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## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MUSTARD OIL IN CONTRAST TO JOJOBA OIL

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**Abstract:** Mustard oil and jojoba oil are two natural oils with distinct biological properties that have garnered attention for their potential health benefits and industrial applications. This article aims to compare and contrast the biological properties of mustard oil and jojoba oil, highlighting their unique compositions, health benefits, and uses. Through an examination of their chemical constituents, effects on human health, and industrial applications, this study elucidates the significant roles these oils play in various sectors.

**Keywords:** Mustard oil, Jojoba oil, Biological properties, Antimicrobial, Cardiovascular health, Skincare, Moisturizing, Non-comedogenic

**Introduction** Natural oils have been utilized for centuries for their medicinal, culinary, and cosmetic properties. Among these, mustard oil and jojoba oil are particularly notable for their unique biological properties and diverse applications. Mustard oil, derived from the seeds of the mustard plant (*Brassica juncea*), is widely used in cooking, traditional medicine, and skincare. Jojoba oil, extracted from the seeds of the jojoba plant (*Simmondsia chinensis*), is renowned for its use in cosmetics and skincare products due to its stability and similarity to human sebum.

### **Chemical Composition**

#### **Mustard Oil**

Mustard oil is rich in monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids, with a significant content of erucic acid (20-40%) and oleic acid (22%). It also contains omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids, which are essential for human health. Additionally, mustard oil is a source of glucosinolates, which have been shown to possess antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.

#### **Jojoba Oil**

Jojoba oil is composed predominantly of long-chain monounsaturated fatty acids and esters, making up around 97% of its content. Unlike other vegetable oils, jojoba oil is unique in its chemical structure, closely resembling human sebum. The



primary constituents include eicosenoic acid and docosenoic acid. Jojoba oil is also rich in tocopherols, which contribute to its antioxidant properties.

### **Health Benefits**

#### **Mustard Oil**

##### **Cardiovascular Health**

Mustard oil's high content of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids is beneficial for cardiovascular health. These fatty acids help reduce inflammation, lower cholesterol levels, and prevent heart diseases. The presence of monounsaturated fats also contributes to reducing bad cholesterol (LDL) while increasing good cholesterol (HDL).

##### **Antimicrobial and Anti-inflammatory Properties**

The glucosinolates and allyl isothiocyanate in mustard oil exhibit strong antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory effects. These compounds can help fight bacterial and fungal infections, making mustard oil useful in treating skin conditions and minor wounds.

#### **Jojoba Oil**

##### **Skin Health**

Jojoba oil's composition closely mimics that of human sebum, making it an excellent moisturizer for the skin. It is non-comedogenic, meaning it does not clog pores, and its anti-inflammatory properties can help soothe conditions like acne, eczema, and psoriasis. The antioxidants in jojoba oil, such as vitamin E, help protect the skin from oxidative stress and premature aging.

##### **Hair Care**

Jojoba oil is widely used in hair care products due to its ability to hydrate and nourish the scalp and hair. It helps in reducing dandruff, preventing hair loss, and promoting hair growth by maintaining a healthy scalp environment.

#### **Industrial Applications**

##### **Mustard Oil**

In addition to its culinary uses, mustard oil is utilized in traditional medicine for its therapeutic properties. It is also employed in the production of biodiesel due to its high erucic acid content, which provides good lubrication properties. Furthermore, mustard oil is used in the preservation of food items and as a natural pesticide.

##### **Biological Properties**

1. **Antimicrobial Activity:** Mustard oil exhibits strong antimicrobial properties, making it effective against a variety of pathogens including bacteria, fungi, and

viruses. This is primarily due to the presence of compounds like allyl isothiocyanate.

2. **Cardiovascular Benefits:** The high content of MUFA and PUFA in mustard oil helps in reducing bad cholesterol levels (LDL) and increasing good cholesterol levels (HDL), thereby promoting cardiovascular health.

3. **Anti-inflammatory Effects:** Mustard oil contains compounds that have anti-inflammatory properties, which can help in reducing inflammation and pain in conditions such as arthritis.

4. **Skin and Hair Health:** Mustard oil is used in traditional medicine for improving skin and hair health. It acts as a natural stimulant and increases blood circulation, which can promote hair growth and improve skin texture.

### **Jojoba Oil**

Jojoba oil's stability and resistance to rancidity make it highly valuable in the cosmetic industry. It is used in the formulation of lotions, shampoos, conditioners, and makeup products. Its lubricating properties also find applications in the manufacture of industrial lubricants and machinery oils.

### **Biological Properties**

1. **Moisturizing Properties:** Jojoba oil is an excellent moisturizer, as it is easily absorbed by the skin without leaving a greasy residue. It helps in maintaining skin hydration and preventing dryness.

2. **Non-Comedogenic Nature:** Unlike many other oils, jojoba oil does not clog pores, making it ideal for use in skincare products for acne-prone skin.

3. **Antioxidant Stability:** Jojoba oil is highly stable and resistant to oxidation, which prolongs its shelf life and makes it suitable for use in cosmetic formulations.

4. **Wound Healing:** Jojoba oil has been shown to promote wound healing and improve skin repair due to its anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties.

### **Conclusion**

Both mustard oil and jojoba oil possess significant biological properties that contribute to their widespread use in various domains. Mustard oil's rich composition of essential fatty acids and antimicrobial compounds make it beneficial for cardiovascular health and as a natural remedy for infections. Jojoba oil's similarity to human sebum and its antioxidant properties make it an excellent choice for skincare and hair care. Understanding the unique properties and applications of these oils can help in leveraging their benefits for health and industrial purposes.

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## Gilam to‘qish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq atamalar

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**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada amaliy san‘atning yetakchi tarmoqlaridan biri bo‘lgan gilamchilik sohasidagi to‘qish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq atamalar tahlilga tortildi. Gilam to‘qishda ishlatiladigan leksemalar ma‘noviy guruhlarga ajratilib o‘rganildi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** gilam, tikma, bosma, naqshlar, kalava, patli gilam, dastgoh.

Gilam – badiiy to‘qima buyum. U asosan polga va bo‘yra ustiga to‘shaladi, xonani bezash uchun devorga osiladi. Yozma tarixiy manbalar va arxeologik qazilmalar gilamni qadimdan ham mavjud bo‘lganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Gilamning to‘qima (guli to‘qiladigan) va tikma (tayyor buyumga tikiladigan) va bosma (guli bo‘yab bosiladigan) xillari bor. O‘zbekistonda to‘qima gilamning ikki turi- patli va patsiz (yoki palos) gilam tayyorlanadi. Gilamlarning naqsh turlari xilma-xil rangda va turli-tuman shaklda bo‘lib, bunda asosan geometrik shakllardan, qisman o‘simlik shakllaridan foydalaniladi. Bu gul- naqshlar, odatda, maxsus mutaxassis rassomlar tomonidan tayyorlangan eskizlar asosida to‘qiladi, bosiladi. Badiiy gilamlar tayyorlashda buyuk kishilarning portretlari, yirik yozuvchilarning mashhur asarlariga chizilgan rasmlar, shuningdek, atoqli rassomlarning rasmlaridan nusxa ko‘chirilib, gilamlarning badiiy qimmati oshirilmoqda.

XIX asr oxirigacha gilam to‘qishda ishlatiladigan kalava ip o‘simliklardan tayyorlanadigan bo‘yoqlar bilan bo‘yalgan (hozir anilin bo‘yoqlardan foydalanilmoqda).

Patli gilamlarni to‘qish texnikasi, ayniqsa, murakkab. Gilamchilar leksikasida arqoq nax (ip) deb ataladigan ip ham mavjud. To‘qishda arqoqdan tashqari pat hosil qiladigan nax (ip) ham ishlatiladi. Bu ish qo‘lda bajariladi.<sup>1</sup>

Hozirgi kunda Xorazm viloyatidagi qo‘lda gilam to‘qish kombinati, Xonqa palos va gilam buyumlari fabrikasi, Xiva sovg‘abop buyumlar fabrikasida esdalik gilamlar to‘qish sexi ishlaymoqda. Xiva gilamchilik fabrikasi mahsulotlaridan “qashqarcha”, “kapsagul”, “mariguli”, “qirqnaqsh”, “xorazmguli” kabi gilamlar xalqqa tanilgan.<sup>2</sup> Ularning yaratilishi tasodif emas, albatta. Gilamning xomaki

<sup>1</sup> Мошкова В. Г., Ковры народов Средней Азии конца XIX-начала XX вв.-Таш., 1970.

<sup>2</sup> Tursunova T., Chevarchilik so‘z terminlarining paydo bo‘lish manbalari. Toshkent, 1970.

rasmi, unda tasvirlanadigan naqshlar Toshkentdagi maxsus badiiy konstruktorlik byurosidagi rassomlar tomonidan chizma qilib yuborladi. Shu chizmani to‘quvchi mexanik tarzda gilamlarga ko‘chiradi. Ammo shuni tan olish kerakki, gilamlar yuzasidagi ornamentlar o‘ta murakkab va vaqttalabdir. Shunday ekan, gilamning badiiy estetik bezalishi, uning yaxlit ko‘rinishi chiroyi mutaxassis rassom va tajribali, mohir to‘quvchining ijodiy faoliyati bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir.

Xorazm gilamchilik leksikasiga oid terminlarni leksik-semantik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra quyidagi guruhlariga ajratish mumkin:

1. Xomashyo nomlarini anglatuvchi terminlar: utoq yip, arqoq yip, erish yiplari, yung; rus tilidan o‘tgan terminlar: lyon, nastilka yipi, korennoy yip (ip), paxta tolasidan ishlanadigan yiplar, nitron, kapron, kanop kabilar.

2. Ish qurollari va uskuna nomlarini anglatuvchi terminlar: do‘kon- gilamchilikda gilam to‘qiydigan stanok; dastgoh – biror ish bajarish uchun yasalgan qurilma; ish o‘rni; daraq (taroq), qaychi, pichoq; do‘kon qismlarining nomlari: o‘rta taxta, ennavuch, maxsus rezvalar- do‘konda ikkita bo‘ladi. Gilamni tortish, taranglash va bo‘shatish uchun ishlatiladi; jakart mashinalar-rus tilidan olingan, gilam to‘qish mashinalari bo‘lib ularning ikki turi mavjud: 1) ko‘p ilgakli jakart mashinalar – yirik gulli to‘qimalar uchun mo‘ljallangan; 2) kam ilgakli jakart mashinalar mayda gulli to‘qimalar uchun mo‘ljallangan.

3. Mahsulot va uning turlarini bildiruvchi nomlar: do‘qima g‘a:li (to‘qima gilam); tikma g‘a:li (tikma gilam), bosma g‘a:li (bosma gilam), kalta vorsli gilam, uzun vorsli gilam, vorssiz gilamlar, vorsli gilam, “karki gilam”, “Oxol tekin”, “Tekin”, “Qizil oyoq”, “Pendi”, “Boshimir”, “Chavdar” kabilar.

4. Rang-barang naqshlarning nomlarini bildiruvchi terminlar: bodom guli, qo‘chqor shoxi, po‘choq guli, xumo qushi tasviri, har xil gullar, jingalak naqsh, barg naqshi, navda gul, mari guli (turkman guli), shoyi gul, archa gul, ro‘molcha gul, ot tuyoq kabilar.

5. Gilam to‘qish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq harakat, usul nomlarini bildiruvchi atamalar: i:ri do‘qilish (yirik to‘qilish), murakkab o‘rilish, mayda o‘rillish, oddiy o‘rilish, mayda gulli o‘rilish, yirik gulli o‘rilish, polotno o‘rilish; birinchi do‘qim (birinchi to‘qim) – sirim, ikkinchi do‘qim – qiyim, anjiri va boshqalar.

6. Mahsulot qismlarining nomlarini bildiruvchi terminlar: sochoq, qoqma, qayma, erish, alam, o‘dishma, qiyoq kabi.

Yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan atamalarning ba’zilarini biz boshqa kasb-hunar leksikasida ham ishlatilishini ko‘rdik. Masalan, *do‘kon* terminini biz metallsozlik leksikasida, degrezlik, rixtagarlik leksikasida, ipakchilik leksikasida uchratishimiz mumkin.



Ko‘pincha ularda yon do‘kon, chanoqli do‘kon variantlaridan foydalanilgan. Lekin degrezlar leksikasida eskicha cho‘yan pechini shu nom bilan yuritganlar.<sup>3</sup>

Shuningdek, qaychi, pichoq, daraq (taroq) terminlari ham xuddi shunday boshqa kasb-hunar leksikasida uchraydi. Lekin ular tuzilishi, yasalishi jihatdan ozgina farqlarga ega. Shunga qaramay, ularning bajaradigan funksiyalari bir xildir.

Ba‘zan gilam to‘qish jarayonida ishlatiladigan ayrim terminlar palos to‘qish jarayonida ishlatilmaydi. Masalan, anjiri, qiyim, gula tayoq, vorsli yung kabi terminlar palos to‘qish jarayonida ishlatilmaydi. Terminologiyamizda shunday atamalar uchraydiki, ular ko‘pgina kasb-hunar leksikalari uchun umumiy, bunday terminlarni ilmiy terminologiyada e‘tiborga olish zarur. Chunonchi nashr etilgan lug‘atlarda rus tilidan o‘zlashgan *polufabrikat* atamasi mavjud. O‘zbek tilida bu atamaga muvofiq keladigan ekvivalent topilganicha yo‘q. Bir tomlik “Ruscha – o‘zbekcha lug‘at”da (1954 yilda nashr etilgan) bu atamani “nim fabrikat”, “nimkor”, “chala tayyor” deb tarjima qilingan. Bunday *nimkor* so‘zi noo‘rin qo‘llangan. Farg‘ona, Toshkent shevalarida “simkor”, Xorazm shevalarida esa “yarim tayyor” tarzida qo‘llaniladi. Bizningcha, “yarim tayyor” atamasi “polufabrikat” so‘zining ma‘nosiga to‘la mos keladi. Metallsozlar esa “polufabrikat”ni “toj nimkala” yoki “angara” deb ishlatadilar. *Angaralash*-narsa (buyum)ni yarim tayyor holiga keltirish, xomlash ma‘nosida.

Xorazm gilamchilik leksikasida uchraydigan ba‘zi ish qurollari yoki gilam turlarining nomlari aholining kundalik so‘zlashuv nutqida uy-ro‘zg‘or buyumlarining nomlari sifatida faol qo‘llanadi. Masalan: g‘a:li, palos, kigiz, shol, daraq, sochoq, qaychi, pichoq kabi.

Demak, ular umumiste‘moldagi so‘zlar hamdir. Ya‘ni bunda kasb-hunarga oid terminlarning umumiste‘moldagi so‘zlarga aylanganligini ko‘ramiz. Ular adabiy tilda va og‘zaki so‘zlashuv nutqida turlicha majoziy ma‘nolarda ham qo‘llaniladi. Bunga, ayniqsa, maqollar, aforizmlar va turg‘un iboralarda ko‘plab misollar uchratish mumkin. Masalan: G‘a:li sotsan qonishig‘a sat, bir yaninda o‘zing o‘tirasan (xalq iborasi). Adabiy tilda : Gilam sotsang , qo‘shningga sot, bir yog‘ida o‘zing o‘tirasan. (Maqol).

Ammo terminlarning bir qismi umumiste‘moliy so‘zga aylanmay, tor professional terminligicha qoladi. Masalan: gula tayoq, arqoq, erish, o‘dima kabi.

Har bir tilning lug‘at tarkibi shunday xazinadirki, unda shu xalq tarixiga oid qimmatbaho ma‘lumotlar saqlanadi; xalqning kelib chiqishi va rivojlanishi, hayoti va madaniyati, moddiy-ma‘naviy boyliklari, umuminsoniy madaniyatni

<sup>3</sup> Иброҳимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-хунар лексикаси. - Тошкент: Фан, I серия, 1956, 17-бет.

rivojlantirishdagi o‘rni leksikada o‘z aksini topadi. Shuning uchun ham ma’naviy merosimiz va qadriyatlarimizning tarkibiy qismi bo‘lgan, xalqimizning moddiy va ma’naviy madaniyat namunalarini o‘zida saqlab, rivojlantirib kelayotgan amaliy san’at tarmoqlarini o‘rganishni o‘z oldimizga asosiy maqsad qilib qo‘ymog‘imiz lozim.

**Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**

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## XALQARO MOLIYA HISOBOTI STANDARTLARI (IFRS)NING MAHALLIY QONUNCHILIKKA TATBIQI VA UNING AMALIY MUAMMOLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola xalqaro moliya hisoboti standartlari (IFRS)ning mahalliy qonunchilikka tatbiq etilishi va buning amaliy muammolarini tahlil qiladi. IFRS butun dunyo bo‘ylab moliyaviy hisobotlarni standartlashtirishga intilib, korxonalarining xalqaro maydondagi hisobotlarini taqqoslashni osonlashtirish uchun qabul qilinayotganligi, biroq IFRSning mahalliy qonunchilikka tatbiqi turli mamlakatlarda turli darajadagi muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi haqidagi ma’lumotlar tahlili amalga oshirilgan

**Kalit So‘zlar:** Xalqaro Moliya Hisoboti Standartlari, mahalliy qonunchilik, hisobot standartlari, moliyaviy hisobot, amaliy muammolar, huquqiy regulyatsiya.

**Kirish** Xalqaro Moliya Hisoboti Standartlari (IFRS), dunyodagi moliyaviy hisobotlarni standartlashtirish va taqqoslash bo‘yicha eng keng tarqalgan ko‘rsatkichlar bo‘lib, bunga qaramay, ularning mahalliy qonunchilikka tatbiqini amaliy jihatdan o‘rganish muhim muammolar ortga qo‘yadi. IFRS standartlari, global moliyaviy hisobotlarni bir qatorda qilish va ularga integratsiyalashda katta rol o‘ynaydi, ammo har bir mamlakatda shu standartlarning amaliy qo‘llanilishi va ularning mahalliy qonunchilik bilan moslashishi turli muammolar tug‘diradi.

Bu maqola IFRSning mahalliy qonunchilikka tatbiqini o‘rganish va ushbu jarayonning amaliy muammolari bo‘yicha tahlil qiladi. Mahalliy hisobot standartlariga IFRSning integratsiyasi moliyaviy hisobotlarni to‘liq hisobga olish uchun zarur bo‘lib, shuningdek, ko‘p korxonalar uchun bu jarayonning amaliy tashkil etishida kutiladigan ko‘plab chet eldan kelgan tartib va qonunlarning ta’siri mavjud. Tadqiqot, xususan IFRSning mahalliy qonunchilikda o‘zlashtirish va yengillatishning muhim jarayonlari va ularning muammolari bo‘yicha tahlil qiladi. Mavzu doirasidagi tadqiqotni quyidagi tahlil metodlaridan foydalangan holda o‘rganish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lib, o‘zining amaliy natijasini bera oladi. Ya’ni

– **Komparativ tahlil (Comparative Analysis):** Bu metod mavjud mamlakatlarda IFRSning qabul qilinganligi va uning o‘zgartirishlarni tahlil qilishda foydalaniladi. O‘limlar turli mamlakatlarda IFRSni qabul qilingan va qabul qilingan davrda

qo'llanilgan moliyaviy hisobotlash standartlarini solishtirib, uning mahalliy qonunchilikka tatbiqining ta'siri va o'zgarishlarini tahlil qilishlari mumkin.

– Tizimli tahlil (Systematic Analysis): Bu metod mavjud mamlakatlarda moliyaviy hisobotlash tizimlarining standartlarini va IFRS bilan moslashishining jarayonlarini o'rganishda foydalaniladi.

– Hujjat tahlili (Documentary Analysis): Bu metod o'limlar IFRSning mahalliy qonunchilikka tatbiq qilinganligi va uning amaliy ta'sirini o'rganishda qo'llaniladi. Ular tahlil qilishlari uchun turli mamlakatlarda qabul qilingan hisobotlar, huquqiy hujjatlar va boshqa moliyaviy ma'lumotlar bazasidan foydalanishlari mumkin.

– Ko'rgazma (Overview): Bu metod o'limlar uchun barcha ilmiy materiallarni o'z ichiga oladi va ularni boshqarish uchun foydalaniladi. O'limlar mavzu bo'yicha umumiy qarashlarni aniqlash uchun tahlilni o'rganishlari mumkin.

– Empirik tadqiqotlar (Empirical Research): Bu metod o'limlar IFRSning mahalliy qonunchilikka tatbiqini aniqlash va uning amaliy ta'sirini o'rganishda foydalaniladi. Ular tadqiqotlarda to'plangan ma'lumotlardan foydalanish, qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar yig'ilish va ilmiy tahlil olib borishlari mumkin.

Bu tahlil metodlari, xalqaro moliya hisoboti standartlarining (IFRS) turli mamlakatlarda qabul qilinganligi va uning amaliy muammolari bo'yicha ilmiy tushunchalarni rivojlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlashda yordam beradi. Ularning qo'llanilishi mavzuni chuqurroq o'rganish va ilmiy diskussiyalarga olib kelish uchun muhimdir.

Mazkur mavzu doirasida hanuzgacha yechilmagan muammolar talaygina bo'lib, ular sirasiga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

1. Mahalliy qonunchilik va huquqiy regulyatsiyalar: IFRS, turli mamlakatlarda qabul qilinishi va amaliyotda o'rganilishi davomida mahalliy qonunchilik va huquqiy regulyatsiyalar bilan moslashadi. Bu muammolar, turli mamlakatlarda mavjud huquqiy tizimlar va moliyaviy hisoblash talablari orasidagi farqlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

2. Moliyaviy hisoblashning integratsiyasi: IFRSning turli mamlakatlarda qabul qilinishi, moliyaviy hisoblash tizimlarining standartlashtirilishi va ularga integratsiyasi jarayonida murakkabliklarni tug'dirishi mumkin. Bu integratsiya jarayonida, turli mamlakatlarda mavjud hisobot standartlari va ularning IFRSga moslashishi, hisobotlar tarqatilishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

3. Amaliy muammolar: IFRSning mahalliy qonunchilikda tatbiq etilishi, amaliy muammolarga olib kelishi mumkin. Misol uchun, soliq, amortizatsiya,



aktivlarni baholash, va boshqa amaliy muammolar IFRS standartlari bilan mos kelmay o'zgarishi mumkin.

4. Tashkiliy tayyorlik va ta'lim: IFRSga o'tish jarayonida kompaniyalar uchun tashkiliy tayyorlik tizimini o'rnatish va xodimlarni IFRSga moslashish uchun ta'lim olish zarur. Bu jarayon, ko'pgina mamlakatlarda xususiy yondashuv va rivojlanish yo'llari bilan bog'liq muammolarni o'z ichiga oladi.

5. Mahalliy investorlar va audit sohasidagi qo'llanilishi: IFRSning turli mamlakatlarda qabul qilinishi, auditorlar va moliyaviy hisobotlarni tekshiruvchi organlar uchun muammo bo'lishi mumkin. Bu muammolar, auditorlar va investorlar uchun turli mamlakatlarda mavjud moliyaviy hisobotlarni o'qish va yoritish qo'llanmalarini amaliy hisobotlash usullari orasidagi farqlar yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

Bu kabi muammolar, IFRSning turli mamlakatlarda amaliy hisoblash jarayoniga integratsiyasini tahlil qilishda muhimdir. Ularning tahlili, amaliyotda o'rganilishi, va moliyaviy muammolarni hal qilish yo'llari haqida nazariy va amaliy ta'sirini o'rganishga yordam beradi.

Mavzu doirasidagi tadqiqotlar Yevropa va g'arb iqtisodchi olimlari tomonidan tadqiq etilgan bo'lib ular sirasiga J. Smit, A. Broun, M. Garsiyalarni kiritishimiz mumkin.

Smit o'z tadqiqotida IFRSning turli mamlakatlarda qabul qilinganligi va uning mahalliy qonunchilik bilan integratsiyasini muqobil tahlil qiladi. Uning maqolasida IFRSning mahalliy qonunchilikka tatbiq etilishi jarayonida kelib chiqadigan asosiy muammolarni va ularga yechimlarni o'rganish uchun ilmiy argumentlar va natijalar taklif etiladi.

Broun o'z tadqiqotida IFRSning rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda qabul qilinganligi va uning amaliy jihatlarini tahlil qiladi. U maqolasida Afrika mamlakatlarida IFRSga o'tish jarayonida ko'riladigan amaliy muammolarni va ularning hal qilish yo'llarini taqqoslash bilan munosib bog'liqlikni yoritadi.

Garsiya maqolasi IFRSning Lotin Amerikasidagi qabul qilinish jarayonida dastlabki huquqiy va nazoratli muammolarni tahlil qiladi. Ushbu tadqiqot IFRSning turli jamiyatlar va mamlakatlarda integratsiyasi jarayonidagi huquqiy talablar va ularga javob berish yo'llari haqida ilmiy natijalar taklif etadi.

### **Xulosa**

Mazkur tadqiqot Xalqaro Moliya Hisoboti Standartlarining (IFRS)ning turli mamlakatlarda qabul qilinganligi va uning mahalliy qonunchilikka tatbiqini o'rganishda ilmiy tushunchalarni rivojlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun

muhim ma'lumotlar taqdim etadi. Ushbu xulosa mavzuni tahlil qilish, amaliyotda o'rganilishi va moliyaviy muammolarni hal qilish yo'llari haqida umumiy qarashlarni bayon etdi.

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## MOLIYA MEXANIZMI MOHIYATI VA USLUBLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy kategoriyada muhim o`rin tutgan moliya mexanizmi haqida batafsil yoritib berilgan. Bundan tashqari moliya kategoriyasining munosabatlar doirasida amal qilishi uchun moliyaviy mexanizmning tarkibini tashkil etadigan kichik mexanizmlar hamda moliya mexanizmining uslublari atroflicha ma`lumot berilgan.

**Kalit so`zlar:** Iqtisodiy kategoriya, milliy iqtisodiyot, davlat, narx, soliq, kredit stavkalari, dotatsiya, iqtisodiy siyosat, moliyaviy elementlar, moliyalashtirish, moliyaviy resurslar, moliya mexanizmi uslublari.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье подробно описан финансовый механизм, занимающий важное место в экономической категории. Кроме того, дается подробная информация о мелких механизмах, входящих в состав финансового механизма, и методах финансового механизма для того, чтобы финансовая категория была действительна в рамках отношений.

**Ключевые слова:** Экономическая категория, национальная экономика, государство, цена, налог, кредитные ставки, субсидия, экономическая политика, финансовые элементы, финансирование, финансовые ресурсы, методы финансового механизма.

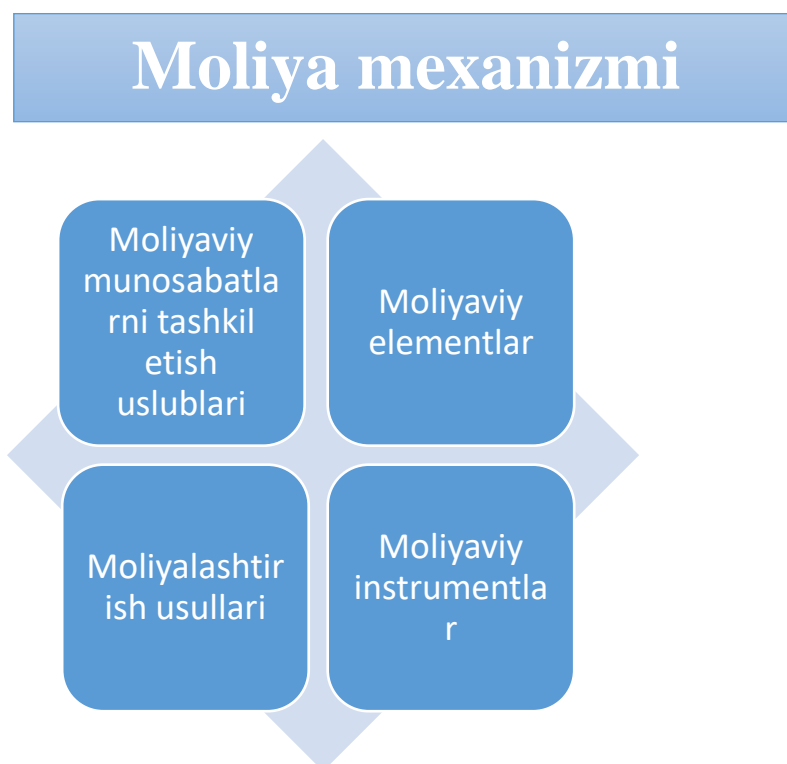
**Abstract:** This article describes in detail the financial mechanism, which has an important place in the economic category. In addition, detailed information is given on the small mechanisms that make up the composition of the financial mechanism and the methods of the financial mechanism in order for the financial category to be valid within the framework of relations.

**Key words:** Economic category, national economy, state, price, tax, credit rates, subsidy, economic policy, financial elements, financing, financial resources, methods of financial mechanism.

Xar qanday iqtisodiy kategoriyalar o`z mexanizmlariga ega bo`ladi. Iqtisodiy kategoriyalarning mexanizmlari esa ushbu kategoriyaning ichki mohiyati, uning iqtisodiy munosabatlar doirasida tutgan o`rni, milliy iqtisodiyotning qaysi tizimiga asoslanganligiga bog`liq bo`ladi. Bundan tashqari shunday iqtisodiy kategoriyalar borki, ularning amal qilish mexanizmlari davlatning faoliyati va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyatiga bog`liq bo`ladi. Masalan, narx, soliq, dotatsiya, kredit stavkalari va shu kabilar asosan davlatning iqtisodiy siyosatidan kelib chiqib, ularning munosabatlari belgilanadi.

Moliya kategoriyasining amal qilishi o`z-o`zidan sodir bo`lmaydi, bu esa qandaydir harakatga keltiruvchi va uning doimo harakatda bo`lishini ta`minlovchi tashkiliy, iqtisodiy, huquqiy va normative metodlarni talab qiladi. Bular bir

maqsadda birlashib moliyanig ishlashini ta`minlaydi va uning mexanizmlari sifatida amal qiladi. Shu tarafdin olganda, moliyaviy mexanizm deganda moliyaviy munosabatlarni tashkil etish, yo`lga qo`yish, pul fondlarining moliyaviy resurslarini shakllantirish va taqsimlash, shuningdek, moliyaviy munosabatlarda qo`llaniladigan moliyaviy elementlar va instrumentlarning turli shakl va metodlari yig`indisi tushuniladi. Demak, moliyaviy mexanizmlarni tashkil etishning turli xil shakllarini moliyaviy mexanizm deb atasak bo`ladi. Davlatning faoliyatini moliyalashtirishning moddiy asosi bo`lgan markazlashtirilgan pul fondlarini shakllantirish va undan foydalanishda turli xil moliyaviy elementlar xizmat qiladi, ularni qilmasdan turib ularni qo`llamasdan turib, moliyaviy resurslarni shakllantirib bo`lmaydi, shuningdek, ushbu moliyaviy elementlarni qo`llashni tashkiliy uslublari zarur bo`ladi, buning uchun esa moliyaviy instrumentlardan foydalangan holda moliyalashtirish amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu butunlik esa o`zaro birlashib moliyaviy mexanizmlar shaklida amal qiladi. Agar, moliyaviy mexanizmlarning mohiyatini uning tarkibi jihatidan qaraydigan bo`lsak, u quyidagilardan iborat:



Demak, tarkibiy jihatdan qaraganda, yuqorida aytib o`tilgan moliyaviy mexanizmning tarkibini tashkil etadigan kichik mexanizmlar zarur bo`lar ekan, bularsiz moliyaviy munosabatlarning to`liq amal qilishini ta`minlab bo`lmaydi. Moliyaviy mexanizmning asosini moliyaviy munosabatlarni tashkil etish uslublari tashkil qiladi.



Xulosa qilish mumkinki, moliyaviy mexanizmi bu samarali moliyaviy munosabatlarni o'rnatish va mablag'larni yaratish maqsadida ichki moliyani boshqarish tizimidir. Buni korxonada misolida tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, ushbu tizim tashkilotning ishlab chiqarish yoki boshqa faoliyatining yakuniy natijalariga ta'sir qiladi, uning sherik tuzilmalari va iste'molchilari bilan bo'lgan pul munosabatlarini aks ettiradi. Shu bilan birga, ma'lum bir korxonaning moliyaviy mexanizmi uning mahalliy normativ hujjatlariga, shuningdek, davlat tomonidan belgilangan qonun hujjatlariga asoslanadi.

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## IQTISODIYOTNING RIVOJLANISHIDA DAVLAT BYUDJETNING AHAMIYATI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada davlatning asosiy moliyaviy rejasi sifatida davlat iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarining moliyaviy asoslarini tashkil etadigan davlat byudjetining iqtisodiyot takomillashib borishida tutgan o`rni va davlat byudjetining iqtisodiy kategoriya sifatida asosiy xususiyatlari haqida batafsil ma`lumot berilgan.

**Kalit so`zlar:** Davlat byudjeti, iqtisodiyot, siyosat, davlat moliyasi, YaIM, milliy daromad, daromadlar va xarajatlar, soliqlar, yalpi byudjet, brutt-byudjeti, bozor iqtisodiyoti, byudjet xususiyatlari, davlat boshqaruvi, moliyalashtirish.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье представлена подробная информация о роли государственного бюджета, формирующего финансовую основу экономических возможностей государства, как главного финансового плана государства, в развитии экономики, а также об основных особенностях государственного бюджета как экономической категории.

**Ключевые слова:** Государственный бюджет, экономика, политика, государственные финансы, ВВП, национальный доход, доходы и расходы, налоги, валовой бюджет, рыночная экономика, особенности бюджета, государственное управление, финансирование.

**Abstract:** This article provides detailed information about the role of the state budget, which forms the financial basis of the state's economic capabilities as the main financial plan of the state, in the development of the economy, and the main features of the state budget as an economic category.

**Key words:** State budget, economy, policy, state finance, GDP, national income, income and expenses, taxes, gross budget, gross budget, market economy, budget features, state administration, financing.

Har bir davlatning erkin rivojlanishida jamiyat manfaatlariga to`g`ri keladigan mustaqil iqtisodiy siyosat majburiy shartlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ana shunday siyosatni izchillik bilan amalga oshirish mamlakatimiz mustaqilligi, uning qaror topishi va yanada taraqqiy etishida hal qiluvchi omildir. Bu siyosatning asosini jamiyat a`zolarining manfaatlarini qondirishga mo`ljallangan bozor iqtisodiyotini

yuritish tashkil etadi. Davlat byudjeti davlatning ana shunday siyosatini amalga oshirishga sharoit yaratadigan kategoriyadir.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotini erkinlashtirish va liberallashtirish sharoitida davlat moliyasi va uning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo`lgan davlat byudjeti alohida o`rin egallaydi.

Jamiyat iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tuzilmasining shakllanishi va rivojlanishida davlat tomonidan tartiblash muhim rol o`ynaydi. Davlatning o`z vazifa va funksiyalarini bajarishga, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan o`z siyosatini amalga oshirishga imkoniyat beradigan qurollardan biri ham davlat byudjetidir.

Davlat moliyasini shakllantirilishi va rivojlanishida byudjet katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Byudjetning yuzaga kelishining dastlabki davrlarida uni tuzishda xarajatlar va daromadlarning bo`rttirib ko`rsatish hollari ko`p uchrashi, byudjetga undirilgan soliqlar va boshqa daromadlar haqida ma`lumotlar va ularni undirish bilan bog`liq xarajatlar byudjetda aks ettirilmas edi, bunday holatlarning oldini olish maqsadida yalpi byudjet yoki brutt-byudjetni shakllantirila boshlandi.

Davlat byudjeti milliy daromadning bir qismini o`zida jamlab, uni yana milliy iqtisodiyotga turlicha qilib taqsimlab beradi. Bunda ko`proq noishlab chiqarish sohasiga mablag`larni yo`naltiradi. Noishlab chiqarish sohasiga yo`naltirilgan mablag`lar esa o`z navbatida ishlab chiqarish sohasida to`g`ridan-to`g`ri yoki bilvosita o`tadi. Bu esa davlat byudjetining sohalar o`rtasidagi nisbatni ta`minlash funksiyasiga kiradi.

Byudjet munosabatlari jamiyat iqtisodiy tizimining ajralmas qismidir. Uning amal qilishi davlat tomonidan unga tegishli funksiyalarni bajarish uchun zarur bo`lgan moddiy-moliyaviy bazani shakllantirish bilan obe`ktiv ravishda aniqlanadi. Davlat byudjeti davlat iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarining moliyaviy asoslarini tashkil etar ekan, bir tomondan byudjetning paydo bo`lishi davlatlarning paydo bo`lishi bilan bevosita bog`liq bo`lsa, ikkinchi tomondan, aynan bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida jamiyatning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy sohalaridagi davlat islohotlarini amalga oshirishning asosiy instrumenti sifatidagi byudjetning sifat belgilariga aniqlik kiritiladi.

Byudjet iqtisodiy kategoriya sifatida quyidagi xususiyatlarga ega:

- *Tarixiylik xususiyati;*
- *Rejalilik xususiyati;*
- *Huquqiy xarakterga egaligi xususiyati;*
- *Muddatlilik xususiyati*

**Tarixiylik xususiyati** – byudjet kategoriya sifatida tarixan shakllangan, turli davlatlarda o`ziga xos yaratilish xusiyatiga ega va bu holat zamonaviy sharoitlarda ham namoyon bo`lmoqda.

**Rejalilik xususiyati** – byudjet amal qilishining asosiy xususiyati uning rejali xarakterga ega ekanligidir.

**Huquqiy xarakterga egaligi xususiyati** – byudjet me`yoriy hujjat sifatida qonuniy kuchga ega ekanligini anglatadi.

**Muddatlilik xususiyati** – byudjet belgilangan muddat uchun tuziladi va ijro etiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, iqtisodiy kategoriya sifatida davlat byudjeti – davlat bilan yuridik va jismoniy shaxslar o`rtasida mamlakatda yaratilgan yalpi ichki mahsulotni, uning faol qismi bo`lgan milliy daromadni qayta taqsimlash bo`yicha kelib chiqadigan pul munosabatlari tizimini anglatib, uning natijasida iqtisodiyotni, ijtimoiy-madaniy sohalarni, mudofaa va davlat boshqaruvi ehtiyojlarini moliyalashtirishga mo`ljallangan pul fondi – davlat byudjeti tashkil topadi va maqsadli tarzda ishlatiladi.

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## Research on the Development of a Project for the Preventive Treatment of Women's Varicose Veins in Textiles

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**Abstract:** This article analyses the challenges and the innovative solutions for the development of a project for the preventive treatment of women's varicose veins in textiles. In this paper, the integration of therapeutic agents into textiles offers a promising preventive approach for varicose veins and conclusions are given.

**Keywords:** varicose veins, textile fabric treatment, innovative solutions.

Varicose veins are a common venous disorder affecting a significant portion of the population, particularly women. They occur when veins become enlarged, dilated, and overfilled with blood, often appearing swollen and raised, with a bluish-purple or red color. The condition can cause pain, discomfort, and various complications if left untreated. The development of preventive treatments integrated into textiles presents a novel approach to mitigating the onset and progression of varicose veins. This article explores the research and development of such projects, focusing on the efficacy, safety, and potential benefits of incorporating therapeutic agents into textiles for women's preventive treatment of varicose veins.

Varicose veins develop due to weakened or damaged vein walls and valves, leading to improper blood flow and vein enlargement. Several factors contribute to the risk of developing varicose veins, including age, genetics, obesity, pregnancy, and prolonged periods of standing or sitting. Traditional treatments include lifestyle changes, compression stockings, sclerotherapy, laser treatments, and surgical interventions. However, preventive measures remain essential in reducing the prevalence and severity of varicose veins.

Therapeutic textiles are an emerging field in biomedical engineering, combining medical science and textile technology to create fabrics with health benefits. These textiles can be embedded with various therapeutic agents, such as medications, herbal extracts, or nanoparticles, designed to release active ingredients gradually through skin contact. For preventive treatment of varicose veins, textiles may be

infused with agents that improve blood circulation, reduce inflammation, and strengthen vein walls.

1. **Selection of Therapeutic Agents:** The first step in developing therapeutic textiles for varicose veins is identifying suitable agents. Research has focused on substances like flavonoids, which have anti-inflammatory and venotonic properties, and heparin, which has anticoagulant effects (Elżbieta et al., 2022).

2. **Textile Fabrication:** The chosen therapeutic agents are incorporated into textiles using various techniques, including microencapsulation, coating, and nanotechnology. These methods ensure the sustained release of active ingredients when the fabric is in contact with the skin (Patra & Gouda, 2013).

3. **Evaluation of Efficacy:** The efficacy of therapeutic textiles is evaluated through in vitro and in vivo studies. Researchers assess parameters such as the rate of active ingredient release, skin penetration, and the therapeutic effects on blood circulation and vein integrity (Varesano et al., 2019).

4. **Safety and Biocompatibility:** Ensuring the safety and biocompatibility of therapeutic textiles is crucial. Studies investigate potential skin irritation, allergic reactions, and long-term effects of continuous wear (Sanz et al., 2017).

Clinical trials are conducted to determine the real-world effectiveness of therapeutic textiles in preventing varicose veins. Participants include women at high risk of developing varicose veins, who wear the therapeutic textiles over an extended period. Researchers monitor the incidence of varicose veins, symptom relief, and overall satisfaction among participants (Atyabi et al., 2016).

Various techniques are employed to incorporate therapeutic agents into textiles effectively. These include:

**Microencapsulation:** Encapsulating the active agents in microcapsules that are then embedded into the fabric. This allows for a controlled release of the agents over time (Patra & Gouda, 2013).

**Coating:** Applying a coating of the therapeutic agent directly onto the fabric surface. This method ensures immediate contact with the skin but may require frequent re-application or replacement of the textile.

**Nanotechnology:** Using nanoparticles to deliver the therapeutic agents. This technique offers enhanced penetration of active ingredients into the skin and sustained release properties (Varesano et al., 2019).

Studies have shown promising results in the development of therapeutic textiles for varicose vein prevention. Textiles embedded with flavonoids and other active agents have demonstrated improved blood circulation, reduced vein inflammation,

and increased vein wall strength. Participants in clinical trials reported significant symptom relief and a lower incidence of varicose veins compared to control groups wearing non-therapeutic textiles (Rhoades et al., 2019).

The integration of therapeutic agents into textiles offers a promising preventive approach for varicose veins. This innovative method provides several advantages:

**Continuous and Controlled Release:** Therapeutic textiles can provide a steady release of active ingredients, ensuring prolonged therapeutic effects.

**Non-Invasive:** Unlike other preventive measures, therapeutic textiles are non-invasive and can be easily incorporated into daily wear.

**Improved Compliance:** The convenience of wearing therapeutic textiles can lead to better compliance compared to other preventive strategies.

However, there are challenges to address, such as ensuring the stability of therapeutic agents within the textile, optimizing the release mechanisms, and conducting comprehensive long-term safety studies.

## CONCLUSION

The development of therapeutic textiles for the preventive treatment of varicose veins in women is a promising field with significant potential benefits. Initial research and clinical trials indicate that these textiles can effectively reduce the risk of varicose veins by improving blood circulation, reducing inflammation, and strengthening vein walls. Further research and development are needed to refine these technologies, ensuring their safety, efficacy, and widespread adoption.

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## "Когнитив" атамасининг келиб чиқиши ва функциялари.

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**Аннотация:** Ушбу мақолада "Когнитив" атамасининг келиб чиқиши, когнитив функциялар, унинг салбий омиллари, "когнитив бузилишлар" ва когнитив технологиялар тўғрисида сўз юритилган

**Калит сўзлар:** Когнитив функция, когнитив бузилиш, когнитив технология, когнитив педагогика, когнитив назария.

Бугунги кунда психологик-педагогик фанда фаол ривожланган илмий йўналишлардан бири когнитив педагогикадир.

"Когнитив" сўзи латин сўзидан келиб чиқан бўлиб, "билиш", "англаш" деган маънони англатади. У биринчи марта 1956 йилда америкалик психолог Жорж Миллер томонидан инсоннинг маълумотни идрок этиш, сақлаш ва қайта ишлаш қобилиятига нисбатан илмий муомалага киритилган.

Когнитив функциялар деганда инсоннинг когнитив қобилиятлари тушунилади. Когнитив қобилиятлар-бу атрофимиздаги дунё ҳақидаги маълумотларни идрок этиш ва қайта ишлашга имконини берадиган мия қобилиятлари. Улар хотира, диққат, идрок, фикрлаш, тасаввур, муаммоларни ҳал қилиш, маълумотларни таҳлил қилиш, қарор қабул қилиш ва тил қобилиятлари каби функцияларни ўз ичига олади. Ушбу ақлий жараёнларнинг барчаси бир-бири билан чамбарчас боғлиқ ва биргаликда ишлайди ва "когнитив маъно" ҳосил қилади.

Когнитив қобилият болалиқдан шакллана бошлайди. Уларнинг ривожланиши кўп жиҳатдан генетик омилларга боғлиқ, аммо мақсадли машғулотлар ва таёрланишлардан келиб чиқиб ҳам когнитив қобилиятини ўстириш мумкин бўлади.

Когнитив қобилиятларни турли йўللار билан ривожлантириш мумкин, шу жумладан этнографик материаллардан фойдаланишда.

Этнография турли халқларнинг маданияти ва урф-одатларини илмий ўрганишдир. Этнографик материаллардан фойдаланиш когнитив қобилиятларни ривожлантиришга ҳисса қўшиши мумкин:



1. Уфқингизни кенгайтириш: Этнографик материалларни ўрганиш турли маданиятлар, урф-одатлар ва турмуш тарзи билан танишиш имкониятидир. Бу тасаввурни ва хилма-хилликни тушунишни ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради.

2. Таҳлил ва таққослаш: этнографик маълумотларни таҳлил қилиш танқидий фикрлашни талаб қилади. Сиз маданиятлар ўртасидаги умумийлик ва фарқларни аниқлай олишингиз, шунингдек уларнинг инсон хатти-ҳаракатларига таъсирини таҳлил қилишингиз керак.

3. Хотира ва ёдлаш: этнографик материалларни ўрганиш фани ёдлашга ёрдам беради турли маданиятлар ҳақидаги фактлар, ҳикоялар ва тафсилотлар. Бу хотирани ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради.

4. Диққат ва концентрация: этнографик материалларни ўқиш диққат ва концентрацияни талаб қилади. Маданият ва урф-одатларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини тушуниш учун сиз матнни ўрганишингиз керак.

5. Тил кўникмалари: турли тилларда этнографик материалларни ўрганиш тил кўникмаларини ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради. Сиз янги сўзлар, иборалар ва ибораларни ўрганасиз.

Шундай қилиб, этнографик материаллардан фойдаланиш нафақат бошқа маданиятлар ҳақида кўпроқ маълумот олиш, балки ақлий салоҳиятингизни ривожлантириш имкониятидир.

Инсон когнитив функциялар турли хил салбий омиллар таъсирида ёмонлашиши мумкин:

- 1) бош жароҳатлари;
- 2) миянинг юқумли ва онкологик касалликлари;
- 3) сурункали соматик касалликлар (диабет, гипертония);
- 4) баъзи дорилар ёки гиёҳванд моддаларни истеъмол қилиш;
- 5) ёшга боғлиқ ўзгаришлар.

Когнитив фани психология, нейрофизиология, тилшунослик, фалсафа, информатика ва бошқа бир қатор фанларнинг фикрлаш ва когнитив фаолиятни ўрганишдаги ютуқларини бирлаштирган фанлараро йўналишдир. Ушбу билим соҳаси мия ва когнитив тизимлар, шу жумладан компьютерлар ва роботлар томонидан маълумотларнинг қандай тақдим этилиши, қайта ишланиши, сақланиши ва ишлатилишини ўрганади.

Ахборотни қайта ишлаш ва қарор қабул қилишда “когнитив бузилишлар” ҳам булиб туради, бу барчамизга хос бўлган хатолар. Бундай бузилишлар вазиятни холис баҳолашга ва нотўғри хулосаларга чиқаришимизга олиб

келади. Бунга йўл қўймаслик учун биз кирувчи маълумотларни танқидий таҳлил қилишимиз, уни турли нуқтаи назардан кўриб чиқишга ҳаракат қилишимиз керак.

Хозирги вақтда когнитив технологиялар ва инсон онгига таъсир қилиш усулларининг ривожланиши ижтимоий онгни манипуляция қилиш, шахснинг когнитив хавфсизлигини бузишилиши мумкинлиги ҳам ташвиш туғдиради. Инсон ҳуқуқларини суиистеъмол қилиш ва бузмаслик учун бундай усуллардан фойдаланишнинг ахлоқий тамойиллари ва ҳуқуқий нормалари зарур.

Когнитив ёндашув педагогик соҳасида машҳур, аммо хали ҳам тушинмовчиликлар ва саволлар кўп.

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## The Role and Importance of SGLT-2 Inhibitors in Cardioprotection

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**Annotation:** This article explores the emerging role of SGLT-2 inhibitors beyond their established use in diabetes management, focusing on their potential cardioprotective effects. SGLT-2 inhibitors, known for their ability to reduce glucose reabsorption in the kidneys, have shown promising impacts on cardiovascular health. By lowering blood glucose levels and blood pressure, they alleviate the workload on the heart, potentially improving cardiac structure and function. Moreover, their anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties may further contribute to reducing cardiovascular risk. This annotation reviews current research on how SGLT-2 inhibitors influence heart failure and myocardial infarction outcomes, highlighting their dual benefits in managing both diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

**Key words:** SGLT-2 inhibitors, cardioprotection, heart failure, myocardial infarction, diabetes mellitus, glucose reabsorption, cardiovascular risk reduction, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, renal function

**Introduction:** SGLT-2 inhibitors have revolutionized the treatment landscape for type 2 diabetes mellitus by targeting renal glucose reabsorption, thereby lowering blood glucose levels independently of insulin. Beyond their antidiabetic effects, emerging evidence suggests these agents confer significant benefits in cardiovascular health. This introduction explores the evolving role of SGLT-2 inhibitors as cardioprotective agents, focusing on their mechanisms of action, impact on heart failure and myocardial infarction outcomes, and their potential to reshape clinical practice in both diabetology and cardiology. Understanding these mechanisms is crucial as we delve into their broader implications for managing not only diabetes but also mitigating cardiovascular risks, marking a paradigm shift in therapeutic strategies aimed at reducing the global burden of cardiovascular disease.

### Mechanisms of Action of SGLT-2 Inhibitors

SGLT-2 inhibitors primarily act by blocking the sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 in the proximal renal tubules, thereby inhibiting glucose reabsorption and promoting glucosuria. This mechanism reduces plasma glucose levels and contributes to their efficacy in diabetes management. Importantly, the glycosuric effect of SGLT-2 inhibitors leads to a mild osmotic diuresis and modest reductions in blood pressure, which collectively alleviate cardiac workload and enhance cardiovascular outcomes.

## **Cardioprotective Effects**

### **1. Reduction in Cardiovascular Events**

Recent clinical trials, such as EMPA-REG OUTCOME and DECLARE-TIMI 58, have demonstrated significant reductions in major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) among patients treated with SGLT-2 inhibitors compared to placebo. These events include myocardial infarction, stroke, and cardiovascular death, highlighting the robust cardioprotective potential of these agents beyond glycemic control.

### **2. Improvement in Heart Failure Outcomes**

SGLT-2 inhibitors have shown remarkable efficacy in reducing the risk of heart failure hospitalizations and improving heart failure-related outcomes. The mechanisms underlying these benefits are multifactorial, involving reductions in preload and afterload, improvements in myocardial energetics, and potential direct effects on cardiac remodeling and fibrosis.

### **3. Renal Protection**

In addition to cardiovascular benefits, SGLT-2 inhibitors have demonstrated renoprotective effects in diabetic kidney disease. By reducing intraglomerular pressure and albuminuria, these agents slow the progression of renal impairment, which is often intertwined with cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients.

## **Anti-Inflammatory and Antioxidant Properties**

Beyond their metabolic effects, SGLT-2 inhibitors exhibit anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties that may contribute to their cardiovascular benefits. These properties include suppression of inflammatory cytokines, reduction in oxidative stress markers, and modulation of endothelial function, collectively fostering a more favorable vascular milieu.

### **Clinical Implications and Future Directions**

The expanding evidence base supports the integration of SGLT-2 inhibitors into routine clinical practice for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease or high cardiovascular risk. Ongoing research continues to explore their potential in broader populations and elucidate optimal treatment strategies, including combination therapies with other cardiovascular agents.

**Conclusion** In conclusion, SGLT-2 inhibitors represent a paradigm shift in the management of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, offering substantial cardioprotective benefits beyond glucose lowering. Their multifaceted mechanisms, including metabolic, hemodynamic, and anti-inflammatory effects, underscore their potential to reduce the global burden of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Further research and clinical experience will refine our understanding and application of these agents, paving the way for personalized cardiovascular medicine in the era of precision therapeutics.

SGLT-2 inhibitors have emerged as pivotal agents not only in the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus but also in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular complications. Through their unique mechanism of blocking renal glucose reabsorption, these drugs lower blood glucose levels and exert significant cardiovascular benefits. Clinical trials such as EMPA-REG OUTCOME and DECLARE-TIMI 58 have demonstrated reductions in major adverse cardiovascular events, highlighting their efficacy in reducing the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, and cardiovascular death.

Furthermore, SGLT-2 inhibitors show promising outcomes in heart failure management, with reductions in hospitalizations and improvements in heart failure-related outcomes. Their mechanisms extend beyond metabolic effects to include hemodynamic improvements, anti-inflammatory properties, and potential effects on cardiac remodeling and fibrosis. These multifaceted benefits position



SGLT-2 inhibitors as key players in addressing the interlinked challenges of diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

Moving forward, ongoing research will continue to refine our understanding of these agents, explore their optimal use in various patient populations, and elucidate their long-term safety profiles. Incorporating SGLT-2 inhibitors into clinical practice guidelines represents a paradigm shift towards personalized cardiovascular medicine, offering new avenues for reducing global cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. As we navigate this evolving landscape, continued collaboration between clinicians, researchers, and policymakers will be essential to maximizing the potential of SGLT-2 inhibitors and improving outcomes for patients with diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

The materials used for writing the article on the role and importance of SGLT-2 inhibitors in cardioprotection would typically include a range of scientific literature, clinical trials, and reviews. Here are some key sources and types of materials that would be relevant:

1. **Clinical Trials:**

- **EMPA-REG OUTCOME:** A landmark trial that demonstrated cardiovascular benefits of empagliflozin, an SGLT-2 inhibitor, in patients with type 2 diabetes and high cardiovascular risk.
- **DECLARE-TIMI 58:** Another pivotal trial evaluating dapagliflozin, showing cardiovascular outcomes in diabetic patients.
- **CANVAS Program:** Trials evaluating canagliflozin's effects on cardiovascular outcomes.

2. **Review Articles:**

- Comprehensive reviews on the mechanisms of action of SGLT-2 inhibitors.
- Reviews summarizing the cardiovascular outcomes from various clinical trials.

3. **Basic Science Research:**

- Studies exploring the molecular mechanisms underlying the cardioprotective effects of SGLT-2 inhibitors.
- Research on their effects on cardiac metabolism, fibrosis, and inflammation.

4. **Guidelines and Consensus Statements:**

- Guidelines from organizations like the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD) on the use of SGLT-2 inhibitors in diabetes management and cardiovascular risk reduction.

5. **Meta-Analyses:**

- Meta-analyses pooling data from multiple clinical trials to assess the overall impact of SGLT-2 inhibitors on cardiovascular outcomes.

6. **Real-World Evidence:**

- Studies examining the effectiveness and safety of SGLT-2 inhibitors in routine clinical practice.

7. **Other Scientific Literature:**

- Papers discussing the renal effects, safety profiles, and potential adverse effects associated with SGLT-2 inhibitors.

These materials provide a robust foundation of evidence to support the discussion on how SGLT-2 inhibitors exert cardioprotective effects and their implications for clinical practice in managing both diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

## “O‘zbek adabiy tili - tarix silsasida”

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**Maqolada:** Til-millatning ko‘zgusi sifatidagi ahamiyati, xalq hayotidagi o‘rni, tilning yanada sayqallanishi, badiiyligi, tarixiyli va dunyo miqyosida ahamiyatini, rivojlanib borishi haqida mulohaza yuritiladi.

**Tayanch so‘zlar:** til ta’rixi, o‘zbek alifbosi, lug‘at, hikmatlar, an’ana, Davlat tili  
Har bir millatning dunyoda borligini ko‘rsatadigan oyinai hayoti -bu uning milliy tili va adabiyotidir.

**Abdulla Avloniy,** Til-millatning ko‘zgusi. Mustaqillik davri tarixiga ko‘ra, tilga e’tibor, uning mavqeyini qonuniy jihatdan mustahkamlab qo‘yish mustaqillikka erishishning dastlabki qadamlaridir .

Ona tilimiz hanuzgacha o‘zining nufuzini yo‘qotmay kelmoqda. Dunyodagi barcha xalqlar o‘zining milliy rasmiy tiliga ega emas. Chunki bu xalqning milliy mustaqilligi bilan bog‘liq. YuNESKO ma’lumotiga ko‘ra, bugungi kunda har ikki xaftada bitta til yo‘qolib bormoqda. Bu o‘z navbatida o‘sha tilda so‘zlashuvchi xalqlarning yo‘qolishini anglatadi.

Aytish joizki, o‘zbek tili ulkan tarixiy silsilalardan omon o‘tib, milliy o‘zligimizning ulug‘vorligi, matonati va barhayotligini o‘zida aks ettirgan timsol sifatida qadrlanadi. Shu bois el-yutimiz asrlar davomida orzu qilib, intilib, kurashib kelgan ulug‘vor maqsad-o‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomining berilishi Vatanimiz hayotidagi yuksak voqelik sifatida tarixga muhrlandi.

Ona tilimizning qadr-qimmati, tilimizga hurmat va muhabbat barcha jabhalarda to‘la namoyon bo‘lishi millat kelajagi bilan bog‘liq muhim masaladir. **Abdulla Qodiriy bobomiz “O‘zbek tili kambag‘al emas, balki O‘zbek tilini kambag‘al deguvchilarning o‘zi kambag‘al. Ular o‘z nodonliklarini o‘zbek to‘nkamasinlar”-degan edi.**

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomining berilishi xalqimizning milliy mustaqillikka erishish yo'lidagi muhim qadamlaridan biri bo'lgan edi. O'zbek tili va uning davlat tili sifatidagi ahamiyati. 1989-yil 21 - oktabrda "Davlat tili haqidagi" gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonuni, 1993-yil 2-sentabrda "Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o'zbek alifbosini joriy etish to'g'risida" gi Qonuni qabul qilindi. "Davlat tili haqida" gi qonunning qabul qilinganligiga bu yil 29-yil to'ldi. Dunyo tillari ichida nufuziga ko'ra o'zbek tili 41-o'rinda turadi. Yurtimizda mustabid tuzum hali o'z hukmini o'tkazib turgan g'oyat og'ir sharoitda xalqimizning taqdiri va kelajagini hal qiladigan bu qonunni qabul qilish biz uchun oson kechmagan edi. Qonun loyihasi ikki marta umumxalq muhokamasiga qo'yilgan edi.

O'tgan shu davrda ona tilimizning yanada sayqallanishi, badiiyligi, tarixiyli va dunyo miqyosida ahamiyati hamda nufuzini oshirishga qaratilgan qator madaniy, ma'naviy – ma'rifiy, mafkuraviy ijro, izlanishlar, ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Natijada, bugungi kunda jahondagi ko'plab mamlakatlar xalqlari davlatimiz ramzlari – O'zbekiston Respublikasi bayrog'i, gerbi, davlat madhiyasi qatorida o'zbek tiliga ham hurmat bilan qarab, nafis va boy til sifatida yuksak baho berib kelmoqdalar. Har yili 21-oktabr kuni mamlakatimizda til bayrami sifatida keng nishonlanishi an'anaga aylanib qolgan.

Chunki mamlakatimizda ona tilimizni yanada rivojlantirish va takomillash tirish, uning milliy ruhini oshirish, madaniyat va san'atni yuksak pag'onalarga ko'tarish, shuningdek, lotin yozuviga asoslangan o'zbek alifbosini joriy etish sohasida qabul qilingan Davlat dasturi ijrosini ta'minlashdek, ustuvor yo'nalishdagi vazifalarni bajarish tom ma'noda kundalik hayotimizda chuqur singib bormoqda.

Mustaqillik yillarida mamlakatimizda o'zbek adabiy tilini rivojlantirish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Buning natijasida o'zbek tili davlat tili, davlat ramzi, milliy madaniyat va ma'naviyatni ifodalovchi hamda ularni kelajak

avlodga yetkazuvchi muhim muloqot vositasi darajasiga ko'tarildi. O'zbek tilining xalqaro miqyosdagi nufuzi oshib, faol muloqot vositasiga aylanib bormoqda.

Turli darajadagi rasmiy uchrashuvlar, muzokaralarda tilimiz keng qo'llanilayotgani, xorijdagi ko'plab universitetlar, ilmiy muassasalarda o'zbek tili markazlari tashkil etilib, ularda ona tilimizni o'rganishga qiziquvchilar safi ortib bormoqda. O'zbekistonda nafaqat o'zbek tili, balki boshqa millat va elatlarning tillari, urf – odatlari hurmat qilinishi milliy qonunchiligimizda aks etgan .

Uning amaliy isbotini O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 4-modda sidagi quyidagi norma misolida ko'rish mumkin: “ O'zbekiston Respublikasining davlat tili o'zbek tilidir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi o'z hududida istiqomat qiluvchi barcha millat va elatlarning tillari, urf – odatlari va an'analari hurmat qilinishi ta'minlaydi, ularning rivojlanishi uchun sharoit yaratadi”.

Prezidentimiz **Sh.Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek**, kimda-kim o'zbek tilining bor latofatini, jozibasi va ta'sir kuchini, cheksiz imkoniyatlarini his qilmoqchi bo'lsa, munis onalarimizning allalarini, ming yillik dostonlarimizni, o'lmas maqomlarimizni eshitsin, baxshi va hofizlarimizning sehrli qo'shiqlariga quloq tutsin. Ona tilimiz – milliy ma'naviyatimizning bitmas-tuganmas bulog'idir.

Shunday ekan, unga munosib hurmat va ehtirom ko'rsatish barchamizning nafaqat vazifamiz, balki muqaddas insoniy burchimizdir. Kimda-kim o'zbek tilining bor latofatini, jozibasi va ta'sir kuchini, cheksiz imkoniyatlarini his qilmoqchi bo'lsa, munis onalarimizning allalarini, ming yillik dostonlarimizni, o'lmas maqomlarimizni eshitsin, baxshi va hofizlarimizning sehrli qo'shiqlariga quloq tutsin. Ona tillarining tarqalishini keng targ'ib qilish faqatgina tillar xilma-xilligi va ko'p tilda ta'lim olish yoki jahon tillari va madaniy an'analar bilan yaqindan tanishish bilan chegaralanib qolmaydi, balki ular o'zaro tushunishga asoslangan birdamlikni kuchaytiradi.



O‘zbekiston aloqa va axborotlashtirish agentligi va uning tizimidagi aksiyadorlik kompaniyalari, jamiyatlar, korxonalar, tashkilot va muassasalar ta’rischiligida tashkil etilgan “Aloqa va axborotlashtirish sohasi tarixi va merosi jamoat fondi” faoliyatida ham yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan qonunlarning ijrosini ta’minlash yuzasidan qator ijobiy ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda .

Ona tili — millat ma’naviyatining mustahkam poydevoridir. Abdulla Avloniy ta’kidlaganidek, **har bir millatning dunyoda borligini ko‘rsatadigan oyinai hayoti -bu uning milliy tili va adabiyotidir.** Shu ma’noda dunyo hamjamiyatidan munosib o‘rin egallashni maqsad qilib qo‘ygan har qaysi davlat o‘z xalqining milliy tili va madaniyatini asrab-avaylashga, rivojlantirishga intiladi.

Mamlakatimizda izchillik bilan amalga oshirilayotgan tub islohatlarning markazida iqtisodiy islohatlar bilan bir qatorda ma’naviy-ma’rifiy, ijtimoiy – siyosiy va huquqiy islohotlar turganligi o‘z samarisini bermoqda.

Mavlono Jaloliddin Rumiy **“Qalb dengiz, til qirg‘oqdir. Dengizda nima bo‘lsa, qirg‘oqqa o‘sha kelib uriladi”** deya tilning inson, millat hayotida naqadar muhim o‘rin tutishini bashariyatga yana bir bor eslatib qo‘ygan. O‘zbekistonni jahon madaniyati, ma’naviyati, ma’rifatining o‘choqlaridan biriga aylantira olgan buyuk ajdodlarimiz bunga ona tilimiz imkoniyatlaridan oqilona foydalanish, dunyoga o‘z so‘zini ona tilida aytish orqali erishgan. Zero, millatimiz ma’naviyati, o‘zida umuminsoniy qadriyatlar bilan sug‘orilgan yuksak madaniy-ma’rifiy g‘oya va qarashlarni ifoda etadi

Ayniqsa, mamlakatimizning ijtimoiy–iqtisodiy rivojlanishida, bozor iqtisodiyoti munosabatlarining tobora shakllanishida, inson tafakkurining o‘zgarishida fan, ta’lim, madaniyat, ma’naviyat va ma’rifat, shuningdek, o‘zbek tili va til madaniyatining rivojlanishi xalqimizning avloddan – avlodga o‘tib kelayotgan tarixiy urf – odatlari, udumlari, an’analari, tartib – qoidalar, turmush tarzi va azaliy qadriyatlarning asosiy mezon sifatida namoyon bo‘lib kelmoqda.

Ishonchimiz komilki, o‘zbek tili va madaniyati jahon sivilizatsiyasida yanada ravnaq topib, uning purma’noligi, jozibadorligi, talaffuzi ohangli musiqaday jarangdorligi bilan jahon ahlini o‘ziga rom qila oladigan xalqaro til darajasida ko‘tariladi va dunyo xalqlari bu tilni sevib o‘rganib, samimiy hurmat qiladilar.

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## **CULTURE IS A CERTAIN LEVEL OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY, HUMAN CREATIVE POWER AND ABILITIES**

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**ABSTRACT:** - Culture is a set of symbolic devices and works that define human activity and the importance of this activity. Culture can be manifested in activities such as music, literature, visual arts, architecture, theater, cinematography, and lifestyle. In anthropology, the term “culture” refers to products and their production, aesthetic meaning, and social relations connected to these processes. In this sense, culture includes art, science, and spiritual systems. Culture is a certain level of historical development of society, human creative power and abilities. It is expressed in various forms of people’s life and activities, as well as in the material and spiritual wealth they create. The concept of culture is used to explain a specific historical period (ancient culture), concrete society, people and nation, as well as specific areas of human activity or life. In a narrow sense, the term culture is used only in the sphere of the spiritual life of people. Culture comes from the Arabic word madina (city). Arabs divide people’s lives into two types: one is Bedouin or desert life; the second is called cultural life. Bedouins are nomadic peoples living in the steppes and deserts, culturalism is used for peoples who live in cities and have their own way of life.

**KEYWORDS:** Society, human, artistic culture, life, theories and ideas, cinema, theater scenes, museums and exhibition halls, nature, management, spheres, banks, companies, firms, construction organizations, travel agencies, transport institutions.

The concept of culture is applied to many views, theories and ideas, concepts and imaginations that determine the interaction between nature, society and people. Culture is a certain level of historical development of society, human creative power and abilities, and it is expressed in various aspects of people’s lives and activities, as well as in the material and spiritual wealth they create. The concept of culture is a specific historical period (ancient culture), concrete society, nation and nation (Uzbek culture), as well as specific areas of human activity or life (artistic culture, life culture) is used to explain. Currently, there are more than 400

definitions of the term “culture”. If we pay attention to them, we will see that the concept of culture covers almost all and even contradictory spheres of life, and therefore are very difficult to define the concept of culture. If we look at the literature on cultural studies, we can see that there are different definitions and interpretations of culture, such as: “the sum of material and spiritual wealth created by man”; “material and spiritual values”; “second nature created by man”; “product of human activity”; “creative activity”; “product of creative activity”; “spiritual life of society”; “spiritual world of man”; “moral qualities of a person”; “inner and outer world of man”; “sum of moral qualities”; “community activities”; “summary of the conditional symbol system”; “conditional images”; “symbolic signs and symbols”; “norms and standards” and so on. We see that “madaniyat” is derived from the Arabic word “madina” and means “city”. Arabs divide people’s lives into two types: one is Bedouin or desert life; the second is called cultural life. Bedouins are nomadic peoples who live in the steppe deserts, and cultural peoples are peoples who live in cities and have their own way of life. In Europe, the word “culture” originally meant the purposeful influence of man on nature, as well as education (Lat. cultura - tillage, maintenance; the word "culture" in Russian is derived from it). The incomparable changes in human society, the increasing complexity of economic-political and socio-cultural relations between states and regions, fundamental changes in the economic and spiritual life of society, the emergence of human potential, the interaction of nature and society. The need for generalizing concepts about the evolution of life, nature, society, human thinking, development, people’s life, and mutual relations led to a change in the essence of the concept of culture. The great thinkers of Central Asia approach the issue of civilization from the point of view of a person's mental and spiritual maturity, the development of consciousness and thinking, the issue of a virtuous society and perfect people. Eastern thinkers such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Beruni, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Imam Ghazali, Abdurrahman Jami, Alisher Navoi understand the issue of culture in the form of spiritual and mental perfection of a person, in the way of achieving happiness. This traditional concept has a strong place in the thinking of the next generations. For this reason, when we say “culture”, we mean the spirituality of a person, his internal experiences and the commonality of his external appearance. The culture of a particular nation is first determined by the specific aspects, characteristics, and interrelationships of the material and spiritual activities of this nation created in each social and historical period. The process of creation of all material and spiritual wealth by mankind is considered to be a continuous

process from the bottom up, from the simple to the complex, from the individual to the general, and there is a dialectical unity between its past and present appearance. All stages in the process of creation of cultural wealth have always complemented each other. But the culture created at a certain stage of human history differs from the culture created at previous stages and comes into being in a changed state. The society does not blindly accept the cultural wealth of its predecessors, but changes them in a positive way. Culture is created according to the needs of each era. If we pay attention to the issue of the interaction of material and spiritual culture, we can see that the elements of material culture were first created by mankind, and then more complex types appeared that combined several elements of material culture and performed different tasks. Let's see if it is.

#### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The concept of culture has broad and narrow meanings. The concept of culture in a broad sense includes all material and spiritual wealth created as a result of the practical activities of all people. Culture is a set of all the riches created in the course of the socio-historical experience of humanity, that is, in the process of work aimed at changing nature and society.

The concept of culture in a narrow sense is used in relation to all areas that cover the sphere of human spiritual life. Culture is considered, firstly, in the form of consumer goods that satisfy the biological and social needs of a person, and secondly, as a product of production activities and is divided into two types: material and spiritual culture. Material culture is, first of all, labor tools, transport, means of communication, housing, clothing, food, various goods, in short, all things that satisfy the material needs of mankind, as well as the production experiences, skills and abilities of people. Spiritual culture is people's knowledge, experiences, traditions, behavior, science, literature, art, philosophy, morality, law, scientific outlook, religious beliefs, education, press, in short, are all spiritual riches that satisfy the spiritual needs of mankind. In the course of its development, culture is also divided into some sectors. One of these is management culture.

The role of management in the life of society is incomparable. In the economic spheres, banks, companies, firms, construction organizations, travel agencies, transport institutions, in the social sphere, in all spheres such as healthcare, education, information and communication spheres, management functions as a manager. Management activities in the field of culture and art are very different from these fields.



In education or economy, numbers, tables, tables are compared, and in culture and art, the influence of cinema and theater scenes, museums and exhibition halls, concert organizations and art groups, nongovernmental and public organizations on the public spirit his artistic works “speak”. This feature has a direct impact on the development of cultural management.

The promotion of culture, the interpretation of its manifestations through works of art that have entered the hearts of the people through the efforts of artists, artists, composers, stage masters, and directors is a proof that this field is an inseparable and integral link in the life of society. ➤ Development of management theory and practice based on changing the forms and methods of economic organization; ➤ The decisive influence of the external environment on the choice and formation of the organization’s management system; ➤ Conformity of the social structure of management with forms of ownership of the organization’s property; ➤ The connection between controlling and controlled subsystems (subject and object of control); ➤ Use mainly conscious (planned) management; ➤ Concentration and dynamic change of management functions in the organization; ➤ Optimization (rationalization) of the management level of the organization; ➤ Rational use of management, accounting and analysis functions in management processes

Management principles, i.e. the implementation of management functions, are built on the basis of the main ideas and rules of management.

Goal management is one of the most important methodological foundations of management. The purpose of the organization's activities means waiting for the result of its activities. From this point of view, achieving the goal determines the main activity of the organization. In the process of achieving the expected result, all available resources, including financial and social (employee work) and others, are involved. “From the point of view of management, the goal means the desired state of the object of control after a certain time. To translate a control system from an existing state to a desired state, a specific action program is needed to solve the problem that separates the current state from the desired state.”

In order to achieve a specific goal, any organization develops an action program aimed at solving a number of tasks, defines the main means of achieving them, and plans all planned activities in detail. In culture and art institutions, the goal is realized with the help of well-founded, selected strategy and tactics. The aesthetic development of the creative potential of each artist, the formation of personal consciousness, and the recognition of his works serve to realize the goal.

In this regard, an experienced manager should pay attention to a number of aspects, for example: • to be the main idea of the organization's priorities-goal; • analysis of the accuracy of the goal in comparison with the available resources; • preparation of final conclusions necessary to achieve the goal.

In organizations related to culture and art, as well as the activities of each sector, the official duties of employees are divided according to their responsibilities and labor capacity. In the course of goal setting, planning and implementation, a number of groups operating in several directions are formed.

Well-known experts see organizations operating in the field of culture as examples of three groups:

The first group is cultural heritage (museum and archival collections, folk art), because of their high social value, the importance of preservation for future generations, it cannot be the object of market relations, it includes objects of experimental forms of art takes.

Cultural heritage (museum exhibits, collections, archival materials related to the field of culture and art, masterpieces of folk art, etc.) that must be handed down from ancestors to generations.

The first group, cultural institutions (libraries, information-resource centers) legally guaranteed by state standards of consumer culture of services.

The second group, cultural institutions engaged in commercial directions (legally operating studios, polygraphy, advertising and design promotion) organizations, the third group constitutes.

Depending on the type of activity, the manager should know exactly what to do to work in a museum, theater or exhibition complex, how to solve the organization's problems. In this regard, experts pay attention to the concept of management mechanisms in the field of culture with technological or instrumental presentation. This is reflected in the relative interdependence of goals, functions, and means that allows to achieves specific results. From this point of view, management can be expressed as a system consisting of four main mechanisms: • Organizational and administrative mechanism; • Economic mechanism; • The mechanism of working with employees; • Information mechanism.

When considering management as the work of these four mechanisms, future managers should develop the structure of separate components of management work, each of them should perform the appropriate work. Organizational documents include statutes, regulations, contracts, and job descriptions. Cultural organizations operate on the basis of regulations. To regulate the activities of each

employee, job descriptions are developed, which specify the requirements for the employee appointed to the position, the appointment procedure, as well as the rights and the level of responsibility. An addition to the creation of an organizational and administrative mechanism, it is carried out with personnel tables of institutions that regulate the number of positions and official salary amounts. The management of culture and art institutions cannot be reduced to only one mechanism. In this, profitability and efficiency are important as an economic mechanism is a system of incentives (i.e. wages, material incentives, etc.) Today, researchers often emphasize the use of the advantages of the economic mechanism in various methods of administrative practices of the former Soviet era. Work with employees - selection and training of qualified employees, creating opportunities for their systematic training, formation and development of incentives for active work are all the bases of the mechanism of work with employees.

Any management is decision-making, and decision-making is the first step in ensuring the goal and mission of management reports (in the form of audits) are also an important part of the mechanism of working with employees. All this depends on the preparation, acceptance, approval, use and storage of relevant documents. Relationships and interdependence between management decisions, planning, control, accounting and reporting, document circulation and information mechanism.

Full and reasonable functioning of the information mechanism is the basis for the creation of new innovative ideas. As a conclusion of the second chapter, it should be noted that the role of the concept of the manager, personal and work-related qualities, in the effective activity of leaders in the field of culture and art incomparable Also, forming a unique work style of a manager, leader, leader in solving this or that problem, taking into account the national mentality, constantly analyzing the art market, improving the leader's speech culture, forming the leader's image, scientific and creative processes, today's requirements level of understanding is one of the urgent tasks of the fast time.

## CONCLUSION

In short, Material and spiritual cultures exist not only in relation to each other, but also have different aspects that distinguish them from each other. This difference can be seen, first of all, in the fact that spiritual culture exists in two forms - objects and as a product of activity. Books, works of fine and sculptural art, architectural monuments, movies, television, etc. are material manifestations of spiritual culture, that is, in the form of objects. The performance and skills of pedagogues and

promoters are products of activity. Material cultural assets wear out over time, are destroyed, damaged, and may disappear without a trace after completing their service. Spiritual and cultural wealth is preserved in the minds and eyes of future generations in the form of national values, even though centuries pass. Their main content: Ideas, principles, norms are passed from generation to generation and will live forever. They help social development in every historical and cultural process. The second difference between material and spiritual cultures is related to human material needs - food, clothing, housing, etc. needs will be somewhat limited. Spiritual needs, i.e. acquiring knowledge, watching or listening to works of art, studying scientific fields, communicating with people, organizing or participating in customs, ceremonies, and other types of mental activity are always needed and increases continuously. Thirdly, another of the differences between material and spiritual culture is that, while material values (material culture) are more intended for consumption, spiritual values (spiritual culture) help to form the human personality, serves for perfection. Fourthly, various elements of material culture are designed to satisfy specific needs.

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## **MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM VA OILA HAMKORLIGINING ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLARI**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada oila jamiyatning asosiy bo'g'ini, u davlatlar ichida kichik bir davlat ekanligi, jamiyatning rivojlanishi ham aynan mana shu kichik bo'g'indan boshlanishi, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarini ota-onalar bilan jamoa tarzida va yakkama-yakka holda ishlash shakllarini mohirlik bilan qo'shib olib borish, aholi orasida keng pedagogik tashviqot ishlarini tashkil etish tufayli bolalarni tarbiyalashda ijobiy natijalarga erishish haqida so'z boradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** oila, hamkorlik, muvaffaqiyat, Frensis Bekon, ma'suliyat, uzluksizlik, huquq, tashviqot.

Jamiyat hayoti, farzand tarbiyasi va yurt ravnaqi uchun Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti nihoyatda ahamiyatli tashkilot hisoblanadi. Har bir bolaning o'z olami fe'l atvori turfa hil bo'ladi. Shunday ekan bu kichik beg'ubor olamlarini tushunib yana ma'no ma'zmun bag'ishlash, o'z "men"ini shakillantirish uchun ota-onalar bilan mustahkam hamkorlik metodlarini yo'lga qo'yish ahamiyatliydir. Ahamiyatli jihati ota -onalar bilan munosabatlarga yangi yondashuvlar bilan ularning shaxsiy tajribasini hisobga olgan holda. Ota-onalarning bilimdagi so'rovlari va istaklarini inobatga olgan holda, bolalarning rivojlanishiga ta'sir qiladigan muammolarga muloqot mazmunini yo'naltirish bugungi kunda zarurdir. Tarbiyachilar va ota-onalar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, shaxsiy manfaatdorlik, eski qarashlardan xalos bo'lishni, o'z faoliyatiga aks ettiruvchi munosabatning paydo bo'lishini usullarini qamrab oladi. Farzand ta'lim va tarbiyasi rivojlantirish tamoyili asosida amalga oshirilayotgan bu hamkorlik bolalarni qiziqtirish qobiliyatini, o'z ta'lim faoliyatini tahlil qilishni, hamda ota-ona tomonidan farzandini muntazam nazoratini nazarda tutadi.

Ingliz faylasufi Frensis Bekonning fikriga ko'ra - "Bola oilaning quvonchi, ota-onaning ko'magi, jamiyatning hayotiy kuchidir. Bolalar tufayli hayot yanada



shirin, o'lim esa unchalik dahshatli ko'rinmaydi” - naqadar to'g'ri va ayni kerakli jumlar. Bugun zamonamiz rivojlangani sayin “ota-onalik ma'suliyati” tushunchasi ham keng qamrovli tushunchaga aylanib bormoqda. Ota-ona farzandini moddiy jihatdan ta'minlaydi, tarbiyalaydi hamda ta'lim olishini tashkil etadi. Oilada tarbiya uzoq muddatli, uzluksiz, ko'p qirrali jarayondir.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti - ota -onalar bilan aloqa o'rnatadigan birinchi ta'lim muassasasi hisoblanadi. Bolalar bog'chasida asosiy qurilish bloki - bu guruh. O'qituvchi guruhdagi tadbirlarning tashkilotchisi va muvofiqlashtiruvchisi sifatida bolalar bilan ham, ota - onalar bilan ham bevosita muloqot qiladi. Ta'kidlash joizki, o'qituvchining malakasi qanchalik yuqori bo'lmasin, bolalar bilan olib boriladigan tarbiyaviy tadbirlarning mazmuni va shakllari qanchalik chuqur o'ylanmasin, faqat oilani hisobga olgan holda ijobiy natijaga erishish mumkin. Bolalar bog'chasi maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalik davrida tarbiyachi - pedagog va ota - onalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqani, hamkorlikni nazarda tutadigan yagona ta'lim maydonidir. Zamonaviy jamiyatda oila va bolalar bog'chasi o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni modernizatsiya qilish vazifasi ota-onalarni (qonuniy vakillarni) maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasi hayotiga faol jalb etishga qaratilgan “bolalar bog'chasi-oila” tizimida muloqot sheriklarining o'zaro ta'sirini rivojlantirishdan iborat. Hamkorlikning o'zaro ta'siri o'quvchilarning ota -onalari (qonuniy vakillari) bo'lgan maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotining tarbiyachilari quyidagilarni taklif qilishadi.

Ota - onalar bilan omadli ishlashning qoidalari quyidagicha:

- Ota-onalarning ijtimoiy holatini, ta'lim darajasini, ijtimoiy farovonligini o'rganish, xavf ostida bo'lgan oilalarni aniqlash;
- har bir oilaning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, ota - onalar bilan ishlashda tabaqalashtirilgan yondashuv;
- maqsadga muvofiqlikni, izchillikni rejalashtirish;
- xayrixohlik hamda ochiqlik.
- Ota-onalar bilan o'zaro munosabat shakllari orasida an'anaviy mtt va oila o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar shakllari ajralib turadi:
  - oila bilan yetarli darajada tanishish;
  - uchrashuv va tanishuvlar;
  - oila bilan ko'proq muloqot, savol - javoblar.

Ota-onalar maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida quyidagicha huquqlarga ega:

- o'z bolalari uchun ta'lim-tarbiya shakllarini, davlat va nodavlat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida ta'lim [berish tilini tanlash](#);

- davlat va nodavlat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida bolalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berish uchun muhim bo'lgan shart-sharoitlar yaratilishini va bola shaxsiga nisbatan hurmat bilan munosabatda bo'lishni talab qilishi;

- muassasa bilan tuzilgan shartnoma shartlarida belgilangan tartibda kun davomida o'ziga qulay bo'lgan vaqtda bolalarni davlat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotidan olib ketish huquqiga ega.

- ota-onalar qonun hujjatlariga va shartnomaga muvofiq boshqa huquqlarga ham ega bo'lishlari mumkin.

Ota-onalarning majburiyatlari:

- belgilangan normativlarga muvofiq bolaning davlat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida bo'lgan davri uchun tshkilot badal to'lovini o'z vaqtida to'lash;

- bolalarning to'laqonli ovqatlanishini, ularda shaxsiy gigiena ko'nikmalari shakllantirilishini qat'iy [kuzatib borish](#), bolani davlat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotiga ozoda kiyingan holda olib kelish;

- ota-onalar qonun hujjatlariga va shartnomaga muvofiq boshqa majburiyatlar ham olishlari mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida oila bilan hamkorlikning zamonaviy shakli hozirgi payitda ilg'or yondashuv hisoblanib bu ota-ona va tarbiyachi o'rtasidagi aloqani kuchaytirmoqda. Zamonaviy hamkorlikning o'zgacha yondashuvi ota-ona - nalar farzandi nima yoqtirishini, yoqtirmasligini, uning afzalliklarini o'rganib unga asoslangan holda yondashishligini bildiradi. Bu hamkorlik ota-onalar va bolalar o'rtasidagi hissiy aloqalarni o'rnatadi. Farzand tarbiyasi ota onaning jamiyat oldidagi fuqarolik burchi va davlat oldidagi masulyati hamda qarindosh-urug'lar oldidagi javobgarligidir.

#### **FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:**

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4. Amaliyotga yo'naltirilgan yondashning mazmuni va mohiyati  
<https://scholar.google.com/scholar?oi=bibs&cluster=3440604420760783318&btni=1&hl=ru>
5. <https://lex.uz/docs/-6141472>
6. <http://textovod.com/unique/link?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmuhaz.org%2Fmaktabgacha-talim-tashkilotlarida-ish-xujjatlarining-yuritilis.html&key=a98cca5a140d748011842a76c4b44d6c>

## THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION: EXPLORING POTENTIAL SCENARIOS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** This article explores how the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has developed since its creation in 2001 and examines the impact of its expansion on the organization's internal balance and agenda. By analyzing current trends and the strategic approaches of its key member states, the article outlines potential scenarios for the SCO's future transformation.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has seen significant changes since it was founded in 2001. Originally established by China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, the SCO aimed to address regional security issues, promote economic cooperation, and build mutual trust among its members. Over the years, the organization has expanded its scope and influence, especially with the addition of India and Pakistan as full members in 2017. This expansion has introduced new dynamics, challenging the internal balance and prompting a reassessment of the SCO's strategic goals.

This article examines the various trends that have shaped the SCO's development, focusing on how the organization has adapted to a changing geopolitical landscape. The inclusion of new members has not only increased the SCO's geopolitical significance but also brought in diverse perspectives and interests, complicating decision-making processes and influencing the organization's agenda.

Looking ahead, the article considers several potential scenarios for the SCO's future. One possibility is that the SCO continues to expand, bringing in more members and enhancing its global influence and ability to address transnational issues. Another scenario envisions internal divisions leading to a more fragmented organization, where differing national interests hinder unified action. A third scenario considers the potential for the SCO to evolve into a more formalized and structured entity, with clearer mechanisms for conflict resolution and cooperation.

By examining the strategic approaches of key member states, particularly China and Russia, the article provides insights into how the SCO might navigate its internal challenges and leverage its strengths to remain a relevant and effective regional organization.

**Keywords:** Shanghai Cooperation Organization, SCO, transformation, internal balance, expansion, development scenarios, geopolitical significance, regional security, economic cooperation, strategic goals.

**Introduction.** Since its establishment in 2001, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has gone through a rapid evolution as a regional organization. Today, it is one of the most influential institutions of multilateral cooperation in Eurasia and hypothetically claims to be one of the possible powerbroker for shaping new world order in the continent.

Over the past period, the SCO has become the largest regional organization with the largest population in the world, huge resource, demographic and economic potential. Geographically, it covers a vast area from South and Southeast Asia to the Middle East and Europe, forming new horizons for promotion broader cooperation and connectivity.

At the same time, the SCO faces new challenges, driven by its' internal dynamic and fundamental changes o the system of international relations, which would accelerate the transformation process of the organization.

**Expansion as a catalyst for changes in the SCO.** Today, the SCO differs significantly from the organization created on the initiative of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Russia together with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan almost a quarter of a century ago. Now, it covers countries with an area of more than 65 percent of the Eurasian continent and a population of over 3.5 billion people, who produce more than a quarter of global GDP. The SCO has been steadily and dynamically developing on the basis of the creative principles of the "Shanghai spirit". The SCO "family" was also growing, which was joined by India and Pakistan in 2017, and Iran in 2023<sup>1</sup>. The Republic of Belarus is expected to be accepted as a full member of the block at the Astana summit on July 3, 2024.

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<sup>1</sup> R.Alimov. 04.03.2024. SHOS: potentsial rasshireniya i uglubleniya sotrudnichestva na fone globalnogo krizisa // <https://ru.valdaiclub.com/a/highlights/shos-potentsial-rasshireniya-sotrudnichestva/>

At the moment, a total of 26 states with different development models, history, civilizational heritage and foreign policy guidelines participate in the SCO in the status of full members (9), observers (3) and dialogue partners (14). This determines the success and unique character of the SCO as an international organization of a new type.<sup>2</sup>

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization has also gone through a serious process of institutionalization. The SCO's permanent bodies, the Secretariat in Beijing and the Executive Committee of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) in Tashkent, are successfully functioning. In addition, the organization has 35 statutory working bodies, 45 expert mechanisms of multilateral cooperation, as well as a dozen formats of intersectoral and thematic cooperation. Public structures in the member states also contribute to the development and deepening of multilateral cooperation between the SCO countries, including institutions of "public diplomacy" such as the SCO Center for Public Diplomacy in Uzbekistan, the SCO Chinese Committee for Good Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation, the SCO Friendship and Cooperation Center in Tajikistan, the SCO University and others.

At the same time, in the light of profound changes in the world, the organization faces new challenges that dictate the need for its adaptation to changing geopolitical, economic and technological realities. On the other hand, the expansion of the SCO membership in the absence of modernization of its conceptual and ideological foundations of cooperation makes its agenda very broad, while the practical impact is sufficiently low. The fact is that the organization was originally created to maintain security and cooperation, as well as to form a new regional order in Central Asia, with the participation of China and Russia.<sup>3</sup> It is no coincidence, in this regard, that in the declarations of the summits of the block, Central Asia is called the "geographical core of the SCO." However, its subsequent expansion by including new members from other regions (India and Pakistan represent South Asia, Iran – the Middle East), with their inherent political, economic and geopolitical features, objectively leads to a change in the very

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<sup>2</sup> SCO: A New Model for Close, Inclusive International Relations. View of Wang Xiaoquan, Executive deputy director, Secretary General Belt and Road Research Center under Chinese Academy of Social Sciences // [https://russiancouncil.ru/news/eksperty-iz-rossii-i-kitaya-obsudili-rol-shos-v-regionalnom-upravlenii/?sphrase\\_id=73178665#detail](https://russiancouncil.ru/news/eksperty-iz-rossii-i-kitaya-obsudili-rol-shos-v-regionalnom-upravlenii/?sphrase_id=73178665#detail)

<sup>3</sup>D.V.Gordienko. Shanxayskaya organizatsiya sotrudnichestva kak ploshadka dlya dialoga po voprosam regionalnoy bezopastnosti. // Jurnal Natsionalnie interesi: prioriteti i bezopastnost. № 37 (2015) Str.44-66.



"nature" of the SCO. The balance within the Organization has also changed<sup>4</sup>, especially against the background of India's progressive transformation into a global power, positioning itself as one of the leaders of the "Global South".

At the same time, it is expected that the SCO will continue to expand at the expense of new countries from the Eurasian continent and this will make its transformation inevitable. In our opinion, transformation and expansion will become two key parallel trends that will accompany the SCO for at least the medium term and have a direct impact on its further evolution as an institution of multilateral cooperation.

**Possible scenarios of SCO transformation.** The analysis of the current activities of the SCO as well as of the strategic approaches of the member states, primarily its "big members" (China, Russia and India), allows us to put forward the following possible scenarios of the transformation of the organization.

Our *first scenario* assumes the maintaining of the current "status quo" in the SCO. It means that the current balance within the organization will not change much. The "Chinese-Russian tandem" in the SCO (*as was the case before the expansion of the organization*) will not be restored in its previous forms. As it was noted above, Moscow and Beijing began to adhere to fundamentally polar positions regarding the future of the SCO. In turn, India would restrain all attempts by both China and Russia to reformat the SCO's activities due to their strategies. Thus, none of the three major member states will turn into a clear leader of the organization, which will make its modernization less promising.

According to the *second scenario*, despite the growing differences regarding the SCO, three leading countries would still be able to come to a common consensus on the organization's future role in Eurasia. This scenario is quite pessimistic, since its implementation is possible only under the condition of some radical changes in Eurasia. Such events, for example, may include: (1) a sharp deterioration in India's relations with the West, for example, in the context of further increased criticism in the United States and the EU on India's transformation into an "authoritarian country". This, in turn, could stimulate rapprochement of India, at least with Russia; (2) settlement of principal disagreements between China

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<sup>4</sup>A.Kortunov. SHOS — kamen, otvergnutiy stroitelyami novoy Evrazii? 14 maya 2018 // <https://russiancouncil.ru/analytics-and-comments/analytics/shos-kamen-otvergnutiy-stroitelyami-novoy-evrazii/>

and India, including border issues as well as tensions around the Chinese initiative «One Belt, One Road»; (3) progress in India-Pakistan relations and etc.

The *third possible scenario* could be the transformation of the SCO into a kind of large transregional political forum on promoting broader dialogue on security, sustainable development and connectivity in Eurasia, without clear integration strategies and strong institutional foundations.

According to our forecasts, among the three hypothetical scenarios, the last one is the most realistic, taking into account the expected trajectory of the SCO evolution in the mid-term perspective. On the one hand, the geographical coverage of the organization is expanding, opening up new opportunities for the promoting broader cooperation, on the other hand, the expansion of the member states “blurs” the SCO agenda due to the different approaches and expectations of these countries from the organization.

**Conclusion.** All of these scenarios are hypothetical. Regardless how the SCO would develop in the mid-term and long-term, serious changes await the organization. These changes, depending on their nature and scale, could both provoke a further aggravation of the SCO's “identity” crisis as well as fuel its transformation into one of the potential participants in the formation of a multipolar world, i.e. as a major political forum for cooperation in Eurasia.

## THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON WRITING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT

Education is undergoing a transformation thanks to artificial intelligence (AI), which offers tailored learning experiences and improves skill development. The influence of AI on the development of writing abilities in language acquisition is examined in this essay. Through the use of AI-powered resources like grammar checkers, writing assistants, and personalized feedback systems, teachers may provide students with individualized teaching and assistance that leads to a considerable improvement in their writing skills. This essay examines the theoretical underpinnings of artificial intelligence (AI) in education, the advantages it offers for the improvement of writing abilities, and workable methods for incorporating AI into language training. We present case studies and in-depth analysis to show how AI may improve learners' language competency in general and writing skills in particular.

**Key words:** Artificial Intelligence, writing skills, language learning, educational technology, personalized learning, grammar checkers, writing assistants, language proficiency.

### INTRODUCTION

Writing is a vital language acquisition ability that is necessary for both academic performance and clear communication. The inability of traditional writing instruction approaches to offer students individualized feedback and support limits their ability to advance. The answer is artificial intelligence (AI), which provides personalized learning experiences and instantaneous feedback to improve the efficacy and efficiency of writing training. By pointing out mistakes, making suggestions for enhancements, and offering focused practice, AI-powered tools like grammar checkers, writing assistants, and tailored feedback systems can support students in developing their writing abilities.

The influence of AI on the development of writing abilities in language acquisition is examined in this essay. It looks at the benefits of using AI tools for writing training, the theoretical underpinnings of AI in education, and workable methods for integrating AI into language instruction. It also covers various difficulties and factors to take into account when integrating AI into the development of writing skills, offering a comprehensive perspective on its use and effectiveness.

### **Theoretical Foundations of AI in Education**

#### *1. Adaptive Learning Theory*

- AI supports adaptive learning by tailoring instruction and feedback to individual learners' needs, promoting personalized learning experiences.

#### *2. Constructivist Learning Theory*

- AI aligns with constructivist principles by providing interactive and responsive learning environments that facilitate active knowledge construction.

#### *3. Behaviorist Learning Theory*

- AI utilizes behaviorist principles by offering immediate feedback and reinforcement, promoting desired writing behaviors and skills.

#### *4. Cognitive Load Theory*

- AI helps manage cognitive load by breaking down complex writing tasks into manageable components and providing targeted support.

### **Benefits of AI in Enhancing Writing Skills**

#### *1. Personalized Feedback and Instruction*

- AI-powered tools provide personalized feedback and instruction, helping learners identify and correct errors, and improve their writing skills.

#### *2. Real-Time Error Detection and Correction*

- AI offers real-time error detection and correction, allowing learners to learn from their mistakes and improve their writing accuracy.

#### *3. Enhanced Engagement and Motivation*

- AI makes writing practice more engaging and motivating by offering interactive and responsive learning experiences.

#### *4. Improved Writing Fluency and Coherence*

- AI helps learners improve their writing fluency and coherence by providing suggestions for better sentence structure and word choice.

#### *5. Accessible and Scalable Learning*

- AI-powered writing tools are accessible and scalable, providing consistent support to a large number of learners simultaneously.

### **Practical Strategies for Implementing AI in Writing Instruction**

#### *1. AI Writing Assistants*

- Utilize AI writing assistants such as Grammarly, ProWritingAid, and Hemingway to provide real-time feedback and suggestions for improving writing.

#### *2. AI-Powered Grammar and Spell Checkers*

- Incorporate AI-powered grammar and spell checkers to help learners identify and correct grammatical errors and spelling mistakes.

#### *3. Personalized Writing Feedback Systems*

- Implement personalized writing feedback systems that use AI to analyze learners' writing and provide targeted feedback and practice.

#### *4. AI-Based Writing Prompts and Exercises*

- Use AI-based writing prompts and exercises to generate customized writing tasks that match learners' skill levels and interests.

#### *5. Interactive AI Writing Platforms*

- Utilize interactive AI writing platforms that offer collaborative writing activities, peer feedback, and guided writing practice.

### **Challenges and Considerations**

#### *1. Data Privacy and Security*

- Ensure the data privacy and security of learners' writing and personal information when using AI-powered tools.

#### *2. Bias and Fairness in AI Algorithms*

- Address potential biases and fairness issues in AI algorithms to ensure equitable support for all learners.

#### *3. Technical Challenges and Reliability*

- Prepare for technical challenges and ensure the reliability of AI tools, providing support and troubleshooting as needed.

#### *4. Teacher Training and Familiarity*

- Provide training and support for educators to become familiar with AI tools and effectively integrate them into writing instruction.

#### *5. Balancing AI and Human Feedback*

- Maintain a balance between AI and human feedback, ensuring that AI tools enhance rather than replace the role of teachers in writing instruction.

### **Conclusion**

Artificial Intelligence provides individualized, real-time feedback and guidance, which presents a transformational method to improving writing abilities in language acquisition. Through adaptive and interactive learning experiences, AI has the ability to increase writing fluency, correctness, and coherence. This is supported by the theoretical underpinnings of AI. AI-powered technologies may be integrated into writing education to help teachers construct dynamic, productive learning environments that support ongoing development. But for implementation to be successful, prejudice, technological difficulties, teacher preparation, and data privacy must all be carefully taken into account. Through the efficient use of AI, teachers may greatly improve students' writing skills and language competency in general.

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## TEXNIKA OTM TALABALARIGA RUS TILI FANINI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH.

Osiyo xalqaro universiteti 2-bosqich magistranti:

**Sharipova Gulshan Zafar qizi**

**Annotatsiya:** Bilamizki hozirgi davrda chet tillarini bilish talaba va pedagog o'qituvchilarni ancha yo'lini ochib beradi. Chunki o'zbek tilida adabiyot va ma'lumotlar kam bo'lganligi sababli talabalarimiz fanlarni o'zlashtirish biroz qiyin hisoblanadi. Shu masalalarni inobatga olgan holda ushbu tezisimizda talabalarga rus tili fanini o'qitishda zamonaviz pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanishni qisqacha ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Rus tili, pedagogik texnologiyalar, o'quv jarayoni, kompetentsiya, innovatsiya uslubi, ta'lim mazmuni.

**Asosiy qism:** Qonunchilik palatasi tomonidan 2020-yil 19-mayda qabul qilingan Senat tomonidan 2020-yil 7-avgustda ma'qullangan 1-bob. Umumiy qoidalar 1-modda. Ushbu Qonunning maqsadi Ushbu Qonunning maqsadi ta'lim sohasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solishdan iborat. 2-modda. Ta'lim to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlari Ta'lim to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlari ushbu Qonun va boshqa qonun hujjatlaridan iboratdir. Agar O'zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro shartnomasida O'zbekiston Respublikasining ta'lim to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlarida nazarda tutilganidan boshqacha qoidalar belgilangan bo'lsa, xalqaro shartnoma qoidalari qo'llaniladi.

Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi, rus tilini o'qitishning mukammal tizimi til, ya'ni har tomonlama zamonaviy fikrlaydigan yosh avlodni tarbiyalash vazifasi qo'yildi. Respublikamizda jahon hamjamiyatiga yanada integratsiyalashishga qaratilgan tizimni yaratish maqsadida rus tiliga e'tibor tobora ortib bormoqda. "Kadrlar milliy dasturi bo'lmish Kadrlar tayyorlashda pedogog negizida kadrlar tayyorlashning mukammal tizimini shakllantirish zarurligi ta'kidlangan. O'zbekiston xalqining intellektual merosi va umuminsoniy qadriyatlari, zamonaviy yutuqlar asosida madaniyat, iqtisodiyot, fan, texnika va texnika taraqqiyotining muhim shartidir. Boshlang'ich sinflarda rus tilini o'rgatish muvaffaqiyatli olib borilmoqda. Garchi qo'shimcha sifatida ta'lim muassasalarida o'quvchilarga bilim berib, rus tili o'qituvchilarining o'zlari Shuningdek, haftaning juma kunlari tajribali trenerlar

orqali qo'shimcha treninglar olish - "Rus tili kuni tillarni o'qitish metodikasi" o'quv yilidan boshlab o'qituvchilari rivojlanmoqda.

Ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini takomillashtirishni o'qituvchisiz tasavvur etish mumkin emas. O'qituvchi shaxsi-ta'lim jarayonining ham sub'ekti, ham tashkilotchisidir. Uzluksiz tarzda davom etadigan takomillashuv jarayonining samarali kechishi ma'lum darajada o'qituvchilarning ta'lim-tarbiyasi mazmuni va metodikasiga bog'liq. Shunday qilib, talabalarni faolligini oshirish o'qituvchi o'z oldiga vazifa belgilashi va ana shu vazifani bajarish uchun izlanishi, zamonaviy texnologiyaning turli turlaridan foydalanib, Talabani faolligini oshirish zarur. Rus tili darslarida talabalarning faolligini oshirishi uchun quyidagi usullardan foydalanish mumkin.

- ✓ talabalar uchun dars jarayonini yaxshi tashkil etishga qulay muhit yaratish;
- ✓ talabalarning o'zaro fikr (axborot) almashishlariga imkon berish;
- ✓ olgan axborotlari asosida bilimlarini bir-birlariga namoyish etish;
- ✓ har bir talaba o'zini ta'lim mazmunini muallifidek his qiluvchi muhit yaratish kabi
- ✓ imkoniyatlar ta'lim mazmunini to'la o'zlashtirishga erishishga asos bo'ladi.

O'yin texnologiyasidan foydalanishning asosini o'quvchini faollashtiruvchi va jadallashtiruvchi faoliyat tashkil etadi. Psixologlarning ta'kidlashlaricha, o'yinli faoliyatning psixologik mexanizmlari shaxsning o'zini namoyon qilish, hayotda barqaror o'rnini topish, o'zini o'zi boshqarish, o'z imkoniyatlarini amalga oshirishning fundamental ehtiyojlariga tayanadi. Har qanday o'yin zamirida umumiy qabul qilingan ta'lim prinsiplari, taktikasi yotishi kerak. O'quv o'yinlariga o'quv predmetlari asos qilib olinishi kerak. O'yinlar jarayonida o'quvchi oddiy darsga qaraganda bu mashg'ulotga qiziqibroq yondashadi va bema'lol faoliyat ko'rsatadi.

**Xulosa:** Xulosa qilib aytganda talaba o'quvchilarga rus tili fanini o'qitish va o'rgatish, zamonaviy innovatsion loyihalar, qiziqarli materiallar va loyihalar asosida olib borilsa dars jarayoni qiziqarli bo'ladi, o'quvchilarni darsga bo'lgan ishtiyoqi yanada ortib boradi va xotirasiga o'tilgan mavzular osongina qoladi. O'quvchilar keyinchalik darslarga puxta hozirlik ko'rishga intiladi. Bu esa o'quvchilarni ta'lim jarayonining sub'yektlariga aylantiradi

#### Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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5. MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS AS A TOOL TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION Mamadjanova Mohimir Rashidovna
6. RUS TILINI O'QITISHDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARMusayeva Maftunabegim Fahriddin qizi

## MAVZU: SURXON VOHASIDAGI KUSHON PODSHOLIGI DAVRIGA OID AYRITOM FRIZI MISOLIDA

Termiz Davlat Universiteti Tarix fakulteti 4-kurs 403-guruh talabasi

**Toshmamatov Azizbek Tohir o'g'li**

Termiz Arxeologiya muzeyi Ilmiy xodimi

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Kushon podsholigiga oid Ayritom Frizi O'rta Osiyodagi qadimgi tarixiy yodgorliklardan biri bo'lib, u eng qadimiy bo'lgan arxeologik topilma hisoblanadi. Ayritom joylashuvi va undagi topilmalar orqali, bu hududda qadimgi zamonlarda qanday madaniyat va sivilizatsiyalar yashaganligini o'rganish ahamiyati haqida fikr yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Ayritom Frizi, tarixiy yodgorliklar, geografik joylashuvi, Amudaryo vodiysi, arxeologik ahamiyati, san'at va madaniyat, ashyolar va qurilish qoldiqlari.

**Geografik joylashuvi:** Ayritom Frizi Amudaryo vodiysida joylashgan bo'lib, hozirgi Tojikiston hududiga to'g'ri keladi. Bu hudud O'rta Osiyoning tarixiy va madaniy markazlaridan biri bo'lgan. Ayritomning geografik joylashuvi uni savdo yo'llari kesishgan joyda bo'lishiga olib kelgan, bu esa hududning rivojlanishi va gullab-yashnashiga sabab bo'lgan.

**Arxeologik ahamiyati:** Ayritom Frizi arxeologik ahamiyati bilan ajralib turadi. Bu yerdan topilgan ashyolar va qurilish qoldiqlari qadimgi O'rta Osiyo tarixining muhim davrlariga oid ma'lumotlarni beradi. Arxeologlar bu yerdan turli xil keramika buyumlari, tangalar, me'morchilik qoldiqlari va boshqa turdagi moddiy madaniyat namunalari topganlar. Bu topilmalar o'sha davrning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy hayoti haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlar beradi.

**San'at va madaniyat:** Ayritom Frizi san'at va madaniyat sohasida ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu yerdan topilgan san'at asarlari, ayniqsa, devoriy rasmlar va haykaltaroshlik namunalari, qadimgi san'atning yuqori darajasini ko'rsatadi. Ularning uslubi va mavzulari O'rta Osiyo xalqlarining madaniy o'ziga xosliklarini va ularning qo'shni xalqlar bilan bo'lgan madaniy aloqalarini aks ettiradi.<sup>1</sup>

Kushonlar davlatida davlatni satrapliklarga bo'lib idora qilish tartibi sakdab qolingan. Kushon podsholari katta va kuchli qo'shinga tayanib, mamlakat chegaralarini kengaytirib borganlar. Olib borilgan istilochilik yurishlari natijasida

<sup>1</sup> Ayritom – Vikipediya <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayritom>

Sharqiy Turkiston, Shimoliy Hindiston va Markaziy Osiyoning kattagina qismi Kushonlar davlatiga bo'ysundirilgan. Kushonlar imperiyasiga xos moddiy ma'naviyat asoslari keng rivojlanishi tufayli rasmiy, diniy, ishlab chiqarish, turar joy, sun'iy sutorish, mudofaa, tijoratga taalluqli qurilish binolari bilan uyg'unlashgan holda qurilgan. Keyingi paytlarda Kushonlar davlatining shimoliy chegaralari masalasi ham ma'lum darajada ko'rib chiqildi.<sup>2</sup>

Ushbu masala ilk bor 1938-yili S.P. Tolstov tomonidan ko'tarilgan edi. Uning fikricha, So'g'diyona Kudzula Kadfiz hukmronligi davrida kushonlar saltanati tarkibiga qo'shib olingan. Keyinchalik u Xorazmda topilgan tangalarga asoslanib, Xorazmni ham Kushonlar davlati tarkibiga kiritadi. Kushonlar davlatining shimoliy hududlari to'g'risidagi S.P. Tolstov xulosalari keyingi tadqiqotchilar uchun uzoq vaqt ilmiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiddi, natijada qator boshqa o'lkalar ham ushbu saltanat tarkibiga kiritila boshlandi.<sup>3</sup>

Jumladan, 1950-yilga kelib K.V.Trever Choch viloyatini ham Kushonlar davlati tarkibiga kiritadi. Tyanshan va Pomir-Oltoyda olib borilgan arxeologik qazishmalarning yakunlariga asoslangan

Surxondaryo vohasida joylashgan Ayrtom yodgorligi Kushon podsholigi davriga oid muhim arxeologik joylardan biridir. Bu yodgorlik Kushon davrining madaniy va diniy hayotini o'rganishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

**Ajoyib suratlar va haykallar:** Ayrtom yodgorligida Kushon davri san'atining eng yaxshi namunalaridan biri sifatida qaraladigan suratlar va haykallar topilgan. Ushbu suratlar va haykallar orqali Kushon davrida san'at va madaniyatning qanchalik rivojlanganini ko'rish mumkin.

**Diniy marosimlar:** Ayrtom yodgorligi ko'pincha diniy marosimlar uchun foydalanilgan. Bu joyda topilgan arxeologik topilmalar orqali o'sha davrda amalda bo'lgan diniy e'tiqodlar va urf-odatlar haqida ma'lumot olish mumkin.

**Savdo yo'llari:** Ayrtom joylashgan hudud o'sha davrda muhim savdo yo'llarining chorrahasida bo'lgan. Bu joyning iqtisodiy va siyosiy hayotida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi.

**Arxeologik tadqiqotlar:** O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi tomonidan olib borilgan arxeologik tadqiqotlar natijasida Ayrtom yodgorligida ko'plab muhim topilmalar aniqlangan. Ushbu topilmalar orasida keramika buyumlari, tangalar, haykallar va boshqa turdagi madaniy artefaktlar bor.

<sup>2</sup> Usmonov Q. O'zbekiston tarixi. Akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun. -T., "O'qituvchi", 2003-yil, 324 bet.

<sup>3</sup> Tursunov S.N va boshqalar. Surxondaryo tarixi. -T.: Sharq, 2004.



Ayrtom yodgorligi, Kushon podsholigi davrini o'rganishda asosiy manbalardan biri bo'lib, uning o'rganilishi orqali bu davrning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy hayoti haqida yanada to'liqroq tasavvur hosil qilish mumkin.

Bu davrda Termiz shahrining-maydoni 350 gektar bo'lib, Dunyotepa va Chingiztepa xarobalari o'rnida joylashgan. Chingiztepa va Qoratepa oralig'ida Amudaryoga qurilgan chig'iriqtar yordamida shahar markaziga ichimlik suvi chiqarilgan. Suv chiqarilgach, qoratepa ibodatxonasida maxsus hovuzlar yordamida suv tindirilib, keyin shahar tashqi devorining shimoliy tomoni bo'ylab qurilgan ariqcha orqali shaharga taqsimlangan. Milodiy II asrda podsho Kanishka qoratepa yodgorligi o'rnida Buddha ibodatxonasini qurdiradi. Mamlakatda qishloq jamoalari ancha kengayadi. Mavjud yodgorliklar bu to'g'rida juda ko'p tarixiy ma'lumotlar beradi. 1932-yilda Amudaryoda «Oktabryonok» katerida ketayotgan chegarachilar Ayritomga yaqin joyda oqtosh ko'rganlar, bu nog'orachi tasviri uyib solingan tosh friz ekanligi aniqlandi. 1933-yilda bu topilmaga professor M. Ye. Masson boshchiligida arxeologik ekspeditsiya yuborildi. Termiz shahridan 18 km sharkda balandligi 22,5 metr, qalinligi 1,5 metrli istehkom devorlari bilan o'ralgan III asrlarga oid budda ibodatxonasi topildi. U ohaktoshdan ishlangan ajoyib friz bilan bezatilgan edi. Ayiqtovon barglar orasida beshta sozanda surati o'yib ishlangan. Nog'orachi bilan rangbarang kiyimlardagi sozanda ayollar surati ayniqsa diqqatga sazovordir. Bu sozandalardan biri ud, yana bittasi arfa chalayapti, frizda qo'llarida gulchambaraklar hamda chiroyli idishlar ko'tarib ketayotgan qizlar tasvirlangan. Ibodatxonada buddaning haykali va boshqa ibodatxona qismlari qatorida toshdan yasalgan odam haykallari topilgan. Ular musiqa chaluvchilar, hadyalar tashuvchi erkak va ayollarning xaykallari bo'lib, ibodatxonaning tashqi tomoni karnizi shu haykallar bilan bezatilgan. Haykallarning qiyofasi va kiyimlarida Hindistonga xos belgilar yorqin bo'lib, bu ajoyib san'at yodgorligi ikki mamlakat o'rtasidagi munosabatlar samarasidir. 1936-yilga kelib M.Ye.Masson boshchiligida tashkil etilgan TAKE kushon davri tarixi va madaniyati masalalarini izchil tadqiq etishni o'z oldiga maqsad qilib quydi. Xususan, Termiz shahrining rivojlanish pallasini kushonlar davriga to'g'ri kelishi va uning tarixiy topografiyasi aniqlandi. TAKE ishlari Ayritom, Chingiztepa va qoratepada olib borildi hamda tadqiqotlarda M. I. Vyazmitina, G.A.Pugachenkova, B.B.Piotrovskiy singari olimlar ishtirok qildilar. Ayritom peshtokdarining topilishi Shimoliy Baqtriyaning antik davr musiqa san'ati haqida ham so'z yuritish hamda ularni Afg'oniston, Hindiston va Sharqiy Turkiston

haykaltaroshligida uchraydigan shularga aynan o‘xshash musiqa asboblari bilan qiyoslash imkonini berdi<sup>4</sup>.

### **Xulosa**

Ayritom Frizi O‘rta Osiyo tarixining boy madaniy va arxeologik merosini o‘rganish uchun muhim manbadir. U yerdan topilgan topilmalar va ular asosida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar bizga qadimgi zamonlardagi hayot, madaniyat va sivilizatsiyalar haqida qimmatli bilimlarni taqdim etadi. Bu yodgorlikni yanada chuqur o‘rganish va uni asrash, kelajak avlodlar uchun muhimdir.

### **Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati**

1. Ayritom – Vikipediya <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayritom>
2. Usmonov Q. O‘zbekiston tarixi. Akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun. –T., “O‘qituvchi”, 2003-yil, 324 bet.
3. Tursunov S.N va boshqalar. Surxondaryo tarixi. -T.: Sharq, 2004.
4. Mustaqil O‘zbekiston tarixi. O‘zbekistonning yangi tarixi. 3-kitob. Sharq-T Tursunov S.N., Surxondaryo tarixini o‘rganish., T., Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi meros nashriyoti, 1999.

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<sup>4</sup> Mustaqil O‘zbekiston tarixi. O‘zbekistonning yangi tarixi. 3-kitob. Sharq-T Tursunov S.N., Surxondaryo tarixini o‘rganish., T., Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi meros nashriyoti, 1999.

## ДЕДУКТИВНЫЙ ПОДХОД В ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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### Абстракт

Дедуктивный подход в обучении русскому языку представляет собой метод, при котором преподаватель сначала объясняет правила и принципы языка, а затем студенты применяют эти правила на практике. В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические основы дедуктивного подхода, его преимущества и недостатки, а также примеры его применения в обучении русскому языку как иностранному. Исследование основано на анализе научной литературы и практических примерах использования дедуктивного метода в образовательных учреждениях. Выводы статьи направлены на оценку эффективности данного подхода и его влияние на развитие языковых навыков у студентов.

**Ключевые слова:** Дедуктивный подход, Обучение русскому языку, Языковые правила, Практическое применение, Развитие языковых навыков, Преподавание русского языка как иностранного, Образовательные методики

### ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Обучение языкам является сложным и многообразным процессом, включающим различные методики и подходы. Одним из таких подходов является дедуктивный метод, который основывается на применении логических заключений и правил. В данной статье будет рассмотрена сущность дедуктивного подхода, его основные принципы и эффективность в обучении русскому языку. Дедуктивный подход в обучении языкам предполагает, что изучение начинается с изучения теории и правил, которые затем применяются на практике. Этот метод давно используется в педагогике, и его эффективность широко обсуждается в научной литературе. Введение в данную статью освещает основные концепции и исторический контекст дедуктивного подхода в языковом образовании, а также обосновывает актуальность исследования данной методики в обучении русскому языку.

Теоретические основы дедуктивного подхода

Дедуктивный метод основывается на логическом мышлении, где знание языковых правил помогает студентам понять и использовать язык более эффективно. В этой части статьи рассматриваются ключевые теории и исследования, которые поддерживают использование дедуктивного подхода в обучении языкам. Также обсуждаются различия между дедуктивным и индуктивным подходами и их воздействие на обучение.

Преимущества и недостатки дедуктивного подхода

Как и любой метод обучения, дедуктивный подход имеет свои сильные и слабые стороны. Преимущества включают в себя ясность и структурированность обучения, что особенно полезно для студентов, предпочитающих логическое и системное изучение материала. Среди недостатков можно выделить возможность снижения интереса студентов к изучению языка и ограниченную практическую применимость знаний на начальных этапах обучения.

Примеры применения дедуктивного подхода в обучении русскому языку

В данной секции приводятся конкретные примеры использования дедуктивного метода в обучении русскому языку. Описываются методики преподавания грамматики, синтаксиса и лексики, а также анализируются результаты их применения в различных образовательных контекстах. Примеры включают использование дедуктивного подхода в классных и внеклассных занятиях, а также в онлайн-образовании.

Сущность дедуктивного подхода

Дедуктивный подход предполагает, что обучение начинается с представления общих правил и принципов, которые затем применяются к конкретным примерам и заданиям. Этот метод позволяет студентам сначала понять теорию, а затем перейти к практике.

Структурированность: Учебный материал подается в логически последовательной форме, что облегчает его усвоение.

Экономия времени: Поскольку студенты сразу получают общие правила, они могут быстрее приступить к выполнению практических заданий.

Повышение точности: Дедуктивный подход способствует точному пониманию и применению грамматических и лексических правил.

Недостатки дедуктивного подхода

Ограничение творческого мышления: Чрезмерное использование правил может ограничивать способность студентов к творческому использованию языка.

Недостаток мотивации: Некоторые студенты могут испытывать трудности с мотивацией при изучении абстрактных правил без немедленного их применения.

Необходимость высокой подготовки преподавателя: Преподаватель должен быть хорошо подготовлен и способен ясно объяснять сложные правила.

Влияние дедуктивного подхода на формирование языковых компетенций

Исследования показывают, что студенты, обучающиеся с использованием дедуктивного метода, демонстрируют высокие результаты в понимании и применении грамматических правил. Однако, для достижения полной языковой компетенции, важно комбинировать дедуктивный подход с другими методами обучения, которые развивают коммуникативные и творческие навыки.

Заключение

Дедуктивный подход является эффективным методом обучения русскому языку, особенно в контексте грамматических и лексических аспектов. Однако, для достижения наилучших результатов, его следует комбинировать с другими методами, обеспечивающими всестороннее развитие языковых навыков у студентов. Современные образовательные технологии и методы позволяют интегрировать дедуктивный подход в общий процесс обучения, создавая условия для эффективного и разностороннего изучения русского языка.

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## MUHAMMAD YUSUFNING “OTA UY” SHE’RIDA QO‘LLANILGAN OYKONIMLAR

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3-bosqich talabasi **Xanmuratova Sayyora Xalmuxammet qizi**

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Muhammad Yusuf she’riyatidagi oykonimlarning o‘rni haqida qisqacha to‘xtalib o‘tilgan. Muhammad Yusufning “Ota uy” she’ridagi joy nomlari etimologik jihatdan tahlil qilingan. She’rda qo‘llangan oykonimlar va joy ta’rifi, joy nomlarining etimologiyasi, oykonimlar shakllanishining tarixiy xususiyatlari yoritib berilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Muhammad Yusuf, toponim, oykonim, etimologiya, tarixiy shakllanish, Shosh, O‘sh, Boysun.

Mustaqillik elimizga o‘zini va o‘zligini anglash baxtini, milliy, madaniy adabiy va diniy qadriyatlarini va urf-odatlarini tiklash, asriy an’analarga qayta jon berish va shakllantirish imkoniyatini in’om qildi. . Istiqlol yillarida yurtimiz hududidagi joy nomlarning (antroponimlar) qaysi tilga mansub ekanligi, etimologik xususiyati toponimlarning va oykonimlarning shakllanish tarixi ya’ni etimologiyasi o‘rganildi. Antroponimlar uzoq tarixiy davrning muhim yodgorliklaridan biri bo‘lib, yurtimiz tarixini, uning etnik tarkibini, shuningdek, aholi manzilgohlarining hududiy va ijtimoiy xususiyatlarini, xalqimizning yashash tarzini o‘rganishda muhim manba sanaladi. Oykonimlar tarkibiga shahar, shaharcha, posyolka, aholi punkt, ovul va boshqa aholi manzilgohlari mansub bo‘lib ular boshqa turdagi geografik nomlar orasida alohida ahamiyatga ega ekanligi bilan ajralib turuvchi turidir. Oykonimlar vositasida hududning tabiiy va iqtisodiy geografik sharoiti, birqancha elat va xalqlarning milliy-etnik tarkibi hamda tarqalish xususiyatlari, tarixda ya’ni uzoq o‘tmishda ro‘y bergan ahamiyatli voqea va hodisalar haqida batafsil ma’lumot olishimiz mumkin. Oykonimlar bilan tanishish jarayonida hududning etimologiyasi ham o‘rganiladi. “Etimologiya” atamasi yunoncha ildizlarga ega bo‘lib “haqiqat”, “ta’limot” degan ma’nolarni bildiradi. Oykonimlar etimologiyasida aholi manzilgohlarining tarixiy ildizlari, shakllanishi o‘rganiladi.

Muhammad Yusuf she’riyatida antroponimlar (shaxs nomlari) bilan bir qatorda toponimlar (joy nomlari) ham salmoqli o‘rin egallaydi. Shoir she’rlarida



oykonimlarni qo'llash orqali syujet mazmunining yoritilishida aniqlik, yuksak saviyadagi mazmun, ko'tarinkilik ifoda etilganiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Muhammad Yusuf she'riyatida oykonimlarning qo'llanilishi juda o'rinli bo'lgan. She'rlarida keltirilgan oykonimlar she'rning mohiyatini ochib berishda katta ahamiyatga ega sanaladi. Misol uchun shoirning "Ota uy"<sup>1</sup> she'rida:

**Biri Shoshda,**

**Biri O'sh,**

**Biri endi Boysunda.**

Hol so'raydi qizlardan

Ona bo'lib oy tunda.

Ushbu bandda keltirib o'tilgan oykonimlarga to'xtalsak: **Shoshda-** Toshkent shahrining nomi yozma manbalarda va yodgorliklarda Choch, Chochiston, Shosh, Shoshkent shaklidagi variantlari uchraydi. Choch so'zi ham so'g'd tilida "tosh" ma'nosini bildiradi. Shosh shakli esa esa Choch nomining arabcha shaklidir. Choch yoki Shosh deganda Toshkent va uning atrofidagi hududlar tushunilgan. Yozma manbalarda keltirilishicha, Toshkent shahrining qadimgi nomi "Choch" bo'lgan. Toshkent shahri arablar tomonidan bosib olingach, arab alifbosida "ch" harfining yo'qligi sababli asarlarda "Shosh" deb keltirilgan. Ilk o'rta asrlarda shahar nomi "Choch", "Shosh", "Shoshkent" deb nomlangan.<sup>2</sup> X asrda noma'lum muallif tomonidan yozib qoldirilgan fors-tojik tilidagi "Hudud ul-olan" ("Dunyoning sarhadlari") nomli asarda shahar haqida bunday ma'lumot keltirilgan: "Choch katta viloyat, xalqi jangovar, boy va saxiydir. U yerda o'q-yoy tayyorlanadi. Binkat Chochning poytaxti. Bu katta shahar, ayni vaqtda podshoning qarorgohidir." Manbalarda keltirilishicha, Shosh viloyatida 30 ga yaqin, Iloqda esa 13 ta yirik shahar mavjudligi qayd etilgan. Arab geograflari manbalarda Shoshda 25 yoki 27 ta, Iloqda 13 ta shahar mavjud ekanligi haqida ma'lumot keltirib o'tishgan. Istahiy esa Shoshda 27 ta, Iloqda 14 ta shahar borligini qayd etgan. Arab geografi Al-Muqaddasiy (940-1000) esa Shoshda 34 ta, Iloqda 14 ta shahar mavjud ekanligini yozib qoldirgan.

**O'sh – qirg'izcha "osh."** Ushbu shahrning aniq etimologiyasi noma'lum. Ammo toponimning ba'zi versiyalari mavjud:

1) Bir rivoyat borki, unda keltirilishicha, bir marta podshoh Sulaymon (Sulaymon) o'zining yurishlaridan birida butun qo'shinni boshqarib, qo'shından oldinda yurib

<sup>1</sup> Muhammad Yusuf "Saylanma" Sharq nashriyoti. Toshkent-2007. 74-bet

<sup>2</sup> Sh.Rahmatullayeva. "Toponimlar lug'ati" 1978.

bir juft ho'kizni omochga bog'lab haydagan. Ho'kizlar mashhur tog'ga yetib borishgan jahoti, podshoh Sulaymon to'xtash joyini yoqtirdi va hayvonlarni to'xtatish uchun qichqirdi: "Hosh!" - "Bo'ldi!", Bu undov esa kelajakdagi "O'sh" shahariga nom berdi.

2) Toponimning versiyalaridan biriga ko'ra, "O'sh" so'zining o'zi o'zbek tilidan olingan "osh" "ovqat, palov" degan ma'noni anglatishi chunki ko'pchilik O'sh shahrini mayiz va somsalar bilan va palov bilan bog'laydi.

2) O'sh toponimi forscha "khush" ('huwuš) dan olingan "yoqimli, yaxshi ya'ni "Yoqimli shahar" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

O'sh Markaziy Osiyoning diniy musulmon markazlaridan biri bo'lgan shaharlardan biri edi. Ushbu shahar markazidagi qadimiy masjidlar, shuningdek, an'anaviy ziyoratgoh sanaladigan Sulaymon Tog'i (Taxt-I Sulaymon, Sulaymon taxti) bilan mashhur.

**Boysunda.** Surxondaryo viloyatining Boysun tumani "boy" so'zi tog' nomlari tarkibida muqaddas, ulug', katta, ma'nolarini anglatadi. Tog'ga sig'inish va tog' kulfati asosida ulkan tog'lar nomlangan. To'ra Nafasova va Vazira Nafasovalarning "O'zbek tili toponimlar o'quv izohli lug'ati"da "Boysun qadimgi turkiy boy/bay/poy,pay;moy/may/umay/ulug', buyuk, muqaddas, katta sin/sun/shin,chin/ulkan tog', katta tog'. Tog' nomi tuman nomiga o'tgan"<sup>3</sup> deb keltiriladi. "Baysin" so'zi "bay" so'zining shevaga moslashib ketishi hamda "sin" so'zining tilimizda "sun" shaklida fonetik o'zgarishga uchrashi natijasida Boysun holatiga kelgan bo'lishi mumkin.

Shoirning oykonimlarni qo'llashda nimalarga ahamiyat qaratganiga e'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, "Ota uy" she'rida Shosh, O'sh, Boysun shaharlarini uch qutb deya keltirib o'tgan. Chunki ushbu shaharlar tarixiy shaharlar bo'lib, geografik joylashuvi jihatdan bir-biridan uzoqda joylashgan. Shahar nomlarini tanlash jarayonida faqat qofiya uyg'unligiga emas, balki, shaharlarning geografik joylashuvi etnik tarkibi, xalqning yashash sharoiti, madaniy holatiga ham e'tibor qaratgan. Chunki bu orqali ota farzandlarini bir-biridan uzoq joyga uzatgani bilan ularning yashash tarzi haqida g'amxo'rlik qilganini ko'rsatib o'tgan.

Endi opa-singillar

Ko'rishadi yilda bir.

Ushbu jumla orqali esa, ota farzandlarini bir-biridan uzoq joyga uzatgani va yilda bir martagina ko'risha olishini yoritgan. Bundan ko'zlangan maqsad esa, ota

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<sup>3</sup> To'ra Nafasov va Vazira Nafasova "O'zbek tili toponimlarining o'quv izohli lug'ati" Toshkent "Yangi nashr avlodi" 2007. 69-b.

qizlarining bir-biri bilan mehr oqibatli bo'lishini xohlagan. Chunki xaqimizda shunday bir maqol bor "Oldingdan oqqan suvni qadri yo'qdir." Bir-birlaridan uzoq hududlarda yashovchi opa-singillar yanada mehribon bo'lishi, diydor ko'rishgan paytda esa turli xil muhitdan gaplashgan holda yanada tafakkur dunyosi boyishini maqsad qilgan. Negaki, turli xil muhit inson tabiatiga uning ma'naviy dunyosiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shoir ushbu shaharlarni faqat geografik joylashishi jihatdan olis bo'lganidan emas, balki o'sha davrning ilm-fan, san'at va madaniyat rivojlangan aholi soni ko'p bo'lgan shaharlar bo'lgani uchun ham tanlaganligi aytishimiz mumkin.

Keng qasrga kelin bo'l,

O'z ashyoning bo'lakcha.

Ota uying oldida

Bu dunyo bir ko'lmakcha...

Qizlarning kelinlik uyini ota uyi bilan taqqoslaydigan bo'lsak, Shosh, O'sh, va Boysun shaharlari xalqlarining ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayoti, yashash tarzi qizlarning tug'ilib o'sgan hududiga nisbatan ancha yuqori darajada rivojlangan. Buni yuqorida keltirib o'tilgan Shosh, O'sh va Boysun shaharlarining uylari keng qasr deya ta'riflanganligidan bilib olishimiz mumkin. Shoir she'rning keyingi bandlarida qanchalik hashamatli bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, tug'ilib o'sgan kichkina oddiygina hovlining qadri bo'lakcha bo'lishini, inson tug'ilib o'sgan joyini har doim qadrlashi kerak ekanligini o'quvchiga uqtirishni maqsad qilgan. Ota o'z farzandlariga ota uyning o'rni va qadrining qay darajada qimmatli ekanligini ko'rsatib o'tishni ko'zda tutgan.

She'riyatda oykonimlar qo'llash orqali she'rning mazmun-mohiyatini o'rganish bilan bir qatorda shahar, shaharcha, posyolka, aholi punkt, ovul va boshqa aholi manzilgohlarning nomlari, ularning kelib chiqishi, tarixi ham o'rganiladi. She'riyatdagi oykonimlar nafaqat tilshunoslarga va adabiyotshunoslarga, balki, tarixchilarga hamda geograflarga ham boy ilmiy material beradi.

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## USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN HIP AND KNEE ARTHROPLASTY AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

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### ABSTRACT

Arthroplasty is also a very traumatic procedure, and in some cases, it is characterized by significant blood loss. In the postoperative period, venous thrombosis and thromboembolism of pulmonary arteries (PETE) are the most dangerous [110; 101-106-b, 109; 1018-1025-b, 46; p. 455-461].

Based on the above, anesthesia can completely block nociceptive impulses, minimize postoperative blood loss and the need for donor blood and blood components, the development of thromboembolic complications in the postoperative period, and obvious postoperative pain. reducing the likelihood of Rick's syndrome should be consistent with the nature of this intervention. [11; p. 210-212]. Central segmental blockade methods maximally meet all these requirements [61; 810-814-b, 136; p. 193-199].

There are more different types of local anesthetic (SA, EA, joint SEA, transfer) than the methods of anesthesia used in endoprosthesis of leg joints [10; p. 16-21, 154; pp. 360-364, 108; 774-781-p], and the method of general anesthesia is used relatively little [6; p. 85-90, 157; p. 5-14].

Conventional general anesthesia, which eliminates pain perception (perception), leads to the release of neuropeptides and excitatory amino acids without interfering with nociceptive stimulation of central structures. This, in turn, leads to the development of a lack of inhibitory control, which causes the sensitivity of the dorsal branches of the spinal cord, which leads to their sustained depolarization and the emergence of postoperative pain syndrome [25; p. 5-12]. At the same time, we cannot but agree with the view that modern strong inhalation anesthetics during surgery only create the illusion of adequate anesthesia and manifest as an effect on the most proximal joint of the formation of acute pain syndrome. [27; p. 93-105].

**Keywords.** Total knee arthroplasty, perception, thromboembolism of pulmonary arteries (PETE)

### The goal

Optimizing the use of antibiotics in hip and knee arthroplasty.

#### Research materials and results.

Currently, total endoprosthesis of hip and knee joints is considered the most effective method of treatment in the late stages of joint diseases. At the same time, the prevention of purulent complications in the post-surgical period is the most important task, not only following the general rules of aseptic antiseptics, but also depends on the correct choice of antibiotic prophylaxis and a complex approach. The essence of the perioperative use of antibiotics is to prevent infections caused by or directly related to the surgical procedure, but not to treat the infection. Another aspect of antibiotic use is to achieve tissue antibiotic concentrations prior to possible contamination during surgery and to maintain these levels during surgery and for the first 3-4 hours after surgery. In 2015, a group of American scientists developed a quality standard for antibiotic prophylaxis for all orthopedic surgical practices. According to it, antibiotic prophylaxis must be done in orthopedic practices related to the installation of all metal structures.

There are 4 antibiotic prophylaxis schemes in the literature:

1. 1st dose during ultra-short premedication, 2nd dose is used only for operations lasting 3 hours and more.
2. Short - during premedication and then 2-3 doses of the drug are given during the day.
3. Reduced - 1.5-2 hours before surgery and within 48 hours after surgery.
4. Long-term - 12 hours or more before the practice and several days after the practice.

#### The obtained results and their analysis

We used a shortened scheme of antibiotic prophylaxis. A randomized study was conducted in all patients. After a negative test, Ceftriaxone 2.0 g was administered intravenously to patients 1.5 hours before surgery. We divided patients into 2 groups: the first and second groups.

#### Quantitative change of leukocytes as a result of the use of antibiotics .

Patients	A/o before practice	Day 1 a/c	Day 2 a/c	Day 3 a/c	Day 4 a/c	Day 5 a/c
Main I- gr	6.08 10*9/1	11.5 10*9/1	9.03 10*9/1	7.5 10*9/1	7.2 10*9/1	7.0 10*9/1



Comparative II - gr	5.7 10*9/l	10.6 10*9/l	8,9 10*9/l	7.1 10*9/l	6.8 10*9/l	6.2 10*9/l
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### Practical recommendations

As can be seen from the above table, we can observe that the number of leukocytes in the general blood analysis of the patients in the comparative group is reduced compared to the main group when antibiotic prophylaxis is given to the patients. This means that intravenous injection of 2.0 g of ceftriaxone 1.5-2 hours before the operation plays an important role in preventing purulent infectious complications in patients in the early period after the operation. At the same time, the cost of ceftriaxone from the economic point of view is low and it is not difficult to find, this antibiotic can be taken as a drug of choice.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MUSTARD OIL IN CONTRAST TO JOJOBA OIL</b> Khayitmurodova Mokhira Abdikhofiz qizi	<b>3-6</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>GILAM TO‘QISH JARAYONI BILAN BOG‘LIQ ATAMALAR</b> Qodirova Mashhura	<b>7-10</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>XALQARO MOLIYA HISOBOTI STANDARTLARI (IFRS)NING MAHALLIY QONUNCHILIKKA TATBIQI VA UNING AMALIY MUAMMOLARI</b> Bo‘ronov Ibroximbek Safar o‘g‘li	<b>11-14</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>MOLIYA MEKANIZMI MOHIYATI VA USLUBLARI</b> Norqulova Shahzoda	<b>15-17</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>IQTISODIYOTNING RIVOJLANISHIDA DAVLAT BYUDJETINING AHAMIYATI</b> Norqulova Shahzoda	<b>18-20</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROJECT FOR THE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF WOMEN'S VARICOSE VEINS IN TEXTILES</b> B.A.Kasimova, Dilafruz Vakhobova	<b>21-24</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>"КОГНИТИВ" АТАМАСИНИНГ КЕЛИБ ЧИҚИШИ ВА ФУНКЦИЯЛАРИ.</b> Айткулова Гулжавхар Шекербаевна	<b>25-27</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF SGLT-2 INHIBITORS IN CARDIOPROTECTION</b> Shakhzodbek Yormatov	<b>28-32</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>O‘ZBEK ADABIY TILI - TARIX SILSASIDA</b> Jumanova Go‘zalxon Qadamboyevna	<b>33-37</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>МАКТАБГАЧА ТА‘ЛИМ ВА ОИЛА HAMKORLIGINING ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLARI</b> Ismoilova Gulmira Erkin qizi	<b>38-46</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>ФОНОВАЯ СООТНОСИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ РУССКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ</b> Хонова Д.Б.	<b>47-49</b>

<b>12</b>	<b>THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION: EXPLORING POTENTIAL SCENARIOS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT</b> Rakhmatulla I.Nurimbetov	<b>50-54</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON WRITING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN LANGUAGE LEARNING</b> Qarshiyeva Mushtariy Tolibovna	<b>55-59</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>TEXNIKA OTM TALABALARIGA RUS TILI FANINI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH.</b> Sharipova Gulshan Zafar qizi	<b>60-62</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>SURXON VOHASIDAGI KUSHON PODSHOLIGI DAVRIGA OID AYRITOM FRIZI MISOLIDA</b> Toshmamatov Azizbek Tohir o'g'li	<b>63-66</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>ДЕДУКТИВНЫЙ ПОДХОД В ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ</b> Бабаев Эльдар Тофик оглы	<b>67-69</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>MUHAMMAD YUSUFNING "OTA UY" SHE'RIDA QO'LLANILGAN OYKONIMLAR</b> Sayyora Xanmuratova	<b>70-73</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN HIP AND KNEE ARTHROPLASTY AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS COMPLICATIONS.</b> Eldar Rakhmankulov , Ulmasbek Chakhonov	<b>74-76</b>
	<b>OUTLINE</b>	<b>77-78</b>