between ascarida and other helminths is that three floors over the egg will be surrounded by a pod, but a newly laid, that is, a soldier who has just come out of a sick person will not have the opportunity to damage his egg, it is necessary to have 15-25 days outside in a humid environment, during which a larva with A human soldier develops without an intermediate master, that is, the only master is a person. In the external environment, the soldier can keep his egg viable for up to 10 years. Such an egg with a larva inside is infected by a person by eating unboiled water, unwashed vegetables-fruits, especially strawberries, foods that remain open on top. The veil of an egg that has fallen into the stomach dissolves under the influence of gastric juices (enzymes), while the larva moves through the intestinal wall into the blood, migrating for 10 days, going around to the liver, heart, lungs. When the larva arrives in the lungs, there is a change in a person, such as the phenomenon of pulmonary colds, a cough appears, and when coughing, pain appears in the lungs, chest, at certain times the temperature rises. When coughing, the larvae come up through the bronchi and thyme, that is, into the oral cavity. When swallowed again with saliva from there, the larvae fall through the stomach into the small intestine, clinging to its walls and turning into an adult soldier for 2.5 months. They hatch in time and lay eggs again. Ascarids feed on foods and vitamins that are most valuable for the human body in the intestine, causing avitaminosis in humans, as a result of which a person becomes susceptible to various other infectious diseases. The disease caused by ascarids is called ascariidosis. From this disease, a person experiences low blood clots, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, etc. Sometimes ascarida pass from the intestine to the gallbladder and block it. From the intestines, the stomach, esophagus, Hatto can go to the respiratory tract. In addition, the soldier poisons the human body by extracting toxic substances from himself. A thousand years ago, the Byzantine doctor Eginsky described the condition of patients with ascariidosis as follows: "people with ascarids in the intestines feel pain in the intestines and stomach, dry cough, sometimes hiccups. In his sleep, there is a state of severe beating of the heart, chills and shouts, then the patient goes to sleep again. The children, for no reason, emit a rumbling tongue, gnaw their teeth, sit quietly with their eyes

closed, they are very upset if their peace is broken. Sometimes ascarida become nauseous if they get into the stomach, cause barking pain and disgust with food. When patients with ascariidosis are forced to eat, they barely swallow food, often there are many cases of throwing back

In Uzbekistan, there are frequent cases of ascariidosis between akholi, who live in Mountain and mountainous regions. Akholi's pain with ascariidosis varies between 1-90% of the population. For Example, A. According to Mansurov, in 1968, among akholi living in the Bostanlyk District of the Tashkent region, children suffered from ascariidosis in 57.2 percent and adults - 33.9 percent. Ascarids are particularly common in children. The poison of human ascariidosis has a particularly bad effect on the body of children. The infected child has a sore head, turns his head, becomes restless at night, whispers and gnaws at his teeth. Because the pain is intermittent, the doctor often also suspects appendicitis. Usually, several, sometimes dozens, hundreds of ascarids parasitize in the human intestine. It is known to have been found in 900 of a single man and another in 5,126 of his soldiers. In such cases, ascarids wound the intestinal wall, clogged in the intestines and did not pass food. Occasional cases of liver and brain failure have also been observed that have left a person dead. People with ascariidosis are treated with medications such as piperazine, adipinate, decaris (levamisole), naphthamon (alco-par, mebendazole), vermorin. Treatment will definitely need to be carried out under the supervision of a doctor.

CONCLUSION

To avoid ascarida, it is first necessary to thoroughly treat all the patients who have succumbed to it. In each apartment, in public places, there should be a closed-type hostel, which is littered with waste. Non-contaminated human excreta should not be used as fertilizer for gardens and crops. Before eating raw vegetables, whole fruits and cereals, you need to wash them with vodka or boiled or running water. In order to keep food and dishes from flies, it is necessary to keep them indoors, apply anti-fly measures and, of course, observe the rules of personal hygiene. Some species of ascarids also parasitize livestock and poultry. For example, pigs are parasitized by the pig ascarid, chickens are parasitized by the chicken ascarid, horses are parasitized by the horse ascarid, sheep are parasitized by the sheep soldier, cattle are parasitized by the cattle neoascariid. In addition, the dangers of ascariidosis, the negative consequences of which are due to the implementation of the necessary knowledge for the population in the Departments of the neighborhood office by the chief Doctors of the family polyclinic.

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O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYANING RIVOJLANISH ASOSLARI

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Bisnes va
tadbirkorlik oliy maktabi mutaxassisi

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonning iqtisodiy rivojlanish omillari, raqamli iqtisodiyotni joriy etish va rivojlantirish hamda bu borada amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar haqida so‘z boradi. Shuningdek, jadal raqamlashtirish jarayoni “yangi iqtisod”ni yaratdi, kundan-kunga chuqurlashib borayotgan bozorning ushbu segmenti ishlab chiqaruvchilarga biznesda samarali marketing kompaniyalarini tashkil etish, minimal xarajat bilan maksimal foyda olish, tovar mahsulotlar hamda xizmatlarni muvaffaqiyatli sotishning optimal usullarini taqdim etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli iqtisodiyot, kriptovalyuta texnologiyasi, telekommunikatsiya infratuzilmasi, blokcheyn tizimi, sun'iy intellekt, elektron tijorat, onlayn to'lov, infratuzilma, kiberxavfsizlik, avtomatlashtirilgan registrlar, blokcheyn texnologiyalari.

KIRISH

Jahon iqtisodiyotining globallashuvi va texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi sharoitida O‘zbekistonning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirmasdan turib erishib bo‘lmaydi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda raqamli iqtisodiyotni joriy etish allaqachon boshlangan. Hozirda jadal raqamlashtirish jarayoni “yangi iqtisodiyot”ni yaratdi, va bu orqali kundan-kunga chuqurlashib borayotgan ushbu bozor segmenti ishlab chiqaruvchilarga biznesda samarali marketing kompaniyalarini tashkil etish, minimal xarajat evaziga maksimal foyda olish, tovar mahsulotlari va xizmatlarni muvaffaqiyatli sotishning optimal usullarini taqdim etmoqda. Bunday jarayon esa o‘z navbatida iste‘molchilarga, xaridorlarga va mijozlarga sifatli xizmat ko‘rsatish va qulaylik yaratadi va shu bilan birga iqtisodiyotni har tomonlama rivojlantirishga olib keladi.

ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI

Raqamli iqtisod raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan, elektron biznes, elektron tijoratga ulangan, raqamli tovarlar va xizmatlar ishlab chiqaruvchi va taqdim etuvchi iqtisodiy faoliyat bo‘lib, iqtisodiy xizmatlar va tovarlar uchun to‘lovlar elektron pullar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Raqamli iqtisodiyot kontseptsiyasi atomdan bitga,

ya'ni eng kichik kimyoviy zarrachadan elektron birlikka o'tishga asoslangan. "Raqamli iqtisodiyot" atamasini ilmiy amaliyotga Ispan va Amerikalik sotsiolog, axborot jamiyatining yetakchi tadqiqotchisi Manuel Kastels kiritgan. Shu munosabat bilan uning "Axborot asri: iqtisodiyot, jamiyat va madaniyat" nomli uch jildlik monografiyasi chop etildi. Bugungi kunga kelib, raqamli iqtisodiyot nazariyasi hali to'liq shakllanmagan va ko'plab iqtisodchilar tomonidan keng o'rganilmoqda. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda zamonaviy "Yangi raqamli iqtisodiyot" turli atamalar bilan ataladi. Masalan, "Postindustrial iqtisodiyot" (D. Bell), "Axborot iqtisodiyoti" (O. Toffler), "Megaiqtisodiyot" (V. Kuvaldin), "Axborot va kommunikatsiyaga asoslangan iqtisodiyot" (I. Niiniluto), "Texno". -iqtisod yoki raqamli iqtisodiyot" (B.Geyts), "Bilimga asoslangan iqtisodiyot" (D.Tapskott) va hu kabi boshqa olimlar tomonidan o'rganilib kelmoqda.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI VA EMPIRIK TAHLIL

Raqamli iqtisodiyot yirik sanoat ob'ektlarida ish samaradorligini oshirish, ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish, faoliyat shaffofligini ta'minlash va mahsulot tannarxini kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Nufuzli xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan o'tkazilgan tahlillar natijalariga ko'ra, raqamli iqtisodiyot yalpi ichki mahsulotni kamida 30 foizga oshiradi, shuning uchun u yashirin iqtisodiyotga barham beradi. Davlat tomonidan fuqarolarga elektron xizmatlar va elektron mahsulotlar ko'rsatilishi raqamli iqtisodiyotning asosiy qismi hisoblanadi. Mamlakatimizda ushbu sohani keng rivojlantirish korrupsiyani barham berishiga olib keladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalarini rivojlantirish vazirligi axborot xizmati xabariga ko'ra, telekommunikatsiya infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish yo'nalishida qator ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Internetga ulanishning umumiy o'tkazish qobiliyati 1200 Gbit/s, kommutatsiya markazi orqali 750 Gbit/s tezlikda internet tarmog'iga kirish imkoni yaratilgan, tarmoq yuklanish darajasi 76,6 foizni tashkil etadi. Internet xizmatidan foydalanuvchilar soni 22 milliondan oshdi, shundan mobil internet foydalanuvchilari soni 19 millionni tashkil etdi. Respublika bo'yicha 237 ta obyektida magistral telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlari kengaytirildi, telekommunikatsiya uskunalari modernizatsiya qilindi, magistral telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlarining uzatish quvvati viloyatlararo darajada 200 Gbit/s, tumanlararo bo'yicha esa 40 Gbit/s gacha oshirildi. Bunday ko'rsatkichlar shuni ko'rsatib turibdiki bunda Ijobiy natijalar bor, lekin bu yetarli darajada deb ayta olmaymiz.

Blokcheyn texnologiyasi tomonlarga hech qanday vositachilarsiz xavfsiz va ishonchli tranzaksiyalarni amalga oshirish imkonini beruvchi texnologiyadir.

Ko'pchilik buni kriptovalyuta texnologiyasi sifatida tushunishiga qaramay, aslida blokcheyn raqamli identifikatsiya, mulkchilik va mulkiy huquqlarni himoya qilish va to'lov tizimi sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan xizmat vositasidir.

Ethereum kabi blokcheyn asosida ishlaydigan ochiq kodli platformalar an'anaviy huquqiy jarayonlarsiz istalgan aktivlar bo'yicha bitimlar tuzish va bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatish imkonini beradi. Hozirda blokcheyn tizimi dunyoning turli mamlakatlarida moliyaviy texnologiyalar, yer resurslarini boshqarish, transport, sog'liqni saqlash va ta'lim sohalarida qo'llanilmoqda. Blokcheyn tizimi har qanday sohaning shaffoflik darajasini oshiradi va korrupsiyani kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi. O'zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyot va blokcheyn texnologiyalarining imkoniyatlari nihoyatda istiqbolli. Jamiyat va iqtisodiyotda ro'y berayotgan jiddiy o'zgarishlar tufayli raqamli iqtisodiyotga qiziqish sezilarli darajada oshdi.

Zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalar va platformalar orqali korxonalar va jismoniy shaxslarga, mijozlar, hamkorlar va davlat tashkilotlari bilan shaxsiy muloqotni minimallashtirish, shuningdek, aloqani tez va oson qilish orqali xarajatlarni kamaytirishga yordam berdi. Natijada tarmoq resurslariga asoslangan raqamli yoki elektron iqtisod rivoji manoyon bo'la boshladi. Respublikamiz Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoev "Innovatsiya – bu kelajak, buyuk kelajagimizni qurishni bugundan boshlasak, uni innovatsion g'oyalari va innovatsion yondashuv asosida boshlashimiz kerak" deb ta'kidladi. Raqamli texnologiyalar nafaqat mahsulot va xizmatlar sifatini yaxshilaydi, balki ortiqcha xarajatlarni ham kamaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, bu korrupsiyaga qarshi samarali vositadir. Buni hammamiz chuqur tushunishimiz kerak. Davlat boshqaruvi va ijtimoiy sohaga raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish mehnat unumdorligini oshirish, bir so'z bilan aytganda, odamlar hayotini yaxshilash demakdir.

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

Bugungi kunda butun dunyo bo'ylab yangi xizmatlar va biznes modellarini yaratish uchun IT vositalaridan foydalanadigan eski va yangi kompaniyalar ko'pchilik sohalarda yetakchi kompaniyalar uchun kuchli raqobatni yuzaga keltirmoqda. Prognozlarga ko'ra, yaqin yillarda makroiqtisodiyot "raqamli ishlab chiqarish", nano va biotexnologiyalar mezonlariga tayanadigan ishlab chiqaruvchilarga kuchli bog'liq bo'lishi kutilmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan oqilona boshqaruv uchun zarur deb hisoblangan axborot hajmi ham oshadi, ishlab chiqarish va fuqarolik kommunikatsiyalari, xo'jalik va davlat hokimiyati organlari tuzilmasi jiddiy o'zgarishlarga uchraydi.

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CARIES CLASSES

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Abstract: in this article we will consider the classes and types of caries

Key words: Caries, Types of caries, Classes.

Caries is the most common dental disease. It affects the hard tissues of the tooth, develops gradually, leads to the formation of a cavity and the destruction of the crown. Several classifications are used for this disease, including the developed one.

It distinguishes several types of caries by location and course:

enamel: affects only surface tissues, changes their structure, which is why the enamel surface can become matte, lighten or darken, look like a chalk stain. This is the initial stage of the disease, in which hard tissues begin to break down against the background of demineralization;

dentine: the lesion penetrates into deeper layers, but does not go beyond the dentine layer. A recess with a light or dark bottom is formed in hard tissues;

cement: the lesion affects the root of the tooth, may develop in the cervical part of the crown. It is dangerous for the rapid spread of infection and the destruction of hard tissues;

suspended: with such caries, the condition of the destroyed, affected tissues stabilizes, and the process does not develop for some time, the area of carious lesion does not increase. The disease "stops" only for a while (up to several weeks), after which the tooth destruction continues.

Classes of caries according to Black:

Grade 1 – it is characterized by lesions of depressions, grooves and dimples on the upper part of the chewing teeth (molars, premolars), canines and incisors. This problem may affect only part or the entire occlusal plane;

2nd grade, that is, the development of pathology in the contact space between the teeth. Most often, a similar problem occurs on the molars and premolars, on the distal and medial surfaces. It can affect the dental crown in several places at once. This type of dental disease is difficult to notice, so it can develop into serious damage. It is possible to identify a disease of the 2nd class only at a dental examination or with the help of CT;

Grade 3 – the development of caries between the front teeth (incisors and canines). Defective foci occur in the interdental space (medial and distal zones),

without affecting the upper part of the crown. The defeat can be noticed independently. It looks like a small dark spot between the teeth;

Class 4 – carious process of the lateral surface, including the cutting ridge. Usually the pathology develops on the front teeth;

5th grade is a destructive process affecting the cervical region. It develops on the lingual and vestibular surfaces. Pathology can destroy all types of teeth.

The 6th grade of caries. This category includes the formation of carious foci on the cutting edges of molars, premolars, incisors and canines. The pathological process develops only at the upper edge.

The Black classification includes different types of carious lesions. According to the depth, pathology is divided into initial, superficial, medium and deep degrees:

At the initial stage, spots of a light or darkish hue appear. After their removal, remineralization is applied.

The superficial degree is characterized by enamel damage, roughness and hypersensitivity to sour, sweet, salty, spicy, warm and cold. The treatment consists in grinding the dental surface and remineralization. Sometimes a carious lesion is treated and a seal is installed.

In the middle stage, the enamel is destroyed down to the dentin. The process is accompanied by sharp pain. The doctor removes the carious tissue and performs a filling.

The deep degree affects the enamel and dentin. With untimely treatment, the pathology can develop into periodontitis or pulpitis.

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REMOVABLE PROSTHESES

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Abstract: Reconstruction of the dentition extensively damaged through tooth surface loss may require the use of removable prostheses. This can be the most appropriate type of treatment when either the teeth are very severely worn or the patient wishes a simpler and more economical approach than a fixed reconstruction.

Key words: Removable, prostheses, types.

Removable prostheses treat partial/full tooth loss when other options like bridges/implants are not preferred. Removable dentures are the general name given to dentures that can be taken off by the person.

Such dentures are a common alternative treatment for missing teeth. Movable dentures replace missing teeth with support from oral tissues. They are a cheaper treatment option compared to fixed dentures. There are two main types of movable dentures, partial dentures and full dentures.

The dentures, made of resin in a gum-colored plastic, are designed to sit on the palate and hold the artificial teeth in place. The fit of the dentures is very important as it can affect natural functions such as speaking, eating, and chewing.

Types of Removable Prosthesis

The type of removable prosthesis that can be attached and removed by the

1. **Total Prostheses:** Total dentures used for complete tooth loss in adults. Prostheses that are produced by taking support from the lower and upper jawbone tissue. Dentures (total prostheses) offer comfort as they can be attached and removed. They are usually made of plastic, so color changes may be observed over time.

2. **Partial Prostheses:** A prosthesis applied to mouths where a part of natural teeth are found. They are made of either acrylic or one-piece casting. Partial prostheses that are attached to the main teeth, may not be esthetic due to their wire appearance. Therefore, it is not a prosthesis type that is frequently preferred.

3. **Sensitively Connected Prostheses:** A removable prosthesis type used in cases of multiple tooth loss. They take their support from the remaining natural teeth in the mouth. Prostheses that are attached to teeth with the help of small retaining apparatuses hidden in porcelain crowns, without hooks.

4. **Immediate Prosthesis:** Are used in cases where all the main teeth need to be removed. If the patient does not want to remain toothless, they are temporary healing prostheses that are attached immediately after the natural teeth are removed. When the healing is completed and the tissues become incompatible with these prostheses, the permanent prostheses of the patient are started to be made.

5. **Overdenture Prosthesis:** A prosthesis type that is created by providing support on a few natural teeth or roots that exist in the mouth.

What are the Advantages of Removable Prosthesis?

Missing teeth significantly affect both chewing and speech functions. Therefore, missing teeth should be filled as soon as possible.

1. Removable prostheses are one of the most economical ways to complete missing teeth. In addition to restoring the function of the mouth, these prostheses also help to preserve the shape of the face.

2. Another advantage of removable prosthesis is that some types of **removable prosthesis** treatments do not require tooth cutting.

3. **Removable prosthesis** treatment is completed much faster than implant treatment.

Removable prostheses help people regain lost teeth and live their daily lives comfortably. However, when these prostheses are first fitted, some people may experience a period of adjustment. During this period, the person wearing the **removable prosthesis** may have some problems with speech, eating, chewing, and keeping the prosthesis in place. Over time, removable prostheses may wear out or break.

Another disadvantage of removable prostheses is that if the person loses jaw fit, it may be necessary to replace the dental prostheses.

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NON-REMOVABLE DENTURES

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Abstract: Among temporary structures used after the dental implant and bone grafting, tooth cap is the most effective option because during the preparation of the temporary structures, we mainly focus on functionality of the prosthesis, the possibility of a longlasting as well as comfortable use and on its aesthetics, which meets the requirements of both the doctor and the patient.

Key words: non-removable, dentures, prosthetics, implant.

After the implants are installed, the patient can be prosthetics with removable and non-removable orthopedic structures. Most patients, when motivated for dental implantation, explain their consent to surgical measures and the multi-stage nature of dental manipulations and financial costs by unwillingness to be prosthetically removable structures. Prosthetics on implants with traditional bridges. provides effective restoration of the integrity of the dentition. In this case, the fastening is carried out on special dental cements or their analogues. In cases where the location of dental implants cannot provide cosmetic prosthetics, or it is necessary to perform artificial teeth of a smaller size without reducing the height of the bite, artificial bridges are used.

However, in practical healthcare when used of these structures arise problems, especially if there are complications with a dental implant. Treatment of these complications is effective in the absence of dental teeth in this area prosthesis, as access to pathological area, as well as eliminates the load on the implant adjacent teeth. These problems, helps decide the use of conditionally removable dentures.

It should be noted that some of the proposed conditionally fixed structures can be considered as an improvement of removable structures, which should be evaluated as physiological (needs, To the tiller).

Conditionally non-removable dentures of the lamellar type consist of a base, an artificial gum and standard plastic teeth. The basis of such structures, like artificial gums, is made of basic plastics. But in order to ensure the strength of the prosthesis structure and indifference to the effect on the tissues of the prosthetic bed, the option of using a metal base is being considered. The connection element of the dental implant and the conditionally fixed prosthesis is successfully carried out on an artificial tooth, crown or base. This is mainly determined by the location of the dental

an implant in the jaw. This design provides for the restoration of the dentition throughout.

The use of a conditionally non-removable artificial crown type prosthesis makes it easy to prepare the oral cavity for any dental prosthetics options that may arise as a result of subsequent tooth extractions on the jaw. After removing such a prosthesis, it is possible to perform a new prosthetics with a modified dental structure on the remaining dental implant, depending on the dental situation that has arisen.

The conditionally non-removable structure is attached to the dental implant by a special system of devices having various solutions to this problem. A mechanical connection should be considered as an option that allows you to solve the main task of this prosthetics: screw, bolt and wrench. The use of a special standard screw allows you to connect the implants and the abutment into a single system. It can also be successfully used for fastening and conditionally fixed prostheses. Only the screw should be taken into account the thickness of the fixed structure. The hole above the screw it is closed with a special filling material, and the patient cannot remove this structure on his own. But if necessary, a doctor can always do it. This fixation – screw and bolt – is solved by using standard blanks.

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Types of caries and treatment methods

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Abstract: This pathology can be called, without exaggeration, "the dental enemy of humanity number 1." 93% of the world's population suffers from this disease. It was found even in people who lived 5-6 thousand years ago, and today caries in adults is the cause of tooth loss in almost 90% of cases. Moreover, it leads not only to the formation of well-known "holes". Later, when the pathological process begins to spread to the surrounding areas, this causes the appearance of periodontitis, and then complete destruction of the tooth, which requires the irrevocable removal of its remains and root.

Key words: caries, teeth, dental, plaque.

Dental caries is the demineralization and decay of the tooth hard tissue, in which a cavity is formed in the tooth. The enamel floor of the tooth is accompanied by a pigmented yellowish-brown spot, unpleasant odor from the mouth, pain when eating sweet, salty, spicy, cold or hot products. As a result of the deepening of caries, the development of a cyst, pulpitis, then periodontitis is possible. Failure to treat caries in time causes tooth loss. In addition, caries causes acute or chronic diseases to hurt.

Dental caries is a violation, decay of the integrity of the hard enamel layer of the tooth, the bone floor under the influence of a ditrophic or infectious factor.

Causes of caries

The disease is considered one of the very common pathologies among the population. According to WHO statistics, caries occurs in 80% to 98% of people in different countries and among different races. For the last two years, the disease has become widespread among children, especially in the population living in economically underdeveloped countries, caries diseases in it has been observed to occur to varying degrees. Dental caries is not considered an independent disease, this pathology is caused by general changes in the body. For example, a decrease in local and general immunity, changes in the gastrointestinal system play an important role in the formation of caries. Currently, there are more than 400 theories that explain the cause of the origin of caries. However, in many of the theories, a coating is formed on the tooth enamel in the case when the oral hygiene is not followed, and this coating leads to caries. The coating develops as a result of constant tooth cleaning or improper cleaning, especially in areas where the tooth edge of the teeth is poorly touched (dental flanks, wisdom teeth). The dental coating gets a strong

coating on the enamel floor of the tooth and is considered to have favorable conditions for these bacteria (streptococcal flora). The mineral substances contained in the saliva cause the coating to harden. Such a coating that forms on the tooth is called dental plaque.

Diagnosis and treatment of caries

Caries is detected by stomatologists at the time of visual examination or with the help of instrumental examinations. Complaints in the patient help to diagnose caries. The main treatment for caries is to remove the affected area of the tooth and replace it with a filling. The affected area is completely removed, and its place is disinfected. The better the disinfection procedure is carried out, the better the sealant will be of good quality and will last a long time. Currently, the laser method is used to remove damaged areas of dental caries. The effective aspects of the method are the absence of pain, noisiness and the quality of the tooth for filling. Treatment of surface caries is carried out in several ways. Of these, the most common method is “scraping” (shlifying) and reminerylation of carious areas of the tooth. The practice of reminerylation is achieved by administration of 1% sodium fluoride using appliqué or electrophoresis. The mid-level caries is treated with the removal of the affected tooth area and its position with plombation.

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MONITORING, SUPERVISION AND COOPERATION PROGRAM IN PREPARATION FOR ADAPTIVE EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES

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ANNOTATION

Cooperative teaching pedagogy is based on improving the pedagogical process and focusing it on the personality of the student. This technology serves to create a creative environment aimed at the formation of a creative personality, to increase the quality and efficiency of education. Cooperative teaching includes the main processes of training: cooperative exchange of ideas, conversation, analysis, discussion, negotiation, performance of practical tasks, problem solving. The article describes the history of the development of cooperative pedagogy, its role in the teaching process, and opinions based on the experience.

Key words: cooperative learning, cooperative pedagogy, student, teacher, critical thinking, interactive methods, independent thinking, friendly attitude.

Collaborative teaching has been implemented in the field of pedagogy for many years. The main idea of cooperative learning is not to do something together, but to learn together. Collaborative education consists in the joint development of pedagogues and students in the process of educational activity, the ability to deeply understand each other, to feel closeness to each other, to analyze the stages of activity and the results achieved in these stages in cooperation, advanced, It is of special importance as it reflects the development ideas. In the 70s of the last century, J. Dewey put forward the idea of predicting the results and organizing practical activities in cooperative education. In the educational process, teaching in small groups was used in Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Australia, Israel, and Japan. Collaborative pedagogy was developed by innovative pedagogues (Sh.A. Amonashvili, SNLisenko, IPVolkov, VFShatalov, YNIlin , etc.) emphasizing that it establishes mutual relations between the participants of the pedagogical process (teacher and students) based on the principle of humanity. 'tadi [1]. Conceptually important rules for cooperative pedagogy are expressed in the pedagogical views of A. Avloni, G'. Ghulom, KDUshinsky, ASMakarenko, VASukhomlinsky, JJRusso, Ya. Korchak, K. Rodgers and others. Today, the ideas of pedagogical cooperation are embedded in the content of pedagogical technologies and form the basis of the

"concept of 21st century education". A personal approach to the child on the basis of humanism, in the school education system, the child's personality, his undeveloped abilities, "I" have a priority. The purpose of the school is to develop existing abilities, involve a person in social activities, and develop them freely.

person-oriented (developing) technologies, the following points are important:

1. A new view of the person as the goal of education [2]: the child is a person with full rights in the school, a subject in the pedagogical process; personality development - the goal of the educational system; reflects ideas such as the basis of the goal of education to educate every free, self-expressing, well-rounded person.
2. Humanization and democratization of pedagogical relations, love for children, interest in their fate; convince the child of his own strength and talent; achieving cooperation with him in the process of pedagogical relations, legal equality of teacher and student; the child's right to free choice; the right to be wrong; represents situations such as having one's own personal point of view.
3. New interpretation of individual approach. Its content is to direct the subject not to the student, but to the child to the subject. Individual approach includes the following: avoidance of targeting students who master the material on average, being able to see the positive qualities of the person , psychological and pedagogical diagnosis of the person.
4. Forming a positive "I-concept" of the person . Self -concept is a system that forms personal behavior based on a person's ideas about himself . helps to manifest [3]. A negative self-concept (I don't like myself, I can't do anything, I don't need anyone) prevents him from achieving success in various fields of activity, worsens his academic results, and leads to the formation of negative qualities in a person. The task of the teacher is to see the perfect person in the person of each student, understand him, accept him and believe him.
5. "Why ?" and "What education?" a new approach to solving the problem. Its essence is to understand the content of education as a means of personal development. The concept of education in a modern school. Cooperative pedagogy reflects the following important ideas: turning the school of knowledge into a school of education, putting the student's personality at the center of the holistic education system, the humanistic character of education, the formation of universal and national values, the development of the child's creative ability and individuality, individual and collective carrying out education in harmony. Cooperative education is based on the following target directions [4]:
 - organization of relations based on educational cooperation, denying the pedagogical requirement;
 - individual approach to students based on humanitarian ideas;
 - achieving professional and spiritual unity during the educational process.The main idea of cooperative education is to perform tasks

together and learn together. In the application of such educational technology, attention should also be paid to the creation of educational activity in each member of the group, along with the fact that students correctly complete educational tasks in cooperation with their partners. 6. Collaborative teaching is an interactive process in which the teacher organizes effective cooperation with a group of students, individually, and a team in the educational process, and implements mutually supportive cooperation of students. Students work collaboratively in small groups on assignments and help themselves and their group mates together. Collaborative teaching methods have the following five features: 1. Students work together on a common task or studied activity, as a result of group work, the subject (material) is mastered well. 2. Students work together in small groups of 2-3 people. 3. Pupils adhere to socially accepted behavior criteria developed by the group in order to achieve the solution of common tasks or to carry out learning activities. 4. Students become independent. They manage to find solutions to common tasks. The teacher organizes and prepares work on learning activities, ensures their high-quality implementation at the required level, organizes effective use of communication methods and modern information technologies. Lessons and assignments are designed to require students to help each other. 5. Students' responsibility in the learning process increases. Where does cooperative learning begin? act together with each partner in a group ;

- given to assignments serious looking, active work
- partners with gentle and sincere in communication to be
- accepting the achievements of the whole group, including partners, as one's own and celebrating together. What does cooperative learning do for the student?
- o' of the student o' study process enriches ;
- to the students cognitive (environment universe about knowledge scope to expand, to know needs development education) information will give ;
- makes students eager to learn the material;

It is known that cooperative learning technologies have great potential in improving students' creative (research-oriented, intensive development of creative thinking) abilities. The following qualities have a great impact on the development of creativity in students:

- creative thinking;
- recognizing the value of the student;
- development of children's sensitivity to environmental influences;
- orientation to free possession of ideas and objects;
- formation of the ability to provide informed information about creative

processes;

- to develop the ability to properly justify criticism;
- promote self-esteem;
- teaching to control the feeling of fear in taking grades . Based on the

cooperative learning process, we can draw the following conclusions:

- students approach the content of the lesson creatively;
- analyzes and criticizes the information in the course of the lesson and justifies his conclusions;
- creatively applies knowledge in new situations;

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A Digital Platform for Sustainable Book Sharing and Exchange

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Abstract: The concept of digitalization has become a common practice for adoption and integration across the economy in recent years. The rapid prospects of a spillover from digitalization quickly became the interest of countries and researchers, especially in the interest of sustainable development based on the SDGs of the United Nations. With several subsectors of the economy surfacing as a product of the digital economy, this study intends to identify the relationship between the digital economy and sharing economy, as well as their role in sustainable development. To achieve the objectives laid out, this study employs the use of bibliometric analysis and systematic literature review (SLR) to organize and extract the contents of the selected literature. The findings show that

the contemporary sharing economy is driven by the digital economy and is reliant on its digital infrastructure, whereas there are mixed findings on the role of digitalization on sustainability.

Keywords: digital economy; sharing economy; sustainable development; bibliometric analysis; systematic literature review

Digitization and digitalization have become an integral, necessary change in the

global economy, changing the trends of society and business in both the short and long term (Ailisto et al. 2016). As stated by Ojanperä et al. (2019), the digital revolution is a holistic one which has seeped into all aspects of the economy, systemically superseding inferior traditional systems with the transformative power of an informational revolution.

The growing interest and the adoption of digitalization across all sectors in the economy has birthed digitally centric sectors of the economy, such as the digital economy and sharing economy, which call to attention the bounds and parameters of these sectors. As core interests, digitization and digitalization are seen to be the byproducts of accelerated globalization, where digitization is the conversion of information into digital form and digitalization is the application or adoption of digital technologies (OECD 2020).

The rapid acceleration of the digital revolution was spurred by the highly connected global economy with little to no blockades, along with the demanding

nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and its stringent health regulations. Being forced into confinement through social distancing while having to keep economic activities going requires a fastacting solution—the digital solution. At its center is the usage of digital technologies to increase connectivity (OECD 2015), along with its rapid diffusion into the economy, creating prospects of digitally fueled economic growth (Bukht and Heeks 2017). Having become an undeniable source of national income and a stimulus for further growth and development, understanding the digital economy and sharing economy is necessary to map the digital solution. The definition of the digital economy (DE) is a prevalent issue within economics, as the saturation of digitalization can be seen spread across the entirety of the economy, which then poses the problem of inclusion. Early definitions of the DE showed no direct or fixed definition, as explained by Tapscott (2014) and Lane (1999), where the DE is defined as the networking and communication of machines in parallel with the networking of humans through technology resulting in the flow of information and technology. More

recent definitions remain general, such as the socioeconomic functions and activities carried out by means of digital technology which encompasses physical infrastructures and the functionality they provide (Dahlman et al. 2016). The lack of a fixed definition has created a market void where there is no fixed framework of measurement of the DE, and all measurements are subject to domestic conditions and data availability. Where there is a literary gap, theorists often strive to fill it, and in the case of the DE, the works of Bukht and Heeks (2017) have often been cited to observe the performance or progress of the DE within

a specific locality based on the concept of the segmented digital economy. The concept posits three stages of the DE, which start with the core digital sector, digital economy, and finally, the digitalized economy. Each stage requires specific milestones of the DE to be achieved before the domestic market can move on to the next stage. The sharing economy, however, seems to have taken on more tangible definitions on its bounds and parameters. A more common consensus on the sharing economy (SE) has been understood as an economic model driven by the peer-to-peer exchange of goods and services supported by the factor of digitalization seen in the form of digital platforms (Dabbous and Tarhini 2021; Daunorien'e et al. 2015; Hernandez-Carrion 2021; Mi and Coffman 2019; Yeganeh 2021). Similarly, Botsman (2015) referred to the sharing economy

as the valuation of unused assets through a decentralized network as a departure from the traditional economic system, which is enabled by capitalization and pricing. The relevance of the modern sharing economy system is seen in the role which

digitalization and technological innovation and adoption play. The recurring role of digitalization can be observed in the work of (Liu and Chen 2020), where the sharing economy is said to provide an avenue for value and utility creation from underused assets, with digital platforms as a medium. Establishing the basis of the digital economy and sharing economy then brings the question of the role these segments play in the rhetoric of sustainable development. The increasing focus on sustainable development, especially amidst disrupted supply chains

and economic and political warfare from Ukraine–Russia war and the US–China trade war, calls for the eradication of dependency on traditional systems based on nonrenewable energy and inefficient governance of the economy. The growth of socioeconomic and political unrest in recent times has impacted the flow of energy in the global economy.

Taking the case of Germany, for example, the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine has the German government scrambling for alternative energy sources which, prior to the invasion, was heavily reliant on Russia’s natural gas, comprising 55% of the total gas consumed in the country (Oltermann 2022). The role of digitalization in the usage of energy lies in the dissemination of energy, where digitalization has a stake hold in the supply value chain. Additional systemic diffusion of digitalization paired with a somewhat monopolized market creates a heavy reliance on market powerhouses.

Recent trends and expectations of the flow of natural gas see the gas pipelines policy from Russia to remain tight as shown in Figure 1, with expectations of further reduction in supplies to Europe International Energy Agency (2022b). This news comes as the Federation retaliates against the sanctions imposed on them as a response to the Ukraine invasion,

which is a sour note as the European continent makes its way into the winter season, as well as for any other external markets which rely on the supply of liquefied natural gas (LNG). The most visible impact of economic impact of this invasion is seen in the scrambling of resources to procure LNG through various means, causing the tightening of the market and demand destruction, leading to the price crisis that is presently being felt across the entire economy.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УЗБЕКСКОГО И РУССКОГО ФОЛЬКЛОРА

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается фольклорное искусство узбекского и русского народов, фольклорно-этнографических сообществ и история их развития. Об истории музыкального фольклора и его месте в народе. Приводятся примеры исполнения фольклорных песен. Сходные и разные аспекты русского и узбекского фольклора широко обогащаются. Вы можете получить всю необходимую информацию.

Ключевые слова: фольклор, народ, музыкальный фольклор, мифологическая школа.

Слово “фольклор” взят из английского языка и означает “народный мудрость”. Этот термин был впервые признан в 1846 году Уильямом Томсом. С тех пор этот термин используется во всем мире. Фольклор – это наука о народном творчестве. Этнография рассматривалась как часть литературоведения, музыковедения и социологии в разные времена и в разных странах.

В дальнейшем изучение народного творчества развивается как самостоятельная наука. Фольклористика неразрывно связан с науками филологией и искусством. Ее основы восходят к мышлению древнего мира. Для фольклористических исследований важны заметки и мнения туристов и историков древнего мира о мифах и легендах, различных обычаях и обрядах. В 18 — начале 19 вв. возрос научный интерес к фольклору, быстро развивался сбор и публикация фольклорных материалов, началось его настоящее изучение.

В результате были созданы разные направления и школы. Одной из таких школ является мифологическая школа, связывающая возникновение фольклорных жанров с древними мифами.¹

Фольклорное искусство узбекского народа является неотъемлемой частью национального музыкального наследия, а также древнейшими образцами. Узбекский музыкальный фольклор воплощается как выражение мечтаний и надежд нашего трудолюбивого народа, образа жизни, культурной жизни, борьбы за социальную и национальную свободу. С этим связано многообразие тем, жанровое богатство узбекской народной музыки, ее роль в жизни.

Фольклорные жанры узбекского народа разнообразны. Фольклорные жанры и стили различны в зависимости от этнического положения и обычаев каждого региона. Представления терма и олан также исполняются в разных стилях. Выступление Аллы очень распространено в народе. «Ёр-ёр» — музыкальный жанр узбекского свадебного фольклора. В годы независимости деятельность фольклорно-этнографических творческих коллективов поднялась на новый уровень.

Во время праздников Независимости и Навруза на большой сцене принято выступать фольклорно-этнографическими ансамблями. В частности, отмечается, что общее количество таких ансамблей превысило 300. «Бойсун», «Шалола», «Гулёр», «Мохиситора» и многие другие ансамбли изучают национальное художественное наследие и традиции и заново несут их нашему народу.

В настоящее время еще продолжается естественное появление музыкального фольклора в духовной жизни и быте народа. Важно глубоко внедрить в сознание молодежи наши национальные ценности и фольклорные традиции, которые на протяжении веков придавали нашему народу огромную духовную и духовную силу, и воспитать зрелое и всесторонне развитое поколение.²

Русский фольклор – это собрание текстов русской народной культуры,

передаются преимущественно устно, без автора, анонимно и нестатусно.

¹ Древнерусская литература и фольклор. — Л.: Наука, 1974. — 171 с.

² М. Г. Матлин, М. П. Чередникова // Россия [Электронный ресурс]. — 2004. — С. 699—703. — (Большая российская энциклопедия : [в 35 т.] / гл. ред. Ю. С. Осипов; 2004—2017, т. [б. н.]). — ISBN 5-85270-326-5

принадлежат каким-то отдельным исполнителям, хотя их имена известны несколько блестящих мастеров-исполнителей.

Народная устная поэзия — творение трудящихся масс народа. В науке для выражения этого часто используют два термина: русский термин «народная устная поэзия». Исторические песни изображают события, связанные с русской историей. В XIII–XV веках они тематически связаны с татаро-монгольским нашествием, борьбой народа против иноземного ига.

Владимир Яковлевич Пропп (1895 – 1970) – российский и советский учёный,

филолог-фольклорист. Самая известная работа учёного — «Сказочная морфология» (1928).³

Пропп выделяет повторяющиеся постоянные элементы — функции действующего лица.

Александр Николаевич Афанасьев (1826 – 1871) – собиратель русского фольклора,

исследователь духовной культуры славянских народов, историк и литературный критик. Его произведения: «Русские детские сказки» (1870), «Дорогие русские сказки» (Русские народные сказки).

Сказки эротического содержания; Впервые опубликовано в России в 90-х годах 20 века).

Сходство узбекского и русского фольклористики состоит в том, что и в том, и в другом мы можем непосредственно узнать об этнографическом расположении мечтаний и жизненных надежд людей. В обоих из них выражены переживания людей. В этом одно из сходств узбекского и русского фольклористики. Например, незамужние девушки русских народов устраивали различные игры, чтобы найти мужа.

Например, оно дано в произведениях Жуковского «Руслан» и «Людмила». «Девушки клали в чашку золотые украшения, и из них выходила одна женщина, и считалось, что кто выберет украшение из той чашки, та девушка первой выйдет замуж. У нашего узбекского народа тоже есть такие традиции.

В древности наши бабушки надевали девушкам в волосы золотые кольца или серьги и ставили их на середину чаши, чтобы определить возраст замужества этой девушки.

³ Зуева Т. В. Русский фольклор: Словарь справочник. — М.: [Просвещение](#). 2002. — 334 с. — ISBN 5-09-0111340

У узбекского и русского народов много подобных фольклорных игр. Например, русские пели на полях, скотине и других сельскохозяйственных работах, пели и мертвецы.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF CALCIUM FOR TEETH

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Abstract: Everyone knows that calcium is very useful for tooth enamel. Therefore, we have been told about the benefits of milk since childhood. You need to know in which products and in what amount this important trace element is contained for the body.

Key words: Where is the most calcium, calcium, teeth.

The importance of calcium

With a low calcium content, the tooth enamel becomes very brittle, and even with weak exposure, it can be damaged. The enamel becomes thin and very susceptible to the harmful effects of food acids. The result may be caries and tooth decay.

It is very important to get the necessary amount of calcium from early childhood, at the time of the appearance of the very first teeth. Then the saturation of the tooth enamel with calcium affects the health of permanent dental units.

Calcium is important not only for oral health. This trace element affects the nervous system, the structure of the muscular and skeletal systems.

The daily intake of calcium on average ranges from 800 mg to 1200 mg. Why do the indicators fluctuate so much?

A man needs 200 mg more calcium than a woman.;

for a woman during pregnancy, the norm increases to 1,500 mg;

in the last months of pregnancy, as well as during lactation, the female body requires up to 2000 mg of calcium;

with an active lifestyle and regular exercise, the need for calcium reaches 1400 mg.

A lack of calcium in the diet of children can lead to the formation of enamel with poor acid resistance, while the risk of caries increases significantly.

Therefore, be sure to include foods rich in calcium and vitamin D in the child's diet: dairy products, especially cottage cheese and hard cheese, egg yolk, butter.

"Vitamin and mineral complexes can become an additional source of calcium in children, especially with milk intolerance," says Kuznetsova, "but they should be taken after consulting with a pediatrician."

How to keep calcium in your teeth?

For most children and adults, to prevent dental caries, it is enough to regularly and correctly take care of the oral cavity, use toothpastes and rinses with a remineralizing effect (fluoride-containing, calcium-containing), limit the consumption of sweets and regularly, at least twice a year, visit the dentist.

If necessary, the dentist can prescribe calcium-containing products for topical use at home, which are applied to the surface of the teeth after they are cleaned of plaque. Or to carry out a course of applications with calcium—containing drugs — remineralizing therapy - in a dental office.

With a low calcium content, the tooth enamel becomes very brittle, and even with weak exposure, it can be damaged. The enamel becomes thin and very susceptible to the harmful effects of food acids. The result may be caries and tooth decay.

Where is the most calcium? For many, cheese, milk, and yogurt are the main dietary sources of calcium. Also, foods with its high content include canned sardines and salmon with soft bones, sprats, soybeans, beans, and some green vegetables such as parsley and dill. The absolute leader in the content of this trace element. Calcium is an important component of the hard tissue and enamel of teeth. To keep it in your teeth, you need to eat foods rich in it from childhood, take care of your teeth and do not forget to visit the dentist.

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METHODS OF USING TOOTHPASTE

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Abstract: From an early age, teeth need daily hygiene. In this article, we will talk about the role that toothpaste plays in oral hygiene. Let's find out what it consists of, what types of toothpastes there are and how to choose it correctly.

Key words: Toothpaste, Professional pastes, purpose.

Toothpaste is a complex multicomponent substance, the purpose of which is:
cleansing;

deodorization;

oral antiseptics;

strengthening the surface of the teeth.

The earliest mention of the first prototype of pasta dates back to the 4th century AD, and it consisted of salt, pepper, mint and iris.

Some patients ask themselves: why do you need toothpaste, because one brush is enough? However, a simple mechanical cleaning will help to cope with plaque, but it is not enough to neutralize pathogenic bacteria and saturate the enamel with useful substances.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to protect your teeth around the clock without special tools. Such products include toothpaste. Thanks to it, there is a complex effect on the oral cavity, and not only the mechanical removal of plaque.

If you do not use toothpaste regularly, the process of enamel demineralization begins. In this case, teeth lose useful minerals, including calcium and fluoride. Under the action of organic acids, this process is accelerated at times.

Therefore, toothpaste is an indispensable assistant in daily oral hygiene.

How to use toothpaste correctly?

Toothpaste should be used twice a day. In the morning, plaque and germs accumulated in the mouth during sleep are removed. In the evening, everything that has accumulated during the day is cleaned out. It is not recommended to use toothpaste more often, as this negatively affects the enamel of the teeth.

Before brushing your teeth, be sure to rinse your mouth with warm boiled water, and then squeeze a small amount of paste onto your toothbrush. The cleaning process should take about 2-3 minutes. The brush should move downward, sweeping out all the "garbage" from under the gums. After cleaning, rinse your mouth thoroughly so that the paste pieces do not remain in your mouth.

Available oral care products

A toothbrush is the most common oral care option.

This remedy is necessary to eliminate plaque on the teeth and remove pieces of food that get stuck in the interdental spaces.

Interdental brushes are special brushes for deeper cleaning of the gaps between the teeth, which cope with this task better than conventional brushes.

Using a toothpaste with a good composition is important for maintaining oral health. A mouthwash is also an excellent hygiene product. Both products help eliminate bacteria and food residues, prevent caries, plaque and other problems with teeth and gums.

Professional pastes. Specialized preparations with a high content of abrasive particles fall into this group. In everyday life, such pastes are practically not used, but are used by dentists during professional dental cleaning procedures.

In separate groups, you can select:

Phosphate-containing pastes, which are considered more effective and better than fluorinated ones, since they are used at any age.

Anti-caries pastes prescribed to strengthen enamel and prevent the inflammatory process in the gums. Special pastes, which include bleaching and pastes for smokers. Separate formulations are provided for smokers. In addition to bleaching components, silver nitrates are added to the pastes, which suppress cravings for a bad habit. Toothpastes for young children are more stringent in terms of requirements, as they should not contain harmful substances and have a more pleasant taste with aroma.

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SHARPENING TEETH IN THE HOSPITAL FOR THE PREPARATION OF COATING

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Abstract: In this article, we examined the methods of sharpening a tooth in a hospital for coating grinding.

Key words: sharpening, dental, necessary to prepare.

There is a dental. To sharpen the hard tissue of the tooth, special tools are made from solid Polish. These tools consist of a working head and a holding core. The head of the bores is provided with cutting edges. The form of the working part represents the name of the boron. Also produced are bores, the head part of which is covered with diamond scraps.

Bores are designed for mesh and corner handles. The individuals are up to 4.4 cm long and have a smooth pubescence. For Angular handles, the bores are 2.2 to 2.7 cm long, with a circular groove at the end of the handle. The groove gives the boron a chance to match the handle.

There is a spherical (round) - the head part is round and consists of tens of diametrically oriented folds. The magnitude of boron is odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9) is represented by. With it, the actions of opening the carious cavity, necroectomy, removal of old fillings, expansion of the mouth of the root canals, formation of supporting points in the tooth tissue are performed.

There is a cylindrical fissure - the working part is cylindrical, lengthwise consists of curved folds. Some cylindrical bores also have circular Gates that are oriented transversely. The entrance top of the chalk will be conical or field-shaped.

With the help of such chalk, the carious cavity is opened and expanded, the filler is removed and used to form walls in the cavity.

The conical fissur chalk-working part is conical in shape and has transverse-oriented, acute-edged folds. Chalk is applied to open and expand the carious cavity, remove the old filling and process the cavity walls.

The inverted conical chalk-working part is mounted on a short-legged handle, while the wide area part is the main processing point. With it, the carious cavity is processed into the side walls, the cavity bottom, the base points are formed, and the removal of the old filling is carried out.

When transplanting restoration of teeth, cofferdam can be placed before and after sharpening the bite. In our opinion, it is better to put the latex seal after sharpening the tooth, since the seal placed before sharpening the teeth will interfere when work is carried out. To put latex closers, it is necessary to prepare: for dying lighters, complete lighters, flosses, a specially treated thread, a latex sealant, a template for marking a tooth Arch, a frame for cofferdam fixation, a water-absorbing napkin and an ointment for applying to a latex sealant, a floss. In the case of obstructions (tartar, poorly laid fillings, etc.), it is necessary to eliminate them and re-check the permeability of the interdental zone. Using the template of the tooth row, the latex seal is marked with the help of a pencil or a pen on the base teeth and teeth with instructions for treatment. In the restoration of the group of Teeth, The Polygon is marked Square or sectarian. When restoring one tooth, the area is limited to three teeth (two are the base, to which the gums are fixed, and one tooth in need of restoration). With a simple pencil, the place of marks on the cover is made with a special piercing tool, holes corresponding to the resins of the teeth. A lighter is selected for the base tooth.

In order to protect the clamp from involuntary aspiration, a wingless clamp is worn on its arch to the base tooth, which is often more distal from the regenerating tooth by means of special vertebrae. It is necessary that the langes of the clamp are below the equator of the part of the tooth crown, and the arch - facing distally. Clamp's fixation is determined by whether there is a Twitch. If there is a crunch, then it is better to exchange clamp for another. Through the wingless lighter attached to the tooth, the closure is worn with stretching using the fingers of the left and right hands. After that, through the hole in the closure, the remaining teeth are "burned". The cover is leveled, under which a water-absorbing napkin, a frame, as well as a cover are fixed to the bulges behind the frame. After that, the invension of the closure is performed by smoothing its neck area with the help of a, ironer, or the interdental intervals are performed by alternating floss. When the cofferdam is placed, the oral cavity is facing the supporting tooth, in which the clamp is fixed, and the teeth that tend to recover are also facing the oral cavity freely from the cofferdam. The remaining teeth will be insulated from the operating area and located under the latex seal. In contrast to wingless lighters, when using wing lighters, the latex seal is first worn with a lighter, after which it is inserted into the oral cavity along with the seal, and fixed from the tooth using an, spine. The latex seal is removed from the clamp wings. It shrinks, securing the tooth neck. Through the holes made in the pre-closure, the insertion of the remaining bite, placing the frame and fixing the closure are carried out in the same way as when the above wingless lighter is used. This means

that when the cofferdam is used, the teeth that tend to support the oral cavity and restore, the parodont and oral mucosa will be insulated from the operating area.

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COATINGS

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Abstract: In this article we will consider the types of coatings

Key words: dental, materials, contact.

Dental materials science differs from mechanical science in that the materials used in relation to a living organism must be absolutely harmless. Then their other properties are determined.

Materials used in dentistry are divided into basic or structural, auxiliary and clinical. The main materials are used in dental orthopedics, they are used to make fillings, dentures and devices. Structural dental materials are divided according to their composition and functions into the following groups:

made of metals and alloys – bridges and crowns;

ceramic – sitals and special porcelain for the manufacture of veneers;

polymer – facing, basic, quick-curing plastics;

sealing and composite – pins and seals.

Auxiliary materials include materials that are used in the manufacture of dentures. Their names depend on the stage at which a particular material is used:

impression – "porridge", used to obtain a sample of the size of the jaws and teeth to which the prostheses are to be fixed;

modeling – they are used to make an exact copy of future prostheses;

shaped – with their help, they prepare the surface of the tooth for prosthetics;

polishing – restore the integrity of the tooth enamel;

insulating – used to separate dentures from healthy teeth.

By composition, additional materials are used in the form of solders, alloys, fluxes and bleaches. The clinical group includes those materials that dentists use at the reception: impression; sealing materials; wax ones.

During work, the dentist uses all materials: basic and auxiliary, but the allocation of clinical materials is important. Special requirements are imposed on materials that have direct and sometimes prolonged contact with the oral cavity. The qualities that dental materials should have: do not contain toxic substances, do not cause allergic reactions and tumor growth in the oral cavity; meet all hygiene requirements – do not create conditions for the deposition of tartar and do not contain on its surface: pits, cracks, hollows, in which food particles may remain; resistance to mechanical stress – the shape of the prosthesis should not change under any

circumstances; have a permanent chemical composition with anticorrosive properties; be plastic during the work, but as hard as possible after its completion.

The application of fluorolac is the coating of enamel with a solution of sodium fluoride or aminofluoride (the composition of the latest generation). As a result, the mineral composition of the enamel is restored and strengthened. The formed film prevents the proliferation of bacteria that cause cavities. Fluorolac prevents the development of carious bacteria on the teeth. In addition to protecting against caries, fluorolac is able to restore the natural mineral structure of teeth, due to the property of fluoride to extract minerals necessary for dental tissues from saliva.

Remineralization is a procedure for restoring the natural structure of tooth enamel by saturating it with minerals. To do this, the teeth are coated with various mineralizing compounds with fluoride and calcium. The remineralization procedure significantly strengthens the enamel, reduces tooth sensitivity and prevents the development of caries.

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CHEWING AND FACIAL MUSCLES

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Abstract: The muscular system of the face is represented by two muscle groups: chewing and mimic. Also, in terms of functionality, they can include a group of muscles that lower the lower jaw, despite the fact that from a topographical point of view such muscles do not belong to the muscles of the face, but are considered as a separate group - the muscles of the bottom of the oral cavity and the upper neck.

Key words: chewing, facial, muscles.

There are 43 muscles on a person's face and head, many of which help us enjoy good food and express our pleasure about it without saying a word.

The chewing muscles give us the ability to open and close our mouths, as well as chew food. The associated musculature allows you to swallow food and drinks.

The muscles responsible for facial expression are located in the jaw area and on the skull: thanks to them, we can carry out non-verbal communication - smile, frown, raise eyebrows in surprise and kiss those who are dear to us.

Chewing function and the muscles responsible for it

Without these muscles, we would have to eat intravenously. Their well-coordinated teamwork allows us to dig into our favorite burger with an appetite and enjoy a cold milkshake.

The four main paired masticatory muscles – the masticatory proper, medial pterygoid, lateral pterygoid and temporal – are attached to the skull and mandible. They are responsible for the movements of the temporomandibular joint.

The buccal and maxillofacial muscles play an auxiliary role in the process of eating and drinking.

Chewing Muscles: These powerful muscles lift your lower jaw so that you can close your mouth and chew food.

One of the strongest facial muscles, the masticatory muscles are very thick, have a flat rectangular shape and are attached to the lower jaw and zygomatic bones on both sides of the face.

Medial pterygoid muscles: These muscles have as many as three functions.

Being also located on both sides of the head, they work as follows:

With simultaneous contraction of both muscles, the lower jaw is pushed forward.

The contraction of one medial pterygoid muscle causes the jaw to move in the opposite direction – this is how we move the jaw left and right.

Thanks to the simultaneous work of the medial pterygoid, masticatory and temporal muscles, we are able to close our mouths and bite.

These muscles are attached to the pterygoid processes of the wedge-shaped bones of the skull and the inner surface of the corners of the lower jaw.

Lateral pterygoid muscles: the work of these muscles is no less important – they are responsible for opening your mouth, and after you take a bite, for example, of a pie, they help you chew it.

These short, wing-like muscles are located above the medial pterygoid muscles on both sides of the head.

Temporal muscles: similar to large fans, the temporal muscles are located, as you might guess, at the temples and help close the mouth.

Cheek muscles: how is it that we don't bite our cheeks while chewing food? This is due to the fact that the cheek muscles keep them at a safe distance from the teeth.

Chewing muscles (lat. Musculi masticatorii) are the muscles of the head that provide the chewing process.

There are 4 chewing muscles:

Chewing muscle

Temporal muscle

Medial pterygoid muscle

Lateral pterygoid muscle

All of them are attached to the lower jaw. They are also innervated by the trigeminal nerve.

The masticatory, temporal and medial pterygoid muscles, when the mouth is open, attract the lower jaw to the upper one, that is, they close the mouth. With simultaneous contraction of both lateral pterygoid muscles, the lower jaw is pushed forward. The reverse movement of the mandible is produced by the most posterior fibers of the temporal muscle, running almost horizontally from behind to front. If the lateral pterygoid muscle contracts only on one side, then the lower jaw shifts sideways, in the direction opposite to the contracting muscle. The temporal muscle carries out movements of the lower jaw and is also important for articulate speech.

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ADDITIONAL VERIFICATION METHODS

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Abstract: In this article, we looked at additional verification methods

Key words: Additional, methods, research methods.

Additional methods of examination of a dental patient include:

- thermometry;
- electrometric method (electrodontodiagnostics);
- a photo;
- functional methods;
- general somatic methods;
- neurological methods;
- radiological methods;
- laboratory (general clinical, biochemical, serological, cytological, histological, microbiological);
- histomorphological methods;
- specific studies in the oral cavity.

Thermometric research methods

In this study, heat and cold are used to determine the reaction of dental tissues. Using these methods, it is possible to make a differential diagnosis between caries and pulpitis (inflammation of the soft tissues inside the tooth), pulpitis and periodontitis (inflammation of the ligament holding the tooth in the well). To conduct the study, a wet swab cooled with ether or water after melting ice is applied to the dried surface of the tooth, or hot gutta-percha is applied. If it is hot (for incisors, for example, more than 50° C) or cold (for incisors, for example, less than 22° C) pain occurs, but within a few seconds after the removal of the stimulus, it passes, then this is a normal pulp reaction. If the pain stops after 10-15 seconds or more, then this indicates pulp hyperemia or reversible inflammation. Severe pain from the irritant, which continues even after their elimination, indicates irreversible pulpitis, in which complete removal of the pulp is indicated. Pain arising from heat, but quickly ceasing from cold, also indicates irreversible pulpitis. The lack of reaction to temperature samples indicates that the pulp is already necrotic.

Electrodontodiagnostics

Electrodontodiagnostics (EDI) is the determination of the reaction of the nerve receptors of the pulp to an electric current. The technique was developed by L.R.

Rubin, but back in 1866 A. Maigtió proposed using electric current to diagnose caries. Electrodontodiagnostics allows us to judge the qualitative and quantitative disorders in the tooth pulp. These electrodontodiagnostics are used in differential diagnosis and monitoring of the effectiveness of the treatment.

Indications for the use of electrodontodiagnostics:

- deep caries;
- pulpitis;
- change your clothes;
- periodontitis;
- radicular cyst;
- injury to teeth and jaw;
- sinusitis;
- osteomyelitis;
- swelling of the jaws;
- neuritis of the facial and trigeminal nerves;
- orthodontic interventions.

Functional research methods are auxiliary diagnostic tools that identify early, hidden signs of the disease and the stages of its development, determine indications for pathogenetic therapy, monitor the effectiveness of treatment and predict its outcome.

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CLINICAL EXAMINATION METHODS

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Abstract: Clinical trials can be conducted on the basis of one research center in one country, or they can be multicenter and take place simultaneously in many countries.

Key words: Clinical trial, Types, trials.

A clinical trial is a scientific study involving people that is conducted to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of a new drug or to expand the indications for the use of an already known drug. Clinical studies may also examine the efficacy and safety of new invasive (including surgical) and non-invasive treatments and diagnostics. Clinical trials all over the world are an integral stage of drug development, which precedes its registration and widespread medical use. During clinical trials, a new drug is being studied to obtain data on its effectiveness and safety. Based on these data, the authorized health authority decides whether to register the drug or refuse registration. A drug that has not passed clinical trials cannot be registered and put on the market. When developing a new drug, it is impossible to do without clinical studies, since extrapolation of research results in animals and biological models to humans is possible only in general, and sometimes impossible at all. For example, pharmacokinetics (how a drug enters the bloodstream, is distributed in the body and is excreted from it) In humans, it differs even from pharmacokinetics in primates. However, the analysis of preclinical studies is very important for assessing the likelihood of the development and nature of side effects, calculating the starting dose to study the properties of the drug in humans. Clinical trials can be initiated only after encouraging results have been obtained in the course of preclinical studies (studies on biological models and laboratory animals), as well as the approval of the ethics committee and a positive decision of the authorized health authority of the country where the study is planned. Initially, an experimental drug is studied with the participation of a small number of patients and (or) healthy volunteers. As data on its safety and effectiveness accumulate, the number of patients involved in the study increases, and the drug itself is compared with drugs already known and widely used in medical practice. A study in which the researcher knows who belongs to the test group and who belongs to the control group, but the participants of the groups themselves do not know this is called a simple blind. If neither the group members nor the researcher know about

the division into groups, but only the external controller, such a study is called double—blind.

Types of clinical trials

The first way to classify clinical trials is by the presence of interference in the usual tactics of patient management, that is, in standard procedures for examination and treatment of the patient. An observational study is a clinical study in which a researcher collects data by simply observing events in their natural course without actively interfering with them. A controlled infection study, on the contrary, assumes the deliberate infection of healthy volunteers. A non-interventional study ("non—intervention study") is a study in which a drug is prescribed in the usual way in accordance with the conditions set out in the market authorization. The issue of "attributing" a patient to a specific treatment strategy is not resolved in advance in the study protocol. This issue is being resolved in accordance with current practice, and the prescription of the drug is clearly separated from the decision to include the patient in the study. No other diagnostic or monitoring procedures are used for patients, and epidemiological methods are used to analyze the collected data. An interventional study is a study of new, unregistered medicines, immunobiological agents, medical equipment, or a study in which medicines, immunobiological agents, medical equipment are prescribed or applied in a manner other than the conditions set out in the registered instructions for use (whether it is a new indication, a new dosage of the drug, a new route of administration, a new method of application or a new category of patients). The criterion of another classification method is the purpose of the study. This classification method was proposed by the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) and identifies six different types of clinical trials: Preventive trials are conducted to find the best ways to prevent diseases in people who have never suffered from them, or to prevent a recurrence of the disease in patients. Such studies may examine medications, vaccines, vitamins, minerals, and lifestyle changes. Screening trials are conducted to find the best way to identify certain diseases or conditions. Diagnostic trials are conducted to find the best way to diagnose a particular disease or condition. Therapeutic trials are conducted to study the efficacy and safety of experimental drugs, new drug combinations, or new methods in surgery or radiation therapy. Quality of life trials are conducted to explore ways to improve the quality of life of patients suffering from chronic diseases. Extended access programs (in exceptional circumstances, compassionate use trials or expanded access) involve the use of an experimental drug in patients with serious or life—threatening diseases that cannot be included in a clinical trial because they do not meet the inclusion criteria. Usually, such programs involve

patients for whom there are no effective treatments for diseases, or those who have tried all the standard, well-known methods of treatment, and for whom they have not helped.

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ANAMNESIS COLLECTION

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Abstract: In this article, we examined the methods of collecting Anamnesis

Key words: Anamnesis, Medical history, collection.

Anamnesis (in Greek - Anamnesis – means “memory”) is a collection of information collected about the disease with the help of a patient or his loved ones to carry out diagnosis, appropriate treatment and preventive measures. Anamnesis is one of the main components for the clinical examination of the patient.

Having determined the complaints of the patient, the doctor investigates the origin of the disease. The history of the origin and development of the disease helps to come to a general conclusion about it.

It should include the following questions:

- when he got sick;
- where and under what conditions he was infected;
- how the disease started (acute or gradual);
- the patient is asked what is the cause of the disease in his opinion. The possibility of influence of external factors (household, professional, weather and climate factors), physical, mental-emotional stress, intoxications, infectious diseases in the origin and development of the condition;
- the first symptoms of the disease;
- when and where first aid was provided, what was its result;
- the dynamics of complaints (what changes have occurred in the patient's condition since the onset of the disease until now);
- if the disease is chronic, its recurrence, symptoms and periods of remission, their duration should be shown in sequence;
- which additional inspections were conducted, what were their results;
- Ambulatory card, excerpts from the medical history, x-ray,
- use of EXOKG (echocardiogram), ECG (electrocardiogram) and other documents;
- what treatment measures were used in the stages of the disease and their effectiveness;
- the reason for the deterioration of the last condition (the main signs and their manifestations should be indicated in full);

- changes in the patient's condition during hospital stay or outpatient treatment (indicating the degree of clear manifestation of symptoms).

The history of the development of the disease should reflect the patient's condition from the time of its first symptoms to the present. It is necessary to thoroughly ask the patient about the first symptoms of the disease, and then ask about the development and remission period (in chronic diseases) and their duration. In this interval, if the patient has undergone additional examinations, to analyze the results and to obtain information about the previously performed treatment measures and their results. At the end, the reason for the last hospitalization will be determined.

Mental and physical development of the patient in childhood, nationality, place of birth. The last two data sometimes make it possible to suspect endemic and congenital diseases. In order to determine mental development, it is important to know the age at which he went to school and the level of mastery. At the same time, it is necessary to know the patient's puberty period, the period of family life and its characteristics.

Household conditions.

Living conditions, economic status, nutritional differences, regularity and duration of sleep, physical education and sports is taken into account. Where the patient lived during his life is also of particular importance.

Bad habits.

It includes smoking, alcohol, drugs, stimulants and toxic substances at what age and how much.

Professional anamnesis includes all stages of labor activity, including the period of military service (if in service). The age at which they started working, their profession, position, whether they have a disability group or not, and the reason for it are entered. At the same time, the patient should have information about labor activity. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the presence of negative physical, chemical and bacteriological factors, the sanitary condition of the workplace. It will be determined whether he has experienced diseases, injuries, surgical operations or not. Allergological anamnesis begins with determining whether the patient or his relatives have allergic diseases. In this case, it is tried to determine if there is urticaria, Quincke's edema, anaphylactic reactions, swelling of the nasal mucosa and vocal cords, bronchospastic syndrome and which allergens they are related to (drugs, food, etc.). Obstetric anamnesis includes women's pregnancy period and childbirth process and related problems, age of first menstruation, its duration, number of pregnancies, abortions, births, their course,

symptoms, complications, gynecological diseases, includes the answer to a number of questions, such as the period when menopause begins. During pregnancy, a woman undergoes a medical examination with special attention, and in this process, in some cases, many hidden diseases (heart defects, pyelonephritis, diabetes, etc.) are detected. In addition, in recent years, special computer-programmed questionnaires have been used in the process of anamnesis collection (chest pains, allergies, acute abdominal pains). But through these programs, it is very important information: it is impossible to solve the problems related to the patient's personality and mental state. Its objective examination or "assessment of its general condition at the same time" (status praesens) consists in determining the state of the whole organism, individual organs and systems. In this case, it should be remembered that the disease of certain organs calls for changes in the whole organism. In order for the objective examination of the patient to be perfect and systematic, it is necessary to work on the basis of a certain plan. First, a general examination, then by palpation, percussion, auscultation and other examination methods are used to examine breathing, cardiovascular, digestive, urinary, locomotor, endocrine and nervous systems, as well as lymph nodes. After that, based on the instructions, laboratory-instrumental testing methods are carried out.

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TYPES OF CARIES

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Abstract: we examined the types and classes of caries in this article

Key words: Caries, types, class.

Caries (Latin: caries — rot) is a dental disease (see tooth decay). Caries is a common disease, occurring in 95% of the population. Caries is a complex pathological process, in which the tooth tissue is rapidly or slowly eroded and a damaged cavity – cavity is formed on the tooth. Currently, there are several hundred theories about the origin of caries. Many factors play a role in the origin of caries.

Key factors include:

- oral microflora;
- food and nutrition mode;
- the amount of fluoride in water;
- the composition and size of the saliva;
- general condition of my organism;
- extreme effects on my organism;
- endogenous and exogenous factors in the external and internal environment.

There are three different types of caries: anatomical, topographic and clinical. The anatomical classification consists mainly of enamel caries, dentin caries, cement caries. The topographic classification is based on the depth of the disease and is divided into: spot-shaped caries, surface caries, middle caries and deep caries. In terms of clinical course, there are both fast-acting and slow-acting caries. It has white and pigmented spots (Brown to Brown) according to its clinical appearance.

The tests found that caries was white when intensely present, pigmented when slow. Caries's deflection, on the other hand, is of great importance in establishing a cure plan.

Caries pits are divided into Class V based on the Blake classification:

Class I Small and large food fissures of teeth, caries pits located in natural traces;

Caries pits located on contact surfaces of Class II premolars and molars;

Class III cross-sectional edge whole preserved pile and cross-sectional caries bucket on contact surfaces of teeth;

Class IV caries bucket on the contact surface of the pile and incision teeth, where the entire angle of the incision edge is broken;

Class V caries pits located on the neck of the vestibular and oral surfaces of the teeth.

The surface caries is formed by destructive changes in the place of the formed stain caries. The patient complains of short-term pain, in which the chemical effects are formed from sweet, salty, sour. If the caries bucket is located in the neck of the tooth pain can also arise from the thermal effect. When probing, a small defect is detected. The defect settles only on the enamel floor. Electrical sensitivity will be equal to 2-6 MCA. When determining surface caries with hypoplasia, tooth erosion, puncture defect a comparative diagnosis is made.

In the middle caries, the defect will have an average depth of over the enamel, dentin border. In most cases, the patient does not feel pain. In rare cases, the patient complains of short-term pain caused by thermal, mechanical, chemical influences. The examination reveals that there is a caries bucket with an average depth when probing, with softened dentin at the bottom of the bucket. When determining the middle caries, a comparative diagnosis is made with a puncture defect, erosion, chronic periodontitis.

For deep caries, short-term pain is characteristic, which is formed from all types of effects. The pain stops after receiving the affected treatment. It is determined that there is a deep caries Hive, which is dentin softened by examination. When probed, the bottom of the caries bucket is painful, the electrical sensitivity is equal to 2-6 mkA, but in some cases it is equal to 10-12 mkA. In the diagnosis of deep caries, a comparative diagnosis is made with middle caries, acute partial pulpitis and chronic fibrosis pulpitis. With pain generated by mid-caries effects, differs in the depth of the bucket. The occurrence of pain from the pulpitis is differentiated by the duration of the pain. In pulpitis, electrical sensitivity is equal to 15-20 MCA.

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BASIC VERIFICATION METHODS

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Abstract: In this article, we examined the main verification methods

Key words: methods, exam, main methods.

The main methods of examination of a dental patient include:

- interviewing the patient;
- examination of the patient;
- palpation of the soft tissues of the face and mouth;
- probing;
- percussion.

relatives and close people, as well as medical documentation related to the patient (objective medical history).

The data obtained are presented in the form of three sections:

- 1) patient's complaints;
- 2) anamnesis of life;
- 3) anamnesis of the present disease.

the actors are active. In some cases, patients for one reason or another do not report very important manifestations of the disease, they should be detected accurately using objective medical history data. The time when the first signs of the present disease appeared, the nature of their occurrence and further course are being clarified. It is important to find out the circumstances under which the disease began, and possible etiological factors.

In addition to identifying complaints indicating signs of the disease, questioning the patient allows you to assess the course of the disease and the treatment being carried out. Usually the doctor asks what is bothering the patient, directs the patient's story with leading questions. During the survey, it is necessary to ask about the first manifestations of the disease, about the dynamics of its development, what worries the patient at this point in time, whether treatment was carried out earlier and what are the results of the treatment. The general well-being of the patient, the condition of other organs and systems, complaints about changes in their activities, and the limitation period of common diseases are also being clarified. Clarification of this information makes it possible to establish a causal relationship with changes in the oral cavity.

Due to the significant increase in the number of diseases based on hypersensitivity to drugs, products or household items, it is necessary to clarify the allergological history during the analysis. The survey establishes not only the medical history of the disease, but also the living and working conditions. Everyday professional factors can contribute to increased abrasion of dental tissues (acid vapors), an increase in dental caries (carbohydrates when working at a confectionery factory). Harmful habits that favor damage to the organs of the oral cavity (smoking) are being clarified. An important role in the diagnosis is played by a painful symptom, which most often causes the patient to consult a doctor. The famous Russian doctor T.A. Zakharin considered the patient's survey an art. He wrote: "No matter how much you listen to the patient and tap, you will never be able to accurately identify the disease if you do not listen to the testimony of the patient himself, if you do not learn, if you do not learn another art to explore the mental state of the patient."

It is necessary to find out the causes and time of pain (night attacks are characteristic of pulpitis; absence of pain at night and the presence of pain when pressing trigger zones). Of great importance in making a diagnosis is the definition of localization, the nature of pain (aching, twitching, pulsating), duration (paroxysmal, constant), concentration of pain (localized or generalized). Pain can occur under the influence of external stimuli (thermal, mechanical, chemical), as well as without the influence of these stimuli. A detailed study of the pain symptom allows the doctor to determine the initial data of the disease when making a diagnosis.

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PULP FLOOR OF THE TOOTH

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Abstract: The pulp is the inner part of the tooth, hidden deep in its center. It consists of various types of tissues, each of which performs certain functions, providing the tooth with vitality and sensitivity.

Key words: Pulp, layers, dentin.

The cellular composition of the tooth pulp is divided into three layers: peripheral (odontoblasts in 2-4 rows), intermediate (stellate cells or endodontoblasts) and central (fibroblasts, histiocytes, macrophages, lymphocytes, plasma cells, mast cells). Pulp is soft tissue hidden under the enamel coating of the tooth and dentin. It is located in the cavity of the crown and root canals. It is often referred to as the core of the tooth. This part is the most vulnerable, so any damage or infection can bring a lot of unpleasant sensations.

Tooth pulp: description and functions

The root pulp is a connective soft tissue containing many nerve fibers and microscopic vessels that provide sensitivity and nutrition to all layers. It consists of collagen and elastin.

This layer is sensitive and vulnerable. Damage and infection of the pulp cavity can lead to the development of inflammation or pulpitis.

The structure of the molars and milk teeth is no different. It includes the following parts:

1. enamel is the top coating that protects the crown;
2. Dentin is a solid layer consisting of minerals;
3. The pulp is the most sensitive part, which is located in the dental cavity and connects to the root canals. The special structure of the pulp provides blood supply and nutrition to the tooth tissues.

The anatomy of the pulp is represented by two zones: the crown and the root. The first type of tissue is characterized by a looser structure, permeated with numerous capillaries and nerve fibers. The root part has a higher density.

The pulp consists of acids, lipids, glucose, enzymes and water. They provide oxygen consumption and processing.

The main function of the soft tissue of the tooth is to protect against inflammatory processes. This ensures and supports the vital activity of the tooth.

But other functions stand out in dentistry:

1. the plastic function involved in the formation of dentin. It is carried out thanks to odontoblasts;
2. protection of the tooth from infection in the periodontium. With weak immunity and severe infection, there is a high risk of a decrease in protective function and the development of inflammation;
3. trophic function, which consists in ensuring the supply of nutrients to the hard layers of the tooth. Such “transportation” occurs through blood vessels. When the pulp is removed or damaged, tissue nutrition stops, gradually leading to their destruction.

The pulp of milk and permanent teeth is similar in structure, but differs in thickness and volume. In children, it is more, dense and located in the crown part. This tissue develops throughout life, but over the years the regenerative processes deteriorate. This makes the vessels fragile, complicates the process of tissue nutrition and dentin formation. Similar changes occur in the elderly.

Inflammation of the pulp: causes and treatment methods

Pulpitis is the most common inflammatory process in the tissues of the dental pulp. It occurs in a third of patients who go to dentists. The process is accompanied by acute pain, the intensity of which increases by night. In the absence of treatment, soft tissue cells begin to die off, leading to periodontitis and other serious pathologies. Other symptoms of pulpitis include painful sensations of a radiating nature, hypersensitivity to sweet, cold and warm food. Discomfort can be non-localized, transmitting painful impulses to the temple or ear area. In the absence of pulp or part of it, pieces of food may get stuck in the formed cavity.

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ENAMEL

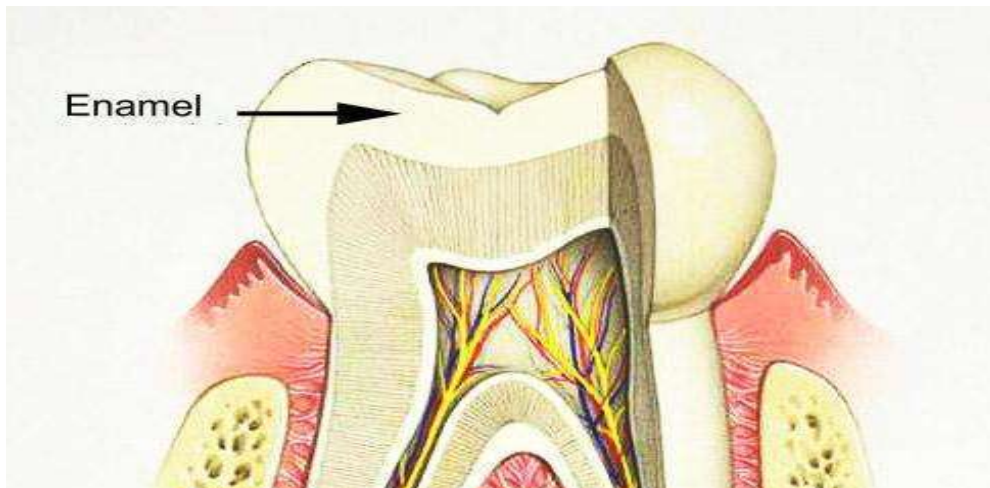
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Abstract: Tooth enamel is a tissue that is located on top of the dentin, covering the crown of the tooth and its neck. The enamel thickness of permanent teeth averages two to three millimeters: the enamel layer is thickest on the chewing bumps, and thinner on the side surfaces. The thickness of the enamel of baby teeth does not exceed 1 mm.

Key words: Enamel, tooth, surfaces.

Enamel (enamelum) is the hardest tissue of the human body (250-390 units. Vickers, up to 800 units!). The surface layers of enamel have the highest hardness, but at the same time they are quite fragile. The closer the enamel is to the dentinoenamel boundary, the lower its hardness and, accordingly, the lower its brittleness. The thickness of the enamel layer in different parts of the crown is not the same, it is 1.5-1.7 mm. at the level of the chewing tubercles, it gradually decreases on the lateral surfaces, and disappears in the area of the neck of the tooth (only 0.01 mm.).



Enamel prisms are the main structural formation of enamel, their diameter is only 4-6 microns, but due to their sinuous shape, the length of the prism exceeds the thickness of the enamel. Enamel prisms, gathering in bundles, form s-shaped bends. Due to this, dark and light stripes are found on the enamel sections: in one section the prisms are cut off in the longitudinal direction, and in the other – in the transverse direction (Hunter-Schrager stripes). On the enamel sections, you can notice lines running in an oblique direction and reaching the enamel surface - these are Retzius lines, they are especially clearly visible when processing enamel with acid. Their

formation is associated with the cyclical mineralization of enamel during its formation. And it is precisely in these areas that mineralization is less pronounced, therefore, when etched with acid, the earliest and most pronounced changes occur in the Retzius lines.

The enamel prism has a transverse striation, which reflects the daily rhythm of the deposition of mineral salts. In cross-section, the enamel prism has an arcaded shape or resembles scales in shape, but can be rounded, hexagonal or polygonal. It should be noted that dental veneers are best fixed to the enamel. The interprismal substance of enamel consists of the same crystals as the prism itself, but differs in their orientation. The organic matter of enamel has the appearance of the thinnest fibrillar structures, which, according to existing opinion, determine the orientation of the crystals of the enamel prism. There are formations such as plates, bundles and spindles in the enamel of the tooth. The lamellae (also called lamellae) penetrate into the enamel to a considerable depth, the bundles to a lesser depth, the spindles (processes of odontoblasts) enter the enamel through a dentinoemal connection. The smallest structural unit of enamel is an apatite-like substance that forms enamel prisms. In the section, these crystals have a hexagonal shape, from the side they look like small rods. Enamel crystals are the largest crystals of human hard tissues. Their length is 160nm, width is 40-70nm, and thickness is 26nm. The crystals in the enamel prism fit tightly to each other, the space between them does not exceed 2-3 nm, in the core of the prism the crystals are directed parallel to the axis of the prism. In the interprism substance, the crystals are less ordered and directed perpendicular to the axis of the enamel prism. Each crystal has a hydrate shell with a thickness of 1nm. and is surrounded by a layer of proteins and lipids.

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TRANZITOR GIPOTERMIK XOLAT – TUSHUNCHA, SABABLARI, EPIDEMIOLOGIYASI, PATOFIZIOLOGIYASI, KLASSIFIKATSIYASI, KLINIK BELGILARI VA JIZZAX VILOYAT BOLALAR KO'P TARMOQLI TIBBIYOT MARKAZI QABUL BO'LIMI GA MUROJAAT QILGAN BEMORLAR TAXLILI.

ТРАНЗИТОРНОЕ ПЕРЕОХЛАЖДЕНИЕ – ПОНЯТИЕ, ПРИЧИНЫ, ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯ, ПАТОФИЗИОЛОГИЯ, КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ, КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИЗНАКИ И АНАЛИЗ ПАЦИЕНТОВ, ОБРАТИВШИХСЯ В ПРИЕМНОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ ДЖИЗАКСКОГО ОБЛАСТНОГО ДЕТСКОГО МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНОГО МЕДИЦИНСКОГО ЦЕНТРА.

TRANSIENT HYPOTHERMIA – THE CONCEPT, CAUSES, EPIDEMIOLOGY, PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, CLASSIFICATION, CLINICAL SIGNS AND ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS WHO APPLIED TO THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF THE JIZZAKH REGIONAL CHILDREN'S MULTIDISCIPLINARY MEDICAL CENTER.

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Annotatsiya:

Tasodifiy gipotermiya - bu tana haroratining $35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan pastga tushishi bo'lib har yili dunyo bo'ylab minglab odamlar birlamchi gipotermiyadan va birqancha sondagi bemorlar ikkilamchi gipotermiyadan vafot etadi. Kasalxonaga qadar shoshilinch tibbiy yordam ko'rsatadigan bemorlarda, yaralangan va mast bo'lgan bemorlar gipotermiya paydo bo'lishi hatto subtropik mintaqalarda ham tana harorati tez pasayishi kuzatiladi. Kasal yoki shikastlangan bemorlarda gipotermiyani oldini olish uchun profilaktika choralarini ko'rish muhimdir. Yurak xuruji xavfini tashxislash va baholash klinik belgilarga va iloji bo'lsa, tana haroratini o'lchashga asoslangan. Gipotermiya bilan og'rikan bemorlarni yurak to'xtab qolish xurujining xavf omillari (yosh va sog'lom bemorlarda harorat $< 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, keksa odamlarda yoki bir nechta qo'shma kasalliklarga chalingan bemorlarda $< 32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$), qorincha ritmining buzilishi yoki sistolik qon bosimi $< 90\text{ mm HG}$ bo'lgan bemorlarni, shuningdek, gipotermiya bilan og'rikan bemorlar, ular allaqachon yurak xurujiga uchragan, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri hayotni qo'llab-quvvatlash markaziga (Shoshilinch Tibbiy Yordam Ilmiy Markazlari Qabul bo'limlar) olib borilishi kerak. Agar bemorda gipotermiya bo'lsa, ko'rsatmaga ko'ra doimiy yurak-o'pka reanimatsiyasi (CPR)

o'tkazilishi kerak bo'ladi. Gipotermiya bilan og'riqan bemorlarda normotermik bemorlarga qaraganda xayotini saqlab qolish va yaxshi nevrologik natijalar kuzatilmaydi va asistolik yurak to'xtashi kuzatiladi. Uzoq muddatli qutqarish uchun, agar mavjud bo'lsa, mexanik sun'iy nafas olish moslamalaridan foydalanish kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: gipotermiya, ham tana harorati tez pasayishi, yurak xuruji xavfi, Shoshilinch Tibbiy Yordam Ilmiy Markazlari, yurak-o'pka reanimatsiyasi, normotermiya

переохлаждение, как быстрое снижение температуры тела, риск сердечного приступа, научные центры неотложной помощи, сердечно-легочная реанимация, нормотермия

hypothermia, as a rapid decrease in body temperature, risk of heart attack, scientific emergency centers, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, normothermy

KIRISH

Tadqiqot davomida Jizzax viloyat bolalar ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazi qabul bo'limiga 01.01.2024 dan 21-fevral 2024 gacha bo'lgan muddatda jami 2333 ta bemorlar orasidan bolalardagi gipotermik ko'rsatkichlar bilan murojat qilgan 52 ta bemor o'rganildi. Bemorlarning 31 nafari o'g'il bolalar, 21 nafarini qiz bolalar, bular orasida eng kichik yoshli bemor 4 oylik 2 nafar o'g'il bola 1 nafar qiz bola bo'ldi.

Tana harorati ko'rsatkichlari pasayish bilan murojat etgan eng katta yoshli bemor 14 yosh 6 oylik o'g'il bola tana haroratining 35.5 C ko'rsatkichi bilan murojat qilgan. O'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra gipotermiyaning klinik ko'rinishlaridan 1 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar orasida ota – onalari tomonidan umumiy xolsizlik, gipodinamiya, yengil xushning buzilishi kabi xolatlar kuzatilgan.

Qabul bo'limida bemorlarga tashxis	Bemorlar soni
O'tkir respirator kasallik	22 ta
Gipotermik xolat	23
O'tkir obstruktiv bronxit	4
O'tkir bronxit	1
Qandli diabet II – tip	1

Gipotermik ko'rsatkichlar bilan murojaat qilgan bolalarga qabul bo'limidagi tashxis natijalari.

Tana harorati pasayishi bilan murojaat qilgan bemorlarning onasi va bazi yaqinlarining so'zlariga ko'ra bemorlarga o'zlaricha dori vositalarini uy sharoyitida tavsiya qilganlari, aksaryat bolalarga

uy sharoitida infuzion muolajalarni zararli miqdorlarda qilinganligini , qayta qayta bitta dori vositasini kiritilganligini , o'zlariga yaqin bo'lgan davolash muassasasiga murojat qilinmaganligini , bir qancha o'rnlarda dorixona sotuvchisining tavsiyasiga ko'ra , ba'zi bolalarga tanishlari yoki yaqinlari farzandlariga bergan dorilarini berganliklarini ko'rishimiz mumkun.

I.Termoregulyatsiyaning buzilishi.	II.Issiqlik xosil bo'lishining kamayishi	III.Issiqlik yo'qotilishining ortib ketishi
<u>1.Markaziy nerv tizimining zararlanishi oqibatida.</u>	<u>1.Endokrin buzilishlar</u>	<u>1.Yatrogenik</u>
Insult – ishemik yoki gemorragik	Alkogol yoki diabetic ketoatsidoz	Ekstremal (o'ta tez) tug'ruq
MNT ning jaroxatlanishi	Gipoadrenalizm	Isitilmagan infuzion terapiya
Metabolik buzilishlar	Gipofiz bezi gipofunksiyasi	Issiq urganda notog'ri yordam ko'rsatilishi
O'sma ksalliklari	Laktik atsidoz-qonda sut kislotasi to'planganda paydo bo'ladigan metabolik atsidozning bir turi.	2.Boshqa klinik xolatlar
MNS ning toksinlar bilan zaxarlanishi	2.Plastik yetishmovchilik	Kartsinomatoz
Dori vositalari (anestetik) bilan zaxarlanish	Og'ir jismoniy zo'riqish	Yurak o'pka kasalliklari
Parkinson kasalligi	Gipoglikemiya	Kata infeksi xolatlar
2.Periferik zararlanish	Oqsil energiya yetishmovchiligi	Qo'shma jaroxatlar
O'tkir orqa miya jaroxati		Shok
Periferik nevropatiya		

Ikkilamchi gipotermiyaga olib keluvchi quyidagi sabablar mavjud.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8744717/pdf/ijerph-19-00501.pdf>

(2- bet)

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR

Inson gomeotermik tizim sanaladi.Uning tana harorati atrof muhit haroratidan qat'iy nazar 36.5°C va 37.5°C oraliq`ida bo'ladi. Inson organizmida tana harorati doimiyligi o'rtacha ~37 °C atrofida bo'lib uning doimiyligi avtonom tarzda maxalliy teri qismining terlashi yoki teridagi qon tomirlar xolatining o'zgartirilishi orqali nazorat qilinadi. Terining markaziy va pifirik qismlaridagi termoretseptorlar orqali afferent nerv signallari gipotalamusning oldingi preoptik qismiga uzatiladi. Gipotalamusdan efferent nerv signallari sudomotor – tashqi muxit issiq bo'lganda ter ajralishiga javobgar teridagi bezlar va vazomotor – teridagi qon tomirlar xolatini tashqi muhit haroratiga ko'ra o'zgartiradigan effektorlar orqali nazorat qilinadi. Bundan tashqari issiqlikning yo'qotilishida nafas olish orqali ham issiqlik yo'qotiladi.

Neonatal va pediatrik gipotermiyalar ko'p xollarda koagulopatiyalar, taxikardiya, respirator distress belgilari, bilan kuzatilib bolalar qabul bo'limlariga ko'p murojatlarning sabablaridan sanaladi(<https://www.openanesthesia.org/keywords/temperature-regulation-in-pediatric-anesthesia/>).

Pediatrik shoshilinch xolatlardan yana biri bolalardagi bakterimiya, ayiruv tizimi infeksiyalari yoki meningit kasalligi oqibatida xam bo'lishi kuzatiladi.
(<https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/150/6/e2022058213/189916/Hypothermia-In-Young-Infants?autologincheck=redirected>)

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

Gipotermiyaning 2021 yilgi Yevropa reanimatologlar jamiyati klassifikatsiyasi.

Og'irlik darajalari	Klinik belgilari	T	Bemorlar
Gipotermiya I (yengil)	Xushida , titroq	35–32 °C	Barcha bemorlar
Gipotermiya II (o'rta og'ir)	Yengil darajadagi xush buzilishi , titroq bor yoki yo'q	<32-28 °C	-
Gipotermiya III (og'ir)	Xushsiz , hayotiy ko'rsatkichlar saqlangan	<28 °C	-
Gipotermiya IV (o'ta og'ir)	Hayotiy ko'rsatkichlar saqlanmagan – o'lim	<24 °C	-

Classical staging of accidental hypothermia based on clinical signs [34]. Reprinted with permission. Copyright 2021 European Resuscitation Council.

VBKTTM Jizzax filiali qabul bo'limiga murojat qilgan bemorlar onalari va yaqinlaridan anamnez yig'ish jarayonida eng keng tarqalgan muammolardan biri uy sharoyitida bolalarga infuzion terapiya, garmonlardan – deksametazon , istima tushirish maqsadida analgin inyeksion dori vositsidan 1 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarga xam ko'p xollarda foydalanilganligini , aksaryat xollarda bolalarda tana haroratini tushiruvchi vositalar qo'llanilgandan keyin bir oz vaqt kutmasdan sitima tushiruvchi dori vositalaridan o'zboshimchalik bilan pala partish foydalanish - 1 martada sutkalik dozadagi miqdorda dori berish xollari kuzatilgan.

Bu kabi noxush xolatlarni oldini olish uchun – aholi orasida , bundan tashqari ommavich axborot vositalari orqali dori vositalarini o'zboshimchalik bilan qo'llashning asoratlari ,

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytganda birlamchi gipotermiya yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlar va asosan 2 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarda ko'p o'lim xolatlariga olib keluvchi omillardan sanaladi. Aniq raqamlarni keltirsak AQSH da yiliga 1500 ta, Shotlandiyada xar 100000 ming bemordan 2 tasi, Polshada xar 100000 ming bemordan 5 tasi birlamchi gipotermiyadan vafot etadi. Janubiy Amerika , Janubisharqiy Osiyo davlatlarida bu to'g'risida statistik ma'lumotlar keltirilmagan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda VBKTTM Jizzax filiali qabul bo'limiga murojat qilgan bemorlar yaqinlaridan yig'ilgan anamnez natijalariga ko'ra dori vositalaridan o'zboshimchalik yoki oliy tibbiy ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan shaxslardan tavsiya so'ramaslik, bemorlarga shifokor ko'rigidan keyin dori vositalarini qo'llash lozimligi to'g'risida tushunchalar berish lozimligi xulosa qilindi

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THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF GEO-AGE FACTORS IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Jumaniyazov X.S

TDPU professor named after Nizomi.

Abstract. This article focuses on the analysis of the role of political, economic, natural, cultural factors in the history of mankind, as well as geo-Asian factors in its development processes. In the teaching of socio-political sciences, a lot of attention is paid to the nature of geopolitics, methods, geopolitical factors, aspects of the science, and its relationship with other socio-political sciences. The main ideas and principles of representatives of the classical school of geopolitics are highlighted. In the analysis of geopolitical processes, the methods of analysis and synthesis, historicity and logic, comparative comparison, and generalization are appropriately used.

Key words: geopolitics, political geography, political science, national interest, geographical environment, geopolitical factor, demography.

Every state, kingdom, and civilization that was born in any region of the world was caused by a number of natural, geographical, political, economic, social, cultural, and religious factors. Although geopolitics as a science appeared in a new era, geopolitical interests and geopolitical movements have a long history. Because as the first geopoliticians, different rulers appeared in different eras. Geopolitics is recognized as an idea in the sense that the theoretical discussions put forward by a number of geopolitical schools reflected the ideas about the world and determined the policy pursued by one or another country. Geopolitics as a method expressed the essence of knowledge of scientific and pedagogical importance.

True, until the 90s of the 20th century, the communist ideology considered geopolitics a political concept that uses geographical evidence and factors (the country's territory, location, etc.) to justify imperialist expansion, connecting its basis with racism, Malthusianism, and social-Darwinism. has been evaluated negatively by 'rifling'. However, developments over the next decade have given rise to new approaches to geopolitics, and have shown that geopolitics is a complete reflection of the ideas that the former Soviet science had promoted.

Geopolitics considers the state not as a stable, static phenomenon, but as a dynamic - changing social phenomenon. Although he does not use the word "geopolitics" in his works, the German scientist Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1940) can

be said to be the "father" of the science of geopolitics. In his time, Ratzel was widely involved in the sciences of sociology and geography. He named his main work published in 1897 "Political Geography" ("Politische Geographie"). Although F. Ratzel expressed his subjective opinions about political geography, his comments were of direct geopolitical importance. In particular, the scientist does not support the priority of geographical factors in state activity and opinions about their immutability. According to him, the state is a "living organism" that lives in constant excitement (3. 35-b). According to F. Ratzel, geopolitics, unlike political geography, is not primarily interested in the location of the state, its climate and forms.

The term "geopolitics" was first used in scientific circles by the Swedish scientist Rudolf Chellen (1864-1922) in his work entitled "The State as a Form of Life" ("Der Staat als Lebensform", 1916). The scientist defines geopolitics as follows, that is, "geopolitics is a science that studies existing states as a geographical organism or a phenomenon in space." Also, geopolitics "... is the fundamental study of space, and the study is related to the Earth and its minerals. This, in turn, means the study of the formation of empires, the emergence of countries, and the study of the territories of states" (4 17-b).

A unique definition of geopolitics is timely entitled Zeitschrift fuer Geopolitik given in a German journal: Geopolitics is the study of the relationship between the earth and political processes. It should be noted here that the subjects of the political process are unknown. Geopolitics has a geographical foundation. Also, geopolitics is based on political geography, a science that studies existing political organisms and their structure. The purpose of geopolitics is to provide political action with the necessary tools and to guide political life in general. In this sense, geopolitics can be called the science of practical political management. Geopolitics is the geographical intelligence of the state (5. 9-b). According to the Russian geopolitician N. Nartov, geopolitics is an intermediate science and does not have a specific field of research. When he pays more attention to politics and political events, he summarizes them based on geographical factors and aspects. On the other hand, geopolitics widely uses a number of geographical factors in explaining and justifying the internal and external policies of the state: border definition, wealth of natural minerals and resources, convenience of the island or land on which it is located, climate, relief, etc. For many years, as a decisive factor in geopolitics, the expansion of the metropolis in the geographical space has become the main importance. Over time, this factor began to give way to peaceful, egalitarian relations between countries.

Many researchers consider geopolitics as a science that studies geographical, historical, political, cultural and other factors that influence the geostrategic power

of a state. Russian geopolitician V. Dergachev, comparing geopolitics and political geography, considers political geography as a science that studies the influence of the environment, spatial opportunities, features on the development of political processes. According to Y. Tikhonravov, geopolitics is a field of science that studies the laws of interaction of non-political systems created by the geographical environment - territory, environment, climate, landscape, minerals, ecology, demography, etc. Some try to prove that geopolitics is a science that studies the military-political, cultural and economic factors in a society, a certain region or a country. N. Starikov tries to explain what this science studies based on this formula:

geopolitics= politics+history+geography (6. 8-b).

In general, studies related to geopolitics and the definitions given in relation to it can be conditionally analyzed as follows. These are:

Track 1: Emphasis is placed on the relationship between political geography and politics. Those in this direction look to geography as a primary factor and argue that it has greater influence on politics;

Direction 2: more attention is paid to the struggle of political power centers for power in a particular region or world. Those in this direction mainly emphasize interstate competition and discuss the universal features of science;

Direction 3: a comprehensive approach to geopolitics, that is, the presence of researchers who, in addition to geographic factors, have a broad approach to economic, demographic, religious and other similar factors, researched and conducted.

As can be seen from the mentioned general views, geopolitics differs sharply from political geography, or a number of disciplines, in terms of its method and its object. Its practice is not limited to geographical factors in society. Also, geopolitics in its practice considers various political, economic, religious, military, geographical factors as a constant and changing process

Geopolitical factors are divided into permanent and variable factors according to their content. Permanent geographical factors include the territorial location of a state or region, the shape and extent (relative) of its borders, climate, topography, flora and fauna, and so on. Variable geographical factors refer to the population, mineral resources, political culture and social structure of a region or country. In general, the main geopolitical factors are manifested in the following forms:

- territorial factor ;
- political factor - the political structure of the state, its characteristics, social strata in the state, borders of the state, etc. ;

- geographical factor - location, natural resources, fauna , flora and so on ;
- economic factor - the standard of living of the population, the power of productive forces , materials, market development level , etc .;
- transport - communication opportunity - strategic location, railway, highways, river-water transport, etc.;
- natural climatic conditions;
- cultural factor - national traditions, cultural values, level of development of science and education, etc .;
- demographic factor - population composition , location, population growth rate, etc .;
- the strength and military training of the military forces, the level of training of military specialists , etc .;
- ecological factor is the attitude of the population to the limitation of natural resources of states and regions, the reduction of raw material reserves , etc .;

It can be seen that geopolitics is very broad and multi - faceted in terms of its scope as a subject of study . The scope of modern geopolitics is directly and indirectly related to the factors of world politics, the problem of power and the dominant ideologies in society. In this sense, geopolitics can be defined as a science that studies management problems in society . In addition, geopolitics as a science incorporates the characteristics of a number of independent sciences and scientific fields that study the above-mentioned factors . These are geography, political science, history, ethnography, religious studies, ecology, history of ideologies, sociology, theory and practice of military knowledge, demography, etc. It can be seen that geopolitics is not just a science, but an interdisciplinary science system that combines the characteristics of many disciplines and analyzes the methods and tools that ensure the realization of its goals and tasks . Based on the above considerations, geopolitics can be defined as follows: **Geopolitics is** a science that examines and studies geographical, historical, political, economic and other interrelated factors that affect the strategic power of the state and ensure its priority interests in domestic and foreign policy. . Integrating political, historical, economic, legal and geographical processes, geopolitics is not a mere phenomenon added to military or diplomatic history. Geopolitics, while mastering them, manifests itself in their harmonization in the realization of national interests. Prospects of geopolitics as a separate field of research, training, and way of looking at the world show their relevance in the following cases:

First of all, the study of geopolitical processes is important in forming the democratic political culture of the society, in getting rid of the thinking of the population from the way

of thinking typical of the empire, in understanding the essence of radical geopolitical actions;

Secondly, geopolitical paradigms, as a separate type of activity, are of great importance in the multipolar world where new geopolitical processes are taking place, in the world community;

Thirdly, in front of the emerging science of geopolitics, there are issues such as mastering the achievements of Western geopolitics, identifying its main trends, studying the development features of current geopolitical processes, the solution of which lies in determining the status of Uzbekistan in Central Asia and the world community. is of special importance.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИХ УСЛУГ

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Наша республика кардинально отличается от стран-соседей своими возможностями в сфере международного туризма. Географическое расположение Узбекистана чрезвычайно выгодно, а наличие прекрасных природно-климатических условий играет значительную роль в культурном развитии человечества. Узбекистан входит в число экономически стабильных стран, располагает редкими историческими памятниками архитектуры, сладкими фруктами, разнообразными блюдами, прекрасными национальными традициями и обычаями, а его жители отличаются гостеприимством. Все это привлекает внимание иностранных туристов и побуждает их отправляться в туристические поездки.

Указанные особенности указывают на объективную необходимость организации туристского обслуживания и в то же время требуют более глубокого изучения экономической сущности данного вида услуг.

Известно, что туризм представляет собой сложную совокупность нескольких услуг и видов деятельности, которые связаны между собой бесчисленными взаимодействиями на территориальном уровне. Эти отношения охватывают многие другие экономические и социальные области и включают в себя многих руководителей из разных секторов и практически на всех уровнях. Таким образом, чтобы добиться определенных результатов в реализации международных проектов в сфере туризма, необходимо глубоко понимать уникальные сложности и особенности глобальной системы, называемой туризмом.

По мнению местных учёных¹ «туризм создает рекреационную структуру, которой могут пользоваться не только туристы, но и местные жители, появление новых туристических центров приводит к появлению центров торговли услугами, строительству дорог, созданию рекреационных предприятий и т.д. о.» положительно влияет на существующую инфраструктуру, потребительский рынок и другие виды деятельности бизнеса.

¹Амонбоев М., Абидова Д.И., Джураева Н.А. Экономика и менеджмент туризма. Методическое пособие. – Т.: Экономика, 2019. – 226 с.

По мнению профессора О.Хамидова² «Туризм – сложное, многогранное понятие, которое как направление экологически устойчивого развития представляет собой комплекс взаимосвязанных отраслей, одновременно вид деятельности, форму отдыха, сеть народного хозяйства и свободное как способ волонтерского времяпрепровождения. создание множества новых рабочих мест, дополнительных доходов и как важного источника развития предпринимательства и экономики региона, богатой и разнообразной природы, культурных и исторических объектов определяет направления эффективного использования путем наблюдения на основе обеспечения охраны и экологической безопасности.

По словам И. Анджейчика, одного из ученых СНГ³ Экономическая сущность туризма во многом основана на мультипликативном эффекте, который широко распространен в туризме. В результате эффекта мультипликатора одно рабочее место в сфере туризма создает семь новых рабочих мест в других отраслях и отраслях, связанных с туризмом через систему кооперации. Благодаря этой особенности туризм может стать толчком к началу качественно новой эпохи развития многих регионов Узбекистана, особенно обладающих большими рекреационными возможностями, что за счет туризма позволит не только увеличить скорость их развития, но и решить накопившиеся социально-экономические проблемы также могут решить.

Объективная необходимость организации туристского обслуживания и его социально-экономическая сущность могут быть определены через следующие основные задачи:

- увеличить национальную прибыль страны. Производство туристических услуг вместе с деятельностью других отраслей и отраслей образует национальный продукт.

- поддерживать занятость трудоспособного населения за счет создания новых рабочих мест. Туристская деятельность требует рабочей силы для гостиниц и предприятий общественного питания, санаторно-курортной сети и других сфер туризма, связывающих государство и общество, то есть туристская деятельность способствует обеспечению занятости населения.

- средство обеспечения притока валютных доходов. Импорт и экспорт туристических услуг. В процессе импорта туристических товаров и услуг речь идет об активном и пассивном типе экономики этого государства во втором

²Хамидов О. Совершенствование механизма управления развитием экологического туризма в Узбекистане. Ит. наука. док. диссертация. Ташкент, 2017. -252 с.

³[Анджейчик И.](#) Современный туристический бизнес. Москва. 2003. Финансы и статистика. -105 с.

случае. Одной из уникальных особенностей сети является то, что туристические товары и услуги не экспортируются, а потребляются в принимающей стране.

- повышение благосостояния и уровня жизни населения. Туризм оказывает положительное влияние на предприятия малого бизнеса, работающие в сфере услуг, способствует развитию местной инфраструктуры, повышает уровень жизни и доходы населения.

- привлечение инвестиций, в том числе направление иностранных инвестиций в сферу туристических услуг. Привлечение инвестиций обеспечивает динамичное развитие туристической сети, быструю и высокую рентабельность затраченных средств.

- поддерживать использование памятников культуры и природного наследия. Именно эти элементы формируют основную ресурсную базу туристической сферы и повышают качество туристических услуг (продуктов) и привлекательность. В целом туризм оказывает положительное влияние на экономику регионов и стран, выступает катализатором их экономического роста. Помимо экономической деятельности, туризм выполняет и ряд социальных задач, таких как восстановление трудовых навыков населения, создание крупных производств, культурное познание и эстетическое развитие общества.

Сектор туристических услуг развивается в гармонии с экономикой, обществом и природой, и взаимосвязь между ними показана ниже. В Узбекистане в результате все большего развития туризма и туристических услуг в последние годы начали формироваться несколько нетрадиционных его видов - экотуризм, агротуризм, археологический, этнографический, экстремальный туризм и др., и сегодня эти направления рассматриваются экспертами признаются как быстроразвивающаяся сфера, в табл. 1 описаны виды договорного оказания туристических услуг.

Таблица 1

**Оказание туристических услуг на основании договора
описание типов⁴**

Гостиничные услуги	Объекты размещения (гостиницы, туристические комплексы, туристские базы, зоны отдыха, пансионаты, кемпинги, мотели, гостевые дома, дома, где ожидают национальные гости и другие объекты, где туристы останавливаются не менее чем на 1 ночь) Потребителям
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⁴На основе информации, собранной автором.

	(арендаторам) предоставляются услуги, связанные с услугами размещения. на предоставление временного проживания и питания
Услуги туроператора	В соответствии с условиями договора туристического обслуживания услуги по организации путешествия в определенном направлении на определенные сроки, предоставляемые комплексом туристических услуг или их частью (бронирование, размещение, транспортировка, питание, отдых (оздоровительный, но комплекс оздоровительных мероприятий, экскурсий и других услуг)
Экскурсионные услуги	Услуги организации экскурсий в сопровождении гида (проводника) по заранее подготовленным маршрутам с целью ознакомления с объектами, способными удовлетворить духовные, интеллектуальные, деловые и другие потребности туристов.

Как показано в таблице 1, среди туристических услуг особое место занимают гостиничные, туроператорские и экскурсионные услуги, а их туризм является прибыльной отраслью экономики, в организации которой применяются нормы и правила международного права, практики туристического менеджмента и маркетинга. требуется хорошее знание конъюнктуры рынка туристических услуг.

По данным Всемирного совета по туризму и туризму, в этой отрасли создано более 292 миллионов рабочих мест, а их вклад в мировую экономику составляет 7,6 триллиона. долларов, а его доля в ВВП составляет 10,2 процента.⁵

Диверсификация туристских услуг и создание новых туристских маршрутов, в том числе: изучение туристского потенциала всех регионов страны и реализация комплекса мер по формированию туристских продуктов и маршрутов, туров и экскурсий для населения, по внутренним маршруты Одним из приоритетных направлений деятельности является создание новых туристических маршрутов, развитие новых видов туризма, дальнейшее совершенствование реформ для повышения их привлекательности с целью

⁵ Путешествия и туризм, глобальные экономические последствия и проблемы, 2017 г., Всемирный совет путешествий и туризма, Великобритания, 2017 г.

открытия новых аэропортов, организации чартерных рейсов на региональных и международных маршрутах на основе маркетинговых исследований. тем, что это еще больше расширяет возможности субъектов, оказывающих туристические услуги.

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Taqlid soʻzlar tahlili va talqini

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“Oʻzbek tili va tillarni oʻqitish” kafedrası oʻqituvchisi

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“Aniq va tabiiy fanlar” kafedrası oʻqituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada taqlid soʻzlarning paydo boʻlishi haqidagi tahlil va talqinlar, uning turli xil koʻrinishlari, kishilar, jonli va jonsiz predmetlar va hodisalar chiqargan tovushlar taqlidi, holat, harakatlar tasavvurini ifodalovchi birliklar sifatida izohlangan hamda tovushga taqlid va obrazga taqlid soʻzlar tarzida guruhlarga ajratilgan. Taqlid soʻzlar tahlili masalalari koʻrib chiqilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: taqlid soʻzlar, alohida olingan soʻzlar, tasviriy soʻzlar, mimologiya.

Аннотация.

В данной статье проводится анализ и трактовка возникновения слова-подражания, его различных форм, подражания звукам, издаваемым людьми, одушевленными и неодушевленными предметами и событиями, как единицами, выражающими воображение ситуаций и действий, а также слов-подражаний звукам и действиям. имитация изображения описаны в этой статье, разделены на группы. Рассмотрены проблемы анализа подражательных слов.

Ключевые слова: подражательные слова, изолированные слова, образные слова, мимология.

Annotation.

This article describes the analysis and interpretations of the appearance of imitation words, its various manifestations, imitations of sounds made by people, animate and inanimate objects and phenomena, interpreted as units representing the state, imagination of actions, and classified into groups in the manner of imitation of sound and imitation of image words. Issues of imitation word analysis have been addressed.

Keywords: imitation words, separately derived words, pictorial words, mimology.

“San’at mohiyatan olamiy aqlga, ilohiy va tabiiy olamga bo‘lgan taqlidning mahsulidir.”

Aristotel

KIRISH

Kishilik davri rivojlanib, ibtidoiy jamoa kishilari olam va odam haqidagi ilk tasavvurlarining paydo bo‘lishi bilanoq taqlid nazariyasi shakllana boshlagan. O‘sha davr odamlari turli tabiat hodisalari-yu atrof-muhitdagi o‘zgarishlar, xatto, o‘z tovushlariga ham shubxa va hayrat bilan qarashgan, ularni ilohiy kuch natijasi deb bilishgan. Buni tilshunoslikning paydo bo‘lishiga oid 6 ta nazariyaning eng birinchisi ham aynan **Taqlid nazariyasi** ekanligidan ham bilishimiz mumkin. Keyinchalik esa taqlid nazariyasi asosida imo-ishora va undov nazariyalari paydo bo‘lgan. Vaqt o‘tishi bilan moslasha borib, o‘zlari o‘sha tabiat hodisalariga taqlid qila boshlagan, o‘zaro muloqat jarayonlari uchun foydalana boshlashgan. Masalan: kundalik ehtiyojlari uchun olov yoqish maqsadida ikki toshni bir-biriga urishi va uning natijasida paydo bo‘lgan olovning **chaq** degan tovushi keyinchalik **chaqin, chaqiriq, chaqmoq, chaqimchi, chaq-chuq** kabi so‘zlarning paydo bo‘lishi, tog‘ yonbag‘ida yashovchi jamoalar tog‘ning tepasidan oqib tushayotgan suvni o‘z tovushi asosida **sharshara** deb nomlashi misol bo‘ladi. Bulardan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, bugungi kun tilshunosligida alohida ajratilgan so‘z deya o‘rganilayotgan **Taqliq so‘zlar** ko‘plab mustaqil so‘zlarning paydo bo‘lishiga asos bo‘ladi.

ASOSIY QISM:

Bizga ma’lumki, taqlid so‘zlarga doir ko‘pgina ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. A. Nurmonov, R. Sayfullayeva, U.Tursunov, A.Muxtorov, Sh.Rahmatullayev, A.Sobirov, Sh.Yusupova, Q.Sapayev, A.Anorbekova, Sh.Mirzayeva va yana shu kabi bir qator tilshunoslarning asarlari bunga misol bo‘ladi. Taqlid so‘zlar boshqa turkiy tillardagidek o‘zbek tilida ham o‘zining barcha xususiyatlari bilan boshqa so‘z turkumlaridan farq qiladigan so‘zlar guruhi hisoblanadi. Taqlidiy so‘zlarning eng muhim xususiyatlaridan biri shundaki, ular o‘z qurilishiga ko‘ra aniq bir xillikka ega va shu tufayli bu guruhdagi so‘zlarni osonlikcha ma’lum bir formula asosida joylash hamda aniq shakllangan guruhlarga ajratish mumkin. Taqlid so‘zlar va uning tilshunoslikda tutgan o‘rni haqida bugungi kun tilshunosligida bir qancha qarashlar mavjud bo‘lib, xatto, ba’zi tilshunolar

mustaqil soʻz turkumi sifatida ham qarashmoqda. Zero, bu soʻzlar atrofdagi muhitda uchraydigan ovozlarni qayta tiklab, tovush obrazi sifatida, predmetlar harakati tasvirini esa harakat obrazi sifatida ifodalaydi. Tilshunos olim Q.Sapayev taqlid soʻzlar haqida “Kishi borliqdagi narsalarning turli tovushlari, sharpalari, harakat va shu’la koʻrinishlariga oʻz tovushi bilan taqlid qiladi yoki ularning tovush deb tasavvur qilinadigan holatini yaratadi”, - degan fikrlarni aytadi.

Turkiy tillarda taqlid soʻzlar oʻziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Taqlid soʻzlar - maʼno va shakliy xususiyatlariga koʻra, alohida guruhni tashkil qiluvchi, kishilar, hayvonlar va boshqa jonli, jonsiz narsalarning tovushini, harakat-holat obrazini taqlidini ifodalovchi soʻzlar. Taqlid soʻzlar lugʻaviy maʼno anglatmasligi, maxsus sintaktik shakllarga ega emasligiga koʻra mustaqil soʻz turkumlaridan, soʻzlar oʻrtasidagi munosabatni bildirmasligiga koʻra yordamchi soʻzlardan, emotsional-ekspressiv xususiyatlarga ega emasligiga koʻra undovlardan farq qiladi. Taqlid soʻzlarni oʻrganuvchi soha **mimologiya** deb ataladi.

Bugungi kunda taqlid soʻzlar anʼanaviy ikki katta guruhga boʻlinadi:

- 1) Tovushga taqlid soʻzlar;
- 2) Obrazli (harakat-holatga taqlid) soʻzlar

Tilimizda tasviriy (taqlid) soʻzlarni tovush, harakat-holat bilan bir qatorda til birligiga ham taqlid soʻzlar mavjudligi zamonaviy tilshunoslik namunasi boʻlgan “Soʻz turkumlari paradigmasidagi oʻzaro aloqa hamda koʻchish hollari” kitobida taʼkidlanadi. Til birligiga taqlid bildiradigan soʻzlar juft soʻz sifatida u hech qachon konkret maʼno bermasligi va hech qachon tilda oʻsha holda leksema sifatida uchramasligi va har qanday soʻzga (p), (m) tovushlarini kerakli oʻrinlarda qoʻshish bilan uni taqlidini yasay olinishi fikrimizni isbotlashga harakat qiladi”-deyiladi. Tilimizdagi barcha birliklarga bir (p), (m) tovushlari qoʻshilib, takrorlanib

taqlid yasalishi bilan bir qatorda, ayrim soʻzlarga (s) tovushi almashib, takrorlanishi natijasida taqlidi yasalishi ham kuzatiladi: Pul-sul, patir-satir kabi.

Unli tovush bilan boshlangan soʻzlarda ushbu tovushlar orttirilishi, undosh tovush

bilan boshlangan soʻzlarda esa tovush almashishi hodisasi yuz berish natijasida til

birligiga taqlid soʻzlar yasaladi. Tilshunoslikda bunday birliklar juft soʻzlar sifatida

oʻrganiladi. Xususan, A.Xojiyevning “Oʻzbek tilida qoʻshma, juft va takroriy soʻzlar” kitobida shunday birliklar juft soʻzlar sirasidan joy olgan boʻlib, birinchi

komponenti fonetik oʻzgarish orqali hosil qilingan juft soʻzlar deb ikkiga

bo‘linadi:

Birinchisi, birinchi tovushi o‘zgargan juft so‘zlar ko‘rsatiladi va bir qancha misollar keltiriladi: non-pon, meva-cheva, burda-surda kabilar. Ikkinchisi, bir undosh tovush orttiriladi deb misollar keltiriladi: irim-sirim, onda-sonda kabi Til birligiga taqlid so‘zlarning birinchi qismi tilimizda yakka holda ham qo‘llaniladigan so‘zlar bo‘lishini bunday birliklarning juft so‘zlardan farqli tomonlaridan biri sifatida keltirish mumkin. Fonetik o‘zgarishga uchrab takrorlangan qism esa, ma’no anglatmaydi va tilda yakka holda kelmaydi.

Fonetik

o‘zgarishga uchrab takrorlangan qism faqat ma’lum so‘zga umumiylik, ta’kidlash,

mavhumlashtirish kabi xira ma’nolarni qo‘shilishiga yordam beradi. Shartli

ravishda til birligiga taqlid so‘zlarning ikkinchi qismi konkret ma’no anglatmasligi,

mustaqil so‘z sifatida tilimizda ishlatilmasligini, bunday so‘zlarning juft so‘zlardan

yana bir farqli jihati sifatida keltirish mumkin. Tilda mavjud barcha so‘zlarga nutq

vaziyatiga qarab til birligiga taqlid so‘zlar qo‘shilishi mumkinligi bunday birliklarning juft so‘zlardan asosiy farqli jihati hisoblanadi.

Til birligiga taqlid so‘zlar ham o‘z o‘rnida ikki xil hosil bo‘lish xususiyatiga egadir: 1) So‘zning boshida kelgan undosh tovushning asosan (p), (m), (s) undosh

tovushlari bilan almashib takrorlanishi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan til birligiga taqlid

so‘zlar; 2) Unli tovush bilan boshlangan so‘zlarda bir undosh tovushning asosan

(p), (m), (s) tovushlari orttirilib takrorlanishi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan til birligiga

taqlid so‘zlar. Tilimizda ayrim hollarda (ch) undoshining ishtiroki natijasida ham

til birligiga taqlid so‘zlar yasalishi kuzatiladi: meva-cheva, bola-chaqa kabi.

Taqlid nazariyasi nafaqat tilshunoslik uchun balki, ko‘pgina sohalar, kishilar orasida ham o‘ziga hoslikka ega. Psixologiyada taqlid yangi, namunaviy narsalar va hodisalar tashqi ko‘rinishiga asoslangan holda ularni egallashga intilish jarayoni. U barcha yoshdagi insonlarga xos xususiyatdir. Taqlidning tashqi o‘xshashligiga

qaramasdan, har bir yosh davridagi taqlid o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Ilk bolalikda odam taqlid qilish orqali kattalar bilan dastlabki aloqa, muloqot o‘rnatishga intiladi. Maktabgacha yoshda inson faoliyatining muhim tarkiblariga kirishga harakat qiladi. Bolalar syujetli, rolli o‘yinlar ijro etishda oshkora voyaga yetganlar hayoti va faoliyatiga, xulqatvorita kirib boradi, voqelik, vaziyat mohiyatini aks ettira boshlaydi. O‘smirlik yoshida kattalarga yoki tengdoshlariga o‘xshashlikka intilish orqali o‘zi uchun ahamiyatli shaxs fazilati, xulq-odobini o‘zlashtiradi. O‘spirinlarda kasbiy faoliyatga taqlid qilish kuchliroq aks etadi. Voyaga yetgan odamlar ham taqlid qilishga moyildirlar. Ular yurish-turishda, ish yuritishda, imorat qurishda, kiyinishda, sportda va shu kabida taqlid qilishga intiladilar.

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Good luck system safety

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Uzsanoatkurilishbank ATB

Call BXM .

Service manager chief specialist

It is known that in the republic in practice was Central of the bank interbank payment system of bank customers mainly " large " payments gross (each one payments according to separate) calculations based on again performance as well as Clearing system through " retail " payments system of members each one financial operations according to known one period during assembled requirements and obligations pure position determined without done increase opportunity creates It's past period Central of the bank interbank electron payment system improvement , system members and users for advanced technologies based on service show is also specific affairs done increased . Including the Republic Central bank from 2018 starting from new edited " Single representation accounts calculation center " software complex to practice current done programmatically in the complex payment documents in real time " sessions" mode based on file processing mode to give mechanism to work dropped . Central of the bank interbank thank you system through electron payment documents transition process the following in the scheme statement made by :



The banking system of our country is electronic payments system improvement about take going affairs result efficient it has been . Analyzes that's it shows that

Central of the bank interbank payment system through 2017 the first 37.6 million in half . or 318.7 trillion . soum interbank payment documents done increased if , current of the year the first in half while this the indicator is 36.3 million . know or 385.3 trillion . soum organize is doing Being compared period Central of the bank interbank thank you system through past payment documents number to 3.5 percent reduced payment documents amount and 20.8 percent that it has increased note reach it is permissible .

Money of treatment high efficient system organize reach and modern thank you mechanisms apply country economy development necessary is a condition . Entrepreneurship subjects between don't turn around increased going trust wakes up payment obligations own on time and right in execution . Money of flow violation material work to issue negative effect it does while service does whole of the country financial resources of formation basis . Modern economic in the system diary economic circulation participants goods , services and financial assets exchange according to many operations done increase , this while own in turn money calculations through done is increased . National economy mechanism of activity efficiency payment in systems payments and of calculations continuous , fast and safe done increase depend Scientific and technical progress in the country payment and calculation relationships change process is inciting . Thank you forms and methods of payment tools is changing , showing payment of services speed , reliability and quality increase , payment operations according to transaction expenses reduce for the most new information technologies current is being done . With that together with this of the field fast development thank you to systems special has been of dangers to increase take will come .

Management of the Central Bank command with Payment systems operators and payment services delivered of the givers payment in systems information safety and cyber security provide and digital technologies by means of happen to be done offenses prevention get measures to see about statute confirmed .

President decision with digital consumers of products (services). rights protection to do and digital technologies by means of happen to be done to offenses against to fight strengthen measures defined .

Confirmed statute the following defines :

- thank you information protection to do mechanisms ;
- thank you of information confidentiality and in them to the individual circle information protection to do
- information safety and cyber security of service duties ;

- information systems employees powers ;
- information networks from attacks protection to do order and information systems and resources monitoring , information safety and cyber security requirements violation with dependent events determination ;
 - information safety and of cyber security to the violation relationship notice measures ;
 - important thank you systems to the operators information safety and cyber security provide according to to be placed requirements ;
 - bank and thank you in systems suspicious fraud operations against measures to see of service duties and others

The interbank payment system is designed to make electronic payments between banks in the national currency (Soum) through representative accounts of banks opened at the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The rules of the interbank payment system are determined by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The interbank payment system of the Central Bank is implemented in accordance with the following legal documents:

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (December 21, 1995, No. 154-I)

Uzbekistan Republic of Banks and banking about". Law (25.04.1996, No. 216-I)

Uzbekistan Republic of " Elektron payments about". Law (16.12.2005, No. O'RQ-13)

Central of the bank interbank thank you system through electron payments done increase order about". Regulation (14.02.2006, No. 1545)

" Uzbekistan in the Republic cash without money calculations about". Regulation (03.06.2013 No. 2465)

Interbank thank you system Uzbekistan Republic Central of the bank personal property is considered Central of the bank General Information Center and Central of the bank calculations center interbank thank you system participants is considered Interbank thank you system users Central of the bank Calculations in the center representation to the account have has been banks and financial institutions is considered

Artistic the work to the winter preparation

Mullayeva Madina Kudratovna
Urganch Innovative University teacher

The work to the winter from entering before students artistic the work to study preparation must will be Because students work content right perception reach for life about known to the imagination have to be necessary Of this for preparation works will be held . As you know , in the classroom reading based on artistic and popular science texts stands Read the students text with introduction to study preparation from the stage starts . Preparation stage writers about information give , students in the work to be described events perception make , work to feel the pathos , stranger and a lot meaningful words are more complicated kind of figurative expressions explain such as issues own into takes If the work year seasons about if so , nature to his bosom travel organization is also in the classroom reading success to provide service does

Text with initial from dating after as follows questions with appeal to do in class of students activity increases :

1. In the story which the episode Do you think it's interesting ?

2. Story of the heroes which one's behavior do you approve Which one's character , self catch to you didn't like it ?

3. In life so people have you met

Preparation of work duties the following :

1. Students in the work reflection delivered events about imaginations enrichment , text conscious perception to do effect which new data to give , artistic in the work described the evidence of students own in his life observed with connect to receive conditions Create .

2. Writer's life and to his creation interest waking up For example , Zafar Diyar in the 4th grade life and creativity about as follows data to give possible : Zafar Diyar of Namangan region Quiet in the district was born Parents farmer was They are they lived in poverty . Zafar Diyar four to age when full his family To Tashkent moved will come . Mother in the printing house works of the poet himself while old at school reads Later on 7th children in Tashkent at home is brought up . of the poet the first poems set at the age of 21 clicked comes out

3. Read students the work emotional perception to do preparation

4. The work content to understand halal giving of words dictionary meanings explanation For example , 4th grade " Study winter " Map " text in the book on when working word and expressions dictionary as follows to be can :

Mouth zing opened be surprised being stay

From the mold came out like a brick - everyone side the same flat

Apathetic - indifferent

Discovery - research as a result created thing invention

Like a family sank - hard touched , hurt

In Pisa to do - in advance something a must to put to emphasize

Preparation of work educational forms different become a teacher work content and to the circumstances looking the work type chooses Preparation during what are about information to give the goal done if so , first of all , of the students from themselves they are about what they know asking is determined .

For example , " To the book " Ikhlos " work to the winter in preparation of students initial knowledge as follows defined as :

Teacher : - Today is our **Motherland** to the past travel we do Our journey Bukhara to the city will be Travelers two to the group is divided . Bukhara gates opening for one how many spells our solution necessary Of this for each one group to himself given questions done , to the podium rise necessary

For group 1 questions :

1. In history lived great from scientists , poets , writers , and generals who do you know

2. In Bukhara which great persons lived ?

3. In Bukhara historical buildings , places name tell me Same for group 2 kind of questions is given or each ikala group for that's it questions given , "Who first to the podium reached will go ?" condition it is put . To Khattakhta great persons portrait , historical places described pictures hanging it is put . Preparation from the forms one is an excursion . This is work from the type nature to the image dedicated or work output , construction , city , village to life , profession circle topics and historical works when studied use can For example , " In the Greenhouse " in the 1st grade , " Metropolitan " in the 2nd grade topics from learning before excursion to do to the goal according to Excursion of students in the work expression done events clearly and conscious to their mastery help gives knowledge deepens , nature events observation and them clearly describe skills forms . Excursion in children to nature love wakes him up to love and nature donations save feeling educates . Work release enterprises , museum and another to places excursions while historical of events

right perception that they can provides adults work with introduces the reader to work love wakes up , to the profession directs .

Film screening to do Historical materials , work the author his life from learning before the movie screening if done , the students the work perception to do activates . For example , the story " Gulzorda " in the 2nd grade read in the winter " from Mehrob from the movie " Scorpion " . fragment showing about Ibn Sina in the 3rd-4th grades works in learning " Ulugbek treasure " , Alisher Navoi about works with in the introduction " Alisher " Navoi " movie screening to be done can

Movie and from slides the students the work to study preparation during is used . They are of students imagination to do , their understanding to clarify , conscious reading and emotional perception to reach help will give . At the students ' film screening born some to the questions their themselves new student from the works answer they find Preparation their work such organize of students to study has been also increases their interests . He is a teacher the story This is the method work the author about information in giving the most efficient is considered The work the author a poet and writers about in words while being given their portraits , children for wrote works demonstration if possible , of students the author to his creativity interests increases . Get started in class poet , writers own from the language studied works or they are about others said thoughts magnet from the tape if broadcast or from a video feed shown to him teacher story if it joins , teach it efficiency more increases . For example , Uzbekistan in the 4th grade Republic State Mathias after being told , A. Oripov's himself " Uzbekistan " poem by put broadcast can He is a teacher the writer and poets about information students level suitable It 's exciting by doing story students artistic the work to study internal desire increases in them book to study love increases . Writer about information from 1st grade to 4th grade when you go until raised and deepened will go Read the students independent to search to teach again one method to the students in advance the writer or work written period about books , resources recommendation from them data collection , albums preparation , then students themselves determined information read and speak is to give From class to class move with the writer life and creativity about students knowledge increased goes The work the author with to introduce placed requirements will also increase . He is a teacher short information from giving the writer life with more complete to introduce passes . In this he is small school age of students to his age suitable opportunities , they the writer with where level familiar the fact that and his from his works what that he has read account takes

TASVIRIY FAOLIYAT FANINI O‘QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH

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Maktabgacha ta’lim yo‘nalishi 2 – bosqich talabasi

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisda maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida tasviriy faoliyat turlari, ularning mazmuni, tasviriy faoliyat jarayonida bolalarda aqliy, axloqiy, estetik tarbiya turlarini rivojlantirish, irodaning sifatleri-boshlagan ishini oxiriga yetkazish, oldiga maqsad qo‘yib, o‘shani bajarishga tomon intilish, qiyinchiliklarni yengish, o‘rtoqlariga yordamlashish kabi xususiyatlar haqida tushunchalar keltirib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Tasviriy faoliyat, badiiy ijod, rasm chizish, estetik sezgi, san‘at asarlari, ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlari

Respublikamizda maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini qaytadan qurish borasida olib borilayotgan tub ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va siyosiy islohotlar, amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli ishlar ertangi kunimiz, qolaversa, kelajagimiz egalari bo‘lmish yoshlarga ko‘rsatilayotgan g‘amxo‘rlikning yorqin ifodasidir. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2017-yil 30 sentabrdagi “Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimi boshqaruvini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmoni hamda “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta’lim vazirligi faoliyatini tashkil etish to‘g‘risidagi qaroriga muvofiq bu sohada yangi tizim yaratildi. Yangi vazirlik oldiga maktabgacha ta’lim sohasida yagona davlat siyosatini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish, maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlari davlat va nodavlat tarmog‘ini kengaytirish va moddiy – texnik bazasini mustahkamlash, ularni malakali pedagog kadrlar bilan ta’minlash, maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlariga bolalarni qamrab olishni keskin oshirish, ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlariga zamonaviy ta’lim dasturlari va texnologiyalarini tatbiq etish orqali bolalarni har tomonlama intellektual, ma’naviy-estetik, jismoniy rivojlantirish hamda ularni maktabga tayyorlash sifatini tubdan yaxshilash vazifalari qo‘yildi.

Tasviriy faoliyat – bu bolalarni o‘z oldiga qo‘ygan maqsadlarini bajarishda tinmay mehnat qilishga undovchi faoliyatdir. Tasviriy faoliyat bolalarga estetik tarbiya berishning asosiy vositasi hisoblanadi. Har bir predmetning katta-kichikligini, rangini, shaklini, fazoda joylashishini ajratish bu estetik sezgining bo‘laklari hisoblanadi. Bolalarda estetik sezgining rivojlanishi – rangi, ritmi,

proporsiyani chuqurroq sezish bilan bogʻliqdir Maktabgacha taʼlim tashkilotida tasviriy faoliyat boʻyicha ishlarni rejalashtirishda asosiy tamoyili, bu tasviriy faoliyatni taʼlim – tarbiyaviy ishning eng muhim boʻlimlaridan biri sifatida qarash hisoblanadi.[1]

Maktabgacha taʼlim tashkilotida tasviriy faoliyat mashgʻulotlarini rejalashtirish va hisobga olish zarur. Tasviriy faoliyat boʻyicha ishni maʼlum bir vaqtga rejalashtirishda, shu davrda faoliyatning boshqa turlari boʻyicha amalga oshiriladigan taʼlim-tarbiyaviy ishlarni ham nazarda tutmoq lozim. Tasviriy faoliyat boʻyicha mashgʻulotlarni rejalashtirishda, albatta tasviriy faoliyat mashgʻulotlari oʻrtasida oʻzaro bogʻliqlikni ham hisobga olmoq zarurdir. Tasviriy faoliyatning har bir turi oʻziga xos vazifalarni hal etadi, ammo qanday boʻlsa-da, ularni bir yoʻnalish, maqsad boʻyicha (tevarak-atrof, hayotning xilma-xil, oʻziga xos koʻrinishlardagi tasviri) birlashadilar. Tasviriy faoliyat boʻyicha ishni rejalashtirishda tarbiyachi, albatta har bir turdagi mashgʻulotlar soniga qatʼiy rioya qilishi lozim. Tasviriy faoliyat boʻyicha mashgʻulotlarni rejalashtirish, yuqoridagilardan tashqari, mashgʻulot qanday materiallar bilan oʻtkazilsa, maqsadga muvofiq boʻlishini ham tarbiyachi nazarda tutmogʻi lozim. Tasviriy faoliyat mashgʻulotlari – bu rasm chizish, loy, applikatsiya, qurish-yasash mashgʻulotlaridir. Bu mashgʻulotlar maktabgacha taʼlim tashkilotining barcha guruhlarida aniq bir vaqtda, kun tartibi asosida uyushtiriladi. Hamma faoliyatlar uch qismga boʻlinadi:

- mashgʻulotning boshlanishi
- topshiriqni tushuntirish;
- mashgʻulotning borishi
- topshiriqni bolalar tomonidan bajarilishi;
- mashgʻulotning yakuni
- bolalar bilan bajarilgan topshiriqni tahlil qilish.

Maktabgacha taʼlim tashkiloti rasm faoliyatini sanʼat markazlarida rejalashtiriladi[2].

Tasviriy sanʼatning oʻziga xos murakkabliklarini tushunib, uning nozik qirralarini maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ulashish mahoratiga ega boʻla oladigan tarbiyachilarni etishtirib chiqarish vazifasi turibdi. Maktabgacha taʼlim muassasalarida tasviriy faoliyat vositasida bolalarning estetik qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishda tarbiyachining oʻrni beqiyos. U chuqur bilim va yuqori malakaga ega boʻlishi, buning uchun muntazam ravishda oʻz ustida ishlashi, oʻzining ilmiy nazariy saviyasini tinimsiz koʻtarishi, ilgʻor tajribalarga tayanishi kerak.[3] Maktabgacha taʼlim tashkilotlarida rasm chizishga oʻrgatish 3 yoshdan boshlanadi. Bu davrda bolalarni tasviriy faoliyatga tayyorlash davri hisoblanadi. Bu davrda

bolalar qalamni ushlab va qog'oz ustida yuritishga o'rganadi. Lekin bu prosesda rivojlanmaydi, bola qalamni to'g'ri ushlabni bilmaydi, tarbiyachi asta sekin to'g'ri ushlabga odatlantiradi, bolani bajarayotganligini emas balki, qalamning harakatini uning uchi bilan qog'oz betiga taqillatishi qiziqtiradi. Qalam bilan to'g'ri turli xil shtrixlar, nuqtalar chizadi, qog'oz betida turli harakatlar qiladi, keyin sodda chiziqalar asta sekin murakkablashadi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida tasviriy faoliyat mashg'ulotlarda bolalar asosan amaliy ish bajaradilar, san'at asarlarini bilan rasimga qarab hikoya qilish, maktabda esa tasviriy san'atning turlari rang tasvir, grafik, xaykaltaroshlik va dekorativ san'at asarlari bilan yanada chuqurroq tanishadilar. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida tasviriy faoliyat mashg'ulotlari xilma-xildir: rasm chizish, loy, applikasiya, qurishyasash mashg'ulotlari xisoblanadi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida keltirilgan faoliyatlarning hammasiga katta ahamiyat beriladi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda ta'lim – tarbiya masalalarining muvaffaqiyatli xal etilishi, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida olib boriladigan tasvirlash faoliyatlari bilan uzviy ravishda olib boriladi [2]

Bolalar guruhdagi olib boriladigan tasviriy faoliyatlarda, qalam hamda mo'yqalamdan erkin foydalanishga o'z xarakterini va qo'l kuchini idora etishga o'rganadilar. Bu esa, malakani egallash, bolalarda qo'lini engil, erkin bir tekisdagi xarakat qilish xususiyatlarini rivojlantiradi. Bolalar turli shakl, kattalik, proporsiyadagi predmetlarni chizish jarayonida predmetning ish xususiyatiga karab yo'nalishni saqlash zarurligiga, predmetning kattaligiga mos ravishda xarakatlanishga o'rganadilar. Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida olib boriladigan tasviriy faoliyat mashg'ulotlarida materialdan tartibli foydalanishga, ularni toza saqlashga, faqat zarur materiallardan hamda ularni ishlatish yo'llarini rejalashtirishga o'rganadilar. Bu faoliyatlar bolalarda diqqatni va ko'rish xotirasini rivojlantiradi. Shunday qilib, tasviriy faoliyatlarda bolalardagi badiiy did va ijodiy qobiliyatlar o'sadi va bu orqali maktabda o'qishga tayyorlanib boriladi. Chunki bolalar predmetlar bilan uzviy bog'lanadilar, ularning o'ziga xos sifatleri, shakli, rangi, kattakichikligi bilan tanishadilar, ularni farqini, o'xshashligini aniqlaydilar, bu esa, bolalarni sensor tarbiyalashga, ko'rgazmali, obrazli fikr yuritishga imkon beradi[3]

XULOSA.

Xulosa qilib aytganda tasviriy faoliyat maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni har tomonlama tarbiyalashda katta ahamiyatga egadir. Rasm chizish, loydan buyumlar yasash va applikasiya - bu tasviriy faoliyat turlari bo'lib, ularning asosiy vazifasitevarak atrofni obrazli aks ettirish hisoblanadi. Tasviriy faoliyat jarayonida bolalarda irodaning sifatleri-boshlagan ishini oxiriga yetkazish, oldiga maqsad qo'yib, o'shani

bajarishga tomon intilish, qiyinchiliklarni yengish, o'rtog'lariga yordamlashish kabi xususiyatlar tarbiyalanadi. Shunday qilib, tasviriy faoliyat mashg'ulotlarida bolalardagi badiiy did va ijodiy qobiliyatlar o'sadi va bu orqali maktabda o'qishga tayyorlanib boriladi. Chunki bolalar predmetlar bilan uzviy bog'lanadilar, ularning o'ziga xos sifatlari, shakli, rangi, katta kichikligi bilan tanishadilar, ularni farqini, o'xshashligini aniqlaydilar, bu esa, bolalarni sensor tarbiyalashga, ko'rgazmali, obrazli fikr yuritishga imkon beradi. Tasviriy faoliyat bolalarni axloqiy tarbiyalaydi. Bolalar ishlarida o'z hayotida, jamiyatda bulayotgan voqea-xodisalarni aks ettiradilar, ulardan mamnun bo'ladilar, xayajonlanadilar. Tasviriy faoliyat jarayonida bolalarda irodaning sifatlari-boshlagan ishini oxiriga etkazish, oldiga maqsad qo'yib, o'shani bajarishga tomon intilish, qiyinchiliklarni engish, o'rtog'lariga yordamlashish kabi xususiyatlar tarbiyalanadi. Jamoa ishini yaratish jarayonida bolalarga birbiriga yordam, kelishib ishlash kabi sifatlari ishni baholash jarayonida, ularda o'rtog'larining ishga nisbatan real munosabatda bo'lish, to'g'ri baxolash, o'z ishidan va o'rtog'larining ishidan xursand bo'lish kabi axloqiy sifatlar shakllanadi.[4]

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

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BO‘LAJAK TARBIYACHILARDA AKMEOLOGIK YONDOSHUV ASOSIDA TA‘LIM JARAYONINI TASHKIL ETISH

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Annotatsiya: Akmeologik yondashuvlar o‘qituvchi kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantirishda yuqori natija beradi agarda: akmeologik rivojlanish usullari muammosining o‘rganilganlik darajasi tahlil etilsa; bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarni kasbiy moslashtirishning pedagogik-psixologik jihatlari o‘rganilsa; bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarni akmeologik rivojlanishi samaradorligini ta‘minlovchi pedagogik shart-sharoitlar aniqlansa; tizimli yondashuv asosida bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarni kasbiy moslashtirish modeli ishlab chiqilib, amaliyotga tadbiiq etish.

Kalit so‘zlar: falsafiy, pedagogik kuzatish, pedagogik, metodik hamda kasbiy ta‘lim modellashtirish; psixologik; shaxs; o‘z-o‘zini anglash, sotsiologiya, pedagogika.

Har qanday sohada yoki kasbda shaxs o‘z potensialini rivojlantirishi jamiyatda va undagi turli tuman vaziyatlarda o‘z - o‘rniga ega bo‘lishi muhim sanaladi. Shaxs nazariyasida pedagogika va psixologiya tarmoqlarida shaxsning o‘ziga hos kasbiy malakalari shakllanishiga doir qarashlar mavjud.

Inson shaxsi o‘zining psixologik xarakter temperamenti, olamni anglash hissi, dunyoqarashi va boshqa xususiyatlar asosida insonda kasbga hunarga alohida moyillik hosil bo‘ladi bularga: inson inson, inson tabiat, inson badiiy obraz, inson texnika kabilarga bo‘linadi. Shu asosida yoshlarimizni tarbiyalashda uning imkoniyatlari, qobiliyati va asosiysi qiziqishlarini inobatga olgan holda bilimlarni egallashiga yo‘naltirish lozim. Keyingi yillarda jahonning sinovdan o‘tgan tajribalari asosida ta‘limni yo‘lga qo‘yishga alohida e‘tibor berililyapti. Jahonning ko‘plab ta‘lim tizimlarida ijtimoiy muhitga moslashuv va o‘zaro harakatlar tizimini o‘rtgatishga va professional bilimlarga o‘rgatilyapti bu murakkab jarayon inson umrining oxirigacha davom etuvchi yo‘l sanaladi. Bu tizimni o‘rganadigan fanlar yangi yondashuvlarni, tamoyillar, metod va qarashlar bilan yanada boyib borishni o‘rganadigan akmeologiya sohasi aynan kishini komillik darajasiga chiqish yo‘llarini izlash ustida bosh qotiradi. Insonni rivojlanish fenomenologiyasini, qonuniyatlarini va mexanizmlarini o‘rganuvchi, tabiiy, ijtimoiy, gumanitar va texnikaviy fanlar integrallashuvida paydo bo‘lgan akmeologiya fani xuddi shunday

fanlar sarasiga kiradi. Sotsiologiya, pedagogika va psixologiya bilan o'zaro harakatda rivojlanib borayotgan akmeologiya fani so'nggi paytlarda o'z e'tiborini kadrlarni malakali mutaxassis tayyorgarligiga va uzluksiz ta'lim tizimiga qaratmoqda.[1]

Akmeologik yondashuv yordamida kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini takomilashtirishni turli qirralarini hisobga olgan holda, malakali mutaxassislarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini ochish va rivojlantirish muammolari oldingi o'ringa chiqib bormoqda. Bu borada ta'lim tizimida tarbiyachi shaxsiga e'tibor katta.[2] Bo'lajak tarbiyachilarning kasbiy moslashishini akmeologik jihatdan tadqiq qilinsa bugungi zamon talabiga mos, biroq avvalgi chuqur bilimlarga ham ega yetuk tarbiyachi shaxsini, o'z ishining mutaxassisi etib yetishtirish jarayoni juda murakkab pedagogik va psixologik jarayon hisoblanadi. Yosh avlodga ta'lim tarbiya beruvchi yetuk mutaxassis kadrlar tayyorlash muhim ustivor masala bo'lib qolaveradi. Tarbiyachi shaxsi o'z ustida tinimsiz ishlashi hamda izlanishi masalasiga e'tibor bugungi kunda ham juda katta. Akmeologik yondashuvlar asosida o'z faoliyatining akme darajasiga intilish va uni ro'yobga chiqarish ustida yangi usul va har kim oziga hos yo'nalishlaridan borishini talab etadi.[3]

O'z-o'zini anglashning individual usuli va varianti g'oyasi (K.A.AbulxanovaSlavskaya, A.A.Derkach va boshqalar). Olingan vaqtinchalik kompetensiyalar va shaxs tomonidan erishilgan vaqtinchalik malaka darajasi ko'p jihatdan bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning individual psixologik xususiyatlari va xususiyatlarining o'ziga xosligi bilan belgilanadi. A.A.Derkachning fikricha akmeologiyada modelga murojaat qilish zarurati bizga psixologik hodisani tasavvur qilish, uning muhim xususiyatlarini, tarkibiy xususiyatlarini, mexanizmlarini, shakllanish darajalarini ochib berishga imkon beradi.[4]

Reflektiv tomoniga ko'ra: (rivojlanayotgan «Men» sifatidagi shaxsni o'zligini anglash va mehnat faoliyati jarayonida kommunikatsiya bo'yicha hamkorlarini tushuna bilishi bilan bog'liq) tizim yaratuvchi faktor hisoblanib, insonni kasbiylashuvini belgilashda akmeologik aspektlarning optimal o'zaro harakatini ta'minlaydi.[5]

Maktab yoshidagi bolaga, yosh avlodga va boshqa tinglovchiga bilim berishda o'z kasbiy mahorati yuksak akmeshaxs bo'la oladigan o'qituvchi o'zining tasirigagi tinglovchini to'la jaalb eta olishi hamda uni bilim olish va hayotiy ko'nikmalarga tayyorlashi tayin. Akmeologik ta'lim texnologiyalarini o'qitish amaliyotida tatbiq etish, ta'lim va ijodni rivojlanishini reflekslipsixologik konsepsiyasi asosida malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda akmeologik yondashuvlarni tuzilmaviy tomonlarini hisobga olib borish lozim.[6]

XULOSA

Darhaqiqat, Abdulla Avloniy o'qituvchining shaxsiy va kasbiy fazilatlariga keng ta'rif berib: tarbiyachining shaxsiy fazilatlarini, ya'ni axloqli, odobli, bilimdonligi, ziyakligi, topqirligi, farosatliligi, aql-zakovatliligi ta'lim- tarbiya jarayoni uchun asosiy negiz bo'lsa, ijodiy izlanish o'qish va o'qitishning yangi shakl, uslub hamda vositalarini qidirish o'qituvchining eng muhim kasbiy sifatlaridan ekanligini uqtiradi. Bu bilan Abdulla Avloniy o'qituvchi faoliyatiga nisbatan akmeologik yondashuvni o'z davri qiyofasida olg'a suradi. Bo'lajak o'qituvchilarni akmeologik rivojlanish jarayonini yana bir e'tiborli jihati bu yuqorida ta'kidlab o'tilgan yo'nalishlardagi kasbiy bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni o'zlashtirish va amaliyotga to'laqonli tatbiq etishning zaruriy shart- sharoitlari majmuasining belgilanishidir. Chunki, qulay va maqsadga yo'naltirilgan pedagogik sharoit jarayondan ko'zlangan natijaga erishishini engillashtiradi.

Bo'lajak tarbiyachilarda akmeologik yondashuvlar asosida kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantirishda yuqori natija beradi agarda: akmeologik rivojlanish usullari muammosining o'rganilganlik darajasi tahlil etilsa; bo'lajak tarbiyachilarni kasbiy moslashtirishning pedagogik-psixologik jihatlari o'rganilsa; bo'lajak tarbiyachilarni akmeologik rivojlanishi samaradorligini ta'minlovchi pedagogik shart-sharoitlar aniqlansa; tizimli yondashuv asosida bo'lajak tarbiyachilarni kasbiy moslashtirish modeli ishlab chiqilib, amaliyotga tatbiq etish.

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**RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA SANOAT
KORXONALARINING RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISH
YO‘LLARI**

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu tezisimda raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish yo‘llari haqida so‘z yuritilgan. Ma‘lumki, har bir sohani rivojlantirishda texnika va texnologiyalarni yangilash hamda yangi g‘oyalarni qo‘llash orqali erishiladi. Shuning uchun, tezisimning mazmuni innovatsiyalardan foydalanish orqali sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga erishishga bag‘ishlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: raqamli iqtisodiyot, sanoat korxonalari, korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligi, mahsulot sifatini oshirish, raqamli texnologiyalar, avtomatlashtirish va robototexnika, big data va analitika.

ABSTRACT:

This thesis talks about ways to increase the competitiveness of industrial enterprises in the digital economy. It is known that the development of each field is achieved by updating techniques and technologies and applying new ideas. Therefore, the content of my thesis is dedicated to achieving an increase in the competitiveness of industrial enterprises through the use of innovations.

Key words: digital economy, industrial enterprises, enterprise competitiveness, product quality improvement, digital technologies, automation and robotics, big data and analytics.

Аннотация:

В данной дипломной работе говорится о путях повышения конкурентоспособности промышленных предприятий в условиях цифровой экономики. Известно, что развитие каждой области достигается за счет обновления техники и технологий, применения новых идей. Поэтому содержание моей дипломной работы посвящено достижению повышения конкурентоспособности промышленных предприятий за счет использования инноваций.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, промышленные предприятия, конкурентоспособность предприятий, повышение качества продукции,

цифровые технологии, автоматизация и робототехника, большие данные и аналитика.

Jahonda innovatsion omillar hisobiga barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanishni ta'minlash borasidagi tajribalar asosida zamonaviy sanoat tarmoqlarining innovatsion faolligi hamda ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlar (ish, xizmat) raqobatbardoshligini oshirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shuningdek, ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida innovatsion faoliyat samaradorligini oshirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmi, ishlab chiqarish tizimida innovatsiya tasnifi va innovatsion jarayonlar xususiyatlari, korxonalarining innovatsion rivojlanish strategiyasi va innovatsion loyihalarni baholash usullari, sanoatning fan sig'imi yuqori tarmoqlarida innovatsion faoliyat samaradorligini oshirishning konseptual yo'nalishlarini tadqiq etish bu boradagi muhim ilmiy yo'nalishlarni namoyon etmoqda.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda muhim ro'l o'ynaydi. Quyida ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun amalga oshirilishi mumkin bo'lgan asosiy yo'llar keltirilgan:

1. Raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish:

IoT (Internet of Things): IoT qurilmalari orqali korxonada ichidagi uskunalarni real vaqt rejimida monitoring qilish va boshqarish mumkin. Bu ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini optimallashtirishga yordam beradi.

Big data va analitika: Katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish orqali korxonalar ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish, xarajatlarni kamaytirish va mahsulot sifatini oshirish yo'llarini aniqlashlari mumkin.

2. Avtomatlashtirish va robototexnika:

Avtomatlashtirilgan ishlab chiqarish tizimlari: Avtomatlashtirish ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshiradi, inson omilidan kelib chiqadigan xatolarni kamaytiradi va ishlab chiqarishning davomiyligini ta'minlaydi.

Robototexnika: Robotlar xavfli yoki takrorlanadigan ishlarni bajarishda ishlatilishi mumkin, bu esa xavfsizlikni oshirish va ishlab chiqarish sifatini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

3. Bulut texnologiyalari va SaaS:

Bulut saqlash va hisoblash: Bulut xizmatlari korxonalariga ma'lumotlarni xavfsiz saqlash va tezkor hisoblash imkonini beradi.

Software as a Service (SaaS): Korxonalar turli dasturiy ta'minotlarni obuna asosida ishlatib, dasturiy ta'minot xarajatlarini kamaytirishi va yanada moslashuvchan bo'lishi mumkin.

4. Kiberxavfsizlik:

Kiberxavfsizlik choralarini kuchaytirish: Raqamli iqtisodiyotda kiberxavfsizlik muhim ahamiyatga ega. Korxonalar o'z ma'lumotlarini himoya qilish uchun zamonaviy xavfsizlik tizimlari va protokollarini joriy etishlari kerak.

5. Malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash:

Raqamli ko'nikmalarni oshirish: Xodimlarning raqamli ko'nikmalarini oshirish va yangi texnologiyalar bilan ishlashni o'rgatish orqali korxonaning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish mumkin.

Talab qilinadigan malakalarni rivojlantirish: Korxonalar talab qilinadigan malakalarni rivojlantirish uchun muntazam o'quv kurslari va treninglar tashkil etishlari kerak.

6. Raqamli marketing va mijoz bilan munosabatlarni boshqarish:

Raqamli marketing strategiyalari: Raqamli marketing kanallari orqali mahsulot va xizmatlarni targ'ib qilish, mijozlarga yetib borish va ularning ehtiyojlarini tushunish mumkin.

CRM tizimlari: Mijozlar bilan munosabatlarni boshqarish tizimlari orqali mijozlar bilan aloqalarni mustahkamlash va ularning sodiqligini oshirish mumkin.

7. Innovatsion hamkorlik va ekotizimlarni rivojlantirish:

Startaplar va innovatsion loyihalar bilan hamkorlik: Innovatsion startaplar bilan hamkorlik qilish orqali yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish va innovatsiyalarni tezkorlik bilan tatbiq etish mumkin.

Sanoat va akademik hamkorlik: Ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va universitetlar bilan hamkorlik qilish orqali ilmiy tadqiqotlar natijalarini ishlab chiqarish jarayoniga joriy etish mumkin.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish ko'p qirrali va keng ko'lamli jarayon bo'lib, yuqorida keltirilgan yo'llar bu maqsadga erishishda muhim omillar hisoblanadi. Ushbu strategiyalarni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish korxonalar raqobatbardoshligini sezilarli darajada oshirishi va ularning global bozorga chiqishiga imkon yaratadi.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, ular o'z faoliyatida raqamli texnologiyalarni qanchalik samarali qo'llashlariga bog'liq. Quyida bu maqsadga erishish yo'llari keltirilgan:

1. Raqamli transformatsiyani amalga oshirish

IoT (Internet of Things)

-Monitoring va boshqaruv: IoT qurilmalari yordamida ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini real vaqt rejimida kuzatish va boshqarish orqali samaradorlikni oshirish.

- Ma'lumot yig'ish: sensorlar orqali yig'ilgan ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va jarayonlarni optimallashtirish.

Big data va analitika

- Ma'lumotlar tahlili: Katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish orqali ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini yaxshilash, xarajatlarni kamaytirish va mahsulot sifatini oshirish.

- Prognoz qilish: kelajakdagi tendensiyalar va ehtiyojlarni prognoz qilish orqali strategik qarorlar qabul qilish.

2. Avtomatlashtirish va robototexnika

Avtomatlashtirilgan ishlab chiqarish tizimlari

- Jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish: inson omilidan kelib chiqadigan xatolarni kamaytirish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini uzluksizlashtirish.

- Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi: jarayonlarni tezlashtirish va xarajatlarni kamaytirish.

Robotlar

- Takrorlanadigan vazifalar: robotlarni takrorlanadigan va xavfli vazifalarda ishlatish orqali xodimlarning xavfsizligini oshirish va ish samaradorligini oshirish.

- Moslashuvchanlik: robotlar yordamida ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini tez va oson qayta tashkil qilish imkoniyati.

3. Bulut Texnologiyalari va SaaS

Bulut xizmatlari

- Ma'lumotlarni xavfsiz saqlash: ma'lumotlarni xavfsiz saqlash va ularga tezkor kirish imkoniyati.

- Moslashuvchanlik va qulaylik: IT infratuzilmasini xarajatlarni kamaytirish va yanada moslashuvchanlik.

Software as a Service (SaaS)

- Ko'p qirrali dasturlar: SaaS platformalari orqali dasturiy ta'minotni oson yangilash va ulardan foydalanish.

- Xarajatlarni kamaytirish: dasturiy ta'minotni sotib olish o'rniga obuna asosida foydalanish.

4. Kiberxavfsizlik

- Ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish: zamonaviy xavfsizlik tizimlari va protokollarini joriy etish orqali ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish.

- Xavfsizlik siyosatlari: xodimlar va tizimlar uchun xavfsizlik siyosatlarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish.

5. Malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash

- Raqamli ko'nikmalarni oshirish: xodimlarning raqamli texnologiyalar bo'yicha bilim va ko'nikmalarini oshirish.

- Doimiy o'qitish: doimiy ravishda treninglar va o'quv kurslarini o'tkazish.

6. Raqamli marketing va mijoz bilan munosabatlarni boshqarish

Raqamli marketing

- Onlayn platformalar: mahsulot va xizmatlarni targ'ib qilish uchun raqamli marketing kanallaridan foydalanish.

- Ma'lumotlar tahlili: mijozlar ehtiyojlarini tushunish va ularni qondirish uchun ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish.

CRM (Customer Relationship Management)

- Mijozlar bilan munosabatlar: mijozlar bilan aloqalarni boshqarish va ularning sodiqligini oshirish.

- Mijoz ma'lumotlari: mijoz ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish va ular bilan individual ishlash.

7. Innovatsion hamkorlik va ekotizimlarni rivojlantirish

Startaplar bilan hamkorlik

- Innovatsiyalar: startaplar bilan hamkorlik qilib, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish.

- Yangi g'oyalar: innovatsion loyihalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va ularni ishlab chiqarishga tatbiq etish.

Akademik hamkorlik

- Ilmiy tadqiqotlar: ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va universitetlar bilan hamkorlik qilib, ilmiy tadqiqotlar natijalarini ishlab chiqarishga tatbiq etish.

Bu yo'llar sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda yordam beradi va ular global bozorga muvaffaqiyatli chiqish imkoniyatini oshiradi. Raqamli iqtisodiyotning afzalliklarini to'liq anglab, ularni to'g'ri qo'llash orqali sanoat korxonalari o'z pozitsiyalarini mustahkamlashlari mumkin.

XULOSA

Raqamli iqtisodiyotning jadal rivojlanishi sanoat korxonalari uchun raqobatbardoshlikni ta'minlashda yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi va ularning samarali qo'llanilishi sanoat korxonalari uchun muhim ustunlikka aylanishi mumkin. Quyida sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish yo'llari keltirilgan:

1. **Texnologik yangilanish:** Korxonalarda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash va xarajatlarni kamaytirishga imkon beradi. Masalan, sun'iy intellekt, IoT (Internet

of Things), va sanoat 4.0 texnologiyalari orqali ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish mumkin.

2. Ma'lumotlar tahlili va boshqaruvi: Katta ma'lumotlar (Big Data) va analitika vositalaridan foydalangan holda bozor talablari va mijozlar ehtiyojlarini aniqlash, shuningdek, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida samaradorlikni oshirish mumkin. Bu esa korxonaga tezkor va aniq qarorlar qabul qilishda yordam beradi.

3. Innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash: Innovatsion yondashuvlar va tadqiqotlarga investitsiyalar kiritish korxonalarining yangi mahsulotlar ishlab chiqishi va mavjud mahsulotlarni takomillashtirishini ta'minlaydi. Bu esa raqobatbardoshlikni oshiradi va bozor ulushini kengaytiradi.

4. Kadrlarni rivojlantirish: Zamonaviy texnologiyalarni samarali qo'llash uchun malakali kadrlar tayyorlash va mavjud xodimlarning bilim va ko'nikmalarini doimiy ravishda oshirish muhimdir. Bu maqsadda turli treninglar, kurslar va malaka oshirish dasturlarini tashkil qilish kerak.

5. Raqamli marketing va sotuv: Internet marketing va raqamli savdo kanallari orqali mahsulot va xizmatlarni global bozorga olib chiqish mumkin. Elektron tijorat, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va boshqa raqamli marketing vositalaridan foydalanish korxonalar uchun yangi mijozlarni jalb qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

6. Ekologik va barqaror rivojlanish: Barqaror rivojlanish prinsiplari asosida ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish, ya'ni ekologik toza texnologiyalarni qo'llash va resurslarni tejamkorlik bilan ishlatish orqali korxonalar nafaqat raqobatbardoshlikni oshiradi, balki jamiyat oldida ijobiy imidj yaratadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish uchun texnologik yangilanish, ma'lumotlar tahlili, innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, kadrlarni rivojlantirish, raqamli marketing va ekologik barqarorlik kabi yo'nalishlarda izchil ishlash zarur. Bu esa korxonalarga global bozorda muvaffaqiyatli raqobatlashish va barqaror o'sishni ta'minlash imkonini beradi.

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TOVAR-MODDIY ZAXIRALARI HISOBI VA AUDITINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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Annotatsiya

Muammoning qo'yilishi. Ushbu maqolada tovar-moddiy zaxiralarning hisobi va auditini takomillashtirish mavzusi bo'yicha hozirgi korxonalarni xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar tomonidan – tovar-moddiy zaxiralarning hisobi va auditini tashkil qilish, yuritish jarayonida xalqaro va milliy standartlar asosida mavjud muammolar ilmiy jihatlari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Metodologiyani aniqlash. “Tovar-moddiy zaxiralari hisobi va audit” mavzusi, hisob-kitob va audit sohasidagi muammolarni o'rganishda foydalaniladigan ilmiy fokusga ega bo'lgan bir sohadir. Bu mavzuda ilmiy ishlar amaliyotda ishlovchi, hisob-kitob va audit prinsiplari, usullari, hisob-kitob tizimlari va audit o'rganishda ko'rsatilgan metodologiyalardan foydalaniladi.

Ilmiy ishlar, umumiy ravishda, hisob-kitob va audit sohasidagi yangiliklarni tushuntirish, tahlil qilish, muammolar va muammolar yechishning yangi usullarini takomillashtirish uchun qo'llaniladi. Bu ishlar o'qituvchilar, talabalar, ilmiy tadqiqotchilar va soha mutaxassislarining hisob-kitob va audit sohasidagi bilimlarini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, so'nggi 10 yilda shu mavzuda bir nechta ilmiy ishlar amalga oshirilgan.

Bundan tashqari, metodologiyalar, hisob-kitob va audit jarayonlari, xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarida muammo va yutuqlar haqida tahlil va tajribalar paydo bo'lgan. Bu ilmiy ishlar, tashqi auditorni va korxonalar tashkilotlarini uning moliyaviy faoliyati va tovar-moddiy zaxiralari hisobi bo'yicha qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Asosiy topilmalar. Keyingi 10 yillikda shu mavzuda bir nechta ilmiy ishlar amalga oshirilganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bularga: Toshkent moliya instituti mustaqil izlanuvchisi Artikov Kurbonazar Amanovich “Budjet tashkilotlarida moliyaviy hisobotlar nazoratining xususiyatlari” maqolasi; Farg'ona Politexnika Instituti, “Buxgalteriya hisobi va audit” kafedrasida, assistenti Qayumov Nozimjon Adxamjon o'g'li, “Buxgalteriya hisobi” mutaxassisligi magistri Qayumov Shohruh Adxamjon o'g'lining “Chakana savdo korxonalarida inventarizatsiya o'tkazish masalalari” maqolasi; Toshkent Moliya instituti Moliya-iqtisod ishlari bo'yicha prorektori Sindarov Sherzod Egamberdievichning “Improving accounting of material values in higher education institutions” maqolasi; Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti “Buxgalteriya hisobi” kafedrasida assistenti Nurniyozov Feruz Abdurashid o'g'lining “Xalqaro standartlarga utishning bosqichlari” maqolasi; Termiz Davlat Universiteti “Buxgalteriya hisobi” yo'nalishi magistranti Yo'ldoshev

Suxrob Rustam o'g'lining "Korxonalar tovar-moddiy zaxiralar hisobini takomillashtirish" maqolasi hamda Toshkent moliya instituti dotsenti Nurmanov Ulugbek Anorbayevichning "Xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarda tovarmoddiy zaxiralar manbalari va ularni shakllantirish amaliyoti" kabi maqolalarini misol qilib olamiz.

Asosiy xulosa. "Tovar-moddiy zaxiralarning hisobi va auditini takomillashtirish" mavzusidagi ilmiy ishimizning annotatsiyasi bo'yicha kichik xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, bugungi kundagi shiddat bilan rivojlanib borayotgan zamonda xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarida yuritiladigan barcha buxgalteriya hisobi va hisobotlarini yuritilishini, audit va nazoratini xalqaro standartlarga o'tkazish muammosi turibdi. Shu jumladan Tovar-moddiy zaxiralarini hisobini yuritish ham xalqaro standartlar talabiga javob berishi kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: Xo'jalik yurituvchi, korxonalar, tovar-moddiy zaxiralar, buxgalteriya hisobi, xarajatlar, hisobot, audit tekshiruvi, inventarizatsiya o'tkazish, xalqaro standartlar.

ABSTRACT:

Setting the problem. This article examines the scientific aspects of existing problems in the process of organization and management of inventory accounting and auditing by subjects of current enterprises on the topic of improving inventory accounting and auditing based on international and national standards.

Defining methodology. The subject of "Inventory Accounting and Auditing" is an area of academic focus used to study accounting and auditing issues. Scientific works on this topic use the methodologies specified in the study of accounting and auditing principles, methods, accounting systems and auditing.

Scientific works, in general, are used to explain, analyze, and improve new methods of solving problems and problems in the field of accounting and auditing. These works are important in increasing the knowledge of teachers, students, scientific researchers and specialists in the field of accounting and auditing, and several scientific works have been carried out on this topic in the last 10 years.

In addition, analysis and experiences on methodologies, accounting and auditing processes, problems and achievements in service areas have emerged. This scientific work is important in the development of the external auditor and the organization of enterprises in order to support their financial activity and inventory accounting.

Key findings. In the next 10 years, we can see several scientific works on this topic. These include: the article "Features of control of financial reports in budget organizations" by independent researcher Artikov Kurbonazar Amanovich of the Tashkent Financial Institute; Fergana Polytechnic Institute, "Accounting and Audit" department, assistant professor Qayumov Nozimjon Adkhamjon son, Master of "Accounting" specialty Qayumov Shahrukh Adkhamjon, article "Issues of inventory transfer in retail enterprises"; The article "Improving accounting of material values in higher education institutions" by Sindarov Sherzod Egamberdievich, vice-rector

for financial and economic affairs of the Tashkent Financial Institute; The article "Stages of achieving international standards" by Nurniyozov Feruz Abdurashid, assistant professor of the "Accounting" department of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service; The article "Improving the inventory accounting of enterprises" by Yoldoshev Sukhrob Rustam, a master's student of the "Accounting" department of Termiz State University, and Nurmanov Ulugbek Anorbayevich, associate professor of the Tashkent Financial Institute, "Sources of inventory in economic entities and their we can take as an example such articles as formation practice.

The main conclusion. If we make a small conclusion based on the annotation of our scientific work on the topic "Improving the accounting and auditing of inventories", in today's rapidly developing era, all accounting and reporting, auditing and control of business entities should be carried out according to international standards. There is a transfer problem. Including keeping inventory of goods must meet the requirements of international standards.

Key words: Business manager, enterprise, inventory, accounting, costs, reporting, audit, inventory, international standards.

Аннотация:

Постановка проблемы. В данной статье рассматриваются научные аспекты существующих проблем в процессе организации и управления складским учетом и аудитом субъектами действующих предприятий на тему совершенствования складского учета и аудита на основе международных и национальных стандартов.

Определение методологии. Предмет «Инвентарный учет и аудит» представляет собой область академического направления, используемую для изучения вопросов бухгалтерского учета и аудита. В научных работах по данной теме используются методики, указанные при изучении принципов бухгалтерского учета и аудита, методов, систем учета и аудита.

Научные работы, в основном, используются для объяснения, анализа и совершенствования новых методов решения задач и проблем в области бухгалтерского учета и аудита. Эти работы имеют важное значение для повышения знаний преподавателей, студентов, научных исследователей и специалистов в области бухгалтерского учета и аудита, и за последние 10 лет по этой теме было выполнено несколько научных работ.

Кроме того, появился анализ и опыт в области методологий, процессов бухгалтерского учета и аудита, проблем и достижений в сферах обслуживания. Данная научная работа важна в развитии внешнего аудитора и организации предприятий в целях поддержки их финансовой деятельности и складского учета.

Ключевые результаты. В ближайшие 10 лет мы можем увидеть несколько научных работ на эту тему. К ним относятся: статья «Особенности контроля финансовой отчетности в бюджетных организациях» независимого

исследователя Артикова Курбоназара Амановича (Ташкентский финансовый институт); Ферганский политехнический институт, кафедра «Учет и аудит», доцент Каюмов Нозимжон Адхамджон сын, магистр специальности «Бухгалтерский учет» Каюмов Шахрух Адхамджон, статья «Вопросы перемещения товарно-материальных ценностей на предприятиях розничной торговли»; Статья «Совершенствование учета материальных ценностей в высших учебных заведениях» Синдарова Шерзода Эгамбердиевича, проректора по финансово-экономической работе Ташкентского финансового института; Статья «Этапы достижения международных стандартов» Нурниезова Феруза Абдурашида, доцента кафедры «Бухгалтерский учет» Самаркандского института экономики и сервиса; Статья «Совершенствование складского учета предприятий» Ёлдошева Сухроба Рустама, магистранта кафедры «Бухгалтерский учет» Термизского государственного университета, и Нурманова Улугбека Анорбаевича, доцента Ташкентского финансового института «Источники товарно-материальных запасов в хозяйственных субъектах и В качестве примера можно взять такие статьи, как практика формирования.

Главный вывод. Если сделать небольшой вывод на основании аннотации нашей научной работы на тему «Совершенствование учета и аудита товарно-материальных запасов», то в современную бурно развивающуюся эпоху весь учет и отчетность, аудит и контроль субъектов хозяйствования должны осуществляться в соответствии с международные стандарты. Существует проблема передачи. В том числе ведение товарного запаса должно соответствовать требованиям международных стандартов.

Ключевые слова: Бизнес-менеджер, предприятие, инвентаризация, учет, затраты, отчетность, аудит, инвентаризация, международные стандарты.

KIRISH

Tadqiqot obyektini belgilab olish.

“Tovar-moddiy zaxiralari hisobi va auditi” mavzusidagi ilmiy ishning obyektini, asosan, tovar-moddiy zaxiralari hisobi va auditi sohasidagi jarayonlarga yo‘naltirilgan. Bu ilmiy ishda obyekt sifatida tovarlar, moddalar yoki moddiy resurslar hisob-kitob va audit jarayonlariga tushuntirilgan.

Ilmiy tadqiqot obyektini sifatida tanlangan mavzuga oid ishlar, odatda, moliyaviy hisob-kitob va audit prinsiplarini o‘rganish, hisob-kitob va auditning muhim nuqtalari va muammosini tahlil qilishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Shu bilan birga, tashqi va tashqiriy auditda qo‘llaniladigan xizmat ko‘rsatish prinsiplari va tovar-moddiy zaxiralari hisobi sohasidagi yangiliklarni tushuntirish ham muhimdir.

Ilmiy ish obyektini belgilashda avvalgi tadqiqotlar, muammolar, va muhim tahlillar yoki so‘rovnomalar, masalan, hisob-kitob va audit sohasidagi tajribalar muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu ilmiy ish obyektini, tovar-moddiy zaxiralari hisobi va audit sohasidagi ilmiy yondashuvni rivojlantirishga yo‘l qo‘ymoqda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ladi.

Ilmiy tadqiqot ishining obyekti, MChJ “Uz Chasys” Qo‘shma korxonasining tovar-moddiy zaxiralarining chiqib ketish hisobi va auditorlik tekshiruv ma’lumotlari.

Ilmiy tadqiqot ishining predmeti bo‘lib, tovar-moddiy zaxiralar hisobi, auditi va ularning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarining huquqiy-me‘yoriy asoslari, shuningdek, uning uslublarini amaldagi qonunlar va me‘yoriy hujjatlar doirasida takomillashtirish hisoblanadi.

Muammoning markazga qo‘yilishi. Mulkdorlar, tadbirkorlar, sohibkorlar, tijoratchilar, aksionerlar, bankirlar, birja egalari va xodimlari, menejerlar, brokerlar va boshqa bozor iqtisodiyoti amaliyotchilaridan iborat yangi ijtimoiy guruh va qatlamlar shakllanmoqda. Lekin shu narsa ma’lum bo‘lib turibdiki, erishilgan yutuqlar bilan bir qatorda bugungi kunda o‘z yechimini topmagan muammolar, hal qilinishi lozim bo‘lgan vazifalar ham mavjud. Ko‘pgina korxonalarining zarar ko‘rib ishlayotganligi, ularning moliyaviy ahvoli qiyinlashib, bankrotga uchrayotganligi, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlarning, mulkdorlar sinfining sekin shakllanayotganligi, iqtisodiyotda ular ulushining kamligi, qishloqda iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish, fermer xo‘jaliklarini rivojlantirish qiyinchiliklari, tovar, xizmat va kapital eksportining sekin o‘sayotganligi va boshqalar shular jumlasidandir. Agar oldimizda «Milliy boylikning ko‘payishini, respublikaning mustaqilligini, odamlarning munosib turmush va ish sharoitlarini ta‘minlaydigan qudratli, barqaror va jo‘shqin rivojlanib boruvchi iqtisodiyotni barpo etish» kabi buyuk vazifa turganligini, bunday iqtisodiyot —Prezidentimiz ta‘biri bilan aytganda, strategik maqsadimiz bo‘lgan huquqiy demokratik davlat va fuqarolik jamiyatni barpo qilishning asosiy ekanligini e‘tiborga olsak, iqtisodiy muammolarimiz naqadar ko‘pligi va murakkabligi yanada ayon bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqotni borish jarayoni. Dunyodagi hech bir mamlakat iqtisodiy jarayonlarni boshqarish va uyg‘unlashtirishning bir mexanizmidan butunlay boshqasiga birdaniga o‘tgan emas. Bu uzoq davrni talab qiladigan jarayon bo‘lib, alohida o‘tish davrini taqozo etadi. Uning hamma uchun bir xil, o‘lchami va nusxalari ham yo‘q. Shunday ekan, bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tish davrini va umuman hozirgi zamon xo‘jalik tizimini faqat G‘arbda mavjud bo‘lgan, ko‘plari eskirib ketgan va munozarali, bizning real iqtisodiy hayotimizdan ancha uzoq nazariyalar bilan izohlab, iqtisodiyotning rivojlanish yo‘lini yoritib bo‘lmaydi. Shuningdek, bizning iqtisodiy tafakkur tariximizda uzoq vaqt hukmron bo‘lgan, iqtisodiy hodisalarni asosan sinfiy nuqtai nazaridan va sinfiy kurash jihatlaridan olib qaragan, iqtisodiy taraqqivotning umuminsoniv tomonlarini keyingi o‘ringa surgan eski marksistik yo‘nalishdagi aqida va qoidalarga asoslanib ham bozor xo‘jaligi va hozirgi zamon iqtisodiyotidagi bir qator hodisalarni tushuntirib bo‘lmaydi.

ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI

Pul. tovar-moddiy va boshqa boyliklarni qabul qilish va herish uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladigan hujjatlar, korxon. muassasa va tashkilotmnt; kredit va

hisob-kitob majburiyatlari. shuningdek. buxgalteriya hisobotlari va balanslari rahbar tomonidan yoki u belgilaydigan shaxslar tomonidan imzolaniadi.

“Buxgalteriya hisobi to‘g‘risida”gi qonun.

Bosh hisobchining pul mablag‘lari, tovar-moddiy va boshqa qiymatliklarni qabul qilish, saqlash va sarflash bo‘yicha qonunchilikka zid bo‘lgan operatsiyalar bilan bog‘liq hujjatlarni ijroga qabul qilishi hamda rasmiylashtirishi ta‘qiqlanadi. Buxgalteriya hisobi to‘g‘risidagi qonun hujjatlarini huzgan shaxslar qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan tariibda javobgar bo‘ladilar.

“Buxgalteriya hisobi to‘g‘risida”gi qonun, 24-modda.

«Joriy aktivlar» qismida Tovar-moddiy zaxiralar yig‘indisi kelgusida qilinadigan xarajatlar, kechiktirilgan xarajatlarning, joriy qismi debitor qarzdorlik, pul mablag‘lari, qisqa muddatli moliyaviy jamg‘armalar va boshqa joriy aktivlar ochilishi lozim. Tovar-moddiy zaxiralarga quyidagilar kiradi va ular alohida ta‘riflanishi kerak: a) ishlab chiqarish zaxiralari; b) tugallanmagan ishlab chiqarish; d) tayyor mahsulot; e) tovarlar. (S. Mexmonov, 2013)

Moliyaviy hisobotlarni ishlab chiqarish tannaxrlarga mansub xarajatlarni anglatadi va «Tovar-moddiy zaxiralar» asosini tashkil etadi.

Tovar-moddiy zaxiralar uchun muhim hisob muammosi aniqlashdir: ushbu hisob-kitob davrida TMZning qaysi qismi xarajat qilingani foyda va zararlar hisobotida aks etishi kerak, qaysi qismidan foydalanilmagani buxgalteriya balansida aks ettirilishi kerak. Shu bilan birga foydani aniqlash masalasi mos keluvchi chiqimlarni foydalar bilan solishtirish yo‘li bilan yechiladi.

Sotilgan moddiy zaxiralar tannarxi o‘lchami hisobot yili oxiridan TMZ bilan sotishga tayyorlangan TMZ tannarxi o‘rtasidagi farq bilan aniqlanadi. Shuning uchun yakuniy natijalar tannarxi qanchalik baland bo‘lsa realizatsiya qilingan TMZ lar tannarxi shunchalik past bo‘ladi, yalpi daromad ham past bo‘ladi. Tovar-moddiy zaxiralar eng kichik ikkita o‘lchov bo‘yicha baholanishi zarur: tannarxlar va sotishda imkoni bo‘lgan sof baho.

Hisobot davri ichida TMZ uchun narxlar almashadi. Bir xil va miqdordagi tovarlarni har xil narxlarda sotib olish mumkin. Ko‘pincha bir tovarni aniqlamoqchi yoki realizatsiya qilinmoqchi bo‘lganda aniq TMZ ning qaysi qismi sotilib, qaysinisi zaxira sifatida aniqlab bo‘lmaydi. Shuning uchun uni realizatsiya qilinish tartibiga qarab aniqlash zarur. (S. Yuldasheva va b., 2022)

Tovar-moddiy zaxiralarini auditorlik tekshiruvidan o‘tkazishning maqsadularning saqlanishi, tejamli [va oqilona ishlatilishi](#), hisobga olishning to‘g‘ri tashkil etilishini aniqlashdan iborat. Shuningdek, hisobot ko‘rsatkichlarining ishonchligini va tovar-moddiy zaxiralar bilan bog‘liq muomalalar hisobi va soliqqa tortish uslubining O‘zbekiston Respublikasida amal qilayotgan qonunchilik hamda me‘yoriy hujjatlarga muvofiqligini aniqlash lozim. Ushbu maqsadga muomalalar mohiyatini, hamda nazorat tuzulmasi va buxgalteriya hisobi tizimini tekshiruvdan o‘tkazish va risklarni baholash orqali erishiladi. Zaxiralarni tekshirish, ular hajmi katta bo‘lgan korxonalarda auditning asosiy qismi deb qaraladi.

METODOLOGIYA

Ilmiy ishimizda ma'lumotlarni to'plash jarayoni muhim o'rin tutadi. Albatta ishimizdan ko'zlangan natijaga erishishimiz uchun va bu natija samara ko'rsatishi uchun mavzuyimiz doirasida aniq hamda yetarlicha ma'lumotlar to'plashimiz shart. Ma'lumotlarni biz turli xil manbalardan to'playmiz. Bunda bizga MChJ "Uz Chasys" Qo'shma korxonasining boshqaruvi hamda ularning moliyaviy instrumentlari bo'yicha yurtimiz va xorij olimlari hamda tadqiqotchilari tomonidan yozilgan ilmiy manbalarning bosma nashrlari, agar bosma nashrlari topilmagan holda elektron shaklidagi nusxalari yordam beradi. O'z navbatida MChJ "Uz Chasys" Qo'shma korxonasining rasmiy saytidagi ma'lumotlardan foydalanamiz, saytdagi ma'lumotlar yetarli bo'lmaganda amaliyot o'tash joyidagi rahbarimizga murojaat qilish orqali, mavzuimizning amaliy jihatdan kengroq yoritilishiga harakat qilamiz.

Qo'shimcha statistik ma'lumotlar uchun MChJ "Uz Chasys" Qo'shma korxonasining tovar-moddiy zaxiralarining chiqib ketish hisobi va auditorlik tekshiruv ma'lumotlari, shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligi, Iqtisodiyot vazirligi va Statistika qo'mitasi ma'lumotlari, maxsus adabiyotlar hamda statistik manbalardan foydalanildi.

TADQIQOT NATIJASI

Xo'jalik yurituvchi tashkilotlarda tovar-moddiy zaxiralar chiqib ketish hisobi va auditini tashkil qilish, tovar-moddiy zaxiralarning harakatini hujjatlashtirishning nazariy-amaliy hamda tashkiliy tamoyillarini yaratishdan iboratdir. Ushbu maqsadga muvofiq asosiy vazifalar quyidagilardan iborat:

– tovar-moddiy zaxiralarning iqtisodiy mazmuni, mohiyati va ularni turkumlash hamda baholashning nazariy asoslarini o'rganish;

– xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'etlar faoliyatida tovar-moddiy zaxiralar hisobining uslubiy asoslarini tahlil qilish;

– xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarda tovar-moddiy zaxiralar chiqib ketish hisobini tashkil qilishning hozirgi holatni o'rganish va mavjud bo'lgan muammolarning yechimini o'rganish;

– materiallarning chiqib ketishini buxgalteriya hisobida yuritishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini inobatga olish tartibini o'rganish;

– sotib olingan tovar-moddiy zaxiralarni samarali sarflanishi jarayonini nazorat qilish tartibini o'rganish; tovar-moddiy zaxiralar hisobi va auditini tashkil etishda xalqaro tajribalaridan foydalanishdan iboratdir.

Tovar moddiy zaxiralari korxonaning aylanma mablag'larida faoliyat sohasiga qarab, 30 foizdan 90 foizgacha bo'ladi. Korxonaning moliyaviy va iqtisodiy ahvoli ko'p jihatdan ana shu tovar moddiy zaxiralaridan foydalanish samaradorligiga bog'liq. Har bir ishlab chiqarish korxonasida mahsulot ishlab chiqarish jarayonining to'xtovsiz davom etib turishida tovar moddiy zaxiralarning o'rni juda kattadir. Tovar moddiy zaxiralari asosiy vositalardan farq qilib, bir ishlab chiqarish jarayonida o'zining qiymatini to'la ravishda mahsulot tannarxiga o'tkazadi.

Shunday ekan aylanma mablag'lar harakatchanligi bevosita tovar moddiy zaxiralardan samarali foydalanishga bog'liq. Aylanma mablag'larning korxonalar uchun umumiy miqdori yuqori tashkilotlar, ya'ni tegishli vazirlik tomonidan belgilanadi.

MUHOKAMALAR

Ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotning asosini asosiy TMZlar tashkil qiladi. Masalan, mashinasozlikda – metall, mebel ishlab chiqarishda yog'och, gazlama ishlab chiqarishda – paxta va boshqalar. Qazib chiqaruvchi sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari xom ashyo deb ataladi. Masalan, neft, ruda, paxta, qand lavlagi va boshqalar. Boshqa korxonalaridan olinadigan mashina va agregatlarning to'g'ri detallari va boshqalar yarim tayyor mahsulotlar deb ataladi.

Materiallarni sotib olish xarajatlari sotib olish qiymatini, import bojlari va yig'imlarini, tovarni sertifikatlash qilish xarajatlarini, ta'minot, vositachi tashkilotlarga to'langan komission to'lovlarni, Soliqlarni, xizmat va zaxiralarni sotib olish bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan boshqa xarajatlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tovar-moddiy zaxiralarning xususiyatlari quyidagilarda nomoyon bo'ladi:

- materiallarning mahsulot tarkibidagi ulushiga qarab;
- materiallar ishlab chiqarish jarayonida o'rniga qarab;
- ishlab chiqarishning uzluksiz vositasi sifatida taminlash;
- ombordagi va ombordan chiqib ketayotgan-materiallarning ombordagi hisobiga qarab;
- hujjatlarning rasmiylashtirilishi bo'yicha;
- mahsulot tan narxida aks etishiga qarab;
- materiallarning inventarizatsiyasi bo'yicha;
- hujjatlarda aks etishiga qarab;

Tovar moddiy zaxiralar korxonalar buxgalteriya balansiga sotib olingan va sotish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan xarajatlarda barcha xarajatlarni o'z ichiga olgan tannarx bo'yicha olinishi kerak. Tovar moddiy zaxiralarni sotib olish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan xarajatlarga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Bojxonalar bojlari va yeg'imlari;
- Tovar moddiy zaxiralarni sotib olish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan soliqlar va yig'imlar summasi
- Vositachilarga to'lanadigan vosita haqi;
- Tovar moddiy zaxiralarni sotib olish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan sertifikatlash xarajatlari;
- Transport xarajatlari;
- Tovar-moddiy zaxiralarni sug'urta qilish xarajatlari;
- Tovar-moddiy zaxiralarni yuklash xarajatlari;
- Tovar-moddiy zaxiralarni sotib olish bilan bog'liq boshqa xarajatlar;

Materiallarni qabul qilish, xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ekt ichida joylashtirilishi va ombordan berilishi muomalalarini rasmiylashtirish uchun bir xillashtirilgan idoralararo dastlabki hujjatlar ko'zda tutiladi. "Keladigan yuklarni ro'yxatga olish

jurnali” M-1 haqli yuklarni temir yo‘llar, suv pristanlari, transport ekspeditsiyasi idoralaridan olish va ularni xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyekt omboriga kirim qilish bilan bog‘liq transport, tovarga oid va boshqa hujjatlarni ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish uchun qo‘llaniladi. (Yo‘ldoshev, 2022)

Albatta har bir sotib olingan narsa, hoh u kichik bo‘lsin yoki katta, uni hujjatlarda rasmiylashtirib, buxgalteriya balansiga kirim qilinadi. Xuddi shunday uni hisobdan chiqarilishi ham rasmiylashtiriladi. Bu jarayonlarni hisobi “Keladigan yuklarni ro‘yxatga olish jurnali” M-1 da yuritiladi.

Yuk xati – buyurtmachiga ishlab chiqaruvchilar tomonidan yetkazib berilgan mahsulot yoki tovarlarning tasdiqlangan ro‘yxatidir. Unda mahsulot yoki tovarning nomi, o‘lchiv birligi, bir-birlik mahsulotning narxi va umumiy summasi ko‘rsatilgan bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqot obyektini ma‘lum darajada olib borilganligi sababli tovar-moddiy zaxiralarini yaroqsiz holga kelishi, foydalanilmay turgan moddiy texnika vositalari va ularni qanday qilib hisobdan chiqarish kabi jarayonlar yoritib o‘tilmadi. Ushbu chegaralab qolingani tadqiqot jarayonlari hamda ular ustidan o‘tkaziladigan audit jarayoni haqidagi ma‘lumotlarni keyingi olib boriladigan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishida yoritib berilishi tavsiya qilinadi.

XULOSA

Iqtisodiyotini modernizatsiyalash sharoitida xo‘jalik faoliyati jarayonining yakuniy bosoqichidan olinadigan tayyor maxsulotlarning tannarxidagi sarflangan xom-ashyo va materiallarning ulushini imkoniyati boricha kamaytirish muxim o‘rin tutadi, chunki, talab va taklifdan kelib chiqqan xolda ularga o‘rnatilgan baxo (chunki, ushbu baxolarni tartibga solib turuvchi omil – bu tannarxidir) maxsulotlarning xaridorgirlik darajasini belgilaydi.

Tovar-moddiy zaxiralar hisobida boshqaruv va moliyaviy hisob obyektlarini aniq belgilab olinishi va uni tadqiq etish natijasida shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, ushbu masala yuzasidan aniq chegaralanish haligacha belgilanmagan. (Yo‘ldoshev, 2022)

Xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlarda tovar-moddiy zaxiralar ta‘minoti bilan bog‘liq muammolar qatoriga quyidagilarni kiritish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz:

materiallarni xarid qilish bilan shug‘ullanadigan xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar xodimlarining mol yetkazib beruvchilar haqida yetarli ma‘lumotga ega emasligi;

mol yetkazib beruvchilarni tanlashning rasmiylashtirilgan tartibining mavjud emasligi;

ishlab chiqarish jarayonida kutilmagan vaziyatlar (smenalar ishidagi farq, kutish, kechiqish, texnologik turib qolishlar);

keng ko‘lamli mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish;

ishlab chiqarishni reja bo‘yicha to‘xtatib turish (stanoklar buzilishi, detallarni almashtirish va qayta sozlash) va hakoza. (Nurmanov va b., 2023)

Tovar-moddiy zaxiralari har bir korxonalar va tashkilotlar uchun eng muhim resurs deb hisoblayman hamda ularning hisobini yuritish ham muhim deb o'ylayman. Chunki, ularni kirim-chiqimi, yaroqsiz holga kelishi yoki kamomadi hamda hisobdan chiqarilishi kabi jarayonlarni amalga oshirib, hujjatlashtirish orqali, korxonalar faoliyatini izdan chiqib ketmasligi, kerakli tovar-moddiy zaxiralarga bo'lgan ehtiyojni aniqlab, resurs bilan ta'minlashga erishiladi.

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Bolalarni maktabga tayyorlashda o‘yinning ahamiyati

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta‘lim muassasalarida o‘yinlardan foydalanish, o‘yinlarning turlari, o‘yinning bola hayotidagi o‘rni masalalari yoritilgan. Bulardan tashqari o‘yinlarning bola tarbiyasidagi ahamiyati va unga qanday foydali ta‘silari haqida muttafakkirlarning fikrlari keltirilib o‘tilgan.

Annotation: This article describes the use of games in preschool educational institutions, the types of games, the role of games in a child's life. In addition to these, the opinions of thinkers about the importance of games in child education and their beneficial effects on it are presented.

Аннотация: В данной статье описано использование игр в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях, виды игр, роль игр в жизни ребенка. Помимо этого представлены мнения мыслителей о значении игр в воспитании детей и их благотворном влиянии на него.

Tayanch so‘zlar: Yosh avlod, maktabgacha ta‘lim, o‘yin, farzand, tarbiya, syujetli rolli o‘yin, rolli o‘yinlar, o‘yinlarning foydalari, ruhiyat, qoidali o‘yin, ijodiy o‘yin, mehnat, metod, usul, vosita

Key words: Young generation, preschool education, game, child, upbringing, role-playing game, role-playing games, benefits of games, mentality, game with rules, creative game, work, method, method, means

Ключевые слова: Молодое поколение, дошкольное образование, игра, ребенок, воспитание, ролевая игра, ролевые игры, польза игр, психика, игра по правилам, творческая игра, работа, метод, метод, средства.

Yoshlarga ta‘lim-tarbiya berish har doim ham eng dolzarb muammo sanalib kelingan. Jamiyatning taraqqiyoti insonlarning ongiga, aql-zakovati, axloq-odobiga ko‘p jihatdan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Yaxshi tarbiya ko‘rgan kishi eng avvalo el-yurtning, xalqning manfaatini o‘ylaydi. Chunki har bir shaxsning baxt-saodati alohida, o‘z holicha amalga oshmaydi. Atrofdagilar baxtli va farovon turmush

kechirganlarida huzur-halovat hammaga tatiydi. Bu qoida qadim zamonlardan mavjud bo'lib, unga turli davrlarda turlicha amal qilib kelingan.

Yoshlarning ta'lim-tarbiya olishlariga mas'ul bo'lgan barcha o'rinlarda xalq pedagogikasi xazinasidan foydalanish hayotiy ehtiyoj darajasiga ko'tarildi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim uyg'un rivojlangan shaxsni tarbiyalash, bolani butun kelajagini belgilab beradigan bilim va qadriyatlarni yosh avlod qalbiga singdirishda juda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan muassasadir. O'yin maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalarning asosiy faoliyati bo'lib, u orqali bola shaxs sifatida shakllanadi. O'yin bolaning o'quv, mehnat faoliyati, kishilarga munosabatning qay darajada shakllanganligimi belgilab beradi. O'yin bolalarning jismoniy rivojlanishi, maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasining ta'lim-tarbiya ishida, bolalarni aqliy, axloqiy, mehnat va estetik tarbiyalashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Jamiyatning ma'naviy takomillashuvi unda amalga oshiriladigan ta'lim-tarbiya ishlarining mazmuni, shakl va mohiyatiga bog'liqdir. Shu boisdan ham ta'limdagi yangilanishni, respublikamizda amalga oshirilayotgan bosqichma-bosqich ta'lim tizimini pedagogik talqin qilish, bu jarayonni samaradorli kechishini ta'minlash zaruriyati yuzaga keladi.

Psixologlar adabiyotlar tahliliga tayanib maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari qatoriga quyidagilarni kiritadilar:

1) bola odamlarning faoliyati, ularning predmetlarga munosabati va o'zaro muomalasiga qiziqadi;

2) bola rolli o'yinda atrofdagi voqelikning eng tashqi, ifodali, jo'shqin xistuyg'uli jihatlarini aks ettiradi;

3) rolli o'yinda bola kattalar bilan bir xil sharoitda, yagona zaminda yashayotganini his etgan holda o'z istagini amaliyotga tadbqiq qiladi;

4) kattalar hayoti va faoliyatiga kirish bolaning tasavvuri timsollari tariqasida namoyon bo'lsa ham, umuman uning chinakam shaxsiy hayotida o'chmas iz qoldiradi.

O'yin qadim zamonlardan beri pedagog, psixolog, faylasuf, etnograf, san'atshunos olimlar diqqatini o'ziga tortib kelgan bo'lib, jamiyat hayotida mehnatdan keyin turadi va uning mazmunini belgilaydi. Ibtidoiy jamoa qabilalari o'z o'yinlarida ovchilik, urush, dehqonchilik ishlarini aks ettirganlar. Masalan, o'sha davrdagi ba'zi qabilalarning sholi sepish jarayoni o'yinlar bilan juda katta tantana qilib amalga oshirilar edi.

Y.A.Komenskiy, K.D.Ushinskiy, AS.Makarenko, P.F.Lestgaflarning g'oyalari hozirgi zamon bolalar o'yinlari nazariyasi uchun ham ahamiyatlidir. «Bolalar o'yini ko'p asrlik tarixga ega,- deb yozgan edi K.D.Ushinskiy, - U

insonning o‘zi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan qudratli tarbiyaviy vosita va shuning uchun ham unda inson tabiatining haqiqiy ehtiyoji ifodalangan».

Yan Amos Komenskiy o‘yinni bola faoliyatining, uning tabiati va mayllariga to‘g‘ri keladigan zarur shakli deb hisoblaydi. Uning fikricha, o‘yin - bolaning barcha qobiliyat ko‘rinishlari rivojlanadigan jiddiy aqliy faoliyatdir, o‘yinda borliq, dunyo haqidagi tasavvurlar doirasi kengayadi va boyiydi, nutq rivojlanadi. Bola o‘yin davomida tengqurlari bilan do‘stlashadi. Y.A.Komenskiy o‘yinga quvnoq bolalik va bolani uyg‘un rivojlanish sharti sifatida qarar ekan, kattalarga bolalar o‘yinlariga e‘tiborli munosabatda bo‘lishni, ularga oqilona rahbarlik qilishni maslahat bergan edi.

Tarbiyachilar bolalar o‘yiniga rahbarlik qilishda quyidagilarga rioya qilishi lozim.

1. O‘yin bilan mehnat o‘rtasida to‘g‘ri munosabat o‘rnatish
2. O‘yinda bolalarning bo‘lajak mehnat ahliga xos bo‘lgan jismoniy va ruhiy sifatlarini tarbiyalash.

Shu tariqa o‘yin tarixiy taraqqiyot jarayonida mehnat faoliyati natijasida paydo bo‘lgan ijtimoiy faoliyatdir; o‘yin doimo haqiqiy hayotni aks ettiradi. Demak, ijtimoiy hayot o‘zgarishi bilan uning mazmuni ham o‘zgaradi; o‘yin ma‘lum maqsadga yo‘naltirilgan ongli faoliyat bo‘lib, uning mehnat bilan ko‘p umumiyliigi bor va yoshlarni mehnatga tayyorlashga xizmat qiladi. O‘yin faoliyati asosida boladagi o‘quv faoliyati rivojlanadi, bola qanchalik yaxshi o‘ynasa, u maktabda shunchalik yaxshi o‘qiydi.

Ilk yoshli bolalar o‘yin faoliyatining birinchi bosqichi tanishtiruvchi o‘yin bo‘lib, u narsa-buyum-o‘yin faoliyatidir. Uning mazmuni qo‘l ishidagi murakkab va nozik harakatlardir. Keyingi bosqich aks ettirish o‘yini hisoblanadi. Bu ilk yoshli bolalar o‘yini psixologik mazmunining rivojlanishida eng yuqori nuqta hisoblanadi.

Kattalar ta'lim-tarbiyaviy ishlarini ma'lum izchillik bilan olib borsalar, bu yoshdagi bolalar narsa va buyumlar nomini, nimaga ishlatilishini bilib oladilar va bu yangi bilimlarni o‘z o‘yinlarida qo‘llay boshlaydilar. Bu yoshdagi bolalar o‘yini mazmun jihatidan predmetli faoliyatni aks ettiradi.

Birinchi yoshning oxiri va ikkinchi yoshdagi bolalar o‘yinida syujetni aks ettirish yuzaga keladi. Bola qo‘lidagi buyum bilan undan qanday foydalanish kerakligini aks ettiradi. Navbatdagi bosqich rolli o‘yin bo‘lib, unda bolalar o‘zlariga tanish bo‘lgan kattalar mehnati va kishilarning ijtimoiy munosabatlarini aks ettiradilar.

Bolalar o‘yin faoliyatining bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanishi to‘g‘risidagi ilmiy tasavvurlar har xil yosh guruhlarida bolalarning o‘yin faoliyatiga rahbarlikning aniq sistemali tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish imkoniyatini yaratdi.

Shunday qilib MTMning pedagogik jarayonda o‘yinning tutgan o‘rni juda katta bo‘lib, o‘yindan maktabgacha yoshidagi bolalarni tarbiyalash va ularga ta‘lim berishda keng foydalaniladi. Zero:

- o‘yin bolalarning mustaqil faoliyati bo‘lib, unda bolaning ruhiyati namoyon bo‘ladi;

- o‘yin Maktabgacha ta‘lim yoshidagi bolalar hayotini tashkil etish shaklidir;
- o‘yin bolalarni har tomonlama tarbiyalash vositalaridan biridir;
- o‘yin bolalarga ta‘lim va tarbiya berishning metod va usulidir;
- o‘yin bolalarni o‘quv faoliyatiga tayyorlash vositasidir.

Taniqli pedagog-olimlarning olib borgan tadqiqotlar o‘yinga kompleks rahbarlik qilish orqali bolalarga o‘yinning mazmuni, tashkil etilishi, tuzilishi, bolalarning axloqiy munosabatlari, bolalar o‘yining rivojlanish darajasiga ta‘sir etish mumkinligini ko‘rsatdi. Bolalar o‘yini uning mazmuni, xususiyati, tashkil etilishiga ko‘ra xilma-xildir.

Ijodiy o‘yinlarni bolalar o‘zlari o‘ylab topishadi. Unda oldindan belgilangan qoidalar bo‘lmaydi. O‘yin qoidasini bolalar o‘zlari o‘yin jarayonida belgilashadi.

Qoidali o‘yinlarning mazmuni va qoidasi kattalar tomonidan belgilanadi. Qoidali o‘yinlarga quyidagilar kiradi: didaktik o‘yinlar, harakatli o‘yinlar, musiqaviy o‘yinlar, ermak o‘yinlar.

Bolalarga ta‘lim-tarbiya berish maqsadida kattalarning o‘yinni tanlay bilishi, unga to‘g‘ri rahbarlik qilish “MTM ta‘lim va tarbiya dasturda belgilangan vazifalarni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishni ta‘minlaydi.

O‘yin bolalarni rivojlantirish va tarbiyalash vositasidir. Psixologlar o‘yinni maktabgacha yosh davrida yetakchi faoliyat deb hisoblaydilar. O‘yin tufayli bolaning yuqori rivojlanish bosqichiga o‘tishini ta‘minlovchi sifatlar shakllanadi, ruhiyatida sezilarli o‘zgarishlar yuz beradi.

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Bug'doy kepagi tarkibidagi mikro va makroelementlarni tadqiq etish va omixta yemda qo'llanilishi

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Respublikamiz keyingi yillarda qishloq xo'jaligida foydalanilayotgan xomashyo bazasini kengaytirish va undan oqilona foydalanish maqsadida qayta ishlash texnikasi va texnologiyasini yaratish borasida muayyan natijalarga erishmoqda. 2022- 2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasining [1] uchinchi-"Milliy iqtisodiyotni jadal rivojlantirish va yuqori o'sish sur'atlarini ta'minlash" deb nomlangan yo'nalishida "Chorvachilik ozuqa bazasini kengaytirish va ishlab chiqarish hajmini 1,5-2 baravar ko'paytirish" maqsadlari qayd etilgan[2].

Dunyoda eng yirik ozuqa ishlab chiqarish bozorlari AQSh(176 million tonna), Xitoy (180 million tonna) va Yevropa Ittifoqi (161 million tonna)dir [3], jahon ozuqa bozorining tarkibi beshta asosiy yo'nalishda jamlangan bo'lib, ulardan eng muhimi - cho'chqalar, parrandalar va qoramollar uchun ozuqa ishlab chiqarish mos ravishda 31,8, 33,7 va 26,8% ni tashkil qiladi. Chorvachilik hayvonlarining ovqat hazm qilish fiziologiyasi tufayli ozuqa ishlab chiqarish asosan o'simlik materiallariga asoslangan. Eng katta strategik ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan ozuqa materiallari - don, soya, yog'lar, go'sht-suyak unlari, shuningdek, oziq-ovqat sanoati chiqindilari[4].

Chorva mollarini boqishda qo'llaniladigan ratsionlar atrof-muhit omillari, hayvonlarning yoshi va fiziologik holatidan kelib chiqib yakuniy mahsulot tarkibida mikroelementlarning elementar holati va transferida namoyon bo'ladi. Mikroelementlarning yetishmasligi ozuqa moddalaridan foydalanishni susaytiradi, sut va go'sht mahsulotlari mahsuldorligini, ularning xususiyatlarini pasaytiradi va reproduktiv funksiyalari zarar ko'radi. Bitta mikroelement yetishmovchiligi bilan ikkilamchi yoki majmuaviy muhim elementlarning yetishmasligi bir vaqtning o'zida ikkinchisining ortiqchaligi paydo bo'ladi [5,6].

Kepak barcha turdagi qishloq xo'jaligi hayvonlari va parrandalar uchun juda qimmatli ozuqa mahsuloti bo'lib, uning tarkibida tolalar, yog'lar, oqsillar, azotsiz ekstraktiv moddalar, ba'zi makro va mikroelementlar (kaliy, kaltsiy, temir, magniy, fosfor, oltingugurt, rux, marganets), karotin mavjud va vitaminlar (B guruhi vitaminlari, B12 va E va K vitaminlari bundan mustasno).

Donni unga qayta ishlashda don turiga qarab, kepak- bug'doy, javdar, jo'xori, guruch, grechka yoki tariq kepaklari bo'lishi mumkin. Ozuqa jihatidan eng qimmatli bug'doy va javdar kepagi hisoblanadi. Boshqa turdagi donlarning kepagi ortiqcha tola(kletchatka)ni o'z ichiga oladi va faqat katta yoshli qoramol va qo'ylarni boqish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin.

1 kg bug'doy kepagida o'rtacha 0,75 yem birligi, 8,8-9,2 MJ metabolik energiya, 151 g hazm bo'ladigan oqsil, 2,0 g kaltsiy mavjud. 9,6 g fosfor va boshqalar. Bug'doy kepagi mikroelementlarga va B guruhi vitaminlariga boy. Bug'doy kepagi barcha turdagi hayvonlar uchun yaxshi ozuqa hisoblanadi. Ular ovqat hazm qilishda laksatif ta'sirga ega.

Kepak ozuqa aralashmasi va omixta yemlarga quyidagi miqdorda kiritiladi: qoramol uchun - 30-40% gacha (bug'doy), 10-20% gacha (javdar); qo'ylar uchun - 20% gacha (bug'doy), 10% gacha (javdar); parranda (katta go'shti uchun boqilayotganlar) uchun - 15% gacha, 8 haftalik yosh tovuqlar uchun, 4 haftalikdan o'rdak va g'ozlar uchun - 5% gacha; cho'chqalar uchun - 10-15% gacha, otlar uchun - 10% gacha va qyonlar uchun - 15% gacha (og'irlik bo'yicha).

Tadqiqot ob'ekti-Ushbu ishda tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida bug'doy donini qayta ishlashda xosil bo'layotgan bug'doy kepagi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Bug'doy kepagi tarkibidagi mikro va makroelementlarni aniqlash.

Tadqiqot maqsadidan kelib chiqib, tanlab olingan namunalar asosida tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Tadqiqot natijalari 1-jadvalda qayd etilgan.

1-jadval.

Bug'doy kepagi tarkibidagi makro va mikroelementlar.

№	Elementlar nomi va ifodasi	Bug'doy kepagi
1.	Au(oltin)	0,00046
2.	Ba(bariy)	-
3.	Br(brom)	6,8
4.	Ca(kaltsiy)	1100
5.	Ce(seriy)	<0,01
6.	Cl(xlor)	580
7.	Co(Kobalt)	0,083
8.	Cr(Xrom)	0,11
9.	Cs(seziy)	<0,001
10.	Cu(mis)	<1,0
11.	Fe(temir)	138
12.	K(kaliy)	11400
13.	La(Lantan)	0,017

14.	Mn(Marganets)	147,6
15.	Mo(Molibden)	2,2
16.	Na(Natriy)	55,6
17.	Ni(Nikel)	<0,1
18.	J(Yod)	-
19.	Rb(Rubidiy)	5,99
20.	Sc(Skandiy)	0,0042
21.	Se(Selen)	<0,01
22.	Sr(Stronsiy)	18,6
23.	Ta(Tantal)	<0,001
24.	Th(Toriy)	<0,01
25.	U(Uran)	<0,1
26.	Zn(Rux)	124
27.	As(Mishyak)	<0,01

O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlardan ma'lum bo'ldiki, omixta yem komponenti sifatida bug'doy kepagini qo'llanilishi chorva xayvonlari uchun ratsiondagi kunlik makro va mikro elementlarga bo'lgan talabni qodirishini ko'rsatadi.

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Jurnalistlik faoliyati xavfsizligi va barqarorligini ta'minlashning huquqiy asosi

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Jurnalistika kasb sifatida ma'lumot tarqatish, hokimiyatni javobgarlikka tortish va ommaviy nutqni osonlashtirish orqali butun dunyo bo'ylab demokratik davlatlarda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Biroq, jurnalistlar ko'pincha turli muammolarga duch kelishadi, jumladan, ularning xavfsizligiga tahdid va mustaqillikka putur etkazishga urinishlar. Ushbu ilmiy maqolada jurnalistik faoliyat xavfsizligi va yengilmasligini ta'minlashning huquqiy asoslari, xalqaro va milliy qonunlar, shuningdek, jurnalist huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan mexanizmlar tahlil qilinadi.

Xalqaro huquqiy baza:

Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi (UDHR):

UDHRning 19-moddasi fikr va so'z erkinligi huquqini tan oladi, bu esa har qanday ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali axborot va g'oyalarni izlash, olish va tarqatish erkinligini o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu asosiy hujjat jurnalistlarning tsenzura, qo'rqitish yoki tazyiqlardan qo'rqmasdan o'z faoliyatini amalga oshirish qobiliyatini himoya qilish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

Fuqarolik va siyosiy huquqlar to'g'risidagi xalqaro pakt (FHXP):

ICCPRning 19-moddasi UHRda bayon etilgan tamoyillarga mos keladi va so'z erkinligi huquqi va ishtirokchi-davlatlarning ushbu asosiy huquqni hurmat qilish va himoya qilish majburiyatlarini ta'kidlaydi. Davlatlar milliy xavfsizlikni, jamoat tartibini yoki boshqalarning huquqlari va obro'sini himoya qilish maqsadida so'z erkinligiga qo'yiladigan har qanday cheklovlar zarur, mutanosib va qonun bilan belgilanishini ta'minlashi shart.

YuNESKOning Jurnalistlarni himoya qilish deklaratsiyasi:

YUNESKO tomonidan 2012-yilda qabul qilingan ushbu deklaratsiya jurnalistlarga qilingan hujumlarni qoralaydi va a'zo davlatlarni bunday jinoyatlarni zudlik bilan tergov qilish va jinoiy javobgarlikka tortishga chaqiradi. Unda jurnalistlarga nisbatan sodir etilgan jinoyatlar uchun jazosiz qolishga qarshi kurashish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi va ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlari xavfsizligini ta'minlash choralari ko'rish talab etiladi.

Milliy huquqiy asoslar:

Konstitutsiyaviy himoya:

Ko'pgina davlatlar o'z konstitutsiyalarida matbuot erkinligi va so'z erkinligini mustahkamlab, jurnalistik faoliyatni himoya qilishning huquqiy asosini ta'minlagan. Konstitutsiyaviy kafolatlar matbuot erkinligining poydevori bo'lib xizmat qiladi va ommaviy axborot vositalarining huquq va majburiyatlari bilan bog'liq qonunlarni talqin qilish va amalga oshirish uchun asos yaratadi.

Matbuot erkinligi qonunlari:

Ba'zi mamlakatlarda matbuot erkinligi va jurnalistlarning tsenzura va aralashuvlarsiz axborot to'plash va tarqatish huquqlarini himoya qiluvchi maxsus qonunlar mavjud. Bu qonunlar ko'pincha jurnalistlarning huquq va majburiyatlarini belgilab beradi, huquqbuzarliklar sodir etilgan taqdirda ularni bartaraf etish mexanizmlarini belgilaydi hamda jurnalistlar manbalarini himoya qilish qoidalarini o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Tsenzuraga qarshi qoidalar:

Matbuot mustaqilligi va yaxlitligini ta'minlash uchun tsenzura va oldindan cheklashni taqiqlovchi huquqiy qoidalar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bunday qoidalar hukumatlar yoki boshqa sub'ektlarning axborot tarqatilishini bostirish yoki nazorat qilishiga yo'l qo'ymaydi va jurnalistlarning jamoat manfaatlariga oid masalalarda erkin xabar berishini ta'minlaydi.

Jurnalistlar xavfsizligini ta'minlash mexanizmlari:

Jismoniy himoya choralari:

Hukumatlar jurnalistlarni zo'ravonlik, ta'qib va qo'rqitishdan himoya qilish, jumladan, politsiya hamrohligi yoki kerak bo'lganda xavfsiz uylar kabi xavfsizlik choralari ta'minlashga mas'uldir. Jurnalistlarga qarshi hujumlarning oldini olish va sodir etilgan jinoyatlar uchun javobgarlikni ta'minlash uchun samarali huquqni muhofaza qilish va aybdorlarni javobgarlikka tortish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Jurnalistlarning huquqiy himoyasi:

Jurnalistlarni sud jarayonlarida maxfiy manbalar yoki e'lon qilinmagan ma'lumotlarni oshkor qilishga majbur qilishdan himoya qiluvchi qalqon qonunlari jurnalistlik faoliyatining maxfiyligini saqlash uchun juda muhimdir. Anti-SLAPP (Jamoatchilik ishtirokiga qarshi strategik da'volar) qonunchiligi jurnalistlarning ovozini o'chirish va so'z erkinligini bo'g'ishga qaratilgan bema'ni yuridik harakatlarni oldini olishga qaratilgan.

Xalqaro hamkorlik va advokatlik:

Jurnalistlarning huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilishda xalqaro tashkilotlar, fuqarolik jamiyati guruhlar, ommaviy axborot vositalari birlashmalari muhim rol

o‘ynaydi. Xalqaro so‘z erkinligi almashinuvi (IFEX) va Jurnalistlarni himoya qilish qo‘mitasi (CPJ) kabi tashabbuslar orqali manfaatdor tomonlar huquqbuzarliklarni kuzatish, xavf ostida bo‘lgan jurnalistlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va matbuot erkinligini mustahkamlash uchun huquqiy islohotlarni ilgari surish uchun hamkorlik qiladi.

Xulosa:

Jurnalistlik faoliyati xavfsizligi va yengilmasligini ta‘minlashning huquqiy asosi inson huquqlari bo‘yicha xalqaro standartlar, milliy qonunlar, jurnalistlarning huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan mexanizmlarga asoslanadi. Matbuot erkinligini qo‘llab-quvvatlash demokratiyani himoya qilish, oshkoralik va mas‘uliyatni rag‘batlantirish hamda jamoatchilik muhokamasini rag‘batlantirish uchun zarurdir. Hukumatlar, xalqaro tashkilotlar, fuqarolik jamiyati va ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlari huquqiy himoyani kuchaytirish, jurnalistlarga qarshi jinoyatlar uchun jazosiz qolmaslikka qarshi kurashish, erkin va mustaqil jurnalistikaning rivojlanishi uchun qulay shart-sharoit yaratish uchun birgalikda harakat qilishi kerak. Birlashgan sa'y-harakatlar orqaligina demokratik jamiyatlarning tamal toshi sifatidagi jurnalistikaning mustahkamligi va hayotiyligini ta'minlashimiz mumkin.

Religious tourism objects and their classification

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Tourism is one of the largest sectors of the world economy, it occupies an important place in the structure of the national economy of many countries, and for some it forms the basis of international specialization, population employment and well-being. The development of tourism infrastructure, transport networks, competition between industry enterprises, gradual growth of incomes and living standards of the population in most of the developing countries, globalization trends in the international community allow further expansion of international tourist flows.

According to linguists, the historical roots of the word "tourism" go back to the Latin *tornus*, which means "circular movement" [20; p. 73]. The word "tour", which means "travel" in French, was transferred to English in the 18th century, on the basis of which English words such as "tourist" and "tourism" appeared. In the early years of the 19th century, the corresponding English words entered the French language and appeared in explanatory dictionaries of the French language. Then, by the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the word tourism entered all the main European languages, especially Russian, through French and English. In Russian language encyclopedias, encyclopedic and explanatory dictionaries, scientific and journalistic works, the words "tourism" and "tourist" were widely used in the 1930-40s [20; p. 76]. So, at the present time, the words "tourism" and "tourist" are among the international terms, and are widely used, including in the Uzbek language. The concepts of "tourism" and "tourist" are defined differently in different scientific and legal sources. The first scientific definition of the term "tourism" was given in 1830 by the French scientist V. Jackmo. According to him, "tourism is a journey that ends with returning to the place from where it started" [80; p. 269].

Later, for many years, world science and education used the definition given in the book "Essays on the General Theory of Tourism" published in 1942 by Swiss scientists W. Hunsicker and K. Krapf. According to him, tourism is a way for people to go to areas where they do not have permanent residences and spend time there without having to work and earn money [39; p. 53].

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism" defines the concept of "tourism" as follows: "Tourism is the right of an individual to visit a place (country) for health, educational, professional or other purposes from the place of permanent residence. it is understood that he leaves (travels) for a period of one year without engaging in paid activities" [2].

In the opinion of the first expert from the CIS geographers to defend a doctorate thesis on tourism, the famous Kazakh geographer SR Yerdavletov, the term "tourism" refers to people traveling to an area other than their permanent residence (with the condition of return) for at least 24 hours and at most 6 months. used for leisure or travel purposes [21; p. 300].

Russian geographer A.Yu. Aleksandrova defined tourism as follows: Tourism is relations and events that occur during the migration and stay of people in places other than the place of permanent residence and work" [73; pp. 10-11].

Kyrgyz scientist A.G. Nizamiyev focuses on 4 aspects of this process [24; p. 5-6; 25; pp. 7-10]:

1. Tourism is a trip of a person to a different area from his usual living environment;
2. This process does not exceed 12 months continuously and must return to the starting place;
3. The consumer nature of the trip, that is, not earning material benefits during the trip and only spending money;
4. Prioritization of activities related to spending free time.

Based on the above-mentioned points, in our opinion, the main characteristics of tourism as a type of activity are that people are outside their permanent place of residence, the duration of the trip does not exceed 1 year and return to the original place, it is related to meaningful spending of free time, and visitors it can be considered that it consists in not engaging in activities that bring money. It should be noted that in current conditions, tourism should be understood not only as the activities of tourists, but also as a separate branch of the economy that provides special services to them.

Among the types of tourism, religious tourism stands out. In the scientific research of the geographical aspects of the development of religious tourism, foreign geographers, in particular, A.V. Babkin [75], K. Griffin [53], R. Raj [53], GN Gujina [18], H. Okhavat [64], T.A. The contribution of Prokopenko [86], TTXristov [94] and others is significant.

According to TT Hristov, religious tourism is the pilgrimage of representatives of different religions [94; p. 337].

Yu.S. Putrik defined religious tourism as follows: "Religious tourism is travel for educational purposes, educational tourism related to visiting holy places and religions for the purpose of getting to know educational centers, including religious temples in the form of excursions, historical and travel to natural, religious institutions and places" [87; p. 256].

Therefore, religious tourism means Therefore, religious tourism should be understood as a trip related to visiting religious objects.

Specialists according to [75; pp. 40-41, 86; p. 191], religious tourism the following species own into takes :

1. Pilgrimage tourism ;
2. Religious excursion tourism ;
3. Religious scientific research tourism .

Religious of tourism this views of travelers goals with mutually differs . In particular , pilgrimage tourism religious of people internal emotions , emotions because of holy to places visit order and this through his own spiritual desire Satisfied , religious feelings expression to do mean holds Pilgrims holy steps and to shrines visit to order inviter one how much spiritual circumstances separate can

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ ФУНКЦИЙ, ТИПОВЫХ ЗАДАЧ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ УМЕНИЙ УЧИТЕЛЯ НА ОСНОВЕ ПРЕДМЕТНО-ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПОДХОДА

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Аннотация: В статье раскрываются роли и место проектировочных умений в структуре персональной компетентности будущего учителя.

Ключевые слова: учитель; образовательно-квалификационная характеристика; предметно-функциональный подход.

В условиях совершенствовании раскрытия сущность предметно-функционального подхода к определению содержания образовательно-профессиональной характеристики специалиста, показана необходимость его использования для построения образовательно-квалификационной характеристики учителя и уточнено на основе такого подхода целостную многоуровневую структуру содержания ее элементов: видов профессиональной деятельности педагога, производственных функций, типовых задач и профессиональных умений. Опираясь на идеи компетентностно-ориентированного образования, теории развития субъективной реальности В.И.Слободжикова и Е.И.Исаева, представления отечественных и зарубежных исследователей о понятии «персональная компетентность», мы пришли к выводу о том, что персональная компетентность будущего учителя есть целостное личностное образование, интегрирующее индивидуально-ориентированные способности, психологической готовности к профессионально-личностному развитию и саморазвитию, умения и навыки самоорганизации в учебной и развивающейся профессионально-педагогической деятельности.

В структуру персональной компетентности будущего учителя входят когнитивный, мотивационно-ценностный и деятельностно-рефлексивные компоненты. Практически составляющей персональной компетентности будущего учителя несет в себе деятельностно-рефлексивный компонент, содержание которого, наряду с индивидуально-ориентированными способностями, уровнем самоорганизации, образуют рефлексивные и проектировочные умения. Исходя из того, что персональная компетентность

будущего учителя является результатом образования – следствием саморазвития индивида, обобщения личностного и деятельностного опыта (В.А.Болотов, В.В.Сериков), а также следуя положениям исследователей о том, что нацеленности на получение практического результата характерна для процесса проектирования (И.А.Колесникова и М.П.Горжакова-Сибирская), являющегося ценностным механизмом процесса ориентации на активную жизнедеятельность (А.В.Кириякова), проектировочные умения позволят студентам целенаправленно выстраивать собственную жизненную стратегию, а в условиях профессионально-педагогической деятельности, сформированные проектировочные умения будут содействовать материализации результатов педагогического прогнозирования в конкретных планах обучения и воспитания (В.А.Сластенин).

Проектная компетенция состоит из проектных навыков, которые характеризуются осознанностью, независимостью, продуктивностью и динамизмом. Их осознанность заключается в совершении тех или иных действий, человек осознает цель действий и управляет ими с помощью развитых навыков. Его независимость проявляется в умении переносить навыки из одного вида деятельности в другой.

Эффективность навыка определяется его способностью не только воспроизводить заученные действия, но и находить более эффективные решения для использования выработанных навыков. Аналитические способности включают в себя способность анализировать педагогические явления, разделяя их на составные элементы, такие как создание уроков, осмысление каждого этапа урока, поиск новых форм и методов представления нового материала, использование индивидуальных стратегий обучения, портфолио, компьютерных тестов и различных интернет-технологий, диагностика педагогических проблем, создание системы пограничного контроля, система оценки и систематической проверки уровня знаний и практических навыков, а также процесса обучения в ходе изучения учебных материалов.

Организация специального обучения для развития проектной компетентности имеет важное значение при подготовке студентов педагогических вузов. Это требует создания алгоритмических предписаний для проектирования различных объектов на основе обобщенных методов педагогического проектирования, диагностики, целеполагания, обладающих симбиозом способностей, которые развиваются в процессе обучения студентов: оформление документации по педагогической практике,

дипломных и курсовых проектов, их технический анализ и реализация. Таким образом, проектная компетентность будущих учителей представляет собой сочетание сложных навыков, главными из которых являются аналитические, диагностические, гностические, творческие, исследовательские и рефлексивные. Практические навыки (организационные и коммуникативные) также важны для проектной компетентности. Мы всесторонне рассматриваем состав навыков как компонента проектной компетентности будущих учителей.

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MOMORDICA CHARANTIA NING TURLI XIL STRESSLARGA JAVOB REAKSIYASINI HOSIL QILUVCHI GENLARINING MOLEKULAR TAXLILI

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Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda iqlimlashtirilgan *M. charantia* dorivor o'simlikida 12 xil tolerantlik genlari mavjudligini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tanlangan genlar, ya'ni CSP3, CYP707A, GST, PYL4, BCH, POD1, RBOH, CAT, GR, PP2C78, PP2C8 va SOS2 stressga chidamlilik, jumladan, sovuqqa chidamlilik, qurg'oqchilikka chidamlilik, sho'rlanishga chidamlilik, patogenlar va kadmiy kabi og'ir metallarga qarshilik bilan bog'liq turli xususiyatlarni berishi ma'lum. Ushbu stressga chidamlilik genlarining mavjudligini tushunish *M. charantia* ning ko'plab abiotik stresslarga dosh berish uchun genetik moslashuvini tushuntirish uchun juda muhimdir.

Kalit so'zlar: *M. charantia*, Cucurbitaceae, stress, abscisic kislota, setiltrimetilammonium bromid.

KIRISH

Atrof-muhitning noqulay ta'sirida o'simliklar o'sishi va hosildorligini pasaytiradi. O'simliklarning qurg'oqchilikka sezgirligi turli fiziologik va biokimyoviy jihatlarga bog'liq bo'lgan murakkab jarayondir. Uzoq muddatli qurg'oqchilik stressi fotosintetik jarayonlarga, xususan, xlorofill pigmentlariga zarar yetkazadi [1]. Ushbu noqulay abiotik stressga qarshi kurashish uchun o'simliklar abscisic kislota (ABA) ishlab chiqarish va shakar va prolin kabi mos molekulalarni to'plash kabi strategiyalarni qo'llaydi. Shuningdek, ular hujayralarni oksidlanish shikastlanishidan himoya qilish uchun fermentativ va ferment bo'lmagan antioksidant tizimlarni ishlab chiqadilar [2]

Past harorat o'simlikning unib chiqishi, o'sishi va tarqalishini cheklovchi asosiy abiotik omildir [3,4]. Past haroratli stressga duchor bo'lganida, o'simliklar odatda turli xil fiziologik va biokimyoviy o'zgarishlarni rivojlantiradi va sovuqqa moslashishga erishish uchun gen ekspressiyasini modulyatsiya qiladi, masalan, antioksidant fermentlar antioksidantlar va osmotik eritmalar ishlab chiqaradi [5,6].

Shu boisdan, bizning tadqiqotimiz O'zbekistonda iqlimlashtirilgan *M. charantia* dorivor o'simlikida 12 xil tolerantlik genlari mavjudligini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tanlangan genlar, ya'ni CSP3, CYP707A, GST, PYL4, BCH, POD1,

RBOH, CAT, GR, PP2C78, PP2C8 va SOS2 stressga chidamlilik, jumladan, sovuqqa chidamlilik, qurg'ochilikka chidamlilik, sho'rlanishga chidamlilik, patogenlar va kadmiy kabi og'ir metallarga qarshilik bilan bog'liq turli xususiyatlarni berishi ma'lum. Ushbu stressga chidamlilik genlarining mavjudligini tushunish *M. charantia* ning ko'plab abiotik stresslarga dosh berish uchun genetik moslashuvini tushuntirish uchun juda muhimdir.

Ushbu stresslarga chidamlilikni ifoda etuvchi genlarining keyingi tavsifi *M. charantia* dagi stressga chidamlilikning genetik asoslarini har tomonlama tushunishga yordam beradi. Bizning tadqiqot ushbu dorivor o'simlikni barqaror yetishtirish va undan foydalanish, uning iqtisodiy ahamiyatini oshirish va dorivor xususiyatlarini yaxshilash strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda yordam berishi mumkin.

O'zbekistonning Andijon shahrida iqlimlashtirilgan *M. charantia* ning yangi barglaridan DNK ajratish uchun olindi. Eksperimental ma'lumotlarning ishonchliligini ta'minlab, keyingi tahlil qilish uchun faqat shikastlanmagan va kasalliksiz barglar tanlandi. DNK o'zgartirilgan CTAB (setiltrimetilammonium bromid) usuli yordamida 20 mg yosh barg to'qimasidan ajratilgan. Ushbu ekstraksiya jarayoni namunalarni mayda kukunga gomogenlashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Olingan kukun CTAB ekstraksiyasi, inkubatsiya, xloroform/izoamil spirti ekstraksiyasi, DNKni cho'ktirish va tozalashni o'z ichiga olgan bir qator bosqichlardan o'tkazildi. Olingan DNKning sifati va miqdori NanoDrop spektrofotometri yordamida baholanib, namunalarning keyingi tahlil uchun yaroqliligini ta'minlandi.

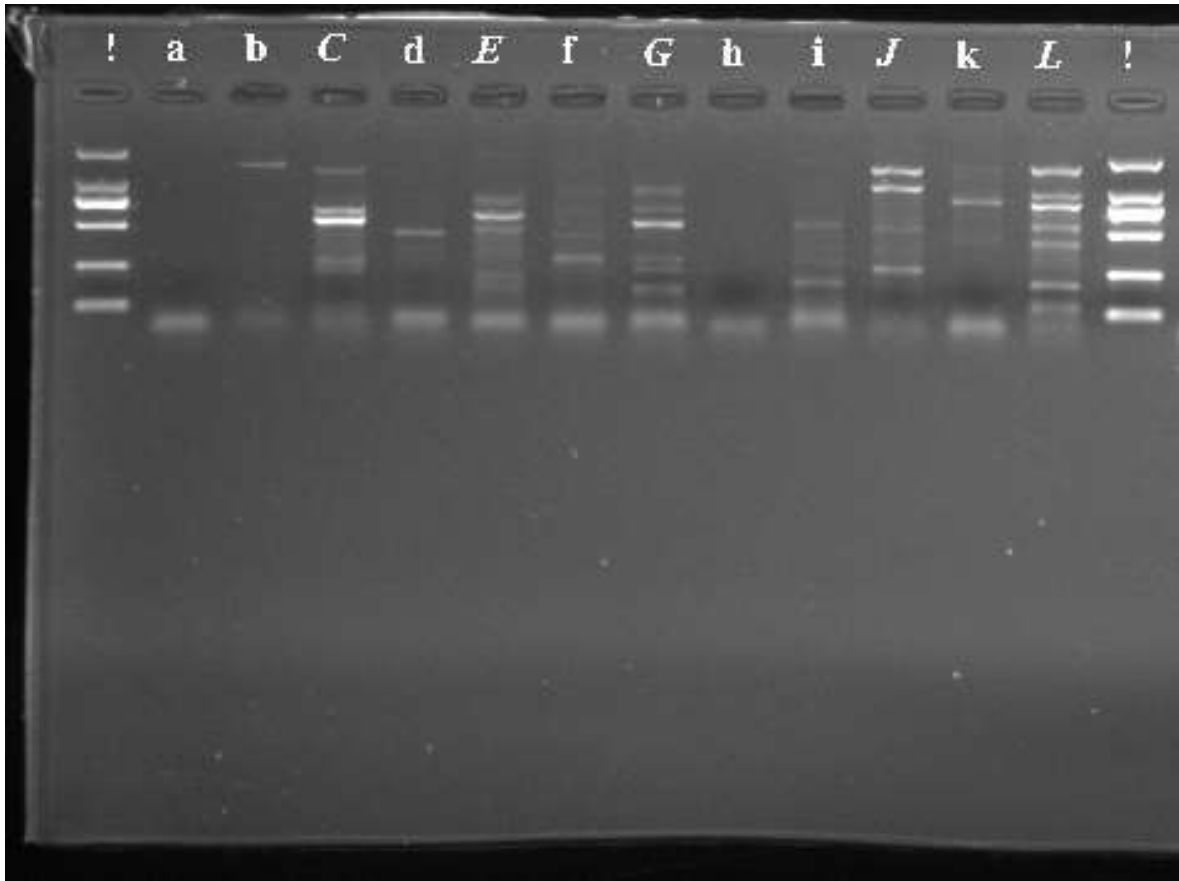
Ushbu ma'lumot stressga chidamlilik genlarining mavjudligini baholash orqali *M. charantia* ning abiotik stresslarga genetik moslashuvini aniqlash uchun tahlil qilindi (1-rasm).

1-jadval. Turli xil stresslarga javob reaksiyasini hosil qiliuvchi genlarini ifodalovchi molekulyar markaerlar

Markerlar	Gen xususiyatlari
253 CSP3	Sovuqqa qarshilik
254CYP707A	Qurg'ochilik va sho'rlanishga chidamlilik
264 GST	Qurg'ochilik va sho'rlanishga chidamlilik
278 PYL4	Qurg'ochilik va sho'rlanishga chidamlilik
250 BCH	Qurg'ochilik va sho'rlanishga chidamlilik
273 POD1	Qurg'ochilik va sho'rlanishga chidamlilik
279 RBOH	Qurg'ochilikka, sovuqqa, turli patogenlarga va kadmiy stressiga qarshilik

251 CAT	Shoʻrlanishga chidamlilik
263 GR	Shoʻrlanishga chidamlilik
275 PP2C78	Shoʻrlanishga chidamlilik
276 PP2C8	Shoʻrlanishga chidamlilik
284 SOS2	Shoʻrlanishga chidamlilik

Tahlil qilingan 12 ta markerdan 5 ta marker uchun aniq chiziqlar kuzatildi – CSP3, GR, POD1, PYL4, RBOH (1-rasm) - bu ularning *M. charantia* namunalari mavjudligini koʻrsatadi. Qolgan 7 ta marker uchun alohida chiziqlar aniqlanmadi. CSP3, GR, POD1, PYL4 va RBOH belgilari uchun tasmalarning mavjudligi tahlil qilingan *M. charantia* namunalari stressga chidamlilik bilan bogʻliq boʻlgan ushbu genetik xususiyatlarga ega ekanligini koʻrsatadi. CSP3 oqsillar va membranalarni barqarorlashtirish orqali sovuqqa chidamlilikni oshiradi. GR va POD1 qurgʻoqchilik va shoʻrlanish stresslari paytida ROSni tozalashda muhim rol oʻynaydi [7]. PYL4 va RBOH abscisik kislotaga bogʻliq stress signalizatsiyasi va javob yoʻllarida ishtirok etadi [8]. Bizning tadqiqotimizda *M. charantia* sovuq, qurgʻoqchilik va shoʻrlanish kabi abiotik stresslarga oʻziga xos bardoshli boʻlishi mumkinligi haqidagi birinchi dalillarni beradi. Biroq, marker funksiyasini qoʻshimcha tekshirish va nazorat qilinadigan sharoitlarda stressga chidamlilik darajasini baholash ham zarur. Boshqa 7 ta marker uchun chiziqlarning yoʻqligi praymerlarning mos kelmasligi yoki ushbu *M. charantia* oʻsimligida tegishli belgilarning yoʻqligi bilan bogʻliq boʻlishi mumkin.



1-rasm. DNK bo‘laklarining mavjudligi va hajmi UV nurlari yordamida aniqlanganlik natijasi. !) Ladder , A) 250 BCH, B) 251 CAT, **C) 253 CSP3**, D) 254CYP707A, **E) 263 GR**, F) 264 GST, **G) 273 POD1**, H) 275 PP2C78, I) 276 PP2C8, **J) 278 PYL4**, K) 284 SOS2, L) **279 RBOH**

XULOSA

Umuman olganda, gel elektroforezi natijalarida ushbu o‘ziga xos belgilarning mavjudligi M. charantiyada mavjud bo‘lgan genetik moslashuvlar va stressga chidamlilik mexanizmlari uchun kuchli dalillarni beradi. Ushbu topilmalar o‘simlikning qiyin ekologik sharoitlarda rivojlanish qobiliyatini yoritib beradi va ekinlarning chidamliligini oshirish va noqulay muhitda dorivor o‘simliklarni barqaror etishtirishni yaxshilash uchun muhim ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin.

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РАСЧЕТЫ ДОРОЖНОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ С УЧЕТОМ НАПРЯЖЕННО-ДЕФОРМИРОВАННОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ АРМИРУЮЩЕЙ СЕТКИ

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Аннотация. Теоретически проанализировано о целесообразности и эффективности применения армирующей прослойки в дорожной конструкции. Предлагается решить задачу в рамках теории упругости и на основе решения контактных задач с учетом особенностей работы зернистых материалов в контактной зоне с подстилающим грунтом, установив их влияние на поведение конструкции в целом. Даны теоретические выкладки по определению коэффициента, который характеризует степень снижения горизонтальных деформаций и касательных напряжений в плоскости контакта при армировании зернистых оснований сетками.

Ключевые слова: зернистый материал, нормальные напряжения, касательные напряжения, контактная зона, армирующая зона, коэффициент армирования

Введение. Состояние изученности работы слабосвязных зернистых материалов в слоях дорожных одежд пока не позволило разработать метод расчета, достаточно полно учитывающий особенности поведения этих материалов. Указанные особенности связаны с дискретностью структуры зернистых материалов и проявляются: во первых в изменении прочностных характеристик этих материалов в зависимости от того, как они размещены в слоистой конструкции и каковы деформативные свойства окружения слоев, во-вторых в характере передачи этими материалами приложенного к ним давления на нижележащий грунт.

Зернистый материал в контактной зоне с подстилающим грунтом можно отнести к распорным системам, так как любые два зерна, опираются друг на

друга и на подстилающий грунт способны создать на его поверхности касательные напряжения от вертикального давления. Вследствие этого, касательные напряжения в плоскости контакта системы «зернистый материал-подстилающий грунт» должны быть выше, чем касательные напряжения в плоскости контакта системы «сплошной материал-подстилающий грунт».

Используя известные решения теории упругости и контактных задач теории упругости [1] покажем, что наличие касательных напряжений в плоскости контакта влияет на напряженное состояние нижележащего полупространства,

Анализ работ, связанных с исследованиями контактной прочности материала, показывает, что наличие наряду с вертикальной, дополнительной касательной нагрузки на поверхности контакта существенно влияет на напряженное состояние материала, снижая его прочность по сдвигу. Присутствие касательных нагрузок изменяет распределение напряжений в зоне контакта, увеличивая максимальные касательные напряжения и приближая их к поверхности [2]. В предельном случае сочетания внешних нормальных и касательных сил, максимальные касательные напряжения выходят на поверхность контакта, обуславливая поверхностный критерий разрушения.

Особенно заметно влияние касательной составляющей нагрузки на поверхности контакта сказывается в условиях многократного приложения нагрузки [3]. Для дорожных конструкций с промежуточными зернистыми слоями влияние соответствующим образом направленных повышенных касательных напряжений в плоскости контакта зернистого материала с подстилающим грунтом будет неблагоприятно сказываться с точки зрения критерия прочности по сдвигу в грунте, подстилающим дискретный слой. В условиях многократного нагружения это должно уменьшить долговечность конструкции.

Обзор исследований по армированию зернистых материалов показывает, что имеющийся опыт армирования преимущественно связан с конструкциями, работающими в стадии значительных деформаций, величина которых на поверхности дорожной одежды измеряется несколькими миллиметрами. В этой стадии деформирования армирующий эффект прослойки часто объясняют ее способностью работать как мембрана. Однако такой механизм не в состоянии объяснить работу прослойки с реальными деформативными характеристиками в малодеформируемых системах, и в частности, в конструкциях дорожных одежд капитального и

усовершенствованного типа, величина упругого прогиба на поверхности которых измеряется долями миллиметра.

Вопрос о целесообразности и эффективности применения армирующей прослойки в дорожной конструкции можно решить на основе учета особенностей работы зернистых материалов в контактной зоне с подстилающим грунтом, установив их влияние на поведение конструкции в целом.

Актуальность работы. В практике строительства широко распространены дорожные одежды, в том числе и капитального типа, промежуточные конструктивные слои, которых выполнены из щебня, гравия и других необработанных вяжущих зернистых материалов. Опыт эксплуатации показывает, что эти дорожные одежды имеют существенный недостаток. Зернистый материал способствует образованию микросдвигов в контактной зоне с грунтом, которые под действием многократного приложения нагрузок активно накапливаются, нарушая покрытия и при этом ухудшая транспортно-эксплуатационные показатели дороги.

В настоящее время применение рекомендаций по применению укрепления зернистых слоев, в силу причин, связанных с условными технологиями объем применения зернистых оснований, остается большим.

Одним из решений этой проблемы может служить армирование оснований из зернистых материалов геотекстильными прослойками в виде сеток.

В статье предложена расчетная схема, объясняющая механизм влияния армирующей сетки, уложенной на контакте дискретного слоя дорожной одежды с подстилающим грунтом на напряженно-деформированное состояние грунта под сеткой

Новизна работы состоит - расчетные зависимости в рамках задач теории упругости, позволяющих в рамках существующей теории расчета дорожных одежд нежесткого типа учесть влияние армирующей сетки на напряженное состояние грунта в зависимости от деформативных характеристик сетки и грунта,

Методы исследования. В соответствии с теорией дискретной среды [4] для зернистого слоя, являющегося распорной системой, касательные напряжения связаны с нормальными в виде:

$$\tau(r) = -\nu z \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial r}$$

(1)

где ν - коэффициент бокового давления (распора).

Воспользуемся решением из [4] в порядке первого приближения считаем, что нормальные и касательные напряжения в плоскости контакта зернистого материала с подстилающим грунтом имеют соответственно следующее распределение

$$\sigma_z = PR \int_0^{\infty} J_0(r, x) J_1(R, x) \exp\left(-\frac{\nu z^2 x^2}{2}\right) dx;$$

(2)

$$\tau(r) = \frac{PR}{z} \exp\left(-\frac{R^2 + r^2}{2\nu z^2}\right) J_1\left(\frac{Rr}{\nu z^2}\right)$$

(3)

где $J_0(r, x)$, $J_1(R, x)$ -функции Бесселя первого рода соответственно нулевого и первого порядка. Схема распределения этих напряжений показана на рис. 1.

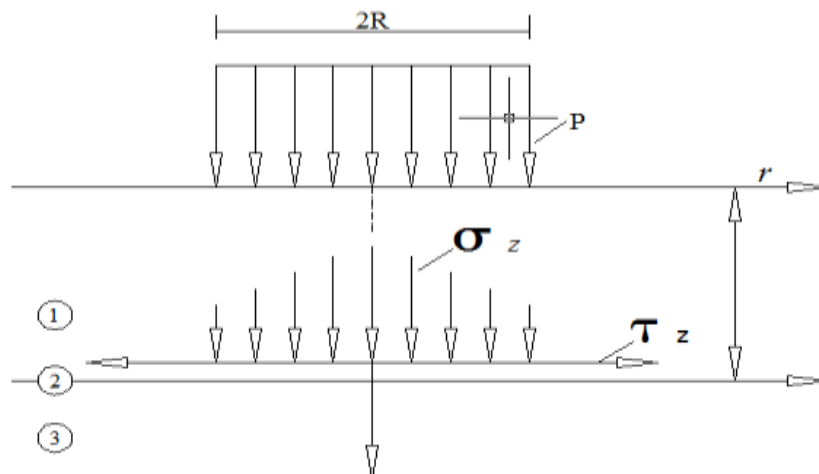


Рисунок 1 – Схема распределения нормальных и касательных напряжений в плоскости контакта зернистого материала с подстилающим грунтом

1 – зернистый материал; 2 – контактная зона;

3 – подстилающий грунт

Figure 1 - the Scheme of distribution normal and tangents of pressure in a plane of contact of a granular material with a spreading ground

1 - a granular material; 2 - a contact zone;

3 - a spreading ground

Для оценки напряженного состояния грунта под слоем зернистого материала рассмотрим полупространство ниже контактной зоны, нагруженное

нормальной и касательной нагрузками, распределение по (2) и (3). Согласно решениям задач теории упругости и контактных задач теории упругости [1] известно, что наличие на поверхности контакта наряду с нормальными, соответствующим образом направленных касательных напряжений (рис.1) способствует снижению максимальных главных напряжений σ_3 и увеличению максимальных сдвигающих напряжений τ_{\max} в нагруженной системе (полупространстве).

Армирование зернистого материала в контактной зоне с подстилающим грунтом прослойками в виде сеток ограничивает передачу касательных напряжений $\tau(r)$ на грунт за счет того, что при совместной работе сетки с дискретным материалом слоя, обеспечивая их зацеплением, касательные напряжения частично воспринимаются сеткой.

Величина упругого прогиба на поверхности дорожной одежды определяется главным образом вертикальными нормальными напряжениями. Поскольку введение прослойки мало влияет на величину и распределение этих напряжений, армирование должно мало влиять на упругий прогиб.

Влияние снижения $\tau_{a,\max}$ в результате армирования можно учесть в расчете дорожной одежды по сдвигу в подстилающем грунте, введя в выражение условия предельного равновесия при расчете армирования дорожной одежды коэффициент $K_{\text{эф}}^{\varphi}$, понижающий расчетные сдвигающие напряжения:

$$\tau_{a,\max} / K_{\text{эф}}^{\varphi} + K_{\text{эф}}^{\varphi} K_{\text{эф}}^{\varphi} \tau_{\text{г}} \leq T_{\text{дон}} \quad (4)$$

где $\tau_{\text{г}}$ и $T_{\text{дон}}$ - соответственно активное напряжение сдвига от веса или лежащих слоев и допустимого напряжению сдвига, МПа; $K_{\text{эф}}^{\varphi}$ - коэффициент, который можно назвать коэффициентом эффективности армирования, определяемый как отношение $\tau_{a,\max}$ в конструкции без сетки $\tau_{a,\max}^*$ и конструкции с сеткой

$$K_{\text{эф}}^{\varphi} = \frac{\tau_{a,\max}}{\tau_{a,\max}^*}$$

(5)

Максимальное активное сдвигающие напряжения в подстилающем грунте можно определить через главные максимальные σ_1 и минимальные σ_3 напряжения по известной зависимости:

$$\tau_{a,\max} = \frac{1}{2 \cos \varphi} [(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) - (\sigma_1 + \sigma_3) \sin \varphi]$$

(6)

Для армированной конструкции эту зависимость можно записать :

$$\tau_{a,\max}^* = \frac{1}{2 \cos \varphi} [(\sigma_1^* - \sigma_3^*) - (\sigma_1^* + \sigma_3^*) \sin \varphi]$$

(7)

где φ - угол внутреннего трения грунта, град; *- индекс, соответствующий параметрам армированной дорожной одежды.

При $\varphi = 0$ выражения (6) и (7) преобразуется в выражение для определения максимальных сдвигающих напряжений τ_{\max} и τ_{\max}^* , соответственно, в подстилающем грунте неармированной и армированной конструкций. В этом случае (5) можно записать

$$K_{\varphi} = \frac{\tau_{\max}}{\tau_{\max}^*}$$

(8)

Подставляя (6) и (7) в (5) после некоторых преобразований с учетом соотношения $2 \tau_{\max} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3$ получим

$$K_{\varphi} = \frac{\tau_{\max} - (\sigma_1 - \tau_{\max}) \sin \varphi}{\tau_{\max}^* - (\sigma_1^* - \tau_{\max}^*) \sin \varphi}$$

(9)

Разделив числитель и знаменатель на τ_{\max} и учитывая (8) и то, что $\sigma_1 \approx \sigma_1^*$ имеем

$$K_{\varphi} = \frac{K_{\varphi} - (\sigma_1^* / \tau_{\max}^* - K_{\varphi}) \sin \varphi}{1 - (\sigma_1^* / \tau_{\max}^* - 1) \sin \varphi}$$

(10)

При этом учитывая, что $2 \tau_{\max}^* = \sigma_1^* - \sigma_3^*$, это выражение примет вид:

$$\sigma_1^* / \tau_{\max}^* = 2 + \sigma_3^* / \tau_{\max}^*$$

(11)

Результаты расчетного напряженного состояния в подстилающем грунте для двухслойных и трехслойных дорожных одежд с использованием решения А.Г.Буленко [5] показывают, что для условий, рассматриваемых в работе, напряжение σ_3 в данном расчетном сечении составляют не менее $0,15 \sigma_1$. Следовательно, отношение $\sigma_1^* / \tau_{\max}^*$ с точностью 5% достаточной для

практических расчетов можно принять равным 2. При этом (10) будет иметь вид:

$$K_{\varphi}^{\text{эф}} = \frac{K_{\text{эф}}(1 + \sin \varphi) - 2 \sin \varphi}{1 - 2 \sin \varphi}$$

(12)

Как видно из (12) коэффициент эффективности армирования зависит от степени снижения τ_{max} в подстилающем грунте конструкции при его армировании и угла внутреннего трения φ .

Отсюда следует можно предположить, что степень снижения максимальных сдвигающих напряжений τ_{max} в подстилающем грунте при прочих разных условиях прямо зависит от степени снижения касательных напряжений в плоскости контакта.

Расчетную схему взаимодействия грунта земляного полотна и двух близлежащих щебенков предоставим в виде трехшарнирной фермы (рис.2б).

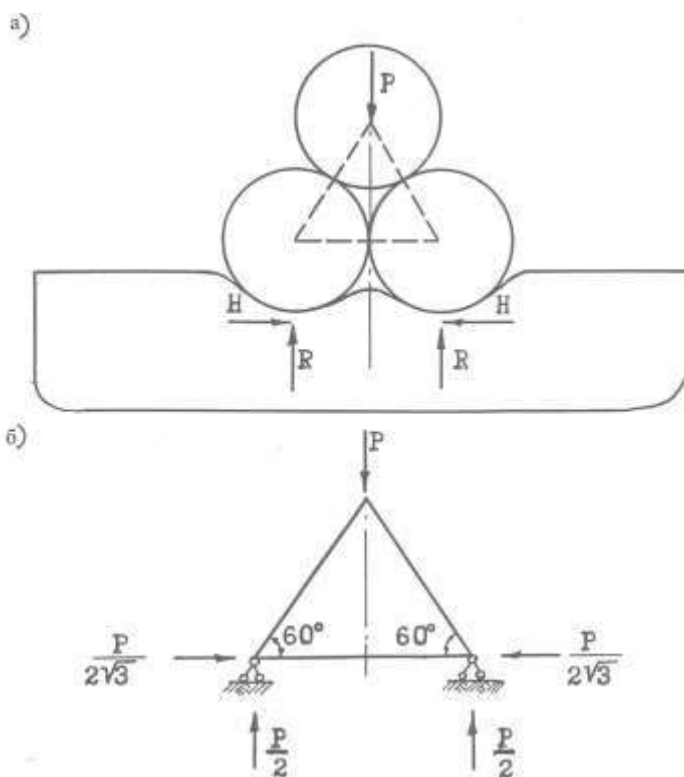


Рисунок 2 – Модель (а) и расчетная схема (б) взаимодействия зернистого материала с подстилающим грунтом

Figure 2 - Model (a) and the settlement scheme (b) interactions of a granular material with a spreading ground

Усилие H в нижнем поясе фермы можно определить, рассмотрев равновесие системы. Величина этого усилия, выраженная через сосредоточенную нагрузку P , приложенную в верхнем шарнире равна

$$H = \frac{P}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

(13)

Абсолютное удлинение нижнего пояса зависит от плотности сечения. Допустим, что неармированные щебенки могут быть заменены расчетной схемой (рис.2б) в которой нижний пояс под действием горизонтального усилия H удлиняется на величину перемещения Δr щебенки, утопленной в грунт на величину f от действия вертикальной силы $P/2$ (рис. 3а).

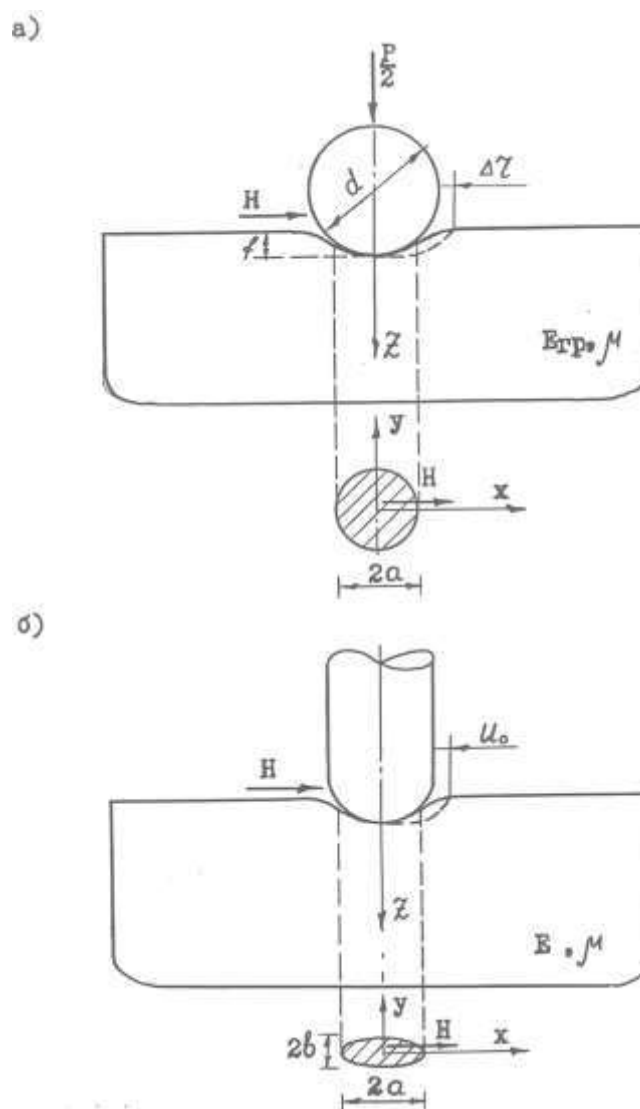


Рисунок 3 – Деформации упругого полупространства при взаимодействии со штампами:

а-шаровидным; б-параболоидным.

Figure 3 - Deformations of elastic semispace at interaction with stamps:

a-spherical; b-paraboloidal

Армированные щебенки могут быть заменены такой же расчетной схемой (рис. 2б), но с нижним поясом, состоящим из двух параллельных стержней различной деформативности. Деформативность одного из них соответствует деформативности стержня из первой расчетной схемы, а деформативность другого соответствует деформативности реального армирующего материала.

Для определения величины перемещения Δr щебенки по схеме, представленной на рис.3а воспользуемся решением задач теории упругости о перемещении штампа эллиптического сечения [6] конец которого очерчен по поверхности эллиптического парабоида (рис.3б).

Перемещения частиц, лежащих по площадке соприкосновения, вызванные действием силы H , определяются выражениями:

$$u_0 = \frac{3H}{8Ga} \lambda(e)$$

(14)

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)}$$

(15)

где G - модуль сдвига полупространства; E - модуль упругости полупространства; μ - коэффициент Пуассона полупространства; $\lambda(e)$ - величина, зависящая от отношения a^2, b^2 и μ определяемая по графику рис.13 [6].

Полагая, что a очень мало отличаются от b , т.е. площадка соприкасания ближе к форме круга с радиусом a , перепишем выражение (14) для нашего случая (рис. 3а).

После подстановки в (14) вместо $\lambda(e)$ его значения 0.85, определенного по графику $a^2: b^2 = 1$ и $\mu = 0.35$, и некоторых преобразований выражение примет вид

$$\Delta r = \frac{0.184P(1 + \mu)}{E_p a}$$

(16)

Величина радиуса круговой площадки контакта a в выражении (16) имеет переменное значение, зависящее от вертикальной силы. Эту величину можно

определить воспользовавшись известным Герца [7] о вдавлении абсолютно жесткого шара в упругое полупространство вертикальной силой $P/2$:

$$a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3Pd(1-\mu^2)}{16E_{cp}}}$$

(17)

Подставляя (17) в (16) и делая преобразования получим горизонтальное перемещение щебенки от совместного действия вертикальной $P/2$ и горизонтальной $P/2\sqrt{3}$ нагрузками

$$\Delta r = 0.322 \sqrt[3]{\frac{P^2(1+\mu)^2}{E_{cp}^2 d(1-\mu)}}$$

(18)

Относительное удлинение нижнего пояса фермы по первой расчетной схеме

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\Delta r}{d} = 0.322 \sqrt[3]{\frac{P^2(1+\mu)^2}{E_{cp}^2 d^4(1-\mu)}}$$

(19)

Допустим, что площадь поперечного сечения фиктивного стержня нижнего пояса равна F_ϕ , тогда фиктивный модуль упругости этого стержня:

$$E_\phi = \frac{Hd}{F_\phi \Delta r}$$

(20)

Рассмотрим растяжение двух параллельных стержней нагрузкой H . Пусть один из имеет площадь сечения F_a с модулем упругости E_a . Сечение второго стержня, фиктивного имеет площадь F_ϕ с модулем упругости E_ϕ . Относительное удлинение обоих стержней ε_{np} можно определить, используя метод редуционных коэффициентов, применяемой в строительной механике для решения задач о «составных стержнях» [8]. Для этого определим приведенную к арматуре площадь поперечного сечения обоих стержней:

$$F_a^{np} = F_a + \frac{E_\phi F_\phi}{E_a} = F_a + \frac{1}{0.322 E_a} \sqrt[3]{\frac{H^3 E_{cp}^2 d^4 (1-\mu)}{P^2 (1+\mu)}}$$

(21)

Тогда

$$\varepsilon_{np} = \frac{H}{E_a F_a^{np}} = \frac{H}{E_a F_a + \frac{1}{0.322} \sqrt[3]{\frac{H^3 E_{ep}^2 d^4 (1-\mu)}{P^2 (1+\mu)^2}}}$$

(22)

Разделив (22) на (19), после некоторых преобразований и подставляя вместо H его значение (13) получим на сколько раз уменьшится горизонтальные деформации нижнего пояса первой расчетной схемы при введении дополнительного армирующего стержня:

$$K^T = \frac{\varepsilon_r}{\varepsilon_{np}} = 1.115 E_a F_a \sqrt[3]{\frac{(1+\mu)^2}{P E_{ep}^2 d^4 (1-\mu)}} + 1$$

(23)

Допустим, что сила P соизмерима в первом приближении произведению вертикального напряжения σ_1 , действующего на круговой площадке диаметром d , на площадь этой площадки $\pi d^2/4$. Тогда равенство (23) преобразуется в вид

$$K^T = \text{дер} \sqrt[3]{\frac{(1+\mu)^2}{\sigma_1 E_{ep}^2 (1-\mu)}} + 1$$

(24)

Входящие в (24) характеристики следующие:

$E_a F_a$ - показатель деформативности сетки (E_a , F_a – соответственно модуль упругости и площадь поперечного сечения одной пряди сетки), H ;

d -средняя крупность зерен материала основания, мм;

μ, E_{ep} - коэффициент Пуассона и модуль упругости грунта, МПа;

σ_1 - главное вертикальное напряжение на уровне прослойки, МПа.

Результаты исследования. Полученный параметр K^T характеризует степень снижения горизонтальных деформаций и касательных напряжений в плоскости контакта при армировании зернистых оснований сетками. Установим взаимосвязь между K^T и $K_{эф}$. Выявить эту зависимость можно путем установления причинно-следственной связи между коэффициентами $K_{эф}$, полученными экспериментально с использованием формулы (8) для различных параметров дорожной одежды, сетки и нагрузим и коэффициентами K^T , рассчитанными теоретически по формуле (24) для тех же условий. Использование такого подхода позволяет учесть целый ряд факторов, таких как, форма зерен, их шероховатостей и плотность укладки, которые влияют на эффект армирования, но не теоретическому учету.

Заключение. Можно предположить, что степень снижения максимальных сдвигающих напряжений τ_{\max} в подстилающем грунте при прочих равных условиях прямо зависит от степени снижения касательных напряжений в плоскости контакта. Степень снижения последних можно оценить теоретически, используя известные решения упругости.

В результате корреляционного анализа можно получить полуэмпирическую зависимость $K_{\text{эф}}=f(K^T)$, с учетом которой выражение (12) для определения коэффициента эффективности армирования будет иметь вид:

$$K_{\text{эф}} = \frac{f(K^T)(1 + \sin \varphi) - 2 \sin \varphi}{1 - \sin \varphi} \quad (25)$$

Для практического использования выражения (25) необходимо установить вид и параметры зависимости $f(K^T)$, что позволит достичь путем постановки специальных экспериментов с целью определения $K_{\text{эф}}$ для различных условий армирования.

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ONA TILI TA'LIMIDA FRAZEOLOGIK KOMPETENSIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING LINGVISTIK ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o‘quvchilarda frazeologik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishning tarkibiy tuzilishi va o‘qitishda qo‘llanadigan zamonaviy yondashuvlar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Abstract. This article reflects on the structural of students’ formation of phraseological competences and modern approaches used in the teaching.

Kalit so‘zlar: Frazeologiya, frazeologik birlik, frazeologik kompetentsiya, lug‘at.

Keywords: Phraseology, phraseological unit, phraseological competence, vocabulary.

Ключевые слова: Фраzeология, фразeологизм, фразeологическая компетентность, словарный запас.

Mustaqilligimizning keyingi yillarida O‘zbek tilini o‘rganishga bo‘lgan e’tibor va hurmat yanada oshib bormoqda. Bunga davlatimiz rahbari Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 5850-sonli Farmoni asos bo‘ldi desak, yanglishmagan bo‘lamiz. Farmonda davlat tilini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha dasturlar va “yo‘l xaritalari” ishlab chiqilishi, davlat organlari va tashkilotlari, jumladan, mahalliy ijro etuvchi hokimiyat organlarining davlat tilini rivojlantirish, davlat tili to‘g‘risidagi qonun hujjatlariga rioya etilishi ustidan davlat nazoratini o‘rnatish kabi juda muhim va dolzarb topshiriqlar berilgan edi. Vazifalarning bajarilishi va amalga oshirilayotgan o‘zgarishlar O‘zbek tili va uni o‘qitish tizimiga ijobiy ta’sirini ko‘rsatdi, albatta.

O‘zbek tilini o‘qitishning asosiy vazifalaridan biri bu – mustaqil fikrga ega, ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotga ongli va faol tarzda aralasha oladigan shaxsni shakllantirishdan iborat. Bunda kelajak avlodning kamol topishi, mamlakat hayotida demokratiya asoslarini keng joriy etish, rivojlangan davlat qurish jarayonini tezlashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Har bir sohada o‘qitish, o‘rganish, ta’lim-

tarbiya berishni yo‘lga qo‘yish va isloh qilish talab qilinmoqda. Buning uchun esa, ta’lim jarayonida yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan, innovatsiyalardan foydalanish hamda ularni keng miqyosda tatbiq etish ehtiyoji tug‘ilmoqda.

Tilni milliy madaniyatning tarkibiy qismi sifatida qarash mumkin. Tilning tuzilishi bir necha darajalardan iborat. Shuning uchun, til murakkab tarkibli tizim. Undagi har bir tushuncha yoki ifodalarni o‘quvchilarga o‘rgatish o‘ziga xos yo‘nalish talab qiladi. Ma’lum bir xalq tajribasining xususiyatlari, uning moddiy va ma’naviy madaniyatining xususiyatlari tilning frazeologik kompetensiyada aniq namoyon bo‘ladi.

Tilning frazeologik darajasi milliy madaniyatning eng muhim tarkibiy qismidir. Ona tili darslarida frazeologiya o‘quvchilarga o‘zlashtirishdan tashqari imkoniyat yaratadi ya’ni o‘z xalqining tili va shakli, madaniyati, o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini tushunish va qadrlashni o‘rgatadi. Ona xalqining madaniyatini bilish, tilni o‘zlashtirishga yordam beradi. Ma’lum bir etnik guruh uchun nominatsiya darajasida o‘zlashtirilgan tushunchalar, har qanday frazeologik fond asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Birinchi navbatda, ma’lum bir til uchun mos keladiganini ko‘rsatadigan lingvistik birliklar-frazeologizmlarni shakllantiradi. Fikrimizcha, tilni tushunish va o‘zlashtirish o‘rganilayotgan til frazeologiyasini tahlil qilish, eng muhimlarini ajratib ko‘rsatish frazeologik kompetensiyasining asosi hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun o‘quvchilarda frazeologik kompetensiyani rivojlantirish yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu jarayonni til o‘qitish amaliyotida amalga oshirilayotgan eng asosiy vazifalardan biri deb hisoblash joiz. Ushbu tushunchalarni tushunish juda qimmatlidir. Bu yondashuv bilan til muhim tarkibiy qism sifatida ishlaydi va dunyoga milliy qarashni ifodalash shakli bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. O‘quvchilarda frazeologik kompetensiyasini shakllantirish jarayonni ko‘rib chiqar ekanmiz, tilni o‘qitish amaliyotida amalga oshiriladigan asosiy vazifalardan biri sifatida frazeologik kompetensiyaning mazmun mohiyatini o‘rgatishdan iborat deb hisoblaymiz. Xo‘sh, frazeologik kompetensiya nima?

Frazeologik kompetensiya - bu frazeologik tarkibni bilish va undan muloqot jarayonida foydalanish qobiliyati. Tilshunoslikka bu tushunchani birinchi marta E.A.Dobridneva kiritgan va hozirda ilmiy va uslubiy ishlarda faol foydalanilmoqda garchi u uslubiy atamalar lug‘atida qayd etilmagan bo‘lsa-da.¹

¹ Добрыднева Е. А. Коммуникативно-прагматическая парадигма русской фразеологии: автореф. дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. Волгоград, 2000. 42 с

O'quvchilarning ona tilida o'z fikr va kommunikativ niyatlarini to'g'ri va obrazli ifodalay olishi, xususan, barcha lingvistik vositalar boyligini, shu jumladan frazeologik birliklarni qo'llay olishi eng muhim xususiyatlardan biridir.

Frazeologik birliklarni bilmasdan o'quvchi ona tilida suhbatdoshlari bilan muloqotda erkin va teng huquqli shaxsga aylanmaydi, chunki u ular bilan turli qarashlarda erkin ishlay olmaydi. Bunday vaziyatlarning oldini olish uchun o'quvchilarda frazeologik kompetentsiyani, xususan, quyidagi bilimlarni shakllantirish lozim:

- 1) frazeologik lug'at va frazeologik birliklarni anglash qobiliyati;
 - 2) frazeologizmlardan foydalanishda grammatik qoidalarga rioya qilish;
 - 3) nutqda frazeologik qoliplarga tayanish;
 - 4) turli sohalarida frazeologik birliklardan foydalanishda funkcionallikni joriy etish;
 - 5) axborotni har jihatdan idrok etishga erishish uchun FB'larni qo'llash;
- Shuningdek, o'quvchi qobiliyatida:

- a) frazeologik birliklarni o'z ichiga olgan xabarga aniq javob berish;
- b) suhbat davomida vaziyatga to'g'ri baho berish,
- c) o'quvchi va suhbatdoshning umumiy va lingvistik bilim darajasini hisobga olish.

Frazeologik kompetentsiya mazmunini ushbu bilim va ko'nikmalar asosida yoritish mumkin. Ushbu kompetensiyaning rivojlanish darajasini belgilashda nazorat obyektlari sifatida E. G. Azimov va A. N. Shchukinga ergashib, ma'lum bir kompetensiyaning mazmunini tashkil etuvchi bilim, nutq qobiliyatlarini tushunish mumkin.²

O'quvchilar nutqida frazeologik kompetentsiyani shakllantirishda bir qancha muammoli vaziyatlar mavjud.

- 1) ona tili darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarida frazeologik materiallarning yetarli darajada ifodalanmaganligi;
- 2) o'quv dasturlariga kiritilgan frazeologik birliklar metodikasi aniqlashtirilmaganligi;
- 3) frazeologizmlarning lingvistik va uslubiy asoslari yetarli darajada ishlab chiqilmaganligi;

² 8. *Азимов Э. Г., Щукин А. Н.* Новый словарь методических терминов и понятий (теория и практика обучения языкам). М.: ИКАР, 2009. 173 с.

4) nutqda frazeologik birliklarni idrok etish, tushunish va qo'llash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan mashqlar tizimining ishlab chiqilmaganligi(o'quvchi va o'qituvchi mashq daftarlari negizida);

5) o'quvchilarni qiziqtirgan mavzu bo'yicha tarqoq ma'lumotlarni umumlashtirish va tushunish zarurati

6) lingvodidaktika, madaniyatshunoslik sohasidagi so'nggi yutuqlarni frazeologizmlar bilan bog'lash.

Umuman olganda, so'zda bo'lgani singari, **frazeologik birikmalarda** ham mantiqiy-nominativ ma'no bilan birga ekspressiv-stilistik bo'yoqdorlik ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'quvchilarning frazeologiyani o'rganishga bo'lgan ehtiyoji va FB'larni tushunish, ulardan samarali foydalanishga o'rgatish usullarining yetarli darajada ishlab chiqilmaganligi frazeologik kompetensiyalarining buzilishiga olib keladi. Bunday vaziyat bir qator muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Ulardan biri ona tilini o'qitishda ishlatiladigan frazeologik materiallarni kamayishi bilan bog'liq.

Frazeologiya lingvistik nominatsiya vositalaridan biridir. O'quvchilarda ona tilini o'zlashtirishning turli bosqich va darajalarida lingvodidaktik jarayonga kiritilishi kerak bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar doirasini aniqlash va tegishli til materialini lingvistik nuqtai nazardan tavsiflash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Frazeologik kompetensiyani shakllantirish murakkab jarayon bo'lishiga qaramasdan, uni optimallashtirish zarur. Bunda quyidagilarga ahamiyat qaratish lozim:

- 1) frazeologiyani o'rganish bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilishi kerak;
- 2) o'quvchilar leksik va grammatik materialni parallel o'zlashtirishlari kerak;
- 3) frazeologiyani o'quvchilarda ona tilini o'qitishning birinchi yilidan boshlab, umumta'lim jarayonining oxirigacha davom ettirish kerak.

Frazeologik birliklarni tanlashning lingvistik va uslubiy asoslarini ishlab chiqish zarur, chunki o'quvchilarga ayni damda qo'yilayotgandigan DTS talablarida bu bo'yicha aniq tavsiya yoki talablar yo'q.

Hozirgi kunda ona tili, xususan, O'zbek tili fani o'qituvchisida o'zining pedodogik va ijtimoiy tajribasi, til madaniyati, pedogogik xulq-atvoriga e'tibor qaratgan holda mustaqil ravishda frazeologik birliklarni tanlay olish qobiliyati shakllangan bo'lishi shart. Frazeologik birliklarni tasodifiy tanlash o'quvchilarning tilni bilish darajasiga va eng asosiysi tarbiyasiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Frazeologiya lingvistik nominatsiya vositalaridan biridir. O'quvchilarda ona tilini o'zlashtirishning turli bosqich va darajalarida lingvodidaktik jarayonga kiritilishi

kerak bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar doirasini aniqlash va tegishli til materialini lingvistik nuqtai nazardan tavsiflash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Frazeologik kompetensiyani shakllantirish murakkab jarayon bo'lishiga qaramasdan, uni optimallashtirish zarur. Bunda quyidagilarga ahamiyat qaratish lozim:

- 4) frazeologiyani o'rganish bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilishi kerak;
- 5) o'quvchilar leksik va grammatik materialni parallel o'zlashtirishlari kerak;
- 6) frazeologiyani o'quvchilarda ona tilini o'qitishning birinchi yilidan boshlab, umumta'lim jarayonining oxirigacha davom ettirish kerak.

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Frazeologik birliklarni tanlash tamoyillarini shakllantirishda asosiy mezon sifatida frazeologik birliklarning kommunikativ qiymati va foydalanish darajasini hisobga olish zarur.

Ona tili fanini o'qitishning zamonaviy usullari o'quvchilarning u yoki bu darajaga erishishiga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak. Shuning uchun, o'quvchilarga o'rgatilayotgan har qanday til materiali lingvodidaktik mazmunda o'z o'rnini topishi lozim. Ko'rinib turibdiki, frazeologik materialning o'quv jarayonida tarqalishi o'quv bosqichlari bo'yicha bosqichma-bosqich frazeologik me'yorlarni qurishga xizmat qiladi.

Frazeologik birliklarni o'rganish, birinchi navbatda, asoslanishi kerak:

- 1) frazeologik birliklarning ma'nosini tushunish;
- 2) frazeologizmlarni kontekstda aniq joyini belgilash;
- 3) frazeologik birliklarning formal harakatlarini kommunikativ vaziyatlarga moslashtirish lozim.

Frazeologik birliklarni o'z ichiga olgan nutqni talqin qilishda frazeologik va ensiklopedik bilimlarni uyg'unlashtirish kerak bo'ladi. Masalan: Troya oti - "xosiyatsiz sovg'a-salom" frazeologik birligining ma'nosini bilmaslik - kommunikant yunon afsonasi haqidagi ensiklopedik bilimni yangilashi mumkin. Yunon rivoyatlariga ko'ra Troya urushi davrida, yunonlar askarlari

yogʻochdan ishlagan ulkan ot; uning ichiga yunonlarning eng kuchli askarlari yashirilib, Troyaga kirib oladilar. Buning natijasida ular jangda gʻalaba qozonadilar.

Bunday uygʻunlik oʻquvchilarning frazeologik kompetensiyasini rivojlanishiga poydevor boʻla oladi. Frazeologik birliklarni oʻrganishda ularning haqiqiy maʼnosini va tasvirini aks ettiruvchi materiallardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Oʻquvchilarga yengillik yaratish maqsadida dasrlik majmualari va uslubiy qoʻllanmalariga frazeologizmlarning mazmun mohiyatini yaqqol aks ettiruvchi mashqlar kiritish va buni integratsiyalash lozim. Mashqlar majmuasini ishlab chiqish nutqda frazeologik birliklarni idrok etish, tushunish va ulardan foydalanish koʻnikma va malakalarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan boʻlishi kerak.

Frazeologik kompetensiyani shakllantirish oʻquvchilardan ona tilining kontekstida ishlaydigan ijtimoiy-madaniy maʼlumotga ega boʻlishlarini talab qiladi. U bilan samarali ishlash sharti esa frazeologizmlarni lingvistik va lingvomadaniy izohlarga asoslangan holda oʻquvchilar ongiga singdirishdir.

Barcha tillardagi frazeologizmlar xalqning majoziy tafakkurining tabiati bilan chambarchas bogʻliq boʻlib, tarixni aks ettiradi, madaniyat, jamiyat anʼanalarini barhayotligini taʼminlaydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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Hofiz Xorazmiy Devonining Turkiyada o'rganilishi

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada Turkiy tillar bo'yicha dunyoga tanilgan tilshunoslarning Hofiz Xorazmiy devoni tili haqidagi qarashlari o'rganiladi. 1998-yilda Turkiyalik professor Rejep Toparli tomonidan nashr qildirilgan Hofiz Xorazmiy devonining xususiyatlari haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Abstract: The article examines the views of world-renowned linguists on Turkic languages about the language of Hafiz Khorezmi's office. The features of Hafiz Khorezmi's book, published by Turkish professor Recep Toparli in 1998, are discussed.

Annotatsiya: В статье рассматриваются взгляды всемирно известных лингвистов-тюркских языков на язык Хафиз-хорезмского дивана. Обсуждаются особенности книги Хафиза Хорезми, изданной турецким профессором Реджепом Топарли в 1998 году.

Kalit so'zlar: H. Xorazmiy devoni, matn lingvopoetikasi, devon faksimilesi, so'zlarning xususiyatlari, eski turkiy adabiy tili, turkiyshunoslar, Chig'atoy tili

Key words: H. Khorazmi's divan, text linguoepoetics, facsimile of divan, features of words, old Turkish literary language, Turkic scholars, Chigatay language

Ключевые слова: диван Х. Хорезми, лингвопоэтика текста, факсимиле дивана, особенности слов, старотурецкий литературный язык, тюркологи, чигатайский язык.

KIRISH

Eski turkiy adabiy til davri o'z ichida quyidagi bosqichlarni birlashtiradi: 1)Qoraxoniylar davri tili (qoraxoniylar davrida yaratilgan yozma yodgorliklar tili); 2)Chig'atoy turkiysi; 3)Eski Xorazm turkiysi(Oltin O'rda va Xorazm muhitida amal qilgan adabiy til); 4) Eski qipchoq tili (Misrda yozilgan garmmatik asarlar va lug'atlar hamda g'arbiy turk o'lkalarida qipchoqlar yaratgan asarlar tili); 5)Eski Onado'li turkchasi (Bu XIII – XV asrlarda o'g'uz turklari qo'llagan yozma adabiy tildir. Keyinchalik buning negizida usmonli turkchasi otini olgan adabiy til yuzaga

keldi). Turkiyshunos olimlar e'tirofiga ko'ra Chig'atoy adabiyotining bugunga qadar unutilib kelgan [R.Toparli,1998,-3] juda muhim shoirlaridan bo'lgan Hofiz Xorazmiy qalamiga mansub "Devon"ning til xususiyatlarini o'rganish orqali o'zbek tilining fonetik, grammatik va leksik o'ziga xosliklarini tadqiq qilish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METOD

Hofiz Xorazmiy devonining 1981-yildagi o'zbek olimi Hamid Sulaymonov hamda 1998-yilda Turkiyada Rejep To'parli tomonidan nashr qilingan nashrlari o'zaro qiyosiy-tahliliy metod orqali tadqiq qilinadi.

MUHOKAMA

Hofiz Xorazmiy devonini nashrga tayyorlagan o'zbek olimi Hamid Sulaymon ham, turkiyalik olim Rejep To'parli ham matnga juda katta e'tibor va ehtirom bilan yondashadigan mutaxassislar bo'lgani bois, bir qadar murakkab xat bilan yozilgan asarni muvaffaqiyat bilan o'qiganlar. Rejep To'parli Hamid Sulaymonning bu boradagi mehnatlarini qadrlab, "chig'atoy adabiyotining hozirgi kungacha eng muhim shoirlaridan biri bo'lgan Xorazmiy Hofizning she'rlarini o'z ichiga olgan devonini professor Hamid Sulaymon tomonidan Hindistonning Haydarobod shahridagi Salarjang muzeyidan topilgan yagona nusxasi asosida 1981-yilda krill alofbosida ikki jildga jamlab nashr qilingani va shu tariqa ilmiy jamoatchilikka tanishtirilgani" haqida "nihoyatda go'zal she'rlarni o'zida mujassam etgan bu devon til tarixi nuqtayi nazaridan katta ahamiyatga ega" – deb baholar ekan ayrim mulohazalarini ham bayon etadi.

NATIJALAR

Hofiz she'rlarida juda sodda va tushunarli umumturkiy tildan foydalangan. Ikkidan ortiq so'z birikmalarini juda kam qo'llagan shoirimizning tili Chig'atoy Turkchasing ilk davrlardagi xususiyatlarini, Xorazm – Oltin O'rda turkchasi bilan Navoiy tili orasidagi ulkan davrning boshqa bir xususiyatlari bilan eski va yangi til belgilari bilan aralash tilning o'ziga xosliklarini mujassam qilganligini kuzatadi. Bunga Devon ichidagi she'riy asarlardagi so'zlardan misollar keltirib o'tadi [R.Toparli,1998,-14]. Forsiy va turkiy so'zlardan qurilgan izofalardan, arabiy va turkiy so'zlardan qurilgan izofalardan misollar topiladi hamda sinonim yoki antonim so'zlar bilan qurilgan umumturkiy so'z qo'llanilgan o'rinlar haqida fikr-mulohazalar yuritiladi. Buning barobarida ikki turkiy so'zlar bilan qurilgan forsiy va turkiy so'zlar bilan qurilgan, turkiy va forsiy so'zlar bilan qurilgan. Shuningdek, Hofizning oyat va Hadislardan keltirgan iqtiboslarini aniqlab beradi. Taniqli turkolog olim Dots. Dr. Yavuz Akpınar qo'lyozmaning asl fotosuratlarini qo'lga kiritgani holda, Turkiyalik olimlar katta hajmli devon ustida katta zavq va e'tibor bilan ishga

tushdilar. Tadqiqotning kirish qismida Hofizning hayoti , she'riyati va tili haqida ma'lumot berib, misollarni nihoyatda cheklagan holda devonning morfologik xususiyatlarini asosiy satrlari bilan ko'rsatilgan SHuningdek, bu birga bibliografiya ham kiritilgan. Devon transkripsiyasi tayyorlanib, pastki qismida har bir she'rning matni berilgan. Turk madaniy hayotiga oz bo'lsada hissa qo'shish maqsadida olib borilgan ushbu tadqiqotning paydo bo'lishiga hissa qo'shganlarga hamda Hofiz Xorazmiyning devonini topib ilm olamiga tanitgan Prof. Dr. Hamid Sulaymonga bag'ishlaydi. ofiz Xorazmiy XV asr Chig'atoy adabiyotining muhim shoirlaridan bo'lsa-da, u bizning davrimizga qadar e'tirof etilmagan, manbalarda ham u haqida ma'lumot keltirilmagan.

XV asrda temuriylar hukmron bo'lgan hududlarda adabiy til fors tili bo'lgan. Fors adabiyoti turkiy tilga qaraganda mo'g'ullar davrida ko'proq iste'molda edi. Mag'rib-i Tabriziy(vaf.1406), Ismat-i Buxoriy (vaf.1425), Ne'matulloh-i Kirmoniy (vaf.1430), Kosimul Anvar (vaf.1434), Kotibi Shamsiddin Muhammad (vaf.1436), Orifiy (vaf.1449), Darvesh Ashraf-I Mirog'i Tabriziy (vaf.1450) kabi ijodkorlar Shohruh va Ulug'bek davrida qalam surganlar. Hofizning o'sha davrda soyada qolib , nima uchun unutilganini yaqqol ko'rsatib beradi. Fors tili haqiqiy adabiy til sifatida qabul qilingan bir davrda she'rlarini turk tilida yozgan shoirga etarli baho berilmasdan ikkinchi o'ringa surilishi tabiiy degan fikrni ilgari suradi.

14-asr oxirlarida Xorazmda hukm surgan notinchliklar tufayli, o'sha davrda Xorazmlik ko'plab olimlar, shoirlar , san'atkorlar boshqa mamlakatlarga ko'chib ketishga majbur bo'lganlar. O'sha paytda yoshlik davrida bo'lgan shoirimiz ham tanimaganligidan noligan holda , vatanini tashlab, o'zga yurtlarga, balki Sheroz¹ga ketgan bo'lishi mumkin.

Kech bu Xorazmdin ravon Hofiz,
Tilar ersang Iroq va Sheroz

(445-g'azal)

Shoirning tahalluslari haqida ma'lumotlar sifatida Hofiz Xorazmiy aksariyat she'rlarida Hofiz tahallusini ishlatganligi Shu kabi 6- va 7-qasidalarida Hofizi Xorazmiy , 199- g'azalda Abdurrahim, forscha bo'lgan 59-, 91-, 114-, 115-, 143- va 144- g'azalarda esa Rahim nomini tahallus sifatida qo'llaydi.

Chig'atoy she'riyat dunyosining Hofizi bo'lishni istagan va
"Hofizni ko'ring bu zamon turk tilida

Gar kechdi esa Forsda ul Hofiz-i Sheroz" - , deb yozgan bayti bilan buni tilga olgan shoir, Hofiz Sheroziy bilan ayni zamonda, ayni yuz yillikda birga yashagan

¹ Levend A. Ali Şir Nevai, 1. Cilt: Hayati, Sanati ve Kişiliği, Ankara,1965

deb taxmin qilinadi. Hofiz Sheroziyning dunyodan o'tgan 1389- yilda Hofiz Xorazmiyning navqiron yigit bo'lganligi ehtimoli yuqoridir. She'rlarida turk tilidan mohirona foydalangan Hofiz, forschan ham she'r bitish darajasida yaxshi egallagan. Qolaversa, keltirgan iqtiboslari inobatga olgan holda arab tilidan yetarli ilmga egaligi ayon bo'lishini aytadi. Mavjud ma'lumotlarga tayanib Alisher Navoiyga qadar murakkab devonni birinchilardan bo'lib tuza olgan shoirimiz, o'zini turkiyzabon adabiyotning Hofizi deb tanishtirganligi ko'riladi. Qo'limizdagi yagona asari bo'lgan Devoni uning bu xususdagi iddaolarini oqlaydi deya olamiz. Hofiz Devon tuzish an'analarini katta mahorat bilan ishlatadi. U o'z she'rlariga Halloji Mansur, Uvays Qaraniy kabi mashhur so'fiylarning nomlarini keltirib o'tadi. Devonidan anglashilishicha, u tasavvufdan badiiy vosita sifatida muvaffaqiyatli foydalanganligining guvohi bo'lamiz.

XULOSA

Hofiz she'rlarida juda tushunarli va soda turkiy tildan foydalangan. Shoir tilida ikki so'zdan ortiq birikmalariga juda kam joy berilgan. Shoir she'riyati tili Chig'atoy turk tilining ilk davri xususiyatlari, Xorazm- Oltin o'rda turkchasi va Navoiy tili o'rtasidagi o'tish davri xususiyatlariga ega, ya'ni eski hamda yangi til xususiyatlari uyg'unlashganligini namoyon qiladi.

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Баъзи герман тилларига хос сўзлар таҳлили

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221 гуруҳ талабаси Салаева Гуласал Ғайратбек қизи

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада герман тилларига хос баъзи ўзлашмалар морфологик таҳлил қилинган.

Аннотация: В данной статье морфологически анализируются некоторые приобретения, характерные для германских языков.

Abstract: This article morphologically analyzes some of the acquisitions characteristic of Germanic languages.

Калит сўзлар: ўзлашма, имло, морфологик, кўшма сўз, суффикс, грамматика, род, кўшма сўз.

Ключевые слова: заимствования, орфография, морфология, сложное слово, суффикс, грамматика, корень, сложное слово.

Key words: borrowing, spelling, morphology, complex word, suffix, grammar, root, complex word.

Ўзбек тили график системасига ўтилгандан кейин ва айниқса, кейинги даврларда ўзлашган сўзлар имлоси ва уларнинг морфологик тузилишидаги кўринишлар, иложи борича, манба тилга яқин қилиб олина бошланди, сезиларли даражада стабиллашди. Улар ўзбек тили грамматик қурилиши қоидалари таъсири остида қатъий шакллантирилди. Бунда асосан тўрт ҳолатни кўриш мумкин:

1. Герман тилларидан ўзлашган сўзлар ўзларининг содда, ясама, кўшма сўзлар бўлишига қарамасдан, морфологик жиҳатдан ўзгармасдан манба тилларидаги шаклида ўзбек тилига ўтишган:

герман тиллари		ўзбекча
grader	-	грейдер
container	-	контейнер

2. Ўзлашма сўзлар суффиксларини ўзгартириб ўтишган:

герман тиллари		ўзбекча
Ranzen	-	ранец

Rolle - ролик

3. Ўзлашма сўзлардаги суффикслар туширилиб қолдирилган ва шу ҳолатда ўзбек тилига ўтган:

герман тиллари ўзбекча

Lilliputtian - лилпирут

Reise - рейс

4. Ўзлашма сўзлар суффикслари ўзгартирилган, ўзбек тилига ўзгаришга дуч келиб ўтишган:

герман тиллари ўзбекча

spachteln - шпаклёвка қилмоқ

röntgen - рентген қилмоқ

Бу гуруҳдаги мисоллардан кўриниб турибдики, сўз ясовчи немисча суффикслар ўзбек тилидаги сўз ясовчи элементлар билан алмаштирилган. Герман тилларидан келган ўзлашмаларни таҳлил қилаётиб яна бир эътиборли ҳодисага дуч келинди. Латинча аер (аэр-ҳаво) сўзи билан у ўзлашиб келган ҳар бир тилда янги-янги сўзлар яратилганлигининг гувоҳи бўлдик. Бу сўз билан латин тилига қўшни бўлган грек тилида энг кўп тил бирликлари яратилган: аэроблар, аэродинамика, аэродром, аэрофото, аэрофотограмма, аэрогеология, аэромогнетика, аэрогеофизика, аэрограмма, аэрогеография, аэрокартография, аэрология, аэромеханика, аэрометр, аэронавтика, аэрономия, аэрофилатемия, аэроплан, аэростат, аэротермометр ва бошқалар. Худди шу залда герман тилларига мансуб бўлган сўзлар ўзбек тилига келиб янги-янги тил бирликлари: содда, ясама, қўшма сўз ва иборалар ясаганликларини кўрамиз. Роднинг жинс категорияси билан боғлиқ томони шундаки, у одамлар, ҳайвонлар ва паррандаларнинг жинсини англатади. Грамматик формал род категорияси эса сўзларнинг белгиларига, формал томонларига қараб учта: мужской, средний ва женский родга бўлинади.

Эътиборлиси шундаки, немис тилида отларнинг қайси грамматик формал родга қарашли эканлигини билдирувчи конкрет қоида ва аниқ белгиси йўқ. Родларда мотивациянинг йўқлиги, айрим род билдирувчи саноклигина суффиксларни (-er, -ler, -ner, -ling; -in, -schaft, -ung; -um, -nis, -chen) эътиборга олмаганда, ҳамма отлар учун характерлидир.

Герман тилларига оид ўзлашмаларнинг ўзбек тилига сон категорияси нуқтаи назаридан қабул қилинишига келсак, ўзлашмаларнинг деярли ҳаммаси ўзларининг бирлик шаклида қабул қилинган. Бу ўзлашмалар ўзбек тилида ўз кўплик шакллари мазкур тиллар қоидаларига асосан ясайдилар: kran – кранлар, лидер-лидерлар каби. Аммо бу борада ҳам айрим ўзгаришларни

кўриш мумкин. Масалан, немисча die Obertöne, инглизча ruјamas каби ўзлашмалар борки, улар герман тилларида фақат кўпликда ишлатилади.

Ўзбек тилида эса бирликда: обертон, пижама (пиджама) шаклида бирликда қабул қилинган ва кўплиги шу тилларнинг кўплик қўшимчалари билан ясалади. Айрим ўзлашмаларда манба тиллардаги бор бўлган кўплик қўшимчасига қарамай, қабул қилувчи тилларнинг кўплик қўшимчалари кўшилади.

Кўшма сўзлар ва уларнинг ясалиши герман тилларида айниқса немис тилида ўзига хос ҳодисадир. Кўшма сўзлар одатда икки (ва ундан ортиқ) компонентдан иборат, яъни аниқловчи ва аниқланмиш (асосий) ли бўлади. Масалан, немисча Maßstab – масштаб кўшма сўзнинг оладиган бўлсак, бунда stab – таёқ сўзи асосий сўз, аниқланмишдир. Maß – ўлчов сўзи эса уни аниқлаб, унинг ўлчов таёғи эканлигини билдириб келяпти.

Кўшма сўзларнинг морфологик анализи уларни қуйидаги гуруҳларга бўлиб ўрганишни тақозо қилади: от+от: Eis+berg, Water + jacket; сифат + от: Neu + silber, Groß + haus; феъл + от: Leit + motiv, Reit + hose; кўмакчи + от: Vor + tuch, in + breeding; сифат + сифат: Edel + weiß.

Ўзлашмаларнинг бир-бирига боғланиб келиши, структурал-генетик жиҳатдан боғловчисиз End + spiel ва боғловчили Reich + s + tag ҳолатлари ҳам ўзбек тилига ўзлашган. Бу борада шуни қайд қилиш керакки, ўзлашиш жараёнида кўшма сўзларнинг боғловчи элементларининг тушиб қолиш ҳолатлари фақат айрим сўзлардагина юз берган.

Ўзлашмаларнинг ўзбек тилидаги морфологик ўзгаришларига хулоса қилиб шуни айтиш мумкинки, улар қабул қилувчи тилда ўз морфологик хусусиятларини сақлаб қолиш билан бир қаторда, ўзбек тилининг грамматик қурилиш қоидаларининг муайян таъсири остида маълум даражада қайта шаклланган.

Сўз ва форма ясовчи суффиксларнинг ўзгариши, тушиб қолиши ўзлашган тилга хос қўшимчалар билан алмаштирилиши, жинс ва сон категориясида ўзгаришлар, айрим ўзлашмаларда род ва сон билдирувчи суффикслар ёрдамида денотатни англатишнинг конкретлашуви каби хусусиятлар юқоридаги фикрга далил бўла олади. Кўшма сўзлардаги боғловчи элементлар эса деярли доим морфологик ўзгаришлардан даҳлсиз қолган.

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БАНК КРЕДИТ ПОРТФЕЛИНИ САМАРАЛИ БОШҚАРИШ

Ж.А.Толмасов

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар

Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги БТОМ тингловчиси

Ҳозирги кунда кредит портфелининг ҳолати нафақат банкнинг кредит сиёсати сифатини, балки келгусида кредит фаолияти натижаларини прогноз қилиш имконини ҳам беради.

Фикримизча, кредит портфели ўзи алоҳида объект сифатида қаралганлиги учун бошқариш объекти бўлиб ҳисобланади. Банк кредит портфелини бошқариш банк активларини бошқариш билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлган жараёндир.

Кредит портфелини бошқариш кредитлаш жараёнида банк фаолиятининг ташкил этилиши бўлиб, у кредит рискининг олдини олиш ёки камайтиришга қаратилган. Шунини таъкидлаш керакки, кредит операциялари банк фаолиятининг устувор йўналишлари бўлиб, фойза даромадларининг асосий қисми ҳисобланади. Кредит портфелини бошқаришда банкнинг асосий мақсади биринчи навбатда актив операциялардан даромад олиш, иккинчидан, барқарор ва хавфсиз банк фаолиятини амалга оширишдир.

Кредит портфелини бошқариш тижорат банкининг риск даражаси ва ликвидлиги даражасини нисбатан юқори даражада ушлаб туриш имконини беради. Бугунги кунда, тижорат банкларининг қарз олувчиларининг муаммоли кредитлари ўсиши билан бирга, кредит портфелини бошқариш алоҳида аҳамиятга эга.

“Кредит портфелини бошқариш” тушунчаси деярли маҳаллий манбаларда топилмайди.

Чет эллик муаллифлар кредит портфелини бошқаришни амалга оширишга имкон берадиган вазифалар, яъни керакли рентабелликни таъминлаш, зарур кредит ресурслари структурасини сақлаб қолиш ва банк

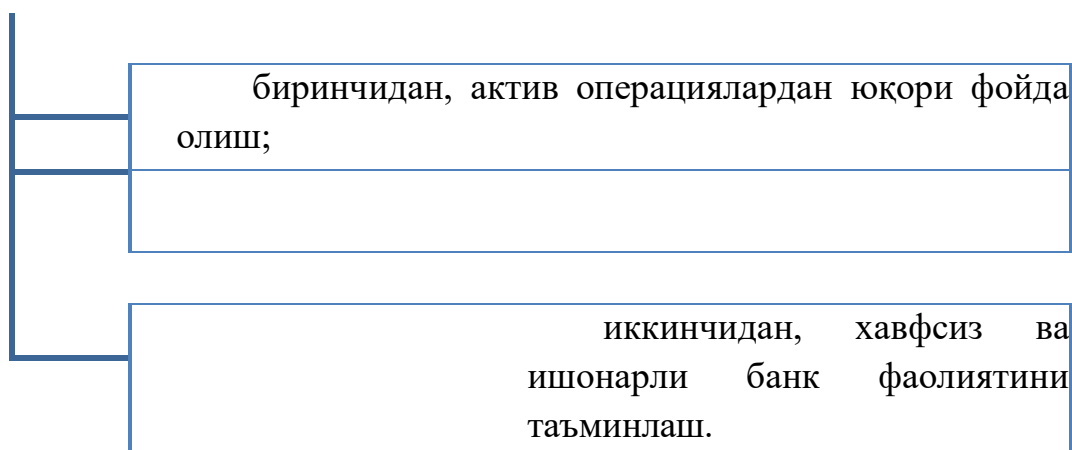
фаолиятини ривожлантириш учун қўядиган вазифалар билан кредит портфелини бошқаришни белгилайди¹.

Фикримизча, кредит портфели ўзи алоҳида объект сифатида қаралганлиги учун бошқариш объекти бўлиб ҳисобланади. Банк кредит портфелини бошқариш банк активларини бошқариш билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлган жараёндир.

Кредит портфелини бошқариш банкнинг кредитлаш жараёнини амалга ошириш билан боғлиқ бўлган банк фаолиятини аниқлаб, кредит рискининг олдини олишга ёки камайтиришга йўналтиради².

Шу ўринда қайд этиб ўтиш керакки, банкнинг кредитлаш операциялари банк фаолиятининг асосий йўналиши ҳисобланади ва фойзли даромаднинг энг юқори салмоғини ташкил қилади.

Тижорат банкининг кредит портфелини бошқаришнинг якуний мақсади



1.-расм. Тижорат банкининг кредит портфелини бошқаришнинг якуний мақсади³

1-расмдан кўриниб турибдики, тижорат банкининг кредит портфелини бошқаришнинг якуний мақсади бўлиб, биринчидан актив операциялардан

¹ Морсман-мл. Э. М. Управление кредитным портфелем : пер. с англ. - М. : Альпина Бизнес Букс, 2004. - 208 с. С. 98

² Герасина Ю.А., Расулов Р.М. Управление кредитным портфелем коммерческого банка // Бизнес в законе – 2011. № 1

³ Муаллиф томонидан тузилди

юқори фойда олиш, иккинчидан хавфсиз ва ишонarli банк фаолиятини таъминлаш ҳисобланади.

Республикамиз банк тизими кредит портфелининг 88% дан кўпини ташкил этувчи 11 та давлат улуши мавжуд банкларни ҳисобга олганда юқорида келтирилган расми давом эттириб тижорат банкларни кредит портфелини бошқаришида учинчи, моҳияти жиҳатдан олдингилардан кам бўлмаган - “Ҳукумат томонидан ажратилган маблағларнинг жамият томонидан ўзлаштириш самарадорлигини таъминлаш” мақсадини келтириш керакки, бу бир ҳисобда мамлакатимиз банк тизимини моҳиятини ҳам кўрсатиб беради. Бугунги банк тизими амалиёти ушбу мақсадга етарлича хизмат қилганича йўқ.

Иқтисодиёт ривожланишининг бугунги даврида, бизнинг фикримизча, кредит портфелини тўғри бошқаруви банкнинг молиявий барқарорлигини ва ишончилигини кучайтиришга, унинг фаолиятини яхшилашга ёрдам бериб, ҳукумат томонидан тизим олдида қўйилган вазифаларни бажарилишига хизмат этмоғи лозим. Бунинг учун банклар тармоққа хизмат кўрсатишдан универсалликка ҳаракат қилиб, кредит портфелининг таркибини кредит бозорининг энг жозибали сегментларига йўналтириш ва кредит портфелининг кам самарали сегментларига йўналтирилганларини тезроқ қайтариши ёки бундай мижозлар билан ҳамкорликда ишлаб мижоз ва банк даромадлигини оширишга эришиши керак.

Тижорат банки кредит портфелини бошқаришнинг асосий вазифалари сифатида қуйидагиларни кўрсатиш мумкин:

- кредит рисқи даражасига таъсир кўрсатувчи омилларни аниқлаш ва уларни баҳолаш;
- кредитларни риск гуруҳлари бўйича таснифлаш;
- кредит портфелини кредит рисклари, мижозлар таркиби ва кредитлар таркиби бўйича оптималлаштириш;
- қарз олувчининг кредитга лаёқатлилиқ даражасини ва унинг молиявий аҳволи, кредит рисқини прогноз қилиш мақсадида ўзгариши эҳтимолини аниқлаш;
- мижоз томонидан кредитни мақсадли ишлатилиши натижасида кўзда тутилган ишчи ўринларини яратиш ва самарадорликка эришишни таъминлаш;
- кредитларни олдиндан аниқлаш;
- яратилаётган захиранинг етарлилигини баҳолаш ва уни ўз

вақтида зарур даражада ташкил этиб бориш;

➤ кредитларни диверсификация қилишни, уларнинг ликвидлилигини ва даромадлилигини таъминлаш;

➤ банкнинг кредит сиёсатини портфелни бошқариш вазифаларига мослаб ишлаб чиқиш, банк бўлинмаси даражасигача ҳар бир мутахассис бажариши керак бўлган вазифаларни белгилаш ва жамият олдига қўйилган вазифаларни ўзгариб боришига қараб кредит портфелининг сифати таҳлилига асосланган ҳолда тўғрилаб бориш ва бошқалар.

Тижорат банклари кредит портфелини бошқаришда ушбу вазифаларнинг бажарилиши, банкнинг кредит фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириб Ҳукумат томонидан банк тизими олдига қўйилган вазифаларни шараф билан бажариб, банкнинг оладиган даромади, фойдаси ва рентабеллик даражаси ошиб барқарор ривожланиши таъминланади.

Кучли рақобатчилик муҳотида кредит портфелини самарали бошқариш банк кредит сиёсатида кредит менежментига алоҳида эътибор беришни талаб этади. Чунки бозор механизмида ишни самарали бошқариш ютуқлар гаровидир. Республикамиз тижорат банклари фаолиятида олинadиган фойданинг асосий қисми унинг кредит операцияларига тўғри келади. Шу сабабли ҳам, ҳар қандай банк ўзининг аниқ ва йўналтирилган кредит сиёсатига, кредит портфелини самарали бошқариш моделига эга бўлиши шарт. Бу эса, банк томонидан берилadиган кредитларнинг ўз вақтида тўлик сўндирилиши ва банк фойдасининг кафолатидир.

Шундай қилиб, кредит портфелини самарали бошқариш мақсадида кўрсатилган мақсад ва вазифаларни сифатли бажарилиши ҳамда банк менежментини давр талабларига мослиги оптимал кредит портфелини шакллантиради, юқори даромадли банк бизнесини юритилишига асос бўлади.

Иқтисодий адабиётларда ва банк тизимини тартибга солувчи меъёрий ҳужжатларда кредит портфелини бошқаришни фаолиятни тартибга солиш ва рискга йўналтирилган ёндашувларни ўрганилиши таъкидланади. Жумладан, бундай таклиф Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки талабларида ҳам мавжуд бўлиб, унинг мақсади кутилаётган зарарларни қоплаб боришдан иборат. Банклар томонидан “Тижорат банкларида активлар сифатини таснифлаш ва активлар бўйича эҳтимолий йўқотишларни қоплаш учун захиралар шакллантириш ҳамда улардан фойдаланиш тартиби тўғрисида” ги 2696-сонли низом банкларнинг активлари бўйича эҳтимолий йўқотишларни

қоплаш учун мажбурий захиралар яратиш ҳамда активлар сифатини таснифлаш бўйича ҳаракатларини акс эттиради.

Шу билан бирга, кредитлар сифат мезонлари бўйича олтига гуруҳга таснифланади: тармоқ (иқтисодиёт сектори) тенденцияси ва истиқболи; муайян лойиҳанинг техник амалга оширилиши ва иқтисодий рақобатбардошлиги; молиявий ҳолати ва кредит олишга қодирлиги; кредит тарихи, кредит таъминотининг ёмонлашуви ёки ликвидлигининг пасайиши; муайян лойиҳанинг иқтисодий жиҳатдан асосланиши; раҳбарнинг бошқариш қобилияти (агар қарздор юридик шахс бўлса)⁴.

Шу билан бирга Марказий банк томонидан кредит фаолиятини тартибга солишда иқтисодий нормативлардан кенг фойдаланилади.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, тартибга солиш ёндашуви кредитларнинг сифатини баҳолаш мезонлари сонини чеклайди. Шунинг учун ҳам кредит портфели структураси динамикасини таҳлил қилиш ва коэффицентлар тизимида асосланган кредит рискинни баҳолаш бўйича ягона ёндашув мавжуд эмас.

Рискга асосланган ёндашувда кредит портфелининг таркибига таъсир кўрсатувчи рискларга эътибор қаратилади:

- 1) контрагентлар рисқи (кредит рисқи ва миждозларнинг ёки улар гуруҳининг фаолиятига боғлиқлик рисқлари);
- 2) позицион рисклар (валюта ва фоиз рисқи, ликвидлик рисқи, активлар (пассивлар) диверсификацияси даражаси);

Фикримизча, бундай модель риск омилларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда оптимал кредит портфелини шакллантиришга имкон беради ва бу тўғрисида ўз вақтида қаракли маълумотларни берилишини таъминлайди. Аслида бу ёндашув бир-бирини тўлдиради ва Марказий банкининг тартибга солувчи ёндашувини кенгайтиради.

Кредит портфели бошқаришнинг объекти бўлиб ҳисобланади. Кредит бериш, уларнинг мониторингини ўтказиш, қайтарилишини назорат қилиш, кредит рискинни бошқариш билан шуғулланувчи банк департаментлари, бўлимлари, филиалларини бошқарув субъектлари деб аташ мумкин. Кредит портфелини стратегик бошқаруви кредит қўмитаси, банк бошқаруви ва банк кенгаши томонидан амалга оширилади.

⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банкининг “Тижорат банкларида активлар сифатини таснифлаш ва активлар бўйича эҳтимолий йўқотишларни қоплаш учун захиралар шакллантириш ҳамда улардан фойдаланиш тартиби

Фикримизча, бошқарув объектларига кредит портфели билан бир каторда банкнинг кредит ресурслари манбалари ва қарз олувчи билан кредит муносабатларини ҳам киритиш керак. Кредит портфелини бошқариш тизимини тавсифловчи фикримизни мужассамлаштирилиб схематик тарзда куйидаги 1.4-расмда келтирамиз.

Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, банк кредит портфелини бошқариш элементлари ўртасида яқин алоқалар ва ўзаро боғлиқлик мавжуд: улар ажралмас бўлиши ва якуний масадга эришиш учун бир-бирини мустаҳкамлаши керак. Кредит портфелини стратегик бошқарувининг якуний натижаси кредит бажарилиши билан боғлиқ портфелни бошқарилишига қатнашган барча элементларнинг Ҳукумат томонидан жамият олдига кўйиладиган вазифаларни бажарилишига қаратилган бўлиши керак.

Кредит портфелини стратегик бошқаруви		
Банк кенгаши	Банк бошқаруви	Кредит қўмитаси

Кредит портфелини бошқариш тизими						
Кредитлаш жараёнининг ташкилий тузилмаси	Кредитлаш жараёнида иштирок этадиган бўлим ходимлари	Кредит операция лари таҳлили	Кредитл аш фаолият ини ташқил этиш	Кредит операц яларини назорат қилиш	Кредитлаш жараёнини ахборот таъминоти техник воситалари	Кредитлаш жараёнини бошқариш

Бошқариладиган тизим		
Банкнинг кредит ресурслари манбалари	Кредит портфели	Қарз олувчи билан кредит муносабатлари

Бошқаришнинг асосий мезонлари		
Ўз маблағлари ҳажми	Кредит портфели ҳажми, унинг динамикаси	Мижозларнинг кредитга лаёқатлилиги таҳлили

Жалб қилинган маблағлар ҳажми, уларнинг таркиби ва динамикаси	Кредит тури, муддати, қарздорлар, соҳалар, таъминот тури, лойиҳалар кўлами бўйича кредит портфели таркиби	Кредит шартномалари, пакетларининг таркиби ва мазмуни
Жалб қилинган маблағларнинг қиймати	Кредит портфели даромадлиги, хар соҳа бўйича	Кредитлар мониторинги, муаммоли кредитлар билан ишлаш
Маблағларни жалб қилиш муддатлари	Кредит операцияларининг лимитлари	Кредит операцияларнинг самарадорлигини баҳолаш
Кредит ресурсларининг қиймати	Кредит портфели сифати	Кредитлар баҳосининг шаклланиши
Кредитдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ошириш		

2-расм. Банк кредит портфелини бошқариш⁵

Иқтисодий адабиётларда кредит портфелини бошқаришнинг тамойилларига кенг ўрин берилган бўлиб, уларни мужассамлаштирган ҳолда, кредитни жамият манфаатларига хизмат қилиши кераклигидан келиб чиққан ҳолда қуйидаги тамойилларни таҳлилларга асос қилиб оламиз:

Ўзаро боғлиқлик. Кредит портфелини бошқариш нафақат кредитлаш жараёнини, балки банк фаолиятининг бошқа йўналишларини бошқариш билан ҳам боғлиқ. Банкнинг ликвидлиги, рентабеллиги ва молиявий барқарорлиги кредит портфелининг ҳолатига бевосита боғлиқ.

1. Портфель таркибининг хусусияти. Кредит портфелини бошқариш унинг даражасида ва таркибий тузилишига боғлиқ. Портфелнинг реструктуризацияси кредитнинг самарали ишлашини таъминловчи асосий кўрсаткичлардан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Ҳатто ҳар бир кредит бошқариб борилиши лозим.

2. Таҳлилнинг тизимлилиги. Кредит портфелини мунтазам кузатиш

⁵ Муаллиф томонидан тузилди

ва ўрганиш унинг сифатини динамикада баҳолаш ва ўртача банк кўрсаткичлари билан таққослаш имконини беради.

3. Таҳлил ва бошқарувни шакллантириш. Бошқарув банк томонидан ўзи кўрсатган мезон ва кўрсаткичларга асосланган бўлиб, кредит портфелининг сифат ҳолатини тавсифлайди.

4. Кўп поғонали бошқарув. Кредит портфелини банк даражасида ва унинг алоҳида ва ички тузилмавий бўлинмалари даражасида бошқариш керак.

Юқорида келтирилган портфелни бошқариш тамойиллари унинг мақсадига хизмат қилиши керак. Акс ҳолда бошқарув натижадорлиги пасайиб, кредитнинг жамият тараққиётидаги ўрни етарлича очиб берилмайди.

Шундай қилиб, кредит портфелини бошқариш кредитнинг жамият тараққиётини таъминловчи асосий молиявий манба сифатида бошқарув субъекти, бошқарув объекти, тамойиллар, функциялар, меъёрий асослар каби алоҳида элементлардан ташкил топган янгидан ишчи ўринлари яратилишини ва ялпи ички маҳсулотни ўсишини таъминловчи яхлит тизимдир.

Айтиш керакки, бугунги кунда нафақат Ўзбекистонда, балки бутун дунёда кредит портфелини бошқаришда ягона усул йўқ. Ҳар бир банк ушбу жараёни оптималлаштириш учун ўз моделини ишлаб чиқади. Муваффақиятли бошқариш банк хизматлари бозорида рақобатбардошлигини таъминлайди. Лекин банк тизимини жамият олдидаги вазифаларни муваффақиятли бажарилишини таъминлаш мақсадида юқорида кўрсатилган тадбирларга риоя қилиш кредит портфелини бошқаришда асосий талаб ҳисобланади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

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2. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «Кредит ахбороти алмашинуви тўғрисида»ги Қонуни 2011 йил 4 октябрь.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Банк тизимини янада эркинлаштириш ва ислоҳ қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги Фармони, 2000 йил 21 март.
4. «Асакабанк» АТ нинг кредит сиёсати

ТИЖОРАТ БАНКЛАРИ КРЕДИТ ПОРТФЕЛИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШНИНГ АСОСИЙ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

Ж.А.Толмасов

**Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги бизнес ва
тадбиркорлик олий мактаби тингловчиси**

Республикада фаолият олиб бораётган ҳар қандай банк мамлакат бозор иқтисодиётининг энг муҳим элементи ҳисобланади. Банк тизимининг ривожланиши бир-бири билан чамбарчас боғлиқ савдо, саноат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги каби турли соҳаларда фаолият олиб бораётган хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар билан боғлиқ.

Банклар пул маблағларига эҳтиёжи мавжуд бўлган жисмоний ёки юридик шахсга кредит бериш орқали мамлакатда ишлаб чиқариш, хизмат кўрсатиш, истеъмолнинг ривожлантиришга, моддий фаровонликнинг ошишига ижобий таъсир кўрсатади, чунки кредитлар турли мақсадлар учун, жумладан маиший техника сотиб олишдан бизнесни ривожлантиришга ва корхона ускуналарини модернизациялашга қаратилади.

Тижорат банкининг кредит портфелини шакллантириш кредит сиёсатини амалга оширишнинг асосий босқичи ҳисобланади. Кредит портфелини шакллантириш банкнинг кредит фаолияти умумий мақсади шакллантирилганда, кредит сиёсати стратегияси ишлаб чиқилгандан сўнг бошланади. Кредит сиёсати стратегиясини ишлаб чиққан банкнинг кредит фаолияти асосий мақсадини белгилаб, кредит портфелини шакллантиришга киришиш керак. Ҳозирги вақтда кредит портфелининг ҳолати нафақат банкнинг кредит сиёсати сифатини, балки келгусида кредит фаолияти натижаларини прогноз қилиш имконини ҳам беради.

Шу ўринда қайд этиб ўтиш керакки тижорат банкининг кредит портфелини шакллантириш жараёнини ўрганиш долзарблиги кундан кунга ошиб бормоқда. Маъмурий-буйруқбозлик шароитида, бошқарув жараёни қатъий кўрсатмалар ва буйруқлар орқали амалга оширилганда кредит портфелининг ҳолатини режалаштириш ва тартибга солиш зарурати йўқ эди. Давлат кредитни қоплай олмаган қарздорларни банклар олдидаги қарзини қоплаган. Натижада, банкнинг кредит портфелида муддати ўтган ва

тўланмаган қарздорлик йўқ бўлган, шунинг учун банк раҳбарияти кредит портфелининг ликвидлигини сақлаб қолишга ҳожат йўқ эди.

Кредит портфели - муайян таркибий тузилмага эга бўлган, ўзига хос бошқарув объекти сифатида кредитлаш йўналишлари бўйича банкнинг даромадлилик, риск, ликвидлик талабларига ҳамда янги иш жойлари ва ялпи маҳсулот яратилишини таъминлаш учун банкнинг кредит сиёсати стратегиясига мувофиқ кредитлаш объектларига йўналтирилган қўйилмалар мажмуидир. Шу асосда оптимал кредит портфелини шакллантиришда кредит сиёсатида назарда тутилган масалаларни самарали ва ишончли кредит қўйилмаларни танлаш йўли билан амалга оширишга ҳаракат қилиш керак.

Ҳозирги вақтда банкнинг кредит портфелининг шаклланиши ва яхши ташкил этилган кўрсаткичлари тизими, шунингдек самарали кредит портфелини шакллантиришнинг ягона методикаси мавжуд эмас. Ҳар бир тижорат банки мижозларнинг талаби, жойлашган жойи, банкнинг устувор йўналишига ва бошқа омилларга қараб ўз кредит портфелини шакллантириб бормоқда.

Тижорат банклари кредит портфелини шакллантиришнинг бутун жараёнини унга гуруҳга бўлиш мумкин:

Биринчи гуруҳ банкнинг кредит сиёсати мақсадлари ва стратегиясига мувофиқ ҳар бир кредит тури бўйича унинг чегарасини, яъни кредит лимитлари тизимини шакллантиришни ҳам ўз ичига олиши керак. Кредит лимитларини белгилаш кредит рискларини бошқариш функциясини амалга оширади. Кредит портфели нафақат даромад манбаи, балки риск манбаи ҳамдир.

Ўз навбатида, кредит тури бўйича чегараси - лимитларини белгилаш - бу рискларни камайтириш ва узоқ муддатли барқарор фаолиятни таъминлаш учун фойдаланиладиган кредит портфелининг шаклланишини назорат қилишнинг асосий усулидир. Кредит лимитларини белгилаш орқали кредит ресурслари кредитларнинг турларини ва таркибини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, кредитларнинг барча турлари бўйича кредитлар миқдори оптималлаштирилади. Бу банкларга қуйидаги имкониятларни беради:

ҳар қандай риск турининг оширишини ва тўлов қобилиятининг йўқолишининг олдини олиш;

рискни камайтириш мақсадида ва барқарор фойда олиш учун кредит портфелини диверсификация қилиш учун жуда муҳим.

Тижорат банклари портфелини шакллантириш кредит фаолиятининг асосий тамойилларидан бири бўлган диверсификация тамойилига риоя қилиш зарурати билан боғлиқ. Кредит портфелини шакллантирадиган банкнинг мақсади қарз олувчиларнинг кредит талабларини қондириш жараёнида ўз кредит салоҳиятидан самарали фойдаланишни таъминлашдан иборат.

Кредит портфелининг диверсификацияси - кредит рискининг бир неча йўналишдаги тақсимланиши, тарқалиши тушунилади. Банклар битта йирик қарз олувчи ёки бир нечта йирик қарз олувчиларга қарз беришни чеклашлари ёки қарздорлар гуруҳига катта миқдорда кредит беришга йўл қўймасликлари керак.

Банк кредит портфелининг шаклланиши нафақат кредит фаолиятнинг ўзига хос тамойилларига асосан, балки ўз хусусиятларига ҳам эга.

Иккинчи гуруҳ, кредит портфелини шакллантиришда алоҳида кредитлаш объектлари ва турлари бўйича кредит маблағлари ажратилади. Танлов, одатда, қарз олувчиларнинг кредитга лаёқатлилиги асосида амалга оширилади. Лекин Ҳукумат томонидан маблағ ажратилгандан сўнг кўп ҳолларда янги ташкил қилиниб ҳали даромадга чиқмаган хўжаликларга ҳам кредитлар бериляпти. Шу ҳолда кредитлаш объектларини кўриб чиқишда умумий ёндашув қарздорнинг фаолият соҳасини баҳолашни, яъни маблағ сарфланиши кутиладиган соҳада пул айланишининг ҳолати, бериладиган пул маблағларидан мақсадли фойдаланишни таҳлил қилишни, кредит турини танлашни ва кредит битимининг рискларини аниқлашни ўз ичига олади. Бунда кредитлаш объектларини олдиндан танлашга имкон берадиган омилларни аниқлаш муҳим вазифа ҳисобланади. Бундай омиллар сифатида қуйидаги жадвалда келтирилган омилларни кўриб чиқишни таклиф қиламиз.

Ҳукумат томонидан маблағ ажратилиб, кенг бунёдкорлик тадбирларига кредит ажратилаётган ҳолатда банк мижозининг молиявий ҳисоботлари кўрсаткичларини ўрганишга қаратилган қарз олувчининг кредит лаёқатлилигини таҳлил қилишга анъанавий ёндашувлардан фарқли ўлароқ, биз хўжалик юритувчи субъектда маркетинг ва бошқарув даражасини таҳлил қилиш билан тўлдириш керак деб ҳисоблаймиз.

1-жадвал Кредит аризаларини танлашга таъсир қилувчи омиллар¹

Ташқи омиллар	Мижозлар билан боғлиқ омиллар	Банк ички омиллари
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¹ Муаллиф томонидан тузилди

Мамлакат ва худуддаги устувор соҳалар	Молиялаштирилган лойиҳанинг ўз вақтида амалга ошира олмаслиги ва самарадорликнинг таъминланмаслиги	Банкнинг кредит сиёсати билан кредитлаш объектининг мувофиқлиги
Мижоз фаолият юритаётган тармоқ ва соҳаларнинг ҳолати	Корхонада бошқарув ва маркетинг даражаси	Банк кредит ресурслари таркибида зарур кредит кўйилмаларинг ҳажми
Тармоқ ва соҳанинг рақобатбардошлиги	Мижознинг тўловга лаёқатлилиқ даражаси	Асосий қарз ва фоизнинг қайтарилиши муддатлари

Қарз олувчиларнинг молиявий кўрсаткичларидан фарқли ўлароқ, бошқарув ва маркетинг даражаси қарз олувчиларнинг лойиҳаларни муваффақиятли амалга ошириш ва қарз маблағларининг етарли миқдорда бўлишини таъминлаш каби муҳим масалаларни аниқроқ кўрсатади. Бозорни ёмон таҳлил қилиниши, истеъмолчиларнинг хатти-ҳаракатлари, маҳсулот ёки хизматларни сотиш истиқболлари ва бозорда корxonанинг позицияси қарздорларнинг рақобатбардошлигини сезиларли даражада камайтиради. Шу билан бирга банк ҳар бир мијозга индивидуал ёндашув билан унинг фаолиятини ўрганиб чиқиш керак.

Учинчи гуруҳ - кредит портфелининг ҳолати ва бошқарилишини таҳлил қилиш билан боғлиқ. Бу ҳолат кредит портфелини мониторинг қилиш билан бир хил бўлади. Яъни кредит берилиб уни қайтаришгача маълум муддатли даврнинг устуворлиги, кредит портфели сифатини яхшилашга қаратилган чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга оширишга асос бўлади.

Кредит портфелининг таҳлили, қоида тариқасида, кредитлар, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва соҳалари бўйича, муддати, кредит rischi даражаси, фоиз ставкалари бўйича, кредитларнинг таъминланганлиги, кредитларни қайтариш ва бошқалар бўйича олиб борилади. Бундай мониторинг портфелнинг жами riskини, кредитлар бўйича эҳтимолий зарарлар учун ажратилган захираларнинг миқдорини, кредит портфелининг банкнинг кредит сиёсати мақсадлари ва стратегиясига мувофиқлигини таъминлашга имкон беради. Ўрта муддатли давр мониторинги портфель сифатини ва таркибини ўзгартирувчи омилларни аниқлаш имконини беради.

Кредит портфели ҳолатида бугунги амалиётда кўп учрайдиган, кредит сиёсатида белгиланган мақсад ва меъёрдан четга чиқишга рухсат берилган ҳолатларда мавжуд бўлган четланишларни ва уларнинг сабабларини аниқлаш керак. Ушбу маълумотларга асосланиб, уларни ўрта муддатда бартараф этиш бўйича чора-тадбирлар ишлаб чиқиш ва келгусида уларни бартараф этиш йўллари аниқлаш лозим. Юқорида тавсифланган кредит портфели шакллантирувчи блоклар доирасида кредит портфелини шакллантириш моделини батафсил, босқичма-босқич кўриб қуйида айтилганларни схематик кўринишда келтирамиз.

Кредит портфелини шакллантириш модели:

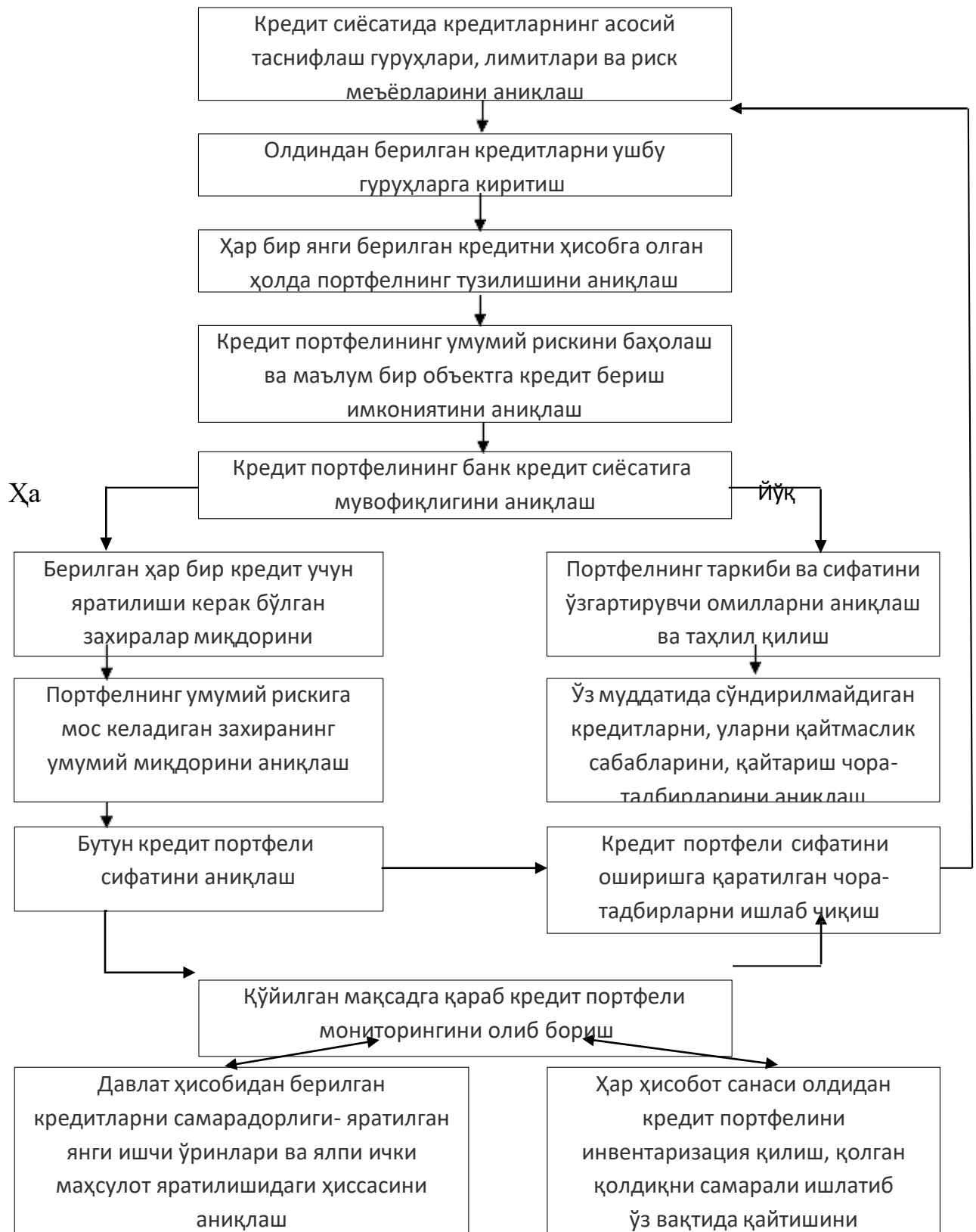
1. босқич - кредит сиёсатида кредитларнинг асосий таснифлаш гуруҳлари, лимитлари ва риск меъёрларини аниқлаш;
2. босқич - олдиндан берилган кредитларни ушбу гуруҳларга киритиш;
3. босқич - ҳар бир янги берилган кредитни ҳисобга олган ҳолда портфелнинг тузилишини аниқлаш;
4. босқич - кредит портфелининг умумий рискин баҳолаш ва маълум бир объектга кредит бериш имкониятини аниқлаш;
5. босқич - кредит портфелининг банк кредит сиёсатига мувофиқлигини аниқлаш;
6. босқич - берилган ҳар бир кредит учун яратилиши керак бўлган захиралар миқдорини аниқлаш;
7. босқич - портфелнинг умумий рискига мос келадиган захиранинг умумий миқдорини аниқлаш;
8. босқич - портфелнинг таркиби ва сифатини ўзгартирувчи омилларни аниқлаш ва таҳлил қилиш;
9. босқич - бутун кредит портфели сифатини аниқлаш;
10. босқич - кредит портфели сифатини оширишга қаратилган чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш;
11. босқич - қўйилган мақсадга қараб кредит портфели мониторингини олиб бориш;
12. босқич - ўз муддатида сўндирилмайдиган кредитларни, уларни қайтмаслик сабабларини, қайтариш чора-тадбирларини аниқлаш;
13. босқич - давлат ҳисобидан берилган кредитларни самарадорлиги-яратилган янги ишчи ўринлари ва ялпи ички маҳсулот яратилишидаги

ҳиссасини аниқлаш;

14. босқич - ҳар ҳисобот санаси олдидан кредит портфелини инвентаризация қилиш, қолган қолдиқни самарали ишлатиб ўз вақтида қайтишини таъминлаш чораларини кўриш.

Кредит портфелини шакллантириш моделини ушбу босқичларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда қуйидаги расмда ифодаласак бўлади. (1-расм)

Банк томонидан ҳар бир кредитни бериш олдин кредитлаш объектининг кредит сиёсатига мувофиқлиги ва мижознинг кредит лаёқатлилигини баҳолаш билан амалга оширилиши керак. Мижознинг кредитга лаёқатлилигини баҳолаш унинг молиявий аҳволини таҳлил қилиш билан чекланмаслиги керак, унинг бошқаруви ва маркетингини ҳамда бошқа омилларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда ўрганиш кредит ва фоизларни ўз вақтида тўлаш кафолати ҳисобланади. Кредит портфелининг сифати нафақат унинг структураси, балки биринчи навбатда кредит сиёсатининг стратегик мақсадларига мувофиқлиги билан белгиланади.



1-расм. Тижорат банки кредит портфелини шакллантириш модели²

Бундан ташқари, кредит портфелининг ҳолати банкнинг кредит операциялари натижаларини олдиндан белгилаб беради, шунинг учун доимо мониторинг ўтказилиши ва қўйилган мақсадлардан четга чиқишларни аниқлаш ва келажакда уларни ўрта муддатда олдини олиш бўйича чора-тадбирларни амалга ошириш имконини беради. Шу билан бирга мониторинг кредит сиёсатининг камчиликлар мавжудлигини кўрсатади ва уни қайта кўриб чиқиш зарурлигига олиб келади. Бундай ҳолда, банк раҳбарияти муаммоли кредитни эрта аниқлашни ўрганиши керак бўлади.

Банк кредит портфелининг моҳияти ва турларини кўрсатган ҳолда унинг шакллантирилишини ташкил этиш учун бажарилиши зарур бўлган учта босқичдан иборат вазифаларни кетма-кетлигини схематик тарзда келтирилдики уларнинг самарали ташкил этилиши портфелни бошқаришнинг назарий асосларини ўрганилишига боғлиқ.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2023 йил 11 сентябрдаги «Ўзбекистон-2030» Стратегияси тўғрисидаги ПФ-158-сонли Фармони.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «Кредит ахбороти алмашинуви тўғрисида»ги Қонуни 2011 йил 4 октябрь.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Банк тизимини янада эркинлаштириш ва ислоҳ қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги Фармони, 2000 йил 21 март.
4. «Асакабанк» АТ нинг кредит сиёсати

² Манба: муаллиф томонидан тузилди

РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ ВА БОШҚАРУВ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШДАГИ ЎРНИ

Акромов Аваз Алишерович

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар

Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги БТОМ тингловчиси

Замонавий ривожланиш кишилиқ жамияти олдида бир қатор муаммоларни келтириб чиқармоқдаки, улардан иқтисодий тизимни янги “саноат инқилоби 4.0” деб номланган технологик инқилоб келтириб чиқарадиган, иқтисодий маконни рақамлаштириш жараёнида шаклланган янги шароитларга мослаштириш ҳал қилувчи омиллардан бири сифатида юзага кўтарилди.

Бундай ўзгаришлар инсоният ҳаётида туб ўзгаришларни келтириб чиқаради, уларнинг асосини миллий иқтисодиётнинг барча соҳаларида, энг кенг доирадаги технологик ютуқлар натижасида юзага келадиган туб ўзгаришлар ҳисобланади. Иқтисодиётни рақамлаштириш бу ҳодисанинг асосий таркибий қисмларидан биридир.

Ривожланаётган мамлакатларда рақамли иқтисодиёт улуши ҳар йили 15-25 фоизга ўсиб боришини таъкидлаш лозим, шунинг учун иқтисодий тизимларни рақамлаштириш жараёнларига мослаштириш бўйича мақбул чораларни излаш илмий тадқиқотларнинг муҳим йўналиши ҳисобланади.

"Рақамли иқтисодиёт" атамасининг замонавий тушунчаси 1995 йилда америкалик олим Н. Негропonte тадқиқотлари туфайли илмий муомалага кирди, у биринчи навбатда ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари (АКТ) ривожланиши билан боғланди. Ушбу нуқтаи назар АКТнинг жамият иқтисодий ҳаётини рақамлаштиришга таъсирининг умумий тушунчасини акс эттиради ва технологик омилни ўрганилаётган ҳодисанинг кўринишини белгилайдиган асосий ҳал қилувчи омил сифатида тавсифлайди.

Худди шу даврда Л. Маржгеро ўрганилаётган ҳодисанинг таркибий қисмларига аниқлик киритди (Интернетнинг кенгайиши; товарларни рақамли етказиб бериш; электрон тижорат; жисмоний товарларнинг чакана савдоси). Шунингдек, рақамли иқтисодиётнинг тузилиши Р. Клинг ва Р. Ламб томонидан таҳлил қилинган бўлиб, улар элементар таркиб орасида қуйидаги қисмларни аниқладилар: аралаш рақамли маҳсулотлар; рақамли технологиялар орқали етказиб бериладиган маҳсулотлар; АТ-саноат. Таркибий элементларга нисбатан бу қарашлар қарама-қарши бўлмай, фақат муаллифлар тадқиқотда турли мезон белгиларидан фойдаланганликларини

билдиради. Ушбу ҳолат "рақамли иқтисодиёт" атамасининг кўп ўлчовлилигини кўрсатади.

Рақамли технологияларни ривожлантириш кўлами ва уларни жамиятнинг иқтисодий ҳаётига татбиқ этиш тўғрисида McKinsey Глобал институти олимлари ҳам рақамлаштиришга олиб келадиган ўзгаришларнинг туб моҳияти ва аҳамиятига ишора қиладилар¹. Рақамли иқтисодиёт "бу деярли барча ривожланган ва ривожланаётган мамлакатлар иқтисодиётига у ёки бу даражада таъсир кўрсатадиган объектив шартли жараён". Жамият тараққиёти иқтисодий тизимларнинг нафақат макроиқтисодий ва микроиқтисодий даражада, балки глобал миқёсда ривожланиш жараёнини белгилаб берди.

Ушбу ҳолат аксарият жаҳон кучларининг иқтисодий сиёсати доирасида амалга оширилган турли стратегик давлат дастурларини яратишга асос бўлди. Қуйидаги дастурларни мисол сифатида келтириш мумкин: Рақамли Иқтисодиёт (АҚШ), Интернет Иқтисодиёт (Хитой), Индустрије 4.0 (Германия), Рақамли Иқтисодиёт (Россия) ва бошқалар.

Рақамли иқтисодиёт атамасини ўрганишга ягона ёндошув мавжуд эмас.

Рақамли иқтисодиётни қуйи тизим, тизимли иқтисодиётнинг ишлаши ва ривожланишининг электрон механизми сифатида кўриб чиқиш мумкин, шунингдек, ахборот-коммуникация технологияларига асосланган такрор ишлаб чиқариш жараёни доирасида иқтисодий муносабатларни акс эттирувчи моделни ифодалайди. Рақамли иқтисодиётни қуйи тизим сифатида намоиш этишнинг юқоридаги концепциясини тўлдириб, таҳлил қилинган бизнеснинг модели доирасида ишлайдиган компаниялар томонидан намоиш этиладиган иқтисодиётнинг бир қисмини кўриб чиққан Р.Бух ва Р.Хикснинг рақамли маҳсулотлар ёки хизматларга асосланган фикрларини келтириш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Бундан ташқари, бундай товарларни ишлаб чиқариш жараёнининг ўзи рақамли технологиялар билан боғлиқ. Ушбу ёндашувда рақамлаштириш жараёнларини таҳлил қилиш ва уларнинг бошқарувнинг микроиқтисодий даражасига таъсири ҳақида гап кетади.

Жаҳон банки томонидан ўрганилаётган концепцияга бироз бошқача таъриф берилган ва "рақамли иқтисодиёт" бу ахборот-коммуникация технологияларидан фойдаланишга асосланган ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва маданий муносабатлар тизими деб тушунтирилган. Ушбу таъриф ўрганилаётган ҳодисани тизимли равишда идрок этишини билдиради, аммо жамият тараққиёти жараёнида пайдо бўладиган ва ўзгариб турадиган муносабатларнинг бутун мажмуасини умумий маънода белгилаш ва тақдим этиш мақсадга мувофиқроқ бўлади.

Юқорида муҳокама қилинган жиҳатларга институционал таркибни кўшган ҳолда шуни таъкидлаш керакки, ҳар қандай даражадаги иқтисодий

тизимда содир бўлаётган трансформациялар (рақамлаштириш туфайли) жамиятдаги "ўйин қоидаларида" тегишли ўзгаришларни талаб қилади.

Тадқиқотларимиз натижасида турли хил ёндашувлар ва илмий жамоатчиликнинг "рақамли иқтисодиёт" атамасини аниқлашга бўлган қарашларнинг эволюцион ривожланишини шартли равишда уч босқичга бўлиш мумкин:

1-босқич (1995-2000 йй.) - "рақамли иқтисодиёт" атамасининг замонавий тушунчасининг пайдо бўлиш босқичи - асосан маълум бир омил - ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари таъсирида вужудга келган ҳодиса сифатида қабул қилиниши билан тавсифланади;

2- босқич (2001-2015) - "рақамли иқтисодиёт" атамасининг шаклланиш босқичи унинг таркибий элементларини аниқлаш ва таҳлил қилиш, шунингдек уларнинг функционал йўналишини аниқлашга уриниш билан боғлиқдир;

- 3-босқич (2019 йилдан то ҳозирги кунгача) - "рақамли иқтисодиёт" атамасининг кейинги ривожланиш босқичи бу ҳодисани тизим таҳлили нуқтаи назаридан ҳар томонлама ўрганишга уринишдир, бу нафақат элементлар компонентини батафсил ўрганиш, балки шунингдек, улар ўртасидаги муносабатларни, уларнинг бир-бирига ўзаро таъсирини, шунингдек иқтисодий тизимларни рақамлаштириш жараёнларини ривожланишига тўсқинлик қиладиган ёки уни рағбатлантирадиган омилларни аниқлашни ҳам назарда тутди.

Кейинги босқич ушбу ҳодисани ўзгартириш босқичи бўлди десак муболаға бўлмайди. Ушбу жараён рақамли технологияларнинг жамият ҳаётининг барча соҳаларига таъсири нафақат ижобий томондан намоён бўлиши, балки салбий оқибатларга олиб келиши билан ҳам боғлиқдир. Шунинг учун унинг салбий оқибатларини олдини олиш ёки зарарсизлантириш учун ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари таъсири қатъий тартибга солиниши керак.

Бундай ўзгартиришлар ажралмас ва рақамли иқтисодиёт бўлган ҳар қандай иқтисодий тизим эволюциясига ҳамроҳ бўлади. Эҳтимол, бу ўзгаришлар, авваламбор, институционал ёндашув нуқтаи назаридан батафсил ўрганилар, бу нафақат уларнинг мавжудлигини очиб беради, балки янги институтлар ва муассасаларнинг пайдо бўлиши зарурлигини кўрсатиб беради. Тадқиқотда кўрсатилган "рақамли иқтисодиёт чегаралари" аллақачон институционал ўзгаришларнинг зарурияти ва аҳамиятини намоёиш этади ва шу сабабли ушбу соҳадаги илмий тадқиқотларнинг долзарблигини кўрсатади.

Шундай қилиб, маҳаллий ва хорижий тадқиқотчилар томонидан таклиф қилинган "рақамли иқтисодиёт" атамасининг турли хил талқинларини таҳлил қилиб, нисбатан қисқа эволюцияси жараёнида кўриб чиқиладиган ҳодиса уч босқични (келиб чиқиши, шаклланиши ва ривожланиши) босиб ўтди деган хулосага келиш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Ушбу босқичларни танлашга

рақамлаштириш жараёнларининг моҳиятини ва уларнинг умуман иқтисодий тизимга таъсирини аниқлашга ёндашувларнинг ўзгариши ёрдам берди. "Рақамли иқтисодиёт" атамасининг тақдим этилган даврийлашувини мукамал деб бўлмади, ва кейинги даврларда манфаатдор тадқиқотчилар томонидан тўлдирилиши ва такомиллаштирилиши мумкин.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

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КИЧИК БИЗНЕСДА ИХТИСОСЛАШУВ ЖАРАЁНИНИНГ АСОСИЙ ТУРЛАРИ

Даулетназарова Зулфия Арсланбай қизи

Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаби тингловчиси

Жаҳонда тармоқ жиҳатидан ихтисослашув жараёнларининг самарадорлигини ошириш, уларни ривожлантиришнинг иқтисодий механизмларини такомиллаштириш, ихтисослашув даражасининг фаолият самарадорлигига таъсирини баҳолаш илмий тадқиқотнинг муҳим йўналишларидан ҳисобланади. Шунингдек, кичик бизнесни ривожлантириш орқали янги иш ўринларини яратиш ва аҳоли даромадини ошириш, инновацион ғоялар ва технологияларни амалиётга жорий этиш имкониятларини кенгайтириш, иқтисодиётда рақобат муҳитини шакллантириш ва кучайтириш каби масалалар долзарблик касб этмоқда.

Мамлакатнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиёти жуда серқирра ва кўп омилли жараён ҳисобланади. Унинг таркибида объектив тавсифдаги, масалан, табиий ва меҳнат ресурсларига бойлиги, қулай иқлимга ҳамда географик жойлашувга эгаллиги каби омиллар аҳамиятли салмоқ ва таъсир даражасига эга. Бироқ, шу билан бирга, субъектив тавсифдаги, яъни, давлатнинг макроиқтисодий ва минтақавий иқтисодий сиёсати, хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг иқтисодий манфаатларини тўлиқ реализация қилувчи самарали иқтисодий механизмнинг таркиб топганлиги ва бошқа кўплаб омиллар ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиётга сезиларли таъсир кўрсатади.

Юқорида қайд этиб ўтилган омиллар таркибига кирувчи муҳим жиҳатлардан бири ихтисослашув жараёни ҳисобланади. Ихтисослашув тушунчаси, ўз маъносига кўра, умумий ҳолда субъектнинг ўз фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш мақсадида уни кўплаб ва хилма-хил жараён ёки фаолият объектларидан бирига ёки бир нечтасига йўналтиришини англатади. «Ихтисослашув – фаолиятни нисбатан қулай ишлаб чиқариш шарт-шароитларига эга бир ёки бир неча турдаги рақобатбардошли товар маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқаришга йўналтириш». Одатда ихтисослашув меҳнат тақсимотининг таъсирида амалга ошади.

“Ихтисослашувнинг таркиб топган мутлақ ва нисбий устунликларни рўёбга чиқариш имконини берувчи юқори самарали ишлаб чиқаришнинг муҳим захираси сифатида вужудга келиши ва қарор топиши аввал бошданок турли-туман табиий шарт-шароитларнинг мавжудлиги, шунингдек, ижтимоий

меҳнат тақсимоти ҳамда унинг асосида алмашув жараёнларининг пайдо бўлиши сифатидаги жамият тараққиёти хусусиятлари билан боғлиқ.

Меҳнат тақсимоти нафақат битта корхонадаги, балки яхлит жамиятдаги самарадорликнинг ошишига имкон яратади. Адам Смит ижтимоий меҳнат тақсимотининг ролини қайчи ишлаб чиқариш мисолида кўрсатиб беради. Қайчини ишлаб чиқаришда кончи, ўтинчи, кўмирчи, қурувчи, ғишт терувчи, металл қуювчи, темирчи, пичоқчи, асбоб ясовчи иштирок этади. Меҳнат тақсимоти ва айирбошлаш ўзаро боғлиқ. “Ўз меҳнатининг шахсий истеъмолидан ортиқча бўлган барча маҳсулотини бошқа кишилардаги ўзи эҳтиёж сезган маҳсулотларга айирбошлай олиш имконига бўлган ишончи ҳар бир кишини ўзини муайян алоҳида машғулотга бағишлаш ҳамда мазкур ихтисослашган соҳа бўйича ўзининг табиий истеъдодини такомилга қадар ривожлантиришга ундайди”¹.

Меҳнат тақсимоти ва ихтисослашувнинг натижасида иқтисодиётда қуйидагилар рўй беради:

- ишловчилар маҳоратининг такомиллашуви;
- бир меҳнат туридан бошқа бирига ўтишда йўқотилиши мумкин бўлган вақтнинг тежалиши;
- меҳнатни енгиллаштирувчи ва қисқартирувчи машиналарнинг ихтиро қилиниши, меҳнат унумдорлигининг кескин ўсиши².

Ихтисослашув тушунчаси жуда кенг қамровли бўлиб, уни алоҳида шахс – ишловчидан тортиб то корхона, тармоқ, ҳудуд, минтақа ва миллий иқтисодиёт даражасига қадар қўллаш мумкин. Бироқ, иқтисодий адабиётда ихтисослашув жараёни кўпроқ ишлаб чиқаришга нисбатан қўлланилади. Ишлаб чиқаришнинг ихтисослашуви ўз навбатида турли миқёс ёки даражаларда олиниши мумкин. Масалан:

- 1) корхона ёки унинг бирон-бир таркибий бўлими, участкасидаги ишлаб чиқариш жараёнининг ихтисослашуви;
- 2) бир хил йўналишдаги корхоналар мажмуи – тармоқ ёки соҳа ишлаб чиқариши ихтисослашуви;

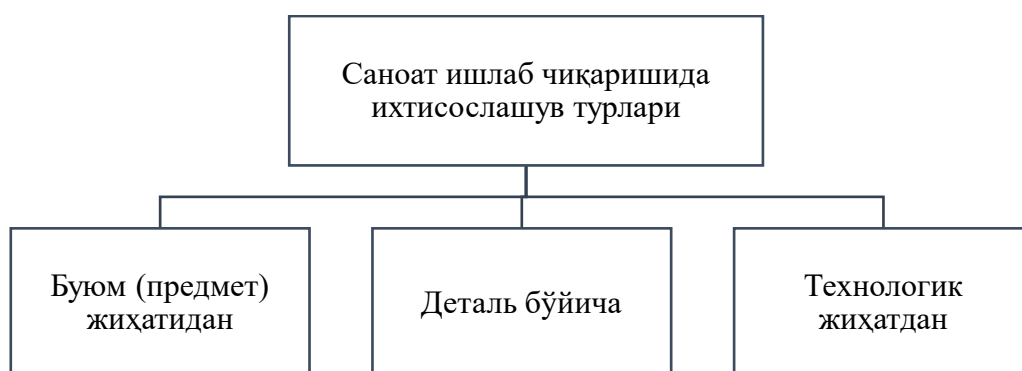
¹ http://economic-definition.com/Scientists_and_economists_theorists/Adam_Smit_Adam_Smith_eto.html

² http://economic-definition.com/Scientists_and_economists_theorists/Adam_Smit_Adam_Smith_eto.html

3) муайян ҳудуд (минтақа)да жойлашув жиҳатидан ишлаб чиқаришнинг ихтисослашуви.

4) тармоқ ва соҳаларнинг мажмуи – миллий иқтисодиёт даражасидаги ихтисослашув.

Иқтисодий адабиётларда одатда саноат ишлаб чиқаришидаги ихтисослашувнинг иқтисодий мазмуни тўғрисида кенгрок маълумотлар берилган. Жумладан, уларда ёритилишича, ихтисослашувнинг учта тури фарқланади: буюм (предмет), деталь бўйича ва технологик жиҳатдан (1-расм).



1-расм. Саноат ишлаб чиқаришида ихтисослашув турлари³.

Ихтисослашув жараёнининг иқтисодий мазмунини тўлароқ баён этиш учун юқорида қайд этилган ихтисослашув турлари бўйича маълумотларни муайян тизимга солиш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади.

Айрим манбаларда ихтисослашув саноат, тармоқ, корхонанинг ихтисослашуви каби турларга туркумланади. Яъни, “меҳнат тақсимоти (ихтисослашув) саноат, тармоқ, корхонанинг ихтисослашуви орқали намоён бўлиши мумкин” (1-жадвал).

³ Қуйидаги манба асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилган: Зайцев Н.Л. Экономика, организация и управление предприятием. - <https://psyera.ru/6599/vidy-specializacii-proizvodstva>

1-жадвал

Ихтисослашув асосий турларининг мазмуни⁴

Ихтисослашув турлари	Ихтисослашув турларининг мазмуни
Саноатнинг ихтисослашуви	амалдаги тармоқларнинг бўлиниши ва янги тармоқларнинг пайдо бўлишини аниқлаб, у ишлаб чиқарилган ихтисослашган маҳсулот, технологик жараёнлар ва моддий ресурслар истеъмоли бирлигининг иқтисодий аҳамиятини аниқ этиради
Тармоқнинг ихтисослашуви	тармоқ таркибига кирувчи саноат корхоналарининг потенциал технологик имкониятларини кўрсатиб, бундай тармоқларда технологик жиҳатдан бир турдаги, шартли-доимий номенклатурадаги товар маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқарилади
Саноат корхоналарининг ихтисослашуви	технологик жиҳатдан бир турдаги ва деярли доимий бўлган, бироқ ишлаб чиқарилаётган маҳсулот номенклатурасини қисқартиришга интилувчи ишлаб чиқаришни кўзда тутувчи, тармоқ ичидаги бирламчи (ягона) меҳнат тақсимооти

Ихтисослашув турли шаклларда амалга оширилиб, улардан ҳар бири қуйидаги асосий йўналишлар орқали аниқланади:

- товар маҳсулотнинг муайян номенклатурасини ишлаб чиқаришга ихтисослашувчи тармоқ ва саноат корхоналарининг шаклланиши;
- товар тайёрлашнинг технологик жараёнини навбатдаги ички ишлаб чиқариш концентрацияси билан хусусий технологик операциялар учун деталдан тортиб то агрегатгача ишлаб чиқаришни табақалаштириш;
- муайян технологик операцияларни бажариш билан боғлиқ янги ишлаб чиқаришларни яратиш⁵.

Адабиётлар таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, ихтисослашув жараёнига берилган таърифлар хилма-хил бўлиб, унинг мазмунини тўлиқ баён этиш учун мазкур таърифларни улардаги асосий ёндашувлар бўйича муайян тизимга солиш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади.

Юқоридаги таърифларнинг тизимли таҳлили асосида, фикримизча, иқтисодий назарияси нуқтаи назаридан қуйидаги муаллифлик таърифининг шакллантирилиши мақсадга мувофиқ: “Ихтисослашув – хўжалик юретишнинг турли субъектлари томонидан ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил этишнинг тегишли даражасида кўпроқ иқтисодий наф келтирувчи фаолият тури ёки унинг муайян қисми билан шуғулланишга йўналтирилган жараён”⁶.

⁴ Қуйидаги манба асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилган: <https://psyera.ru/6598/sushchnost-specializacii-proizvodstva>

⁵ <https://psyera.ru/6598/sushchnost-specializacii-proizvodstva>

⁶ Муаллиф ишланмаси асосида тузилган.

Шу сабабли, Н.Шестакович томонидан уларнинг турли жиҳатдан туркумланиши таклиф этилган (1.4-жадвал).

1.4-жадвал

Ихтисослашув турлари ва шакллари туркумланиши⁷

Ихтисослашув жараёни объекти	Ихтисослашув тури	Ихтисослашув шакли
Технологик жараён	Технологик жиҳатдан	– предмет бўйича – деталь бўйича – элемент бўйича
Хўжалик юритувчи субъект	Хўжалик жиҳатидан	– умумхўжалик – ички хўжалик – хўжаликлараро
Тармоқ	Тармоқ жиҳатидан	– тармоқ ичида – тармоқлараро
Худуд	Худуд жиҳатидан	– халқаро миқёсда – минтақа бўйича – республика бўйича – зона бўйича

Шунингдек, у ихтисослашувнинг қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини оширишдаги аҳамиятини қўйидаги ҳолатлар орқали ифодалади:

1) ихтисослашув маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари ўсиш суръатига нисбатан унинг ҳажмининг юқорироқ ўсиш суръатини тақозо этувчи ишлаб чиқаришнинг ижобий миқёс самарасига эришиш учун имкониятларни очиб беради;

2) ихтисослаштирилган ишлаб чиқариш мазкур жараёнга фан, техника ва технологиянинг илғор ютуқларини жорий этиш учун яхши асос бўлиб хизмат қилади. Қимматбаҳо ихтисослаштирилган юқори унумли техникани қўллаш фақат ундан тўлиқ фойдаланиш шароитида ўзини оқлаш мумкин. Бу бир вақтнинг ўзида кўп миқдордаги тармоқларни ривожлантирувчи хўжаликларда эмас, балки айнан техниканинг қиймати амортизация ажратмаси шаклида аҳамиятли даражадаги катта ҳажмга эга бўлган бир турдаги қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотига бир текисда ўтказилувчи ихтисослашган хўжаликларда имкон доирасида бўлиши мумкин.

Ишлаб чиқариш ихтисослашувининг чуқурлашиши орқали ишлаб чиқариш ижтимоийлиги тавсифининг кучайиши намоён бўлади. Фан-техника тараққиёти ва ишлаб чиқариш миқёсларининг ўсиши – ихтисослашув чуқурлашишининг муҳим омили ҳисобланади. Умуман олганда, ишлаб

⁷ Шестакович Н.К. Теоретический анализ специализации сельскохозяйственного производства. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/teoreticheskiy-analiz-spetsializatsii-selskohozyaystvennogo-proizvodstva>

чиқариш ихтисослашувига таъсир кўрсатувчи омилларни куйидаги расм орқали ифодалаш мумкин (3-расм).



2-расм. Ишлаб чиқариш ихтисослашувига таъсир кўрсатувчи омиллар⁸.

Маъмурий-ташкилий белгисидан фойдаланишда фаолиятнинг асосий танланган (ҳужжатда расмийлаштирилган) тури, шунингдек, у ёки бу идора ва фирма (холдинг, концерн)га мансублиги ҳисобга олинади.

Маҳсулот белгисига мувофиқ равишда ҳар бир соф (алоҳида) тармоқ бўйича таркибий тузилма ва ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми аниқланади. Замонавий корхоналарнинг оммавий равишда диверсификациялашуви муносабати билан мазкур белги, қоида тариқасида, таснифлаш учун ягона ёндашув бўлиб қолмоқда.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Тадбиркорлик фаолияти эркинлигининг кафолатлари тўғрисида”ги қонуни.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Фуқаролик кодекси.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 22 апрелдаги “Коронавирус пандемияси даврида аҳоли, бюджет, базавий инфратузилма ва тадбиркорлик субъектларини қўллаб-қувватлаш учун ташқи ёрдам маблағларини жалб қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” ги ПҚ-4691-сонли қарори

⁸ Муаллиф ишланмаси асосида тузилган.

ИХТИСОСЛАШУВ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИ РИВОЖЛАНИШИНИНГ КИЧИК ТАДБИРКОРЛИК ФАОЛИЯТИ САМАРАДОРЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ

Даулетназарова Зулфия Арсланбай қизи

Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаби тингловчиси

Ихтисослашув жараёнларининг ривожланиши – бу иқтисодиётнинг қайси тармоғида кўпроқ иқтисодий ресурслар тўпланмоқда; бу қандай кучлар таъсири остида рўй бермоқда; қайси тармоқлар кенгаймоқда, қайсиларида стагнация, қайси биларида эса қисқариш рўй бермоқда деган саволларга жавобни намоён этувчи жараён ҳисобланади. Кичик бизнес корхоналаридаги ишлаб чиқариш жараёнлари ихтисослашувининг ривожланиши ўз навбатида улар фаолиятининг самарадорлигига таъсир кўрсатади. Мазкур таъсирни ўрганиш ва баҳолаш учун кичик тадбиркорлик фаолияти самарадорлигининг умумий жиҳатларига тўхталиб ўтиш лозим.

Кўрсаткичларнинг биринчи тури – бу кичик бизнес фаолиятининг мутлак кўрсаткичлари ёки унинг фаолияти натижадорлиги. Улар кичик бизнеснинг қандайдир вақт оралиғидаги мутлак миқдорларда ифодаланган фаолиятининг натижасини кўрсатади. Масалан:

- ишлаб чиқарилган ёки сотилган маҳсулот ҳажми;
- маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ёки сотишдан олинган фойданинг турли кўринишлари;
- иш фаолиятида банд бўлган ходимлар сони ва уларнинг меҳнатига ҳақ тўлашга сарфлар;
- маҳсулот таннари;
- киритилган инвестициялар ҳажми;
- корхонанинг ижарага, маҳсулот транспортировкасига ва бошқаларга сарф-харажатлари.

Бундан кўринадики, кичик бизнес фаолиятининг мутлак кўрсаткичларини ўз мазмунига кўра икки асосий гуруҳга ажратиш мумкин:

- 1) иқтисодий ресурс турлари сарфи;
- 2) иқтисодий фаолият натижалари.

Юқорида қайд этиб ўтилган кўрсаткичлар турли бизнес фаолиятларида турлича аҳамият касб этиши мумкин. Масалан, ишлаб чиқариш аҳамиятидаги бизнес билан савдо-тижорат ва хизмат кўрсатиш бизнеси кўрсаткичлари

мазмунан бир-бирдан фарқ қилади. Шунга кўра ҳар бир кичик бизнес корхонаси томонидан ўзи учун муҳим бўлган бир неча (2-4 та) кўрсаткичларни ажратиб олиш ва доимий равишда назорат қилиш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади.

Кичик бизнес фаолиятининг иқтисодий самарадорлиги – бу ишлаб чиқариш фаолияти натижаларининг мазкур натижаларга эришиш харажатларига нисбатидир, яъни:

Самарадорлик = Натижа / Харажатлар

Ҳар қандай ҳолда ҳам самарадорлик нисбий кўрсаткич бўлиб, қуйидагиларни мисол сифатида кўрсатиш мумкин:

- кичик бизнес корхонасининг битта ишловчисига тўғри келувчи ишлаб чиқарилган ёки сотилган маҳсулот ҳажми;

- кичик бизнес корхонаси ишлаб чиқариш ёки савдо майдони бир бирлигига тўғри келувчи ишлаб чиқарилган ёки сотилган маҳсулот ҳажми;

- кичик бизнес корхонасининг битта ишловчисига тўғри келувчи ишлаб чиқарилган ёки сотилган маҳсулотдан олинган фойда турлари;

- кичик бизнес корхонаси ишлаб чиқариш ёки савдо майдони бир бирлигига тўғри келувчи ишлаб чиқарилган ёки сотилган маҳсулотдан олинган фойда турлари;

- бизнес фаолиятига киритилган инвестициядан олинган фойда;

- маҳсулот бирлигини сотишга қилинган реклама қиймати ва бошқ.

Кичик бизнес фаолияти мутлақ кўрсаткичлари бизнес фаолиятининг умуман миқёслигини ифодалайди. Кичик бизнес фаолияти самарадорлигининг нисбий кўрсаткичлари эса мазкур натижага қандай сарф-харажатлар эвазига эришилганини кўрсатади.

Агар бизнес фаолиятининг ўсиши унинг самарадорлиги ошиши билан бирга бормаса (экстенсив ўсиш), у ҳолда умумий ҳолда мазкур фаолият сифатининг пасаётганлигини кўрсатади. Бундай ўсиш турида бизнес фаолияти катта рискка дучор бўлади.

Агар бизнес фаолиятининг ўсиши билан унинг самарадорлиги ошиб борса (интенсив, сифат ўсиши), у ҳолда бизнесни ташкил қилиш даражаси ҳам, ишлаб чиқариш жараёнлари сифати ҳам, бизнесни бошқариш сифати ҳам ўсади.

Демак, юқоридагилардан кўринадики, бизнес фаолиятида ҳар қандай сарф-харажат билан эришилган эмас, балки энг кам харажатлар орқали эришилган натижа муҳим ҳисобланади.

Кичик бизнес корхонаси қарор топиш босқичидан ўтиши билан унинг фаолият самарадорлигини оширишга алоҳида эътибор қаратиш лозим. Акс ҳолда, кичик бизнес корхонаси тез орада банкротликка юз тутиши мумкин.

“Қозоғистон Республикасида кичик бизнеснинг ривожланиш самарадорлиги тўғрисида сўз борганда, таъкидлаш лозимки, республика иқтисодиёти ишлаб чиқариш секторининг кўплаб соҳалари ташаббускор вакилларни жалб этиш учун ўзини истиқболли ва барқарор соҳа сифатида намоён эта олмади.

Кичик корхоналар ўз хусусиятлари ва имкониятларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда фаолиятларини устун равишда товар ва хизматлар бозорининг маҳаллий тор ихтисослашган сегментларига йўналтирадилар. Улар йирик ва ўрта корхоналарда юқори қўшимча сарф-харажатлар ёки тез ўзгарувчан истеъмол афзалликлари сабабли ишлаб чиқариш иқтисодий жиҳатдан манфаатсиз бўлган товарларни ишлаб чиқариш орқали махсус бозор соҳаларини эгаллайдилар. Кичик корхоналар ишлаб чиқаришни ривожлантириш орқали маҳаллий молиявий, меҳнат ва бошқа ресурсларни ҳаракатга келтириб, маҳаллий иқтисодиётнинг жонланишига имкон яратадилар.

Кичик бизнеснинг ривожланишида янги импульс бўлиб йирик корхоналар билан кооперациялашган ўзаро алоқаларни йўлга қўйиш ҳамда кичик бизнес секторини тармоқ жиҳатдан диверсификациялаш майдонга тушиши мумкин. Айнан шу ўзгаришлар кичик корхоналарга бозор конъюнктурасининг ўзгаришига тезлик билан жавоб қайтариш, инвестицияларни жадаллик билан ўзлаштириш қобилияти, капиталнинг юқори айланиш тезлиги ва инновацион фаолият каби ўзига хос хусусиятларининг сифат жиҳатидан янги даражасида тўлиқ ўзини кўрсатиш имконини беради.

Иқтисодиётда кичик бизнеснинг улуши жуда юқори бўлган мамлакатлар билан таққослаганда Россияда кичик корхоналарнинг салоҳияти етарли даражада ривожланманган. Шунинг учун давлат мазкур ҳолатни инқироздан олиб чиқиш мақсадида муайян хатти-ҳаракатларни амалга оширди. 2015 йилдан бошлаб хўжалик юритувчи субъектларни кичик бизнес корхоналари тоифасига киритиш шартлари ўзгарди. Тадбиркорлик фаолияти давомида олинган даромадларнинг чегаравий қийматларини 2 баравар ошириш рўй берди. Шунингдек, ташкилот устав капиталининг умумий ҳажмидаги хорижий капитал миқёсига чеклов киритилди. Ушбу чора-тадбирлар кичик

тадбиркорлик бозори сегментини кенгайтиришга олиб келди ва иқтисодиёт мазкур секторини ривожланишига ижобий таъсир кўрсатди.

Бозор муносабатлари шароитида бизнеснинг мазкур тоифаси фаолиятининг асосий мақсади бўлиб фойда ҳисобланар экан, мазкур кўрсаткич асосида иқтисодий самарадорлини ҳисоблаш мумкин. Иқтисодий самарадорликнинг асосий мезони сифатида рақобатдош маҳсулот яратиш ва меҳнат сифатининг юқори кўрсаткичларида капитал (ресурслар) сарфи бирлигига кўпроқ фойда олиш майдонга тушади.

Максимал фойдага эришиш, корхонанинг кучли ва кучсиз томонларини аниқлаш, унинг фаолиятини такомиллаштириш йўллари топиш иқтисодий самарадорликни тадқиқ этишнинг асосий мақсади бўлиб ҳисобланади.

Корхоналар, шу жумладан, кичик бизнес корхоналари иқтисодий самарадорлигини баҳолаш тизимида қўлланилувчи иккита асосий методологик ёндашув мавжуд: потенциал ва сарф-харажатга оид.

Иқтисодий самарадорликни ошириш корхона фаолиятига кўп томонлама, тўлақонли таъсир кўрсатади. Корхона барқарор иқтисодий ўсишга, фойданинг кўпайишига ва пировардида кескин рақобат курашида яшаб қолиш қобилиятига эга бўлади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Тадбиркорлик фаолияти эркинлигининг кафолатлари тўғрисида”ги қонуни.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Фуқаролик кодекси.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 22 апрелдаги “Коронавирус пандемияси даврида аҳоли, бюджет, базавий инфратузилма ва тадбиркорлик субъектларини қўллаб-қувватлаш учун ташқи ёрдам маблағларини жалб қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” ги ПҚ-4691-сонли қарори

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛ ТАЪЛИМ ЎҚУВЧИЛАРИНИ КАСБИЙ ФАОЛИЯТГА ТАЙЁРЛАШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Норбеков Аъзам Жиянмуродович

Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Бизнес ва
тадбиркорлик олий мактаби тингловчиси.

Профессional таълим ўқувчиларининг таълим жараёнига ҳар қандай инновациясининг тадбиқ этилиши таълим жараёнининг айрим соҳаларида вужудга келган муаммоларни ечиш, тизимни бутунлай модернизация қилиш натижасида ўқувчиларни касбий фаолиятга тайёрлаш сифатини оширишга хизмат қилади.

Профессional таълим муассасаларида таълим олувчиларни касбий фаолиятга тайёрлаш бўйича малака талабларига асосан бошланғич, ўрта ва ўрта махсус профессионал таълимни ривожлантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари аниқланди:

- бўлажак педагоглар ва ёш мутахассисларнинг таълимий даражаси ва касбий фаолиятга тайёргарлиги сифати динамикаси;

- бошланғич, ўрта ва ўрта махсус профессионал таълим таркибини модернизациялаш ва мазмунан янгилаш;

- профессионал таълими муассасалари фаолиятини иқтисодий механизмлар, Қонунчилик ҳамда меъёрий-ҳуқуқий базасини оптималлаштириш;

- профессионал таълими ўқитувчилари ва усталарининг касбий маҳорати даражасини сифат жиҳатдан яхшилаш, бошланғич, ўрта ва ўрта махсус профессионал таълими барча муассасаларининг кадрлар салоҳиятини ривожлантириш.

Ҳозирги кунда профессионал таълимни таълимни модернизация қилиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Агар биз профессионал таълимни жозибадор бўлишини истасак, таълим муассасалари томонидан талаб қилинадиган юқори малакали педагог ходимларни касбий фаолиятга сифатли тайёрлашни таъминлайдиган янги турдаги замонавий профессионал таълим муассасаларини яратишимиз керак.

Натижада бугунги кунда мутахассисларни мажмувий тарзда касбий фаолиятга тайёрлаш сифатини оширувчи қатор чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда. Бошланғич, ўрта ва ўрта махсус профессионал таълими устувор ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари, бу борада идоралараро мажмуавий янги мазмун ва таълим технологияларини жорий этишга қаратилган, кенг қамровли ахборот-ресурс, профессионал таълим муассасалари учун инновацион бошқарув ёндашувлар; профессионал таълим муассасаларида касбга йўналтириб ўқитишнинг янги ҳуқуқий базаси, академик эркинлик нормалари, бозор иқтисодиёти тамойиллари; профессионал таълим муассасаларининг янги турлари ва турларини пайдо бўлиши, ижтимоий шерикликни ривожлантириш, ташқи мижозлар эҳтиёжларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда кадрлар тайёрлаш, минтақавий иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш.

“Таълим” устувор миллий лойиҳасининг амалга оширилиши профессионал таълими платформаларининг 150 дан ортиқ ресурс марказларини инновацион ривожлантириш имконини берди.

Бироқ бу модернизация жараёнларини малакали педагогик ресурслар билан таъминлаш вазифаси кескинлашди. Бундай тафовут бошланғич, ўрта ва ўрта махсус профессионал таълим муассасаларининг фаол ривожланиши шароитида рўй бера олмайди, унинг мантиқий ечими профессионал таълим бўлажак мутахассисларнинг касбий тайёргарлигини доимий касбий янгиликлар режимида ишлашга тайёргарлигини оширишдан иборат бўлиши лозим.

Профессионал таълимда ўқитиш технологияси муаммосини назарий жиҳатдан ўрганиш унинг қуйидаги методологик моҳиятини белгилашга олиб келди. Таълим технологияси-педагогик натижаларга эришиш учун таълим жараёнини ташкил этишнинг барча жиҳатлари билан боғлиқ бўлган назария ва амалиётнинг (таълим тизими доирасида) тадқиқот соҳасидир.

Шунингдек, таълим технологияси инсон ва техника ресурсларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда бутун таълим жараёнини режалаштириш, қўллаш ва ўқувчилар томонидан билимларни ўзлаштиришни баҳолаш, улар ўртасида таълимнинг янада самарали натижасига эришиш учун ўзаро ҳамкорликни ташкил этишнинг тизимли усули ҳисобланади.

Бугунги кунда Меҳнат бозори таҳлили ва амалиётни ташкил этиш бошқармаси томонидан 2023 йилда қуйидаги ишлар амалша оширилган:

1. 2023/2024 ўқув йили учун қабул режасини шакллантириш:

Меҳнат бозорида ўрта бўғин кадрларга бўлган эҳтиёжлар асосида республикадаги 330 та касб-хунар мактабига жами 78490 та, 149 та коллежга жами 59460 та (шундан, кундузги таълим шаклига – 35680 та, сиртқи таълим шаклига – 16408 та, кечки таълим шаклига – 2440 та, дуал таълим шаклига – 4932 та) ҳамда 194 та техникумга жами 80178 та, (шундан, кундузги таълим шаклига – 54461 та, сиртқи таълим шаклига – 19590 та, кечки таълим шаклига – 2320 та ва дуал таълим шаклига – 3807 та) қабул параметрлари белгиланган(1-расм).

1-расм. 2023/2024 ўқув йили қабул параметрлари



2. Ўқувчилар ўқишга қабул қилиш:

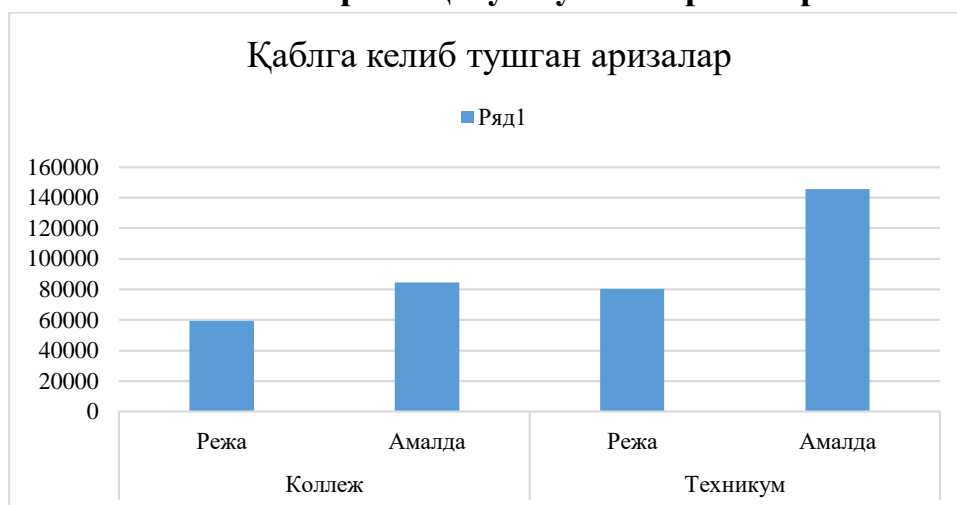
Жорий йилда 9-синф битирувчиларининг хужжатлари 1 июль кунидан 15 август кунига қадар вазирликнинг kasb.edu.uz электрон платформаси орқали онлайн қабул қилинди.

Касб-хунар мактабларига қабул яқунлари бўйича жами 105768 нафар 9-синф битирувчиларининг хужжатлари онлайн қабул қилинди (тасдиқланган қабул режага нисбатан 34,8 %га ортиқ).

Коллеж ва техникумларга абитуриентларнинг хужжатлари жорий йилнинг 11 августидан 10 сентябрга қадар Давлат тест марказининг my.dtm.uz сайти орқали онлайн қабул қилинди.

Қабул жараёнларида коллежларга жами 84411 нафар (қабул режага нисбатан 141,9 фоиз), техникумларга жами 145445 нафар (қабул режага нисбатан 25,2 фоиз) абитуриентларнинг аризалари келиб тушган 2.6-рам.

2.10-рам. Қабул бўйича аризалар сони



Қабул жараёнлари якунлари бўйича 704 та профессионал таълим муассасаларига жами 192140 нафар, шундан, касб-ҳунар мактабларига 92 та касб бўйича 99040 нафар, коллежларга 114 та касб(мутахассислик) бўйича 42369 нафар ҳамда техникумларга

167 та касб(мутахассислик) бўйича 50731 нафар ўқувчилар ўқишга қабул қилинди. Сиртки, кечки ва дуал таълим шакллари бўйича жами 42606 нафар абитуриентлар кириш имтиҳонларисиз тўлов-контракт асосида ўқишга қабул қилинди.

Шунингдек, коллеж ва техникумларга тўлов-контракт асосида ўқишга қабул қилинган жами 1433 нафар етим болалар, ота-она қарамоғидан маҳрум бўлган ўқувчилар, ижтимоий ҳимояга муҳтож оила фарзандлари ҳамда ногиронлиги бўлган шахслар қабул параметрларидан ташқари қўшимча давлат гранти асосида ўқишга қабул қилинди.

Бу кўрсаткич 2020/2021 ўқув йилида жами 1157 нафарни ташкил қилган. Бугунги кунда республикадаги 704 та профессионал таълим муассасаларида жами 417542 нафар ўқувчиларга 27124 нафар педагог кадрлар томонидан касб сирлари ўргатилмоқда.

Жумладан, 330 та касб-ҳунар мактабида 189933 нафар, 166 та коллежда 88261 нафар (шундан, 12581 нафари грант) ҳамда 208 та техникумда 139348 нафар (шундан, 21610 нафари грант) ўқувчилар таҳсил олмоқда.

Шунинг билан биргаликда, жорий йилда профессионал таълим муассасаларини жами 143205 нафар ўқувчи-ёшлар тамомлаб, иқтисодиёт

тармоқларининг турли соҳаларида меҳнат фаолияти билан шуғулланиб келмоқда.

Хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш мумкинки, профессионал таълим муассасаларининг бошқарув ҳамда педагог кадрлари ўз мутахассислиги бўйича олий маълумотга эга бўлиш билан бирга ўзининг билим, кўникмаларини ва малака ҳамда компетенцияларини фан-техника ютуқларига мос равишда мунтазам ошириб бориши, ўз устида тинимсиз ишлаши ва ҳаёт давомида таълим олиш принципларига амал қилиши зарур.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА БУГУНГИ КУНДАГА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИ ТАҲЛИЛИ

Норбеков Аъзам Жиянмуродович
Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Бизнес ва
тадбиркорлик олий мактаби тингловчиси

Инсон камолга етиши учун ёшлигидан илм ва касб-ҳунар эгаллаши шарт, илм маърифат инсоннинг маънавий камолотида ва жамият тараққиётида муҳим ўрин тутади. Илм эгаллаш ҳар бир ёш учун ҳам қарз, ҳам фарз. Инсон кадр-қиммати унинг “сийму зари” билан эмас, олган илму ҳунари билан баҳоланади. Бугунги кунда дунё ареналарида мамлакатимиз ҳақида сўз юритилганда “Янги Ўзбекистон” ва “Учинчи Ренессанс” деган ибораларни кўп эшитамиз. Бу мамлакатимиз сўнгги йилларда тараққиётнинг мутлақо янги босқичига қадам қўйгани, ҳар соҳада эришадиган ютуқларимизнинг эътирофи, десак адашмаган бўламиз.

Ўзбекистон Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев Учинчи Ренессанс ва Янги Ўзбекистон ҳақида “Биз ўз олдимизга мамлакатимизда Учинчи Ренессанс пойдеворини барпо этишдек улуғ мақсадни қўйган эканмиз, бунинг учун янги Хоразмийлар, Берунийлар, Ибн Синолар, Улуғбеклар, Навоий ва Бобурларни тарбиялаб берадиган муҳит ва шароитларни яратишимиз керак” деб таъкидлаганлар. Учинчи уйғониш даври мамлакатимизда янги асосларини белгилаб берди, кейинчалик бу давр инсоният олдида турган глобал дунёқараш муаммоларини ҳал қилади. Бу бугун учун янада долзарбдир, чунки бизнинг жамиятимизда мафкура ўзгариши, инсоннинг дунёдаги ўрни ва бутун инсоният йўли ҳақидаги тушунчаси ўзгариб бормоқда.

Таълимга бўлган эътибор унинг сифатини янада оширишга қаратилган чора-тадбирлар давоми сифатида профессионал таълимни ривожлантириш бўйича Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2023 йил 11 сентябрдаги “Ўзбекистон 2030” стратегияси тўғрисидаги ПФ-158-сон Фармонида “700 та профессионал таълим муассасаларида таълим сифатини ошириш ва моддий-техника базасини такомиллаштириш. 14 та ҳудудий профессионал тайёргарлик марказларини ташкил этиш, малака тоифасига эга бўлган педагог кадрлар улушини 50 фоизга, масофавий ёки аралаш шаклларда ташкил этиладиган малака ошириш курслари улушини 30 фоизга етказиш” вазифалари белгиланган.

Халқаро меҳнат бозори талаблари, интеграцион жараёнларнинг жадаллашуви, рақамлаштириш, саноатдаги технологик инқилоблар даврида замон талабларига мос малака ва кўникмаларга эга рақобатбардош ўрта бўғин мутахассисларини тайёрлаш, касб-ҳунар таълими соҳасида янги тизимни халқаро андозаларга мос янги профессионал таълим тизимини талаб қилди.

Натижада касб-ҳунар таълими соҳасида ҳам давлат сиёсати тубдан ўзгарди. Президентимиз томонидан соҳада туб ислоҳотларни амалга ошириш ва замонавий профессионал таълим тизимини барпо этишнинг мақсад ва устувор вазифалари, бир сўз билан айтганда, соҳанинг янги миссияси белгилаб берилди. Ушбу миссиянинг моҳияти янги сифат ва форматда инсон ресурсларини ривожлантириш, ёшларда ички ва ташқи меҳнат бозори талаб қилаётган амалий билим ва кўникмаларни шакллантириш, уларнинг Ватанга муҳаббатини, халқига садоқатини юксалтиришдан иборатдир.

Ана шу миссияни кўзлаб, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Профессионал таълим тизимини янада такомиллаштиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида" 2019 йил 6 сентябрдаги Фармонига мувофиқ 2020/2021 ўқув йилидан бошлаб янги профессионал таълим тизими, яъни 339 та касб-ҳунар мактаблари, 194 та коллеж ва 191 та техникумлар фаолияти йўлга қўйилди.

Профессионал таълим тизимида 2023 йилда таълим муассалари сони 704 та тани ташкил этиб, шундан касб-ҳунар мактаблари 330 та, коллежлар сони 166 та, махсус техникумлар сони 208 тани ташкил этади(1-расм).

1-расм. Профессионал таълим муассалари сони¹

Республика бўйича

• Проф.Тмлар сони 704 та •

Касб-хунар мактаб	330 та
Коллежлар	166 та
Техникумлар	208 та
Шу жумладан филиал	1 та

Тошкент шаҳри бўйича

• Проф.Тмлар сони 29та •

Касб-хунар мактаб	6 та
Коллежлар	12 та
Техникумлар	11 та

• Академик лицейлар 69 та •

Худудларда	45 та
Вазирлик тасарруфида	40 та
Хорижий ОТМлар тасарруфида	3 та
Ўқитувчилар сони	2 898 та
Ўқитувчилар сони	28 664 та

• Академик лицейлар 24 та •

Вазирлик тасарруфида	11 та
Бошқа Вазирлик тасарруфида	10 та
Хорижий ОТМлар тасарруфида	3 та
Ўқитувчилар сони	869 та
Ўқитувчилар сони	8 873 та

Мазкур таълим муассалари жами ўқитувчилар сони 26 768 та тани ташкил этади. Жумладан, касб-хунар мактабларида 16 164 та, коллежларда 4 307 та, махсус техникумларда 6 297 та ўқитувчилар ўз фаолиятларини олиб бормоқда.

Ушбу тизимда жами ўқувчилар сони 417 542 та тани ташкил этади. Жумладан, касб-хунар мактабларида 289 792 та, коллежларда 104 824 та, махсус техникумлар 22 926 та ўқувчилар таълим олмоқда (2.8-расм).

2.8-расм. Профессионал таълим тизимида ўқувчи ва педагоглар сони²

Республика бўйича

• Уқитувчилар сони 26768 та •

Касб-хунар мактаб	16 164 та
Коллежлар	4307 та
Техникумлар	6297 та

• Ўқувчиларсони 417 542 та •

Касб-хунар мактаб	189 933 та
Коллежлар	88 261 та
Техникумлар	139 348 та

Тошкент шаҳри бўйича

• Ўқитувчилар сони 1 577 та •

Касб-хунар мактаб	360 та
Коллежлар	658 та
Техникумлар	559 та

• Ўқувчиларсони 26 446 та •

Касб-хунар мактаб	5 071 та
Коллежлар	6 482 та
Техникумлар	14 893 та

¹ Муаллиф томонидан тузилган. Ўзбекистонда профессионал таълим / 2023 / №1

Академик лицейлар сони 69 та бўлиб, шундан ҳудудларда 45 та, вазирлик тасарруфида 40 та, хорижий олий таълим муассалари тасарруфида 3 тани ташкил этади. Академик лицейлар ўқитувчилар сони 2 898 та ўқувчилар 28 664 тани ташкил этади

Республикадаги 271 та профессионал таълим муассасаларида асосий таълим дастурларига қўшимча равишда 110 та касб бўйича 764 та қисқа муддатли ўқув курслари ташкил этилди. Профессионал таълим муассасаларида архитектура ва қурилиш соҳасидаги топ ихтисосликлар бўйича қисқа муддатли ўқув курслари ўқув жараёнига профессионал таълим муассасаларининг 151 нафар малакали ўқитувчи ва ишлаб чиқариш таълими усталари жалб қилинди. Бугунги кунга қадар қурилиш соҳаси малакали мутахассисларини тайёрлаш марказларини архитектура ва қурилиш соҳаси касблари бўйича муваффақиятли тамомлаган 5112 нафар битирувчиларга давлат намунасидаги сертификатлар берилди.

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НЕФТЬ-ГАЗ КОРХОНАЛАРИНИНГ ИНВЕСТИЦИОН ЖОЗИБАДОРЛИГИ ВА УНГА ТАЪСИР КЎРСАТУВЧИ ОМИЛЛАР

Абдурайимов Улуғбек Бахрамович
Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси
хузуридаги БТОМ тингловчиси

Республика иқтисодиёти ва аҳолисининг энергия ресурсларига бўлган талабини тўлиқ қаноатлантириш, нефть-газ корхоналарини молиявий соғломлаштиришни таъминлаш, шунингдек, умумэтироф этилган халқаро стандартлар ва энг яхши хорижий тажриба асосида тармоқда соғлом рақобат муҳитини ривожлантириш учун қулай шарт-шароитларни яратиш бу корхонанинг инвестицион жозибаторлигига боғлиқ.

Инвестициялар ижтимоий ва иқтисодий масалаларни ҳал этишда энг муҳим омиллардан бири ҳисобланиб, уларнинг жалб қилиниши даражаси билан иқтисодиёт ҳолатига баҳо берилади.

Саноат корхоналари олдида доимо долзарб бўлиб турган вазифа – бу иқтисодий барқарорликни таъминлаш, ишлаб чиқаришда барқарор ўсиш суръатларига эришиш, янги ишлаб чиқаришларни ташкил этиш орқали даромад ҳажмини ошириш.

Ушбу вазифаларга эришиш даставвал капитал қўйилмаларни корхонага йўналтиришни, бунинг учун эса инвесторлар ёки кредиторларда корхона жойлашган минтақа, мамлакат, ҳудуддаги инвестицион муҳит ва энг асосийси корхонанинг иқтисодий имижига ҳақида ижобий ҳулоса шакллантиришни тақозо этади.

Инвестицион муҳит молиявий қўйилмалар жозибаторлигининг маълум бир даражасини яратувчи ижтимоий, иқтисодий, сиёсий ва бошқа шароитлар мажмуадир.

Инвестицион муҳитнинг кўп даражали характери унинг мамлакат, минтақа, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари даражасида баҳоланишини билдиради. Агар хорижий инвестор учун мамлакат рейтингига қатъий аҳамиятга эга бўлса, минтақа ва тармоқ рейтингига хорижий ҳамда маҳаллий инвесторлар учун муҳимдир.

Ушбу тушунчани янада аниқроқ талқин этувчи таърифлар ҳам мавжуд. Бироқ кўпинча инвестицион муҳитни олдиндан белгилаб берувчи инвестицион рисклар эътиборга олинмайди. Шу боис молия-кредит

энциклопедик луғатида келтирилган таъриф энг тўғри ва тўлиқ деб айтилмоқда. Унга кўра, инвестицион муҳит омиллари 1-жадвалда келтирилган омиллардан иборат.

1-жавдал
Инвестицион муҳит омиллари¹

Иқтисодий омиллар	Маҳаллий ҳокимият ваколатлари, қонунчилик ва жамият тузилмаси барқарорлиги, ҳокимиятнинг турли сиёсий гуруҳ ва партиялар ўртасида тақсимланиши, халқаро муносабатлар ҳолати, қонунчилик базасининг ривожланиш даражаси, инвестицияларни кафолатлаш ва ҳимоялаш механизмлари мавжудлиги, бирор-бир соҳага инвестиция киритишнинг ҳуқуқий шартлари
Ижтимоий омиллар	Аҳоли турмушининг ижтимоий шароитлари, ижтимоий кескинлик даражаси, ижтимоий низолар мавжудлиги, ижтимоий соҳанинг ривожланиш даражаси
Молиявий омиллар	Ҳудудий бюджет ва корхона молиялари ўртасидаги мувозанат даражаси, солиққа тортиш тизими, тўлов балансининг ҳолати ва минтақадаги корхоналарнинг рентабеллиги
Ресурслар ва хомашё омиллари	Минтақанинг табиий ресурслар билан таъминлангани
Меҳнат омиллари	Меҳнат ресурслари мавжудлиги ва уларнинг малака даражаси, меҳнат ресурсларининг касбий-малакавий даражаси
Ишлаб чиқариш омиллари	соҳа мутахассислиги хусусиятлари, ишлаб чиқариш учун керакли ресурслар мавжудлиги ва жойлаштирилиши
Инновацион омиллар	Илм-фаннинг ривожланиш даражаси, минтақадаги ИТТ ютуқларини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш, аҳолининг интеллектуал ва таълим даражаси

¹ Берзон Н. Формирование инвестиционного климата в экономике. Вопросы экономики. 2001 год, 116-120-стр.

Инфратузилмавий омиллар	Минтақанинг худудий-географик ҳолати, инфратузилманинг ўзлаштирилиши, минтақанинг ташкил этилиши ва хавфсизлиги, телекоммуникация тизимлари ривожланиши, инвестицион инфратузилмалар мавжудлиги, бозор иқтисодиёти инфратузилмасининг ривожланиш даражаси
Экологик омиллар	Атроф-муҳитнинг ифлосланиш даражаси, минтақадаги табиий-иқлим шароитлари
Коррупциоген омиллар	Ҳокимият тузилмасининг коррупциялашгани, минтақадаги жинойтчилик даражаси

Бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида, барқарор ва иқтисодий салоҳиятга эга бўлган инвесторлар инвестиция қилинаётган давлат, минтақа, корхона ёки лойиҳа қачонки юқори иқтисодий самара бериши ҳақида қатъий ишонч ҳосил қилгандагина ўз маблағларини инвестициялаш учун қарор қабул қиладилар.

Тажрибадан маълумки, инвесторлар жуда талабчан ва қатъиятлидир, яъни хорижий инвесторлар муайян давлат иқтисодиётига тўғридан-тўғри инвестицияларни киритишда мамлакатларнинг инвестицион муҳит жозибадорлигини ифодаловчи “Doing Business” (Жаҳон банки), “Global Competitiveness Index” (Бутунжаҳон иқтисодий форуми), “Fragile States Index” (Тинчлик учун жамғарма), “Economic Freedom Index” (Хайратеж фонди, Фразер институти) каби индекслар асосида қарор қабул қиладилар.

Ҳозирги кунда Ўзбекистонда хорижий инвестициялар ва умуман чет эл капиталини жалб қилиш ва уларнинг иқтисодиётдаги ролини ошириш бўйича бир қатор қонунчилик ва меъёрий ҳужжатлар қабул қилинган ҳамда уларни такомиллаштириш борасидаги ишлар амалга оширилмоқда. Хорижий инвестицияларни янада кенгроқ миқёсда жалб қилиш, уларни ўз маблағларини мамлакат иқтисодиёти учун сарфлашга қизиқтириш мақсадида қонун асосида улар учун имтиёзли молиявий шароитлар яратилган.

Бундан ташқари Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти 2022 йил 28 январдаги ПФ-60-сонли фармони билан республикани 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган тараққиёт Стратегияси тасдиқланди. Мазкур Стратегиянинг асосий мақсади - жаҳон фанининг замонавий ютуқлари, инновацион ғоялар, ишланмалар ва технологиялар асосида мамлакатни жадал ривожлантириш, шунингдек, 2022-2026 йилларда стратегияда белгиланган вазифаларнинг ижросини изчил таъминлашдир.

Стратегияга кўра 2030 йилга бориб, Ўзбекистон Глобал инновацион индекс рейтинги бўйича дунёнинг энг илғор 50 та мамлакати таркибига киришни режалаштирмоқда. Тараққиёт 81 та кўрсаткич бўйича баҳоланади, улар халқаро ташкилотлар рейтинг ва тадқиқотларида акс этади. 34 та кўрсаткич бўйича стратегияни амалга ошириш давомида мамлакат ўз ҳолатини сезиларли даражада яхшилашни режалаштирмоқда, 47 та кўрсаткич бўйича ютуқларни баҳолаш эса умуман, биринчи марта ўтказилади. Баҳоланган давлат қурилиши, инсон капитали ва тадқиқотчилик фаолияти, инфратузилма, бозорлар, бизнес, илм-фан ва технологиялар, ижодий натижалар бўйича амалга оширилади.

Нефть-газ соҳасида фаолият юритаётган корхоналар фаолиятининг самарадорлиги дунё давлатлари иқтисодиёти учун энг муҳим стратегик йўналишлардан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Ушбу соҳанинг тараққий этиши нафақат молиявий-иқтисодий балки, ижтимоий, маданий ҳамда гуманитар соҳаларнинг ҳам тараққий этишида чуқур аҳамият касб этади.

Аксарият хорижий мамлакатлар иқтисодиётининг қисқа, ўрта ва узок муддатли даврда барқарор ривожланиши нефть-газ корхоналарининг барқарор ривожланиш тенденциялари билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлиб, кўп ҳолларда ҳатто ўзаро мутаносибликка эга бўлади.

Нефть-газ саноти корхоналари фаолиятининг натижадорлиги иқтисодиётнинг бошқа тармоқларидан ташқи бозорга сезувчанлик даражасининг юқорилиги, нарх ўзгариши, геосиёсий вазият, иқлим ўзгаришлари каби омиллар билан бевосита боғлиқлиги билан ажралиб туради.

Бу, ўз навбатида, корхоналарда инвестицион фаолият таҳлили методологиясини тубдан қайта кўриб чиқиш ҳамда тизимли тадқиқ этиш лозимлигини англатади. Ҳар қандай таҳлил мунозарали ва муҳокама талаб жараён саналади. Иқтисодий таҳлил – бу маълум бир хўжалик юритувчи субъект иқтисодий алоқаларини тавсифловчи ҳамда ушбу фаолият йўналишларини аниқ белгилаш ва хулосалар чиқариш имкониятини юзага келтиришга хизмат қиладиган имконият яратувчи методлар, усуллар мажмуасидир.

Иқтисодий таҳлил қатор хўжалик алоқаларида юзага келадиган муаммоларни аниқлаш ва уларнинг ечимини топиш, бу жараён таҳлилида алоҳида метод, услуб, йўналишлардан самарали фойдланган ҳолда мақсадли вазифаларни белгилаш ва аниқланган муаммоларни барҳам топтиришдан

иборатдир. Бундай ёндашув реал воқеликнинг илмий тадқиқ усуллари анализ ва синтезнинг бирлигига асосланади.

“Ўзбекнефтгаз” АЖ мисолида корxonанинг инвестицион жозибadorлиги ва унга таъсир кўрсатувчи омиллар таҳлилини кўриб чиқсак.

Маълумки, нефть-газ корxonалари инвестицион фаолияти самарadorлиги корxonанинг рентабеллиги ва акцияларини котировкалаш (капиталлаштириш), жорий молиявий кўрсаткичлар нисбатида дебиторлик қарз мажбуриятларининг улуши, корxonанинг кредиторлик рейтинги даражаси каби қатор кўрсаткичлар билан тавсифланади.



1-расм. Корxonаларда инвестицион жозибadorликка таъсир этувчи асосий омиллар

Ўз навбатида, инвестицион лойиҳаларни молиялаштиришда баҳолаш жараёнларини аниқлаштириш, лойиҳанинг молиявий самарadorлигини баҳолашга йўналтирилган чора-тадбирларни шакллантиришда молиявий коэффициентлар таъсирини таҳлил қилиш билан боғлиқ жараёнлар нефть-газ корxonалари инвестицион фаолиятининг молиявий механизмини амал қилиш самарadorлиги ва уни такомиллаштириш йўналишларини тадқиқ этиш заруриятини юзага келтиради.

Шунингдек, ўрта ва узоқ муддатли инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга оширишда лойиҳаларни молиялаштиришнинг асосий принциплари инвестиция фаолияти объекти (шунингдек инвестиция лойиҳаси билан боғлиқ активлар) фаолият самарadorлигини оширишда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Таҳлилларимиз шуни кўрсатадики “Ўзбекнефтгаз” АЖ инвестицион жозибadorлигини ошириш мақсадида қуйидаги омилларга бирламчи эътибор қаратиш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади:

- молиявий менежментни фаол ташкил этиш ҳамда молиявий кўрсаткичлар барқарорлигини таъминлаш;

- корпоратив бошқарув тамойилларини самарали жорий этиш;
- корхонанинг халқаро кредит рейтингини олиш ва унинг барқарорлигига эришиш;
- молиявий ҳисоботларни халқаро стандартлар асосида тайёрлаш;
- кадрлар салоҳиятини ошириш;
- ишлаб чиқаришни ва конларни рақамлаштириштириш;
- корхонанинг операцион фаолияти эҳтиёжлари учун зарур бўладиган маҳсулотлар, бутловчи буюмлар, материаллар, ишлар ва хизматлар харидининг шаффофлигига эришиш;
- фонд бозоридаги иштирокни фаоллаштириш ва бошқалар.

Ривожланган мамлакатларда ҳар қандай етакчи компаниялар ўз эгаллик ҳуқуқини сақлаб қолиш, уни бошқариш ва мулкчилик муносабатларини мужассамлаштириш учун қулай муҳит яратиш, корхона инвестицияларни жалб этувчанлик даражаси, кўшимча акциялар чиқариш ва узоқ муддатли қимматбаҳо қоғозларни бозор қийматидан қатъий назар сотиш жараёни натижаси IPO кўрсаткичи орқали белгиланади.

Хулоса қилиб айтадиган бўлсак, корхонанинг ушбу йўналишдаги навбатдаги амалга ошириши лози бўлган масала – бу устувор инвесторларни жалб этиш ҳамда корхонанинг инвестиция муҳитини такомиллаштириш масаласига тармоқ даражасида усувор аҳамият қаратиш ҳамда тармоқни узоқ муддатли истиқболда ривожлантириш бўйича асосланган стратегияни ишлаб чиқиш ҳисобланади.

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НЕФТЬ-ГАЗ КОРХОНАЛАРИ ИНВЕСТИЦИОН ФАОЛИЯТ МЕХАНИЗМИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШНИНГ ХОРИЖ ТАЖРИБАСИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ

Абдурайимов Улуғбек Бахрамович

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси
ҳузуридаги БТОМ тингловчиси

Нефть-газ саноатида инвестицион фаолиятини ташкил этиш ва бошқаришга асосланган хорижий тажрибалар асосини жаҳон нефть бозорида рақобат муҳити, мамлакатда нефть-газ саноатининг ривожланиш тенденциялари ва нефть-газ саноатининг фаолият самарадорлигини оширишга йўналтирилган стратегик йуналишлар ташкил этади. Шу сабабли, нефть-газ саноатига хорижий инвестицияларни жалб қилиш ва фаолият самарадорлигини оширишга йўналтирилган қатор хорижий тажрибалар бири-бирдан тубдан фарқ қилади.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиққан ҳолда нефть-газ корхоналари инвестицион фаолият механизмини такомиллаштиришнинг хориж тажрибаларини шартли тартибда икки гуруҳга ажратиш мумкин деб ҳисоблаймиз:

биринчи гуруҳ нефть-газ корхоналари инвестицион фаолият механизмини такомиллаштиришга асосланган либерал ёндашув ҳисобланади. Ушбу тажриба ва унинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари АҚШ, Канада ва Лотин Америкаси мамлакатларига нефть-газ корхоналари инвестицион фаолиятини тартиблаш жараёнида амал қилади;

иккинчи гуруҳ мамлакатлар, нефть-газ корхоналари инвестицион фаолиятини тартиблашнинг давлат механизми ёндашувига асосланади. Ушбу тажриба Европа (Норвегия), Россия Федерацияси, Қозоғистон, Яқин ва Ўрта Шарқ мамлакатлари, нефть-газ қазиб олиш амалиётида кенг қўлланилади.

Нефть-газ корхоналари инвестицион фаолият механизмини такомиллаштиришда либерал ёндашувга асосланган АҚШ тажрибасига мувофиқ, минерал ресурслар ва углеводородларни ишлаб чиқаришни ривожлантириш ҳукумат томонидан назорат қилинади. Қайта тикланадиган

захиралар мунтазам равишда қайта ҳисоблаб чиқилади, ишлаб чиқариш параметрлари тўғрисидаги маълумотлар давлат назорат органларига юборилади, улар қудуқларни бурғилаш жойлари бўйича келишиб оладилар ва фойдали қазилмаларни қазиб олиш тезлигига чекловлар қўядилар. Ушбу чоратadbирлар тўғридан-тўғри ёки бевосита ер ости бойликларидан оқилона фойдаланишни таъминлайдиган шароитларнинг шаклланишига, шунингдек, рентабелликнинг ўсишига олиб келади (1-расм).

Нефть-қазиб олиш соҳасида олинган ижара ҳақининг кўп қисми иқдисодиётга саноат ва ижтимоий инфратузилмани ривожлантириш, шунингдек доимий фондни яратиш учун йўналтирилади. У давлатга тегишли бўлган қисмда роялти ва ижара тўловидан олинадиган барча давлат даромадларининг 25 фоизини, шунингдек роялти, бонуслар, минерал ресурслар учун федерал тўловларни ўз ичига олади. Бу давлатнинг ривожланишини таъминловчи захиранинг бир тури. У жамоат эҳтиёжларини кондириш, шунингдек инфляциядан даромадларни суғурталаш учун мулжалланган.

Жамғарма маблағлари маъмурият томонидан барча аҳолининг умумий овоз беришидан сўнгги референдумида ва ушбу масалани турли сиёсий ва жамоат ташкилотларида, шунингдек матбуотда муҳокама қилишдан кейингина фойдаланилиши мумкин. Ҳар йили жамғарма даромадларининг тахминан 10% штат аҳолисига дивиденд тўлашга йўналтирилади. Ижарага солиқ солиш йиллик ижарага ажратмалар, нефтни қазиб олишдан олинадиган ижара фоизлари ва бонуслар ёрдамида амалга оширилади. Баъзи ижара шартномалари маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ёки фойда тақсимлаш шартномаси шаклида амалга оширилади.

Бугунги кунда АҚШ энергетика бозорида минглаб хусусий қидирув компаниялари фаолият олиб бораётган бўлиб, углеводородларни қидириш ва қазиб олиш билан боғлиқ жараёнлар патент тизими орқали тартибланади. Энергетика бозорига киришни таъминловчи қабтий монополияга қарши сиёсат маҳаллий нефть қазиб олувчиларни бозор ўзгаришларига тез ва осон мослашувчанлигини таъминлаш имкониятини беради.

АҚШ	Яқин ва Ўрта Шарқ	Европа (Норвегия мисолида)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • хорижий капиталдан фойдаланишда қатъий чекловлар; • самарали ҳуқуқий ёрдам; • қатъий монополияга қарши сиёсат; • марказлаштирилган тартибга солиш таъсирини кучайтириш ва ҳоказо. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • нефть ва газ саноатини тўлиқ миллийлаштириш сиёсатини амалга ошириш; • трансмиллий корпорациялар ва йирик халқаро молия ташкилотлари тузилмаларига мақсадли сармоялар киритиш; • нефтни қайта ишлаш ва нефть маҳсулотларини чет элга сотиш учун инфратузилмасини яратиш. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • давлат томонидан тартибга солинадиган самарали бошқарув моделини шакллантириш; • миллий назорат ва нефть лойиҳаларида иштирок этиш; • нефть ишлаб чиқаришга сармоя киритиш учун хорижий молиявий ва интеллектуал ресурсларни самарали жалб этиш.

1-расм. Хорижий давлатларда нефть-газ бозорининг ривожланиш хусусиятлари.

Нефть қазиб олиш жараёнида хорижий инвесторларга нисбатан солиққа тортишнинг мослашувчан тизими шакллантирилган бўлиб, мазкур тизим солиқ ставкалари орқали тартибланиш хусусиятига эга. Солиқ имтиёзлари орасида “солиқ таътиллари”, “солиқ чегирмалари”нинг қўлланилишида роялти тизимининг амал қилиши янги нефть қудуқларини топишга доир геологик тадқиқотларни амалга ошириш жараёнини такомиллаштиради. Умумий натижа нефть қазиб олиш ҳажми ва транспорт харажатларини сезиларли тарзда пасайтириш имкониятини беради.

Шунингдек, АҚШ нефть-газ корхоналарида инвестицион фаолият механизмини такомиллаштиришга доир ўзига хос тажриба нефть-газ корхоналарининг чуқур қайта ишлашга йўналтирилган инвестиция лойиҳалари учун халқаро технологиялар трансфертини таъминловчи давлат-хусусий шериклик механизмидан фойдаланиш жараёни орқали намоён бўлади. Натижада, соҳада трансмиллий корхоналар билан биргаликда маҳаллий инвесторлар билан ҳам турли хил самарали усулларни (маҳсулотни тақсимлаш битими, концессиялар, қўшма корхоналар, биргаликда қазиб олиш ва бошқалар) қўллаш ҳисобига интенсиф ҳамкорлик имкониятлари юзага келади.

АҚШнинг замонавий йирик нефт компаниялари тадқиқот ва ривожлантириш марказларига эга бўлиб, инвестицион жараёнларда уларнинг асосий вазифаси технологик янгиликларни яратиш ва ишлаб чиқаришга татбиқ этишдан иборат. Бугунги кунда айнан шу компаниялар ўз фаолият соҳасида етакчи бўлиб, соҳанинг технологик ривожланишини белгилаб беради.

Дунё нефть-газ захиралари ва уларни қазиб олиш борасида Яқин ва Ўрта Шарқ мамлакатлари тажрибаси алоҳида тадқиқот йўналиши сифатида ўрганилиши мақсадга мувофиқ. Ушбу ҳолатни минтақанинг нефть-газ қазиб олиш буйича дунёда етакчи ўнликка кирганлиги ва нефть-газ саноатида қазиб олиш жараёнининг тўлиқ маҳаллийлаштирилганлиги билан асослаш мумкин.

Шу билан биргаликда бугунги кунда Яқин Шарқдаги нефть экспорт қилувчи мамлакатлар трансмиллий корпорациялар ва йирик халыаро молия институтлари орқали Ғарб иқтисодиётига инвестицияларни киритишга муваффақ бўлишмоқда.

Яқин ва Ўрта Шарқ мамлакатлари нефть-газ корхоналари инвестиция сиёсатида стратегик йўналишларидан бири – бу чет эл нефть компаниялари активларини сотиб олиш орқали нефтни қайта ишлаш ва нефть маҳсулотларини чет элларда сотиш учун инфратузилмани яратиш ҳисобланади. Шунингдек, ишлаб чиқариш, қайта ишлаш ва маркетинг фаолиятига йўналтирилган инвестицион жараён устидан доимий тартибда давлат назорати йўлга қўйилади.

Нефть маҳсулотларида нарх тебранишлари амплитудасининг катталиги бюджет харажатларини режалаштириш имкониятини қийинлаштиради. Бу эса мамлакатда истиқбол режаларни ишлаб чиқишда, аҳоли даромадлари ва ижтимоий соҳа ривожланишини башоратлашда муайян қийинчиликларни келтириб чиқаради.

Ташкилий механизмдаги устуворлик инвестицияларни жалб этишга йўналтирилганлиги билан бирга, инвестицион самарадорликни ошириш жараёнига мақсадли эътибор қаратиш зарур. Айниқса, мамлакатимиз нефть-газ корхоналарига асосан, маҳсулотни қазиб олиш ва қайта ишлашда техник-технологик соҳага йўналтирилган, шунингдек ўзлаштирилиши режалаштирилаётган конлар ҳисобига инвестицион сарфлар ҳажми юкори

эканлиги алохида эътибор талаб этади. Бу ўз навбатида тармоқда инвестицион самарадорлик кўрсаткичларини доимий (мўътадил) суръатларини сақланиб қолиниши ва инвестицион риск даражасини ортиб бориш хавфини юзага келтиради. Шу сабабли, бу борада хориж тажрибасига асосланган қуйидаги ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмларни амалга оширишга устуворлик бериш мақсадга мувофиқ:

- нефть-газ корхоналарининг ривожланиш векторига мувофиқ инновацион ва углеводородларни чуқур қайта ишлашга йўналтирилган инвестиция лойиҳалари учун халқаро технологиялар трансфертини таъминловчи давлат-хусусий шерикчилик механизмидан фойдаланиш;

- соҳадаги трансмиллий корхоналар билан биргаликда маҳаллий инвесторлар билан ҳам турли хил самарали усулларни (маҳсулотни тақсимлаш битими, концессиялар, қўшма корхоналар, биргаликда қазиб олиш ва х,оказо) қўллаш ҳисобига интенсив хамкорликни кенгайтириш;

- давлат-хусусий шерикчилик механизмини йўлга қўйишда жамоатчиликни кенг жалб қилиш ҳисобига шаффоф танлов, аукцион ва тендерлар ўтказиш;

- нефть-газ корхоналари инвестиция лойиҳаларининг ўзаро уйғунлиги, узвийлиги, иқтисодий жихатдан самарадорлиги ва мантиқийлигини баҳолаб боровчи платформани шакллантириш;

- инвестицияларни баҳолаш бўйича ягона электрон платформанинг яратилиши инвестиция жараёнлари самарадорлиги сезиларли равишда оширади, уларни баҳолашда мустақил ва объектив карашни юзага келтиради, молиявий моделни яратилиши ва нархларни ҳисоблашда бозор механизмларига асосланган услубни шакллантириш ва бошқалар.

Хориж тажрибасидан нефть-газ корхоналари инвестицион фаолият механизмини такомиллаштиришда қўллаш мумкин бўлган жихатлар сифатида лойиҳаларни бошқаришнинг ягона ахборот тизимини жорий этиш, маҳаллий корхоналар билан маҳсулотни тақсимлаш битимларини имзолаш, нархларни ҳисоблашда бозор механизмларига асосланган услубни шакллантириш каби йўналишларни кўрсатиш мумкин.

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САНОАТ КОРХОНАЛАРИДА МАҲАЛЛИЙЛАШТИРИШ СТРАТЕГИЯСИНИ АМАЛГА ОШИРИШ

Абдукаримов Дониёр

Вазирлар маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги бизнес ва
тадбиркорлик олий мактаби тингловчиси

Автомобилсозлик саноатининг ривожланиши илмий-техник тараққиёт билан чамбарчас боғлиқ жараён: бутун автомобилсозлик саноатининг ривожланиши амалий ва фундаментал фанларнинг билимлари ва ютуқларига асосланади. Автомобил саноати ҳам технологияда илғор янгиликларни ишлаб чиқади, ҳам уларнинг фаол истеъмолчиси ҳисобланади.

«Автомобил саноатида эҳтиёт қисмларни ишлаб чиқаришни маҳаллийлаштиришни такомиллаштириш, UzAuto Motors мисолида» мавзусидаги тадқиқот ишимиз объекти ва предметлари ёритилган адабиётлар қаторида С.Д. Бодрунов томонидан ёзилган «Импорт ўрнини босиш назарияси ва амалиёти: сабоқ ва муаммолар» номли монографияси базавий қўлланма сифатида танлаб олинди ва у мутоала қилиниб, таҳлил қилиб чиқилди.

Ушбу китобда импорт ўрнини босиш муаммоси, мазкур муаммонинг пайдо бўлиш сабабларини таҳлил қилиш устида амалга оширилган тадқиқотлар натижалари ёритилган. Иқтисодиёт деиндустриализацияси, яъни юртимизда саноат ишлаб чиқариш соҳаси фаоллигини камайиши натижасида юзага келган ижтимоий-иқтисодий ўзгаришлар жараёнлари, иқтисодий санкциялар шулар жумласидандир. Мустабид даврининг аччиқ сабоқларининг натижаси ўлароқ мустақил давлатларда импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат сиёсатини шакллантиришнинг асосий тамойиллари шакллантириш жараёнлари тавсифланган.

Китобда маҳсулот ва ишлаб чиқариш омилларини ўзгартириш, яъни импорт ўрнини босиш муаммолари, муаллиф томонидан макроиқтисодий назариясининг ретроспектив ёндашуви асосида кўриб чиқилган. Иқтисодиётнинг асосий тармоқларидаги вазиятни баҳолаш ишлари амалга оширилган. Импорт ўрнини босишнинг мақсадлари ва муддатлари, улар натижасида қўлга киритиш режалаштирилган натижалар ва асосий хавфлар таҳлил қилиб чиқилган. Беллман усули, шунингдек чизиқли дастурлаш моделлари ёрдамида ресурслар ва маҳсулотларни энг мақбул шарт шароитларда ўзгартириш муаммоларини ҳал қилишга оид амалиётда содир бўладиган мисоллардан келтирилган. Импорт ўрнини босиш дастурини амалга оширишнинг асосий йўналишлари, стратегиялари ва чора-тадбирларини шакллантириш бўйича мушоҳадалар юритилган. Иқтисодиётнинг айрим тармоқларида импорт ўрнини босиш концепциясини амалга ошириш натижалари ҳам тавсифлаб чиқилган.

С.Д.Бодрунов монографиясининг биринчи қисмида Россия Федерациясининг иқтисодий тизими, хусусан жорий ҳолати ва ривожланиш истиқболлари, муаммони таҳлил этишнинг тадқиқот методологияси, россия ўз олдиган қўйган иқтисодий қайта интеграциялашувнинг ҳозирги муаммоларини ҳам таҳлил қилиб чиққан. Шунингдек, россиянинг мустабид тузим давридаги бошқарувнинг салбий омиллари натижасида бошидан ўтказган салбий вазият ҳамда улардан олган поссовет даврининг ижобий ва салбий сабоқлари ва фойдаланиш йўналишлари таҳлил қилиб чиқилган. Монографиянинг ахамиятли жиҳати, унда фан, таълим ва ишлаб чиқаришнинг реинтеграциясини таъминлаш бўйича истиқболли ечимларни тадқиқ этиш масалалари, илгари сурилган ғоялари билан ифодаланади дейиш мумкин.

Монографиянинг иккинчи қисми иқтисодий реинтеграция масалаларини ёритишга бағишланган. Бунинг натижасида иқтисодиётни қайта саноатлаштиришнинг устувор жиҳатлари, импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат сиёсатини шакллантиришнинг асосий тамойилларида ўз ифодасини топган. Китобнинг навбатдаги қисмида Россия Федерацияси ташқи савдосининг ҳолати, жумладан импорт ҳажми ва таркиби ҳамда импортнинг ўсиши пасайишининг асосий омиллари кўриб чиқилган. Импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат сиёсатининг концепцияси, мақсади ва асосий масалалари навбатдаги қисмда кўриб чиқилган. Бунда импортни ўрнини босувчи санат сиёсатининг мақсадли кўрсаткичлари, иқтисодиётида мазкур сиёсат реализацияси натижасда эришилиши режалаштирилган асосий натижалар баён этилган. Шунингдек, импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат сиёсатини амалга ошириш дастурини амалга оширишни рағбатлантириш стратегияси, дастурнинг асосий йўналишлари ва чоралари ҳақида мушоҳада юритилган.

Муаллиф китобнинг сўнги қисмини импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат сиёсати ва концепциясини иқтисодиётнинг турли соҳаларида амалга оширишга оид илмий мушоҳадаларни баён этган. Жумладан, машинасозлик, асбобсозлик, дори-дармон воситалари, тиббий асбоб-ускуналар ва жиҳозлари, қишлоқ хўжалиги ва озиқ-овқат, тўқимачилик саноати, ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари ва ўрмон хўжалиги соҳаларида импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат сиёсати ва концепциясини амалга ошириш бўйича тадқиқотлари натижалари ва илмий хулосаларини тавсифлаб берган. Китобнинг якунида иқтисодий назарияда маҳсулотлар ва ишлаб чиқариш омилларини маконини алмаштириш муаммосининг умумий жиҳатлари ҳамда импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат сиёсатини амалга ошириш режасини оптималлаштириш масалалари бўйича ҳам илмий хулосаларини баён этган.

Мавзуга оид адабиётлардан яна бири бу – Устин Чашихиннинг «Инновациялар орқали импорт ўрнини босувчи саноатни йўлга қўйиш:

корхона рақобатбардошлигини ошириш усуллари»¹ номли китоби бўлди. У. Чашихин китобида «Нима учун Россия иқтисодиёти ғарб мамлакатларидан ортда қолмоқда?», «Нима учун Япония, Корея ва Хитой Россиядан ўзиб кетди?» «Нима учун янги технологиялар Россияда эмас, Ғарбда яратилмоқда?», «Жаҳон бозорида талаб юқори бўлган рақобатбардош маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқаришни қандай бошлаш керак?», «Қандай қилиб импорт ўрнини босиш мумкин?» сингари саволларнинг жавобларини изохлашга ҳаракат қилган. Мазкур китобда корхона ва ташкилотлар, фирма ва компанияларнинг глобал рақобат ёки турли омиллар асосидаги инқирозлардан қутқариш, иш жойларини сақлаб қолиш борасида фойдали бўлган билимлар билан бирга компанияларнинг даромадларини жаҳон даражасидаги глобал миқёсга олиб чиқиш бўйича илмий асосланган хулосалар баён этилган.

Е.А Червинский эса ўзининг «Беларусь Республикасида импорт ўрнини алиштириш. Таҳлил усуллари ва такомиллаштириш йўналишлари»² номли китоби ҳам тадқиқот доирасида қизиқишини уйғотди. Монографияда импорт ўрнини босувчи саноатни ривожлантириш бўйича жаҳон амалиёти таҳлил этилган, уни амалга оширишга нисбатан мавжуд ёндашувлар ва механизмлар тавсифлаб чиқилган.

Маҳаллий ва ҳорижий изланувчиларнинг импорт ўрнини босувчи саноатни ривожлантириш масаласига оид илмий ишлар тизимлаштирилган ва таҳлил қилиб чиқилган. Импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат тармоғини ривожлантириш бўйича Беларусь Республикасининг ижобий тажрибаси батафсил таҳлил этиб чиқилган. Шунингдек, импорт ўрнини босувчи саноатни ривожлантириш сиёсатини амалга ошириш босқичлари, бу борада қўлланилган бошқарув усуллари ва воситалари тавсифланган ва статистик маълумотлар келтирилган.

Мавзуга бағишланган илмий тадқиқот ишларини янада бойитиш учун Е.А Червинский тадқиқотлар самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича ўзининг муаллифлик ёндашуви ва услубларини илгари сурган. Жумладан, муаллиф ўз монографиясининг биринчи қисмида импорт ўрнини босувчи саноатни ривожлантиришнинг назарий асосларини ёритишга бағишлаган. Бунда импорт ўрнини босувчи саноатнинг иқтисодий моҳияти ва уни тадқиқ этишга нисбатан мавжуд назарий ёндашувлар, шунингдек импорт ўрнини босувчи саноатни ривожлантириш бўйича жаҳон амалиёти ва тажрибаси ҳам таҳлил этиб чиқилган.

Монографиянинг навбатдаги ва асосий қисми Беларусь Республикасида импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат сиёсатини тавсифлашга бағишланган. Бунинг

¹ Чашихин У. В. Импортозамещение через инновации. Методы повышения конкурентоспособности предприятий/ У. В. Чашихин — «Издательские решения», ISBN 978-5-44-850547-8

² Червинский Е.А., Импортозамещение в Республике Беларусь: методы анализа и направления совершенствования/ Е.А.Червинский. – Минск: Беларуская навука, 2015. -197 с. ISBN 978-985-08-1924-6.

учун дастлаб Беларусияда импорт ўрнини босиш амалиёти таҳлил қилинган, жумладан Беларусия импорт ўрнини алмаштириш сиёсатининг шаклланиш хусусиятлари, Беларусияда импорт ўрнини босишни амалга ошириш воситалари ҳамда импорт ўрнини босадиган маҳсулотларнинг рақобатбардошлиги муаммолари тадқиқ этилган. Шунингдек, импорт ўрнини босиш жараёнларини ҳар томонлама, тизимли таҳлил қилиш методологияси, жумладан Беларусиянинг ташқи савдоси таркибидаги импортнинг улуши, импорт талабининг мутлоқ ва нисбий кўрсаткичлари асосида импорт ўрнини босиш жараёнларини таҳлил қилиш методологияси ҳамда «Харажат ва Маҳсулот» ларнинг тармоқлараро жадваллари асосида импортга бўлган талаб таҳлил қилиб чиққан.

Эконометрик моделлар асосида товарлар импортига бўлган талабни ўрганиш усуллари монографиянинг аҳамиятли жихатларидан бири бўлган. Бунда ташқи иқтисодий фаолиятнинг товар номенклатураси контекстида Беларусия импортининг динамикасидаги таҳлили амалга оширилган, Беларус рублининг реал айирбошлаш курсининг истеъмол товарларини импорт ўрнини босишга таъсирини ўрганиб чиқилган.

Монографиянинг якуний боби Беларусь Республикасида импорт ўрнини босишни такомиллаштириш йўналишларини тадқиқ этишга бағишланган. Бу қисмда Беларусияда импорт ўрнини босишни ривожлантиришга концептуал ёндашувлар билан биргаликда импорт ўрнини босувчи маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқаришнинг мақсадга мувофиқлигини комплекс баҳолаш методологияси ишлаб чиқилиб тавсия этилган. Мазкур масалалар бўйича илмий асосланган хулосалар берилган.

«Автомобил саноатида эҳтиёт қисмларни ишлаб чиқаришни маҳаллийлаштириш жараёнларини такомиллаштириш (UzAuto Motors мисолида)» мавзусидаги тадқиқот ишимизнинг марказий предметларидан бири бўлган импорт ўрнини босувчи саноатни ривожлантиришга қаратилган лойиҳалар натижаларини таҳлил қилиш масаласи Воронеж муҳандислик технологиялари давлат университети «Иқтисодиёт тармоқларида ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил этиш ва бошқариш» кафедраси доценти Пигунова Мария Владимировнанинг илмий тадқиқотларида кузатишимиз мумкин. М.В. Пигунова ўз ишларида федерал ва ҳудудий миқёсда импорт ўрнини босувчи маҳсулотларни ишлаб чиқариш билан боғлиқ соҳадаги рағбатлантириш воситалари таҳлил қилинади, саноатда «импорт ўрнини оқилона ўзгартириш» сиёсатини ижросини таъминлашга қаратилган Россия Федерациясининг субъектлари даражасида саноатни ривожлантириш бўйича давлат дастурларини ишлаб чиқиш бўйича тавсиялар ва илмий хулосалар ишлаб чиқилган.

Олим ўзининг илмий тадқиқотларида саноат маҳсулотларини импорт ўрнини босишнинг минтақавий режаларини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш

самарадорлигини баҳолашнинг ташкилий механизмларини ишлаб чиқишга ва уларни илгари суришга қилган ҳаракатларини кўришимиз мумкин. Шу билан бирга, муаллиф ишларида Россия Федерацияси субъектлари даражасида саноатнинг импортга боғлиқлик даражасини аниқлашга илмий-услубий ёндашувлар ишлаб чиқиш, иқтисодий хавфсизлик муаммоларини ҳал қилишда импорт ўрнини босиш ролини асослаш масалалари тадқиқ этилган. Муаллиф ишларидаги асосий илмий хулосалари, аниқланган қоида ва хулосалари илмий ва маърифий фаолиятда, саноат маҳсулотларини импорт ўрнини босишнинг минтақавий режаларини ишлаб чиқиш ва самарадорлигини баҳолашда, соҳаларда инвестиция ва инновацион лойиҳаларни қўллаб-қувватлаш бўйича меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларни ишлаб чиқишда ишлатилганлигини кўришимиз мумкин.

Умуман олганда юқорида номлари зикр этилган олимларнинг илмий тадқиқотларининг яқунлари бўлган монографиялар, ўқув қўлланмалари ва мавзуга оид адабиётлардаги ёндашувлар, импорт ўрнини босувчи саноат сиёсатини ишлаб чиқиш ва уни амалга ошириш бўйича фикр-мулоҳазаларни ўрганиш ва уларнинг таҳлил қилиш асосида бизнинг тадқиқот ишимизнинг назарий-методологик асосини шакллантиришда қўлланиши мақсадга мувофиқлиги ҳақида хулосага келинди.

“UZAUTO MOTORS” АКЦИЯДОРЛИК ЖАМИЯТИНИНГ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШНИ МАҲАЛЛИЙЛАШТИРИШ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИНИ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ

Абдукаримов Дониёр

Вазирлар маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги бизнес ва
тадбиркорлик олий мактаби тингловчиси

Бугунги кунда Ўзбекистонда енгил автомобиллар ишлаб чиқариш учун бутловчи қисмлар етказиб берувчи 170 дан зиёд корхона мавжуд. Ушбу корхоналар базасида 200 дан зиёд технологиялар ўзлаштирилган ва 4000 дан зиёд деталлар маҳаллийлаштирилган.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 1 июндаги “2017 - 2021 йилларда автомобил саноатини жадал ривожлантириш ва бошқарувини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” ги ПҚ-3028-сон қарорга мувофиқ «Ўзавтосаноат» АЖ нинг 2017 - 2021 йилларда асосий вазифалардан бири сифатида қуйидагилар белгиланди:

- бутловчи буюмлар ва узеллар ишлаб чиқаришни маҳаллийлаштиришни чуқурлаштириш, автомобилсозликни ривожлантириш учун зарур бўлган базавий хомашё ва материаллар ишлаб чиқаришни ўзлаштириши ва унинг ҳажмини кўпайтириш бўйича тармоқлараро кооперация алоқаларини кенгайтириш ҳисобига импортнинг улушини қисқартириш ва маҳсулотлар таннархини пасайтириш;

- илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар ва инновация ишланмаларини ривожлантириш ҳамда ишлаб чиқаришни модернизациялаш, техник ва технологик жиҳатдан янгилаш жараёнларига татбиқ қилиш, фан ва ишлаб чиқаришнинг янада мустаҳкам алоқасини таъминлаш.

Мазкур қарорда «Ўзавтосаноат» АЖ корхоналарини модернизация қилиш, техник ва технологик қайта жиҳозлаш, автомобил қисмлари ва базавий материалларини маҳаллийлаштириш бўйича инвестиция лойиҳалари рўйхати 2а- 2в-иловаларда кўрсатиб ўтилган бўлиб уларнинг ижроси юзасидан қуйидаги амалга оширилган ишларни мисол тариқасида келтириш мумкин:

Жорий йилнинг бошида Асака шаҳридаги «UzAuto Motors» заводида янги замонавий пайвандлаш цехи фойдаланишга топширилди. Бундай юқори технологик иншоотни куриш биринчи марта ўзбекистонлик мутахассислар томонидан хорижий экспертларни жалб қилинмасдан амалга оширилиб, қарийб 1 млн. доллар маблағни иқтисод қилинишига имкон берди. Қўшимча харажатларсиз ва узок муддатга фойдаланиш учун топширилган ушбу цех «UzAuto Motors» ёш мутахассислар ва уларнинг машинасозлик соҳасидаги инновацион ютуқлари учун платформа эканлигини кўрсатади.

Турин политехника университети мутахассислари билан ҳамкорликда автомобил эшиклари оралиғини назорат қилиш тизими жорий этилди. Кузов ва деталларни йиғиш линиясига етказиш учун Корея Республикаси ишлаб чиқарилган замонавий EMS LK Hoist панелларни ташиш тизими ўзлаштирилди ва бошқарув панели билан масофадан туриб уланиш жараёни автоматлаштирилди.

Янги цехнинг ишлаб чиқариш қуввати 14 JPH ташкил этиб, йилига кўшимча **60 минг дона автомобил** ишлаб чиқаришга имкон беради. Бундан ташқари, заводда янги цехнинг ишга туширилиши **200 та иш** ўрни яратилишига имкон берди.

«UzAuto Motors» АЖ Хоразм вилояти Питнак шаҳрида янги пресс-мажмуаси жорий йилнинг май ойида очилди. 1,06 гектар майдонда ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулот, максимал қувватга эришгандан сўнг, Ўзбекистонда машҳур бўлган Chevrolet Damas ва Labo моделлари учун ҳар йили 12 минг тонна металл листдан 7 миллион турли штампланган кузов қисмларини ишлаб чиқаради.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Бошқарувни янада такомиллаштириш ва ривожланишни жадаллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” ги қарорига мувофиқ амалга оширилган лойиҳа 2017-2021 йилларда автомобилсозлик саноати Chevrolet Damas учун 114 қисм ва Labo учун 152 та эҳтиёт қисмлар етказиб бериб, **йиллик импорт ҳажмини 20 млн. АҚШ долларидан зиёдга камайтиради**. Шу билан, Damas автомобилини маҳаллийлаштириш даражаси 31% дан 45% гача, Labo эса 11% дан 45% гача кўпайтирилади.

Экспорт дастурига эътибор қаратсак, янги мажмуанинг ишга туширилиши «UzAuto Motors» АЖ Хоразм филиали маҳсулотларини **экспорт қилиш ҳажмини 50%га ошириш имконини беради**. Агар 2020 йилда Damas ва Labo автомобиллари 7 млн. АҚШ доллари миқдоридан экспорт қилинган бўлса, 2021 йилда бу кўрсаткич 10 млн. АҚШ долларидан ошиши ва 2022 йилда 15 млн. АҚШ долларига етказилиши режалаштирилган.

«UzAuto Motors» филиали ҳудудда жойлашган янги ноёб пресс-цех ҳудуднинг ривожланган инфратузилмасига жуда мос келади. Вилоят марказининг шаҳар йўлларига ва шаҳарлараро йўналишларга чиқишдан ташқари, завод ўзининг темир йўл линиясига эга, бу эса логистика харажатларини минималлаштиради. Бироқ, лойиҳанинг асосий мақсади тайёр маҳсулот нархини пасайтириш орқали рақобатбардошликни оширишдир. Ушбу дастгоҳда Damas ва Labo учун 266 бутловчи қисмлар ишлаб чиқарилади, бу уларнинг локализациясини дарҳол 25% га оширади.

Тайёр маҳсулот таннархи 4,9 триллион сўмдан 6,6 триллион сўмгача ўсади, натижада бюджетга 1,3 триллион сўм келиб тушади.

Таъкидланишича, лойиҳага жами сармоялар «UzAuto Motors» АЖнинг ўз маблағлари ҳисобидан ажратилган 48 млн. АҚШ долларини ташкил этди. Шу билан бирга, йиллик ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми 40 млн. АҚШ доллар даражасида режалаштирилган ва соф фойда 13 млн. АҚШ долларини ташкил этади.

1-расм. «UzAuto Motors» компаниясида маҳаллийлаштириш жараёни¹



Шунингдек эслатиб ўтамиз, «Узэкокат» МЧЖ ҳар йили 770,8 минг дона амортизатор, «УзДонгжу» МЧЖ - 45 минг комплект резина буюмлар, «Ҳоразм Питнак Пласт» МЧЖ - «Дамас» автомобиллари учун 25 минг комплект бамперлар ва панелларни, «Барака Авто» МЧЖ - Дамас автомобиллари учун 25 минг комплект (выхлопная система) тизимлари, «Ўзавтосаноат» АК - 140 минг дона руллар ишлаб чиқаради.

Маҳаллийлаштиришдан кўзланган асосий мақсад - ишлаб чиқарилаётган маҳсулот таннархини ва хорижий валютага боғлиқликни камайтириш. Шунга қарамай, автомобил саноати импорт хом ашё ва бутловчи деталларга боғлиқ бўлиб қолмоқда, бу кўпинча маҳаллийлаштиришнинг имконсиз эканлиги билан боғлиқ. Масалан, енгил автомобил учун кузовлар Ўзбекистонда ишлаб чиқарилса-да, пўлат Россиядан келтирилади (яқинда у 35-60% га қимматлашди), чунки автомобиллар учун пўлат ишлаб чиқариш саноати бизда

¹ Манба: <https://uzautomotors.com>

мутлақо йуқ. Шунингдек, валюта курсларига боғлиқлик корхоналар олган кредитларга таъсир кўрсатади, улар бўйича фоизлар миллий валютада 20-24% ва АҚШ доллариди 7-8% оралиғида белгиланган, ҳолбуки бошқа мамлакатларда бу фақат 2-3%ни ташкил этади. Фақат мана шу кредитлар фоизларини тўлашнинг ўзига 75 млрд. сўмдан ошиқ пул сарфланган.

Ривожланиш салоҳияти қуйидаги омиллар билан чекланган:

- иқтисодий асосланган маҳаллийлаштириш учун ҳар бир платформада «UzAuto Motors» да автомобил ишлаб чиқариш даражаси етарли эмас;
- экспорт ҳажмининг пастлиги (ички бозорнинг 1-2% дан кўп бўлмаган);
- миллий валютанинг нисбий заифлиги ишлаб чиқариш қиймати омиллари нуқтаи назаридан фақат вақтинчалик ва беқарор устунликни беради;
- ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлиги ва сифати пастлиги, ускуналарнинг эскирганлиги, бир қатор автокомпонентларнинг ишлаб чиқарилмаслиги ва 2 ва 3 даражадаги автокомпонентлар ишлаб чиқаришни маҳаллийлаштириш даражасининг пастлиги, автокомпонентлар нархларининг валюта курсига боғлиқлиги;
- Автосаноатнинг турдош тармоқлар (металлургия ва нефт-кимё) учун устуворлиги пастлиги сабабли, хомашё ишлаб чиқаришни маҳаллийлаштириш даражасини ошириш учун етарли имкониятлар мавжуд эмаслиги;
- автокомпонентларнинг глобал ишлаб чиқарувчилари учун хатарларнинг юқори даражаси ва бозорнинг кичик ҳажми.

Компонент ишлаб чиқариши ривожланган мамлакатлар (Хитой Халқ Республикаси, Америка Қўшма Штатлари, Корея Республикаси ва Буюк Британия ва Шимолий Ирландия Бирлашган Қироллиги) тажрибаси шуни кўрсатадики, автокомпонентлар саноатининг узок муддатли ривожланишини таъминлаш қуйидагиларни белгилашни талаб қилади:

- барча тақсимотларда автокомпонентлар гуруҳлари ва турларини локализация қилишнинг устувор йўналишлари;
- устувор автокомпонентларнинг маҳаллий ишлаб чиқарилишини яратишни рағбатлантиришга қаратилган пул-кредит (молиялаштириш дастурлари) ёки монетар бўлмаган чоралар;
- илмий-тадқиқот ва тажриба-конструкторлик ишланмалари ва муҳандислик соҳасидаги ваколатларни ривожлантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари (технологияларни узатиш, илмий-тадқиқот ишларини молиялаштириш, кадрлар малакасини ошириш).

Жаҳон тажрибасига асосланиб, маҳаллийлаштириш талаблари маҳаллий ишлаб чиқариладиган автокомпонентларга бўлган талабни кўпайтиради, аммо тегишли ишлаб чиқариш кўламисиз рақобатбардош саноатни яратишга кафолат бермайди деб тахмин қилинади.

Саноат хабининг асосий вазифалари ва фаолияти йўналишлари этиб қуйидагилар белгилансин:

- ташқи бозорларда талаб этилаётган ва импорт ўрнини босувчи, юқори қўшилган қийматга эга машинасозлик ва электротехника маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш учун тўғридан-тўғри хорижий ва маҳаллий инвестицияларни жалб этиш;

- вилоятнинг машинасозлик ва электротехника саноатидаги ишлаб чиқариш ва ресурс салоҳиятларидан комплекс ҳамда самарали фойдаланишни таъминлаш;

- маҳаллий хом ашё ва материаллар негизда мустақкам кооперация алоқаларини ўрнатиш ҳамда махсус саноат зонаси иштирокчилари ўртасида ва умуман республикада саноат кооперациясини ривожлантириш асосида юқори технологияли машинасозлик ва электротехника маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқаришни маҳаллийлаштириш жараёнларини чуқурлаштириш;

- вилоятнинг ишлаб чиқариш ва ресурс салоҳиятидан самарали фойдаланиш асосида машинасозлик ва электротехника маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқаришни кенгайтириш ва уларнинг экспорт ҳажмини ошириш.

‘Ўзавтосаноат томонидан ушбу саноат хабида 2021–2023-йилларда 80 млн. АҚШ доллар инвестиция эвазига 8 та лойиҳани амалга ошириш режалаштирилган. Жумладан, чўян деталларни қуйиш, уларга механик ишлов бериш, резина жипсловчи деталлар, автомобил ойна тозалагичлари, шасси учун пружиналар ишлаб чиқариш ўзлаштирилади.

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КОРХОНАЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ СТРАТЕГИК БОШҚАРИШ САМАРАДОРЛИГИ

Муминов Санжар

Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Бизнес
ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаб тингловчиси

Жаҳон тажрибаларидан маълум бўлишича, корхоналар фаолияти амалиётида стратегик бошқаришнинг аҳамияти ортиб бормоқда. Булар асосан уларнинг ваколатлари кенгайиши ҳамда иқтисодий аҳволи учун жавобгарликлари даражаси ошганлиги билан боғлиқ. Замонавий бошқаришнинг сифати корхоналар фаолиятининг самарадорлигини белгилаб беради. Шу боис корхоналарга замонавий менежмент усулларининг жорий этилиши бугунги кундаги энг устувор вазифалардан бири саналади.

Ҳозирги вақтда корхоналар ўз тараққиётининг концепциясини, стратегиясини ҳамда дастурини ишлаб чиқиши зарур. Ҳар қандай корхона фаолиятининг узок муддатли ютуқлари ишлаб чиқилган стратегияга боғлиқ. Агар корхонанинг иқтисодий ривожланиш стратегияси бўлмаса, ёхуд бу стратегия у ёки бу камчиликлар билан ишлаб чиқилган бўлса, бу ҳолат корхонага бозорда барқарор позицияга ва мустаҳкам ўрин эгаллаш имконини бермайди.

Жаҳон тажрибалари кўрсатишича, стратегик бошқарув тизимида корхона келажак фаолиятининг ретроспектив кўрсаткичларини ўрганиш ва уларгаэкстрополяция усулини қўллаш асосида белгиланиши назарда тутилади. Экстраполяция усули асосий усуллардан бири ҳисобланиб, бу ўтган замонда кузатилган тенденцияларнинг келгуси давр учун ҳам жорий этилишини ифодалайди. Аксинча, қисқа, ўрта ва узок муддатли башоратларни (имкони борича кўп вариантли прогнозларни) ишлаб чиқиш жараёнида келгусида корхона фаолиятининг шароитлари ёмонлашмайди, демак, бунда ўтиб кетган даврларга қараганда корхона фаолиятининг якуний натижаси яхши бўлишидан вужудга келади. Корхона тараққиётини оширувчи тенденция (тренд)нинг намоён бўлиши шундан иборат.¹

Рақобат шароитида мулкчиликнинг турли шакллари асосланган корхоналарнинг келажакдаги барқарорлигини баҳолаш (прогнозлаш) учун ривожланиш тенденциясини (трендини) ифодаловчи комплекс интеграл кўрсаткичлардан кенг қўламда фойдаланилади, бу эса олинаниган натижалар

¹А нсофф И.Стратегическое управление. – М.: Экономика, 1989. – С. 358; Баранчев В.П. Управление инновациями. – М.: Высшее образование, 2009, – 72 с.

холислиги ва шаффофлигини таъминлайди; кенгайтирилган ҳолда чуқурроқ иқтисодий анализ қилиш натижасида ва захираларни топиш учун муқобил кўрсаткичларни кенгайтирилган тизимидан фойдаланилади. Натижада, корхонанинг келажакдаги барқарорлигини баҳолаш (прогнозлаш) улар фаолиятининг турли томонларини баҳолашни назарда тутди. Бундай баҳолаш динамикликда ва маконда амалга оширилади.

Ҳозирги пайтда турли мулкчиликка асосланган корхоналар фақат инновацияларни ва технологик ишланмаларни узлуксиз равишда босқичма-босқич жорий этилиши билан ривожлагтириш мумкин.

Хорижлик олимлардан бири М.Портер илмий ёндашувларида корхоналарнинг рақобат устунлигига эришишида инновациянинг ролини куйидагича аниқлаган: "...компания рақобатдаги устунликни инновациялар воситасида қўлга киритади. Улар янги киритилган тартиб-қоидаларга ҳам янги технологиялардан, ҳам янги иш усулларидан кенг маънода фойдаланган ҳолда ёндашадилар. Компания янгиликлар туфайли рақобатдаги устунликка эришганидан кейин, устунликни фақат мунтазам равишдаги яхшилашлар натижасида тутиб туриши мумкин бўлади. Рақобатчилар инновацияларни такомиллаштириш ва жорий этишдан тўхтаган ҳар қандай компанияни дарҳол ва албатта четлаб ўтиб кетадилар".

Жаҳон тажрибалари кўрсатишича, рақобат муҳитида моҳиятан, рақобатчилар устидан эришилган устунлик инновациялар ҳисобидан бўлади. Шунинг учун корхона фаолиятида иш фаолияти ўхшаш булган корхоналар устидан эришиладиган ҳар қандай натижани таъминловчи янги элементларни жорий этишга бўлган лаёқат шу корхона рақобатбардошлигининг муҳим ташкил этувчиси деб ҳисобланади. Корхона рақобатбардошлигини оширишда инновация мойиллик юқори бўлганлиги учун уларни қидириб топиш, борларидан маҳаллий даражаларда такомиллашган ҳолда фойдаланиш талаб этилади.

Компания барқарорлиги унинг узоқ йилларга тузилган самарали фаолият кўрсатишини тасдиқлов мураккаб иқтисодий категориядир (2.6-расм), у ташкилотнинг рақобатбардошлиги, иқтисодий хавфсизлиги ва иқтисодий самарадорлиги каби учта кўрсаткичга асосланган.



2.6-расм. Корхона барқарорлиги элементларининг тузилмаси²

Шуни белгилаш лозимки элементлар бир-бирига чамбарчас боғлиқ ва биргаликда фаолият юритади, лекин булар турлича функционал вазифаларга жавоб бўлади.

Мазкур параграфнинг 2.3-жадвалида рақобат муҳитида турли мулкчиликка асосланган корхоналар фаолиятининг барқарорлигига таъсир кўрсатувчи омилларга баҳо берамиз.

Унда корхоналардаги асосий инновацион йўналишлар ҳамда соҳада инновацияларни жорий қилишга салбий таъсир қиладиган омиллар, шу билан

² Муаллиф ишланмаси

бирга инновацияларни ишлаб чиқиш ҳамда кўллаб-қувватлашни таъминловчи омиллар таҳлил этилади.

2. 3-жадвал

Ташкилотлар фаолиятининг замонавий бошқаруви самарадорлигига таъсир қилувчи воситалар таҳлили³

№	Воситалар	Воситалар таъсири натижалари
1.	кўникма ва билим	Ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарида айнан бошқарув (бозор иқтисодиёти қонунлари) бўйича билим ва кўникмаларни етишмаслиги инновацион бошқарувни жорий этишга тўсқинлик қилади.
2.	Марказлаштишнинг даражаси	Марказлашув даражаси юқорилиги қуйи поғона бошқарувчиларининг ижодий фикрлаш ва бошқарувда ижодий ёндашиш имкониятини чеклайди.
3.	Коммуникация тизимлари	Коммуникация тизими яхши ташкил қилинмаганлиги ёки бошқарувчи улардан самарали фойдалана олмаслиги ахборот ва янгиликларни айрим ҳолларда ўз вақтида етказиш муаммосини келтириб чиқармоқда.
4.	Шартнома муносабати	Бошқарувчи ва ходим белгиланган вазифаларни аниқ билмаслиги ва уларга амал қилинмаслиги бошқарув жараёнини ривожлантиришга тўсқинлик қилмоқда.
5.	Инновацияларга бўлган қизиқишлар	Бошқарувчиларда инновацияларга бўлган қизиқишнинг пастлиги, яъни бошқарувдаги мослашувчанлик қобилиятининг камлиги.
6.	Рағбатлантириш	Бошқарувда рағбатлантириш тизими мукамал ишлаб чиқилмаганлиги инновацион бошқарувни жорий қилишга қизиқишни пасайтиради.

³ Муаллиф ишланмаси.

Илмий кузатишлар натижаларига кўра, корхоналарнинг барқарорлигига таъсир кўрсатувчи омиллар кўплиги, улар муайян белгилар бўйича таснифлаш имконини яратади.

Компаниянинг ташқи воситаларга қуйидагиларни жорий қилади: иқтисодий ёўналишида давлатнинг инқирозга қарши тутган сиёсати; давлатдаги демографик вазият; сиёсий барқарорлик; техника ва фан тараққиёти; транспорт инфратузилмасининг янада ривожланганлиги.

Ички воситаларга компаниянинг ички муҳитида, унинг кичик соҳаларида (маркетинг, ишлаб чиқариш, ходимлар, сотиш, молия, ташкилий тузилма) шаклланади. Ички воситаларни бошқариш корхонага барқарорликни таъминлаш, захира(резерв)ларини аниқлаш ва ташқи омиллар ўзгарган ҳолда, ишлаб чиқаришни жадал равишда бошқариш имконини беради⁴. Жаҳон тажрибалари кўрсатишича, компаниянинг рақамли ривожланишида марказлаштиришдан номарказлаштиришгача бўлган этапларни бирин-кетинлик билан юриб ўтиш билан амалга оширилади.

Бундан келиб чиқадики, компаниянинг ҳар қандай элементлари режалаштирилганлик, тузилганлик хусусиятига эга бўлиб боради. Мазмун моҳиятига кўра, ташкилот томонидан бошқаришнинг умумлаштирилмаган схемасига ўтиш объектга, уни бошқа вазиятга ўтказиш учун аниқ мақсадга қаратилган ташқи таъсир сифатидаги бошқарув тизимининг ўзини ҳам ўзгартиради. Аниқ бўлмаган ташқи муҳит шароитида компания элементларини мустақил қарор қабул қилиш даражасигача ривожлантириш – корхона рақобатбардошлигини таъминлаш заруратидир. Зеро, компания ташқи муҳитдаги яхлитланган инструмент сифатида, мақсадга йўналтирилган ривожланиш сифатида муайян белгиларга эга бўлиши керак. Буларнинг энг асосийси – бошқарилувчанликдир. Шунини таъкидлаш зарурки бунга жуда ўхшаш номарказлаштириш хусусиятига эга бўлган компанияни бошқариш, анъанавий усуллардан фарқли ўлароқ бошқа усулига эга бўлиб боради.

Компанияни ривожлантириш тизимли бошқарилиши, шакллантири-лаётган хусусиятларнинг қуйидагича кетма-кетлигида амалга оширилиши мумкин: эгилувчанлик – мослашувчанлик – рақобатбардошлик. Ташкилотлар фаолиятига замонавий технологияларни жорий этиш, стратегик бошқарув

⁴ Пардаев М.Қ. ва бошқалар. Иқтисодий таҳлил. Дарслик. - Тошкент- 2011.-136 б.

ёндашувларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари ва ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмини оширишга хизмат қилади.

Инвестицияларнинг иқтисодий самарадорлиги миллий иқтисодиёт ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигининг таркибий қисмидир. Турли даражадаги хўжалик фаолиятида инвестицияларнинг иложи борича кўпроқ фойда, қайтим келтириши асосий вазифа қилиб белгиланади. Бу қоидадан четга чиқиш ресурсларни йўқотиш, жамиятнинг илгариги ва ҳозирги меҳнатини йўққа чиқаришга олиб келиши мумкин.

Жаҳон тажрибаси кўрсатишича, инвестицияларнинг иқтисодий самарадорлигини баҳолаш зарурати, кўшимча капитал қўйилмалар киритилишини талаб қилган янги қурилиш, мавжуд ишлаб чиқаришни кенгайтириш, қайта тиклаш ва техник жиҳатдан қайта қуроллантириш, ишлаб чиқаришни замонавийлаштириш ва ташкилий-техник чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш каби ҳолларда юзага келади. Баъзан маҳсулотларнинг янги турини ишлаб чиқариш ҳам инвестиция ва бошқа маблағлар киритилишини, демак, харажат ва натижалар нисбатини аввалдан баҳолашни талаб қилади.⁵

Фикримизча, инвестицияларнинг иқтисодий самарадорлигини баҳолашда корхоналар иккита вазифани ҳал қилишлари лозим:

биринчиси– капитал қўйилмаларнинг қопланиш муддати ва даромадлилиги нуқтаи назаридан, энг мақбул вариант танлаш имкониятини яратувчи инвестицион лойиҳа самарадорлигини баҳолаш;

иккинчиси– мавжуд ишлаб чиқаришга иқтисодий кўрсаткичларни яхшилаш мақсадида киритилувчи инвестициялар самарадорлигини баҳолаш (кўшимча маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш, таннархни камайтириш, фойдани ошириш ва ҳоказо).

Инсоннинг илмий-техник фаолияти натижасида янги маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқариш ёки уларнинг илгари мавжуд бўлган турларини такомиллаштириш билан боғлиқ жараёнлар кетма-кетлиги инновацион фаолиятни ўзида акс эттиради. Инновация(янги ғоялар)ни татбиқ этиш натижалари компанияларга

⁵ Абдураупов Р.Р.Ўзбекистонда хорижий инвестицияли корхоналар иқтисодий салоҳиятини бошқариш механизмларини такомиллаштириш. Иқт.фанлари доктори илм.дараж. олиш учун ёзилган дисс. автореф.–Тошкент, 2017 й. –70 б.

рақобат муҳитида устунликка эга бўлиш имконини берадики, бу, ташкилот учун жиддий рағбатлантирувчи сигнал бўлади.

Жаҳон тажрибасидан, **биринчидан**, корхоналар илм–фандаги илғор ресурс тежамкор ишланмаларни жорий қилишидан манфаатдор, **иккинчидан**, бу жаҳон чора-тадбир натижаларида республикамиз тегишли корхоналари салоҳиятини янада ривожлантириш орқали уларнинг инвестицион жозибадорлик кўламини кўтариш, **учинчидан**, корхоналарда чуқур диверсификациялаш ва модернизациялаш тадбирларини амалга ошириш орқали барқарор ва сифатли товар маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш ҳамда соҳада самарадорликни тубдан ошириш имкониятларини янада кенгайтиришни кўрсатади.

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КОРХОНАЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИДА СТРАТЕГИК БОШҚАРУВ

Муминов Санжар

Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Бизнес
ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаб тингловчиси

Бозор муносабатларининг шаклланиши натижасида корхоналарни стратегик бошқаришда янги талаблар пайдо бўлмоқда. Ўзбекистон иқтисодиётининг замонавий ўтиш босқичи тадбиркорлик фаолиятининг ривожланиши, хусусийлаштириш ва турли хил мулкчилик шаклларига ўтиш билан тавсифланади. Бу ўз навбатида самарали бошқаришнинг зарурлигини тақозо этади. Самарали бошқариш ўз навбатида ишлаб чиқариладиган маҳсулот рақобатбардошлигини ва унинг натижасида иқтисодиётнинг рақобатбардошлигини таъминлашда муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда.

Стратегия грекча («стратегос») сўздан олинган бўлиб «генерал санъати» деган маънони англатади. Бу атаманинг биринчи бўлиб ҳарбий соҳада қўлланилганига таажжубланмаслик керак. Тарихга назар соладиган бўлсак, пухта ўйланган стратегия доим тарафларга ютуқ ва ғалаб олиб келган.

«Стратегия» термини бир қанча тушунчаларга эга. Бунга мисол қилиб фирманинг бизнесдаги стратегияси, футбол ўйини стратегияси, уруш ҳаракатлари стратегияси ёки оддийгина қилиб айтсак, имтиҳонларга тайёрланиш стратегияси деган жумлаларни кўп эшитганмиз ва дуч келганмиз. Худди шу «стратегия» терминидаги кўпхиллилик Г. Минцбергни «5P» стратегиясини ишлаб чиқишга мажбур қилди. У муваффақиятли бошқарувнинг бешта ташкилий хусусиятини белгилайди. "5 P" стратегияси қуйидагиларни ўз ичига олади: Г. Минцберг фикрича, стратегия ўз ичига қуйидагиларни жамлаган: қаттиқлик (Rigor); бардошлилик (Resilience); ресурслилик (Resourcefulness); масъулият (Responsibility); муносабатлар (Relationship). 1 жадвал

1 жадвал.

Минцберг томонидан таклиф қилинган 5P стратегияси

Минцберг томонидан таклиф қилинган		
5P (Rigor, Resilience, Resourcefulness, Responsibility, Relationship)		
№	Стратегия — бу:	Қисқача шарҳи:
1	Қаттиқлик	Бу қарор қабул қилиш ва стратегик фикрлашда интизомли ёндашув зарурлигини билдиради.

2	Бардошлилик	Ташкилотлар мослашувчан бўлиши ва ўз муҳитидаги қийинчиликлар ва ўзгаришларга дош бера олиши керак.
3	Ресурслилик	Бу ечим топиш ва ресурслардан самарали фойдаланишда ижодий ва инновацион бўлишни англатади.
4	Масъулият	Рахбарлар ва менежерлар ҳалоллик, жавобгарлик ва ахлоқий хулқ-атвор билан ҳаракат қилишлари керак.
5	Муносабатлар	Манфаатдор томонлар, ходимлар ва жамият билан ижобий муносабатлар ўрнатиш ва қўллаб-қувватлаш узоқ муддатли муваффақият учун зарурдир.

“Гарвард бизнес-мактаби профессори Чандлер таърифига кўра, стратегия - ташкилотнинг вазифалари ва асосий узоқ муддатли мақсадларини бажариш учун зарур бўлган ресурс (моддий неъмат)ларни жойлаштириш ва ҳаракат йўналишини белгилаб олишдир. Тўғриси айтганда, «стратегия» терминининг Чандлер томонидан тушунтирилиши бошқа таърифларга нисбатан оддийроқ ва тушунарлироқдир. Чандлер таърифида стратегиянинг уч элементи тўғрисида сўз боради. (ҳаракат, ресурс, маблағ) Асосий узоқ муддатли мақсадларни аниқлаш кетма-кет бажарилиши кутилаётган стратегик мақсадларни белгилаб олишдир. Мақсадлар йўқлиги - демак ҳаракат ҳам бўлмайди. Агар сиз қаёққа боришингизни билмасангиз, сиз қандай ҳаракат қила оласиз? Ҳаракат йўналишини белгилаб олиш эса олдиндан қўйилган мақсадларга эришишга йўналтирилган ҳаракатлар йиғиндиси дир.

Корхона бошқарувида стратегик вазифалар, қўйиладиган режалар аҳамият касб этиши зарурлиги унинг рақобатбардошлигини таъминлайди.

“Стратегиялар корхонанинг кучли тарафларини самарали сармоялаши, ва шу билан унинг заиф томонларидан четлаб ўтиши, ижобий ташқи шароитлардан устун тарафларини танлаб олиш ва ташқи хавфлардан холи бўлмоғи зарур”¹

“Стратегия - ташкилотнинг ташкилий вазифа ва мақсадларига эришишда фойдаланиладиган ташкилий хатти-ҳаракатлар ва бошқарувга ёндашувлари тарзидир. Бизнес соҳасини белгилаш, мақсадни белгилаш, қисқа ва ўзоқ муддатли вазифаларни (дастурларни) аниқлаш, мақсадга эришиш стратегиясини белгилаб олиш стратегик режани ташкил қилади.”²

Корхона стратегияни амалга оширишдаги муаммолар:

¹ Fred R.David. Strategic Management: A Competitive Advantage Approach, Concepts & Cases. Pearson. 2014. USA. 16 p.

² И.Н.Маврин Стратегический менеджмент. Учебной пообие Екатеринбург УрФУ 2014. Стр 246

Бир нечта тўсиқлар корхонанинг стратегияни қабул қилиш қобилиятига таъсир қилади. Бироқ, тўғри ҳал қилинганда, бу омилларнинг деярли барчасини ҳал қилиш мумкин. Кўп жиҳатдан стратегияни амалга ошириш уни ишлаб чиқишдан кўра муҳимроқдир.

Агар сиз ҳақиқий мақсадларни қўймасангиз, тўғри одамларни жалб қила олмасангиз, кучли муҳит яратмасангиз, стратегияни ташкилий тузилмангизга мослаштирмасангиз ва унга содиқ қолсангиз, унда сиз амалга оширишда муваффақиятсизликка учрайсиз.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, стратегияни амалга оширишдаги энг катта муаммолар:

- Стратегияга содиқликнинг йўқлиги
- Стратегияни ташкилий тузилма билан мувофиқлаштириш
- Стратегияни ташкилот маданиятига мослаштириш
- Сизнинг стратегиянгиз муваффақиятга эришиш учун шароит яратиш
- Ишлаб чиқилган муддатларда этказиб бериш учун ҳаётий мақсадларни белгилаш

Корхонани бошқарув тизимини стратегияга асосан ташкил этилиши аҳамият жиҳатдан ҳамма жараёнларни хусусан ходимлардан тортиб, иқтисодий жараёнларигача қамраб олади. Муносиб стратегияни ишлаб чиқилиши корхонани рақобатбардошлигини ошириб, саноатда ёки ишлаб чиқаришда мустаҳкам ўрин эгаллашига сабаб бўлади.

Табиат мувозанатига таъсир этиши мумкин бўлган қарорларнинг аксарияти стратегик менежерлар томонидан қабул қилинади.³

Стратегияни ишлаб чиқиш ва танлаш менежерларнинг асосий вазифаларидан бирилигини яхши биламиз. Шуни алоҳида айтишимиз мумкинки айрим менежерлар кучли стратегия ишлаб чиқади, аммо уни ҳаётга қўллай олмайди. Шундай менежерлар борки улар ўртача стратегия ишлаб чиқади ва уни омадли тарзда амалга ошириб мувофақиятга эришади. Стратегия пухта ишланган ва омадли тажрибада ўталган бўлса, корхонанинг мавқеи муваффақиятли бўлади. Айрим ҳолатларда бошқариш тизими яхши ишлаб чиқилган корхоналар ҳам омадсизликка учрайди. Буни биз ҳаётда кўп кузатганмиз ва мисоллар ҳам келтиришимиз мумкин.

Менежернинг корхона ва ташкилотда стратегик бошқарув жараёнини аниқлашда қуйидаги вазифасиларни амалга ошириши, билиши керак бўлади:

- ҳозир биз қаердамиз?
- қаерга бормоқчимиз?
- биз кўзлаётган фаолиятимизнинг натижаси нимадан иборат?
- натижага эришишни қандай йўллари бор?
- муносиб йўлни танлаш мезонлари нималардан иборат?

³ Stead, Jean G. & Stead, W. Edward. "Sustainable strategic management: An evolutionary perspective." International Journal of Sustainable Strategic Management, (2008): 62-81p.

- кутилаётган, охирги жараён қандай бўлади?

Каби саволларга аниқ жавоб олиш кутилаётган бошқарувларда фойдаланиш, кузланган маррага ва натижага эришиш учун жудаям керакдир.

“Стратегик менежментнинг мазмуни қуйидагилардан иборат:

- корхона бизнесининг йўналиш ва асосий мақсадларини белгилаб олиш;

- корхонанинг ташқи муҳитини таҳлил қилиш;

- ундаги ички вазиятни таҳлил қилиш;

- корхона ёки хўжаликнинг ўрта бўғинларида стратегияни танлаш ва ишлаб чиқиш;

- диверсияланган корхона портфелини таҳлил қилиш;

- унинг ташкилий тузилмасини лойиҳалаш;

- интеграция даражасини ва бошқарув тизимини танлаш;

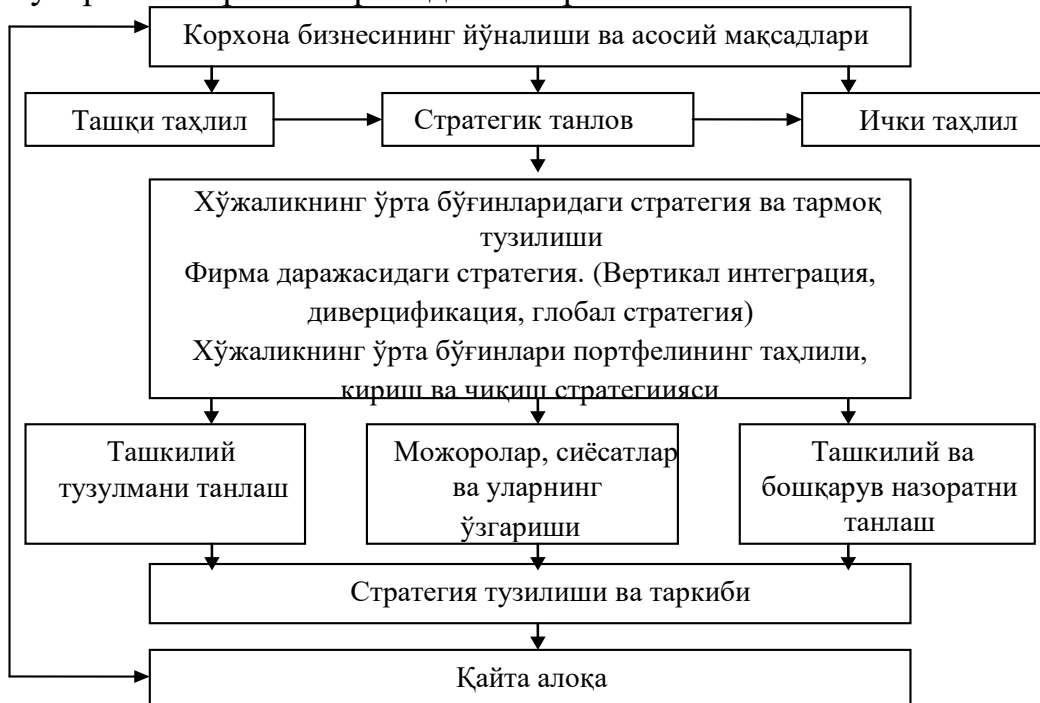
- «стратегия - тузилма - назорат» мажмуасини бошқариш,

- корхона фаолиятининг баъзи соҳалардаги сиёсати ва унинг феъл-атвор меъёрларини белгилаш;

- корхона стратегия ва натижаларининг тескари алоқасини таъминлаш; -

стратегия тузилма ва бошқарувни такомиллаштириш.

Буларнинг барчаси 1-расмда келтирилган.



1-расм. Стратегик бошқарувнинг мазмуни.”⁴

Стратегик бошқариш бу мураккаб жараён бўлиб, у корхона ва ташкилот раҳбаридан, шунингдек, менежерларидан кучли маҳорат, тажриба ҳамда эҳтиёткорликни талаб қилади. Корхона раҳбарлари бошқарувда келажакни кўзлаб, муносиб стратегик бошқарувни ишлаб чиқишлари керак бўлади. Бу

⁴ Х.С.Асадуллаев, Б.О.Турсунов Корхоналарни режалаштириш стратегияси ўқув қўлланма Тошкент 2019 й. 136 бет

уларга жудаям катта масъулият юклайди Бунда уларга тажрибали, маҳоратли менежерларнинг ёрдами керак бўлади. Маҳоратли менежерлар кучли аналитик ҳамда режалаштирувчи мутахассислар ҳисобланади.

Стратегик менежментнинг бешта вазифаси мавжуд. Корхона стратегиясини яратишда ўзаро боғлиқ 5 та қисмдан иборат:

1) тижорат фаолиятининг турини аниқлаш ва корхона ривожланишининг йўналишини белгилаш, яъни мақсадни аниқлаб ўзоқ муддатли истиқболни белгилаш;

2) умумий мақсадларни ишнинг аниқ йўналишларига айлантириш;

3) кўзланган кўрсаткичларга эришиш учун танланган режани мохирона амалга ошириш;

4) танланган стратегияни самарали ижро этиш;

5) бажарилган ишни баҳолаш, бозордаги вазиятни таҳлил қилиш, фаолиятнинг ўзоқ муддатли асосий йўналишларига, мақсадларга, стратегияга ёки уни амалга ошириш усулларига тўзатишлар, янги ғоялар киритиш.

“Стратегик бошқарувни ташкилотнинг асоси сифатида инсон потенциалига суянувчи, ишлаб чиқариш фаолиятини истеъмолчилар талабларига йўналтирувчи, ташкилотда эгилувчан бошқарув ва ўз вақтида ўзгаришларни амалга оширувчи бошқарув сифатида аниқлаш мумкин. Стратегик бошқарув мураккаблашиб бораётган рақобат курашида муваффақиятга эришишнинг энг муҳим омили бўлишига қарамай ташкилот ҳаракатларида стратегиянинг йўқлигини кузатиш мумкин.”

“Стратегик бошқарувнинг йўқлиги қуйидаги икки шаклда намоён бўлади. Биринчидан, ташкилотлар ўз фаолиятини атроф муҳити умуман ўзгармайди ёки унда катта ўзгаришлар бўлмайди деган тахминдан келиб чиққан ҳолда режалаштирадilar. Ностратегик бошқарувда ҳам ҳозирда, ҳам келажакда аниқ ҳаракатлар режаси тузилади. Нимаики ва қачон қилишни ўз ичига олган ўзоқ муддатли режаларни тузиш ва дастлабки даврда келгуси йиллар учун ечим излаш, «кўп ўзоқ йилларга» сотиб олиш - буларнинг барчаси ностратегик бошқарувнинг белгиларидир. Ўзоқ муддатли истиқболни қўриш-бошқарувнинг жуда муҳим таркибий қисмидир.

Корхоналарда стратегик бошқарув бир неча сабабларга кўра зарур:

1. Йўналиш ва эътибор: ташкилотга ўзининг ўзоқ муддатли мақсадларини аниқлашга ва унинг фаолияти учун аниқ йўналишни белгилашга ёрдам беради, барча саъй-ҳаракатлар ушбу мақсадларга эришиш билан уйғун бўлишини таъминлайди.

2. Ресурсларни тақсимлаш: стратегик мақсадларга эришиш ва ташкилот салоҳиятини максимал даражада ошириш учун молиявий капитал, инсон ресурслари ва технология каби ресурсларни самарали тақсимлашга ёрдам беради.

3. Ресурсларни оптималлаштириш: Самарали стратегик бошқарув корхоналарга ўз ресурсларини, жумладан, молиявий, инсоний ва технологик активларни ташкилот мақсадларига максимал таъсир кўрсатадиган тарзда тақсимлашга ёрдам беради. Бу исрофгарчиликнинг олдини олади ва иш самарадорлигини оширишга ёрдам беради.

4. Ўзгаришларга мослашиш: Бу ташкилотга технологик тараққиёт, бозор тенденциялари ва рақобат динамикаси каби бизнес муҳитидаги ўзгаришларни олдиндан билиш ва мослашиш имконини беради.

5. Самарадорликни ўлчаш: Бу ташкилот фаолияти ва стратегик мақсадлар сари олға силжишини баҳолаш учун асос бўлиб, доимий такомиллаштириш ва керак бўлганда курсни тузатиш имконини беради.

Умуман олганда, стратегик менежмент ташкилотларнинг динамик ва рақобатбардош бизнес муҳитида ривожланиши ва муваффақият қозониши учун зарурдир.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

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3. И.Н.Маврин Стратегический менеджмент. Учебной пообие Екатеринбург УрФУ 2014. Стр 246

ДАВЛАТ ИШТИРОКИДАГИ КОРХОНАЛАРДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ КОРПОРАТИВ БОШҚАРУВНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШНИНГ МОҲИАТИ

Хамимова Гулмира
БТОМ тингловчиси

Маълумки, корпоратив бошқарувни тўғри йўлга қўйиш орқали хўжалик жамиятлари, хусусан, давлат иштирокидаги акциядорлик жамиятлари фаолияти шаффофлиги ва самарадорлигини ошириш, хусусан, инвесторлар учун жозибadorлигини таъминлашга эришиш мумкин. Шунга қарамай, мамлакатимизда давлат иштирокидаги корхоналар фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш муаммоси ҳануз долзарб муаммо бўлиб қолмоқдаки, бунга, ўз навбатида, уларнинг жорий хўжалик фаолиятига давлат органлари аралашувининг юқори даражадалиги, бозор тенденцияларига мослашувчанлик ва сезувчанликнинг етарли эмаслиги, турли хил яқка тартибдаги хусусиятга эга бўлган имтиёзларга ҳаддан ташқари боғланиб қолишлик каби омиллар сабаб бўлмоқда.

Корхоналарни, жумладан акциядорлик жамиятларини юритишда корпоратив муносабатлар доимо иш фаолияти самарадорлигига таъсир қилиб келган. Бунда бошқарув энг аввало мулкдорларни маънфаатини ҳимоя қилиш билан бирга тизимда фаолият юритаётган барча ходимларни нафақат иш уними, техникавий таъминоти ва меҳнат шароитларини таъминлашга, балки уларни техник хавфсизлиги ва саломатлигига ҳам алоҳида эътибор қаратишлари лозим. Шу билан бирга корхонани юритишда замонавий ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиш ҳам, энг асосий мезон – самарадорликни ошишига олиб келади. Айнан шу каби муносабатларни мужассам этган замонавий корпоратив бошқаруви бугунги кунда долзарб мавзулардан бўлиб келмоқда.

Шунинг учун ушбу мавзуни кенг ёритиш ва бугунги замонавий корпоратив бошқаруви ва унга ахборот технологияларини таъсири, унинг самарадорлигига ахборот технологияларини таъсир этувчи омилларини ўрганиш ва жумладан самарадорликни ошириш тадқиқотимиз асосий масалалари ва мақсади ҳисобланади.

Даставвал, корпоратив бошқарув муносабатларини келиб чиқиши, уни замонамиз олимлари томонидан ўрганилганлиги, корпоратив бошқарув инструментида корхоналарда жумладан акциядорлик жамиятларида қўлланилиш ва унга таъсир этувчи омилларни, шунингдек хоржий олим ва тадқиқотчиларни илмий ўрганишларини кўриб чиқсак.

Корпоратив бошқарув тушунчаси кўп жиҳатли ва эклектик тушунча эканлиги, яъни ушбу тушунча негизида хилма-хил, кўпинча қарамақарши бўлган ва табиатан ўзаро боғланмаган қарашлар, ғоялар, тамойиллар, нуқтаи

назарлар мавжудлиги аниқланди. Шу асосида «корпоратив бошқарув» тушунчасини таърифлашга бўлган турли ёндашувларни тизимлаштириш ва умумлаштириш натижасида биз томондан ушбу тушунчани таърифлашнинг турли, яъни иқтисодий, молиявий, ҳуқуқий, сиёсий, социологик ва психологик нуқтаи назарлари борлиги аниқланди. Бундай ёндашув бизга корпоратив бошқарувни иқтисодий, молиявий, ҳуқуқий, сиёсий, социологик ва психологик мазмунларни ўз ичига олган умумий таърифларни шакллантиришга имкон берди. Таклиф қилинаётган таърифлар юқоридаги расмда гексагон кўринишида ифодаланган (1-расм).



1-расм. Корпоратив бошқарувнинг турли нуқтаи назарлар асосидаги таърифлари

Шу ўринда, кўпгина адабиётларда учрайдиган бир-бирига яқин, аммо мазмун жиҳатидан мос келмайдиган «корпоратив бошқарув» (Corporate Governance) ва «корпоратив менежмент» (Corporate Management)

тушунчаларини услубий жиҳатдан ўзаро фарқлаш лозим деб ўйлаймиз, чунки кўпгина ҳолларда бу икки тушунча адаштирилиб талқин қилинади.

Корпоратив бошқарувнинг моҳиятини ўрганиш жараёнида ўрганилаётган объект ва далилларни назарий тадқиқ этиш ва ходисаларни бир-бирига нисбатан тартибга солишга асосландик. Бунда соҳага оид адабиётларни таҳлил қилиб чиқиш жараёнида индуктив хулосалар чиқариш асосида корпоратив бошқарувни турли туркумлаш аломатлари асосида илмий жиҳатдан таснифлашга, яъни корпоратив бошқарувни тур ва шаклларга бўлиб чиқишга ҳаракат қилдик.

Корпоратив менежментнинг кенг ёйилиши жаҳон иқтисодий раўнақи XXI аср бошига келиб ҳўжалик юритувчи субъектларининг корпоратив асосда интеграциялашуви фаоллашгани билан боғлиқ. Бунинг сабаби, аввало маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш, тақсимлаш ва сотиш харажатларини пасайтириш, олинаётган фойдани кўпайтириш, сармояларнинг даромадлилигини ошириш, миллий ва халқаро бозорларда ўз рақобатбардошлигини мустаҳкамлашга интилиши билан изоҳланади.

Ўзбекистон Республикасида сўнгги пайтда корпоратив бошқарув муаммоси оммавий ахборот воситалари ҳамда жамоатчиликнинг диққат эътиборини ўзига тортиб келмоқда. Бу, биринчи навбатда, акционерлар ва бошқа манфаатдор шахсларнинг ҳуқуқлари ҳамда манфаатларини ҳимоя қилишни назарда тутади. Шунини таъкидлаб ўтиш жоизки, кўпчилик инвесторлар учун корпоратив бошқарув масаласи мамлакатимизга йирик капитал олиб киришга қарор қилишларида асосий омиллардан бири ҳисобланади.

Акциядорлик жамиятларида замонавий корпоратив бошқарув услубларини жорий этиш мақсадида 2015 йил 24 апрелда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг ПФ-4720-сон фармони тасдиқланди.

Фармонга кўра, тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестицияларни кенг жалб этиш, акциядорлик жамиятлари фаолиятининг самарадорлигини тубдан ошириш, бўлажак инвесторлар учун уларнинг очиклиги ва жозибadorлигини таъминлаш, замонавий корпоратив бошқарув услубларини жорий қилиш, корхоналарни стратегик бошқаришда акциядорлар ролини кучайтириш учун қулай шароитлар яратиш мақсадида:

Юқоридаги Фармон билан Давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарни бошқариш ва ислоҳ қилишнинг норматив-ҳуқуқий базасини такомиллаштириш белгилаб берилган бўлиб, унда:

1. Давлат мулкани бошқариш, ислоҳ қилиш ва хусусийлаштириш соҳасида тўғридан-тўғри амал қиладиган қуйидагиларни назарда тутувчи қонун лойиҳалари ишлаб чиқилади:

а) «Давлат мулкани бошқариш тўғрисида»ги қонун:

давлат мулкани бошқаришнинг мақсади ва асосий принциплари;

давлат мулкани давлат ихтиёрида сақлаб қолиш мезонлари;
давлат мулкани бошқариш субъектлари, уларнинг вазифалари,
ваколатлари ва мажбуриятлари;

давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарни бошқарадиган давлат бошқаруви
органини белгилаш;

давлат мулкидан фойдаланиш йўллари, шу жумладан, уни ижарага ва
ишончли бошқарувга бериш;

б) «Хусусийлаштириш тўғрисида»ги қонун:

хусусийлаштиришнинг асосий принциплари, шакллари ва шартлари;
давлат мулкани хусусийлаштириш субъектлари, уларнинг вазифалари,
ваколатлари ва мажбуриятлари;

хусусийлаштириш объектларининг жозибадорлигини ошириш йўллари,
шу жумладан, йирик корхоналарни сотишдан олдин тайёрлаш.

2. Давлат иштирокини чеклаш, давлат иштирокидаги корхоналар ва
нодавлат юридик шахслар учун тенг шароит яратиш, давлатнинг мулкдор
(акциядор, иштирокчи, муассис) ва тартибга солувчи функцияларини
ажратиш, корпоратив бошқарувнинг замонавий услубларини жорий этиш ва
давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарни бошқаришда шаффофлик ва
маълумотларни ошкор этишни таъминлаш бўйича қонунчилик ҳужжатларига
ўзгартириш ва қўшимчалар киритилади.

Шу билан бирга замонавий корпоратив бошқарувини яритишда
қуйидаги замонавий услублардан жорий этиш белгилаб берилган.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА АКЦИЯДОРЛИК ЖАМИЯТЛАРИДА ДАВЛАТ ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ҲОЛАТИ ВА УНИНГ ТАҲЛИЛИ

Ҳакимова Гулмира

Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаби

Мамлакатимизда сўнги йилларда олиб борилаётган иқтисодий ислохотларда акциядорлик жамиятларининг устав капиталидаги давлат улуши ва активларини хусусий инвесторларга сотиш ҳисобидан республика иқтисодиётида хусусий мулкнинг даражаси ва ролини тубдан ошириш, улар фаолиятига хорижий инвестицияларни жалб этишни кенгайтириш, хусусийлаштириш жараёнларини чуқурлаштиришга катта эътибор қаратилмоқда. Бу ўз навбатида акциядорлик жамиятларида ишлаб чиқаришни модернизациялаш ҳамда уларнинг ички ва ташқи бозорларда рақобатдошлигини оширишга замин яратади. Шундан келиб чиққан ҳолда куйида бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда фаолият юритаётган акциядорлик жамиятларида давлат иштироки ҳолати хусусида атрофлича тўхталиб ўтамиз.

Бизга маълумки, давлатнинг акциядорлик жамиятлари устав капиталида маълум бир улуш орқали иштирок этиши давлат молияси ва корпоратив молия ўртасидаги ўзаро боғлиқликни таъминловчи механизмлардан биридир. Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда фаолият юритаётган акциядорлик жамиятлари сони 2017 йилнинг январ ойи ҳолатига 659 тани ташкил этади. Умуман олганда мамлакатимизда сўнги йилларда олиб борилаётган иқтисодий ислохотлар натижасида мамлакатимизда акциядорлик жамиятлари сони сезиларли равишда камайиш тенденциясига эга. Бунга Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Акциядорлик жамиятларига хорижий инвесторларни жалб этишга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” 2015 йил 21 декабрдаги ПҚ-2454-сон қарорининг қабул қилиниши ҳамда ушбу қарор ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида мамлакатимизда хорижий инвестицияларни белгиланган миқдорда ва муддатларда жалб қила олмаган акциядорлик жамиятларини босқичма-босқич бошқа мулкчилик шаклидаги хўжалик юритувчи субъектларга айлантириш амалиёти қўлланилаётганлиги сабаб бўлмоқда. Бизнинг фикримизча ушбу амалиётни амалга ошириш бир томонлама қараганда мақсадга мувофиқ деб ўйлаймиз. Чунки, мамлакатимиздаги ҳар бир акциядорлик жамиятининг инвестицион жозибадорлиги юқори даражада бўлиши ва исталган вақтда хорижий инвестициядорларни жалб қила оладиган даражага чиқиши лозим. Келгусида бундай акциядорлик жамиятлари сонининг ортиши мамлакатимиз иқтисодий барқарорлигини таъминлашда ҳамда аҳолини иш билан банд қилиш орқали уларнинг турмуш фаровонлигини оширишда муҳим роль ўйлайди. Бошқа

томондан қараганда эса, акциядорлик жамиятларига хорижий инвестицияларни мажбуран жалб қилишни ташкил этиш ва хорижий инвестицияларни жалб қилмаган акциядорлик жамиятларини бошқа мулкчилик шаклидаги хўжалик юритувчи субъектларга айлантириш бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида акциядорлик жамиятларининг эркин фаолият юритиши ва юксак мақсадларига эришишига тўсқинлик қилади. Мазкур ислохотлар натижасида мамлакатимизда айрим инвестицион жозибадорлиги паст бўлган акциядорлик жамиятларини бугунги кунда қонунчилик доирасида бошқа мулкчилик шаклидаги хўжалик юритувчи субъектларга айлантириш амалиёти қўлланилмоқда. Шу сабабли ҳам сўнгги вақтларда мамлакатимизда акциядорлик жамиятлари сонини камайтириб, уларнинг сифатини ошириб боришга давлат ва акциядорлик жамиятларининг ўртасидаги муносабатларга катта эътибор қаратилмоқда. Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда давлат иштирокидаги корхоналар сони 1-расмда келтирилган. Бугунги кунда Давлат улуши мавжуд бўлган корхоналар сони 2 664 тани ташкил қилмоқда.



1-расм. Мамлакатимизда давлат иштирокидаги корхоналар.

Жахон тажрибасида иқтисодчи олимлар томонидан давлат ва акциядорлик жамиятлари ўртасидаги асосий муносабатлардан бири —бу молиявий

муносабатлардир. Шундай экан Россиялик иқтисодчи олимлардан М.А.Эскиндарова ва М.А.Федатоваларнинг фикрича “Давлат кўп мамлатларда йирик акциядор бўлиб ҳисобланади. Кўп компанияларнинг устав капиталида давлатнинг улуши етарлича юқори бўлиб қолмоқда. Бундай ҳолат Россия ва бошқа давлатлар учун ҳам ўзига хос характерланади, масалан Австрия учун ҳам. Бу қоидадагидек, қатор объектив сабаблар билан боғлиқдир. Бу энг аввало Россия учун Совет давридан қолган меъросдир. Лекин, бир вақтнинг ўзида давлат бу билан муодофаа, хавфсизлик, табиий монополияни тартибга солиш кабилар билан боғлиқ компанияларни назорат қилишни рад этишга шошилаётгани йўқ. Ишлаб чиқаришни рағбатлантириш ва инвестициялар жалб қилишда давлатнинг таъсисчи сифатида роли жуда каттадир” – дея, муаллифларнинг илмий қарашлари мавжуддир.

Мамлакатимизда фаолият юритаётган акциядорлик жамиятларини уларнинг устав капиталида давлатнинг иштирокига қараб, икки гуруҳга ажратишимиз мумкин, яъни давлат иштирокидаги акциядорлик жамиятлари ва давлат иштироки мавжуд бўлмаган акциядорлик жамиятлари. Бундай тасниф бўйича амалдаги ҳолат ва уларнинг устав капитали ҳақидаги маълумот қўйидаги жадвалда келтирилган.

Бугунги кундаги мавжуд муаммоларни бартараф қилиш мақсадида ушбу қарор қабул қилинган ва унинг ечимини топиш учун амалга оширилиши мумкин бўлган вазифалар 2.5-Расмда ўз ифодасини топган. Бунда акциядорлик жамиятларида КУзатув кенгашлари таркибида аудит қумитасини ташкил қилиш, ва мувофиқлик (комплаенс-назорат) тизминини ташкил қилиш, давлат иштирокидаги корхоналар тўғрисидаги ахборотлар умумлаштирилади ва ДАБА сайтга қўйилиши, Давлат олтин акциясининг бекор қилини ва бошқа вазифалар белгилаб олинган.



2-расм. Акциядорлик жамиятлари фаолиятидаги муаммоларни бартараф қилиш бўйича қилинадиган ишлар.

Бундан ташқари ушбу қарордан келиб чиқиб, “Йўл харитаси” ишлаб чиқилди. Ушбу йўл харитасига асосан асосий вазифалар белгиланган, яъни Давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарни бошқариш ва ислоҳ қилиш, унинг норматив-ҳуқуқий базасини яратиш, мақсадли кўрсаткичлар белгилаб олинган.

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