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Linguopoetic functions of sentence types by communicative intent

Isamova Dilfuza Rakhmatovna

English Language Teacher Bukhara State University Department of Joint Programs

Dilfuz88@mail.ru

Abstract

This paper explores the linguopoetic potential of sentence types classified by communicative purpose within literary texts. The study systemizes the primary linguopoetic functions of syntactic structures and highlights their role in creating implicit authorial meaning and conveying the artistic intent of a literary work.

Keywords

linguopoetics, syntax, sentence types,communicative purpose, decla-rative sentences.

Лингвопоэтическая функция видов предложений по цели высказывании

Исамова Дильфуза Рахматовна

Преподаватель английского языка Кафедра совместных образовательных программ, Бухарский государственный университет

Dilfuz88@mail.ru

Orcid: 0009-0004-4109-4100

Аннотация. Данная работа посвящена исследованию лингвопоэтического потенциала предложений, классифицируемых по цели высказывания в художественном тексте. В результате работы систематизированы основные лингвопоэтические функции синтаксических типов предложений, выявлена их роль в создании авторского подтекста и передаче идейно художественного замысла произведения.

Ключевые слова: лингвопоэтика, синтаксис, типы предложений, цель высказывания, повествовательные предложения.

Введение. В современной лингвистике и литературоведении особый интерес вызывает исследование взаимодействия грамматической структуры языка и его эстетического потенциала. Синтаксис художественного произведения представляет собой не просто формально-структурный уровень языка, но и мощный инструмент создания авторского подтекста, экспрессивности и эмоциональной выразительности. Изучение лингвопоэтической функции типов предложений по цели высказывания позволяет углубить понимание того, как базовые грамматические категории как повествование, вопрос, побуждение превращаются в художественно-выразительные средства, формирующие идейно-эстетическую ткань текста. В художественном тексте предложения по цели высказывания выполняют не только коммуникативную но и эстетическую функцию, участвуя в созда-нии подтекста, экспрессии и эмоционального настроения.

Обсуждение. Первичная функция повествовательных предложений сообщение информации. Однако в поэтическом дискурсе они часто выходят за рамки констатации фактов, формируя ритм, эпическую объективность или, наоборот, глубокую лирическую атмосферу. Как анализ введем примера из стихов А. Блока:

«Ночь, улица, фонарь, аптека,

Бессмысленный и тусклый свет...»

Данные назывные повествовательные предложения статичны, так как в них отсутствуют глаголы действия, что создает эффект застывшего времени, цикличности и безысходности. Повествовательность здесь превращается в средство передачи психологического состояния героя и экзистенциального тупика. Вопросительные предложения в художественном тексте часто утрачивают запрос на получение информации, нейтрализуют первичную

функцию и становятся риторическими вопросами, вопросами размышлени-ями или элементами несобственно прямой речи. Например в стихотворении У. Шекспира:

“Быть или не быть - таков вопрос:

Что благородней духу -покоряться

Пращам и стрелам лютой измытницы-судьбы

Иль, ополчась на море невзгод, совладать с ними?..”

Синтаксическая структура вопроса активизирует внутренний диалог персонажа с самим собой и читателем. Вопросительная форма здесь не требует ответа и она создает максимальную философскую напряженность, передает сомнения, внутренний кризис и рефлексию.

Побудительные предложения как приказ, просьба, призыв, мольба- придают тексту высокую динамику, эмоциональный накал и экспрессию. В поэтическом контексте они могут обращаться не к реальному собеседнику, а к неодушевленным предметам, природе или абстрактным понятиям.

Результаты исследования. Дискуссия вокруг повествовательных предло-жений показывает, что их роль не ограничивается простой констатацией фактов. В зависимости от структуры например, при использовании односоставных или назывных предложений они способны замедлять или ускорять ритм повествования, создавать эффекты присутствия, статики или эмоциональной отстраненности. Анализ вопросительных предложений демонстрирует их глубокий психологизм. В художественном дискурсе вопрос часто утрачивает свою первичную функцию запрос информации и превращается в средство репрезентации внутреннего монолога, сомнения или философского поиска. Это согласуется с представлениями о том, что риторический вопрос является одним из сильнейших инструментов создания авторского подтекста и вовлечения

читателя в сотворчество. Таким образом побудительные конструкции в поэтической речи выходят за рамки бытового волеизъявлении и обращение к неодушевленным предметам, стихиям или абстрактным понятиям снижает категориальность приказа и смещает акцент в сторону лирической мольбы, призыва или медитации. Таким образом, выбор автором того или иного типа предложения по цели высказывания всегда мотивирован идейно-художественным замыслом и служит эффективным инструментом воздействия на эмоционально эстетическое восприятие читателя.

Заключение. В условиях художественного текста предложения по цели высказывания выходят за границы чисто коммуникативной функции. Грамматическая форма становится выразительным средством, работающим на реализацию идейно-художественного замысла автора. Лингвопоэтический подход к анализу синтаксиса позволяет глубже раскрыть подтекстовые смыслы, выявить индивидуально-авторский стиль и понять механизмы эмоционально-эстетического воздействия текста на читателя. Переход от повествования к вопросу или побуждению отражает динамику смены

Тональности от эпического отстранения к предельной лирической исповедальности. Таким образом, типы предложений по цели высказывания представляют собой важный элемент синтаксической поэтики, определяющий художественное своеоб разие литературного произведения.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING SPEED-STRENGTH EXERCISES IN THE TRAINING OF JUDOKAS AGED 12–14

Nauryzbaev Dauletiyar Muratbaevich
Director of the Nukus Center for Olympic and Paralympic Sports Training

Abstract

The article examines the issues of increasing the efficiency of the training process for judokas aged 12–14 at the stage of initial sports specialization. The expediency of using specialized speed-strength exercises to improve the dynamics and performance of throwing techniques is substantiated. A methodology is proposed that includes the use of circuit training, adjustable resistance bands, and medicine balls.

Keywords

young judokas, 12–14 years old, speed-strength exercises, explosive power, initial specialization stage, throwing technique, resistance bands, physical training.

ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ СКОРОСТНО-СИЛОВЫХ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ В ПОДГОТОВКЕ ДЗЮДОИСТОВ 12–14 ЛЕТ

Наурызбаев Даулетияр Муратбаевич
Директор Нукусского центра подготовки по олимпийским и паралимпийским видам спорта

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы повышения эффективности тренировочного процесса дзюдоистов 12–14 лет на этапе начальной спортивной специализации. Обоснована целесообразность применения специализированных скоростно-силовых упражнений для улучшения динамики и результативности бросковой техники. Предложена методика, включающая использование круговых тренировок, эспандеров с регулируемым сопротивлением и набивных мячей.

Ключевые слова: юные дзюдоисты, 12–14 лет, скоростно-силовые упражнения, взрывная сила, этап начальной специализации, бросковая техника,

эспандеры, физическая подготовка.

Введение

Возрастной период 12–14 лет в подготовке дзюдоистов совпадает с этапом начальной спортивной специализации и является чувствительным (сенситивным) для развития основных физических качеств, в особенности быстроты и скоростно-силовых возможностей. Современное дзюдо отличается высокими требованиями к плотности ведения поединка: ограничение времени на проведение атаки и жесткие правила регламента заставляют спортсменов проводить броски за доли секунды.

В связи с этим традиционные подходы к физической подготовке, ориентированные на общеразвивающие или чисто силовые упражнения, часто оказываются недостаточно эффективными. Юным борцам требуется развивать не столько абсолютную силу, сколько «взрывную» скоростно-силовую способность - умение развить максимальное усилие в наименьший промежуток времени при выполнении подворотов (цукури) и сбросов (каке).

Поиск и внедрение оптимизированных комплексов скоростно-силовой направленности, адаптированных под анатомо-физиологические особенности юношей 12–14 лет, является актуальной задачей современной теории и методики единоборств.

Методологические и физиологические основы скоростно-силовой подготовки. Эффективность выполнения технических действий в дзюдо напрямую зависит от уровня проявления скоростно-силовых качеств, которые формируются под влиянием нескольких факторов:

-Морфофункциональный аспект: В возрасте 12–14 лет происходит активная перестройка нервно-мышечного аппарата. Применение скоростно-силовых нагрузок стимулирует синхронизацию работы двигательных единиц и

рекрутирование быстрых мышечных волокон без риска перегрузки суставно-связочного аппарата.

-Специфика проявления усилий: В отличие от циклических видов спорта, в дзюдо скоростно-силовое усилие носит ациклический и взрывной характер. Оно выполняется в условиях активного сопротивления соперника и частой смены опорных положений.

-Сопряженное развитие качеств: Наибольший педагогический эффект достигается тогда, когда физическое упражнение по своей биомеханической структуре максимально приближено к соревновательному техническому действию (например, работа с эспандером, имитирующая выведение из равновесия - кудзуси).

Практическая методика применения скоростно-силовых упражнений. Для дзюдоистов 12–14 лет разработан и внедрен специальный комплекс упражнений, разбитый на три ключевых направления:

1. Упражнения с резиновыми эспандерами и амортизаторами. Работа с сопротивлением резины позволяет сохранять высокую скорость движения на протяжении всей траектории:

- Выполнение имитации бросков (утикоми) с эспандером в максимально высоком темпе (серии по 10–15 секунд);

- Взрывные тяги резины двумя руками с поворотом туловища, имитирующие подворот под броски через спину (О-госи, Сэои-нагэ).

2. Плиометрические и прыжковые упражнения. Формируют «взрывную» силу нижних конечностей, необходимую для мощного подседа и выталкивания соперника:

-Выпрыгивания вверх из глубокого седа с мгновенным выполнением имитации броска;

-Запрыгивания на гимнастическую скамью/тумбу (высотой 30–40 см) с последующим быстрым отталкиванием;

-Броски медицинбола (весом 1–2 кг) двумя руками из-за головы и от груди на дальность и скорость.

3. Специализированная круговая тренировка. Служит для интеграции скоростно-силовых качеств в условия, приближенные к соревновательным:

- Скоростное выполнение утикоми с партнером равного веса (10 сек).

- Взрывные отжимания от пола с хлопком (10 сек).

- Броски набивного мяча в стену на скорость (15 сек).

- Серийные прыжки через барьеры с последующей самостраховкой (укэми) (15 сек).

Преимущества и результаты применения методики. Систематическое включение предложенного комплекса в тренировочный процесс дзюдоистов 12–14 лет позволяет достичь следующих результатов:

- Рост технико-тактической активности: спортсмены начинают проводить больше атак за время поединка благодаря сокращению времени на подготовку броска.

- Повышение качества выполнения приемов: возрастает амплитуда и скорость проведения бросков за счет лучшей мобилизации мышечных усилий.

- Безопасность и соответствие возрасту: использование собственного веса, эспандеров и легких снарядов исключает компрессионную нагрузку на позвоночник, гарантируя гармоничное развитие юного организма.

- Ограничения: Нагрузки скоростно-силовой направленности должны строго дозироваться. Их следует проводить в первой половине основной части тренировочного занятия, пока центральная нервная система спортсменов не утомлена.

Заключение

Применение специализированных скоростно-силовых упражнений в подготовке дзюдоистов 12–14 лет является высокоэффективным педагогическим средством. Сочетание работы с резиновыми амортизаторами, плиометрики и интервальных круговых тренировок позволяет существенно повысить взрывную силу и быстроту реакций юных борцов.

Использование данной методики на этапе начальной спортивной специализации создаёт качественную базу для роста спортивного мастерства, повышает результативность соревновательной деятельности и минимизирует риск получения травм.

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LEGAL REGIME OF THE PLEDGE OF ABSOLUTE RIGHTS TO TRADEMARKS: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

ZOXID TULKINOVICH TURAKULOV

Independent Researcher (PhD)

Annotation

This article examines the civil law regime governing the pledge of absolute rights to trademarks as one of the most commercially significant intellectual property assets. It analyses the legal nature of trademark pledges, the procedures for their state registration, the rights and obligations of the pledgor and the pledgee, the use of pledged trademark rights under licence agreements, and mechanisms for preserving the commercial value of pledged trademarks. Particular attention is devoted to the legal consequences arising from the expiry of trademark protection, the creditor's right to monitor the quality of goods produced under the pledged trademark, and the legal issues associated with sublicensing. Based on a comparative analysis of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign legal approaches, the article identifies existing legislative gaps and proposes amendments aimed at strengthening the legal framework governing the pledge of absolute rights. The proposed reforms seek to improve the protection of creditors' and right holders' interests, enhance legal certainty in secured transactions involving intellectual property, and ensure the effective commercial exploitation of trademarks.

Keywords

trademark, absolute rights, intellectual property, pledge of intellectual property rights, trademark pledge, security interest, state registration, licence agreement, sublicence, quality control, civil law, secured transactions, creditor protection.

The rapid development of the innovation-driven economy has resulted in intellectual property assets, particularly trademarks, becoming some of the most valuable intangible

assets of business entities. Today, a trademark is recognized not only as a means of distinguishing goods and services, but also as an object of civil rights possessing independent economic value. In this regard, the use of such rights as collateral in credit relations is becoming increasingly widespread in international legal practice.

The pledge of absolute rights to a trademark enables the right holder to attract financial resources without alienating the relevant right, while serving as an effective legal instrument for securing the performance of an obligation in favour of the creditor. However, unlike the pledge of tangible property, the pledge of a trademark has specific legal characteristics and therefore requires comprehensive legal regulation of such matters as the creation of the pledge right, state registration, the procedure for using the trademark, licensing relations, quality control over goods, and the preservation of the economic value of the pledged right. At present, a number of relations concerning the legal regime of the pledge of absolute rights to trademarks are not fully regulated by national legislation. In particular, no uniform legal approach has been developed with regard to the procedure for state registration of the pledge right, the scope of the pledgee's right to use the trademark, the mechanism for controlling the quality of goods, and the rights and obligations of the parties. This gives rise to divergent interpretations in law-enforcement practice and may disturb the balance of interests between the participants in credit relations. From this perspective, analysing the legal regime of the pledge of absolute rights to trademarks on the basis of national and foreign experience, identifying its legal characteristics, and developing scholarly proposals aimed at improving the existing legislation are of considerable theoretical and practical importance. In this regard, most specialists in the field of trademark law emphasise that a pledge agreement concerning intellectual property rights should be subject to state registration[1].

[1] Demyanchenko D.A. State Registration of the Pledge of an Exclusive Right to a Trademark under Contemporary Russian Legislation. Severo-Kavkazskii Region. Social Sciences. 2014;(6):107.

V.E. Evdokimova argues that a pledge of absolute rights should not be included among the categories of agreements subject to mandatory state registration [2]. The principal legal condition giving rise to the rights and obligations of the parties under a pledge agreement concerning absolute rights is its state registration. State registration of a pledge of absolute rights serves, first, to ensure the reliability and stability of civil circulation and, second, to provide interested persons with access to information concerning the pledged absolute right[3].

The procedure and conditions for the registration of a pledge of absolute rights are not expressly regulated under the civil legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, taking into account the content of the agreement, the nature of its subject matter, and the rights and obligations of the parties, analogous provisions of civil legislation may be applied to pledge agreements involving absolute rights. Accordingly, in light of the requirements of Article 270 of the Civil Code, Article 9 of the Law on Pledge, and Article 30 of the Law on Trademarks, an agreement concerning the transfer of rights to a trademark should be registered with the Intellectual Property Agency.

Under a pledge agreement involving absolute rights, unless otherwise provided by the agreement, the pledgee acquires only the right to hold the pledged trademark right for the purpose of securing the performance of the underlying obligation. The pledgee may not, without the pledgor's consent, grant third parties the right to use the trademark under a licence agreement. The pledgee acquires the right to dispose of the pledged absolute right only where the debtor fails to perform the obligation secured by the pledge.

Under a pledge agreement, the pledge of absolute rights to a trademark may extend to all or only part of the goods for which the trademark has been registered. This

[2] Evdokimova V.N. Legal Qualification of Technology Transfer Agreements: Problems and Solutions. Patents and Licenses. 2004;(8):32–44.

[3] Bevzenko R.S., Egorov A.V. Amendments to the Law on Pledge: New Opportunities for Legal Flexibility. Moscow: Aktion-Media; 2015. p. 43.

approach is justified because the commercial reputation and market value of individual goods marketed under the same trademark may differ significantly. Where the debtor fails to perform or improperly performs the secured obligation, the value of the pledged trademark right must be sufficient to satisfy the creditor's pecuniary claim. If the value of the pledged trademark becomes insufficient, Article 276 of the Civil Code entitles the creditor to require the debtor to replace the pledged asset. Such replacement may concern all or only part of the goods covered by the trademark registration. This right exists irrespective of whether it has been expressly stipulated in the pledge agreement, and the debtor is obliged to comply with the creditor's request.

Unlike tangible property, the value of absolute rights is inherently unstable and subject to market fluctuations. The emergence of new competing products may significantly reduce the market value of goods marketed under a particular trademark, as consumers gain access to alternative products of a similar kind. Consequently, the commercial value of the pledged trademark may decrease, thereby weakening the security interest of the creditor. The exclusive right to a trademark is granted for a fixed period and may be renewed only by the right holder in accordance with the procedure established by law. This characteristic also affects the effectiveness of the security interest. If the debtor fails to renew the term of protection of the trademark, the pledged absolute right is terminated pursuant to Article 283(1) of the Civil Code, and the trademark consequently loses its legal status as the subject matter of the pledge. Where the debtor possesses no other assets, or where the value of such assets is insufficient to satisfy the secured obligation, the creditor's claim may remain unsatisfied. This significantly limits the practical effectiveness of pledge agreements involving absolute rights and weakens the creditor's legal protection.

By contrast, the ownership of tangible property is not subject to a fixed statutory term. Therefore, in pledge agreements involving absolute rights, the legal protection of

the trademark should not be allowed to expire until the secured obligation has been duly performed by the debtor in accordance with the principle of fairness. Such a rule should be expressly incorporated into the relevant legislation.

Pursuant to Article 27 of the Law on Trademarks, the holder of an exclusive trademark right may use the trademark on the goods for which it has been registered, as well as on their packaging, or may authorise another person to use the trademark under a licence agreement. In accordance with Article 1036 of the Civil Code, a licensee may also grant a sub-licence to a third party, provided that such authority is conferred by the licence agreement. One of the essential terms of a licence agreement is the requirement that the quality of the goods produced by the licensee must not be inferior to that of the licensor. Where this condition is absent, the licence agreement is regarded as legally defective and cannot be registered by the competent authority.

Under a pledge agreement, the pledgor may continue to use the trademark, provided that such right has not been restricted by the agreement. A distinctive feature of a pledge of absolute rights is that the pledgee may monitor whether the goods produced under the pledged trademark comply with the applicable quality standards. Ordinarily, this obligation is imposed on the licensee under a licence agreement. Where the quality of the goods produced under the licensed trademark is inferior to that of the licensor's goods, the licensor is entitled to terminate the licence agreement unilaterally.

Where the right to use the trademark remains with the pledgor, the pledgee is entitled to request information from the debtor regarding the manner in which the trademark is being used. The debtor, in turn, is obliged to provide such information. This requirement is justified because the improper commercial exploitation of any intellectual property object capable of commercialization inevitably diminishes its commercial value.

Where absolute rights to a trademark are pledged, the pledgor is obliged to maintain the quality of the goods marketed under the trademark at the level existing at the time

the pledge was created. Any deterioration in product quality reduces the commercial value of the trademark and consequently increases the risk that the debtor will fail to satisfy the secured obligation. Regular reports submitted by the debtor concerning product quality enable the creditor to monitor whether the value of the pledged asset is being preserved and thereby protect the creditor against potential financial losses.

The pledgor may not only use the trademark personally but may also authorize third parties to use it under a licence agreement. Such authorization is permissible provided that the pledge agreement does not expressly prohibit the granting of licences to third parties. Under civil legislation, the granting of the right to use a trademark to another person is governed by a licence agreement. Where such rights are granted to third parties, the pledgor remains liable to the pledgee for ensuring the quality of the goods produced under the trademark. If the quality of the goods manufactured by the licensee fails to satisfy the required standards, the creditor may require the debtor to terminate the licence agreement unilaterally or may treat the breach as a material violation of the pledge agreement and terminate that agreement accordingly. Furthermore, where the quality of the goods produced by the licensee is inferior to that of the licensor's products, and the licensor (the pledgor) was aware of this deficiency yet nevertheless permitted such use, the pledgee is entitled to regard such conduct as a material breach of the pledge agreement, terminate the agreement unilaterally, and claim compensation for the losses sustained. The pledgor is obliged to satisfy the creditor's lawful claims.

Pursuant to Article 277(4) of the Civil Code, the pledgee may use the pledged trademark only in the circumstances expressly provided for by the agreement and is required to submit regular reports to the pledgor regarding such use. The legal status of the parties within this civil-law relationship therefore varies depending on the contractual arrangements. In particular, the debtor acquires, within a limited scope of authority—namely, the right to require that the quality of the goods produced under the

trademark be equivalent to that of the trademark owner's goods—the legal position of a creditor vis-à-vis the pledgee.

The pledgee's report concerning the use of the pledged trademark should include information on the volume of goods produced under the trademark, their selling price, the geographical markets in which the goods are distributed, and the quality of the products. Where the quality of the goods produced by the pledgee differs from that of the trademark owner's products, the pledgor is entitled to require the pledgee to cease using the trademark. In addition, the pledgor may claim compensation for the losses incurred or request that the amount of such losses be deducted from the secured obligation.

The pledgee may also grant the right to use the trademark to third parties where such authority is expressly provided for in the pledge agreement. Current civil legislation, however, contains no specific provisions regulating the pledgee's right to authorize third-party use of pledged absolute rights. Nevertheless, by way of analogy, the provisions of Article 1036 of the Civil Code concerning sublicensing may be applied to these legal relations. Consequently, the legal positions of the parties under the pledge agreement become more complex. The pledgee and the pledgor simultaneously acquire reciprocal rights and obligations, and each party may, depending on the particular legal relationship, act both as creditor and debtor. Thus, within the framework of a single contractual relationship, two interrelated civil-law relationships coexist. Even where the pledgor assumes the position of creditor in relation to the pledgee with respect to the use of the trademark, the pledgor nevertheless retains the status of debtor regarding the performance of the obligation secured by the pledge. As noted above, a licence agreement requires that the quality of the licensee's goods be equivalent to that of the licensor's products. Within pledge relationships, however, the pledgor generally represents the weaker party. In practice, the debtor is primarily concerned with ensuring performance of the secured obligation and therefore may fail to supervise the creditor's

activities adequately, neglect to request reports concerning the use of the trademark, or overlook deficiencies in product quality. Such conduct may result in a deterioration in product quality, causing both material and non-material harm to consumers. Accordingly, the legislation should establish a clear legal framework empowering the competent public authority to exercise continuous supervision over the quality of goods produced under trademarks used by pledgees pursuant to pledge agreements.

Conclusion

The legal regime governing the duration of trademark protection in the context of a pledge of absolute rights is intrinsically linked to the conduct of the right holder. Consequently, the pledgee's ability to enforce its rights under the secured obligation depends upon circumstances that are beyond its direct control. This creates legal uncertainty and may ultimately result in financial losses for the creditor. In order to eliminate these shortcomings and enhance the legal framework governing the pledge of absolute rights, it is proposed to supplement Article 43 of the Law on Pledge with the following provision:

“Where absolute rights to the results of intellectual activity or means of individualization are pledged, the termination of such absolute rights shall not be permitted until the debtor has duly performed the obligation secured by the pledge agreement.

The extension of the term of protection of the absolute right shall be carried out by the competent authority upon the request of the pledgee or pursuant to a court decision”.

Furthermore, it is proposed to supplement Article 43 of the Law on Pledge with the following provision:

“Compliance of the quality of goods produced by the pledgee under a trademark subject to a pledge agreement with the quality of the goods produced by the trademark owner (the pledgor) shall be supervised by the Intellectual Property Agency.

Where the quality of such goods fails to meet the required standards, the Agency shall be entitled, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the pledgor, to apply to the court seeking termination of the pledgee's right to use the trademark".

Finally, it is proposed to supplement Article 27 of the Law on Trademarks with the following provision:

"Under a pledge agreement involving absolute rights to a trademark, the pledgee shall not be entitled to authorize third parties to use the trademark."

These legislative amendments would strengthen the legal protection of both creditors and right holders, preserve the commercial value of pledged trademarks, ensure the stability of secured transactions involving intellectual property, and eliminate the existing legislative gaps concerning the civil-law regime governing the pledge of absolute rights.

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AN AXIOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF PUNITIVE AND SOCIAL PREVENTION MODELS IN DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Independent Researcher at Fergana State University
Okhunov Nabijon Mansurovich

Abstract

This article provides a comparative socio-philosophical analysis of the axiological foundations of punitive and social prevention models in drug control policy. It demonstrates that the punitive paradigm is primarily based on the values of social order, security, responsibility, and coercion, whereas the preventive model relies on the principles of human dignity, health, freedom, social solidarity, and reintegration. The views of foreign scholars such as M. Foucault, D. Garland, H. Becker, and A. Sen, as well as those of E. Yusupov and S. Otamurodov on the human person, values, and social responsibility, are employed as the methodological foundation of the study. The article argues that rather than treating punishment and prevention as absolute opposites in drug control policy, it is necessary to determine the legitimate boundaries of their application through the criteria of human dignity and social harm. The author proposes the concept of "human dignity-oriented preventive axiology" as a promising value-based model for contemporary drug control policy.

Keywords

drug addiction, axiology, punishment, social prevention, value, human dignity, social control, stigmatization, reintegration, social security.

NARKOMANIYAGA QARSHI SIYOSATDA JAZOLASH VA IJTIMOIY PROFILAKTIKA MODELLARINING AKSIOLOGIK QIYOSI

Farg'ona davlat universiteti mustaqil izlanuvchisi
Oxunov Nabijon Mansurovich

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatda jazolash va ijtimoiy profilaktika modellarining aksiologik asoslari ijtimoiy-falsafiy jihatdan qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Jazolash paradigmasining ijtimoiy tartib, xavfsizlik, javobgarlik va majburlash qadriyatlariga, profilaktik modelning esa inson qadr-qimmati, salomatlik, erkinlik, ijtimoiy birdamlik va reintegratsiya tamoyillariga tayanishi ochib beriladi. M. Fuko, D. Garland, H. Bekker, A. Sen kabi xorijiy tadqiqotchilar hamda E. Yusupov va S. Otamurodovning inson, qadriyat va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatga oid qarashlaridan metodologik asos sifatida foydalaniladi. Narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatda jazolash va profilaktikani mutlaq qarama-qarshi qo'yish o'rniga, ularning legitim chegaralarini inson qadr-qimmati va ijtimoiy zarar mezonlari orqali belgilash zarurligi asoslanadi. Muallif tomonidan "inson qadr-qimmatiga yo'naltirilgan preventiv aksiologiya" narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatning istiqbolli qadriyatlar modeli sifatida taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: narkomaniya, aksiologiya, jazolash, ijtimoiy profilaktika, qadriyat, inson qadr-qimmati, ijtimoiy nazorat, stigmatizatsiya, reintegratsiya, ijtimoiy xavfsizlik.

АКСИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СОПОСТАВЛЕНИЕ МОДЕЛЕЙ НАКАЗАНИЯ И СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ В ПОЛИТИКЕ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ НАРКОМАНИИ

Независимый исследователь Ферганского государственного университета
Охунов Набижон Мансурович

Аннотация. В статье проводится сравнительный социально-философский анализ аксиологических оснований моделей наказания и социальной профилактики в политике противодействия наркомании. Раскрывается, что парадигма наказания опирается преимущественно на ценности социального порядка, безопасности, ответственности и принуждения, тогда как профилактическая модель основывается на принципах человеческого достоинства, здоровья, свободы, социальной солидарности и реинтеграции. В качестве методологической основы

используются взгляды зарубежных исследователей М. Фуко, Д. Гарланда, Г. Беккера, А. Сена, а также Е. Юсупова и С. Отамурадова на проблемы человека, ценностей и социальной ответственности. Обосновывается необходимость не абсолютного противопоставления наказания и профилактики в политике противодействия наркомании, а определения легитимных границ их применения на основе критериев человеческого достоинства и социального вреда. Автором предлагается концепция «превентивной аксиологии, ориентированной на человеческое достоинство» в качестве перспективной ценностной модели политики противодействия наркомании.

Ключевые слова: наркомания, аксиология, наказание, социальная профилактика, ценность, человеческое достоинство, социальный контроль, стигматизация, реинтеграция, социальная безопасность.

Kirish. Narkomaniyaga qarshi kurashning tarixiy tajribasida davlat va jamiyat tomonidan qo‘llanilgan choralar ko‘p jihatdan taqiq, majburlash, jinoiy javobgarlik va ijtimoiy nazorat mexanizmlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan. Bunday yondashuv narkotik moddalar tarqalishini jamiyat xavfsizligiga tahdid sifatida baholashdan kelib chiqadi. Biroq zamonaviy ijtimoiy-falsafiy tafakkur narkomaniyani faqat huquqbuzarlik sifatida emas, balki insonning salomatligi, ijtimoiylashuvi, qadriyatlar tizimi va jamiyat bilan munosabatlariga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi murakkab hodisa sifatida tahlil qilishni talab etmoqda.

Muammoning aksiologik mohiyati shundaki, jazolash va profilaktika modellari ortida turli qadriyatlar ierarxiyasi mavjud. Jazolash paradigmasida ijtimoiy tartib, xavfsizlik, javobgarlik va qonun ustuvorligi yetakchi o‘rin egallasa, profilaktik paradigmada inson qadr-qimmati, salomatlik, erkinlik, ijtimoiy hamjihatlik va reintegratsiya ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuning uchun narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatning qaysi vositalari

samaraliroq ekanligi haqidagi savol bilan bir qatorda, “ushbu siyosat qanday qadriyatlarni himoya qilishi kerak?” degan falsafiy savol ham muhimdir.

Mazkur tadqiqotning maqsadi narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatdagi jazolash va ijtimoiy profilaktika modellarini aksiologik jihatdan qiyoslash hamda ularning inson, jamiyat va davlat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni shakllantirishdagi o‘rnini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada aksiologik, dialektik, komparativ va tizimli tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi. Aksiologik yondashuv jazolash va profilaktika modellarining zamiridagi qadriyatlar tizimini aniqlashga xizmat qiladi. Dialektik metod mazkur modellarni mutlaq inkor etuvchi qarama-qarshiliklar sifatida emas, ijtimoiy xavfsizlikni ta’minlash jarayonidagi o‘zaro bog‘liq mexanizmlar sifatida baholash imkonini beradi. Komparativ tahlil esa ularning inson qadr-qimmati, erkinlik, javobgarlik, xavfsizlik va ijtimoiy birdamlik kabi qadriyatlar bilan munosabatini qiyoslashga yo‘naltirilgan.

Natijalar va muhokama. Jazolash ijtimoiy institut sifatida faqat huquqiy sanksiyani anglatmaydi. Uning zamirida jamiyatning adolat, javobgarlik va tartib haqidagi tasavvurlari mujassamlashadi. Shu ma’noda narkotik moddalarning noqonuniy muomalasiga qarshi jazo choralarini butunlay inkor etish mumkin emas. Ayniqsa, boshqa insonlarga zarar yetkazuvchi narkotik moddalar savdosi va uyushgan noqonuniy faoliyatga nisbatan huquqiy majburlash jamiyat xavfsizligini ta’minlashning legitim vositasi bo‘lib qoladi.

Biroq jazoning obyektini narkotik moddalar noqonuniy muomalasini tashkil qiluvchi subyekt bilan qaramlik holatiga tushgan shaxs o‘rtasida farqlamaslik aksiologik ziddiyatni yuzaga keltiradi. Birinchi holatda jazo boshqalarga yetkazilayotgan zararni to‘xtatishga qaratilsa, ikkinchi holatda shaxsning o‘zi ham ijtimoiy va tibbiy yordamga muhtoj bo‘lishi mumkin.

M. Fuko jazo institutlarining tarixiy transformatsiyasini o‘rganar ekan, zamonaviy jamiyatda jazoning tanaga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatishdan inson xulq-atvorini

intizomlashtirish va “normalashtirish” mexanizmlariga o‘tganini ko‘rsatadi.[1] Fuko konsepsiyasi narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatni ham tanqidiy tahlil qilishga imkon beradi. Chunki jazo faqat huquqbuzarlikka javob bo‘lib qolmay, ayrim shaxslarni “normal” va “deviant” guruhlarga ajratadigan ijtimoiy mexanizmga aylanishi mumkin.

Bu holat H. Bekkerning deviatsiya va stigmatizatsiya haqidagi qarashlari bilan hamohangdir. Bekkerga ko‘ra, deviantlik faqat muayyan xatti-harakatning ichki xususiyati emas, balki jamiyat tomonidan unga berilgan ijtimoiy baho bilan ham shakllanadi.[2] Mazkur yondashuvdan kelib chiqib, narkotik moddalarga qaram shaxsni doimiy ravishda “jinoyatchi” yoki “ijtimoiy xavfli shaxs” sifatida identifikatsiya qilish ikkilamchi deviatsiyani kuchaytirishi va uning jamiyatga qaytish imkoniyatlarini qisqartirishi mumkin.

Demak, jazolash modelining asosiy aksiologik cheklovi xatti-harakatga berilgan salbiy bahoning shaxsning umumiy insoniy qadriga ko‘chirilishi xavfi bilan bog‘liq. Huquqbuzarlikni qoralash insonning o‘zini qadrsizlantirishga aylanmasligi kerak.

D. Garland zamonaviy jamiyatlardagi “nazorat madaniyati”ni tahlil qilib, jinoyatchilikka qarshi siyosat xavf, jamoatchilik xavfsizligi va siyosiy legitimlik haqidagi kengroq ijtimoiy tasavvurlar bilan bog‘langanligini ko‘rsatadi.[3] Bunday sharoitda jazolashning ramziy ahamiyati uning real preventiv samaradorligidan ustun kelishi ehtimoli mavjud. Ya’ni qat’iy jazo jamiyatda “muammo nazorat ostida” degan tasavvur hosil qilishi mumkin, biroq narkomaniyani keltirib chiqaruvchi ijtimoiy sabablarni o‘z-o‘zidan bartaraf etmaydi.

Profilaktik paradigma esa muammoning oqibatiga emas, uning shakllanishiga olib keluvchi ijtimoiy omillarga ta’sir ko‘rsatishni nazarda tutadi. Bunda inson jazolanishi kerak bo‘lgan obyekt sifatida emas, o‘z imkoniyatlari, ehtiyojlari va ijtimoiy aloqalariga ega subyekt sifatida qaraladi.

A. Sen erkinlikni insonning real imkoniyatlari bilan bog‘lab talqin qiladi. Uning yondashuvida taraqqiyot insonning o‘zi qadrlaydigan hayot tarzini tanlash va amalga oshirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish jarayonidir.[4] Ushbu konsepsiyani narkomaniya profilaktikasiga tatbiq etish muhim metodologik xulosaga olib keladi: insonni narkotik moddalardan faqat qo‘rqitish yoki taqiqlar orqali uzoqlashtirish yetarli emas; unga sog‘lom turmushni tanlash uchun real ijtimoiy imkoniyatlar yaratish lozim.

Bunday imkoniyatlar sifatli ta’lim, oiladagi sog‘lom munosabatlar, ijtimoiy qo‘llab-quvvatlash, bandlik, mazmunli bo‘sh vaqt, psixologik yordam va jamiyatga daxldorlik hissini o‘z ichiga oladi. Demak, profilaktikaning aksiologik ustunligi uning insonni tashqi nazorat obyektidan o‘z hayotining mas’ul subyektiga aylantirishga intilishida namoyon bo‘ladi.

O‘zbek falsafiy tafakkurida ham insonning ma’naviy kamoloti erkinlik va mas’uliyat birligi bilan bog‘lanadi. E. Yusupov inson kamolotining ma’naviy asoslarini tahlil qilib, shaxsning axloqiy qadriyatlarni ongli ravishda o‘zlashtirishi va jamiyat oldidagi mas’uliyatini uning ma’naviy rivojlanishining muhim sharti sifatida ko‘rsatadi.[5] S. Otamurodovning shaxs, milliy o‘zlik va ma’naviy qadriyatlarga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarida ham insonning ijtimoiy barqarorligi uning qadriyatlar tizimi va jamiyat bilan ma’naviy aloqadorligi bilan uzviy bog‘liqligi ta’kidlanadi.[6]

Shu nuqtai nazardan narkomaniya profilaktikasi faqat zararli moddadan voz kechishga chaqirish emas, balki insonda hayot, sog‘liq, oila, mas’uliyat va ijtimoiy daxldorlik qadriyatlarini mustahkamlash jarayoni sifatida tushunilishi kerak.

UNODC va WHO tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan xalqaro profilaktika standartlarida ham narkotik moddalardan foydalanishning oldini olish faqat axborot berish yoki qo‘rqitishga emas, balki bolalar va yoshlarning sog‘lom rivojlanishini ta’minlovchi dalillarga asoslangan kompleks choralar tizimiga tayanishi qayd etiladi.[7] Bu

yondashuv profilaktik paradigmaning aksiologik mohiyatida salomatlik, rivojlanish va ijtimoiy farovonlik qadriyatlari markaziy o‘rin egallashini ko‘rsatadi.

Jazolash va profilaktika modellarini shu asosda qiyoslash ularning mutlaq alternativalar emasligini ko‘rsatadi. Narkotik moddalarni noqonuniy ishlab chiqarish va tarqatish orqali boshqalarga zarar yetkazuvchi faoliyatga nisbatan huquqiy majburlash zarur bo‘lishi mumkin. Ammo qaramlik xavfi ostidagi yoki qaramlikka duch kelgan shaxsga nisbatan profilaktika, davolash, reabilitatsiya va ijtimoiy reintegratsiyaning ustuvorligi insonparvarlik tamoyiliga ko‘proq mos keladi.

Shundan kelib chiqib, narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosat uchun “inson qadr-qimmatiga yo‘naltirilgan preventiv aksiologiya” modelini ilgari surish mumkin. Ushbu model beshta asosiy qadriyatning o‘zaro muvozanatiga tayanadi: inson qadr-qimmati – salomatlik – mas’uliyat – ijtimoiy xavfsizlik – reintegratsiya. Mazkur ierarxiyada xavfsizlik inson qadr-qimmatiga qarama-qarshi qo‘yilmaydi; aksincha, insonning qadrini saqlaydigan xavfsizlik siyosati legitim va barqaror deb qaraladi.

Xulosa. Narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatdagi jazolash va ijtimoiy profilaktika modellarining aksiologik qiyosi bir qator nazariy xulosalarni shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

Birinchidan, jazolash paradigmasi ijtimoiy tartib, javobgarlik va xavfsizlik qadriyatlarini himoya qilishi bilan muhim bo‘lsa-da, uning haddan tashqari keng qo‘llanishi stigmatizatsiya va ijtimoiy begonalashuv xavfini yuzaga keltiradi.

Ikkinchidan, profilaktik paradigma inson qadr-qimmati, salomatlik, ongli tanlov, ijtimoiy birdamlik va reintegratsiya qadriyatlariga tayanishi sababli narkomaniyaning ijtimoiy sabablariga kompleks ta’sir ko‘rsatish imkoniyatiga ega.

Uchinchidan, narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatda jazo va profilaktika o‘rtasidagi chegarani “qat’iylik – yumshoqlik” mezoni emas, “ijtimoiy zarar – inson qadr-qimmati” aksiologik mezoni orqali belgilash maqsadga muvofiq.

To‘rtinchidan, narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatning istiqbolli paradigmasi insonni nazorat qilinishi lozim bo‘lgan passiv obyekt emas, balki o‘z salomatligi va ijtimoiy hayoti uchun mas’uliyatni shakllantirish imkoniyatiga ega subyekt sifatida e’tirof etishi lozim. Shu asosda taklif etilgan inson qadr-qimmatiga yo‘naltirilgan preventiv aksiologiya narkomaniyaga qarshi siyosatda jazolashning legitim chegaralarini belgilash, stigmatizatsiyani kamaytirish va profilaktika, reabilitatsiya hamda ijtimoiy reintegratsiyani yagona qadriyatlar tizimida birlashtirish uchun ijtimoiy-falsafiy metodologik asos bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

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THE DIALECTICS OF ECONOMIC INTEREST AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Independent Researcher at Fergana State University

Abdurakhmonov Asadullo Askarovich

Abstract

This thesis provides a socio-philosophical analysis of the dialectical relationship between economic interest and social responsibility in social entrepreneurship. It argues that profit generation and the creation of social value in social entrepreneurship are not mutually exclusive but rather mutually interdependent objectives. A. Sen's capability approach, M. Yunus's concept of social business, R. Freeman's stakeholder theory, M. Porter and M. Kramer's concept of "creating shared value," as well as the views of Uzbek scholars on social responsibility and human interests, are employed as the methodological foundations of the study. Economic interest is interpreted as a means of ensuring the sustainability of social entrepreneurship, while social responsibility is regarded as a criterion that determines its goals and value orientation. The author proposes the concept of "responsible economic interest" as an integrative axiological principle of social entrepreneurial activity.

Keywords

social entrepreneurship, economic interest, social responsibility, social value, social justice, stakeholders, shared value, human dignity, social mission, sustainability.

IJTIMOIY TADBIRKORLIKDA IQTISODIY MANFAAT VA IJTIMOIY MAS'ULIYAT DIALEKTIKASI

Farg'ona davlat universiteti mustaqil izlanuvchisi Abduraxmonov Asadullo Askarovich

Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezisda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatida iqtisodiy manfaat va ijtimoiy mas'uliyat o'rtasidagi dialektik munosabat ijtimoiy-falsafiy nuqtai nazardan

tahlil qilinadi. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikda foyda olish va ijtimoiy qiymat yaratish bir-birini inkor etuvchi emas, balki o‘zaro shartlangan maqsadlar ekanligi asoslanadi. A. Senning imkoniyatlar yondashuvi, M. Yunusning ijtimoiy biznes konsepsiyasi, R. Frimanning manfaatdor tomonlar nazariyasi, M. Porter va M. Kramerning “umumiy qiymat yaratish” g‘oyasi hamda o‘zbek olimlarining ijtimoiy mas’uliyat va inson manfaatlariga oid qarashlari metodologik asos sifatida qo‘llaniladi. Tadqiqotda iqtisodiy manfaat ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning barqarorligini ta’minlovchi vosita, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat esa uning maqsad va qadriyat yo‘nalishini belgilovchi mezon sifatida talqin qilinadi. Muallif tomonidan “mas’uliyatli iqtisodiy manfaat” ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatining integrativ aksiologik tamoyili sifatida ilgari suriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik, iqtisodiy manfaat, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat, ijtimoiy qiymat, ijtimoiy adolat, manfaatdor tomonlar, umumiy qiymat, inson qadr-qimmati, ijtimoiy missiya, barqarorlik.

ДИАЛЕКТИКА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ИНТЕРЕСА И СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ В СОЦИАЛЬНОМ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Независимый исследователь Ферганского государственного университета
Абдурахмонов Асадулло Аскарович

Аннотация. В настоящих тезисах с социально-философской точки зрения анализируется диалектическая взаимосвязь между экономическим интересом и социальной ответственностью в деятельности социального предпринимательства. Обосновывается положение о том, что получение прибыли и создание социальной ценности в социальном предпринимательстве являются не взаимоисключающими, а взаимно обусловленными целями. В качестве методологической основы используются подход А. Сена к расширению возможностей человека, концепция социального бизнеса М. Юнуса, теория заинтересованных сторон Р. Фримана, идея «создания общей ценности» М.

Портера и М. Крамера, а также взгляды узбекских учёных на социальную ответственность и интересы человека. В исследовании экономический интерес интерпретируется как средство обеспечения устойчивости социального предпринимательства, тогда как социальная ответственность рассматривается в качестве критерия, определяющего его целевую и ценностную направленность. Автором выдвигается понятие «ответственный экономический интерес» в качестве интегративного аксиологического принципа деятельности социального предпринимательства.

Kirish. Iqtisodiy manfaat va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat o‘rtasidagi munosabat zamonaviy tadbirkorlik falsafasining eng murakkab masalalaridan biridir. An’anaviy iqtisodiy tafakkurda tadbirkorlik ko‘pincha xususiy manfaat, foyda, raqobat va iqtisodiy samaradorlik kategoriyalari orqali talqin qilingan. Biroq jamiyatning murakkablashuvi, ijtimoiy tengsizlik, kambag‘allik, bandlik, ekologik muammolar va turli guruhlarning iqtisodiy hayotdan chetda qolishi biznes faoliyatining ijtimoiy oqibatlarini ham falsafiy tahlil markaziga olib chiqdi.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik aynan mazkur ziddiyat maydonida shakllanayotgan ijtimoiy institut hisoblanadi. U bozor mexanizmlaridan foydalanadi, iqtisodiy daromad yaratadi, biroq iqtisodiy foydani faoliyatning yakuniy maqsadi sifatida emas, muayyan ijtimoiy muammoni barqaror hal etish vositasi sifatida ko‘radi.

Shu sababli ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik mohiyatini “foyda yoki ijtimoiy manfaat” tarzidagi oddiy dixotomiya orqali anglash yetarli emas. Uning ijtimoiy-falsafiy tabiati iqtisodiy manfaat va ijtimoiy mas’uliyatning dialektik birligi orqali ochiladi. Mazkur tezisning maqsadi ana shu munosabatning falsafiy, aksiologik va institutsional asoslarini tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Asosiy qism. Iqtisodiy manfaat inson va jamiyat iqtisodiy faoliyatining tabiiy rag‘batlantiruvchi omillaridan biridir. Tadbirkorlikning iqtisodiy barqarorligi daromad

olish, xarajatlarni qoplash, kapitalni qayta investitsiya qilish va faoliyatni kengaytirish imkoniyatlariga bog‘liq. Shu ma’noda foydani ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikka zid hodisa sifatida talqin qilish metodologik jihatdan biryoqlama bo‘ladi.

Aksincha, iqtisodiy barqarorlik bo‘lmagan ijtimoiy tashabbus uzoq muddat davomida o‘z missiyasini bajarish imkoniyatini yo‘qotishi mumkin. Demak, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikda iqtisodiy manfaatning mavjudligi muammo emas; asosiy masala iqtisodiy manfaat qanday maqsadga bo‘ysundirilgani va yaratilgan qiymat qanday taqsimlanishi bilan bog‘liq.

M. Yunusning ijtimoiy biznes konsepsiyasi mazkur masalani tushuntirish uchun muhim nazariy asos beradi. Yunus biznesning insoniyat oldidagi ijtimoiy muammolarni hal etishga xizmat qilishi mumkinligini ta’kidlab, ijtimoiy biznesda daromad olish iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlasa-da, asosiy missiya jamiyatdagi muayyan muammoning yechimini topish ekanini ko‘rsatadi.[1] Shu nuqtai nazardan iqtisodiy manfaat ijtimoiy maqsadni almashtirmaydi, balki uni amalga oshirish uchun resurs yaratadi.

Bu yerda muhim falsafiy farq mavjud: foyda maqsad bo‘lgan tadbirkorlik bilan foyda ijtimoiy maqsadni ta’minlovchi vosita bo‘lgan tadbirkorlik bir xil aksiologik mazmunga ega emas.

Ijtimoiy mas’uliyat esa tadbirkorlik subyektining o‘z iqtisodiy faoliyati natijalarini nafaqat xususiy manfaat, balki boshqa insonlar va jamiyat manfaatlari bilan bog‘liq holda baholash qobiliyatini anglatadi. Bu mas’uliyat xayriya qilish bilan chegaralanmaydi. U ishchi-xodimlar, iste’molchilar, mahalliy hamjamiyat, ekologik muhit va boshqa manfaatdor guruhlar oldidagi munosabatlarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi.

R. Frimanning manfaatdor tomonlar (*stakeholder*) nazariyasi aynan shu yondashuvni rivojlantiradi. Uning fikricha, biznes faoliyatini faqat aksiyadorlarning manfaatlari orqali baholash yetarli emas; tashkilot o‘z faoliyatiga ta’sir qiluvchi va

undan ta’sirlanuvchi turli manfaatdor tomonlar manfaatlarini ham hisobga olishi kerak.[2] Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikda mazkur prinsip yanada chuqur mazmun kasb etadi, chunki uning ijtimoiy missiyasi manfaatdor tomonlarni faoliyatning periferik emas, markaziy subyektlariga aylantiradi.

Iqtisodiy manfaat va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat o‘rtasidagi dialektikani qarama-qarshilik, o‘zaro cheklash va o‘zaro to‘ldirish jihatlari orqali tushuntirish mumkin.

Birinchidan, ular o‘rtasida real ziddiyat mavjud. Ijtimoiy missiyani amalga oshirish qo‘shimcha xarajatlarni talab qilishi, qisqa muddatli daromadni kamaytirishi yoki iqtisodiy samaradorlikning an’anaviy mezonlariga zid kelishi mumkin. Masalan, mehnat bozorida raqobatbardoshligi nisbatan past bo‘lgan ijtimoiy guruh vakillarini ish bilan ta’minlash qo‘shimcha o‘qitish, moslashtirilgan ish joyi yoki qo‘llab-quvvatlash xarajatlarini talab etadi.

Ikkinchidan, iqtisodiy manfaat ijtimoiy mas’uliyatni cheklashi mumkin bo‘lganidek, ijtimoiy missiyaning iqtisodiy reallikdan uzilishi ham tashkilotning barqarorligini zaiflashtirishi mumkin. Demak, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik bir tomonlama altruizmga ham, cheklanmagan foyda maksimallashtirishga ham asoslana olmaydi.

Uchinchidan, dialektik yondashuv bu ziddiyatni yuqoriroq darajadagi birlikda hal qilish imkonini beradi. M. Porter va M. Kramer taklif qilgan “umumiy qiymat yaratish” (creating shared value) konsepsiyasida kompaniyaning iqtisodiy muvaffaqiyati bilan jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy taraqqiyot o‘rtasida o‘zaro manfaatli aloqa yaratish mumkinligi asoslanadi.[3] Ijtimoiy muammolar faqat xarajat yoki majburiyat emas, innovatsion iqtisodiy faoliyat uchun imkoniyat sifatida ham ko‘rilishi mumkin.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik aynan shunday integratsiyani institutsional shaklda amalga oshiradi. Masalan, aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlarini ish bilan ta’minlovchi korxona bir vaqtning o‘zida mahsulot yoki xizmat yaratadi, daromad oladi

va ijtimoiy integratsiyani kuchaytiradi. Bunda iqtisodiy qiymat bilan ijtimoiy qiymat bir jarayonning turli natijalariga aylanadi.

A. Senning imkoniyatlar konsepsiyasi mazkur munosabatning insoniy mazmunini yanada chuqurroq ochishga yordam beradi. Sen taraqqiyotning muhim mezoni sifatida insonning real erkinliklari va o‘zi qadrlaydigan hayot tarzini amalga oshirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishni ko‘rsatadi.[4] Shundan kelib chiqilsa, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning ijtimoiy mas’uliyati faqat daromadning ma’lum qismini ehtiyojmandlarga berish bilan o‘lchanmasligi lozim. Uning muhim mezoni iqtisodiy faoliyat orqali insonlarning real imkoniyatlari qanchalik kengayganidir.

Bu holat iqtisodiy manfaatning aksiologik qayta talqinini talab etadi. Ya’ni iqtisodiy foyda faqat mulkdorning farovonligini oshirish vositasi emas, balki bandlik, kasbiy rivojlanish, ijtimoiy xizmatlardan foydalanish va inson subyektligini mustahkamlash uchun xizmat qiluvchi resursga aylanishi mumkin.

O‘zbek falsafiy tafakkurida ham inson manfaatlari, jamiyat oldidagi mas’uliyat va ma’naviy qadriyatlarning iqtisodiy taraqqiyot bilan uyg‘unligi muhim masala sifatida qaraladi. E. Yusupov insonning kamoloti uning shaxsiy manfaatlari bilan jamiyat manfaatlarini uyg‘unlashtira olishi, ma’naviy mas’uliyat va ijtimoiy faollikni namoyon etishi bilan bog‘liqligini ta’kidlaydi.[5] Mazkur yondashuv ijtimoiy tadbirkor faoliyatida individual iqtisodiy tashabbus bilan jamoaviy manfaat o‘rtasidagi muvozanatning ma’naviy-falsafiy asosini ochishga yordam beradi.

Shu asosda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikdagi manfaat va mas’uliyat munosabatini uch darajada ko‘rsatish mumkin. Individual darajada tadbirkor o‘z iqtisodiy manfaatini amalga oshiradi. Institutsional darajada korxona o‘z iqtisodiy barqarorligini ijtimoiy missiya bilan uyg‘unlashtiradi. Jamiyat darajasida esa yaratilgan iqtisodiy qiymat ijtimoiy imkoniyatlar, bandlik, integratsiya va birdamlikning kengayishiga xizmat qiladi.

Mazkur uch darajani birlashtiruvchi kategoriya sifatida “mas’uliyatli iqtisodiy manfaat” tushunchasini taklif qilish mumkin. U iqtisodiy manfaatni rad etishni emas, uning ijtimoiy oqibatlarini ongli ravishda hisobga olgan holda shakllantirishni anglatadi. Bunda tadbirkorning muvaffaqiyati faqat olingan foyda bilan emas, balki yaratilgan ijtimoiy qiymat bilan ham baholanadi. Uning konseptual formulasini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin: iqtisodiy manfaat → iqtisodiy barqarorlik → ijtimoiy qiymat → ijtimoiy mas’uliyat → umumiy farovonlik. Bunda foyda va mas’uliyat antagonistik kategoriyalar emas, balki ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning ikki o‘zaro bog‘liq tayanchiga aylanadi.

Xulosa. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikda iqtisodiy manfaat va ijtimoiy mas’uliyatni bir-biriga qarama-qarshi hodisalar sifatida talqin qilish mazkur fenomenning ijtimoiy-falsafiy mohiyatini to‘liq ochib bermaydi. Aksincha, iqtisodiy manfaat ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning barqaror faoliyat yuritishi, innovatsion salohiyatini saqlashi va ijtimoiy missiyasini uzoq muddat davomida amalga oshirishi uchun zarur iqtisodiy asos hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat ushbu manfaatning yo‘nalishini belgilab, uni tor xususiy foyda doirasidan chiqarib, jamiyat manfaatlari, inson qadr-qimmati va umumiy farovonlik bilan uyg‘unlashtiradi.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning haqiqiy mohiyati foyda va ijtimoiy missiya o‘rtasida tanlov qilishda emas, balki iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy qiymatni bir vaqtning o‘zida yaratishga qodir bo‘lgan barqaror mexanizmni shakllantirishda namoyon bo‘ladi. Bunday yondashuvda iqtisodiy foyda yakuniy maqsad emas, balki ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish, bandlikni kengaytirish, insonlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini mustahkamlash va ularning ijtimoiy subyektligini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi vosita sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Shu jihatdan, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik samaradorligini faqat moliyaviy ko‘rsatkichlar yoki ko‘rsatilgan yordam hajmi bilan baholash yetarli emas. Uning ijtimoiy natijadorligi

insonlarning real imkoniyatlari qay darajada kengaygani, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilgani, iqtisodiy mustaqillik va ijtimoiy faollik kuchaygani, shuningdek, ijtimoiy chetlanishning kamaygani bilan o‘lchanishi lozim.

Binobarin, ilgari surilayotgan “mas’uliyatli iqtisodiy manfaat” tushunchasi ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning integrativ aksiologik tamoyili sifatida talqin qilinadi. Ushbu tamoyil iqtisodiy ratsionallikni ijtimoiy mas’uliyat bilan uyg‘unlashtirib, xususiy manfaatni umumiy farovonlik yaratish vositasiga aylantirishni nazarda tutadi. Natijada ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik nafaqat iqtisodiy faoliyat turi, balki iqtisodiy manfaatlarni ijtimoiy qadriyatlar bilan muvofiqlashtiruvchi, inson imkoniyatlarini kengaytiruvchi va jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy birdamlikni mustahkamlovchi transformativ institut sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

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THE DIALECTICS OF DIGITAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN THE FORMATION OF INDIVIDUAL CYBERSECURITY CULTURE

Independent Researcher at Fergana State University

Yoqubov Oblobergan Maxsitali ugli

Abstract

This thesis provides a socio-philosophical analysis of the dialectical relationship between digital responsibility and freedom of information in the process of forming an individual's cybersecurity culture under conditions of digital transformation. It argues that freedom of information is an essential condition for individual activity in the digital environment, access to knowledge, and self-expression; however, when combined with irresponsible digital behavior, it may also generate individual and social risks. The conceptual views of M. Castells, L. Floridi, J. Habermas, and A. Giddens on communication, the information society, digital ethics, and reflexivity are employed as the methodological foundation of the study. The research substantiates the idea that digital responsibility is not a factor restricting freedom of information, but rather an internal norm that enables its safe and socially constructive realization. The concept of "responsible freedom of information" is proposed as an integrative socio-philosophical principle for the formation of individual cybersecurity culture.

Keywords

cybersecurity culture, digital responsibility, freedom of information, digital transformation, individual, digital ethics, information security, social responsibility, digital space, reflexivity.

SHAXS KIBERXAVFSIZLIK MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA RAQAMLI MAS'ULIYAT VA AXBOROT ERKINLIGI DIALEKTIKASI

Farg‘ona davlat universiteti mustaqil izlanuvchisi Yoqubov Oblobergan Maxsitali o’g’li

Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezisda raqamli transformatsiya sharoitida shaxs kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirish jarayonida raqamli mas’uliyat va axborot erkinligi o‘rtasidagi dialektik munosabat ijtimoiy-falsafiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Axborot erkinligining shaxsning raqamli makondagi faolligi, bilim olish imkoniyatlari va o‘zini namoyon etishining muhim sharti ekanligi, ayni paytda ushbu erkinlik mas’uliyatsiz raqamli xulq bilan uyg‘unlashganda individual va ijtimoiy xavflarni yuzaga keltirishi asoslanadi. M. Kastels, L. Floridi, J. Habermas, E. Giddens kabi olimlarning kommunikatsiya, axborotlashgan jamiyat, raqamli etika va refleksivlikka oid konseptual qarashlari metodologik asos sifatida qo‘llaniladi. Tadqiqot natijasida raqamli mas’uliyat axborot erkinligini cheklovchi omil emas, balki uni xavfsiz va ijtimoiy konstruktiv shaklda amalga oshirishning ichki me’yori ekanligi asoslanadi. “Mas’uliyatli axborot erkinligi” shaxs kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirishning integrativ ijtimoiy-falsafiy tamoyili sifatida taklif etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: kiberxavfsizlik madaniyati, raqamli mas’uliyat, axborot erkinligi, raqamli transformatsiya, shaxs, raqamli etika, axborot xavfsizligi, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat, raqamli makon, refleksivlik.

ДИАЛЕКТИКА ЦИФРОВОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ И СВОБОДЫ ИНФОРМАЦИИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ КУЛЬТУРЫ КИБЕРБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Независимый исследователь Ферганского государственного университета Якубов Олоберган Махситали угли

Аннотация. В тезисе с социально-философской точки зрения анализируется диалектическая взаимосвязь цифровой ответственности и свободы информации в процессе формирования культуры кибербезопасности личности в условиях

цифровой трансформации. Обосновывается, что свобода информации является важным условием активности личности в цифровом пространстве, расширения возможностей получения знаний и самовыражения, однако в сочетании с безответственным цифровым поведением она может порождать индивидуальные и социальные риски. В качестве методологической основы используются концептуальные положения М. Кастельса, Л. Флориди, Ю. Хабермаса и Э. Гидденса, посвящённые коммуникации, информационному обществу, цифровой этике и рефлексивности. В результате исследования обосновывается положение о том, что цифровая ответственность выступает не фактором ограничения свободы информации, а внутренней нормой её безопасной и социально конструктивной реализации. «Ответственная свобода информации» предлагается в качестве интегративного социально-философского принципа формирования культуры кибербезопасности личности.

Ключевые слова: культура кибербезопасности, цифровая ответственность, свобода информации, цифровая трансформация, личность, цифровая этика, информационная безопасность, социальная ответственность, цифровое пространство, рефлексивность.

Kirish. Raqamli transformatsiya insonning axborot bilan munosabatlarini tubdan o‘zgartirdi. Ilgari axborotni yaratish va ommaviy tarqatish imkoniyati nisbatan cheklangan institutsional subyektlar qo‘lida bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, raqamli platformalar sharoitida oddiy foydalanuvchi ham bir vaqtning o‘zida axborotni qabul qiluvchi, yaratuvchi, sharhlovchi va tarqatuvchi subyektga aylandi. Mazkur transformatsiya axborot erkinligining ijtimoiy makonini kengaytirish bilan birga, shaxs zimmasidagi mas’uliyatning mazmunini ham o‘zgartirdi.

M. Kastels tarmoq jamiyatida kommunikatsion tarmoqlar ijtimoiy tuzilish va hokimiyat munosabatlarining muhim elementiga aylanganini asoslaydi.[1] Bu

jarayonda shaxsning kommunikativ imkoniyatlari kengayadi, ammo axborot oqimlarining ko‘payishi uning qaysi axborotga ishonish, nimani tarqatish va o‘z raqamli faoliyatining oqibatlarini qanday baholash masalasini ham murakkablashtiradi.

Shu sababli kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatini faqat texnologik savodxonlik yoki kiberhujumlardan himoyalanish qobiliyati bilan chegaralash metodologik jihatdan yetarli emas. Uning muhim tarkibiy qismi shaxsning axborot erkinligidan ongli, axloqiy va mas’uliyatli foydalanish qobiliyati bilan belgilanadi. Muammoning ijtimoiy-falsafiy mohiyati esa erkinlik va mas’uliyatning qanday nisbatda bo‘lishi kerakligi haqidagi fundamental savolda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Asosiy qism. Axborot erkinligi zamonaviy raqamli jamiyatning asosiy qadriyatlaridan biridir. U shaxsning axborotni izlash, olish, yaratish va tarqatish imkoniyatlarini anglatadi. Biroq erkinlikning ijtimoiy tabiati uning mutlaq emasligini ko‘rsatadi. Chunki shaxsning raqamli makondagi harakati boshqa insonlarning huquqlari, shaxsiy daxlsizligi, obro‘si, axborot xavfsizligi va umuman jamiyatdagi kommunikativ muhitga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, raqamli makonda “men axborotni tarqatishga erkinman” degan pozitsiya “men tarqatayotgan axborotning ehtimoliy ijtimoiy oqibatlari uchun qanday mas’uliyatga egaman?” degan savol bilan dialektik birlikda qaralishi kerak.

J. Habermasning kommunikativ harakat nazariyasi mazkur muammoni tushuntirish uchun muhim metodologik asos beradi. Habermas kommunikatsiyaning konstruktiv shakli o‘zaro tushunish, asoslangan fikr va kommunikativ ratsionallikka tayanishini ko‘rsatadi.[2] Raqamli muhitga tatbiq etilganda bu tamoyil axborot erkinligini faqat fikr bildirish imkoniyati emas, balki boshqa kommunikatsiya subyektlariga nisbatan muayyan mas’uliyatni ham nazarda tutuvchi ijtimoiy munosabat sifatida talqin qilish imkonini beradi.

Raqamli mas'uliyatni esa shaxsning internetdan foydalanish qoidalarini bilishi bilangina izohlash mumkin emas. U, eng avvalo, raqamli xatti-harakatlarning ehtimoliy oqibatlarini oldindan anglash va o‘z faoliyatini shu anglash asosida boshqarish qobiliyatidir. Masalan, tekshirilmagan ma'lumotni ulashish, shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni oshkor qilish, boshqa insonning fotosurati yoki ma'lumotidan roziligisiz foydalanish, shubhali havolalarni tarqatish yoxud manipulyativ kontentni ko‘paytirish individual harakat sifatida sodir bo‘lsa-da, uning natijasi tarmoqli muhitda ko‘plab insonlarga ta'sir qilishi mumkin.

L. Floridi axborot etikasida inson va axborot muhiti o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni kengroq ontologik kontekstda ko‘rib chiqadi. Uning yondashuvida axborot makonidagi faoliyat faqat texnologik operatsiya emas, balki axloqiy ahamiyatga ega faoliyatdir.[3] Bundan kelib chiqadiki, shaxsning kiberxavfsizlik madaniyati "o‘zimni qanday himoya qilaman?" degan savol bilan chegaralanmasligi, balki "mening raqamli faoliyatim boshqalarning xavfsizligiga qanday ta'sir qiladi?" degan savolni ham qamrab olishi lozim.

Shu yerda kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatining muhim transformatsiyasi namoyon bo‘ladi: individual himoyalanish madaniyatidan o‘zaro mas'uliyat madaniyatiga o‘tish. Chunki tarmoq jamiyatida bir foydalanuvchining mas'uliyatsizligi faqat uning shaxsiy xavfsizligiga emas, boshqa foydalanuvchilar va tashkilotlarning xavfsizligiga ham ta'sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin.

E. Giddensning refleksivlik konsepsiyasi bu jarayonning yana bir jihatini tushuntirish imkonini beradi. Zamonaviylik sharoitida individ o‘z xatti-harakatlarini muntazam ravishda kuzatish, yangi axborot asosida qayta baholash va o‘zgartirishga majbur bo‘ladi.[4] Raqamli muhitda mazkur refleksivlik alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki texnologiyalar, xavf turlari va kommunikativ amaliyotlar tez o‘zgarayotgan

sharoitda bir marta egallangan kiberxavfsizlik bilimlari doimiy himoyani kafolatlamaydi. Shaxs o‘zining raqamli odatlarini muntazam qayta ko‘rib chiqishi zarur.

Demak, raqamli mas’uliyat statik qoida emas, balki refleksiv kompetensiyadir. U shaxsdan uch bosqichli faoliyatni talab qiladi: axborotni tanqidiy baholash, harakat oqibatlarini oldindan tasavvur qilish va zarur bo‘lganda o‘z raqamli xulqini o‘zgartirish.

Axborot erkinligi va raqamli mas’uliyat o‘rtasidagi dialektik munosabatni uch xil modelda ifodalash mumkin. Birinchi — cheklanmagan erkinlik modeli bo‘lib, unda shaxsiy tanlov birlamchi, oqibatlar uchun mas’uliyat esa ikkilamchi hisoblanadi. Bu yondashuv raqamli xavfsizlik nuqtai nazaridan dezinformatsiya, shaxsiy ma’lumotlarning tarqalishi va boshqa xavflarni kuchaytirishi mumkin.

Ikkinchi — nazorat ustuvorligi modeli, unda xavfsizlikni ta’minlash uchun axborot faoliyatini imkon qadar tartibga solish asosiy vosita sifatida qaraladi. Mazkur model esa haddan tashqari kengaytirilganda shaxs erkinligining torayishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Uchinchi modelni mas’uliyatli axborot erkinligi modeli deb belgilash mumkin. Unda erkinlik va mas’uliyat bir-birini inkor qilmaydi. Aksincha, mas’uliyat erkinlikning ijtimoiy jihatdan barqaror shaklini ta’minlaydi. Shaxs axborotdan erkin foydalanadi, lekin uning haqiqiyligi, xavfsizligi, boshqa shaxslarning huquqlari va ehtimoliy ijtimoiy oqibatlarini ham hisobga oladi.

Shu jihatdan kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatining aksiologik formulasini “erkinlik → anglash → mas’uliyat → ishonch → xavfsizlik” tarzida ifodalash mumkin. Bunda axborot erkinligi boshlang‘ich qadriyat bo‘lsa, anglash uning kognitiv mexanizmi, mas’uliyat axloqiy regulyatori, ishonch ijtimoiy natijasi, xavfsizlik esa mazkur tizimning barqaror faoliyat ko‘rsatish sharti sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

O‘zbek olimlarining globallashuv va axborot xavfsizligiga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarida ham shaxsning axborot ta’sirlariga munosabatida ichki ma’naviy mezonlarning o‘rni ta’kidlanadi. S. Otamurodov globallashuv sharoitidagi ma’naviy

xavfsizlikni insonning milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga ongli munosabati bilan bog‘laydi.[5] Mazkur yondashuv raqamli mas’uliyatni faqat huquqiy talab emas, balki shaxsning ichki qadriyatlar tizimiga singdirilgan xulq me’yori sifatida talqin qilish imkonini beradi.

Shundan kelib chiqib, “mas’uliyatli axborot erkinligi” tushunchasini shaxs kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirishning integrativ ijtimoiy-falsafiy tamoyili sifatida taklif etish mumkin. Uning mohiyati axborot erkinligini tashqi cheklovlar yordamida qisqartirish emas, shaxsda mazkur erkinlikdan xavfsiz, axloqiy va ijtimoiy konstruktiv foydalanish uchun zarur ichki mas’uliyat mexanizmlarini rivojlantirishdan iborat.

Xulosa. Raqamli transformatsiya sharoitida axborot erkinligi shaxsning ijtimoiy faolligi va o‘zini namoyon etish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirayotgan bo‘lsa-da, ayni paytda uning raqamli xatti-harakatlari uchun javobgarlik doirasini ham kengaytirmoqda. Shu sababli raqamli mas’uliyat va axborot erkinligini bir-biriga qarama-qarshi kategoriyalar sifatida baholash metodologik jihatdan biryoqlama yondashuvdir.

Birinchidan, axborot erkinligi kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatining muhim aksiologik sharti bo‘lib, shaxsning raqamli makonda mustaqil faoliyat yuritish imkoniyatini ta’minlaydi.

Ikkinchidan, raqamli mas’uliyat ushbu erkinlikning tashqi inkori emas, balki uning ijtimoiy va axloqiy chegaralarini ongli ravishda anglash mexanizmi hisoblanadi.

Uchinchidan, kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirish “taqiqlash va nazorat qilish” modelidan “anglash va mas’uliyatli tanlov qilish” modeliga yo‘naltirilishi zarur. Bunda shaxs xavfsizlik choralarining passiv obyekti emas, raqamli makon xavfsizligini birgalikda yaratuvchi faol subyekt sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

To‘rtinchidan, raqamli mas’uliyatning refleksiv xususiyati shaxsdan o‘z axborot xulqini muntazam baholash, yangi xavflarga moslashtirish va harakatlarining boshqalarga ta’sirini hisobga olishni talab qiladi.

Beshinchidan, tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan “mas’uliyatli axborot erkinligi” tamoyili axborot erkinligi, shaxsiy avtonomiya, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat va kiberxavfsizlik o‘rtasidagi dialektik birlikni ifodalovchi konseptual kategoriya sifatida shaxs kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirishning ijtimoiy-falsafiy metodologiyasini boyitishi mumkin.

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THE DIALECTICS OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Independent Researcher at Fergana State University

Abdulboqiyev Abduqodir Boxodirjon ugli

Abstract

This thesis provides a socio-philosophical analysis of the dialectical relationship between social entrepreneurship and social responsibility in the development of civil society. It argues that social entrepreneurship represents a form of activity that harmonizes citizens' economic initiatives with the interests of society, while social responsibility serves as a principle determining the axiological and normative orientation of such activity. J. Habermas's theory of communicative action, R. Putnam's concept of social capital, R. Freeman's stakeholder theory, A. Sen's capability approach, as well as the views of Uzbek scholars on civic responsibility and social activity, are employed as the methodological foundations of the study. The role of the interrelationship between social entrepreneurship and social responsibility in fostering civic initiative, trust, cooperation, social value, and common well-being is examined. The author proposes the concept of "responsible civic entrepreneurship" as an integrative socio-philosophical category expressing the unity of economic initiative and social responsibility within civil society.

Keywords

civil society, social entrepreneurship, social responsibility, civic engagement, social capital, social trust, stakeholders, social value, cooperation, responsible civic entrepreneurship.

FUQAROLIK JAMIYATI RIVOJIDA IJTIMOIY TADBIRKORLIK VA IJTIMOIY MAS'ULIYAT DIALEKTIKASI

Farg‘ona davlat universiteti mustaqil izlanuvchisi Abdulboqiyev Abduqodir Boxodirjon o’g’li

Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezisda fuqarolik jamiyati rivojida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat o‘rtasidagi dialektik munosabat ijtimoiy-falsafiy nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik fuqarolarning iqtisodiy tashabbusini jamiyat manfaatlari bilan uyg‘unlashtiruvchi faoliyat shakli, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat esa mazkur faoliyatning aksiologik va normativ yo‘nalishini belgilovchi tamoyil ekanligi asoslanadi. J. Habermasning kommunikativ harakat, R. Patnamning ijtimoiy kapital, R. Frimanning manfaatdor tomonlar, A. Senning imkoniyatlar yondashuvi hamda o‘zbek olimlarining fuqarolik mas’uliyati va ijtimoiy faollikka oid qarashlaridan metodologik asos sifatida foydalaniladi. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro aloqaning fuqarolik tashabbusi, ishonch, hamkorlik, ijtimoiy qiymat va umumiy farovonlikni shakllantirishdagi o‘rni ochib beriladi. Muallif tomonidan “mas’uliyatli fuqarolik tadbirkorligi” tushunchasi fuqarolik jamiyatida iqtisodiy tashabbus va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat birligini ifodalovchi integrativ ijtimoiy-falsafiy kategoriya sifatida taklif etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: fuqarolik jamiyati, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat, fuqarolik faolligi, ijtimoiy kapital, ijtimoiy ishonch, manfaatdor tomonlar, ijtimoiy qiymat, hamkorlik, mas’uliyatli fuqarolik tadbirkorligi.

ДИАЛЕКТИКА СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА И СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ В РАЗВИТИИ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА

Независимый исследователь Ферганского государственного университета Абдулбокиев Абдукодир Боходиржон угли

Аннотация. В настоящих тезисах с социально-философской точки зрения анализируется диалектическая взаимосвязь между социальным

предпринимательством и социальной ответственностью в развитии гражданского общества. Обосновывается, что социальное предпринимательство представляет собой форму деятельности, обеспечивающую согласование экономической инициативы граждан с интересами общества, тогда как социальная ответственность выступает принципом, определяющим аксиологическую и нормативную направленность данной деятельности. В качестве методологической основы используются теория коммуникативного действия Ю. Хабермаса, концепция социального капитала Р. Патнэма, теория заинтересованных сторон Р. Фримана, подход А. Сена к расширению возможностей человека, а также взгляды узбекских учёных на гражданскую ответственность и социальную активность. Раскрывается роль взаимосвязи социального предпринимательства и социальной ответственности в формировании гражданской инициативы, доверия, сотрудничества, социальной ценности и общего благосостояния. Автором предлагается понятие «ответственное гражданское предпринимательство» как интегративная социально-философская категория, выражающая единство экономической инициативы и социальной ответственности в гражданском обществе.

Ключевые слова: гражданское общество, социальное предпринимательство, социальная ответственность, гражданская активность, социальный капитал, социальное доверие, заинтересованные стороны, социальная ценность, сотрудничество, ответственное гражданское предпринимательство.

Kirish. Fuqarolik jamiyatining barqaror rivojlanishi shaxs va ijtimoiy guruhlarning jamiyat hayotidagi faolligi, umumiy manfaatlarga daxldorligi hamda ijtimoiy muammolar uchun mas’uliyatni o‘z zimmasiga olish qobiliyatiga bevosita bog‘liq. Shu sababli zamonaviy fuqarolik jamiyatini faqat davlatdan tashqarida faoliyat yurituvchi institutlar majmui sifatida tushuntirish yetarli emas. U, eng avvalo, shaxsning passiv

ijtimoiy mavqedan faol fuqarolik subyektligiga o‘tishini ta’minlaydigan munosabatlar tizimidir.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik ana shunday fuqarolik subyektligining yangi shakllaridan biri sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Unda iqtisodiy tashabbus ijtimoiy muammolarni hal etish bilan birlashtiriladi. Bu jarayonda tadbirkor nafaqat bozor munosabatlarining iqtisodiy subyekti, balki muayyan ijtimoiy ehtiyojni anglaydigan va uning yechimi uchun mas’uliyatni o‘z zimmasiga oladigan fuqaro sifatida faoliyat yuritadi.

Muammoning ijtimoiy-falsafiy jihati shundaki, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikka tashqaridan yuklatiladigan axloqiy talabmi yoki uning ichki mohiyatini tashkil qiluvchi qadriyatmi, degan savol yuzaga keladi. Muallif fikricha, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning fuqarolik jamiyatidagi haqiqiy salohiyati aynan ikkinchi holatda — mas’uliyat iqtisodiy faoliyatning ichki motivi va maqsadiga aylanganda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Ijtimoiy mas’uliyat tushunchasi insonning o‘z xatti-harakatlari oqibatlarini boshqa shaxslar, ijtimoiy guruhlar va jamiyat manfaatlari bilan bog‘liq holda anglashini nazarda tutadi. Biroq fuqarolik jamiyati sharoitida mas’uliyatning mazmuni bundan ham kengroqdir. Fuqaro nafaqat o‘z harakatlarining oqibatlari uchun javob beradi, balki jamiyatdagi muammolarga nisbatan befarq bo‘lmaslik, ularning yechimida ishtirok etish va umumiy manfaatlarni himoya qilish mas’uliyatini ham namoyon etadi.

J. Habermasning kommunikativ harakat nazariyasida ijtimoiy munosabatlarning barqarorligi faqat strategik manfaatlar bilan emas, o‘zaro tushunishga yo‘naltirilgan kommunikativ ratsionallik bilan bog‘lanadi.[1] Ushbu nazariy pozitsiyani ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikka tatbiq etish uning faoliyatini faqat iqtisodiy manfaatlarni amalga oshirish vositasi sifatida emas, turli ijtimoiy subyektlarning manfaatlarini muvofiqlashtiruvchi kommunikativ amaliyot sifatida tushunishga imkon beradi.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkor mahalliy hamjamiyat, iste'molchilar, xodimlar, davlat institutlari, nodavlat tashkilotlar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlar bilan munosabatga kirishadi. Shu sababli uning ijtimoiy mas'uliyati bir tomonlama "jamiyatga yordam berish" shaklida emas, balki turli subyektlar bilan dialog va hamkorlik asosida ijtimoiy qiymat yaratish jarayonida namoyon bo‘ladi.

R. Frimanning manfaatdor tomonlar nazariyasi ham biznesning mas'uliyatini faqat mulkdor yoki aksiyador manfaatlari bilan cheklash mumkin emasligini ko‘rsatadi. Tashkilot o‘z faoliyatiga ta'sir ko‘rsatadigan yoki uning faoliyati ta'sirida bo‘ladigan guruhlarning manfaatlarini hisobga olishi zarur.[2] Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikda bu prinsip yanada muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki uning legitimligi iqtisodiy natija bilan birga yaratgan ijtimoiy qiymatiga ham bog‘liq.

Bu yerda ijtimoiy mas'uliyatning ikki shaklini farqlash mumkin. Birinchisi — reaktiv mas'uliyat, ya'ni faoliyat natijasida yuzaga kelgan salbiy oqibatlarni bartaraf etish yoki mavjud talablarni bajarish. Ikkinchisi — proaktiv mas'uliyat, ya'ni jamiyatdagi muammoni oldindan anglab, uning yechimi uchun ixtiyoriy ravishda tashabbus ko‘rsatish. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning fuqarolik mohiyati, eng avvalo, ikkinchi shaklda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Masalan, oddiy korxonaning qonunchilik talablariga rioya qilishi uning mas'uliyatli faoliyat yuritayotganini ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy tadbirkor esa qonun talabidan tashqariga chiqib, jamiyatda mavjud ijtimoiy ehtiyojni aniqlaydi va uning barqaror yechimini o‘z biznes modelining markaziga joylashtiradi. Demak, bu holatda mas'uliyat tashqi nazorat natijasidan ichki fuqarolik tashabbusiga aylanadi.

R. Patnamning ijtimoiy kapital konsepsiyasi ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik va mas'uliyatning fuqarolik jamiyatidagi yana bir muhim jihatini ochadi. Patnam ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, o‘zaro ishonch va hamkorlik me'yorlarini samarali jamoaviy harakatning muhim resurslari sifatida ko‘rsatadi.[3] Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik ham ishonchsiz ijtimoiy

muhitda barqaror rivojlana olmaydi. U manfaatdor tomonlarning o‘zaro ishonchi va hamkorligiga tayanadi.

Biroq ushbu munosabat bir tomonlama emas. Mas’uliyatli faoliyat yuritadigan ijtimoiy korxona ham jamiyatda yangi ishonch munosabatlarini shakllantiradi. Tashkilotning o‘z ijtimoiy missiyasiga sodiqligi, faoliyatidagi ochiqlik va manfaatdor guruhlar oldidagi javobgarligi uning ijtimoiy legitimligini kuchaytiradi. Shu tariqa *mas’uliyat → ishonch → hamkorlik → ijtimoiy kapital* shaklidagi munosabat vujudga keladi.

A. Senning imkoniyatlar yondashuvi mas’uliyatning yana bir o‘lchamini ochish imkonini beradi. Sen taraqqiyotni insonlarning real erkinliklari va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish bilan bog‘laydi.[4] Ushbu pozitsiyadan ijtimoiy tadbirkorning mas’uliyati ehtiyojmand shaxsga tayyor yordam ko‘rsatish bilan chegaralanmaydi. Mas’uliyatning yuqori shakli insonning o‘z hayotini mustaqil qurishi uchun real imkoniyatlar yaratishdan iborat.

Shuning uchun ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikdagi mas’uliyatni paternalistik munosabatdan farqlash muhim. Paternalistik modelda tadbirkor “yordam beruvchi”, ehtiyojmand guruh esa “yordam oluvchi” bo‘lib qoladi. Fuqarolik jamiyatiga mos modelda esa ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik insonni mehnat, iqtisodiy faollik va jamoat hayotiga jalb qilib, uning subyektligini kuchaytiradi.

O‘zbek falsafiy tafakkurida ham insonning erkinligi uning jamiyat oldidagi mas’uliyati bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda talqin qilinadi. E. Yusupov inson kamolotini uning ma’naviy mas’uliyati, ijtimoiy faolligi va jamiyat manfaatlariga ongli munosabati bilan bog‘laydi.[5] Mazkur metodologik yondashuv ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni shaxsiy tashabbus va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat birlashadigan amaliy institut sifatida tushunishga imkon beradi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat o‘rtasidagi dialektik bog‘liqlikni uch bosqichda ko‘rsatish mumkin. Birinchi bosqich — ijtimoiy

muammoni anglash, bunda shaxs muayyan ehtiyojni individual muammo emas, jamoaviy ahamiyatga ega masala sifatida qabul qiladi. Ikkinchi bosqich — mas'uliyatni o‘z zimmasiga olish, bunda fuqaro muammoning yechimini faqat tashqi institutlardan kutmaydi. Uchinchi bosqich — ijtimoiy tashabbusni institutsionallashtirish, bunda mas'uliyat iqtisodiy jihatdan barqaror ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga aylanadi.

Mazkur jarayonni "ijtimoiy ehtiyoj → fuqarolik daxldorligi → mas'uliyat → tashabbus → hamkorlik → ijtimoiy qiymat" konseptual zanjiri orqali ifodalash mumkin. Aynan shu jarayonda "mas'uliyatli fuqarolik tadbirkorligi" shakllanadi. Mazkur tushuncha iqtisodiy tashabbusni jamiyat oldidagi mas'uliyat bilan uyg‘unlashtirgan, ijtimoiy muammolar yechimini o‘z faoliyatining ichki maqsadiga aylantirgan tadbirkorlik modelini anglatadi. Bunda ijtimoiy mas'uliyat korxonaning asosiy faoliyatidan keyin amalga oshiriladigan qo‘shimcha xayriya emas, uning tashkil etilish sabablaridan biriga aylanadi.

Bu jihat ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni an'anaviy korporativ ijtimoiy mas'uliyatdan ham farqlash imkonini beradi. Korporativ modelda ijtimoiy mas'uliyat mavjud biznes faoliyatiga qo‘shilishi mumkin; ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikda esa ijtimoiy missiya biznes modelining o‘ziga integratsiyalashadi. Shu sababli undagi mas'uliyatni postiqtisodiy majburiyat emas, iqtisodiy faoliyatni tashkil etuvchi aksiologik prinsip sifatida baholash maqsadga muvofiq.

Xulosa. Fuqarolik jamiyati rivojida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik va ijtimoiy mas'uliyat o‘zaro uzviy bog‘langan, bir-birini mazmunan to‘ldiruvchi ijtimoiy hodisalardir. Bunda ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni faqat shaxsning o‘z xatti-harakatlari oqibatlari uchun javob berishi sifatida tushunish yetarli emas. Fuqarolik jamiyati sharoitida u jamiyatda mavjud muammolarni anglash, ularga daxldorlik hissini namoyon etish va ularning yechimida ixtiyoriy ravishda ishtirok etishga tayyor bo‘lishni ham anglatadi. Shu jihatdan ijtimoiy

mas’uliyat shaxsning passiv ijtimoiy mavqedan faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasiga o‘tishini ta’minlovchi muhim ma’naviy-aksiologik omil sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning fuqarolik jamiyatidagi o‘ziga xosligi aynan mazkur mas’uliyatni amaliy va institutsional faoliyatga aylantirish qobiliyatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Ijtimoiy tadbirkor jamiyatdagi muammoni shunchaki kuzatuvchi, uni qayd etuvchi yoki uning yechimini davlat va boshqa institutlardan kutuvchi subyekt bo‘lib qolmaydi. Aksincha, u mavjud ijtimoiy ehtiyojni anglaydi, uning yechimi uchun tashabbus ko‘rsatadi, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy resurslarni safarbar etadi hamda muammoning barqaror yechimiga xizmat qiladigan mexanizmlarni yaratishga intiladi. Shu tariqa ijtimoiy mas’uliyat reaktiv javobgarlikdan proaktiv fuqarolik tashabbusiga transformatsiyalanadi.

Shu bilan birga, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat o‘rtasidagi aloqani bir tomonlama munosabat sifatida emas, dialektik o‘zaro ta’sir sifatida baholanadi. Ijtimoiy mas’uliyat tadbirkorlik faoliyatining maqsadi, qadriyatlari va ijtimoiy yo‘nalishini belgilasa, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik ushbu mas’uliyatning mavhum axloqiy talab darajasida qolib ketmasdan, iqtisodiy jihatdan barqaror va institutsional shaklga ega bo‘lishini ta’minlaydi. Natijada “mas’uliyat – tashabbus – faoliyat – ijtimoiy natija” o‘rtasida uzluksiz bog‘liqlik vujudga keladi.

Bunday faoliyatning muhim ijtimoiy natijalaridan biri jamiyatda o‘zaro ishonch va hamkorlik munosabatlarining kuchayishidir. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik turli manfaatdor tomonlarni umumiy ijtimoiy maqsad atrofida birlashtirib, fuqarolar, biznes, davlat va jamoat institutlari o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik tarmoqlarini kengaytiradi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida ijtimoiy kapitalning ortishi, fuqarolik birdamligining mustahkamlanishi va jamiyatning o‘z muammolarini mustaqil hal qilish salohiyatining rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

Shu asosda muallif “mas’uliyatli fuqarolik tadbirkorligi” tushunchasini ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik va fuqarolik mas’uliyati dialektikasini ifodalovchi integrativ ijtimoiy-

falsafiy kategoriya sifatida ilgari suradi. Mazkur tushuncha iqtisodiy tashabbus, ijtimoiy daxldorlik, ixtiyoriy mas'uliyat va umumiy manfaatni yagona faoliyat modelida birlashtiradi. Bunda tadbirkorlikning iqtisodiy mexanizmlari shaxsiy manfaatni amalga oshirish bilangina chegaralanmay, ijtimoiy muammolarni hal etish va jamoaviy farovonlikni yaratish vositasiga aylanadi.

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THE DIALECTICS OF YOUTH CYBERSECURITY CULTURE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE DIGITAL SOCIETY

Independent Researcher at Fergana State University

Yusupov Baxtiyorjon Baxodirjon ugli

Abstract

This thesis provides a socio-philosophical analysis of the dialectical relationship between youth cybersecurity culture and social responsibility in the context of the digital society. It argues that cybersecurity culture is not merely an individual competence aimed at protecting one's own digital data and devices, but also a socio-cultural phenomenon that encompasses an awareness of social responsibility for digital actions that may affect the security of other participants in networked environments. M. Castells's concept of the network society, L. Floridi's information ethics, J. Habermas's theoretical approaches to communicative responsibility, E. Giddens's concept of reflexivity, as well as the views of Uzbek scholars on moral responsibility and information security, are employed as the methodological foundations of the study. The interrelationship between cybersecurity and social responsibility is examined on the basis of the premise that young people's individual actions in digital environments can generate broader networked social consequences. The author proposes the concept of "networked cyber-responsibility" as an integrative socio-philosophical category expressing young people's ability to consciously consider the impact of their digital actions not only on their own security but also on the security of other participants in networked environments.

Keywords

youth, cybersecurity culture, social responsibility, digital society, network society, information ethics, digital behavior, social trust, reflexivity, networked cyber-responsibility.

RAQAMLI JAMIYATDA YOSHLARNING KIBERXAVFSIZLIK MADANIYATI VA IJTIMOIY MAS'ULIYAT DIALEKTIKASI

Farg'ona davlat universiteti mustaqil izlanuvchisi Yusupov Baxtiyorjon Baxodirjon o'g'li

Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezisda raqamli jamiyat sharoitida yoshlarning kiberxavfsizlik madaniyati va ijtimoiy mas'uliyat o'rtasidagi dialektik munosabat ijtimoiy-falsafiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Kiberxavfsizlik madaniyati shaxsning faqat o'z raqamli ma'lumotlari va qurilmalarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan individual kompetensiyasi emas, balki uning boshqa tarmoq subyektlari xavfsizligiga ta'sir etuvchi raqamli xatti-harakatlari uchun ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni anglashini ham qamrab oluvchi ijtimoiy-madaniy hodisa ekanligi asoslanadi. M. Kastelsning tarmoq jamiyati, L. Floridining axborot etikasi, J. Habermasning kommunikativ mas'uliyatga oid nazariy yondashuvlari, E. Giddensning refleksivlik konsepsiyasi hamda o'zbek olimlarining ma'naviy mas'uliyat va axborot xavfsizligiga oid qarashlaridan metodologik asos sifatida foydalaniladi. Yoshlarning raqamli makondagi individual xatti-harakatlari tarmoqli ijtimoiy oqibatlarni yuzaga keltirishi asosida kiberxavfsizlik va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatning o'zaro bog'liqligi ochib beriladi. Muallif tomonidan "tarmoqli kiber-mas'uliyat" tushunchasi yoshlarning o'z raqamli harakatlari nafaqat shaxsiy, balki boshqa tarmoq ishtirokchilarining xavfsizligiga ta'sirini ongli ravishda hisobga olish qobiliyatini ifodalovchi integrativ ijtimoiy-falsafiy kategoriya sifatida taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: yoshlar, kiberxavfsizlik madaniyati, ijtimoiy mas'uliyat, raqamli jamiyat, tarmoq jamiyati, axborot etikasi, raqamli xulq, ijtimoiy ishonch, refleksivlik, tarmoqli kiber-mas'uliyat.

ДИАЛЕКТИКА КУЛЬТУРЫ КИБЕРБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ МОЛОДЁЖИ И СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ В ЦИФРОВОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

Независимый исследователь Ферганского государственного университета
Юсупов Бахтиёржон Баходиржон угли

Аннотация. В настоящих тезисах с социально-философской точки зрения анализируется диалектическая взаимосвязь между культурой кибербезопасности молодёжи и социальной ответственностью в условиях цифрового общества. Обосновывается, что культура кибербезопасности представляет собой не только индивидуальную компетенцию личности, направленную на защиту собственных цифровых данных и устройств, но и социально-культурный феномен, включающий осознание социальной ответственности за цифровые действия, способные оказывать влияние на безопасность других субъектов сетевого пространства. В качестве методологической основы используются концепция сетевого общества М. Кастельса, информационная этика Л. Флориди, теоретические подходы Ю. Хабермаса к коммуникативной ответственности, концепция рефлексивности Э. Гидденса, а также взгляды узбекских учёных на духовно-нравственную ответственность и информационную безопасность. Раскрывается взаимосвязь кибербезопасности и социальной ответственности, обусловленная тем, что индивидуальные действия молодых людей в цифровом пространстве способны порождать сетевые социальные последствия. Автором предлагается понятие «сетевая киберответственность» как интегративная социально-философская категория, выражающая способность молодых людей осознанно учитывать влияние собственных цифровых действий не только на личную безопасность, но и на безопасность других участников сетевого пространства.

Ключевые слова: молодёжь, культура кибербезопасности, социальная ответственность, цифровое общество, сетевое общество, информационная этика,

цифровое поведение, социальное доверие, рефлексивность, сетевая киберответственность.

Kirish. Raqamli jamiyatning rivojlanishi insonning ijtimoiy xatti-harakatlari amalga oshadigan makonni tubdan kengaytirdi. Zamonaviy yosh inson nafaqat real ijtimoiy munosabatlar, balki raqamli platformalar, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, messenjerlar va turli virtual hamjamiyatlarning ham faol ishtirokchisidir. Natijada uning individual xatti-harakatlari ilgari mavjud bo‘lmagan tezlik va miqyosda boshqa insonlarga ta’sir ko‘rsatish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ldi.

Mazkur holat mas’uliyat tushunchasining mazmunini ham o‘zgartirmoqda. An’anaviy ijtimoiy muhitda shaxsning xatti-harakati ko‘pincha bevosita ijtimoiy makon bilan chegaralangan bo‘lsa, raqamli tarmoqda bitta axborotni tarqatish, havolani ulashish, shaxsiy ma’lumotni oshkor qilish yoki xavfsizlik talablariga rioya qilmaslik noma’lum miqdordagi boshqa foydalanuvchilarga ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Shu sababli raqamli jamiyatda kiberxavfsizlik shaxsning “o‘zini himoya qilish” masalasidan “o‘z xatti-harakatlari orqali boshqalarning xavfsizligiga zarar yetkazmaslik” masalasiga qadar kengayadi.

Yoshlar kiberxavfsizlik madaniyati va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat dialektikasining ijtimoiy-falsafiy mohiyati aynan shu transformatsiyada namoyon bo‘ladi. Shaxsning xavfsizligi tarmoq xavfsizligiga bog‘liq bo‘lgani kabi, tarmoqning xavfsizligi ham uning har bir ishtirokchisining mas’uliyatli xulqiga bog‘liqdir.

M. Kastelsning tarmoq jamiyati konsepsiyasi zamonaviy raqamli munosabatlarning mazkur xususiyatini tushunishda muhim metodologik asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Kastels tarmoqlar zamonaviy jamiyatning yangi ijtimoiy morfologiyasini tashkil etishini ko‘rsatadi.[1] Tarmoq mantig‘i nuqtai nazaridan alohida subyektning

harakati faqat uning individual doirasida qolmaydi, balki turli tugunlar va aloqalar orqali kengroq tizimga ta’sir qiladi.

Bu holat kiberxavfsizlikka nisbatan ham to‘liq amal qiladi. Masalan, yosh foydalanuvchining o‘z akkauntini yetarli darajada himoya qilmasligi dastlab individual ehtiyotsizlik sifatida ko‘rinadi. Ammo ushbu akkaunt buzilganda undan boshqa foydalanuvchilarga zararli havolalar yuborilishi, yolg‘on axborot tarqatilishi yoki ularning ma’lumotlariga kirishga urinish amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Demak, individual xavfsizlik amaliyoti tarmoqli ijtimoiy oqibatga ega.

Shundan kelib chiqib, kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatining ijtimoiy mazmunini “mening xavfsizligim”dan “bizning o‘zaro bog‘liq xavfsizligimiz”ga o‘tish orqali tushuntirish mumkin.

L. Floridining axborot etikasi ushbu munosabatning aksiologik mohiyatini ochish imkonini beradi. Floridi axborot muhitidagi subyektlarning faoliyatini axloqiy jihatdan ahamiyatli jarayon sifatida ko‘radi.[2] Raqamli makonda axborot bilan amalga oshiriladigan harakat — uni yaratish, o‘zgartirish, tarqatish yoki yo‘q qilish — boshqa subyektlar va umumiy axborot muhitiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shu bois kiberxavfsizlik madaniyati faqat “qanday himoyalanish kerak?” degan texnik savol bilan cheklanmaydi. U “mening raqamli harakatim boshqalarga qanday ta’sir qiladi?” degan axloqiy savolni ham o‘z ichiga olishi lozim.

Mazkur nuqtai nazardan ijtimoiy mas’uliyat kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatiga tashqaridan qo‘shiladigan ikkilamchi talab emas. Aksincha, u uning ichki aksiologik komponentidir. Chunki tarmoqli muhitda individual xavfsizlikni boshqa subyektlarning xavfsizligidan mutlaq ajratib bo‘lmaydi.

J. Habermasning kommunikativ harakat nazariyasi yoshlarning raqamli kommunikatsiyasini baholash uchun yana bir nazariy asos beradi. Habermas kommunikativ ratsionallikni o‘zaro tushunishga yo‘naltirilgan munosabatlar bilan

bog‘laydi.[3] Ushbu pozitsiyani raqamli muhitga tatbiq etganda, mas’uliyatli kommunikatsiya faqat shaxsning o‘z fikrini ifodalash erkinligidan iborat bo‘lmay, axborotning ishonchliligi, boshqa insonlarning huquqlari va muloqotning ijtimoiy oqibatlarini ham hisobga olishni talab qiladi.

Masalan, tekshirilmagan xabarni ijtimoiy tarmoqda ulashish texnik jihatdan oddiy harakatdir. Ammo mazkur harakat yolg‘on axborotning keng tarqalishiga olib kelsa, u kommunikativ mas’uliyat masalasiga aylanadi. Xuddi shuningdek, boshqa shaxsning fotosurati yoki shaxsiy ma’lumotini uning roziligisiz tarqatish kiberxavfsizlikning texnik emas, axloqiy va ijtimoiy o‘lchamini yuzaga chiqaradi.

Demak, yoshlar kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatida texnik kompetensiya, axborot etikasi va kommunikativ mas’uliyat o‘zaro birlashishi zarur.

E. Giddensning refleksivlik konsepsiyasi mazkur mas’uliyatning shakllanish mexanizmini tushuntirishga yordam beradi. Giddens kech modern jamiyatda individ o‘z xatti-harakatlari va hayotiy strategiyalarini muntazam ravishda qayta baholashini ta’kidlaydi.[4] Raqamli makonda refleksivlik shaxsning biror harakatni amalga oshirishdan oldin uning ehtimoliy oqibatlarini baholash qobiliyatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Bunday yondashuvni “raqamli harakat – oqibatni anglash – mas’uliyatli tanlov” uchligi orqali ifodalash mumkin. Masalan, foydalanuvchi biror ma’lumotni ulashishdan avval uning manbasini, haqqoniyligini, boshqa shaxslarning daxlsizligiga ta’sirini va ehtimoliy ijtimoiy oqibatlarini baholashi refleksiv kiberxulqning ko‘rinishidir.

Ijtimoiy mas’uliyatning yana bir muhim komponenti — raqamli ishonchdir. Har qanday tarmoq barqaror ishlashi uchun uning ishtirokchilari o‘rtasida ma’lum darajada ishonch mavjud bo‘lishi kerak. Biroq raqamli jamiyatda ishonch ko‘r-ko‘rona bo‘lmasligi lozim. Shaxs ma’lumot manbasini tekshirishi, noma’lum foydalanuvchi yoki platformaga shaxsiy ma’lumot berishda ehtiyotkor bo‘lishi, ayni paytda o‘zi ham boshqalarning ishonchini suiiste’mol qilmasligi kerak.

Shu sababli kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatida ishonch va mas’uliyat o‘rtasida ikki tomonlama aloqa mavjud: mas’uliyatli xulq ishonchni yaratadi, ijtimoiy ishonch esa xavfsiz raqamli hamkorlikni mustahkamlaydi.

O‘zbek falsafiy tafakkurida shaxsning jamiyat oldidagi mas’uliyati ma’naviy kamolotning muhim mezonlaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. E. Yusupov inson kamolotini uning erkinligi bilan bir qatorda ma’naviy mas’uliyati va jamiyat manfaatlariga ongli munosabati bilan bog‘laydi.[5] Ushbu pozitsiyani raqamli muhitga tatbiq etish yoshlarning kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatida ham erkinlik va mas’uliyat birligini ta’minlash zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

Muallif fikricha, raqamli jamiyatda yoshlarning ijtimoiy mas’uliyati uch darajada namoyon bo‘ladi. Individual darajada shaxs o‘z ma’lumotlari, qurilmalari va raqamli identikligi xavfsizligi uchun mas’uldir. Kommunikativ darajada u tarqatayotgan axborot, boshqa insonlarning shaxsiy daxlsizligi va raqamli muloqot etikasi uchun javobgarlikni anglaydi. Tarmoqli darajada esa o‘z harakatining kengroq raqamli hamjamiyat xavfsizligiga ta’sirini hisobga oladi.

Mazkur uch darajaning birligini ifodalash uchun “tarmoqli kiber-mas’uliyat” tushunchasini taklif etish mumkin. Tarmoqli kiber-mas’uliyat — shaxsning raqamli makondagi harakatlarini faqat shaxsiy manfaat va xavfsizlik mezonlari asosida emas, balki boshqa tarmoq ishtirokchilari va umumiy raqamli muhit uchun yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan oqibatlarni hisobga olgan holda tashkil etish qobiliyatidir.

Uning konseptual rivojlanish mexanizmini “individual xavfsizlik → oqibatni anglash → kommunikativ mas’uliyat → o‘zaro ishonch → tarmoqli xavfsizlik” tarzida ifodalash mumkin.

Bu yondashuv yoshlar kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatining maqsadini ham o‘zgartiradi. Maqsad faqat kiberxavfdan himoyalana oladigan foydalanuvchini shakllantirish emas,

balki o‘z xatti-harakati bilan boshqalarning raqamli xavfsizligiga hissa qo‘sha oladigan mas’uliyatli raqamli fuqaroni shakllantirishdan iborat bo‘ladi.

Xulosa. Raqamli jamiyatda yoshlarning kiberxavfsizlik madaniyati va ijtimoiy mas’uliyat dialektikasini tahlil qilish mazkur tushunchalar o‘rtasida uzviy va ikki tomonlama bog‘liqlik mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Muallif fikricha, kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatini individual texnik himoya bilan chegaralash tarmoqli jamiyatning ijtimoiy mohiyatiga mos kelmaydi. Chunki raqamli muhitda shaxsning xavfsizligi boshqa foydalanuvchilarning xatti-harakatlariga, boshqa foydalanuvchilarning xavfsizligi esa muayyan darajada uning o‘z raqamli xulqiga bog‘liq.

Shu jihatdan ijtimoiy mas’uliyat kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatining tashqi axloqiy qo‘shimchasi emas, uning ichki aksiologik asoslaridan biri sifatida qaralishi lozim. Shaxs o‘z ma’lumotlarini himoya qilish bilan birga, boshqalarning shaxsiy daxlsizligini hurmat qilishi, axborotni tarqatishda uning ishonchliligini tekshirishi va raqamli harakatlarining ehtimoliy ijtimoiy oqibatlarini hisobga olishi zarur.

Muallif nazarida, yoshlarning kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishda individual, kommunikativ va tarmoqli mas’uliyat darajalarining o‘zaro birligini shakllantirish muhimdir. Bu kiberxavfsizlik ta’limining mazmunini “o‘zingni himoya qil” tamoyilidan “o‘zingni himoya qil va boshqalarning xavfsizligiga zarar yetkazma” tamoyiliga kengaytirishni talab qiladi.

Shu asosda ilgari surilgan “tarmoqli kiber-mas’uliyat” kategoriyasi yoshlar kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatining ijtimoiy mohiyatini ifodalovchi integrativ tushuncha sifatida baholanishi mumkin. Uning mohiyati individual raqamli xatti-harakat bilan jamoaviy kiberxavfsizlik o‘rtasidagi sababiy va aksiologik bog‘liqlikni ongli ravishda anglashda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Demak, raqamli jamiyatda kiberxavfsizlik madaniyatining yetuk shakli “men xavfsizman” holati bilan emas, “mening raqamli xulqim bizning umumiy

xavfsizligimizga xizmat qiladi” degan ijtimoiy mas’uliyat pozitsiyasining shakllanishi bilan belgilanadi.

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DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS IN BILATERAL LABOR MIGRATION AGREEMENTS

Surayyo Oxmonova Cho'yan qizi
Lecturer, Department of International Law and Human Rights, Tashkent State University of Law

Abstract

This article examines the legal mechanisms for resolving labour disputes arising under bilateral labour migration agreements. The author systematically reviews diplomatic-political, administrative-consular, joint-commission and judicial-arbitral avenues of dispute settlement. The intergovernmental agreements concluded by the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea are compared, and the strengths and weaknesses of each model are identified. Drawing on the recommendations of the International Labour Organization and the International Organization for Migration, the paper offers concrete proposals for improving national legislation.

Keywords

labour migration, bilateral agreement, dispute resolution, joint commission, consular assistance, arbitration, EPS system, migrant workers' rights.

IKKI TOMONLAMA MEHNAT MIGRATSIYASI SHARTNOMALARIDA NIZOLARNI HAL QILISH MEXANIZMLARI

Surayyo Oxmonova Cho'yan qizi,
surayyookhmonova@tsul.uz
Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti, Xalqaro huquq va inson huquqlari kafedrasi (sho'basi) o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ikki tomonlama mehnat migratsiyasi shartnomalari doirasida yuzaga keladigan mehnat nizolarini hal qilishning huquqiy mexanizmlari tahlil

qilinadi. Muallif diplomatik-siyosiy, ma’muriy-konsullik, qo’shma komissiyalar va sud-arbitraj yo’llari orqali nizolarni bartaraf etish usullarini tizimli tarzda ko’rib chiqadi. Ishda O’zbekiston Respublikasining Rossiya Federatsiyasi va Janubiy Koreya bilan tuzgan hukumatlararo bitimlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinib, har ikki modelning afzallik va kamchiliklari aniqlanadi. Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti va Xalqaro Migratsiya Tashkilotining tavsiyalariga tayangan holda, milliy qonunchilikni takomillashtirish bo’yicha aniq takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: mehnat migratsiyasi, ikki tomonlama shartnoma, nizolarni hal qilish, qo’shma komissiya, konsullik yordami, arbitraj, EPS tizimi, migrant huquqlari.

Аннотация. В статье анализируются правовые механизмы разрешения трудовых споров, возникающих в рамках двусторонних соглашений о трудовой миграции. Автор системно рассматривает дипломатико-политические, административно-консульские, а также механизмы совместных комиссий и судебно-арбитражные способы урегулирования споров. Проведён сравнительный анализ межправительственных соглашений Республики Узбекистан с Российской Федерацией и Республикой Корея, выявлены преимущества и недостатки каждой модели. С опорой на рекомендации Международной организации труда и Международной организации по миграции сформулированы конкретные предложения по совершенствованию национального законодательства.

Ключевые слова: трудовая миграция, двустороннее соглашение, разрешение споров, совместная комиссия, консульская помощь, арбитраж, система EPS, права трудовых мигрантов.

Bugungi kunda O’zbekiston aholisining muhim qismi mehnat faoliyatini xorijda amalga oshirayotgani ma’lum, va bu jarayon endilikda tasodifiy emas, balki davlatlar o’rtasidagi rasmiy bitimlar asosida tashkil etilgan tizimga aylanib bormoqda. Rossiya Federatsiyasi, Qozog’iston, Turkiya Respublikasi va Janubiy Koreya kabi

mamlakatlarda mehnat faoliyati bilan shug'ullanayotgan yurtdoshlarimiz soni millionlab kishini tashkil etadi, ularning aksariyati qurilish, sanoat va xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarida band. Shu bilan birga, chegara ortida ishlash jarayonida ish beruvchi bilan ishchi o'rtasida, ba'zan esa vositachi tashkilotlar ishtirokida yuzaga keladigan nizolar ham kamaymayapti ish haqi to'lanmasligi, mehnat shartnomasi shartlarining bir tomonlama o'zgartirilishi, mehnat sharoitlarining og'irligi, jarohatlanish va boshqa holatlar buning misoli bo'la oladi. Aynan shu nuqtada ikki tomonlama mehnat migratsiyasi shartnomalarining nizolarni hal qilishga oid qoidalari amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki ular migrant ishchining huquqiy himoyasini ta'minlashning asosiy tayanchidan biriga aylanadi.

Ikki tomonlama mehnat migratsiyasi shartnomasi bu ikki davlat o'rtasida ishchi kuchining tashkiliy tarzda jalb qilinishi, mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirish tartibi va shu jarayonda tomonlarning majburiyatlarini belgilaydigan xalqaro-huquqiy hujjatdir. Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti va Xalqaro Migratsiya Tashkiloti tomonidan 2022-yilda birgalikda ishlab chiqilgan «Ikki tomonlama mehnat migratsiyasi shartnomalari bo'yicha yo'riqnoma» hujjatida ta'kidlanishicha, bunday shartnomalar migrant ishchilarga mehnat, inson va fuqarolik huquqlari buzilishi holatlarida bepul murojaat qilish imkonini beruvchi shikoyat va nizolarni hal qilish mexanizmlarini o'z ichiga olishi lozim, shu jumladan ishchi vataniga qaytgandan keyin ham unga tegishli haq va boshqa to'lovlarni qayta talab qilish huquqi saqlanib qolishi kerak [1]. Ayni shu yo'riqnoma migrant ishchining kelib chiqqan davlat konsullik idorasidan yordam va himoya olish huquqini alohida ta'kidlaydi, chunki aksariyat hollarda ishchi qabul qiluvchi davlatning sud tizimidan mustaqil ravishda foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmaydi.

Amaliyotda shakllangan nizolarni hal qilish mexanizmlarini shartli ravishda to'rt yo'nalishga ajratish mumkin. Birinchisi, diplomatik-siyosiy yo'l, unda tomon

davlatlarning tashqi ishlar vazirliklari yoxud mehnat vazirliklari o'rtasidagi muzokaralar orqali umumiy xarakterdagi masalalar, masalan, keng ko'lamli huquq buzilishlari yoki tizimli kamchiliklar muhokama qilinadi. Ikkinchisi, ma'muriy-konsullik yo'l bo'lib, bunda migrant ishchi o'z davlatining diplomatik vakolatxonasiga, shuningdek qabul qiluvchi davlatning mehnat inspeksiyasi yoki migratsiya idoralariga bevosita murojaat qilish huquqiga ega bo'ladi. Uchinchisi, qo'shma komissiyalar mexanizmi, ya'ni ikki davlat vakillaridan iborat doimiy yoki davriy asosda yig'iladigan organ orqali muayyan nizoli holatlarni ko'rib chiqish va monitoring olib borish. Va nihoyat, to'rtinchisi bu sud va arbitraj yo'li, bunda ishchi qabul qiluvchi davlat sudlariga yoxud, agar shartnomada nazarda tutilgan bo'lsa, xalqaro arbitraj muassasalariga murojaat qilish huquqidan foydalanadi.

Ushbu to'rt yo'nalishning amalda qay darajada mustahkamlanganini ko'rsatish uchun ikki aniq misolni O'zbekiston-Rossiya va O'zbekiston-Janubiy Koreya modellarini qiyoslash o'rinli bo'ladi, chunki ular tubdan farqli institutsional yechimlarga asoslangan. O'zbekiston va Rossiya Federatsiyasi o'rtasidagi mehnat migratsiyasi sohasidagi hamkorlik bir qator hukumatlararo bitimlarga tayanadi, ular asosan ishchi kuchini uyushgan tarzda jalb qilish, mehnat sharoitlarini nazorat qilish va migrantlarning ijtimoiy-huquqiy holatini yaxshilashga qaratilgan [3]. Bu yo'nalishdagi hamkorlik amaliyotda ko'proq ma'muriy-konsullik shaklda namoyon bo'ladi: O'zbekiston Respublikasining Rossiyadagi diplomatik vakolatxonalari va konsulliklari huzurida migrantlarga yuridik maslahat berish, huquqi buzilgan fuqarolarni ro'yxatga olish va zarur hollarda ularga moddiy yordam ko'rsatish tizimi shakllangan. Shu bilan bir qatorda, 2018-yilda qabul qilingan Prezident qarori asosida «Xorijda mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshiruvchi shaxslarni qo'llab-quvvatlash hamda ularning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilish jamg'armasi» tashkil etilgan bo'lib, u zo'ravonlik, majburiy mehnat yoki kamsitishdan jabr ko'rgan, hujjatsiz qolgan yoxud og'ir moliyaviy ahvolga

tushgan fuqarolarga huquqiy va ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatishga mo'ljallangan. Вирoq, e'tirof etish kerakki, bu tizimda institutsionallashgan, ya'ni ikki davlat teng vakili ishtirok etadigan doimiy qo'shma komissiya shaklidagi nizo hal qilish organi hanuzgacha to'liq shakllanmagan nizolar asosan alohida holatlar bo'yicha, konsullik va idoralararo yozishmalar orqali, tartibga solingan muddatlarsiz hal qilinadi.

O'zbekiston-Janubiy Koreya modeli esa butunlay boshqacha, ancha institutsionallashgan yondashuvga asoslanadi. Janubiy Koreyaning «Bandlikka ko'maklashish tizimi» (Employment Permit System, EPS) 2007-yildan buyon amal qilib, mamlakat har yili o'nlab davlatdan, shu jumladan O'zbekistondan, standartlashtirilgan davlat tomonidan tuzilgan mehnat shartnomasi asosida ishchi kuchi jalb qiladi. Ushbu tizimning muhim jihati shundaki, unda ishchi bilan ish beruvchi o'rtasidagi shartnoma shartlari, ish haqi va mehnat sharoitlari davlat darajasida oldindan kelishilgan namunaviy shartnoma asosida shakllantiriladi, bu esa nizo yuzaga kelish ehtimolini kamaytiradi va nizo yuzaga kelganda uni baholash mezonlarini soddalashtiradi. EPS tizimida ishchi o'z shikoyatini Koreya mehnat idoralari, shuningdek O'zbekiston Mehnat migratsiyasi agentligining Koreyadagi vakolatxonasi orqali bildirish imkoniyatiga ega, deyarli ma'muriy tartibda tezkor ko'rib chiqiladi. Shu bilan birga, so'nggi yillarda kuzatilgan amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, ishchilarning sababsiz ish joyini tark etishi yoxud ish beruvchilarning bankrotlik e'lon qilishi kabi holatlar oshib borishi tizimning zaif nuqtalarini ham ochib beradi, ayniqsa, ishchi shartnomani buzganda yoki aksincha, ish beruvchi majburiyatlarini bajarmaganda tezkor va mustaqil nazorat mexanizmining etarli emasligi muammosi kelib chiqadi. Bundan tashqari, 2026-yilda Toshkent shahridagi sud amaliyotida Koreyaga ishchi yuborish jarayonida yo'l qo'yilgan korrupsion holatlar bo'yicha jinoyat ishining ochilgani ham shuni ko'rsatadiki, davlat vositachiligi kuchli bo'lgan tizimlarda ham nazoratning institutsional bo'shliqlari amaliy nizolarga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Ikki modelni qiyoslaganda shu narsa ravshan bo'ladi: Rossiya bilan hamkorlikda ishchining huquqiy himoyasi ko'proq milliy, ya'ni O'zbekistonning o'z konsullik va jamg'arma tizimiga tayanadi, bu esa moslashuvchan, ammo institutsional jihatdan bir tomonlama yechim hisoblanadi. Janubiy Koreya bilan hamkorlikda esa nizo hal qilish jarayoni ikki davlat darajasida standartlashtirilgan, ammo bu tizim ko'lami jihatidan tor u faqat EPS doirasidagi rasmiy ishchilarni qamrab oladi, norasmiy yoki boshqa asosda ishlayotganlarga tatbiq etilmaydi. Xalqaro tajribaga nazar tashlasak, masalan, Filippin va Germaniya o'rtasida tibbiy hamshiralarni jalb qilish bo'yicha tuzilgan bitimda alohida qo'shma komissiya va kasaba uyushmalari ishtirokidagi nizo hal qilish mexanizmi joriy etilgan, bu esa nafaqat davlat idoralari, balki fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining ham nazorat jarayoniga jalb etilishini ta'minlaydi. Boshqa tomondan, Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti tomonidan o'tkazilgan tahlillar ko'plab bitimlarda, jumladan Shimoliy Afrika mintaqasidagi bir qator hukumatlararo bitimlarda, shikoyat va nizo hal qilish qoidalarining umuman mavjud emasligini yoki juda umumiy shaklda bayon etilganini ko'rsatadi. Bu O'zbekistonning amaldagi bitimlarini baholashda ham hisobga olinishi lozim bo'lgan salbiy tajriba sifatida qaraladi.

Yuqoridagi tahlildan kelib chiqib, quyidagi xulosalarni keltirish mumkin. Birinchidan, O'zbekistonning mehnat migratsiyasi sohasidagi bitimlarida nizolarni hal qilishga oid moddalar hozircha yetarlicha aniq muddat, tartib va mas'ul organlarni belgilamaydi, bu esa amaliyotda ishning cho'zilib ketishiga va migrant huquqlarining kechiktirilgan tarzda himoya qilinishiga olib keladi. Ikkinchidan, mavjud ikki modelni konsullik-ma'muriy va institutsional-standartlashtirilgan yondashuvlarni — birlashtirgan, ya'ni har bir yirik yo'nalish (Rossiya, Qozog'iston, Turkiya, Janubiy Koreya) bo'yicha alohida doimiy ishlaydigan qo'shma komissiya tuzish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lardi, bunda ishchilar vakillari va, iloji bo'lsa, kasaba uyushmalari ham ishtirok etishi lozim. Uchinchidan, mehnat shartnomalarining namunaviy (standart)

shaklini kengroq qo'llash bu Koreya tajribasida ko'rilganidek nizolarning oldini olishning samarali vositasi bo'lib, bu O'zbekiston-Rossiya yo'nalishida ham joriy etilishi mumkin. Va nihoyat, to'rtinchidan, migrant ishchining o'zi qaytib kelgandan keyin ham to'lovlarni undirish huquqidan foydalanishini ta'minlash uchun O'zbekiston sudlarida xorijiy ish beruvchiga nisbatan da'vo qilish tartib-taomillarini soddalashtirish, shuningdek ikki tomonlama bitimlarga sud qarorlarini o'zaro tan olish va ijro etish tartibini kiritish masalasi ko'rib chiqilishi kerak.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ikki tomonlama mehnat migratsiyasi shartnomalarida nizolarni hal qilish mexanizmlarining sifati, oxir-oqibat, migrant ishchining real huquqiy holatini belgilaydi. Shartnomaning matnida «nizolar muzokaralar yo'li bilan hal etiladi» degan umumiy jumla bo'lishi kifoya qilmaydi, unga muddat, mas'ul organ, murojaat tartibi va, eng muhimi, ishchi mustaqil ravishda foydalana oladigan amaliy vositalar aniq belgilanishi shart. O'zbekistonning migratsiya siyosati tobora institutsionallashib borayotgan bir davrda, aynan shu jihatga alohida e'tibor qaratish nazariy jihatdan ham, amaliy-huquqiy jihatdan ham dolzarbligini yo'qotmaydi.

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ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEDAGOGICAL SUPPORT FOR THE POST-COURSE ACTIVITY OF TEACHING STAFF

Gaffarov Azizjon Muxammadsaidovich

Head of Department, A. Avloniy National Institute of Pedagogical Excellence, Associate Professor (Docent), Tashkent, Uzbekistan

E-mail: azizjon.uz@gmail.com

Abstract

This article examines the assessment of the effectiveness of pedagogical support and the systematic monitoring of teaching staff activity after professional development (in-service) courses. Drawing on a systemic and qualimetric approach, the study substantiates the three directions of continuous education, the direct and indirect forms of professional development, and the aim, tasks and qualimetric criteria of monitoring post-course activity. The three-stage monitoring process — assessment, analysis, and managerial decisions with correction — is presented as an integral model in which feedback ensures continuity between the professional development course and subsequent self-education. The article also considers the qualimetric criteria for assessing post-course activity, the role of an automated electronic monitoring system, and the practice of supporting professional competence on the basis of resource (base) schools.

Keywords

professional development; post-course activity; pedagogical support; monitoring; assessment; qualimetric criteria; continuous education; feedback; correction; resource (base) school; quality of education.

Introduction

As the significance of human capital grows, the role of education in shaping a stable

society and economy is steadily increasing. The deepening of socio-economic reforms and the building of a civil society depend directly on highly intellectual personnel; this circumstance places upon all educational institutions – and, above all, upon their managerial and teaching staff – the need to systematically update their professional skills. As the head of state has emphasized, the professional level of teachers and faculty, together with their specialized knowledge, is one of the decisive factors determining the quality of education.

State policy in this direction is reflected in a number of normative-legal documents. The Strategy of Actions for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the improvement of the continuous education system and the expansion of opportunities for quality educational services as a priority task [2]. The resolution on introducing new principles of management into the public education system, in turn, sets the task of systematically monitoring compliance with state educational standards and requirements [3]. The targeted courses organized within the framework of implementing the resolution on improving the system of learning foreign languages may serve as a practical example of this approach [1].

Ensuring the effectiveness of teaching staff activity during and after the professional development period is possible, first of all, through systematic monitoring. Systematic monitoring makes it possible to promptly correct shortcomings in the educational process, to timely close gaps in trainees' knowledge, to fulfill state requirements with high quality, and to formulate analytical conclusions. National scholars R. Djurayev, Sh. Qurbonov and U. Inoyatov have investigated the pedagogical conditions for monitoring education quality, the improvement of education-quality management, and the introduction of a systemic-activity approach to it [6; 8; 7], while A. Begmatov and H. Yo'ldoshev have studied the issues of training and the professional development of managerial staff [5]. E. M. Alkarov, in turn, has investigated the

improvement of the effectiveness of managing the continuous professional development of teaching staff on the basis of information and communication technologies [4].

At the same time, a unified approach to monitoring and assessing education quality in professional development institutions has not yet been formed, and the assessment of the effectiveness of pedagogical support for the post-course activity of teaching staff remains insufficiently studied. Concepts such as “education quality diagnostics,” “diagnostic monitoring,” “education quality expertise,” and “qualimetric assessment of education quality” have entered scholarly circulation in recent years. From this standpoint, the use of qualimetric methods and the development of their parameters in assessing the effectiveness of public-education staff’s post-course activity is a pressing task. The aim of the article is to provide a scholarly substantiation of the mechanisms for assessing and systematically monitoring the effectiveness of pedagogical support for the post-course activity of teaching staff.

Methods

The study is based on a systemic-monitoring and qualimetric (i.e., grounded in the quantitative measurement of quality) assessment approach. This approach makes it possible to interpret post-course activity not as a sum of separate measures, but as an integral process that interconnects assessment, analysis and correction.

The following methods were used in the study:

– theoretical analysis and synthesis of scientific-pedagogical sources and normative-legal documents;

– structural–functional analysis of the monitoring process and identification of its stages;

– development of qualimetric criteria for assessing the effectiveness of post-course activity;

– theoretical modeling on the basis of the obtained results.

The qualimetric approach is based on measuring and assessing education quality through quantitative indicators (parameters). It makes it possible to compare and to track over time various aspects of a teacher's activity – such as the qualification category, participation in courses, scientific-methodological productivity, and students' achievements – within a single system of criteria. This approach ensures a transition from subjective evaluation to objective, evidence-based assessment and turns monitoring results into a substantiated source for managerial decisions.

The empirical basis of the study comprises the normative-legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of education [1; 2; 3] and the practice of professional development and post-course support.

Results and Discussion

Conceptual foundations of monitoring and assessment.

The definitions of "monitoring," "assessment," and "monitoring and assessment of education quality" have changed over a long period of time. In recent years, concepts such as "education quality diagnostics," "diagnostic monitoring," "education quality expertise," and "qualimetric assessment of education quality" have entered the pedagogical literature. In generalized terms, monitoring can be interpreted as the continuous and systematic observation of the educational process, and assessment as the process of determining the compliance of the achieved results with state requirements [6; 8].

The aim of monitoring professional development is to determine the compliance of the knowledge, abilities and skills acquired by managerial and teaching staff during professional development with state requirements; to organize and scientifically substantiate continuous and systematic observation; to carry out ongoing control by evaluating a selected object or the entire educational process on the basis of the obtained data; and to adopt effective managerial decisions [7]. At present, the assessment of

compliance with state requirements in professional development institutions is regulated through licensing, attestation and state accreditation; the qualimetric approach, in turn, complements this control with precise, measurable indicators [3].

Directions of continuous education.

The concept of continuous education is interpreted in the literature along three distinct directions: lifelong learning, adult education, and continuing vocational education and training. Lifelong learning implies that education continues throughout a person's life and is implemented both through the stages defined by the state and through self-education.

Given that managerial and teaching staff are the object of the present study, the directions of adult education and continuing vocational education and training are of particular importance. Adult education denotes systematic, independent study aimed at acquiring new knowledge, abilities and skills; its distinctive feature is that learners already possess practical work experience, so their needs and self-directedness must be taken into account in teaching. Such education is usually organized without separating the employee from their main job or within a defined number of training hours. Continuing vocational education and training, in turn, implies the regular enhancement of employees' knowledge within the scope of their professional duties – through short-term targeted, problem-based and author's courses [4].

Direct and indirect forms of professional development.

The continuous professional development of managerial and specialist staff in the public education system is organized in direct (training under educational programs) and indirect (training without educational programs) forms. Direct professional development is carried out in the following forms:

- training in a specialized professional development institution;
- training in short-term courses;

– training in an educational institution under the mentor–mentee (ustoz–shogird) method;

– independent study and self-education;

– distance education;

– gaining experience in the form of internships (in educational institutions, governing bodies, or abroad).

In this form, the periodicity, duration and volume of training hours of professional development are established by legislation and are usually carried out in a specialized institution. Short-term courses, by contrast, are organized without separating trainees from their main work, with a volume ranging from 18 to 72 academic hours.

The indirect form encompasses a manager's or teacher's activity between two professional development periods and consists of the following:

– engaging in scientific research by decision of the educational institution's academic (pedagogical) council;

– conducting open lessons (master classes) on managerial and specialist topics;

– participating with presentations in scientific, scientific-methodological and scientific-practical seminars, conferences and August pedagogical conferences;

– publishing textbooks, teaching-methodological aids, lesson designs, articles and theses.

It is precisely this indirect period – the post-course activity – that is of decisive importance for ensuring the continuity and coherence of education, and it requires a feedback mechanism between the professional development course and subsequent self-education.

The aim and tasks of monitoring post-course activity.

The aim of monitoring post-course activity, proceeding from the development prospects of the public education system, is to continuously observe the activity of

managerial and teaching staff, to identify and promptly correct the gaps in their professional competencies, and to improve the content of professional development. This monitoring is directed at fulfilling the following principal tasks:

– studying the impact of the knowledge, abilities and skills acquired by an employee in a professional development course on their professional activity;

– analyzing the work carried out to introduce the innovations gained in the course into the activity of the employee's own educational institution;

– recording how professional growth is reflected in the results of activity – the quality of teaching and upbringing, the level of scientific-methodological work, and increased organizational activity;

– assessing, on the basis of analyzing post-course results, the quality and effectiveness of the courses and offering proposals for improving the content of the curricula;

– analyzing the employee's activity between courses and developing recommendations for raising their qualification level in the next professional development;

– creating, on the basis of data on trainees' activity between courses, the possibility of improving the course programs.

Qualimetric criteria for assessing post-course activity.

Fulfilling the above tasks effectively requires the development of clear criteria (qualimetric parameters) for assessing the post-course activity of teaching staff. Within the framework of the study, it was found expedient to carry out monitoring on the basis of the following criteria (Table 1).

Table 1.

Qualimetric criteria for assessing post-course activity

No.	Monitoring criterion (qualimetric parameter)
1	Increase in the teacher's qualification category
2	Participation in short-term (targeted, problem-based and author's) courses
3	Participation in various reviews and competitions at the republican and regional levels
4	Participation with academic theses at international and national scientific-practical conferences and with presentations at August pedagogical conferences
5	Students' achievements in knowledge contests, olympiads and competitions
6	Creation and dissemination of new scientific-methodological developments (open lessons, publication of teaching and methodological aids)
7	Organization of extracurricular spiritual-moral (upbringing) activities

Systematic monitoring organized on the basis of these criteria serves to enhance the knowledge of managerial and teaching staff and, ultimately, the growth of students' learning potential. In this regard, it is expedient that the regional governing bodies of public education take into account the indicators of employees' achievements in self-education when forming professional development orders.

The three stages of monitoring and the model.

According to the results of the study, the monitoring of the effectiveness of post-course activity consists of three stages (Figure 1). At the first – the assessment stage – the application of the knowledge gained in the course to professional activity and the fulfillment of state requirements are determined, the influencing factors are identified, and the data are promptly processed and recorded. At the second – the analysis stage – the assessment results are generalized and classified, a database is formed, and recommendations aimed at eliminating the identified shortcomings are developed. At

the third – the managerial-decisions and correction stage – the gaps in professional competencies and the factors affecting education quality are addressed, short-term courses are organized for managerial and teaching staff, and the quality of professional development processes is corrected.

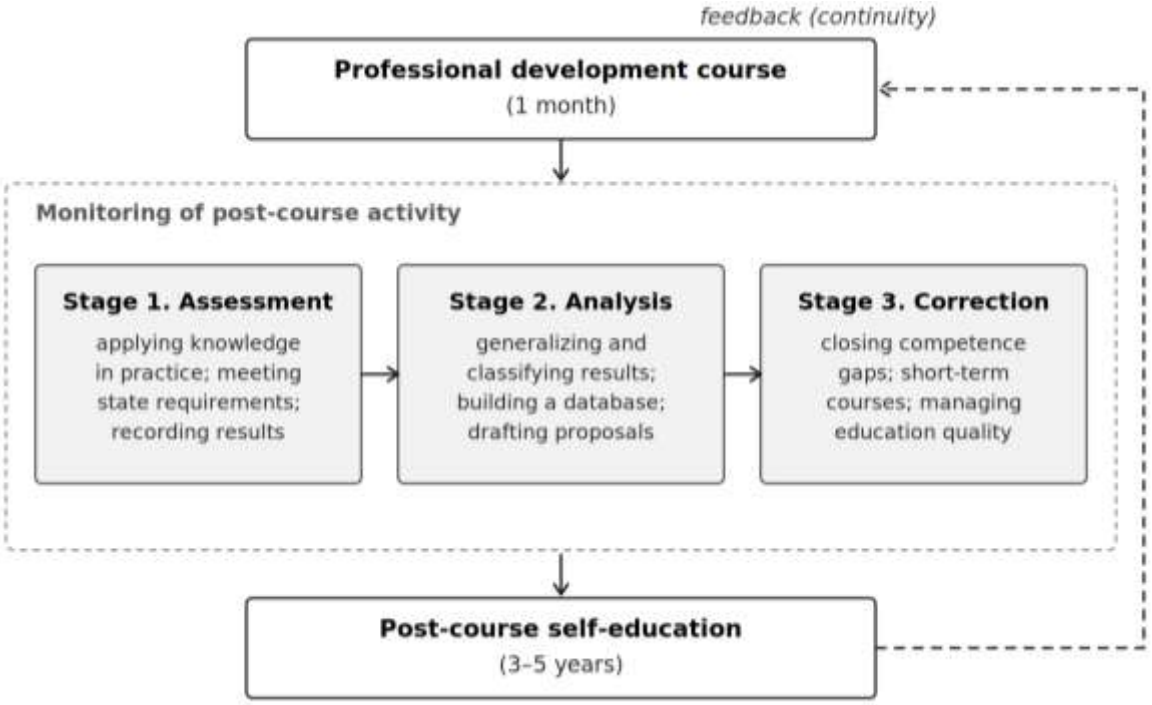


Figure 1. Model for monitoring the effectiveness of post-course activity

The most important feature of monitoring is its corrective nature: when the feedback process embedded within it is continued without interruption, a positive change occurs in the dynamics of education quality. As the model shows, the outcomes of correction ensure the coherence between the content of the professional development course and subsequent self-education.

Organizing these processes on the basis of an automated electronic system (a digital platform) offers a number of advantages: collecting and promptly processing data in a single environment, tracking the development dynamics of each teacher, obtaining generalized analysis at the regional and republican levels, reducing the volume of paper reports, and providing feedback in real time. As a result, monitoring becomes not only

a tool of control, but also an instrument for substantiating professional development orders and managing education quality.

The practice of supporting professional competence.

Observations show that, although most teachers have an interest in self-education, the mechanisms for directing them toward this activity are insufficient. For this reason, the continuous enhancement of subject teachers' professional competence is carried out by organizing staged in-service training sessions. These sessions are organized on the basis of resource (base) schools, without separating teachers from their workplace, by the public education departments. One stage carries a study load of 36 hours, with sessions held twice a month as practical classes of 4–6 hours each; each group consists of up to 30 teachers, and the sessions are conducted by the teachers in turn.

The examinations at the end of each stage are conducted by a working group composed of a subject methodologist and leading specialists. Teachers' professional preparation is assessed on a 100-point scale, and a trainee who scores above 70 points is considered to have successfully completed the course; a rating is determined on the basis of the results. For working with teachers who show low results, the subject methodologists define measures to direct them toward self-education. This realizes the corrective stage of monitoring in practice.

This technology is also applied to particular categories of teachers — for example, subject teachers of schools where instruction is conducted in Russian. Such courses are organized on the basis of regional centers, and the study load of each course is 288 hours (120 hours of classroom and practical lessons and 168 hours of independent study). At the end of the course, trainees who score sufficient points are issued a certificate, which is taken into account upon their admission to subsequent professional development courses. This approach unites professional development and post-course activity into a single, continuous process.

Conclusions

The systematic monitoring of professional development courses for managerial and teaching staff of the public education system, as well as of the subsequent continuous education processes, is of pressing scholarly and practical importance. Within the framework of the study, the following conclusions and proposals were formulated.

First, it is expedient to deepen the integration between professional development and the subsequent self-education activity. Organizing systematic monitoring between the professional development period (1 month) and the post-course self-education period (3–5 years) ensures the coherence and continuity of education.

Second, it is necessary to assess the post-course activity of managerial and teaching staff on the basis of clear qualimetric criteria and to promptly correct the identified gaps. Monitoring is organized as an integral process on the basis of three stages – assessment, analysis, and managerial decisions with correction.

Third, in assessing the quality of professional development it is expedient to take into account the effectiveness of an employee's activity in the period between courses and to form regional orders on this basis.

Fourth, conducting the feedback process of monitoring continuously and organizing it on the basis of an automated electronic system enhances the effectiveness of education quality. The staged training sessions organized on the basis of resource (base) schools, in turn, emerge as an effective practical form of post-course pedagogical support.

Overall, introducing the proposed measures into practice serves to improve the professional skills of public-education staff and the content of professional development, and makes it possible to manage professional development on the basis of contemporary technologies and innovative approaches.

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Problems of Organizing Project Work in English Language Lessons and Their Solutions

Erkinova Lutfiya Qudratovna
PhD Researcher, Abu Rayhon Beruniy Urgench State University
E-mail: erkinovalutfiya@gmail.com

Abstract

This article examines the main problems that teachers may encounter when organizing project work in English language lessons and their possible solutions. Project work is an effective approach that encourages students to use English in meaningful contexts while developing communication, creativity, collaboration, critical thinking, and independent learning skills. However, the successful implementation of projects may be affected by limited time, differences in language proficiency levels, unequal student participation, insufficient technological resources, assessment difficulties, and low motivation. The article analyzes these challenges and proposes practical solutions to help English language teachers organize project-based activities more effectively.

Keywords

project work, English language teaching, PBL, project method, problems, solutions, student participation, assessment, collaboration, language learning.

Ingliz tili darslarida loyiha ishini tashkil etish muammolari va ularning yechimlari

Erkinova Lutfiya Qudratovna,
Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Urganch davlat universiteti tayanch doktoranti
erkinovalutfiya@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili darslarida loyiha ishini tashkil etishda o‘qituvchi duch kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan asosiy muammolar va ularning ehtimoliy yechimlari yoritiladi. Loyiha ishi talabalarni ingliz tilidan mazmunli vaziyatlarda foydalanishga undaydigan, ayni paytda muloqot, ijodkorlik, hamkorlik, tanqidiy fikrlash

va mustaqil o‘rganish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradigan samarali yondashuvdir. Biroq loyihani muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishga vaqtning cheklanganligi, tilni bilish darajalarining turlicha ekanligi, talabalar ishtirokining teng emasligi, texnologik resurslarning yetishmasligi, baholashdagi qiyinchiliklar va motivatsiyaning pastligi ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Maqolada mazkur muammolar tahlil qilinib, ingliz tili o‘qituvchisiga loyiha faoliyatini samaraliroq tashkil etishga yordam beradigan amaliy yechimlar taklif etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: loyiha ishi, ingliz tilini o‘qitish, PBL, loyiha metodi, muammolar, yechimlar, talabalar ishtiroki, baholash, hamkorlik, til o‘rganish.

Zamonaviy ingliz tili ta’limida faol va talaba markazli darslar tashkil qilishga tobora ko‘proq e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Talabalardan nafaqat lug‘at va grammatik qoidalarni yod olish, balki ingliz tilidan muloqot, muammoni hal qilish, hamkorlik va ijodiy faoliyatdan foydalanish ham kutiladi. Loyiha ishi ana shunday imkoniyatlarni yaratadigan yondashuvlardan biridir.

Loyiha ishi talabalarga mavzuni o‘rganish, axborot to‘plash, guruhdoshlari bilan hamkorlik qilish va ingliz tilida yakuniy mahsulot yaratish imkonini beradi. Loyihalar taqdimot, plakat, video, jurnal, intervyu, hisobot va raqamli material kabi turli shakllarda bo‘lishi mumkin. Bunday faoliyat orqali talabalar til o‘rganishni real hayotiy vaziyatlar bilan bog‘laydilar.

Biroq ingliz tili auditoriyasida loyihani tashkil etish har doim ham oson emas. O‘qituvchi vaqt, talabalarning til darajasi, motivatsiya, guruh ishi, resurslar va baholash bilan bog‘liq muammolarga duch kelishi mumkin. Shu bois loyiha ishining muvaffaqiyati nafaqat qiziqarli mavzuni tanlashga, balki puxta rejalashtirish va o‘qituvchining tegishli ko‘magiga ham bog‘liq.

Loyiha ishini tashkil etishdagi asosiy muammolar.

Eng ko‘p uchraydigan muammolardan biri auditoriya vaqtining cheklanganligidir.

Loyiha odatda mavzuni tanlash, rejalashtirish, tadqiqot, tayyorgarlik, taqdimot va baholash kabi bir necha bosqichni talab qiladi. O‘qituvchi ushbu bosqichlarning barchasini odatiy darslar doirasida bajarishga urinsa, yetarli til amaliyotini ta’minlash uchun vaqt yetishmasligi mumkin.

Ehtimoliy yechim — loyihani kichik bosqichlarga ajratishdir. Axborot to‘plash, lug‘at tayyorlash yoki yozma ishning bir qismini bajarish kabi ayrim faoliyatlarni uy vazifasi sifatida berish mumkin. Shunda o‘qituvchi auditoriya vaqtini muhokama, hamkorlik, til bo‘yicha ko‘mak va taqdimotga sarflaydi.

Yana bir muhim muammo — ingliz tilini bilish darajalarining turlicha ekanligidir. Bir guruhdagi ayrim talabalar ingliz tilida ishonch bilan gapirishi, boshqalarning lug‘at boyligi va grammatik bilimi esa cheklangan bo‘lishi mumkin. Kuchli talabalar guruh faoliyatida ustunlik qilishi, tayyorgarligi past talabalar esa ishtirokdan chekinishi mumkin.

Bu muammoni hal etish uchun o‘qituvchi vazifalarni talabalarning qobiliyati va qiziqishlariga muvofiq taqsimlashi kerak. Har bir talabaga tadqiqotchi, muallif, dizayner, ma’ruzachi yoki muharrir kabi aniq rol berilishi lozim. O‘qituvchi foydali lug‘at, gap tuzilmalari, namunalar va boshqa til ko‘magini ham taqdim etishi mumkin.

Ishtirokning teng emasligi va guruh ishidagi muammolar. Ishtirokning teng emasligi yana bir keng tarqalgan qiyinchilikdir. Ayrim talabalar ishning katta qismini bajarishi, boshqalari esa juda kam qatnashishi mumkin. Bu baholashning adolatsiz bo‘lishiga va loyiha ishining ta’limiy qiymati pasayishiga olib keladi.

O‘qituvchi ushbu muammoni har bir guruh a’zosiga individual mas’uliyat yuklash orqali hal qilishi mumkin. Talabalar yakuniy loyihaga qanday hissa qo‘shishlari kerakligini aniq tushunishlari lozim. Tengdoshlar baholashi va individual refleksiya ham ularni o‘z ishiga mas’uliyat bilan yondashishga undaydi.

Talabalarning fikri, ish uslubi va mas’uliyat darajasi turlicha bo‘lgani sababli

guruhda nizolar ham yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Bunday vaziyatda o‘qituvchi loyiha ishini talabalar o‘rniga bajaruvchi emas, balki muvofiqlashtiruvchi sifatida faoliyat yuritishi kerak. Aniq ko‘rsatmalar, muddatlar va guruhdagi vazifalar nizolarning oldini olishga yordam beradi.

Motivatsiyaning yetishmasligi**.** Loyiha mavzusi haddan tashqari murakkab, notanish yoki talabalarning qiziqishlariga aloqasiz bo‘lsa, ayrim talabalar unga qiziqmasligi mumkin. Boshqalar esa guruhdoshlari oldida ingliz tilida gapirishdan qo‘rqishlari mumkin.

Motivatsiyani oshirish uchun o‘qituvchi imkon qadar talabalarga loyiha mavzusini tanlashda qatnashish huquqini berishi kerak. Talabalarning kundalik hayoti, qiziqishlari, mahalliy madaniyat, sayohat, texnologiya, ekologik muammolar yoki kelajak kasblari bilan bog‘liq mavzular loyihani yanada mazmunli qiladi.

O‘qituvchi qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi auditoriya muhitini ham yaratishi lozim. Talabalar xato qilish til o‘rganishning tabiiy qismi ekanligini anglashlari kerak. Taqdimot jarayonida o‘qituvchi faqat grammatik aniqlikka emas, balki muloqot, ijodkorlik, sa’y-harakat va rivojlanishga ham e’tibor qaratishi zarur.

Texnologik va resurs bilan bog‘liq muammolar**.** Zamonaviy loyiha ishida ko‘pincha kompyuter, smartfon, internet resurslari, taqdimot dasturlari va videoni tahrirlash vositalaridan foydalaniladi. Biroq barcha talabalar yoki ta’lim muassasalari texnologiyadan teng foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega emas.

Shu sababli loyiha to‘liq raqamli resurslarga bog‘lanib qolmasligi kerak. O‘qituvchi darslik, bosma maqola, rasm, gazeta va auditoriyadagi mavjud resurslar kabi muqobil materiallarni taqdim etishi mumkin. Talabalar plakat, buklet, kollaj yoki qo‘lda tayyorlangan taqdimot ham yaratishlari mumkin.

Texnologiya mavjud bo‘lsa, undan maqsadli foydalanish lozim. Raqamli vositalar loyihaning bosh maqsadiga aylanmasdan, o‘quv maqsadini qo‘llab-quvvatlashi kerak.

Masalan, talabalar axborot to‘plash uchun onlayn manbadan, yakuniy natijalarni tartibga solish uchun esa taqdimot dasturidan foydalanishlari mumkin.

Baholashdagi qiyinchiliklar.Baholash loyiha ishining eng murakkab qismlaridan biridir. O‘qituvchi faqat yakuniy mahsulotni baholasa, baholash adolatsiz bo‘lishi mumkin, chunki yakuniy taqdimot sifati har bir talabaning hissasini to‘liq ko‘rsatmaydi.

Bir nechta baholash mezonidan foydalanish samaraliroq yechimdir. O‘qituvchi quyidagilarni baholashi mumkin:

1. tilning aniqligi va lug‘at boyligi;
2. mazmun va tadqiqot sifati;
3. ijodkorlik;
4. individual ishtirok;
5. guruhdagi hamkorlik;
6. taqdimot ko‘nikmalari;
7. yakuniy mahsulot sifati.

Talabalar o‘z ishlarini baholashlari va guruh a’zolariga fikr-mulohaza bildirishlari ham mumkin. O‘zini o‘zi va tengdoshlarni baholash talabalarga kuchli jihatlari hamda takomillashtirish zarur bo‘lgan yo‘nalishlarni anglashga yordam beradi.

O‘qituvchining roli. Loyiha ishining muvaffaqiyatida o‘qituvchining roli ayniqsa muhimdir. O‘qituvchi talabalarga shunchaki mavzu berib, yakuniy mahsulotni kutib turmasligi kerak. Aksincha, u fasilitator, muvofiqlashtiruvchi, maslahatchi va til bo‘yicha yo‘l-yo‘riq ko‘rsatuvchi sifatida faoliyat yuritadi.

Loyiha boshida o‘qituvchi maqsadlarni tushuntiradi, mavzuni tanishtiradi, guruhlarni tashkil qiladi va zarur til materiallarini taqdim etadi. Loyiha davomida u jarayonni kuzatadi, savollarga javob beradi va talabalarga qiyinchiliklarni yengishda yordam beradi. Yakuniy bosqichda esa taqdimot, refleksiya va baholashni tashkil etadi.

O‘qituvchining tegishli pedagogik tayanch taqdim etishi ham muhimdir.

Talabalarda qaror qabul qilish uchun yetarli erkinlik bo‘lishi, shu bilan birga, til yoki tashkiliy qiyinchiliklarga duch kelganlarida zarur ko‘mak ko‘rsatilishi kerak.

Loyiha ishini samarali tashkil etish bo‘yicha amaliy yechimlar. Quyidagi tamoyillar loyiha ishining samaradorligini oshirishi mumkin:

1. Mos mavzuni tanlash: Mavzu qiziqarli, tushunarli hamda talabalarning til darajasi va hayotiy tajribasi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi kerak.

2. Loyihani aniq bosqichlarga ajratish: Rejalashtirish, tadqiqot, tayyorgarlik, taqdimot va baholash bosqichlari uchun aniq muddatlar belgilanishi lozim.

3. Individual rollarni taqsimlash: Har bir talaba guruh doirasida muayyan mas’uliyatga ega bo‘lishi kerak.

4. Til bo‘yicha ko‘mak berish: Foydali lug‘at, gap tuzilmalari, misollar va namunalar talabalarning topshiriqlarni mustaqilroq bajarishiga yordam beradi.

5. Texnologiyadan maqsadli foydalanish: Raqamli vositalar o‘quv maqsadlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlashi va talabalarni til amaliyotidan chalg‘itmasligi kerak.

6. Refleksiya va baholashni kiritish: Talabalarga nimalarni o‘rganganlari, qanday qiyinchiliklarga duch kelganlari va ishlarini qanday yaxshilashlari mumkinligini muhokama qilish imkoniyati berilishi lozim.

Mazkur tamoyillar o‘qituvchiga keng tarqalgan muammolarni kamaytirish hamda loyiha faoliyatini yanada tartibli va samarali tashkil etishga yordam beradi.

Loyiha ishi ingliz tilini o‘qitishda samarali yondashuvdir, chunki u talabalarga ingliz tilidan mazmunli maqsadlarda foydalanish imkonini berish bilan birga, muloqot, ijodkorlik, hamkorlik, tanqidiy fikrlash va mustaqil o‘rganish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Shu bilan birga, loyihani tashkil etishda vaqtning cheklanganligi, til darajalarining turlicha ekanligi, ishtirokning teng emasligi, motivatsiyaning yetishmasligi, texnologik cheklovlar va baholashdagi qiyinchiliklar kabi muammolar yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

Mazkur muammolarni puxta rejalashtirish, vazifalarni aniq belgilash, tegishli til ko‘magini ko‘rsatish, resurslardan moslashuvchan foydalanish va adolatli baholash orqali kamaytirish mumkin. O‘qituvchi faqat yakuniy mahsulotni baholash bilan cheklanmasdan, fasilitator sifatida loyiha davomida yo‘l-yo‘riq ko‘rsatishi lozim.

Demak, muvaffaqiyatli loyiha ishi talabalar mustaqilligi bilan o‘qituvchi ko‘magi o‘rtasidagi muvozanatga bog‘liq. Loyihalar puxta rejalashtirilib, talabalarning qiziqishlari va real hayotiy vaziyatlar bilan bog‘langanda, ingliz tili darslarini yanada qiziqarli, amaliy va samarali qilishi mumkin.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS

Azimov Otabek Xudayberdievich

Bukhara State University, Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management

Abstract

The article examines the role of digital technologies in enhancing the competitiveness of tourism destinations. The relevance of the study is determined by the growing digitalization of tourist information search, destination choice, service booking, navigation and post-trip communication. The study analyzes digital marketing, mobile applications, artificial intelligence, big data, geographic information systems, QR/AR/VR technologies, online booking and smart tourism platforms as instruments for improving destination attractiveness, visitor experience, service quality and management efficiency. Recent tourism indicators of Uzbekistan are used to substantiate the practical importance of digital transformation. Bukhara is considered as a historical and cultural destination, and priority directions for developing a digital tourism ecosystem are proposed. The study concludes that sustainable competitive advantage is created not by technology itself, but by its integration with service quality, marketing, human capital, infrastructure and data-driven destination management.

Keywords

tourism, tourism destination, competitiveness, digital technologies, digital marketing, smart tourism, artificial intelligence, big data, GIS, Bukhara.

TURISTIK DESTINATSIYALAR RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISHDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING ROLI

Azimov Otabek Xudayberdievich

Buxoro davlat universiteti, Turizm va mehmonxona xo‘jaligi kafedrasi

Annotatsiya. Maqolada turistik destinatsiyalar raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda

raqamli texnologiyalarning o‘rni nazariy va amaliy jihatdan tadqiq etilgan. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi turizm bozorida turistlarning axborot izlash, destinatsiyani tanlash, xizmatlarni bron qilish, safar davomida navigatsiya va safardan keyingi fikr almashish jarayonlarining raqamli platformalarga tobora ko‘proq ko‘chayotgani bilan izohlanadi. Ishda raqamli marketing, mobil ilovalar, sun’iy intellekt, katta ma’lumotlar, geografik axborot tizimlari, QR/AR/VR texnologiyalari, elektron bronlash va smart tourism platformalarining destinatsiya jozibadorligi, turist tajribasi, xizmat sifati va boshqaruv samaradorligiga ta’siri tizimli tahlil qilingan. O‘zbekiston turizm sektorining so‘nggi statistik ko‘rsatkichlari asosida raqamlashtirishning amaliy ahamiyati baholangan. Buxoro shahri tarixiy-madaniy destinatsiya sifatida alohida ko‘rib chiqilib, raqamli turizm ekotizimini shakllantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari taklif etilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida raqamli texnologiyaning o‘zi emas, balki uning marketing, xizmat sifati, inson kapitali, turistik infratuzilma va ma’lumotlarga asoslangan boshqaruv bilan integratsiyasi barqaror raqobat ustunligini yaratishi asoslangan. Muallif tomonidan destinatsiya raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga qaratilgan integratsion mexanizm va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: turizm, turistik destinatsiya, raqobatbardoshlik, raqamli marketing, smart tourism, sun’iy intellekt, raqamli texnologiyalar,katta ma’lumotlar, GIS, Buxoro.

Аннотация. В статье исследуется роль цифровых технологий в повышении конкурентоспособности туристских дестинаций. Актуальность исследования обусловлена переходом процессов поиска информации, выбора дестинации, бронирования услуг, навигации и обмена отзывами в цифровую среду. Рассматриваются цифровой маркетинг, мобильные приложения, искусственный интеллект, большие данные, геоинформационные системы, QR/AR/VR-технологии, электронное бронирование и smart tourism-платформы. На основе современных показателей развития туризма Узбекистана обоснована

практическая значимость цифровизации. Особое внимание уделено Бухаре как историко-культурной дестинации. Разработаны предложения по формированию цифровой туристской экосистемы и повышению качества туристского опыта. Сделан вывод, что устойчивое конкурентное преимущество формируется не самой технологией, а её интеграцией с качеством услуг, маркетингом, человеческим капиталом, инфраструктурой и управлением на основе данных.

Ключевые слова: туризм, туристская дестинация, конкурентоспособность, цифровые технологии, цифровой маркетинг, smart tourism, искусственный интеллект, большие данные, ГИС, Бухара.

1. KIRISH

Turizm industriyasida raqobat muhiti so‘nggi yillarda sezilarli darajada o‘zgarmoqda. Avvallari turistning destinatsiyani tanlashida tabiiy resurslar, tarixiy obidalar, transport qulayligi va narx asosiy omillar sifatida qaralgan bo‘lsa, bugungi raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida destinatsiyaning internetdagi ko‘rinishi, onlayn reputatsiyasi, raqamli xizmatlar sifati va turistga individual axborot taqdim etish qobiliyati ham muhim raqobat omiliga aylandi. Turist safarni boshlashdan oldin qidiruv tizimlari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, xaritalar, bronlash platformalari va video kontent orqali destinatsiya haqida tasavvur hosil qiladi. Demak, destinatsiya uchun raqamli makon real turistik makonning muhim davomiga aylanmoqda.

O‘zbekistonda turizmning jadal rivojlanishi mazkur masalaning amaliy ahamiyatini kuchaytirmoqda. Milliy statistika qo‘mitasining dastlabki ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, 2025-yilda O‘zbekistonga turizm maqsadida 11,7 million nafar xorijiy fuqaro tashrif buyurgan. Bu ko‘rsatkich 2024-yilga nisbatan 3,7 million nafarga yoki 46,8 foizga oshgan. □cite□turn0search14□ Turizm qo‘mitasi ma’lumotlarida 2025-yil yanvar–noyabr oylarida 10,7 million xorijiy turist, 4,4 milliard AQSh dollari turizm xizmatlari eksporti va mamlakat bo‘ylab 23,7 million ichki turistik safar qayd etilgan.

Shu davrda 954 ta yangi joylashtirish vositasi ishga tushirilgan. □cite□turn0search13□

Bunday o‘sish sharoitida destinatsiyalar o‘rtasidagi raqobat ham kuchayadi. Turist oqimining ortishi avtomatik ravishda yuqori raqobatbardoshlikni anglatmaydi. Destinatsiya turistni jalb qilishi bilan birga, unga qulay axborot, transport, joylashtirish, ovqatlanish, ekskursiya, to‘lov va navigatsiya xizmatlarini ham taklif qilishi lozim. Shu nuqtai nazardan raqamli texnologiyalar turistik xizmatlarning alohida komponenti emas, balki ularni yagona tizimga birlashtiruvchi infratuzilmaga aylanmoqda.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi turistik destinatsiyalar raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda raqamli texnologiyalarning ta’sir mexanizmlarini aniqlash hamda O‘zbekiston, xususan Buxoro sharoitida ulardan samarali foydalanish yo‘nalishlarini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

2. MAVZUGA OID ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Destinatsiya raqobatbardoshligi masalasi turizm iqtisodiyotining muhim tadqiqot yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Crouch va Ritchie turistik destinatsiya raqobatbardoshligini resurslar, boshqaruv, infratuzilma va makro-muhit omillari bilan bog‘liq murakkab tizim sifatida ko‘rib chiqadi. Ularning yondashuvida raqobatbardoshlik faqat turistlar soni bilan emas, balki destinatsiyaning uzoq muddatli farovonlik yaratish qobiliyati bilan belgilanadi. Buhalis va Amaranggana smart tourism destinations konsepsiyasini rivojlantirib, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, ma’lumotlar almashinuvi va aqlli xizmatlar turist tajribasi hamda destinatsiyani boshqarish samaradorligini oshirishini ta’kidlaydi. Smart tourism yondashuvida turist, biznes, mahalliy aholi va davlat o‘rtasidagi ma’lumotlar almashinuvi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Zamonaviy tadqiqotlarda sun’iy intellekt va katta ma’lumotlar turistik talabni prognozlash, turistlarni segmentlash va individual takliflarni shakllantirish imkonini beruvchi vositalar sifatida qaralmoqda. GIS texnologiyalari esa turistik obyektlarni hududiy tahlil qilish, transport qulayligini baholash va turist oqimlarini boshqarishda qo‘llanmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, mavjud tadqiqotlarda raqamli texnologiyalar ko‘pincha alohida

vositalar sifatida o‘rganiladi. Mazkur maqolada esa ular destinatsiya raqobatbardosh-ligining yagona integratsion tizimi sifatida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ayniqsa, Buxoro kabi tarixiy destinatsiyada raqamli marketing, smart xizmatlar, GIS va madaniy merosni raqamlashtirishning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi yetarlicha amaliy jihatdan yoritilishi zarur.

3. TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI

Tadqiqot tizimli yondashuv asosida olib borildi. Nazariy qismda destinatsiya raqobatbardoshligi, smart tourism va raqamli transformatsiya bo‘yicha ilmiy adabiyotlar kontent-tahlil qilindi. Amaliy qismda O‘zbekistonning rasmiy statistik ma’lumotlari, turizm sohasiga oid davlat tashkilotlari materiallari va ilmiy nashrlardagi natijalar qiyosiy tahlil qilindi.

Tadqiqotda tizimli tahlil, qiyosiy tahlil, induksiya va deduksiya, kontent-tahlil, case-study hamda ekspertik mantiqiy baholash usullaridan foydalanildi. Buxoro case-study sifatida tanlandi, chunki shaharning tarixiy-madaniy resurslari, UNESCO merosi, turistik infratuzilmasi va xalqaro destinatsiya sifatidagi tanilganligi raqamli texnologiyalarni qo‘llash uchun keng imkoniyat yaratadi.

Raqamli texnologiyalarning destinatsiya raqobatbardoshligiga ta’siri besh yo‘nalishga ajratildi: raqamli marketing; turist tajribasi; axborot va ma’lumotlarni boshqarish; smart infratuzilma; destinatsiya boshqaruvi va barqarorlik. Ushbu yo‘nalishlarning yakuniy natijasi turist qoniqishi, ijobiy onlayn reputatsiya, takroriy tashrif, tavsiyalar va destinatsiyaning iqtisodiy samaradorligi orqali namoyon bo‘lishi nazariy jihatdan asoslandi.

4. TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

Birinchi natija shundan iboratki, raqamli marketing destinatsiyaning bozor ko‘rinishini keskin kengaytiradi. An’anaviy reklama geografik va vaqt jihatdan cheklangan bo‘lsa, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, qidiruv tizimlari, video platformalar va maqsadli reklama orqali turli mamlakatlardagi aniq auditoriyaga chiqish mumkin. Buxoro uchun

tarixiy obidalar, hunarmandchilik, gastronomiya, ziyorat turizmi va mahalliy hayot tarziga bag‘ishlangan ko‘p tilli kontent yaratish xalqaro bozorda destinatsiya brendini kuchaytiradi.

Ikkinchi natija — turist tajribasining raqamlashtirilishi. QR-kod orqali tarixiy obyekt haqida o‘zbek, rus, ingliz va boshqa tillarda ma’lumot berish, audio gid, interaktiv xarita va virtual tur xizmatlarini yo‘lga qo‘yish turistning mustaqil harakatlanishini osonlashtiradi. Ayniqsa, tarixiy hududlarda obyektlar to‘g‘risidagi axborotni bir joyga jamlash xizmat ko‘rsatish sifatini oshiradi.

Uchinchi natija — sun’iy intellekt va katta ma’lumotlardan foydalanish. Turistlarning qidiruvlari, bronlashlari, tashrif buyurgan obyektlari va onlayn sharhlarini tahlil qilish orqali turistik talabning mavsumiy va hududiy xususiyatlarini aniqlash mumkin. AI asosidagi chatbotlar esa turistlarga 24/7 rejimida yo‘nalish, mehmonxona, restoran, transport va ekskursiya haqida maslahat berishi mumkin.

To‘rtinchi natija — GIS va smart infratuzilma. Turistik obyektlarning geografik joylashuvi, transport bekatlari, mehmonxonalar, ovqatlanish korxonalari, tibbiy va boshqa xizmatlarni yagona raqamli xaritada ko‘rsatish turist uchun qulaylik yaratadi. Shu bilan birga, boshqaruv organlari turistlarning hududiy konsentratsiyasini kuzatib, haddan tashqari yuklama yuzaga keladigan obyektlarda oqimlarni qayta taqsimlashi mumkin.

Texnologiya	Asosiy vazifa	Turist uchun samara	Raqobatbardoshlikka ta’siri
Raqamli marketing	Destinatsiyani targ‘ib qilish	Axborotga tez kirish	Turist oqimi va brend tan olinishi oshadi
Mobil ilova	Xizmatlarni birlashtirish	Qulaylik	Turist qoniqishi oshadi

AI va Big Data	Prognoz va personalizatsiya	Individual taklif	Boshqaruv samaradorligi oshadi
QR/AR/VR	Merosni interaktiv taqdim etish	Yangi taassurot	Destinatsiya differensiallashadi
GIS	Hududiy boshqaruv va navigatsiya	Yo‘nalish qulayligi	Transport va oqim boshqaruvi yaxshilanadi

Jadvaldan ko‘rinadiki, raqamli texnologiyalar bir-birini to‘ldiruvchi tizim sifatida ishlaganda ularning iqtisodiy samarasi yuqori bo‘ladi. Masalan, raqamli marketing turistni destinatsiyaga jalb qiladi, mobil ilova va GIS uning harakatini yengillashtiradi, QR/AR texnologiyasi taassurotni kuchaytiradi, AI esa xizmatlarni individuallashtiradi. Natijada ijobiy tajriba onlayn sharhlarda aks etib, keyingi turistlar uchun qo‘shimcha marketing effektini yaratadi.

O‘zbekiston turizm sektorining o‘sish ko‘rsatkichlari ushbu raqamli yondashuvning dolzarbligini tasdiqlaydi. 2025-yilda turizm maqsadida kelgan xorijiy fuqarolar sonining 11,7 millionga yetishi mamlakat destinatsiyalari uchun ulkan raqamli auditoriya shakllanganini anglatadi. □cite□turn0search14□ 2025-yilning yanvar–noyabr oylarida turizm xizmatlari eksportining 4,4 milliard dollarga yetgani esa turizmning iqtisodiyotdagi o‘rnini kuchaytirayotganini ko‘rsatadi. □cite□turn0search13□

Buxoro uchun muhim taklif — yagona “Digital Bukhara” platformasini shakllantirishdir. Platformada turistik obyektlar, mehmonxonalar, restoranlar, transport, gidlar, tadbirlar, elektron chipta, marshrutlar va turistlarning fikr-mulohazalari birlashtirilishi mumkin. Bunday platforma turist uchun yagona axborot nuqtasini, biznes uchun marketing kanalini, boshqaruv uchun esa analitik ma’lumotlar manbasini yaratadi.

Platformaning keyingi bosqichi turist oqimlarini real vaqtga yaqin rejimda tahlil qiluvchi dashboard yaratish bo‘lishi mumkin. Unda tashrif buyuruvchilar soni, obyektlar bo‘yicha yuklama, o‘rtacha qolish muddati, mavsumiylik, onlayn baholar va xizmatlar bo‘yicha shikoyatlar ko‘rsatiladi. Ushbu ma’lumotlar turizm siyosati va investitsiya qarorlarini yanada asoslangan qilish imkonini beradi.

5. MUHOKAMA

Tadqiqot natijalari raqamlashtirishni faqat yangi texnika yoki dasturiy mahsulot joriy etish bilan cheklash mumkin emasligini ko‘rsatadi. Agar raqamli platforma mavjud bo‘lsa-yu, undagi ma’lumotlar yangilanmasa, xizmatlar integratsiyalanmasa yoki xodimlar undan foydalanishni bilmasa, texnologiyaning raqobatbardoshlikka ta’siri past bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun raqamli transformatsiya tashkiliy va institutsional o‘zgarishlar bilan birgalikda olib borilishi kerak.

Buxoroda raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etishda tarixiy merosni asrash talabi ham hisobga olinishi zarur. AR va VR texnologiyalari real obyektlarga ortiqcha jismoniy yuklama bermasdan qo‘shimcha axborot berish imkonini yaratadi. Virtual ekskursiyalar esa ayrim obyektlarga tashrifni qisman diversifikatsiya qilishi mumkin. Bu yondashuv turizm va merosni muhofaza qilish manfaatlarini uyg‘unlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Raqamlashtirishning muammolari ham mavjud. Ular qatoriga kichik biznes uchun texnologik xarajatlar, raqamli kompetensiyaning yetarli emasligi, ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi, turistik obyektlar o‘rtasida platformaviy integratsiyaning sustligi va raqamli kontentning ko‘p tilli bo‘lishiga qo‘yiladigan talablar kiradi. Shu sababli davlat, universitetlar, IT kompaniyalar va turistik biznes o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik raqamli ekotizimning muhim sharti hisoblanadi.

Muallif tomonidan taklif etilayotgan integratsion mexanizm quyidagicha ifodalanadi: “Raqamli infratuzilma → raqamli marketing → smart xizmatlar → ma’lumotlarga asoslangan boshqaruv → turist qoniqishi → ijobiy onlayn reputatsiya →

takroriy tashrif va tavsiyalar → destinatsiya raqobatbardoshligi". Mazkur mexanizmda har bir bosqich keyingisini kuchaytiradi. Shuning uchun raqamli investitsiyalarning samarasi faqat texnologik ko‘rsatkichlar bilan emas, balki turist qoniqishi va iqtisodiy natijalar bilan baholanishi kerak.

6. XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR

Tadqiqot natijasida raqamli texnologiyalar turistik destinatsiyalarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishning strategik omillaridan biri ekanligi aniqlandi. Ularning ta’siri destinatsiyani targ‘ib qilish, turistga qulay axborot berish, xizmatlarni individuallashtirish, madaniy merosni interaktiv taqdim etish va boshqaruv qarorlarini ma’lumotlarga asoslash orqali namoyon bo‘ladi.

O‘zbekiston turizm bozorining tez o‘sishi raqamli auditoriyaning kengayishiga olib kelmoqda. Shu sababli turistik destinatsiyalar o‘rtasidagi raqobatda nafaqat resurslarning mavjudligi, balki ularni raqamli mahsulotga aylantirish qobiliyati ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Buxoro shahrida quyidagi amaliy chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish taklif etiladi: yagona “Digital Bukhara” platformasini yaratish; tarixiy obyektlarni QR/AR texnologiyalari bilan ta’minlash; ko‘p tilli audio gidlar tizimini rivojlantirish; GIS asosidagi interaktiv turistik xaritani joriy etish; AI chatbotni ishga tushirish; turist oqimlari bo‘yicha analitik dashboard yaratish; turistik korxonalar uchun yagona raqamli standartlarni ishlab chiqish; universitetlarda turizm va raqamli texnologiyalar kesishmasida mutaxassislar tayyorlash.

Umuman olganda, raqamli texnologiyalar turizmning o‘ziga xos “qo‘shimcha xizmati” emas, balki destinatsiyaning marketingi, xizmat ko‘rsatishi va boshqaruvini birlashtiruvchi strategik infratuzilma sifatida qaralishi lozim. Aynan shu yondashuv Buxoro va boshqa tarixiy destinatsiyalarning xalqaro turizm bozoridagi raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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IMPROVING THE INTEGRATED INDICATOR SYSTEM FOR ASSESSING THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

SUYUNOV SHOHRUH BAKHTIYOR UGLI

Independent Researcher

Suyunovshohruh1993@gmail.com

Abstract

The thesis systematises modern approaches to the construction of integrated indicator systems for assessing the financial stability of commercial banks and proposes conceptual directions for their improvement. Financial stability is interpreted as a bank's ability to preserve its capital adequacy, liquidity, asset quality and profitability under normal and stressed conditions. On the basis of a critical review of the works of Berger and Bouwman, Laeven and Levine, Cihák and Schaeck, Vazquez and Federico, IMF and Basel Committee documents, the paper distinguishes four generations of integrated banking stability indices: CAMELS-type composites, Z-score based measures, market-based composites (Distance-to-Default, SRISK) and hybrid machine-learning based frameworks. A comparative table of the four generations is presented. The thesis concludes that a modern integrated system must synthesise micro-level ratios, market-based signals and macroprudential indicators within a single real-time dashboard, adapted to the specific features of the Uzbek banking system.

Keywords

commercial bank, financial stability, integrated indicator system, CAMELS, Z-score, Distance-to-Default, SRISK, Basel III, macroprudential monitoring, banking supervision, Republic of Uzbekistan.

Introduction

Financial stability of commercial banks is one of the pivotal categories of modern banking science and practice. The 2008 global financial crisis, the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic and the 2023 collapse of Silicon Valley Bank, Signature Bank and First Republic Bank have made it clear that a bank's failure to remain stable produces disproportionately large economic and social costs, and that the traditional balance-sheet-based supervisory frameworks are no longer sufficient. Modern regulators and researchers therefore devote considerable effort to designing integrated indicator systems capable of capturing multiple dimensions of banking stability — capital adequacy, liquidity, asset quality, profitability, sensitivity to market risk and macroprudential exposure — within a single measurable score.

The relevance of the research topic is reinforced by three interrelated trends. First, the digital transformation of banking has multiplied the number and speed of factors influencing bank stability, from social-media driven bank runs to cyber-risk incidents; the traditional monthly CAMELS-based supervisory ratings cannot capture these signals in real time. Second, the harmonisation of prudential regulation under Basel III / IV standards, IFRS-9 expected-loss accounting and Pillar Two international taxation has created a rich but fragmented reporting landscape that must be consolidated into a coherent indicator framework. Third, in the Republic of Uzbekistan the Central Bank has since 2020 been actively implementing Basel III standards and building its own SupTech infrastructure, and the systematic review of the international experience of integrated stability indicators is a necessary methodological basis for this work.

The aim of this thesis is to systematise the theoretical and applied approaches to constructing integrated indicator systems for banking financial stability and to propose directions for their improvement, with particular reference to the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The methodology relies on scientific abstraction, comparative and structural analysis, the historical-logical method and content analysis of academic

publications indexed in Scopus and Web of Science over the last decade, as well as the regulatory documents of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the IMF.

Main body

The evolution of integrated banking stability indicators can be organised into four consecutive generations. The first generation is represented by CAMELS-type composite ratings that emerged in U.S. supervisory practice in the late 1970s and consolidated the assessment of Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity to market risk into a single 1–5 scale. Cole and Gunther (1998), Cole and White (2012) and Betz, Peltonen and Sarlin (2014) empirically confirmed that CAMELS ratings are a useful predictor of bank failure at horizons of up to three years, but they suffer from three important limitations: they are subjective, they are based on backward-looking accounting information and they are updated too infrequently for the digital age.

The second generation was formed around the Z-score, developed by Boyd and Runkle (1993) and popularised by Laeven and Levine (2009) as the ratio of the sum of return on assets and equity-to-assets to the standard deviation of return on assets. The Z-score captures the number of standard deviations that a bank's return would have to fall before it exhausts its capital and became the workhorse measure of banking stability in the international empirical literature. Beck, De Jonghe and Schepens (2013) and Anginer, Demirgüç-Kunt and Zhu (2014) demonstrated the usefulness of the Z-score in cross-country comparative studies. However, the Z-score too has limitations: it is based on accounting data, treats stability as a purely idiosyncratic phenomenon, and does not incorporate systemic or macroprudential dimensions.

The third generation of integrated indicators emerged after the 2008 global financial crisis and comprises market-based composite measures that draw on option-pricing theory and equity-market information. The Distance-to-Default (DD) indicator,

developed on the basis of Merton (1974) and popularised by Vassalou and Xing (2004), measures the number of standard deviations that a bank's asset value would have to fall before it hits the default threshold. Acharya, Pedersen, Philippon and Richardson (2017) introduced the Systemic Risk (SRISK) indicator, defined as the expected capital shortfall of a financial institution conditional on a systemic crisis. Adrian and Brunnermeier (2016) proposed CoVaR, the conditional Value-at-Risk of the financial system when a specific bank is in distress. These indicators have the advantage of being forward-looking and updated at market frequency, but they are meaningful only for listed banks and require sophisticated modelling.

The fourth — hybrid and machine-learning based — generation has been taking shape over the past five years under the influence of Big Data, SupTech and artificial intelligence. Petropoulos, Siakoulis, Stavroulakis and Vlachogiannakis (2020) demonstrated that Random Forest and Gradient Boosting models built on CAMELS-plus-macro features outperform traditional logit models in predicting bank distress at 12–24-month horizons. Barboza, Kimura and Altman (2017) used neural networks and support-vector machines for bankruptcy prediction. Vazquez and Federico (2015) proposed a framework that integrates funding stability, capital and asset quality into a joint stress-testing metric. The IMF Global Financial Stability Report (2024) reflects the modern consensus that supervisors should adopt hybrid dashboards that combine ratio-based, market-based and machine-learning based signals within a unified real-time framework. The comparison of the four generations is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Evolution of integrated indicator systems for the financial stability of commercial banks

Generation	Key representatives (year)	Central idea and typical instruments

CAMELS-type composites	Cole & Gunther (1998); Cole & White (2012); Betz, Peltonen & Sarlin (2014)	Supervisor-scored composite of Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, Sensitivity
Z-score generation	Boyd & Runkle (1993); Laeven & Levine (2009); Anginer, Demirgüç-Kunt & Zhu (2014)	Distance from insolvency measured as (ROA + CAR) / σ(ROA); accounting-based
Market-based composites	Vassalou & Xing (2004); Acharya et al. (2017); Adrian & Brunnermeier (2016)	Distance-to-Default, SRISK, CoVaR — forward-looking, updated at market frequency
Hybrid / machine-learning	Barboza, Kimura & Altman (2017); Petropoulos et al. (2020); IMF (2024)	Random Forest / Gradient Boosting / Neural Networks over ratio-plus-market-plus-macro features

A critical review of the domestic literature and supervisory practice shows that the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan currently relies mainly on first-generation CAMELS-type composites and traditional prudential ratios, complemented since 2020 by Basel III liquidity indicators (LCR, NSFR). Second-generation Z-score based measures are used only in academic research, while third- and fourth-generation instruments are practically absent from the supervisory toolkit. The integration of these approaches into a unified dashboard, supported by real-time data and SupTech infrastructure, is therefore a priority strategic direction of banking supervision reform in the country.

Conclusion

The conducted study allows four generalising conclusions to be formulated. First, over the past four decades the theory and practice of integrated banking stability indicators have passed through four consecutive generations — CAMELS composites,

Z-score based measures, market-based composites (DD, SRISK, CoVaR) and hybrid machine-learning frameworks — each of which enriched rather than replaced the previous one. Second, the modern integrated dashboard should combine micro-level ratios (capital, liquidity, asset quality, profitability), market-based signals (for listed banks) and macroprudential indicators (systemic capital shortfall, credit-to-GDP gap, real-estate cycle) supported by real-time analytics and SupTech infrastructure.

Third, the empirical experience of the 2008 crisis, the 2020 pandemic and the 2023 U.S. mid-sized bank collapse demonstrated that no single indicator can fully capture the multidimensional nature of banking stability; supervisors must rely on a comprehensive dashboard that combines backward-looking, forward-looking and behavioural signals. Fourth, for the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan the priority directions of further research are the empirical estimation of Z-scores for domestic banks, the introduction of hybrid predictive models based on Random Forest and Gradient Boosting, the development of a national SupTech infrastructure and the systematic publication of an annual Financial Stability Report of banks based on the integrated indicator framework proposed in this thesis.

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INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS METHODS FOR IDENTIFYING PRODUCT COMPOSITION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Zakirjonova Diyora Zakirjonovna

Master's Student, Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract

This article discusses the identification of the composition of commodities and the control of their quality indicators using instrumental analytical methods, which represent one of the important areas of modern commodity chemistry. The significance of modern analytical techniques in the objective assessment of the chemical composition, physicochemical properties, safety, and consumer value of commodities is analyzed. In particular, the theoretical foundations and practical applications of spectrophotometry, infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas chromatography (GC), gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC–MS), liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry (LC–MS), inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP–OES), inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP–MS), atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS), and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy in commodity science are examined. The role of instrumental analytical methods in determining product composition, quantitatively assessing biologically active substances, detecting mineral elements, identifying adulteration, monitoring safety indicators, and verifying product authenticity is highlighted. Furthermore, the integration of modern analytical techniques with chemometric approaches is shown to enable the establishment of chemical profiles of products and the rapid classification of complex commodity matrices. The article evaluates the comprehensive application of instrumental analytical methods as a promising approach for the objective assessment of commodity quality and ensuring consumer safety.

Keywords

commodity chemistry, instrumental analysis, product quality, identification, authenticity, chemical composition, HPLC, GC–MS, FTIR, ICP–OES, ICP–MS, spectrophotometry, chromatography, chemometrics, adulteration, quality control.

TOVARLAR TARKIBINI IDENTIFIKATSIYA QILISH VA SIFATINI NAZORAT QILISHDA INSTRUMENTAL TAHLIL USULLARI

Zakirjonova Diyora Zakirjonovna

Andijon Davlat pedagogika instituti magistranti

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy tovarlar kimyosining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lgan tovarlar tarkibini identifikatsiya qilish va ularning sifat ko‘rsatkichlarini instrumental usullar yordamida nazorat qilish masalalari yoritilgan. Tovarlarning kimyoviy tarkibi, fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlari, xavfsizligi va iste’mol qiymatini obyektiv baholashda zamonaviy analitik usullarning ahamiyati tahlil qilingan. Xususan, spektrofotometriya, infraqizil spektroskopiya (FTIR), yuqori samarali suyuqlik xromatografiyasi (HPLC/YuSSX), gaz xromatografiyasi (GC), gaz xromatografiyasi–mass-spektrometriya (GC-MS), suyuqlik xromatografiyasi–mass-spektrometriya (LC-MS), induktiv bog‘langan plazmali optik emission spektrometriya (ICP-OES), induktiv bog‘langan plazmali mass-spektrometriya (ICP-MS), atom-absorbsiya spektrometriyasi hamda yadro magnit rezonansi (NMR) usullarining nazariy asoslari va tovarshunoslikdagi amaliy imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Instrumental tahlil usullarining mahsulot tarkibini aniqlash, biologik faol moddalarni miqdoriy baholash, mineral elementlarni aniqlash, qalbakilashtirishni aniqlash, xavfsizlik ko‘rsatkichlarini nazorat qilish va mahsulot autentikligini tasdiqlashdagi o‘rni ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, zamonaviy tahlilni kemometrik yondashuvlar bilan birlashtirish mahsulotlarning kimyoviy “profilini” shakllantirish va murakkab tovar matritsalarini tezkor tasniflash imkonini berishi asoslangan. Maqolada instrumental tahlil usullarini kompleks qo‘llash tovarlar sifatini obyektiv baholash va iste’molchilar xavfsizligini

ta’minlashning istiqbolli yo‘nalishi sifatida baholangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: tovarlar kimyosi, instrumental tahlil, tovar sifati, identifikatsiya, autentiklik, kimyoviy tarkib, HPLC, GC-MS, FTIR, ICP-OES, ICP-MS, spektrofotometriya, xromatografiya, kemometriya, qalbakilashtirish, sifat nazorati.

Kirish: Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida iste’mol tovarlari assortimenti va kimyoviy tarkibining murakkabligi tobora ortib bormoqda. Zamonaviy oziq-ovqat, farmatsevtika, kosmetika, maishiy kimyo va boshqa tovarlar ko‘pincha ko‘plab komponentlardan tashkil topgan murakkab tizimlar hisoblanadi. Shu sababli ularning sifatini faqat tashqi ko‘rinishi, hidi, rangi yoki oddiy fizik-kimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlari asosida baholash barcha hollarda yetarli emas. Tovarlar sifatini obyektiv baholash uchun mahsulotning kimyoviy tarkibini aniqlash, asosiy va yordamchi komponentlarni identifikatsiya qilish, begona yoki zararli moddalarni aniqlash hamda ularning miqdorini belgilash zarur. Bunday vazifalarni bajarishda instrumental analitik kimyo usullari alohida ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi kunda oziq-ovqat va boshqa iste’mol mahsulotlarini tekshirishda xromatografik va spektroskopik usullar keng qo‘llanmoqda. Ilmiy tadqiqotlarda instrumental usullar sifat, xavfsizlik va qalbakilashtirishni aniqlash masalalarini birgalikda hal qilishga imkon berishi ko‘rsatilgan. Xususan, xromatografiya yordamida mahsulot tarkibidagi individual organik komponentlarni ajratish va aniqlash mumkin bo‘lsa, spektroskopik usullar moddaning strukturaviy xususiyatlari haqida ma’lumot beradi. Elementar tarkibni aniqlashda esa ICP-OES va ICP-MS kabi usullar yuqori sezgirlik va ko‘p elementli tahlil imkoniyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. AOAC xalqaro usullar to‘plamida minglab validatsiyadan o‘tgan kimyoviy va mikrobiologik tahlil metodlari jamlangan bo‘lib, ularning bir qismi ISO va boshqa xalqaro tizimlar bilan uyg‘unlashtirilgan. Shu jihatdan instrumental tahlil usullarini tovarlar kimyosi nuqtayi nazaridan o‘rganish mahsulot sifatini nazorat qilish, uning haqiqiyligini tasdiqlash va iste’molchi xavfsizligini ta’minlash uchun dolzarb ilmiy-amaliy masala hisoblanadi.

Asosiy qism: Tovarlar sifatini kimyoviy baholashning nazariy asoslari- Tovar sifati mahsulotning iste'molchi ehtiyojlarini qondirish qobiliyatini belgilovchi xususiyatlar majmuasidir. Sifat ko'rsatkichlari mahsulotning kelib chiqishi, kimyoviy tarkibi, ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi, saqlash sharoitlari va foydalanish xususiyatlari bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Kimyoviy jihatdan tovar sifatini baholash quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

1. mahsulotning umumiy kimyoviy tarkibini aniqlash;
2. asosiy komponentlarni identifikatsiya qilish;
3. biologik faol moddalarni aniqlash;
4. mineral elementlarni miqdoriy baholash;
5. begona va toksik komponentlarni aniqlash;
6. qalbakilashtirish belgilarini aniqlash;
7. mahsulotning saqlanish jarayonidagi kimyoviy o'zgarishlarini nazorat qilish.

Oddiy kimyoviy tahlil usullari ko'plab vazifalarni bajarishga imkon bersa-da, murakkab tarkibli tovarlarda komponentlarning bir-biridan ajralishi, juda kam konsentratsiyadagi moddalarni aniqlash va bir vaqtning o'zida ko'p parametrlarni baholash uchun instrumental usullar zarur bo'ladi. Instrumental tahlil usullari moddalarning fizik yoki fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlarini maxsus asboblar yordamida o'lchashga asoslanadi. Ularning asosiy afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat:

- yuqori sezgirlik;
- yuqori aniqlik;
- kichik miqdordagi namunani tahlil qilish imkoniyati;
- murakkab aralashmalarni komponentlarga ajratish;
- sifat va miqdoriy tahlilni birlashtirish;
- tahlil jarayonini avtomatlashtirish;

• natijalarni raqamli qayta ishlash;

• murakkab tovar matritsalarini o‘rganish imkoniyati. Tovarlar kimyosida instrumental tahlil usullarini quyidagi guruhlarga ajratish mumkin:

Tahlil yo‘nalishi	**Asosiy usullar**	**Aniqlanadigan ko‘rsatkichlar**
Molekulyar spektroskopiya	UV-Vis, FTIR, Raman	Organik moddalar, funksional guruhlar
Xromatografiya	HPLC, GC	Organik komponentlar
Mass-spektrometriya	GC-MS, LC-MS	Molekulyar tarkib va identifikatsiya
Elementar tahlil	ICP-OES, ICP-MS, AAS	Makro va mikroelementlar
Yadro magnit rezonansi	NMR	Molekula tuzilishi va kimyoviy profil
Termik tahlil	DSC, TGA	Termik barqarorlik, fazaviy o‘zgarish
Elektrokimyoviy usullar	Potensiometriya va boshqalar	pH, ionlar, elektroaktiv moddalar

Ushbu usullarni alohida yoki kompleks ravishda qo‘llash mahsulot haqida keng qamrovli analitik ma’lumot olish imkonini beradi.

3. UV-VIS spektrofotometriyaning tovarlar sifatini nazorat qilishdagi ahamiyati. UV-Vis spektrofotometriya moddalarning ultrabinafsha va ko‘rinadigan sohalardagi elektromagnit nurlanishni yutish xususiyatiga asoslangan.

Usulning nazariy asosini Buger–Lambert–Ber qonuni ifodalaydi:

$A = \varepsilon \cdot l \cdot c$ bu yerda:

A — optik zichlik;

ε — molyar yutilish koeffitsiyenti;

l — optik yo‘l uzunligi;

c — moddaning konsentratsiyasi.

UV-Vis spektrofotometriya oziq-ovqat, farmatsevtika va tabiiy xomashyo asosidagi mahsulotlarni tahlil qilishda keng imkoniyatlarga ega. Masalan, mahsulot tarkibidagi fenolik birikmalar miqdorini aniqlash uning biologik va funksional qiymatini baholashda yordam beradi. Fourier-transform infraqizil spektroskopiya — FTIR moddalarning infraqizil nurlanishni yutishiga asoslangan zamonaviy instrumental usullardan biridir. Infraqizil spektr molekuladagi kimyoviy bog‘larning tebranishlari haqida ma’lumot beradi. Shu sababli moddaning funksional guruhlarini aniqlash va mahsulotning umumiy kimyoviy “profilini” olish mumkin. FTIR usulining muhim afzalligi — tahlilning nisbatan tez amalga oshirilishi va ko‘pincha murakkab namunalarni dastlabki identifikatsiya qilish imkoniyatidir. Shuningdek, FTIR spektroskopiyasi mahsulotlarni qalbakilashtirish va autentikligini tekshirishda ham qo‘llanadi. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda FTIR oziq-ovqat qalbakilashtirilishini aniqlashda tezkor va amaliy usullardan biri sifatida baholangan.

Yuqori samarali suyuqlik xromatografiyasi — HPLC/YuSSX murakkab aralashmalar tarkibidagi komponentlarni ajratish, identifikatsiya qilish va miqdoriy aniqlashda eng muhim instrumental usullardan biridir.

HPLC usulining asosiy bosqichlari:

namunani tayyorlash → kolonkaga kiritish → komponentlarni ajratish → deteksiya → xromatogramma olish → sifat va miqdoriy baholash.

Xromatogrammada har bir komponentga mos keluvchi signal ma’lum retension vaqtga ega bo‘ladi. Standart moddalar bilan taqqoslash orqali komponentni identifikatsiya qilish, signal maydoni yoki balandligi asosida esa uning miqdorini aniqlash mumkin. Tovarlar kimyosida HPLC ayniqsa tabiiy o‘simlik xomashyosi asosidagi mahsulotlarning kimyoviy profilini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Gaz xromatografiyasi uchuvchan yoki uchuvchan holatga keltirilishi mumkin bo‘lgan moddalarni ajratish va aniqlashga asoslangan.

Gaz xromatografiyasi yordamida mahsulot tarkibidagi:

- efir moylari komponentlari;
- aromatik moddalar;
- uchuvchan organik birikmalar;
- yog‘ kislotalari hosilalari;
- ayrim pestitsid qoldiqlari

tahlil qilinishi mumkin.

GC-MS esa xromatografik ajratishni mass-spektrometrik identifikatsiya bilan birlashtiradi.

Bu holatda xromatografik tizim komponentlarni ajratadi, mass-spektrometr esa hosil bo‘lgan ionlarning massa/zaryad nisbatini aniqlaydi.

Shuning uchun GC-MS murakkab tabiiy va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining kimyoviy tarkibini chuqur o‘rganishda kuchli analitik vosita hisoblanadi. Suyuqlik xromatografiyasi va mass-spektrometriyaning birlashtirilishi — LC-MS murakkab va biologik faol komponentlarni aniqlash imkoniyatlarini sezilarli darajada kengaytiradi. HPLC orqali komponentlar ajratilgach, mass-spektrometr ularning molekulyar massasini va strukturaviy xususiyatlarini baholashga yordam beradi. Zamonaviy oziq-ovqat autentikligi tadqiqotlarida xromatografiya, mass-spektrometriya va spektroskopik usullar birgalikda qo‘llanib, mahsulotning kimyoviy profilini chuqur tahlil qilish imkonini bermoqda. Tovarlar sifatini baholashda organik komponentlar bilan bir qatorda mineral elementlarning miqdorini aniqlash ham muhim. ICP-OES — induktiv bog‘langan plazmali optik emission spektrometriya ko‘p elementli tahlil uchun qo‘llanadigan zamonaviy usuldir. ICP-MS esa elementlarni juda past konsentratsiyalarda aniqlash imkonini beruvchi yuqori sezgir instrumental usul hisoblanadi.

Ushbu usullar yordamida juda ko’p kimyoviy elementlar va boshqa ko‘plab

komponentlar aniqlanishi mumkin. Elementar tahlil mahsulotning mineral qiymatini baholash bilan birga, toksik elementlar mavjudligini nazorat qilishda ham muhimdir. 2026-yilda AOAC oziq-ovqat va ichimliklardagi tanlangan iz elementlarini aniqlash uchun ICP-MS yoki tegishli analitik usullarga asoslangan metodlarni rivojlantirishni davom ettirmoqda. Bu yo‘nalish instrumental elementar tahlilning zamonaviy sifat nazoratidagi dolzarbligini ko‘rsatadi. Atom-absorbsiya spektrometriyasi (AAS) metall elementlarning miqdorini aniqlashda qo‘llaniladigan instrumental usullardan biridir. Usul atomlarning ma’lum to‘lqin uzunligidagi nurlanishni yutishiga asoslanadi. AAS yordamida oziq-ovqat, o‘simlik xomashyosi, farmatsevtik mahsulotlar va boshqa tovarlarning tarkibidagi metall elementlar aniqlanishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, temir, mis, rux, kalsiy, magniy va boshqa elementlarning miqdorini baholash mahsulotning mineral tarkibi haqida muhim ma’lumot beradi.

Yadro magnit rezonansi — NMR spektroskopiyasi moddalarning molekulyar tuzilishini o‘rganishda kuchli instrumental usullardan biridir. NMR yordamida molekuladagi vodorod, uglerod va boshqa yadrolarning kimyoviy muhiti haqida ma’lumot olish mumkin.

Tovarlar kimyosida NMR:

- mahsulot autentikligini tekshirish;
- metabolik profilni o‘rganish;
- yog‘lar tarkibini baholash;
- tabiiy ekstraktlarni identifikatsiya qilish;
- qalbakilashtirish belgilarini aniqlash

uchun istiqbolli hisoblanadi. NMRning muhim jihati shundaki, u mahsulotning umumiy kimyoviy profilini shakllantirish imkonini beradi. Termik tahlil moddalarning harorat ta’siridagi fizik va kimyoviy o‘zgarishlarini o‘rganishga imkon beradi.

Differensial skanerlovchi kalorimetriya — DSC va termogravimetrik tahlil —

TGA ushbu yo‘nalishning muhim usullaridir.

DSC yordamida:

- erish harorati;
- kristallanish;
- fazaviy o‘zgarishlar;
- termik barqarorlik

o‘rganilishi mumkin.

TGA esa namlik yoki uchuvchan komponentlarning yo‘qolishi, parchalanish va termik barqarorlik jarayonlarini baholash imkonini beradi. Ushbu usullar polimer, oziq-ovqat, farmatsevtika va boshqa turdagi tovarlarning fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlarini o‘rganishda qo‘llanilishi va zamonaviy instrumental usullarning rivojlanishi natijasida tahlil qilinayotgan mahsulotlardan katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlar olinmoqda. Bunday ma’lumotlarni oddiy vizual taqqoslash orqali tahlil qilish ko‘pincha yetarli emas. Shu sababli instrumental tahlilni kemometrik usullar bilan birlashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Masalan, turli ishlab chiqaruvchilarga tegishli mahsulotlarning FTIR yoki xromatografik profillari matematik jihatdan qayta ishlanib, ularni guruhlarga ajratish mumkin. Xromatografik “fingerprint” yondashuvi mahsulotning umumiy kimyoviy profilidan foydalanib, uning identifikatsiyasi va sifatini baholashga imkon beradi. Bu yondashuv ayniqsa murakkab tarkibli tabiiy mahsulotlar va oziq-ovqat tovarlarini autentifikatsiya qilishda istiqbolli hisoblanadi

Instrumental usullarning tovar sifatini baholashdagi qiyosiy xususiyatlari

Usul	**Asosiy prinsip**	**Aniqlash obyekti**	**Afzalligi**
UV-Vis	Nurlanishni yutish	Pigmentlar, fenollar, ayrim vitaminlar	Tezkor va nisbatan sodda
FTIR	IQ nurlanish yutilishi	Funksional guruhlar, umumiy profil	Tez va ko‘p hollarda minimal namuna tayyorlash

HPLC	Xromatografik ajratish	Vitaminlar, flavonoidlar, kislotalar	Yuqori selektivlik
GC	Gaz fazasida ajratish	Uchuvchan moddalar	Yuqori ajratish qobiliyati
GC-MS	GC + mass-spektrometriya	Uchuvchan organik moddalar	Ishonchli identifikatsiya
LC-MS	LC + mass-spektrometriya	Murakkab organik moddalar	Yuqori sezgirlik va selektivlik
ICP-OES	Plazma emissioni	Makro va mikroelementlar	Ko‘p elementli tahlil
ICP-MS	Massa-spektrometrik elementar tahlil	Iz elementlar	Juda yuqori sezgirlik
AAS	Atomlarning nurlanishni yutishi	Metall elementlar	Elementlar uchun samarali
NMR	Yadro magnit rezonansi	Molekulyar profil	Strukturaviy ma’lumot
DSC/TGA	Termik o‘zgarishlar	Termik xususiyatlar	Material barqarorligini baholash

Jadvaldan ko‘rinib turibdiki, universal bitta instrumental usul mavjud emas. Tahlil usulini tanlash mahsulotning kimyoviy tabiati, aniqlanayotgan komponent, kutilayotgan konsentratsiya va tahlil maqsadiga bog‘liq. O‘tkazilgan ilmiy-nazariy tahlil shuni ko‘rsatadiki, zamonaviy instrumental tahlil usullari tovarlar kimyosida mahsulot sifatini baholashning eng muhim ilmiy vositalaridan biridir. Mahsulotning tashqi ko‘rinishi yoki oddiy fizik-kimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlari uning haqiqiy tarkibini to‘liq tavsiflab bera olmaydi. Ayniqsa, biologik faol moddalar, mikroelementlar, toksik elementlar, konservantlar, pestitsidlar va boshqa komponentlar juda past konsentratsiyalarda mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda yuqori sezgir instrumental usullardan

foydalanish zarur. HPLC va GC kabi xromatografik usullar murakkab aralashmalarni alohida komponentlarga ajratib, ularni sifat va miqdor jihatdan baholash imkonini beradi. Mass-spektrometriya bilan birlashtirilganda esa moddalarning identifikatsiya imkoniyati yanada kengayadi.

Xulosa: Tovarlar tarkibini identifikatsiya qilish va sifatini nazorat qilish zamonaviy tovarlar kimyosining muhim ilmiy-amaliy yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Mahsulotlarning kimyoviy tarkibi murakkablashib borayotgan sharoitda an’anaviy organoleptik va oddiy kimyoviy tahlil usullari bilan bir qatorda zamonaviy instrumental usullardan foydalanish zarurati ortib bormoqda. UV-Vis spektrofotometriya, FTIR, HPLC, GC, GC-MS, LC-MS, ICP-OES, ICP-MS, AAS, NMR, DSC va TGA kabi instrumental usullar mahsulotlarning kimyoviy tarkibi, fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlari va xavfsizlik ko‘rsatkichlarini obyektiv baholash imkonini beradi. Xromatografik usullar murakkab aralashmalarning komponent tarkibini aniqlashda, spektroskopik usullar mahsulotning molekulyar va funksional profilini baholashda, elementar tahlil usullari esa makro-, mikro- va toksik elementlarni aniqlashda alohida ahamiyatga ega. Instrumental tahlilning kemometrik yondashuvlar bilan integratsiyasi mahsulotlarning kimyoviy “fingerprint”ini shakllantirish, ularni tasniflash, autentikligini tekshirish va qalbakilashtirish holatlarini aniqlash imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytiradi.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS | СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1.	**Linguopoetic functions of sentence types by communicative intent** Isamova Dilfuza	3-7
2.	**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING SPEED-STRENGTH EXERCISES IN THE TRAINING OF JUDOKAS AGED 12–14** Nauryzbaev Dauletiyar	8-12
3.	**LEGAL REGIME OF THE PLEDGE OF ABSOLUTE RIGHTS TO TRADEMARKS: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES** ZOXID TURAKULOV	13-21
4.	**AN AXIOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF PUNITIVE AND SOCIAL PREVENTION MODELS IN DRUG CONTROL POLICY** Okhunov Nabijon	22-29
5.	**THE DIALECTICS OF ECONOMIC INTEREST AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP** Abdurakhmonov Asadullo	30-37
6.	**THE DIALECTICS OF DIGITAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN THE FORMATION OF INDIVIDUAL CYBERSECURITY CULTURE** Yoqubov Oblobergan	38-45
7.	**THE DIALECTICS OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY** Abdulboqiyev Abduqodir	46-54
8.	**THE DIALECTICS OF YOUTH CYBERSECURITY CULTURE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE DIGITAL SOCIETY** Yusupov Baxtiyorjon	55-63
9.	**DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS IN BILATERAL LABOR MIGRATION AGREEMENTS** Surayyo Oxmonova	64-72
10.	**ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEDAGOGICAL SUPPORT FOR THE POST-COURSE ACTIVITY OF TEACHING STAFF**	73-84

	Gaffarov Azizjon	
11.	**Problems of Organizing Project Work in English Language Lessons and Their Solutions** Erkinova Lutfiya	**85-91**
12.	**THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS** Azimov Otabek	**92-101**
13.	**IMPROVING THE INTEGRATED INDICATOR SYSTEM FOR ASSESSING THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS** SUYUNOV SHOHRUH	**102-108**
14.	**INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS METHODS FOR IDENTIFYING PRODUCT COMPOSITION AND QUALITY CONTROL** Zakirjonova Diyora	**109-121**