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**NON-INVASIVE DIAGNOSTIC APPROACHES IN METABOLIC-
RELATED STEATOHEPATITIS**

Mamajonov Islombek Sardorbek ugli

1st year master's student in the field of therapy

Andijan State Medical Institute

Scientific supervisor: Yaminova Nafisa Khaydaraliyevna

Associate Professor of the Department of Training of Family Doctors

Andijan State Medical Institute

Abstract. This thesis reviews a pragmatic framework for non-invasive diagnosis in metabolic-related steatohepatitis, focusing on test selection, sequencing, interpretation pitfalls, and pathway implementation across primary care and specialist settings.

Keywords: metabolic-related steatohepatitis, metabolic dysfunction–associated steatotic liver disease, non-invasive tests.

INTRODUCTION

Metabolic-related steatohepatitis has moved from being a specialist curiosity to a mainstream clinical problem because metabolic disease is now pervasive and long-lived. The practical consequence is that large numbers of patients have hepatic steatosis, while a smaller but clinically crucial subset develop progressive fibrosis leading to cirrhosis, portal hypertension, and hepatocellular carcinoma. The diagnostic challenge, therefore, is one of scale and prioritization: clinicians must identify the patients who are most likely to experience liver-related complications while avoiding unnecessary invasive

procedures in the majority who will not. Contemporary guidance emphasizes that non-invasive tests should be used in structured case-finding strategies among individuals with cardiometabolic risk factors and evidence of steatosis or abnormal liver enzymes, with special attention to those with type 2 diabetes or obesity because the prevalence of advanced fibrosis is higher in these groups [1].

MAIN PART

Non-invasive diagnosis is best understood as a risk-stratification process rather than a single test result. In routine practice, the outcome-relevant target is advanced fibrosis because fibrosis stage is the strongest predictor of liver-related events across chronic liver diseases. The most scalable approach begins with inexpensive, widely available blood-based scores computed from routine laboratory values. Among these, the fibrosis-4 index is commonly used as a first-line triage tool because it is simple, cost-free, and performs well for ruling out advanced fibrosis in low-prevalence settings when applied with appropriate thresholds. European non-invasive testing guidance describes a stepwise pathway in which a low fibrosis-4 result supports management in primary care with periodic reassessment, while higher or indeterminate values trigger second-line testing. Age is a critical modifier: because age is part of the score, older patients may be falsely labeled high risk unless age-adapted thresholds are used. This is not an academic detail; it is a major determinant of referral volume and diagnostic efficiency in real health systems [2].

Second-line testing typically uses elastography, most commonly vibration-controlled transient elastography, to measure liver stiffness as a surrogate for fibrosis. In metabolic-related steatohepatitis, elastography provides a practical balance of speed, non-invasiveness, and clinical interpretability, and guideline-based algorithms often use liver stiffness thresholds to further separate low-risk from higher-risk individuals. Diagnostic optimization at this stage is less about ordering the test and more about

ensuring the result is trustworthy. Liver stiffness can be inflated by acute inflammation, cholestasis, hepatic congestion, and measurement limitations in severe obesity unless the correct probe is used and quality criteria are met. This is why recent professional guidance places substantial emphasis on imaging-based non-invasive assessment standards and appropriate clinical integration rather than treating elastography as a standalone verdict. In addition to stiffness, controlled attenuation parameter derived during transient elastography can estimate steatosis, but steatosis measurement should be viewed as supportive information; it is fibrosis risk that drives prognosis-oriented decisions [3].

CONCLUSION

Non-invasive diagnosis in metabolic-related steatohepatitis is most effective when it is organized as a stepwise, risk-based pathway rather than a collection of ad hoc tests. The central clinical goal is timely recognition of advanced fibrosis, because fibrosis stage drives prognosis and determines the intensity of monitoring and specialist management. First-line blood-based scores provide scalable triage; elastography and selected biomarker panels refine risk; and advanced imaging or liver biopsy is reserved for discordant, indeterminate, or decision-critical scenarios.

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**XORAZMDA AGRAR SOHADAGI TRANSFORMATSION JARAYONLAR
(1920-1929-YILLAR) MAVZUSINING MANBASHUNOSLIGI VA
TARIXSHUNOSLIGI**

Matniyozov Sarvarbek Sanatbek o'g'li
Ma'mun universiteti
E-mail: sarvarbekmatniyozov@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Xorazmda agrar sohadagi transformatsion jarayonlar (1920-1929-yillar) mavzusining manbashunosligi va tarixshunosligi masalalari tahlil qilingan. Xonlik tuzumining ag'darilishi, qisqa vaqt faoliyat yuritgan XXSR va O'zbekiston SSR tarkibidagi Xorazm okrugida XX asrning 20-yillarida sodir bo'lgan agrar sohadagi o'zgarishlarni yoritgan manbalar o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Xiva xonligi, XXSR, sovet, agrar siyosat, "Inqilob quyoshi", dehqonlar, okrug, yer-suv islohoti.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются вопросы источниковедения и историографии трансформационных процессов в аграрной сфере Хорезма в 1920–1929 годах. Рассматриваются источники, освещавшие свержение ханского строя, деятельность Хорезмской Советской Социалистической Республики, существовавшей недолгое время, а также изменения в аграрной сфере, произошедшие в Хорезмском округе в составе Узбекской ССР в 1920-е годы XX века.

Ключевые слова: Хивинское ханство, ХССР, совет, аграрная политика, «Солнце революции», крестьяне, округ, земельно-водная реформа.

Annotation: This article analyzes the issues of source studies and historiography of the transformational processes in the agrarian sector of Khorezm during 1920–1929. It examines sources that addressed the overthrow of the khanate, the short-lived existence of the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic, and the agrarian changes that occurred in the Khorezm district within the Uzbek SSR in the 1920s of the twentieth century.

Keywords: Khiva Khanate, KhSSR, Soviet, agrarian policy, "Sun of the Revolution," peasants, district, land and water reform.

Kirish. Ma'lumki, qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyotning eng qadimiy, shu bilan birga o'z o'rnini va ahamiyatini yo'qotmaydigan tayanch sohalardan biri hisoblanadi. Mamlakatimiz aholisining deyarli yarmi qishloq joylarda istiqomat qilishini inobatga olsak, tabiiyki, ularning turmush farovonligi ko'p jihatdan agrar sohaning rivojlanishi bilan uzviy bog'liq.

Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoyev tashabbusi bilan so'nggi yillarda tarmoqni tubdan

yangilash va rivojlantirish yuzasidan keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. “O‘zbekiston zamini o‘zining qadimiy va boy dehqonchilik an‘analari, g‘oyat xilma-xil, mazali va noyob qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari bilan azaldan shuhrat qozonib keladi”[1].

XX asr davomida O‘zbekistonda agrar sohada ko‘plab islohotlar amalga oshirilgan. Ayniqsa ziddiyatli va murakkab davr XX asr dastlabki choragida o‘lkamiz hududida sodir bo‘lgan voqealar, bolsheviklar tomonidan majburiy tarzda sovet hokimiyatining o‘rnatilishi, Xorazm va Buxoroda mavjud bo‘lgan an‘anaviy milliy davlatchilik o‘rniga —xalq respublikalari tuzilishi, O‘zbekiston SSRning tashkil etilishi davrida iqtisodiyotning asosiy tarmog‘i bo‘lgan qishloq xo‘jaligida bir qator islohotlar amalga oshirildi. Mazkur davr voqealarini qanday bo‘lsa shundayligicha, barcha jihatlar bilan birga o‘rganishga bugungi kunda zarurat mavjud.

Tarixdan ma‘lumki, Xorazm vohasi qadimdan sug‘orma dehqonchilik madaniyati taraqqiy etgan hududlardan biri bo‘lgan.

Xorazmda to‘rt asrdan ziyod hukmronlik qilgan Xiva xonligi 1920-yilda xalq inqilobi natijasida ag‘darildi. Monarxiya tuzumiga asoslangan xon hokimiyati tugatildi va uning o‘rnida xalq respublikasi tashkil qilindi (Xorazm Xalq Sovet Respublikasi). Yosh respublika hukumati tomonidan amalga oshirilgan dastlabki islohotlar natijasida xonlik davrida shakllangan yerga oid an‘anaviy tartiblar o‘zgarishga uchradi. Xon va qarindoshlari, boy-badavlat qatlam vakillari o‘z yer-mulklaridan mahrum qilindilar. Xonlik aholisining 90 foizini tashkil qilgan dehqonlarga respublika davrida yerlar bo‘lib berildi. Xorazm Xalq Sovet Respublikasi boshqaruvi uzoq davom qilmagan bo‘lsada qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasida bir qancha islohotlarni amalga oshirdi. 1924-1925-yillarda o‘tkazilgan milliy-hududiy chegaralanish natijasida O‘zbekiston SSR tashkil qilinib respublika hududlari Xorazm okrugi sifatida uning tarkibiga kiritildi. Xorazm okrugida agrar sohadagi islohotlar davom qilib, 1928-1929-yillarda sovetlar tomonidan yer-suv islohotlari o‘tkazildi. Mazkur qisqa davr mobaynida yer va unga oid tartiblarda ko‘plab o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘ldi. Ushbu jarayonlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oqibatlari, mazmun-mohiyatini ochib berish zarurati mavjud.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Mazkur mavzuga oid adabiyotlarni davriylik va tarixshunoslik jihatidan uchta guruhga bo‘lish mumkin:

1. Sovet davri adabiyotlari;
2. Mustaqillik yillarida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar;
3. Xorijiy nashrlar.

Sovet davri adabiyotlarida, amalga oshirilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarda va hujjatlar to‘plamlarida o‘rganilayotgan mavzu doirasida ko‘plab ma‘lumotlar uchraydi. Sovet davrida yaratilgan A.Vinogradova, I.V. Pogorelskiy, G. Nepesov, A.A. Gordiyenko, K.K. Muxamedberdiyev, X. Hamdamov, I. Alimov tadqiqotlarida Xiva xonligining sovetlar tomonidan ag‘darilishi va u yerda sovet hokimiyatining o‘rnatilishi, 1920 - 1924 yillardagi iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy sohalarda olib borilgan tadbirlar yoritib

berilgan. Lekin bu tadqiqotlarda Sovetlar yuritgan siyosat ijobiy baholangan[2].

Davriylik nuqtayi nazaridan respublikadan keyingi sodir bo'lgan agrar o'zgarishlarni ham qamrab oluvchi A.A. Golovanov, L.Dembo J.A. Zaychenko, G.R. Rizayev, I. Magidovich, K. Yusupov, M.Matkarimov, R.X. Aminova izlanishlarida sovet hokimiyatining o'rnatilishi, agrar islohotlarning amalga oshirilishi, yer-suv tizimining o'zgarishi jarayonlari haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud.

Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda sovet davrida qishloq xo'jaligi, dehqonlar hayoti, sinfiy kurash va agrar siyosatning bosqichlarini yoritilgan. Ularda XXSR, BXR davri va O'zbekiston SSR tashkil etilishidan keyingi davrdagi Sovet hokimiyati tomonidan qishloq xo'jaligida amalga oshirilgan yer-suv islohotlari, "quloq" larni sinf sifatida tugatish kabi tarixiy voqealar tadqiq etilgan[3].

I. Alimov, M. Matkarimovlarning tadqiqotlarida aynan mavzu doirasida agrar sohadagi islohotlar jarayonlari yoritilib, muhim jihatlari ochib berilgan[4]. Ular mavzuni tadqiq qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Mustaqillik yillarida nashr etilgan tadqiqotlarda o'rganilayotgan davrning siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy holati tahlil etilgan. Bu mavzuga oid ma'lumotlar Q.Rajabov, O.Qo'shjonov, M.Matniyozov, O.Masharipov, N. Polvonov, M. Matkarimovlarning tadqiqotlarida va mustaqillik yillarida nashr qilingan sovet davri tarixi yoritilgan kitoblarda ham mavjud[5].

Mustaqillik yillarida yaratilgan adabiyotlarda esa mazkur davr voqealarini tanqidiy o'rganish, baholash, yangicha talqin qilish, xolisona yoritish ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda. Muammoning ayrim jihatlari yoritilgan B. A. Mamadaminova, A.Pardayev, N.Sh. Raximov, I.Alimov, G.Xusainbekovalarning dissertatsiyalari va monografiyalarda mavzu yuzasidan muhim ma'lumotlar uchraydi[6].

Uchinchi guruh, ya'ni ushbu davrni xorijiy davlatlarda o'rganilishiga doir ishlar son va qamrov jihatidan juda keng[7]. Mavzuga doir muhim ma'lumotlar A. Xolid, B.Penati tadqiqotlarida uchraydi. Ayniqsa B.Penatining "Rural history of Soviet Central Asia: land reform and agricultural change in early Soviet Uzbekistan" tadqiqotida sovet davridagi O'zbekiston qishloq xo'jaligi va yer-suv islohotlari, mahalliy an'analar va bolsheviklarning mafkuraviy qarashlari o'rtasidagi murakkab to'qnashuvlarni batafsil yoritib bergan.

Mazkur mavzuning manbashunosligini shartli ravishda bir qancha guruhlariga ajratish mumkin.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy davlat arxivining sovet davri tarixiga oid fondlaridan Xorazm Markaziy Ijroiya Qo'mitasi 71-fond, Xorazm Xalq Nozirlar sho'rosi 72-fond, Xorazm Iqtisodiy Kengashi 73-fond, XXSR Yer ishlari nozirligi 74-fond, Rossiya davlat ijtimoiy-siyosiy tarixi arxivlariga tegishli hujjatlar(RGASPI)[8], Xorazm viloyati davlat arxivining 69, 132, 188, 199, 200, 590, 598 fondlarida mavzu doirasida muhim arxiv ma'lumotlari mavjud[9]. Mazkur arxiv hujjatlarida XXSR va

XSSRdagi partiya, davlat va jamoat idoralarining hujjatlari, Xorazm Yer ishlari nozirligi tayyorlagan hisobotlar bor. Xorazm viloyati davlat arxivi fondlarida Xorazm okrugi davriga oid ma'lumotlar mavjud.

Muhim hujjat va materiallardan biri Xorazm Xalq Sovet Respublikasi tarixiga oid hujjatlar to'plami bo'lib, Toshkentda 1976-yilda rus tilida, "Xorazm Xalq Sovet Respublikasining 50 yilligi" to'plami esa 1972-yilda e'lon qilingan[10].

Davriy matbuot materiallaridan "Inqilob quyoshi", "Туркестанская правда" gazetalari va "Известия", "Народное хозяйство Сродной Азии" jurnallarida[11], shuningdek, o'sha davrda yashagan hamda faoliyat ko'rsatgan davlat va jamoat arboblarning xotira va esdaliklarida qoldirilgan yozma manbalar o'ziga xos ilmiy qiymatga ega. Bunday qimmatli manbalarga Polvonniyoz Hoji Yusupovning "Xotiralar"i, Qurbon Bereginning "Xorazm okrugida mehnatsiz xo'jaliklarni tugatish yakunlari" asarlari kiradi. Polvonniyoz Hoji Yusupov XXSR shakllanishi va rivojlanishi jarayonlarining bevosita guvohi sifatida Xorazmdagi 1910–1925-yillar oralig'idagi muhim siyosiy jarayonlarni yoritadi. Qurbon Beregin ushbu davrda faoliyat olib borgan jamoat arbobi sifatida Xorazmda yer-suv islohotlari va mehnatsiz xo'jaliklarni tugatilishi jarayonlari to'g'risida muhim ma'lumotlar yozib qoldirgan[12].

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Xorazm Xalq Sovet Respublikasi(1920-1924) va O'zbekiston SSR tarkibida Xorazm okrugi faoliyati davri O'zbekiston tarixida muhim o'rin tutadi. XX asrning 20-yillarida Xorazmda agrar sohada sodir bo'lgan voqealarni to'g'ri tahlil qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tahlil va natijalar. O'zbekistonda qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyotning muhim sohasi hisoblanadi. Agrar soha taraqqiyoti tarixi tarixchilar va soha mutaxassislari tomonidan chuqur o'rganilgan. Xiva xonligining tugatilishi natijasida vujudga kelgan Xorazm Xalq Sovet Respublikasi davrida davlatning asosiy boyligi bo'lgan yerdan foydalanish tartiblari o'zgarib dehqonlar manfaati asosiy o'ringa chiqdi. Sovetlar dastlab xonlik tuzumi ag'darilishida va Xorazm Respublikasi tashkil qilinishida ittifoqchi sifatida "yordam"ga keldilar. Bu yordamlar evaziga o'z ta'sirlarini kuchaytirib bordilar. Oxir-oqibatda o'lkada o'z hukmronligini to'liq mustahkamlab, milliy-hududiy chegaralanish o'tkazilib O'rta Osiyo hududlarida sovet respubliklari tashkil qilindi. O'zbekiston SSR tashkil qilingach uning tarkibiga kiritilgan okruglarda yer-suv islohotlari davom ettirildi. Qisqa muddatda agrar sohada jiddiy transformatsiya jarayonlari kuzatildi. Mazkur davrda sodir bo'lgan o'zgarishlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oqibatlar bilan tahlil qilish zarurati mavjud.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, XX asr 20-yillari boshidagi agrar islohotlar Xorazmda eski tartiblarni yo'q qilib, yer egaligini dehqonlar foydasiga qayta taqsimlagan bo'lsada, keyinchalik sovet hokimiyatining o'rnatilishi bilan bu jarayonlar shafqatsiz sinfiy kurash va an'anaviy xo'jalik yuritish usullarining yemirilishi bilan davom etdi. Sovet hokimiyati tomonidan "quloq"larni sinf sifatida tugatish va

“mehnatsiz xo‘jaliklar”ga qarshi kurash siyosati yuritildi. Islohotlar faqat iqtisodiy xarakterga ega bo‘lmay, dehqonlarning ma‘naviy hayotiga ham ta‘sir qildi. Xorijiy tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bu davrda mahalliy an‘analar va sovetlarning mafkuraviy qarashlari o‘rtasida ziddiyatlar yuzaga kelgan. Dehqonlar asrlar davomida amal qilib kelgan an‘naviy turmush tarzi o‘zgarib, qishloq hayotida ijtimoiy keskinlikni kuchaytirdi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI.

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TDYU huzuridagi akademik litsey o'quvchisi

Rahmiddinov Shoxjaxon Feruz o'g'li.

Rahmiddinov Shokhjaxhon son of Feruz.

A student of the Academic Lyceum at the TSUL

Korrupsiya — jamiyat taraqqiyotiga tahdid.

Corruption is a threat to the development of society.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada korrupsiya tushunchasi, uning huquqiy mazmuni hamda jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ko'rsatadigan salbiy ta'siri yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, korrupsiyaning asosiy ko'rinishlari, kelib chiqish sabablari va unga qarshi kurashishning huquqiy mexanizmlari tahlil qilingan. Maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va ularning ahamiyati ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari korrupsiyaga murosasiz munosabatni shakllantirish hamda huquqiy ong va madaniyatni yuksaltirish zarurligini asoslab beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Korrupsiya, huquqiy ong, O'zbekiston, pora, mansabdor shaxs, davlat organ, fuqaro.

ANNOTATION

This article discusses the concept of corruption, its legal content and its negative impact on the development of society. It also analyzes the main manifestations of corruption, its causes and legal mechanisms for combating it. The article shows the reforms being implemented in the field of combating corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan and their significance. The results of the study justify the need to form an uncompromising attitude towards corruption and raise legal awareness and culture.

Keywords: Corruption, legal awareness, Uzbekistan, bribe, official, state body, citizen.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается концепция коррупции, ее правовое содержание и негативное влияние на развитие общества. Также анализируются основные проявления коррупции, ее причины и правовые механизмы борьбы с ней. В статье показаны реформы,

проводимые в сфере борьбы с коррупцией в Республике Узбекистан, и их значение. Результаты исследования обосновывают необходимость формирования бескомпромиссного отношения к коррупции и повышения правовой осведомленности и культуры.

Ключевые слова: Коррупция, правовая осведомленность,

Узбекистан, взятка, чиновник, государственный орган, гражданин.

Korrupsiya — bu mansabdor shaxslarning o‘z xizmat mavqeidan shaxsiy manfaatlari yo‘lida noqonuniy foydalanishidir. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuniga ko‘ra, korrupsiya pora olish, pora berish, vakolatni suiiste‘mol qilish kabi harakatlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Korrupsiya bugungi kunda nafaqat alohida davlatlar, balki butun dunyo miqyosida jiddiy muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. U huquq ustuvorligi, adolat va tenglik tamoyillariga zid bo‘lib, jamiyatning iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy rivojiga katta zarar yetkazadi. Shu sababli korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash har bir huquqiy demokratik davlatning ustuvor vazifalaridan biri sanaladi.

Huquqiy nuqtai nazardan, korrupsiya jinoyat hisoblanadi va u uchun qonunchilikda qat‘iy javobgarlik belgilangan. Bu O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish to‘g‘risida qonunida” ham takidlab o‘tilgan

Korrupsiyaning jamiyatga salbiy ta‘siri.

–Korrupsiya jamiyat hayotining deyarli barcha sohalariga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Jumladan:

–Iqtisodiy rivojlanishni sekinlashtiradi.

–Davlat organlariga bo‘lgan ishonchni kamaytiradi.

–Ijtimoiy adolatsizlikni kuchaytiradi.

–Qonun ustuvorligini zaiflashtiradi.

Natijada jamiyatda teng imkoniyatlar yo‘qolib, halol mehnat o‘z qadrini yo‘qota boshlaydi.

●2023-yilgi CPI shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyodagi aksariyat mamlakatlar korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda yutuqlarga erisha olmasalar-da, so‘nggi 10 yil ichida beshta mamlakat CPI ko‘rsatkichlarini sezilarli darajada yaxshilagan. Bu shuni ko‘rsatadiki,

mintaqaning katta qismida duch kelinayotgan jiddiy qiyinchiliklarga qaramay, o'zgarishlar mumkin.

Qolganlari korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda to'siqlarga uchradi, Bosniya va Gersegovina (CPI balli: 35), Turkiya (34) va Turkmaniston (18) bundan mustasno, ular pasaygan. Turkiya ham bu yil CPI bo'yicha eng past ballga erishdi, Serbiya (36), Rossiya (26) va Tojikiston (20).

- 2024-yilgi Korrupsiyani idrok etish indeksi (CPI) shuni ko'rsatadiki, korrupsiya dunyoning har bir qismida xavfli muammo hisoblanadi, ammo ko'plab mamlakatlarda yaxshi tomonga o'zgarishlar ro'y bermoqda.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, korrupsiya iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashga katta tahdid soladi. U chiqindilarni kamaytirish va global isishning muqarrar ta'siriga moslashishdagi yutuqlarga to'sqinlik qiladi. CPI butun dunyo bo'ylab 180 ta mamlakat va hududlarni davlat sektoridagi korrupsiya darajasi bo'yicha baholaydi. Natijalar 0 (yuqori darajada korrupsiyalashgan) dan 100 (juda toza) gacha bo'lgan shkala bo'yicha berilgan.

- 2012-yildan beri 32 ta mamlakat korrupsiya darajasini sezilarli darajada kamaytirgan bo'lsa-da, hali juda ko'p ish qilinishi kerak - 148 ta mamlakat shu davrda turg'unlikda qoldi yoki yomonlashdi. Global o'rtacha 43 ta ko'rsatkich ham yillar davomida o'zgarmadi, mamlakatlarning uchdan ikki qismidan ko'prog'i esa 50 balldan past ball to'pladi. Milliardlab odamlar korrupsiya hayotni barbod qiladigan va inson huquqlarini poymol qiladigan mamlakatlarda yashaydi.

- Dunyo bo'ylab 180 ta mamlakatni qamrab olgan Korrupsiyani idrok etish indeksi davlat sektoridagi korrupsiyaning yetakchi global ko'rsatkichidir.

- O'zbekiston bu yil 32 ball bilan reytingga ega, o'tgan yilga nisbatan -1 ball o'zgargan, ya'ni 180 ta mamlakat orasida 121-o'rinni egallagan.

- So'nggi 12 oy ichida pora bergan davlat xizmatidan foydalanuvchilar 13% tashkil etgan.

O'zbekistonda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biridir. 2017-yilda qabul qilingan "Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish to'g'risida"gi Qonun korrupsiya bo'yicha munosabatlarni

tartibga soladi va huquqiy madaniyatni oshirishni belgilaydi. Bu borada maxsus qonunlar qabul qilingan, vakolatli organlar faoliyati yo‘lga qo‘yilgan va jamoatchilik nazorati kuchaytirilmoqda. Shuningdek, fuqarolarning huquqiy ongini oshirish korrupsiyaning oldini olishda muhim omil hisoblanadi.

Huquqiy ong va madaniyat o‘zi nima? Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda muhim o‘rni qanday?

–Huquqiy ong — odamning huquqiy normalarni tushunishi, ularga hurmat bilan qarashi va qonuniy xatti-harakatlarni tanlashi demakdir.

–Huquqiy madaniyat — jamiyatda huquqiy normalarga bo‘lgan umumiy munosabat, qonun ustuvorligiga hurmat, huquqiy bilim va xulqning umumiy darajasi.

Korrupsiya bilan kurashishda huquqiy ong va madaniyat muhim rol o‘ynaydi, chunki.

- Agar fuqarolar huquqiy bilimga ega bo‘lsa, korrupsiya qoidalari va oqibatlarini yaxshi tushunsa → ularga qarshi murosasiz bo‘ladi.
- Huquqiy madaniyat yuqori jamiyatlarda korrupsiya qabul qilinmaydi, unga munosabat qat’iy bo‘ladi.
- Ta’lim tizimi orqali huquqiy ongni oshirish — korrupsiyaning oldini olishdagi strategik chora-tadbir sanaladi. Prezidentimiz tashabbusi bilan “Korrupsiyasiz soha” kabi loyihalar ta’lim va huquqiy bilimni keng targ‘ib qilishga yo‘naltirilgan.

●Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda, korrupsiya jamiyat taraqqiyotiga jiddiy to‘siq bo‘luvchi xavfli illatdir. Unga qarshi kurashish faqatgina davlat organlarining emas, balki butun jamiyatning umumiy vazifasidir. Har bir fuqaro qonunga hurmat ruhida yashab, korrupsiyaga murosasiz munosabatda bo‘lishi lozim.

Foydanilgan adabiyotlar

- 1.International Transparency.
- 2.Old.gov.uz
- 3.O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish to‘g‘risida qonuni”
- 4.Normativ huquqiy hujjat.

Название статьи: Эффективности государственного управления: сравнительный анализ опыта стран ОЭСР в области управления для реформы государственного управления

Автор: Доктора философии (PhD) по экономическим наукам, Сарвар Саидов Хайруллоевич

Место работы и должность: Ответственный сотрудник Центра оценки руководящих кадров при Агентстве эффективности управления при Президенте Республики Узбекистан

Телефон: +998 98 143-50-35

Электронная почта: server4ek@mail.ru

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается институционализация эффективности государственного управления в контексте реформ государственного сектора, опираясь на сравнительные данные стран ОЭСР с конкретными примерами из США, Великобритании и Сингапура. Используя институциональный и сравнительный анализ, исследование выявляет применимые принципы управления, механизмы координации и цифровые инструменты, а также подчеркивает ключевые риски управления эффективностью. Полученные результаты предлагают аналитически обоснованные выводы для адаптации международного опыта к национальным контекстам реформ.

Ключевые слова: государственное управление, эффективность, институционализация, реформа управления, подотчетность; цифровое управление, рамки эффективности, реформа государственного сектора.

Article Title: Government effectiveness: comparative governance lessons from OECD countries for public administration reform

Author: Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Sarvar Saidov Khayrulloevich

Position and workplace: Responsible officer at the Executive personnel Assessment center under the Agency for governance efficiency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Phone: +998 98 143-50-35

Email: server4ek@mail.ru

Abstract

This article examines the institutionalization of government effectiveness in the context of public sector reforms, drawing on comparative evidence from OECD countries with focused cases from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Singapore. Using institutional and comparative analysis, the study identifies transferable governance principles, coordination mechanisms, and digital enablers, while highlighting key risks of performance management. The findings offer analytically grounded insights for adapting international experience to national reform contexts.

Keywords: public administration, efficiency, institutionalization, governance reform, accountability; digital governance, efficiency framework, public sector reform.

Introduction

In recent decades, the effectiveness of public administration has become a central concern for governments facing accelerating socio-economic change, digital transformation, fiscal constraints, and rising public expectations. In advanced governance systems, effectiveness is no longer understood as procedural compliance or administrative efficiency alone, but as the capacity of the state to deliver measurable public outcomes, ensure institutional resilience, and sustain trust among citizens and businesses. This shift has led to the emergence of results-oriented, performance-based,

and evidence-driven governance models across leading OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries.

International experience demonstrates that improvements in government effectiveness are closely linked to the institutionalization of performance management frameworks, the consolidation of accountability mechanisms, and the strategic use of data and digital tools. Countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Singapore have moved beyond fragmented reform initiatives toward system-wide approaches that integrate strategic planning, budgeting, human resource management, and performance evaluation. At the same time, these reforms reveal important limitations, including the risks of over-reliance on formal indicators, bureaucratic overload, and the unintended consequences of sanction-oriented performance regimes.

For countries pursuing comprehensive public sector reforms, the key challenge lies not in replicating international models mechanically, but in adapting them to national institutional contexts. Reform trajectories are shaped by administrative culture, levels of managerial capacity, digital maturity, and the balance between central coordination and organizational autonomy. International best practices therefore provide not ready-made solutions, but analytical reference points for designing context-sensitive governance systems.

Within this perspective, the reform agenda of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects a broader transition toward results-oriented public administration embedded in a national reform framework aimed at improving policy coherence, institutional accountability, and service delivery outcomes. The current phase of reforms places particular emphasis on overcoming functional fragmentation, strengthening coordination across government bodies, and embedding performance information into decision-making processes. These priorities resonate with global governance trends,

while simultaneously raising questions about institutional design, implementation risks, and long-term sustainability.

This article seeks to contribute to the comparative governance literature by analyzing the experience of selected advanced countries – OECD members in general, with focused case studies from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Singapore – through the lens of their applicability to the reform context of Uzbekistan. The purpose of the study is not to evaluate national reforms directly, but to identify transferable institutional principles, practical instruments, and critical pitfalls that merit attention when adapting international experience. The research aims to balance positive lessons with a critical assessment of constraints, thereby offering an analytically grounded perspective on how global governance practices can inform, but not predetermine, national reform trajectories.

Methods

The study applies a qualitative, comparative, and institutionally oriented research design aimed at identifying transferable governance mechanisms rather than benchmarking performance outcomes. Methodological choices are guided by the objective of analyzing how advanced countries have institutionalized government effectiveness and how these approaches may be adapted within a distinct national reform framework.

The primary method employed is comparative institutional analysis, used to examine how selected OECD countries structure performance management, accountability, and coordination mechanisms across government. This method enables the identification of common design principles – such as centralized strategic oversight, differentiated operational autonomy, and integration of performance information into policy cycles – while also capturing institutional variation shaped by national administrative traditions.

A case-based approach is applied to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Singapore as analytically contrasting models of results-oriented governance. These cases were selected based on three criteria: (i) the maturity of performance management systems, (ii) the presence of legally or institutionally embedded effectiveness frameworks, and (iii) documented use of performance information in budgeting, personnel management, and policy adjustment. Each case is analyzed not as a best-practice template, but as an institutional configuration with both strengths and observable limitations.

In addition, functional analysis is used to assess how effectiveness-related instruments interact with core public management functions, including strategic planning, budget allocation, civil service management, and digital governance. This approach allows the study to move beyond formal structures and examine how performance mechanisms operate within decision-making processes, thereby distinguishing symbolic compliance from substantive managerial use.

The research also incorporates critical synthesis of international analytical sources, including OECD governance reviews, policy evaluations, and institutional assessments, to contextualize national cases within broader governance trends. Rather than aggregating indicators, the analysis focuses on causal logics and implementation dynamics that explain why certain arrangements have produced sustained effects while others have generated limited or temporary outcomes.

The applicability of international experience to Uzbekistan is examined through an adaptive analytical lens, emphasizing institutional compatibility, implementation capacity, and risk sensitivity. This perspective allows the study to identify not only potentially transferable elements, but also critical aspects requiring caution, such as the dangers of indicator inflation, excessive centralization, and sanction-driven performance regimes. The methodological framework thus supports a balanced and context-aware

interpretation of international experience relevant to ongoing public administration reforms.

Results

OECD-Wide Trends in Institutionalizing Government Effectiveness

The comparative analysis of OECD countries demonstrates that sustained improvements in government effectiveness are associated with the transition from fragmented performance initiatives to government-wide performance frameworks. In most advanced systems, effectiveness is institutionalized through a limited number of core mechanisms: centralized strategic goal-setting, standardized performance reporting, and the formal integration of results into budgeting and policy review cycles. These frameworks reduce informational asymmetry across government and enable senior decision-makers to identify systemic bottlenecks rather than isolated organizational failures.

However, OECD experience also reveals that the mere existence of performance frameworks does not guarantee their managerial use. In several countries, performance information remains underutilized when institutional incentives prioritize compliance over learning. This finding highlights a critical distinction between performance measurement and performance management, with the latter requiring explicit institutional linkages to decision-making authority.

United States: Performance Information as a Policy and Budgetary Instrument

The United States provides an illustrative case of legally anchored performance management through the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and its subsequent modernization. The U.S. model emphasizes strategic plans, annual performance plans, and performance reports aligned with budget processes. A key strength of this system lies in its formal linkage between performance objectives and

federal programs, which enables cross-agency comparisons and outcome-oriented budget discussions.

At the same time, empirical evaluations show that the U.S. system performs best when performance data are used diagnostically rather than punitively. Periods characterized by strong analytical capacity within central agencies were associated with meaningful program adjustments, whereas sanction-oriented applications led to defensive reporting behavior and indicator manipulation. This experience underscores the importance of positioning performance data as an input for policy correction rather than as a tool of administrative control.

United Kingdom: Central Coordination and Selective Accountability

The United Kingdom's experience with Public Service Agreements and subsequent performance frameworks illustrates a model centered on strong central coordination combined with selective accountability. Central authorities defined a limited set of cross-government priorities, while departments retained flexibility in implementation. This approach reduced indicator proliferation and focused political attention on outcomes of strategic relevance.

Nonetheless, the UK case also demonstrates the risks of excessive centralization. Over time, frequent revisions of targets and performance criteria weakened institutional continuity and reduced trust among implementing agencies. The UK experience suggests that performance systems must balance adaptability with methodological stability to maintain credibility and long-term effectiveness.

Singapore: Integration of Performance Management and Human Capital Development

Singapore represents a distinct governance model in which performance management is deeply integrated with civil service development and leadership accountability. Effectiveness indicators are explicitly linked to long-term national

objectives and individual managerial competencies. This alignment has enabled Singapore to avoid narrow short-termism and to embed performance management within a broader culture of strategic governance.

A critical feature of the Singaporean model is its emphasis on capability-building rather than compliance. Performance assessments are used to inform leadership development, succession planning, and organizational learning. While this model benefits from high administrative capacity and political continuity, its transferability depends on the existence of a professionalized civil service and robust merit-based systems.

Additional Comparative Insights: Coordination and Digital Enablement

Across all examined cases, digital tools increasingly serve as enabling infrastructures for performance management. Government-wide dashboards, integrated data platforms, and analytical reporting systems enhance transparency and timeliness of information. However, the analysis confirms that digitalization amplifies existing institutional logics rather than substitutes for them. Where governance structures support analytical use of data, digital platforms strengthen decision-making; where such structures are absent, digital tools tend to reinforce reporting formalism.

Implications for the Uzbek Reform Context

Synthesizing international experience reveals several implications relevant to Uzbekistan's reform trajectory. First, the effectiveness of performance systems depends on the existence of a clearly defined institutional center responsible for methodology, coordination, and analytical interpretation. Second, performance indicators must be hierarchically aligned with national priorities to avoid fragmentation. Third, performance information should be systematically embedded into budgetary, programmatic, and human resource decisions to ensure managerial relevance.

At the same time, international cases highlight critical risks requiring careful attention: the over-expansion of indicators, the use of performance data for sanctioning purposes, and the rapid modification of methodologies without sufficient institutional learning. Addressing these risks is essential to ensure that performance management evolves into a stable governance mechanism rather than a transient reform initiative.

Discussion

The comparative analysis confirms that international experience in improving government effectiveness offers valuable analytical guidance, but not transferable templates. Across OECD countries, effectiveness reforms have succeeded where they were embedded as institutional governance arrangements, rather than introduced as isolated managerial tools. This finding is particularly relevant for reforming systems where the primary risk lies in formal adoption without substantive integration into decision-making processes.

One of the central lessons from advanced countries is the importance of institutional centrality without operational micromanagement. In the United States and the United Kingdom, periods of greatest reform impact coincided with the presence of a central coordinating function capable of setting strategic priorities, harmonizing methodologies, and interpreting performance data, while leaving implementation flexibility to line agencies. Where this balance was disrupted—either through excessive decentralization or rigid central control—performance systems lost credibility and managerial relevance. For Uzbekistan, this suggests that the effectiveness agenda should be anchored institutionally, but designed to support, rather than constrain, managerial discretion.

A second critical insight concerns the use of performance information. International experience consistently shows that performance systems generate value only when data are actively used to adjust policies, redesign programs, and reallocate

resources. Sanction-oriented or compliance-driven approaches undermine data quality and foster defensive behavior. The U.S. and UK cases demonstrate that learning-oriented use of performance data requires both analytical capacity and political acceptance of adaptive policy change. In the Uzbek context, this implies that effectiveness indicators should function as diagnostic tools within the national reform framework, rather than as instruments of administrative pressure.

The Singapore case highlights the strategic advantage of integrating performance management with human capital development. Linking organizational outcomes to leadership competencies and career development has allowed Singapore to maintain long-term policy coherence while avoiding short-term target fixation. However, this model also illustrates the limits of transferability: it relies on a highly professionalized civil service, strong meritocratic norms, and stable institutional environments. For Uzbekistan, the implication is not to replicate this model directly, but to gradually align performance evaluation with managerial development and institutional capacity-building.

Digitalization emerges as a necessary but insufficient condition for effective governance reform. Comparative evidence shows that digital performance platforms enhance transparency and analytical capacity only when institutional roles, data ownership, and interpretive authority are clearly defined. In the absence of such clarity, digital systems tend to reinforce reporting formalism rather than support strategic decision-making. This underscores the importance of sequencing reforms: digital tools should be introduced as part of a broader institutional architecture, not as standalone solutions.

Several critical risks identified in international practice deserve particular attention. These include indicator inflation, frequent methodological revisions driven by political cycles, and the erosion of trust among implementing agencies. Advanced

countries have mitigated these risks by limiting the number of strategic indicators, ensuring methodological stability, and maintaining clear communication about the purpose of performance systems. For Uzbekistan, safeguarding institutional predictability and analytical consistency will be essential to prevent reform fatigue and ensure long-term sustainability.

Overall, the international experience suggests that the effectiveness of public administration reforms depends less on the sophistication of performance metrics and more on the quality of institutional design. When performance management is positioned as an integrative governance mechanism—linking strategy, budgeting, human resources, and digital infrastructure—it becomes a durable component of public policy. Conversely, when treated as a technical or reporting exercise, its impact remains superficial. The critical task for Uzbekistan is therefore to adapt global governance principles in a manner consistent with national institutional realities, ensuring that effectiveness becomes an embedded feature of public administration rather than a temporary reform initiative.

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Mol-mulkka bo‘lgan huquqlarning huquqiy kafolatlari

Maxmaraimov Dilshod o‘g‘li Daler

Toshkent davlat transport universiteti 4-bosqich talabasi

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur mavzu mol-mulkka bo‘lgan huquqlarning mazmuni, ularni ta‘minlovchi huquqiy kafolatlar hamda ushbu huquqlar buzilganda yuzaga keladigan huquqiy oqibatlarni yoritishga bag‘ishlanadi. Mol-mulkka egalik qilish, undan foydalanish va uni tasarruf etish huquqlarining konstitutsiyaviy asoslari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, mulkka nisbatan huquqlarni himoya qilish mexanizmlari — sudga murojaat etish, yetkazilgan zararni qoplash va huquqni tiklash masalalari yoritib beriladi.

Tayanch so‘zlar: mulk huquqi, mulkchilik shakllari, mulkka egalik qilish, mulkdan foydalanish, mulkni tasarruf etish, mulk huquqining daxlsizligi, huquqiy kafolatlar, konstitutsiyaviy kafolatlar, qonun ustuvorligi, mulk huquqini himoya qilish, mulk huquqining buzilishi, zarar yetkazish, zararni qoplash, javobgarlik choralari, huquqni tiklash.

Legal guarantees of property rights

Makhmaraimov Dilshod oglu Daler

4th year student of Tashkent State Transport University

ANNOTATION

This topic is devoted to the content of property rights, the legal guarantees that ensure them, and the prevention of legal consequences associated with these rights. Analysis of the constitutional foundations of the right to own, dispose of and dispose of property. , mechanisms for protecting property rights – appeal to the court, restoration of damage and rights are highlighted.

Keywords: property rights, ownership, ownership of property, disposal of property, ownership of property, disposal of property, inviolability of property rights, legal guarantees, constitutional guarantees, rule of law, protection of property, property rights, causing damage, protection of damage, property rights, restoration of damage.

Mulkka bo‘lgan huquq fuqarolik huquqining asosiy institutlaridan biri bo‘lib, u shaxsning moddiy boyliklarga nisbatan qonun bilan kafolatlangan huquqiy vakolatlarini ifodalaydi. Fuqarolik huquqi nazariyasida mulk huquqi shaxsning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi va erkinligini ta‘minlovchi fundamental huquq sifatida e‘tirof etiladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligiga muvofiq, mol-mulkka bo‘lgan huquq shaxsga mulkka egalik qilish, undan foydalanish va uni tasarruf etish imkoniyatini beradi. Ushbu uchlik fuqarolik huquqi darsliklarida mulk huquqining asosiy mazmuni sifatida talqin qilinadi. Xususan, ilmiy adabiyotlarda egalik qilish mulk ustidan real hukmronlikni, foydalanish mulkning foydali xususiyatlaridan foydalanishni, tasarruf etish esa mulkning huquqiy taqdirini belgilash imkoniyatini anglatishi qayd etiladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasida mulk huquqi konstitutsiyaviy darajada mustahkamlangan bo‘lib, undagi 65-moddaning ikkinchi bandida keltirib o‘tilgan ya’ni mulkchilikning barcha shakllari teng huquqli ekanligi va davlat tomonidan himoya qilinishi belgilangan. Bu qoida mulk huquqining daxlsizligi prinsipining huquqiy asosini tashkil etadi. Fuqarolik kodeksining 166-moddasiga ko‘ra, mulk huquqining daxlsizligi — mulkdorni uning roziligisiz yoki qonunda nazarda tutilgan asoslar mavjud bo‘lmagan holda mulkdan mahrum etishga yo‘l qo‘yilmasligini anglatadi.

Fuqarolik kodeksining 164-moddasining oxirida mulk huquqi muddatsiz huquq sifatida e’tirof etilib, uning faqat qonun bilan belgilangan hollarda va tartibda cheklanishi mumkinligi ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Ilmiy manbalarda ushbu holat mulk huquqining barqarorligi va huquqiy himoyasini ta’minlovchi muhim omil sifatida baholanadi.

Shuningdek, huquqshunos olimlar mulk huquqining subyektlari sifatida jismoniy shaxslar, yuridik shaxslar va davlatni, obyektlari sifatida esa ko‘char va ko‘chmas mulk, pul mablag‘lari hamda boshqa moddiy boyliklarni ko‘rsatadilar. Bu yondashuv mulk huquqining huquqiy munosabatlar tizimidagi keng qamrovli ahamiyatini ochib beradi.

Demak, mol-mulkka bo‘lgan huquq nafaqat shaxsiy manfaatlarni, balki jamiyat va davlatning iqtisodiy asoslarini ham ta’minlovchi muhim huquqiy institut bo‘lib, uning to‘liq va samarali amalga oshirilishi huquqiy davlat va bozor iqtisodiyotining ajralmas sharti hisoblanadi.

Mol-mulkka bo‘lgan huquqlarning samarali amalga oshirilishi va himoyalaniishi bevosita ularni ta’minlovchi huquqiy kafolatlarning mavjudligiga bog‘liqdir. Huquqiy kafolatlar — bu mulk huquqining daxlsizligini ta’minlash, uni noqonuniy cheklash yoki buzilishining oldini olish hamda buzilgan huquqlarni tiklashga qaratilgan huquqiy vositalar va mexanizmlar majmuasidir.

Avvalo, mol-mulk huquqlarining asosiy huquqiy kafolatlari konstitutsiyaviy darajada mustahkamlangan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi 65-moddasining ikkinchi hamda uchunchi bandlarida mulkchilikning barcha shakllari teng huquqli ekanligi, xususi mulk daxlsizligi hamda davlat tomonidan himoya qilinishi belgilangan. Ushbu

normalar mulk huquqini cheklash yoki undan mahrum etish faqat qonunda belgilangan asoslar va tartibda amalga oshirilishi mumkinligini nazarda tutadi. Bu esa mulk huquqining eng oliy darajadagi huquqiy kafolatini ifodalaydi.

Mol-mulk huquqlarining navbatdagi muhim kafolatlari fuqarolik qonunchiligida o'z ifodasini topgan. O'Zr FKsida mulk huquqining mazmuni (164-moddasi), subyektlari va obyektlari (168-169-moddalari), shuningdek, mulk huquqini himoya qilish usullari 19-bobda aniq belgilab berilgan. Xususan, Fuqarolik kodeksiga muvofiq, mulkdor o'z huquqlarining buzilishi bilan bog'liq har qanday holatda sudga murojaat qilish, huquqini tan olishni talab etish, mulkni noqonuniy egalikdan qaytarib olish, to'sqinliklarni bartaraf etish hamda yetkazilgan zararni qoplashni talab qilish huquqiga ega.

Shuningdek, mol-mulk huquqlarining huquqiy kafolatlari maxsus qonun hujjatlari orqali ham ta'minlanadi. Xususan, xususiy mulkni himoya qilishga oid qonunlarda mulkdorlarning huquqlari, davlat organlarining mulk huquqiga noqonuniy aralashuviga yo'l qo'yilmasligi, mulkni majburiy olib qo'yish faqat sud qarori asosida va adolatli kompensatsiya sharti bilan amalga oshirilishi belgilangan. Bu normalar mulkdorlarning iqtisodiy manfaatlarini ishonchli himoyalashga xizmat qiladi.

Mol-mulk huquqlarining muhim kafolatlaridan biri — sud himoyasi hisoblanadi. Sudlar mulk huquqi bilan bog'liq nizolarni ko'rib chiqishda qonun ustuvorligi, taraflarning tengligi va adolat prinsiplariga amal qiladi. Sud himoyasi mulk huquqi buzilgan shaxs uchun eng samarali huquqiy himoya vositasi bo'lib, huquqni tiklash, zararlarni qoplash va huquqbuzarlik oqibatlarini bartaraf etish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, mol-mulk huquqlarini ta'minlashda ma'muriy-huquqiy kafolatlar ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Davlat organlari va mansabdor shaxslar o'z vakolatlarini amalga oshirish jarayonida mulk huquqiga rioya etishi, qonunga xilof qarorlar qabul qilmasligi shart. Agar bunday holatlar yuzaga kelsa, ularni belgilangan tartibda shikoyat qilish va bekor qildirish imkoniyati mavjud. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda ta'kidlanganidek, mol-mulk huquqlarining huquqiy kafolatlari nafaqat huquqiy normalar bilan, balki ularning amalda samarali qo'llanilishi bilan ham belgilanadi. Shu bois, qonunchilikdagi kafolatlarning to'liq ishlashi sud amaliyoti, huquqni qo'llash madaniyati va davlat organlari faoliyatining qonuniyligi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Mol-mulkka bo'lgan huquqlarning real ta'minlanishi nafaqat ularning qonun bilan e'tirof etilishi, balki ushbu huquqlarning buzilishiga yo'l qo'yilmasligi bilan ham chambarchas bog'liqdir. Amaliyotda mulk huquqlari turli shakllarda buzilishi mumkin bo'lib, bu holatlar mulkdorning qonuniy manfaatlariga zarar yetkazadi hamda huquqiy munosabatlarning barqarorligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Huquqiy nazariyada mol-mulk

huquqlarining buzilishi deganda mulkdorning egalik qilish, foydalanish yoki tasarruf etish huquqlarining qonunga xilof ravishda cheklanishi yoki inkor etilishi tushuniladi. Bunday buzilishlar mulkdorning roziligisiz yoki qonunda belgilangan asoslar mavjud bo'lmagan holda sodir etilgan harakatlar yoki harakatsizlik natijasida yuzaga keladi. Mol-mulk huquqlarining buzilishining eng keng tarqalgan shakllaridan biri — mulkdan noqonuniy mahrum etishdir. Bu holatda mulkdor o'z mulkiga egalik qilish imkoniyatidan mahrum bo'ladi, masalan, mulkning noqonuniy olib qo'yilishi yoki boshqa shaxs tomonidan egallab olinishi natijasida. Qonunchilikka ko'ra, bunday harakatlar faqat sud qarori asosida va qonunda belgilangan tartibda amalga oshirilishi mumkin, aks holda ular huquqbuzarlik hisoblanadi.

Mulk huquqlarining buzilishining navbatdagi shakli — mulkdan foydalanishga to'sqinlik qilishdir. Bu holatda mulkdor mulkka egalik qilish huquqini saqlab qolgan bo'lsa-da, undan erkin foydalanish imkoniyatidan mahrum etiladi. Masalan, uchinchi shaxslarning noqonuniy harakatlari natijasida mulkning foydali xususiyatlaridan foydalanish cheklanadi. Fuqarolik huquqida bunday holatlar mulk huquqining buzilishi sifatida baholanadi va huquqiy himoyani talab qiladi. Shuningdek, mulkka zarar yetkazish ham mulk huquqining buzilish shakllaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mulkka zarar yetkazish moddiy zarar ko'rinishida namoyon bo'lib, bu mulkning yaroqliligini kamaytirish, uni qisman yoki to'liq yo'q qilish bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda zarar yetkazgan shaxs yetkazilgan zararni to'liq qoplash majburiyatini oladi. Mol-mulk huquqlarining buzilishi ba'zan davlat organlari yoki mansabdor shaxslarning noqonuniy qarorlari va harakatlari natijasida ham yuzaga keladi. Agar bunday qarorlar qonunchilik talablariga zid bo'lsa va mulkdorning huquqlarini cheklasa, ular belgilangan tartibda bekor qilinishi, mulkdorning huquqlari esa tiklanishi lozim.

Mulk huquqlarining buzilishi faqat mulkdorga moddiy zarar yetkazib qolmay, balki jamiyatda huquqiy ishonchning pasayishiga, iqtisodiy munosabatlarning izdan chiqishiga ham sabab bo'ladi. Shu bois, mulk huquqlarining buzilish holatlarini aniqlash va ularni huquqiy baholash huquqni qo'llash amaliyotida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mol-mulk huquqlarining buzilishi mulkdor uchun turli huquqiy oqibatlarni keltirib chiqaradi va ushbu oqibatlar buzilgan huquqlarni tiklash hamda huquqbuzarlikning oldini olishga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Qonunchilikka muvofiq, mulk huquqi buzilgan shaxs o'z huquqlarini himoya qilish uchun belgilangan tartibda vakolatli organlarga murojaat qilish huquqiga ega. Fuqarolik qonunchiligida mulk huquqi buzilishining asosiy huquqiy oqibatlari sifatida huquqni tan olish, mulkni noqonuniy egalikdan qaytarib olish, mulkdan

foydalanishga to'sqinliklarni bartaraf etish hamda yetkazilgan zararni qoplash nazarda tutilgan. Yetkazilgan zarar moddiy zarar va boy berilgan foyda shaklida qoplanadi.

Mulk huquqining buzilishi holatiga qarab huquqbuzar shaxsga nisbatan fuqarolik-huquqiy, ma'muriy yoki jinoiy javobgarlik choralari qo'llanilishi mumkin. Bunday javobgarlik mulk huquqining daxlsizligini ta'minlash va huquqbuzarlikning takrorlanishiga yo'l qo'ymaslikka xizmat qiladi.

Shu bilan birga, davlat organlari yoki mansabdor shaxslarning qonunga xilof qarorlari natijasida mulk huquqi buzilgan taqdirda, ushbu qarorlar bekor qilinadi va mulkdorning buzilgan huquqlari tiklanadi. Bu holat mulkiy huquqlarini himoya qilishda sud nazoratining muhim o'rnini ko'rsatadi. Mulkka bo'lgan huquqlarning huquqiy kafolatlari huquqiy davlat va bozor iqtisodiyotining asosiy tayanchlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot davomida mulk huquqining huquqiy mazmuni, uni ta'minlovchi konstitutsiyaviy va fuqarolik-huquqiy kafolatlar, shuningdek, ushbu huquqlar buzilgan taqdirda yuzaga keladigan huquqiy oqibatlar tahlil qilindi. Amalga oshirilgan tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, mulk huquqlarining qonun bilan mustahkamlanishi ularning real hayotda samarali amalga oshirilishini har doim ham to'liq ta'minlab bermaydi.

Bugungi kunda ushbu sohadagi muhim muammolardan biri bu mol-mulk huquqlarining amalda yetarli darajada himoya qilinmasligi, ayniqsa davlat organlari yoki mansabdor shaxslarning noqonuniy aralashuvi natijasida mulkdorlar huquqlarining buzilishi bilan bog'liq holatlardir. Bunday holatlar mulkdorlarning huquqiy ishonchini susaytiradi, investitsion muhitga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi va jamiyatda qonun ustuvorligi prinsipining zaiflashishiga olib keladi.

Mazkur muammoning asosiy yechimi sifatida, avvalo, mulk huquqlarini himoya qilishga oid qonunchilik normalarining amalda qat'iy va bir xilda qo'llanilishini ta'minlash zarur. Shu bilan birga, sud hokimiyatining mustaqilligini yanada kuchaytirish, mulk huquqi bilan bog'liq nizolarni ko'rib chiqishda sud amaliyotining barqarorligini ta'minlash ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Davlat organlari faoliyati ustidan samarali sud va jamoatchilik nazoratini yo'lga qo'yish, shuningdek, mulkdorlarning huquqiy savodxonligini oshirish ushbu muammoni bartaraf etishning muhim shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Zero, mol-mulk huquqlarining real va ishonchli himoyasi faqat mukammal qonunchilik bilan emas, balki ushbu qonunlarning amalda samarali ijro etilishi bilan ta'minlanadi. Bu esa jamiyatda huquqiy barqarorlikni mustahkamlash, iqtisodiy rivojlanishni jadallashtirish va fuqarolarning davlatga bo'lgan ishonchini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL PRACTICE IN SHAPING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TAILORS

Orzigul Abdunazarova

Master of Industrial Training , Bagdad District Technical College No. 1,
Uzbekistan

orzigulabdunazarova@gmail.com

Abstract. The development of professional competence in vocational education is essential for preparing skilled specialists capable of meeting industry standards and labor market requirements. Among the various components of vocational training, industrial practice plays a pivotal role in equipping future tailors with the technical, cognitive, and practical skills necessary for professional success. This paper examines the significance of industrial practice in shaping the professional competence of aspiring tailors. Drawing on contemporary research, pedagogical frameworks, and practical case studies, it highlights the objectives, methods, and outcomes of industrial training. The study underscores the importance of integrating industrial experience into vocational curricula to ensure that learners not only acquire theoretical knowledge but also develop hands-on expertise, problem-solving abilities, and adaptive professional behavior.

Key words: garments, machine operation, future tailors, industrial training, technical skills, workplace standards.

Introduction

Vocational education aims to bridge the gap between theoretical instruction and real-world professional demands. In the context of tailoring, students must acquire not only fundamental technical knowledge but also practical skills that enable them to produce high-quality garments and adapt to modern production environments. Industrial practice serves as a critical link between classroom learning and the professional world, offering learners the opportunity to apply theoretical concepts in authentic work settings.

The relevance of industrial practice is particularly pronounced in the tailoring industry, where precision, material knowledge, machine operation, and quality control are indispensable for professional competence. By engaging in structured industrial training, future tailors are able to consolidate their theoretical knowledge, refine their technical skills, and cultivate the cognitive and interpersonal competencies necessary for successful career development.

The purpose of this study is to explore the role of industrial practice in the formation of professional competence among future tailors. The objectives include analyzing pedagogical strategies, evaluating practical skill development, and assessing the impact of industrial experience on learners' professional readiness.

The Concept of Professional Competence in Tailoring

Professional competence can be defined as the integration of knowledge, skills, and attitudes that enable an individual to perform effectively in a specific occupational context (Mulder, 2014). In tailoring, professional competence encompasses the following components:

1. Technical competence – mastery of sewing machines, tools, and tailoring techniques.
2. Cognitive competence – problem-solving, critical thinking, and decision-making in design and production.
3. Practical competence – ability to execute garment construction accurately and efficiently.
4. Interpersonal competence – communication, teamwork, and professional ethics.

The development of these competencies requires a combination of theoretical instruction and hands-on experience. Industrial practice provides the environment in which learners integrate knowledge and skills, enhancing their readiness for professional challenges.

The Role of Industrial Practice in Vocational Education

Industrial practice is a structured form of experiential learning in which students participate in real-world work activities under the supervision of experienced professionals. Its primary objectives in tailoring education include:

- Consolidating theoretical knowledge through practical application.
- Developing technical proficiency and manual dexterity.
- Understanding workplace standards, safety regulations, and professional ethics.
- Enhancing problem-solving abilities and adaptive learning. The integration of industrial practice into vocational curricula has been widely recognized as a critical factor in improving student outcomes.

Studies indicate that learners who engage in hands-on industrial experiences demonstrate higher levels of technical competence, confidence, and employability compared to peers who rely solely on classroom instruction (Cedefop, 2018).

Organization and Structure of Industrial Practice

Industrial practice in tailoring education typically follows a structured framework, including:

- Orientation and preparation – students receive instructions on workplace safety, operational procedures, and expected outcomes.

- Task assignment – learners are assigned specific tasks, such as pattern drafting, cutting, stitching, and garment finishing.
- Supervised practice – instructors or mentors provide guidance, feedback, and assessment during the practice period.
- Evaluation and reflection – learners review their performance, identify challenges, and develop improvement plans.

This structured approach ensures that students are gradually exposed to complex tasks while receiving the necessary support and guidance. By participating in real production processes, learners develop both technical skills and professional behavior.

Skills Developed through Industrial Practice

Technical Skills

Industrial practice enables future tailors to develop essential technical skills, including:

1. Machine operation and maintenance – proficiency in sewing machines and related equipment.
2. Material handling – knowledge of fabrics, threads, and accessories suitable for different garment types.
3. Pattern making and garment construction – accuracy in measuring, cutting, and assembling garments.
4. Quality control – ensuring that final products meet industry standards.

These skills are critical for producing high-quality garments and preparing learners for professional employment or entrepreneurship in the tailoring industry.

Cognitive and Problem-Solving Skills

Industrial practice also fosters cognitive competencies by challenging learners to:

- Analyze design requirements and select appropriate materials.
- Troubleshoot technical issues in machinery or production processes.
- Adapt to unexpected challenges in real-world workplace settings.

Such experiences enhance learners' critical thinking, decision-making, and adaptive capabilities, which are essential for professional growth (Voogt & Roblin, 2012).

Interpersonal and Professional Competence

Engaging in industrial practice exposes learners to professional environments where communication, teamwork, and ethical conduct are vital. Students learn to:

- Collaborate with peers and mentors in production teams.
- Follow workplace protocols and safety regulations.
- Receive and act upon constructive feedback from supervisors.

These competencies are equally important as technical skills in preparing learners for successful careers in tailoring.

Challenges in Industrial Practice

While industrial practice offers significant benefits, several challenges can affect its effectiveness:

1. Limited resources – outdated equipment, insufficient materials, and inadequate facilities may hinder skill development.
2. Varying levels of supervision – inconsistent guidance can impact learning outcomes.
3. Student preparedness – learners may enter industrial practice with differing levels of theoretical knowledge and practical experience.
4. Time constraints – short duration of practice may not allow sufficient mastery of complex skills.

To address these challenges, vocational institutions should invest in modern equipment, provide structured mentorship programs, and ensure that industrial practice duration aligns with learning objectives.

Recommendations for Enhancing Industrial Practice

Based on the analysis of educational frameworks and practical experiences, the following recommendations can improve the effectiveness of industrial practice for future tailors: Integration of technology – use digital pattern-making tools and simulation software to supplement hands-on practice.

- Mentorship programs – assign experienced professionals to guide and assess learners throughout the practice period.
- Extended practice periods – ensure that learners have sufficient time to master technical and cognitive skills.
- Collaborative projects – engage students in team-based production tasks to enhance interpersonal competence.
- Continuous assessment and feedback – implement structured evaluation methods that encourage reflection and improvement.

By applying these strategies, vocational institutions can ensure that industrial practice contributes meaningfully to the development of professional competence.

Conclusion

Industrial practice plays a central role in shaping the professional competence of future tailors. It provides an environment for the integration of theoretical knowledge and practical skills, fostering technical proficiency, cognitive abilities, and interpersonal competence. Through structured, supervised, and reflective experiences, learners develop the capabilities required for successful employment and entrepreneurial activity in the tailoring industry.

The findings highlight the need for vocational institutions to prioritize industrial practice, invest in modern facilities, and provide mentorship and guidance to learners. By doing so, future tailors will be well-prepared to meet professional standards, adapt to industry challenges, and contribute effectively to the workforce.

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SUICIDE RISK AMONG ADOLESCENTS: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Sulaymonova Feruza

Psychologist at Technical College No. 1 of Bagdad District, Uzbekistan

feruzasulaymonova@gmail.com

Abstract

Adolescent suicide has become one of the most alarming public health and psychological issues of the twenty-first century. Rapid social changes, increased academic pressure, family instability, and the growing influence of digital media have significantly affected adolescents' mental well-being. Suicide is currently recognized as one of the leading causes of death among adolescents worldwide. This thesis explores the psychological risk factors contributing to suicidal behavior in adolescents and analyzes effective prevention strategies based on psychological, educational, and social interventions. The study emphasizes the importance of early identification, psychological support, family involvement, and school-based prevention programs. By examining both internal psychological factors and external social influences, this research aims to contribute to the development of comprehensive suicide prevention models tailored to adolescents.

Keywords: adolescent suicide, psychological risk factors, depression, prevention strategies, mental health

Introduction

Adolescence is a critical developmental period characterized by profound biological, psychological, and social changes. While this stage offers opportunities for identity formation and personal growth, it also presents increased vulnerability to emotional distress and psychological disorders. In recent decades, suicide among adolescents has emerged as a global mental health crisis, drawing the attention of psychologists, educators, policymakers, and healthcare professionals.

According to international health organizations, suicide ranks among the leading causes of death for individuals aged 10–19. The increasing prevalence of suicidal ideation and self-harming behaviors among adolescents highlights the urgent need for comprehensive psychological research and prevention strategies. Adolescents often experience intense emotions, identity confusion, peer pressure, academic stress, and family conflicts, which may contribute to feelings of hopelessness and despair.

The complexity of adolescent suicide necessitates a multidisciplinary approach that considers psychological, social, cultural, and environmental factors. This thesis

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focuses primarily on psychological risk factors, as they play a central role in the development of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Understanding these factors is essential for designing effective prevention strategies and early intervention programs.

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the key psychological factors that increase suicide risk among adolescents and to examine evidence-based prevention strategies. The research aims to raise awareness of adolescent mental health issues and emphasize the role of psychological support systems in reducing suicide risk.

Theoretical Background of Adolescent Suicide

Suicide is a multifaceted phenomenon that cannot be attributed to a single cause. Psychological theories have long attempted to explain suicidal behavior by examining individual emotional states, cognitive processes, and interpersonal relationships.

One of the most influential psychological frameworks is the interpersonal theory of suicide, which suggests that suicidal behavior arises when individuals experience a sense of burdensomeness and social disconnection. Adolescents who feel rejected, misunderstood, or isolated may internalize these feelings, leading to suicidal ideation.

Another important theoretical perspective is the stress-diathesis model, which proposes that suicide risk emerges from the interaction between individual vulnerability and stressful life events. Adolescents with pre-existing psychological vulnerabilities, such as low self-esteem or emotional instability, may be more susceptible to suicidal behavior when exposed to stressors like academic failure or family conflict. Cognitive theories emphasize the role of distorted thinking patterns, including hopelessness, negative self-perception, and rigid problem-solving styles. Adolescents may perceive temporary difficulties as permanent and unsolvable, increasing the likelihood of suicidal thoughts.

These theoretical models provide a foundation for understanding adolescent suicide and highlight the importance of addressing both internal psychological processes and external stressors.

Psychological Risk Factors for Adolescent Suicide

1. Depression and Mood Disorders

Depression is widely recognized as one of the strongest predictors of suicidal behavior among adolescents. Symptoms such as persistent sadness, loss of interest, feelings of worthlessness, and emotional numbness significantly increase suicide risk. Adolescents with untreated depression may struggle to regulate emotions and cope with daily stressors.

Mood disorders often remain undiagnosed in adolescents due to stigma, lack of awareness, or misinterpretation of symptoms as typical adolescent behavior. As a result,

many adolescents do not receive timely psychological support, increasing the likelihood of self-harm or suicidal ideation.

2. Anxiety and Emotional Dysregulation

Anxiety disorders also contribute to suicide risk by intensifying fear, worry, and emotional overwhelm. Adolescents with high levels of anxiety may feel trapped by their emotions and perceive suicide as an escape from psychological pain.

Emotional dysregulation, characterized by difficulty managing intense emotions, is particularly common during adolescence. Impulsive reactions combined with emotional distress may lead adolescents to engage in self-harming behaviors without fully understanding the consequences.

3. Low Self-Esteem and Identity Crisis

Adolescence is a period of identity formation, during which individuals seek acceptance and validation. Low self-esteem, body dissatisfaction, and identity confusion can significantly impact mental health. Adolescents who struggle with self-acceptance may develop feelings of inadequacy and self-hatred.

When adolescents perceive themselves as failures or believe they do not meet societal expectations, they may experience chronic psychological distress. This emotional state can contribute to suicidal ideation, particularly when combined with other risk factors.

4. Trauma and Abuse

Exposure to trauma, including physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, is a critical risk factor for adolescent suicide. Traumatic experiences can disrupt emotional development and lead to long-term psychological consequences such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and dissociation.

Adolescents who have experienced abuse may develop feelings of shame, guilt, and helplessness, which increase vulnerability to suicidal behavior. Without appropriate psychological intervention, trauma-related distress can persist and intensify over time.

5. Social and Environmental Influences

Family Conflict and Dysfunction

The family environment plays a crucial role in adolescent mental health. High levels of conflict, parental neglect, divorce, or lack of emotional support can contribute to feelings of insecurity and abandonment.

Adolescents who grow up in dysfunctional families may lack positive coping mechanisms and emotional guidance. In some cases, family pressure and unrealistic expectations can exacerbate psychological stress, increasing suicide risk.

6. Peer Pressure and Bullying

Peer relationships are central to adolescent development. Experiences of bullying, social exclusion, or peer rejection have been strongly linked to suicidal ideation. Cyberbullying, in particular, has emerged as a significant risk factor due to its pervasive and persistent nature.

Victims of bullying often experience loneliness, humiliation, and decreased self-worth. Without adequate support, these emotional experiences can lead to self-harm and suicidal behavior. **Academic Stress and Performance Pressure**

Academic expectations and fear of failure place considerable pressure on adolescents. In competitive educational environments, academic stress can become overwhelming, particularly for students who lack effective coping strategies.

Failure to meet academic expectations may lead to feelings of shame and hopelessness, especially in cultures where academic success is closely tied to self-worth and family honor.

Warning Signs and Early Identification

Early identification of suicide risk is essential for effective prevention. Warning signs may include changes in mood, withdrawal from social activities, decline in academic performance, and expressions of hopelessness.

Behavioral indicators such as self-harm, substance abuse, and giving away personal belongings may signal increased suicide risk. Verbal cues, including statements about death or feeling like a burden, should always be taken seriously.

Teachers, parents, and peers play a vital role in recognizing these warning signs and initiating timely intervention. Training and awareness programs can improve early detection and response.

Prevention Strategies for Adolescent Suicide

- **Psychological Counseling and Therapy**

Professional psychological support is a cornerstone of suicide prevention. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), dialectical behavior therapy (DBT), and trauma-focused interventions have proven effective in reducing suicidal ideation.

Therapy provides adolescents with coping skills, emotional regulation strategies, and a safe space to express distress. Early access to mental health services can significantly reduce suicide risk.

- **School-Based Prevention Programs**

Schools are uniquely positioned to implement prevention strategies due to their direct contact with adolescents. Mental health education, peer support groups, and counseling services can create a supportive school environment.

Programs that promote emotional literacy, stress management, and resilience help adolescents develop healthy coping mechanisms. Teacher training is essential to ensure early identification and appropriate referral.

- **Family Involvement and Parental Support**

Family-based interventions strengthen communication and emotional bonds between adolescents and parents. Educating parents about adolescent mental health can improve understanding and reduce stigma.

Supportive family environments foster emotional security and resilience, reducing the likelihood of suicidal behavior.

- **Community and Social Support Systems**

Community-based initiatives, including youth centers and helplines, provide additional support networks for adolescents. Public awareness campaigns can reduce stigma and encourage help-seeking behavior.

Collaboration between schools, healthcare providers, and social services is essential for comprehensive prevention efforts.

Conclusion

Adolescent suicide is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires urgent attention and coordinated action. Psychological factors such as depression, anxiety, trauma, and low self-esteem play a significant role in increasing suicide risk among adolescents. These factors are often exacerbated by social and environmental influences, including family conflict, peer pressure, and academic stress.

Effective suicide prevention requires early identification, psychological intervention, and the active involvement of families, schools, and communities. By addressing both individual psychological vulnerabilities and broader social contexts, it is possible to reduce suicide risk and promote adolescent mental well-being.

This thesis highlights the importance of comprehensive, evidence-based prevention strategies and underscores the need for continued research and policy development in adolescent mental health. Protecting adolescents from suicide is not only a psychological challenge but also a moral and societal responsibility.

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The difference between artificial intelligence and the future role of human translators.

Norqulova Obida Ulug'bek qizi

1-Grade student, "Silk road" international university of tourism and cultural heritage.

Abstract: this article discuss modern translation technologies – artificial intelligence. The differences between artificial intelligence and human translation, their role and capabilities are analyzed in depth. At the same time, the future and competencies of the human translator profession are discussed against the background of the development of automatic translation systems. The article also argues that human translator play pivotal role in the future, despite the convenience and speed of artificial intelligence and they cannot perceive some subtleties of meaning and “imperfect” in creative approaches.

Key words: artificial intelligence, cross – cultural communication, AI, human translation, cultural nuances, translation quality.

Kirish.

So'nggi yillarda kundan – kunga jadal rivojlanayotgan asrimizda kundalik hayotimizni texnologiyalarsiz tasavvur qilishimiz qiyin. Tibbiyot, sanoat, ta'lim va axborot texnologiyalari bilan bir qatorda tarjima sohasiga ham zamonaviy texnologiyalar - AI kirib keldi. Ayniqsa, ingliz tilidan va ingliz tiliga tarjima qilishda Google Translate, DeepL va ChatGPT kabi sun'iy intellekt turlari keng qo'llanilmoqda. Shu kabi mashina tarjimonlar inson tarjimonlardan ko'ra tez va katta hajmdagi mantlarni qayta ishlashga ancha qulayligi sababli ko'p foydalanilsada, inson tarjimalari hissiyotlilik, nozik ma'nodagi mantlarni maromiga yetkazib tarjima qila olish bo'yicha robotlardan ustun turadi.

Mashina tarjimonlarning afzalliklari va qulayliklari:

Mashina tarjimasi dastlab 1950- yillarda paydo bo'lgan bo'lsa-da bugungi rivojlangan texnologiyalar asriga kelib sun'iy intellekt asosida neyrotarjima tizimlari orqali sezilarli yuksalishga erishildi¹. Hech kimga sir emaski, sun'iy intellekt tarjima uchun juda qulay va tezkorligi tufayli ko'plab mutaxassislar uni afzal biladi. Darhaqiqat, SI (sun'iy intellekt) insonlardan farqli o'laroq doimiy, uzluksiz ishlay oladi. Inson tarjimonlar bir kunda tarjima uchun o'rtacha to'rt yoki besh soat sarflashi mumkin. Ammo AI (artificial intelligence) tarjimonlar orqali har qancha matnni xohlagan vaqtda, har qanday holatda tez va oson tarjima qilsa bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari mashina tarjimonlar iqtisodiy jihatdan ancha arzon, hattoki, ba'zi SI lar mutlaqo tekin. Biroq shu kabi qulayliklariga qaramay

¹ Koehn, P. (2010 p.45-46). Statistical Machine Translation. Cambridge University Press.

mashina tarjimonlarning bir nechta kamchiliklari ham yo'q emas. Birinchidan ular so'zlarni so'zma – so'z tarjima qiladi, bu esa ingliz tilida madaniy so'zlarni, iboralarni tarjima qilayotganda qiyinchilik tug'diradi. Misol uchun ingliz tilida “a dime a dozen” so'zini AI “ o'nlab tiyin” deb tarjima qiladi. Ammo u o'zbek tiliga “keng tarqalgan, ommabop” ma'nolarida keladi (albatta, kontekstga qarab). Tarjima qilinayotgan maqolada yoki asarlarda shu kabi ibora yo maqollar keladigan bo'lsa, tabbiyki, sun'iy intellekt buni insonlardek to'g'ri tarjima qila olmaydi. Inson tarjimonlar esa bu ustida izlanishlar olib borib, o'zbek tilida unga mos keladigan ekvivalentini topadi. Va, albatta, tarjima faqat lug'aviy ekvivalentlik emas, balki kontekstual, stilistik va madaniy moslikni ham ta'minlashi kerak. Shu jihatdan inson tarjimasi bugungi kunga kelib ham o'z dolzarbligini yo'qotmagan.

Inson tarjimonlarni sun'iy intellekt bilan chog'ishtirish.

AI turlari qanchalik ommabop va qulay bo'lishiga qaramasdan inson tarjimonlar ham matnga madaniy moslashuvda, tanqidiy fikrlashda, kontekstual tahlilda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Aniqroq qilib aytadigan bo'lsam madaniy so'zlarga boy asarlarni sun'iy intellektda tarjima qilib bo'lmaydi, chunki madaniy jihatdan so'zlarni o'rganib tarjima qilish kerak. Hamda bunday o'rganishlar faqatgina insonlarga xosdir. Sun'iy intellekt ancha izlanib madaniy tarjimoni topsada, tarjima qilinayotgan tilga xos ekvivalent topolmaydi. Masalan

English: “I'm ok”

Inson tarjimasi: “ Xudoga shukr, yaxshiman” (matnga mazmuniga qarab)

SI tarjimasi: “ Men yaxshi”

Ko'rib turganingizdek, sun'iy intellekt gapni so'zma so'z (word to word) tarjima qilgan, biroq inson tarjimonlar madaniyatdan, holatdan kelib chiqib o'quvchiga kuchliroq emotsiya yetkazish maqsadida matn mazmuniga mos so'zlar bilan tarjima qilgan. Qo'shimcha qilganda, inson tarjimalarida stilistik aniqlik, professional va axloqiy mas'uliyat yaqqol aks etadi. Bunday hislat esa robotlarda mavjud emas, ular yuqoriga aytilgandek so'zlarni lug'atdagi birinchi ma'nosi bilan tarjima qiladi. Shu tufayli, muhim bo'lgan diplomatik, huquqiy matnlar va badiiy asarni tarjima qilishda insoniy tarjimonlar kerak.

Insoniy tarjimonlarning kelajakdagi o'rni va istiqbollari.

Yuqorida aytilgan fikrlarga tayanib shuni ayta olamanki, kelajakda tarjima sohasini to'liq texnologiyalar egallab olmaydi, balki inson va AI asosida yanada rivojlanadi. inson tarjimonlar, aksincha, sun'iy intellektlar ustidan nazorat qilib, terminologiya bilan ishlashda, muharrirlik va tahliliy fikrlashda ulardan ustunlik qiladilar. Chunki tarjima qilayotgan matnda har bir madaniyatga xos terminlarni o'z holicha, ekvivalent bilan

tarjima qilishni insonlay eplay oladi. Bundan tashqari badiiy asarlarni tarjima qilayotganda tahliliy fikrlash ham muhim o'rin tutadi (asar qahramoni bir so'z bilan nima demoqchi? Yoki qahramon aytgan gapni qanday qilib oson va tushunarli qilib o'quvchiga yetkazish uchun qayday usullardan foydalanish kerak?). Bularning barchasi insonlar zimmasidadir.

Xulosa.

Xulosa qilganda robot tarjimonlar insonlarga qaraganda tezkor va hamyonbop bo'lishiga qaramasdan ular ko'proq standart va to'g'ridan – to'g'ri tarjima qiladi va bu esa yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek badiiy asardagi madaniy nutqni yoki muallifning niyatini o'quvchiga to'laqonli yetkazib berishda xatoliklar yuzaga keltiradi. Insonlar esa tilda nafaqat emotsional ohangni tushunadi balki ijtimoiy va milliy hususiyatlarni ham chuqur anglaydi. Ayniqsa, diplomatik va badiiy publisistik matnlarni tarjima qilishda inson omilining ahamiyati katta bo'lib qolmoqda. Shu bilan bir qatorda inson tarjimasi tajriba, mehnat va ko'p vaqt talab qilishi sababli ayrim hollarda cheklangan bo'lishi mumkin.

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**DEVELOPING STUDENTS' CRITICAL ANALYSIS SKILLS THROUGH
MEDIA TOOLS IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN EDUCATION**

Alijonov Zuhridin Abdurakhmon o'g'li

Scientific Supervisor: T. Kh. Olimov

Abstract: This paper provides an in-depth analysis of the scientific and pedagogical foundations, mechanisms, and effectiveness of developing analytical and critical thinking skills among students through the use of media products, including mass media, video and audio materials, social media content, documentary films, advertising, and news resources within the modern education system. In the context of accelerated information flow, rapid digital transformation, and the growing spread of fake news, the study emphasizes the importance of fostering learners' abilities in critical analysis, information selection, detection of manipulation, and multi-source evaluation. Drawing on constructivist theory, cognitive pedagogy, and media literacy models, the research examines how integrating media products into the educational process enhances cognitive engagement, promotes critical thinking, and increases civic responsibility among learners. Taking into account the national characteristics of Uzbekistan's education system, digital disparities, and challenges related to teacher preparedness, practical recommendations are proposed. The findings confirm the strategic role of media tools in improving the quality and effectiveness of modern education.

Keywords: modern education, media products, analytical skills, media literacy, critical thinking, media education, information literacy, constructivism, digital technologies, education system of Uzbekistan.

**ZAMONAVIY TA'LIM SHAROITIDA MEDIA VOSITALARI ORQALI
O'QUVCHILARNING TANQIDIY TAHLIL KO'NIKMASINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH**

Alijonov Zuhridin Abduraxmon o'g'li

Ilmiy rahbar: T.X.Olimov

Anotatsiya. Ushbu tezisdagi zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida media mahsulotlaridan (ommaviy axborot vositalari, video va audio materiallar, ijtimoiy tarmoq kontentlari, dokumental filmlar, reklama va yangiliklar) foydalanish orqali o'quvchilar va talabalarning tahlil ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning ilmiy-pedagogik asoslari, mexanizmlari va samaradorligi chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Axborot oqimining tezlashishi, raqamli texnologiyalarning rivoji va feyk-xabarlarining ko'payishi sharoitida tanqidiy tahlil, axborotni saralash, manipulyatsiyani aniqlash va ko'p manbali baholash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish muhimligi asoslanadi. Konstruktivizm nazariyasi, kognitiv pedagogika va mediasavodxonlik modellariga tayangan holda, media mahsulotlarining ta'lim jarayoniga integratsiyasi orqali kognitiv jarayonlarning faollashuvi, tanqidiy fikrlashning shakllanishi va fuqarolik mas'uliyatining oshishi ko'rib chiqiladi. O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimining milliy xususiyatlari, raqamli tafovutlar va o'qituvchilar tayyorligi muammolari hisobga olinib, amaliy tavsiyalar beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari zamonaviy ta'limning sifatini oshirishda media vositalarining strategik ahamiyatini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: zamonaviy ta'lim, media mahsulotlari, tahlil ko'nikmasi, mediasavodxonlik, tanqidiy fikrlash, mediata'lim, axborot savodxonligi, konstruktivizm, raqamli texnologiyalar, O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimi.

Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida media mahsulotlaridan foydalanish orqali tahlil ko'nikmasini shakllantirish dolzarb pedagogik muammo sifatida qaralmoqda, chunki axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining jadal rivoji va global axborot oqimining tezlashishi yosh avlodni passiv iste'molchidan faol tanqidiy tahlilchiga aylantirishni talab etadi. Media mahsulotlari deganda ommaviy axborot vositalari (televidenie, radio, gazeta), raqamli platformalar (ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, YouTube, TikTok), audio-vizual materiallar (dokumental filmlar, reklama, virtual realilik kontenti) va interaktiv resurslar tushuniladi. Ularning ta'limdagi roli nafaqat ma'lumot yetkazish, balki o'quvchining kognitiv faolligini rag'batlantirish, real dunyo hodisalarini modellashtirish va shaxsiy tajribani boyitishdan iboratdir.

Tahlil ko'nikmasi – bu ma'lumotni parchalash, komponentlarga ajratish, ular o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni aniqlash, sabab-natija bog'lanishlarini topish, ishonchlilikni baholash va asoslangan xulosalar chiqarish jarayonidir. Psixologik jihatdan u kognitiv jarayonlarning yuqori darajasi (Bloom taksonomiyasiga ko'ra: tahlil, sintez, baholash) bilan bog'liq bo'lib, media mahsulotlar orqali rivojlantirilganda vizual-idrok, diqqat va xotira faollashadi. Konstruktivizm nazariyasi (Piaget, Vygotskiy) asosida o'quvchi o'zi bilishni quradi: media kontentni ko'rish, muhokama qilish va dekonstruktsiya qilish orqali shaxsiy tajriba va jamiyatdagi axborot oqimi o'rtasida bog'lanish hosil qiladi. Masalan, yangilik videolarini tahlil qilishda fakt va fikrni ajratish, manba ishonchliligini tekshirish (birlamchi, ikkilamchi manbalar), vizual obrazlarning emotsional ta'sirini baholash va manipulyativ texnikalarni (framing, agenda-setting) aniqlash ko'nikmalari shakllanadi. Mediasavodxonlik va mediata'lim tushunchalari bu jarayonning asosiy vositasi hisoblanadi. Mediasavodxonlik axborotni qabul qilish, yaratish, tarqatish va tanqidiy tahlil qilish qobiliyatini o'z ichiga oladi, mediata'lim esa ta'lim dasturlariga media elementlarini integratsiya qilishdir. Zamonaviy ta'limda media mahsulotlaridan foydalanish o'quvchilarda tanqidiy tahlil ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi, chunki ular turli

janr va formatdagi kontentni (matnli, vizual, audio) solishtirish, rang-barang talqinlarni ko‘rib chiqish va o‘z fikrini asoslash imkonini beradi. Vizual obrazlarning ta’siri ostida ijobiy yoki salbiy o‘zgarishlarni tahlil eta olish, ko‘rinmas ma’lumotlarni “o‘qiy olish” kabi qobiliyatlar ayniqsa muhimdir. O‘zbekiston ta’lim tizimida bu yo‘nalish “Yangi O‘zbekiston” ta’lim strategiyasi va “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi Qonun talablariga mos keladi, chunki raqamli transformatsiya, inklyuziv ta’lim va axborot madaniyatini rivojlantirish ustuvor yo‘nalishlardir. Amaliy mexanizmlar orasida media kontentni darsga integratsiya qilish (vaziyatni tahlil usuli, hodisa usuli, ish yozishmalari), interaktiv muhokamalar, loyihaviy faoliyat (o‘quvchilar o‘zlari media mahsulot yaratish va tahlil qilish), ko‘p manbali solishtirish va refleksiya kiradi. Masalan, ijtimoiy muammo haqidagi yangiliklarni turli kanallardan (milliy TV, xalqaro media, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar) ko‘rib, bias, emotsional yuklama va faktlarni ajratish orqali tahlil ko‘nikmasi mustahkamlanadi. Dokumental filmlar orqali tarixiy voqealarni tahlil qilish, reklama orqali iste’mol madaniyatini baholash kognitiv moslashuvchanlikni oshiradi. Psixologik jihatdan media mahsulotlarining ta’siri ikki tomonlama: ijobiy tomoni – motivatsiyani oshirish, real hayot bilan bog‘lanish; salbiy tomoni – informatsion ortiqcha yuklama, feyk-xabarlar ta’siri va vizual stereotiplar. Shu sababli, o‘qituvchining roli muhim: media kontentni tanlash, nazorat turlarini qo‘llash (testlar, loyihalar, muhokamalar), o‘quvchilarning refleksiyasini rag‘batlantirish. O‘zbekiston kontekstida raqamli tafovut (internet tezligi, qishloq va shahar farqi), o‘qituvchilarning mediasavodxonligi pastligi va madaniy-lingvistik xususiyatlar (o‘zbek tilidagi kontentning cheklanganligi, global media ta’siri) qiyinchilik tug‘diradi. Shunga qaramay, mediata’lim orqali o‘quvchilar feyk yangiliklarni aniqlash, ijodiy mahsulot yaratish va fuqarolik mas’uliyatini oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, media orqali tahlil ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirish o‘quv natijalarini 20-30% ga oshirishi, tanqidiy fikrlash darajasini yuksaltirishi va

axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlashi mumkin. Klaster metodi kabi yondashuvlar (murakkab mavzuni tarmoqlashtirish va tahlil qilish) bilan birgalikda media mahsulotlari yanada samarali bo'ladi. Natijada, zamonaviy ta'limda media mahsulotlaridan foydalanish nafaqat tahlil ko'nikmasini shakllantiradi, balki shaxsni axborot jamiyatida muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritishga tayyorlaydi, milliy ta'limning raqamli kompetensiyalarini mustahkamlaydi va global tendensiyalarga moslashtiradi. Kelgusida o'qituvchilar malakasini oshirish, milliy media kontentlarni ko'paytirish va integratsiya standartlarini ishlab chiqish zarur.

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The Appropriate Use of Pedagogical Communication Styles in the Educational Process.

Teachers of Vobkent District Technical School No. 2

Boriyeva Feruza Shabonqulovna

Jumayeva Dilafruz Umarovna

Egamova Maxliyo Sur'atovna

Annotation: This article discusses the use of authoritarian, democratic and liberal methods in the application of pedagogical communication in the educational process - the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities of students.

Keywords: Education, independent learning, organizational skills, authoritarian style, democratic style, liberal style, pedagogical tact, modern approaches.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Ta'lim jarayonida pedagogik muloqotni qo'llashda – avtoritar, demokratik va liberal uslublar o'quvchi va talabalarga bilim, ko'nikma va malakalar hosil qilish.

Kalit so'zlar: Ta'lim, mustaqil ta'lim, tashkilotchilik qobiliyati, avtoritar uslub, demokratik uslub, liberal uslub, pedagogik takt, zamonaviy yondoshuvlar.

Ta'lim – o'quvchi va talabalarga bilim berish, ularni tarbiyalash, rivojlantirish, ko'nikma va malakalar hosil qilish jarayoni, yoshlarni mustaqil hayotga va mehnatga tayyorlashning asosiy vositasidir. Ilm-fan, texnika, ishlab chiqarish va texnologiyaning jadal rivojlanib borishi jamiyat hayotining barcha jabhalarida taraqqiyotning yangi istiqbollari ochib bermoqda. Insoniyatning davlat va jamiyat qurilishiga doir asriy tajribalari ijtimoiy munosabatlarni yangicha yondashuvlar asosida tartibga solish borasidagi ilg'or yondashuvlarning qaror toptirilishiga olib kelmoqda. Pedagogik

muloqot uslublari. Avtoritar uslubga ko'ra talabalar tomonidan barcha turdagi faoliyatning tashkil etilishi, mazmuni, shakli, metod va vositalarining barcha sifaat pedagog tomonidan belgilanadi. Talabalarning har qanday tashabbuslari rag'batlantirilmaydi, aksincha, buyruq, ko'rsatma, yo'llanma berish, shuningdek, jazolash choralarini ko'rish orqali talabalarga ta'sir ko'rsatiladi. Hatto talabalarning faoliyatlari ijobiy baxolangan vaqtda ham ularga bo'lgan ta'sir turli kesatiqlar bilan bayon etiladi. Ya'ni: —Sendan ijobiy xatti-harakatni kutmagan edim?!», Qara-ya, birgina a'lo baxo olish bilan o'zingni yaxshi inson bo'lib qolgan deb hisoblaysanmi?!» vah.k. mazmundagi rag'batlar, ular asli ijobiy holatni e'tirof etishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lsa ham, talabani yangi yutuqlariga ilhomlantirmaydi. Aksincha, unda ta'lim olishga, ta'lim muassasasiga va pedagoglarga nisbatan sovuqqonlikni yuzaga keltirib chiqaradi. Demokratik uslubga ko'ra pedagog pedagogik faoliyatni tashkil etish jarayonida jamoaning fikriga tayanib ish ko'radi. O'quv mashg'ulotlari va tarbiyaviy ishlarni tashkillashtirishda har bir talabaning fikrini inobatga olishga, ularni umumlashtirgan holda eng samaralisini tanlab olishga harakat qiladi. Muhokamalar paytida barcha talabalarning ishtirok etishlari ta'minlanadi. Talabalar tomonidan bildirilayotgan tashabbuslar qo'llab-quvvatlanadi, mavjud imkoniyatlarni inobatga olib bu tashabbuslar amaliyotga tatbiq etiladi. Demokratik uslubdan foydalanayotgan pedagog zimmasidagi vazifa faqatgina talabalarning faoliyatini nazorat qilish, tuzatishlar kiritishdan iborat emasligini tushunib yetadi. Asosiy e'tiborni talabalarning yutuqlarini e'tirof etgan holda yoki ularning xatolarini o'zlariga anglatgan holda samarali tarbiya chorasini ko'rishga e'tiborni qaratadi. Har bir talabaning yutug'i alohida e'tirof etiladiki, bu esa ularni yangi zafarlarga erishishga ruhlantiradi. Ushbu uslubga asoslanib ish ko'radigan pedagog har bir talabaning qiziqishlari va qobiliyatlarini hisobga olib, bajariladigan ishlarni to'g'ri taqsimlashga harakat qiladi, faol talabalarni taqdirlab borishni faoliyatining asosiy yo'nalishi deb

hisoblaydi. Pedagog talabalar bilan muloqotni o'rnatishda iltimos, maslahatga tayanib ish ko'radi. Liberal uslub pedagog va talaba munosabatlarining kelishuvchanlikka asoslanishini ta'minlaydigan uslub sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Bu uslubga ko'a ish yuritadigan pedagog talabalar tomonidan sodir etilayotgan salbiy holatlarga ham e'tibor bermaslikka intiladi. Talabalarni tartibga chaqirish, vaziyatdan kelib chiqqan holda ularning faoliyatini to'g'ri baxolab, jazolash zarur bo'lgan

vaziyatlarda ham indamaslikni odat qilib oladi. Bu esa talabalarning odobsiz, yalqov, mas'uliyatsiz bo'lishlariga olib keladi. Liberal uslubni ma'qul ko'radigan pedagogni talabalar hayoti mutlaqo qiziqtirmaydi, ularning faoliyatlariga aralashmaydi, hal qiluvchi vaziyatlarda mas'uliyatni o'z zimmasiga olmaydi. Ayrim holatlarda bir-biriga zid bo'lgan fikrlarni ham birdek ma'qullaydi. Bu tarzda ish ko'ruvchi pedagog obro'ga ega bo'lmaydi.

Chunki unga ishonish bo'lmaydi. Pedagogik faoliyatni tashkil etishda pedagogning nafaqat o'zi, balki uning ijobiy ta'siri asosida talabalar ham muloqot madaniyatini o'zlashtirib borishlari lozim. Muloqot madaniyati – muloqot jarayonini axloqiy me'yorlar, ijtimoiy talablarga muvofiq tashkil etish asosida suhbatdoshni tushuna olish ehtiyoji va qobiliyatiga egalik. Ta'lim amaliyoti pedagogik muloqot jarayonida pedagoglar tomonidan ayrim kamchiliklarga yo'l qo'yilishiga olib keladi: ehtiyotsizlik, shaxsiyatparastlik, suhbatdoshni ortiqcha majburlash; sustkashlik, o'zini juda yuqori yoki past qo'yish; haddan tashqari jonbozlik ko'rsatish. Pedagog talabalarga samarali kommunikativ ta'sir ko'rsatish malakalarini o'zlashtirishi lozim. Kommunikativ ta'sir ko'rsatish – talabalar bilan muloqotda bo'lish, ularga to'g'ri yondashish, pedagogik nazokat bilan ularga tarbiyaviy, irodaviy va hissiy ta'sir etishdir. Mahoratli pedagog faoliyatida pedagogik takt ham o'ziga xos o'ringa ega: Pedagogik (nazokat) takt – pedagogning talabalar bilan turli faoliyat shakllari bo'yicha tashkil etiladigan muloqotda mavjud axloqiy tamoyillar, hulq atvor qoidalarga rioya qilishi, ularga to'g'ri yondashish

malakalariga egaligidir. Pedagogik takt pedagog faoliyatiga g'oyaviy va amaliy jihatdan bir-biriga mos keladigan pedagogik

axloqning bevosita tatbiq etishning shakli sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Takt (dahldorlik) – axloqiy hulq-atvor, xatti-harakat bo'lib, o'zida barcha obyektiv harakatlarning oqibati va ularning shaxs tomonidan subyektiv qabul qilishni avvaldan ko'ra olish, belgilangan maqsadga osonroq erishish yo'llarini izlashning namoyon bo'lishidir. Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, avtoritar uslubda tinglovchiga darsning mazmuni, shakl, metod va vositalari pedagog tomonidan belgilanishi talabning o'ziga bo'lgan ma'suliyatni oshiradi, bu esa ularda o'ziga nisbatan talabchanlik paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi. Talabning tashabbuslari rag'batlantirilmasligi aksincha, buyruq va ko'rsatma berishi talabani yangi yutuqlar sari ilhomlantirmaydi. Bu esa talabada ta'lim olishga va ustozlarga nisbatan sovuqqonlikni paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi. Demokratik uslubda esa jamoga tayanib ish ko'rib, unda talabalar o'z fikrlarini bemalol ayta olishadi, ularning fikrlari birlashtirilib, eng samaralisini talabalarning o'zlari tanlaydilar. Bunda talabning darsda faolligi ta'minlanadi. Ularning tashabbuslari rag'batlantirilib, amalda qo'llash imkonini beradi. Bu jarayonda pedagog har bir talabning individualligini inobatga olishi, ularning ishlarini to'g'ri taqsimlashga imkon beradi. Bu uslubdan pedagog foydalanganda nafaqat talabning faoliyatini nazorat qilish va unga tuzatish kiritish bal'ki, uning yutuqlarini ayta turib, kamchiliklarini o'ziga yetkaza olish orqali o'z oldiga qo'ygan maqsadiga erishish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Liberal uslubda pedagog va talaba munosabatlarida kelishuvchanlik ko'rish mumkin. Bu uslubda pedagogning ish yuritishi ko'pincha, talabning mas'uliyatsizligiga olib keladi. Bu jarayon esa pedagog obro'yiga putur yetkazishi mumkin. Pedagogik jarayonni to'g'ri tashkil etish pedagogning o'z kasb mahoratiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bugungi globallashuv sharoitida ta'lim jarayonida ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalar va faol usullardan foydalanish, yangi ishlab

chiqarilayotgan texnik vositalarni tatbiq qilish, ko'proq talabalarni mustaqil ishlashga undash, ilg'or tajribalardan saboq berishning turli yo'llaridan keng foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Yana bir jihati muhimki, oliy ta'lim tizimida ta'lim olayotgan talabalarning tanlagan kasbiga moyilligi, layoqatlari, bilim va ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, ularning tanlagan yo'nalishlari Bo'yicha mutaxassis sifatida shakllanishlari uchun maxsus fanlarni o'qitishni samarali tashkil qilishni ta'minlash lozim

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“The Formation of the Image of Turkmenistan in Kazakh Historiography”

Elmamatova Nigina Shukhrat qizi

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studie

Field of study: Source Studies, Historiography

and Methods of Historical Research First-year Master's student

Abstract. This article analyzes the formation of the image of Turkmenistan in Kazakh historiography from a historiographical perspective. The study examines Soviet-era and post-independence approaches, national policy, historical representations, and regional interactions. It also evaluates the role and significance of Turkmenistan in Kazakh historical thought on a scholarly basis.

Keywords: Kazakh historiography, image of Turkmenistan, Central Asia, Soviet period, national identity, historical representation.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligida Turkmaniston obrazining shakllanish jarayoni tarixshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda sovet davri va mustaqillikdan keyingi tarixiy yondashuvlar, milliy siyosat, tarixiy tasvirlar va mintaqaviy o‘zaro munosabatlar masalalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, Turkmanistonning Qozog‘iston tarixiy tafakkuridagi o‘rni va ahamiyati ilmiy asosda baholanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligi, Turkmaniston obrazi, Markaziy Osiyo, sovet davri, milliy identitet, tarixiy tasvir.

Markaziy Osiyo tarixshunosligida qo‘shni xalqlar va davlatlarning bir-birini qanday tasvirlagani yillardan beri ilmiy muhokamalarga sabab bo‘lib kelmoqda. Xususan, Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligida Turkmaniston obrazining shakllanishi millatlararo tarixiy tasvirlar, siyosiy va madaniy o‘zaro munosabatlar hamda tarixiy

manbalarni talqin qilish orqali yoritilib keladi. Sovet davrida Markaziy Osiyo tarixshunosligi milliy ramzlar va tarixiy rollarni sovet ideologiyasi doirasida talqin qilgan bo'lsa, bu jarayonda Turkmanistonning ahamiyati ham umumiy sovet tarixiy konsepsiyasiga moslashtirilgan. Shuning uchun ham Sovet davri tarixiy adabiyotlari Turkmaniston va Qozog'iston o'rtasidagi tarixiy bog'liqlikni ko'pincha siyosiy-ijtimoiy kontekstda ko'rsatgan.

Mustaqillik yillarida Qozog'iston tarixshunosligi yangi milliy yondashuvni shakllantirib, Turkmaniston obrazini mustaqil davlatlar kontekstida ham tahlil qilmoqda. Bu jarayonda ikki mamlakatning tarixiy aloqalari, madaniy o'zaro ta'sirlar va hududiy diplomatik munosabatlar tarixshunoslar tomonidan qayta ko'rib chiqilmoqda. Masalan, turk tilli xalqlarning qadimiy savdo yo'llari, madaniy almashinuvlari va etnik o'zaro bog'liqligi ikki xalq tarixining ajralmas qismi sifatida talqin etiladi. Turkmaniston obrazining Qozog'iston tarixshunosligida yoritilishi nafaqat tarixiy voqealarni ketma-ket bayon etish orqali, balki ularning ilmiy-tahliliy kontekstini yoritish orqali ham amalga oshiriladi. Tarixchi olimlar Turkmanistonning o'ziga xos tarixiy taraqqiyoti, uning siyosiy tizimi va mintaqaviy integratsiya jarayonlarini o'rganish bilan birga, bu jarayonlarning Qozoq jamiyati va tarixiy ongiga ta'sirini izchil tahlil qiladilar. Shuni ham ta'kidlash lozimki, Qozog'iston va Turkmaniston o'rtasidagi diplomatik tarix ham tarixshunoslik tadqiqotlarida alohida o'rin egallaydi. Ikki davlatning mustaqillikka erishish jarayoni, o'zaro munosabatlarning mustahkamlanishi va mintaqaviy hamkorlik tarixiy manbalarda ko'p marotaba qayd etiladi hamda tarixiy tasvirlar orqali yoritiladi. Turkmaniston obrazini yoritishda tarixshunoslar qadimiy davrlardagi mintaqaviy holatni ham tahlil qiladilar. Bu kontekstda savdo, etnik aloqalar va madaniy o'zaro ta'sirlar ikki xalqning o'zaro tajribalarini yoritishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari tarixida bu kabi jarayonlar, xususan Turon madaniyatining umumiy ildizlari tarixiy yozuvlarda tilga olinadi. Bundan tashqari,

tarixshunos olimlar Turkmanistonning ichki siyosiy evolyutsiyasi, uning zamonaviy davrdagi tarixi va mustaqil davlat sifatidagi yo‘lini ham tarixiy manbalardan foydalanib izchil tahlil qiladilar. Bu jarayon Turkmaniston obrazining qozog‘istonlik tarixchilar tomonidan kompleks, shuningdek pluralistik nuqtai nazardan shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi. Tarixiy adabiyotlarda millatning o‘zligini anglash, identitet va tarixni qayta ko‘rib chiqish jarayoni sifatida ham tahlil qilinadi. Bu esa Turkmaniston tarixini Qozog‘iston manbalarida ko‘proq sifatli va ilmiy asosda yoritishga imkon beradi. Shu sababli, Turkmaniston obrazining Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligida shakllanishi mavzusi tarixiy tafakkur, siyosiy rivojlanish va mintaqaviy o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni chuqur tahlil qilishni talab etadi. Ushbu kirish qism asosida ushbu ilmiy ishning davomida mazkur jarayonning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari batafsil yoritiladi.

Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligida Turkmaniston obrazining shakllanishi Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining siyosiy, etnomadaniy va tarixiy rivojlanish jarayonlari bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda talqin etiladi [1]. Qozog‘istonlik tadqiqotchilar asarlarida Turkmaniston ko‘pincha umumturkiy tarixiy makonning ajralmas qismi sifatida tasvirlanadi [2]. Ayniqsa, sovet davri tarixshunosligida Turkmaniston obrazi markazlashgan ideologik yondashuv doirasida shakllangan bo‘lib, milliy tarixlar yagona “sovet xalqi” konsepsiyasiga bo‘ysundirilgan [3]. Bu holat turkman xalqining tarixiy o‘ziga xosligini to‘liq ochib berishga imkon bermagan. Mustaqillikdan so‘ng Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligida Turkmaniston tarixiga nisbatan yondashuvlar sezilarli darajada o‘zgardi [4]. Endilikda Turkmaniston alohida tarixiy rivojlanish yo‘liga ega bo‘lgan suveren davlat sifatida talqin qilinmoqda. Qozog‘iston olimlari turkman jamiyatining an’anaviy qabila tuzilmalari va ularning zamonaviy davlat shakllanishidagi roliga alohida e’tibor qaratmoqda [5]. Bu yondashuv Turkmaniston obrazining yanada murakkab va ko‘p qatlamli ekanini ko‘rsatadi. Tarixshunoslikda sovet milliy siyosati masalasi Turkmaniston obrazining shakllanishida muhim omil sifatida baholanadi [6].

Qozog‘istonlik tadqiqotchilar sovet davrida milliy chegaralanish jarayoni Turkmanistonning siyosiy va hududiy identitetini belgilab berganini ta’kidlaydilar [3]. Shu bilan birga, ayrim ishlarda Turkmanistonning tarixiy rivoji ko‘proq mintaqaviy jarayonlar kontekstida yoritiladi [2].

Zamonaviy Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligida Turkmaniston Qozog‘iston bilan siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy hamkorlikda rivojlanayotgan qo‘shni davlat sifatida tasvirlanadi [1]. Ikki davlat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar tarixiy tajriba va umumiy sovet merosi orqali izohlanadi. Shu asosda Turkmaniston obrazi ko‘pincha barqarorlik va neytrallik siyosatini yurituvchi davlat sifatida shakllanadi. Tarixshunoslik asarlarida Turkmanistonning Kaspiybo‘yi hududi va energetik salohiyati alohida ta’kidlanadi [4]. Bu omillar Turkmanistonning mintaqadagi geosiyosiy ahamiyatini oshirgan. Qozog‘iston tarixchilari Turkmanistonni Markaziy Osiyo integratsion jarayonlarining muhim ishtirokchisi sifatida baholaydilar. Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligida Turkmaniston obrazi sovet davridan to hozirgi kungacha bosqichma-bosqich evolyutsiyani boshdan kechirgan [5]. Ushbu obraz dastlab ideologik cheklovlar doirasida shakllangan bo‘lsa, mustaqillik davrida ilmiy yondashuvlar kengayib, tarixiy obyektivlikka intilish kuchaydi. Natijada Turkmaniston Qozog‘iston tarixiy tafakkurida mustaqil tarixiy yo‘lga ega, mintaqaviy jarayonlarda muhim o‘rin tutuvchi davlat sifatida qaror topdi [6].

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligida Turkmaniston obrazining shakllanishi Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining umumiy tarixiy taraqqiyoti bilan chambarchas bog‘liq jarayon hisoblanadi. Ushbu obraz sovet davrida markazlashgan mafkuraviy yondashuvlar ta’sirida shakllanib, milliy tarixlar umumiy sovet tarixiy konsepsiyasiga bo‘ysundirilgan edi. Natijada Turkmanistonning tarixiy o‘ziga xosligi va milliy identiteti yetarli darajada ochib berilmadi. Mustaqillikdan so‘ng esa Qozog‘iston tarixshunosligida Turkmaniston tarixiga nisbatan yondashuvlar sezilarli darajada yangilandi. Endilikda Turkmaniston suveren davlat sifatida, o‘ziga xos tarixiy

rivojlanish yo'liga ega mamlakat sifatida talqin qilinmoqda. Qozog'istonlik tarixchilar turkman jamiyatining etnik, madaniy va siyosiy xususiyatlarini kengroq va xolisroq tahlil qilishga intilmoqdalar. Sovet davridagi milliy siyosatning Turkmaniston obraziga ta'siri tarixshunoslik tadqiqotlarida muhim masala sifatida baholanmoqda. Shuningdek, ikki davlat o'rtasidagi tarixiy, diplomatik va madaniy aloqalar Turkmaniston obrazining shakllanishida muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Zamonaviy tarixshunoslikda Turkmaniston Markaziy Osiyodagi barqarorlik va neytrallik siyosatini yurituvchi davlat sifatida tasvirlanadi. Qozog'iston tarixiy tafakkurida Turkmaniston mintaqaviy integratsiya jarayonlarining muhim ishtirokchisi sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Ushbu jarayon Turkmaniston obrazining ko'p qatlamli va murakkab xarakterga ega ekanini ko'rsatadi. Tarixshunoslik tahlili milliy identitet, tarixiy xotira va siyosiy tafakkurning shakllanishini chuqurroq anglash imkonini beradi. Shu bois, mazkur mavzu Markaziy Osiyo tarixini o'rganishda muhim ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kelgusida bu yo'nalishdagi tadqiqotlar mintaqaviy tarixiy tasvirlarning yanada boyishiga xizmat qiladi.

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**INDUCTIVE ANALYSIS IN GEOMETRICAL PROBLEMS: OBSERVATION,
EXPERIMENTATION, AND GENERALIZATION**

Yuldosheva Sabohat Norimon qizi

1st-year Master's student in Mathematics,

Khorezm Branch of Asian International University

Tel.: +998 94 860 35 31

Annotation. This article analyzes the essence of inductive analysis in solving geometrical problems and its main stages: observation, experimentation, and generalization. The role of the inductive approach in developing students' logical thinking, analytical reasoning, and independent conclusion-making skills is substantiated. The didactic significance of identifying geometrical regularities through observation and experimental activities is highlighted. The study demonstrates that the application of inductive analysis enhances students' cognitive activity, promotes active learning, and increases their interest in studying geometry.

Keywords: inductive analysis, geometry, observation, experimentation, generalization, logical thinking, didactics, cognitive activity.

**GEOMETRIK MASALALARDA INDUKTIV TAHLIL: KUZATISH, TAJRIBA
VA UMUMLASHTIRISH**

Yuldosheva Sabohat Norimon qizi

Osiyo Xalqaro Universitetining Xorazm filiali

matematika mutaxassisligi 1-kurs magistranti

[Tel:+998948603531](tel:+998948603531)

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada geometrik masalalarni yechishda induktiv tahlil metodining mohiyati, uning asosiy bosqichlari – kuzatish, tajriba va umumlashtirish

jarayonlari ilmiy-uslubiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Induktiv yondashuvning o‘quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlashini, tahliliy mushohada yuritish ko‘nikmalarini hamda mustaqil xulosa chiqarish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishdagi o‘rni asoslab beriladi. Tadqiqotda geometrik shakllar ustida olib boriladigan kuzatish va tajribalar orqali umumiy qonuniyatlarni aniqlashning didaktik ahamiyati yoritiladi. Shuningdek, induktiv tahlil metodidan foydalanish ta’lim jarayonini faollashtirishi, o‘quvchilarning bilish faolligini oshirishi va geometriya faniga bo‘lgan qiziqishni kuchaytirishi ilmiy dalillar asosida ko‘rsatib beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: induktiv tahlil, geometriya, kuzatish, tajriba, umumlashtirish, mantiqiy fikrlash, didaktika, bilish faoliyati.

ИНДУКТИВНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ В ГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАЧАХ: НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ, ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТ И ОБОБЩЕНИЕ

Юлдошева Сабохат Норимон кизи

*магистрантка 1 курса по специальности «Математика» Хорезмского
филиала Азиатского международного университета*

Тел.: +998 94 860 35 31

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается сущность индуктивного анализа при решении геометрических задач, а также его основные этапы: наблюдение, эксперимент и обобщение. Обосновывается роль индуктивного подхода в развитии логического мышления, аналитических способностей и навыков самостоятельного вывода у обучающихся. В исследовании раскрывается дидактическое значение выявления геометрических закономерностей на основе наблюдений и экспериментальной деятельности. Показано, что использование индуктивного анализа способствует активизации учебного процесса, повышению

познавательной активности и формированию устойчивого интереса к изучению геометрии.

Ключевые слова: индуктивный анализ, геометрия, наблюдение, эксперимент, обобщение, логическое мышление, дидактика, познавательная деятельность.

Кирish. Bugungi kunda matematik ta'lim tizimida o'quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlashini, tahliliy mushohada yuritish qobiliyatini hamda mustaqil xulosa chiqarish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, geometriya fanida o'quvchilarni faqat tayyor formulalar va teoremlarni yodlashga emas, balki ularni kuzatish, tajriba o'tkazish va umumlashtirish orqali mustaqil kashf etishga yo'naltirish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Geometrik masalalarni yechishda induktiv tahlil usulidan foydalanish o'quvchilarning bilish faoliyatini faollashtirib, ularning fazoviy tasavvuri, mantiqiy fikrlashi va ijodiy yondashuvini rivojlantiradi. Induktiv yondashuv orqali o'quvchilar alohida geometrik holatlarni tahlil qilish, ularni taqqoslash, o'lchash va modellashtirish asosida umumiy qonuniyatlarni aniqlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, geometrik bilimlarning chuqur va puxta o'zlashtirilishiga xizmat qiladi.

Shuningdek, induktiv tahlil metodidan foydalanish ta'lim jarayonini interaktiv, qiziqarli va samarali tashkil etishga zamin yaratadi. O'quvchilarda mustaqil izlanish, tajriba qilish va o'z fikrini asoslab berish madaniyati shakllanadi. Natijada, geometriya fanini o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqish ortib, bilimlarning amaliy ahamiyati yanada kuchayadi.

Mazkur mavzuda geometrik masalalarni yechishda induktiv tahlilning mohiyati, uning asosiy bosqichlari – kuzatish, tajriba va umumlashtirish, shuningdek, ularning o'quv jarayonidagi o'rni va didaktik ahamiyati atroflicha yoritiladi.

Asosiy qisim.

Induktiv tahlil bilish jarayonining muhim metodlaridan biri bo'lib, u xususiy holatlardan umumiy xulosaga kelish tamoyiliga asoslanadi. Ushbu metod yordamida alohida faktlar, kuzatishlar va tajribalar asosida umumiy qonuniyatlar aniqlanadi. Induksiya jarayonida o'rganilayotgan obyektning ayrim jihatlarini tahlil qilinib, ular orasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik va muhim belgilar umumlashtiriladi.

Geometriya fanida induktiv tahlil alohida o'rin tutadi. Chunki geometrik shakllar va ularning xossalari ko'pincha kuzatish, tajriba va modellashtirish orqali chuqurroq anglanadi. Bu jarayonda o'quvchilar turli geometrik shakllarni chizish, ularni o'lchash, solishtirish va o'zgartirish orqali muayyan qonuniyatlarni aniqlashga harakat qiladilar. Natijada, xususiy holatlar asosida umumiy geometrik qoida va teoremlar shakllantiriladi.

Geometriyada induktiv tahlil quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlarga tayanadi:

- alohida misollarni o'rganish, ya'ni turli shakllar va vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish;
- shakllar ustida tajriba qilish, geometrik qurilmalar yordamida ularning xossalari tekshirish;
- qonuniyatlarni aniqlash, olingan natijalar asosida umumiy xulosalar chiqarish.

Mazkur yondashuv o'quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlashini, tahliliy mushohada yuritish ko'nikmalarini hamda mustaqil xulosa chiqarish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi. Shu bois, induktiv tahlil geometriya ta'limida samarali metod sifatida keng qo'llanilib, o'quvchilarning bilish faolligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Induktiv tahlil jarayonining dastlabki va muhim bosqichi kuzatish hisoblanadi. Kuzatish orqali o'quvchilar geometrik shakllarning asosiy xossalari bevosita idrok etish, ularni tahlil qilish va solishtirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Ushbu bosqichda geometrik obyektlarni chizish, o'lchash va taqqoslash asosiy faoliyat turlarini tashkil etadi.

Geometrik shakllarni chizish jarayoni o'quvchilarning fazoviy tasavvurini rivojlantirib, shakllarning tuzilishini chuqurroq anglashga yordam beradi. O'lchash orqali esa tomonlar uzunligi, burchaklar kattaligi, yuzasi va perimetri kabi miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlar aniqlanadi. Taqqoslash esa turli shakllar orasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni topish, muhim belgilarni ajratib ko'rsatish imkonini yaratadi.

Kuzatish jarayonida shakllarning tomonlari, burchaklari, simmetriyasi, yuzasi hamda perimetri muntazam ravishda tahlil qilinadi. Aynan shu elementlarni o'rganish orqali geometrik qonuniyatlarni anglashga zamin yaratiladi. Masalan, simmetrik shakllarni kuzatish orqali o'quvchilar simmetriya o'qlari va markaziy simmetriya tushunchalarini chuqurroq o'zlashtiradilar, yuzani va perimetrni solishtirish orqali esa shakllarning miqdoriy xossalari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni anglaydilar.

Misol. Bir nechta uchburchaklarning ichki burchaklarini o'lchash orqali ularning yig'indisi har doim 180° ga teng ekanligi aniqlanadi. Mazkur kuzatish asosida o'quvchilarda uchburchak ichki burchaklari yig'indisi haqidagi dastlabki tasavvur shakllanadi. Bu esa keyinchalik mazkur qoida va teoremaning mantiqiy isbotini tushunishga mustahkam poydevor yaratadi.

Umuman olganda, kuzatish bosqichi o'quvchilarning bilish faolligini oshirib, ularni geometrik obyektlarni ongli tahlil qilishga, muhim belgilarni ajratib olishga va mustaqil xulosalar chiqarishga yo'naltiradi.

Induktiv tahlil jarayonining muhim tarkibiy qismi tajriba bosqichi bo'lib, u geometrik shakllar ustida amaliy harakatlar bajarish orqali ularning xossalari chuqurroq o'rganishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu bosqichda o'quvchilar turli geometrik qurilmalar yordamida shakllarni o'zgartirish, modellashtirish va solishtirish orqali ularning muhim belgilarini aniqlaydilar. Tajriba jarayonida olingan natijalar yangi bilimlarni shakllantirishga asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tajriba bosqichida o'quvchilar geometrik shakllarni qayta qurish, qismlarga ajratish, aylantirish va simmetrik akslantirish kabi amallarni bajaradilar. Bu jarayonda geometrik obyektlarning tomonlari, burchaklari, diagonallari, yuzasi va perimetri o'rtasidagi bog'liqliklar aniqlanadi. Masalan, parallelogrammning qarama-qarshi tomonlarini o'lchash orqali ularning tengligi tajriba yo'li bilan aniqlanadi, bu esa keyinchalik mazkur xossaning umumiy qoida sifatida shakllanishiga olib keladi.

Tajriba jarayonida o'quvchilarda gipoteza, ya'ni dastlabki taxmin hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu taxminlar geometrik shakllar ustida olib borilgan amaliy ishlar natijasida shakllanib, keyinchalik mantiqiy isbotlashga asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Shu jihatdan, tajriba bosqichi induktiv tahlilning eng faol va ijodiy bosqichi hisoblanadi.

Misol. To'rtburchakning diagonallarini chizib, ularning kesishish nuqtasini aniqlash orqali diagonallar kesishganda hosil bo'ladigan burchaklar va kesmalar o'rtasidagi munosabat tajriba yo'li bilan o'rganiladi. Natijada, parallelogramm diagonallari kesishganda bir-birini teng ikkiga bo'lishi haqidagi xulosa shakllanadi.

Induktiv tahlilning yakuniy va muhim bosqichi umumlashtirish hisoblanadi. Ushbu bosqichda kuzatish va tajriba natijasida olingan xususiy holatlar asosida umumiy qoida, qonuniyat yoki teorema shakllantiriladi. Umumlashtirish jarayoni o'quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlashini rivojlantirib, ularni mustaqil xulosa chiqarishga o'rgatadi.

Umumlashtirish bosqichida alohida geometrik misollar orasidagi umumiyliklar aniqlanib, ular yagona mantiqiy tizimga keltiriladi. Natijada, geometrik tushunchalar chuqur anglanadi va mustahkam bilimga aylanadi. Bu jarayon o'quvchilarda abstrakt fikrlashni rivojlantirishga ham xizmat qiladi.

Misol. Turli uchburchaklarning ichki burchaklarini o'lchash va tajriba yo'li bilan tekshirish natijasida barcha uchburchaklar uchun ichki burchaklar yig'indisi 180° ga teng degan umumiy xulosa chiqariladi. Ushbu xulosa keyinchalik mantiqiy isbotlash asosida teorema sifatida rasmiylashtiriladi.

Shuningdek, umumlashtirish bosqichi o'quvchilarning bilimlarini tizimlashtirish, ularni amaliy masalalarni yechishda samarali qo'llash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Natijada, o'quvchilar o'rganilgan geometrik qonuniyatlardan yangi vaziyatlarda mustaqil foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar.

Geometrik masalalarni yechishda induktiv tahlil metodidan foydalanish o'quvchilarning bilish faoliyatini faollashtirib, ularning mantiqiy fikrlash, tahliliy mushohada yuritish va mustaqil xulosa chiqarish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Induktiv yondashuv orqali o'quvchilar geometrik tushunchalarni faqat tayyor shaklda emas, balki kuzatish va tajriba asosida mustaqil kashf etadilar, bu esa bilimlarning chuqur va barqaror o'zlashtirilishiga olib keladi.

Mazkur metod o'quvchilarning ijodiy fikrlashini rivojlantirish, ularni izlanishga undash va ilmiy tafakkur elementlarini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Induktiv tahlil yordamida o'quvchilar alohida geometrik holatlardan umumiy qonuniyatlarni aniqlashga o'rganadilar, bu esa ularning nazariy bilimlarini amaliy faoliyat bilan uyg'unlashtirishga imkon beradi.

Shuningdek, induktiv tahlil geometriyada murakkab tushunchalarni oson va tushunarli shaklda o'zlashtirishga yordam beradi. Bu metod yordamida o'quvchilar geometrik shakllarning xossalarni ongli ravishda anglab, ularni mantiqiy asoslash ko'nikmasini hosil qiladilar. Natijada, o'quvchilarning matematik savodxonligi va muammoli vaziyatlarni hal etish qobiliyati sezilarli darajada ortadi.

Ta'lim jarayonida induktiv tahlildan foydalanish darslarni interaktiv, qiziqarli va samarali tashkil etish imkonini beradi. Bu metod o'quvchilarning o'quv faoliyatidagi faolligini oshirib, ularni bilimlarni tayyor holatda qabul qiluvchi emas, balki bilimlarni mustaqil ravishda yaratuvchi subyekt sifatida shakllantiradi.

Induktiv yondashuv o'quvchilarni:

- kuzatish,

- tajriba qilish,
- tahlil etish,
- solishtirish,
- umumlashtirish

kabi faoliyat turlariga jalb etib, ularning bilish jarayonini jonlantiradi. Bu esa dars jarayonida ijodiy muhitni shakllantirib, o'quvchilarda geometriya faniga bo'lgan qiziqishni kuchaytiradi.

Shuningdek, induktiv tahlil o'qituvchiga o'quvchilarning bilim darajasini aniqlash, ularning fikrlash jarayonini kuzatish va individual yondashuvni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Natijada, ta'lim jarayonining sifati oshib, o'quvchilarning mustahkam bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarga ega bo'lishi ta'minlanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, geometrik masalalarda induktiv tahlil metodidan foydalanish kuzatish, tajriba va umumlashtirish bosqichlari orqali o'quvchilarning mantiqiy tafakkurini, mustaqil fikrlashini va ijodiy qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur metod yordamida geometrik qonuniyatlar chuqurroq anglanib, bilimlar puxta o'zlashtiriladi.

Induktiv yondashuv ta'lim jarayonini faollashtirib, o'quvchilarning bilish faoliyatini kuchaytiradi hamda geometriya fanini o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshiradi. Shu bois, induktiv tahlilni geometriya darslarida tizimli ravishda qo'llash zamonaviy ta'lim talablariga to'liq mos keladi va yuqori samaradorlikni ta'minlaydi.

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Developing young people's understanding of political terminology in social media contexts

Ochilova Dilnora Hayotovna

Republic of Uzbekistan Bukhara city school N32

Email: *E-mail: d.h.ochilova2022@buxdu.uz*

Abstract. This article examines the meaning of political terms widely used on social media, their influence on youth political awareness, and effective pedagogical approaches to explaining them. The study focuses on the semantic features of foreign-origin terms, their Uzbek equivalents, and methods of adapting political terminology for young audiences.

Keywords: political literacy, social media, terminology, youth, global communication.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda keng qo'llanilayotgan siyosiy terminlarning mazmuni, ularning yoshlar siyosiy ongiga ta'siri hamda ularni tushuntirishning samarali pedagogik yondashuvlari yoritiladi. Tadqiqot xorijiy kelib chiqishga ega terminlarning semantik xususiyatlari, o'zbek tilidagi muqobil variantlari va ularni yoshlar auditoriyasiga mos tarzda izohlash masalalariga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: siyosiy savodxonlik, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, terminologiya, yoshlar, global kommunikatsiya.

Kirish. Hozirgi globallashuv va raqamli kommunikatsiya sharoitida ijtimoiy tarmoqlar siyosiy axborot tarqatishning yetakchi platformalaridan biriga aylandi. Mazkur muhitda "strategiya", "modul", "chellenj" kabi xorijiy kelib chiqishga ega terminlar faol qo'llanilib, ularning mazmuni barcha foydalanuvchilar uchun birdek anglashilmaydi. Natijada yoshlar siyosiy mazmundagi axborotni yuzaki qabul qilish holatlari ko'payib, tanqidiy tahlil ko'nikmalarining shakllanishi cheklanmoqda. Shu bois

siyosiy terminlarni ilmiy asoslangan, oda va ona tiliga mos tarzda izohlash zamonaviy ta'lim tizimi oldidagi muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Mazkur maqolaning maqsadi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda uchraydigan siyosiy terminlarning mazmunini tahlil qilish hamda ularni yosh avlodga tushuntirishning samarali usullarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Metodologiya. Tadqiqot davomida tahliliy va qiyosiy metodlar asosida ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi siyosiy kontent o'rganildi. Shuningdek, terminlarning lug'aviy ma'nolari va o'zbek tilidagi muqobillari ilmiy manbalar asosida tahlil qilindi. Pedagogik yondashuvlarni aniqlash uchun ta'lim sohasiga oid ilmiy maqolalar va metodik qo'llanmalar o'rganildi.

Natijalar. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, "strategiya" tushunchasi maqsadga erishish uchun ishlab chiqilgan uzoq muddatli reja ma'nosini anglatadi. Ushbu atamaning o'zbekcha muqobili sifatida "rivojlanish rejasi" yoki "harakatlar dasturi" terminlari qo'llanishi mumkin.

"Modul" atamasi esa muayyan tizimning mustaqil tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, ta'lim jarayonida "mavzuli bo'lim" sifatida izohlanadi.

"Chellenj" tushunchasi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, u "chaqiriq" yoki "sinov" mazmunini ifodalaydi.

Xorijiy terminlarning qo'llanilishi ularning qisqa, ta'sirchan va global axborot muhitiga mosligi bilan izohlanadi.

Muhokama. Xorijiy terminlardan haddan tashqari foydalanish yoshlarning siyosiy axborotni to‘g‘ri talqin qilishiga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Shu bois terminlarni avvalo sodda va ilmiy o‘zbek tilida tushuntirish, so‘ngra xorijiy variantini keltirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Vizual misollar, real ijtimoiy vaziyatlar va interaktiv muhokamalar orqali tushuntirish samarali natija beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, siyosiy terminlarni ongli ravishda o‘rgatish yoshlarning tanqidiy fikrlash va siyosiy savodxonligini oshiradi.

Xulosa. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda uchraydigan siyosiy terminlarni tushuntirish yoshlar tarbiyasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur jarayonda ona tilining imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish demokratik jamiyat uchun mas‘uliyatli fuqarolarni shakllantiradi.

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**MAIN RISK FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORAL CAVITY
LESIONS IN CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE**

TASHKEHT STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Assistant of the Department of Simulation Education, Clinical Modeling , Dentistry,
Pediatric Dentistry Khatamova Ugiloy Khasanovna

ANNOTATION

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a significant medical and social problem associated with commonly observed with increased death rates due to terminal renal failure and cardiovascular complications. In pediatric patients, CKD is accompanied by metabolic, immunological, and mineral disorders that adversely affect the condition of the oral cavity. The aim of this study was to identify the main risk factors contributing to the development of oral cavity lesions in children with chronic kidney disease. The study analyzed clinical, laboratory, and dental indicators in children with various stages of CKD. The results demonstrated a high prevalence of gingivitis, periodontitis, enamel hypoplasia, xerostomia, and dental caries. The leading risk factors included uremic intoxication, calcium-phosphorus metabolism disorders, decreased immunity, poor oral hygiene, long –term drug therapy and dietary restrictions. Timely identification of risk factors and comprehensive dental approach are essential for preventing complications and improving the quality of life of pediatric patients with CKD.

Keywords: chronic kidney disease, children, oral cavity, risk factors, gingivitis, caries.

**У ДЕТЕЙ ОСНОВНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА РАЗВИТИЯ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЙ
ПОЛОСТИ РТА С ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ ПОЧЕК**

ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Ассистент кафедры симуляционного обучения, клинического моделирования,
стоматологии, детской стоматологии Хатамова Угилой Хасановна

АННОТАЦИЯ

Хроническая болезнь почек (ХБП) является серьезной медицинской и социальной проблемой, связанной с высокой распространенностью, инвалидностью и повышенной смертностью вследствие терминальной почечной

недостаточности и сердечно-сосудистых осложнений. У педиатрических пациентов ХБП сопровождается метаболическими, иммунологическими и минеральными нарушениями, которые негативно влияют на состояние полости рта. Целью данного исследования было выявление основных факторов риска, способствующих развитию поражений полости рта у детей с хронической болезнью почек. В ходе исследования были проанализированы клинические, лабораторные и стоматологические показатели у детей с различными стадиями ХБП. Результаты продемонстрировали высокую распространенность гингивита, пародонтита, гипоплазии эмали, ксеростомии и кариеса зубов. К основным факторам риска относятся уремическая интоксикация, нарушения кальций-фосфорного обмена, снижение иммунитета, плохая гигиена полости рта, длительная лекарственная терапия и диетические ограничения. Своевременное выявление факторов риска и комплексный стоматологический подход имеют важное значение для профилактики осложнений и улучшения качества жизни педиатрических пациентов с ХБП.

Ключевые слова: хроническая болезнь почек, дети, полость рта, факторы риска, гингивит, кариес.

Surunkali buyrak kasalligiga chalingan bolalarda og'iz bo'shlig'i shikastlanishining asosiy xavf omillari

TOSHKENT DAVLAT TIBBIYOT UNIVERSITETI

Simulyatsiya ta'limi, klinik modellashtirish, stomatologiya va bolalar stomatologiyasi
kafedra assistenti O'g'iloy Xasanovna Xatamova

ANNOTASIYA

Surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK) buyrak yetishmovchiligining oxirgi bosqichi va yurak-qon tomir asoratlari tufayli yuqori tarqalishi, nogironligi va o'limning ko'payishi bilan bog'liq jiddiy tibbiy va ijtimoiy muammodir. Bolalar bemorlarida SBK og'iz bo'shlig'i salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan metabolik, immunologik va mineral nomutanosiblik bilan birga keladi. Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi surunkali buyrak kasalligiga chalingan bolalarda og'iz bo'shlig'i shikastlanishlarining rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadigan asosiy xavf omillarini aniqlash edi. Tadqiqotda SBKning turli

bosqichlarida bo'lgan bolalarda klinik, laboratoriya va stomatologik parametrlar tahlil qilindi. Natijalar gingivit, periodontit, emal gipoplaziyasi, kserostomiya va tish kariesining yuqori tarqalishini ko'rsatdi. Asosiy xavf omillari orasida uremik intoksikatsiya, kaltsiy-fosfor almashinuvining buzilishi, immunitetning pasayishi, og'iz gigienasining yomonligi, uzoq muddatli dori terapiyasi va parhez cheklovlari mavjud. Xavf omillarini o'z vaqtida aniqlash va kompleks stomatologik yondashuv surunkali buyrak kasalligi bilan og'rigan bolalar bemorlarining asoratlarini oldini olish va hayot sifatini yaxshilash uchun juda muhimdir.

Kalit so'zlar: surunkali buyrak kasalligi, bolalar, og'iz bo'shlig'i, xavf omillari, gingivit, tish kariesi.

INTRODUCTION

Chronic kidney disease in children is a progressive pathological condition characterized by a gradual decline in renal function and systemic metabolic disturbances. In recent years, increasing attention has been paid to the relationship between systemic diseases and oral health. Numerous studies indicate that renal dysfunction leads to significant changes in the mineral composition of saliva, immune status, and microcirculation, which create favorable conditions for the development of oral pathology.

The oral cavity in children with CKD often becomes a target organ affected by uremic intoxication, fluid and electrolyte imbalances, and long-term medication use. However, the spectrum of risk factors and their contribution to the formation of oral lesions in pediatric patients remains insufficiently studied.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study included children aged 6–15 years diagnosed with chronic kidney disease at different stages. Clinical dental examination was performed with assessment of the condition of the oral mucosa, periodontal tissues, and hard dental tissues. The level of oral hygiene was evaluated using standard indices. Laboratory data, including biochemical blood parameters and mineral metabolism indicators, were analyzed. Statistical analysis was carried out using conventional methods.

RESULTS

Clinical examination revealed a high prevalence of inflammatory periodontal diseases, manifested by gingival bleeding, edema, and hyperemia. Dental caries and enamel

hypoplasia were frequently detected. Xerostomia and halitosis were common complaints among patients.

The main risk factors identified included:

- prolonged uremic intoxication;
- calcium-phosphorus metabolism disorders;
- decreased salivation;
- immunological disorders;
- inadequate oral hygiene;
- prolonged use of medications.

DISCUSSION

The obtained data confirm the significant role of systemic metabolic and immunological disorders in the development of oral pathology in children with CKD. Uremic toxins and electrolyte imbalance adversely affect periodontal tissues and the mineralization of enamel. The reduction in salivary flow and changes in its composition contribute to the progression of caries and mucosal lesions.

These findings indicate the necessity of interdisciplinary cooperation between pediatric nephrologists and dentists to ensure early diagnosis and prevention of oral complications.

CONCLUSION

Children with chronic kidney disease belong to a high-risk group for the development of oral cavity lesions. The leading risk factors include metabolic disorders, immune deficiency, long-term drug therapy, and poor oral hygiene. Early identification of risk factors and implementation of preventive dental programs are essential for improving oral health and overall quality of life in pediatric patients with CKD.

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New Uzbekistan – towards spiritual growth

**Azimova Lola Karimovna,
Associate Professor of the Department of "Uzbek and Foreign Languages"
of the International Academy of Islamic Studies of Uzbekistan**

Abstract. The thesis analyzes the issues related to all spheres of social life, especially the considerations put forward by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his Address to the Oliy Majlis and the People of Uzbekistan on December 26, 2025, regarding spiritual upliftment as an important basis for building a New Uzbekistan. Also, the ideas about the role of education and upbringing in the implementation of spiritual issues and the great importance of the heritage of scholars are illustrated with examples.

Keywords: heritage, spirituality, field, education, rise, enlightenment, scholars, wealth, progress, works, intellect, potential, standard, system

Annotatsiya. Тезисда 2025 йил 26 декабрдаги Президент Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига Мурожаатномасида илгари сурилган жамият ҳаётининг барча соҳалари билан боғлиқ масалалар, айниқса, маънавий юксалиш Янги Ўзбекистонни барпо этишнинг муҳим асоси эканлигига доир мулоҳазалари таҳлилга тортилган. Шунингдек, маънавий масалаларни амалга оширишда таълим-тарбиянинг ўрни, алломалар меросининг аҳамияти юқори эканлиги ҳақидаги фикрлар мисоллар асосида ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: мерос, маънавият, соҳа, таълим, юксалиш, маърифат, алломалар, бойлик, тараққиёт, асарлар, интеллект, салоҳият, стандарт, тизим

Янги Ўзбекистон тараққиётининг ҳар бир босқичи маънавият, маърифат ва адолат устуворлигини амалга ошириш билан боғлиқдир. Сўнгги йилларда олиб

борилаётган ислохотлар замирида таълим тизимини модернизация қилиш, замонавий стандартларни жорий этиш ва маънавий тарбияга алоҳида эътибор қаратиш масалаларини амалга ошириш ташкил этади. Бу эса, мамлакатнинг интеллектуал салоҳияти янада юксалтиришага хизмат қилмоқда. Хусусан, **“Янги Ўзбекистон – бу фақат иқтисодий ўсиш эмас, балки маънавий юксалиш мамлакатидир”**, деган ғоя давлатнинг сиёсий ва ижтимоий стратегиясида асосий йўналиш сифатида белгиланган[1].

Иқтисодий ўсиш, ижтимоий қонуниятлар ва аҳоли турмуш даражасини юксалтиришга қаратилган чора-тадбирлар нафақат замонавий давлат бошқаруви талаблари билан, балки инсон маънавияти ва жамият онгини ривожлантириш билан ҳам боғлиқдир. Масалан, маҳалла ва оила институтларини қўллаб-қувватлаш, ёшлар билим олиш имкониятларини кенгайтириш, ахборот ва матбуот орқали маънавий тарбияни мустаҳкамлаш мамлакатда маънавий ва ижтимоий барқарорликни таъминлайди.

Президент Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига навбатдаги Мурожаатномасида Янги Ўзбекистонни барпо этиш масаласида ёшлар ўрнига алоҳида тўхталиб, **“биз янги Ўзбекистонни аввало билимли, онгли ва ватанпарвар ёшлар билан бирга қурамиз”**, дея таъкидлади. Бу фикр Имом Бухорий, Имом Термизий, Абу Мансур Мотуридий, Бурҳониддин Марғиноний, Аҳмад Яссавий каби алломаларнинг илм ва маърифатни жамият тараққиётининг асосий шarti сифатида кўрган ҳолдаги фалсафий қарашлари билан уйғундир. Имом Мотуридий таълимотида ақл ва илм эътиқодни мустаҳкамловчи асос сифатида қаралган бўлса, Аҳмад Яссавий ҳикматларида эса, маънавий тарбия инсон камолотига олиб боровчи энг тўғри йўл сифатида талқин этилган. Бугунги давлат сиёсатида таълим ва маърифатга берилган устувор аҳамият ана шу маънавий мероснинг давоми эканини англатади[2].

Президентимиз томонидан 2026 йилни **“Маҳаллани ривожлантириш ва жамиятни юксалтириш йили”** деб эълон қилиниши ҳам чуқур маънавий мазмунга эга қарор бўлиб, давлат раҳбари бу ҳақда “маҳалла — халқ билан давлатни боғлайдиган энг муҳим бўғин” эканини алоҳида таъкидлади. Дарҳақиқат, асрлар давомида маҳалла ўзбек жамиятида тарбия, ўзаро ёрдам, маънавий назорат ва жамоатчилик фикри шаклланадиган муқаддас макон бўлиб келган. Бугун маҳалланинг давлат сиёсатида устувор институт сифатида қаралиши жамиятни қуйидан ислоҳ қилиш, фуқаролар фаоллигини ошириш ва ижтимоий барқарорликни мустаҳкамлашга хизмат қилмоқда[3].

Мурожаатномада таълим ва илм-фан масаласига ҳам алоҳида эътибор қаратилиб, Президент **“илмга сармоя — энг ишончли сармоядир”**, деб таъкидлади. Бу ғоя буюк муҳаддис Имом Бухорийнинг илми ибодат билан тенг қўйган қарашлари билан уйғун бўлиб, Янги Ўзбекистонда илм-фан ва маърифат давлат тараққиётининг стратегик асоси сифатида қаралаётганини кўрсатади. Бугун таълим муассасаларини ривожлантириш, ёшларни замонавий касбларга ўқитиш, илмий марказлар фаолиятини қўллаб-қувватлаш орқали маърифатли жамиятга пойдевор қўйилмоқда.

Президентнинг Мурожаатномаси нафақат Янги Ўзбекистоннинг сиёсий, иқтисодий ва ижтимоий тараққиёти учун йўл харитаси сифатида, балки чуқур маънавий-маърифий дастур сифатида ҳам хизмат қилади. Унда давлат сиёсати марказига олиб чиқилган **“инсон қадри”**, **“адолат”**, **“маърифат”** ва **“жавобгарлик”** каби тушунчалар, мамлакатимиздаги барча ислохотларнинг асосий ғояси ва раҳнамолиги сифатида белгиланган. Бу эса давлат ва жамият ҳаётида инсон, унинг маънавий камолоти ва келажак авлоднинг тақдири энг юқори қадрият сифатида эътироф этилаётганини англатади[3].

Янги Ўзбекистоннинг юксак марралар сари дадил қадамлар билан интилиш ғояси иқтисодий ўсиш ва ижтимоий фаровонлик билан чекланиб қолмасдан, балки халқимизнинг маънавий юксалиши ва миллий меросга ҳурмат руҳида тарбияланишига ҳам хизмат қилади. Миллий маънавиятимиз, улуғ алломаларимизнинг таълимоти ва асарлари бу жараёнда замонавий давлат сиёсати учун илҳом манбаи бўлиб хизмат қилади. Хусусан **Имом Бухорий ва Имом Термизийнинг илму маърифатга бағишланган бой мероси** халқ ҳаётида адолат, фалсафий мушоҳада ва маънавий тарбиянинг асоси сифатида муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Бу эса, давлат ва жамият ҳаётининг маънавий асосларини янада мустаҳкамлайди. Шунингдек, бу ғоялар замонавий тараққиёт йўналишлари билан уйғунлаштирилган ҳолда халқнинг иқтисодий ва ижтимоий ҳаётини ҳам яхшилашга қаратилган чора-тадбирларда намоён бўлмоқда. Давлат раҳбари таъкидлаганидек, **“замонавий ислохотлар фақат иқтисодий кўрсаткичлар билан эмас, балки ҳар бир фуқаронинг ҳаётида амалий натижалар билан баҳоланади”**, деган принцип нафақат давлат бошқарувида, балки ҳар бир жамият аъзосининг кундалик ҳаётида ҳам ўз аксини топмоқда.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, мамлакатимизда амалга оширилаётган кенг қўламли ислохотлар, хусусан таълим, соғлиқни сақлаш, иқтисодиёт, ижтимоий қўллаб-қувватлаш ва маънавий-маърифий ривожланишда ягона барқарорлик ва уйғунлик масалаларига эътибор қаратилиши Янги Ўзбекистонни юксак марралар сари дадил қадамлар билан одимлашга муҳим асос бўлиб хизмат қилади. Миллий кадриятлар, буюк алломалар таълимоти ва замонавий ислохотлар бирлашиб, халқимизнинг янги даврдаги камолоти ва тараққиёти учун пойдевор яратади.

Янги Ўзбекистон маънавий юксалиш сари дадил қадамлар билан одимламоқда. Бу эса, нафақат стратегик мақсадлар ва давлат сиёсатини, балки халқ маънавияти ва маърифий ўсишини ҳам ўз ичига олган ҳолда янги

Ўзбекистонни барпо этишда асосий йўналиш сифатида хизмат қилади. Шунингдек, мазкур жиҳатлар ҳар бир фуқаронинг ҳаётида, жамиятда ва давлат бошқарувида амалий натижалар билан намоён бўлиб, келажак авлод учун барқарор, маънавий бой ва тараққийпарвар мамлакат қуриш йўлида олиб борилаётган ишларнинг асосий мезонига айланади.

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Subject: Sulfuric acid production and use in agriculture

Student of Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute:

166 Spitamen Shokh Street

Farkhodov Mekhrojbek Farhod oglu

[E-mail:farhodovmehroj596@gmail.com](mailto:farhodovmehroj596@gmail.com)

Abstract: This article analyzes industrial methods of sulfuric acid production and its importance in agriculture. The role of sulfuric acid in fertilizer production, regulation of soil pH, and its application in agricultural technologies are discussed. In addition, environmental impacts, safety issues, and ways to reduce negative effects of sulfuric acid production are considered.

Keywords: Sulfuric acid, production, agriculture, fertilizers, soil pH, ecology, safety.

Introduction. Nowadays, agriculture is in great need of chemical industry products to ensure high productivity. One of such important chemicals is sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4). Sulfuric acid is the “main product” of the chemical industry, and its production volume is considered one of the important indicators of the country's industrial development. In agriculture, sulfuric acid is widely used, mainly in the production of mineral fertilizers, in improving soil properties, and in agrotechnical measures. Therefore, this article will provide a detailed description of the production technologies of sulfuric acid and its importance in agriculture.

The main part. Sulfuric acid production methods

Industry, sulfuric acid is mainly produced by two methods: the contact method and the nitrous method.

The contact method is currently the most common and effective method. In this process, sulfur or sulfide ores are burned to produce sulfur dioxide (SO_2). Then, SO_2 is oxidized with oxygen in the presence of a catalyst (V_2O_5) to sulfur trioxide (SO_3). SO_3

reacts with water to form sulfuric acid. This method is characterized by high productivity. The nitrous method is less commonly used and is largely an older technology. In this method, nitrogen oxides act as a catalyst.

Importance of Sulfuric Acid in Agriculture

Sulfuric acid plays an important role in agriculture in the following areas:

Fertilizer Production: It is the main raw material in the production of mineral fertilizers such as superphosphate and ammonium sulfate.

Adjusting soil pH: It helps plants absorb nutrients better by increasing acidity in alkaline soils.

Promoting plant growth: The element sulfur is an important nutrient for plants and increases productivity.

Irrigation water purification: In some cases, it is used to normalize the composition of water.

Literature analysis.

In recent years, the importance of sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) in the development of the chemical industry and agriculture has been widely covered in scientific literature. Many researchers consider sulfuric acid to be the main product of the chemical industry and consider its production volume to be an important indicator of industrial development. The Kirk-Othmer and Ullmann encyclopedias state that sulfuric acid is one of the most widely produced inorganic acids in the world.

Scientific sources have thoroughly analyzed the technologies for the production of sulfuric acid, especially the contact method. According to studies, the contact method is characterized by high efficiency, economic feasibility and high purity of the product. The use of a vanadium (V_2O_5) catalyst has been repeatedly proven in the scientific literature to increase the efficiency of the conversion of SO_2 to SO_3 . At the same time,

some authors indicate the decrease in the activity of catalysts during long-term operation as one of the main problems.

The agricultural literature emphasizes the role of sulfuric acid in the production of fertilizers. According to scientific research, sulfuric acid is the main raw material for fertilizers such as superphosphate and ammonium sulfate. Agricultural encyclopedias note that fertilizers produced using sulfuric acid help develop the root system of plants, increase productivity, and improve soil fertility.

The importance of sulfuric acid in regulating soil pH has been widely discussed in soil science. Researchers have noted that moderate use of sulfuric acid in alkaline soils improves plant uptake of micronutrients such as phosphorus, iron, and zinc. However, there are warnings in the literature that excessive use of sulfuric acid can lead to soil degradation.

From an ecological point of view, scientific sources indicate that sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and sulfur trioxide (SO_3) gases released during the production of sulfuric acid are the main sources of environmental risk. According to studies, the release of these gases into the atmosphere can lead to the formation of acid rain, damage to plants and water resources. Therefore, modern literature emphasizes the need to introduce gas cleaning technologies.

Scientific studies on safety issues note that sulfuric acid is a highly corrosive substance, and that strict technical safety rules must be observed during production and use. The authors consider the use of personal protective equipment, improved ventilation systems in production areas, and emergency preparedness measures to be important.

Research discussion. The analysis of this topic revealed that sulfuric acid is a very important substance for agriculture. However, there are environmental hazards and safety issues in the production process.

Research shows that these negative impacts can be significantly reduced through modern technologies, gas purification devices and increased energy efficiency. At the same time, the correct and moderate use of sulfuric acid is important in increasing soil fertility.

Summary. In conclusion, sulfuric acid is a chemical of strategic importance for agriculture. It plays an important role in the production of mineral fertilizers, improving soil quality and increasing productivity.

At the same time, its production can have a negative impact on the environment. Therefore, it is important to adhere to environmental safety measures, modernize production and introduce sustainable technologies.

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HUMAN FACTOR IN THE CAUSE OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Melikuziev Abdulaziz Rasuljon ugli

Andijan State Technical Institute,
Faculty of Automotive Engineering and Transport
Assistant, Department of Transport Logisticse-mail:

melikuzievabdulaziz@gmail.com

Sobirov Javohir G'ani ugli

Andijan State Technical Institute,
Faculty of Automotive Engineering and Transport
Traffic Management, Group K-39-22, 4th year student

Abstract.

This topic will highlight the role and importance of the human factor in the transport system. It will analyze how the psychological, physical and emotional state of drivers, pedestrians and other road users affects road safety. The main causes of road accidents caused by human error, including factors such as fatigue, inattention, stress, intoxication and lack of experience, will be considered. It will also provide general ideas about ways to improve road safety by reducing the human factor and preventive measures.

Keywords: human factor, road safety, driver behavior, psychological state, fatigue, inattention, stress, intoxication, human error, road accident, attention, reaction time, risk factors, traffic participants.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu mavzuda transport tizimida inson omilining o‘rni va ahamiyati yoritiladi. Haydovchi, piyoda va boshqa harakat ishtirokchilarining psixologik, jismoniy hamda emotsional holati yo‘l harakati xavfsizligiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi tahlil qilinadi. Inson xatosi sabab yuzaga keladigan yo‘l-transport hodisalarining asosiy sabablari, jumladan charchoq, e’tiborsizlik, stress, mastlik va tajriba yetishmasligi kabi omillar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, inson omilini kamaytirish orqali harakat xavfsizligini oshirish yo‘llari va profilaktik chora-tadbirlar haqida umumiy tushunchalar beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: inson omili, yo‘l harakati xavfsizligi, haydovchi xatti-harakati, psixologik holat, charchoq, e’tiborsizlik, stress, mastlik, inson xatosi, yo‘l-transport hodisasi, diqqat, reaksiya vaqti, xavf omillari, harakat ishtirokchilari.

Kirish. Bugungi kunda transport tizimining jadal rivojlanishi bilan bir qatorda yo‘l harakati xavfsizligini ta’minlash masalasi ham dolzarb muammolardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Har yili dunyo bo‘ylab millionlab yo‘l-transport hodisalari sodir bo‘lib, ular inson hayoti va sog‘lig‘iga jiddiy zarar yetkazmoqda. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ushbu hodisalarning aksariyati texnik nosozlik yoki yo‘l sharoiti emas, balki aynan inson omili bilan bog‘liq.

Transportda inson omili deganda haydovchi, piyoda va boshqa harakat ishtirokchilarining ruhiy, jismoniy va ijtimoiy holati, ularning xatti-harakati hamda qaror qabul qilish jarayonidagi xatolari tushuniladi. Charchoq, stress, e’tiborsizlik, tajriba yetishmasligi va mast holat kabi omillar yo‘l harakati xavfsizligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi[1].

Shu sababli, transport tizimida inson omilining o‘rni va ta’sirini chuqur o‘rganish, yo‘l-transport hodisalarining oldini olishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu ishda inson omilining transport xavfsizligiga ta’siri, uning asosiy sabablari va ularni kamaytirish yo‘llari yoritib beriladi.

Haydovchining faoliyati va uning psixofizyologik xususiyatlariga ega bo'lgan talablarni to'g'ri tushunish uchun haydovchining ishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini hisobga olish kerak. Ular orasida:

- faoliyatning monotoniyasi va axborotning haddan tashqari yuklanishi;
- kiruvchi ma'lumotlarning notekisligi va noaniqligi; aniq nöropsikiyatrik stress;
- belgilangan tezlik va vaqt tanqisligi sharoitida ishlash;
- yo'l sharoitida kutilmagan o'zgarishlar yuz berganda harakatga tayyorlikning doimiy va yuqori darajasi;
- cheklangan ko'rinish sharoitida yetishmayotgan ma'lumotlarni faol ravishda izlash zaruriyati.

Insonlarning ruhiy o'ziga xosligi bir xilda emas. Odamning ruhiy holatiga ko'p jihatdan atrof-muhit ko'rsatkichlari ta'sir ko'rsatadi, ular asab tizim iga ta'sir ko'rsatib, ruhiy jarayonlarning kesish chuqurligi va tezligini o'zgartiradi. Shu sababdan haydovchining ruhiy holatini to'g'ri tushunish uchun uning faoliyatini kuzatuvchi ayrim ruhiy jarayonlarning o'rganishning o'zi yetarli bo'lmasdan, buning uchun insonni shaxs sifatida tavsiflovchi o'ziga xoslikni bilish zarur[2].

Shaxs ko'p qirrali sifatlarning o'zaro bog'lanishlaridan tashkil topadi. Bular qiziqishlar, temperament, tavsif, beriluvchanlik, o'z kasbiga munosabat, boshqa faoliyat turlariga munosabat, jamoat ishlariga munosabat va h.k. lardan iborat.

Temperament shaxsning o'ziga xosligini ifodalab, ruhiy jarayonlarning o'tish dinamikasini aniqlaydi. Temperamentning to'rtta turi mavjud: xolerik, sangvinik, flegmatik va melankolik.

Temperament ish qobiliyatida aks etadi. Masalan, xolerik uchun yuqori darajadagi emotsional qo'za'aluvchanlik xos bo'lib, avtomobilni boshqarishda ishga osoyishta munosabatda bo'luvchi flegmatikka nisbatan tezroq charchaydi. Sangvinik

haydovchilik kasbida o'zini yaxshi namoyish etadi. Melanxolik barcha transport vositalari haydovchilik kasbiy faoliyati uchun unchalik yaroqli bo'lib hisoblanmaydi.

Haydovchi reaksiya vaqti komponentlari.

Birinchi komponent - bu xavfni aniqlash vaqti. Aynan shu daqiqada haydovchi yo'lda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan xavfni sezadi bu to'satdan paydo bo'lgan piyoda, to's yoki boshqa mashinaning xavfli manevri. Haydovchi xavfni qanchalik tez anglay olishi, qaror qabul qilish va harakatni bajarish uchun qancha vaqt kerakligini belgilaydi[3].

Ikkinchi komponent qaror qabul qilish vaqti. Haydovchi xavfni aniqlagandan so'ng, u qanday davom etishini hal qilishi kerak. Sekinlashish? To'siqni aylanib o'tishmi? Tormozlashmi? Bu qaror chaqmoq tezligida qabul qilinishi kerak, chunki bo'lingan soniyalar hisobga olinadi. Favqu' odda vaziyatning oldini olish muvaffaqiyati qabul qilingan garorning to'g'riligi va tezligiga bog'liq.

Uchinchi komponent - bu harakatning bajarilish vaqti. Qaror qabul qilingandan so'ng, haydovchi harakatni o'zi bajarishi kerak masalan, oyog'ini gaz pedalidan tormoz pedaliga olib borishi va uni bosishi. Bu oddiy va tez harakat kabi ko'rinishi mumkin, ammo soniyalarga bo'lingan vaziyatda ham bu oddiy harakat juda muhim vaqtni olishi mumkin[4].

Ushbu uchta komponentning barchasi xavfni aniqlash, qaror qabul qilish va harakatni bajarish haydovchining umumiy reaksiya vaqtiga qo'shiladi. Haydovchi ushbu bosqichlarning har birini qanchalik tez va samarali tarzda yengishi uning baxtsiz

hodisaning

oldini

olish

qobiliyatiga

bog'liq.



Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, transport tizimida xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda insonning o'rni hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega ekanini chuqur ochib beradi. Bugungi kunda eng zamonaviy va mukammal texnik vositalar mavjud bo'lishiga qaramay, yo'l-transport hodisalarining asosiy qismi hanuzgacha insonning xatosi, e'tiborsizligi, mas'uliyatsizligi va ruhiy holati bilan bog'liq holda sodir bo'lmoqda.

Insonning psixologik holati, diqqatni jamlash qobiliyati, xotirasi, tezkor fikrlashi, charchoq darajasi, stress va hissiy zo'riqlashlari transport boshqarish jarayoniga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ayniqsa, mast holatda transport boshqarish, uyqusizlik, asabiylik, telefon yoki boshqa tashqi omillar bilan chalg'ish eng xavfli holatlardan biri hisoblanadi. Bunday vaziyatlarda haydovchi atrof-muhitni to'g'ri baholay olmaydi va bu og'ir oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Shuningdek, insonning xarakteri, temperamenti, tajribasi va madaniyati ham yo'l harakati xavfsizligida muhim o'rin tutadi. Tajribasiz yoki o'ziga ortiqcha ishonadigan

haydovchilar ko‘pincha tezlikni oshirish, qoidalarga rioya qilmaslik kabi xatolarga yo‘l qo‘yadi. Bu esa nafaqat o‘z hayotiga, balki boshqalarning hayotiga ham jiddiy xavf tug‘diradi.

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**GROWTH OF FOREIGN TOURIST FLOWS AND THE ECONOMIC
EFFICIENCY OF TOURISM SERVICES EXPORTS IN UZBEKISTAN: A
FORECAST UP TO 2030**

Doniyorbek Tursunov Davlatali o‘g‘li
Lecturer, Department of Management
University of Business and Science
Email: tursunovdoniyorr98@gmail.com

Abstract

This article analyzes the theoretical and practical aspects of developing the tourism sector within the framework of Uzbekistan’s "Uzbekistan–2030" strategy. The study examines economic mechanisms aimed at increasing the share of tourism in the Gross Domestic Product from 3.5% to 7%, raising the number of foreign tourists from 11 million to 20 million, and boosting tourism service exports to above 6 billion USD. Furthermore, the research explores the significance of the tourism sector in the country’s economic development based on scientific evidence, through attracting investments, improving service quality, and creating new employment opportunities.

Keywords: Uzbekistan–2030 strategy, tourism development, inflow of foreign tourists, tourism exports, share of tourism in GDP, tourism infrastructure, attracting investments, international tourism market

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekistonning “O‘zbekiston–2030” strategiyasi doirasida turizm sohasini rivojlantirishning nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda turizmning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushini 3,5 foizdan 7 foizgacha oshirish, xorijiy sayyohlar oqimini 11 milliondan 20 million nafargacha yetkazish hamda turizm xizmatlari eksportini 6 milliard AQSH dollaridan yuqori darajaga ko‘tarishga qaratilgan

iqtisodiy mexanizmlar o‘rganilgan. Shuningdek, investitsiyalarni jalb etish, xizmatlar sifatini yaxshilash va yangi bandlik o‘rinlarini yaratish orqali turizm sohasining mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishidagi ahamiyati ilmiy dalillar asosida o‘rganilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘zbekiston–2030 strategiyasi, turizm rivojlanishi, xorijiy sayyohlar oqimi, turizm eksporti, yalpi ichki mahsulot ulushi, turistik infratuzilma, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, xalqaro turizm bozori

KIRISH

Hozirgi global iqtisodiyot sharoitida O‘zbekistonning turizm sohasini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan "O‘zbekiston-2030" strategiyasi loyihasi mamlakat iqtisodiyotida muhim o‘zgarishlarni ko‘zda tutmoqda. Xususan, turizmning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi hissasini mavjud 3,5 foizdan 7 foiz darajasiga yetkazish maqsad qilingan. Bunga erishish uchun investorlarni jalb qilish, xizmatlar darajasini oshirish va qo‘shimcha bandlik joylarini yaratish yo‘nalishida izchil choralar ko‘rilmogda, bu esa umumiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishga turtki beradi. Strategiyaning asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri xorijiy sayyohlar sonini sezilarli darajada ko‘paytirishdir. Hozirgi vaqtda 11 milliondan ziyod chet ellik turistlarni jalb etayotgan mamlakat 2030-yilga borib bu ko‘rsatkichni 20 millionga yetkazishni rejalashtirmogda, ayniqsa, yuqori daromadli sayyohlar qatlamini kengaytirishga e‘tibor qaratilmogda. Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonning “O‘zbekiston–2030” strategiyasi doirasida turizm sohasini rivojlantirishning nazariy asoslari va amaliy yo‘nalishlari atroflicha o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida turizmning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushini mavjud 3,5 foizdan 7 foizgacha oshirish maqsadining iqtisodiy mexanizmlari, xorijiy sayyohlar oqimini 11 milliondan 20 million nafarga yetkazish rejasining asosiy omillari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, turizm xizmatlari eksportini yillik 6 milliard AQSH dollaridan yuqori darajaga ko‘tarish uchun zarur bo‘lgan

investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, xizmat sifatini yuksaltirish va yangi bandlik o‘rinlarini yaratish yo‘llari ko‘rib chiqilgan

O‘zbekistonda turizm xizmatlari eksportini rivojlantirish jarayonida zamonaviy infratuzilma hamda raqamli texnologiyalarning uyg‘unlashuvi bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar sohaning barqaror o‘shish tendensiyasiga ega ekanligini ko‘rsatmoqda. Shu bilan birga, mavjud imkoniyatlarga qaramay, ayrim tizimli muammolar saqlanib qolmoqda. Mazkur kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish turizm sohasining eksport salohiyatini to‘liq ishga solishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Quyida amalga oshirilgan tahlil asosida aniqlangan asosiy natijalar bayon etiladi. So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekiston transport infratuzilmasi sezilarli darajada modernizatsiya qilindi. Xususan, 2024-yilda xalqaro aeroportlar orqali mamlakatga kelgan xorijiy sayyohlar soni 9 milliondan ortib, avvalgi yilga nisbatan barqaror o‘shish qayd etildi. Mazkur holat transport tizimining turizm rivojiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatayotganini tasdiqlaydi. Biroq hududlar kesimida transport qulayligi masalasida muammolar mavjud. Jumladan, tezyurar temir yo‘l qatnovi asosan Toshkent–Samarqand–Buxoro yo‘nalishida jamlangan bo‘lib, Xiva va Farg‘ona vodiysi kabi muhim turistik hududlarga yetib borish jarayonida logistika cheklovlari saqlanib qolmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari mintaqalararo transport aloqalarini kengaytirish, shuningdek, zamonaviy avtobus tarmoqlari va elektromobil xizmatlarini rivojlantirish xorijiy turistlar oqimini oshirishda muhim omil bo‘lishi mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi.

Raqamli texnologiyalar turizm xizmatlari eksportini kengaytirishda strategik ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Elektron viza tizimining joriy etilishi viza olish jarayonini soddalashtirib, xorijiy sayyohlar oqimining oshishiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Shu bilan birga, mavjud tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ko‘plab turistik veb-saytlar va mobil ilovalar xalqaro foydalanuvchilar ehtiyojlariga to‘liq moslashtirilmagan. Xususan, ko‘p tilli interfeyslar, real vaqt rejimidagi navigatsiya va onlayn maslahat xizmatlarining

yetishmasligi xorijiy sayyohlar uchun axborotga kirishni qiyinlashtirmoqda. O‘tkazilgan so‘rovlar natijasida sayyohlarning sezilarli qismi O‘zbekistonning turizmga oid raqamli resurslarida yetarli va tushunarli ma’lumot topishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelganini bildirgan. Shu sababli Booking.com, TripAdvisor kabi global platformalar bilan integratsiyani kuchaytirish turizm eksporti hajmini oshirishga xizmat qilishi mumkin. Yirik shaharlar, jumladan Toshkent va Samarqandda xalqaro mehmonxona tarmoqlarining faoliyati kengayib borayotgan bo‘lsa-da, mintaqaviy hududlarda zamonaviy turar joy infratuzilmasi yetarli darajada rivojlanmagan. Mavjud statistik ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, yuqori toifadagi mehmonxonalar soni xalqaro raqobatchi mamlakatlar bilan solishtirganda ancha kam. Bu holat ayniqsa hududiy shaharlarda xizmatlar sifati va tanlov imkoniyatlarini cheklab, sayyohlarning mamlakatda uzoqroq muddat qolish ehtimolini pasaytiradi. Natijada, turizm xizmatlari eksporti hajmining oshishiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonning turizm xizmatlari eksporti barqaror rivojlanish bosqichiga kirganini kuzatish mumkin. Xususan, chegaraoldi hududlarning faollashuvi, raqamli texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi, transport-logistika tizimi hamda mehmonxona infratuzilmasining kengayishi xizmatlar eksportining o‘shishiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatayotgan asosiy omillar sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. O‘tkazilgan tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, xorijiy turistlar oqimining ko‘payishi, xalqaro aeroportlar faoliyatining kengayishi hamda elektron viza tizimining joriy qilinishi ijobiy natijalar bergan. Shu bilan birga, hududlar kesimida transport aloqalarining yetarli darajada rivojlanmagani, zamonaviy turar joylar tanqisligi hamda raqamli marketing vositalarining cheklanganligi turizm xizmatlari eksportining to‘liq salohiyatini ro‘yobga chiqarishga to‘sqinlik qilmoqda. Bundan tashqari, ekologik va barqaror turizm yo‘nalishlari infratuzilmasi ham yetarli investitsiyalarni talab etmoqda. SWOT-tahlil hamda radar diagramma asosida o‘tkazilgan baholash natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, mavjud kuchli

jihatlar puxta strategik yondashuv orqali raqobatbardosh turizm xizmatlari eksporti modelini shakllantirish imkonini beradi. Biroq, bu jarayonda institutsional boshqaruv, infratuzilma ta'minoti va texnologik rivojlanish bilan bog'liq qator muammolarni hal etish zarur.

Umuman olganda, amalga oshirilgan tahlillar O'zbekiston turizm xizmatlari eksporti yuqori rivojlanish imkoniyatlariga ega ekanligini tasdiqlaydi. Shu bilan birga, mazkur imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanish uchun kompleks yondashuvni joriy etish hamda hududiy darajada aniq va manzilli choralarni amalga oshirish talab etiladi. Quyida keltirilayotgan takliflar aynan aniqlangan muammolarni bartaraf etish, eksport hajmini oshirish va turizm sohasini raqobatbardosh iqtisodiy tarmoq sifatida rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Tezyurar temir yo'l qatnovlari va zamonaviy avtobus marshrutlarini Farg'ona vodiysi, Surxondaryo va Qoraqalpog'iston kabi hududlarda bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish orqali sayyohlarning hududlararo harakatlanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish. Ko'p tilli interfeysga ega mobil ilovalar, interaktiv onlayn xaritalar va real vaqt rejimidagi navigatsiya xizmatlarini yaratish hamda xalqaro bronlash va baholash platformalari bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish.

Hududiy shaharlarda kichik va o'rta turistik mehmonxonalar rivojini rag'batlantirish maqsadida subsidiyalar, imtiyozli kreditlar, yer ajratish va soliq yengilliklarini nazarda tutuvchi qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlarini ishlab chiqish. Aralbo'yi hududi, Surxondaryo tog'li mintaqalari va ziyorat turizmi markazlarida qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalariga asoslangan mehmonxonalar, ekologik logistika va "yashil" transport xizmatlarini rivojlantirish uchun investitsiyalarni jalb etish. Har bir viloyatning turizm mahsulotlari va xizmat turlaridan kelib chiqib, alohida eksport strategiyalarini shakllantirish va ularni milliy xizmatlar eksporti dasturlari bilan uyg'unlashtirish.

Mustaqil gidlar, oilaviy mehmon uylari va xususiy transport xizmatlarini litsenziyalash orqali ularning faoliyatini rasmiylashtirish hamda ushbu ma'lumotlarni milliy turizm eksporti statistikasi bazasiga kiritish. Turistik xizmatlar sifati, ekologik xavfsizlik va ijtimoiy mas'uliyat mezonlariga asoslangan milliy sertifikatlash tizimini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga tatbiq etish.

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Pedagogical Methodology for Developing Creative Thinking Preschool Children

Axtamova Mohinur O'tkir qizi

Master's Student 1st course ,Bukhara State Pedagogical Institution

Annotation:

This article discusses the concept and essence of creativity,explores pedagogical methodologies for fostering creativity in preschool settings and enhance children's cognitive and creative abilities.

Keywords: creativity,preschool,innovation,pedagogy,child development, innovation.

The development of creative thinking in preschool children is one of the most important goals of modern preschool education. Creative thinking enhances children's ability to solve problems, generate original ideas, and engage in creative play. This study examines pedagogical methods for the development of creativity in preschool institutions. Special attention is paid to game-based learning, problem-solving exercises, artistic activities, and role-playing games involving children. Nowadays, developing creative thinking in children within the preschool education system is considered a crucial task for their intellectual and social growth. The preschool years are the most opportune period for shaping a child's imagination and creative abilities, as they are naturally born discoverers and experiential learners.Creative thinking is the ability of children to solve problems in unconventional ways, generate new ideas, and express themselves freely. Educators should provide children with opportunities for experimentation, independent decision-making, and self-expression. Through these activities, children develop: creative and critical thinking, independent decision-making skills, social competencies.

The methodology for developing creative thinking consists of the following key approaches:

1. Play-Based Learning-open-ended play allows children to explore materials and scenarios, test new ideas, and find independent solutions. For example, working with

construction sets, solving puzzles, and engaging in imaginative role-play enhance a child's problem-solving abilities.

2. Problem-Based Tasks-presenting age-appropriate challenges encourages children to think analytically and discover new solutions. Examples include providing unfinished story endings or tasks that require multiple possible solutions.

3. Creative and Expressive Activities-through drawing, coloring, music, and movement, children express their inner ideas. These methods foster imagination and help transform abstract concepts into practical forms.

4. Role-Play and Collaborative Games-group activities develop social-creative skills, communication, and teamwork. Role-playing, collaborative assignments, and group problem-solving teach children how to exchange ideas, create shared solutions, and adapt creatively.

The pedagogical skill of the educator and the quality of the learning environment play a vital role in the effective implementation of the methodology for developing creative thinking. The methodology must be designed to support children's free-thinking and initiative, taking into account their age and individual characteristics. During activities, it is recommended to use interest-based and real-life situational tasks. Questions such as "What would you do if...?" or "How else could this object be used?" encourage children to think independently and unconventionally. The use of an integrative approach within this methodology yields effective results. By harmonizing activities such as fine arts, speech development, music, and physical movement, a child's imagination and creative activity are activated. For instance, tasks like creating a story based on a picture or portraying a character to music can be assigned. Special attention should also be paid to incentive methods. Valuing every idea, avoiding criticism, and providing constant support increases a child's self-confidence. As a result, children develop into more active, enterprising, and creative individuals. Another crucial aspect of the methodology is establishing partnership with parents. Supporting creative activities at home, playing games together, and organizing creative tasks further enhance the effectiveness of the methodical work carried out in the preschool institution.

During the research process, it was determined that methodical approaches aimed at developing creative thinking in preschool students are highly effective. The use of play-based technologies, problem-solving situations, creative tasks, and integrative activities significantly increased children's independent thinking, imagination, and verbal activity. Throughout the experiment, a growing interest in finding unconventional solutions and a stronger desire for free self-expression were observed. Furthermore, the creative process strengthened the children's social engagement, teamwork skills, and self-confidence. The results demonstrate that the selected methodology is pedagogically sound and carries substantial practical significance.

In conclusion, developing the creative thinking of students in preschool organizations is one of the most vital tasks of modern education. Methodical approaches focused on fostering creativity have a positive impact on a child's intellectual, social, and personal development. The research findings indicate that high efficiency can be achieved by creating a creative atmosphere within the educational process, supporting children's initiatives, and encouraging free thought. Therefore, it is of great importance for educators to systematically implement methods aimed at developing creative thinking and to strengthen collaboration with parents.

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Central Asia: A New Priority in EU Policy

Mirzaeva Masuda Sayfullaevna

Doctoral student at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy

Abstract. This thesis explores the growing significance of Central Asia within the strategic frameworks of the European Union (EU) amid global geopolitical shifts. It examines key factors influencing EU–Central Asia relations, including energy resources, counterterrorism efforts, transport corridors, and economic cooperation. The study traces the evolution of the EU’s strategic interest in the region in the context of recent geopolitical, economic, and energy transformations. Particular attention is given to the EU’s new Central Asia Strategy, adopted in 2019 and updated for the period 2022–2025.

Keywords: Central Asia, European Union, EU strategy, energy, security, economic cooperation, transport corridors, geopolitics, EU foreign policy.

Introduction. Central Asia has emerged as one of the key regions attracting the attention of major global actors, including the European Union (EU). In recent years, the EU has intensified its efforts to strengthen cooperation with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, reflecting the region’s growing importance in global geopolitics and economics. Until recently, Central Asia was largely perceived in Europe through the lens of the post-Soviet space; however, it is now acquiring a strategic role in the context of energy security, transit potential, and regional stability. Comprising Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, Central Asia has gained increasing prominence in international affairs over the past decades. For the European Union, the region holds strategic significance in both energy and geopolitical dimensions.

Since 2007, the EU has pursued its own strategy for Central Asia, which was updated in 2019 with a renewed focus on sustainable development, regional

connectivity, and security. In 2025, the first EU–Central Asia summit at the level of heads of state was held, marking a significant step toward institutionalizing the dialogue. Over time, the EU’s approach to Central Asia has evolved from a primarily observational and economically oriented stance to one characterized by more active geopolitical and infrastructural engagement, particularly after 2022. [1]

Contemporary EU Priorities in the Region

Geopolitical Context. The influence of Russia and China in Central Asia remains substantial; however, the European Union seeks to develop independent approaches to regional engagement, driven by its ambition to diversify energy sources and strengthen partnerships across the Eurasian space. Another key factor is the intensifying rivalry among major powers, with Central Asia emerging as a strategic “crossroads” of interests for the United States, China, Russia, and the EU. [8]

Amid growing geopolitical challenges and competing spheres of influence, Central Asia has become a stage for strategic competition among the EU, China, Russia, and Turkey. The EU promotes its “soft power” through investments, educational initiatives, and support for governance reforms. Nevertheless, competition with China’s Belt and Road Initiative and Russia’s enduring regional presence necessitates a more proactive and coordinated EU policy toward the region. [12]

Economic Cooperation. The European Union is one of the largest trading partners of Central Asia. The EU’s strategic emphasis on infrastructure development, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, technological innovation, and education enhances its attractiveness as a regional partner. Financial instruments such as the European Neighbourhood Instrument, the development of transport corridors, and digitalization initiatives play a crucial role in fostering economic engagement. [3]

Energy Security. Central Asia is rich in hydrocarbon resources, which are of strategic interest to the EU as it seeks to reduce its dependence on Russian and Middle

Eastern energy supplies. Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan possess substantial reserves of oil and natural gas, and the development of alternative supply routes contributes to the diversification of the European energy market. In addition to hydrocarbons, the region holds significant reserves of uranium. The EU is committed to diversifying its energy sources, particularly in the wake of reduced reliance on Russian imports. Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are regarded as key partners not only in hydrocarbon exports but also in the advancement of renewable energy initiatives. [9]

Transport Corridors and Infrastructure. The construction and development of transport corridors—including the “New Silk Road” initiative and the Eurasian Transport Corridor—contribute to deeper integration between the European Union and Central Asia. The EU supports projects aimed at improving logistics and transport connectivity, thereby reducing the time and cost of freight movement between Europe and Asia. A key priority for the EU is the development of the Middle Corridor (Trans-Caspian International Transport Route), which enables the delivery of goods from China to Europe while bypassing Russia—an especially relevant route amid current geopolitical tensions. The EU is investing in infrastructure projects, including the modernization of ports and railways, to enhance the corridor’s efficiency and reliability. [11]

Security and Counterterrorism. One of the core areas of cooperation is the fight against extremism and terrorism, as well as the prevention of drug trafficking. The EU provides substantial assistance in strengthening the capacity of security forces, enhancing border control, and facilitating information exchange. These efforts help stabilize the region and foster trust between the EU and Central Asian states. Regional security remains a top priority, particularly in light of ongoing instability in Afghanistan. The EU supports programs aimed at combating terrorism, transnational crime, and radicalization, while also promoting the rule of law and human rights. [4]

Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Development. In the context of global climate change, the European Union places increasing emphasis on the environmental dimension of its cooperation with Central Asia. Issues such as water resource management, desertification, and biodiversity protection are addressed through various EU programs and initiatives that offer technological and financial support to the countries of the region. [10]

Cultural and Educational Cooperation. A vital component of the EU's strategy involves fostering cultural exchange and programs aimed at cultivating new generations of leaders capable of engaging with European institutions. Initiatives such as Erasmus+, scientific collaboration, and academic mobility contribute to the strengthening of long-term partnerships. [2]

Digital Transformation and Green Initiatives. Digital transformation is another emerging priority in EU–Central Asia cooperation. The EU supports efforts to enhance digital infrastructure, promote e-governance, and bridge the digital divide, thereby facilitating innovation, connectivity, and inclusive economic growth across the region. The European Union supports digital transformation in the region, including the development of e-governance, cybersecurity, and digital literacy. In parallel, projects related to water resource management, environmental protection, and green energy are being implemented in alignment with the European Green Deal. [6]

Prospects and Challenges. Central Asia occupies a strategic position at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, making it a key region for the development of transport corridors—such as the Silk Road—and the strengthening of economic ties. The region is also rich in natural resources, including oil, gas, and uranium. The EU is particularly interested in diversifying its energy supply sources to reduce dependence on Russia and the Middle East. At the same time, the EU views Central Asia as a region facing potential threats from terrorism, extremism, and drug trafficking, necessitating joint

efforts to ensure regional stability. The EU aims to expand trade, invest in infrastructure, energy, digital technologies, and education, thereby contributing to the region's modernization. It also supports democratic transformation, the rule of law, and the improvement of human rights conditions in the Central Asian states. [11]

Challenges and Strategic Outlook. Despite positive momentum, significant challenges persist. These include political instability, authoritarian tendencies in several countries, competition with other geopolitical actors, and limited transparency in resource governance. Russia and China exert considerable influence in the region through organizations such as the CSTO and SCO, as well as through large-scale infrastructure initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative, creating strategic competition for the European Union. [5]

Conclusion. Central Asia is becoming an increasingly important component of the European Union's strategic agenda, representing a nexus of economic, energy, transport, and political interests. The region's strategic role in European policy is expected to grow, necessitating a comprehensive and multidimensional approach. Mutually beneficial cooperation can enhance stability and prosperity for both Central Asia and the European Union.

The rising importance of Central Asia in the EU's strategy is driven by the need to diversify foreign policy and economic partnerships, as well as by the pursuit of strategic autonomy. The region is emerging as a key partner in ensuring energy security, developing transport corridors, and advancing sustainable development. To achieve its objectives, the EU must deepen political dialogue, expand economic cooperation, and remain attentive to the interests and priorities of the Central Asian.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF MEDIA MARKETING IN ENSURING COMPETITIVENESS OF RETAIL ENTERPRISES

Matyakubova Aziza Atabekovna

Lecturer, Department of Economics

Urgench State University named after Al-Beruni

Phone: +998 88 513 7774

Abstract. This thesis examines effective use of media marketing in ensuring competitiveness of retail enterprises in Uzbekistan based on empirical analysis of 187 retail companies during 2020-2024 and consumer survey data (n=2,340).

Keywords. media marketing, retail competitiveness, digital marketing, social media advertising, omnichannel marketing, customer engagement, brand positioning, marketing effectiveness, retail strategy, consumer behavior, digital transformation, content marketing, marketing ROI, competitive advantage, retail sector

Retail sector competitiveness increasingly depends on effective marketing communication given intensifying competition from online commerce, changing consumer behaviors favoring digital channels, and proliferation of marketing platforms creating opportunities and complexity. In Uzbekistan, retail trade reached 187.4 trillion UZS in 2024 (26.8% of GDP) with modern retail formats (supermarkets, hypermarkets, shopping centers) capturing growing share from traditional markets, while e-commerce penetration expanded to 8.7% of total retail from 2.4% in 2020, creating competitive pressure. Media marketing—defined as paid promotional activities through mass communication channels including traditional media (television, radio, print, outdoor)

and digital media (social networks, search engines, websites, mobile applications, email, influencer partnerships)—enables retailers to build brand awareness, communicate value propositions, attract customers, and differentiate from competitors. However, marketing effectiveness varies dramatically with channel selection, message design, targeting precision, and budget allocation, while digital transformation creates both opportunities through enhanced measurement and targeting, and challenges through channel proliferation and changing consumer attention patterns. Understanding how retail enterprises can effectively utilize media marketing to enhance competitiveness, optimal budget allocation across traditional and digital channels, critical success factors in campaign design and execution, and measurement frameworks for marketing ROI proves essential for retail managers, marketing professionals, and policymakers supporting sector development.

The primary objective is analyzing effective use of media marketing in ensuring retail enterprise competitiveness, quantifying relationships between marketing investments and competitive outcomes, identifying optimal channel strategies, and formulating evidence-based recommendations for marketing effectiveness enhancement. Specific tasks include: reviewing theoretical frameworks from marketing literature on integrated marketing communications, consumer behavior on purchase decision processes and media influence, and competitive strategy on differentiation and positioning; developing comprehensive competitiveness measurement framework incorporating market share, sales growth, customer acquisition and retention, brand awareness and perception, and profitability; collecting data on 187 retail companies across formats (supermarkets, department stores, specialty retailers, e-commerce) documenting marketing expenditures by channel (television, radio, print, outdoor, social media, search, display, influencer, email), sales revenues, customer metrics, and competitive positioning during 2020-2024; conducting consumer survey (n=2,340)

across demographics and regions examining media consumption patterns, purchase influencers, brand awareness, and retailer preferences; implementing regression analysis examining relationships between media marketing intensity/allocation and competitiveness outcomes controlling for firm characteristics, market conditions, and competitive dynamics; conducting comparative case study analysis of high-performing versus low-performing marketing campaigns documenting strategies, execution, and results; and formulating recommendations on optimal channel mix, budget allocation, targeting strategies, content development, and performance measurement.

Research employs mixed-methods approach integrating quantitative effectiveness analysis with qualitative strategy assessment. Primary dataset covers 187 retail companies (62 supermarkets/hypermarkets, 48 department stores, 43 specialty retailers, 34 e-commerce platforms) during 2020-2024 with annual marketing expenditures by channel, sales revenues, customer counts, market share estimates, and profitability metrics collected from company disclosures, industry reports, and confidential surveys. Consumer survey administered to 2,340 respondents (stratified by age, income, region) during September-November 2024 assessed media consumption (hours daily by channel), information sources influencing purchases, brand awareness (aided and unaided recall), retailer preferences, and shopping behaviors. Regression specifications examine: $Competitiveness_Metric_{jt} = \alpha + \beta_1(Total_Marketing)_{jt} + \beta_2(Digital_Share)_{jt} + \beta_3(Channel_Mix)_{jt} + \gamma X_{jt} + \mu_j + \lambda_t + \epsilon_{jt}$ where j indexes retailers, t indexes years, X_{jt} includes controls (firm size, format, location, product category), μ_j captures retailer fixed effects, λ_t captures time effects. Marketing effectiveness measured through marketing ROI (incremental sales per marketing US\$), customer acquisition cost, customer lifetime value, brand awareness metrics, and market share changes. Case study methodology employed structured analysis of 24 marketing campaigns (12 high-performing achieving >200% ROI, 12 low-performing <50% ROI) examining

objectives, target audiences, channel strategies, creative execution, budget allocation, and measured outcomes through interviews with marketing managers and agency executives.

First, media marketing intensity demonstrates strong positive relationship with retail competitiveness: 10% increase in total marketing expenditure as percentage of sales associates with 4.8% sales growth ($p < 0.01$), 2.7 percentage point market share gain ($p < 0.05$), and 15% improvement in brand awareness ($p < 0.01$), controlling for firm and market characteristics, though marginal returns diminish above 8-10% marketing intensity suggesting optimal spending threshold. Second, digital marketing channels exhibit superior cost-effectiveness compared to traditional media: digital channels generate average ROI of 3.2 (3.2 UZS sales per 1 UZS marketing) versus traditional media 1.8, customer acquisition costs 68,000 UZS versus 142,000 UZS, and targeting precision enabling 2.8× higher conversion rates, driven by measurability enabling optimization, precise demographic/behavioral targeting, lower production costs, and interactive engagement capabilities. Third, optimal channel mix allocates 60-70% budgets to digital (social media 25-30%, search marketing 15-20%, display/video 10-15%, influencer partnerships 5-10%, email 5%) while maintaining 30-40% traditional media (television 15-20% for reach and credibility, outdoor 8-12% for local visibility, print 3-5%, radio 2-4%), as pure digital strategies sacrifice brand building and older demographic reach while pure traditional approaches miss younger, digitally-native consumers and measurement opportunities. Fourth, effectiveness varies substantially by retail segment: grocery retailers benefit from local outdoor and social media emphasizing promotions and convenience; fashion retailers achieve best results through Instagram/TikTok influencer partnerships and aspirational content; electronics retailers succeed with search marketing and YouTube product reviews; e-commerce platforms optimize through performance marketing (search, display retargeting, affiliate

programs). Fifth, consumer survey reveals media consumption patterns with 78% daily social media use (average 2.4 hours), 67% television (1.8 hours), 58% online video (1.2 hours), 34% radio (0.8 hours), 23% print (0.3 hours), with younger consumers (18-35) predominantly digital (87% social media primary information source) while older consumers (50+) rely more on television (64%) and print (38%). Sixth, case study analysis identifies success factors including clear objective definition and audience targeting, integrated multi-channel campaigns leveraging synergies rather than siloed channel management, compelling creative content providing value beyond pure promotion, data-driven optimization through A/B testing and analytics, authentic influencer partnerships with audience alignment, and consistent measurement frameworks tracking engagement, conversions, and ROI enabling continuous improvement.

For retail managers: (1) Adopt integrated omnichannel marketing strategies leveraging complementary strengths of traditional (brand building, broad reach) and digital (targeting, measurement, engagement) channels rather than siloed approaches; (2) Allocate 60-70% budgets to digital channels with emphasis on social media for engagement and community building, search marketing for purchase intent capture, and performance marketing for measurable ROI, while maintaining 30-40% traditional media for brand awareness and demographic reach; (3) Invest in marketing analytics capabilities including staff training, analytics platforms, and A/B testing infrastructure enabling data-driven optimization; (4) Develop authentic content strategies providing customer value through entertainment, education, or utility rather than pure promotion, leveraging user-generated content and influencer partnerships; (5) Implement rigorous measurement frameworks tracking customer acquisition cost, lifetime value, marketing ROI, and brand metrics enabling accountability and continuous improvement. For industry support: (1) Develop retail marketing training programs delivering practical

skills in digital channel management, content creation, analytics, and campaign optimization to 500 retail marketers annually; (2) Create shared marketing infrastructure including content production facilities, analytics platforms, and agency directories reducing costs particularly for small retailers; (3) Establish industry benchmarks for marketing metrics enabling performance comparison and best practice identification; (4) Facilitate retailer-platform partnerships with major digital platforms (Facebook, Google, local equivalents) providing training and preferential terms for Uzbekistan retailers. For policymakers: (1) Support digital infrastructure development ensuring broadband access enabling digital marketing and e-commerce across regions; (2) Implement balanced advertising regulation protecting consumers while enabling business promotion; (3) Promote digital payment adoption facilitating online transaction completion; (4) Support marketing education integration into business curricula building talent pipeline.

Effective use of media marketing significantly enhances retail enterprise competitiveness through increased brand awareness, customer acquisition, sales growth, and market share gains. Empirical analysis demonstrates 10% marketing investment increase generates 4.8% sales growth with digital channels exhibiting 3.2 ROI versus traditional 1.8, though optimal strategies integrate both channel types in 60-70% digital, 30-40% traditional allocation. Effectiveness varies by retail segment, target demographics, and execution quality, requiring strategic customization. Implementing integrated omnichannel approaches, investing in analytics capabilities, developing authentic content, and rigorous measurement frameworks can substantially enhance marketing effectiveness and retail competitiveness. Success requires managerial commitment, analytical capabilities, creative excellence, and continuous optimization informed by performance data. Future research should examine long-term brand building effects of different channel mixes, optimal personalization versus privacy

tradeoffs, effectiveness of emerging channels (livestream commerce, virtual/augmented reality), and cross-cultural adaptation of marketing content for Uzbekistan context.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF ENTERPRISES IN THE SERVICE SECTOR

Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

basic doctoral student Mullayeva Mexrangiz Axtam qizi

Abstract. This article analyzes theoretical and practical aspects of increasing efficiency of service enterprises in the service sector, which is an important component of the modern economy. The economic mechanisms, their content, types and methods of organizing effective activities of service enterprises are highlighted. Proposals are developed to increase competitiveness, improve financial results and ensure economic efficiency of business entities in the service sector.

Keywords. Service sector, economic efficiency, enterprise activity, economic mechanism, competitiveness, quality, financial results.

In the conditions of a modern market economy, the service sector is one of the most rapidly developing sectors of the national economy. Service provision is inextricably linked with the consumption of goods and is of great importance in raising the standard of living of the population, ensuring employment and stimulating economic growth. In recent years, much attention has been paid to the revival and development of the service sector in Uzbekistan, which further increases the relevance of increasing the efficiency of the activities of enterprises in this sector. Economic mechanisms for increasing efficiency in the service sector are a complex, multifaceted system that includes all elements, from the internal capabilities of enterprises to external factors of the economic environment. The concept of efficiency in service enterprises has its own characteristics that differ from those in manufacturing enterprises. The main goal is to assess the

economic efficiency of service enterprises and develop relevant mechanisms for its improvement. The following tasks were set for the study:

- To determine the content and measurement indicators of the efficiency of service enterprises;
- Analysis of economic factors affecting efficiency;
- Development of modern economic mechanisms for increasing efficiency;
- Proposals for their application in the national economy.

The concept of economic efficiency (effectiveness) is one of the central concepts of modern economics and has its own interpretation in different areas. When applying efficiency in the service sector, it is necessary to take into account the specific characteristics of this sector. The main differences between services and goods are noticeable in assessing efficiency. The immediacy, inseparability, non-storability and diversity of services affect efficiency indicators. Improving efficiency in service enterprises is achieved by ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of resource use. This means improving the financial results of the enterprise, improving the quality of services and ensuring consumer satisfaction. The price mechanism, financial incentives, creating a competitive environment and systems for stimulating innovative activity are considered as economic mechanisms for increasing efficiency. A complete and objective assessment of efficiency in service enterprises requires a system of multidimensional indicators. These indicators are divided into the following groups:

- ✓ First, financial indicators. The most common way to measure efficiency is to use profitability (profit) indicators. This group includes:
 - Net profit margin (reflects the profitability of expenses);
 - Return on assets (effectiveness of asset use);

- Return on equity (reflects the income of capital owners);
- Pre-tax profit and net profit.
 - ✓ Secondly, operational efficiency indicators:
 - Labor efficiency (volume of service per employee);
 - Fund efficiency (efficiency of use of fixed assets);
 - Efficiency of material costs (economical use of resources);
 - Capital turnover (speed of asset turnover).
 - ✓ Thirdly, market-oriented indicators:
 - Consumer satisfaction with the quality of services;
 - Market share dynamics;
 - Customer loyalty level;
 - Speed of development of new services;
 - Determination of competitive position.
 - ✓ Fourth, socio-economic indicators:
 - Creation of new jobs;
 - Level of employee wages and their growth;
 - Level of fulfillment of corporate social responsibility;
 - Minimization of environmental impact.

The efficiency of service enterprises depends on a number of external factors, which are divided into the following groups:

- **Macroeconomic factors:** The level of development of the national economy, the pattern of GDP growth, the inflation rate, the stability of the exchange rate and monetary policy shape the demand for services. During periods of economic stability, favorable conditions are created for service enterprises, on the contrary, during periods of crisis, demand decreases and efficiency decreases.
- **Legal and regulatory environment:** State regulation of the service sector, licensing procedures, quality standards, tax policy and labor legislation directly affect the activities of enterprises. Guaranteed economic freedom and the right to do business have a positive effect on the efficiency of the activities of service entities.
- **Technological factors:** The development of information and communication technologies is leading to revolutionary changes in the service sector. Digital transformation allows enterprises to increase their operational efficiency, reduce costs and introduce new business models.

The internal efficiency of the enterprise depends on the use of its resources:

- **Human capital:** In the service sector, employees are a kind of “living capital”. Their level of qualification, service culture, customer service skills and motivation are decisive factors for efficiency. Highly qualified employees increase the quality of services, but on the contrary, they require higher wages.
- **Organizational capital:** The management system of the enterprise, the organization of business processes, corporate culture and organizational structure affect efficiency. Modern management methods (lean management, outsourcing, business plan reflection, etc.) help optimize costs.

- Material and technical base: The technical development of fixed assets, their level of use and modernization determine the volume and quality of services. Intensive use increases the efficiency of the asset, but also increases the rate of obsolescence.
- Innovative activity: The enterprise increases its competitiveness by developing new services, improving technological processes and updating management solutions. Innovations are a source of long-term efficiency growth.
- Pricing policy is the most important economic tool for managing efficiency in service enterprises. Through the pricing mechanism, it is possible to balance supply and demand, cover costs, and achieve target profits.

Pricing strategies affect efficiency in the following ways:

- Cost-plus pricing guarantees stable profits, but does not take into account market motivation;
- Competitive pricing helps to maintain market share, but profits are limited;
- Value-based pricing reflects the utility of the service for the consumer and allows for higher profits;
- Dynamic pricing (in some services) increases profitability by taking advantage of seasonal and hourly fluctuations in demand.

Analysis of price elasticity helps to determine the optimal price zone. When the negative elasticity of service prices is high, revenue is increased by reducing the price; with positive elasticity, the opposite is true. Cost management is one of the most effective ways to increase efficiency. In practice, the following methods are used: The concept of “lean management” or “wood” management is aimed at eliminating waste in service processes.

This is achieved by:

- Minimizing excess inventory;
- Reducing waiting time (queue);
- Increasing employee productivity at work;
- Reducing defects and rework.

By outsourcing and offshoring, it is possible to convert fixed costs into variable costs by transferring non-core functions (accounting, cleaning, security, information technology) to external organizations. This allows you to reduce capital expenditures and focus on core competencies.

By automating and digitizing processes, labor costs are reduced, the speed of service delivery increases, and human errors are eliminated. For example, by introducing online ordering systems, automatic billing systems, and information systems.

An internal incentive system creates motivation for employees to work effectively. The following methods are used in modern enterprises:

The performance-based wage system involves linking the variable part of the salary to the employee's personal results (sales volume, customer satisfaction, quality indicators). These “premium” systems are linked to the overall results of the enterprise, increasing team efficiency.

Non-financial incentives (job growth opportunities, training, recognition programs) strengthen the internal motivation of employees to work effectively. Non-material incentives play an important role, especially in creative services (remote service, consulting, education).

The creation of personal accountability centers increases the responsibility of departments and employees for independent profits and losses. This creates a relationship similar to the internal market and encourages the economical use of resources.

The quality of services is the key to customer satisfaction and repeat sales. Economic aspects of quality management:

The economic impact of quality is manifested in four stages:

1. “Prevention” costs (costs necessary to ensure quality);
2. Evaluation costs (quality inspection and testing);
3. Internal failure costs (re-service, waste of employee time);
4. External failure costs (complaint handling, warranty payments, loss of reputation).

Effective quality management allows you to dramatically reduce the costs of internal and external failures by increasing the “prevention” costs of the system. Standardization of services, the introduction of ISO quality standards and certification of service processes serve this purpose.

Investments are a source of long-term growth in efficiency. The following factors are taken into account when making investment decisions:

Projects are selected using investment efficiency assessment tools (ROI, net present value, internal rate of return). Effective projects can be aimed at increasing the volume of services, reducing costs, or capturing new markets.

Investment security is increased by diversifying risks. Systemic risks are reduced by increasing the diversity of services, diversifying geographical markets, and testing new business models.

Digital transformation investments are a modern obligation. Operational efficiency is increased through cloud technologies, big data analysis (Big Data), artificial intelligence, and automation. For example, booking systems are introduced in the hotel business, and online ordering systems are introduced in restaurants.

Competition is the most powerful stimulator of efficiency. Mechanisms at the enterprise level to increase competitiveness:

Formation of competitive advantages through strategic management. According to Michael Porter's priorities, the enterprise chooses one of the strategies of cost leadership, differentiation or specialization (focus).

Market share is strengthened by increasing customer focus. CRM systems (Customer Relationship Management) allow you to establish long-term relationships with customers, predict their needs and offer personalized services.

Synergy is created through strategic cooperation and integration. Vertical integration (acquiring suppliers or distributors) or horizontal integration (merger with competitors) helps to reduce costs and increase market power. Promising directions for increasing efficiency in the service sector of Uzbekistan are determined by rapid economic growth, improving the standard of living of the population and the introduction of modern information technologies. Within the framework of state programs, it is important to improve economic mechanisms in the following areas.

In the tourism services sector, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of investments in attracting foreign tourists through the development of architecture, transport and utility infrastructure. In the financial services sector, the rapid development of digital banking and payment systems will increase the speed of service delivery and reduce operating costs. In education and healthcare services, there are opportunities to improve

quality and optimize costs by expanding public-private partnership mechanisms. In transport and logistics services, strengthening the status of Uzbekistan as a regional transport center through attracting foreign investment and introducing modern technologies will yield effective economic results.

Improving the efficiency of enterprises in the service sector is a complex economic problem, the solution of which requires the integrated use of various mechanisms. According to the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

-Firstly, improving efficiency in service enterprises involves not only improving financial indicators, but also consumer satisfaction, service quality and social responsibility. More accurate and multidimensional assessment systems should be introduced.

-Secondly, the effectiveness of economic mechanisms such as pricing, cost management and financial incentives largely depends on the quality of the enterprise's internal management and the external environment. A context-specific approach is required when introducing mechanisms.

-Thirdly, digital transformation and innovation are the most promising areas for improving efficiency in service enterprises. The introduction of information technologies allows reducing operating costs by 20-40%.

-Fourth, increasing the share of the service sector in the national economy and increasing the competitiveness of enterprises in this sector remains one of the priority tasks of state economic policy.

Proposals:

1. Encourage investment by establishing special tax incentives and reliefs for the service sector;

2. Improve the professional qualification system in the service sector and introduce programs to improve the quality of employees;
3. Increase state subsidies for the introduction of digital technologies for small and medium-sized businesses;
4. Strengthen state control over the quality of services and improve mechanisms for protecting consumer rights;
5. Create special refinancing programs for service enterprises and provide them with access to market capital.

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**MODEL FOR ADAPTING FOREIGN TEXTS INTO RUSSIAN
(USING THE EXAMPLE OF AESOP'S FABLES)**

Davlatova Sarvinoz Saidbek kizi,

1st year master's student majoring in Linguistics: Russian Language

Fergana State University

E-mail:davlatovasabina283@gmail.com

+998943979499

Karimova Nigora Maratovna,

Associate Professor, Department of Russian Philology, Faculty of Philology,

Fergana State University

E-mail:davlatovasabina283@gmail.com

+998943971917

***Annotation:** The article examines the mechanisms of adapting an ancient foreign text in a Russian-speaking cultural and literary environment using the example of Aesop's fables. It analyzes the main translation and interpretation strategies employed by Russian authors and translators, and identifies structural, semantic, and pragmatic transformations influenced by the cultural context of the receiving audience. Based on the conducted research, the article proposes a model for adapting a foreign text that includes stages of linguistic, cultural, and genre-stylistic processing.*

***Keywords:** text adaptation, translation, interpretation, Aesop's fables, Russian literature, cultural transformation, reception.*

**МОДЕЛЬ АДАПТАЦИИ ИНОСТРАННОГО ТЕКСТА В
РУССКОЯЗЫЧНОЙ СРЕДЕ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ БАСЕН ЭЗОПА)**

***Аннотация:** в статье рассматриваются механизмы адаптации античного иноязычного текста в русскоязычной культурно-литературной среде на примере басен Эзопа. Анализируются основные переводческие и интерпретационные стратегии, применявшиеся русскими авторами и переводчиками, а также выявляются структурно-семантические и прагматические трансформации, обусловленные культурным контекстом принимающей аудитории. На основе проведённого исследования предлагается модель адаптации иностранного текста, включающая этапы лингвистической, культурной и жанрово-стилистической переработки.*

***Ключевые слова:** адаптация текста, перевод, интерпретация, басни Эзопа, русская литература, культурная трансформация, рецепция.*

XORJIY MATNLARNING RUS TILIGA MOSLASHUV MODELII (EZOP MASALLARI ASOSIDA)

***Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Esop ertaklari misolida qadimiy chet tilidagi matnlarni rus tilidagi madaniy va adabiy muhitga moslashtirish mexanizmlari o'rganiladi. U rus mualliflari va tarjimonlari tomonidan qo'llanilgan asosiy tarjima va talqin strategiyalarini tahlil qiladi hamda maqsadli auditoriyaning madaniy konteksti tufayli yuzaga kelgan tuzilma, semantik va pragmatik o'zgarishlarni aniqlaydi. Tadqiqotga asoslanib, chet tillar matnlarini moslashtirish modeli taklif etiladi, unda lingvistik, madaniy va janr-stilistik qayta ishlash bosqichlari mavjud.*

Kalit so'zlar: matnni moslashtirish, tarjima, talqin, Ezop ertaklari, rus adabiyoti, madaniy transformatsiya, qabul qilinishi.

Проблема адаптации иностранного текста в принимающей культуре занимает важное место в современной переводоведческой и литературоведческой науке. При переходе произведения из одной языковой и культурной среды в другую неизбежно происходят смысловые, стилистические и прагматические изменения, связанные с ожиданиями аудитории, традициями национальной литературы и коммуникативными задачами переводчика.

Особый интерес в этом отношении представляют басни Эзопа — корпус коротких дидактических текстов, сформировавшийся в античной традиции и получивший широкое распространение в европейских литературах, в том числе в русской. Русские версии басен нередко выходят за рамки буквального перевода, превращаясь в самостоятельные художественные переработки.

Цель настоящей статьи — выявить принципы адаптации эзоповских сюжетов в русскоязычной среде и на их основе предложить модель трансформации иностранного текста.

В рамках переводоведения различаются стратегии доместикации и форенизации (Л. Венути), отражающие степень приближения текста к культуре адресата либо сохранения его «чуждости». Кроме того, важным является понятие функциональной эквивалентности (Э. Найда), предполагающее ориентацию не столько на формальное сходство, сколько на аналогичный эффект воздействия на читателя.

В литературоведении адаптация рассматривается как форма рецепции, включающая интерпретацию, переосмысление и включение произведения в новую культурную традицию. Для жанра басни особенно значимы мораль,

аллегоричность и типизированные персонажи, что делает его удобным объектом для культурных трансформаций.

Материалом исследования послужили русские версии басен Эзопа XVIII–XIX веков, включая переводы и переработки, сопоставляемые с реконструированными древнегреческими текстами и латинской традицией (Федр, Бабрий).

В работе применяются методы:

- сравнительно-сопоставительный анализ;
- семантический анализ;
- прагматический анализ;
- элементы нарратологического подхода.

Особенности русскоязычной адаптации басен Эзопа.

1. Лексико-стилистическая трансформация. Русские версии нередко заменяют нейтральную античную лексику разговорно-бытовыми или книжно-нравоучительными элементами. Вводятся реалии, понятные русскому читателю, усиливается экспрессивность.

2. Культурная переориентация. Античные социальные типы и ситуации адаптируются под российскую действительность: акценты смещаются в сторону социальных отношений, власти, нравственного выбора, что отражает актуальные для эпохи переводчика проблемы.

3. Усиление морализаторского компонента. Во многих русских версиях мораль становится более развернутой и прямолинейной, чем в исходных текстах, где она могла быть имплицитной. Это соответствует дидактической традиции русской литературы XVIII–XIX веков.

4. Жанрово-поэтическая переработка. Некоторые адаптации переводят прозу в стихотворную форму, вводят рифму, ритм, элементы сатиры. Таким образом, происходит не только языковая, но и жанровая трансформация.

Предлагаемая модель адаптации иностранного текста:

1. Семантическое ядро - сохраняется основной сюжет и моральная установка басни.
2. Лингвистическая переработка - производится замена синтаксических структур, лексики, идиом с учётом норм принимающего языка.
3. Культурная фильтрация - чуждые реалии либо объясняются, либо заменяются аналогами, привычными для русскоязычного читателя.
4. Прагматическая переориентация - текст подстраивается под ожидания аудитории: усиливается нравоучительность, сатиричность или социальная критика.
5. Авторская интерпретация - переводчик или переработчик вносит индивидуальные художественные элементы, формируя новый вариант текста, существующий в рамках национальной традиции.

Данная модель демонстрирует, что адаптация представляет собой не механический перевод, а сложный творческий процесс, в котором исходный текст служит основой для нового культурного продукта.

Анализ русскоязычных версий басен Эзопа показывает, что их рецепция сопровождалась глубокими структурными и смысловыми трансформациями. Русская традиция не ограничилась сохранением античного оригинала, а активно переосмыслила его в соответствии с собственными литературными и культурными установками.

Предложенная модель адаптации позволяет систематизировать процессы трансформации иностранного текста и может быть применена к исследованию других жанров и переводных произведений в русской литературе.

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Issues of Ensuring Transparency in the Provision of Social Assistance through Reducing the Human Factor.

Normurodov Diyorbek Muzaffar o'g'li

University of World Economy and Diplomacy

Master's student in Public Administration

Abstract. Transparency in the provision of social assistance remains a pressing issue in modern social policy. Excessive reliance on the human factor in decision-making processes may lead to subjectivity and unequal access to support. This study examines how reducing direct human involvement through digital and automated systems can enhance transparency and fairness in social assistance delivery. The analysis highlights the role of objective criteria and data-based decision-making while acknowledging existing challenges related to digital access and institutional capacity. The paper emphasizes the importance of combining technological solutions with effective oversight to ensure socially just outcomes. Various methodological foundations for reducing the human factor are examined

Keywords: social assistance delivery, transparency mechanisms, reduction of human involvement, data-based decision making, digital administration, objective eligibility criteria, institutional accountability.

Annotatsiya. Ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatishda shaffoflikni ta'minlash zamonaviy ijtimoiy siyosatning dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonida inson omiliga haddan tashqari tayanish subyektivlik va yordamdan teng foydalanmaslik holatlariga olib kelishi mumkin. Ushbu tadqiqot ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatish jarayonida raqamli va avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar orqali inson omilini

qisqartirish shaffoflik va adolatni qanday kuchaytirishini tahlil qiladi. Tahlilda obyektiv mezonlar va ma'lumotlarga asoslangan qaror qabul qilishning ahamiyati yoritiladi hamda raqamli xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyati va institutsional salohiyat bilan bog'liq mavjud muammolar e'tirof etiladi. Maqolada ijtimoiy jihatdan adolatli natijalarga erishish uchun texnologik yechimlarni samarali nazorat mexanizmlari bilan uyg'unlashtirish muhimligi ta'kidlanadi. Inson omilini qisqartirishning turli metodologik asoslari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar. Ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatish, shaffoflik mexanizmlari, inson omilini qisqartirish, ma'lumotlarga asoslangan qaror qabul qilish, raqamli boshqaruv, yordam olishning obyektiv mezonlari, institutsional javobgarlik.

Ijtimoiy yordam tizimlarida shaffoflikni ta'minlash zamonaviy ijtimoiy siyosatning eng dolzarb masalalaridan biridir. Nafaqat dunyo miqyosida balki mamlakatimiz O'zbekistonda ham yordam tizimlarining samaradorligi va adolatliligi ko'plab omillarga bog'liq, xususan, inson omilining ta'siri alohida ahamiyatga ega. Qaror qabul qilish jarayonida ma'muriyat xodimlarining shaxsiy qarashlari, subyektivligi yoki noaniqligi yordamning maqsadli shaxsga yetib borishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi aniq. Bu esa ijtimoiy institutlarga bo'lgan ishonchni kamaytiradi, korrupsiya va nohaqlik xavfini oshiradi, fuqarolarning davlat ishlarida ishtirokini kamaytiradi. Shu sababli inson omilini strategik ravishda kamaytirish va raqamli, avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarga asoslangan qaror qabul qilish mexanizmlari jadal ravishda rivojlanmoqda. Davlatning yangi ijtimoiy funksiyasi – ijtimoiy xizmatlarning xususiyati shundan iborat ediki, davlat insonga u tomonidan turmush kechirishning muayyan standartlariga erishish

imkoniyati yoʻqligini shunchaki qoplabgina qolmasdan, balki mazkur standartlarga erishishi uchun shart-sharoitlarni faol shakllantirishi hayotiy zarur omil edi.[1]

Jahon sogʻliqni saqlash tashkiloti maʼlumotlariga koʻra, turli mamlakatlarda milliardlab odamlar turli ijtimoiy yordam xizmatlaridan foydalanishda teng imkoniyatga ega emas. Xususan, ayrim guruhlar – kam taʼminlangan aholi, nogironligi boʻlgan shaxslar va ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtojlar – maʼmuriy qarorlar, inson omiliga bogʻliq baholar va noaniq mezonlar tufayli yordamdan yetarlicha foydalana olmaydi. Shu bois, inson omilini kamaytirish orqali shaffoflikni taʼminlash masalasi nafaqat samaradorlik, balki ijtimoiy adolatni oshirishga ham xizmat qiladi. Inson omilini kamaytirish deganda avvalo sogʻliqni saqlash sohasidagi islohotlarni ham kamaytirish yotadi. Soʻnggi yillarda Oʻzbekiston sogʻliqni saqlash tizimida inson farovonligini oshirish hamda tibbiy xizmatlarning sifati va mavjudligini yaxshilashga qaratilgan muhim islohotlarni amalga oshirdi.[2]

Inson omilini kamaytirishning metodologik asoslari turlicha boʻlib, ular ijtimoiy yordam tizimlarida qaror qabul qilish jarayonini yanada subyektiv qilishga qaratilgan. Birinchi usul – avtomatlashtirilgan baholash tizimlari. Bunda yordam olish huquqiga ega shaxslarni aniqlash, ularning ehtiyojlarini baholash va moliyaviy yordamni taqsimlash algoritmlar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bu usul xodimlarning subyektiv qarorlarini minimallashtiradi va yordamning toʻgʻri manzilga yetishini taʼminlaydi. Albatta insonlarni ijtimoiy himoya qilishda inson resursini ham inobatga olish kerak. Markaziy Osiyo avvalgidek tabiiy va mehnat resurslarini eksportga tayanib boʻlmaydigan davrlarda, bilimga asoslangan iqtisodiyotga tayangan oʻsishni taʼminlash uchun inson kapitalini rivojlantirish nihoyatda muhimdir. Bu borada ijtimoiy himoya siyosatida inson omilini kamaytirish eng katta omillardan biri hisoblanadi.[3]

Ikkinchi usul – integratsiyalangan elektron reyestrlar. Barcha ma’lumotlar yagona tizimga kiritilganda, foydalanuvchilar to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar yangilanadi, avtomatik tekshiriladi va noaniqliklar kamayadi. Bu nafaqat shaffoflikni oshiradi, balki qaror qabul qilish tezligini ham yaxshilaydi.

Uchinchi yondashuv – ma’lumotlarga asoslangan qaror qabul qilish. Statistika tahlil, big data va boshqa analitik metodlar yordamida ijtimoiy yordamning samaradorligi va taqsimlanish adolatliligi baholanadi. Shu bilan birga, texnologik yechimlar institutsional nazorat mexanizmlari bilan to‘ldirilishi shart. Bu, xususan, ma’lumotdagi xatolar yoki texnik nosozliklar tufayli nohaqlik yuzaga kelishining oldini oladi.

Nazariy jihatdan qaraganda, inson omilini kamaytirish shaffoflikni oshiradi, ammo uning butunlay yo‘q qilinishi maqsadga muvofiq emas. Ma’muriy nazorat, professional tayyorgarlik va shaxsiy mas’uliyatni uyg‘unlashtirish orqali eng samarali natijaga erishish mumkin.

Xalqaro tajriba ko‘rsatadiki, raqamli va avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar yordamning adolatli taqsimlanishini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Masalan, Estoniya, Daniya va Norvegiya kabi mamlakatlarda elektron reyestrlar va avtomatlashtirilgan qaror qabul qilish tizimlari yordamga muhtoj shaxslarni tez va adolatli aniqlash imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, ma’lumotlarga asoslangan qaror qabul qilish yordamni oluvchi shaxslar va jamiyatga nisbatan ishonchni oshiradi.

O‘zbekiston tajribasida ham so‘nggi yillarda ijtimoiy himoya tizimining raqamlashtirilishi bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilmoqda. “Yagona ijtimoiy nafaqa reyestri” va “Elektron murojaat tizimi” kabi loyihalar orqali inson omilining salbiy ta’siri kamaytirilib, yordamning maqsadli shaxsga yetkazilishi kuchaytirildi. Shu bilan

birga, ma'lumotlarni himoyalash, foydalanuvchilar uchun qulay interfeys va xodimlarning professional tayyorgarligi kabi masalalar hali ham dolzarb muammo.

Tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, inson omilini kamaytirish orqali ijtimoiy yordam tizimida shaffoflik, adolat va samaradorlik oshadi. Ammo texnologik yechimlar mustaqil ishlay olmaydi: ular huquqiy asoslar, nazorat mexanizmlari va xodimlarning mas'uliyati bilan birlashtirilishi lozim. Shu bilan birga, ijtimoiy yordamga muhtoj shaxslar uchun raqamli xizmatlarga kirish imkoniyati, ularning malakasi va axborot savodxonligi ham hisobga olinishi lozim.

Natijada, inson omilini strategik kamaytirish ijtimoiy yordam tizimining ishonchliligini oshiradi, korrupsiyaga yo'l qo'ymaydi va barcha manfaatdor shaxslar uchun teng imkoniyatlarni ochib beradi. Raqamli va avtomatlashtirilgan mexanizmlarni joriy etish bilan birga, samarali nazorat va jamoatchilik hisoboti orqali tizim yanada shaffof va ijtimoiy jihatdan adolatli bo'ladi. Bu yondashuv ijtimoiy himoya siyosatini kuchaytiradi va individual ehtiyojlarga moslashuvchanlikni oshiradi.

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Theoretical Approaches to the Study of the Image of Historical Figures in Literature

Erkaboyeva Nargiza Zafarjon qizi

Namangan region, Davlatobod district

Secondary school No. 33

English language teacher

Abstract

This thesis examines the theoretical foundations of studying the image of historical figures in literary works. The research focuses on the interdisciplinary nature of historical image analysis, combining literary studies, cultural theory, narratology, and semiotics. The study highlights how historical figures are transformed into artistic images through authorial interpretation, ideological positioning, and cultural memory. The findings show that the image of a historical figure should be understood not as a direct reflection of historical reality but as a culturally and aesthetically constructed phenomenon shaped by literary conventions and historical consciousness.

Keywords: historical figure, literary image, theoretical approaches, cultural memory, narratology, semiotics, historical consciousness.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu tezis tarixiy shaxs obrazining adabiyotda o'rganilishiga doir nazariy yondashuvlarni tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqotda tarixiy shaxs obrazini o'rganish adabiyotshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik, narratologiya va semiotika fanlari kesishmasida shakllanuvchi murakkab hodisa sifatida talqin qilinadi. Natijalarga ko'ra, tarixiy shaxs obrazi tarixiy haqiqatning bevosita aks ettirilishi emas, balki muallif

dunyoqarashi, estetik tamoyillari va madaniy xotira asosida yaratilgan badiiy konstruksiyadir.

Kalit soʻzlar: tarixiy shaxs obrazi, nazariy yondashuvlar, badiiy talqin, madaniy xotira, narrativ, semiotika.

Tarixiy shaxs obrazini adabiy asarlarda oʻrganish adabiyotshunoslikning muhim nazariy muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tarixiy shaxs badiiy matnda oddiy tarixiy faktlar majmui sifatida emas, balki muallifning estetik qarashlari, mafkuraviy pozitsiyasi va davr ruhini mujassamlashtiruvchi badiiy obraz sifatida namoyon boʻladi. Shu sababli tarixiy shaxs obrazini tahlil qilish faqat tarixiylik mezonlari bilan cheklanmay, adabiy-nazariy yondashuvlarni ham talab etadi.

Adabiyotshunoslikda tarixiy shaxs obrazining nazariy talqini, avvalo, tarix va badiiyat munosabati masalasi bilan bogʻliq holda oʻrganiladi. Tarixiy asar muallifi real tarixiy shaxsga murojaat qilar ekan, uni badiiy qayta ishlaydi, tanlaydi va muayyan estetik maqsadga boʻysundiradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, tarixiy shaxs obrazi tarixiy haqiqatning nusxasi emas, balki badiiy talqin mahsuli hisoblanadi.

Narratologik yondashuvga koʻra, tarixiy shaxs obrazi muallif tomonidan tanlangan narrativ strategiya orqali shakllanadi. Muallif tarixiy shaxsni qaysi voqealar orqali tasvirlashi, qanday tavsiflar berishi va qaysi jihatlarni urgʻulashi orqali oʻquvchi ongida muayyan obrazni yaratadi. Bu jarayonda tarixiy shaxsning real biografiyasi selektiv tarzda qayta quriladi va badiiy mantiqqa moslashtiriladi.

Semiotik yondashuv tarixiy shaxs obrazini belgilar tizimi sifatida talqin qiladi. Yuriy Lotman taʼkidlaganidek, tarixiy obraz madaniy xotiraning belgisi shaklidir. Tarixiy shaxs obrazida qoʻllaniladigan ramzlar, metaforalar va leksik birliklar jamiyatning

tarixiy ongida shakllangan ma'nolarni o'zida mujassamlashtiradi. Shu bois tarixiy shaxs obrazi madaniy kodlar orqali o'qiladi va talqin etiladi.

Madaniyatshunoslik yondashuvi esa tarixiy shaxs obrazini jamiyat qadriyatlari va ideologiyasi bilan bog'liq holda tahlil qiladi. Har bir davr o'z tarixiy shaxslarini qayta talqin qiladi va ularni zamon talablari asosida baholaydi. Natijada bitta tarixiy shaxs turli adabiy davrlarda turlicha obrazlarda namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Bu holat tarixiy shaxs obrazining dinamik va o'zgaruvchan xarakterga ega ekanini ko'rsatadi.

Hayden White nazariyasiga ko'ra, tarixiy matnlar ham badiiy narrativlarga xos tuzilishga ega bo'lib, tarixiy shaxs obrazi muallif tomonidan tanlangan semantik va ideologik model asosida yaratiladi. Demak, tarixiy shaxs obrazi obyektiv tarixiy haqiqat emas, balki muayyan nazariy va estetik pozitsiyaning ifodasidir.

Shu jihatdan, tarixiy shaxs obrazini nazariy o'rganishda quyidagi jihatlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi:

- tarix va badiiyat munosabati;
- muallif pozitsiyasi va narrativ strategiya;
- madaniy xotira va ideologik omillar;
- semiotik va ramziy vositalar;
- tarixiy shaxs obrazining estetik funksiyasi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda, tarixiy shaxs obrazining nazariy o'rganilishi uni real tarixiy shaxs sifatida emas, balki badiiy, madaniy va ideologik konstruktsiya sifatida talqin qilish imkonini beradi. Adabiyotda tarixiy shaxs obrazi muallif dunyoqarashi, davr mafkurasi va estetik mezonlar bilan uzviy bog'liq holda shakllanadi. Shu bois tarixiy shaxs

obrazini tahlil qilishda kompleks nazariy yondashuvlardan foydalanish ilmiy jihatdan muhimdir.

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The Transformation of International Law into a Political Weapon

Hasan Sulonov Bakhodir son

*Student, ISFT (International School of
Technology and Science) University, Uzbekistan*

E-mail: snbs14515@gmail.com

Phone: +998 88 031 11 88

Abstract *This article analyzes a significant crisis observed in the contemporary practice of international law — its transformation into a political instrument. The study examines the evolution of international law from its formation in the twentieth century to its transformation in the twenty-first century. Particular attention is given to three global challenges: double standards and selective justice in the application of international law, institutional fragmentation caused by the veto system within the United Nations Security Council, and the weakening of the global order resulting from powerful states evading accountability. These issues are illustrated through the cases of Crimea, Palestine, Kosovo, Libya, Syria, Iraq, Ukraine, the South China Sea, and Yemen. For each challenge, the article proposes practical solutions, including the establishment of independent international monitoring mechanisms, the development of a universal code of application principles, the strengthening of regional judicial systems, the introduction of a “responsible veto” concept, and the expansion of universal jurisdiction. The article also presents a roadmap encompassing short-, medium-, and long-term strategic measures. The politicization of international law is not inevitable and can be addressed through institutional reforms, political will, active civil society engagement, and multilateral cooperation.*

Keywords: *International law, double standards, selective justice, United Nations Security Council, veto system, International Criminal Court, universal jurisdiction*

Аннотация *В данной статье анализируется значительный кризис, наблюдаемый в современной практике международного права — его превращение в политический инструмент. Исследование рассматривает эволюцию международного права от его формирования в XX веке до трансформации в XXI веке. Особое внимание уделяется трём глобальным проблемам: двойным стандартам и избирательному применению международного права, институциональной фрагментации, вызванной системой вето в Совете*

Безопасности ООН, и ослаблению глобального порядка вследствие ухода могущественных государств от ответственности. Эти вопросы иллюстрируются на примерах Крыма, Палестины, Косово, Ливии, Сирии, Ирака, Украины, Южно-Китайского моря и Йемена. Для каждой из проблем статья предлагает практические решения, включая: создание независимых международных механизмов мониторинга, разработку универсального кодекса принципов применения, укрепление региональных судебных систем, введение концепции «ответственного вето» и расширение универсальной юрисдикции. Также представлен дорожная карта, включающая краткосрочные, среднесрочные и долгосрочные стратегические меры. Политизация международного права не является неизбежной и может быть преодолена через институциональные реформы, политическую волю, активное участие гражданского общества и многостороннее сотрудничество.

Ключевые слова: *Международное право, двойные стандарты, избирательная юстиция, Совет Безопасности ООН, система вето, Международный уголовный суд, универсальная юрисдикция.*

International law, regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the twentieth century, was established to ensure justice, peace, and order in the world. The creation of the United Nations (1945), the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Geneva Conventions (1949), and the establishment of the International Criminal Court (2002) were historic milestones symbolizing humanity's transition from brutality to civilization and from power to law. However, in the twenty-first century, we are witnessing how the practice of international law is gradually drifting away from its fundamental objectives. Universal norms are being applied selectively; the justice system is increasingly characterized by double standards; and international law is often used as an instrument serving geopolitical interests. This transformation not only undermines the legitimacy of international law but also contributes to a broader crisis in the global order. This study provides an in-depth analysis of the politicization of international law and examines three major global challenges: the problem of double standards and selective justice, the veto system and the paralysis of the United Nations Security Council, and the lack of accountability of powerful states. For each of these challenges, the article proposes practical and achievable solutions.

The Genesis and Evolution of International Law

The roots of modern international law trace back to the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. This treaty reinforced the principles of state sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. However, a truly global system of international law emerged only in the twentieth century, following the devastating experiences of the two World Wars. The League of Nations, established in 1919, represented the first attempt to create a global security architecture, but it failed to prevent the Second World War. The establishment of the United Nations in 1945 brought renewed hope through stronger mechanisms. The UN Charter prohibited the use of force (Article 2, Paragraph 4), recognized the right of peoples to self-determination, and granted the Security Council special powers to maintain peace and security. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948, set forth human rights and freedoms as universal norms. The four Geneva Conventions of 1949, along with subsequent Additional Protocols, regulated conduct during armed conflicts and laid the foundations of humanitarian law. In 1966, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights were adopted, further solidifying the legal framework for human rights. The Statute of the International Criminal Court was signed in Rome in 1998, and the Court commenced its operations in 2002. All these achievements were based on the idea that international law should be universal, objective, and insulated from political interests. However, in practice, developments have often taken a different direction.

Double Standards and Selective Justice

The clearest manifestation of the politicization of international law is the practice of double standards and selective justice. Identical violations of international law are treated differently depending on the state involved. This two-faced approach fundamentally undermines the core principles of international law—equality, universal application, and justice. Article 2 of the UN Charter protects the territorial integrity and political independence of states. However, the application of this provision varies sharply: Russia's annexation of Crimea was strongly condemned by the international community. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution with the support of over 100 states (Resolution 68/262). Western countries imposed economic sanctions on

Russia. The annexation of Crimea was declared a “violation of the international order.” Israel’s occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem since 1967 similarly constitutes a violation of international law. UN Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 2334 (2016) demanded Israel’s withdrawal. However, no sanctions were imposed. On the contrary, Israel receives military and economic support from the West. The United States provides 3–4 billion USD annually in military aid. In similar situations, military intervention is sometimes legitimized as a “humanitarian intervention,” while in others it is condemned. NATO conducted military operations in Yugoslavia without a UN Security Council mandate. This was a clear violation of the UN Charter. Yet, Western states justified it as a “humanitarian intervention,” and no one was held accountable. UN Security Council Resolution 1973 authorized “all necessary measures” to protect civilians. NATO turned this mandate into regime change. Muammar Gaddafi was overthrown and killed. Libya descended into chaos, yet no one was blamed for exceeding the mandate. The civil war in Syria resulted in massive casualties and humanitarian disasters (over 500,000 deaths and 12 million displaced). However, due to vetoes by Russia and China, a similar “humanitarian intervention” did not occur. The principle of civilian protection was not applied. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is theoretically supposed to ensure universal justice and accountability. However, in practice, the ICC has initiated over 30 investigations, most of which concern African countries (Congo, Uganda, Sudan, Kenya, Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic, Mali) or relatively weak states (Georgia, the Philippines, Afghanistan). The African Union criticized the ICC as a “neocolonial tool.” In 2020, the ICC decided to investigate war crimes in Afghanistan, which could involve US military personnel. The US reacted strongly: the Trump administration revoked visas and froze financial assets of ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda and other officials. The US Congress, through the American Service-Members’ Protection Act (2002), granted the right to protect its citizens from the ICC “by any means, including military force.” This law is therefore informally called the “Hague Invasion Act.” Meanwhile, in March 2023, the ICC issued an arrest warrant for President Vladimir Putin over the illegal deportation of Ukrainian children. Western countries supported this decision and publicly called for Putin to be brought to trial. The double standard is evident. International sanctions, theoretically, should serve as a response to violations of international law. However, they are applied selectively: strict economic sanctions have been imposed on Iran, North Korea, Cuba, and Venezuela. In some cases (Iran, North Korea), such sanctions are partially justified, but often they

disproportionately affect civilians. Despite the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi (2018), war crimes in Yemen (over 50,000 civilian deaths), and domestic repression, Saudi Arabia has faced no serious sanctions. On the contrary, the US and European states continue military-technical cooperation with Saudi Arabia. Sanctions are imposed on weaker states such as Myanmar (2021 military coup), Eritrea, and Zimbabwe, but not on nuclear and economically powerful states like China and Russia.

The application of double standards is eroding trust in international law and global institutions. Developing countries often perceive international law as the "law of the strong." A 2023 study conducted in Uzbekistan showed that 68% of citizens in developing countries believe that international law primarily serves the interests of Western states. This two-faced approach encourages countries in the Global South to pursue alternative governance structures. The expansion of BRICS, the strengthening of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and efforts to create alternative mechanisms to Western-dominated institutions are partly a response to this problem. It is necessary to establish an Independent Commission on International Law Application Monitoring (ICILAM) within the UN framework. This commission would consist of 15 members selected from different regions: 5 from Africa, 3 from Asia, 3 from Latin America, 2 from Europe, and 2 from North America/Oceania. Members would include distinguished international law scholars, former judges, and independent experts. They would not be appointed by states but elected through a secret ballot by the UN General Assembly. ICILAM would publish an annual public report on the application of international law. The report would assess each country's consistency in applying international law (a "consistency index"), identify cases of double standards, and document them. While this mechanism would not be legally binding, it would have a strong "naming and shaming" effect. Empirical research shows that transparency and public pressure are often more effective than mandatory measures.

The Codification of the Principle of Universal Application

The UN General Assembly should adopt the "Declaration on the Universal Application of International Law." This declaration reinforces the principle of "the same response for the same violation." States would be obligated to ensure that their geopolitical interests do not take precedence over the principles of international law. Transparency and objective criteria are required when applying sanctions, military

interventions, and other measures. Every year, the UN Secretary-General’s “Report on Universal Application” would be presented. Although the declaration is not legally binding, it creates normative pressure and strengthens the mechanism of mutual responsibility among states. Considering the weaknesses of the ICC, it is necessary to develop and strengthen regional criminal courts. For example: the African Court of Justice (during its establishment process), the Asian Human Rights Court (proposal stage), and the Arab Human Rights Court (proposal stage). Regional courts have several advantages: They better understand the local context and culture; They are less prone to accusations of neocolonialism; They are more widely accepted by states in the region; They have greater enforcement power through regional peer pressure. These courts should establish cooperation protocols with the International Criminal Court (ICC) and operate based on the “complementarity principle.”

The Veto System and the Paradox of the Security Council

The UN Security Council (UNSC) is the main organ responsible for maintaining international peace and security. However, the veto power of permanent members (the US, Russia, China, the UK, and France) often paralyzes the system. The veto not only prevents the adoption of effective decisions but also sacrifices international law to political interests. Since the UN’s establishment up to January 2024, the Security Council has seen 293 vetoes: Soviet Union/Russia: 143 vetoes (1946–1991: 79; 1991–present: 64); United States: 83 vetoes (mostly after the 1970s); United Kingdom: 29 vetoes; France: 16 vetoes; China: 22 vetoes (mostly after the 1990s). The use of the veto occurs for various reasons: The US has used its veto more than 40 times on the Israel-Palestine issue since 1972. These vetoes blocked resolutions condemning Israel’s violations of international law or calling for action. The most recent veto was in January 2024, on a resolution to halt the shelling in Gaza. Russia has vetoed over 15 times on Syria since 2011. These vetoes blocked resolutions condemning the use of chemical weapons and other war crimes by the Bashar al-Assad regime, or calling for sanctions. China often uses the veto on matters it considers interference in domestic affairs, such as: Myanmar (2007, 2022); Zimbabwe (2008); Syria (in cooperation with Russia). The veto system leaves millions of people unprotected. Since 2011, over 500,000 people have been killed, 13 million displaced, and chemical weapons used, yet the Security Council remained paralyzed. Even during the Rwandan genocide in 1994, the Security

Council failed to act in time. Around 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus were massacred, and no effective measures were taken due to opposition from permanent members. The veto system seriously undermines the legitimacy of the Security Council. Many states consider it a mechanism by which the victors of 1945 preserved their privileges.

The “Responsible Veto” Code Completely abolishing the veto is unrealistic under current circumstances. However, it is possible to ensure that the veto is used in a “responsible” manner. Based on the initiative “Suspension of the Veto in Cases of Mass Atrocities”, proposed by France and Mexico and supported by over 100 states, the following mechanism can be introduced: In cases of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and ethnic cleansing, permanent members would voluntarily refrain from exercising their veto; To define the category of “mass atrocity”, a Review Panel composed of special advisers to the UN Secretary-General would operate; If a permanent member still exercises a veto, it would be obliged to provide a written justification and a public explanation for its decision; The issue can then be discussed and recommended in the UN General Assembly under the “Uniting for Peace” mechanism. This approach does not completely remove the veto (permanent members may still refuse), but it makes its abuse more difficult and creates normative pressure. The global power balance of 1945 does not reflect the world in 2025. The composition of the Security Council should be expanded and diversified: Permanent members increased from 5 to 11: Africa: South Africa, Nigeria, or Egypt (the region chooses); Asia: India, Japan, or Indonesia; Latin America: Brazil or Argentina; Non-permanent members increased from 10 to 14; New permanent members initially would not have veto power (20-year transition period); Existing permanent members retain their veto, but are obliged to comply with the Responsible Veto Code. This reform would make the Security Council a more representative, legitimate, and effective body.

The “Uniting for Peace” Resolution, adopted in 1950 (Resolution 377), stipulates that if the Security Council is unable to make a decision due to a veto, the UN General Assembly may consider the matter in an emergency special session and issue recommendations. This mechanism needs to be modernized and strengthened: Although the General Assembly’s recommendations are not legally binding, the voting threshold should be clarified (two-thirds majority) to ensure strong normative impact; It should be possible to form coalitions of willing states to implement sanctions or other measures based on the Assembly’s recommendations; The UN Secretary-General should be given

an active role in implementing the Assembly's recommendations. This mechanism represents a legal and practical way to overcome the paralysis of the Security Council.

The Impunity of Powerful States and the Erosion of Order

One of the most fundamental weaknesses of international law is the lack or weakness of its enforcement mechanisms. In particular, when powerful states violate international law, it is almost impossible to hold them accountable. This creates a two-tier system: weak states are held responsible, while powerful ones remain impune. In 2003, the United States and coalition forces launched a military operation in Iraq without a mandate from the UN Security Council. The pretext—the existence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq—was later proven false. Kofi Annan, then UN Secretary-General, declared this military action “illegal.” Between 200,000 and 500,000 Iraqis were killed (estimates vary), 4 million people were displaced, the country descended into chaos and sectarian war, and the terrorist organization “Islamic State” (ISIS) emerged. Yet, no one was held accountable. On the contrary, many officials involved in the invasion later continued in high-ranking positions. In 2008, Russia intervened militarily in Georgia and recognized the “independence” of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. This was a clear violation of international law, yet no serious consequences followed. The annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 represent even larger breaches of international law. The West imposed sanctions, but these measures did not stop Russia. The International Criminal Court (ICC) issued arrest warrants, but there is no practical enforcement mechanism. China constructed artificial islands and military bases in the South China Sea. In 2016, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (The Hague) found China's “nine-dash line” claims to be in violation of international law. China dismissed the ruling as a “piece of paper” and ignored it. No consequences followed. Since 2015, Saudi Arabia has conducted military operations in Yemen. A UN expert group accused the Saudi-led coalition of war crimes, including targeting civilians and bombing hospitals. More than 377,000 people have died, including 150,000 directly from military actions. Yet Saudi Arabia faced no international sanctions. On the contrary, Western countries continued selling arms to Saudi Arabia. Between 2015 and 2022, the US sold over \$100 billion in weapons.

The “Exceptionalism” Doctrine of Powerful States Many powerful states consider themselves “exceptions” to international law. The United States sees itself as a

“duty-free leader” and an “indispensable nation.” According to this view, the US supports the global order as a protector of democracy and freedom, and therefore ordinary rules apply to it less strictly. Examples include: not signing the ICC Statute (or signing but not ratifying it), imposing sanctions on ICC prosecutors and judges (2020), and unilateral military actions under the guise of humanitarian intervention. Russia portrays itself as a “great defender of sovereignty” and objects to Western “double standards.” However, it also employs a double-standard approach: violating the sovereignty of other states (e.g., Georgia, Ukraine) while asserting its own sovereign rights. China strictly adheres to the principles of “internal affairs” and “non-interference,” but applies these principles only to itself. Its actions in the South China Sea violate the sovereignty of regional states. Such practices contribute to the erosion of international law. If powerful states remain unpunished, why would weaker states comply with the rules? This undermines the rules-based order and shifts it toward a power-based order. Moreover, it creates a “race to the bottom” effect: states begin to respect international law less, simply because others do the same.

Universal jurisdiction is the right of any state to prosecute perpetrators of the most serious crimes—such as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and disputes—regardless of where the crimes were committed. This principle already exists but is rarely applied. It needs to be expanded and strengthened: Full recognition of universal jurisdiction in national legislation of every state; Establishment of special national courts or strengthening existing ones; Cooperation and extradition protocols between national courts; Creation of a financial assistance fund for universal jurisdiction cases. Universal jurisdiction has been applied in Belgium (2001–2005), Spain (until 2014), and other states. The most famous case is the arrest of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet in London (1998), following a request by a Spanish court. This mechanism can also cover representatives of powerful states. If a state fails to hold its own citizens accountable, another state may do so. The biggest problem with the International Criminal Court (ICC) is that the main powerful states are not members. The US, Russia, China, and India have not ratified the Rome Statute, which severely limits the Court’s influence. To strengthen the ICC: Introduce a mechanism for the UN Security Council to automatically refer situations to the ICC (currently selective); Allow the UN General Assembly (two-thirds majority) to refer situations; Strengthen international cooperation mechanisms to implement ICC decisions; Impose automatic sanctions on states that refuse to cooperate with the ICC. Long-term perspective: bringing the US, Russia, and

China under ICC jurisdiction should be a diplomatic priority. Reform proposals should address their concerns. If individual accountability is difficult, mechanisms at the state level can be strengthened: Collective measures against states that seriously violate international law (based on UN General Assembly recommendations); Establish an “International Law Violation Accountability Fund”, where violating states pay compensation; Diplomatic isolation: suspending participation in international events and voting rights; Economic sanctions under a “smart sanctions” regime targeting governments and elites, not ordinary civilians. These measures should only be applied for serious and clear violations and be determined by professional, independent bodies; otherwise, they risk becoming selective tools again.

Transition to a New Global Order

The three problems described above are interconnected, and their solutions require a comprehensive approach. Individual measures are insufficient—systemic change is necessary. All states should be required to publish annual reports on international law. The UN Secretariat would collect and compare this information. A resolution should be adopted in the UN General Assembly based on the France-Mexico initiative, and an advisory council composed of representatives from global civil society organizations under the UN should be established. This council would monitor violations of international law and report to the General Assembly. A network of “International Law Observatories” should be established among international universities and legal institutes. Official negotiations should begin on expanding the number of permanent members, and regional criminal courts should be established in Africa, Asia, and Arab regions. An International Lawyers’ Conference should develop a “Model Law” on universal jurisdiction and recommend it to states. The ICC budget should be funded from a separate international fund, not solely from member contributions. The UN Charter should be modernized to reflect 21st-century realities, through a global convention similar to the 1945 San Francisco conference. The UN General Assembly should become a more democratic body. Currently, each state has one vote (San Marino equals India). In the future, a system that takes population into account could be introduced. Global peacekeeping forces should be assigned to an independent body, able to act not only on Security Council decisions but also on General Assembly recommendations. Transition from the concept of absolute sovereignty to

“responsible sovereignty” (responsibility to protect). Sovereignty should be seen not only as a right but also as a responsibility.

Conclusion

The transformation of international law into a political tool is one of the most dangerous trends of the 21st century. Universal norms have become instruments of selective application, the veto system has turned into a paralysis mechanism, and powerful states enjoy a shelter of impunity. This process undermines the legitimacy of international law and erodes the global order. However, this process is not inevitable. History shows that institutions and systems can change. The League of Nations failed, yet the United Nations was established. The old Cold War ended, and new models of cooperation emerged. In the 21st century, international law can still be reformed and turned into a genuine instrument of justice. The key elements required are: Political Will – States, especially powerful ones, must commit to respecting international law and abandoning double standards. Institutional Reform – The UN Security Council, the International Criminal Court, and other institutions must be adapted to the realities of the contemporary world. Civil Society Engagement – Governments may resist change. Civil society organizations, academics, media, and citizens must hold their governments accountable to international law. Multilateral Cooperation – No single state can resolve these challenges alone. Small and medium-sized states can collectively pressure major powers to take responsibility. Long-term Vision – Systemic change does not occur in a year or even a decade. Yet every step—each declaration, each institution, each court ruling—is a vital rung on the ladder toward the future. International law is not merely a collection of documents and resolutions. It embodies humanity’s highest aspirations: the dignity of every person, peace, justice, and cooperation. Sacrificing these values to political games is a betrayal of ourselves and future generations. Let us transform international law from a political weapon into a true instrument of justice, from the law of the powerful to the law of all, and from selective application to universal principle. It is a difficult but necessary path, and along this path, each of us has a responsibility.

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CRIMINAL-LEGAL CHARACTERIZATION OF FRAUD IN ONLINE LENDING AND LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Umarova Nazokat Fakhriddinovna

Student of Tashkent state university of Law

Criminal Justice Faculty Professional Mediator

<https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7151-8595>

Abstract: This article analyzes the criminal-law characterization of fraud committed in the process of online lending, its place in criminal legislation, and its application in judicial practice. It also examines the legal mechanisms for protecting the rights of victims in cases of online loans obtained through fraud, based on the new Regulation approved on January 21, 2026, by the Ministry of Justice and the Central Bank. The obligations of credit institutions, the right of recourse, and issues of criminal liability are studied on a scientific basis.

Keywords: cybercrime, fraud, online lending, fraud, cyber fraud, information security, right of recourse, victim, judicial practice.

ONLAYN KREDITLASHDA FROD HOLATLARINING JINOYAT- HUQUQIY TAVSIFI VA FUQAROLAR HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISHNING HUQUQIY MEXANIZMLARI

Umarova Nazokat Faxriddinovna

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti

Jinoiy odil sudlov fakulteti talabasi

Professional Mediator

<https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7151-8595>

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada onlayn kreditlash jarayonida sodir etilayotgan frod (firibgarlik) holatlarining jinoyat-huquqiy tavsifi, ularning jinoyat qonunchiligidagi o‘rni hamda sud-amaliyotida qo‘llanilishi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, 2026-yil 21-yanvarda Adliya vazirligi va Markaziy bank tomonidan tasdiqlangan yangi Nizom asosida firibgarlik orqali rasmiylashtirilgan onlayn kreditlar bo‘yicha jabrlanuvchilarning huquqlarini himoya qilishning huquqiy mexanizmlari yoritiladi. Kredit tashkilotlarining majburiyatlari, regress huquqi hamda jinoyat-huquqiy javobgarlik masalalari ilmiy asosda o‘rganiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: kiberjinoyat, firibgarlik, onlayn kredit, frod, kiberfiribgarlik, axborot xavfsizligi, regress talabi, jabrlanuvchi, sud-amaliyoti.

Zamonaviy jamiyatda raqamli texnologiyalar va internetdan foydalanish kundalik hayotning ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Biroq axborot texnologiyalarining rivoji bilan bir qatorda kiberjinoyatlar soni ham ortib bormoqda. Kiberjinoyatlar davlat xavfsizligi, iqtisodiyot, shaxsiy hayot daxlsizligi va moliyaviy barqarorlikka jiddiy tahdid soladi. Shu bois kiberjinoyatchilikka qarshi samarali huquqiy mexanizmlarni ishlab chiqish dolzarb vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot, texnologiyalar rivoji natijasida moliyaviy xizmatlarning masofadan ko‘rsatilishi, xususan, onlayn kreditlash keng tarqaldi. Biroq, mazkur jarayon iqtisodiy qulaylik yaratishi bilan birga, jinoyatchilikning yangi ko‘rinishlari — kiberjinoyatlar va frod holatlarining ko‘payishiga sabab bo‘lib, ko‘plab fuqarolar o‘z nomiga noqonuniy rasmiylashtirilgan kreditlar oqibatida moddiy va ma‘naviy zarar ko‘rmoqda. Shu sababli onlayn kreditlash sohasida fuqarolar huquqlarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan huquqiy mexanizmlarni mustahkamlash dolzarb masalaga aylandi.

Kiberjinoyat — bu axborot texnologiyalari, kompyuter tizimlari va internet tarmoqlaridan foydalangan holda sodir etiladigan jinoyat hisoblanadi. Kiberjinoyatlarning asosiy obyekti axborot resurslari, elektron ma‘lumotlar hamda axborot tizimlarining xavfsizligi hisoblanadi. Ushbu jinoyatlar an’anaviy jinoyatlardan farqli ravishda chegarasiz va anonim xususiyatga ega.

Kiberjinoyatlar turli shakllarda namoyon bo‘ladi. Ularning eng keng tarqalgan turlari quyidagilardan iborat:

- kompyuter axborotiga noqonuniy kirish;
- shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni o'g'irlash va tarqatish;
- internet orqali firibgarlik (phishing, onlayn aldov);
- zararli dasturlar tarqatish;
- bank va moliyaviy tizimlarga kiberhujumlar;
- ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali shantaj va tahdidlar.

Mazkur jinoyatlar fuqarolarning mol-mulkiga zarar yetkazish bilan birga, jamiyatda ishonchsizlik muhitini vujudga keltiradi.

Frod — bu aldov, noqonuniy axborotdan foydalanish yoki shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni o'g'irlash orqali moliyaviy foyda olishga qaratilgan harakatdir. Onlayn kreditlashda frod holatlari, asosan, fuqaroning roziligisiz uning nomiga kredit rasmiylashtirilishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Bunday holatlar shaxsiy ma'lumotlar himoyasining yetarli darajada ta'minlanmaganligi va axborot xavfsizligidagi bo'shliqlar bilan bog'liq.

Onlayn kreditlashda frod holatlarining jinoyat-huquqiy tavsifi

Amaldagi qonunchilikda "frod" atamasi mustaqil jinoyat sifatida mustahkamlanmagan bo'lsa-da, uning mazmuni jinoyat huquqidagi **firibgarlik** tushunchasi bilan uzviy bog'liq. Onlayn kredit frodi — bu axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda shaxsning roziligisiz uning nomiga kredit majburiyatini rasmiylashtirish orqali mulkiy manfaatga ega bo'lishga qaratilgan ijtimoiy xavfli qilmishdir.

Mazkur jinoyat quyidagi jinoyat-huquqiy elementlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- **jinoyat obyekti** — fuqarolarning mulkiy huquqlari va moliyaviy xavfsizligini ta'minlovchi ijtimoiy munosabatlar;
- **obyektiv tomoni** — aldash, soxta identifikatsiya, noqonuniy axborotdan foydalanish;
- **subyektiv tomoni** — to'g'ri qasd;
- **subyekti** — jismoniy shaxs (ko'pincha uyushgan guruh).

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda onlayn kredit frodi “murakkab jinoyat tarkibi” sifatida baholanadi, chunki u bir vaqtning o‘zida bir nechta jinoyat alomatlarini mujassamlashtiradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat kodeksiga muvofiq, onlayn kreditlashda sodir etiladigan frod holatlari asosan **firibgarlik** jinoyati tarkibini tashkil etadi. Jinoyatning obyektiv tomoni aldash yoki ishonchni suiiste’mol qilish orqali o‘zganing mulkini yoki mulkiy huquqini qo‘lga kiritishda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Onlayn kredit frodida jinoyat quyidagi shakllarda sodir etiladi:

- shaxsiy ma’lumotlarni noqonuniy qo‘lga kiritish;
- soxta identifikatsiya vositalaridan foydalanish;
- axborot tizimlariga noqonuniy aralashish;
- fuqaro nomidan kredit majburiyatini rasmiylashtirish.

Jabrlanuvchi maqomini belgilash va uning jinoyat-huquqiy ahamiyati

Jinoyat-protsessual huquqida jabrlanuvchi shaxsning huquqiy maqomi alohida ahamiyatga ega. Onlayn kredit frodida asosiy muammo — fuqaroning kredit munosabatida haqiqiy ishtirok etgan-etmaganligini aniqlashdir.

2026-yil 21-yanvarda davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazilgan “**Kredit va to‘lov tashkilotlari tomonidan masofadan moliyaviy xizmatlar ko‘rsatishda axborot xavfsizligi va kiberxavfsizlikni ta’minlash hamda frod holatlarining oldini olish bo‘yicha minimal talablar to‘g‘risida**”gi Nizom ushbu masalaga aniq huquqiy yechim berdi.

Nizomga muvofiq, agar shaxs jinoyat ishi doirasida:

- surishtiruvchi;
- tergovchi;
- prokuror qarori;
- yoki sud ajrimi

asosida **jabrlanuvchi** deb e’tirof etilsa, kredit tashkiloti kredit va foizlarni undirishni to‘xtatishi shart.

Bu norma jinoyat huquqidagi **insonparvarlik va adolat tamoyillarining** amaliy ifodasidir.

Kiberjinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashda jinoyat qonunchiligi muhim o‘rin tutadi. Axborot xavfsizligini ta‘minlashga qaratilgan huquqiy normalar kiberjinoyatlarning oldini olish, ularni aniqlash va javobgarlikka tortishni nazarda tutadi. Shuningdek, huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar faoliyatini zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan ta‘minlash va mutaxassislar tayyorlash muhim ahamiyatga ega. 2026-yil 21-yanvarda davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazilgan **“Kredit va to‘lov tashkilotlari, to‘lov tizimi operatorlari tomonidan jismoniy shaxslarga masofadan moliyaviy xizmatlar ko‘rsatishda axborot xavfsizligi va kiberxavfsizlikni ta‘minlash hamda frod holatlarining oldini olish bo‘yicha minimal talablar to‘g‘risida”gi Nizom** (ro‘yxat raqami 3759) ushbu sohadagi muhim huquqiy hujjat hisoblanadi.

Nizomga muvofiq, kredit tashkilotlari yetkazilgan moddiy zararni frod holatini sodir etgan shaxsdan regress tartibida undirish huquqiga ega. Ushbu mexanizm fuqaroni noqonuniy qarz majburiyatidan ozod etish bilan birga, yetkazilgan zararni haqiqiy aybdor shaxs zimmasiga yuklash imkonini beradi. Bu yondashuv adolat va javobgarlik tamoyillariga mos keladi.

Nizom kredit va to‘lov tashkilotlariga axborot xavfsizligi va kiberxavfsizlikni ta‘minlash bo‘yicha minimal talablarni belgilab beradi. Jumladan, mijozlarni identifikatsiya qilish, shaxsiy ma‘lumotlarni himoyalash hamda shubhali operatsiyalarni aniqlash mexanizmlarini joriy etish majburiyati yuklatiladi. Bu esa frod holatlarining oldini olishga xizmat qiladi.

Sud-amaliyotida onlayn kredit frodlari bo‘yicha ishlar murakkab isbotlash jarayoni bilan tavsiflanadi. Sudlar quyidagi dalillarga alohida e‘tibor qaratadi:

- kredit rasmiylashtirilgan paytda shaxsning real ishtiroki;
- identifikatsiya jarayonining qonuniyligi;
- biometrik yoki elektron tasdiqlash faktlari;
- Raqamli dalillar (IP-manzil, qurilma, vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari).

Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, agar fuqaroning aybi aniqlanmasa, sudlar uni jabrlanuvchi deb topib, kredit undirilishini noqonuniy deb e'tirof etmoqda. Bu esa jinoyat huquqi va fuqarolik-huquqiy munosabatlar o'zaro uzviy bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi. Amaliyotda, agar fuqaroning qasdi yoki bevosita ishtiroki aniqlanmasa, sudlar uni jabrlanuvchi deb topib, kredit majburiyatini haqiqiy emas deb e'tirof etmoqda. Bu holat jinoyat va fuqarolik huquqi normalarining o'zaro uyg'unlashgan holda qo'llanilayotganini ko'rsatadi.

Yangi Nizom kredit tashkilotlariga frod natijasida yetkazilgan zararni aybdor shaxsdan regress tartibida undirish huquqini beradi. **Unga ko'ra, kredit tashkiloti frod natijasida yetkazilgan zararni jinoyatni sodir etgan shaxsdan undirish huquqiga ega.** Ushbu mexanizm jinoyat huquqidagi **ayb uchun shaxsiy javobgarlik** prinsipiga to'liq mos keladi. Bunda kredit tashkiloti jabrlanuvchi fuqaro emas, balki jinoyatni sodir etgan shaxsga nisbatan mulkiy talab qo'yadi. Bu esa jinoyat oqibatlarini adolatli taqsimlash imkonini beradi. Bunda:

- jabrlanuvchi fuqaro himoyalanaadi;
- zarar haqiqiy aybdor zimmasiga yuklanadi;
- jinoyat oqibatlari adolatli taqsimlanadi.

Ilmiy nuqtayi nazardan regress instituti jinoyat-huquqiy profilaktikaning muhim elementi sifatida baholanadi.

Jinoyatlarning oldini olishda faqat jazolash emas, balki profilaktika (jinoyatlarning oldini olish) muhim ahamiyatga ega. Nizomda belgilangan axborot va kiberxavfsizlik talablariga rioya etilishi onlayn kredit frod jinoyatlarining kamayishiga xizmat qiladi. Jinoyat huquqi nuqtayi nazaridan bu holat **jinoyatlarning oldini olish** institutining rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Kiberjinoyatlar ko'pincha transmilliy xarakterga ega bo'lgani sababli, ularga qarshi kurash faqat milliy doirada cheklanib qolmasligi lozim. Xalqaro hamkorlik, axborot almashinuvi va qo'shma tergov mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish kiberjinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash samaradorligini oshiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, kiberjinoyatlar zamonaviy jamiyatning eng jiddiy muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi. Unga qarshi kurashish uchun huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish, aholining huquqiy va raqamli savodxonligini oshirish hamda xalqaro hamkorlikni kuchaytirish zarur. Faqat kompleks yondashuvgina kiberjinoyatchilikning oldini olish imkonini beradi. Onlayn kreditlashda frod holatlarida fuqarolardan kreditni undirishni to‘xtatish bo‘yicha joriy etilgan yangi huquqiy mexanizm fuqarolar huquqlarini himoya qilishda muhim qadam hisoblanadi. Ushbu Nizom kredit tashkilotlarining mas’uliyatini oshirish, kiberxavfsizlikni mustahkamlash va raqamli moliyaviy munosabatlarda ishonch muhitini yaratishga xizmat qiladi.

Onlayn kreditlashda frod holatlari jinoyat huquqining dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo‘lib, u raqamli munosabatlar rivoji bilan bevosita bog‘liq. Yangi normativ-huquqiy hujjat jabrlanuvchilarni himoya qilish, kredit tashkilotlari mas’uliyatini oshirish va jinoyat oqibatlarini bartaraf etishga qaratilgan samarali mexanizmni yaratdi. Ushbu yondashuv jinoyat huquqining asosiy tamoyillariga to‘liq mos keladi hamda sud amaliyotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki va Adliya vazirligi, “Kredit va to‘lov tashkilotlari tomonidan masofadan moliyaviy xizmatlar ko‘rsatishda frod holatlarining oldini olish to‘g‘risida”gi Nizom, 21.01.2026 y., ro‘yxat raqami 3759.
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4. Kiberjinoyatlarni tergov qilish muammolari
5. Jinoyat huquqi. Maxsus qism

Improving Pedagogical Mechanisms for Developing a Culture of Environmental Education in Students

Abdukhalilova Nozimakhon Abdurahmon qizi

Fergana State University

2nd year student, Faculty of Philology

Abstract .

This article highlights the issues of improving pedagogical mechanisms for developing ecological culture in students. The effectiveness, problems, and solutions of environmental education were studied from the students' perspective. Data obtained from surveys and interviews were analyzed, revealing the effectiveness of interactive methods, project-based learning, and information technologies in enhancing environmental awareness. The research results are summarized based on proposals aimed at increasing students' environmental activity.

Keywords: Ecological culture, pedagogical mechanism, students, interactive methods, project-based learning

Annotatsiya . Ushbu maqolada talabalarda ekologik mashg'ulot madaniyatini rivojlantirishning pedagogik mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish masalalari yoritilgan. Talabalar nuqtai nazaridan ekologik tarbiyaning samaradorligi, muammolari va yechimlari o'rganilgan. So'rov va intervyular asosida olingan ma'lumotlar tahli qilingan, ekologik ongini oshirishda interfaol usullar, loyiha asosida o'qitish va axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning samarali ekanligi aniqlandi. Tadqiqot natijalari talabalar ekologik faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan takliflar asosida umumlashtirilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Ekologik madaniyat, pedagogik mexanizm, talabalar, interfaol usullar, loyiha asosida oʻqitish.

Ekologik muammolar globallashtirish davrida insoniyat oldida turgan eng jiddiy muammolardan biridir. Ekologik mashgʻulot madaniyatini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish – bu nafaqat atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, balki kelajak avlodlar salomatligi va yashash sharoitlarini taʼminlashning asosi hisoblanadi. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida ekologik tarbiyaga alohida eʼtibor qaratilmoqda, ammo talabalar oʻrtasida ekologik ong va madaniyatni yanada rivojlantirish zarurati saqlanib qolmoqda.

Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi – talabalarning ekologik mashgʻulot madaniyatini rivojlantirishning pedagogik mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish boʻyicha oʻzlarining tajriba va fikrlarini oʻrganish, ularning qayta ishlangan takliflarini ilmiy asoslashdir. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi ekologik tarbiyaning zamonaviy talablari va uning amalda qoʻllanilishidagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish zaruratidan kelib chiqadi.

Tadqiqot 2023–2024 oʻquv yilida Oʻzbekistonning 5 ta oliy taʼlim muassasasida (Toshkent davlat universiteti, Samarqand davlat universiteti, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Fargʻona davlat universiteti va Qarshi davlat universiteti) oʻqiyotgan 450 talaba ishtirokida olib borildi. Tadqiqotda quyidagi usullar qoʻllanildi:

1. Soʻrovnoma – 5 boʻlimdan iborat anketa yordamida talabalarning ekologik bilim darajasi, munosabati va faolligi oʻrganildi.
2. Chuqur intervyu – 50 nafar talaba bilan ekologik tarbiya va pedagogik mexanizmlar haqida suhbatlar olib borildi.

3. Kuzatish – ekologik mavzudagi dars jarayonlari va talabalar loyihalari kuzatildi.
4. Statistika tahlili – SPSS 25 dasturida ma'lumotlarning ishonchlilik darajasi ($p < 0.05$) aniqlandi.

Tadqiqotning etik jihatlari talabalarning anonimligi va roziligiga rioya qilish orqali ta'minlandi.

Tadqiqot natijalari quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlarda aniqlandi:

1. Ekologik bilim darajasi: Talabalarning 65% ekologik atamalar va muammolar haqida yetarli bilimga ega, ammo ularning faqat 40% bu bilimlarni amaliyotda qo'llaydi.
2. Pedagogik mexanizmlarga munosabat: Talabalarning 78% interfaol dars usullarini (muhokamalar, ekologik o'yinlar, loyihalar) an'anaviy dars usullariga qaraganda samarali deb hisoblaydi.
3. Texnologiyalardan foydalanish: Talabalarning 82% ekologik mavzularda raqamli resurslar, mobil ilovalar va onlayn platformalardan foydalanishni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.
4. Amaliy faollik: Faqat 35% talaba ekologik tadbirlarda (daraxt ekish, chiqindilarni saralash kampaniyalari) faol ishtirok etadi.

Intervyular natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, talabalar ekologik tarbiyada quyidagi pedagogik mexanizmlarni takomillashtirishni taklif qilmoqda:

- Har bir yo'nalishda ekologik fanlarni integratsiyalashgan holda o'qitish;
- Talabalar o'zaro ekologik loyihalarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishda ko'proq mustaqillik berish;
- Ekologik faollikni rag'batlantirish uchun ball tizimini joriy etish.

Olingan natijalar talabalarda ekologik mashg'ulot madaniyatini rivojlantirishda zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlarni qo'llash zarurligini ko'rsatadi. Interfaol usullar va loyiha asosida o'qitish talabalarning faolligini oshiradi, ammo bu usullarni o'quv jarayoniga izchil integratsiyalash lozim.

Talabalar takliflaridan kelib chiqib, quyidagi takomillashtirishlar tavsiya etiladi:

1. O'quv dasturlarini modernizatsiyalash – ekologik mavzularni barcha fanlar bilan bog'lab o'qitish.
2. Praktikaga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv – har bir semestrda kamida bitta ekologik loyiha amalga oshirishni talab qilish.
3. Raqamli resurslarni kengaytirish – ekologik ta'limga bag'ishlangan mobil ilovalar va onlayn kurslarni yaratish.
4. Talabalar o'zini-o'zi boshqarishini rivojlantirish – ekologik klublar va talabalar tashabbus guruhlarini faollashtirish.

Tadqiqotning cheklovlari – faqat 5 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasini qamrab olish va natijalarning faqat talabalar nuqtai nazarini aks ettirishi. Kelajakda professor-o'qituvchilar va ish beruvchilarning fikrlarini o'rganish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

1. Talabalarning ekologik madaniyatini rivojlantirishda pedagogik mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish zaruriyati aniqlandi.
2. Talabalar interfaol usullar, loyiha asosida o'qitish va raqamli texnologiyalardan keng foydalanishni afzal ko'rishadi.

3. O‘quv jarayonida ekologik mavzularni integratsiyalash, amaliy loyihalarni kengaytirish va talabalar mustaqilligini oshirish samarali pedagogik mexanizmlar hisoblanadi.
4. Taklif etilgan yondashuvlar ekologik ongini oshirish va ekologik javobgarlikni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ekologik ta’limni rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish uchun asos bo‘lishi mumkin.

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METHODS FOR DEVELOPING LOGICAL THINKING AND CREATIVITY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN THROUGH GAMING PLATFORMS

Asadbekova Ilmira Raxat
qizi 1st year master's student,
Scientific supervisor: professor Allambergenova Mukhabbat Khasanbaevna
NSPI named after Ajiniyaz

Summary: This article analyzes the pedagogical possibilities of game platforms in the formation of logical thinking and creative abilities in preschool children.

Keywords: game platforms, preschool education, logical thinking, creativity, didactic games, digital technologies, pedagogical approach.

O‘YIN PLATFORMALARI ORQALI MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA MANTIQUIY FIKRLASH VA KREATIVLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH YO‘LLARI

Asadbekova Ilmira Raxat qizi 1-kurs magistranti,
ilmiy rahbar professor Allambergenova Muxabbat Xasanbaevna
Ajiniyoz nomidagi NDPI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda mantiqiy fikrlash va kreativ qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishda o‘yin platformalarining pedagogik imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: o‘yin platformalari, maktabgacha ta’lim, mantiqiy fikrlash, kreativlik, didaktik o‘yinlar, raqamli texnologiyalar, pedagogik yondashuv.

Bugungi kunda maktabgacha ta’lim tizimida bolalarning intellektual va ijodiy salohiyatini rivojlantirish ustuvor vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Jamiyatning tez sur’atlar bilan rivojlanishi, raqamli texnologiyalarning ta’lim jarayoniga keng kirib kelishi bolalardan nafaqat bilim, balki mustaqil fikrlash, yangicha yondashuv va

kreativlikni talab etmoqda. Shu sababli ta'lim jarayonini bolalar yosh xususiyatlariga mos, qiziqarli va samarali shakllarda tashkil etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Maktabgacha yosh davri bolaning tafakkuri, tasavvuri va ijodiy qobiliyatlari faol shakllanadigan bosqich hisoblanadi. Aynan shu davrda qo'llaniladigan o'yin platformalari bolalarning mantiqiy fikrlashini rivojlantirish bilan birga, ularning kreativ imkoniyatlarini yuzaga chiqarishga xizmat qiladi. O'yin faoliyati orqali bola atrof-muhitni anglaydi, sabab-oqibat munosabatlarini tushunadi va muammolarga noodatiy yechim topishga o'rganadi.

O'yin platformalari deganda bolalar uchun maxsus tashkil etilgan an'anaviy, konstruktiv hamda raqamli o'yin muhiti tushuniladi. Ushbu platformalar bolalarni faol ishtirok etishga undaydi va ularning bilish jarayonini tabiiy ravishda faollashtiradi.

Pedagogik nuqtayi nazardan, o'yin platformalari quyidagi imkoniyatlarga ega: bolalarda mantiqiy bog'lanishlarni aniqlash ko'nikmasini shakllantiradi, muammoli vaziyatlarni hal qilish malakasini rivojlantiradi, mustaqil fikrlash va qaror qabul qilishga o'rgatadi, ijodiy yondashuv va fantaziyani qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

O'yin orqali ta'lim berish jarayonida bola majburiy emas, balki qiziqish asosida bilim oladi. Bu esa ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Mantiqiy fikrlash - bu predmet va hodisalar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni anglash, taqqoslash, tahlil qilish va umumlashtirish jarayonidir. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda ushbu sifatni rivojlantirishda o'yin platformalari muhim vosita hisoblanadi.

Masalan, konstruktiv o'yinlar (kublar, lego, mozaikalar) bolalarda: shakl va o'lchamlarni farqlash, ketma-ketlikni aniqlash, sabab-oqibat munosabatlarini tushunish kabi ko'nikmalarni shakllantiradi.

Raqamli o'yin platformalari esa bolalarga mantiqiy topshiriqlarni bajarish, muammoli vaziyatlarni yechish va natijani oldindan taxmin qilish imkonini beradi.

Bunday o‘yinlar bolaning diqqatini jamlash, xotira va tafakkurini rivojlantirishga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Kreativlik - bu yangi g‘oyalar yaratish, noodatiy yechimlar topish va erkin fikrlash qobiliyatidir. Maktabgacha yosh davrida kreativlikni rivojlantirish bolaning kelgusidagi shaxsiy va kasbiy muvaffaqiyatlari uchun muhim poydevor hisoblanadi. O‘yin platformalari kreativlikni rivojlantirishda quyidagi jihatlar bilan ajralib turadi: rolli o‘yinlar orqali bolalar turli obrazlarga kirib, ijodiy tasavvurini boyitadi, ochiq yakunli o‘yinlar bolani mustaqil g‘oya o‘ylab topishga undaydi, jamoaviy o‘yinlar muloqot va hamkorlik asosida ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantiradi. Masalan, teatrlashtirilgan o‘yinlar bolalarda nutq, mimika, harakat va fantaziyani uyg‘unlashtirish orqali kreativ qobiliyatlarni rivojlantiradi. Raqamli ijodiy platformalar esa rasm chizish, shakl yaratish va hikoya tuzish orqali bolalarning estetik didini shakllantiradi.

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida o‘yin platformalaridan samarali foydalanish uchun quyidagi tavsiyalarni inobatga olish lozim:

- o‘yinlar bolaning yosh va individual xususiyatlariga mos bo‘lishi;
- mantiqiy va ijodiy vazifalar muvozanatda tashkil etilishi;
- raqamli o‘yinlardan foydalanishda vaqt me’yoriga rioya qilinishi;
- pedagog tomonidan o‘yin jarayoni maqsadli va tizimli boshqarilishi.

O‘yin platformalari faqat ko‘ngilochar vosita emas, balki maqsadli pedagogik ta’sirga ega bo‘lgan ta’lim resursi sifatida qaralishi zarur.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda mantiqiy fikrlash va kreativlikni rivojlantirish jarayonida nafaqat pedagog, balki ota-onaning ham faol ishtiroki muhim ahamiyatga ega. O‘yin platformalaridan samarali foydalanish ta’lim tashkiloti va oila o‘rtasidagi uzviy hamkorlikni talab etadi. Chunki bola olgan bilim va ko‘nikmalarini faqat ta’lim muassasasidagina emas, balki oilaviy muhitda ham mustahkamlaydi.

Pedagoglar tomonidan tavsiya etilgan o‘yin platformalari ota-onalar uchun tushunarli va qulay bo‘lishi lozim. Uy sharoitida qo‘llaniladigan mantiqiy o‘yinlar, konstruktorlar va ijodiy topshiriqlar bolalarning tafakkurini rivojlantirishda davomiylikni ta‘minlaydi. Ayniqsa, ota-onaning bola bilan birgalikda o‘yin jarayonida ishtirok etishi bolaning o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchini oshiradi va ijodiy faolligini kuchaytiradi.

Raqamli o‘yin platformalaridan foydalanishda esa ota-onalar nazorati muhim hisoblanadi. Bolaning yoshiga mos, rivojlantiruvchi va zararli kontentdan holi bo‘lgan o‘yinlarni tanlash ota-onaning asosiy vazifalaridan biridir. Shu bilan birga, raqamli o‘yinlar an’anaviy harakatli va ijodiy o‘yinlar bilan uyg‘unlashtirilishi zarur.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o‘yin platformalari maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda mantiqiy fikrlash va kreativlikni rivojlantirishda muhim pedagogik vosita hisoblanadi. O‘yin asosida tashkil etilgan ta‘lim jarayoni bolalarning intellektual faolligini oshiradi, mustaqil fikrlash va ijodiy yondashuvni shakllantiradi. Shu bois maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimida o‘yin platformalaridan samarali va tizimli foydalanish ta‘lim sifatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati.

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THE USE OF POETIC WORKS IN DEVELOPING CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Aytmuratova Komila Atamuratovna
assistant teacher of the Faculty of Preschool and Primary Education,
Soburova Kamshat
1st year student of the Preschool education program
University of Innovative Technologies

Summary: This article highlights the pedagogical significance of using poetic works in the development of creative activity of preschool children and issues of its improvement.

Keywords: preschool education, creative activity, poetic works, fiction, speech development, imagination, emotional development, pedagogical approach.

MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNING IJODIY FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA SHE'RIY ASARLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Aytmuratova Komila Atamuratovna
Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'lim fakulteti assistent-o'qituvchisi,
Soburova Kamshat
Maktabgacha ta'lim yo'nalishi 1-bosqich talabasi
Innovatsion texnologiyalar universiteti

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning ijodiy faoliyatini rivojlantirishda she'riy asarlardan foydalanishning pedagogik ahamiyati va uni takomillashtirish masalalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: maktabgacha ta'lim, ijodiy faoliyat, she'riy asarlar, badiiy adabiyot, nutq rivoji, tasavvur, emotsional rivojlanish, pedagogik yondashuv.

Maktabgacha yosh bolalar shaxsining shakllanishida ijodiy faoliyat muhim o'rin tutadi. Ushbu yosh davrida bolalarda tasavvur, obrazli fikrlash, nutq va emotsional sezgirlik jadal rivojlanadi. Aynan shu jarayonda badiiy adabiyot, xususan, she'riy asarlar bolalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda samarali vosita bo'lib

xizmat qiladi. She'rlar orqali bola atrof-muhitni obrazli idrok etadi, so'z boyligini oshiradi va o'z his-tuyg'ularini erkin ifodalashga o'rganadi.

Ijodiy faoliyat - bu bolaning mustaqil fikrlashi, yangi g'oyalar yaratishi va o'z tasavvurini turli faoliyat turlari orqali namoyon etish jarayonidir. Maktabgacha yoshda ijodiy faoliyat o'yin, nutq, rasm chizish, musiqiy va badiiy faoliyatlar bilan chambarchas bog'liq holda rivojlanadi. She'riy asarlar esa ushbu faoliyatlarni boyitib, bolalarning estetik didini shakllantiradi.

She'riy asarlar bolalar psixologiyasiga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ularning ritmik tuzilishi, ohangdorligi va obrazlilik bolalarning diqqatini jalb etib, eslab qolish qobiliyatini kuchaytiradi. She'rlar orqali bolalarda:

- nutqning ifodaliligi va ravonligi rivojlanadi;
- so'z boyligi kengayadi;
- tasavvur va obrazli fikrlash faollashadi;
- emotsional sezgirlik va estetik did shakllanadi.

Shuningdek, she'riy asarlar bolalarda axloqiy tushunchalarni singdirishda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Maktabgacha ta'lim jarayonida she'riy asarlardan foydalanishni takomillashtirish quyidagi yo'nalishlarda amalga oshirilishi mumkin:

She'rlarni sahnalashtirish. She'r mazmuni asosida kichik sahna ko'rinishlari tashkil etish bolalarning ijodiy faolligini oshiradi va ularni erkin ifoda etishga o'rgatadi.

She'r asosida ijodiy topshiriqlar berish. She'r mazmuni bo'yicha rasm chizish, hikoya tuzish yoki rollarga bo'lib o'qish bolalarda mustaqil fikrlashni rivojlantiradi.

Harakat va mimika bilan uyg'unlashtirish. She'rlarni harakatlar, mimika va imo-ishoralar bilan ijro etish bolalarning emotsional ifodasini kuchaytiradi.

Musiqiy elementlar bilan boyitish. She'riy asarlarni musiqa bilan uyg'unlashtirish bolalarning ritm va ohangni his qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi.

She'riy asarlar orqali ijodiy faoliyatni rivojlantirishda tarbiyachining pedagogik mahorati muhim o'rin tutadi. Tarbiyachi she'r tanlashda bolalarning yosh xususiyatlari, qiziqishlari va nutq darajasini hisobga olishi lozim. Mashg'ulot jarayonida bolalarning erkin fikrlashiga sharoit yaratish va ularni rag'batlantirib borish ijodiy muhitni shakllantiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, she'riy asarlar maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning ijodiy faoliyatini rivojlantirishda samarali pedagogik vosita hisoblanadi. She'rlar orqali bolalarda nutq, tasavvur, emotsional sezgirlik va estetik did rivojlanadi. Shu bois maktabgacha ta'lim jarayonida she'riy asarlardan foydalanishni takomillashtirish va uni tizimli tashkil etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati.

1. "Ilk qadam" davlat o'quv dasturi. – Toshkent, 2022.
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**Clinical and Radiological Features of Fibro-Cavernous Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the Effectiveness of
Modern Treatment Methods**

Authors:

Xasanov Azizbek Murodovich - 2-grade student of Samarkand State Medical University faculty of treatment

Otamurodov Azizbek Baxtiyorovich - 2-grade student of Samarkand State Medical University faculty of treatment.

Zayniddinov Asliddin Movsuddinovich - 2- grade student of Samarkand State Medical University faculty of treatment.

Scientific supervisor: Khidirov Ziyadulla Erkinovich - Assistant Professor, Department of Human Anatomy, Samarkand State Medical University.

Annotation: The characteristics of clinical presentation and radiodiagnosis of the disease are given, and treatment techniques are presented. The clinical observation of the successful treatment of newly diagnosed fibro-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis caused by mycobacteria of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and the results of control of the effectiveness of treatment with modern high-tech radiation methods are presented. The technique enables to close completely the cavities in 70% of patients. The advantages of the method are described.

Keywords: Pulmonary tuberculosis, fibro-cavernous tuberculosis, cavernous tuberculosis, multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB), diabetes mellitus, radiological diagnostics, pulmonary cavern, fibrotic processes, modern treatment methods, treatment effectiveness.

Relevance The complexity of the epidemiological situation of tuberculosis is also due to a significant increase in the number of patients with concomitant diabetes which is ahead of all non-communicable diseases in terms of the rate of spread. According to the International Diabetes Federation (MDF), in 2016 there were 425 million DM patients in the world [3]. Currently, every 11th person on Earth is sick with DM. The Russian Federation ranks fifth in the world in terms of the number of DM patients. According to the State Register in In 2016, 4.38 million patients with DM were registered in the Russian Federation [1]. Diabetes is a risk factor for the development of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is detected in DM patients 3-14 times more often than in the rest of the population [4, 7]. They are especially susceptible to tuberculosis people with severe decompensated diabetes and its complications [5, 9]. Fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis and its complications are the main cause of death in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (75-80%). The disintegration of the focus of specific inflammation in the lungs and the formation of a cavity can be observed with the progression of any form of tuberculosis, if predisposing conditions arise for this in the form of changes in the reactivity of the body, increased sensitization, massive superinfection, the addition of other diseases and the effects of various harmful factors that reduce overall resistance [19, 20]. Under the influence of these factors, the permeability of vascular walls increases in the zone of tuberculous changes, where the reproduction of mycobacteria increases. The granulation tissue and caseous masses contained here are infiltrated by lymphoid elements and polynuclears, which secrete proteolytic enzymes, and a zone of perifocal inflammation appears around [1, 8]. In the future, as a result of necrobiosis and purulent melting of curd masses, destruction is formed. For some time it remains closed and only after its contents are emptied through the draining bronchus and atmospheric air penetrates into the vacated space, a destructive cavity is formed. The wall of the newly formed decay cavity first consists of two layers the inner pyogenic-necrotic and the outer granulation shaft. Then, collagen fibers are gradually formed in the outer

part of the granulation layer, which form a thin, sometimes interrupted fibrous layer [6,5]. Over time, a three-layer wall is formed around the decay cavity, characteristic of the cavern. The size of the cavern varies widely from a few millimeters to 10-20 cm or more. Medium (from 2 to 4 cm) are more common, less often large (4-6 cm) and giant (more than 6 cm) cavities. The size of the cavities depends not only on the volume of the destroyed lung tissue and the elasticity of the surrounding parenchyma, but also on the condition of the draining bronchi, which are often involved in the pathological process. With the progression of the process, the walls of the bronchi are infiltrated by lymphoid and epithelioid cells, the mucous membrane is replaced by specific granulations, and scars appear, which lead to the formation of various degrees of stenosis [9, 14, and 18]. As a result, the normal patency of the bronchi is disrupted. When a valve mechanism is formed, the cavity stretches or swells, in such cases its dimensions often significantly exceed the actual volume of the destroyed lung tissue, and an atelectasis or distelectasis zone forms around the cavity. Cavernous tuberculosis Destructive cavity as a kind of manifestation of tuberculous inflammation is characterized by dynamism. With effective treatment, and much less often, spontaneous resorption of the zone of perifocal inflammation and fresh bronchogenic foci occurs [17]. The cavity is clearly delimited from the surrounding lung tissue, but its walls do not yet have a pronounced fibrous sclerotic character (elastic cavity). The clinical picture of cavernous tuberculosis is determined by the initial form of tuberculosis and the time of formation of the cavern.

Material and methods The age of the patients ranged from 18 to 65 years old. Tuberculosis was detected for the first time in 20 (17.6%) patients. After the first ineffective course of treatment, 43 (37.7%) patients were admitted to the hospital, after two courses or more (35.1%) people. Tuberculosis recurrence was diagnosed in 11 (9.6%) patients. When distributed according to the forms of the disease, the largest group consisted of patients with infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis 45 (39.5%) people. Fibrous cavernous tuberculosis was diagnosed in 38 (33.3%), tuberculosis in 26 (22.8%), disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis in 3 (2.6%) and caseous pneumonia in 2 (1.7%) patients. The cavern can cause spontaneous pneumothorax and empyema. If the cavity is small and does not communicate with the bronchus, it is difficult to determine it during physical examination. With healthy and blocked cavities, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is usually not found in the sputum. They can sometimes be detected after puncture and washing of the cavity with saline solution. In such cases, the hemogram, ESR, protein content and other biochemical parameters are within the norm. During bronchoscopy, deformation and varying degrees of bronchial stenosis are detected. Outcomes of cavernous tuberculosis 1. An important condition for this is the absence of pleural adhesions, which fix the affected lung to the chest and prevent the cavity from collapsing. 2. In other cases, after the rejection of the pyogenic membrane, the cavity is filled with a growing granulation tissue, which subsequently undergoes connective tissue transformation. 3. It is possible to close the cavity by performing it with caseous masses, lymph and tissue fluid with the formation of a homogeneous focus resembling tuberculosis. This healing option is far from perfect. Often, under the influence of unfavorable factors, an aggravation of the process occurs and then a cavern is found again at this place. 4. It is possible to improve the cavity in an open way. In such cases, while maintaining the drainage function of the bronchi, most of the inner caseous-necrotic layer is rejected, and many macrophages, polyblasts, epithelioid and giant cells with basal granularity and a large number of nuclei are determined in the granulation layer. Small blood vessels and lymphoid follicles develop intensively here. Active tuberculous changes sometimes remain in the areas of lung tissue adjacent to the cavern, and in the bronchi tuberculous tubercles and epithelioid cells. Thus cavernous tuberculosis is a process that is not homogeneous in its origin, pathomorphological substrate and final outcome. With ineffective treatment or its

absence, the process progresses, repeated episodes of bronchogenic in-semination, infiltrative outbreaks occur, followed by the development of fibrosis in and around the cavity wall, resulting in fibrocavernous pulmonary tuberculosis. Fibrotic-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis Fibrotic-cavernous tuberculosis is the final stage in the progressive course of the destructive tuberculosis process. For all such patients, despite the variety of clinical and pathomorphological manifestations of the disease, common signs are the presence of a fibrous cavity or caverns, the development of fibrous changes in the surrounding lung tissue and polymorphic foci of bronchogenic dissemination, often in both lungs. The walls of the cavity in such cases have a three-layer structure with a predominance of a coarse fibrous layer, turning into fibrosis of the interlobular, interalveolar septa and pleura Progressive fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis is characterized by a specific lesion of peribronchial tissue, smooth muscles and cartilaginous plates of large bronchi, as well as the presence of tubercular and infiltrative-ulcerative changes in the submucosal layer and bronchial mucosa. Especially often small bronchi and bronchioles suffer, the walls of which are exposed to caseous necrosis.

As a result, narrowing, amputation, obliteration of the bronchi is formed, cylindrical and small bagged bronchiectasis occurs. With the progression of fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis, a giant cavern can form, often occupying an entire fraction of the lung or even almost the entire lung. Such a cavity can be multi-chamber with the presence of blood vessels in the beams crossing its lumen. In addition, large, often aneurysmally dilated blood vessels are detected near such a cavity, with a violation of the integrity of which massive pulmonary bleeding occurs. Complete scarring of the fibrous cavity occurs relatively rarely, since massive fibrosis in its walls and in the surrounding lung tissue prevents the collapse of such a cavity and its scarring. In fibrotic-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis the visceral pleura is often involved in the process first, and then the parietal pleura. Areas of perifocal inflammation, tuberculous foci, limited or extensive planar accretions appear in it. For this reason, not only the mobility of the lung is limited, but also the stretching increases and the healing of cavities becomes difficult, especially if they are located at the apex or in the cortical layers. An open cavern is a permanent source (reservoir) of the spread of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* It is estimated that this reservoir contains 10¹⁰-10¹² mycobacteria this is a huge bacterial population that is in an unstable state, multiplies and all the time supports the inflammatory process with the presence of necrosis in the cavity wall. During the outbreak, a rather pronounced perifocal inflammatory reaction develops around the cavity, foci of bronchogenic dissemination occur. With each new exacerbation, new foci of dissemination appear, the process becomes even more widespread. Individual foci of dissemination can merge into larger conglomerates, these conglomerates can also undergo destruction, destruction. This is how new caverns, or "child caverns", appear.

Results and dicusion The results of microbiological studies showed that all patients in both groups were bacterial isolators. There were no significant differences in the massiveness of bacterial excretion between the compared groups. All patients isolated MDR MBT. Patients say that the cavities they have do not interfere with them much. However, such a condition, such stability of the tuberculosis process is noted mainly in patients who strictly observe the regime and adapt their vital activity to new conditions to the presence of the tuberculosis process in them. If they do not comply with these rules, especially if they lead a disorderly lifestyle, abuse alcohol, are exposed to hyperinsolation and other adverse external influences, exacerbation and progression of the tuberculosis process occur. This variant of the course of the disease is possible only in patients who regularly and for a long time take chemotherapy drugs. With the "chaotic" use of therapeutic agents, it is not possible to achieve stabilization of the fibrous-cavernous process. Due to the fact that patients

are treated with chemotherapy for a long time, adequate chemotherapy is often hampered by two factors drug resistance of mycobacteria and poor tolerability of chemotherapeutic agents. These two points do not always allow for adequate therapy, which also leads to the progression of the fibrous-cavernous process. The progressive course of fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis (fast or slow) can develop from the very beginning of the disease without a previous period of stability. It (especially rapidly progressing) is characterized by undulation, i.e. frequent change of flashes and intervals. During the outbreak, intoxication is expressed, which may persist during the interval. Patients are concerned about cough, sputum, hemoptysis, chest pain, and eventually shortness of breath. These clinical manifestations in the period of exacerbation correspond to the development of perifocal inflammation around the cavity, bronchogenic dissemination, concomitant endobronchitis. Bronchial or amphoric respiration is determined over large and giant caverns. In such patients, low blood pressure, tachycardia, and the accent of the II tone over the pulmonary artery are noted. Progressive forms of fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis are characterized by constant and massive bacterial excretion, the presence of drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberculin sensitivity decreases. In peripheral blood, leukocytosis with a pronounced shift to the left, a significant increase in ESR are detected, there may be signs of anemia. There is a pronounced imbalance of protein fractions of blood serum, an increase in the content of fibrinogen, C-reactive protein, etc. With bronchoscopy, it is relatively often possible to detect specific changes in large, and especially in small bronchi. As the disease progresses, the function of respiration and blood circulation deteriorates, pulmonary hypertension progresses, the intensity of oxidative processes decreases all types of metabolism are disrupted, blood oxygenation decreases, hypoxemia increases, secretion and acidity of gastric juice decrease, dystrophic changes and dysfunction of various parts of the nervous and endocrine systems occur. Radiological diagnostics of cavernous and fibrous-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis, A destructive cavity in the lung is radiologically detected only if, after rejection of the molten contents, air enters it through the draining bronchus. Therefore, one of its radiological signs is the display of enlightenment against the background of darkening. The latter, in turn, depends on many factors the initial form of the process, the structure of the cavity wall, the condition of the lung tissue. The main radiological symptom of a destructive cavity is the presence of an annular or wider border shadow around the illumination with a continuous closed contour that persists in at least two mutually perpendicular projections. Along with the main radiological sign of a destructive tuberculous cavity in the lung, additional radiological symptoms may be detected: the presence of a horizontal or meniscus-like fluid level within the lung tissue, signs of a draining bronchus, which becomes visible as a result of infiltration or sclerosis of its walls and, like a pointer, targets the location of the cavity in the lung; in some cases, in the absence of obvious X-ray bronchogenic dissemination, which indirectly indicate its presence. They are usually large, irregular in shape, without clear contours, sometimes of a draining nature, numerous and have a typical localization in the lungs. Such foci are located below the source of their formation and in greater numbers in the anterior (3rd, 4th, 5th) and lower (7th, 8th, 9th, 10th) segments which are better ventilated when breathing. In the radiological picture of pulmonary tuberculosis in the decay phase, the initial form of the process dominates. Thus, in disseminated tuberculosis, the X-ray picture of the decay phase is characterized by the presence of foci of dissemination and one or more thin-walled, round, as if stamped. Tomogram of the lungs in direct projection with cavernous tuberculosis a cavern is determined in the upper lobe of the left lung (indicated by an arrow), the surrounding lung tissue is not changed without perifocal inflammation. With focal tuberculosis in the decay phase, a small, relatively round and thin ring-shaped shadow with separate foci in its composition or adjacent to its outer contour is usually determined against the background of limited polymorphic foci (the symptom of the "necklace" is an alterative cavity).

The formation of fresh foci of bronchogenic dissemination is an indicator of the phase of insemination, which, with vigorous treatment, can be eliminated with complete resorption of foci, without the formation of fibrosis, but with the preservation of the cavity itself. However, more often the progression of the cavernous form of tuberculosis leads to the development of fibrous-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis. The X-ray picture of the fibrous-cavernous form of the process is characterized not only and not so much by the formed cavernous, but also by the presence of pronounced and to varying degrees widespread fibrous and specific changes in the lungs. Bronchographic examination determines deforming bronchitis or bronchiectasis of varying severity and prevalence.

Conclusion: With a volumetric decrease in individual segments and lobes, the mediastinal organs shift towards the lesion. The main method of treating patients with destructive tuberculosis is combined chemotherapy using 4-5 tuberculostatic drugs, taking into account the sensitivity of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Antibacterial therapy at the first stage is usually carried out for 4-6 months, and after achieving favorable results by an intermittent method until full clinical effect. In addition, various types of pathogenetic treatment are carried out. Currently, it is mandatory to use alternative methods of drug administration intrapulmonary intracavitary and pericavitary administration of drugs. The valve is made of a rubber compound 52-336/4, indifferent to the human body, and is a hollow cylinder. The inner opening of the valve on the one hand has a smooth round shape, on the other it is made in the form of a falling lobe valve, which is locked by excessive external pressure due to its own elastic properties of the material. The valve is installed with both a rigid bronchoscope and a bronchofibroscope. The size of the valve depends on the localization of the tuberculous process, which is the source of bleeding, and the diameter of the draining bronchus, where the valve is installed (main, lobar, segmental), and should exceed the diameter of the bronchial lumen by 2-2.5 times. The criteria for including the valve in the treatment complex are drug resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, exhaustion of the possibilities of chemotherapy and traditional collapse therapy for closing cavities and cavities.

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METHODS OF FORMING LINGUISTIC SKILLS IN GRADES 8-9

Abdurakhmonova Durдона Abdurakhmon kizi

2nd-year Master's student of Namangan State Pedagogical Institute

temurganiyev2201@gmail.com

Abstract: The article examines methods for developing linguistic skills in 8th-9th grade students based on Language for Specific Purposes (LSP). A comparative analysis of Uzbekistan's new-generation textbooks and international practices (PISA) is conducted, proving the effectiveness of integrating language teaching with professional contexts. Methodological recommendations for improving students' functional literacy are provided in the conclusion.

Keywords: linguistic skill, vocational guidance, 8th-9th grade, functional literacy, new-generation textbooks, methodology.

Abduraxmonova Durдона Abdurahmon qizi

Namangan davlat pedagogika institute 2-bosqich magistranti +93 964 66 44

temurganiyev2201@gmail.com

8-9-SINFLARDA LINGVISTIK KO'NIKMANI SHAKLLANTIRISH USULLARI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada 8-9-sinf o'quvchilarida lingvistik ko'nikmalarni kasbga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim (LSP) asosida shakllantirish usullari tadqiq etilgan. O'zbekistondagi yangi avlod darsliklari va xalqaro tajriba (PISA) qiyosiy tahlil qilinib, til ta'limini amaliyot bilan integratsiyalash samaradorligi asoslangan. Tadqiqot yakunida o'quvchilarning funksional savodxonligini oshirish bo'yicha metodik takliflar berilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: lingvistik koʻnikma, kasbga yoʻnaltirish, 8-9-sinf, funksional savodxonlik, yangi avlod darsliklari, metodika.

Абдурахмонова Дурдона Абдурахмон кизи

Магистрант 2-го курса Наманганского государственного педагогического института Тел: +998 93 964 66 44 E-mail: temurganiyev2201@gmail.com

МЕТОДЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ НАВЫКОВ У УЧАЩИХСЯ 8-9 КЛАССОВ

Аннотация: В статье исследуются методы формирования лингвистических навыков у учащихся 8-9 классов на основе профессионально-ориентированного обучения (LSP). Проведен сравнительный анализ учебников нового поколения Узбекистана и международного опыта (PISA), обоснована эффективность интеграции языкового обучения с практикой. В заключении предложены методические рекомендации по повышению функциональной грамотности учащихся.

Ключевые слова: лингвистический навык, профориентация, 8-9 класс, функциональная грамотность, учебники нового поколения, методика.

KIRISH

Zamonaviy globallashuv sharoitida shaxsning intellektual salohiyatini belgilovchi asosiy mezonlardan biri uning kommunikativ va lingvistik kompetentligidir. Xususan, uzluksiz taʼlim tizimining tayanch boʻgʻini sanalgan umumiy oʻrta taʼlim maktablarida, xususan, 8-9-sinf oʻquvchilarida til hodisalarini chuqur anglash va ulardan kasbiy-ijtimoiy faoliyatda unumli foydalanish koʻnikmalarini shakllantirish dolzarb pedagogik muammo boʻlib qolmoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev o‘zining “Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi” asarida ta’kidlaganidek: “Biz ta’lim va tarbiya tizimining barcha bo‘g‘inlari faoliyatini bugungi zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirishni o‘zimizning birinchi darajali vazifamiz deb bilamiz”. Ushbu strategik vazifa bevosita ona tili ta’limi mazmunini modernizatsiya qilishni, o‘quvchilarda nafaqat nazariy grammatik bilimlarni, balki funktsional savodxonlikni rivojlantirishni taqozo etadi.

O‘smirlik davrining psixofiziologik xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, 8-9-sinf o‘quvchilarida lingvistik ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish ularni kelajakda ijtimoiy hayotga va ma’lum bir kasbiy yo‘nalishga tayyorlashning poydevori hisoblanadi. Mazkur bosqichda tilni tizimli tahlil qilish, matn ustida ishlash va nutqiy vaziyatlarga moslashish texnologiyalarini qo‘llash ta’lim oluvchilarning dunyoqarashini kengaytirib, ularning raqobatbardosh kadr bo‘lib yetishishiga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqolada yuqori sinf o‘quvchilarining lingvistik ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishda innovatsion metodlarning samaradorligi va ularni amaliyotga tatbiq etishning ilmiy-pedagogik yechimlari tahlil qilinadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

O‘smir yoshdagi o‘quvchilarning lingvistik ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish muammosi pedagogika va lingvodidaktika fanlarining doimiy diqqat markazida bo‘lib kelmoqda. Lingvistik kompetensiya tushunchasi o‘quvchining til tizimi haqidagi bilimlarini nutqiy faoliyatning barcha turlarida erkin qo‘llay olish qobiliyatini ifodalaydi. Ushbu yo‘nalishdagi fundamental tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, 8-9-sinf o‘quvchilarida til hodisalarini o‘rganish shunchaki grammatik qoidalarni yodlashdan ko‘ra, tushunchalar o‘rtasidagi semantik va funktsional aloqalarni anglashga ko‘proq bog‘liqdir.

O‘zbekistonlik olimlardan N. Mahmudov o‘z tadqiqotlarida ona tili ta’limini mazmuniy jihatdan yangilash, xususan, til o‘rgatishni tafakkur tarbiyasi bilan uzviy bog‘lash zarurligini asoslab bergan. Uning fikricha, til ko‘nikmasi — bu dunyoni til birliklari orqali idrok etish san’atidir. Metodist olim J. Jalolov esa lingvistik ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishda nutqiy vaziyatlarning ahamiyatini alohida ta’kidlaydi. Uning metodologik yondashuvi 8-9-sinf darsliklarida nazariya va amaliyot mutanosibligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Jahon tajribasida, xususan, N. Chomskyning “generativ grammatika” nazariyasi va D. Hymesning kommunikativ kompetensiya modelida lingvistik qobiliyat insonning ichki intellektual salohiyati sifatida talqin qilinadi. Rus tadqiqotchisi L. Vygotsky tomonidan ilgari surilgan “yaqin rivojlanish zonasi” nazariyasi esa yuqori sinf o‘quvchilari bilan ishlashda kognitiv va lingvistik ko‘nikmalarni sinxron rivojlantirishning psixologik asoslarini ochib beradi.

So‘nggi yillardagi ilmiy izlanishlarda, xususan, Z. Xolmanova va L. Axmedova kabi olimlarning ishlarida lingvistik ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishda axborot texnologiyalari va interfaol metodlarning (masalan, kognitiv xaritalash, matn tahlili) o‘rni yuqori baholanmoqda. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, adabiyotlarda o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatini oshiruvchi usullarga katta urg‘u berilgan bo‘lsa-da, 8-9-sinf kesimida til ta’limini kasbga yo‘naltirish bilan bog‘lovchi texnologik modellar hali-hanuz qo‘shimcha tadqiqotlarni talab etmoqda.

MUHOKAMA

Lingvistik ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish jarayoni faqatgina o‘quv dasturidagi mavzularni o‘zlashtirish bilan cheklanib qolmasligi kerak. Bizning kuzatuvlarimiz va olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ushbu yoshdagi o‘quvchilar tildan shunchaki muloqot vositasi emas, balki o‘zligini namoyon qilish va kelajakdagi ijtimoiy

mavqeini belgilash quroli sifatida foydalana boshlaydilar. Shu ma'noda, tadqiqotimiz natijalari shuni tasdiqladiki, lingvistik ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishda "sohaviy kontekst" kiritilishi o'quvchilarning darsga bo'lgan motivatsiyasini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

An'anaviy ta'limda 8-9-sinf ona tili darslarida grammatik tahlil ustuvorlik qiladi. Biroq, lingvistik ko'nikmani "jonli" muloqot va kasbiy elementlar bilan boyitish kutilganidan ko'ra samaraliroq natija berdi. Masalan, fe'l nisbatlari yoki sintaktik qurilmalarni shunchaki o'rgatish o'rniga, ularni "shifokor va bemor muloqoti" yoki "IT-mutaxassisining texnik topshirig'i" kontekstida tushuntirish, o'quvchida tilning funktsional mohiyatini anglashga yordam beradi. Bu borada biz taklif etayotgan metodik model quyidagi jadvalda o'z aksini topgan:

Lingvistik ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishning an'anaviy va innovatsion yondashuvlari qiyosiy tahlili

<i>Parametrlar</i>	An'anaviy yondashuv	Biz taklif etayotgan texnologiya
<i>Asosiy maqsad</i>	Qoidalarni yodlash va mashq bajarish	Lingvistik bilimlarni hayotiy vaziyatda qo'llash
<i>O'qitish shakli</i>	Reproduktiv (qaytarishga asoslangan)	Produktiv (ijodiy-kasbiy tahlil)
<i>O'quvchi roli</i>	Tinglovchi va bajaruvchi	Izlanuvchi va muloqot ishtirokchisi
<i>Natija (KPI)</i>	Grammatik savodxonlik	Funktsional-kommunikativ kompetensiya

Tahlillarimiz davomida ma'lum bo'ldiki, lingvistik ko'nikmalarni tizimlashtirishda kognitiv xaritalash usulidan foydalanish o'smirlarning mantiqiy tafakkurini ham shakllantiradi. Quyidagi sxemada lingvistik ko'nikmalarning tarkibiy qismlari va ularning kasbiy yo'nalish bilan aloqadorligi ko'rsatilgan:

Muhokama qilinayotgan texnologiyaning o'ziga xosligi shundaki, u o'quvchidan nafaqat savodli yozishni, balki nutqiy strategiyani tanlashni talab qiladi. Biz o'tkazgan tajriba-sinov ishlari shuni ko'rsatdiki, 8-9-sinf o'quvchilari murakkab sintaktik butunliklarni o'rganishda ularning amaliy ahamiyatini ko'rmasalar, qiziqishlari so'nib boradi. Aksincha, dars jarayoniga "Case-study" yoki "Role-play" elementlari olib kirilganda, til birliklarini tanlashda ongli yondashuv shakllanadi.

N. Mahmudov aytganidek, til — millatning tafakkur tarzi bo'lsa, maktab ta'limidagi til darslari shu tafakkurni amaliyotga yo'naltirishi kerak. Bizning fikrimizcha, 8-9-sinflarda til o'qitishni shartli ravishda "Kichik kasbiy tayyorgarlik" bosqichi deb hisoblash mumkin. Bu yerda o'quvchi o'zining nutqiy mahorati orqali qaysi sohada muvaffaqiyat qozonishi mumkinligini tushunib yetadi. Xulosa o'rnida aytish mumkinki, taklif etilayotgan texnologiya nafaqat lingvistik savodxonlikni, balki shaxsning ijtimoiy-kasbiy adaptatsiyasini ham ta'minlovchi muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

NATIJARAR

Tadqiqot davomida 8-9-sinf o'quvchilarining lingvistik ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish darajasi ikki yo'nalishda — xalqaro tajriba standartlari va mahalliy ta'lim amaliyoti kesimida tahlil qilindi.

Xalqaro tajriba: Xalqaro PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) tadqiqotlari va YeIning “Language for Work” dasturi natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, til ta’limini kasbiy kontekstga bog‘lagan davlatlarda (Finlandiya, Estoniya, Singapur) o‘quvchilarning matnni tushunish va undan amaliy foydalanish ko‘rsatkichi an’anaviy tizimga nisbatan 22-25% yuqori. Masalan, Estoniya maktablarida 9-sinf o‘quvchilariga til darslarida “Loyiha boshqaruvi tilshunosligi” elementlari o‘rgatiladi. Bizning qiyosiy tahlillarimizga ko‘ra, ushbu metodika qo‘llanilganda, o‘quvchilarning murakkab ijtimoiy-kasbiy vaziyatlarda nutqiy strategiyani to‘g‘ri tanlash ehtimoli 88% ni tashkil etmoqda. Bu xalqaro tajriba o‘quvchining lingvistik kompetensiyasi uning kelajakdagi iqtisodiy faolligi bilan to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri bog‘liqligini isbotlaydi.

Mahalliy holat: O‘zbekiston umumta’lim maktablarining 8-9-sinflarida o‘tkazilgan tajriba-sinov ishlari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, yangi avlod darsliklariga o‘tilishi bilan o‘quvchilarning kreativ yozma nutq ko‘nikmalari avvalgi yillarga nisbatan 15% ga o‘sgan. Biroq, natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, o‘quvchilar grammatik qoidalarni bilish darajasi (82%) bilan ularni kasbiy-amaliy vaziyatlarda qo‘llay olish darajasi (46%) o‘rtasida uzilish mavjud.

XULOSA

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar va ona tili ta’limi jarayonini kuzatish natijasida shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, o‘quvchilarda lingvistik ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish shunchaki akademik bilim berish emas, balki ularni ijtimoiy-kasbiy muhitga moslashtirishning strategik bosqichidir. Tadqiqotimiz davomida biz nafaqat metodik usullarni, balki amaldagi darsliklarning ushbu maqsadga qanchalik xizmat qilayotganini ham tahlil qildik.

Tan olish kerakki, uzoq yillar davomida amalda bo‘lgan an’anaviy darsliklarimiz haddan tashqari nazariyaga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, o‘quvchidan qoidalarni quruq

yodlashni va murakkab sintaktik tahlillarni talab etar edi. Bunday yondashuv o‘quvchida “ona tili darsi faqat imlo qoidalarini uchun kerak” degan noto‘g‘ri tasavvurni shakllantirgan. Biroq, so‘nggi yillarda joriy etilgan “yangi avlod” darsliklari (Milliy o‘quv dasturi asosida) til o‘rgatishga kommunikativ va funksional yondashuvni olib kirdi. Ushbu darsliklarda matn bilan ishlash, tanqidiy fikrlash va nutqiy vaziyatlarga urg‘u berilgani biz taklif etayotgan kasbga yo‘naltirish texnologiyasi uchun qulay zamin yaratadi.

An‘anaviy va yangi avlod darsliklarining lingvistik ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishdagi samaradorligi qiyosiy tahlil



Shunga qaramay, tahlillarimiz shuni ko‘rsatdiki, yangi darsliklarda ham lingvistik bilimlarni bevosita muayyan kasbiy sohalarga (masalan, texnik, iqtisodiy yoki huquqiy yo‘nalishlarga) differensial tarzda bog‘lash mexanizmlari biroz oqsoqlanmoqda. Shu sababli, tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra quyidagi amaliy takliflarni ilgari suramiz:

1. Integrativ yondashuvni kuchaytirish: 8-9-sinf ona tili darslarida “Kasbiy muloqot elementlari” modulini kiritish lozim. Bunda o‘quvchi o‘zining kelajakdagi kasbiga oid terminlarni o‘zbek tili grammatikasi qoidalari doirasida o‘rganishi kerak.

2. Darsliklar mazmunini tabaqalashtirish: Yuqori sinf darsliklarida beriladigan matnlar faqat badiiy uslub bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, rasmiy-idoraviy, ilmiy va ommabop uslubdagi sohaviy matnlarni ham qamrab olishi zarur.

3. Baholash tizimini o‘zgartirish: O‘quvchining lingvistik ko‘nikmasini faqat diktant yoki bayon orqali emas, balki “Nutqiy vaziyatda muammoni hal qilish” kabi keyslar orqali baholash tizimiga o‘tish maqsadga muvofiq.

4. O‘qituvchilar malakasini oshirish: Ona tili o‘qituvchilariga tilni kasbiy kontekstda o‘qitish metodikasini (LSP — Language for Specific Purposes tamoyili asosida) o‘rgatuvchi maxsus treninglar tashkil etilishi shart.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, lingvistik ko‘nikmani shakllantirish texnologiyasi o‘quvchini jamiyatda o‘z so‘ziga ega, fikrini dalillay oladigan va kasbiy muloqotga tayyor shaxs sifatida tarbiyalashga xizmat qiladi. Bu esa Yangi O‘zbekiston ta’lim tizimi oldiga qo‘yilgan “raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash” vazifasining amaliy ijrosidir.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PRACTICAL TRAINING IN FORMING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES OF SEWING STUDENTS

Akbarova Mukaddaskhon

Master of Industrial Training at Bagdad District Technical College No.1
Uzbekistan

mukaddasakbarova@gmail.com

Abstract

The preparation of competitive and professionally competent specialists in the sewing and garment industry is one of the key tasks of modern vocational education systems. The rapid development of fashion technologies, the diversification of textile materials, and the increasing requirements of the labor market demand that graduates possess not only theoretical knowledge but also strong practical skills and professional competencies. In sewing education, professional competence is closely connected with the ability to perform technological operations, work with modern equipment, apply design principles, ensure product quality, and adapt to real production conditions. This extended thesis explores the significance of practical training in forming professional competencies of sewing students. It analyzes the conceptual foundations of competence-based vocational education, identifies the main groups of competencies required in the sewing profession, and examines the pedagogical role of practical training in integrating knowledge with professional practice. The thesis also discusses effective forms and methods of organizing practical training, including workshops, project-based learning, simulations of production environments, and internships in garment enterprises. Special attention is paid to the influence of practical training on students' professional readiness, motivation, employability, and personal development. The study argues that high-quality practical training is a decisive factor in preparing sewing students for successful professional activity and sustainable career development in the modern garment industry.

Keywords: practical training, professional competencies, vocational education, sewing students, garment industry, skills development

Introduction

In the context of globalization and rapid technological development, vocational education systems face the challenge of preparing specialists who are capable of responding to the dynamic demands of the labor market. The sewing and garment

industry is one of the sectors where professional success depends heavily on practical skills, technological accuracy, and the ability to apply knowledge in real production situations. Employers expect graduates of vocational institutions to be ready for work from the first days of employment, which requires not only familiarity with theoretical concepts but also well-formed professional competencies. Despite the recognized importance of practical skills, in many educational institutions theoretical instruction still dominates over practical training. Students often acquire fragmented knowledge of textile science, garment construction, and production technology, but experience difficulties when they are required to perform complex operations independently. This discrepancy between educational outcomes and labor market expectations leads to problems such as low employability of graduates, prolonged adaptation periods in enterprises, and dissatisfaction among employers. Practical training plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and professional activity. It provides students with opportunities to engage in real or simulated professional tasks, make decisions, solve production problems, and take responsibility for the quality of their work. Through systematic practical training, students not only develop technical skills but also form professional thinking, work discipline, and a sense of professional identity.

The purpose of this extended thesis is to examine the importance of practical training in forming professional competencies of sewing students. The objectives include analyzing the concept of professional competence in vocational education, identifying key competencies required for sewing specialists, exploring the pedagogical functions of practical training, and discussing effective organizational forms and methods of practical training in sewing education. The thesis also highlights the impact of practical training on students' professional readiness and employability and outlines challenges and perspectives for improving practical training in vocational institutions.

Theoretical Foundations of Professional Competence in Sewing Education

Professional competence is understood as an integrated characteristic of an individual that combines knowledge, skills, abilities, values, and personal qualities necessary for effective professional activity. In vocational education, competence-based approaches emphasize learning outcomes that reflect real professional requirements rather than only academic achievements. For sewing students, professional competence includes not only the ability to perform specific technological operations but also understanding the logic of production processes, ensuring product quality, and adapting to technological and organizational changes in the garment industry.

The formation of professional competence in sewing education is based on the interaction of several components. The cognitive component involves theoretical knowledge of textile materials, pattern construction, garment design, technological sequences, equipment operation, and quality standards. The operational component includes practical skills and abilities to carry out cutting, sewing, pressing, finishing, and quality control operations. The motivational component reflects students' interest in the profession, professional values, and commitment to high-quality work. The social component includes teamwork skills, professional communication, and the ability to cooperate with colleagues and supervisors. The reflective component involves self-assessment, awareness of strengths and weaknesses, and readiness for continuous professional improvement. In the sewing profession, competence is highly context-dependent. The quality of professional performance depends not only on individual skills but also on the ability to work within production systems, follow technological discipline, and meet deadlines. Therefore, competence formation requires learning environments that simulate or reproduce real professional contexts. Practical training provides such environments and enables students to experience professional roles and responsibilities.

Key Professional Competencies of Sewing Students

The professional activity of sewing specialists requires a wide range of competencies that can be grouped into several categories. Technical and technological competencies are central to the profession and include the ability to operate sewing machines and equipment, select appropriate tools and materials, perform different types of seams and stitches, and follow technological maps and production instructions. Sewing students must also be able to diagnose and correct defects in garments and equipment settings. Design and creative competencies involve the ability to work with patterns, adjust designs to individual measurements, and apply aesthetic principles in garment creation. Even in industrial production, sewing specialists often need to adapt standard models to specific requirements, which requires creativity and a sense of style. These competencies are particularly important in small ateliers and custom tailoring, where individualization of garments is a key value. Organizational competencies include planning work processes, managing time, organizing the workplace according to ergonomic and safety requirements, and maintaining technological discipline. Sewing students must learn to work efficiently in conditions of limited time and resources while ensuring high quality of products. Communicative competencies involve interaction

with colleagues, supervisors, designers, and clients. Effective communication is necessary for clarifying technical requirements, coordinating work in teams, and ensuring mutual understanding in production processes. Personal-professional qualities such as responsibility, accuracy, patience, diligence, stress resistance, and adaptability are also essential competencies for sewing specialists. These qualities influence professional reliability and productivity and are formed mainly through practical experience in real or simulated production environments.

The Role of Practical Training in Competence Formation

Practical training is the main pedagogical tool for forming professional competencies of sewing students. It provides conditions for active learning, where students are not passive recipients of information but active participants in professional activity. Through practical training, students learn to apply theoretical knowledge in concrete situations, which enhances the meaningfulness and durability of learning outcomes. One of the key functions of practical training is the integration of theory and practice. In sewing education, theoretical concepts such as fabric properties, technological sequences, and design principles acquire practical significance when students apply them in real tasks. For example, understanding the elasticity and shrinkage of fabrics becomes meaningful when incorrect fabric selection leads to defects in finished garments. Through such experiences, students develop a deeper understanding of theoretical knowledge. Practical training also supports the development of procedural skills, which are essential for professional performance. Sewing operations require precise coordination of movements, control of machine speed, and adherence to technological sequences. These skills are formed through repeated practice, gradual automation, and continuous feedback from instructors.

Another important role of practical training is the development of professional thinking and problem-solving abilities. In real or simulated production environments, students encounter various problems, such as fabric defects, pattern mismatches, equipment malfunctions, or time constraints. Solving these problems requires analytical thinking, flexibility, and decision-making skills. Practical training creates opportunities for developing these competencies in authentic contexts. Practical training also contributes to the formation of professional motivation and identity. When students see tangible results of their work, such as a finished garment that meets quality standards, they experience a sense of achievement and professional pride. This emotional experience strengthens their motivation for learning and professional development.

Moreover, practical training helps students understand the social significance of their profession and their future role in the labor market.

Forms and Methods of Practical Training in Sewing Education

The organization of practical training significantly influences its effectiveness in forming professional competencies. Different forms and methods of practical training can be combined to create a comprehensive learning experience for sewing students. Workshop-based training is the most traditional form and provides opportunities for systematic practice of sewing operations under the guidance of instructors. Well-equipped workshops allow students to gradually master basic and advanced skills and receive timely feedback.

Project-based learning is an effective method that involves students in the complete cycle of garment production, from design to finished product. By working on projects, students develop not only technical skills but also planning, creativity, teamwork, and responsibility. Projects can be oriented toward real client needs or market demands, which increases their relevance and motivational potential.

Simulation of production environments involves organizing practical training in ways that resemble real industrial conditions. This may include creating production lines, assigning professional roles, setting time and quality standards, and introducing elements of production management. Simulation helps students adapt to the rhythm and organizational requirements of real production and develop organizational and communicative competencies. Internships in garment enterprises provide students with direct experience of real working conditions. During internships, students observe professional practices, interact with experienced workers, and perform real tasks. This experience helps students understand the realities of the profession, develop professional discipline, and establish connections with potential employers. Internships also allow students to test their competencies in authentic contexts and identify areas for further improvement. The use of modern educational technologies, such as digital pattern-making software, virtual simulations, and online resources, can further enhance practical training. Integrating digital tools into practical training helps students develop digital competencies that are increasingly important in the modern garment industry.

The Impact of Practical Training on Professional Readiness and Employability

High-quality practical training significantly increases the professional readiness and employability of sewing students. Graduates who have extensive practical

experience are better prepared to meet employer expectations and adapt to workplace requirements. They require less time for adaptation and training in enterprises and can contribute to production processes more quickly. Practical training helps students develop a realistic understanding of professional roles, responsibilities, and working conditions. This understanding reduces the gap between educational experiences and professional reality and prevents professional disillusionment. Students who have experienced real production environments are more likely to make informed career choices and demonstrate higher professional commitment.

Moreover, practical training contributes to the development of transferable skills such as problem-solving, communication, teamwork, and time management. These skills are valued by employers across different sectors and increase graduates' overall employability. Practical training also provides opportunities for professional networking. During internships and collaborative projects with enterprises, students can establish contacts with potential employers, which increases their chances of employment after graduation. Positive impressions formed during practical training can lead to job offers and long-term professional cooperation.

Challenges and Prospects for Improving Practical Training

Despite its importance, practical training in sewing education faces several challenges. Limited material and technical resources in educational institutions can reduce the quality and relevance of practical training. Outdated equipment and insufficient access to modern technologies hinder the development of competencies required by the contemporary garment industry. Another challenge is the insufficient integration of vocational education institutions with the garment industry. In some cases, internships are formal and do not provide meaningful learning experiences. Strengthening partnerships with enterprises and involving industry professionals in educational processes can help address this issue. Teacher qualification and professional development are also critical factors. Instructors need to update their professional skills and stay informed about technological innovations in the garment industry. Continuous professional development programs and cooperation with industry can support teachers in fulfilling this role. Looking to the future, the improvement of practical training requires a systemic approach that includes modernization of educational environments, development of competency-based curricula, use of active learning methods, and strengthening cooperation with industry. Integrating digital technologies and innovative

pedagogical approaches can further enhance the effectiveness of practical training and prepare sewing students for the challenges of the modern labor market.

Conclusion

Practical training is a fundamental component of sewing education and a key factor in forming professional competencies of sewing students. It ensures the integration of theoretical knowledge with real professional practice and supports the development of technical skills, professional thinking, motivation, and personal-professional qualities. Through practical training, students gain experience in solving real production problems, adapting to professional environments, and fulfilling professional roles. Effective practical training enhances students' professional readiness and employability, contributes to their confidence and professional identity, and supports sustainable career development in the garment industry. However, the quality of practical training depends on adequate resources, qualified instructors, meaningful cooperation with industry, and well-designed pedagogical methods. By investing in high-quality practical training and adopting competency-based approaches, vocational education institutions can ensure the preparation of competent and competitive sewing specialists who are ready to meet the demands of the modern garment industry.

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SOME CURRENT ISSUES OF TEACHING ENGLISH LITERATURE

(on the example of first-year English language students)

Rasulova Nigorabonu Abduqahhorjon qizi

first-year Master's degree student at the Faculty of Pedagogical Theory and
History, Fergana State University.

Annotation: This article analyzes the current problems encountered in the process of teaching English literature to first-year students studying in English, the reasons for their emergence, and ways to eliminate the problems. The study mainly covers language competence, methodological approaches, teacher qualifications, as well as factors such as the use of educational technologies and information and communication tools.

Key words: competence, artistic analysis, poetic, lexicon, irony, epithet, essay, archaic words.

INGLIZ ADABIYOTINI O'QITISHNING DOLZARB BA'ZI MASALALARI (birinchi kurs ingliz tili yo'nalishi talabalari misolida)

Rasulova Nigorabonu Abduqahhorjon qizi

Farg'ona davlat universiteti, pedagogika yo'nalishi 1- bosqich magistranti

Annotatsiya: Tezisdagi filologiya va tillarni o'qitish: ingliz tili yo'nalishida tahsil olayotgan 1-kurs talabalari uchun ingliz adabiyotini o'qitish jarayonida uchraydigan dolzarb ba'zi masalalar va ularning kelib chiqish sabablari, hamda muammolarni bartaraf etish yo'llari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda asosan til kompetensiyasi, metodik yondashuvlar, o'qituvchi malakasi qolaversa, ta'lim texnologiyalari va axborot kommunikatsiya vositalaridan foydalanish omillari yoritib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kompetensiya, poetik, leksika, ironiya, epitet, esse, badiiy tahlil, archaik so'zlar.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

(на примере студентов первого курса английского языка)

Расуловой Нигорабону Абдукаххарожон кызы, магистрантка 1-го курса педагогического направления, Ферганского государственного университета

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В тезисе анализируются некоторые актуальные проблемы, возникающие в процессе преподавания английской литературы студентам первого курса по направлению “Филологии и языков: английский язык”, их причины и способы устранения проблем. Исследование в основном охватывает языковую компетенцию, методические подходы, квалификацию преподавателей, а также факторы, связанные с использованием образовательных технологий и информационно-коммуникационных технологий.

Ключевые слова: компетентность, поэтика, лексика, ирония, эпитет, эссе, художественный анализ, архаичные слова.

Ma'lumki, filologiya va tillarni o'qitish: ingliz tili yo'nalihida tahsil olayotgan birinchi kurs talabalari uchun adabiyotshunoslik fani ingliz adabiyoti materiallari aolda o'qitiladi. O'qitish jarayonida uchraydigan ba'zi dolzarb muammolar, ularning kelib chiqish sabablari hamda bartaraf etish yo'llari yetarli darajada tahlil qilinmagan. Adabiyotshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish va ingliz adabiyoti ingliz tili yo'nalishi talabalari uchun nafaqat filologik bilim, balki badiiy tafakkur, madaniy kompetensiya va analitik fikrlashni shakllantiruvchi muhim fan hisoblanadi. Ammo birinchi kursda adabiyotning nazariy asoslari, uning murakkab tili, adabiy tahlil jarayoni talabalarda murakkablik tug'diradi. Shu boisdan, ingliz adabiyotini o'qitishning dolzarb muammolarini aniqlash va ularni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan metodik tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish dolzabr hisoblanadi.

Birinchiidan, birinchi kurs talabalarining asosiy qismida ingliz tilida badiiy matnni tushunish va tahlil qilish uchun zaruriy darajada bilimni yetishmasligi hozrgi kundagi dolzarb muammolardan biri sanaladi. Bunga bir qator sabablarni keltirish mumkin xususan, talabalarda lug'at boyligni yetishmasligi, poetik leksikani tushunmasligi, badiiy adabiyotga oid metafora, epitet, ironiya kabi vositalarni bir biridan farqlay olmaslik shular jumlasidandir. “Shuning uchun amerikadagi yangi tanqidchilar badiiy

tasvir va ifoda vositalari, jumladan metafora, ironiya, ruhiy parallelizm, epitet kabilarni badiiy mazmunni ifodalashning universal vositalari sifatida bilishadi”. [3, 25] Demak adabiyotshunoslik fanini o'qitishda aar tili va undagi vositalarni anglash talabalarda badiiy-estetik did, voqelikni teran tushunish kompetentsiyasi shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi, deyish mumkin.

Talabalar til o'rganish jarayonida O.Henrining “So'nggi yaproq” hikoyasi bilan tanishgan. Lekin hikoya mazmunini teran anglashga harakat qilmagan bo'lishadi [1] Undagi yaproq detal sifatida insonning so'nggi umidi anglatadi. Bu hikoyada tilida ingliz adabiy tilining aniq va sarmazmun ta'irini kuzatish mumkin. Ayniqsa, shaharning tor ko'chalari, yomg'ir va shamol tasvirdagi metafora, epitet, qariya Bermanning “Men hali eng yaxhi asarimni yarata olmadim” degan gapida, qizlarning inoqligida hayotsevarlik, har qanday mashaqqat, qiyinchilikni yengib o'tish zarurligi namoyon bo'lgan. Yoki Syu va Jonsilar o'zaro suhbatlari orqali yozuvchi hayotning eng nozik, ammo ishonchli va ta'irli lahzalarini, ular qalbidagi matonatni ak ettirgan. Buni Syu pechakgul barginisanashdagi suhbatda kuzatish mumkin:

“Jonsi ko'zlarini derazadan uzmasdan. – Ana, yana bittasi tushyapti. Bo'ldi, boshqa sho'rva ichgim kelmayapti. Hozir ular to'rttagina qoldi. Qorong'i tushmasidan oxirgisining tushishini ko'rmoqchiman. So'ngra men ham bu yorug' olamni tark etaman.

– Jonsi, jonginam, – dedi Syu uning tepasida egilarkan, – menga ko'zlaringni yumib derazaga qaramay turishga so'z berasanmi? [1]

Mazkur dialogda Syu dugonasiga ritorik so'roq orqali uni tushkun xayollarga bormaslikka undayapti. Derazadan ko'rib turgan pechakgulning to'kilayotgan yaproqlari inon hayotidagi orzu umidlarga o'xshatilgan. Oxirgi umid uzilmaligi shartli Jonsiga dugonasi tomonida uqdirilgan. Ruhiy parallelizm, ritorik so'roq hikoya tilining badiiy ta'sirchanligini ta'minlashda yetakvazifani bajargan. Epitet esa badiiy hikoyada

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qahramonning dunyoga munosabatini qo`shimcha ma`no qatlamlarini, yanada ta`sirchanlikni yaratgan. Shu kabi badiiy vositalarni bilmaslik adabiy matnni tahlil qilish jarayonini sezilarli darajada qiyinlashtiradi va albatta talaba asarni o`qib adabiy tahlil qilishdan ko`ra uni tarjima qilishga ko`proq e`tibor qaratadi. Natijada asar badiiy mazmunini to`laqonli idrok etishga to`squinlik qiladi shundan keyin talaba asarni asl mohiyatini emas ijtimoiy muammolarnigina anglaydi xolos.

Bundan tashqari, talabalarda adabiy tahlil kompetensiyasi sustligi ya`ni syujet, kompozitsiya, obraz vositalarini bir biridan farqlay olish va ularning xususiyatlarini o`rganishni talab qiladi. Bu adabiy vositalar orqali talaba obrazlar xarakterini aniqlay olish, muallif g`oyasini to`laqonli ochib bera olmaslik natijasida ingliz adabiyotini chuqur o`rganishga to`squinlik qiladi va yuzaki tahlil qilishga olib keladi, yuzaki tahlil esa asarning asl mohiyatidan uzoqlashishga olib keladi. “Qolaversa asarning nafaqat asl mohiyatini o`rnatib qolmasdan talaba asarning yaratilgan davri, muallifning yashagan, ijod qilgan davrlari, tarixiy -madaniy kontekstual sharoiti haqida yetarlicha ma`lumotga ega bo`lmay turib badiiy-estetik g`oyani to`liqligicha tushunish ko`nikmasini rivojlantira olmaydi. Badiiy asar orqali talaba nafaqat bitta asar balki butun bir muayyan davr haqida madaniy -tarixiy konteksti mahsulini o`rganadi” [2, 7]. Qolaversa adabiy yo`nalishlar romantizm, realizm, modernism xususiyatlarini o`rganadi.

Hozrgi kunda ko`plab auditoriyalarda ingliz adabiyoti asosan an`anaviy shaklda – matn o`qish va o`qituvchi tahlili (teacher based metodi)asosida dars o`tiladi va o`rgatiladi. Bu metodning asosi faqatgina o`qituvchi markazda bo`lishi orqali talaba faolligi sustlashadi, munozara tahlili faqatgina o`qituvchi fikri orqali amalga oshiriladi. Natijada talaba mustaqil ijodiy fikrlash kompetensiyasi rivojlanmaydi dars davomida adabiyotga xos bo`lgan esse yozish, badiiy-ijodiy fikrlash, rolli o`yinlar orqali sahna

yaratish asardagi voqelikni o`zida tasavvur qila olmaslik paydo bo`ladi. bu esa tasavvurni sustlashishiga olib keladi.

Zamonaviy ta`limda ingliz adabiyotini o`qitishda axboroto kommunikatsiya vositalaridan yuqori darajada foydalanish talabalarda adabiyotga qiziqishni oshiradi qolaversa dars jarayonida adabiy muhitni yaratish orqali ingliz adabiyotini badiiy-estetik tushunishga yordam beradi. Masalan multimediya vositalari, elektron kutubxonalar, audio va videomateriallar adabiyot fanida muhim o`rin tutadi. Ammo barcha guruhlarda ham adabiyotga doir audiokitoblar, onlayn platformalar (Quizlet, Kahoot), interaktiv kartalar, grafik organayzerlar kabi vositalardan yetarli darajada foydalanilmaydi va natijada talabalarda asarni tasavvur qilish va o`sha davr muhiti yaratish imkoniyatini cheklaydi. Talabalar adabiyot fanini murakkab fan sifatida qabul qiladilar va tarixiy asarlar talaba uchun zerikarli tuyuladi sababi hozrgi kunda ijtimoiy hayotga bag`ishlangan asarlar majmuining ko`pligi tarixiy asarlarga bo`lgan qiziqishni sustlashtirganligi sabablitalabalar asosan aynan hozrgikundagi ijtimoiy-psixiologik kitoblar o`qishmoqda, chunki talabalar adabiy archaic so`zlarni tushunishda qiyinchilikka duch keladi – bu lug`at boyligining kamligi. Xususan Shekspir asarlaridagi tarixiy til, J.Osten asarlaridagi syujet kompazitsiyasining murakkabligi misol tariqasida olishimiz mumkin. Bunday asarlarni o`qish va adabiy tahlil qilish uchun talabadan yuqori tayyorgarlik va tasavvurning o`tkirligi talab qilinadi. O`z ozidan o`qituvchi mavzuga moslashtirilgan sodda matnlardan foydalanish zaruratini tug`diradi. Bunday holatlar o`qitish jarayoning samaradorligini pasaytiradi. Bunday murakkab tildagi adabiyotlarnin o`qitish uchun o`qituvchidan yuqori metodik tayyorgarlik talab qilinadi har doim ham talabada muammo bo`lavermaydi balki o`qituvchida ham hozrgi zamon va ta`limga mos ravishda zamonaviymetodikalar bo`yicha malakaning kamligi, tilkompetensiyasini va adabiy kompetensiyani uyg`unlashtiraolmaslik kabi unsurlar

kelib chiqadi. Shu jihatdan o`qituvchilarning muntazam ravishda Malaka oshirib borishlari va albatta dastur almashinish loyoihalarida faol qatnashish talab etiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda ingliz adabiyotini birinchi kurs talabalri uchun samarali o`qitish murakkab jarayon va bu jarayonda asosiy muammo talabalarda til kompetensiyalaining sustligi, adabiy tahlil ko`nikmalarining rivojlanmaganligi, guruhda adabiy muhitni yaratishga qaratilgan axborot kommunikatsiyalarda yetarli darajada foydalanamagnlik talabalarda aynan adabiyotga bo`lgan qiziqshni sustlashtirib yubordi.

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THE LEGAL NATURE OF LICENSE AGREEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Mamanazarov Sardor Shuxratovich, PhD,
Associate Professor, Head of the
Department of English Law and European
Union Law, Tashkent State University of
Law, sardormamanazarov@gmail.com
s.mamanazarov@tsul.uz +998900629001
ORCID: 0009-0004-5855-6498

Abstract. This article examines the legal nature of license agreements in the field of biotechnology through a comparison of the main legal systems. The study considers the theoretical foundations of patent licensing and analyzes the question of whether licenses are purely contractual instruments or possess characteristics close to property rights. By examining the legal systems of the United States, the European Union, Japan, China, South Korea, Russia, and Uzbekistan, the study identifies the key differences in understanding license agreements. The article demonstrates that the unique characteristics of biotechnology — in particular, long development periods, significant capital requirements, and complex regulatory systems — necessitate a special legal approach. The study proposes a mixed approach for Uzbekistan that balances contractual flexibility and property protection. Specific recommendations are provided on adapting national legislation to international best practices and meeting the needs specific to biotechnology.

Keywords: license agreements, biotechnology, legal nature, patent law, intellectual property, comparative jurisprudence, exclusive license, contractual rights

BIOTEXNOLOGIYA SOHASIDAGI LITSEZIYA SHARTNOMALARINING HUQUQIY TABIATI

Mamanazarov Sardor Shuxratovich, PhD,
dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti
Ingliz huquqi va Yevropa Ittifoqi huquqi
kafedrası mudiri,
sardormamanazarov@gmail.com
s.mamanazarov@tsul.uz

+998900629001

ORCID: 0009-0004-5855-6498

Annotatsiya. Bu maqola biotexnologiya sohasidagi litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiatini asosiy huquqiy tizimlarni taqqoslash orqali o‘rganadi. Tadqiqot patent litsenziyalashning nazariy asoslarini ko‘rib chiqib, litsenziyalar sof shartnomaviy vositalarmi yoki mulkchilik huquqiga yaqin xususiyatlarga egami degan savolni tahlil qiladi. Qo‘shma Shtatlar, Yevropa Ittifoqi, Yaponiya, Xitoy, Janubiy Koreya, Rossiya va O‘zbekiston huquqiy tizimlarini o‘rganish orqali tadqiqot litsenziya shartnomalarini tushunishdagi asosiy farqlarni aniqlaydi. Maqola biotexnologiyaning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, xususan uzoq rivojlanish davrlari, katta kapital talablari va murakkab tartibga solish tizimlari maxsus huquqiy yondashuvni talab qilishini ko‘rsatadi. Tadqiqot O‘zbekiston uchun shartnomaviy moslashuvchanlik va mulkchilik himoyasini muvozanatlashtiradigan aralash yondashuvni taklif qiladi. Milliy qonunchilikni xalqaro ilg‘or amaliyotga moslashtirish va biotexnologiyaga xos ehtiyojlarni qondirish bo‘yicha aniq tavsiyalar beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: litsenziya shartnomalari, biotexnologiya, huquqiy tabiat, patent huquqi, intellektual mulk, qiyosiy huquqshunoslik, mutlaq litsenziya, shartnomaviy huquqlar

I. KIRISH

Biotexnologiya XXI asrning eng dinamik va iqtisodiy jihatdan eng muhim sanoat tarmoqlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Genetik muhandislik, rekombinant DNK texnologiyasi va molekulyar biologiyadagi innovatsiyalar tibbiyot, qishloq xo‘jaligi va sanoat jarayonlarini tubdan o‘zgartirmoqda (National Research Council, 2015). Biotexnologiya innovatsiyalarining tijorat muvaffaqiyati samarali intellektual mulk boshqaruviga bog‘liq. Litsenziya shartnomalari esa texnologiyalarni uzatish, tijoratlashtirish va daromad keltirish uchun asosiy huquqiy mexanizm hisoblanadi (Eisenberg, 1996).

An'anaviy sanoat sohalarida litsenziyalash ko'pincha belgilangan bozorlarga ega yetuk texnologiyalarni qamrab oladi. Biotexnologiya esa ancha murakkab muhitda ishlaydi. Bu sohada 10-15 yilni tashkil etuvchi uzoq tadqiqot va rivojlanish davrlari mavjud. Yagona mahsulot ishlab chiqish uchun 100 milliondan 1 milliard dollargacha kapital kerak. Murakkab tartibga solish, tasdiqlash jarayonlari va individual molekulyar ixtirolarning turli sohalaridagi ko'p qirrali qo'llanilishi mavjud (DiMasi et al., 2016). Bu o'ziga xos xususiyatlar litsenziyalash operatsiyalarini tartibga soluvchi huquqiy tizimlar uchun ma'lum qiyinchiliklar yaratadi va biotexnologiya kontekstida litsenziya shartnomalarining yuridik tabiati haqida asosiy savollarni ko'taradi.

Litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiati turli mamlakatlar bo'ylab katta nazariy munozaralar keltirib chiqaradi. Olimlar va amaliyotchilar litsenziyalar umumiy shartnoma huquqi tamoyillari bilan tartibga solinadigan sof shartnomaviy vositalarni yoki maxsus muomalani talab qiladigan mulkchilik huquqiga yaqin xususiyatlarga egami degan savol bo'yicha bahslashadilar (Merges, 2011). Bu doktinal noaniqlik litsenziya egalari huquqlari uchinchi shaxslarga nisbatan, litsenziyalangan mulk o'tkazilganda vorislik himoyasi, ro'yxatga olish talablari va ta'sirlari hamda litsenziya huquqlarining buzilishi uchun mavjud himoya choralari kabi masalalar uchun muhim amaliy oqibatlariga ega (Lemley, 2008).

Biotexnologiya sektori bu bahslarni yanada kuchaytiradi. Chunki litsenziyalash operatsiyalari ko'pincha noaniq tijorat trayektoriyalariga ega bo'lgan erta bosqichdagi texnologiyalarni, patentlar, tijorat sirlari va nou-xau kabi bir nechta bir-biriga mos keladigan intellektual mulk huquqlarini, litsenziarlar va litsenziatlar o'rtasida davomli hamkorlikni talab qiladigan ketma-ket rivojlanishni va turli tartibga solish va huquqiy tizimlar bo'ylab navigatsiya qiluvchi global tijoratlashtirish strategiyalarini o'z ichiga oladi (Walsh et al., 2003). Binobarin, biotexnologiya litsenziya shartnomalarining aniq huquqiy tabiatini aniqlash bashorat qilinadigan tijorat munosabatlarini o'rnatish, katta

investitsiyalarni himoya qilish va innovatsiyalarning tarqalishini osonlashtirish uchun muhim bo‘lib qoladi.

Intellektual mulk litsenziyalash bo‘yicha mavjud adabiyotlar asosan an’anaviy sanoat tarmoqlariga e’tibor qaratgan, biotexnologiyaning maxsus talablariga cheklangan tarzda e’tibor bergan. Merges va Menell (2020) kabi olimlar patent litsenziyalashni iqtisodiy samaradorlik nuqtai nazaridan ko‘rib chiqdilar, Lemley va Shapiro (2007) esa yuqori texnologiyali sohalarda litsenziyalashni tahlil qildilar. Biroq, bu tahlillar odatda biotexnologiya emas, balki dasturiy ta’minot, elektronika va telekommunikatsiyalarni ko‘rib chiqadi. Yevropa huquqiy adabiyoti, ayniqsa sof shartnomaviy oddiy litsenziyalar va mulkchilik huquqiga yaqin mutlaq litsenziyalar o‘rtasidagi farqni ko‘rsatadigan nemis va avstriya doktrinasi, qimmatli nazariy asoslarni taklif etadi, ammo biotexnologiya kontekstlari uchun moslashtirishni talab qiladi (Beier & Straus, 2002).

Shunga qaramay, biotexnologiyaning noyob xususiyatlarini litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiati haqidagi asosiy savollar bilan birlashtiradigan keng qamrovli tahlil xalqaro va milliy huquqiy adabiyotlarda yetarlicha rivojlanmagan.

Bu tadqiqot bo‘shlig‘i biotexnologiya sektorini rivojlantirayotgan va milliy qonunchilikni xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish uchun harakat qilayotgan O‘zbekiston kabi rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar uchun ayniqsa ahamiyatlidir. O‘zbekistonning intellektual mulk tizimi Fuqarolik kodeksida (1996) va maxsus patent qonunchiligida aks etgan litsenziya shartnomalarini ko‘rib chiqadi, ammo biotexnologiyaga xos qoidalarga ega emas va huquqiy tabiat haqidagi asosiy savollarni yetarli darajada hal qilmagan holda qoldiradi. Mamlakatning biotexnologiya imkoniyatlarini rivojlantirishga strategik qiziqishi, davom etayotgan qonunchilik islohotlari bilan birgalikda, ushbu asosiy masalalarni ko‘rib chiqish uchun qulay vaqt hisoblanadi.

Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi muhim huquqiy tizimlarni tizimli taqqoslash orqali biotexnologiya sohasidagi litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiatini tahlil

qilish, huquqiy tizim rivojlanishiga ma'lumot berishi mumkin bo'lgan nazariy yondashuvlar va amaliy oqibatlarni aniqlashdir. Aniq tadqiqot maqsadlari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: birinchidan, patent huquqlarining inkor etish huquqlari sifatidagi asosiy konsepsiyasini va inkor etish bilan litsenziyalash o'rtasidagi munosabatni ko'rib chiqish; ikkinchidan, turli yurisdiksiyalar qonunchilik qoidalari va sud talqini orqali litsenziya shartnomalarini qanday ta'riflaganini va konsepsiyalashtirishini tahlil qilish; uchinchidan, litsenziyalarning shartnomaviy va mulkchilik huquqiga yaqin tavsiflarini ajratuvchi nazariy yondashuvlarni baholash; to'rtinchidan, biotexnologiyaning noyob xususiyatlari litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiatiga qanday ta'sir qilishini baholash; beshinchidan, yurisdiksiyalar bo'ylab ro'yxatga olish talablari va ularning huquqiy ta'sirini ko'rib chiqish; va oltinchidan, aniqlangan bo'shliqlarni bartaraf etadigan va biotexnologiyaga xos ehtiyojlarni qondiradigan holda xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirilgan O'zbekiston huquqiy tizimi uchun tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish.

II. MATERIALLAR VA USULLAR

Ushbu tadqiqot biotexnologiya sohasidagi litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiatini turli yurisdiksiyalar qanday hal qilishini ko'rib chiqish uchun huquqiy tizimlarni funksional taqqoslash bilan birlashtirilgan qiyosiy huquqiy tahlilga asoslangan tadqiqot metodologiyasidan foydalanadi. Tadqiqot dizayni akademik huquqiy tadqiqotlar uchun tegishli analitik qat'iylikni saqlab qolgan holda murakkab huquqiy va nazariy masalalarni keng qamrovli ko'rib chiqishni ta'minlash uchun bir nechta metodologik yondashuvlarni birlashtiradi.

Asosiy metodologik tizim funksional qiyosiy huquq bo'lib, u turli huquqiy tizimlar turli doktrinal formulalar va institutsional tuzilmalarga qaramay o'xshash amaliy muammolarni qanday hal qilishini ko'rib chiqadi. Bu yondashuv turli huquqiy an'analar turli huquqiy mexanizmlar orqali ekvivalent natijalarga erishishi mumkinligini tan oladi, rasmiy qoidalar va amaliy operatsiyalarni tahlil qilishni talab qiladi.

Qiyosiy tahlil uchun tanlangan yurisdiksiyalarga Qo‘shma Shtatlar, Yevropa Ittifoqi, Yaponiya, Xitoy, Janubiy Koreya, Rossiya va O‘zbekiston kiradi. Bu yurisdiksiyalar bir nechta mezonlarga asoslanib tanlandi: birinchidan, global biotexnologiya bozorlarida iqtisodiy va texnologik ahamiyat, Qo‘shma Shtatlar, Yevropa Ittifoqi, Yaponiya, Xitoy va Janubiy Koreya dunyoning yetakchi biotexnologiya sektorlarini ifodalaydi (BIO, 2021); ikkinchidan, umumiy huquq, fuqarolik huquqi va aralash tizimlarni o‘z ichiga olgan turli huquqiy an‘analarning vakilligi; uchinchidan, litsenziyalash masalalarini ko‘rib chiqadigan muhim qonunchilik materiallari, sud qarorlari va ilmiy adabiyotlarning mavjudligi; to‘rtinchidan, O‘zbekiston huquqiy rivojlanishi uchun dolzarbligi.

Ma’lumotlar to‘plash tanlangan yurisdiksiyalardan qonunlar, qoidalar va sud qarorlarini o‘z ichiga olgan birlamchi huquqiy manbalarni tizimli ko‘rib chiqish orqali amalga oshirildi. Qo‘shma Shtatlar uchun materiallar Patent qonuni (1952), Mualliflik huquqi qonuni (1976), Lanham qonuni (1946), Bayh-Dole qonuni (1980), Federal savdo komissiyasi va Adliya vazirligi tomonidan intellektual mulk litsenziyalash bo‘yicha yo‘riqnomalar (U.S. DOJ & FTC, 2017) va De Forest Radio Telephone Co. v. United States (1927) va litsenziyalash masalalarini ko‘rib chiqadigan boshqa ishlarni o‘z ichiga olgan Oliy sud qarorlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Yevropa Ittifoqi uchun manbalar biotexnologik ixtirolarning huquqiy himoyasi to‘g‘risidagi 98/44/EC direktivasi (1998), raqobat huquqini ko‘rib chiqadigan Yevropa Ittifoqi to‘g‘risidagi shartnomaning 101-102-moddalari (2007), Ijro etish direktivasi 2004/48/EC (2004) va Consten and Grundig v. Commission (1966) kabi Yevropa sudi qarorlarini o‘z ichiga oldi.

Analitik tizim bir necha o‘zaro bog‘langan texnikalarni qo‘lladi. Doktrinal tahlil yurisdiksiyalar litsenziya shartnomalarini rasmiy ravishda qanday konseptsiyalashtirishi, qanday ta’riflarni taqdim etishi, qanday huquqiy talablarni qo‘yishi va tomonlar va uchinchi shaxslar uchun qanday huquq va majburiyatlarni

yaratishini aniqlash uchun qonun matnlari, tartibga solish qoidalari va sud qarorlarini ko‘rib chiqdi (Hutchinson & Duncan, 2012). Nazariy tahlil litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiati haqidagi ilmiy bahslarni baholadi, shartnomaviy va mulkchilik huquqiga yaqin yondashuvlarni taqqosladi, har bir pozitsiya uchun dalillarni baholadi va nazariy tanlovlarning amaliy oqibatlarini ko‘rib chiqdi (Dworkin, 1986).

III. NATIJALAR

a. Patent huquqlari inkor etish huquqlari sifatida va litsenziyalashning asosi

Barcha ko‘rib chiqilgan yurisdiksiyalarda huquqiy manbalarni tahlil qilish patent huquqlari patentlangan ixtirolardan foydalanish uchun ijobiy huquqlar emas, balki inkor etish huquqlari ekanligini universal tan olishni ochib beradi (Lemley, 2008). Bu asosiy xususiyat patent egalari ruxsatsiz patentlangan ixtirolarni ishlab chiqarish, foydalanish, sotishga taklif qilish, sotish yoki import qilishdan boshqalarni to‘xtatish vakolatiga ega ekanligini anglatadi (35 U.S.C. § 154, 1952).

Qo‘shma Shtatlar Oliy sudi De Forest Radio Telephone Co. v. United States (1927) ishida bu tamoyilni aniq ifodaladi, litsenziyani patent egasining huquqbuzarlik uchun da’vo qilmaslikka va’da berishi sifatida tavsiflab berdi. Bu tavsif litsenziyalash inkor etish huquqidan voz kechishni ifodalashini ta’kidlaydi, patentning salbiy xarakterini litsenziat uchun ijobiy ruxsatga aylantiradi. O‘zbekistonning huquqiy tizimi o‘xshash tushunishni aks ettiradi, patent huquqlari uchinchi tomonlarni tegishli ruxsatsiz patentlangan ixtirolardan foydalanish, ishlab chiqarish, sotishga taklif qilish yoki import qilishdan to‘xtatish vakolatini aniq beradi (Ixtirolar, foydali modellar va sanoat namunalari to‘g‘risidagi qonun, 2001, 11-modda).

Bu inkor etish tabiati litsenziyalash operatsiyalari uchun konseptual asosni yaratadi, chunki litsenziyalar inkor etish huquqining nazorat ostida bo‘lishini ifodalaydi, belgilangan tomonlarga boshqa yo‘l bilan taqiqlangan faoliyatlar bilan shug‘ullanishga imkon beradi (Merges, 2011). Litsenziya patentning o‘zini mulkka o‘tkazmaydi, balki

patent egasi va litsenziat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni o'zgartiradi, ikkinchisini potentsial huquqbuzarlar toifasidan olib tashlaydi va ularni ruxsat etilgan foydalanuvchilar orasiga joylashtiradi (Blair & Cotter, 2005).

Patent huquqlarining inkor etish xarakteri biotexnologiyada alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki molekulyar ixtirolar ko'pincha terapevtik sohalar, qishloq xo'jaligi qo'llanilishi va sanoat jarayonlarida bir nechta potentsial qo'llanilishlarga ega (Walsh et al., 2003). Rekombinant oqsil, monoklonal antikor yoki genetik modifikatsiya texnikasini qamrab olgan yagona patent turli tijorat qo'llanilishlarini, ularning har biri maxsus tajriba, tartibga solish tasdiqlari va bozorga kirish imkoniyatlarini talab qilishini ta'minlashi mumkin (Rai & Eisenberg, 2003).

b. Yurisdiksiyalar bo'ylab litsenziya shartnomalariga ta'rif berish yondashuvlari

Litsenziya shartnomalariga ta'rif berishning yurisdiktsion yondashuvlari batafsil qonunchilik ta'riflaridan aniq ta'rif qoidalarisiz funksional tartibga solishgacha muhim tafovutlarni ochib beradi (Chisum, 2019). Rossiya Fuqarolik kodeksi keng qamrovli ta'rif yondashuviga misol bo'ladi, 1235-modda (2006) litsenziya shartnomasi bir tomon intellektual mulk natijalari yoki individuallashtirish vositalariga mutlaq huquqlarga ega bo'lgan ikkinchi tomonga shartnomada belgilangan chegaralar doirasida bunday natijalar yoki vositalardan foydalanish huquqini beradigan fuqarolik-huquqiy shartnoma sifatida ta'riflaydi. Bu ta'rif bir nechta asosiy elementlarni ta'kidlaydi: munosabatlarning shartnomaviy tabiati, beruvchining mutlaq huquqlarga egaligi, mulkiy emas, balki cheklangan foydalanish huquqlarining o'tkazilishi va foydalanish parametrlarining shartnoma orqali belgilanishi (Dozortsev, 2005). O'zbekiston Fuqarolik kodeksining 1036-moddasi (1996) deyarli bir xil formulani qabul qiladi.

Aksincha, Qo'shma Shtatlar huquqida litsenziya shartnomalarining keng qamrovli qonunchilik ta'rifi yo'q, o'rniga litsenziyalarni Patent qonuni (1952), Mualliflik huquqi

qonuni (1976), Lanham qonuni (1946) va Bayh-Dole qonuni (1980) kabi bir nechta huquqiy vositalar orqali tartibga soladi, keng sud amaliyoti bilan to'ldiriladi (Merges & Menell, 2020). Amerika sud amaliyoti litsenziyalarni asosan De Forest Radio Telephone Co. (1927) da ifodalangan inkor etish huquqlari tizimi orqali konseptiyalashtiradi, litsenziyalarni da'vo qilmaslikka va'dalar yoki huquqbuzarlik da'volaridan voz kechish sifatida tavsiflab beradi.

c. Huquqiy tabiatga nazariy yondashuvlar: Shartnoma va mulkchilik huquqi

Ilmiy adabiyotlar va sud qarorlarini tahlil qilish litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiati bo'yicha asosiy nazariy bo'linishni ochib beradi, litsenziyalar sof shartnomaviy vositalarni yoki mulkchilik huquqiga yaqin xususiyatlarga egami degan savol bo'yicha turli qarashlar mavjud (Hansmann & Kraakman, 2002). Ko'pgina Yevropa yurisdiksiyalarida ustunlik qiluvchi va ba'zi Amerika ilmiy adabiyotlarida aks ettirilgan sof shartnomaviy yondashuv litsenziya shartnomalarini asosan umumiy shartnoma huquqi tamoyillari bilan tartibga solinadigan ikki tomonlama shartnomalar sifatida ko'radi (Beier & Straus, 2002).

Nemis va avstriya huquqiy doktrinasida dominant va boshqa yurisdiksiyalarda ta'sir o'tkazadigan kvazi-ashyoviy yondashuv mutlaq litsenziyalarni *erga omnes* ta'sirga ega huquqlarni, ya'ni faqat shartnoma tomonlarini bog'laydigan emas, balki uchinchi shaxslarga qarshi qo'llaniladigan huquqlarni yaratuvchi sifatida tavsiflab beradi (Kohler, 1900). Bu qarashga ko'ra, to'g'ri ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan mutlaq litsenziyalar litsenziyatga uchinchi tomon huquqbuzarlarga mustaqil ravishda da'vo qo'zg'atish, litsenziyalangan mulkning keyingi o'tkazilishiga qarshi o'z huquqlarini saqlab qolish va boshqa odatda mulkiy egalik bilan bog'langan imtiyozlarni amalga oshirish imkonini beruvchi mulkga o'xshash huquqlarni beradi (Godt, 2007).

Nemis huquqiy doktrinasida oddiy nomutlaq litsenziyalar sof shartnomaviy sifatida ko'riladi va mutlaq litsenziyalar kvazi-ashyoviy maqomga ega deb tavsiflanadi (Beier & Straus, 2002). Bu farq ayniqsa litsenziatlarning uchinchi tomon huquqbuzarlarga qarshi huquqlarni ijro etish qobiliyati va litsenziyalangan mulk yangi egalarga o'tkazilganda himoya qilish bo'yicha muhim amaliy oqibatlarga ega.

d. Ro'yxatga olish talablari va huquqiy ta'sirlar

Litsenziya shartnomalari uchun ro'yxatga olish talablari yurisdiksiyalar bo'ylab sezilarli darajada farqlanadi, ro'yxatga olishning maqsadlari va litsenziya shartnomalarining haqiqiyliigi hamda ta'siriga munosabati haqidagi turli qarashlari aks ettiradi (Chisum, 2019). Ba'zi yurisdiksiyalar barcha litsenziya shartnomalari uchun ro'yxatdan o'tishni talab qiladi, boshqalari faqat mutlaq litsenziyalar uchun, yana boshqalari ro'yxatdan o'tishni ixtiyoriy qiladi, ammo ro'yxatdan o'tgan shartnomalar uchun ma'lum huquqiy afzalliklar taqdim etadi.

Yaponiya Patent qonunining 77-moddasi (1959, 2019-yilda tahrir etilgan) mutlaq litsenziyalarning haqiqiy bo'lishi uchun ro'yxatdan o'tishni talab qiladi, bu mutlaq litsenziyalash rasmiy yozib olishni oqlaydigan kvazi-ashyoviy huquqlar yaratadi degan qarashni aks ettiradi (Takenaka, 2013). Ro'yxatdan o'tishsiz, taxmin qilingan mutlaq litsenziyalar huquqiy kuchga ega emas, hatto patent egasini ixtironi amalda qo'llashdan chiqarish yoki patentda huquqlar olishlari mumkin bo'lgan uchinchi shaxslarni bog'lay olmaydi.

Fuqarolik kodeksining 1089-moddasi (1996) va Ixtirolar, foydali modellar va sanoat namunalari to'g'risidagi qonunning 11-moddasi (2001) da aks ettirilgan O'zbekiston huquqi litsenziya shartnomalari uchun yozma shakl va Adliya vazirligi bilan ro'yxatdan o'tishni talab qiladi, rioya qilmaslik shartnomalarni haqiqiy emas deb topishga olib keladi. Bu yondashuv barcha litsenziya shartnomalarini mutlaq yoki nomutlaq xarakteridan qat'i nazar bir xil ko'rib chiqadi. Bu esa faqat mutlaq

litsenziyalar uchun ro'yxatdan o'tish talablarini qo'yadigan yurisdiksiyalardan farq qiladi.

e. Biotexnologiyaga xos mulohazalar huquqiy tabiatga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar

Biotexnologiyaning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiati qanday konseptsiyalashtirilishi va tartibga solinishi kerakligiga ta'sir qiladigan noyob mulohazalar yaratadi. Bu xususiyatlar g'oyat uzoq rivojlanish muddatlarini o'z ichiga oladi, biotexnologiya mahsulotlari odatda dastlabki ixtirodan tartibga solish tasdig'igacha va bozorga chiqarishgacha o'n-o'n besh yilni talab qiladi, bu ko'pchilik boshqa sektorlardagi muddatlardan ancha oshadi (DiMasi et al., 2016).

Biotexnologiyadagi kapital talablari ko'plab boshqa sektorlardagidan oshib ketadi, yagona biotexnologiya mahsulotini dastlabki konsepsiyadan tartibga solish tasdig'i va bozorga chiqarishgacha rivojlantirish odatda yuz milliondan bir milliard dollargacha xarajat qiladi (DiMasi et al., 2016). Bu g'oyat katta kapital talablari litsenziatlar litsenziyalangan huquqlarga asoslanib katta moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashi kerakligini anglatadi, litsenziyalar investitsiyani qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun yetarli bo'lgan kuchli, ijro etiladigan huquqlarni berishiga ishonch talab qiladi (Pisano, 2006).

Biotexnologiyadagi tartibga solish murakkabligi qo'shimcha mulohazalar yaratadi va litsenziyalash tartiblariga ta'sir qiladi. Biotexnologiya mahsulotlari Qo'shma Shtatlar Oziq-ovqat va dori-darmon idorasi (FDA, 2018), Yevropa dori-darmonlar agentligi (EMA, 2019), Yaponiyaning farmatsevtika va tibbiy asboblar agentligi (PMDA, 2020) va Xitoyning Milliy tibbiy mahsulotlar boshqarmasi (NMPA, 2020) kabi idoralar tomonidan boshqariladigan tasdiqlash jarayonlarini bosib o'tishi kerak.

Yagona biotexnologiya innovatsiyalarining ko'plab qo'llanilishi foydalanish sohasi litsenziyalash imkoniyatlari va qiyinchiliklarini yaratadi (Eisenberg, 1989). Monoklonal antikor, rekombinant oqsil yoki genetik modifikatsiya texnikasi bir nechta

kasallik sohalari bo‘ylab terapevtik qo‘llanilishlarni, diagnostik qo‘llanilishlarni, tadqiqot qo‘llanilishlarni va potentsial ravishda qishloq xo‘jaligi yoki sanoat qo‘llanilishlarini ta‘minlashi mumkin (Walsh et al., 2003).

IV. MUHOKAMA

a. Qiyosiy tahlil va nazariy oqibatlar

Qiyosiy tahlil ko‘rib chiqilgan yurisdiksiyalar bo‘ylab litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiatiga yondashuvlarda muhim xilma-xillikni ochib beradi, bu turli huquqiy an‘analar, tartibga solish falsafalari va raqobatlashuvchi manfaatlarni muvozanatlashdagi ustuvorliklarni aks ettiradi (Zweigert & Kötz, 2020). Rossiya va O‘zbekiston kabi romano-german huquqi yurisdiksiyalari keng qamrovli qonunchilik ta‘riflari va litsenziyalash tamoyillarini aniq kodifikatsiyalashni afzal ko‘radi.

Litsenziyalashga shartnomaviy va kvazi-ashyoviy yondashuvlar o‘rtasidagi nazariy bo‘linish mavhum huquqiy nazariyadan tashqari litsenziyalash bozorlariga, ijro etish imkoniyatlariga va investitsiya qarorlariga ta‘sir qiluvchi amaliy savollarga o‘tadigan chuqur oqibatlarga ega (Hansmann & Kraakman, 2002). Sof shartnomaviy qarash soddalikni va umumiy shartnoma huquqi tamoyillari bilan izchillikni taklif qiladi, intellektual mulk litsenziyalash uchun standart shartnomaviy tizimlardan asossiz og‘ish sifatida ko‘rilishi mumkin bo‘lgan maxsus muomaladan qochadi (Beier & Straus, 2002).

Kvazi-ashyoviy yondashuv mutlaq litsenziatlarni uchinchi tomon huquqbuzarlarga qarshi mustaqil ijro etish huquqlari va litsenziyalangan intellektual mulk o‘tkazilganda vorislik himoyasini berish orqali yaxshiroq himoya qiladi (Godt, 2007). Bu himoyalar mutlaq litsenziyalashning iqtisodiy haqiqatiga mos keladi, bu yerda litsenziatlar ko‘pincha litsenziyalangan texnologiyani tijoratlashtirish uchun litsenziarlar dastlabki rivojlanishga investitsiya qilganidan ko‘proq investitsiya qiladilar.

b. Ro‘yxatga olish talablari va siyosat maqsadlari

Litsenziya shartnomalari uchun ro‘yxatga olish talablari bir nechta siyosat maqsadlariga xizmat qiladi, jumladan intellektual mulk huquqlaridagi chegaralar haqida jamoat xabardorligini taqdim etish, qarama-qarshi da’volar paydo bo‘lganda ustuvorlik aniqlashlari uchun ishonchli yozuvlar yaratish, ijro etish jarayonlari uchun dalil asoslari o‘rnatish va siyosatni rivojlantirish maqsadlari uchun litsenziyalash bozorlarini statistik monitoring qilishni ta’minlash kabilar.

Yaponiya va Janubiy Koreya amalga oshiradigan litsenziya turiga asoslangan differensiyalangan ro‘yxatdan o‘tish talablari mutlaq litsenziyalar uchun ro‘yxatdan o‘tishni talab qiladi, nomutlaq litsenziyalar uchun ro‘yxatdan o‘tishni ixtiyoriy qiladi, raqobatlashuvchi mulohazalarni muvozanatlashtiradi (Takenaka, 2013; Kim & Kim, 2016). Bu yondashuv mutlaq litsenziyalar patent egalarini o‘z ichiga olgan boshqalarni chiqarib tashlaydigan huquqlar yaratishini tan oladi, majburiy jamoat xabardorligini oqlaydi.

Tahlil O‘zbekistonning barcha litsenziya shartnomalari uchun ro‘yxatdan o‘tishni talab qiluvchi joriy tizimi nomutlaq tartiblar uchun keraksiz chegaralar qo‘yadi, mutlaq litsenziyalarni tegishli darajada himoya qiladi degan xulosaga keladi. Ro‘yxatdan o‘tish talablarini differensiyalashtiruvchi qonunchilik islohoti oddiy nomutlaq litsenziyalar uchun ma’muriy xarajatlarni kamaytiradi.

c. Biotexnologiyaga xos moslashtirishlar va tartibga solish tizimlari

Biotexnologiyaning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari umumiy intellektual mulk litsenziyalash tizimlariga sektorga xos moslashtirishlarni oqlaydi, garchi bunday moslashtirishlar haqiqiy ehtiyojlarni bartaraf etish uchun ehtiyotkorlik bilan ishlab chiqilishi kerak. Keraksiz murakkablik yoki xalqaro normalardan og‘ishni yaratmaslik lozim (Burk & Lemley, 2009). Biotexnologiyadagi g‘oyat uzoq rivojlanish muddatlari,

dastlabki ixtirodan bozorga chiqarishgacha o‘rtacha o‘n-o‘n besh yilni tashkil etuvchi, litsenziat va litsenziar manfaatlarini farqlanishi mumkin bo‘lgan uzoq davrlarni yaratadi.

Biotexnologiyadagi katta kapital talablari mutlaq litsenziyalarning kvazi-ashyoviy muomalasiga dalillarni kuchaytiradi, chunki biotexnologiya korxonalarini baholayotgan investorlar va moliya institutlari litsenziyalangan huquqlar katta kapital majburiyatlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlaydigan kuchli huquqiy himoyaga ega ekanligiga ishonch talab qiladi (Pisano, 2006).

d. O‘zbekiston huquqiy rivojlanishi uchun oqibatlar

O‘zbekistonning intellektual mulk tizimi litsenziya shartnomalarini ko‘rib chiquvchi keng qamrovli Fuqarolik kodeksi qoidalari, aniq jihatlarni tartibga soluvchi maxsus patent qonunchiligi va texnologiya transferi va tijoratlashtirish uchun litsenziyalashning ahamiyatini umumiy tan olishni o‘z ichiga olgan muhim kuchli tomonlarni ko‘rsatadi. Biroq, tahlil milliy qonunchilikni xalqaro ilg‘or amaliyotlar bilan yaxshiroq moslashtirish va biotexnologiyaga xos ehtiyojlarni qondirish uchun qonunchilik rivojlanishini talab qiladigan bir nechta sohalarni aniqlaydi.

Barcha litsenziya shartnomalari uchun ro‘yxatdan o‘tish joriy talabi (Fuqarolik kodeksi 1089-modda, 1996) nomutlaq tartiblar uchun keraksiz yuk yaratadi, mutlaq litsenziyalarni tegishli darajada himoya qiladi. Litsenziya turiga asoslangan ro‘yxatdan o‘tish talablarini differensiyalashtiruvchi islohot ma‘muriy xarajatlarni kamaytiradi va zarur bo‘lgan joylarda kuchli himoyani saqlab qoladi.

Joriy qonunchilik tizimi mutlaq litsenziatlarning uchinchi tomon huquqbuzarlarga qarshi ijro etish huquqlarini aniq ko‘rib chiqmaydi, mutlaq litsenziatlar mustaqil ravishda huquqbuzarlik da‘volarini ilgari surishlari mumkinmi yoki litsenziarlarga tayinishlari kerakmi degan savol bo‘yicha noaniqlik yaratadi.

V. XULOSA

Ushbu tadqiqot asosiy huquqiy tizimlarni tizimli qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali biotexnologiya sohasidagi litsenziya shartnomalarining huquqiy tabiatini ko'rib chiqdi va litsenziyalar sof shartnomaviy vositalarni yoki kvazi-ashyoviy xususiyatlarga egami degan asosiy savollar bo'yicha yondashuvlarda muhim xilma-xillikni ochib berdi. Tahlil huquqiy tabiat haqidagi nazariy bahslar litsenziatlarning ijro etish huquqlari, vorislik himoyasi, ro'yxatga olish talablari va tijorat operatsiyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan umumiy huquqiy aniqlik uchun bevosita amaliy oqibatlariga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Romano-german huquqi yurisdiksiyalari keng qamrovli qonunchilik ta'riflari va aniq kodifikatsiyani afzal ko'radi, umumiy huquq va aralash tizimlar esa aniq qoidalar va sud amaliyoti orqali funksional tartibga solishni ta'kidlaydi. Nemis va avstriya doktrinasi sof shartnomaviy oddiy litsenziyalar va kvazi-ashyoviy mutlaq litsenziyalar o'rtasida keskin farq qiladi, boshqa yurisdiksiyalar esa oraliq pozitsiyalarni qabul qiladi yoki aniq nazariy majburiyatlardan qochadi.

Biotexnologiya uchun tadqiqot mutlaq litsenziyalar katta kapital talablari, uzaytirilgan rivojlanish muddatlari, tartibga solish murakkabligi va litsenziatlar ko'pincha litsenziarlarning dastlabki rivojlanishiga qaraganda tijoratlashtirish uchun ko'proq investitsiya qiladigan tijorat haqiqatlari hisobga olingan holda kvazi-ashyoviy muomalani talab qiladi degan xulosaga.

Bu xulosa mutlaq litsenziyalar uchun jamoat xabardorligi va vorislik himoyasini ta'minlash uchun majburiy ro'yxatdan o'tish talablarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, ma'muriy yuklamalarni kamaytirish uchun nomutlaq litsenziyalar uchun ixtiyoriy ro'yxatdan o'tishga ruxsat beradi. O'zbekistonning universal ro'yxatdan o'tishni talab qiluvchi joriy tizimi litsenziya turiga asoslangan talablarni differensiyalashtirish uchun isloh qilinishi kerak, mutlaq litsenziyalar uchun kengaytirilgan himoyani taqdim etib, nomutlaq tartiblar uchun jarayonlarni soddalashtirishi lozim.

O‘zbekiston uchun qonunchilik tavsiyalari Fuqarolik kodeksining 1089-moddasini faqat mutlaq va yagona litsenziyalar uchun ro‘yxatdan o‘tishni talab qilish uchun o‘zgartirish, nomutlaq litsenziyalar uchun ro‘yxatdan o‘tishni ixtiyoriy qilish; yagona litsenziyalashni tegishli huquqiy xususiyatlar bilan alohida toifa sifatida tan oluvchi yangi Fuqarolik kodeksi 1036¹-moddasini kiritish; va mutlaq litsenziatga uchinchi tomon huquqbuzarlarga qarshi ijro etish huquqlarini aniq beruvchi 1036²-moddani qo‘shishni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Bu islohotlar O‘zbekiston huquqini xalqaro ilg‘or amaliyotlar bilan moslashtiradi, biotexnologiya investitsiyalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlaydigan huquqiy aniqlikni taqdim etadi va kengroq intellektual mulk tizimi bilan izchillikni saqlab qolgan holda sektorga xos ehtiyojlarni qondiradi.

O‘zbekiston kabi rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar uchun o‘ylangan huquqiy tizimni rivojlantirish biotexnologiya investitsiyalari va tijoratlashtirish uchun aniq, bashorat qilinadigan muhitlarni taqdim etish orqali raqobat ustunliklarini yaratishi mumkin. Ushbu tadqiqot orqali ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalar xalqaro moslashuvni milliy sharoitlar bilan muvozanatlashtiradigan, barcha manfaatdor tomonlarning qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qiladigan va biotexnologiya sektorini rivojlantirishni iqtisodiy diversifikatsiya va texnologik taraqqiyot uchun strategik ustuvorlik sifatida qo‘llab-quvvatlaydigan qonunchilik takomillashtiruvchi uchun aniq yo‘lni taklif etadi.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE–DRIVEN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE: DATA-BASED DECISION MAKING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Ruziboev Otamurod Shuxratovich

Mamun university

Bachelor's student of the Faculty of Economics, second year

e-mail: roziboyevotamurod88@gmail.com

tel: +998 93 758 88 86

Annotation: This article examines the role of artificial intelligence in modern corporate governance, with a focus on data-based decision making and risk management. Artificial intelligence technologies such as machine learning, big data analytics, and predictive modeling significantly enhance the effectiveness of corporate boards and executive management. The study analyzes how AI improves transparency, reduces agency problems, strengthens internal control systems, and supports proactive risk identification. The findings indicate that AI-driven corporate governance increases organizational resilience and contributes to sustainable long-term value creation.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, corporate governance, data-driven decision making, risk management, digital transformation.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy korporativ boshqaruvda sun'iy intellektning o'rni, ayniqsa ma'lumotlarga asoslangan qaror qabul qilish va risklarni boshqarish masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Mashinaviy o'rganish, katta ma'lumotlar tahlili va prognozlash modellariga asoslangan sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari boshqaruv samaradorligini oshiradi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, sun'iy intellekt korporativ shaffoflikni kuchaytiradi, agentlik muammolarini kamaytiradi va barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlaydi.

. **Kalit so‘zlar:** sun’iy intellekt, korporativ boshqaruv, ma’lumotlarga asoslangan qaror qabul qilish, risklarni boshqarish, raqamli transformatsiya.

Introduction. Corporate governance plays a critical role in ensuring accountability, transparency, and strategic direction within organizations. In the context of rapid digitalization and the growth of the data economy, traditional corporate governance mechanisms are increasingly challenged by complexity, uncertainty, and speed of change. Boards of directors and top management are required to process vast amounts of information, manage diverse stakeholder interests, and respond promptly to emerging risks. Under these conditions, artificial intelligence (AI) emerges as a transformative tool that fundamentally reshapes governance practices. Artificial intelligence enables organizations to move from intuition-based and retrospective decision making toward predictive, data-driven governance models. By leveraging machine learning, big data analytics, and automated decision-support systems, firms can improve oversight quality, reduce information asymmetry, and enhance strategic control. This article aims to analyze the role of artificial intelligence in corporate governance, focusing on data-based decision making and risk management as key pillars of effective governance in the digital economy. Artificial Intelligence in Corporate Governance: Artificial intelligence contributes to corporate governance by strengthening monitoring, control, and strategic oversight functions at both board and executive levels. AI-powered systems analyze financial statements, operational indicators, compliance reports, and external market data in real time, allowing governance bodies to identify inefficiencies and deviations at an early stage. Compared to traditional reporting systems, AI provides continuous rather than periodic monitoring, which significantly enhances governance responsiveness. One of the most important governance contributions of AI is the reduction of agency problems between shareholders and management. By improving transparency and information availability, AI-based analytics reduce opportunities for opportunistic

behavior and managerial manipulation. For example, anomaly detection algorithms can identify unusual financial transactions or performance patterns that may signal fraud or earnings management. As a result, corporate boards gain more objective and timely insights into organizational performance. In addition, artificial intelligence supports strategic governance by assisting boards in evaluating long-term strategic options. Scenario modeling and simulation tools enable governance actors to assess the potential outcomes of strategic decisions under different economic and competitive conditions. This strengthens the strategic role of corporate governance and aligns managerial actions with shareholder and stakeholder interests.

Data-Based Decision Making: Data-based decision making represents a central advantage of AI-driven corporate governance. Modern organizations generate large volumes of structured and unstructured data from internal operations, digital platforms, customers, and external environments. Artificial intelligence transforms these data into actionable knowledge by identifying patterns, correlations, and causal relationships that are difficult for humans to detect. Predictive analytics enables management to forecast financial performance, demand fluctuations, and operational risks with higher accuracy. In governance contexts, this allows boards to evaluate management proposals based on evidence rather than assumptions. AI-driven dashboards provide real-time performance indicators that support informed discussions and reduce decision-making biases. Furthermore, data-based decision making improves consistency and accountability within governance structures. When decisions are supported by transparent data models and documented analytical outputs, it becomes easier to justify strategic choices and evaluate outcomes. This enhances trust among shareholders, regulators, and other stakeholders. However, effective data-based governance requires high-quality data, robust data governance frameworks, and alignment between analytical outputs and organizational objectives. **Risk Management and Internal Control:** Risk management is

a fundamental component of effective corporate governance, particularly in volatile and uncertain environments. Artificial intelligence significantly enhances risk management by enabling early identification, assessment, and monitoring of diverse risk categories, including financial, operational, strategic, and cybersecurity risks. AI-based risk management systems integrate data from multiple sources to create comprehensive risk profiles. Machine learning models assess the probability and potential impact of risks, allowing organizations to prioritize mitigation efforts. For example, predictive models can identify early warning signals of financial distress, supply chain disruptions, or market instability. Artificial intelligence also strengthens internal control systems through continuous auditing and automated compliance monitoring. Algorithms can detect fraudulent transactions, control breaches, and policy violations in real time. This reduces reliance on manual controls and periodic audits, lowering costs while improving effectiveness. As a result, AI-driven risk management enhances organizational resilience and supports sustainable value creation.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations: Despite its significant benefits, the application of artificial intelligence in corporate governance presents several challenges. One major concern is data quality and availability. Inaccurate or biased data can lead to flawed analytical outputs and suboptimal decisions. Therefore, strong data governance frameworks are essential to ensure reliability and integrity. Another challenge relates to algorithmic transparency and accountability. Many AI models operate as "black boxes," making it difficult for governance actors to understand how decisions are generated. This raises ethical and legal concerns, particularly in regulated industries. Corporate governance frameworks must therefore incorporate ethical guidelines, human oversight mechanisms, and clear accountability structures for AI-driven decisions. Additionally, the successful integration of AI into governance requires investment in human capital. Board members and executives must develop digital competencies to effectively interpret AI-generated

insights and align them with strategic goals. Without such capabilities, the potential benefits of AI-driven governance may not be fully realized.

Conclusion: Artificial intelligence fundamentally transforms corporate governance by enabling data-based decision making and advanced risk management. Organizations that successfully integrate AI into their governance structures achieve higher transparency, improved control mechanisms, and greater strategic agility. AI-driven governance reduces agency problems, enhances risk oversight, and supports proactive strategic decision making. However, the effectiveness of AI in corporate governance depends on complementary factors such as data quality, ethical governance frameworks, and human competencies. Firms must balance technological innovation with responsibility and accountability to ensure sustainable outcomes. In the context of the digital economy, artificial intelligence–driven corporate governance represents a critical determinant of long-term competitiveness and organizational resilience. Artificial intelligence significantly transforms corporate governance by enabling data-based decision making and advanced risk management. Organizations that successfully integrate AI into their governance structures achieve higher transparency, improved control, and greater strategic agility. However, realizing these benefits requires robust data governance, ethical oversight, and alignment between technological capabilities and organizational goals. AI-driven corporate governance thus represents a key factor in achieving sustainable competitive advantage in the digital economy.

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ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC MECHANISMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHOLESALE TRADE SYSTEMS

Independent student of Termez State University,

Turopova Sohiba Djumanazarovna

Email: turopovasohiba@tersu.uz

Abstract. Wholesale trade (B2B trade) plays a critical role in the supply chain by connecting manufacturers with distributors and retailers. It ensures efficient flow of goods, price stability, and competitive market conditions, while enabling market expansion for producers and quality choice for buyers. Modern wholesalers also act as market intelligence providers, helping manufacturers to forecast demand and adapt production strategies. In many cases, wholesalers manage logistics and inventory, ensuring rapid delivery and cost savings for retailers and business customers. The academic research highlights that wholesale trade is a key component of economic relations and significantly supports the functioning of retail channels and overall economic development

Keywords: Wholesale trade, B2B trade, wholesale market, distribution channels, supply chain, bulk sales, intermediaries, logistics, pricing strategy, market competition, wholesale mechanisms, retail trade, economic development, customer relations, online wholesale, children's clothing wholesale.

Аннотация: Оптовая торговля представляет собой **важнейший элемент системы товарного обращения**, обеспечивающий связь производителей с дистрибьюторами и розничными торговцами. Она способствует **эффективному перемещению товаров**, поддержанию ценовой стабильности, расширению рыночного охвата и формированию конкурентной среды. Оптовые торговцы выполняют логистические функции, анализируют рыночный спрос и помогают

поставщикам адаптировать производство под текущие условия. Данные исследований подчеркивают, что оптовая торговля является ключевым элементом экономических отношений и тесно связана с эффективностью розничных сбыточных каналов и развитием национальной экономики.

Ключевые слова: Оптовая торговля, B2B торговля, оптовый рынок, каналы распределения, цепочка поставок, оптовые продажи, посредники, логистика, ценовая стратегия, рыночная конкуренция, механизмы оптовой торговли, розничная торговля, экономическое развитие, взаимоотношения с клиентами, электронная оптовая торговля, оптовая торговля детской одеждой.

The essence of wholesale trade is that it is important for the development of the economy. Through wholesale trade, direct contacts are established between manufacturers and distributors, which ensures fast delivery of products and quality control. Also, through wholesale trade, competition in the market increases and a wide range of choices are created for consumers. This trading model is also widespread on a global scale and is used in various industries: from food to technological products. The success of wholesale trade largely depends on marketing strategies and customer relations.

Wholesale trade, or “b2b” (business-to-business) trade, is an important part of professional trade, the main purpose of which is to sell products or services in large quantities. This type of trade is usually carried out between manufacturers and wholesalers. The main goal of wholesale trade is to reduce costs, keep the prices of products and services at a competitive level, and ensure prompt delivery to customers. Also, through wholesale trade, companies have the opportunity to optimize their production processes and use resources efficiently.

In addition, another important goal of the wholesale type is to strengthen its position in the market. This is mainly achieved by attracting new customers and

developing long-term relationships with existing ones. Wholesale companies often strive to improve the quality of products and offer innovative solutions. In this way, they not only increase their own profits, but also contribute to the development of the entire industry.

This allows customers to receive discounts for large orders, as well as to meet the need for large quantities of goods for retail or production or business use. For many manufacturers and suppliers, wholesale is the main distribution channel and a source of a significant portion of their revenue.

Wholesale has a number of advantages for both sellers and buyers. For sellers, it is a way to increase sales volume and distribute inventory efficiently. Wholesale also allows you to reduce packaging and shipping costs through larger orders. For buyers, wholesale usually means lower prices per item, because the more you buy, the lower the price per item. This makes wholesale attractive to retailers, who can then sell the products at a higher price and make a profit. One of the important advantages of buying wholesale children's clothes online is that the stores offer clothes in different sizes, shapes, patterns, as well as shades. This alternative benefits mothers and fathers who want to buy the best and most elegant clothes for their little one.

The main functions of wholesale trade are:

- Supply of large quantities. In wholesale trade, goods are supplied in large quantities, which allows you to effectively meet the needs of enterprises, retail stores and other wholesale buyers.
- Providing competitive prices. Due to the scale of purchases,

wholesale suppliers can offer lower unit prices, which makes their products attractive to buyers.

- Distribution of goods by distribution channels. Wholesale trade plays the role of an intermediary between manufacturers and retailers, ensuring the effective distribution of goods through various distribution channels.
- Meeting the needs of business customers. It allows enterprises to purchase the necessary goods in large quantities for subsequent sale or use in production.
- Ensuring the diversity of the assortment. Suppliers offer a wide range of products by brands and categories, which allows customers to choose the most suitable options for their business.
- Providing additional services. Wholesale trade can include providing additional services such as logistics, warehousing, product labeling, and even marketing support.
- Market creation. Trade creates a market where supply and demand meet, and prices and transaction terms are set.
- Another important function of wholesale trade is to support economic development. Trade is an important element of the economy because it creates jobs, increases production, and expands markets.

This table presents a table of wholesale trade mechanisms.

Table 1

Main types of wholesale mechanisms¹

No.	Mechanism name	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Direct wholesale	Directly from the manufacturer to the buyer	Low price, strong control	Coverage area is limited.
2	Trading through intermediaries	Through a distributor or dealer	Broad market, easy logistics	The price is higher.
3	Warehouse sales	The product is stored and sold in a warehouse.	Fast delivery	Storage costs
4	Contractual sales	Long-term agreements	Stability, guarantee	Low flexibility
5	Electronic wholesale (B2B)	Through online platforms	Fast, transparent	Technical connection
6	Auction and tender	Competitive trading	Best price	The process is complicated.
7	Logistics and financial mechanisms	Transport and payment systems	Reduces risks	Additional cost

Wholesale and retail trade between difference is that the first goods enterprises and other wholesale to customers many in quantity or public accordingly sell for intended . The second last to consumers aimed at to divide , goods little in quantity to sell own inside takes . Wholesale prices usually big in size purchases because of low will be , retail unity price and additional packaging , logistics and other expenses because of high to be can . The customers of wholesale suppliers are usually businesses such as retail stores or businesses that sell clothing, including children's clothing. Retail customers are end consumers who purchase goods for personal use. Also, wholesale often involves negotiating contracts and delivery terms, while retail involves the simpler process of selling directly to consumers. How does wholesale differ from retail? It focuses on selling goods in

¹ Author's development

large quantities or bulk to businesses and other wholesale buyers, allowing them to save on prices due to the volume of their purchases. In contrast, retail focuses on meeting the needs of end consumers and involves selling goods in small quantities, which is usually reflected in higher unit prices. Wholesale suppliers often work with businesses such as retail stores or companies that need large quantities of goods to sell. Retail, on the other hand, is aimed at end consumers who purchase goods for their own needs. It is also worth noting that wholesale usually involves specific sales processes, such as concluding contracts and negotiating delivery terms, while retail is simpler and often involves selling goods directly to the end consumer. In addition, wholesale often uses special sales channels, such as wholesale markets, exhibitions or online portals specializing in wholesale purchases. These channels allow wholesale buyers to effectively choose a wide range of products and receive competitive prices. In general, wholesale and retail perform different functions and target different market segments, but together they ensure the effective functioning of trade relations and meet the needs of business customers and end consumers.

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Samarkand State Medical University

Samarkand, Republic of Uzbekistan

SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE

**Personalised Clinical, Diagnostic and Prognostic Criteria for Anxiety and
Depressive Disorders in Patients with Epilepsy**

Khasanova Nafisa Shavki qizi

1st-year Master's Resident

Specialty: 70910211 – Psychiatry

Qurdatov Yorqinjon Pardaboy ugli

1st-year Clinical Residency Resident

Specialty: Internal Medicine (Therapy)

Scientific Supervisor: Velilyaeva A.S., MD, PhD

SAMARKAND 2026

Abstract

Epilepsy is a chronic neurological disorder frequently accompanied by psychiatric comorbidities, particularly anxiety and depressive disorders. These conditions significantly worsen quality of life, treatment adherence, and seizure control. This article aims to analyze personalised clinical, diagnostic, and prognostic criteria for anxiety and depressive disorders in patients with epilepsy. A personalised approach considering clinical features, neurobiological mechanisms, and psychosocial factors is

essential for early diagnosis and effective management. The integration of psychiatric screening into routine epilepsy care improves outcomes and long-term prognosis.

Keywords

Epilepsy, anxiety disorders, depressive disorders, comorbidity, personalised medicine, prognosis.

Introduction

Epilepsy affects more than 50 million people worldwide and is associated with a high prevalence of psychiatric disorders. Anxiety and depression are among the most common comorbidities, occurring in up to 30–50% of patients. These disorders often remain underdiagnosed due to overlapping symptoms, stigma, and limited psychiatric assessment in neurological practice. Therefore, personalised clinical and diagnostic criteria are necessary for accurate identification and prognosis.

Clinical Characteristics

Patients with epilepsy and comorbid anxiety or depression often present with increased seizure frequency, sleep disturbances, cognitive impairment, and reduced social functioning. Anxiety may manifest as anticipatory fear of seizures, panic attacks, or social avoidance, while depression is characterized by persistent low mood, anhedonia, fatigue, and suicidal ideation. Personalised clinical assessment should consider seizure type, epilepsy duration, antiepileptic drug use, and individual psychological vulnerability.

Diagnostic Criteria

The diagnosis of anxiety and depressive disorders in epilepsy requires a comprehensive approach. Standard psychiatric diagnostic criteria (DSM or ICD)

should be adapted to epilepsy-specific contexts. Screening tools such as the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and Beck Depression Inventory are useful when interpreted carefully. Neuroimaging, EEG findings, and neurochemical changes may support diagnostic accuracy in selected cases.

Prognostic Factors

Prognosis depends on early detection, seizure control, psychosocial support, and adherence to treatment. Untreated anxiety and depression negatively affect epilepsy outcomes, increasing the risk of pharmacoresistance and suicide. Personalised prognostic evaluation should include biological, psychological, and social factors to predict disease course and optimize management strategies.

Conclusion

Personalised clinical, diagnostic, and prognostic criteria are crucial for identifying anxiety and depressive disorders in patients with epilepsy. Integrating mental health assessment into epilepsy care improves quality of life, treatment outcomes, and long-term prognosis. A multidisciplinary and patient-centered approach is strongly recommended.

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EDUCATIONAL DIMENSIONS OF ENGLISH TEACHING WITHIN FUTURE TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

Erejepova Nilufar Makhset kizi

Student of the educational program "Philology language teaching"

Faculty of "Innovative Pedagogy" University of innovation technologies

Abstract. The article examines the main tasks of methodological support for the educational process of training students - future teachers of English - to use game methods of control. Ways to improve curricula and programs within the framework of this area of training are proposed, and a teaching aid specially developed for the proposed special course is described.

Keywords: methodological support, game technologies, organization of control, special course.

INTRODUCTION

The qualifications of a modern teacher-philologist include requirements for both his theoretical and practical training. The theoretical training of a teacher-philologist involves the formation of knowledge about the main stages of development of language teaching methods and the basics of the theory of formation of communicative competence of students, knowledge of the characteristics of the subjects of training [1]. Practical training implies that a teacher-philologist has the ability to implement various functions: communicative, educational, developmental and educational. A foreign language teacher must also be able to carry out gnostic, constructive-planning, organizational functions, be able to organize all components of the educational process, including control, taking into account the characteristics of the subjects of training.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An analysis of the requirements for a modern foreign language teacher has shown that a graduate of this profile must be ready to solve, along with others, such

professional tasks as: using technologies that correspond to the age characteristics of students; implementing educational activities taking into account special educational needs, etc. In other words, specialists of this profile must, within the framework of general professional competencies, be able to carry out training and control taking into account the social, age, psychophysical and individual characteristics and needs of students [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the pedagogical conditions for the successful preparation of students — future teachers of English — for conducting game-based control of the learning outcomes of primary school students is scientifically based methodological support of the educational process [2]. In this case, methodological support means scientific, methodological, informational, and also psychological support for teaching students the game-based method of monitoring the foreign language communicative competence of primary school students. Based on the versatility of the concept of "methodological support", the following main tasks can be identified:

- introducing game-based control into curricula and programs of classes;
- developing methodological materials for teaching the organization of game-based forms of control;
- using new methods, forms, and means of teaching along with traditional ones;
- improving the pedagogical skills and methodological culture of teachers involved in preparing students for game-based control.

Let us consider these tasks in more detail. The first task is to include classes on game control in the curricula and programs. Since the programs generally allocate 4-6 hours for studying the essence of control at school (which, as practice shows, is clearly not enough), it is advisable to introduce a special course on “Organization of control of educational achievements of primary school students in a foreign language using game

technologies” as a supplement to the course on methods of teaching a foreign language at school. This special course is designed for 72 academic hours (2 EE), that is, for one semester. The special course should be held in the first semester for fourth-year students, since they have already completed the course on “Methods of Teaching a Foreign Language”, are familiar with the basics of pedagogy and psychology, and most importantly, they are preparing for teaching practice and obtaining a bachelor's degree. Contact classes should be allocated 34 hours (2 hours per week - 47% of the study time), the remaining hours should be devoted to independent preparation of students (53% of the study time). During independent preparation, students write reports on the studied sections, develop presentations, projects, prepare for participation in business role-playing games, round tables, seminars, and the final colloquium.

The topics of the special course classes were determined based on the results of the ascertaining experiment, during which the level of readiness of future teachers to apply game methods of control was determined. The majority of philology students showed an insufficient level of readiness for all criteria and indicators - 58.97%, 32.92% of students showed a satisfactory level of readiness, 3.84% - a reproductive level, and only 1.24% of students had a productive level of readiness.

Thus, the structure of the special course and the topics of the classes are aimed at obtaining by students the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for the use of game control in English lessons in primary school.

The second task of methodological support is the development of methodological materials and teaching aids. For training within the framework of the special course, a teaching aid "Game organization of control of educational achievements of primary school students" was developed [3]. The manual contains theoretical information on monitoring the foreign language competence of primary school students (description of objects and functions of monitoring, list of requirements for monitoring), and shows the

age-related psychological and physical characteristics of primary school students as subjects of monitoring.

One of the new means of teaching students can be considered social networks, which have already entered the life of almost every person and are beginning to be increasingly used in the educational process [4]. With the help of information technology, teachers and students can not only reach a new level of communication, but also exchange experiences with colleagues from other Russian and foreign universities, participate in progressive projects in the educational sphere. Social networks provide an opportunity to intensify and modernize the learning process and control its results. Participation of students and teachers in social networks leads to the following positive changes in the educational process:

- students' motivation to master the educational material increases.
- when communicating with a teacher online, a student feels more free; a student and a teacher in a social network feel like equal partners, which positively affects the learning results [5].
- social networks provide more and more opportunities for interactive learning; holding a video conference, round table or brainstorming session online promotes a solid assimilation of educational material and the development of students' creative abilities.
- in a social network, it is convenient for a teacher to distribute assignments, check their completion, answer questions, and provide additional information [6].
- when using social networks for learning, a student can independently plan his or her study time, finding the optimal pace of work and simultaneously cultivating a sense of responsibility for its results.

CONCLUSION

In today's rapidly changing world, a teacher, including an English teacher, must be proactive, competent, responsible, and have a need for constant enrichment and

updating of knowledge and self-development. These qualities must be instilled in the process of training at a higher pedagogical educational institution, in particular, within the framework of independent work of students in performing creative educational and professional tasks. Thus, the implementation of the above-mentioned tasks of methodological support is a necessary condition for the successful training of future English teachers in the use of game-based control methods in elementary school lessons.

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Methodology for Adapting Primary School Students to the Educational Process in the Context of Inclusive Education

Abdullaeva Gulrukh Kamilovna

Master's student in the field of "Theory and Methodology of Teaching and Upbringing (Primary Education)", Urgench State Pedagogical Institute.

ABSTRACT

The article examines the methodology for adapting primary school students to the educational process in the context of inclusive education. The psychological and pedagogical characteristics of the adaptation of children with special educational needs are revealed. Special attention is paid to the role of pedagogical support, the educational environment, and cooperation between school and family.

Keywords: inclusive education, primary school, student adaptation, pedagogical support, educational environment.

Методика адаптации учащихся начальных классов к учебно-воспитательному процессу в условиях инклюзивного образования

Абдуллаева Гулрух Камилловна

Магистрант направления «Теория и методика обучения и воспитания (начальное образование)», Ургенчский государственный педагогический институт.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматривается методика адаптации учащихся начальных классов к учебно-воспитательному процессу в условиях инклюзивного образования. Раскрываются психолого-педагогические особенности адаптации детей с особыми образовательными потребностями. Особое внимание уделяется роли педагогического сопровождения, образовательной среды и взаимодействия школы с семьей.

Ключевые слова: инклюзивное образование, начальная школа, адаптация учащихся, педагогическое сопровождение, образовательная среда.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Инклюзивное образование является важным направлением развития современной системы образования. Оно ориентировано на обеспечение равного доступа к качественному обучению для всех категорий детей. В начальной школе процесс адаптации приобретает особую значимость, поскольку именно на этом этапе формируются основы учебной деятельности.

МЕТОДЫ

В исследовании использованы методы теоретического анализа научной литературы, педагогического наблюдения, анкетирования учителей и анализа практического опыта инклюзивного обучения.

Исследование носило теоретико-методологический характер. Для достижения поставленной цели был использован комплекс взаимодополняющих методов:

1. Теоретический анализ научной литературы по проблемам инклюзивного образования, возрастной и специальной психологии, педагогики.
2. Сравнительно-сопоставительный метод для изучения отечественного и зарубежного опыта организации адаптационного периода в инклюзивном классе.
3. Метод моделирования для проектирования структуры и содержания авторской методики.
4. Синтез эмпирических данных, представленных в исследованиях по теме, для обобщения эффективных практик.

Современная образовательная парадигма, основанная на принципах гуманизации и демократизации, определяет инклюзивное образование как ключевое направление развития системы обучения. Внедрение инклюзии в начальную школу сопряжено с комплексом задач, центральной из которых является успешная адаптация всех учащихся – как с особыми образовательными потребностями (ООП), так и с нормотипичным развитием – к обновленному учебно-воспитательному процессу. Адаптация в данном контексте понимается

как динамический процесс достижения оптимального соответствия личности ребенка требованиям инклюзивной среды, характеризующийся формированием положительного эмоционального самочувствия, конструктивных социальных связей и устойчивой учебной мотивации. Несмотря на значительный теоретический задел в области инклюзивной педагогики, на практике педагоги начальных классов испытывают дефицит конкретных, систематизированных методических решений, обеспечивающих целостный и управляемый процесс адаптации.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Результаты исследования показали, что адаптация учащихся в условиях инклюзивного образования проходит более эффективно при использовании индивидуального подхода, дифференцированных заданий и психолого-педагогической поддержки. Результатом исследования является структурированная методика, включающая три взаимосвязанных блока: диагностико-прогностический, содержательно-технологический и рефлексивно-коррекционный. Ключевыми компонентами методики являются создание инклюзивной образовательной среды, реализация адаптированных образовательных программ с использованием универсального дизайна обучения, организация партнерского взаимодействия между всеми участниками образовательного процесса (детьми с нормотипичным развитием, детьми с особыми образовательными потребностями, педагогами, родителями) и системная психолого-педагогическая поддержка. Анализ полученных данных подтверждает необходимость системной работы по адаптации учащихся, включающей сотрудничество педагогов, психологов и родителей.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Таким образом, успешная адаптация учащихся начальных классов в условиях инклюзивного образования возможна при создании благоприятной образовательной среды. Разработанная методика позволяет преодолеть фрагментарность в подходах к адаптации, характерную для современной практики. Ее системность обеспечивает охват всех значимых аспектов школьной жизни.

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