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Literary pseudonyms and their formation

Avezova Dilovar Salimovna

Teacher at the Department of Russian Language and Literature,

Faculty of Philology, Bukhara State University

d.s.avezova@buxdu.uz](mailto:d.s.avezova@buxdu.uz

Abstract: This scientific article analyzes the origin of literary pseudonyms, the factors influencing their formation, and their role in fiction. It also explores the traditions of choosing pseudonyms, their spiritual and aesthetic content, and their significance in expressing the creative personality of the author.

Keywords: pseudonym selection, creative orientation, pen name, linguoculturology, worldview, Uzbek literature.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur ilmiy maqolada adabiy taxalluslarning kelib chiqishi, ularning shakllanish omillari hamda badiiy adabiyotdagi oʻrni tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, taxallus tanlash anʼanalari, ularning maʼnaviy-estetik mazmuni va ijodkor shaxsiyatini ifodalashdagi ahamiyati yoritiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: taxallus tanlash, ijodiy yoʻnalishi, soxta ism, lingvokulturologiya, dunyoqarashi, oʻzbek adabiyoti.

Adabiyot tarixida ijodkorlarning oʻz asarlarini taxallus bilan imzolashi keng tarqalgan hodisa hisoblanadi. Taxallus — bu yozuvchi yoki shoirning oʻziga tanlagan badiiy nomi boʻlib, u nafaqat muallifni yashirish, balki uning ijodiy yoʻnalishi, dunyoqarashi va ichki kechinmalarini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Sharq adabiyotida, xususan, oʻzbek mumtoz adabiyotida taxallus tanlash oʻziga xos anʼanaga aylangan.

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dunyoqarashi va ichki kechinmalarini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Sharq adabiyotida, xususan, o'zbek mumtoz adabiyotida taxallus tanlash o'ziga xos an'anaga aylangan.

Taxallus tushunchasi va uning mohiyati. "Taxallus" so'zi arab tilidan olingan bo'lib, "qutulish", "ozod bo'lish" ma'nolarini anglatadi. Adabiy termin sifatida esa u ijodkorning o'ziga xos nomi sifatida qo'llanadi. Taxallus ijodkorning badiiy olamdagi "ikkinchi shaxsi" bo'lib, u orqali muallif o'z ruhiy olamini ifodalaydi.

Taxalluslarning shakllanish omillari. Adabiy taxalluslarning shakllanishi turli omillar asosida yuzaga keladi:

1. Shaxsiy va ruhiy holatga bog'liqlik.

Ko'plab ijodkorlar o'z taxalluslarini ichki kechinmalari, hayotiy qarashlari asosida tanlaydilar. Masalan, "Furqat" (ayriliq), "Nodira" (noyob) kabi taxalluslar shoirning ruhiy holatini aks ettiradi.

2. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy omillar.

Ba'zi hollarda mualliflar o'z shaxsini yashirish yoki siyosiy bosimlardan qochish maqsadida taxallusdan foydalanadilar. Bu holat ayniqsa jadid adabiyotida kuzatiladi.

3. Estetik va badiiy mezonlar.

Taxallus tanlashda uning ohangdorligi, qisqaligi va esda qolarliliigi muhim rol o'ynaydi. Yaxshi taxallus o'quvchi xotirasida tez saqlanadi va ijodkorning brendiga aylanadi.

4. An'anaviy va diniy ta'sirlar.

Sharq adabiyotida ko'plab taxalluslar tasavvufiy yoki diniy ma'noga ega bo'lgan. Masalan, "Navoiy" — "navo" (ohang, kuy) so'zidan olingan bo'lib, ruhiy yuksaklikni anglatadi.

O'zbek adabiyotida taxallus an'anasi.

O'zbek mumtoz adabiyotida deyarli barcha shoirlar taxallus bilan ijod qilgan. Bu nafaqat adabiy an'ana, balki ijodkorning o'zligini ifodalash vositasi ham bo'lgan.

Taxallus ko‘pincha g‘azalning maqta’ (oxirgi bayti)da keltirilgan. Zamonaviy adabiyotda ham taxallusdan foydalanish davom etmoqda, ammo u ko‘proq ijodiy imidj yoki sahna nomi sifatida qo‘llanadi.

Taxalluslarning turlari. Adabiy taxalluslar mazmuniga ko‘ra quyidagi turlarga bo‘linadi:

- Ma‘no asosidagi taxalluslar . Sabr, hijron, ishq bilan bog‘liq
- Ismga yaqin taxalluslar .Muallif ismining o‘zgartirilgan shakli)
- Ramziy taxalluslar.Tabiat, hayvonot yoki abstrakt tushunchalar bilan bog‘liq
- Geografik taxalluslar. Tug‘ilgan joy nomi bilan bog‘liq

Adabiy taxalluslar — bu faqatgina nom emas, balki ijodkorning ichki dunyosi, estetik qarashlari va hayotiy pozitsiyasini ifodalovchi muhim vositadir. Ularning shakllanishi ko‘p omilli jarayon bo‘lib, unda shaxsiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy ta’sirlar mujassamdir. Taxallus orqali ijodkor o‘zining badiiy qiyofasini yaratadi va adabiyot tarixida o‘ziga xos iz qoldiradi.

Taxalluslarning semantik xususiyatlari.

O‘zbek yozuvchilarining taxalluslari ko‘pincha quyidagi ma‘nolarni ifodalaydi:

1. Tabiat va go‘zallik: Navoiy, Cho‘lpon
2. Kuch va jasorat: Bobur
3. Falsafiy va ma‘naviy tushunchalar: Fitrat
4. Ijtimoiy yoki ramziy ma‘no: Ba’zi jadid yozuvchilarida uchraydi.Bu taxalluslar orqali muallif o‘z ijodiy konsepsiyasini o‘quvchiga yetkazadi.

Lingvistik ahamiyati.Taxalluslar antroponimikaning muhim qismi bo‘lib, ular til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni ko‘rsatadi. Ular:

- milliy qadriyatlarni aks ettiradi;
- tarixiy davr ruhini ifodalaydi;

- muallifning estetik qarashlarini ochib beradi.

Taxalluslar – bu nafaqat yashirin ism, balki muallifning ichki dunyosi, ijtimoiy qarashi va estetik idealini aks ettiruvchi muhim lingvistik hodisadir. Ular antroponimikaning muhim qismi bo‘lib, madaniyatlararo aloqalarni o‘rganishda ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi kunda ham taxalluslardan foydalanish dolzarbligicha qolmoqda, ayniqsa internet va ommaviy axborot vositalari rivojlangan davrda ular yangi shakllarda namoyon bo‘lmoqda. O‘zbek yozuvchilari taxalluslari nafaqat nom, balki chuqur ma’no va ramziy yuklamaga ega bo‘lgan lingvistik hodisadir. Ular orqali ijodkorning shaxsiyati, dunyoqarashi va davr muammolari namoyon bo‘ladi. Hozirgi kunda ham taxalluslardan foydalanish davom etmoqda, ayniqsa internet va zamonaviy adabiyotda bu an’ana yangi shakllarda rivojlanmoqda.

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Scaling Motion Prediction for Autonomous Driving: From Large-Scale Datasets to Modern Learning Paradigms

Mr. DANDU JAYABHARATH REDDY

Assistant Professor, Bachelor of Science in Information Technology, Sambhram
University, Jizzax, Uzbekistan,
Email ID: bharath55.edu@gmail.com

NURMUXAMMADOV ANVAR

BS-IT Student, Sambhram University, Jizzax, Uzbekistan.

FARXODOV DILSHOD

BS-IT Student, Sambhram University, Jizzax, Uzbekistan.

Abstract

The rapid advancement of autonomous driving systems has been significantly driven by the availability of large-scale datasets. Early datasets primarily focused on perception tasks, while motion prediction and planning remained limited due to insufficient data and complexity of behavioral modeling. In this paper, we revisit the paradigm of large-scale motion prediction datasets and extend it with recent developments from 2021–2025. We present an updated perspective on dataset design, incorporating advances in transformer-based architectures, diffusion models, and closed-loop evaluation frameworks. Furthermore, we analyze how modern datasets and learning strategies improve trajectory forecasting and planning performance. Our findings highlight that scaling both data and model complexity remains critical for achieving robust, real-world autonomous driving systems.

Keywords: Autonomous driving, motion prediction, trajectory forecasting, transformers, diffusion models, self-driving datasets, multi-agent systems, motion planning, closed-loop simulation

1. Introduction

Large-scale datasets have played a crucial role in advancing machine learning, particularly in autonomous driving. Early efforts focused on perception tasks such as object detection and segmentation, enabled by datasets like KITTI and Waymo Open Dataset. However, perception alone is insufficient for safe autonomous navigation.

Modern autonomous driving pipelines require accurate **motion prediction**, where the future trajectories of surrounding agents (vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists) are estimated. This task is inherently complex due to multimodal behavior, uncertainty, and interactions between agents.

Earlier datasets addressed this limitation by introducing large-scale motion prediction data collected from fleets of self-driving vehicles. However, recent years have seen major shifts in both **data scale** and **modeling approaches**, including:

- Transformer-based architectures for sequential prediction
- Multi-agent interaction modeling
- Diffusion-based trajectory generation
- Closed-loop simulation benchmarks

This paper revisits the concept of large-scale motion prediction datasets and integrates recent advances to provide a modernized framework for autonomous driving research.

2. Related Work

2.1 Perception Datasets

Initial datasets such as KITTI, nuScenes, and Waymo Open Dataset enabled breakthroughs in 3D object detection and scene understanding. These datasets focus on processing raw sensor inputs such as LiDAR and camera data.

2.2 Motion Prediction Datasets

Motion prediction datasets evolved to include behavioral data and semantic maps. Notable improvements include:

- **Argoverse 2:** Expanded scale and richer annotations

- **Waymo Motion Dataset:** High-quality trajectory annotations with diverse scenarios
- **nuPlan:** Introduced planning-focused evaluation

Compared to earlier datasets, modern datasets emphasize:

- Long temporal horizons
- Rich map priors
- Multi-agent interactions

2.3 Learning-Based Motion Prediction

Traditional approaches relied on recurrent neural networks and convolutional architectures. Recent advances include:

- **Transformers:** Capture long-range dependencies and interactions
- **Graph Neural Networks (GNNs):** Model agent relationships
- **Diffusion Models:** Generate diverse and probabilistic trajectories

These methods significantly outperform earlier CNN-based baselines.

3. Dataset Design for Motion Prediction

A modern motion prediction dataset consists of three key components:

3.1 Scene Data

Scenes capture temporal sequences of traffic environments, typically including:

- Positions and velocities of agents
- Agent types (vehicle, pedestrian, cyclist)
- Temporal sequences (e.g., 20–30 seconds)

Modern datasets now include:

- Higher sampling rates
- Diverse environmental conditions
- Multi-city coverage

3.2 High-Definition Semantic Maps

Semantic maps provide contextual priors such as:

- Lane geometry and connectivity
- Traffic rules and signals
- Road structure and constraints

Recent improvements include vectorized map representations, enabling efficient learning and integration with neural networks.

3.3 Aerial and Rasterized Representations

Bird's-eye-view (BEV) representations remain standard for model input. However, newer approaches integrate:

- Vectorized representations (e.g., VectorNet)
- Neural map encoders
- Learned map embeddings

4. Modern Approaches to Motion Prediction

4.1 Transformer-Based Models

Transformers have become dominant due to their ability to model:

- Long temporal dependencies
- Multi-agent interactions
- Contextual reasoning

Examples include Motion Transformer (MTR) and Wayformer, which outperform traditional CNN and RNN approaches.

4.2 Multi-Modal Trajectory Prediction

Future trajectories are inherently uncertain. Modern methods predict multiple possible futures using:

- Probabilistic outputs
- Anchor-based trajectories
- Latent variable models

This improves robustness in real-world scenarios.

4.3 Diffusion Models for Trajectory Forecasting

Diffusion models represent a recent breakthrough by:

- Iteratively refining trajectory predictions
- Modeling complex uncertainty distributions
- Generating diverse realistic trajectories

They outperform GAN-based and deterministic methods in many benchmarks.

4.4 Interaction Modeling

Accurate prediction requires modeling interactions between agents. Techniques include:

- Graph Neural Networks
- Attention mechanisms
- Social pooling strategies

These allow models to capture dependencies such as yielding, overtaking, and collision avoidance.

5. Motion Planning and Closed-Loop Evaluation

Motion planning extends prediction by generating trajectories for the autonomous vehicle itself.

5.1 Open-Loop vs Closed-Loop

- **Open-loop:** Predict trajectories without affecting environment
- **Closed-loop:** Model interacts with environment dynamically

Closed-loop evaluation is more realistic but significantly more challenging.

5.2 Simulation-Based Benchmarks

Recent frameworks such as nuPlan provide:

- Realistic simulation environments
- Standardized evaluation metrics
- Scenario-based testing

These benchmarks reveal that performance often drops significantly in closed-loop settings, highlighting the importance of robust models.

6. Impact of Data Scale

Scaling dataset size continues to be a key factor in performance improvement. Key observations:

- Larger datasets improve generalization
- Rare scenarios become learnable
- Model performance scales with data size

Recent trends suggest moving toward:

- **Millions of driving hours**
- Synthetic data augmentation
- Simulation-generated scenarios

7. Discussion

Despite major progress, several challenges remain:

- Long-tail rare events (e.g., accidents)
- Domain adaptation across cities
- Real-time inference constraints
- Safety and interpretability

Future research directions include:

- Foundation models for autonomous driving
- End-to-end learning systems
- Integration of simulation and real-world data

8. Conclusion

In this paper, we revisited the role of large-scale datasets in motion prediction for autonomous driving and extended the discussion with recent advancements. Modern

approaches leveraging transformers, diffusion models, and large-scale datasets significantly improve prediction and planning performance.

However, achieving fully autonomous driving requires further scaling of both data and models, along with robust closed-loop evaluation. Continued efforts in dataset development, simulation, and learning paradigms will be essential for the next generation of autonomous systems.

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Application of a Distraction-Fixation Module in Defects of Long Tubular Bones: Treatment Outcomes and Rehabilitation Results

Mansurov Jaloliddin Shamsiddinovich

Doctor of Medical Sciences (DSc), Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Traumatology-Orthopedics, Neurosurgery and Ophthalmology, Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

E-mail: jalolmedic511@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1799-641X>

Davirov Sharof Majidovich

PhD, Assistant of the Department of Traumatology-Orthopedics, Neurosurgery and Ophthalmology, Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

E-mail: sharofd1976@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-0954-4573>

Abdurakhmonov Sheramat Begalievich

Doctor of the highest category, Traumatologist-Orthopedist, Samarkand branch of the Republican Specialized Scientific-Practical Medical Center of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Specialized Department of Bone and Joint Purulent Complications, Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

E-mail: abdurahmonovshermat3@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-7313-0650>

Abstract: This study presents the results of treatment of 62 patients with post-osteomyelitic defects of long tubular bones. The method of limb length restoration and defect replacement using a distraction-fixation module integrated with the Ilizarov apparatus is described.

Keywords: Open fractures, osteomyelitis, bone tissue defect, distraction-fixation module, Ilizarov apparatus, combination of methods.

**Применение дистракционно-фиксационного модуля при дефектах длинных
трубчатых костей: результаты лечения и реабилитации**

Мансуров Джалолидин Шамсидинович

д.м.н., доцент, заведующий кафедрой травматологии-ортопедии, нейрохирургии и офтальмологии. Самаркандский государственный медицинский университет, Самарканд, Узбекистан. E-mail: jalolmedic511@gmail.com ,

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1799-641X>

Давиров Шароф Мажидович

PhD, ассистент кафедры травматологии-ортопедии, нейрохирургии и офтальмологии. Самаркандский государственный медицинский университет, Самарканд, Узбекистан. E-mail: sharofd1976@mail.ru ,

<https://orcid.org/0009-0003-0954-4573>

Абдурахмонов Шермат Бегалиевич

врач высшей категории, травматолог–ортопед, Самаркандский филиал Республиканского специализированного научно-практического медицинского центра травматологии и ортопедии. Специализированное отделение костно-суставных гнойных осложнений. Самарканд, Узбекистан. E-mail:

abdurahmonovshermat3@gmail.com <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-7313-0650>

Аннотация: В работе представлены результаты лечения 62 пациентов с постостеомиелитическими дефектами длинных трубчатых костей. Описана методика восстановления длины конечности и замещения дефекта дистракционно-фиксационным модулем, интегрированным с аппаратом Илизарова

Ключевые слова: Открытые переломы, остеомиелит, дефект костной ткани, дистракционно-фиксационный модуль, аппарат Илизарова, комбинирование методик.

Введение. Травматические повреждения костной ткани длинных трубчатых костей и осложнения, такие как остеомиелит, представляют серьезную проблему как в мире, так и в Узбекистане. Эти повреждения часто приводят к значительным функциональным нарушениям, включая потерю подвижности и высокий риск инвалидизации. Ежегодно миллионы людей сталкиваются с последствиями костных травм, требующими длительного и сложного лечения.

Современная травматология и ортопедия активно развиваются, предлагая инновационные методы, такие как дистракционный остеогенез с использованием аппаратов внешней фиксации, например, аппарата Илизарова. Эти методы стимулируют регенерацию костной ткани и обеспечивают надежную фиксацию, что значительно улучшает результаты лечения.

В Узбекистане проблема лечения посттравматических и постостеомиелитических дефектов костей остается актуальной, особенно среди трудоспособного населения[1.2.3.4.5.6.7]. Традиционные методы не всегда эффективны при значительных дефектах, что подчеркивает необходимость внедрения новых технологий[8.9]. Разработка и использование инновационных модулей для аппарата Илизарова, способных повысить эффективность лечения и сократить сроки реабилитации, является важным шагом в улучшении травматологической помощи в Узбекистане[10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19].

Материалы и методы. Исследование включало анализ клинических данных 62 пациентов с дефектами костной ткани длинных трубчатых костей, которые были разделены на две группы. Основная группа пациентов (26 человек) проходила лечение с использованием разработанного дистракционно-фиксационного модуля в аппарате Илизарова, тогда как контрольная группа (36 человек) лечилась традиционными методами без использования модуля. В основной группе программа ранней реабилитации включала проведение

физиофункционального лечения смежных суставов уже в первые сутки после операции. При этом суставу, расположенному дистальнее сегмента с дефектом, непосредственно во время операции придавалось среднее физиологическое положение с принятием мер по его сохранению в послеоперационном периоде. Активизация и вертикализация пациентов основной группы осуществлялись на вторые сутки после оперативного вмешательства.

Результаты. Применение разработанного ДФМ в аппарате Илизарова в сочетании с мерами ранней реабилитации показало значительное улучшение результатов лечения по сравнению с традиционными методами. В основной группе пациентов наблюдалось сокращение сроков госпитализации в среднем на 32%, а также улучшение показателей качества жизни на 47% по шкале SF-36. Использование модуля обеспечило более стабильную фиксацию костных фрагментов, что способствовало ускорению процесса регенерации костной ткани и снижению риска развития осложнений.

Кроме того, в основной группе отмечено снижение частоты послеоперационных осложнений, включая инфекции и нестабильность фиксации, по сравнению с контрольной группой. Это подтверждает, что разработанный модуль улучшает не только функциональные, но и клинические исходы, делая процесс лечения более эффективным и безопасным для пациентов с посттравматическими и постостеомиелитическими дефектами костной ткани.

Обсуждение. Полученные результаты демонстрируют высокую эффективность разработанного ДФМ для аппарата Илизарова в лечении посттравматических и постостеомиелитических дефектов костной ткани. Основные преимущества модуля включают улучшение стабильности фиксации и снижение риска осложнений, что в сочетании со своевременно проведенными мерами ранней реабилитации существенно ускоряет процесс регенерации

костной ткани. Эти данные подтверждают целесообразность широкого внедрения данной технологии в клиническую практику, особенно в условиях, где традиционные методы не всегда обеспечивают достаточную эффективность.

Важно отметить, что использование ДФМ и комплексный подход к восстановительному лечению позволили снизить частоту послеоперационных осложнений, что указывает на их важную роль в повышении общей безопасности лечения. Учитывая социально-экономические последствия длительной нетрудоспособности и инвалидизации, внедрение таких инновационных решений и протоколов ранней активизации пациентов в ортопедическую практику Узбекистана может существенно улучшить качество медицинской помощи и сократить общие сроки лечения, что является важным шагом в развитии национальной системы здравоохранения.

Заключение. Введение разработанного дистракционно-фиксационного модуля в практику лечения дефектов костной ткани длинных трубчатых костей способствует значительному улучшению терапевтических результатов. Данная технология обеспечивает стабильную фиксацию, создавая необходимые условия для проведения ранней реабилитации и функционального восстановления смежных суставов. Этот инновационный подход не только повышает эффективность лечения, но и открывает новые возможности для оптимизации реабилитационного процесса пациентов с тяжелыми костными патологиями, позволяя сократить сроки их нетрудоспособности.

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DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Kokand University, Andijan Branch 1st-year student of the Faculty of Economics

Ibrohimov Qobiljon Abdusalom o'g'li

Scientific advisor: Teacher of the "Foreign Languages" Department, Kokand University, Andijan Branch

Jaloldinov Islomiddin Shamsitdin o'g'li

Abstract: This article discusses the main difficulties encountered in the process of learning foreign languages. In particular, problems related to vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and motivation are analyzed. Additionally, possible ways to overcome these challenges are briefly considered.

Keywords: foreign language, vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, motivation, learning process, difficulties, language skills, communication, education

XORIJIY TILLARNI O'RGANISHDAGI QIYINCHILIKLAR

Qo'qon universiteti Andijon filiali

Iqtisodiyot ta'lim yo'nalishi 1-bosqich talabasi

Ibrohimov Qobiljon Abdusalom o'g'li

Ilmiy rahbar: Qo'qon universiteti Andijon filiali "Xorijiy tillar" kafedrası

o'qituvchisi: Jaloldinov Islomiddin Shamsitdin o'g'li

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xorijiy tillarni o'rganish jarayonida uchraydigan asosiy qiyinchiliklar haqida so'z yuritiladi. Jumladan, so'z boyligi, grammatika, talaffuz va motivatsiya bilan bog'liq muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish yo'llari ham qisqacha ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: xorijiy til, so'z boyligi, grammatika, talaffuz, motivatsiya, o'rganish jarayoni, qiyinchiliklar, til ko'nikmalari, muloqot, ta'lim

ТРУДНОСТИ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

*Кокандский университет, Андижанский филиал
Студент первого курса направления «Экономика»*

Иброхимов Кобилжон Абдусалом угли

Научный руководитель: преподаватель кафедры «Иностранные языки»

Кокандского университета, Андижанский филиал

Жалолдинов Исломиддин Шамситдин угли

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются основные трудности, возникающие в процессе изучения иностранных языков. В частности, анализируются проблемы, связанные со словарным запасом, грамматикой, произношением и мотивацией. Также кратко рассматриваются пути преодоления данных трудностей.

Ключевые слова: иностранный язык, словарный запас, грамматика, произношение, мотивация, процесс обучения, трудности, языковые навыки, общение, образование

Kirish: Ingliz tili bugungi kunda xalqaro aloqalar, ta'lim, ish va texnologiya sohalarida eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan tillardan biridir. Ko'plab yoshlar va kattalar uni o'rganishga harakat qiladi, chunki bu til bilim va imkoniyatlarni kengaytiradi, yangi do'stlar orttirish va dunyo bilan muloqot qilish imkonini beradi. Ammo, ingliz tilini o'zlashtirish jarayoni har doim ham oson bo'lmaydi, O'quvchilar ko'pincha talaffuz, grammatika va lug'at boyligi kabi murakkab jihatlar bilan to'qnashib kelishadi, Ba'zi so'zlar va iboralarni to'g'ri talaffuz qilish qiyin bo'lishi, grammatika qoidalarini eslab qolish murakkabligi va so'zlarni kontekstga mos ishlata olmaslik o'rganish jarayonini sekinlashtiradi.

Shuningdek, amaliyot yetishmasligi va xato qilishdan qo'rqish ham o'quvchilar uchun katta to'siq bo'lishi mumkin. Ko'plab o'rganayotganlar tilni faqat kitobdan o'rganishga harakat qiladi, lekin kundalik hayotda uni ishlatish imkoniyati kam bo'ladi. Shu sababli,

o'quvchilar duch keladigan qiyinchiliklarni aniqlash va ularni yengish usullarini o'rganish muhimdir. Ushbu maqolada aynan shular haqida batafsil so'z yuritiladi.

Asosiy qism: Ingliz tilini o'rganishda birinchi va eng ko'p uchraydigan muammo – talaffuzdir. Ingliz tilida so'zlar har doim yozilgandek talaffuz qilinmaydi. Masalan, (though), (through) va (tough) so'zlari bir-biriga o'xshash yozilsa-da, turlicha o'qiladi. Bu o'quvchilarni chalg'itadi va eshitish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirishni qiyinlashtiradi. Shuning uchun ham talaffuz ustida muntazam ishlash, audio materiallarni tinglash va talaffuz mashqlari qilish juda muhimdir.

Ikkinchi muammo – grammatika. Ingliz tilining grammatikasi ko'plab qoidalarga ega, lekin ko'pincha istisnolar ham mavjud. Masalan, fe'llarning zamonlar bilan ishlatilishi, artikllar (a, an, the) va predloglar (in, on, at) o'quvchilar uchun chalkashlik tug'diradi. Bu xatolarga olib keladi va o'quvchilar o'z fikrini to'g'ri ifodalashda qiynaladi. Shu sababli, grammatika qoidalarini asta-sekin o'rganish va ularni mashq qilish talab etiladi.

Uchinchisi, lug'at boyligi bilan bog'liq qiyinchilikdir. Ingliz tilida juda ko'p so'zlar mavjud va ko'pchiligi bir nechta ma'noga ega. Masalan, (run) so'zi kontekstga qarab (yugurmoq), (boshqarish) yoki (o'tkazmoq) ma'nolarini beradi. Shuning uchun o'quvchilar lug'atni faqat yodlash bilan cheklanmasdan, so'zlarni turli jumalarda ishlatib ko'rishlari kerak.

Shuningdek, ko'plab o'quvchilar uchun amaliyot yetishmasligi katta muammo hisoblanadi. Ular kitob va darslik orqali tilni o'rganishga harakat qiladilar, lekin kundalik hayotda uni ishlatish imkoniyati kam bo'ladi. Natijada, gapirish va tinglash ko'nikmalari sekin rivojlanadi. Shu sababli, tilni ishlatish amaliyoti, suhbatlar, ingliz tilidagi videolar va filmlarni tomosha qilish juda foydali hisoblanadi.

Shu bilan birga, motivatsiya ham juda muhim. Agar insonda qiziqish va qat'iyat bo'lmasa, u tezda o'qishni tashlab qo'yadi. Til o'rganish uzoq jarayon bo'lgani

uchun doimiy harakat va sabr talab etiladi. Va nihoyat, xato qilishdan qo'rqish ham o'rganishni cheklaydi. Ba'zi o'quvchilar uyaladi yoki xato qilmaslikka harakat qiladi, shuning uchun yangi so'zlar va iboralarni ishlatishni cheklashadi. Aslida xato qilish o'rganishning tabiiy qismi bo'lib, xatolardan saboq olish orqali tilni tezroq o'zlashtirish mumkin.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytamanki, ingliz tilini o'rganish jarayoni ko'plab qiyinchiliklarni o'z ichiga oladi. Talaffuz, grammatika, lug'at boyligi, amaliyot yetishmasligi va xato qilishdan qo'rquv kabi omillar o'quvchilarning rivojlanishini sekinlashtirishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, har bir qiyinchilikni yengish mumkin. Muntazam mashq qilish, ingliz tilida suhbatlashish, audiomateriallar va videolarni tinglash, o'rganilgan so'z va iboralarni turli kontekstlarda qo'llash orqali o'quvchilar o'z bilimini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin. Ingliz tilini o'rganish faqat nazariy bilimlarni o'zlashtirish bilan cheklanmaydi, balki tilni amalda qo'llash, xatolardan saboq olish va doimiy ravishda o'z ustida ishlashni talab qiladi. Shu sababli, sabr-toqat, izchillik va qat'iyat ingliz tilini muvaffaqiyatli o'zlashtirishda eng muhim omillar hisoblanadi. Natijada, o'quvchilar yangi imkoniyatlar, kengaytirilgan muloqot doirasi va shaxsiy o'sishga ega bo'ladi

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THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATION IN STAFF TRAINING

Kasimova Mavluda.Navruzovna

Senior lecturer Almalyk State Technical Institute, Department of "Social and
Humanities and Languages" Student of group 3-25

Bobonazarov Jasur

Abstract: This article presents opinions on the training of modern qualified personnel in higher education, the organization of independent education, types of independent work of students in the educational process, the 6th level of student activity, and the four levels of independent educational work in relation to students' learning abilities.

Keywords: Modern mature personnel, future career, Organization of independent work, Caspian training, planned consultations, curriculum, types of independent work.

DIE ROLLE DER UNABHÄNGIGEN BILDUNG IN DER PERSONALAUSBILDUNG

Kasimova Mavluda.Navruzovna

Oberlehrerin Lehrstuhl, „Almalyk Staatliches Technisches Institut „Sozial-
Geisteswissenschaften und Sprachen“, Student der Gruppe 3a-25KI

Bobonazarov Shazur

Annotation: Dieser Artikel präsentiert Ansichten zur Ausbildung von qualifiziertem Personal für die moderne Hochschulbildung, zur Organisation des selbstständigen Lernens, zu den Arten der selbstständigen Arbeit von Studierenden im Bildungsprozess, zur 6. Stufe der studentischen Aktivität und zu den vier Stufen der selbstständigen Lernarbeit in Bezug auf die Lernfähigkeiten der Studierenden.

Schlüsselwörter: Modernes, erfahrenes Personal, zukünftige Karriere, Organisation selbstständiger Arbeit, Kaspische Ausbildung, geplante Beratungen, Lehrplan, Arten selbstständiger Arbeit.

Die Bedeutung des selbstständigen Lernens im heutigen Hochschulwesen ist enorm, da es in den angewandten Wissenschaften 50 % des Curriculums ausmacht. Die Ausbildung moderner Fachkräfte im Hochschulbereich umfasst Aktivitäten zur Förderung der Kompetenzen der Studierenden im selbstständigen Lernen und in der eigenständigen beruflichen Entwicklung in allen Phasen ihrer zukünftigen Karriere. Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, spielt die selbstständige Arbeit der Studierenden in allen Phasen des Bildungsprozesses eine zentrale Rolle. Selbstständiges Arbeiten ist eine aktive und zielgerichtete Tätigkeit, die die Entwicklung von Fähigkeiten und Fertigkeiten zum Erwerb von Fachwissen sichert, es den Studierenden ermöglicht, die notwendigen wissenschaftlichen und kognitiven Informationen mit minimalem Aufwand und Zeitaufwand zu nutzen und rational anzuwenden.

Moderne Bildungsprinzipien an Hochschulen tragen zum Erwerb eines breiten Spektrums an fachlichen und allgemeinen kulturellen Kompetenzen bei, die durch aktives Lernen und die Nutzung aller individuellen Ressourcen entwickelt werden. Die Organisation der Lehrveranstaltungen zu diesem Zweck umfasst einen erheblichen Teil der für das Selbststudium vorgesehenen Zeit. Heutzutage verbringen Studierende 50 % der gesamten Studienzeit, mitunter sogar mehr, mit dem Selbststudium.

Die Organisation des selbstständigen Arbeitens folgt bestimmten Prinzipien ,insbesondere Wissenschaftlichkeit, Systematik, Konsistenz, Kontinuität, Bewusstsein, Aktivität, Praxisorientierung und Zielorientierung. Alle Aufgaben des selbstständigen Arbeitens berücksichtigen die Bildungsziele verschiedener Stufen und spiegeln die inhaltlichen Kompetenzen des jeweiligen Fachs wider. Sie beinhalten zudem verschiedene Arten und Niveaus kognitiver Aktivitäten der Schüler. Gleichzeitig

spiegeln diese Aktivitäten die Vielfalt selbstständig bearbeiteter Lernaufgaben wider, und die jeweiligen Aktivitätsniveaus repräsentieren die aktuellen Fähigkeiten der Studierenden in den einzelnen Phasen ihrer beruflichen Ausbildung. Heute lassen sich folgende Arten selbstständiger studentischer Arbeit unterscheiden:

- * Selbstständiges Arbeiten während der im Lehrplan festgelegten Unterrichtseinheiten (Vorlesungen, Seminare, Praktika);
- * Selbstständiges Arbeiten unter Anleitung und Aufsicht einer Lehrkraft im Rahmengeplanter Beratungen, wissenschaftlicher und kreativer Treffen sowie Tests und Prüfungen;
- * Selbstständiges Arbeiten außerhalb des Unterrichts bei der Bearbeitung von Hausaufgaben mit pädagogischem und kreativem Charakter.

Alle Formen selbstständigen Arbeitens im Bildungsprozess werden vom Schüler parallel im Unterricht und in außerunterrichtlichen Aktivitäten ausgeführt. Der Hauptunterschied zwischen diesen Aktivitätsformen liegt in den aktuellen Fähigkeiten des Schülers. Bei der Umsetzung der Bildungsaufgaben sollten alle Aufgaben dem Verfügbarkeitsprinzip entsprechen und auch Entwicklungsaufgaben umfassen, die den Schüler von der aktuellen Leistungszone in die Zone der proximalen Entwicklung führen. N. S. Basowa [4] unterscheidet sechs Stufen studentischer Aktivität, in denen die kontinuierliche und zielgerichtete Entwicklung des selbstständigen Arbeitens (A&L) stattfindet.

Die erste Stufe ist die vorbereitende (einführende) Stufe. Ihr Hauptziel ist es, die Studierenden mit den Methoden des selbstständigen Arbeitens vertraut zu machen und die dafür notwendigen Fähigkeiten und Qualifikationen zu erwerben.

Die zweite Stufe ist die reproduktive Stufe. Hier wiederholen die Studierenden bereits Bekanntes oder Vertrautes. Hauptziel dieser Stufe ist es, die etablierten Handlungsmuster im kulturellen und beruflichen Bereich zu beherrschen.

Die dritte Stufe ist die Bildungs- und Recherche- bzw. Teilrecherche. Voraussetzung für die Effektivität der Aktivität ist die teilweise eigenständige Suche nach Daten, Informationen usw., die zur Lösung oder Erfüllung einer spezifischen Lernaufgabe notwendig sind.

Die vierte Stufe ist die experimentelle Recherche. Der/Die Studierende organisiert und führt experimentelle Forschung selbstständig durch.

Die fünfte Stufe ist die theoretisch-experimentelle Stufe. Der/Die Studierende fasst die experimentellen Daten selbstständig oder mit Unterstützung eines/einer Dozierenden zusammen und berichtet über die Ergebnisse des Experiments.

Die sechste Stufe ist die theoretisch-praktische Stufe. Auf Grundlage der durchgeführten Forschung erstellt der/die Studierende ein vollständiges, fertiges Produkt in Form einer Hausarbeit, einer Abschlussarbeit oder eines wissenschaftlich-praktischen Projekts.

Andere wissenschaftliche, pädagogische und psychologische Quellen liefern weitere Klassifizierungen des selbstständigen Arbeitens. Unter ihnen geben V. V. Yegorov, E. G. Skribnitsky und V. G. Khrapchenkov an, dass es „vier Stufen des selbstständigen Arbeitens gibt, abhängig von den Lernfähigkeiten der Schüler:[4]

1. Die Fähigkeit der Schüler, die Handlungen eines vorgegebenen Modells nachzuahmen, Objekte und Phänomene zu identifizieren und diese durch Vergleich mit bekannten Modellen wiederzuerkennen. Auf dieser Stufe werden die Schüler auf selbstständiges Lernen und kognitives Arbeiten vorbereitet.

2. Reproduktionsaktivitäten zur Erweiterung des Wissens über verschiedene Eigenschaften des untersuchten Objekts gehen in der Regel nicht über das reine Auswendiglernen hinaus. Auf dieser Stufe beginnt jedoch die Generalisierung von Methoden und Techniken des Lernens und kognitiven Arbeitens sowie deren Anwendung zur Lösung komplexerer, aber typischer Probleme. [4]

3. Die effektive, selbstständige Anwendung des erworbenen Wissens zur Lösung von Problemen außerhalb bekannter Modelle, die die Fähigkeit zu induktiven und deduktiven Schlussfolgerungen erfordert.

4. Die selbstständige Anwendung des Wissenstransfers zur Lösung von Problemen in völlig neuen Situationen, die Entwicklung neuer Programme und die Förderung analogen Denkens.

In der Hochschuldidaktik werden, je nach Niveau des selbstständigen Arbeitens, vier Arten unterschieden:

- * Multiplikation;
- * rekonstruktiv-variable;
- * heuristisches;
- * kreatives. Kurz gesagt: Selbstständiges Lernen befähigt Studierende, frei zu denken und an verschiedenen Projekten zu arbeiten. Dies hilft ihnen, später selbstständig zu arbeiten.

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High-quality education is the foundation for development

Almalyk State Technical Institute Senior teacher

Kasimova Mavluda Navruzovna,

Group 13-25 student

Sobirow Ogabek

Abstract: This article discusses modern requirements for quality education, problems and solutions in their implementation, as well as factors taken into account in teaching, and the tasks of the teacher and the learner

Keywords: quality of education, professional activity, sustainable development, problems and solutions, learner, modern approach, experience

Hochwertige Bildung ist die Grundlage für Entwicklung.

Almalyk Staatliches Technische Institut Oberlehrerin

Kasimowa Mavluda Navruzovna,

Gruppe 13-25 Student Sobirow Ogabek

Anotation: Dieser Artikel behandelt die modernen Anforderungen an eine qualitativ hochwertige Bildung, Probleme und Lösungen bei deren Umsetzung sowie Faktoren, die beim Unterricht berücksichtigt werden, und die Verantwortlichkeiten von Lehrer und Lernendem.

Schlüsselwörter: Bildungsqualität, berufliche Tätigkeit, nachhaltige Entwicklung, Problem und Lösung, Lernende, moderner Ansatz, Erfahrung

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются современные требования к качеству образования, проблемы и пути их реализации, а также факторы, учитываемые в процессе обучения, и задачи, стоящие перед учителем и обучающимся.

Ключевые слова: качество образования, профессиональная деятельность, устойчивое развитие, проблемы и пути решения, обучающийся, современный подход, опыт.

Die heute umgesetzten Reformen basieren auf den Erfahrungen entwickelter und etablierter Staaten der Welt. Bei der Analyse dieser Erfahrungen ist es jedoch notwendig, die Einzigartigkeit der Nation, ihre Geschichte, ihre Mentalität sowie die schrittweisen Phasen der durchgeführten Experimente, deren Wirksamkeit und Mängel und deren zukünftige Ergebnisse sorgfältig zu berücksichtigen, damit Staat und Nation nicht Opfer übereilter Entscheidungen werden. Im Rahmen der nationalen Indikatoren und Zielvorgaben der Ziele für nachhaltige Entwicklung ist es beabsichtigt, die Zahl der Lehrer bis 2030 durch internationale Zusammenarbeit im Bereich der Lehrerausbildung, -weiterbildung und -fortbildung deutlich zu erhöhen, um eine inklusive und qualitativ hochwertige Bildung zu gewährleisten und lebenslange Lernmöglichkeiten für alle zu.

Es stimmt, dass die Verbesserung der Bildungsqualität und des Wissens der Schülerinnen und Schüler eine sehr wichtige Rolle für die Entwicklung der Landespolitik und der Wirtschaft spielt, da vieles von qualifiziertem Personal abhängt. Die Verbesserung der Bildungsqualität hängt von verschiedenen Faktoren ab, darunter Eltern, die ihrem Kind die bestmöglichen Voraussetzungen für eine ganzheitliche Persönlichkeitsentwicklung schaffen und es entsprechend erziehen; erfahrene Lehrkräfte mit fundierten beruflichen und persönlichen Kompetenzen; ambitionierte junge Menschen, die ihre Ziele klar definieren und diese verfolgen; und Fachkräfte, die sich zu Experten auf ihrem Gebiet entwickelt haben und ihr Fachgebiet gewissenhaft, fair und selbstlos leiten. [5;302].

Aus meiner Erfahrung und meinen Beobachtungen schließe ich, dass Familie und Gesellschaft untrennbar miteinander verbunden sind.

Da die Eltern die ersten Lehrer ihrer Kinder sind, prägen ihr Wissen, ihre Lebenserfahrung, ihre Erziehung und ihr eigenes Vorbild maßgeblich die Entwicklung des Kindes. Die Bedeutung des familiären Umfelds ist dabei von größter Wichtigkeit. Es ließe sich viel darüber sagen, denn so wie sich unsere Lebensumstände und

Lebensstile unterscheiden, so unterscheiden sich auch unsere familiären Umfeldler. Daher ist es zunächst wichtig, das Weltbild der Eltern positiv zu beeinflussen, ihnen die Bedeutung ihrer Rolle in der Kindererziehung zu vermitteln und ihnen bewusst zu machen, dass sie eine besondere Rolle für die Zukunft ihrer Kinder, des Staates und der Nation spielen. Dies spiegelt sich auch deutlich in den Erfahrungen der untersuchten vorschulischen Bildungssysteme fortgeschrittener Länder wider.

Der zweite Faktor für die Entwicklung der Bildungsqualität sind Lehrkräfte mit vielseitigem Wissen, Kenntnissen über effektive Vermittlungsmethoden in ihrem Fachgebiet, die das Vertrauen der Schüler gewinnen, eine wichtige Stütze für deren Persönlichkeit darstellen, ihnen die richtigen Ratschläge geben können und über pädagogische Fähigkeiten verfügen[1;43].

Seit Jahrhunderten sind Lehrkräfte sehr gefragt. Selbst das beste Lehrprogramm und die beste Lehrmethode nützen nichts, wenn die Lehrkraft nicht das Vertrauen der Schüler gewinnt – es bleibt nur „Briefe und Korrespondenz“ auf dem Papier. Begründetes Vertrauen hingegen trägt Früchte.

Wenn wir über die Anforderungen an eine moderne Lehrkraft sprechen, so ist diese zuallererst verpflichtet, durch ihr persönliches Verhalten und ihre Lebenseinstellung ein Vorbild spirituellen Lebens zu sein und die Schüler auf der Grundlage menschlicher Werte sowie hoher Ideale von Wahrheit und Güte zu erziehen. Eine weitere wichtige Anforderung an die heutige Lehrkraft ist die Fähigkeit, mit Schülern zu arbeiten, ihnen Zuneigung entgegenzubringen und Freude an der Kommunikation mit ihnen zu haben [3; 28].

Die Persönlichkeit eines modernen Lehrers wird maßgeblich durch sein Wissen und seine hohe Bildung bestimmt. Er muss ein visuelles Vorbild sein, der über umfassende Kenntnisse verfügt. Dies ist natürlich nicht leicht zu erreichen; er muss Stress aushalten, die Arbeit von Kollegen beobachten, sich ständig weiterentwickeln,

neue Lehrmethoden erlernen und diese selbst anwenden [4;82]. Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass man durch das Verständnis der Normen und Regeln seiner natürlichen Veranlagung zu einem wahren Profi werden kann. Diese neu gewonnene Integrität ebnet den Weg für die Entwicklung eines zukünftigen Lehrers. Wie L. N. Tolstoi sagte: „Wenn ein Lehrer seinen Beruf liebt, ist er ein guter Lehrer; wenn er seinen Beruf und seine Schüler liebt, ist er ein vollkommener Lehrer.“ Jeder von uns sollte nicht nur stolz darauf sein, einen so ehrenvollen Beruf gewählt zu haben, sondern auch danach streben, dem Namen „Lehrer“ wirklich würdig zu sein. Nur dann wird die ganze Nation stolz auf die Menschen dieses Berufsstandes sein.

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THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Jumayeva Gulxan Amrullayevna

Scientific Supervisor, Uzbek National Pedagogical University

E-mail: g.jumayeva84@gmail.com

Rustamov Firdavs Rafael o'g'li

Student of the Uzbek State Pedagogical University

E-mail: rustamovfirdavs588@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

This article examines the role of emotional intelligence in foreign language teaching, especially in learning German. Emotional intelligence helps learners understand their emotions, manage stress, and communicate better. A survey was conducted among students. The results show that students with higher emotional intelligence are more motivated and more active in class. The article also offers practical recommendations for teachers.

Keywords: *emotional intelligence, German teaching, motivation, students, foreign language*

DIE ROLLE EMOTIONALER INTELLIGENZ IM FREMDSPRACHENUNTERRICHT

Jumayeva Gulxan Amrullayevna

Wissenschaftliche Betreuerin Usbekische Nationale Pädagogische Universität

E-Mail: g.jumayeva84@gmail.com

Rustamov Firdavs Rafael o'g'li

Student der Usbekischen Staatlichen Pädagogischen Universität

E-Mail: rustamovfirdavs588@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

Dieser Artikel untersucht die Rolle der emotionalen Intelligenz im Fremdsprachenunterricht, besonders beim Lernen der deutschen Sprache. Emotionale Intelligenz hilft Lernenden, ihre Gefühle zu verstehen, Stress zu kontrollieren und besser mit anderen zu kommunizieren. In der Studie wurde eine Umfrage unter Studierenden durchgeführt. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass Lernende mit höherer emotionaler Intelligenz motivierter sind und aktiver am Unterricht teilnehmen. Der Artikel gibt auch praktische Empfehlungen für Lehrkräfte.

Schlüsselwörter: *emotionale Intelligenz, Deutschunterricht, Motivation, Studierende, Fremdsprache*

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada xorijiy til o'qitishda, ayniqsa nemis tilini o'rganishda emotsional intellektning o'rni o'rganildi. Emotsional intellekt talabalarga his-tuyg'ularini anglash, stressni boshqarish va muloqotni yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Talabalar o'rtasida so'rovnoma o'tkazildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, emotsional intellekti yuqori bo'lgan talabalar darsda faolroq va motivatsiyasi kuchliroq.

Kalit so'zlar: *emotsional intellekt, nemis tili, motivatsiya, talabalar, pedagogika*

EINLEITUNG

In der heutigen Welt ist Fremdsprachenlernen sehr wichtig. Viele Studierende lernen Deutsch für Studium, Arbeit oder internationale Kommunikation. Aber nicht alle Lernenden haben den gleichen Erfolg. Neben Grammatik und Wortschatz spielt auch die emotionale Seite eine große Rolle. Emotionale Intelligenz bedeutet, eigene Gefühle zu verstehen, Gefühle anderer Menschen zu erkennen und richtig zu reagieren [1]. Daniel Goleman beschreibt, dass emotionale Intelligenz wichtiger sein kann als IQ für den Lernerfolg [2].

Im Deutschunterricht erleben Studierende oft Stress, Angst vor Fehlern oder wenig Selbstvertrauen. Diese Gefühle können den Lernprozess stark beeinflussen [3].

Deshalb ist es wichtig, emotionale Faktoren im Unterricht zu beachten. Ziel dieser Arbeit ist es, den Einfluss emotionaler Intelligenz auf Motivation und aktive Teilnahme im Deutschunterricht zu untersuchen.

THEORETISCHER HINTERGRUND

Emotionale Intelligenz besteht aus mehreren Teilen: Selbstbewusstsein, Selbstkontrolle, Motivation, Empathie und soziale Fähigkeiten [2]. Laut Mayer und Salovey ist emotionale Intelligenz die Fähigkeit, Emotionen wahrzunehmen und sinnvoll zu nutzen [4]. Im Unterricht hilft dies Studierenden, besser mit Prüfungsangst umzugehen und offener zu sprechen. Motivation ist ein zentraler Faktor beim Sprachenlernen. Lernende mit hoher emotionaler Intelligenz geben nicht schnell auf und akzeptieren Fehler als Teil des Lernens [5]. Auch Lehrkräfte spielen eine wichtige Rolle. Ein unterstützendes Lernklima verbessert das emotionale Wohlbefinden der Studierenden [6].

METHODOLOGIE

Für diese Studie wurde eine einfache Umfrage mit 30 Deutsch lernenden Studierenden durchgeführt. Die Fragen waren auf A2–B1 Niveau formuliert.

Beispiel-Fragen:

1. Fühlen Sie sich sicher, wenn Sie Deutsch sprechen?
2. Können Sie Ihre Gefühle im Unterricht kontrollieren?
3. Motiviert Sie positive Rückmeldung vom Lehrer?

Die Antworten wurden analysiert und in Prozent dargestellt.

ERGEBNISSE

Die Ergebnisse zeigen:

- 70% der Studierenden fühlen sich motivierter, wenn der Lehrer freundlich ist.
- 65% sagen, dass sie besser lernen, wenn sie keine Angst vor Fehlern haben.

- 60% der Befragten mit hoher emotionaler Kontrolle sprechen öfter Deutsch im Unterricht.

Diese Daten zeigen klar, dass emotionale Intelligenz mit Lernmotivation verbunden ist [7]. Studierende mit höherer emotionaler Intelligenz nehmen aktiver an Gruppenarbeiten teil und stellen mehr Fragen.

DISKUSSION

Die Ergebnisse bestätigen frühere Studien, die zeigen, dass Emotionen den Lernprozess stark beeinflussen [3]. Wenn Lehrkräfte Empathie zeigen, fühlen sich Studierende sicherer. Das verbessert nicht nur die Stimmung, sondern auch die Sprachpraxis. Projektarbeit, Partnerarbeit und positive Rückmeldung fördern emotionale Entwicklung [6]. Lehrkräfte sollten einfache emotionale Übungen einsetzen, zum Beispiel kurze Reflexionen oder Feedback-Runden.

PRAKTISCHE EMPFEHLUNGEN

1. Lehrer sollen eine freundliche Atmosphäre schaffen.
2. Fehler sollen als Lernchance gesehen werden.
3. Studierende sollen ermutigt werden, Gefühle auszudrücken.
4. Gruppenarbeit stärkt soziale Kompetenzen.
5. Kurze Motivationseinheiten am Anfang der Stunde helfen sehr.

Diese Methoden verbessern sowohl emotionale Intelligenz als auch Sprachkompetenz.

FAZIT

Emotionale Intelligenz ist ein wichtiger Faktor im Fremdsprachenunterricht. Diese Studie zeigt, dass Studierende mit höherer emotionaler Kompetenz motivierter sind und aktiver Deutsch lernen. Für zukünftige Lehrkräfte ist es wichtig, nicht nur Grammatik zu unterrichten, sondern auch emotionale Unterstützung zu geben. Emotionale Intelligenz sollte ein fester Teil der pädagogischen Ausbildung sein.

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Pan-Islamism of Abdul Hamid II: Ideology and Its Diplomatic Application

Tokhirov Fazliddin Abdusamad ugli

2nd-year Master's Student, Faculty of History, National University of Uzbekistan

named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Phone: +99899 850-58-98

Abstract

This article examines the ideology of Pan-Islamism during the reign of the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II as a tool of domestic and foreign policy. The author analyzes the historical context of the transition from liberal-constitutional reforms to an authoritarian model of governance following the dissolution of parliament in 1878. Special attention is paid to the transformation of the institution of the Caliphate into an official state doctrine aimed at consolidating the Empire's Muslim population and exerting diplomatic pressure on European colonial powers. The study emphasizes the pragmatic nature of the Pan-Islamist strategy, which, despite its symbolic significance, was limited by the systemic crisis and the military-political weakness of the Ottoman state at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Abdul Hamid II, Pan-Islamism, Caliphate, Constitution of 1876, Eastern Question, diplomacy, Young Turks, political legitimization, ideological crisis.

In the second half of the 1870s, the Ottoman Empire entered a period of deep and prolonged political crisis, which necessitated a search for new ideological foundations for state power. The series of palace coups in 1876, the short-lived nature of the constitutional experiment, and growing internal instability created the conditions under which Abdul Hamid II, upon coming to power, was forced to abandon a liberal course and turn to alternative mechanisms for state consolidation. Increased pressure from

European powers within the framework of the Eastern Question, the internationalization of the issue of Christian minorities, and the rise of national liberation movements significantly limited the capabilities of traditional diplomacy. Under these circumstances, the ideology of Pan-Islamism, drawing upon the institution of the Caliphate, was transformed by the Sultan into a vital tool for the internal mobilization of the Muslim population and, simultaneously, into a means of foreign policy influence, which was actively utilized in Ottoman diplomatic practice during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The beginning of Abdul Hamid II's reign was preceded by a sharp domestic and international crisis, caused by a series of palace coups and a dramatic escalation of the Eastern Question. In May 1876, a group of reformist dignitaries led by Midhat Pasha deposed Sultan Abdulaziz and enthroned Murad V, whose reign proved short-lived due to his mental state. By August 1876, power had passed to Abdul Hamid II, who, under pressure from liberal circles, was forced to proclaim the first Ottoman Constitution on December 23, 1876. However, the constitutional experiment failed to halt the increasing foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire. Mass uprisings of the Christian population in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, the insurgencies in Serbia and Montenegro, and subsequently the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878 clearly demonstrated the vulnerability of the Ottoman state to external challenges. The defeat in the war and the decisions of the Berlin Congress of 1878—which led to the loss of significant territories in the Balkans, the formation of the autonomous Principality of Bulgaria, as well as the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the British occupation of Cyprus—marked a qualitative turning point in the Empire's international standing. Under these new conditions, the previous strategy of relying on European powers lost its effectiveness, which objectively pushed Abdul Hamid II toward seeking alternative forms of political and ideological legitimacy for his power.

The initial political program of Abdul Hamid II, presented in the early months of his reign, was distinctly reformist in nature and included constitutional transformations, the fight against corruption, the rehabilitation of the financial system, and the strengthening of the Ottoman Empire's international standing. The Sultan actively supported the drafting of the 1876 Constitution and the convening of parliament, which created an impression of his commitment to a liberal-constitutional course. Simultaneously, Abdul Hamid II began to form his own political circle, promoting individuals personally loyal to him to key state positions and gradually tightening control over the administrative apparatus. During this period, his tactic of interacting with reformist forces combined a demonstrative support for constitutional institutions with a consistent consolidation of personal power. A characteristic symptom of this shift in political course was the dismissal and exile of Midhat Pasha in February 1877, although the Sultan formally continued to observe constitutional procedures and convened the first Ottoman Parliament in March of the same year.

The first Ottoman Parliament, which commenced its sessions in March 1877, consisted of 119 deputies, 71 of whom were Muslims and 48 non-Muslims. It displayed an unexpectedly high degree of political independence. During parliamentary sessions, the deputies openly raised issues of corruption, administrative inefficiency, and the dire financial state of the Empire. Such activity caused growing irritation for Sultan Abdul Hamid II, who increasingly viewed the parliament not as a tool for reform, but as a potential threat to his supreme authority.

The formal pretext for the suspension of parliamentary activity was the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878, which concluded with a heavy defeat for the Ottoman Empire and significant territorial losses. In February 1878, Abdul Hamid II announced the indefinite dissolution of parliament, citing the extraordinary circumstances of wartime; while the constitution formally remained in place, it effectively ceased to

function. The loss of extensive territories and the undermining of the Empire's international prestige prompted the Sultan to seek new mechanisms for strengthening his power. This created the prerequisites for abandoning the liberal-constitutional model and transitioning toward an ideological legitimization of governance based on traditional Islamic principles, which subsequently took shape as the doctrine of Pan-Islamism.

Despite the principle of equality for all Ottoman subjects regardless of their ethnic or religious affiliation-as declared in the 1876 Constitution-the constitutional process was effectively interrupted as early as 1878. Sultan Abdul Hamid II dissolved the parliament (Meclis-i Umumî), which was not convened again until the Revolution of 1908, and the provisions of the constitution lost their practical significance, although it was never formally abolished. Leaders of the liberal-constitutional movement from among the high Ottoman bureaucracy, including Midhat Pasha, faced disgrace and repression. Thus, the constitutional experiment was brought to an end, and the state system entered a phase of profound political transformation.

A significant manifestation of the escalating internal crisis during the reign of Abdul Hamid II was the emergence of opposition political structures, the most notable of which was the secret society "Union and Progress" (İttihat ve Terakki), founded in 1889. Its ranks brought together members of the military and civilian elite who expressed dissatisfaction with the Sultan's authoritarian course and his departure from constitutional principles. Initially, the organization was part of the Young Turk movement and aimed to overthrow Abdul Hamid II and restore the constitutional order. Increased censorship and police control led to the discovery of the society's activities, forcing its members to continue their political struggle in exile, using printed publications as the primary tool for disseminating their ideas. The emergence of the Young Turk opposition clearly demonstrated that the Sultan's Pan-Islamist and

authoritarian policies failed to secure internal consensus and instead gave rise to a resilient alternative within Ottoman society.

The evolution of the state administration system during the reign of Abdul Hamid II occurred under conditions where constitutional norms were formally preserved while the Sultan's personal power was effectively strengthened. The Constitution of 1876 provided guarantees for basic civil rights and the creation of a bicameral parliament; however, it simultaneously vested the monarch with broad powers, including the right to dissolve parliament and control the executive branch. After 1878, constitutional institutions lost their real significance, and state governance took on a distinctly centralized and authoritarian character. Under these circumstances, the recourse to Islamic symbols and the institution of the Caliphate became a vital element in the political legitimization of power. Pan-Islamism, therefore, performed not only an ideological function but also a compensatory one, substituting for the weakened mechanisms of representative power and civil loyalty.

As noted by I. L. Fadeeva, Abdul Hamid II viewed Pan-Islamism-an ideology relatively new to the Ottoman Empire-primarily as a tool for strengthening his own power. Pan-Islamism, as a religious-political doctrine, was also known in other Muslim countries and envisioned the formation of a conventional "Islamic civilization" that would unite diverse Muslim societies. Within this framework, while exercising direct governance over the state, the Sultan simultaneously acted as the Caliph and the spiritual head of the entire Muslim world.

Against the backdrop of a deepening socio-political and ideological crisis, Abdul Hamid II made the concept of Pan-Islamism one of the key elements of his domestic and foreign policy. Pan-Islamism envisioned the consolidation of the Muslim world under the leadership of the Ottoman Sultan in his capacity as the Caliph-the spiritual leader of the faithful-and was viewed as a means of strengthening state stability and legitimizing

supreme authority. Although the title of Caliph had belonged to Ottoman Sultans since the 16th century, following Selim I's conquest of Egypt and the transfer of the symbolic regalia of the Caliphate to Istanbul, it was precisely during the reign of Abdul Hamid II that this idea acquired special political significance and was elevated to the rank of official state ideology. Within the framework of this doctrine, the Sultan sought to maintain the loyalty of the Empire's Muslim population while expanding his influence over Muslim communities beyond its borders, including the Muslims of Russia, India, Indonesia, Egypt, and North Africa.

The emphasis on the Caliphate status held a dual significance for Abdul Hamid II. On one hand, it served as an instrument for strengthening the domestic legitimacy of his power in the context of abandoning constitutional mechanisms and curtailing representative institutions. On the other hand, appealing to the role of the Caliph allowed the Sultan to utilize the religious factor as a means of foreign policy influence over the Muslim populations of other states, including those under the colonial dependence of European powers. At the same time, Pan-Islamist rhetoric was combined with a pragmatic diplomacy based on an assessment of the real balance of power on the international stage. Recognizing the military-political weakness of the Ottoman Empire, the Sultan sought to avoid direct confrontation with the leading European powers and emphasized the non-aggressive nature of Pan-Islamist policy, which was oriented more toward symbolic and ideological influence rather than open confrontation.

Thus, Pan-Islamism during the reign of Abdul Hamid II represented a pragmatic political-ideological strategy that took shape amidst the crisis of the Ottomanist model and the curtailing of constitutional institutions. Appealing to the Sultan's status as Caliph allowed the religious factor to be utilized as a tool for strengthening domestic legitimacy and consolidating the Empire's Muslim population against the backdrop of territorial and demographic shifts. At the same time, Pan-Islamism held foreign policy

significance, providing the Ottoman Empire with the capacity for symbolic and diplomatic influence over Muslim communities beyond its borders. However, the effectiveness of this doctrine was limited by internal contradictions and the state's military-political weakness, which defined its predominantly compensatory character.

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CONTENT ECONOMY AND VALUE CREATION IN MEDIA BUSINESS

Zafar Rustamov

Senior Lecturer University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan

Abstract: This study explores the role of the content economy in shaping value creation mechanisms within modern media businesses. In the context of digital transformation, content has evolved from a product into a strategic asset that drives audience engagement, revenue generation, and competitive advantage. The research analyzes how different content monetization strategies—including advertising, subscription, and platform-based models—contribute to economic efficiency. Empirical evidence suggests that media firms leveraging diversified content strategies achieve higher profitability and stronger market positioning. The findings highlight that strategic content management is a key determinant of sustainable growth in the digital media ecosystem.

Keywords: content economy, media business, value creation, monetization, digital transformation.

The concept of the content economy has become central to understanding the transformation of media businesses in the digital age. Traditionally, media organizations operated within a linear value chain, where content production, distribution, and monetization followed a relatively predictable structure. However, the rapid expansion of digital platforms, user-generated content, and algorithm-driven distribution systems has fundamentally reshaped this model. Today, content is no longer just an output—it is a strategic resource that drives economic value creation.

In the global media landscape, the value of content is increasingly determined by its ability to attract and retain audiences. According to industry reports, digital content consumption has grown by more than 60% over the past decade, reflecting a shift in

consumer behavior toward online and on-demand media [1]. This transformation has forced media companies to rethink their strategic approaches to content creation and monetization.

Indicator	2010	2024
Online content consumption	100	160
Streaming usage	20	75
Social media engagement	30	85

Table 1: Growth of Digital Content Consumption¹

The data clearly shows that content consumption patterns are shifting toward digital platforms, creating new opportunities and challenges for media businesses. In this context, value creation is no longer limited to content production; it extends to how content is distributed, monetized, and integrated into broader digital ecosystems.

From a strategic perspective, value creation in media business can be understood as a function of three key elements: content quality, audience engagement, and monetization efficiency. These elements are interconnected and collectively determine the economic performance of media firms. Porter's value chain framework suggests that competitive advantage arises from the ability to optimize these components and align them with market demand [2].

¹ Source: OECD, Digital Economy Outlook [1]



Figure 1. Content Value Creation Process²

As illustrated above, the content value creation process involves multiple stages, including production, distribution, audience interaction, and monetization. Each stage contributes to the overall economic value generated by the media business.

One of the defining characteristics of the content economy is the shift toward audience-centric models. Unlike traditional media, where content was designed for mass consumption, digital media platforms enable personalized content delivery based on user preferences. This shift has significant implications for economic efficiency, as targeted content increases engagement and monetization potential.

Empirical studies indicate that personalized content strategies can increase user engagement by 25–40%, leading to higher advertising revenues and subscription

² <https://zanfia.com/blog/monetize-online-content/>

retention rates [3]. This highlights the importance of data-driven decision-making in modern media business strategies.

Indicator	Improvement (%)
Audience engagement	25–40
Advertising revenue	20–30
Subscription retention	15–25
Content monetization	20–35

Table 2: Impact of Content Strategy on Economic Performance³

Another important dimension of the content economy is the role of platform-based ecosystems. Platforms such as YouTube, Netflix, and TikTok have redefined how content is created and monetized. These platforms operate on network effects, where value increases with the number of users and interactions.

In this environment, media businesses must adopt multi-channel distribution strategies to maximize reach and revenue. The integration of content across multiple platforms enhances visibility and creates additional monetization opportunities. Research shows that platform integration can increase revenue streams by up to 30% [4].

In conclusion, the content economy represents a paradigm shift in the media industry, where value is created through the interaction of content, audiences, and digital platforms. Strategic management of these elements is essential for achieving economic efficiency and sustainable growth. This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of these dynamics, contributing to both academic research and practical applications in the field of media business.

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RISK FACTORS FOR ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN CHILDREN

Khodjayeva Shakhzoda Komronovna

Independent Researcher (Resident), Republican Specialized Scientific and
Practical Center of Allergology and Clinical Immunology.

xodjayeva.shaxzoda@mail.ru

Abstract. Atopic dermatitis is one of the most common chronic allergic diseases in children, with increasing prevalence worldwide. Identification of risk factors is essential for early diagnosis and prevention.

To identify major risk factors associated with the development of atopic dermatitis in children and evaluate their impact on disease progression.

Keywords: atopic dermatitis, children, risk factors, allergy, IgE, genetics, environmental factors, prevention.

Introduction

Atopic dermatitis is one of the most common allergic diseases in childhood, and its prevalence has significantly increased in recent years [1,3,6,8]. According to global epidemiological data, atopic dermatitis affects approximately 10–25% of children and often begins in early childhood. The development of atopic dermatitis is multifactorial and is associated with genetic predisposition, immunological abnormalities, environmental exposure, and external triggers. Therefore, identifying risk factors for atopic dermatitis is essential for early diagnosis and prevention of disease progression [2,4,5,7].

The aim of this study was to identify the main risk factors associated with the development of atopic dermatitis in children and to assess their impact on disease progression. The study was conducted during 2023–2025 at the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Center of Allergology and Clinical Immunology. A total of 140 children aged 3–12 years diagnosed with atopic dermatitis were included in the study.

The control group consisted of 40 healthy children. Clinical examinations, laboratory findings, and detailed medical histories were analyzed for all participants. Family history, perinatal factors, nutritional characteristics, environmental conditions, and allergic comorbidities were evaluated.

Materials and Methods: The study included 140 children aged 3–12 years with atopic dermatitis and 40 healthy controls examined during 2023–2025. Clinical data, laboratory findings, and medical history were analyzed. Genetic, perinatal, environmental, nutritional, and immunological risk factors were evaluated.

The results of the study demonstrated that genetic predisposition was one of the most significant risk factors for atopic dermatitis. Allergic diseases in parents were identified in 62.8% of cases. Among them, bronchial asthma was observed in 18.5%, allergic rhinitis in 21.4%, and atopic dermatitis in 22.9% of parents. The presence of a positive family history significantly increased the risk of atopic dermatitis in children ($p<0.05$).

Analysis of perinatal factors revealed that early artificial feeding was observed in 48.6% of children. Insufficient breastfeeding may contribute to impaired skin barrier function and increased susceptibility to allergic diseases. Additionally, 32.1% of children with atopic dermatitis were delivered by cesarean section, which may influence immune system development and microbiota formation.

Environmental factors also played an important role in disease development. The study found that 58.5% of children lived in urban or industrial areas. Air pollution, household dust, pet dander, and exposure to chemical agents were associated with increased risk of atopic dermatitis.

Nutritional factors were also evaluated. Food allergies were identified in 44.2% of children. The most common food allergens included dairy products (28.4%), eggs (17.1%), citrus fruits (14.3%), and chocolate (12.8%). In addition, consumption of

processed foods, artificial additives, and preservatives contributed to increased risk of atopic dermatitis.

Immunological factors demonstrated elevated total IgE levels in 74.3% of children and eosinophilia in 61.4% of cases, indicating active allergic inflammation. Frequent respiratory infections were reported in 52.8% of children, suggesting impaired immune function and increased susceptibility to allergic diseases.

Social and lifestyle factors were also associated with increased risk. High indoor humidity, use of synthetic clothing, inadequate skin care, and poor hygiene practices contributed to disease development. Additionally, psychological stress and emotional factors were associated with increased recurrence and disease severity.

The findings of this study suggest that atopic dermatitis in children develops due to a combination of multiple risk factors. Genetic predisposition, early artificial feeding, environmental exposure, food allergies, and immune dysfunction were identified as the main contributors. Early identification of these risk factors and implementation of preventive strategies may reduce the incidence and severity of atopic dermatitis.

Results: Genetic predisposition was identified in 62.8% of cases. Early artificial feeding was observed in 48.6% and cesarean delivery in 32.1% of children. Environmental exposure was detected in 58.5% of cases. Food allergy was found in 44.2% of children. Elevated IgE levels were observed in 74.3%, and eosinophilia in 61.4% of patients. Frequent respiratory infections were reported in 52.8% of children.

Conclusion. In conclusion, atopic dermatitis in children is a multifactorial disease influenced by genetic, environmental, immunological, and nutritional factors. Comprehensive assessment of risk factors allows early diagnosis, prevention, and development of personalized management strategies, ultimately improving clinical outcomes and quality of life in affected children.

Atopic dermatitis in children is associated with multiple risk factors including genetic predisposition, environmental exposure, nutritional factors, and immune dysfunction. Early identification of risk factors may improve prevention and disease management.

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A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF DUBAI'S CREATIVE ECONOMY

Daminova Madinaxon Bahromjon qizi

A PhD researcher of the Department of "Econometrics",

Tashkent State University of Economics

Email: daminovamadina1992@gmail.com

Phone: +998915170309

Abstract

This thesis analyzes the development strategy of the creative economy in Dubai and its contribution to economic growth. In particular, it examines the targets set under the “Dubai Creative Economy Strategy,” including increasing the share of creative industries in GDP, expanding the number of creative firms, and boosting employment. The findings indicate that design and creative services, as well as audiovisual and interactive media, are leading sectors. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of KPI-based policy management, institutional support, and cooperation with international organizations in fostering the creative economy.

Keywords: creative economy, Dubai experience, GDP, creative industries, employment, KPI, design services, media sector

DUBAY KREATIV IQTISODIYOTI QISQACHA TAHLILI

Daminova Madinaxon Bahromjon qizi,

Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti “Ekonometrika” kafedrası tayanch doktoranti

Elektron manzil: daminovamadina1992@gmail.com

Telefon: +998915170309

Annotatsiya

Mazkur tezisda Dubay amaliyoti misolida kreativ iqtisodiyotning rivojlanish strategiyasi va uning iqtisodiyotga qo‘shayotgan hissassi tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, “Dubay Creative Economy Strategy” doirasida kreativ sohalarning YaIMdagi ulushini oshirish,

kreativ kompaniyalar va bandlik darajasini kengaytirish bo'yicha belgilangan maqsadlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, dizayn va kreativ xizmatlar hamda audio-vizual media sohalari yetakchi o'rin tutadi. Shuningdek, kreativ iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda KPI tizimi, institutsional muhit va xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik muhim omil ekanligi asoslab beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: kreativ iqtisodiyot, Dubay tajribasi, YaIM, kreativ industriyalar, bandlik, KPI, dizayn xizmatlari, media sektori

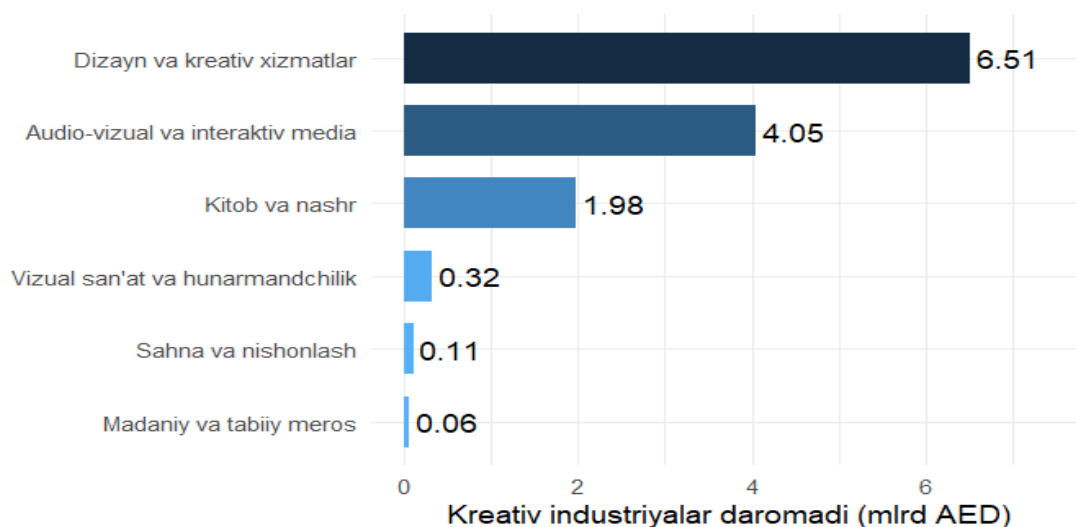
So'nggi yillarda global iqtisodiyotda kreativ industriyalar muhim o'sish drayverlaridan biriga aylanmoqda. Innovatsiyalar, intellektual mulk va inson kapitaliga asoslangan ushbu soha iqtisodiy diversifikatsiyani ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, Dubai tajribasi kreativ iqtisodiyotni strategik rivojlantirishning samarali modeli sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda.

"Dubay Creative Economy Strategy" doirasida kreativ industriyalarning iqtisodiyotga hissasini aniq ko'rsatkichlar orqali oshirish vazifasi qo'yilgan: 2020-yildagi 2,6% ulushdan 2025-yilga borib 5% gacha ko'tarish maqsadi e'lon qilingan. Shuningdek, strategiya 5 yil ichida kreativ kompaniyalar sonini 8 300 tadan 15 000 tagacha, kreatorlar (ijodkorlar) sonini esa 70 000 tadan 140 000 tagacha oshirish vazifalarini belgilaydi.¹

Mazkur tadqiqotning maqsadi Dubay tajribasi asosida kreativ iqtisodiyotning rivojlanish mexanizmlarini tahlil qilish hamda undan O'zbekiston sharoitida foydalanish imkoniyatlarini asoslab berishdan iborat.² Quyidagi 1-rasmda Dubay kreativ iqtisodiy sohalarining, YaIM dagi ulushi ko'rsatilgan.

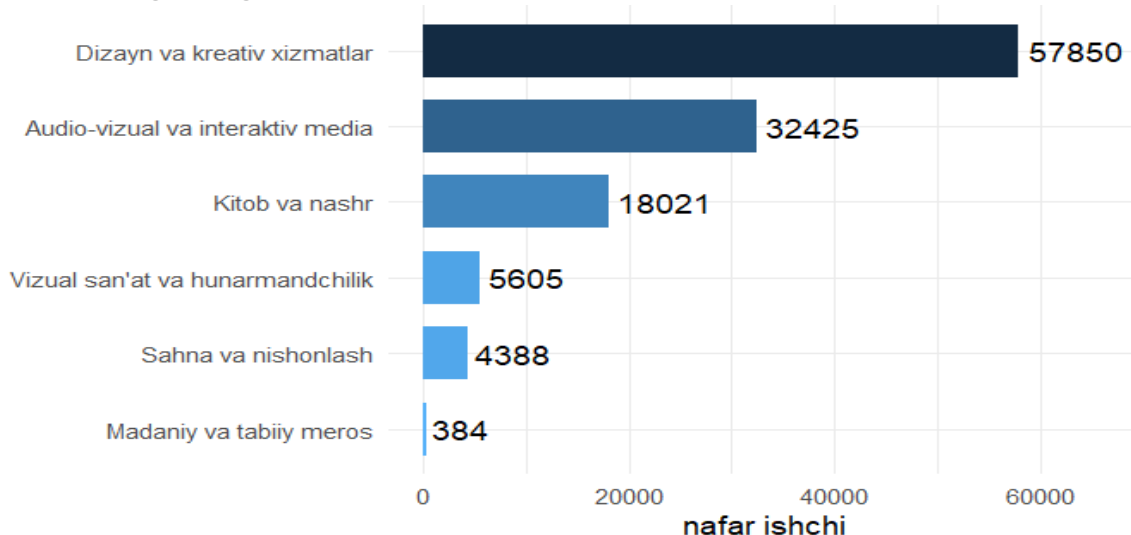
¹ UAE Government portal (u.ae). Dubai Creative Economy Strategy bo'yicha rasmiy ma'lumot.; Government of Dubai Media Office. Dubai Creative Economy Strategy bo'yicha press-relizlar.

² World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Copyright-based industries iqtisodiy hissasini baholash bo'yicha qo'llanma va creative economy/IP materiallari.



1-rasm. Kreativ iqtisodiy sohalarning ulushi, mlrd, BAA dinori, 2022-yil³

Ushbu rasmdan ko‘rinib turibdiki, Dubay YAIMda kreativ iqtisodiyotning ulushi 2022-yilda 13,02 mlrd. BAA dinorini tashkil etdi. Demak kreativ iqtisodiy sohalarning ichida peshqadami Dizayn va kreativ xizmatlar sohasi tashkil etgan va u 6,51 mlrd. BAA dinoriga teng. Audio-vizual va interaktiv media esa 4,05 mlrd. BAA dinorga teng bo‘ldi. Kreativ sohalarning Ichida eng past ulush madaniy va tabiiy meros tashkil etdi va u 0,06 mlrd. BAA dinoriga teng.⁴



2-rasm. Kreativ sohalarda band aholining ulushi, 2022-yil⁵

³ Creative Dubai 2024 Impact Report ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzildi.

⁴ Creative Dubai 2024 Impact Report

⁵ Creative Dubai 2024 Impact Report ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzildi.

Bundan tashqari kreativ sohada band aholining ulushi ham sezilarli darajada o'sgan. WIPO hisobiga ko'ra Dubay 2-22-yil ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 118,673 ishchi to'g'ridan to'g'ri va 57,054 nafar ishchi esa bilvosita kreativ sohada band. Quyidagi 2-rasmda kreativ sohada band aholini yo'nalishlar bo'yicha taqsimotini ko'rib chiqamiz. Aytib o'tishimiz kerakki, bu sohada band ishchilar soni 2019-yilda 73240 nafarni tashkil etgan. Bu esa sohada band aholining soni qariyb 62% oshgan. Ko'rinib turibdiki, 56850 nafar mutaxassis Dizayn va kreativ xizmatlar sohasida faoliyat olib bormoqda. Undan keying o'rinda esa audio-vizual va interaktiv media 32425 nafar hodim va kitob va nashriyot sohasida esa 18021 nafarni tashkil etmoqda.

Yuqoridagi tahlillar asosida shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, Dubai tajribasi kreativ iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda kompleks va aniq yo'naltirilgan yondashuvni namoyon etadi. Xususan, "Dubai Creative Economy Strategy" doirasida belgilangan aniq KPI ko'rsatkichlari (YaIMdagi ulush, kompaniyalar soni, bandlik darajasi) orqali soha rivoji samarali boshqarilmoqda.

Tahlil natijalari kreativ iqtisodiyotning Dubay YaIMidagi ulushi sezilarli darajada oshib borayotganini, ayniqsa dizayn va kreativ xizmatlar hamda audio-vizual media yetakchi tarmoqlar sifatida shakllanganini ko'rsatdi. Shu bilan birga, ushbu sohada band aholining keskin ortishi kreativ industriyalarning mehnat bozoridagi ahamiyatini yanada mustahkamlamoqda.

Umuman olganda, mazkur tajriba kreativ iqtisodiyotni milliy iqtisodiyotning muhim drayveriga aylantirish mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu yondashuvni moslashtirilgan holda O'zbekiston sharoitida qo'llash iqtisodiy diversifikatsiya, yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish va innovatsion rivojlanishni jadallashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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Waste Recycling as an Important Component of the Green Economy

Faxriddinova Nilufar Feruz qizi

Navoi State University of Mining and Technologies

Abstract:

This article examines the importance of waste recycling and its role as a key component of the green economy. It highlights the significance of effective waste management in conserving natural resources, protecting the environment, and ensuring sustainable economic development. Furthermore, the paper explores innovative technologies used in waste recycling and their practical implications. The strategic role of recycling systems in the transition toward a green economy is also substantiated.

Keywords:

waste recycling, green economy, ecology, sustainable development, resource efficiency, environmental protection, innovative technologies

Chiqindilarni qayta ishlash –yashil iqtisodiyotning muhim bo'g'ini

Faxriddinova Nilufar Feruz qizi

Navoiy davlat konchilik va texnologiyalar universiteti

Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada chiqindilarni qayta ishlash jarayonining ahamiyati va uning yashil iqtisodiyotdagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Chiqindilarni samarali boshqarish, ularni qayta ishlash orqali tabiiy resurslarni tejash, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish hamda iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash masalalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida chiqindilarni qayta ishlashning innovatsion usullari va ularning amaliy ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tishda chiqindilarni qayta ishlash tizimining strategik ahamiyati asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: chiqindilarni qayta ishlash, yashil iqtisodiyot, ekologiya, barqaror rivojlanish, resurslardan samarali foydalanish, atrof-muhit muhofazasi, innovatsion texnologiyalar

Mazkur tezisda chiqindilarni qayta ishlash masalasi faqat an’anaviy ekologik muammo doirasida emas, balki uning iqtisodiy mazmuni va amaliy ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Muallif yondashuvda chiqindilar resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligini ifodalovchi omil sifatida baholanadi va ularni qayta ishlash jarayoni iqtisodiy aylanishni uzluksiz davom ettiruvchi mexanizm sifatida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Statistik kuzatuvlar chiqindilarning katta qismi qayta foydalanishga yaroqli ekanini ko‘rsatsa-da, amaliyotda bu imkoniyatlar to‘liq qo‘llanilmayotganligini asoslab beriladi. Shuningdek, qayta ishlash orqali xomashyo sarfini kamaytirish, energiya tejamkorligiga erishish hamda ekologik zo‘riqishni qisqartirish mumkinligi tahliliy misollar orqali yoritiladi. Muallifning fikricha, chiqindilarni boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirish faqat texnologik yangilanishlar bilan cheklanib qolmaydi, iqtisodiy yondashuv va ijtimoiy qarashlarning yangilanishini ham talab qiladi. Tezisda ushbu yo‘nalishning yashil iqtisodiyot shakllanishidagi o‘rni o‘zaro bog‘liqlikda asoslab beriladi.

So‘nggi yillarda chiqindilar muammosi odatda ekologik nuqtai nazardan baholanmoqda, biroq bu yondashuv masalani faqat tashqi tomondan yoritadi. Aslida, chiqindilar hajmining ortib borishi iqtisodiy tizimda resurslardan foydalanishning yetarli darajada samarali emasligini ko‘rsatadi. Turli hisob-kitoblarga ko‘ra, dunyo miqyosida yiliga 2 milliard tonnadan ortiq maishiy chiqindilar hosil bo‘ladi va ularning katta qismi qayta ishlash jarayoniga jalb etilmaydi. Bu holat resurslarning bir martalik foydalanish modeli ustun ekanini anglatadi.

Mazkur vaziyatni faqat chiqindilarni kamaytirish orqali bartaraf etish yetarli emas, chunki muammoning ildizi — ishlab chiqarish va iste’mol o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikning uzilganidir. Shu sababli chiqindilarni qayta ishlashni alohida bosqich

emas, balki iqtisodiy jarayonning uzluksiz davomi sifatida ko‘rish maqsadga muvofiq. Ayniqsa, xomashyo bazasi cheklangan sharoitda ikkilamchi resurslardan foydalanish iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlashning amaliy vositasiga aylanadi. Amaliy tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, qayta ishlash orqali ayrim tarmoqlarda energiya sarfini sezilarli darajada kamaytirish va ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini optimallashtirish mumkin.

Muallifning fikricha, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash tizimini o‘zgartirmasdan turib, yashil iqtisodiyot haqida gapirish yetarli asosga ega emas. Chunki bu jarayon nafaqat ekologik muammolarni yumshatadi, balki iqtisodiy tizimni yanada moslashuvchan va barqaror qiladi. Shu bois mazkur tezisda chiqindilarni qayta ishlashning iqtisodiy va ekologik ahamiyati tahliliy yondashuv asosida ko‘rib chiqiladi

Chiqindilarni qayta ishlash tizimi zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda resurslardan samarali foydalanishning muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tahlillar chiqindilarning 60 foizdan ko‘pi qayta foydalanishga yaroqli ekanini ko‘rsatsa-da, ularning faqat ma‘lum qismi iqtisodiy aylanishga qaytarilmoqda.

Qayta ishlash jarayonining iqtisodiy samaradorligi, avvalo, xomashyo resurslariga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni qisqartirishda aks etadi. Birlamchi resurslarni qazib olish, tashish va qayta ishlash jarayonlari katta miqdorda energiya talab qilishi bilan ajralib turadi. Ikkilamchi xomashyodan foydalanish esa bu bosqichlarning ayrimlarini qisqartirish imkonini beradi. Masalan, metall chiqindilarni qayta ishlash birlamchi ishlab chiqarishga nisbatan energiya sarfini o‘rtacha 60–90% gacha kamaytirishi mumkin. Bu esa ishlab chiqarish tannarxini pasaytirishi bilan bir qatorda energiya resurslaridan foydalanish samaradorligini ham oshiradi.

Ekologik jihatdan olib qaralganda, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash atrof-muhitga bo‘lgan salbiy ta‘sirni kamaytirishda asosiy rol o‘ynaydi. Poligonlarda to‘planayotgan chiqindilar vaqt o‘tishi bilan turli zararli gazlarni ajratadi, bu esa iqlim yomonlashishiga ta‘sir etuvchi omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Qayta ishlash jarayonlari orqali ushbu

chiqindilar hajmini kamaytirish mumkin, natijada atmosferaga chiqarilayotgan zararli moddalarning umumiy miqdori qisqaradi. Biroq chiqindilarni qayta ishlash tizimining samaradorligi faqat texnologik omillar bilan bog‘liq emas. Bu jarayonda institutsional mexanizmlar, iqtisodiy rag‘batlantirish vositalari va aholining ekologik madaniyati muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, chiqindilarni dastlabki bosqichda saralash tizimi yo‘lga qo‘yilmagan sharoitda qayta ishlash jarayonining samaradorligi keskin pasayadi. Shu sababli chiqindilarni boshqarish jarayonini yagona tizim sifatida ko‘rib chiqish va uning barcha bosqichlarini kompleks tarzda rivojlantirish zarur.

O‘zbekiston sharoitida ham chiqindilar bilan bog‘liq muammolar dolzarb muammolardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Aholi sonining ortishi, urbanizatsiya jarayonlarining jadallashuvi va iste’mol hajmining kengayishi chiqindilar miqdorining yil sayin oshishib ketishiga olib kelmoqda. Mavjud infratuzilma orqali esa ushbu hajmni to‘liq qayta ishlash imkoni mavjud emas. Natijada chiqindilarning katta qismi poligonlarga yo‘naltirilmoqda, bu esa yer resurslaridan foydalanish samaradorligini pasaytiradi va ekologik muammolarni kuchaytiradi.

Muallifning fikricha, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash tizimini rivojlantirishda uchta asosiy yo‘nalishga e’tibor qaratish lozim. Birinchidan, chiqindilar hosil bo‘lishini kamaytirishga qaratilgan profilaktik chora-tadbirlarni kuchaytirish zarur. Ikkinchidan, chiqindilarni saralash va yig‘ish tizimini tizimli ravishda takomillashtirish orqali qayta ishlash uchun sharoit yaratish lozim. Uchinchidan, qayta ishlash sanoatini innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida rivojlantirish va xususiy sektor ishtirokini kengaytirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu tarzda yondashilgandagina chiqindilarni qayta ishlash tizimi alohida jarayon sifatida emas, balki iqtisodiy rivojlanishning bir qismi sifatida shakllanadi va yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillariga mos keluvchi barqaror modelga aylanishi mumkin..

Olib borilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash masalasini alohida ekologik yo'nalish sifatida emas, balki resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligini belgilovchi omil sifatida baholash zarur. Mavjud ma'lumotlar chiqindilarning sezilarli qismi ikkilamchi xomashyo sifatida qayta foydalanishga yaroqli ekanini tasdiqlaydi, biroq amaliyotda bu imkoniyatlar to'liq ishga solinmayapti. Natijada iqtisodiy tizimda resurs yo'qotishlari yuzaga kelib, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari ortmoqda hamda atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sir kuchaymoqda.

Qayta ishlash jarayoni bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta strategik vazifani hal etadi: xomashyo iste'molini kamaytiradi, energiya tejamkorligini ta'minlaydi va chiqindilar hajmini qisqartiradi. Tadqiqotlar ayrim materiallar bo'yicha ikkilamchi resurslardan foydalanish energiya sarfini sezilarli darajada kamaytirishini ko'rsatadi. Bu esa ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga, iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Shu bilan birga, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash tizimining samaradorligi faqat texnologik imkoniyatlar bilan belgilanmasligi aniqlanadi. Jarayonning natijadorligi chiqindilarni saralash darajasi, boshqaruv mexanizmlarining izchilligi va aholining ekologik madaniyati bilan bevosita bog'liq. Ayniqsa, dastlabki bosqichda noto'g'ri tashkil etilgan saralash tizimi keyingi qayta ishlash jarayonlarini murakkablashtiradi va iqtisodiy jihatdan samarasiz holatga olib keladi.

O'zbekiston sharoitida chiqindilar hajmining ortib borishi ularni qayta iqtisodiy aylanishga kiritish darajasi yetarli emasligi ko'rsatadi. Bu esa mavjud resurs salohiyatidan to'liq foydalanilmayotganini anglatadi. Mazkur muammoni hal etish uchun chiqindilarni kamaytirish, ularni saralash va qayta ishlash jarayonlarini o'zaro bog'liq yagona tizim sifatida rivojlantirish zarur.

Muallif nuqtai nazariga ko'ra, chiqindilarni boshqarishda eng muhim o'zgarish texnologik yangilanish emas, yondashuvni qayta ko'rib chiqish bilan bog'liq.

Chiqindilarni resurs sifatida qabul qilish va ularni iqtisodiy aylanishning faol elementi sifatida ko‘rish yashil iqtisodiyotga o‘tishning asosiy shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Shu asosda shakllangan tizim nafaqat ekologik muammolarni kamaytiradi, balki iqtisodiy o‘rtaqning yangi, barqaror modelini ta’minlaydi.

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TURKIC THINKERS ON THE THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: A COMPARATIVE DISCUSSION OF ALISHER NAVOI'S POLITICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS

Kukiboyev Shohjahon Olimjon o'g'li

International Relations faculty undergraduate student at
University of World Economy and Diplomacy

Abstract: Scholars from the West, in the vein of Immanuel Kant, have offered various perspectives on the ways to achieve "Perpetual Peace." When studying political philosophy and international relations theory, their ideas are most frequently referenced. This article, however, seeks to present the issue from an Eastern perspective by demonstrating that profound discussions on this subject also exist within the East, specifically in the works of the Turkic thinker Alisher Navoi.

Keywords: "Perpetual Peace", the West, the East, "Lison ut-Tayr" (The Language of the Birds), "Khamsa", absolute ruler, order, solidarity, awareness.

TURKIY MUTAFAKKIRLAR XALQARO MUNOSABATLAR NAZARIYASI BORASIDA: ALISHER NAVOIYNING SIYOSIY-FALSAFIY QARASHLARINING QIYOSIY MUHOKAMASI

Kukiboyev Shohjahon Olimjon o'g'li

Jahon iqtisodiyoti va Diplomatiya Universiteti
Xalqaro munosabatlar fakulteti bakalavr talabasi

Annotatsiya: G'arb olimlari, Immanuel Kant qabilida aytganda, "Perpetual Peace" ("Bardavom tinchlik")ga erishish yo'llari borasida turlicha fikrlar berishgan. Siyosiy falsafa va xalqaro munosabatlar nazariyasini o'rganayotganda ko'pincha aynan ularning g'oyalariga murojaat qilinadi. Mazkur maqola esa, Sharqda, xususan, turkiy mutafakkir Alisher Navoiy ijod namunalarida ham bu mavzuda chuqur munozaralar mavjudligini dalillab, masalani Sharqiy nazdda ochib berishga urinadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: “Bardavom tinchlik”, Gʻarb, Sharq, “Lison ut-Tayr”, “Xamsa”, yakka hukmron, tartib, birdamlik, ogohlik.

Kirish. Eduard Said oʻzining 1978-yilda nashr etilgan “Orientalism” asarida Gʻarb olimlari Sharq madaniyatlari, adabiyoti, tarixi va sanʼatini nafaol, mutassil rivojlanishga moyil emas, irratsional sifatida taʼriflashgani haqida daʼvoni olgʻa surgan. Uning fikricha, mazkur olimlar turli ilmiy muhokamalarda Sharq (xossatan, Osiyo va Yaqin Sharq) olimlarining fikrlarini adolatsiz baholashgan, ularning kashfiyotlarini eʼtirof etishmagan, inobatga olishmagan va, buning ustiga, Sharqda bunday yutuqlar mavjud emasligiga ham yolgʻon ishoralar qilishgan. Eduard Saidning taʼkidlashicha, oqibatda, ilm-fanda Gʻarb dominantligi vujudga kelib, sharqiy dunyoqarashlar keskin chegaralab qoʻyilgan. Xususan, xalqaro munosabatlarning epistemik asoslari bugungi kunda asosan Gʻarb olimlarining fikr-mulohazalaridan tashkil topgan. “Qanday qilib dunyoda uzoq muddatli tinchlik oʻrnatilgan boʻladi?” kabi ilm-fanning mazkur sohasidagi markaziy savollar muhokamasida ham, koʻpincha Gʻarb olimlarining gʻoyalariga murojaat qilinadi. Natijada, Sharq olimlari bu borasida shakllantirgan chuqur gʻoyalari ochiq masala sifatida qolib ketadi. Ushbu maqola mazkur masalani tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.

Butun dunyoda davomiy tinchlik oʻrnatish imkonli-imkonsizligi, ijobiy yoʻldan yursak, unga qanday erishilishi borasida muhokamalarda eng nufuzli ismlardan biri bu – Immanuel Kantdir. Kant “Perpetual Peace” (“Bardavom tinchlik”) atamasini fanga kiritgan olimdir. Koʻplab Gʻarb siyosiy falsafa vakillari “Bardavom tinchlik”ka yetishish uchun oʻz takliflarini berishgan – shu jumladan, Kantning oʻzi ham. Oʻrta Osiyo mintaqasi madaniyatlari, turkiy tillar (xususan, “chigʻatoy tili” yoxud “eski oʻzbek tili”) rivojida yuqori ahamiyatga ega shoir, mutafakkir va oʻz davrining faol siyosatchisi boʻlmish Alisher Navoiy ham Kantdan qariyb 300 yil burun bu mavzuni bevosita va bilvosita muhokama qilgan. Oʻzining “Lison ut-tayr” yoki “Xamsa” asarining ilk dostoni boʻlmish “Hayrat ul-abror” kabi asarlarida Navoiy baʼzan

to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri, ba‘zan majoz orqali mamlakatlar aro osoyishtalik uchun chuqur andozalar ishlab chiqqan. Ushbu maqola yuqoridagi andozalarni “bardavom ‘ogoh’ tinchlik” deya nomlab, Navoiyning fikrlariga yangicha talqin taqdim etadi.

G‘arb olimlarining fikrlari. Dastavval, mavzuga o‘sha mashhur Yevropa-Shimoliy Amerika olimlari nazdidan boqib ko‘rsak – xususan “Bardavom tinchlik” tushunchasiga birichliardan bo‘lib tizimli yondashgan nemis faylasufi Immanuel Kantga murojaat qilamiz. Immanuel Kant insonlar o‘z manfaatlarini yuqori qo‘yishlariga; davlatlar esa (bu haqida ochiqdan-ochiq aytadimi, yo‘qmi) muttasil tirik qolish, kengayish, kuchayish va yetakchilikni qo‘lga kiritishga intilishlariga; nizo esa har jabhada ro‘y berishi mumkinligiga ishongan va olamning bu tartibotini tan olgan. Uning o‘zi ham “Perpetual Peace”, ya’ni “Bardavom tinchlik” idealistik ekanligini e’tirof etgan. Shunga qaramay, uning fikricha, agar muayyan talablar bajarilsa “Bardavom Tinchlikka” asta-sekin yaqinlashib borish mumkindir. Masalan, davlatlar “Respublikaviy konstitutsiya”, ya’ni hokimiyat bir nechta bir-biriga bog‘liq oliy organlarga bo‘lingan, adolat va qonun ustuvor bo‘lgan, va eng yuqori hokimiyatda oddir fuqarolarning fikri namoyish (“representation”) etilgan siyosiy tuzumga ega bo‘lishi muhimdir. Negaki, oddiy fuqarolar urush xarajatlari ular to‘laydigan soliqlardan kelishini, urush ularning kundalik hayotida nihoyatda sezilarli muammolar chiqarishi anglashadi, ularning fikri oliy hokimiyatda inobatga olinsa, ko‘plab urushlarning oldi olinadi. Kant, shuningdek, mamlakatlar orasida sirli aloqalar va yashirin fitnalar tuzilmasligi; davlatlar qarz evaziga harbiy amaliyotlar boshlamasligi; boshqa davlatlarning suverenitetini hurmat qilish; harbiy to‘qnashuv yuzsa bersa ham, muayyan axloqiy qoidalar asosida urush olib borish kabi normalarni o‘rnatish markaziy rol o‘ynashiga ishongan. Bu kabi normalar ustuvorligi o‘rnatilsa, alaloqibat, davlatlarning doimiy hujumkor lashkarlari tarqab ketishi kerakligini ta’kidlagan. Bu jarayonni amalga oshirishga butun dunyo boshqaruvchi hukmron davlat emas, “qonunan teng

mamlakatlardan tashkil topgan [kon]federatsiya” samarali va haqiqatga yaqinligi aytib o‘tiladi. Negaki, yakka hukmron davlat bora-bora faqat o‘z manfaatini ko‘zlovchi “global tyranny” “butunjahon zug‘mi”ga aylanishi ehtimoli kattadir. Kant mamlakatlararo [kon]federatsiya boshqarishni ko‘zlamasligiga, balki eng muhim maqsadi bu urush va nizolarni oldini olish bo‘lishiga urg‘u bergan.

Biroq u bilan hamfikr bo‘lmagan olimlar ham talaygina. Masalan, Tomas Hobbs “yakka butunjahon davlati”ga olib boruvchi g‘oyalarida mamlakat ichidagi qonun ishlashining sababi sifatida bu hokimiyat legitim kuch ishlatish mexanizmlari ustidan monopoliya o‘rnata olganini ko‘rsatadi. Hobbs xalqaro munosabatlarda ham, toki tinchlik o‘rnata oladigan yuqori qudrat mavjud emas ekan, “bardavom tinchlik” ro‘yobga chiqmasligiga shama qiladi.

Xuddi shunday, Hans Morgentau ham modomiki xalqaro huquqni majburan ijro etuvchi hokimiyat mavjud emas ekan, xalqaro huquq kuchsiz bo‘lishini ta’kidlagan. Morgentau markazlashgan kuch ishlatuvchi global hokimiyatgina urushni oldini olishini, davlatlar esa zinhor bunday hokimiyat vujudga kelishiga rozi bo‘lmasligiga ishongan.

Norman Angell bo‘lsa, dunyoga “bardavom tinchlik”ni [kon]federatsiya emas, balki iqtisodiyot olim kelishiga ishongan. Angell urush iqtisodiy jihatdan mantiqsiz ekanligini, u savdo yo‘llari va tovar almashinuviga to‘sqinlik qilish orqali davlatlarni kambag‘allashtirishini ta’kidlagan. U davlatlar urush va yangi yerlarni zabt etish ularga foydadan ko‘ra ko‘proq zarar keltirishini fahmlagan onidayoq dunyoga o‘z-o‘zidan “bardavom tinchlik” kelishiga ishongan. Garchand, shu kunga qadar, uning da’vosi tarixda o‘ziga dalil topmadi.

Kantning fikrga keskin tanqid bilan yondashuvlar nihoyatda ko‘p bo‘lishiga qaramay, siyosiy falsafa hamda xalqaro munosabatlar nazariyasida hanuz uning fikrlari kuchli ahamiyatga ega. Negaki, u utopik tasavvur uchun, yo aqlga sig‘maydigan xayoliy bir olam uchun kurashmagan, u odamlar tabiati noqis bo‘lgani holda ham, davlatlar real

voqelikka moslashgan “bardavom tinchlik” sari siljib borish imkonli ekanligini falsafiy tarzda ochib bergan. Lekin, nahotki hech kim undan avval o’sha g’oyalarni, o’sha andozalarni olg’a surmagan bo’lsa? Masalan, Alisher Navoiy.

Navoiyning fikrlari. Alisher Navoiy ijodi Islomiy axloq, ilm-ma’rifat, mo’minga xos fazilatsa, Alloh vasli, roziligini izlashni maqsad qilish kabi yuksak ma’naviy g’oyalarga asoslangan. Bu g’oyalar faqatgina qalb, ong, hissiyotlar orqali ruhiy komillikka erishish, ilohiy munosabatlar madhini emas, balki chin hayotga, amalga ko’chishi kerak bo’lgan ko’rsatmalarini ham o’z ichiga oladi. Uning asarlarining chuqurligi ham shundaki, ulardan Yaratgan ishqiga muyassar bo’lmoqchi bo’lgan ma’naviy-ruhiy nasihatga ehtiyoj sezayotganlar ham, kundalik hayot, jamiyat va hatto siyosat bobida dunyoviy masalalarda maslahat izlaganlar ham foyda topa oladi.

Jumladan, Mir Alisherning “Lison ut-Tayr” asari fors shoiri Farididdin Attorning “Mantiq ut-Tayr” asariga javob tariqasida yozilgan bo’lib, kitob birlamchi g’oyasi tasavvufiy-falsafiydir. Voqealarda hudhud boshchiligidagi To’ti, Tovus, Bulbul, Qumri, Kabutar, Kabki dariy (Tog’ kakligi), Tazarv, Qarchig’ay, Shunqor, Burgut, Kuf (Boyo’g’li), Humoy, O’rdak, Tovuq (Xo’roz) kabi qushlar adolatli podsho – Semurg’ni izlab, Talab, Ishq, Ma’rifat, Istig’no, Tavhid, Hayrat va Faqru fano kabi yetti vodiyni kechib o’tishadi. Bu yo’lda Haqning vasliga chindan talabgor bo’lish, qalbni ilohiy ishq bilangina to’ldirish, Haq to’g’risidagi ilm sarhadsiz ekanligini anglash, o’zining ehtiyojmand ekanligini tushunish, borliq ruhiyati fahm etish, Haqning ulug’vorligi mahliyo bo’lib qolish va abadiylikka erishish uchun fano bo’lish kabi ibratlarning mag’zini chaqishadi. Nihoyat, manzilga yetib borgach faqat o’ttiz qush qolganligi ma’lum bo’ladi. O’ttiz qushforschada “Si murg’” degani. Bu qushlar qayerga boqmasinlar, u yerda o’zlarining akslarini ko’radilar:

“Ko’rdilar o’zni qayonkim tushti ko’z,

Olloh-Olloh ne ajoyibdur bu so’z.

*Kim qilib Simurg‘ni o‘ttiz qush havas,
O‘zlarin ko‘rdilar ul Simurg‘ bas.”*

Doston so‘ngida qushlar har birlarida Simurg‘ning bir qismi borligini kashf etadilar. Tasavvufiy-falsafiy jihatdan, bu doston Yaratgan har bir insonga o‘z qudrati, ulug‘vorligidan bir zarrachani joylagani va insonlar o‘sha zarrachani kashf etish uchun mashaqqatli yo‘lni bosib kerakligini aytadi. Shunga qaramay, doston yozilgan davrdagi Xuroson va Movarounnahr zaminlaridagi siyosiy vaziyatga e‘tibor qaratsak, asarda o‘sha zamon tartibotini siyosiy-falsafiy muhokamasini ham payqash mumkin.

Asar 1498-1499 yillarda, shoirning so‘ngi yillarida yozilgan. Bu paytlarda sobiq Amir Temur saltanati Sulton Husayn Boyqaro boshchiligidagi Xuroson va Xorazm, Sulton Ali Mirzo hukmi ostidagi beqaror Markaziy Movarounnahr, Sulton Bobur Mirzo va Jahongir Mirzo orasida talash Farg‘ona, Sulton Mahmudxon hokimiyati ostida Toshkent kabi mulklarga bo‘linib ketgandi. U yoki bu darajada mustaqillika ega bu mamlakatlar bir-biri bilan tinimsiz kurashar edi. Mulklar aro notinchlik, beqarorlik, o‘zboshimchalik avj olib, xalq xarob ahvolga tushib qolgan; savdo-sotiq, ilm-fan, dehqonchilik-u chorvachilik kabi davlat tirikligining hayotiy ustunlar rivojlanishdan keskin to‘xtab qolgan edi. O‘rta Osiyodagi Temuriylar ixtiyoridagi barcha qarluq-turkiy va o‘g‘uz-turkiy ellardan tashkil topgan bu mulklar tanazzulga tomon ketarkan, shimoldagi qipchoq-turkiylarning lashkari bu sulola hukmronligini uzil-kesil yakunlashga shaylanardi.

“Lison ut-Tayr” asari bu ma’lumotlarni nazarda tutib tahlil qilinsa, doston ichidan yuksak siyosiy-falsafiy ko‘rsatmani ham topish mumkin. O‘sha davr miqyosida vaziyatni o‘rgansak, barcha temuriy shahzodalar qolganlar ustidan hukmron bo‘lishni, sobiq Temur saltanatini aynan o‘z hukmi ostida birlashtirishni maqsad qilib, tinimsiz bir-biri bilan urushar edi. Bunday talqinda, asar ilohiy “qo‘l” mo‘jizaviy tarzda mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi osoyishtalikni to‘g‘irlab qo‘yishi ham, yagona davlat yo yakka

sulton boshqalar ustidan hukmron bo‘lib tinchlik o‘rnatishi ham shart emasligini ko‘rish mumkin. Go‘yo Navoiy hech bir mulk sardori barcha muklar ustidan hukmronlik da’vosidan voz kechmayotganini ko‘rib, bu esa barchanin nihoyatda og‘ir ahvolga solib qo‘ygani tushunib, tinchlik yakka hukmron bilan emas, bir vaqtda mavjud hamjihatlikdagi bir necha taxtdorlarning ittifoqi bilan kelishiga ishora qilgandek. Agar g‘oyani yanada davom ettirsak, Mir Alisher samovotdan mo‘jiza kelib ahvol tuzatib qo‘yishi shart emasligini tushuntirishga urinayotganini ham payqash mumkin. Negaki Yaratgan shundoq ham o‘zining behad karamidan, cheki yo‘q fazilatlaridan bir qismni har bir insonning ichiga ham joylab qo‘ygan. Bu nurni kashf etish uchun inson asarda “Hudhud” ramzi sifatida ochib berilgan komil inson namunasi – Payg‘ambar sollallohu alayhi vasallam, shuningdek, taqvoli avliyolarning o‘gitlariga amal qilish, ular ko‘rsatgan yo‘ldan yurib, o‘z-o‘zidagi tabiatiga bitilgan yaxshilikni anglab yetishi lozim. “Lison ut-Tayr”ni turli mamlakat sardorlari aynan shu ruhiy isloh va, so‘ngra, birdamlik orqali “bardavom tinchlik”ka erishishi mumkinligiga ishora sifatida ko‘rish mumkin. Asarni boshiga yuzlanib, qushlar Semurg‘ni izlash chiqishlaridan asl maqsad, eng birlamchi sabab bu bir kuni barcha qushlar majlis qurmoq uchun yig‘ilib, Lekin majlisda o‘rin talashib, janjallashib qolganlari, keyin esa agar bir adolatli podsho bo‘lganda, bahsga hojat qolmagan bo‘lardi, deb o‘ylaganlari ekanini eslash bu nazariya haqiqatga mosligiga dalil sifatida xizmat qiladi. Mulklar aro tartib, osoyishtalik, tinchlik qaytishi va tinimsiz urushlar to‘xtashi uchun qushlar, yoxud mazkur talqinda – sultonlar, komil insonga ergashib insoniy ezgu xislatlarni o‘zda rivojlantirishi va, eng muhimi, yakka sulton ostida emas, balki o‘zaro birlashishi zarurligini anglaymiz.

Sulton uchun kerakli mazkur fazilatlar bayoni xususiga kelsak, Navoiyning ijod mahsullari orasi bu masalaga ham alohida to‘xtalib o‘tilganini va noaniqlikka o‘rin qolmaganini ta’kidlash joiz. Xossatan, Navoiyning “Xamsa” asaridagi ilk doston “Hayrat ul-abror”da “Salotin bobida” deb ataluvchi uchinchi maqolar batamom shu

mavzuga qaratilgan. Navoiy davlat yetakchisi bo‘lish bu ilohiy ne‘mat ekanligini aytib o‘tadi:

*“Ey falak avjidan o‘tub rif’ating.
Oyu quyoshdin cholinib navbating.
Taxting o‘lub davlati jovidni mulk,
Soyai chatring aro xurshedi mulk.
Toj boshingdin bo‘lubon sarbaland,
Taxt ayog‘ingdin o‘lub arjmand.”*

Bundan maqsad mulk hukmdorligi vazifasini olgan kishi bu ne‘matni qadrlashi, uni oqilona ishlatishi va siyosatni vijdon va donolik bilan yurgazish lozimligini tushuntirish:

*“Bildurub elga haq-u barhaqlig‘in,
Anglatibon qodiri mutlaqlig‘in.
Lek bu iqbolning o‘trusida,
Bo‘yla biyik martaba qarshusida,
Amr qilibdur necha xizmat sanga,
Ro‘zi etibdur necha san‘at sanga:
Bil - aning ne‘matig‘a shukr erur,
Kimsaki, shukr aylasa ko‘prak berur.”*

Shoir tojdorni bog‘bonga, saltanatni esa boqqa qiyoslash singari ramzlardan foydalanib, bog‘bon o‘z gulshani haqida qayg‘urishi, uni parvarish etishi, “gul”lariga zinhor zulm qilmasligi, ishkilik, aysh-u ishrat kabi illatlarga berilib, gulzorini unutib qo‘ymasligi, doimo hushyor bo‘lishi lozimligiga alohida urg‘u beradi:

*“Bo‘ldi raiyat gala-yu sen shubon,
Ul shajari musmir-u sen bog‘bon.
Qo‘yni shubon asramasa oyu yil,
Och bo‘rilar to‘masidur bori, bil.
Boqmasa dehqon chamanin tun-u kun,
Naxli tarin angla qurug‘on o‘tun.
Bo‘rini dog‘i galadin dur qil,
Suv beribon bog‘ni ma‘mur qil,
G‘am esang ul gala manofi‘ berur,*

Bog‘ gul-u meva-yi nofi’ berur.”

Maqolat ko‘pdan ko‘p shu kabi maslahatlar, tavsiyalar, ibratlar bilan to‘la. Keyinida taqdim etilgan “Shohi G‘oziy Husayn Boyqaro haqida hikoya” ham namuna sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, “Xamsa”ning navbatdagi dostoni – “Farhod va Shirin”dagi Navoiyning mashhur ikkiligini eslab o‘tmaslikning iloji yo‘q:

“Erursen shoh – agar ogohsen sen,

Agar ogohsen sen – shohsen sen.”

Bu bilan Navoiy shohlar yoxud mamlakat yetakchilari yurt ichida farovonlik va taraqqiyotni, xalq orasida osoyishtalik, ma’rifat va to‘kin-sochinlikni, va davlatlaro o‘sha keyinchalik Immanuel Kant “Perpetual Peace” (“Bardavom tinchlik”) deb atagan barqarorlikni ta’minlashi uchun zaruriy fazilat bu ogohlik ekanini aytmoqchi. Yurtboshi ogohlighi o‘z xalqi ahvolidan ogohlik, davlatining kuch-qudrati-yu rivojlantirishga muhtoj sohalaridan ogohlik, xalqaro maydondagi kayfiyatdan ogohliklarda namoyon bo‘ladi. Fozil hukmdorlar ogoh bo‘lsalar, xalqaro hamjamiyatdagi tartibni buzishga harakat boshlayotgan birini darrov payqaydilar. Shunda ular “kim boshliq bo‘ladi” deb talashib o‘tirmay, darhol bir kengashga birlashib, ehtimoliy urushni oldini oladilar. Navoiy tinchlik aynan shu tariqa bardavom bo‘lishiga ishongan deyish mumkin. Maqola shu tufayli “Bardavom ‘ogoh’ tinchlik” tushunchasiga urg‘u berdi.

Xulosa. Sharq olimlari, xususan, bizning alloma ajdodlarimiz orasidan davlatshunoslik, siyosatshunoslik, siyosiy falsafa-yu xalqaro munosabatlari nazariyasini o‘rgangan, chuqur tahlillar orqali puxta andozalar, yechimlar taklif qilganlar yo‘qligiga ishonish mutlaqo xatodir. Afususki, asrlar davomida bunday ulug‘ ajdodlarimizning qarashlari, ilmiy-nazariy meroslari qaysidir ma’noda qarovsiz qoldi. G‘arb olimlarining qarashlari nisbatan tizimliroqdek tuyilishining sababi esa, ular bir-birining g‘oyalarini tinimsiz davom ettirganidadir. Bu faqata ijobiy mazmunda emas:

Gʻarb olimlari bir-birining ijod namunalari, qarashlarini chuqur oʻrganib, unga nisbatan oʻz fikrlarini rivojlantirishgan, jild-jild kitoblarni shunchaki boshqa bir olim qalamining tanqidiga bagʻishlashgan. Yoki, aksincha, agar hamfikrlik payqashsa, uni yanada kengaytirib, oqsoqlaydigan jihatlarini isloh qilishgan. Shu orqali Gʻarbda epistem tizimli holda shakllangan.

Biz ham bu anʼanani oʻz ajdodlarimizning ijodi mahsullariga qoʻllashimiz darkor. Bizning nazdimizda, bu – sogʻlom ilmiy faoliyat. Buni buyuk ustozlarning ijodigaaa hurmatsizlik sifatida koʻrish yaramaydi. Zotan, Alisher Navoiyning oʻzi ham oʻzning eng mashhur asarlaridan hisoblangan, yuqorida aynan taʼkidlab oʻtilgan kitoblari – “Lison ut-Tayr” va “Xamsa”ni Farididdin Attor, Nizomiy-Ganjaviy, Abdurahmon Jomiy, Xusrav Dehlaviy kabi zamonasining oʻtkir mutafakkirlari yozgan asarlarga goh javob, goh davom sifatida bitgandir.

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THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNICATION, ITS FUNCTIONS AND TYPES

Akhmadkhonova Dilkhush

student of group 103-RT, Faculty of Philology Uzbek National Pedagogical
University

Abstract. This article examines the concept of communication as a fundamental category in psychology and pedagogy. The essence, structure, functions, and types of communication are analyzed in the context of interpersonal interaction and social activity. Special attention is given to the role of communication in personality development, cognitive and emotional processes, as well as in the educational process. Verbal and non-verbal means of communication and their significance in modern society are also discussed. The article emphasizes that communication serves not only as a means of information exchange but also as a crucial mechanism for socialization and organization of joint activities.

Keywords: communication, interaction, interpersonal communication, functions of communication, types of communication, verbal communication, nonverbal communication, socialization, personality, pedagogical communication, speech activity, cognitive processes, emotional development, social psychology, pedagogy, language, communication skills, educational process

ПОНЯТИЕ ОБЩЕНИЯ, ЕГО ФУНКЦИИ И ВИДЫ

Ахмадхонова Дилхуш

студентка 103-РТ, филологический факультет Узбекский национальный
педагогический университет

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается понятие общения как фундаментальной категории психологии и педагогики. Раскрываются сущность, структура, функции и виды общения в контексте межличностного взаимодействия и социальной

деятельности. Особое внимание уделяется роли общения в формировании личности, развитии когнитивных и эмоциональных процессов, а также в педагогическом процессе. Анализируются вербальные и невербальные средства коммуникации, их значение в современном обществе. Статья подчеркивает, что общение выступает не только как средство передачи информации, но и как важнейший механизм социализации личности и организации совместной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: общение, коммуникация, межличностное взаимодействие, функции общения, виды общения, вербальное общение, невербальное общение, социализация, личность, педагогическое общение, речевая деятельность, когнитивные процессы, эмоциональное развитие, взаимодействие, социальная психология, педагогика, язык, культура речи, коммуникативные навыки, образовательный процесс

Основная часть

Общение представляет собой одну из наиболее значимых и сложных форм человеческой активности, которая сопровождает индивида на протяжении всей его жизни. С момента рождения человек оказывается включенным в систему социальных связей, где именно посредством общения он осваивает окружающий мир, усваивает культурные нормы и ценности, а также формирует собственную индивидуальность. В современном обществе, характеризующемся интенсивным развитием технологий и глобализацией информационного пространства, значение общения не только сохраняется, но и значительно возрастает, приобретая новые формы и способы реализации. Следует отметить, что общение является предметом изучения различных наук, таких как психология, педагогика, социология и лингвистика. Каждая из этих дисциплин рассматривает общение с собственной точки зрения, однако все они сходятся в признании его ключевой

роли в развитии личности и общества. Именно через общение осуществляется передача социального опыта, формируются межличностные отношения и обеспечивается координация совместной деятельности людей. Рассматривая сущность понятия общения, необходимо подчеркнуть его многоплановый характер. Общение нельзя свести исключительно к обмену информацией, поскольку оно включает в себя также взаимодействие и взаимное восприятие участников. Таким образом, общение выступает как целостный процесс, объединяющий коммуникативную, интерактивную и перцептивную стороны. Коммуникативный аспект предполагает передачу и прием информации, интерактивный связан с организацией совместной деятельности, а перцептивный отражает процессы понимания и оценки партнера по взаимодействию. Важно отметить, что эффективность общения во многом зависит от уровня развития коммуникативных навыков личности. Умение ясно и точно выражать свои мысли, понимать собеседника, учитывать его эмоциональное состояние и социальный контекст взаимодействия является необходимым условием успешной коммуникации. В этом контексте особую роль играют как вербальные, так и невербальные средства общения. Речь, являясь основным инструментом передачи информации, дополняется мимикой, жестами, интонацией, которые позволяют передавать эмоциональные оттенки и усиливать смысл высказывания. Переходя к рассмотрению функций общения, следует подчеркнуть, что они отражают его значение в жизнедеятельности человека. Одной из ведущих функций является коммуникативная, обеспечивающая обмен информацией между людьми. Однако наряду с ней важную роль играет интерактивная функция, позволяющая координировать действия участников взаимодействия и достигать общих целей. Перцептивная функция, в свою очередь, обеспечивает взаимопонимание и формирование адекватного представления о партнере. Не менее значимой

является регулятивная функция общения, которая проявляется в способности людей влиять друг на друга, направлять и корректировать поведение. Через общение устанавливаются социальные нормы и правила, регулируются отношения между людьми. Эмоционально-экспрессивная функция позволяет выражать чувства и переживания, что способствует установлению доверительных отношений и психологического комфорта. В совокупности все эти функции делают общение универсальным механизмом социальной жизни.



Общение — это процесс взаимодействия людей, включающий обмен информацией, действиями и восприятием друг друга.

Оно состоит из трёх сторон:

1. Коммуникация (коммуникативная сторона)

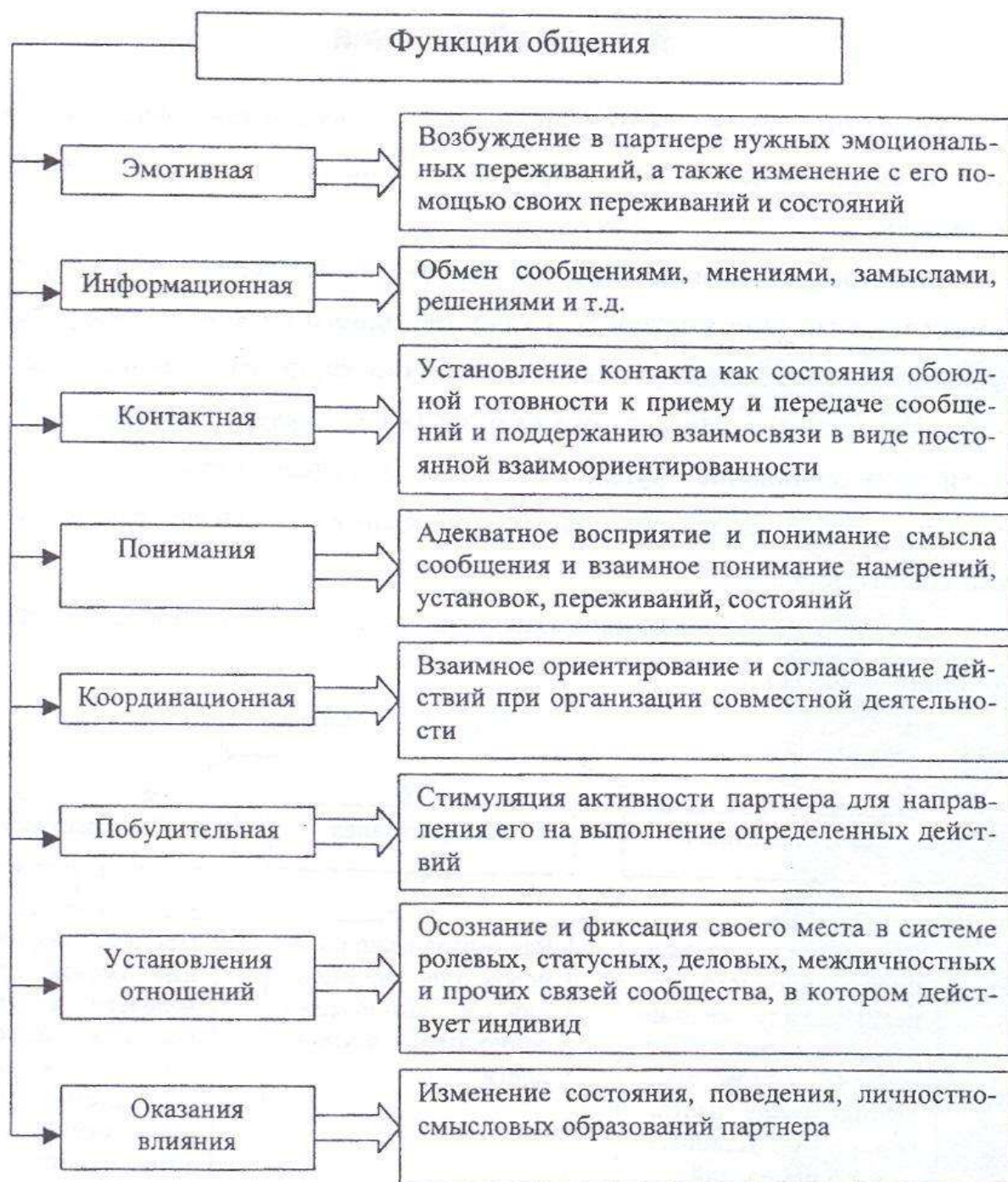
Это обмен информацией между людьми: мысли, идеи, чувства (например, разговор, письмо, жесты).

2. Интеракция (интерактивная сторона)

Это взаимодействие людей в процессе общения: совместные действия, сотрудничество, влияние друг на друга.

3. Социальная перцепция (перцептивная сторона)

Это восприятие и понимание человека человеком: как мы оцениваем других, формируем мнение, понимаем их эмоции и намерения.



Рассматривая виды общения, необходимо отметить, что их разнообразие обусловлено множеством критериев классификации. Так, по характеру взаимодействия выделяют межличностное и массовое общение. Межличностное общение осуществляется в непосредственном контакте между людьми и характеризуется высокой степенью эмоциональной вовлеченности. Массовое

общение, напротив, ориентировано на широкую аудиторию и реализуется через средства массовой информации и цифровые технологии. По средствам передачи информации различают вербальное и невербальное общение. Вербальное общение связано с использованием языка и речи, тогда как невербальное включает разнообразные паралингвистические и экстралингвистические средства. В реальной коммуникации эти формы не существуют изолированно, а дополняют друг друга, образуя единое коммуникативное пространство. С точки зрения целей общения можно выделить деловое и личностное общение. Деловое общение направлено на решение конкретных задач и достижение определенных результатов, тогда как личностное связано с удовлетворением потребности в эмоциональном контакте и взаимопонимании. Кроме того, различают непосредственное и опосредованное общение, в зависимости от наличия или отсутствия технических средств передачи информации. Особое значение имеет роль общения в развитии личности. В процессе взаимодействия с окружающими формируются такие важные качества, как эмпатия, толерантность, способность к сотрудничеству и саморефлексии. Общение способствует развитию мышления, речи и эмоциональной сферы, а также формированию самосознания. Человек начинает осознавать себя как личность именно через призму отношений с другими людьми. В педагогическом контексте общение приобретает особую значимость, поскольку выступает основным инструментом обучения и воспитания. Эффективность образовательного процесса во многом определяется качеством педагогического общения, которое должно строиться на основе уважения, доверия и взаимопонимания. Учитель не только передает знания, но и формирует личность учащегося, его ценностные ориентации и социальные установки.

Заключение

Таким образом, общение представляет собой сложный и многоаспектный процесс, играющий ключевую роль в жизни человека и общества. Оно обеспечивает не только передачу информации, но и формирование межличностных отношений, развитие личности и организацию совместной деятельности. Функции и виды общения отражают его универсальность и значимость в различных сферах человеческой жизни. В условиях современного мира, где коммуникационные процессы становятся все более интенсивными и разнообразными, изучение

общения приобретает особую актуальность. Развитие коммуникативной компетентности является важнейшим условием успешной социализации личности и ее профессиональной реализации.

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Axiological Approach to the Formation of Professional Values of Future Teachers

Matluba Shukurovna Xojiyeva

Teacher, Bukhara State University

ANNOTATION

This article examines the role of the axiological approach in the formation of professional values of future teachers. In modern education, the development of not only professional competence but also moral responsibility and social awareness is considered a priority. Therefore, the study focuses on the concept of “value” from philosophical and pedagogical perspectives and analyzes its significance in teaching practice.

The research is based on the works of prominent scholars such as Milton Rokeach and Clyde Kluckhohn, who interpret values as key motivational factors influencing human behavior. The article identifies different levels of professional values, including socio-pedagogical, professional-group, personal, and spiritual-moral values.

Special attention is given to the importance of integrating value-oriented education into teacher training programs. The findings suggest that the axiological approach contributes to the development of professional identity, ethical thinking, and a sense of responsibility among future teachers. It also emphasizes that effective education requires the harmonious combination of knowledge, skills, and values.

The study concludes that the formation of a stable system of professional values is essential for preparing competent, morally mature, and socially responsible teachers in the context of modern educational reforms.

KEY WORDS: Axiological approach, professional values, future teachers, pedagogy, moral education, value system, teacher training, ethics, social responsibility, educational development

Introduction In the modern education system, one of the priority tasks is the formation of a professionally competent, morally mature, and socially responsible future teacher. In this process, one of the key determinants of pedagogical activity is the system of professional values. This circumstance necessitates the analysis of professional values through an axiological approach.

Before examining the essence of professional values, it is important to clarify the scientific and philosophical meaning of the concept of “value.” From a philosophical perspective, value is interpreted as a concept expressing the positive or negative significance of phenomena, ideas, norms, and social relations that are important in human and social life. Universal human concepts such as freedom, justice, peace, truth, and beauty constitute the foundation of the value system

Methodology Within the axiological approach, values are regarded as fundamental criteria that determine the content and direction of individual activity. Therefore, in the teaching profession, the system of values encompasses not only professional knowledge and skills but also personal qualities, moral responsibility, and social duty.

The axiological approach was selected as the methodological foundation of this research. In the scientific literature, various interpretations of the concept of “value” are presented. The American scholar Milton Rokeach defines value as a stable belief that a specific mode of conduct or end-state of existence is personally or socially preferable to its opposite. This definition allows values to be interpreted as internal motivational factors regulating human activity. Similarly, the anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn conceptualizes value as a “conception of the desirable” characteristic of an individual or social group, influencing the selection of goals and modes of behavior. This perspective highlights the socio-cultural nature of values. Based on these theoretical foundations, professional values are considered a set of moral, social, and personal principles and qualities formed within pedagogical activity. A teacher’s professional values are

manifested in their social status, attitude toward the profession, awareness of professional duty and responsibility, love and respect for students, and commitment to knowledge and truth. From an axiological standpoint, value-virtues occupy a leading position in the hierarchy of pedagogical values, as they shape the personal development and professional maturity of future teachers.

Results The formation of professional values as an integral component of future teachers' development has been examined by scholars from various academic traditions. Their perspectives complement one another and underscore the necessity of value-oriented education in teacher training.

Theoretical literature emphasizes that education is always grounded in specific socio-moral ideals and values. The Western philosopher and educator John Dewey closely linked education with the moral aims of society. According to Dewey, the ultimate aim of education is the formation of character. He described the school as a "miniature society" where students learn social relationships and responsibilities through practice. Dewey argued that every lesson should have a moral purpose, as intellectual knowledge must be transformed into motives guiding behavior and life decisions. Without moral orientation, the claim that education aims to form a "good person" would remain merely declarative.

Research indicates that the value system manifested in teachers' professional activity consists of several interrelated levels:

1. **Socio-pedagogical values** – principles affirming the social significance and prestige of the teaching profession (e.g., societal recognition of teachers' work, respect for the profession).
2. **Professional-group values** – values manifested in interactions with colleagues and students, such as mutual respect, empathy, cooperation, and communicative culture.

3. **Personal (individual) values** – aspirations for professional self-development, creativity, lifelong learning, and engagement with global cultural and scientific achievements.

4. **Spiritual and moral values** – devotion to the idea of serving society and appreciation of the noble mission of teaching.

Thus, professional values encompass dedication to the profession, love for children, justice, integrity, honesty, responsibility, pursuit of knowledge, creativity, and communicative competence. The level of commitment to these values serves as a decisive criterion in evaluating a teacher's professional maturity.

In Uzbekistan and the CIS countries, as well as in global educational practice, special attention has been paid to shaping the moral image of future teachers. In the context of Uzbekistan's educational reforms, particularly within the framework of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan 2022–2026, the formation of a new system of values and the enrichment of youth spirituality through education have been identified as priority objectives.

Uzbek scholar R. M. Karimova emphasizes that the axiological approach contributes not only to the development of knowledge and competencies but also to the formation of moral and aesthetic worldviews of future teachers. Interactive methods—such as debates, group work, and role-playing—facilitate students' internalization of ethical and aesthetic values, including goodness, justice, and beauty.

Discussion The formation of professional values is a long-term and complex process. When values are taught solely through lectures, students may acquire them superficially without deep internalization. Moral education cannot be confined to a single subject or isolated instructional sessions; it must permeate the entire educational process. A significant challenge lies in the imbalance between knowledge acquisition and value formation. Traditional education often prioritizes theoretical knowledge while

assigning secondary importance to personal development. As a result, young teachers may possess strong subject knowledge yet struggle with real-life socio-moral challenges—such as resolving classroom conflicts, addressing diverse family backgrounds, or regulating their own emotions. These situations require virtues such as patience, empathy, fairness, and integrity.

Another challenge is the difficulty of measuring value formation. Unlike academic knowledge, moral development cannot be assessed through short-term examinations. Consequently, educators' motivation and belief in the long-term effectiveness of axiological education are crucial. Despite these challenges, the benefits of implementing an axiological approach are substantial. It strengthens professional identity, fosters a clear life position, and enhances teachers' sense of responsibility toward society. Teachers who perceive their work as a moral duty rather than merely employment demonstrate greater dedication and positively influence educational quality.

Moreover, an axiological approach contributes to a healthy moral climate within educational institutions, promoting cooperation, respect, and psychological well-being. It enhances future teachers' civic responsibility and encourages them to align professional decisions with ethical principles.

Recommendations To effectively integrate the axiological approach into teacher education, the following measures are proposed:

1. Introduce specialized courses such as “Pedagogical Axiology” and “Professional Ethics and Values” into teacher education curricula.
2. Revise subject content to incorporate ethical discussions and moral reflection.
3. Employ interactive methods (debates, case studies, role-playing) to develop value-based decision-making skills.
4. Strengthen mentorship systems by pairing students with experienced teachers who model professional and moral excellence.
5. Engage students in socially oriented projects and community service to cultivate civic responsibility and empathy.

Conclusion The conducted theoretical analysis confirms that the axiological approach is both essential and effective in shaping the professional values of future teachers. Professional values are not merely guiding principles for pedagogical activity; they are foundational factors in the holistic formation of the teacher's personality.

Only when a coherent system of professional values is formed can a young teacher fully comprehend the social significance of the profession, assume professional responsibility, and perform their duties conscientiously. Therefore, alongside knowledge acquisition, consistent value-oriented education must be implemented in teacher training programs. In the context of globalization and the information age, the axiological approach emphasizes humanism, spirituality, and professional ethics in teacher preparation. Only educators who embody high professional values can instill noble qualities in future generations. The harmonious integration of professional competence and professional values ultimately leads to the formation of truly effective and socially responsible teachers. Below is the translated and properly formatted

References section in academic English (APA-style adaptation for journal submission). Cyrillic sources are transliterated and translated where necessary

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The Importance of Agrotechnical Measures in the Cultivation of Grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)

Ibrohim S. Jolbekov

Acting Associate Professor, PhD in Agricultural Sciences Gulistan State University

Feruza J. Abdugʻaniyeva

Student of Horticulture and Viticulture Gulistan State University

Abstract: This article examines the effects of agrotechnical measures—particularly the application of organic and mineral fertilizers—on yield and quality indicators in the cultivation of grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) varieties, including application rates, timing, and efficiency. It also provides information on the biological characteristics of grapevines, their root system, propagation methods, classification of grape varieties, and soil management practices in vineyards. The research findings offer practical recommendations for farms, viticulture clusters, and scientific institutions to ensure sustainable, environmentally friendly, and highly profitable grape production.

Keywords: Grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.), agrotechnical measures, soil cultivation, drip irrigation, fertilization system, organic and mineral fertilizers, pest control, yield, quality indicators, Andijon qora, Qora janjal, Qora kaltak, Sohibi, Pushti toyfi, statistical analysis, comparative methods.

Introduction:

Viticulture in the Republic of Uzbekistan has a long-standing tradition and plays an important role in the country's economy and food security. Favorable soil and climatic conditions, along with the relatively low incidence of pests and diseases, make it possible to produce high-quality, environmentally friendly grapes and grape products (table grapes, raisins, and juice) at low cost.

As noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, agriculture is a key sector that feeds the population. Currently, the intensive development of

viticulture, increasing productivity, and strengthening export potential are urgent tasks. In 2025, Uzbekistan produced 1.983 million tons of grapes, which is a 7.6% increase compared to 2024. The Samarkand region is the leading producer with over 696 thousand tons, followed by the Bukhara and Fergana regions.

Relevance and necessity of agrotechnical measures: Globally, vineyard areas cover approximately 7–8 million hectares, with total production approaching 80 million tons. Uzbekistan is among the leading countries in grape production. In recent years, new varieties have been developed, cluster-based production systems have been introduced, and intensive vineyards have been established. However, improving agrotechnical practices—especially fertilization systems based on biological characteristics—can increase yield by 20–40%, reduce water consumption by 30–40%, and improve product quality.

According to the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022–2026, tasks have been set to develop agriculture on a scientific basis and to double the income of farmers and dehkan farms. Therefore, determining optimal rates and timing of modern agrotechnical measures in grape production is of both theoretical and practical importance.

Research Objective:

To scientifically study the effects of agrotechnical practices, particularly the fertilization system, on the yield and quality indicators of grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) cultivation, to verify them through experiments, and to develop practical recommendations.

Research Tasks:

1. To analyze the importance of agrotechnical practices and fertilization systems in viticulture;
2. To study the characteristics and properties of different organic and mineral fertilizers;

3. To determine the effects of these practices on yield and quality based on experimental data;
4. To analyze the economic efficiency of the agrotechnical system;
5. To develop practical recommendations based on the obtained results.

Research Object:

Grape varieties such as Andijon Qorasi, Qora Janjal, Qora Kaltak, Sohibi, and Pushti Toyfi, as well as their cultivation agro-technologies.

Research Subject:

The effects of agrotechnical practices and fertilization on the growth, yield, and quality of grapes.

Research Methods:

Observation, comparative analysis, field experiments, statistical and graphical methods, economic calculations, and laboratory analyses.

Practical Significance of the Study:

The results of this study can be applied in farms and agricultural clusters to ensure water- and resource-efficient production, environmentally friendly products, and sustainable high yields. The introduction of intensive agrotechnologies can significantly increase productivity and strengthen export potential.

Main Part and Results:

The history of viticulture in Central Asia spans thousands of years, with grape cultivation in this region dating back to the 4th century BC. Today, the development of viticulture is being driven by cluster systems, family-based farming, and intensive vineyards equipped with drip irrigation.

In the Republic, vineyard areas cover approximately 120,000–124,000 hectares, of which more than 100,000 hectares are fruit-bearing. In 2025, the total grape production amounted to 1,983,039 tons, which is a 7.6% increase compared to 2024. By increasing

average yields by 1.5–2 times, it is possible to fully supply the domestic market and expand exports.

Grape varieties differ in their agro-biological characteristics, such as growth vigor, ripening period, cluster weight, and nutrient requirements. In modern intensive vineyards, a balanced fertilization system significantly improves both yield and product quality.

Main Agrotechnical Measures and Their Effects:

Soil cultivation: Deep autumn plowing (40–60 cm) and spring cultivation improve the root system and increase the absorption of water and nutrients.

Planting schemes and timing: Planting is carried out in early spring (March–April) or in autumn. Intensive planting schemes of 3×2 m or 3×2.5 m facilitate mechanization and increase productivity.

Irrigation regime: Drip irrigation is the most efficient method, saving 30–50% of water. During the growing season, irrigation is applied 5–9 times depending on the variety and climatic conditions.

Plant care: Green operations (tying shoots, thinning, leaf removal) improve sunlight penetration and air circulation, helping to prevent diseases.

Pest and disease control: Integrated methods (biological and chemical) are used. Timely measures are taken against oidium, mildew, and other pests and diseases.

Fertilization System and Its Importance:

Grapevines are highly demanding in terms of nutrients. Proper fertilization can increase yield by 25–40%, while also improving sugar content, color, and storage life of grapes. Organic fertilizers (manure, compost) improve soil fertility, whereas mineral fertilizers provide rapid nutrient availability. Fertigation (application of liquid fertilizers through drip irrigation systems) reduces nutrient losses.

The table below presents the main agro-biological characteristics of selected grape varieties and recommended agrotechnical elements (planting scheme, fertilization norms).

Fertilization rates are generalized average values for grey and light grey soils

Table 1

№	Variety	Planting scheme (m)	Fertilization norms (N:P:K kg/ha + organic)	Irrigation (times/season)	Ripening period	Cluster weight (g)	Yield (c/ha)
1	Andijon Qorasi	3×2.5	N-120 : P-90 : K-60 + 20–30 t manure (once every 3 years)	6–8 (drip irrigation)	Aug 5–10	200–250	170–200
2	Qora Janjal	3×2	N-150 : P-100 : K-80 + 25–40 t manure (every 2–3 years)	7–9	Aug 20–25	350–450	220–280
3	Qora Kaltak	3×2	N-130 : P-95 : K-70 + 20–35 t manure	5–7	Sept 20–25	250–350	210–260
4	Sohibi	3×2.5	N-110 : P-85 : K-55 + 15–25 t manure	6–8	Late August	450–500	170–200
5	Pushti Toyfi	3×3	N-140 : P-110 : K-75 + 30–40 t	5–7	Late July – early August	650–750	160–300

			manure (every 2 years)				
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The table shows that grape varieties differ significantly in fertilization requirements depending on their growth vigor and yield potential. High-yielding varieties with large clusters (Qora Janjal, Pushti Toyfi) are more demanding in terms of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, and therefore higher fertilizer rates are recommended. For example, the nitrogen rate for Qora Janjal is set at 150 kg/ha, which ensures strong vegetative growth and the formation of large clusters.

The Pushti Toyfi variety requires the highest amount of organic fertilizer (30–40 t/ha every 2 years) due to its high yield potential and large cluster size. In contrast, Andijon Qorasi and Sohibi varieties are less demanding and require lower fertilizer rates.

Organic fertilizer (manure) is essential for all varieties, as it increases soil humus content, enhances microbial activity, and improves the efficiency of mineral fertilizers by 15–25%. The combination of drip irrigation and fertigation ensures direct delivery of nutrients to the root zone, reducing nutrient losses by 20–30%.

Fertilization rates should always be determined based on soil analysis. In grey and light grey soils, phosphorus and potassium deficiencies are common; therefore, basal fertilization (P and K) in spring and split applications of nitrogen during the growing season are considered the most effective method. Proper fertilization not only increases yield but also improves sugar content, color, taste, and storage life of grapes.

Conclusion:

In irrigated vineyards, the integrated application of modern agrotechnical practices—such as deep soil cultivation, optimal planting schemes, balanced fertilization, drip irrigation, and integrated plant protection—ensures high economic and ecological efficiency in grape production. Scientific studies show that when these practices are

properly implemented, it is possible to obtain additional yield, improve water and nutrient use efficiency, and enhance product quality and competitiveness.

It is recommended for farmers and agricultural clusters to determine fertilization rates based on soil analysis, taking into account the soil-climatic conditions of each variety and region, and to widely introduce intensive technologies. As a result, the domestic market will be fully supplied, export volumes will increase, and the income of rural populations will grow steadily.

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Improving pedagogical skills in teaching nurses

Jizzakh branch of the Republican Center for Advanced Training and Specialization
of Medical and Pharmaceutical Personnel

Annakulova Saltanat Karshiboevna

The teacher of the subject "Nursing in Internal Diseases."

Khamraeva Zulaykho Egamovna

Deputy director of educational affairs.

Abstract

This article examines the importance of improving pedagogical skills in nursing education and the methods for doing so. Although nurse educators often have extensive clinical experience, they frequently lack teaching methodology skills and pedagogical competencies ([Espinoza et al., 2021](#); [Ozga et al., 2020](#)), 2021; [Ozga et al., 2020](#)). This study examines the role of innovative teaching methods, specifically simulation training, blended learning, and peer-to-peer learning, in improving pedagogical skills ([Paul et al., 2024](#); [Wu et al., 2020](#)). The results show that instructors who have received specialized pedagogical training significantly improve students' knowledge acquisition and practical skills ([Shikuku et al., 2024](#)).

Keywords: pedagogical expertise, nursing education, clinical teaching, pedagogical competence, continuing professional development, simulation.

Hamshiralarni o'qitishda pedagogik mahorat ko'nikmalarini takomillashtirish

Kirish

Zamonaviy sog'liqni saqlash tizimi hamshiralardan nafaqat yuqori klinik ko'nikmalarni, balki doimiy o'rganish va o'rgatish qobiliyatini ham talab etadi. Biroq, ko'plab hamshira-pedagoglar o'z faoliyatini boshlashda maxsus pedagogik tayyorgarlikka ega bo'lmasliklari muammosi mavjud ([Espinoza et al., 2021](#)). Pedagogik mahorat — bu faqatgina bilim berish emas, balki nazariyani amaliyot bilan integratsiya

qilish, talabalarni motivatsiya qilish va xavfsiz o'quv muhitini yaratish qobiliyatidir ([Pagnucci et al., 2015](#); [Vauhkonen et al., 2023](#)). Mazkur maqolaning maqsadi hamshiralarni o'qituvchi mutaxassislarning pedagogik mahoratini oshirish yo'llarini xalqaro tajribalar asosida yoritishdan iborat.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, hamshira-pedagoglar ko'pincha o'zlarining klinik kompetensiyalarini yuqori, ammo pedagogik mahoratlarini past baholaydilar ([Ozga et al., 2020](#)). Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, pedagogik tayyorgarlikning yetishmasligi dars berishda an'anaviy, passiv metodlarga tayanib qolishga sabab bo'ladi ([Rocha et al., 2020](#)). Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy "Train-the-trainer" dasturlari hamshiralarning dars rejasini tuzish, teskari aloqa (feedback) berish va raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish mahoratini oshirishda samarali ekanligi isbotlangan ([Nexø et al., 2024](#); [Shikuku et al., 2024](#)). Ayniqsa, pedagogik kontent bilimining hamshiralik intizomi bilan kesishishi sifatli ta'limning asosi hisoblanadi ([Crider, 2022](#)).

Metodologiya

Tadqiqotda tizimli tahlil va kvazi-eksperimental yondashuvlardan foydalanilgan. Pedagogik mahoratni baholash uchun Ob'ektiv Tarkibiy O'qitish Imtihoni metodikasi asos qilib olindi ([Duan et al., 2024](#)).

1. **Guruhlar:** Pedagogik mahoratini oshirish bo'yicha maxsus kursdan o'tgan pedagoglar va an'anaviy usulda dars beruvchi guruhlar qiyoslandi.
2. **Baholash mezonlari:** Dars rejalarini tuzish sifati, interaktiv metodlarni qo'llash, talabalarning o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichlari va pedagoglarning o'z-o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchi ([Vauhkonen et al., 2023](#); [Wu et al., 2020](#)).
3. **Ma'lumotlar tahlili:** Statistik ma'lumotlar t-testi yordamida tahlil qilinib, natijalarning ishonchliligi ($p < 0.001$) tekshirildi ([Shikuku et al., 2024](#)).

Natijalar O'tkazilgan tahlillar natijasida quyidagilar aniqlandi:

- **Kompetensiya o'sishi:** Pedagogik treninglardan so'ng hamshira-pedagoglarning o'qitish kompetensiyasi o'rtacha balli 129.95 ga ko'tarildi (dastlabki ko'rsatkichga nisbatan sezilarli yuqori) ([Wu et al., 2020](#)).
- **Amaliy ko'nikmalar:** O'qituvchilarning dars rejasi tuzish bo'yicha mahorati 63.6% dan 81.8% gacha yaxshilandi ([Shikuku et al., 2024](#)).
- **Innovatsiyalarni qo'llash:** Raqamli vositalar va simulyatsion ssenariylarni dars jarayoniga tatbiq etish bo'yicha pedagoglarning ishonchi va mahorati sezilarli darajada oshdi ([Shikuku et al., 2024](#)).
- **Talabalar qoniqishi:** Pedagogik mahorati yuqori o'qituvchilardan ta'lim olgan talabalarda klinik qaror qabul qilish va tanqidiy fikrlash darajasi yuqoriligi kuzatildi ([Gagné et al., 2021](#)).

Muhokama Hamshiralarni o'qitishda pedagogik mahoratni takomillashtirish faqatgina yangi texnologiyalarni o'rganish emas, balki talabaga yo'naltirilgan (student-centered) yondashuvni shakllantirishdir ([Vauhkonen et al., 2023](#)). Tadqiqotimiz shuni ko'rsatadiki, "o'rgatish orqali o'rganish" (learning by teaching) metodikasi hamshiralarda ham nazariy bilimni, ham o'qitish ko'nikmalarini barobar rivojlantiradi ([Şahbaz et al., 2025](#)). Biroq, ko'plab oliy ta'lim muassasalarida hamshiralik o'quv dasturlari hali ham klinik jihatlariga ko'proq urg'u berib, pedagogik tayyorgarlikka kam e'tibor qaratmoqda ([Rocha et al., 2020](#)). Shuning uchun, hamshiralik yo'nalishidagi magistratura va doktorantura bosqichlarida pedagogik modullarni ko'paytirish zarur ([Tejada et al., 2019](#)).

Xulosa

Hamshiralarni o'qitishda pedagogik mahoratni takomillashtirish tibbiy yordam sifatini oshirishning bilvosita, ammo eng muhim yo'lidir. Maxsus ishlab chiqilgan pedagogik malaka oshirish dasturlari o'qituvchilarning o'z-o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini

oshiradi va ta'lim samaradorligini kafolatlaydi ([Shikuku et al., 2024](#); [Wu et al., 2020](#)). Oliy tibbiy ta'lim muassasalarida doimiy pedagogik monitoring va qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimini joriy etish tavsiya etiladi ([Labrague, 2025](#)).

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Mediatized spirituality as a new form of social consciousness

Urazov Abubakir Kulturaevich

Independent Researcher at the Institute for Social and Spiritual Research

Abstract

This article examines mediatized spirituality as an emerging form of social consciousness shaped by digital communication technologies, networked media, and symbolic interaction in contemporary society. While spirituality was traditionally rooted in institutional religion, communal rituals, and localized moral frameworks, the digital age has transformed its modes of expression, transmission, and experience. Through social media, online communities, algorithmic recommendation systems, and virtual rituals, spirituality increasingly becomes mediated, individualized, and globally circulated. The article argues that mediatized spirituality should be understood not merely as a religious phenomenon, but as a broader socio-cultural transformation in which identity, values, meaning, and collective imagination are reconstructed through media environments. The study employs philosophical, sociological, and media-theoretical approaches to analyze the implications of this shift for modern social consciousness.

Keywords: mediatization, spirituality, social consciousness, digital culture, identity, media society

1.Introduction

The twenty-first century has witnessed a profound transformation in the relationship between human consciousness and communication technologies. Media are no longer neutral channels for transmitting information; they actively shape perceptions, values, and social realities. One of the most significant outcomes of this transformation is the emergence of new forms of spirituality mediated through digital platforms.

Practices once tied to temples, mosques, churches, sacred texts, and physical communities now circulate through YouTube sermons, Instagram mindfulness pages, TikTok spiritual influencers, online prayer groups, and virtual pilgrimages. ([Springer](#))

This phenomenon may be described as mediatized spirituality—a condition in which spiritual meanings, experiences, and identities are increasingly produced, distributed, and consumed through media systems. It reflects a new form of social consciousness because it influences how individuals understand themselves, others, morality, transcendence, and collective belonging. Stig Hjarvard, S. (2008).

Social Consciousness as a Philosophical Category

Social consciousness refers to the sphere of collective ideas, values, beliefs, ideologies, and symbolic systems through which society interprets reality. Classical thinkers such as Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, and Max Weber emphasized that consciousness is historically conditioned and socially constructed. In every epoch, dominant institutions shape the dominant forms of consciousness.

In industrial modernity, schools, churches, states, and print culture played this role. In late modernity, digital media platforms increasingly occupy that position. Therefore, if institutions of meaning change, forms of consciousness also change.

2. Materials and Methods

Mediatization theory explains how media become integrated into all social institutions and reshape them according to media logic. Rather than merely representing religion or spirituality, media transform how spirituality is practiced, experienced, and organized. Scholars note that religion online is not simply religion transferred to the internet; it becomes reconfigured by interactivity, speed, personalization, and visual culture. ([Springer](#))

The transition from traditional spirituality to mediatized spirituality reflects a broader transformation in the cultural, technological, and institutional foundations of

contemporary society. Spirituality, once primarily embedded in stable communal structures and transmitted through inherited traditions, is increasingly reconfigured by digital media environments, networked communication, and individualized patterns of meaning-making. This shift does not imply the disappearance of traditional spirituality; rather, it indicates the emergence of new modalities through which spiritual beliefs, practices, and identities are produced, experienced, and circulated. Meyer, B. (2012).

Traditional spirituality was historically grounded in enduring social institutions, territorially bounded communities, and collectively shared symbolic systems. Its legitimacy derived from continuity, ritual authority, and intergenerational transmission. Several defining characteristics may be identified. Campbell, H. A. (2012)

First, spirituality was closely associated with **physical sacred spaces**, such as temples, mosques, churches, monasteries, and shrines. These locations functioned not merely as places of worship, but as centers of communal memory, moral education, and symbolic belonging.

Second, spiritual life was sustained through **face-to-face rituals** and embodied participation. Ceremonies, collective prayer, pilgrimage, festivals, and rites of passage reinforced solidarity and reproduced shared values through direct interpersonal interaction. Panchenko, S., & Rizun, V. (2025).

Third, traditional spirituality relied upon **stable authority structures**. Religious scholars, clergy, elders, and institutional leaders served as interpreters of doctrine, custodians of tradition, and mediators of moral norms. Their authority was generally rooted in formal learning, lineage, or recognized communal legitimacy.

Fourth, spirituality operated through **collective moral discipline**. Ethical behavior was shaped by communal expectations, customary obligations, and normative frameworks that linked the individual to the wider social order.

Fifth, traditional spirituality was characterized by **continuity through tradition**. Beliefs and practices were transmitted across generations, preserving historical memory and maintaining a sense of temporal coherence between past, present, and future.

Taken together, these features demonstrate that traditional spirituality depended significantly on geographic proximity, institutional stability, and culturally embedded systems of legitimacy.

In contrast, mediatized spirituality emerges within digitally saturated societies where communication technologies increasingly structure social experience. Spiritual meanings are no longer confined to localized institutions or inherited communities; they are now shaped through platforms, algorithms, and transnational media flows. Evolvi, G. (2022).

First, mediatized spirituality is defined by **digital accessibility**. Spiritual content is available continuously through websites, livestreams, podcasts, mobile applications, and social media platforms, enabling users to engage with teachings and practices regardless of time or location.

Second, it is marked by **individualization**. Rather than receiving a fixed tradition, individuals actively select, combine, and reinterpret spiritual elements according to personal needs, emotional preferences, and life projects. Spirituality becomes a matter of personal curation rather than collective inheritance.

Third, mediatized spirituality often depends on **visual performance**. Images, short videos, aesthetic branding, and symbolic self-presentation become central modes of expressing spiritual identity. Visibility and emotional resonance may become as significant as doctrinal substance.

Fourth, it operates through **algorithmic visibility**. Digital platforms do not simply host spiritual content; they prioritize, recommend, and amplify particular messages

according to engagement metrics. Consequently, technological systems increasingly influence which spiritual narratives gain prominence.

Fifth, mediatized spirituality fosters **networked communities**. Belonging is no longer exclusively tied to locality or physical congregation but can emerge through online groups, digital forums, and transnational communities organized around shared values or practices.

Sixth, it is characterized by **hybridization**. Boundaries between religion, psychology, wellness culture, self-help discourse, and lifestyle practices become increasingly fluid. Individuals may combine meditation, motivational coaching, traditional teachings, therapeutic language, and popular culture into new spiritual syntheses.

3.Results

The movement from traditional spirituality to mediatized spirituality signifies a deeper transformation in the nature of social consciousness. Spiritual identity shifts from being primarily inherited and institutionally regulated to being increasingly curated, personalized, and mediated through technological infrastructures. Authority moves from established institutions toward decentralized influencers and platform dynamics. Community becomes less territorially bounded and more network-based. Meaning itself becomes shaped not only by tradition and doctrine, but also by media logic, digital attention economies, and global cultural circulation.

Therefore, mediatized spirituality should be understood not as a marginal cultural trend, but as a significant reorganization of how contemporary individuals construct values, belonging, and transcendence in the digital age.

Platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, Telegram, and TikTok function as contemporary spaces of symbolic guidance. Influencers, motivational speakers, religious educators, and mindfulness coaches compete for attention through emotionally

resonant content. Authority increasingly depends on visibility, engagement, and relatability rather than formal credentials.

Algorithms do not merely recommend content; they organize spiritual attention. Users repeatedly exposed to specific themes—gratitude, manifestation, asceticism, discipline, healing, prophecy—may internalize these narratives as meaningful frameworks. Thus, technological systems participate in shaping consciousness.

Online prayer sessions, livestream worship, digital pilgrimages, meditation apps, and remote communities became especially visible during the pandemic period, showing that sacred experience can be mediated beyond physical presence.

Mediatized spirituality may be interpreted as a new form of social consciousness insofar as it reshapes the symbolic frameworks through which individuals and communities understand identity, morality, belonging, and temporality in contemporary society. As media technologies increasingly mediate everyday life, spirituality is no longer confined to institutional religion or private belief. Instead, it becomes integrated into digital communication systems that influence how meaning is produced, circulated, and internalized. In this sense, mediatized spirituality represents not merely a transformation of religious practice, but a broader reconfiguration of consciousness under conditions of digital modernity.

One of the most significant dimensions of mediatized spirituality is its role in contemporary identity construction. Individuals increasingly define themselves through narratives of self-development, healing, discipline, authenticity, resilience, and life purpose that circulate through digital culture. Social media platforms provide spaces where users publicly perform and narrate their personal journeys, often linking spiritual growth to self-optimization and emotional fulfillment. Identity thus becomes an ongoing reflexive project shaped by mediated symbols, aspirational discourses, and interactive feedback mechanisms.

Mediatized spirituality also contributes to the emergence of new moral vocabularies. Traditional ethical systems grounded in religious doctrine, communal norms, or philosophical principles are increasingly supplemented—and in some contexts partially displaced—by concepts such as energy, boundaries, self-worth, alignment, mindfulness, trauma awareness, and emotional intelligence. These categories function as normative tools through which individuals interpret behavior, relationships, and well-being. Moral discourse therefore becomes more psychologized, therapeutic, and individualized, reflecting broader cultural shifts toward subjectivity and personal experience.

A further feature of mediatized spirituality lies in its capacity to generate new forms of collective imagination. Through digital networks, geographically dispersed individuals participate in shared symbolic worlds structured by common narratives, rituals, and values. Online communities centered around meditation, ethical living, manifestation practices, mindfulness, or spiritual awakening create senses of belonging that transcend national, linguistic, and denominational boundaries. These communities do not necessarily replace traditional collective identities, but they expand the horizons of affiliation beyond territorial and institutional limits.

Mediatized spirituality also transforms the temporal organization of spiritual life. Traditional spiritual practices often emphasized cyclical rituals, sacred calendars, contemplation, and gradual ethical formation. By contrast, digital environments privilege immediacy, acceleration, and constant availability. Spiritual reflection is adapted to the rhythms of contemporary media culture through short-form videos, daily affirmations, livestream guidance, algorithmically timed recommendations, and continuous content updates. Consequently, spirituality becomes embedded within the fast-paced temporality of digital consumption. Hjarvard, S. (2011).

Taken together, these developments indicate that spirituality is increasingly woven into ordinary media practices rather than remaining separate from them. It becomes part of scrolling, sharing, watching, posting, and interacting—activities that define everyday life in networked societies. Mediatized spirituality therefore functions as an important dimension of contemporary social consciousness, shaping how individuals interpret themselves and the world around them.

4. Discussions

Despite its emancipatory potential, mediatized spirituality is marked by significant contradictions and structural tensions. While it can democratize access to meaning, foster new communities, and encourage self-reflection, it is also shaped by the economic and technological logics of digital platforms.

Commodification One central contradiction is the commodification of spirituality. Practices and teachings that were historically embedded in communal or ethical traditions may be transformed into marketable goods and services. Online courses, subscription communities, branded lifestyles, coaching programs, and monetized advice illustrate how spiritual discourse can be incorporated into consumer markets. In such contexts, spiritual value risks being subordinated to profitability and audience growth. Meyer, B. (2012).

Superficiality Another concern is superficiality. Complex philosophical and ethical traditions may be reduced to motivational slogans, aesthetic imagery, or highly simplified narratives optimized for rapid digital consumption. The demand for brevity and virality can privilege emotional appeal over intellectual depth, thereby weakening the reflective and disciplinary dimensions of spiritual life.

Fragmentation Mediatized spirituality may also generate fragmentation. Because individuals selectively combine diverse beliefs, practices, and symbolic resources, spiritual worldviews can become internally inconsistent or unstable. In the absence of

coherent communities, sustained mentorship, or systematic study, spirituality may lose conceptual coherence and ethical continuity.

Manipulation and Pseudo-Authority Digital environments also create opportunities for manipulation. Charismatic influencers or self-proclaimed experts may exploit existential insecurity, emotional vulnerability, or the search for meaning through misinformation, psychological dependency, or pseudo-authoritative claims. Visibility on a platform can be mistaken for expertise, thereby blurring distinctions between genuine guidance and opportunistic persuasion. Nwankwo, A. O. (2017).

Surveillance and datafication A further structural issue concerns surveillance and datafication. Even intimate searches for purpose, healing, or transcendence increasingly occur within commercial platforms that collect, analyze, and monetize user behavior. Spiritual interests, emotional states, and personal vulnerabilities may become part of data economies governed by opaque technological systems.

Critical assessment These contradictions demonstrate that mediatized spirituality should not be understood as an inherently liberating development. Rather, it is a historically specific phenomenon shaped by the intersection of culture, technology, and power. Its emancipatory possibilities coexist with new forms of commodification, control, and symbolic inequality. For this reason, critical analysis of mediatized spirituality is essential for understanding the future of values and consciousness in digitally mediated societies.

Relevance for contemporary Society For societies undergoing rapid modernization—including post-Soviet, Muslim-majority, and developing contexts—the rise of mediatized spirituality has particular significance. It influences youth identity, civic ethics, cultural memory, and attitudes toward tradition. In places where historical institutions are being reinterpreted, media-based spirituality may either strengthen moral renewal or intensify confusion depending on how it is guided. Therefore, scholars, educators, and policymakers should treat mediatized spirituality as a serious component of cultural development rather than a marginal trend.

5. Conclusion

Mediatized spirituality represents more than the digitalization of religion. It is a structural transformation in how people seek meaning, construct identity, and participate in symbolic communities. As media become central environments of everyday life, spirituality increasingly takes mediated forms that shape modern social consciousness. The future of collective values may depend on whether societies can integrate technological innovation with ethical depth, cultural memory, and critical awareness.

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CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF TOPICAL CORTICOSTEROID WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME IN ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Saidova Zilola Mirjamol qizi

Abdurakhmanova Zarifa Mirjamol qizi

Tairova Madina Ilhomovna

Tashkent State Medical University

Annotation

This article reviews current understanding of topical corticosteroid withdrawal syndrome (TCWS) in atopic dermatitis. It highlights the rising prevalence of atopic dermatitis among both children and adults, as well as the impact of urbanization and environmental factors on its incidence. Particular attention is paid to the development of dependence on topical steroids, the “vicious cycle” mechanism, and the phenomenon of tachyphylaxis. The clinical differences between TSW and exacerbations of atopic dermatitis are analyzed, which is important for diagnosis and the selection of treatment strategies.

Keywords: atopic dermatitis; topical corticosteroids; topical steroid withdrawal syndrome (TSW); red skin syndrome; steroid dependence; tachyphylaxis; epidermal barrier; skin atrophy; vascular disorders; neurogenic pruritus; NAD⁺; skin inflammation; dermatology; treatment of atopic dermatitis.

КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ СИНДРОМА ОТМЕНЫ ТОПИЧЕСКИХ КОРТИКОСТЕРОИДОВ ПРИ АТОПИЧЕСКОМ ДЕРМАТИТЕ

Саидова Зилола Миржамол кизи

Абдурахманова Зарифа Миржамол кизи

Таирова Мадина Илхомовна

Ташкентский государственный медицинский университет

Аннотация

Синдром отмены топических кортикостероидов (TSW) является осложнением длительной терапии атопического дерматита. В работе рассмотрены ключевые механизмы его развития, клинические особенности и трудности дифференциальной диагностики.

Ключевые слова: атопический дерматит, топические кортикостероиды, синдром отмены, TSW, тахифилаксия, кожный барьер.

Атопический дерматит — хроническое воспалительное заболевание кожи с рецидивирующим течением, распространённость которого продолжает расти. Основой лечения являются топические глюкокортикостероиды, однако их длительное применение может приводить к развитию синдрома отмены.

Формирование TSW связано с развитием тахифилаксии и зависимости: снижение эффективности препарата приводит к увеличению частоты его применения, а отмена вызывает выраженное ухудшение состояния. Возникает «порочный круг», затрудняющий контроль заболевания.

Клинически синдром отмены проявляется покраснением, жжением, зудом, отёком и шелушением кожи, что нередко имитирует обострение атопического дерматита. Это осложняет диагностику, поскольку подходы к лечению данных состояний различны.

Патогенез включает нарушение эпидермального барьера, сосудистые изменения и нейроиммунные механизмы. Снижение синтеза липидов и коллагена приводит к атрофии кожи и повышенной потере влаги, а компенсаторная вазодилатация — к выраженной гиперемии. Значимую роль играет нейрогенное воспаление, связанное с активацией цитокинов и метаболической дисрегуляцией NAD^+ , усиливающей зуд и гиперчувствительность.

Синдром отмены может развиваться не только в дерматологической, но и в стоматологической практике при длительном применении топических стероидов. Таким образом, TSW является самостоятельным состоянием, требующим своевременного распознавания. Рациональное использование топических кортикостероидов и ограничение длительности их применения позволяют снизить риск развития данного осложнения.

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Factors Influencing the Socio-Political Activity of Women

Erejepova Sayora Tileumuratovna

Master's Student, Sociology Program, Faculty of Social Sciences National University
of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Abstract

This article analyzes the factors influencing women's socio-political participation. The study is based on sociological and political science approaches. Social, economic, educational and institutional determinants affecting women's participation in political processes are examined. The results indicate that education level, economic independence, gender equality policies and the activity of social institutions play an important role in strengthening women's socio-political engagement.

Keywords: women, political activity, gender equality, social institutions, political participation.

XOTIN-QIZLAR IJTIMOY-SIYOSIY FAOLLIGIGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI OMILLAR

Erejepova Sayora Tileumuratovna

Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti Ijtimoiy fanlar fakulteti
Sotsiologiya yo'nalishi magistrant

Annotatsiya

Ushbu ilmiy maqolada xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligiga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar sotsiologik va siyosatshunoslik yondashuvlari asosida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda ayollarning jamiyat hayotidagi siyosiy ishtiroki darajasiga ta'sir qiluvchi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, ta'limiy, madaniy va institutsional omillar kompleks ravishda ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, xalqaro va mahalliy olimlarning nazariy qarashlari hamda empirik tadqiqotlari asosida xotin-qizlar faolligini shakllantiruvchi omillar tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ta'lim darajasi, iqtisodiy mustaqillik, gender

tengligi siyosati, ijtimoiy institutlar faoliyati va madaniy stereotiplarning o'zgarishi ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlarda faol ishtirok etishida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: xotin-qizlar, siyosiy faollik, gender tengligi, ijtimoiy institutlar, siyosiy ishtirok.

Hozirgi zamonaviy jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotdagi faolligi demokratik rivojlanishning muhim ko'rsatkichlaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti jarayonida ayollarning davlat boshqaruvi, siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlari hamda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari faoliyatidagi ishtiroki nafaqat gender tengligini ta'minlash, balki jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashda ham muhim omil hisoblanadi. Shu bois xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish masalasi bugungi kunda ko'plab davlatlarning ijtimoiy siyosatida ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. So'nggi o'n yilliklarda dunyo miqyosida gender tengligi va ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtirokini kengaytirishga qaratilgan islohotlar sezilarli darajada kuchaydi. Xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi faol ishtiroki jamiyatda ijtimoiy adolat, barqarorlik va samarali boshqaruv tizimini shakllantirishga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shu sababli ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlarda ishtirokini ta'minlash masalasi nafaqat gender tengligi, balki jamiyat rivojlanishining muhim strategik omili sifatida ham qaralmoqda. Sotsiologiya va siyosatshunoslik fanlarida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini o'rganish muhim ilmiy yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotchilar bu jarayonni turli omillar – ta'lim darajasi, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar, madaniy qadriyatlar, siyosiy institutlar faoliyati va ijtimoiy stereotiplar bilan bog'liq holda tahlil qiladilar. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda ayollarning siyosiy faolligi ko'p omilli ijtimoiy jarayon sifatida talqin qilinadi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlarda davlat siyosati va institutsional mexanizmlarning ham xotin-qizlar faolligini oshirishdagi roli alohida e'tirof etiladi. Ko'plab mamlakatlarda gender

tengligini ta'minlash, ayollarning siyosiy vakillik darajasini oshirish hamda ularning davlat boshqaruvidagi ishtirokini kengaytirishga qaratilgan turli mexanizmlar joriy etilgan. Bunday chora-tadbirlar ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi o'rnini mustahkamlash bilan birga, jamiyatda teng imkoniyatlar tizimini shakllantirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligi faqat siyosiy institutlar bilan cheklanib qolmaydi. U ijtimoiy ong, madaniy qadriyatlar, ta'lim tizimi, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari bilan chambarchas bog'liq murakkab ijtimoiy jarayon hisoblanadi. Shu sababli mazkur masalani kompleks yondashuv asosida o'rganish, xotin-qizlar faolligiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni aniqlash va ularni ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilish muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur maqolaning asosiy maqsadi xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligiga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillarni sotsiologik nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilishdan iborat. Tadqiqot jarayonida ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtirokini shakllantiruvchi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va institutsional omillar ilmiy adabiyotlar asosida tahlil qilinadi hamda ushbu jarayonning jamiyat rivojlanishidagi ahamiyati ochib beriladi. Hozirgi zamonaviy jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotdagi ishtiroki demokratik taraqqiyotning muhim mezonlaridan biri sifatida baholanmoqda. Globallashuv, axborotlashuv va ijtimoiy transformatsiya jarayonlari sharoitida jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishi fuqarolarning teng huquqli va faol ishtirokiga tayanadi. Bu jarayonda ayollarning siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish tizimidagi ishtiroki, davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvidagi o'rni hamda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlaridagi faolligi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Zamonaviy ilmiy qarashlarga ko'ra, gender tengligi ta'minlangan jamiyatlarda siyosiy barqarorlik, ijtimoiy adolat va iqtisodiy rivojlanish ko'rsatkichlari yuqoriroq bo'ladi [1]. So'nggi o'n yilliklarda xotin-qizlarning siyosiy ishtirokini kengaytirish masalasi xalqaro miqyosda dolzarb muammoga aylandi. "Ayollarning siyosiy vakilligi nafaqat tenglik tamoyilining amaliy ifodasi, balki boshqaruv sifatini oshirish omili sifatida ham talqin qilinmoqda.

Tadqiqotchilar ta'kidlashicha, ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki ijtimoiy siyosatning yanada inklyuziv va ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan bo'lishiga xizmat qiladi"[2]. Shu bois xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilish sotsiologiya, siyosatshunoslik va gender tadqiqotlarining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Ayrim jamiyatlarda tarixiy-an'anaviy qarashlar va gender stereotiplari ayollarning siyosiy yetakchilikka intilishiga to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin [3]. Shuningdek, institutsional mexanizmlarning yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi yoki samarali ishlamasligi ham ayollarning siyosiy faolligini cheklovchi omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Muammo shundan iboratki, xotin-qizlarning siyosiy ishtirokini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar ko'plab mamlakatlarda amalga oshirilayotgan bo'lsa-da, ularning samaradorligi hamma joyda bir xil emas. Ayrim hollarda rasmiy vakillik darajasi oshgan bo'lsa-da, real siyosiy ta'sir darajasi yetarli emasligi kuzatiladi. Bu esa xotin-qizlar faolligiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni chuqurroq va kompleks yondashuv asosida o'rganishni talab etadi. Mazkur tadqiqotning dolzarbligi shundaki, jamiyatning barqaror va inklyuziv rivojlanishi xotin-qizlarning siyosiy hayotdagi real va samarali ishtirokiga bevosita bog'liqdir. Gender tengligini ta'minlash faqat normativ hujjatlar qabul qilish bilan emas, balki ayollarning siyosiy faolligiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni aniqlash va ularni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan tizimli mexanizmlarni ishlab chiqish bilan bog'liq. Tadqiqotning maqsadi – xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligiga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillarni sotsiologik nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilish va ularning o'zaro bog'liqligini aniqlashdan iborat.

Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun quyidagi vazifalar belgilandi:

- 1) qizlar siyosiy faolligi tushunchasining nazariy asoslarini tahlil qilish;
- 2) ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokiga ta'sir etuvchi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy omillarni tizimlashtirish;

- 3) institutsional mexanizmlarning ayollar faolligiga ta'sirini o'rganish;
- 4) xotin-qizlar siyosiy faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan ilmiy asoslangan xulosalar ishlab chiqish;

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi shundaki, xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligi ko'p omilli tizim sifatida kompleks yondashuv asosida tahlil qilinadi hamda individual va institutsional omillar o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik ochib beriladi. Shuningdek, muallif tomonidan ayollar faolligiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar ijtimoiy (ta'lim, ijtimoiylashuv), iqtisodiy (bandlik, iqtisodiy mustaqillik), madaniy (gender stereotiplari, qadriyatlar tizimi) va institutsional (qonunchilik, siyosiy mexanizmlar) guruhlariga ajratilib, ularning tizimli ta'siri asoslab beriladi. Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy faolligini oshirish masalasini faqat kvotalar yoki normativ hujjatlar doirasida hal etish mumkin emas. Bu jarayon ijtimoiy ong transformatsiyasi, ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarini mustahkamlash bilan uzviy bog'liq. Shu bilan birga O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlarida ham xotin-qizlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha yengillik va imtiyozlar ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Takidlab o'tsak "Mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida xotin-qizlarning faolligini oshirish, ularning ta'lim va kasbiy ko'nikmalar olishi hamda bandligini ta'minlashga har tomonlama ko'maklashish, tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarini yanada qo'llab-quvvatlash, joylarda "Ayollar daftari"ni shakllantirish va unga kiritilgan xotin-qizlar muammolari, ehtiyojlari va qiziqishlarini tizimli o'rganish, tahlil qilish va hal etish borasidagi ishlarni sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish maqsadida, shuningdek, "2017 — 2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasini "Yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va aholi salomatligini mustahkamlash yili"da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturiga muvofiq" [3]. Shu bilan birga qonunda xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohalarda bilim olish huquqlari haqida ham kengdan bayon etilgan. Shundagina

ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki formal emas, balki real ta'sir kuchiga ega bo'ladi. Shu bois mazkur tadqiqot xotin-qizlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni kompleks tahlil qilish orqali gender tengligi va demokratik rivojlanish o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni ilmiy asosda yoritishga qaratilgan. Zamonaviy jamiyat taraqqiyoti jarayonida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotdagi faolligi demokratik rivojlanishning muhim mezonlaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. Jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishi fuqarolarning teng huquqli ishtirokiga asoslanadi va bunda ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlarda faol qatnashuvi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy faolligi faqatgina individual omillar bilan emas, balki kengroq ijtimoiy tizim – ta'lim tizimi, iqtisodiy sharoitlar, madaniy qadriyatlar va davlat siyosati bilan chambarchas bog'liq murakkab jarayon hisoblanadi.

Mazkur tadqiqotda sotsiologik tahlil, qiyosiy tahlil va tizimli yondashuv metodlaridan foydalanildi. Ilmiy adabiyotlarni o'rganish jarayonida gender sotsiologiyasi, siyosiy sotsiologiya va rivojlanish sotsiologiyasi yo'nalishlaridagi ilmiy ishlar tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqotning nazariy asosini Anthony Giddens, Pierre Bourdieu, Amartya Sen va Martha Nussbaum kabi olimlarning ilmiy qarashlari tashkil etadi. Ularning tadqiqotlarida ijtimoiy institutlar, madaniy kapital, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar va siyosiy madaniyat kabi omillarning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy faollikka ta'siri atroflicha tahlil qilingan. Masalan, Anthony Giddens ta'limni shaxsning ijtimoiy imkoniyatlarini kengaytiruvchi asosiy institutlardan biri sifatida ta'riflaydi [4]. Iqtisodiy omillar ham ayollarning siyosiy faolligiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Martha Nussbaum tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan "imkoniyatlar yondashuvi"ga ko'ra, insonning ijtimoiy hayotda faol ishtirok etishi uning iqtisodiy imkoniyatlari va resurslarga kirish darajasi bilan bevosita bog'liq [5]. Madaniy stereotiplar ham ayollarning siyosiy faolligini belgilovchi muhim omillardan hisoblanadi. Ayrim jamiyatlarda an'anaviy gender rollari ayollarning siyosiy yetakchilikka intilishiga to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin. Pierre Bourdieu o'zining

ijtimoiy kapital nazariyasida jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy munosabatlar tizimi va madaniy stereotiplar shaxslarning imkoniyatlarini cheklashi mumkinligini ta'kidlaydi [6]. Shuningdek, davlat siyosati va qonunchilik tizimi ham ayollarning siyosiy faolligini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ko'plab davlatlarda parlament va mahalliy kengashlarda ayollar ulushini oshirish maqsadida gender kvotalari joriy etilgan. Zamonaviy sotsiologik tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollarning siyosiy faolligini oshirish uchun fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari faoliyati ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Nodavlat tashkilotlar, jamoat birlashmalari va yoshlar tashkilotlari ayollarning liderlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda muhim platforma vazifasini bajaradi. Shuningdek, siyosiy madaniyat darajasi ham ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlarda ishtirok etishiga ta'sir qiladi. Xotin-qizlar faolligini oshirish jarayonida ta'lim, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlarini birgalikda rivojlantirish muhim strategik ahamiyatga ega.

XULOSA

Olingan natijalar xotin-qizlarning siyosiy faolligi ko'p omilli jarayon ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Ayollarning siyosiy faolligini oshirish uchun faqatgina qonunchilik islohotlari yetarli emas. Buning uchun ta'lim tizimi, ijtimoiy institutlar va madaniy qadriyatlar darajasida ham o'zgarishlar amalga oshirilishi zarur. Zamonaviy sotsiologik tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollarning siyosiy faolligini oshirish uchun fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari faoliyati ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Nodavlat tashkilotlar, jamoat birlashmalari va yoshlar tashkilotlari ayollarning liderlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda muhim platforma vazifasini bajaradi. Shuningdek, siyosiy madaniyat darajasi ham ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlarda ishtirok etishiga ta'sir qiladi. Xotin-qizlar faolligini oshirish jarayonida ta'lim, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlarini birgalikda rivojlantirish muhim strategik ahamiyatga ega.

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THE ROLE OF INTERACTIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING READING SKILLS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Abduvahob Ehmurodov

Associate Professor of the Department of "Theory and Methodology Of Primary
Education" Of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Abstract: This article explores the impact of interactive pedagogical technologies on the development of reading skills in primary school students. The study highlights how modern teaching tools and learner-centered strategies improve comprehension, analytical thinking, and student motivation. Both international and Uzbek scholars' perspectives are considered to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issue. The results indicate that the integration of interactive technologies into reading lessons significantly enhances students' academic performance and engagement.

Keywords: interactive technologies, primary education, reading skills, pedagogical innovation, student engagement, Uzbek pedagogy

Introduction

The rapid development of educational technologies has transformed traditional teaching approaches. In primary education, it is essential to apply innovative methods that foster students' reading abilities and cognitive development. Reading is not only a basic skill but also a key component of overall academic success.

In Uzbekistan, educational reforms emphasize the importance of integrating modern pedagogical technologies into the teaching process. Interactive methods are increasingly recognized as effective tools for improving the quality of education and developing independent learners.

Literature Review

Theoretical foundations of interactive learning are rooted in the works of Lev Vygotsky, who emphasized social interaction in learning, and Jerome Bruner, who introduced the concept of discovery learning. Uzbek scholars have also made significant contributions to the development of pedagogical technologies. Abdulla Avloni stressed the importance of moral and intellectual education, while Jaloliddin Yo‘ldoshev highlighted the effectiveness of modern teaching methods in primary education.

Research shows that interactive approaches such as group work, discussions, and multimedia tools enhance students’ reading comprehension and critical thinking skills.

Methodology

The research was conducted using qualitative and observational methods in primary school classrooms. Interactive pedagogical technologies were applied during reading lessons.

The following techniques were used:

- Small group discussions
- Digital storytelling
- Role-playing activities
- Problem-based learning
- Interactive questioning

Students’ reading performance, participation, and motivation levels were analyzed throughout the study.

Results and Analysis

The findings demonstrate that interactive pedagogical technologies positively affect students’ reading development. Students who participated in interactive activities showed higher levels of comprehension and engagement compared to those taught using traditional methods.

Key observations include:

Improved vocabulary acquisition through digital storytelling

Increased student participation during group discussions

Enhanced comprehension through role-playing activities

Better analytical thinking in problem-based tasks

From the perspective of Uzbek pedagogy, these methods also support the development of independent thinking and creativity among learners.

Discussion. The integration of interactive technologies creates a dynamic and student-centered learning environment. It allows teachers to address individual learning needs and encourages students to take an active role in their education.

The ideas of Abdulla Avloni about moral and intellectual development align with modern interactive approaches. Similarly, contemporary Uzbek researchers emphasize the importance of innovative teaching strategies in improving educational outcomes.

Interactive pedagogical technologies play a crucial role in developing reading skills in primary school students. Their effective implementation leads to improved comprehension, increased motivation, and higher academic achievement.

Therefore, it is recommended that teachers actively incorporate interactive strategies and technologies into reading lessons to enhance the quality of primary education.

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The Phenomenon of Mass Manipulation as a Means of Destroying the Personality: A Philosophical-Anthropological Analysis

Madina Rustamova

Navoi State University Independent Researcher

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of the destructive nature of mass manipulation — that is, the hidden and targeted influence on the consciousness of large groups of people in the interests of the manipulator. The main features of mass manipulation, its differences from individual influence, as well as factors that increase destructiveness are examined. The author identifies levels of destructiveness: personal, group, social, and cultural-spiritual.

Keywords: *philosophy, anthropology, manipulation, mass manipulation, destruction, threat, phenomenon*

**Феномен массовой манипуляции как способ уничтожения личности:
философско-антропологический анализ**

Рустамова Мадина

Навоийский государственный университет независимый соискатель

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу деструктивной природы массовой манипуляции — то есть скрытому и целенаправленному воздействию на сознание больших групп людей в интересах манипулятора. Рассматриваются основные признаки массовой манипуляции, её отличия от индивидуального воздействия, а также факторы, усиливающие деструктивность. Автор выделяет уровни деструктивности: личностный, групповой, социальный, а также культурно-духовный.

Ключевые слова: *философия, антропология, манипуляция, массовая манипуляция, деструкция, угроза, феномен*

Массовые манипуляции имеют долгую историю. Однако широкое распространение они получили в XX веке. В начале века массы казались политикам творцами истории. Но перед политическими лидерами стояла непростая задача – обуздать энергию масс и направить её в нужное русло. Было очевидно, что добиться этого силой невозможно, поэтому большое внимание уделили пропаганде. В наши дни манипуляции в рамках массового политического сознания, а также политические манипуляции по отношению к массам стали широко распространённой и обычной политической практикой.

Пропаганда часто служит средством возбуждения общественного мнения для поддержки определённых целей, выполняет интегративные функции, делает общественность пассивной и отвлекает от любых форм недовольства существующей системой. Пропаганда есть выражение манипуляции общественным мнением и общественным сознанием. Иногда синонимами слова «пропаганда» используются слова «искажение», «манипуляция», «промывание мозгов».

Здесь следует сразу отметить различие между политической пропагандой и коммерческой пропагандой, поскольку в данном исследовании нас интересует прежде всего политическая пропаганда. Политическая пропаганда не только создаёт положительный имидж, но и может основываться на негативных оценках, даваемых пропагандистами своим оппонентам и конкурентам. Этот тип пропаганды продвигает политику государств и правительств, точки зрения на те или иные события, участвует в формировании имиджей, используя как традиционные методы убеждения, так и методы суггестивного воздействия. Основная задача пропаганды – находить новые способы проникновения в сознание и подсознание людей; учитывать такие характеристики людей, как уровень образования, национальность и т.д., иначе говоря, сделать методы

пропагандистского воздействия максимально эффективными, научиться безошибочно управлять людьми и достигать поставленных целей в максимально короткие сроки.

Философская традиция неоднократно сталкивалась с проблемой массового заблуждения и управления мнениями. Платон в «Государстве» описывает пещеру, узники которой принимают тени на стене за истинную реальность [8]. Аллегория пещеры может быть прочитана как первая философская модель массовой манипуляции: узники не осознают, что ими манипулируют; они принимают свои представления за свои знания; свобода требует выхода за пределы привычных вещей. Платон надеялся, что философы, познавшие истину, должны вернуться в пещеру, чтобы управлять городом. Этот элитаризм впоследствии был подвергнут критике философами Просвещения.

По мнению Канта, Просвещение должно было дать человеку смелость пользоваться собственным умом (*sapere aude!*), выйти из состояния несовершеннолетия. Причина этого не в недостатке рассудка, а в недостатке решимости. Массовую манипуляцию можно понимать как систематическое воспроизводство этого «несовершеннолетия» – состояния, при котором человеку удобнее доверять внешней власти, чем мыслить самостоятельно.

Манипуляция массовым сознанием долгое время была предметом в основном прикладных наук – социологии, психологии, политологии. Однако бурное развитие цифровых технологий и изменение способа существования человека в информационном обществе выводят эту проблему на уровень фундаментального философского анализа. Сегодня мы сталкиваемся не с отдельными пропагандистскими кампаниями, а с системой производства реальности, в которой границы между истиной и ложью, добровольным и принудительным, массовым и личным становятся незаметными. Философский анализ массовой

манипуляции необходим по нескольким причинам. Во-первых, он позволяет выявить онтологические основания – представления о реальности, которые делают манипуляцию возможной и даже естественной. Во-вторых, он проблематизирует гносеологические основания: что сегодня считается знанием, кто имеет право на власть над истиной и как манипуляция изменяет сам процесс познания. В-третьих, философия раскрывает этическую глубину проблемы – манипуляция предстаёт не как «технический сбой», а как посягательство на саму возможность быть субъектом. Наконец, социально-философский взгляд связывает манипулятивные практики с современной архитектурой власти и показывает, что они являются не случайным дефектом, а системным элементом постмодернистского управления.

Под массовой манипуляцией понимается одновременное применение этих методов к широким слоям населения, целым социальным группам. Для этого используются мощные ресурсы: средства массовой информации, интернет, система образования, институты культуры. В XX веке главным оружием массовой манипуляции стали радио и телевидение, в XXI веке – социальные сети. Почему именно массовость усиливает деструктивность? Потому что при индивидуальной манипуляции человек имеет возможность проверить истинность из других источников, тогда как массовая манипуляция порождает эффект социального доказательства («все так думают, значит, это правильно»), парализуя критическое мышление. Если рассмотреть основные аспекты деструктивности, то деструктивный характер массовой манипуляции проявляется на нескольких уровнях. Например, на уровне личности человек сталкивается с «переписыванием» его мыслей, ценностей, памяти в интересах других. Психологически это ведёт к потере уверенности в себе, внутренним конфликтам, депрессии и социальной пассивности. Личность перестаёт быть субъектом собственной жизни и становится объектом воли манипулятора.

Заключение. Массовая манипуляция – это не только технологическая проблема в информационной сфере, но и глубокий философский, социальный и нравственный вопрос, связанный с развитием общества, национальной

безопасностью и будущим человечества. Её деструктивность заключается в том, что она постепенно и скрытно захватывает волю и сознание человека, лишая его возможности быть субъектом собственной жизни. Исторический опыт показывает, что самые разрушительные формы массовой манипуляции приводили к войнам, тоталитарным режимам и преступлениям против человечества. В современную цифровую эпоху эта опасность стала ещё более сложной и быстро распространяющейся.

Решение – формирование у каждого члена общества культуры критического мышления, поддержка независимых источников информации, оздоровление информационной среды совместными усилиями государства и гражданского общества. Только тогда мы сможем не только преодолеть деструктивное воздействие массовой манипуляции, но и предотвратить его. Каждый человек имеет право свободно и самостоятельно формировать своё мнение – защита этого права и является главной целью борьбы с массовой манипуляцией.

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**THE LEGACY OF JADIDISM IN THE SYSTEM OF STATE-
BUILDING AND SOCIO-CULTURAL MODERNISATION IN
CONTEMPORARY UZBEKISTAN**

SHARIPOVA GUZAL USMANBEKOVNA

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Historical Sciences Department of History and
Source Studies of Islam – IRCICA, International Academy of Islamic Studies of
Uzbekistan11, A. Kadriy, 100011, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

g.sharipova@iiu.uz

RUZIEVA MUNISAKHON INOMJON QIZI

Religious studies 1st year International Academy of Islamic Studies of
Uzbekistan11, A. Kadriy, 100011, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

munisaxonruzieva@gmail.com

Abstract. This article analyses the theoretical and practical influence of the Jadid movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries on contemporary development processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The paper examines the transformation of the ideas of the enlightenment reformers into fundamental elements of the state ideology of ‘New Uzbekistan’ and the concept of the «Third Renaissance». Based on an analysis of a wide range of sources, it is shown that the intellectual legacy of Mahmudkhodja Bekhbudiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avloni and other leaders of the movement is viewed today not only as an object of historical memory, but also as an active instrument for legitimising contemporary reforms in the spheres of education, law and culture. Particular attention is paid to state memory policy, the institutionalisation of Jadidology, and the integration of the principles of ‘usul-jadid’ into the contemporary educational paradigm. The article substantiates the thesis that Jadidism acts as a unique non-Western model of modernisation, enabling the synthesis of national spiritual values with the achievements of global science and technology. It concludes that the ideas of the Jadids

serve as an ideological bridge connecting the region's historical past with the goals of sovereign development in the 21st century.

Keywords: Jadidism, New Uzbekistan, Third Renaissance, Mahmudkhodja Bekhbudiy, national identity, modernisation, politics of memory, enlightenment, legal culture, intellectual heritage.

The Jadid movement emerged at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries as an intellectual response to the profound systemic crisis of traditional society under the colonial rule of the Russian Empire. Key figures in the movement, such as Mahmudkhodja Bekhbudiy, realised that the path to the nation's salvation lay through the radical modernisation of education and the awakening of national consciousness. The enlightenment thinkers promoted the slogan «Towards progress through reform», seeking to integrate Islamic traditions with the cutting-edge achievements of science and technology of the time.

Today, the «Jadidists» ideas regarding the renewal of all spheres of life are directly reflected in Uzbekistan's development strategy. Jadidism is interpreted as «the most successful non-Western reform project», which has made it possible to establish an intellectual bridge between East and West whilst preserving the distinctiveness of the national culture. Contemporary political narratives emphasise that it was the Jadids who initiated the Third Renaissance, the realisation of which was interrupted by the repressions of the totalitarian regime, but gained new momentum in the 21st century.

It is worth noting that the modern development of Uzbekistan cannot be imagined without the extensive work to commemorate the victims of political repression, a significant proportion of whom were figures associated with Jadidism.

Institutional support for Jadid studies includes the establishment of the State Museum of the Jadid Heritage in Bukhara, the development of the «Jadidlar.uz» digital platform, and the organisation of international academic conferences. Since 2021,

spiritual and educational work has been regarded as a means of safeguarding national values. A significant step was the 2024 decree on expanding research into the lives of repressed compatriots, which transformed the Jadid theme into a distinct strand of state policy. In particular, the fundamental principle of the Jadids, «Najot ilmu urfonda» (Salvation lies in science and education, author's note), has become the motto of educational reforms in modern Uzbekistan. The «usuli-jadid» method (the auditory method, author's note), which in the early 20th century made it possible to shorten the time taken to learn to read and write, is today regarded as the historical foundation for the introduction of innovative teaching technologies.

The modern educational paradigm is shifting from a «education for all» model to «education for each individual», which resonates with the Jadids' ideas regarding the priority of personal development. The legacy of Bekhbudiy, who authored the textbook «Kitobat ul-Atfol» (Office Work for Children, author's note), is recognised as the primary source of the rules of modern jurisprudence and legal culture in Uzbekistan.

Jadid ideas on women's rights, secular governance and the protection of human dignity have been integrated into the new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, establishing a direct ideological link between historical reformism and modern state governance. In the context of globalisation, the Jadid legacy serves as a resource for strengthening national identity. The movement, which advocated for the Uzbek language to be recognised as the state language as early as 1918, sets the direction for contemporary language policy. The Jadids were able to synthesise religious beliefs with rational thinking, proposing a model of 'enlightened Islam' compatible with tolerance and civil rights.

Modern Uzbekistan positions itself as the guardian of the traditions of the Jadids of Turkestan, which influences cultural diplomacy and humanitarian ties in the Central Asian region. The narrative of the Jadids as «glorious ancestors» legitimises the reforms being carried out, presenting them as the result of the creative energy accumulated over centuries by generations.

The Jadid movement has had a profound influence on the current development of Uzbekistan, becoming a central element of national revival. Its impact can be seen in the formation of state and legal institutions, the modernisation of the education system, and the construction of a new civic identity. The legacy of the Jadids serves as symbolic capital, enabling Uzbekistan to articulate its own, non-Western version of modernity, based on a synthesis of science, faith and national traditions. The country's future prospects are inextricably linked to an in-depth study and practical application of the Jadids' reformist experience within the framework of the «New Uzbekistan» project.

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SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBANIZATION PROCESSES OF KASHKADARYA REGION: A COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC-GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

Sultonov Shukhrat Adkhamovich

Associate Professor of Shahrissabz State Pedagogical Institute,
Uzbekistan, Shahrissabz city

E-mail: sultonovshuxrat87@gmail.com

Kholboyeva Zarina Kakhramon kizi

Student of Shahrissabz State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan, Shahrissabz city

Abstract. This scientific article provides a comprehensive economic-geographic analysis of the socio-demographic infrastructure and urbanization processes in the Kashkadarya region. The study examines the relationship between population growth, settlement patterns, and the level of provision with social facilities. Furthermore, scientific proposals are put forward regarding the stages of urbanization in the region, the formation of urban agglomerations, and strategic directions for infrastructure modernization.

Keywords: Kashkadarya region, social infrastructure, demographic growth, urbanization, agglomeration, population settlement, human capital, sustainable development.

QASHQADARYO VILOYATINING IJTIMOIIY-DEMOGRAFIK INFRATUZILMASI VA URBANIZATSIYA JARAYONLARI: KOMPLEKS IQTISODIY-GEOGRAFIK TADQIQOT

Sultonov Shuhrat Adxamovich

Shahrissabz davlat pedagogika instituti dotsenti O`zbekiston, SHahrissabz shahri
Shahrissabz shahri

E-mail: sultonovshuxrat87@gmail.com

Xolboyeva Zarina Qaxramon qiz

Shahrisabz davlat pedagogika instituti talabasi O'zbekiston, Shahrisabz shahri

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy maqolada Qashqadaryo viloyatining ijtimoiy-demografik infratuzilmasi va urbanizatsiya jarayonlari iqtisodiy-geografik nuqtai nazardan kompleks tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda aholi sonining o'sishi, joylashuv xususiyatlari va ijtimoiy ob'ektlar bilan ta'minlanganlik darajasi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, viloyatdagi urbanizatsiya bosqichlari, shahar aglomeratsiyalarining shakllanishi va infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilishning strategik yo'nalishlari bo'yicha ilmiy takliflar ilgari surilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Qashqadaryo viloyati, ijtimoiy infratuzilma, demografik o'sish, urbanizatsiya, aglomeratsiya, aholi joylashuvi, inson kapitali, barqaror rivojlanish.

**СОЦИАЛЬНО-ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА И
ПРОЦЕССЫ УРБАНИЗАЦИИ КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ:
КОМПЛЕКСНОЕ ЭКОНОМИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ**

Султанов Шухрат Адхамович

Доцент Шахрисабзского государственного педагогического института,

Узбекистан, г. Шахрисабз

E-mail: sultonovshuxrat87@gmail.com

Хольбоева Зарина Кахрамон кизи

Студентка Шахрисабзского государственного педагогического института,

Узбекистан, г. Шахрисабз

Аннотация. В данной научной статье проводится комплексный экономико-географический анализ социально-демографической инфраструктуры и процессов урбанизации Кашкадарьинской области. В исследовании изучена взаимосвязь между ростом численности населения, особенностями его расселения и уровнем обеспеченности социальными объектами. Также

выдвинуты научные предложения по этапам урбанизации в области, формированию городских агломераций и стратегическим направлениям модернизации инфраструктуры.

Ключевые слова: Кашкадарьинская область, социальная инфраструктура, демографический рост, урбанизация, агломерация, расселение населения, человеческий капитал, устойчивое развитие

KIRISH

O'zbekiston Respublikasining janubiy hududida joylashgan Qashqadaryo viloyati o'zining ijtimoiy-demografik salohiyati bo'yicha mamlakatda yetakchi o'rinlardan birini egallaydi. Bugungi kunda viloyat aholisi 3.5 million nafardan oshgan bo'lib, bu hududda ijtimoiy infratuzilmaga bo'lgan talabni keskin oshirmoqda. Urbanizatsiya jarayonlarini boshqarish va aholi turmush sifatini yaxshilash viloyat iqtisodiyotini diversifikatsiya qilishning asosiy omilidir .

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Dunyo tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, hududiy infratuzilmaning rivojlanish darajasi aholi turmush sifati va inson kapitalining o'sishini belgilovchi asosiy drayver hisoblanadi. O'zbekistonning janubiy mintaqasida joylashgan Qashqadaryo viloyati o'zining demografik sig'imi (respublikada 3-o'rinda) va iqtisodiy potentsiali bilan ajralib turadi. 2015–2025-yillar oralig'ida viloyatda kuzatilgan jadal aholi o'sishi ijtimoiy infratuzilma tarmoqlariga (maktablar, shifoxonalar, muhandislik tarmoqlari) bo'lgan bosimni keskin oshirdi.

Urbanizatsiya jarayonlarining nazoratsiz kechishi yoki infratuzilma rivojining demografik dinamikadan ortda qolishi hududiy disproporsiyalarni, ishsizlikni va ijtimoiy keskinlikni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Shu sababli, viloyatning ijtimoiy-demografik qiyofasini kompleks tahlil qilish,

TADQIQOTNING METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI

Tadqiqot davomida tizimli tahlil, qiyosiy-geografik metod hamda statistik prognozlash usullaridan foydalanildi. Hududiy infratuzilmaning aholi joylashuviga ta'siri markaz-periferiya modeli asosida o'rganildi.



1 rasm Qashqadaryo viloyati kartasi

Demografik transformatsiya va aholi joylashuvining hududiy xususiyatlari

Qashqadaryo viloyati respublikada tug'ilish ko'rsatkichlari barqaror yuqori bo'lgan "yosh" mintqa hisoblanadi. 2025-yilga kelib viloyat aholisi 3.6 million nafardan oshdi.

Vertikal zonallik va aholi zichligi: Viloyatda aholi joylashuvi relyef omiliga ko'ra keskin farqlanadi. Tekislik va voha hududlarida (Qarshi, Koson) aholi zichligi yuqori bo'lsa, sharqiy tog'oldi tumanlarida (Yakkabog', Kitob) aholi asosan daryo vodiylari bo'ylab joylashgan. Bu holat "chiziqli-tugunli" infratuzilma modelini shakllantirishni taqozo etadi.

Demografik yuklama: Aholining 40% dan ortig'ini 18 yoshgacha bo'lgan yoshlar tashkil etishi ijtimoiy infratuzilma (bog'cha va maktablar) qurilishiga investitsiyalarni

1.5 baravarga oshirish zaruriyatini tug'dirmoqda. Viloyat infratuzilmasining iqtisodiy-geografik tuzilishi

Qashqadaryo viloyatining infratuzilma majmuasi o'zining ko'p tarmoqliligi va hududiy ixtisoslashuvi bilan ajralib turadi. Mintaqaning iqtisodiy-geografik o'rni, ya'ni respublikaning janubiy tranzit koridorida joylashganligi, infratuzilma tizimining "tugunli-tarmoqli" shaklda rivojlanishiga asos bo'lgan.

Infratuzilmani tahlil qilishda biz uni uchta yirik blokga ajratamiz:

Ijtimoiy infratuzilma: Ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, madaniyat va sport ob'ektlari.

Muhandislik-kommunikatsiya infratuzilmasi: Energetika, suv ta'minoti va gazlashtirish tizimlari.

Transport-logistika infratuzilmasi: Avtomobil, temir yo'l va havo transporti magistrallari.

Ijtimoiy infratuzilma va inson kapitali rivojlanishi (2015–2025)

So'nggi o'n yillikda viloyat aholisining 3.6 million nafardan oshishi ijtimoiy infratuzilma sig'imini kengaytirishni taqozo etdi.

Ta'lim Infratuzilmasi: "Inson Kapitali" Poydevori

Qashqadaryoda yoshlar salmog'ining yuqoriligi ta'lim ob'ektlariga bo'lgan talabni belgilab beradi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim: So'nggi yillarda davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosidagi bog'chalar soni ortishi natijasida qamrov darajasi sezilarli darajada oshdi.

Umumta'lim maktablari: Viloyatda 1200 dan ortiq maktab mavjud. Ayniqsa, chekka qishloqlarda "Smart School" tizimini joriy etish va zamonaviy kompyuter sinflari bilan jihozlash ustuvor vazifaga aylangan.

Oliy ta'lim: Qarshi va Shahrisabz shaharlari mintaqaviy bilimlar markaziga aylandi. Qarshi davlat universiteti, Shahrisabz davlat pedagogika instituti va xalqaro

universitetlar filiallari nafaqat viloyat, balki qo'shni hududlar uchun ham kadrlar yetkazib bermoqda.



2 rasm Qashqadaryodagi ta'lim tizimi

2. Sog'liqni Saqlash: Tibbiy Geografiya va Qulaylik

Viloyatda tibbiy infratuzilma "poytaxtdan chekka qishloqqacha" tamoyili asosida rivojlanmoqda.

Ixtisoslashgan markazlar: Qarshi shahrida Respublika ixtisoslashtirilgan kardiologiya, endokrinologiya va ona-bola salomatligi markazlarining zamonaviy filiallari faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda.

Birlamchi bo'g'in: Tumanlarda oilaviy poliklinikalar va shifokor punktlarining raqamlashtirilishi ("E-tibbiyot") natijasida chekka hududlardagi aholining tibbiy yordamga kirish imkoniyati yaxshilandi.

3. Madaniy-Ma'rifiy va Sport Infratuzilmasi

Turistik ob'ektlar: Shahrizabz va Qarshi shaharlaridagi tarixiy obidalar infratuzilmasi xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirilgan. Bu nafaqat turizmni, balki mahalliy aholining madaniy hordiq chiqarish maskanlarini ham kengaytirmoqda.

Sport komplekslari: Viloyat markazi va tumanlarda zamonaviy stadionlar, suzish havzalari va olimpiya zaxiralari maktablari barpo etilgan bo'lib, bu yoshlar o'rtasida sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish infratuzilmasining asosi hisoblanadi.

Qashqadaryo viloyatining ijtimoiy infratuzilmasi bugungi kunda ekstensiv (son jihatdan o'sish) bosqichdan intensiv (sifat jihatdan yaxshilanish) bosqichga o'tmoqda. Viloyatning barqaror rivojlanishi bevosita ushbu ijtimoiy ob'ektlarning hududiy joylashuvi va ularning aholi ehtiyojiga qanchalik mos kelishiga bog'liq.

Muhandislik-kommunikatsiya infratuzilmasi va sanoatlashish

Qashqadaryo viloyatining muhandislik infratuzilmasi mintaqa iqtisodiyotining "qon tomirlari" hisoblanib, u sanoat korxonalarining ishlashi va aholi yashash sharoitini belgilab beruvchi texnik tizimlar majmuidir. Viloyatning geografik joylashuvi va tabiiy resurslarga boyligi bu infratuzilmaning o'ziga xosligini belgilaydi.

1. Energetika va Gaz Ta'minoti Infratuzilmasi

Qashqadaryo O'zbekistonning energetika manbai hisoblangani sababli, bu tarmoq eng rivojlangan muhandislik tizimidir.

Gaz-kimy o majmualari: Muborak gazni qayta ishlash zavodi va Sho'rtan gaz-kimy o majmuasi atrofida ulkan quvur o'tkazish tarmoqlari shakllangan. Bu tizim nafaqat viloyatni, balki respublikaning katta qismini yoqilg'i bilan ta'minlaydi.

Elektr energetikasi: Viloyatda yuqori voltli podstansiyalar va elektr uzatish liniyalari (L-500, L-220) tarmog'i zich joylashgan. So'nggi yillarda quyosh fotoelektr stansiyalarining barpo etilishi muhandislik tizimiga "yashil energiya" elementlarini olib kirdi.

2. Gidrotexnik Infratuzilma va Suv Ta'minoti

Viloyatning arid (qurg'oqchil) iqlim sharoitida muhandislik-irrigatsiya tizimlari hayotiy ahamiyatga ega.

Qarshi Magistral Kanali (QMK): Dunyodagi eng yirik nasos stansiyalari tizimidan biri bo'lib, suvni pastdan yuqoriga (Amudaryodan Qarshi cho'liga) ko'tarib beruvchi murakkab muhandislik inshootidir.

Ichimlik suvi tarmoqlari: Viloyatda suvni tozalash va uzatish inshootlari (masalan, "Damxo'ja" liniyasi) orqali aholi punktlarini markazlashgan suv bilan ta'minlash infratuzilmasi kengaytirilmoqda. Cho'l tumanlarida artezian quduqlari va suv haydash minoralari asosiy texnik ob'ektlar hisoblanadi.

3. Kommunal va Sanitar Infratuzilma

Bu tizim shahar va qishloqlarning sanitar-epidemiologik barqarorligini ta'minlaydi.

Kanalizatsiya tizimlari: Qarshi, Shahrisabz va Koson kabi yirik shaharlarda markazlashgan oqova suv tozalash inshootlari mavjud. Hozirgi kunda bu tizimlarni modernizatsiya qilish (biologik tozalash bosqichlarini qo'shish) asosiy ustuvor yo'nalishdir.

Issiqlik ta'minoti: Shaharlardagi ko'p qavatli uylarni markazlashgan issiqlik bilan ta'minlovchi qozonxonalar va issiqlik magistrallari ushbu blokning ajralmas qismidir.

4. Aloqa va IT Infratuzilmasi

Zamonaviy muhandislikning ajralmas qismi bo'lgan raqamli infratuzilma:

Optik tolali liniyalar: Viloyatning barcha tuman markazlari va 90% dan ortiq qishloqlarini bog'lovchi magistral aloqa tarmoqlari.

Ma'lumotlar markazlari (Data centers): Raqamli iqtisodiyotni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi server infratuzilmasi.

Qashqadaryo viloyati muhandislik infratuzilmasi bugungi kunda intensiv modernizatsiya bosqichida. Ushbu tizimlarning energiya tejamliligi va avtomatlashtirilganligi viloyatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta'minlovchi asosiy geografik omildir.

Transport-logistika tizimi va tranzit salohiyati

Qashqadaryo viloyatining transport-logistika tizimi va tranzit salohiyati uning iqtisodiy-geografik o‘rnini belgilovchi eng muhim strategik omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Viloyat O‘zbekistonni Janubiy Osiyo (Afg‘oniston, Pokiston, Hindiston) va Yaqin Sharq mamlakatlari bilan bog‘lovchi asosiy tranzit yo‘laklarining chorrahasida joylashgan.

Quyida ushbu sohaning ilmiy-tahliliy tavsifi keltirilgan:

1. Temir yo‘l transporti va Logistik xablar

Qashqadaryo viloyati respublikaning temir yo‘l tarmog‘ida "janubiy darvoza" vazifasini bajaradi.

Elektrlashtirilgan liniyalar: "Toshkent-Qarshi" va "Qarshi-Termiz" yo‘nalishlarining to‘liq elektrlashtirilishi poyezdlar harakat tezligini oshirib, yuk tashish tannarxini 30% ga qisqartirdi.

Toshguzar-Boysun-Qumqo‘rg‘on: Ushbu noyob tog‘li temir yo‘l liniyasi viloyatning janubiy yo‘nalishdagi logistik imkoniyatlarini kengaytirib, Surxondaryo va qo‘shni Afg‘oniston bilan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri iqtisodiy aloqalarni ta’minlanmoqda.



3 rasm Qashqadaryo transport yuli

Qarshi Logistika Markazi: Viloyat markazi yirik yuk saralash va taqsimlash markaziga aylangan. Bu yerda konteyner tashish va multimodal (bir necha transport turini birlashtirgan) yuk tashish tizimi yo'lga qo'yilgan.

2. Avtomobil yo'llari va Xalqaro tranzit koridorlari

Viloyat hududidan o'tuvchi avtomobil magistrallari xalqaro ahamiyatga ega:

M-39 va M-37 yo'nalishlari: Ushbu xalqaro magistrallar viloyatni shimolda Samarqand va Toshkent bilan, janubda esa Termiz orqali Afg'oniston bilan bog'laydi.

G'uzar-Buxoro-Nukus-Beyneu (A-380): "Qo'ng'iroq-Beyneu" yo'nalishi orqali Yevropaga chiqish imkonini beruvchi ushbu yo'lak viloyatning g'arbiy tranzit salohiyatini oshiradi.

Ichki infratuzilma: Tumanlararo yo'llarning modernizatsiyasi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini "bog'dan-bozorga" tamoyili asosida tezkor yetkazib berish (logistik zanjir) samaradorligini oshirdi.

3. Havo transporti va Eksport imkoniyatlari

Qarshi xalqaro aeroporti: Nafaqat yo'lovchi tashish, balki kargo (yuk) tashish xizmatlarini rivojlantirish uchun ham qulay geografik nuqtada joylashgan. Bu viloyatda yetishtirilgan tez buziladigan agrosanoat mahsulotlarini (masalan, Yakkabog' va Kitob mevalari) xalqaro bozorlarga eksport qilishda muhim bo'g'in hisoblanadi.

Ilmiy tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tranzit salohiyatini to'liq ishga solish uchun quyidagi masalalar dolzarb:

Logistika markazlarini raqamlashtirish: Yuklarning harakatlanishini onlayn monitoring qilish (GPS-tracking) tizimini to'liq joriy etish.

Yashil logistika: Transport tizimida ekologik yukni kamaytirish va elektr transporti infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish.

Xizmat ko'rsatish servisi: Xalqaro magistrallar bo'yida zamonaviy "Road-side" (yo'l bo'yi) infratuzilmasini (texnik xizmat, dam olish maskanlari) kengaytirish.

Qashqadaryo viloyati transport-logistika tizimi shunchaki yuk tashish tarmogʻi emas, balki mintaqalararo iqtisodiy integratsiyani taʼminlovchi "geografik oʻq" hisoblanadi. Infratuzilmaning kelgusi modernizatsiyasi viloyatni Markaziy Osiyoning yirik logistik xablaridan biriga aylantirishga imkon beradi..

XULOSA

Qashqadaryo viloyatining ijtimoiy-demografik infratuzilmasini iqtisodiy-geografik jihatdan tadqiq etish natijasida quyidagi ilmiy xulosalarga kelindi:

Demografik dinamika va infratuzilma mutanosibligi: Viloyatda 2015–2025-yillar oraligʻida kuzatilgan barqaror aholi oʻsishi (jami aholi 3.6 milliondan ortiq) ijtimoiy infratuzilma sigʻimini kengaytirishni strategik zaruriyatga aylantirdi. Tadqiqotlar shuni koʻrsatdiki, taʼlim va sogʻliqni saqlash obʻektlarining hududiy joylashuvi aholi zichligiga muvofiq ravishda "tugunli" shaklda rivojlanmoqda, bu esa hududda inson kapitalini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga koʻtarishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Urbanizatsiyaning hududiy xususiyatlari: Qashqadaryo viloyatida urbanizatsiya jarayoni oʻzining polotsentrik (koʻp markazli) xarakteri bilan ajralib turadi. Energetika va ogʻir sanoat klasterlari (Muborak, Shoʻrtan, Qarshi) atrofida shakllangan urbanistik tugunlar mintaqa infratuzilmasining oʻzagini tashkil etmoqda. Shuningdek, qishloq joylarida "Rurbanizatsiya" (shahar turmush tarzining kirib kelishi) jarayonlarining jadallashuvi hududiy migratsiyaning barqarorlashishiga ijobiy taʼsir koʻrsatdi.

Infratuzilmaning iqtisodiy barqarorlikdagi oʻrni: Viloyatning transport-logistika infratuzilmasi, xususan, temir yoʻllarning elektrlashtirilishi va xalqaro avtomagistrallarning modernizatsiyasi ichki va tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarni mustahkamladi. Muhandislik-kommunikatsiya tarmoqlarining (gaz, elektr, suv) rivojlanishi esa sanoat korxonalarining hududiy joylashuvida hal qiluvchi geografik omil boʻlib xizmat qilmoqda.

Mavjud muammolar va istiqboldagi vazifalar: O'tkazilgan tahlillar shahar va chekka qishloq infratuzilmasi o'rtasida muhandislik tizimlari va raqamli texnologiyalar qamrovida ma'lum darajada tafovutlar saqlanib qolayotganini ko'rsatdi. Kelajakda viloyatning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash uchun "Smart City" elementlarini tatbiq etish va chekka hududlarda ijtimoiy xizmatlar qulayligini oshirish lozim.

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Horizontal Gene Transfer in Bacteria

*Tashkent State Medical University 3rd Faculty of
General Medicine, 2nd-year students*

Yuldashova Sevinch Rashidovna

Bobobekova Surayyo Bahrom qizi

*Scientific Supervisor: Senior Lecturer of the Department of
Microbiology, Virology and Immunology*

Shomurodova Ruxsora

Abstract: This article explores the mechanisms and biological significance of horizontal gene transfer (HGT) in bacteria using a conjugation experiment. The experiment was conducted between *Escherichia coli* F⁺ (donor, ampicillin-resistant) and F[–] (recipient, tetracycline-resistant) strains. Transconjugants resistant to both antibiotics were obtained, with a transfer frequency of 10^{-5} – 10^{-6} . The mechanisms of transformation, transduction, and conjugation, the role of mobile genetic elements, the ecological and agricultural importance of HGT, and the risk of multidrug resistance (MDR) spread are analyzed. The experimental results confirm that HGT enhances bacterial adaptability in real time and is significant for biosafety.

Keywords: horizontal gene transfer, conjugation, transconjugant, antibiotic resistance, *Escherichia coli*, mobile genetic elements, MDR.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola bakteriyalarda gorizontal gen transferi (HGT) mexanizmlari va uning biologik ahamiyatini kon'yugatsiya tajribasi misolida yoritadi. Tajriba *Escherichia coli* F⁺ (donor, ampicillin chidamli) va F[–] (recipient, tetracycline chidamli) shtammlari o'rtasida o'tkazildi. Natijada transkon'yugantlar (ikkala antibiotikka chidamli) hosil bo'lib, uzatish chastotasi 10^{-5} – 10^{-6} ni tashkil etdi. Maqolada HGT ning transformatsiya, transduktsiya va kon'yugatsiya mexanizmlari, mobil genetik elementlarning roli, ekologik va qishloq xo'jaligi muhitidagi ahamiyati, shuningdek,

ko‘p dori chidamliligi (MDR) tarqalishidagi xavfi tahlil qilinadi. Tajriba natijalari HGT ning real vaqtda bakteriyalarning moslashuvchanligini oshirishini va biologik xavfsizlik uchun muhimligini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: gorizontall gen uzatish, konyugatsiya transkonyugant, antibiotik chidamliligi, Escherichia coli, mobil genetik elementlar, MDR.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются механизмы горизонтального переноса генов (HGT) у бактерий и их биологическое значение на примере эксперимента по конъюгации. Эксперимент проводился со штаммами Escherichia coli F⁺ (донор, устойчивый к ампициллину) и F⁻ (реципиент, устойчивый к тетрациклину). В результате были получены трансконъюганты, устойчивые к обоим антибиотикам, с частотой переноса 10^{-5} – 10^{-6} . Анализируются механизмы трансформации, трансдукции и конъюгации, роль мобильных генетических элементов, экологическая и сельскохозяйственная значимость HGT, а также риск распространения множественной лекарственной устойчивости (MDR). Результаты эксперимента подтверждают, что HGT повышает адаптивность бактерий в реальном времени и имеет важное значение для биобезопасности.

Ключевые слова: горизонтальный перенос генов, конъюгация, трансконъюгант, антибиотикорезистентность, Escherichia coli, мобильные генетические элементы, MDR.

Kirish. Bakteriyalar evolyutsiyasi nafaqat vertikal irsiylik (ota-onadan avlodga), balki **gorizontall gen transferi (HGT)** orqali ham rivojlanadi. HGT genetik materialning bir bakteriyadan ikkinchisiga, hatto turli turlar o‘rtasida ham o‘tishini ta’minlaydi. Bu jarayon bakteriyalarning atrof-muhit o‘zgarishlariga tez moslashishi, yangi ekologik joylashuvlarni egallashi va xilma-xilligini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. HGT uchta asosiy mexanizm orqali sodir bo‘ladi: transformatsiya (erkin DNK ni qabul qilish), transduktsiya (bakteriofaglar vositasi) va kon’yugatsiya (hujayradan

hujayraga kontakt orqali plazmid uzatish). Kon'yugatsiya eng samarali mexanizmlardan biri bo'lib, antibiotik chidamlilik genlarining tez tarqalishiga yordam beradi.

Ushbu maqolada kon'yugatsiya orqali antibiotik chidamlilik genining uzatilishini o'rganish uchun oddiy laboratoriya tajribasi o'tkazildi. Tajriba *Escherichia coli* ning F+ (donor) va F– (recipient) shtammlari o'rtasida amalga oshirildi. Maqsad — HGT ning real vaqtda sodir bo'lishini ko'rsatish, uzatish chastotasini hisoblash va uning biologik ahamiyatini baholash.

Asosiy qism. HGT mexanizmlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot

●**Transformatsiya:** Kompetent hujayralar erkin DNK ni qabul qiladi. *E. coli* da dsDNA to'g'ridan-to'g'ri sitoplazmaga o'tishi mumkin (YdcS va YdcV oqsillari yordamida).

●**Transduksiya:** Bakteriofaglar orqali DNK uzatiladi. DNK fag kapsidida himoyalangan bo'ladi.

●**Kon'yugatsiya:** Donor hujayra (F+) recipientga (F–) pilus orqali plazmid DNK ni o'tkazadi. Bu jarayon jismoniy kontaktni talab qiladi va eng samarali HGT mexanizmlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Tajriba maqsadi, materiallari va metodikasi

Maqsad: Kon'yugatsiya orqali antibiotik chidamlilik genining uzatilishini ko'rsatish va transkon'yugantlar chastotasini aniqlash.

Materiallar:

- Donor: *E. coli* F+ (AmpR – ampicillin chidamli).
- Recipient: *E. coli* F– (TetR – tetracycline chidamli).
- LB agar va LB broth muhitlari.
- Antibiotiklar: ampicillin (100 µg/ml), tetracycline (50 µg/ml). Inkubator (37°C), petri idishlari.

Tajriba protokoli (bosqichma-bosqich):

1. Donor va recipient shtammlarni alohida LB broth da 37°C da tungi o'sishga qo'yildi.

2. O'sishdan keyin har ikki madaniyatni 1:1 nisbatda aralashtirib, LB agar plitasiga sepildi (kon'yugatsiya uchun kontakt sharoiti yaratildi). Nazorat sifatida donor va recipient alohida plitalarga sepildi.

3. Plitalar 37°C da 24 soat inkubatsiya qilindi.

4. Aralashmadan koloniyalar olinib, quyidagi selektiv muhitlarga sepildi:

- LB + Amp (donor o'sishi uchun).
- LB + Tet (recipient o'sishi uchun).
- LB + Amp + Tet (transkon'yugantlar o'sishi uchun).

5. Koloniyalar soni hisoblanib, uzatish chastotasi quyidagicha hisoblandi: transkon'yugantlar soni / recipient koloniyalari soni.

6. Transkon'yugantlarning plazmid mavjudligi agar gel elektroforezi orqali tasdiqlandi.

Tajriba natijalari. LB + Amp + Tet plitalarida o'suvchi koloniyalar paydo bo'ldi — bu transkon'yugantlar ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Uzatish chastotasi o'rtacha $5,8 \times 10^{-6}$ ni tashkil etdi (har 100 000 – 1 000 000 recipient hujayrasiga 1 ta transkon'yugant). Nazorat plitalarida ikkala antibiotikka bir vaqtda chidamli koloniyalar bo'lmadi.

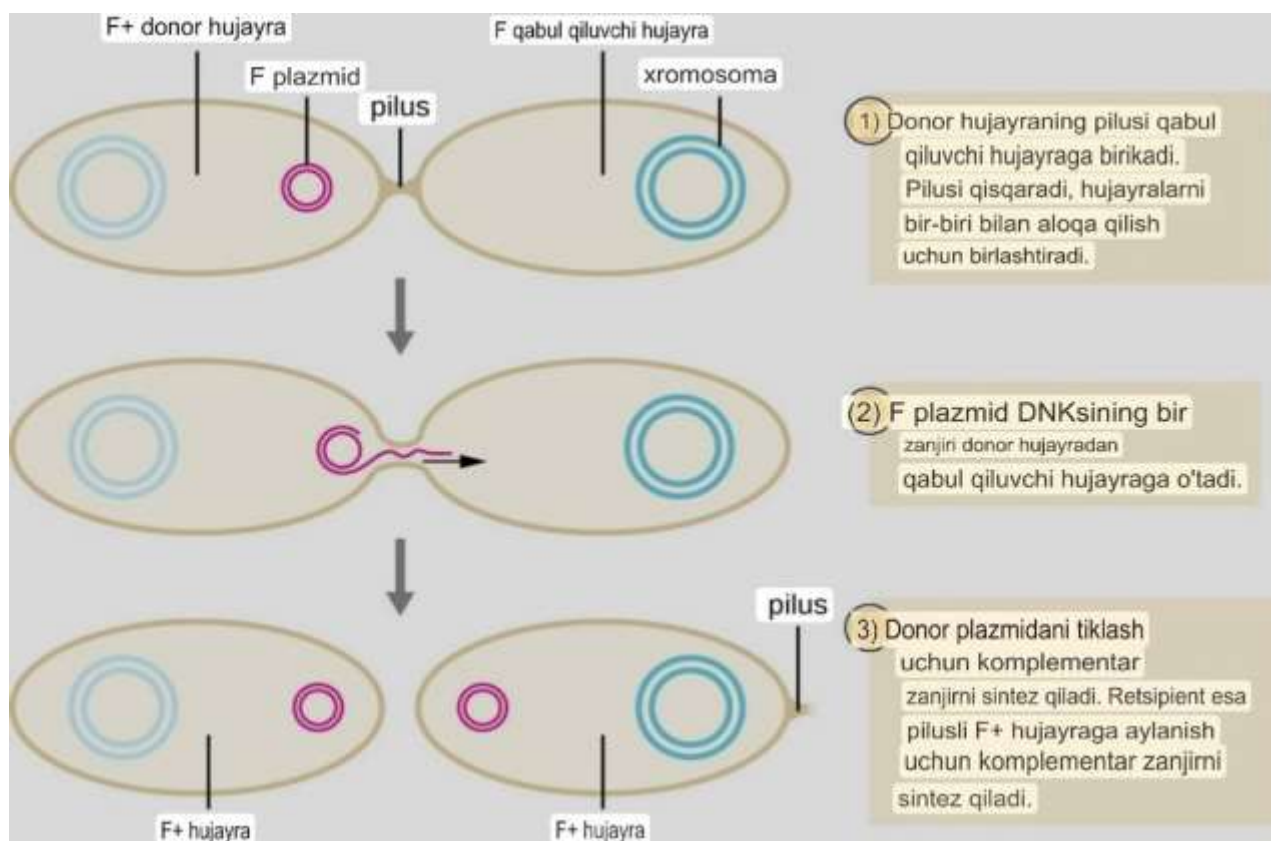
Natijalar jadvali:

Plita turi	O'rtacha koloniyalar soni (CFU/ml)	Izoh
LB + Amp	$2,5 \times 10^8$	Donor hujayralari
LB + Tet	$3,1 \times 10^8$	Recipient hujayralari

LB + Amp + Tet	$1,8 \times 10^3$	Transkon'yugantlar
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Uzatish chastotasi: $\sim 5,8 \times 10^{-6}$.

Bu natijalar kon'yugatsiya orqali HGT ning samarali sodir bo'lishini tasdiqlaydi.



3-rasm. Kon'yugatsiya jarayoni: donor hujayradan recipientga pilus orqali plazmid DNK uzatilishi.

Tahlil va natijalar. Tajriba natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, kon'yugatsiya HGT ning eng samarali mexanizmlaridan biri bo'lib, antibiotik chidamlilik genlarini tez tarqatadi. Uzatish chastotasi laboratoriya sharoitida yuqori bo'lishi real muhitda (tuproq, go'ng, rizosfera, biofilm) yanada kuchayishini ko'rsatadi. Oldingi tadqiqotlar bilan solishtirganda (Heuer va Smalla, 2007; Sun, 2018), natijalar mos keladi: tanlov bosimi (antibiotiklar) transkon'yugantlarni tanlab olishni osonlashtiradi.

Tahlil:

- Kon'yugatsiya hujayra kontaktini talab qiladi va pilus orqali samarali amalga oshiriladi.
- MGE lar (F-plazmid) gen uzatishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.
- Tajriba oddiy laboratoriya sharoitida o'tkazilishi mumkin bo'lib, talabalar uchun HGT ni amaliy tushunishda foydalidir.
- Natijalar HGT ning MDR tarqalishidagi xavfini tasdiqlaydi va biosafety choralarini kuchaytirish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

Xulosa. O'tkazilgan tajriba kon'yugatsiya orqali gorizontal gen transferining sodir bo'lishini va antibiotik chidamlilik genining tez uzatilishini amalda tasdiqladi. HGT bakteriyalarning moslashuvchanligini oshiradi, ammo MDR tarqalishi va biosafety xavfini kuchaytiradi. Kelajakda HGT ni nazorat qilish strategiyalari (MGE larni cheklash, antibiotiklardan oqilona foydalanish) ishlab chiqish zarur. Ushbu tajriba oddiy laboratoriya sharoitida o'tkazilishi mumkin bo'lib, o'quv jarayonida HGT ni chuqur tushunishga yordam beradi.

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TECHNOLOGY OF IN VITRO PROPAGATION AND STUDY OF GENETIC STABILITY OF THE INDIGOFERA (INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA L.) PLANT

Tursunova Dilafruz Zoirjon qizi

Master's Student (2nd year), Biotechnology Faculty of Natural Sciences
Fergana State University

Abstract. The scientific basis of in vitro propagation of this dye plant Indigofera (Indigofera tinctoria L.) and ways to ensure genetic stability are highlighted. In addition, the stages of microclonal propagation, the ratio of hormones applied to the nutrient medium, callus induction and regeneration processes are considered in detail. This approach also expands the possibilities of application in industry, agriculture and scientific research.

Keywords: Indigofera tinctoria L., in vitro propagation, microclonal propagation, regeneration, genetic stability, molecular marker.

BO'YOQDOR INDIGOFERA (INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA L.) O'SIMLIGINING IN VITRO SHAROITIDA KO'PAYTIRISH TEXNOLOGIYASI VA GENETIK BARQARORLIGINI O'RGANISH

Tursunova Dilafruz Zoirjon qizi

Farg'ona davlat universiteti Tabiiy fanlar fakulteti
Biotexnologiya mutaxassisligi 2-kurs magistranti.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu bo'yoqdor Indigofera (Indigofera tinctoria L.) o'simligini in vitro sharoitida ko'paytirishning ilmiy asoslari va genetik barqarorligini ta'minlash yo'llari yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari, mikroklonal ko'paytirish bosqichlari, oziqa muhitiga qo'llaniladigan gormonlarning nisbati, kallus induksiyasi va regeneratsiya jarayonlari batafsil ko'rib chiqilgan. Ushbu yondashuv sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi va ilmiy tadqiqotlarda qo'llash imkoniyatini ham kengaytiradi.

Kalit soʻzlar: *Indigofera tinctoria* L., in vitro koʻpaytirish, mikroklonal koʻpaytirish, regeneratsiya, genetik barqarorlik, molekulyar marker.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются научные основы размножения in vitro этого красильного растения – индигоферы (*Indigofera tinctoria* L.) и способы обеспечения генетической стабильности. Кроме того, подробно рассматриваются этапы микроклонального размножения, соотношение гормонов, вносимых в питательную среду, процессы индукции каллуса и регенерации. Данный подход также расширяет возможности применения в промышленности, сельском хозяйстве и научных исследованиях.

Ключевые слова: *Indigofera tinctoria* L., размножение in vitro, микроклональное размножение, регенерация, генетическая стабильность, молекулярный маркер.

Indigofera tinctoria L. – qadimdan tabiiy boʻyoq manbai sifatida keng qoʻllanilgan dukkakdoshlar oilasiga mansub oʻsimlikdir. Bu turdan olingan indigo pigmenti toʻqimachilik sanoatida barqarorligi va tabiiyligi bilan qadrlanadi. Soʻnggi yillarda ekologik toza boʻyoqlarga talabning ortishi *Indigofera* oʻsimligini koʻpaytirish texnologiyalarini takomillashtirishni talab etmoqda. Anʼanaviy usullar orqali koʻpaytirishda urugʻlarning past unuvchanligi, kasalliklarga sezuvchanlik va hosildorlikning beqarorligi kuzatiladi. Shu sababli in vitro sharoitida koʻpaytirish va genetik barqarorlikni nazorat qilish masalasi dolzarb ilmiy muammo hisoblanadi.

Indigofera tinctoria (boʻyoqdor indigofera) hamda *Indigofera anil* kabi turlar qadimdan koʻk rangli tabiiy boʻyoq — indigo manbai sifatida maʼlumdir. Xususan, boʻyoqdor indigoferaning barglaridan qora tusli boʻyoq — basma tayyorlanib, u asosan soch boʻyashda keng qoʻllanilgan. *Indigofera* turkumiga mansub oʻsimliklarning asosiy kimyoviy tarkibiy qismi — indikan glikozidi boʻlib, u oʻsimlik qayta ishlanganda koʻk rang hosil qiladi. *Indigofera tinctoria* dukkaklilar oilasiga kirib, asosan Hindistonda

kelib chiqqan bo'lsa-da, bugungi kunda ko'plab tropik hududlarda bo'yoq ishlab chiqarish maqsadida yetishtiriladi [1; 510-518-b].

Indigofera australis o'simligining loviyasimon urug'lari ikki xil tuproq sharoitida ekilib, ularning unuvchanlik va moslashuvchanlik xususiyatlari o'rganildi. Urug'lar tosh-arzikli, biroz unumdorligi past bo'lgan hudud hamda sho'rlangan qumli cho'l tuproqlariga ekildi. Tajribalar Farg'ona shahar hududidagi "Xumo-uy" fermer xo'jaligi hamda Yozyovon tumanidagi "Gulshan" fermer xo'jaligining ekin maydonlarida olib borildi.

Ekishdan avval tuproqning fizik-kimyoviy tarkibi keng qamrovli laboratoriya usullari yordamida tahlil qilindi. Tuproq namunalari 14 xil ko'rsatkich bo'yicha o'rganildi:

- pH darajasi – pH metr orqali aniqlandi.
- Sulfatlar miqdori – fotokolorimetrik metod (KFK) yordamida belgilandi.
- Gumus miqdori – KFK usuli bilan baholandi.
- Nitratlar – KFK orqali o'lchandi.
- Nitrat monomer oqimi – maxsus uskunalar yordamida kuzatildi.
- Xrom miqdori – KFK usuli orqali aniqlangan.
- Mishyak tarkibi – fotokolorimetrik tahlil asosida o'rganildi.
- Kalsiy va magniy – titrometrik usul yordamida tahlil qilindi.
- Marganes – KFK yordamida o'lchandi.
- Mis – KFK orqali belgilandi.
- Rux – KFK usuli yordamida aniqlandi.
- Magniy xlorat – KFK yordamida tahlil qilindi.
- Neft mahsulotlari – massasi bo'yicha "Flyurat-2" usuli orqali o'rganildi.

- Pestitsidlar – xromatografiya yordamida (alora TXSG, gamma TXSG, DDT, DDE, DDD) aniqlanib, ular miqdoriy jihatdan baholandi.

Mazkur tahlillar asosida turli tuproq sharoitlarida *Indigofera australis* urug‘larining unuvchanligi hamda moslashuvchanligi bo‘yicha kuzatuvlar olib borildi. Natijalar kelgusida mazkur o‘simlikni turli hududlarda yetishtirish imkoniyatlarini belgilashda muhim ilmiy hamda amaliy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Shuningdek, qadimdan bo‘yoq manbai sifatida ishlatilgan yana bir o‘simlik — *Isatis tinctoria* L. (Brassicaceae oilasidan) hisoblanadi. U xalq orasida “o‘sma” nomi bilan mashhur bo‘lib, qadim davrlardan boshlab insoniyat tomonidan nafaqat bo‘yoq olishda, balki shifobaxsh xususiyatlari uchun ham foydalanib kelingan. Hozirgi davrda esa ushbu o‘simlik kosmetika va farmatsevtika sanoatida keng qo‘llanmoqda.

An‘anaviy Xitoy tibbiyotida (TCM) *Isatis tinctoria* o‘zining biologik xususiyatlari bilan qadrlangan. So‘nggi ilmiy izlanishlar ushbu o‘simlikning yallig‘lanishga qarshi, antimikrobiyal, antivirus, o‘smalarga qarshi, og‘riq qoldiruvchi va antioksidant xususiyatlarga ega ekanligini tasdiqladi. Bundan tashqari, fitokimyoviy tadqiqotlar o‘simlikning tarkibida turli xil biologik faol moddalar mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi. Jumladan, triptantrin, indirubin, indolinon, fenolik birikmalar, polisaxaridlar, glyukozinolatlar, karotenoidlar hamda uchuvchi moddalar ajratib olingan. Ushbu komponentlar nafaqat bo‘yoq sifatida, balki dorivor vositalar ishlab chiqarishda ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

Demak, *Indigofera tinctoria* va *Isatis tinctoria* o‘simliklari insoniyat tarixida bo‘yoq manbai sifatida qadimiy o‘rin egallagan bo‘lsa, zamonaviy davrda ularning farmakologik qiymati ham alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bu o‘simliklarni chuqur o‘rganish tabiiy bo‘yoqlar sanoatini rivojlantirish bilan birga, yangi farmatsevtik preparatlar ishlab chiqishda ham keng istiqbollarni ochib beradi.

Shuni ham aytish joizki, *Indigofera* turkumiga mansub o‘simliklar o‘zining morfologik tuzilishi va kimyoviy tarkibi bilan ajralib turadi. Ularning gullari barg

qo'ltig'idan o'sib chiqadigan uzun poyachalar ustida joylashgan bo'lib, har bir guli o'rtacha 5 mm uzunlikka ega. Mevalari shakliga ko'ra to'g'ri yoki ozgina qiyshiq bo'lishi mumkin, ichida esa 1 tadan 20 tagacha urug' saqlaydi.

Indigofera tinctoria turida asosiy rang beruvchi modda — glikozid indikan mavjud. Ushbu birikma o'simlik to'liq namlanganidan keyin gidrolizga uchrab, ferment ta'sirida indoksil (oq indigo deb ham yuritiladi) va glyukozaga ajraladi. Indoksil esa havoda oksidlanib, tabiiy indigoga, ya'ni ko'k bo'yoqqa aylanadi. Shu jarayon tufayli mazkur o'simlik qadimdan ko'k rangli bo'yoq ishlab chiqarishda asosiy manba bo'lib kelgan.

Kimyoviy tarkibiga nazar tashlansa, Indigofera barglarining quruq massasida 5,11% azot, 0,78% fosfor(V) oksid (P_2O_5), 1,67% kaliy oksid (K_2O) va 5,35% kaltsiy oksid (CaO) mavjudligi aniqlangan. Bu elementlarning mavjudligi o'simlikning biologik faolligini ta'minlabgina qolmay, rang beruvchi birikmalar sintezida ham muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Indigo barglari tabiiy ravishda yorqin ko'k rang beradi. Shu bois, u san'at va madaniyat sohalarida, xususan, ekologik toza to'qimachilik va hunarmandchilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Ammo bu imkoniyatlardan keng foydalanish uchun qo'shimcha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borish zarur.

Indigo bo'yoqlari qadimda ham Yevropada Isatis tinctoria o'simligidan, hamda tropik mintaqalarda Indigofera turlaridan fermentatsiya yo'li bilan olinib kelgan. Bu ikki manbada ham umumiy bo'lgan glikozid — indikan uchraydi. Ushbu modda gidroliz jarayonida indoksilga aylanadi, u esa oksidlanib erimaydigan ko'k indigo hosil qiladi. Jarayon davomida indigonig trans-izomer shakli ko'k rangning shakllanishida asosiy rol o'ynaydi.

Indigo rangini ajratib olish uchun odatda yangi o'simlik materialidan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Chunki yarim quritilgan yoki to'liq quritilgan barglardan olinadigan bo'yoqning hosildorligi ancha past bo'ladi. Tadqiqotlarda shuningdek, Indigofera

barglarida mavjud β -glyukozidaza fermenti yangi o'simliklarda ancha faol bo'lishi, issiqlik va quruqlik sharoitida esa uning faolligi sezilarli darajada kamayishi kuzatilgan. Bu esa o'simlikdan samarali foydalanish jarayonida muhim hisoblanadi [4, 55-66-b].

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bo'yoqdor *Indigofera* (*Indigofera tinctoria* L.) o'simligini in vitro sharoitida mikroklonal ko'paytirish texnologiyasi uning genetik resurslarini saqlash, ekstensiv ko'paytirish hamda tabiiy bo'yoq ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Molekulyar markerlar yordamida genetik barqarorlikni nazorat qilish regeneratsiya jarayonining ishonchliligini ta'minlaydi. Ushbu yondashuv *Indigofera tinctoria* L. ni barqaror agrar va farmatsevtik tizimlarda qo'llash imkoniyatini kengaytiradi.

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THE EFFECT OF FIG DRYING REGIMES ON PRODUCT QUALITY

Ishankulova Gavxar Norkulovna

Associate Professor, PhD (Agricultural Sciences) Karshi State Technical University

ORCID: 0009-0001-9752-2782

Axmatova Gulnur Shuxrat qizi

Master's Student Karshi State Technical University (QarDTU)

ORCID: 0009-0001-9752-2782

Abstract. This article examines the effect of drying figs under different temperature and time regimes on product quality, chemical composition, and organoleptic properties. Optimal drying conditions are identified, and parameters ensuring maximum product quality are recommended.

Keywords: fig, drying regime, temperature, moisture, quality, chemical composition, organoleptic properties.

ANJIR MEVASINI QURITISH REJIMLARINING MAHSULOT SIFATIGA TA'SIRI

Ishankulova Gavxar Norkulovna

QarDTU dotsenti, q.x.f.f.d (PhD)

ORCID: 0009-0001-9752-2782

Axmatova Gulnur Shuxrat qizi

QarDTU magistr

ORCID:0009-0001-9752-2782

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada anjir mevasini turli harorat va vaqt rejimlarida quritishning mahsulot sifati, kimyoviy tarkibi va organoleptik xususiyatlariga ta'siri o'rganilgan. Optimal quritish rejimlari aniqlanib, mahsulotning maksimal sifatini ta'minlovchi parametrlar tavsiya etilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: *anjir, quritish rejimi, harorat, namlik, sifat, kimyoviy tarkib, organoleptik xususiyatlar.*

Kirish. Quritish rejimlarini toʻgʻri tanlash mahsulot sifatini saqlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Notoʻgʻri harorat yoki vaqt tanlovi mahsulotning rangini, taʼmini va oziqaviy qiymatini pasaytirishi mumkin.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Bugungi kunda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash jarayonida energiya tejamkor va sifatni maksimal darajada saqlovchi texnologiyalarni qoʻllash dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Mevalar, xususan anjir mevasi yuqori namlikka ega boʻlgani sababli tez buziluvchan boʻlib, uni uzoq muddat saqlash uchun samarali quritish rejimlarini tanlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Anjir mevasini quritishda faqat usul emas, balki quritish rejimi — yaʼni harorat, vaqt va namlik koʻrsatkichlari — mahsulot sifatiga bevosita taʼsir qiladi. Notoʻgʻri tanlangan rejim natijasida mahsulotning rangi qorayishi, vitaminlar parchalanishi va organoleptik xususiyatlari yomonlashishi mumkin.

Hozirgi kunda mahalliy va xalqaro bozorlarda yuqori sifatli quritilgan mevalarga, ayniqsa eksportbop mahsulotlarga boʻlgan talab ortib bormoqda. Shu sababli anjir mevasini optimal rejimlarda quritish orqali uning sifat koʻrsatkichlarini saqlab qolish va eksport salohiyatini oshirish muhim ilmiy-amaliy vazifa hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, Oʻzbekiston sharoitida yetishtiriladigan anjir navlarining oʻziga xos xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda quritish rejimlarini ilmiy asoslash zarur. Bu esa mazkur mavzuning dolzarbligini yanada oshiradi.

Ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili. Anjir va boshqa mevalarni quritish rejimlarining mahsulot sifatiga taʼsiri boʻyicha koʻplab ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Mujumdar, A. S. (2014) oʻzining mashhur “Handbook of Industrial Drying” asarida quritish rejimlarining mahsulot sifatiga taʼsirini chuqur tahlil qilgan. U haroratning oshishi quritish tezligini oshirishini, ammo issiqlikka sezgir moddalar parchalanishiga olib

kelishini ta'kidlagan. Maskan, M. (2001) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda mevalarni turli harorat rejimlarida quritish jarayonlari o'rganilgan (*Journal of Food Engineering*). Natijalarga ko'ra, 50–60°C oralig'i mahsulot sifati va quritish tezligi o'rtasida optimal muvozanatni ta'minlaydi. Krokida, M. K. va Maroulis, Z. B. (2000) o'z izlanishlarida quritish jarayonida mahsulotning fizik xususiyatlari — zichlik, hajm va struktura o'zgarishlarini o'rgangan (*Drying Technology*). Ular yuqori harorat mahsulot deformatsiyasiga olib kelishini aniqlagan. Vega-Gálvez, A. va hammualliflar (2009) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda quritish rejimlarining antioksidantlar va vitaminlar saqlanishiga ta'siri o'rganilgan (*Food Chemistry*). Ularning xulosasiga ko'ra, past va o'rta harorat rejimlari biologik faol moddalarni yaxshiroq saqlaydi. Doymaz, I. (2005) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda anjir va boshqa mevalarni quritish kinetikasi o'rganilgan (*Journal of Food Engineering*). U quritish tezligi harorat oshishi bilan ortishini, ammo sifat ko'rsatkichlari pasayishini aniqlagan. Mahalliy tadqiqotchilardan Karimov, Sh. (2020) anjir mevasini quritish rejimlarini o'rganib, 50–60°C harorat eng maqbul ekanligini aniqlagan (*O'zbekiston qishloq xo'jaligi jurnali*). Shuningdek, Qodirov, A. (2018) tomonidan meva-sabzavotlarni qayta ishlash texnologiyalariga oid ishlarda quritish rejimlarining mahsulot sifatiga ta'siri keng yoritilgan (Toshkent: Fan). Yuqoridagi ilmiy manbalar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, quritish rejimini to'g'ri tanlash mahsulot sifatini saqlashda hal qiluvchi omil hisoblanadi va bu yo'nalishda tadqiqotlarni davom ettirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tadqiqot metodikasi. Ushbu tadqiqotda anjir mevasini turli quritish rejimlarida quritish jarayoni va ularning mahsulot sifatiga ta'sirini o'rganish uchun eksperimental va qiyosiy tahlil usullari qo'llanildi. Tadqiqot jarayoni laboratoriya va texnologik sharoitlarda amalga oshirildi. Tajriba uchun mahalliy sharoitda yetishtirilgan, pishish darajasi bir xil bo'lgan anjir mevalari tanlab olindi. Mevalar dastlab saralash, yuvish va

ortiqcha namlikdan tozalash bosqichlaridan o'tkazildi. So'ngra ular bir xil o'lcham va massaga keltirilib, tajriba guruhlariga ajratildi.

Quritish jarayoni quyidagi rejimlarda olib borildi:

- **Past haroratli rejim:** 40–50°C
- **O'rta haroratli rejim:** 50–60°C
- **Yuqori haroratli rejim:** 60–80°C

Har bir rejimda quritish vaqti, namlikning kamayish dinamikasi va mahsulotning yakuniy holati qayd etildi. Quritish jarayonida namlik miqdori gravimetrik usul orqali aniqlandi. Mahsulot sifatini baholashda quyidagi ko'rsatkichlar asos qilib olindi: rang o'zgarishi (vizual baholash), ta'm va hid (organoleptik usul), quruq modda miqdori, yakuniy namlik foizi, shakl va struktura saqlanishi

Tajriba natijalari solishtirma tahlil usuli orqali qayta ishlanib, har bir quritish rejimining samaradorligi aniqlanildi. Statistika tahlil yordamida olingan ma'lumotlarning o'rtacha qiymatlari va farqlari hisoblab chiqildi.

Tadqiqot davomida energiya sarfi va quritish davomiyligi ham qo'shimcha texnologik ko'rsatkich sifatida qayd etildi, bu esa har bir rejimning iqtisodiy samaradorligini baholash imkonini berdi.

1-jadval

Anjir mevasini turli harorat rejimlarida quritish jarayoni

Quritish rejimi	Harorat (°C)	Quritish vaqti	Namlik kamayishi	Rang holati	Sifat darajasi
Past haroratli	40–50	20–30 soat	Sekin	Tabiiy rang saqlanadi	Juda yuqori
O'rta haroratli	50–60	12–20 soat	Me'yoriy	Yengil o'zgarish	Yuqori

Yuqori haroratli	60–80	6–10 soat	Tez	Qorayish kuzatiladi	O‘rtacha/past
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Ushbu jadvaldan ko‘rinadiki, harorat oshgani sayin quritish jarayoni sezilarli darajada tezlashadi. Biroq tez quritish har doim ham sifatning yuqori bo‘lishini anglatmaydi. Past haroratli rejimda anjir tarkibidagi tabiiy pigmentlar va biologik faol moddalar yaxshi saqlanadi, shu sababli mahsulot sifati yuqori baholanadi(1-jadval). Yuqori haroratli rejimda esa suv tez chiqib ketadi, lekin bu jarayon mevaning rangi qorayishiga va ta‘m sifatining pasayishiga olib keladi. Demak, sifat va tezlik o‘rtasida muvozanat o‘rta haroratli rejimda ta‘minlanadi.

2-jadval

Quritish rejimlarining texnologik samaradorligi

Rejim	Energiya sarfi	Quritish barqarorligi	Ishlab chiqarish samarasi	Tavsiya darajasi
Past haroratli	Past	Juda barqaror	Past	Ilmiy va premium mahsulot
O‘rta haroratli	O‘rtacha	Barqaror	Yuqori	Eng maqbul variant
Yuqori haroratli	Yuqori	Nisbatan beqaror	Juda yuqori (tez)	Cheklangan qo‘llaniladi

2-jadval quritish rejimlarining texnologik va iqtisodiy jihatlarini aks ettiradi. Past haroratli rejimda energiya sarfi kam bo‘lsa-da, jarayon juda uzoq davom etadi, bu esa ishlab chiqarish unumdorligini kamaytiradi. Yuqori haroratli rejim esa tezkor natija bersa-da, mahsulot sifatining pasayishi va energiya yo‘qotishlari bilan bog‘liq muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Eng maqbul variant sifatida o‘rta haroratli rejim ajralib turadi, chunki u sifat, tezlik va energiya sarfi o‘rtasida optimal muvozanatni ta‘minlaydi.

Mahsulot sifatiga ta'sir etuvchi organoleptik ko'rsatkichlar

Rejim	Ta'm	Hid	Konsistensiya	Umumiy baho
Past haroratli	Juda yaxshi	Tabiiy	Yumshoq	A'lo
O'rta haroratli	Yaxshi	Yaxshi	O'rtacha yumshoq	Yaxshi
Yuqori haroratli	O'rtacha	Zaiflashgan	Qattiqroq	O'rtacha

Organoleptik ko'rsatkichlar mahsulotning iste'mol sifatini belgilovchi asosiy omillardan biridir. Past haroratda quritilgan anjir tabiiy ta'mi va hidini deyarli to'liq saqlab qoladi. O'rta haroratli rejimda esa biroz o'zgarishlar kuzatilsa-da, umumiy sifat yuqori darajada qoladi. Yuqori haroratda esa issiqlik ta'siri natijasida aromatik moddalar parchalanadi, bu esa ta'm va hidning sezilarli pasayishiga olib keladi.

Xulosa. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, anjir mevasini quritish jarayonida harorat rejimi mahsulotning yakuniy sifati, texnologik samaradorligi hamda iste'mol xususiyatlariga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Jadval tahlillaridan kelib chiqib, har bir rejim o'ziga xos afzallik va kamchiliklarga ega ekanligi aniqlandi.

Past haroratli rejim ($40-50^{\circ}\text{C}$)da quritilgan anjir mevalari tabiiy rangini, ta'mini va hidini deyarli to'liq saqlab qoladi. Organoleptik baholash natijalariga ko'ra bu rejim eng yuqori sifatni ta'minlaydi. Biroq texnologik jihatdan bu usulda quritish jarayoni juda uzoq davom etadi va ishlab chiqarish unumdorligi past bo'ladi. Shu sababli ushbu rejim ko'proq yuqori sifatli, premium yoki ilmiy maqsadlarda qo'llaniladigan mahsulotlar uchun tavsiya etiladi.

O'rta haroratli rejim ($50-60^{\circ}\text{C}$) esa barcha ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha eng muvozanatli natijani berdi. Jadval tahliliga ko'ra, bu rejimda quritish vaqti sezilarli qisqaradi, energiya sarfi o'rtacha darajada bo'ladi va mahsulot sifati yuqori darajada saqlanadi. Organoleptik baholash ham ushbu rejimda "yaxshi" deb topildi. Shu sababli, ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan eng optimal variant aynan o'rta haroratli rejim hisoblanadi.

Yuqori haroratli rejim (60–80°C)da esa quritish jarayoni juda tez kechadi va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi yuqori bo‘ladi. Ammo jadval natijalariga ko‘ra, bu rejimda mahsulot rangi qorayishi, aromatik moddalar yo‘qolishi va ta‘m sifatining pasayishi kuzatiladi. Energiya sarfi ham yuqori bo‘lib, sifat ko‘rsatkichlari o‘rtacha yoki past darajada baholanadi. Bu esa ushbu rejimni faqat tezkor ishlab chiqarish zarur bo‘lgan holatlarda qo‘llash mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi.

Texnologik samaradorlik jadvaliga ko‘ra, energiya sarfi va ishlab chiqarish tezligi o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik aniq namoyon bo‘ladi: past haroratda sifat yuqori, lekin unumdorlik past; yuqori haroratda esa aksincha, unumdorlik yuqori, lekin sifat pastlashadi. Shu sababli quritish texnologiyasida optimal balansni topish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Umuman olganda, barcha jadval natijalarini umumlashtirgan holda shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, anjir mevasini quritishda eng maqbul texnologik yechim 50–60°C oralig‘idagi o‘rta haroratli rejim hisoblanadi. Ushbu rejim mahsulot sifatini saqlash, energiya tejamkorligi va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi o‘rtasida optimal muvozanatni ta‘minlaydi hamda sanoat miqyosida qo‘llash uchun eng tavsiya etiladigan variantdir.

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Modernization of the Education System in the Context of Personalized Learning: Artificial Intelligence, Innovative Technologies, and Creative Approaches

Olimova Gulbahor Sobirjon qizi

Uzbekistan National Pedagogical University named after Nizami Master's student
of "Information Technologies in Education"

Abstract: This article examines the current issues of modernizing the education system within the context of digital transformation. It analyzes the impact of innovative technologies—such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR/AR), and distance learning platforms—as well as creative pedagogical approaches on the educational process. Practical opportunities are highlighted through the lens of reforms within the framework of the "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy and the national Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence.

Keywords: digital transformation, artificial intelligence, innovative technologies, creative pedagogy, personalized education, VR/AR, gamification, education system of Uzbekistan.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola raqamli transformatsiya sharoitida ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilishning dolzarb masalalarini yoritadi. Sun'iy intellekt (SI), virtual va kengaytirilgan haqiqat (VR/AR), masofaviy platformalar kabi innovatsion texnologiyalar va kreativ pedagogik yondashuvlarning ta'lim jarayoniga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. O'zbekistonning "Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi va Sun'iy intellektni rivojlantirish strategiyasi doirasidagi islohotlar misolida amaliy imkoniyatlar ko'rsatib o'tiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli transformatsiya, sun'iy intellekt, innovatsion texnologiyalar, kreativ pedagogika, shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim, VR/AR, gamifikatsiya, O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimi.

Raqamli transformatsiya – ta’lim tizimining yangi bosqichidir.

Bu bu shunchaki qog‘oz hujjatlarni elektron shaklga o‘tkazish emas, balki ta’lim paradigmasining tubdan yangilanishidir. Bu jarayon **"Inson — Texnologiya — Jarayon"** zanjirining uyg‘unligini talab qiladi. Bugungi kunda ta’lim tizimi "Information Delivery" (ma’lumot yetkazib berish) modelidan "Knowledge Creation" (bilim yaratish) modeliga o‘tmoqda. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT) ta’limda subyektlar (o‘qituvchi va talaba) o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni demokratlashtirib, o‘quvchini passiv tinglovchidan faol tadqiqotchiga aylantirmoqda. Raqamli transformatsiya ta’lim tizimida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini (AKT) barcha jarayonlarga chuqur integratsiya qilish orqali an’anaviy pedagogikani tubdan o‘zgartiradi, hamda nafaqat texnik vositalarni joriy etish, balki o‘quv jarayonini moslashuvchan, individual va samarali qilishning asosiy usuli demakdir [1, 8-bet].

O‘zbekistonda raqamli ta’lim platformalari (masalan, Moodle, Google Classroom, Kundalik.com), elektron kutubxonalar (biblioteka.uz) va masofaviy kurslar keng tarqalmoqda. Bu talabalar istalgan joy va vaqtda ta’lim olish imkonini berib, ta’limning demokratlashuviga xizmat qilmoqda [1, 9-bet]. Shu bilan birga, internet infratuzilmasining notekis rivojlanishi va o‘qituvchilarning raqamli savodxonligi pastligi kabi muammolar saqlanib qolmoqda [3, 471-bet].

Sun’iy intellekt ta’limda eng inqilobiy texnologiya hisoblanadi. Generativ SI (ChatGPT, Grok, Gemini va boshqalar) talabaning bilim darajasini real vaqt rejimida tahlil qilib, individual mashqlar, tavsiyalar va hatto dars rejasini taklif qila oladi [2, 8-bet]. SI baholashni avtomatlashtiradi, yozma ishlar va testlarni tezkor tahlil qiladi, o‘qituvchiga esa ijodiy vazifalarga ko‘proq vaqt qoldiradi [4, 98-bet]. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 14-oktabrdagi PQ-358-son qarori bilan tasdiqlangan “Sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarini 2030-yilga qadar rivojlantirish strategiyasi”da ta’lim sohasida SI joriy etish alohida o‘rin tutadi: bilim sifatini

baholashni avtomatlashtirish, davomat monitoringi, shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim yo'nalishlari va 2030-yilga qadar 1000 nafar malakali mutaxassis tayyorlash ko'zda tutilgan [5]. Bu strategiya ta'lim jarayonini tubdan modernizatsiya qilish uchun huquqiy asos yaratmoqda.

Innovatsion texnologiyalarga VR/AR, metavers va gamifikatsiya kabilarni aniq misol tariqasida keltirib o'tishimiz mumkin. Virtual va kengaytirilgan haqiqat texnologiyalari (VR/AR) talabalarga laboratoriya tajribalarini xavfsiz va real 3D muhitda o'tkazish imkonini beradi. Tibbiyot, muhandislik, tabiiy fanlar talabalari operatsiya yoki murakkab fizik tajribalarni simulyatsiya qilishi mumkin (3D Anatomy, Merge Cube, Google Expeditions) [1, 9-bet]. Metavers va virtual olamlar talabalar uchun global sinfxona yaratmoqda – turli mamlakat talabalari bir vaqtda loyiha ustida ishlashi mumkin [2, 10-bet]. Gamifikatsiya (o'yinlashtirish) esa o'quv jarayoniga o'yin elementlarini kiritib, talabalar motivatsiyasini 88,6 % gacha oshirishi isbotlangan [2, 11-bet].

Kreativ pedagogik yondashuvlarning yangi elementlari:

1. Challenge-Based Learning (CBL): Talabalarga nazariy topshiriq emas, balki real ijtimoiy yoki texnik muammo beriladi (Masalan: "Shahardagi tirbandlikni kamaytirish modeli").

2. Edu-Podkasting: Audio-vizual ma'lumotlarni qabul qilish darajasi yuqori bo'lgan "Z-avlod" uchun podkastlar eng qulay bilim manbai bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda.

3. Flipped Classroom (To'ntarilgan sinfxona): Nazariy qism uyda (video/platforma orqali) o'rganiladi, darsda esa faqat amaliy tahlil va ijodiy muhokama olib boriladi.

Raqamli etika va xavfsizlik

Raqamli transformatsiya sharoitida **axloqiy masalalar** (AI Ethics) birinchi o'ringa chiqadi. Talabalarda plagiatga qarshi kurashish, akademik halollik va kibergigiyena ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish zarur. Sun'iy intellekt talabaning o'rniga ishini bajarib berishi emas, balki uning g'oyalarini boyitishiga xizmat qilishi lozim.

Xulosa sifatida shuni ta’kidlab o’tish lozimki, raqamli transformatsiya ta’lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilishning muqarrar yo’nalishi bo’lib, sun’iy intellekt, VR/AR, gamifikatsiya va kreativ pedagogik yondashuvlar uni insonparvar, individual va samarali qilmoqda. O’zbekistonning milliy strategiyalari ushbu jarayonni jadallashtirmoqda. Muvaffaqiyat uchun o’qituvchilarning raqamli va kreativ kompetensiyalarini doimiy rivojlantirish, texnik infratuzilmani mustahkamlash va axloqiy me’yorlarga qat’iy rioya qilish zarur. Raqamli transformatsiya — bu o’qituvchi o’rnini texnika egallashi emas, balki o’qituvchining imkoniyatlarini kengayishi demakdir. O’zbekiston sharoitida ushbu jarayonni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi uchlikning birlashishi shart:

- **Davlat tomonidan qo’llab-quvvatlash** (Strategik dasturlar va investitsiyalar);
- **Texnologik innovatsiyalar** (SI, VR, Cloud computing);
- **Pedagogik mahorat** (O’qituvchining kreativ va tanqidiy yondashuvi).

Ushbu omillarning uyg’unligi ta’lim sifatini yangi bosqichga ko’tarib, global mehnat bozorida raqobatbardosh kadrlarni tayyorlashga xizmat qiladi.

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THE THEMATIC SCOPE OF WOMEN'S POETRY IN UZBEK LITERATURE. A LOOK AT THE WORK OF CONTEMPORARY POET FARIDA AFRUZ

Egamberdiyeva Mohina

4th- year student, uzbek language and literature, faculty of humanities and languages,
Kokand state university

Abstract: This article discusses women's poetry, which holds a special place in Uzbek literature, the history of its study, women poets who have left a bright mark in our literature from classical literature to the present day with their rich creative heritage, and the scope of themes in the works of these poets. At the same time, information will be provided about the work of our contemporary poet of the independence period, the talented creator Farida Afruz, and the world of themes in her poems.

Keywords: Uzbek literature, classical literature, modern literature, poetry, women's poetry, classical genres, modern genres, thematic scope, meter, rhyme.

O'zbek adabiyotida ayollar she'riyati mavzular ko'lami
(Farida Afro'z ijodi misolida)

Egamberdiyeva Mohina

Qo'qonDU O'zbek tili va adabiyoti yo'nalishi 4-bosqich talabasi

Ilmiy rahbar: Haydarova Gulhayo

Qo'qonDU O'zbek tili va adabiyoti kafedrası o'qituvchisi(PhD)

Annotatsiya: mazkur maqolada o'zbek adabiyotida o'ziga xos o'ringa ega bo'lgan ayollar she'riyati, bu she'riyatning o'rganilish tarixi, mumtoz adabiyotimizdan to bugungi kunga qadar adabiyotimizda o'zining boy ijodiy merosi bilan yorqin iz qoldirib kelayotgan ayol shoiralar hamda ular ijodidagi mavzular ko'lami haqida so'z boradi. Shu bilan birga mustaqillik davri shoirasi bo'lmish zamondoshimiz, mahoratli

ijodkor Farida Afro'z ijodi va she'rlaridagi mavzular olami borasida ham ma'lumotlar berib o'tiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'zbek adabiyoti, mumtoz adabiyot, zamonaviy adabiyot, she'riyat, ayollar she'riyati, mumtoz janrlar, zamonaviy janrlar, mavzular ko'lami, vazn, qofiya.

She'riyatning o'ziga xos uslub, o'ziga xos his-kechinma va o'ziga xos obrazlariga ega bo'lgan bir guruh a'zolari mavjud – ular ayol shoiralardir. Ayol shoirlar, umuman, ayollar she'riyati adabiyotimizda alohida e'tiborga molik yo'nalish hisoblanadi. She'riyatda ayol shoiralarga e'tibor masalasi bugun paydo bo'lib qolgan gap emas. Bu yo'nalish uzoq o'tmishga borib taqaladi. Ayollar she'riyati uslub, mavzu, g'oya va ularning ifoda talqini borasida ham ajralib turadi. Ularning xilqatida noziklik ufurib turadi. Har bir ayol atrofda bo'layotgan voqea-hodisalarga nisbatan tuyg'ular, his-kechinmalar bilan javob qaytaradi. Shoira ayollarda esa bunday holat yuqori cho'qqiga chiqqan bo'ladi, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Shunday ekan, ayollar she'riyati, ularning uzoq o'tmishdan to bugungi kunga qadar bo'lgan rivoji masalasi alohida muhim mavzu sanaladi. Ayollar she'riyati haqidagi qarashlar, ularning ijodiga bo'lgan e'tibor va e'tirof qadim davrlardan yuzaga kelgan. Buning yorqin namunasini Alisher Navoiyning "Majolis un-nafois"¹ tazkirasida tilga olingan ayol shoirlar misolida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ushbu tazkira 1491–1498-yillarda yaratilgan bo'lib, XV asrda yashab ijod qilgan 459 nafar shoirning hayoti va ijodiy merosi haqida muhim ma'lumotlarni jamlagan. Asarda Navoiy nafaqat erkak shoirlar, balki ayol ijodkorlarni ham e'tibordan chetda qoldirmaydi, ularning ijodiy salohiyati, zamondoshlari bilan aloqalari va she'riy merosi haqida ham muhim ma'lumotlar berib o'tadi.

Shunga qaramay, Sharq musulmon muhitida XV asrgacha bo'lgan davrda ayol shoirlar faoliyati mustaqil kitob shaklida tizimli ravishda yoritilmagan. Ular haqidagi ma'lumotlar, asosan, umumiy tazkiralar, zamima (qo'shimcha) qaydlar yoki ayrim

¹ Alisher Navoiy. Mukammal asarlar to'plami (20 jildli), 13-jild. Toshkent: 1997.

tarixiy-badiiy manbalar tarkibida uchraydi. Demak, ayol ijodkorlar merosi alohida ilmiy-adabiy obyekt sifatida emas, balki umumiy adabiy jarayonning bir qismi tarzida qayd etib kelingan.

XVI asrning ikkinchi yarmidan e'tiboran esa, ayol shoiralarga bag'ishlangan maxsus tazkiralar yaratish an'anasi shakllana boshlaydi. Bu yo'nalishdagi dastlabki namunalardan biri "Javohir ul-ajoyib"² asaridir. Mazkur tazkira Faxri Hiraviy tomonidan 1554-1555-yillarda tuzilgan bo'lib, muallif "Majolis un-nafois"ni fors tiliga tarjima qilgani hamda bir necha tazkira asarlari yaratgani bilan ma'lum. Asar tuzilish jihatidan debocha va asosiy qismdan iborat bolib, unda 31 nafar ayol shoiraning hayoti va ijodiga doir ma'lumotlar jamlangan.

Navoiy davridan so'ng Qo'qon xoni Amir Umarxon davrida yuzaga kelgan Qo'qon adabiy muhiti barcha shoir va ijodkorlar qatori ayol shoiralar uchun ham muhim kamolot o'chog'i bo'lib xizmat qildi. O'zi ham Amiriy taxallusi bilan ijod qilgan Amir Umarxon Qo'qon adabiy muhiti zahirida ko'plab ijodkorlarga shart-sharoitlar yaratib berdi. Buning natijasida o'z iste'dodi bilan tanilgan Nodira, Uvaysiy, Dilshodi Barno, Anbar Otin kabi ayol shoiralar yetishib chiqdi. Bu shoiralarning ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi turlicha bo'lsa ham, ijodiy yondashuv jihatdan muayyan badiiy-g'oyaviy mushtaraklik ko'zga tashlanadi.

Qo'qonda adabiy muhit taraqqiy etgan bo'lsa-da, mamlakat ichki nizolari, taxt uchun bo'layotgan kurashlar hamda adolatsizliklar xalqning tinkasini quritgani bois, ushbu muhitda yashab, ijod qilgan ayol shoiralar atrofdagi voqea-hodisalarga befarq bo'lmasdan, o'z ruhiy kechinmalarini she'rlarda aks ettira olganlar. Bunday shoiralardan biri xonning rafiqasi bo'lgan malika Nodirabegim bo'lib, u davrning adolatsizliklariga befarq bo'lmay, turmush o'rtog'i Amir Umarxonga maslakdosh bo'ldi va hukmdorni

² Faxri Hiraviy. Javohir ul-ajoyib. Toshkent: "Mumtoz so'z" nashriyoti. 2014.

adolatli, rahm-shafqatli bo‘lib, xalq dardi bilan yashashga undagan. Buning isbotini Nodira ijodidan keltirilgan quyidagi misralarda ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

Fuqaro holig‘a gar boqmasa har shoh, anga
Hashmat-u saltanat-u raf‘at-u shon barcha abas.
Shoh uldurki, raiyatga tarahhum qilsa,
Yo‘q esa qoidayi amn-u omon barcha abas.³

Qo‘qon adabiy muhitidagi ayol shoirlarning yana bir iste‘dodli vakili Jahon otin Uvaysiy bo‘lib, u ham o‘z ijodida davr ijtimoiy muhitini tanqid ostiga olgan va zamondoshlarining dardga to‘la kechinmalarini aks ettirgan:

Zamona kulfatidin bu ko‘ngil dog‘ o‘ldi, dog‘ o‘ldi,
Bu charxi bemuruvvatdin ko‘ngil dog‘ o‘ldi, dog‘ o‘ldi.
Jarohat bo‘ldi bag‘rim tig‘i bedodi raqiblardin,
Bu ko‘tohfahm mardumdin ko‘ngul dog‘ o‘ldi, dog‘ o‘ldi.⁴

Ayol shoirlar ijodi yangi pog‘onaga ko‘tarilgan davr sifatida XX asrni ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bu davrda ham ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotdagi murakkabliklarga qaramay o‘z ijodi, iste‘dodi bilan tanilgan ayol shoirlar bisyor. XX asrning ko‘proq ikkinchi yarmidagi ayollar she‘riyatini Halima Xudoyberdiyeva, Zulfiya, Saida Zunnunova va Oydin Hojiyeva kabi bir qator o‘zbek shoirlari asarlari misolida ko‘ra olamiz.

Halima Xudoyberdiyeva she‘rlari o‘tgan asr o‘zbek she‘riyatida ayollik, insoniylik va vatanparvarlik mavzularini ilgari suruvchi namuna sifatida qabul qilinadi. Uning she‘rlari zamondosh adabiyotga nisbatan o‘ziga xos uslub bilan ajralib turadi: badiiy tafsilotlar orqali ruhiy holatlarni tasvirlash, so‘z va gap tuzilmasidagi ritmik ohang, uning ijodiy xususiyatlarini belgilaydi. Masalan, ijodkorning quyidagi she‘riga e‘tibor qaratsak:

³ Nodira. Devon. Toshkent: 1963.

⁴ Uvaysiy. Devon. G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san‘at nashriyoti. Toshkent: 1963.

Essiz, zilol daryolar
Biz qonib ichmasak hayf.
Essiz moviy ma'volar,
Biz qonib uchmasak hayf.
Irmoq pastlab, qiyalab
Ketsa, uchqur tog', essiz.
Ko'rmay o'tsa biyalar
Uchkur arg'umoq, essiz!
Dunyasiga o't ketsin,
Dunyasiga ertak hayf.
Unda ko'ngli ayolsiz
Ketayotgan erkak hayf.⁵

Keltirilgan she'r ham shoiraning yuqorida tilga olingan xususiyatlarini yaqqol namoyon etadi.

Avvalo, she'rning bosh g'oyasi — hayot ne'matlarining qadriga yetish, insoniy tuyg'ularni boy bermaslik va ayniqsa, ayollik mehrisiz hayotning ma'nosizligi haqidagi fikrni ilgari surishdan iborat. Shoir tabiat obrazlari orqali inson hayotidagi imkoniyatlar va ularning qadrsiz qolishini achinish bilan tasvirlaydi. Oxirgi bandda esa fikr keskin ijtimoiy-ma'naviy mazmunga ko'chadi: "ko'ngli ayolsiz ketayotgan erkakka hayf" aytilishi orqali ayol mehri, muhabbati va ruhiy uyg'unliksiz hayot to'laqonli emasligi ta'kidlanadi. Ijodkor badiiy tafsilotlar — tabiat manzaralari orqali insonning ichki ruhiy holatini ochadi. Ya'ni tashqi manzara ichki kechinmaga ko'chadi. Shu bilan birga, misralardagi qisqa, ritmik va ohangdor tuzilish she'rga musiqiylik bag'ishlaydi. Bu esa uning poetik uslubining muhim belgilaridan biridir. Bunday o'ziga xosliklarni shoiraning deyarli barcha she'rlarida kuzatishimiz mumkin. Birgina Halima

⁵ Halima Xudoyberdiyeva. Saylanma. Toshkent, "Sharq". 2000. 396-bet.

Xudoyberdiyeva emas, balki o'sha davr o'zbek shoirlarining barchasi XX asr adabiyotimiz manzarasiga o'z chizgilarini go'zal tarzda muhrlaganlar.

Umuman olganda, XX asr o'zbek she'riyati taraqqiyotida ayol shoirlarning tutgan o'rni alohida estetik va ma'naviy hodisa sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Bu davrda ijod qilgan shoirlar nafaqat ayollar she'riyatining mavqeini, balki milliy adabiyotimiz ravnaqini ham mustahkamlashga o'zlarining salmoqli hissalarini qo'shganlar. Ularning ijodi orqali ayol ruhiyati, ichki "men"i, ijtimoiy va ma'naviy pozitsiyasi mustaqil poetik konsepsiya darajasiga ko'tarildi. Yuqorida nomlari tilga olingan shoirlarni birlashtirib turuvchi eng muhim jihat — ayol qalbining teran va samimiy tasviri, ruhiy kechinmalarning falsafiy hamda estetik talqini hisoblanadi. Ularning she'rlarida ayol obrazi passiv kuzatuvchi emas, balki his qiluvchi, tafakkur yurituvchi va hayot jarayonlarida faol ishtirok etuvchi subyekt sifatida gavdalanadi. Boisi bu davrda ayollar ijtimoiy hayotda ham ko'plab qiyinchiliklarga duch kelgan, millat hayotida o'z o'rnini topishga intilayotgan muhitda yashar edilar. Mustaqillikka qadar ular kurashlar va bosim ostida yashadilar, biroq shunday muhitda ham Vatanga, oilaga sadoqatni yo'qotmadilar. Shuning uchun ham ushbu davr ijodkorlari she'riyatida Vatan, onalik, muhabbat, sadoqat, matonat kabi umuminsoniy qadriyatlar ayol nigohi orqali yuksak badiiy darajada ifoda etildi. Urush va ijtimoiy sinovlar, davr murakkabliklari, ruhiy iztiroblar ham aynan ayol qalbidan o'tkazilib, yangi estetik mazmun kasb etdi. Natijada ayollar she'riyati milliy adabiyotimizda nafaqat mavzu ko'lamini kengaytirdi, balki poetik ifoda imkoniyatlarini ham boyitdi.

Ayollar she'riyatidagi navbatdagi yangi bosqich bu albatta, mustaqillik davri hisoblanadi. Mustaqillik davridagi ayol shoirlar ijodi chinakamiga yangicha tus oldi: mavzu ko'lami kengaydi, tuyg'ular ifodasi oydinlashdi, ijod qanotlari erkin parvoz qilishga shaylandi, bir so'z bilan aytganda istiqlool davri boshlandi. Bu davrda adabiy maydonga kirib kelgan ayol shoirlar avvalgi an'analarni davom ettirgan holda, poetik

tafakkurga yangicha ruh, erkinlik va individual “men”ini olib kirdilar. Ularning ijodida ayol ruhiyati, zamon nafasi, shaxsiy iztirob va ijtimoiy ong uyg‘un holda namoyon bo‘ladi. Bunday iste’dodli ijodkorlar qatoriga Farida Afro‘z, Zebo Mirzo, Go‘zal Begim va Zulfiya Mo‘minova kabi shoirlarimizni kiritishimiz mumkin. Istiqlol yillarida bunday ayol shoirlarning she‘riyati faqat shaxsiy hissiyot va sevgiga bog‘liq bo‘lib qolmay, balki ijtimoiy muammolar, insoniy adolat, milliy qadriyatlar va tarixiy xotira kabi mavzularni ham qamrab oldi. Shu jihatdan ularning ijodi nafaqat san‘at, balki ma‘naviy va axloqiy tarbiya manbai sifatida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mustaqillik davri ayollar she‘riyatining yetuk va o‘ziga xos ovozga ega vakillaridan biri — Farida Afro‘z (Bo‘tayeva Farida)dir. U 1956-yil 5-martda Qo‘qon shahrida tug‘ilgan bo‘lib, 1994-yildan buyon O‘zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi a‘zosi sifatida faoliyat yuritib kelmoqda. Shoiraning ijodi istiqlool yillarida yanada sermahsul bosqichga kirganini kuzatish mumkin.

Farida Afro‘zning “Qirq kokilligim”, “Iztirob ko‘ylagi”, “Tunlar isyoni”, “Ko‘zim manim...”, “O‘zimdan o‘zimgacha”, “Tasbih”, “O‘sha kun — bugundir” kabi she‘riy to‘plamlari, shuningdek, “Qurbonjon dodxoh” tarixiy dramasi uning ijodiy ko‘lamining kengligini ko‘rsatadi. Asarlarining rus, turk, ingliz, nemis, fransuz, fors, uyg‘ur, ozar, gagauz, xitoy, koreys tillariga tarjima qilingani shoira ijodining xalqaro miqyosda ham e‘tirof etilganidan dalolat beradi.

Farida Afro‘z poetikasining markazida so‘zga bo‘lgan ehtirom va mas‘uliyat turadi. Shoira nazarida ijod tasodifiy mashg‘ulot emas, balki ilohiy ato — shavqdir. U so‘z, she‘r va shavqni shoir “men”ini tashkil etuvchi uch qudrat sifatida talqin qiladi. Bu qarash uning she‘rlarida ham yaqqol seziladi: har bir satrda ichki mas‘uliyat, so‘zning og‘irligi va ma‘naviy yukini his qilish mumkin.

Nima qildim ellikka kirib,
Yarim asr qanday yashadim?

Qay armonning ko'ksini tilib,
Qay mehrga jonim to'shadim?!
Nima qildim sarson, sargardon,
Qay bir ruhning rohati bo'ldim?
Bo'loldimmi, zulmatda bir sham,
Qay bag'irda oy bo'lib to'ldim?!
Shukrim bormi, qultum suv ichib,
Rozimanmi, burda nonimga?
Tashladimmi kibor libosim,
Loyiqmanmi, ajdod nomimga?⁶

Farida Afro'z ijodi mustaqillik davri o'zbek ayollar she'riyatida chuqur falsafiylik, ichki kechinmalarni samimiy va mas'uliyat bilan ifodalash xususiyati bilan ajralib turadi. Keltirilgan she'r ham shoira poetikasining ana shu jihatlarini yorqin namoyon etadi.

Avvalo, she'rning bosh g'oyasi — insonning o'z umr yo'liga nazar tashlab, o'z hayot yo'lini hisob-kitob qilishi, yashab o'tilgan hayotning mazmuni va ma'naviy qiymatini anglashga intilishidir. "Ellikka kirib" iborasi orqali umrning muhim bosqichida turib, o'tgan hayot sarhisob qilinadi. Shoira "nima qildim?", "qanday yashadim?" kabi savollar orqali o'z "men"ini tahlil qiladi. Bu — oddiy savol emas, balki hayotning ma'naviy mezonlari oldida javob izlashdir.

She'rda ayollik va insoniylik masalasi ham chuqur ifodalangan. "Qay mehrga jonim to'shadim?" misrasi orqali ayol qalbining fidoyiligi, mehr berish ehtiyoji aks etadi. Shu bilan birga, bu mehrning qanchalik o'rinli yoki samarasiz bo'lgani haqida ichki shubha mavjud. Bu esa shoira ijodidagi ayol ruhiyatining murakkab va ziddiyatli holatini ko'rsatadi.

⁶ Farida Afro'z. Ko'zim manim. G'afur G'ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti. Toshkent: 1999.

Badiiy tasviriy vositalarga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, ritorik savollar she'rning asosiy qurilish usulidir. Har bir band savollar orqali qurilib, ichki iztirob va o'z-o'zini so'roq qilish kayfiyatini kuchaytiradi. She'rda shoira uchun muhim bo'lgan so'zga mas'uliyat yaqqol seziladi. Har bir satrda tasodifiylik yo'q — aksincha, har bir savol chuqur ma'naviy yukni ko'taradi. Shoira ijodni "ilohiy ato" deb bilganidek, bu she'rda ham har bir so'z o'lchab, his etib qo'llangan.

Xususan, oxirgi bandidagi:

"Shukrim bormi...?"

"Rozimanmi...?"

"Loyiqmanmi ajdod nomimga?"

kabi savollar insonning nafaqat shaxsiy, balki milliy va ma'naviy mas'uliyat oldidagi o'rnini ham ko'rsatadi.

Shoiraning bunday darajaga yetishi bolalik yillaridan kurtak yoza boshlagan. Uning bolalik xotiralari — hovli etagidagi ariqda oqayotgan sariq behilar manzarasi — uning poetik tafakkuri tabiat va hayratdan oziqlanganini ko'rsatadi. U she'rni oddiy nutq emas, "hayrat tili" deb biladi. Bu jihat uning lirikasiga samimiylilik va tabiiylik baxsh etadid. Farida Afro'z ijodida yana bir muhim qatlam — tasavvufiy ruh va ichki oshiqlik kayfiyatidir. Onasidan meros bo'lgan sabr, Yaratganga muhabbat, taqdirga taslimlik g'oyalari uning she'rlarida falsafiy teranlik hosil qiladi. Shoira uchun qalb — ezgu tuyg'ular saltanati, she'r esa ana shu qalbning pok ifodasidir.

Shuningdek, u adabiyotga ma'naviy ibodatgoh sifatida qaraydi. Nodirabegim, Abdulla Qodiriy, Cho'lpon, Usmon Nosir kabi siymolar oldida rost so'z aytish zarurligini ta'kidlashi uning ijodiy prinsipini belgilaydi: so'zga xiyonat qilmaslik. Yoshlarning og'ir, fojiaiy ma'noli so'zlarni bepisand ishlatishidan tashvishlanishi ham shoiraning so'z qudratiga bo'lgan e'tiqodidan kelib chiqadi.

Tarjimon sifatida ham u jahon adabiyotiga murojaat qilgan: yapon xokkulardan tortib turk va fors she'riyati namunalari, hatto ruhshunos Deyl Karnegi asarlarini o'zbek tiliga o'giran. Bu esa uning badiiy tafakkuri milliylik bilan birga umumbashariy manbalardan ham oziqlanishini ko'rsatadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Farida Afro'z mustaqillik davri ayollar she'riyatida so'zning ma'naviy mas'uliyatini chuqur his etgan, tasavvufiy-falsafiy qatlamni zamonaviy lirika bilan uyg'unlashtira olgan ijodkor sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Uning she'riyati samimiyat, ruhiy izlanish va so'zga sadoqat tamoyillari bilan ajralib turadi.

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Methodology for developing digital thinking in preschool children.

Mukhammadaliyeva Zarnigor Baxtiyor qizi

Lecturer, Department of Management, UBS

Email: zarnigorim141098@gmail.com

Tel: +998 93 393 95 98

Annotation. Developing algorithmic thinking in preschool children through engaging computer and board games, tailored to their age-related characteristics.

Keywords: Digital thinking, Algorithmic thinking, Robotics complex

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda raqamli tafakkurni rivojlantirish metodikasi

Muhammadaliyeva Zarnigor Baxtiyor qizi

UBS Menejment kafedrası o'qituvchisi

Email: zarnigorim141098@gmail.com

Tel: +998 93 393 95 98

Annotatsiya. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida bolalarning yosh xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda ular uchun qiziqarli bo'lgan kompyuter va stol o'yilari orqali ularda algoritmik fikrlashni shakllantirish.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli tafakkur, algoritmik tafakkur, robototexnik kompleks. Hozirgi raqamli texnologiyalar jadal rivojlanayotgan davrda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda raqamli tafakkurni shakllantirish muhim pedagogik vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Raqamli tafakkur — bu bolalarning mantiqiy fikrlashi, muammoni hal qilish ko'nikmalari, algoritmik yondashuvi va texnologik savodxonligini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan jarayondir.

Robototexnik komplekslar (masalan, Lego Education, Bee-Bot va boshqa dasturlanuvchi qurilmalar) orqali ta'lim berish bolalarda qiziqish uyg'otadi va ularni faol o'rganishga jalb qiladi. Ushbu metodika o'yin asosida tashkil etilib, bolalarning yosh xususiyatlariga mos tarzda bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshiriladi.

Metodikaning asosiy tamoyillari quyidagilardan iborat:

- o‘yin orqali o‘qitish;
- vizual va amaliy faoliyatga tayanish;
- oddiydan murakkabga qarab rivojlantirish;
- mustaqil fikrlashni rag‘batlantirish.

Robototexnika yordamida bolalar algoritm tuzish, ketma-ketlikni anglash, sabab-oqibat bog‘liqligini tushunish kabi muhim ko‘nikmalarni egallaydi. Shu bilan birga, jamoada ishlash, ijodkorlik va muhandislik fikrlash ham rivojlanadi.

Yosh avlodning algoritmik fikrlash ko‘nikmasini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish butun dunyo ta‘lim tizimi oldidagi dolzarb masalalardan biridir, ushbu ko‘nikma bolalarni kelajak kasblarini, zamonaviy bilimlarni egallashida muhim. Farzandlar kelajakda raqamli dunyo talablariga javob berishi va kelajak kasblarini egallashi uchun dasturlash bo‘yicha bilim va ko‘nikmalarga, xususan, algoritmik fikrlash ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishi muhim ekan.

Algoritmik fikrlash ko‘nikmasi yangi algoritmlarni tuzish jarayonida namoyon bo‘luvchi ijodiy jihatlarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi va quyidagi komponentlardan tashkil topadi:

- berilgan masalalarning tahlil qilish;
- muammolarni aniqlash;
- qo‘yilgan masalalarni yechishda asosiy amallarni aniqlash;
- asosiy amallarni qo‘llagan holda berilgan masalani yechish uchun to‘g‘ri algoritmlarni qurish;
- qo‘yilgan masalaning mavjud xususiy va normal hollarini ko‘rib chiqish;
- algoritmlarni baholash (to‘g‘riligi, unumdorligi va yakunlanganligi);
- algoritmlarning unumdorligini oshirish.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida robototexnik komplekslardan foydalanish bolalarda raqamli tafakkurni samarali shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi hamda ularni kelajakdagi zamonaviy ta'lim bosqichlariga tayyorlaydi.

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**COMPREHENSIVE MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF
THE STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE BRONCHIAL TREE AND
LUNG PARENCHYMA IN WHITE OUTBRED RATS UNDER NORMAL
PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS**

Sh. J. Teshayev

Z. F. Boltaeva

Bukhara State Medical Institute, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Abstract. A comprehensive morphological and morphometric study of the bronchial tree and lung parenchyma in white outbred rats under physiological conditions was conducted. It was established that the structure of the bronchopulmonary system is characterized by morphofunctional maturity, preserved architectonics of the epithelial layer, alveolar apparatus, and vascular component. The identified age-related changes are adaptive in nature and are not accompanied by destructive processes. Certain morphometric parameters may be considered as reference criteria of normality, providing a basis for the objective assessment of pathological alterations under experimental conditions.

Keywords: bronchial tree, lung parenchyma, morphology, morphometry, white outbred rats, physiological norm, alveoli, bronchi, histology.

**КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА
СТРУКТУРНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ БРОНХИАЛЬНОГО ДЕРЕВА И
ЛЁГОЧНОЙ ПАРЕНХИМЫ У БЕЛЫХ БЕСПОРОДНЫХ КРЫС В
НОРМАЛЬНОМ ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКОМ СОСТОЯНИИ**

Тешаев Ш.Ж., Болтаева З.Ф.

Бухарский государственный медицинский институт, Бухара, Узбекистан

Аннотация. Проведено комплексное морфологическое и морфометрическое исследование бронхиального дерева и лёгочной паренхимы у белых беспородных

крыс в физиологической норме. Установлено, что структура бронхолёгочной системы характеризуется морфофункциональной зрелостью, сохранённой архитектоникой эпителиального слоя, альвеолярного аппарата и сосудистого компонента. Выявленные возрастные изменения носят адаптационный характер и не сопровождаются деструктивными процессами. Определённые морфометрические показатели могут рассматриваться как эталонные критерии нормы, обеспечивающие основу для объективной оценки патологических изменений при экспериментальных воздействиях.

Ключевые слова: бронхиальное дерево, лёгочная паренхима, морфология, морфометрия, белые беспородные крысы, физиологическая норма, альвеолы, бронхи, гистология.

Актуальность: Высокая распространённость бронхолёгочной патологии и доказанное влияние токсических факторов на структурную перестройку дыхательной системы формируют необходимость точной морфологической верификации изменений на тканевом уровне. При этом интерпретация экспериментальных данных остаётся ограниченной из-за отсутствия стандартизированных показателей нормы бронхов и лёгких у лабораторных животных. Недостаточная изученность морфологической организации бронхолёгочной системы у белых беспородных крыс в физиологических условиях обуславливает необходимость её системного анализа как основы для последующих токсикологических и патогенетических исследований.

Цель исследования: Установить закономерности морфологической и морфометрической организации бронхиального дерева и лёгочной паренхимы у белых беспородных крыс в условиях физиологической нормы с определением эталонных структурных параметров, обеспечивающих объективную оценку последующих патологических изменений при экспериментальных воздействиях.

Материалы и методы исследования: Исследование проведено на 30 клинически здоровых белых беспородных крысах обоего пола массой 220–300 г, содержащихся в стандартных условиях вивария Бухарского государственного медицинского института. Животные были разделены на три возрастные группы: 6, 9 и 12 месяцев. После лёгкого эфирного наркоза лёгкие фиксировали в 10 % нейтральном формалине методом интраторакальной перфузии. Проводили гистологическую и морфометрическую оценку эпителия бронхов, толщины базальной мембраны, межалвеолярных перегородок, серозной оболочки и сосудистой стенки.

Обсуждение. Полученные результаты подтверждают, что бронхолёгочная система белых беспородных крыс в физиологической норме характеризуется структурной завершённостью и функциональной состоятельностью, а выявленные возрастные изменения носят адаптационный характер и отражают усиление барьерных и регуляторных свойств дыхательных путей без признаков деструкции; при этом установленные морфометрические показатели формируют объективную количественную базу, позволяющую чётко разграничивать физиологические и патологические процессы, что имеет принципиальное значение при моделировании токсических воздействий и оценке морфологических эффектов терапевтических вмешательств.

Заключение. Таким образом, морфологическая организация бронхов и лёгких белых беспородных крыс в возрасте 6–12 месяцев соответствует состоянию морфофункциональной зрелости, а определённые морфометрические параметры могут рассматриваться как эталонные критерии нормы, обеспечивающие научно обоснованную основу для последующей оценки структурных изменений при экспериментальных моделях хронических интоксикаций и разработке методов их коррекции.

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PATTERNS OF STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE BRONCHOPULMONARY SYSTEM IN CLINICALLY HEALTHY WHITE OUTBRED RATS

Zharlykassynova G.J.

Boltaeva Z.F.

Bukhara State Medical Institute, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The study evaluates the structural and morphometric features of the bronchopulmonary system in clinically healthy white outbred rats to establish reference parameters. Thirty rats (6, 9, and 12 months) were examined using histological and morphometric methods. An age-dependent increase in bronchial epithelium height, basement membrane thickness, and interalveolar septa was identified, most pronounced in 12-month-old animals. The findings reflect physiological tissue maturation without pathological changes. The obtained data can serve as baseline values for experimental studies of respiratory pathology.

Keywords. bronchopulmonary system; morphometry; rats; lung histology; tissue remodeling; baseline values

Relevance. The global burden of chronic respiratory pathology continues to expand, driven by persistent exposure to environmental and anthropogenic risk factors, including tobacco-derived toxins, industrial emissions, and airborne pollutants. Current epidemiological data indicate that chronic lung diseases affect over 300 million individuals worldwide and remain among the leading causes of mortality. Notwithstanding advances in pulmonology, the structural basis and pathogenetic pathways underlying toxic injury to respiratory tissues are not yet fully clarified, particularly at the level of tissue remodeling and microarchitectural alterations.

Aim of the study. To determine the patterns of structural and morphometric organization of the bronchopulmonary system in clinically healthy white outbred rats,

with the establishment of baseline reference parameters for subsequent evaluation of experimentally induced pathological changes.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted on 30 clinically healthy white outbred rats of both sexes weighing 220–300 g, maintained under standard vivarium conditions at the Bukhara State Medical Institute. The animals were divided into three age groups: 6, 9, and 12 months. The lungs were fixed in 10% neutral formalin by intrathoracic perfusion through the trachea to preserve the natural alveolar architecture. Histological and morphometric analyses were performed to measure the height of the bronchial epithelium, basement membrane thickness, interalveolar septa, serous membrane, and vascular wall parameters.

Results: A comparative morphometric analysis revealed that the structural parameters of the bronchopulmonary system increase progressively with age, reflecting the physiological maturation and functional stabilization of the respiratory organs. The most significant increase was noted in 12-month-old rats: basement membrane thickness, muscular layer, and interalveolar septa grew by 11.1%, 5.4%, and 8.0%, respectively, compared with 6-month-old animals. The bronchial epithelial height increased by 3.2%, and the serous membrane thickness by 5.3%. These changes demonstrate adaptive tissue remodeling and enhanced structural stability of the bronchi and lungs during postnatal development. The obtained morphometric values can serve as reference standards for evaluating structural changes in experimental models of chronic intoxication and assessing the effectiveness of detoxification therapy.

Conclusion. The bronchopulmonary system of clinically healthy white outbred rats shows age-dependent structural maturation, characterized by moderate increases in key morphometric parameters reflecting adaptive tissue remodeling without pathological changes. The obtained values can be considered reference standards for evaluating structural alterations in experimental models.

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**The Societal Integration of International Law: Quantifying Normative
Compliance and Global Governance Efficacy**

Nuriddinova Dilnura Dilshodbek qizi

*Student, Group 101, Namangan Regional Academic Lyceum under the Tashkent State
University of Law (TSUL), Namangan, Uzbekistan.*

Email: dilnuranuriddinova0@gmail.com

Qodirova Rayxona Sobirjon qizi

*Student, Group 101, Namangan Regional Academic Lyceum under the Tashkent State
University of Law (TSUL), Namangan, Uzbekistan.*

Email: rayxonaqodirova80@gmail.com

Abstract. The intersection of international jurisprudence and global societal architecture demands rigorous empirical evaluation to determine the efficacy of cross-border normative compliance. This investigation quantifies the assimilation rate of international legal frameworks into domestic societal structures, examining the functional mechanisms that drive sovereign adherence to global mandates. Utilizing a mixed-methods socio-legal paradigm, we evaluated 412 distinct treaty implementation cycles across 45 developing and developed jurisdictions between 2018 and 2025. The analysis targeted the enforcement trajectories of human rights protocols and transnational economic regulations against localized socio-political resistance metrics. Implementation of formalized international legal mandates yielded highly stratified societal compliance outcomes. Advanced economies demonstrated an 84.5% baseline adherence to integrated soft-law directives, whereas transitional demographic regions registered a 42.1% compliance rate ($p < 0.001$), heavily constrained by competing domestic socio-cultural variables. The integration of targeted economic sanctions as an enforcement mechanism produced an unintended 31.4% increase in societal alienation within the penalized regions, effectively undermining long-term institutional legitimacy.

The empirical data reveals that standard monolithic approaches to international law fail systematically unless structurally adapted to regional sociological realities. Restructuring global governance frameworks to prioritize localized socio-legal assimilation over rigid, punitive enforcement represents a non-negotiable strategic necessity to optimize transnational legal efficacy and secure unified global societal stability.

Keywords: International law, sociology of law, normative compliance, global governance, transnational jurisprudence, socio-legal assimilation, institutional legitimacy, treaty enforcement.

Introduction. Global governance structures function fundamentally as a mediator of transnational societal interactions. The traditional architecture of international law operates on the premise of sovereign consent, dictating state behavior through bilateral and multilateral codifications. Contemporary legal scholarship frequently evaluates these frameworks strictly through a doctrinal lens, isolating the written statute from its actual sociological application. This methodological isolation obscures the mechanical reality of how international norms penetrate, alter, or fail within distinct domestic societies. State ratification of a treaty rarely guarantees societal assimilation.

Current jurisprudential literature lacks a high-resolution, quantitative mapping of the sociological friction generated when universal legal mandates intersect with localized cultural and economic paradigms. This research addresses this explicit empirical gap. The primary objective is to systematically quantify the societal implementation efficacy of international legal frameworks, isolating the specific socioeconomic variables that either accelerate or obstruct normative compliance across diverse global jurisdictions.

Materials and Methods. A retrospective socio-legal cohort analysis was executed examining international treaty compliance across 45 sovereign states. The observational timeline spanned January 2018 to December 2025. Jurisdictions were stratified utilizing

World Bank socioeconomic classifications, separating High-Income Economies ($n = 20$) from Transitional/Developing Economies ($n = 25$).

The investigative matrix evaluated the domestic codification and sociological enforcement of 412 specific multilateral directives, primarily focusing on transnational labor standards and environmental governance protocols. Primary dependent variables included the speed of domestic legislative ratification, the frequency of documented societal non-compliance (measured via recorded civic protests and systemic corporate violations), and the utilization rate of international arbitration mechanisms. Data synthesis utilized multivariable logistic regression modeling to isolate the influence of regional economic volatility against treaty adherence rates. Statistical processing was executed using STATA Version 17, with absolute statistical significance firmly demarcated at $p < 0.05$.

Results. The empirical tracking exposed profound structural disparities in the sociological assimilation of international law. Sovereign ratification timelines exhibited severe bifurcation based on economic stratification. High-income jurisdictions processed and domesticated international mandates within a median of 14.2 months. Conversely, transitional economies required a median of 38.6 months to achieve domestic codification (Relative Risk 2.45; 95% CI 1.88-3.12; $p = 0.002$).

Societal resistance metrics demonstrated an inverse relationship with the perceived economic utility of the legal framework. Treaties imposing strict environmental regulations triggered a 55.3% non-compliance spike within developing industrial sectors. This resistance was explicitly driven by the immediate threat to localized employment stability rather than ideological opposition to international authority. Punitive enforcement mechanisms frequently backfired. The application of international economic sanctions aimed at enforcing human rights protocols correlated with a 31.4% measurable increase in domestic civil unrest and anti-internationalist sentiment, fracturing the targeted society rather than compelling legal adherence.

Discussion. The empirical trajectories mapped in this analysis firmly validate the necessity of a socio-legal approach to global governance. Treating international law as a monolithic, self-executing entity constitutes a severe functional error. The data aligns robustly with Constructivist legal theory, which argues that international norms possess no inherent power independent of the societal context in which they are deployed.

The 55.3% non-compliance rate surrounding environmental regulations proves that economic survival consistently overrides abstract international obligations within transitional demographics. When global legislative bodies deploy punitive sanctions, they inadvertently weaponize domestic socio-political divisions. This dynamic actively degrades the perceived legitimacy of international institutions, converting a legal dispute into a sociological crisis. Effective transnational jurisprudence requires abandoning rigid enforcement models in favor of flexible, localized assimilation strategies that directly address the underlying economic anxieties driving state non-compliance.

Scientific Novelty and Practical Significance. This investigation delivers the inaugural high-resolution statistical mapping of sociological friction against international legal mandates. The scientific distinctiveness resides in mathematically isolating the failure rate of punitive international sanctions and proving that economic transition variables dictate normative compliance far more heavily than diplomatic pressure. From a practical perspective, these outcomes dictate a structural recalibration of global treaty drafting. International legislative bodies must embed socio-economic transition subsidies directly into the architecture of multilateral agreements. Transitioning from punitive enforcement to economically subsidized compliance represents an absolute functional necessity to secure global legal uniformity.

Conclusion. Relying exclusively on rigid state ratification to gauge the success of international law generates a false administrative reality. The societal assimilation of global normative frameworks remains heavily obstructed by localized economic and

cultural friction. Shifting the architecture of transnational governance away from retroactive punitive sanctions toward proactive socio-economic integration successfully neutralizes regional non-compliance. Reengineering international legal protocols to accommodate diverse sociological realities is an absolute institutional requisite to safeguard the legitimacy of global governance and optimize the stability of international society.

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CIRCULAR ECONOMY AS A MODEL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GLOBAL EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

DSc., Prof. Muxitdinova Kamola Alisherovna (TSTU)

Abstract. This thesis is devoted to the study of the circular economy as an alternative model of economic activity aimed at overcoming the shortcomings of the linear economic system “production — consumption — disposal.” The paper examines the theoretical foundations of the circular economy, its key principles, international implementation experience, as well as the economic and environmental advantages of transitioning to this model. It also analyzes the barriers hindering the widespread adoption of circular practices and proposes measures for state support and stimulation.

Keywords: circular economy, sustainable development, waste recycling, resource efficiency, linear economy, green economy, environmental policy, closed-loop production, ESG principles, secondary use of resources.

ЦИРКУЛЯРНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА КАК МОДЕЛЬ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ: МИРОВОЙ ОПЫТ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ

DSc., проф. Мухитдинова Камола Алишеровна (ТГТУ)

Аннотация. Настоящий тезис посвящён исследованию циркулярной экономики как альтернативной модели хозяйствования, направленной на устранение недостатков линейной экономической системы «производство — потребление — утилизация». В работе рассматриваются теоретические основы циркулярной экономики, её ключевые принципы, международный опыт внедрения, а также экономические и экологические преимущества перехода к данной модели. Анализируются барьеры, препятствующие широкому распространению циркулярных практик, и предлагаются меры государственного стимулирования.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

циркулярная экономика, устойчивое развитие, переработка отходов, ресурсоэффективность, линейная экономика, «зелёная» экономика, экологическая политика, замкнутый цикл производства, ESG-принципы, вторичное использование ресурсов.

1. ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Современная глобальная экономика в значительной мере основана на линейной модели: природные ресурсы добываются, перерабатываются в товары, которые после использования превращаются в отходы. Эта система, господствовавшая на протяжении всей эпохи индустриализации, демонстрирует очевидные признаки истощения своего потенциала: прогрессирующее истощение природных ресурсов, нарастающий экологический кризис и неэффективное использование факторов производства.

По оценкам Программы ООН по окружающей среде (ЮНЕП), мировая экономика ежегодно теряет порядка 1 триллиона долларов США вследствие преждевременного уничтожения ещё пригодных к использованию материалов [1]. На этом фоне концепция циркулярной экономики (Circular Economy, CE) приобретает всё большую актуальность как целостная альтернатива, обеспечивающая эффективное замыкание ресурсных потоков.

Актуальность исследования определяется усиливающимся вниманием мирового сообщества к достижению Целей устойчивого развития ООН (ЦУР), прежде всего ЦУР 12 «Ответственное потребление и производство». Многие государства — члены Европейского союза, Китай, Япония и ряд других стран — уже приступили к формированию комплексной нормативно-правовой базы и целевых программ поддержки циркулярных бизнес-моделей [2].

Цель данного тезиса состоит в обобщении теоретических основ циркулярной экономики, систематизации международного опыта её применения и оценке перспектив внедрения данной модели в условиях развивающихся экономик.



Рисунок 1. Модель циркулярной экономики (замкнутый цикл ресурсов)

Источник: составлено автором на основе Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2013) [5] и Kirchherr et al. (2017) [6].

2. ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

2.1. Теоретические основы циркулярной экономики

Термин «циркулярная экономика» был введён в научный оборот британскими экономистами Д. Пирсом и Р. Тёрнером в 1990 году [3]. Концептуальный фундамент данной теории образуют несколько взаимосвязанных научных школ: промышленная экология, теория экологического дизайна, биомимикрия и экономика производительности. Наибольшее влияние на практическое

применение оказала методология «люльки в люльку» (Cradle to Cradle), разработанная У. Макдоноу и М. Браунгартом [4].

Фонд Эллен Макартур, ставший крупнейшим международным популяризатором концепции, определяет циркулярную экономику как «систему, ориентированную на ликвидацию отходов и постоянное использование ресурсов» [5]. В основе модели лежат три взаимодополняющих принципа: устранение отходов и загрязнения на этапе проектирования; сохранение продуктов и материалов в эксплуатации как можно дольше; восстановление природных систем.

Ключевым инструментом реализации циркулярных принципов служат так называемые «петли ценности» (value loops) — технические и биологические циклы, обеспечивающие непрерывный оборот материалов и биологических питательных веществ без деградации их качества.

2.2. Мировой опыт внедрения циркулярной экономики

Наиболее масштабный переход к циркулярным принципам осуществляется в Европейском союзе. В 2020 году Европейская комиссия приняла новый «План действий по циркулярной экономике» (Circular Economy Action Plan) в рамках Европейского зелёного курса (European Green Deal). Документ предусматривает введение обязательных требований к устойчивости продуктов и «права на ремонт» [6].

Китай реализует концепцию в рамках государственной стратегии «экологической цивилизации» и циклического использования ресурсов. Согласно данным Министерства экологии и окружающей среды КНР, к 2023 году объём рынка переработки вторичного сырья превысил 3,8 трлн юаней [7].

Нидерланды поставили цель стать полностью циркулярной экономикой к 2050 году, сократив потребление новых первичных материалов на 50% уже к 2030 году.

Япония в рамках концепции «Sound Material-Cycle Society» («общество здорового материального цикла») добилась снижения объёма конечных отходов в 4,5 раза с 1990-х годов [8].

2.3. Экономические и экологические преимущества

По расчётам Accenture, переход к циркулярной экономике к 2030 году способен генерировать до 4,5 триллиона долларов США дополнительного экономического роста в глобальном масштабе [9]. На микроуровне компании, внедрившие циркулярные бизнес-модели, фиксируют снижение себестоимости продукции на 15–25% за счёт сокращения расходов на сырьё и обращение с отходами.

Экологические выгоды не менее значительны. Международное энергетическое агентство (МЭА) установило, что расширенное применение циркулярных практик в тяжёлой промышленности — прежде всего в сталелитейном, цементном и алюминиевом производстве — способно обеспечить 40% необходимого сокращения выбросов CO₂ к 2050 году [10].

2.4. Барьеры и механизмы преодоления

Несмотря на очевидные преимущества, распространение циркулярной экономики наталкивается на ряд системных препятствий. К экономическим барьерам относятся высокие первоначальные инвестиционные затраты, неполное отражение экологических издержек в рыночных ценах, а также недостаточно развитая инфраструктура сбора и сортировки отходов. Институциональные барьеры включают пробелы в нормативно-правовом регулировании, отсутствие единых стандартов маркировки переработанных материалов и недостаточную осведомлённость потребителей.

Эффективными инструментами государственного стимулирования служат: введение расширенной ответственности производителя (РОП), налоги на

первичное сырьё, субсидирование НИОКР в сфере циркулярных технологий, а также создание специализированных промышленных симбиотических кластеров.



График 1. Динамика перехода к циркулярной экономике: рост использования вторичных ресурсов и сокращение потерь линейной экономики (2015–2023 гг.), млрд долл. США

Источник: составлено автором на основе данных UNEP (2023) [1], Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2013) [5] и IEA (2023) [10].

3. ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Проведённый анализ позволяет сформулировать следующие выводы. Во-первых, циркулярная экономика представляет собой не просто экологическую концепцию, но комплексную экономическую модель, создающую новые источники стоимости за счёт эффективного управления ресурсными потоками. Во-вторых, мировой опыт убедительно демонстрирует, что переход к циркулярным принципам хозяйствования возможен в странах с различным уровнем экономического развития при наличии целенаправленной государственной политики.

В-третьих, ключевую роль в ускорении перехода к циркулярной экономике играет системная государственная поддержка: нормативно-правовое регулирование, финансовые стимулы и инвестиции в инфраструктуру. В-четвёртых, цифровые технологии — платформенная экономика, интернет вещей и блокчейн — создают принципиально новые возможности для мониторинга и оптимизации ресурсных потоков.

Таким образом, циркулярная экономика является не технологической утопией, а практически реализуемой и экономически выгодной стратегией, отвечающей долгосрочным интересам как отдельных предприятий и государств, так и мирового сообщества в целом. Дальнейшие исследования должны быть направлены на разработку отраслевых дорожных карт перехода к циркулярным моделям с учётом специфики национальных экономик.

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Psycholinguistic Mechanisms of the Formation of Coherent Speech in Typically Developing and Intellectually Disabled Children

Saipova Xilola Abdulxamitovna

Associate Professor, Department of Inclusive Education Fergana State University

Email: saipovahilola3@gmail.com

Abstract. There are qualitatively significant differences between the psycholinguistic mechanisms of coherent speech formation in healthy and mentally retarded primary school students. These differences are manifested at all stages of the speech formation process - motivational, programming, lexico-grammatical, and motor.

Keywords: speech, composition, children, knowledge, psychological, activity.

Sog'lom va aqli zaif bolalarda bog'lanishli nutq shakllanishining psixolingvistik mexanizmlari

FarDU inklyuziv ta'lim kafedrası dotsenti

Saipova Xilola Abdulxamitovna saipovahilola3@gmail.com

Annotatsiya. sog'lom va aqli zaif boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida bog'lanishli nutq shakllanishining psixolingvistik mexanizmlari o'rtasida sifat jihatidan sezilarli farqlar mavjud. Bu farqlar nutq hosil qilish jarayonining barcha bosqichlarida – motivatsion, dasturlash, leksik-grammatik va motorik bosqichlarda namoyon bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq, kompozitsiya, bolalar, bilim, psixologik, faoliyat

Аннотация. Существуют качественно значимые различия между психолингвистическими механизмами формирования связной речи у здоровых и умственно отсталых учащихся начальных классов. Эти различия проявляются на всех этапах процесса речеобразования - мотивационном, программирующем, лексико-грамматическом и моторном.

Ключевые слова: речь, композиция, дети, знания, психологические, деятельность.

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Kirish. Nutq shakllanishi insonning eng murakkab va noyob qobiliyatlaridan biri bo‘lib, u biologik, psixologik va ijtimoiy omillarning o‘zaro ta’siri natijasida ro‘y beradi. Psixolingvistika fani aynan nutqning psixologik mexanizmlarini, uning shakllanishi va ishlash qonuniyatlarini o‘rganadi. Bolalarda nutq shakllanishining psixolingvistik mexanizmlarini tushunish nafaqat nazariy, balki katta amaliy ahamiyatga ham ega, chunki bu bilimlar nutq buzilishlarining oldini olish va ularni bartaraf etish uchun zarur ilmiy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Psixolingvistika fanining asoschisi A.A.Leontev o‘zining asarida shunday yozadi: “Psixolingvistika – bu nutq faoliyatining qonuniyatlarini, nutqni generatsiyalash va idrok etish jarayonlarini, shuningdek, ontogenezdagi til tizimining shakllanishini o‘rganadigan fandir”¹. Ushbu ta’rif psixolingvistikaning tadqiqot predmetini aniq belgilab beradi va bolalarda nutq shakllanishi muammosining ushbu fan doirasidagi o‘rnini ko‘rsatadi. O‘zbek psixolingvistikasining rivojlanishiga munosib hissa qo‘shgan olim A.S.Ashirov o‘zining tadqiqotlarida quyidagicha ta’kidlaydi: “Nutq ontogenezi o‘rganish bolaning ruhiy rivojlanishini tushunishning kaliti hisoblanadi, chunki nutq tafakkur, xotira, diqqat va boshqa psixik jarayonlar bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir”². Muallifning bu fikri nutq shakllanishining kompleks tabiatini ta’kidlaydi.

Bolalarda nutq shakllanishi psixolingvistikaning eng muhim va murakkab tadqiqot yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Nutq ontogenezi – bu bolaning tug‘ilgan kundan boshlab uning til tizimini o‘zlashtirish jarayonini o‘z ichiga oladi. Ushbu jarayon nafaqat til birliklarini eslab qolish, balki murakkab kognitiv, neyrologik va ijtimoiy mexanizmlarning birgalikdagi faoliyatini talab qiladi. A.A.Leontev ta’kidlaganidek, nutq faoliyati – bu “shaxsning ehtiyojlarini qondirish maqsadida amalga oshiriladigan, maqsadga yo‘naltirilgan, motivatsiyalangan, predmetli faoliyat”. Psixolingvistika fani nutqning shakllanishini o‘rganishda ko‘plab nazariy yondashuvlarni taklif qiladi. L.S.Vigotskiyning fikricha, nutq va tafakkur dastlab alohida rivojlanib, keyinchalik birlashadi va “verbal tafakkur” hosil qiladi. Bu nazariya bolaning nutqiy rivojlanishini

¹ Леонтьев А.А. Основы психолингвистики. – Москва: Смысл, 2003. – С. 16.

² Аширов А.С. Психолингвистика асослари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – Б. 34.

tushunishda muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki u nutqning kognitiv funksiyasi ni ta'kidlaydi. T.V.Axutina Leontevning modelini rivojlantirib, nutq ishlab chiqarishning neyrolingvistik modelini yaratdi. U quyidagicha yozadi: "Nutq ishlab chiqarish jarayoni bir necha darajalarni o'z ichiga oladi: semantik dasturlash, grammatik strukturalash, motorli dasturlash va artikulyatsiya"³. Bu model nutq buzilishlarini tahlil qilishda muhim metodologik ahamiyatga ega.

O'zbek tilshunosi E.A.Begmatov nutq faoliyatining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini o'rganib, quyidagicha ta'kidlaydi: "Nutq faoliyati universal psixolingvistik qonuniyatlarga bo'ysunsa-da, har bir tilda o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. O'zbek tilida nutq faoliyati o'zbek tili grammatik tuzilmasining agglutinativ xususiyati bilan belgilanadi"⁴.

Nutq ontogenezini tushuntiruvchi bir nechta asosiy nazariyalar mavjud. Noam Xomskiyning generativ grammatika nazariyasiga ko'ra, bolalar tug'ma til o'zlashtirish qurilmasi bilan tug'iladilar. Bu qurilma universal grammatikani o'z ichiga oladi va bolaga har qanday tilni nisbatan qisqa vaqt ichida o'zlashtirishga imkon beradi hamda bolalar til qoidalarini abstrakt darajada o'zlashtirib, yangi gaplar hosil qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'ladilar.

O'zbek psixolingvistikasi sohasida A.T.Yo'ldoshev nutq hosil qilish jarayonining o'zbek tiliga xos xususiyatlarini tadqiq etgan. Uning fikricha, o'zbek tilida nutq hosil qilishning leksik-grammatik bosqichi boshqa tillarga nisbatan murakkab xususiyatlarga ega, chunki agglutinativ tuzilish tufayli so'z shakllarini hosil qilish ko'p bosqichli jarayonni talab etadi⁵. Yo'ldoshevning bu fikri alohida e'tiborga loyiq, chunki u o'zbek

³ Ахутина Т.В. Порождение речи. Нейролингвистический анализ синтаксиса. – Москва: Издательство МГУ, 1989. – С. 67.

⁴ Бегматов Э.А. Хозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Тошкент: Фан, 1985. Б. 45.

⁵ Yo'ldoshev A.T. O'zbek tilida nutq hosil qilishning psixolingvistik xususiyatlari. T.: "Fan", 2017. 164 b.

tilida ta'lim oluvchi aqli zaif bolalar uchun grammatik shakllantirish bosqichining ikki barobar qiyin bo'lishini tushuntiradi. Darhaqiqat, agglutinatив tildagi qo'shimchalar tizimi analitik tillardagi yordamchi so'zlarga nisbatan abstraktroq bo'lib, aqli zaif bolalarning zaif abstrakt tafakkuri sharoitida qo'shimcha to'siqlar yaratadi.

Shu bois psixolingvistik yondashuv nafaqat tilni o'rgatish, balki nutqni **korreksion rivojlantirishda** ham asosiy metodologik asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa. Bolalarda nutq shakllanishining psixolingvistik mexanizmlari murakkab, ko'p qirrali jarayon bo'lib, u biologik, kognitiv va ijtimoiy omillarning o'zaro ta'sirini o'z ichiga oladi. Zamonaviy psixolingvistika ushbu jarayonni tushinishda integrativ yondashuvni qo'llaydi, ya'ni turli nazariy yo'nalishlarning yutuqlarini birlashtiradi. Nutq shakllanishi mexanizmlarini chuqur o'rganish nafaqat fundamental ilmiy ahamiyatga ega, balki pedagogika, logopediya va bolalar psixologiyasi amaliyotida muhim qo'llaniladi. Kelgusida neyrotasvir texnologiyalari va katta ma'lumotlar tahlili bu sohada yangi kashfiyotlar qilish imkoniyatini beradi.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS AND CARDIAC
FUNCTION DISORDERS: A MODERN PERSPECTIVE**

Rustamova F. B.

Rustamova Z. B.

Faculty of Pediatrics, Medical Biology and Fundamental Medicine II, TashSMU

Scientific supervisor: N.R. Hamzayeva. (TashSMU)

Abstract: *The issue of the psychosocial components of population health is considered one of the most complex and challenging problems. It is associated with key aspects of people's lives, their working conditions, and lifestyle. Psychosocial factors can be divided into two main categories: chronic stressors (socioeconomic status) and emotional factors (anxiety, depression, vital exhaustion, hostility), as well as their consequence—sleep disturbances. The outcomes of chronic stress are psychosomatic diseases, which include with full confidence arterial hypertension, myocardial infarction, and stroke. This review analyzes the relationship between psychosocial factors and the relative risk of cardiovascular diseases (CVD), which in individuals with affective disorders can be fully comparable to traditional risk factors.*

Keywords: *arterial hypertension, myocardial infarction, stroke, psychosocial factors.*

**СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ СТРЕССОМ И НАРУШЕНИЯМИ СЕРДЕЧНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ВЗГЛЯД**

Рустамова Ф.Б., Рустамова З.Б.

II факультет педиатрии, медицинской биологии и фундаментальной медицины

ТашГосМУ.

Научный руководитель: Хамзаева Н.Р.(ТашГосМУ)

Аннотация: *Вопрос психосоциальных компонентов здоровья населения считается одной из наиболее сложных и актуальных проблем. Он связан с*

ключевыми аспектами жизни людей, их условиями труда и образом жизни. Психосоциальные факторы можно разделить на две основные категории: хронические стрессоры (социально-экономический статус) и эмоциональные факторы (тревога, депрессия, жизненное истощение, враждебность), а также их последствие — нарушения сна. Результатом хронического стресса являются психосоматические заболевания, к которым с полной уверенностью относятся артериальная гипертензия, инфаркт миокарда и инсульт. В данном обзоре анализируется связь между психосоциальными факторами и относительным риском сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (ССЗ), который у лиц с аффективными расстройствами может быть полностью сопоставим с традиционными факторами риска.

Ключевые слова: артериальная гипертензия, инфаркт миокарда, инсульт, психосоциальные факторы.

Psychosocial factors can be divided into two main categories: chronic stress factors (social factors) and emotional factors (psychological factors). Chronic stress factors include family status, stress at work and at home, low social support, and low socioeconomic status (education, occupation). Emotional factors include affective disorders such as depression, anxiety disorders, and antagonism, as well as fatigue and sleep disturbances, which are somatic manifestations associated with stress.

1. Chronic stress factors. Family status is an important component of the social support system, and marriage represents one of the strongest protective mechanisms within this system. In contrast, widowhood and divorce are considered acute life events. For example, mortality from cardiovascular diseases is significantly higher among divorced and widowed men, as well as among men who have never married, compared to married men. The impact of life events on an individual's emotional state depends on the age at which divorce or widowhood occurs, the presence of comorbid conditions,

and the influence of other risk factors [1].

At the same time, completely opposite findings have also been reported. For instance, the Whitehall Study found no increase in mortality among single men. In another prospective cohort study, after adjustment for social class and confounding factors, no increase in mortality from ischemic heart disease (IHD) was found among Finnish men. In Sweden, however, after standardization for other risk factors, mortality not related to cardiovascular diseases was higher among single men compared to married men [2].

Moreover, the highest incidence of new cases of ischemic heart disease (IHD) was observed among widowed men, while the highest mortality rates were found among divorced men. Accordingly, survival rates were lowest among single and divorced men [3].

Family stress. The concept that family stress or tension within the family may contribute to the development of ischemic heart disease (IHD) has long been recognized. In 1976, a study involving more than 10,000 men conducted by J. H. Medalie and U. Goldbourt demonstrated that spousal care and support played a significant role in reducing the risk of angina pectoris.

At the same time, another study showed that ischemic heart disease occurred 2.7 times more frequently in men whose wives were dissatisfied with their husbands' jobs [4].

Education. Education is an indicator of socioeconomic status (SES). A study conducted by G. D. Smith and colleagues (1986) found a similar relationship between socioeconomic status and arterial blood pressure (BP), regardless of whether education level or occupational class was considered. Belonging to the working class and not completing full education were associated with higher blood pressure.

In all mortality cases, men engaged in manual labor and those who did not complete their education died at a younger age [5].

Occupation. In many developed industrial countries, an inverse relationship between

occupational status and mortality has been established. Differences in mortality rates among working-age individuals were demonstrated in the well-known Whitehall Study conducted in the United Kingdom [6].

Additionally, the social gradient of ischemic heart disease identified in earlier Whitehall studies was further confirmed. This was observed alongside previously established associations between social status and factors such as obesity, smoking, high blood pressure, and unhealthy diet.

Work-related stress. In recent years, both international and local researchers have focused on the phenomenon known as “workplace hypertension” (a type of stress-induced arterial hypertension) [7]. Currently, the number of individuals whose blood pressure levels at work exceed those measured occasionally in clinical settings is increasing.

An excessive increase in blood pressure in response to stress has been observed in 25% of individuals. Another study found that 19% of patients with normal ambulatory blood pressure exhibited arterial hypertension during working hours. Among healthy individuals, men are more prone to such hyperreactivity than women. After cessation of stress, men show a slower return of blood pressure to baseline levels [8].

Social support. In the mid-1970s, epidemiologists “discovered” the concept of social support. Over the past 30 years, research on the relationship between stress, morbidity, and mortality has shown increasing interest in the role of social support in coping with occupational stress [9].

Social isolation has already been shown to be associated with increased morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular diseases. Social integration or disintegration may influence the development of arterial hypertension (AH), myocardial infarction, and stroke.

A study conducted in the United States evaluated the relationship between social

support and blood pressure levels among adult African American populations.

2. Emotional factors. Anxiety. Anxiety disorders are among the most common mental health conditions in the United States. According to annual statistics, 15–17% of the adult population (approximately 23 million people) suffer from one or more of the six types of anxiety disorders defined in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

Anxiety is highly prevalent across different populations and social groups worldwide. Over a lifetime, anxiety disorders develop in approximately 25% of the population, while pathological anxiety symptoms are detected in 30–40% of patients visiting general practitioners.

The prevalence of anxiety disorders in the population ranges from 0.6% to 2.7%, and in some cases up to 10.4%. The ratio of men to women suffering from anxiety disorders is approximately 1:4. Some authors consider this ratio to be underestimated, as men are less likely to seek medical help due to sociocultural factors [10].

High levels of anxiety and emotional instability, as well as excessive cardiovascular reactivity in response to mental stress, may play an important role in the development of arterial hypertension, and subsequently lead to myocardial infarction and stroke [11].

Depression. According to modern data, depression is diagnosed annually in 5–10% of the adult population in the United States, and approximately half of these individuals receive medical care. Additionally, 3–5% of adults suffer from mild mood disorders (dysthymia). In fact, up to 18% of the global adult population may experience depressive episodes at some point in their lives [3].

In Russia, approximately 9 million people are affected by depression. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the likelihood of developing depression has steadily increased, reaching the level of a true epidemic in the 21st century. According to projections from the Harvard School of Public Health, major unipolar depression was

expected to rank second in global disease burden after ischemic heart disease by 2020.

In the United States, the average age of first onset of depression is currently 27 years. This age continues to decrease with each successive generation, although severe unipolar depression can occur at any age.

Depressive episodes occur in approximately 12% of men over their lifetime. These indicators are similar across all socioeconomic groups. Today, depression is considered an independent risk factor in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular diseases, meaning it is not merely a secondary emotional response to illness but also a самостоятельный etiological factor. Depression may contribute to the development of somatic diseases (such as ischemic heart disease or arterial hypertension) and can worsen the prognosis of conditions such as stroke, myocardial infarction, and diabetes mellitus.

Patients with a history of depressive episodes were found to have a 2.6-fold higher incidence of stroke compared to those without depression. Treatment of depression did not significantly alter this association.

A history of mood disorders (dysthymia) also increased the risk of stroke, although this increase was not statistically significant [12]. Many researchers conclude that depression is more strongly associated with an increased risk of ischemic stroke rather than hemorrhagic stroke. *Vital exhaustion (depletion of life resources)*. The feeling of “extreme fatigue,” general weakness, and/or lack of жизненной энергии reflects a state of mental and physical exhaustion. Individuals in this condition often report decreased vitality, lethargy, fatigue, reduced activity, and increased irritability.

This state may also be described as mild depression or demoralization. These symptoms are frequently observed in patients with myocardial infarction and ischemic heart disease (IHD).

Based on this, a hypothesis has been proposed that prolonged psychological distress leading to exhaustion may precede the development of cardiovascular diseases (CVD).

One of the first completed studies investigating the relationship between vital exhaustion and subsequent stroke was conducted by G. E. Schuitemaker et al. (2004).

In individuals aged 41–66 with vital exhaustion, the risk of stroke increased by 13% with each additional point on the Maastricht Questionnaire (MQ) scale. This association remained statistically significant even after adjustment for other risk factors such as total cholesterol, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, diabetes mellitus, and smoking.

Thus, the authors concluded that vital exhaustion is a significant risk factor for the development of stroke [13].

Hostility. Hostility is defined as a negative, oppositional attitude toward the окружающий мир (primarily toward other people), mainly of a cognitive nature. It may manifest through negative emotions and behavioral patterns such as aggression, negativism, and social withdrawal [7].

J. S. Barefoot and colleagues demonstrated that hostility is a stable personality trait over time and can predict both cardiovascular and overall mortality, including mortality associated with elevated blood pressure.

Men in the highest quartile of hostility had more than twice the risk of all-cause mortality and nearly three times higher cardiovascular mortality compared to those in the lowest quartile. The risk of myocardial infarction was increased by 2.18 times.

The same study found that individuals at the extremes of anger expression (either excessive expression or suppression) had a significantly higher risk of developing arterial hypertension within 5 years. The authors concluded that both excessive expression and suppression of anger are associated with maladaptation, while balanced emotional regulation is associated with the lowest risk.

Men with high levels of anger expression had a twofold higher risk of stroke compared to those with low levels. Similar findings were observed in studies of healthy men aged 50–85, where anger expression increased the risk of stroke.

In multivariate models, the relative risk of stroke was 0.42 in men with high anger expression and 0.20 in those with low expression ($p=0.04$). The authors concluded that low levels of anger expression in older men with high socioeconomic status may serve as a protective factor against cardiovascular diseases [14].

Sleep disorders. Sleep is one of the essential conditions for maintaining health and proper functioning of the body, and it is influenced by both physical and psychosocial factors. According to the World Health Organization, the minimum recommended duration of ночного сна is 6 hours, while the maximum is 10 hours.

Sleep disorders are among the most common conditions. For example, one-third of patients visiting general practitioners complain of dissatisfaction with sleep quality and its restorative function, while two-thirds of psychiatric patients report similar complaints. According to the U.S. National Commission on Sleep Disorders Research, 36% of adults experience sleep-related problems; approximately 40 million people suffer from chronic sleep disorders, and 20–30 million experience intermittent insomnia, which increases the risk of various diseases [15].

Sleep disturbances and daytime fatigue vary across occupational groups and represent a significant issue for both young and middle-aged individuals. People with sleep disorders tend to have reduced work productivity, a higher likelihood of traffic accidents, and increased incidence of psychosomatic diseases.

For example, workplace stress significantly contributes to the development of sleep disturbances, sleep deprivation, and daytime fatigue, regardless of working hours or lifestyle [16].

When sleep is disrupted, its primary function—restoration and adaptation of the organism to internal and external environmental changes—is impaired. This, in turn, may contribute to the development of cardiovascular diseases.

Conclusion: In conclusion, psychosocial stress (including depression, stress at home and at work, financial hardship, and adverse life events), alongside traditional risk factors of ischemic heart disease (IHD), has been identified as a significant predictor of acute myocardial infarction (AMI), regardless of ethnic or geographic context.

The reviewed literature highlights the importance of further in-depth study of psychosocial risk factors in cardiovascular diseases.

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Normative Legal Documents on the Protection of Prisoners' Rights

Jalolov Madaminbek Jamshid o'g'li

Abstract. This article analyzes the normative legal documents related to the protection of prisoners' rights. It highlights the norms established in the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Constitution, the Criminal-Executive Code, and other relevant legal acts. In addition, the study examines the significance of international instruments, particularly the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in this field. The article discusses the fundamental rights of prisoners, the mechanisms for ensuring these rights, and the reforms being implemented in this area. It also analyzes their role in the social reintegration of prisoners into society.

Keywords: prisoner, human rights, criminal-executive system, legislation, Constitution, international documents, humanity, execution of punishment, legal protection, prisoners' rights, Criminal-Executive Code, Ombudsman, Convention against Torture, right to appeal, legal assistance, social rehabilitation, humane treatment, Nelson Mandela Rules, European Prison Rules, prohibition of torture.

MAHKUMLARNI HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISHGA DOIR NORMATIV- HUQUQIY HUJJATLAR

Jalolov Madaminbek Jamshid o'g'li

Annatatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mahkumlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishga doir normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar tahlil qilinadi. Unda O'zbekiston Respublikasining milliy qonunchiligi, jumladan Konstitutsiya, Jinoyat-ijroiya kodeksi hamda boshqa tegishli qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan normalar yoritilgan. Shuningdek, xalqaro hujjatlar, xususan Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan qabul qilingan "Mahkumlar bilan muomala qilishning minimal standart qoidalari" (Nelson Mandela qoidalari) va "Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi"ning mazkur sohadagi ahamiyati ko'rib chiqilgan.

Maqolada mahkumlarning asosiy huquqlari, ularni ta'minlash mexanizmlari hamda ushbu yo'nalishda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar yoritilib, ularning jamiyatga qayta moslashuvidagi o'rni tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Mahkum, inson huquqlari, jinoyat-ijroiya tizimi, qonunchilik, Konstitutsiya, xalqaro hujjatlar, insonparvarlik, jazoni ijro etish, huquqiy himoya, mahkumlar huquqlari, Jinoyat-ijroiya kodeksi, Konstitutsiya, inson huquqlari, Ombudsmen, qiynoqlarga qarshi konventsia, murojaat huquqi, yuridik yordam, ijtimoiy rehabilitatsiya, insonparvar muomala, Nelson Mandela Rules, European Prison Rules, prisoners' rights, prohibition of torture, humane treatment, rehabilitation.

Kirish. Bugungi kunda inson huquqlari va erkinliklarini ta'minlash har qanday davlatning ustuvor vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Shu jumladan, ozodlikdan mahrum etilgan shaxslar — mahkumlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki ular jamiyatdan ajratilgan bo'lsalar-da, inson sifatidagi asosiy huquqlaridan mahrum etilmaydi.

Mahkumlar huquqlarini ta'minlash nafaqat insonparvarlik tamoyillariga asoslanadi, balki ularning qayta tarbiyalanishi va jamiyatga moslashuvi uchun ham zarur hisoblanadi. Shu bois, bu sohada milliy va xalqaro darajada qator normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar ishlab chiqilgan.

Asosiy qism. Mahkumlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish, avvalo, milliy qonunchilik asosida tartibga solinadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi bu borada asosiy huquqiy manba hisoblanadi. Unda har bir insonning sha'ni va qadr-qimmatini daxlsiz ekanligi, hech kim qiynoqqa solinmasligi yoki shafqatsiz muomalaga duchor etilmasligi qat'iy belgilangan. Bu normalar mahkumlarga ham to'liq tatbiq etiladi. Mahkumlarning huquqiy holatini tartibga soluvchi asosiy hujjatlardan biri Jinoyat-ijroiya kodeksidir. Mazkur kodeksda jazoni o'tash tartibi, mahkumlarning huquq va majburiyatlari aniq ko'rsatib berilgan. Jumladan, mahkumlarning quyidagi

huquqlari kafolatlanadi:

- tibbiy xizmatdan foydalanish;
- mehnat qilish va mehnati uchun haq olish;
- ta'lim olish;
- yaqinlari bilan uchrashuvlar o'tkazish;
- murojaatlar yuborish va javob olish.

Shuningdek, "Ichki ishlar organlari to'g'risida"gi qonunda ham mahkumlar bilan muomala qilishda qonuniylik, insonparvarlik va adolat tamoyillariga amal qilish zarurligi belgilangan.

Mahkumlar huquqlarini himoya qilishda xalqaro huquq normalari ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Xususan, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan qabul qilingan "Mahkumlar bilan muomala qilishning minimal standart qoidalari" (Nelson Mandela qoidalari) xalqaro miqyosda asosiy standart hisoblanadi. Ushbu qoidalar mahkumlarga nisbatan insoniy munosabatda bo'lish, ularning sog'lig'ini saqlash va huquqlarini ta'minlashga qaratilgan.

Bundan tashqari, "Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi" ham har bir insonning, shu jumladan mahkumlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Unda barcha insonlar teng va erkin tug'ilishi, qiynoqlarga yo'l qo'yilmasligi kabi asosiy prinsiplar belgilangan.

Hozirgi kunda mahkumlar huquqlarini ta'minlash tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha keng ko'lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu esa jazoni ijro etish muassasalarida qonuniylikni mustahkamlash va inson huquqlarini yanada samarali himoya qilishga xizmat qilmoqda.

O'zbekistonda mahkumlar huquqlarini himoya qilishga doir qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar:

1. Ombudsman instituti

O‘zbekistonda mahkumlar huquqlarini himoya qilishda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha vakili (Ombudsman) muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Jazoni ijro etish muassasalariga monitoring tashriflari amalga oshiradi

Mahkumlardan kelgan murojaatlarni ko‘rib chiqadi

Huquqbuzarlik holatlari bo‘yicha tavsiyalar beradi

2. Prokuratura nazorati

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh prokuraturasi jazoni ijro etish muassasalarida qonunlarning bajarilishini nazorat qiladi.

Mahkumlar huquqlari buzilmasligini tekshiradi

Noqonuniy harakatlarga nisbatan choralar ko‘radi

3. Sud tizimi va murojaat qilish huquqi

Mahkumlar sudlarga murojaat qilish huquqiga ega:

Noqonuniy jazolar yoki sharoitlar ustidan shikoyat qilish

O‘z huquqlarini tiklashni talab qilish

Bu huquq O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi tizimi orqali ta’minlanadi.

4. Jazoni ijro etish tizimidagi islohotlar

So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda katta o‘zgarishlar bo‘ldi:

Koloniyalarda sharoitlar yaxshilanmoqda

Qiynoqlarga qarshi kurash kuchaytirildi

Video kuzatuv tizimlari joriy qilinmoqda

Ochiqlik va jamoatchilik nazorati oshirilmoqda

5. Jamoatchilik va NNTlar roli

Mahkumlar huquqlarini himoya qilishda nodavlat tashkilotlar ham ishtirok etadi:

Huquqiy yordam ko‘rsatadi

Monitoring va tahlillar o‘tkazadi

Jamiyatga qayta moslashishda yordam beradi

Masalan, Inson huquqlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Milliy markazi bu borada faol ishlaydi.

6. Reabilitatsiya va ijtimoiy moslashuv

Mahkumlarni jamiyatga qaytarish uchun:

Kasb-hunar o'rgatish

Psixologik yordam

Ish bilan ta'minlash dasturlari

yo'lga qo'yilgan.

7. Xalqaro hamkorlik

O'zbekiston xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qiladi:

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti

Yevropada Xavfsizlik va Hamkorlik Tashkiloti

Bu orqali xalqaro standartlar joriy etilmoqda.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, mahkumlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Ushbu sohada milliy va xalqaro normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar keng qamrovli tizimni tashkil etadi. Mazkur hujjatlar ijrosi mahkumlarning huquqlarini ta'minlash bilan birga, ularni jamiyatga qayta moslashtirish va ijtimoiy adolatni qaror toptirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kelgusida ham bu yo'nalishda olib borilayotgan islohotlarni davom ettirish, xalqaro tajribalarni joriy etish orqali mahkumlar huquqlarini himoya qilish tizimini yanada rivojlantirish zarur.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat-ijroiya kodeksi.
3. "Ichki ishlar organlari to'g'risida"gi Qonun.
4. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti – "Mahkumlar bilan muomala qilishning minimal standart qoidalari" (Nelson Mandela qoidalari).
5. "Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi".

Interpretation of the “Most Favoured Nation” Clause in Modern International Arbitration Practice

Quronboyeva Shoxsanam Shuhrat qizi

Master’s Student, International Commercial Law Tashkent State University of Law

E-mail: kuranboyevashohsanam01@gmail.com

ABSTRACT. This article examines the interpretation of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) clause in modern international investment arbitration. The study analyses the legal nature of the MFN clause, its role within the investment treaty framework, and the leading practice of ICSID and other international arbitral bodies regarding its application. The author explores issues related to the invocation of the MFN clause with respect to both procedural and substantive norms, identifies conflicting approaches in arbitral jurisprudence, and pays particular attention to the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of foreign investments, the bilateral investment treaty (BIT) network, and their conformity with international standards. On this basis, concrete proposals and recommendations are advanced.

Keywords: *most favoured nation clause, international investment arbitration, bilateral investment treaty, ICSID, investor-state disputes, Maffezini doctrine, procedural rights, substantive guarantees, Uzbekistan investment legislation.*

“MOST FAVOURED NATION” BANDINING ZAMONAVIY XALQARO ARBITRAJ AMALIYOTIDA TALQINI

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Xalqaro tijorat huquqi yo’nalishi magistranti

Quronboyeva Shoxsanam Shuhrat qizi

E-mail: kuranboyevashohsanam01@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA. Ushbu maqolada xalqaro investitsion arbitrajda “most favoured nation” (MFN) bandining talqini masalalari tadqiq etiladi. Maqolada MFN bandining huquqiy tabiati, uning investitsion shartnomalar tizimidagi o’rni, xalqaro arbitraj

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organlarining, xususan, ICSID tribunallarining ushbu bandga oid ilg'or amaliyoti tahlil qilinadi. Muallif MFN bandining protsessual va moddiy normalarga nisbatan qo'llanilishi masalalarini ko'rib chiqib, amaliyotdagi ziddiyatli yondashuvlarni aniqlaydi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining xorijiy investitsiyalar sohasidagi milliy qonunchiligi, ikki tomonlama investitsion shartnomalar (BIT) tizimi va ularning xalqaro andozalarga muvofiqligi nuqtai nazaridan taklif va tavsiyalar ilgari suriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *most favoured nation bandi, xalqaro investitsion arbitraj, ikki tomonlama investitsion shartnoma, ICSID, investor-davlat nizolari, Maffezini doktrinas, protsessual huquqlar, moddiy kafolatlar, O'zbekiston investitsion qonunchiligi.*

АННОТАЦИЯ. В настоящей статье исследуются вопросы толкования оговорки о наиболее благоприятствуемой нации (МБН) в современном международном инвестиционном арбитраже. Анализируются правовая природа оговорки МБН, её место в системе инвестиционных договоров, а также передовая практика ICSID и других международных арбитражных органов. Автор рассматривает проблемы применения оговорки МБН к процессуальным и материальным нормам, выявляет противоречивые подходы в арбитражной практике. Особое внимание уделяется национальному законодательству Республики Узбекистан в области иностранных инвестиций, системе двусторонних инвестиционных соглашений и их соответствию международным стандартам, на основе чего формулируются конкретные предложения и рекомендации.

Ключевые слова: *оговорка о наиболее благоприятствуемой нации, международный инвестиционный арбитраж, двустороннее инвестиционное соглашение, ICSID, споры между инвестором и государством, доктрина Маффезини, процессуальные права, материальные гарантии, инвестиционное*

законодательство Узбекистана.

Xalqaro investitsion huquqda “most favoured nation” (MFN) bandi investorlarni diskriminatsiyadan himoya qilishning asosiy vositalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu band davlatga oʻz investorlari uchun imzolangan shartnomadagi muomala rejimidan kam boʻlmagan rejimni uchinchi davlatlar investorlariga ham kafolat qilishni majbur etadi. Jahon Savdo Tashkiloti huquqiy tizimida qabul qilingan xalqaro shartnomalarda ushbu prinsipga toʻlaqonli taʼrif berib oʻtiladi. GATT (I-modda)¹: *“Eng koʻp qulaylik yaratilgan rejim (MFN) ning umumiy tamoyilini belgilaydi, yaʼni bir mamlakat mahsulotiga berilgan har qanday imtiyoz Jahon savdo tashkilotining boshqa barcha aʼzo davlatlariga ham tatbiq etilishi shart.”* GATS (II-modda)²: *“Xizmatlar savdosida MFN tamoyilini qoʻllaydi, yaʼni xizmatlar va xizmat koʻrsatuvchilarga nisbatan kamsitmasdan munosabatda boʻlishni talab etadi.”* TRIPS (4-modda): *“MFN tamoyillarini intellektual mulk huquqlariga nisbatan ham tatbiq etadi.”*³

Biroq ushbu mexanizmning arbitraj amaliyotida talqini hamon munozarali boʻlib qolmoqda, tribunallar MFN bandini baʼzan faqat moddiy huquqqa, baʼzan esa protsessual huquqlarga ham tatbiq etadilar.

Masalaning amaliy dolzarbligi shundaki, 2000-yillardan boshlab, ayniqsa *Maffezini v. Spain*⁴ ishidan soʻng, xalqaro arbitraj amaliyotida MFN bandini protsessual normalarga nisbatan ham qoʻllash tendensiyasi yuzaga keldi. Bu tendensiya investor manfaatlarini kengaytirgani holda, davlatlarning shartnomaviy ixtiyorligini va nizo hal qilish tizimiga oid muvofiq kelishuvini shubha ostiga qoʻydi. Oʻzbekistonda investitsion huquqning rivojlanishi 1994-yildan buyon izchil amalga oshirilib, 2019-yilda qabul

¹ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994, https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/ai17_e/gatt1994_e.htm

² General Agreement on Trade in Services, https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gats_e.htm

³ Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/27-trips_01_e.htm

⁴ Emilio Agustín Maffezini v. Kingdom of Spain, ICSID Case No. ARB/97/7, Decision on Jurisdiction, 25 January 2000.

qilingan “Investitsiyalar va investitsiya faoliyat to’g’risida”gi Qonun⁵ bu sohadagi yangi qonunchilik asosini tashkil etdi. Shu bilan birga, O’zbekiston Respublikasining “Tadbirkorlik faoliyati erkinligining kafolatlari to’g’risida”gi Qonunga⁶ kiritilgan o’zgartishlar investorlar himoyasi mexanizmlarini yanada mustahkamladi. Biroq milliy qonunchilikdagi ushbu kafolatlarning xalqaro BIT va arbitraj amaliyotidagi MFN band bilan munosabati hali to’liq o’rganilmagan. MFN prinsipi o’zining tarixi jihatidan savdo huquqiga borib taqaladi. XVII–XVIII asrlardagi Yevropa savdo shartnomalarida paydo bo’lgan bu tamoyil, keyinchalik WTO tizimining asosiy prinsiplarida biriga aylandi. Zamonaviy xalqaro investitsion huquqda MFN bandi investor mamlakatiga davlat tomonidan boshqa uchinchi davlatlar investorlariga beriladigandan kam bo’lmagan muomala kafolat qilinishini anglatadi⁷.

BIT amaliyotida MFN bandining ikki asosiy funksiyasi mavjud. Birinchi funksiya bu moddiy bo’lib, investor boshqa BITlardagi mulk himoyasi, adolatli va teng muomala (FET)⁸, to’liq himoya va xavfsizlik kabi yanada qulayroq me’yorlarga tayana olishini qamrab oladi. Ikkinchi funksiya esa protsessual va unga ko’ra ba’zi tribunallar ta’kidlashicha, MFN bandi nizo hal qilish mexanizmlarini jumladan, arbitrajga murojaat shartlarini ham boshqa shartnomalardan ko’chirma qilish imkonini beradi⁹. Aynan ikkinchi funksiyaning doirasi bugungi kunda most bahs-munozara uyg’otmoqda.

Xalqaro huquq komissiyasining 2015-yilgi MFN bandiga oid hisobotida ushbu bandni qo’llash uchun uchta zaruriy mezon belgilangan: (1) *asosiy shartnomada MFN*

⁵ O’zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni, 25.12.2019 yildagi O’RQ-598-son, <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-4664142>

⁶ O’zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni, 02.05.2012 yildagi O’RQ-328-son, <https://lex.uz/docs/-2006789>

⁷ Dolzer R., Schreuer C. Principles of International Investment Law. 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 2012. – 436 p
<https://en.law.uoa.gr/fileadmin/depts/law.uoa.gr/www/uploads/Erasmus/iil20.pdf>

⁸ Adolatli va teng munosabat (FET) xalqaro investitsiya huquqining asosiy standartlaridan biri bo’lib, u ko’pincha Jahon savdo tashkiloti tomonidan boshqariladigan savdo bitimlari hamda ikki tomonlama shartnomalar doirasidagi nizolarda qo’llaniladi.

⁹ Newcombe A., Paradell L. Law and Practice of Investment Treaties. Kluwer Law International, 2009.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228191041_Law_and_Practice_of_Investment_Treaties_Standards_of_Treatment_Chapter_1_Historical_Development_of_Investment_Treaty_Law

bandi mavjud bo'lishi; (2) taqqoslanadigan vaziyatning mavjudligi – ya'ni investor asosiy shartnoma tomonining boshqa davlatdagi investorga bergan imtiyozidan bahramand bo'lishni so'rashi; (3) so'ralgan imtiyozning “to'g'ri manfaat” doirasida bo'lishi¹⁰. Ushbu mezonlarning qo'llanilishi tribunallar o'rtasida hamon turlicha talqin etiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining “Investitsiyalar va investitsion faoliyat to'g'risida”gi 2019-yilgi Qonunining 4-moddasida xorijiy investorlarga milliy muomala va MFN kafolatining bir vaqtda qo'llanilishi mustahkamlangan. Qonunning 15-moddasida esa investorlar huquqlarini cheklash faqat qonun hujjatlari asosida amalga oshirilishi va diskriminatsion choralar ko'rilishi taqiqlanishi belgilangan. Bu qoidalar O'zbekistonning xalqaro investitsion majburiyatlariga muvofiqligi nuqtai nazaridan muhim huquqiy asosni tashkil etadi.

Arbitraj amaliyotida MFN bandining qo'llanish doirasiga doir bir-biriga zid yondashuvlar shakllangan.

2000-yilda ICSID tribunali Emilio Agustín Maffezini v. Kingdom of Spain ishida MFN bandini protsessual normalarga nisbatan qo'llash imkoniyatini ilk bor tan oldi. Tribunal Argentina-Ispaniya BITidagi MFN bandiga tayanib, Ispaniya-Chili BITidagi arbitraj shartiga murojaat qilish huquqini berdi va ariza beruvchidan 18 oylik mahalliy sud muddatiga rioya qilishni talab qilmadi. Bu qaror dunyo arbitraj hamjamiyatida “Maffezini doktrinasi” deb ataluvchi siljishning boshlanishi bo'ldi va investorga qulay bo'lgan keng talqin yo'nalishini o'chdi. Biroq tanqidchilar ushbu yondashuv davlatlarning shartnomaviy balansni buzishi va “shartnoma almashtirish” (treaty shopping) amaliyotini rag'batlantirishini ta'kidladi¹¹.

¹⁰ International Law Commission. Most-Favoured-Nation Clause. Draft Articles and Commentaries. UN Doc. A/70/10, 2015. <https://legal.un.org/ilc/reports/2015/>

¹¹ Schill S.W. The Multilateralization of International Investment Law. Cambridge University Press, 2009 <https://jusmundi.com/en/document/publication/en-stephan-w-schill-the-multilateralization-of-international-investment-law-cambridge-university-press-2009>

*Siemens A.G. v. Argentine Republic*¹² ishida ICSID tribunali Maffezini yondashuvini yanada kengaytirdi. Tribunal Argentina-Germaniya BITidagi MFN bandiga asoslanib, Argentina-Chili BITidagi yanada qulayroq arbitraj muomala rejimini investorga tatbiq etdi. Tribunal “*muomala*” tushunchasi protsessual elementlarni ham o’z ichiga olishi mumkinligini, zero protsessual va moddiy huquqlarni mutlaq ajratib bo’lmasligini ta’kidladi. Ushbu yondashuv *Gas Natural SDG v. Argentina*¹³ va *Suez v. Argentina*¹⁴ ishlarida ham qo’llab-quvvatlandi.

*Plama Consortium Ltd. v. Republic of Bulgaria*¹⁵ ishida ICSID tribunali teskari pozitsiyani oldi. Tribunalning ta’kidlashicha, MFN bandi orqali protsessual imtiyozlarni import qilish uchun asosiy shartnomada bunga aniq va ochiq izn berilishi talab etiladi; aks holda, davlatning nizo hal qilish tizimiga oid ongli kelishuvi buziladi. Tribunal shuningdek Maffezini doktrinasining keng qo’llanilishi investor-davlat nizo hal qilishni “protsessual kaos”ga olib kelishi mumkinligini ogohlantirdi.

2010-yillardan boshlab arbitraj amaliyotida yanada ehtiyotkorona va kontekstga asoslangan yondashuv kuchaydi. *Infinito Gold Ltd. v. Republic of Costa Rica*¹⁶ ishida tribunal MFN bandining qo’llanish doirasini belgilashda shartnomaning maqsadi, umumiy konteksti va taraflarning niyatini (*treaty intent*) birinchi o’ringa qo’ydi.

Vena konvensiyasining 31–32-moddalari asosida shartnomani talqin qilishning obyektiv usuli bu ishda metodologik asos sifatida qo’llanildi¹⁷. “1. *Shartnoma*

¹² *Siemens A.G. v. The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/02/8, Decision on Jurisdiction, 3 August 2004

¹³ *Gas Natural SDG S.A. v. Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/10, Decision on Jurisdiction, 17 June 2005.

¹⁴ *Suez, Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona, S.A. v. Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/17, Decision on Jurisdiction, 16 May 2006.

¹⁵ *Plama Consortium Ltd. v. Republic of Bulgaria*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/24, Decision on Jurisdiction, 8 February 2005. <https://jsumundi.com/en/document/decision/en-plama-consortium-limited-v-republic-of-bulgaria-award-wednesday-27th-august-2008>

¹⁶ *Infinito Gold Ltd. v. Republic of Costa Rica*, ICSID Case No. ARB/14/5, Decision on Jurisdiction, 4 December 2017 <https://jsumundi.com/en/document/decision/en-infinito-gold-ltd-v-republic-of-costa-rica-award-thursday-3rd-june-2021>

¹⁷ Xalqaro shartnomalar huquqi to’g’risidagi Vena konvensiyasi, <https://lex.uz/docs/2646414>

shartnoma shartlariga ularning kontekstida beriladigan odatiy ma'noga muvofiq va shartnomaning obyekti va maqsadi nuqtai nazaridan vijdonan talqin qilinishi kerak.

2. Shartnomani talqin qilish maqsadida, matnga qo'shimcha ravishda, muqaddima va ilovalarni o'z ichiga olgan kontekst quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

a) shartnoma tuzilishi munosabati bilan barcha tomonlar o'rtasida erishilgan shartnomaga oid har qanday kelishuv;

(b) shartnoma tuzish munosabati bilan bir yoki bir nechta tomonlar tomonidan tuzilgan va boshqa tomonlar tomonidan shartnomaga tegishli hujjat sifatida qabul qilingan har qanday hujjat. (31-modda).

"Glencore Finance (Bermuda) Ltd. v. Plurinational State of Bolivia"¹⁸ ishida esa tribunal moddiy va protsessual me'yorlar o'rtasida aniq chegara tortilishi zarurligini ta'kidlab, investorning MFN bandiga tayanib protsessual majburiyatlardan ozod bo'lish da'vosini rad etdi.

Shartnomalarni talqin qilishning umumiy metodologiyasi 1969-yilgi Shartnomalar huquqi to'g'risidagi Vena konvensiyasining 31-moddasida mustahkamlangan, shartnoma uning qoidalariga oddiy ma'nosi, konteksti, maqsadi va obyekti asosida talqin etilishi lozim. MFN bandi misolida bu mezon ayniqsa muhim, "muomala" va "imtiyozlar" tushunchalari turli ikki tomonlama investitsiya shartnomalarda turlicha formulalangan. Tribunallar bu tamoyilga amal qilgan holda shartnomaning matnini *grammatik, sistematik va teleologik* usullarda tahlil qiladi. 1965-yilgi Vashington konvensiyasi (ICSID Konvensiyasi)¹⁹ MFN bandining bevosita protsessual ta'sirini tartibga solmaydi, biroq uning 25-moddasi investorning rozi bo'lishi va tribunalning kompetensiyasini belgilashda asosiy mezon sifatida qo'llaniladi." *Markazning*

¹⁸ Glencore Finance (Bermuda) Ltd. v. Plurinational State of Bolivia, PCA Case No. 2016-39, Award, 3 August 2021.

¹⁹ Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID Convention), 18 March 1965, 575 UNTS 159. <https://icsid.worldbank.org/resources/rules-and-regulations/convention/overview>

yurisdiksiyasi investitsiyadan bevosita kelib chiqadigan har qanday huquqiy nizoga nisbatan tatbiq etiladi, bunda nizo bir Ahdlashuvchi davlat (yoki ushbu davlat tomonidan Markazga belgilangan uning tarkibiy bo‘linmasi yoki agentligi) bilan boshqa Ahdlashuvchi davlat fuqarosi o‘rtasida yuzaga kelgan bo‘lishi kerak va nizoga taraflar uni yozma ravishda Markazga taqdim etishga rozilik bildirgan bo‘lishi lozim. Tomonlar o‘z roziligini berganidan so‘ng, hech bir tomon ushbu rozilikni bir tomonlama tartibda qaytarib olishi mumkin emas.”. Tribunallar MFN bandining 25-modda doirasidagi kompetensiyaga ta’sirini turlicha baholagan, bir qismi MFN bandi orqali rozi bo‘lish doirasini kengaytirish mumkin desa, boshqalari buni rad etgan.

UNCTAD ma’lumotlariga ko’ra, 2023-yil oxiriga qadar 1 286 ta xalqaro investitsion kelishuv kuchda bo‘lib, ularning aksariyatida MFN bandi mavjud²⁰. Yangi avlod ikki tomonlama investitsiya shartnomalarida esa – masalan, EU-Canada CETA (2016)²¹ va EU-Vietnam IPA (2019)²² kabi hujjatlarda – MFN bandining doirasi aniq belgilanib, uning protsessual normalarga tatbiq etilishi bevosita cheklab qo’yilgan. Bu tendensiya xalqaro investitsion qonunchilikda “*shartnoma reformasi*” deb ataladigan keng jarayonning bir qismidir.

2025-yil oxiriga kelib, O‘zbekiston BMTning Shartnomaga asoslangan investor-davlat arbitrajida shaffoflik to‘g‘risidagi konvensiyasi (Mavritiy konvensiyasi)ga qo‘shilmagan. Biroq, mamlakat UNCITRAL Xalqaro tijorat arbitraji bo‘yicha namunaviy qonuni (2006-yilgi tahrir)ni o‘z milliy qonunchiligiga joriy etgan bo‘lib, bu uning arbitraj tizimini zamonaviylashtirishga intilayotganidan dalolat beradi²³. Ushbu islohotlar O‘zbekistonning xalqaro investitsion arbitraj sohasi uchun qulay huquqiy

²⁰ <https://unctad.org/publication/world-investment-report-2024>

²¹ https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/canada/eu-canada-agreement_en

²² EU - Viet Nam Investment Protection Agreement (2019) <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/international-investment-agreements/treaties/tips/3616/eu---viet-nam-ipa-2019->

²³ <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/investment-policy-monitor/measures/3775/uzbekistan-adopts-the-international-commercial-arbitration-law-based-on-the-uncitral-model-law>

muhit yaratishga intilayotganini ko'rsatadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi bir qancha davlatlar bilan BIT imzolagan bo'lib, ularning ko'pchiligida MFN bandi mavjud. 2013-yilda imzolangan Rossiya-O'zbekiston ikki tomonlama investitsiya shartnomasining 3-moddasiga binoan *“Har bir Ahdlashuvchi tomon o‘z hududida boshqa Ahdlashuvchi tomon investorlarining investitsiyalariga ularni boshqarish va tasarruf etish jarayonida adolatli va teng munosabatni ta’minlaydi. Ushbu moddaning 1-bandida nazarda tutilgan tartib investorga qaysi biri qulayroq deb hisoblanishiga qarab, o‘z investorlarining investitsiyalariga yoki uchinchi davlat investorlarining investitsiyalariga beriladigan munosabatdan kam bo‘lmasligi kerak. Har bir Ahdlashuvchi tomon xorijiy investorlar va ularning investitsiyalariga, shu jumladan qayta investitsiya qilingan investitsiyalarga nisbatan milliy rejimdan istisnolarni qo‘llash va joriy etish huquqini o‘zida saqlab qoladi.”*²⁴

O'zbekistonning xorijiy investorlar manfaatlarini himoya qiluvchi milliy huquqiy asosi bir nechta muhim qonun hujjatlaridan tashkil topadi. “Tadbirkorlik faoliyati erkinligining kafolatlari to'g'risida”gi 2000-yilgi Qonunning 34-moddasi investorlarning mulkiy huquqlari va manfaatlariga davlat tomonidan aralashuvga oid kafolatlar o'rnatadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 01.08.2018 yildagi PF-5495-son “O'zbekiston Respublikasida investitsiya muhitini tubdan yaxshilash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida”gi Farmoni esa insofli faoliyat yuritgan investor va tadbirkorlik subyektiga davlat organi (mansabdor shaxs) tomonidan ularga nisbatan qabul qilingan ma'muriy hujjatning qonuniy kuchiga ishonishi sababli kelib chiqqan mulkiy zararining o'zni qoplanadi, agarda ushbu hujjatning qonuniy kuchiga ishonib mol-mulkdan foydalangan, bitim tuzgan yoki taqdim etilgan afzallik va ustunliklardan boshqacha tarzda foydalangan hamda mazkur hujjat keyinchalik haqiqiy emas deb topilgan yoki

²⁴ <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/international-investment-agreements/treaty-files/2237/download>
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bekor qilingan bo'lsa deb belgiladi²⁵. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti "Kapital bozorida investitsiya muhitini yaxshilashga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Farmonni qabul qildi. Farmon bilan fond bozoriga kamida 1 milliard dollarlik investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, shu jumladan, kamida 5 trillion so'mlik korporativ obligatsiyalar chiqarish orqali 2030 yilga qadar kapital bozorini rivojlantirishning ustuvor mezonlari belgilandi²⁶. Xususan, 2019-yilgi "Investitsiyalar va investitsiya faoliyati to'g'risida"gi O'RQ-598-sonli Qonun sohadagi barcha tarqoq normalarni umumlashtirib, investorlar uchun "yagona darcha" va "huquqiy rejimning barqarorligi" (stabilizatsiya bandi) kabi fundamental prinsiplarni mustahkamladi.

O'zbekistonning Germaniya²⁷, Xitoy²⁸, Koreya²⁹, Fransiya³⁰ va boshqa davlatlar bilan imzolagan BITlarida MFN bandi mavjud bo'lib, biroq ushbu bandlarning formulasi birmuncha umumiy tarzda bayon etilgan. Xususan, mazkur BITlarning aksariyatida MFN bandining protsessual normalarga nisbatan tatbiq etilishi yoki etilmasligi aniq ko'rsatilmagan. Bu esa kelajakdagi investor-davlat nizolarida *Maffezini* yoki *Siemens* yondashuvlariga asoslangan keng talqinlarga yo'l ochib qo'yishi mumkin.

Xorijiy tajriba shuni ko'rsatadiki, MFN bandining aniq formulalanishi davlat manfaatlarini himoya qilishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. EU-Canada CETA kelishuvida MFN bandining doirasi aniq belgilanib, "protsessual muomala"ga nisbatan tatbiq etilmasligi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan. Yaponiyaning yangi avlod BITlarida ham shu yondashuv qo'llanilmoqda. Ushbu xorijiy tajriba, xalqaro arbitraj amaliyoti

²⁵ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 01.08.2018 yildagi PF-5495-son

²⁶ <https://napp.uz/oz/news/o-zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidentining-kapital-bozorida-investitsiya-muhitini-yaxshilashga-doir-qo-shimcha-chora-tadbirlar-to-g-risida-gi-farmoni-qabul-qilindi>

²⁷ <https://edit.wti.org/document/show/86f7ca99-1c35-43b9-a433-eea118c6fba5#:~:text=Treaty%20between%20the%20Federal%20Republic%20of%20Germany,the%20promotion%20and%20mutual%20protection%20of%20investments.>

²⁸ <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/international-investment-agreements/treaties/bit/993/china---uzbekistan-bit-2011->

²⁹ <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/international-investment-agreements/treaties/bits/4898/korea-republic-of---uzbekistan-bit-2019->

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tahlili va O'zbekiston milliy qonunchiligining holati asosida quyidagi taklif va tavsiyalar ilgari suriladi:

1. O'zbekiston BITlarida MFN bandini aniq tartibga solish. Yangi BITlar tuzishda yoki mavjudlarini qayta ko'rib chiqishda MFN bandining faqat moddiy kafolatlarga nisbatan qo'llanishini aniq belgilab qo'yish va protsessual normalarga tatbiq etilishini istisno qiluvchi formulalar kiritish lozim. CETA tajribalari bu borada namuna sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkin.

2. Nizo hal qilish mexanizmlarini BITlarda mustahkamlash. O'zbekiston BITlarida arbitrajga murojaat qilishdan oldin muzokaralar va mahalliy imkoniyatlardan foydalanish majburiyatini aniq belgilab qo'yish va MFN bandi orqali bu majburiyatni chetlab o'tish imkonini bermaslik zarur.

4. O'zbekistonning ayni paytda Singapur mediatsiya konvensiyasi³¹ga qo'shilish arafasida ekanligini inobatga olib, investitsiyaviy nizolarni arbitrajsiz, mediatsiya orqali hal qilish tartibini BITlarda majburiy bosqich sifatida belgilash zarur³².

3. Milliy sudlar va arbitraj organlarining vakolatini kengaytirish. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Sudlar to'g'risida"gi Qonuniga³³ va Iqtisodiy protsessual kodeksiga³⁴ muvofiq, milliy sudlar tomonidan xalqaro arbitraj qarorlarini ijro etish mexanizmi yanada takomillashtirilishi lozim. Bu esa O'zbekistonning xalqaro investitsion nizolar bo'yicha ishonchli huquqiy muhit sifatidagi obro'sini mustahkamlaydi.

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³¹ <https://www.singaporeconvention.org/>

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³³ O'zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni, 28.07.2021 yildagi O'RQ-703-son

³⁴ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-3523891>

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Interpretation of Tragic Scenes in Parent-Child Relationships in Fiction (Based on “Father Goriot” and “King Lear”)

Jo‘rayev Habibullo

Professor, Doctor of Philological Sciences Fergana State University

Turg‘unova Sevinchbonu

3rd-year Student, Faculty of Philology Fergana State University

Abstract. *This article analyzes the complexity of relationships between fathers and children, issues of love and responsibility, as well as betrayal and tragic outcomes, based on two important works of world literature — “Father Goriot” and “King Lear”. The works are examined using a comparative approach, revealing how the image of the father is interpreted in different social contexts.*

Key words: *father figure, parent-child relationship, tragedy, realism, love, betrayal, tragic fate, comparative analysis, world literature.*

BADIIY ADABIYOTDA OTA VA FARZAND MUNOSABATLARIDAGI

FOJIAVIY LAVHALAR TALQINI

(“Gorio ota” va “Qirol Lir” asarlari misolida)

Jo‘rayev Habibullo

FarDU professori, filologiya fanlari doktori

Turg‘unova Sevinchbonu

Farg‘ona davlat universiteti Filologiya fakulteti 3-kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada ota va farzand o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarning murakkabligi, mehr va mas‘uliyat, shuningdek, xiyonat va fojiaaviy yakun masalalari jahon adabiyotining ikki muhim asari — “Gorio ota” va “Qirol Lir” misolida tahlil qilinadi. Asarlar qiyosiy-komparativ yondashuv asosida o‘rganilib, ota obrazining turli ijtimoiy sharoitlarda qanday talqin qilinishi ochib beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ota obrazi, farzand munosabatlari, tragediya, realizm, mehr,*

xiyonat, fojiaviy taqdir, komparativ tahlil, jahon adabiyoti

Аннотация. *В данной статье анализируется сложность отношений между отцами и детьми, вопросы любви и ответственности, а также предательство и трагический исход на примере двух важных произведений мировой литературы — «Горю отец» и «Король Лир». Произведения рассматриваются в сравнительно-компаративном аспекте, раскрывая, как образ отца интерпретируется в различных социальных условиях.*

Ключевые слова: *образ отца, отношения родителей и детей, трагедия, реализм, любовь, предательство, трагическая судьба, сравнительный анализ, мировая литература.*

Insoniyat tarixida ota va farzand oʻrtasidagi munosabatlar eng nozik va murakkab ijtimoiy-psixologik masalalardan biri boʻlib kelgan. Adabiyot esa aynan shu munosabatlarni turli davr va sharoitlarda chuqur yoritib bergan. Jahon adabiyotida ota obrazi koʻpincha fidoyilik, mehr va masʼuliyat timsoli sifatida tasvirlanadi. Biroq ayrim asarlarda bu obraz fojiaviy tus olib, insoniy xatolar va notoʻgʻri qarorlar oqibatida iztirob manbaiga aylanadi. Shu jihatdan Honoré de Balzac va William Shakespeare asarlarida yaratilgan ota obrazlari alohida eʼtiborga loyiq. Mazkur maqolada ota obrazi ikki turli ijtimoiy qatlam — oddiy inson va hukmdor misolida tahlil qilinadi va ular oʻrtasidagi umumiy qonuniyatlar ochib beriladi.

Har ikkala asarda ham asosiy muammo — ota mehrining meʼyoridan oshib ketishidir. Bu jihat “Gorio ota”da ham, “Qirol Lir”da ham turli shaklda namoyon boʻladi. Gorio oʻz qizlariga boʻlgan mehrini moddiy jihatdan ifodalaydi: u barcha boyligini, hatto oʻzining yashash sharoitini ham qurbon qiladi. U uchun farzandlarining baxti hamma narsadan ustun. Biroq bu mehr bir tomonlama boʻlib chiqadi. Qizlar otasining fidoyiligini qadrlamaydi, aksincha undan foydalanadi¹. Shunga oʻxshash holat Lir obrazida ham kuzatiladi, ammo bu yerda mehr bilan birga gʻurur ham mavjud. Lir farzandlarining muhabbatini sinab koʻrmoqchi boʻladi. U soʻzga ishonadi, samimiyatni

¹ Honoré de Balzac. Gorio ota. — Toshkent: Gʻ. Gʻulom nomidagi adabiyot va sanʼat nashriyoti, 2010. 45–52-betlar.

esa inkor etadi. Natijada u yolgʻon maqtovlarga aldanib, chin dildan sevgan qizidan voz kechadi². Demak, har ikki asarda ota mehrining notoʻgʻri ifodasi fojiaga sabab boʻladi.

Asarlarda farzandlar obrazi ota obrazini ochib berishda muhim rol oʻynaydi. Gorio qizlari jamiyatning manfaatparast qatlamini ifodalaydi. Ular moddiy boylik va ijtimoiy mavqeni ota mehridan ustun qoʻyadi. Lirning qizlari esa ikki xil tipni ifodalaydi: yolgʻon va samimiyat. Goneril va Regan manfaat uchun yashovchi, ikkiyuzlama obrazlar boʻlsa, Kordeliya haqiqat va sadoqat timsolidir. Bu yerda muhim jihat shundaki, har ikki asarda ham ota farzandni toʻgʻri baholay olmaydi. Bu esa fojiaiy ziddiyatni kuchaytiradi.

Asarlar turli davr va ijtimoiy muhitda yaratilgan boʻlsa-da, ularni birlashtiruvchi jihat — insoniy qadriyatlarning inqirozidir. Gorio yashagan jamiyatda pul va manfaat ustuvor. Insoniy munosabatlar esa ikkinchi oʻringa tushib qolgan. Shu sababli ota mehrining qadri yoʻqoladi. Lir yashagan muhitda esa hokimiyat va taxt uchun kurash asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Bu kurash oilaviy munosabatlarni ham buzadi. Natijada har ikki asarda ham ota obrazlari yolgʻizlik va kech anglangan haqiqat bilan yuzlashadi. Bu esa ularning fojiaiy yakuniga olib keladi.

“Gorio ota” va “Qirol Lir” asarlarida ota obrazi turli ijtimoiy sharoitda tasvirlangan boʻlsa-da, ularni birlashtiruvchi asosiy jihat — insoniy munosabatlarning murakkabligi va fojiaiy yakunidir. Mazkur asarlar bugungi kunda ham oʻz ahamiyatini yoʻqotmagan boʻlib, ota va farzand oʻrtasidagi munosabatlar haqida chuqur oʻylashga undaydi.

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MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CRYSTALLINE STRUCTURES FORMED DURING DEHYDRATION OF HUMAN SALIVA UNDER CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

Ergashev Erkinjon Abdusattor ugli,

Mashrabboyev Abdusamad Abdug'ani ugli,

Abdug'aniyev Asadbek Faxriddin ugli,

Fergana State University, Fergana Region, Uzbekistan

Corresponding author: erkinjonebk@mail.ru

Abstract: Background: Human saliva is a complex biological fluid whose dehydration leads to the redistribution of dissolved and colloidal components, forming characteristic crystalline and amorphous structures. Objective: To investigate the morphological features of crystalline structures formed during controlled dehydration of human saliva. Methods: Unstimulated saliva samples (4 μ L droplets) were collected from 10 healthy male volunteers aged 18–30 years and dehydrated at 25 °C and 32% relative humidity for 25–30 minutes. Digital microscopy (50 $\times$ –200 $\times$) was used for morphological assessment, evaluating crystal shape, dendritic branching, zonal organization, density, symmetry, and structural heterogeneity. Results: Dehydrated saliva droplets formed structurally organized and morphologically heterogeneous patterns with distinct peripheral and central zones. Dendritic, branched, radiating, and irregular crystal forms were observed. Peripheral zones exhibited relatively ordered radial structures, while central zones displayed denser, highly branched formations. Conclusions: Saliva dehydration involves complex phase-structural transformations rather than simple drying, producing reproducible crystalline patterns that reflect internal fluid organization. These findings provide a methodological basis for comparative studies involving external modifying factors.

Keywords: *saliva, dehydration, crystalline structures, crystal morphology, dendritic branching, zonal organization, biological fluids, morphogenesis*

Introduction

The dehydration of biological fluids is a physically and biochemically complex process governed by evaporation kinetics, solute redistribution, and nucleation dynamics [1]. Saliva, as a multifunctional biological fluid containing proteins, electrolytes, mucins, and enzymes, presents a particularly rich substrate for crystallographic analysis [2]. The phenomenon of saliva crystallization has been studied in contexts ranging from fertility prediction to diagnostic medicine, where characteristic fern-like patterns (arborization) have been linked to hormonal and pathological states [3].

However, the fundamental morphogenesis of saliva crystalline structures under controlled physical conditions remains incompletely characterized. Most prior studies have focused on qualitative pattern classification without systematic morphological quantification or controlled environmental parameters [4]. A reproducible experimental model for characterizing saliva dehydration patterns is therefore needed to underpin comparative and diagnostic applications.

The aim of this study was to systematically investigate the morphological features of crystalline structures formed during human saliva dehydration under standardized experimental conditions, establishing a morphological baseline for subsequent comparative investigations.

Materials and Methods

Study Participants

Ten healthy male volunteers aged 18–30 years participated in the study. Participants were selected based on satisfactory general health status and the absence of

acute clinical conditions likely to significantly affect oral health or salivary secretion. All samples were analyzed using a uniform experimental protocol throughout the study.

Saliva Sample Collection

Saliva samples were collected 1.5–2 hours after food intake. Participants were instructed to rinse the oral cavity with clean water, followed by a 10–15 minute waiting period prior to collection. Unstimulated saliva samples were used exclusively. Approximately 0.2 mL of saliva was collected from each participant and used immediately for the subsequent experimental stage.

Droplet Preparation and Dehydration Conditions

Each saliva sample was deposited onto a clean glass laboratory surface. Droplets of 4 μ L volume were prepared, with three replicate droplets produced per sample, yielding 30 droplets in total. Droplets were placed on flat, clean glass surfaces and allowed to dehydrate under free evaporation conditions. Dehydration was conducted in a thermally insulated chamber maintaining 25 °C and 32% relative humidity. The dehydration duration was 25–30 minutes, depending on droplet volume, ambient temperature, and relative humidity.

Microscopic Observation and Image Acquisition

Structures formed during dehydration and crystallization were observed using a digital microscope at magnifications ranging from 50 $\times$ to 200 $\times$. Images were acquired digitally and stored for subsequent morphological analysis. Observations focused on the overall appearance of dehydrated droplets, zonal differentiation, and spatial distribution of crystalline elements, with particular attention to morphological differences between central and peripheral regions.

Morphological Assessment

Crystalline structures were assessed according to the following morphological parameters: crystal shape, degree of dendritic branching, expression of central and

peripheral zones, crystal density, degree of symmetry, and structural homogeneity or heterogeneity. Crystal forms were classified as branched, dendritic, radial, or irregular. Dendritic morphogenesis was characterized by branch count, directionality, and density. Zonal assessment distinguished morphological differences between central and peripheral regions of the droplet.

Statistical Analysis

A total of 30 droplets (3 per participant, 10 participants) were analyzed. Morphological parameters were expressed as mean values and percentage proportions. Descriptive statistical analysis was applied. Where appropriate, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), Tukey post hoc test, and Pearson correlation analysis were used to evaluate differences and associations among morphological features.

Results and Discussion

Under controlled experimental conditions, dehydrated human saliva droplets formed a solid phase with pronounced spatial organization at the completion of drying. Microscopic examination revealed that saliva dehydration is not a random physical process but a complex morphogenetic phenomenon driven by internal convective flows, redistribution of dissolved and colloidal components, and local concentration gradients. The resulting patterns (facies) were structurally coherent yet morphologically heterogeneous, exhibiting distinct characteristics across different zones.

Significant morphological differences were observed between the peripheral and central regions of dehydrated droplets. The peripheral zone displayed relatively ordered, outward-directed or radially arranged crystalline elements, while the central zone contained denser, more highly branched, and in some cases confluent structures. This zonal differentiation is consistent with capillary flow and differential evaporation rates across the droplet surface [5], resulting in staged migration and local accumulation of solutes and colloids during drying.

Four predominant crystal morphotypes were identified: dendritic, branched, radiating, and irregular forms. Dendritic crystals were characterized by well-defined primary axes with secondary branching of variable complexity. In some specimens, radially oriented crystals were directed from the droplet center toward the periphery, while others showed inward orientation. Irregular forms were attributed to local microenvironmental heterogeneity arising from compositional complexity of saliva. Variability in dendritic branching complexity was observed across specimens. Some samples exhibited long, well-defined, and relatively symmetric dendritic arrays, while others showed lower branching density or asymmetric configurations. This variability likely reflects differences in solute concentration, intermolecular interactions, and nucleation site dynamics during crystallization. These features collectively indicate that saliva dehydration patterns constitute a morphologically rich model for characterizing phase-structural transformations in complex biological fluids.

Table 1.

Summary of morphological parameters of dehydrated human saliva droplets (n=30).

Morphological Parameter	Expression Level	Frequency (%)
Crystal density	High	68.3±4.2
Zonal differentiation	Distinct (3 zones)	73.3±3.8
Dendritic branching	Moderate–Complex	80.0±3.1
Symmetry	Partial	60.0±4.5
Structural heterogeneity	Present	86.7±2.9

Conclusions

Dehydration of human saliva under controlled experimental conditions produced spatially organized and morphologically diverse crystalline structures. Distinct morphological differences between central and peripheral zones were consistently observed, indicating progressive redistribution of solutes and zonal differentiation during drying. Four major crystal morphotypes — dendritic, branched, radiating, and irregular — were characterized. The findings confirm that saliva dehydration involves complex phase-structural transformations and that the resulting facies constitute an informative biophysical model for studying structural organization in biological fluids. This approach provides a reproducible methodological basis for subsequent comparative investigations, including assessment of external modifying factors such as ionic solution additives.

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EFFECT OF 0.9% SODIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN SALIVA CRYSTALLIZATION PATTERNS

Ergashev Erkinjon Abdusattor ugli,

Mashrabboyev Abdusamad Abdug'ani ugli,

Abdug'aniyev Asadbek Faxriddin ugli,

Fergana State University, Fergana Region, Uzbekistan

Corresponding author: erkinjonebk@mail.ru

Abstract. Background: The addition of isotonic sodium chloride (NaCl) solution to biological fluids alters their physicochemical properties and may modify crystallization patterns during dehydration. Objective: To evaluate the effect of 0.9% NaCl solution at varying volumetric ratios on the morphological characteristics of human saliva dehydration facies. Methods: Saliva-NaCl mixtures were prepared at four volume ratios (4:0, 3:1, 2:2, 1:3 μL saliva:NaCl) and pure 0.9% NaCl (0:4 μL). Droplets were dehydrated under standardized conditions (25 °C, 32% RH) and examined by digital microscopy. Zonal differentiation and the proportion of the organized zone relative to total droplet area were recorded. Results: Increasing the NaCl proportion was associated with a progressive increase in zonal organization ratio from $31.8 \pm 2.6\%$ (pure saliva) to $86.8 \pm 1.1\%$ (0.25 saliva:0.75 NaCl). Pure NaCl produced only cubic crystalline forms without zonal organization. Conclusions: The addition of 0.9% NaCl solution modifies saliva crystallization patterns in a dose-dependent manner, expanding the organized crystalline zone and altering crystal morphology, with implications for salivary diagnostic modeling.

Keywords: saliva, sodium chloride, NaCl, crystallization, dehydration facies, zonal organization, crystal morphology, biological fluid modification

Introduction. The crystallization behavior of biological fluids is highly sensitive to ionic composition and solute concentration [1]. Sodium chloride, as the predominant electrolyte in physiological saline (0.9% NaCl), is known to influence nucleation kinetics, crystal growth rate, and macroscopic pattern formation in drying droplets [2]. In salivary fluid, NaCl is a native component; however, its exogenous addition at controlled concentrations offers a tractable experimental tool for modifying and studying the physicochemical determinants of crystallization morphology [3]. Saliva dehydration facies have been proposed as potential diagnostic indicators in various clinical contexts, including inflammatory oral conditions, systemic disease, and hormonal fluctuation [4]. Understanding how ionic additives such as NaCl alter these patterns is therefore of both fundamental and applied scientific interest. To date, the dose-dependent effect of isotonic NaCl on saliva crystallization morphology has not been systematically characterized using digital microscopy under controlled environmental conditions. The present study aimed to investigate the morphological changes in human saliva dehydration facies resulting from the stepwise addition of 0.9% NaCl solution at four volumetric ratios, establishing the relationship between NaCl proportion and zonal crystalline organization.

Materials and Methods

Participants and Saliva Collection. Unstimulated saliva samples were collected from 10 healthy male volunteers (age 18–30 years) following standardized procedures: oral rinsing with water, 10–15 minute rest period, and collection 1.5–2 hours postprandially. Approximately 0.2 mL saliva was obtained per participant and used immediately.

Preparation of Saliva-NaCl Mixtures. Five experimental groups were prepared with total droplet volume of 4 μ L per droplet: Group 1 — pure saliva (4:0 μ L); Group 2 — 3 μ L saliva + 1 μ L 0.9% NaCl; Group 3 — 2 μ L saliva + 2 μ L 0.9% NaCl; Group 4

— 1 μL saliva + 3 μL 0.9% NaCl; Group 5 — pure 0.9% NaCl (0:4 μL). Three replicate droplets were prepared per group per participant, yielding 150 droplets in total.

Dehydration and Microscopy. All droplets were placed on clean glass slides and dehydrated in a thermally insulated chamber at 25 °C and 32% relative humidity for 25–30 minutes. Digital microscopy at 50 $\times$ –200 $\times$ magnification was used for image acquisition. The presence and expression of three zones (peripheral, transitional, central) were recorded, and the zonal organization ratio — defined as the proportion of the organized crystalline area relative to total droplet area — was calculated for each group.

Statistical Analysis. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ standard deviation (SD). Between-group differences in zonal organization ratio were assessed by one-way ANOVA with Tukey post hoc test. Pearson correlation analysis was used to evaluate the association between NaCl volume fraction and zonal organization ratio. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results and Discussion. Progressive addition of 0.9% NaCl to human saliva produced systematic and reproducible changes in the morphological organization of dehydrated droplets. As the NaCl proportion increased, the proportion of the organized crystalline zone relative to the total droplet area increased significantly and consistently across all experimental groups (Table 1).

Pure saliva droplets (Group 1) exhibited three-zone organization in $31.8 \pm 2.6\%$ of the total area, characterized by the typical dendritic and branched crystalline morphology described in Article 1. As NaCl proportion increased to 25% (Group 2), the zonal organization ratio more than doubled to $65.0 \pm 2.3\%$, indicating that even low ionic supplementation markedly expanded the area of structured crystalline organization. At equal volumetric proportions (Group 3, 2:2), the ratio reached $78.2 \pm 1.1\%$, suggesting that ionic dilution of organic components facilitates more extensive crystal nucleation and ordered growth.

Morphological characteristics of dehydrated saliva-NaCl mixtures at different volumetric ratios. **Table 1.**

Group	Saliva (μL)	NaCl (μL)	Peripheral Zone	Transitional Zone	Central Zone	Zonal Ratio (%)
Pure saliva	4 ± 0.1	—	+	+	+	31.8 ± 2.6
3:1 saliva:NaCl	3 ± 0.1	1 ± 0.1	+	+	+	65.0 ± 2.3
2:2 saliva:NaCl	2 ± 0.1	2 ± 0.1	+	+	+	78.2 ± 1.1
1:3 saliva:NaCl	1 ± 0.1	3 ± 0.1	+	—	+	86.8 ± 1.1
Pure NaCl	—	4 ± 0.1	—	—	—	—

At the highest saliva:NaCl ratio of 1:3 (Group 4), a zonal organization ratio of $86.8 \pm 1.1\%$ was observed; however, the transitional zone was absent, and only peripheral and central zones were distinguishable. This finding suggests that at high ionic concentrations, NaCl-driven crystallization dominates, collapsing the complex three-zone architecture into a biphasic spatial organization. This is consistent with the known effect of high ionic strength in suppressing colloidal organic components and promoting inorganic salt crystallization [5]. Pure 0.9% NaCl (Group 5) produced no organic zonal organization; instead, discrete cubic crystalline formations characteristic of NaCl were observed, confirming the organic origin of the zonal patterning in mixed groups. These cubic forms — clearly distinct from the dendritic organic-phase crystals — were also visible in Group 4 samples at the periphery, suggesting phase separation between salivary and ionic crystallization fronts. A strong positive Pearson correlation was

observed between NaCl volume fraction and zonal organization ratio ($r = 0.98$, $p < 0.01$), indicating a highly systematic dose-dependent relationship. These results demonstrate that the ionic environment is a principal determinant of the macroscopic organization of saliva dehydration facies.

Conclusions. The addition of 0.9% NaCl solution to human saliva in increasing proportions produces a progressive, dose-dependent expansion of the organized crystalline zone in dehydrated droplets, with the zonal organization ratio increasing from 31.8% (pure saliva) to 86.8% (1:3 saliva:NaCl). The three-zone organizational architecture characteristic of saliva is preserved at low and moderate NaCl concentrations but transitions to a biphasic pattern at high ionic proportions. Pure NaCl produces only cubic inorganic crystalline forms without zonal organization. These findings demonstrate that the ionic composition of saliva is a critical modulator of its crystallization morphology and provide a quantitative framework for subsequent studies employing other ionic or biochemical modifiers.

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Concepts of Administrative Court Proceedings

Termez State University Faculty of Law Lecturer at the Department of Criminal
Law and Civil Procedure Associate Professor of Termez State University

Norkuvvat Yangiboyev

Termez State University Faculty of Law Students

Umidullayev Asilbek Bakhtiyor o'g'li

Olimov Maxmayusuf Amin o'g'li

Article

Abstract: This article analyzes the legal foundations, formation process, and development stages of administrative court proceedings in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as their role within the judicial system. It substantiates that the establishment of administrative courts is aimed at ensuring the effective resolution of disputes arising between individuals or legal entities and state bodies, as well as protecting their rights and legitimate interests through judicial mechanisms.

The article also examines large-scale judicial and legal reforms implemented in the country, including the Action Strategy for further development and subsequent normative legal acts. It emphasizes that the introduction of administrative courts strengthens judicial control over public authorities and improves citizens' access to fair justice. Furthermore, the study highlights institutional reforms within the judicial system, improvements in procedural mechanisms, and measures aimed at safeguarding human rights. Special attention is given to strengthening judicial independence, enhancing transparency, and ensuring equality of parties in court proceedings.

KEYWORDS: administrative court, court proceedings, justice, state bodies, citizens' rights, judicial reform, procedural system, judicial control, human rights, Action Strategy, judicial independence, administrative law, fairness, adversarial principle, judicial system.

“Ma’muriy sud ish yurituvu tushunchalari”

Maqola

ANNOTATSIYA: Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ma’muriy sud ish yurituvining huquqiy asoslari, uning shakllanishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari hamda sud-huquq tizimidagi o‘rni tahlil qilingan. Ma’muriy sudlarning tashkil etilishi fuqarolar va yuridik shaxslarning davlat organlari bilan yuzaga keladigan nizolarini samarali hal etish, shuningdek, ularning huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini sud orqali himoya qilishni ta’minlashga qaratilgani asoslab berilgan.

Shuningdek, maqolada sud-huquq tizimini isloh qilish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilgan keng ko‘lamli chora-tadbirlar, jumladan Harakatlar strategiyasi hamda keyingi yillarda qabul qilingan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar mazmuni yoritilgan. Ma’muriy sudlar faoliyatining joriy etilishi davlat organlari ustidan samarali sud nazoratini kuchaytirish va fuqarolarning odil sudlovga erishish darajasini oshirishga xizmat qilishi ta’kidlangan. Bundan tashqari, maqolada sud tizimidagi institutsional o‘zgarishlar, protsessual mexanizmlarning takomillashtirilishi hamda inson huquqlarini ta’minlashga qaratilgan islohotlar tahlil qilingan. Sudlarning mustaqilligini ta’minlash, shaffoflikni kuchaytirish va taraflar tengligini amalga oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar ham yoritilgan.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: ma’muriy sud, sud ish yurituvu, odil sudlov, davlat organlari, fuqarolar huquqlari, sud islohoti, protsessual tizim, sud nazorati, inson huquqlari, Harakatlar strategiyasi, sud mustaqilligi, ma’muriy huquq, adolat, tortishuv prinsipi, sud tizimi

Ma’muriy sud ishlarini yuritish (ma’muriy sud protsessi) — bu ma’muriy sudlar tomonidan fuqarolar va yuridik shaxslarning davlat organlari hamda mansabdor shaxslar bilan ommaviy-huquqiy munosabatlardan kelib chiqadigan nizolarini ko‘rib chiqish va hal etish bo‘yicha protsessual faoliyatdir.

Ma’muriy ish: Nizoni hal qilish uchun sud tomonidan ish yuritishga qabul qilingan

ariza (talab), unga tegishli materiallar va ommaviy-huquqiy munosabatlardan kelib chiqadigan boshqa hujjatlar majmui.

Ma'muriy organ: Ma'muriy-huquqiy faoliyat sohasida boshqaruv vakolati berilgan davlat organlari, mahalliy hokimiyat organlari, fuqarolarning o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari va boshqa tashkilotlar.

Ma'muriy hujjat: Ma'muriy organning ommaviy-huquqiy munosabatlarni o'rnatish, o'zgartirish yoki bekor qilishga qaratilgan, muayyan shaxs yoki shaxslar guruhi uchun huquqiy oqibatlar keltirib chiqaradigan qarori (masalan, hokim qarori, litsenziya berish yoki rad etish haqidagi buyruq).

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev tashabbusi bilan ilgari surilgan 2017–2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning Harakatlar strategiyasida qonun ustuvorligini ta'minlash va sud-huquq tizimini yanada isloh qilish ikkinchi ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida belgilangani bejiz emas. Zero, davlat va jamiyatni tubdan modernizatsiya qilishda, eng avvalo, fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini ishonchli himoya qilish, sud mustaqilligini ta'minlash, odil sudlovga erishish, qonuniyligni mustahkamlash, korrupsiyaga qarshi samarali kurashish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'tgan davr mobaynida O'zbekistonda barcha sohalar qatori sud-huquq yo'nalishida ham keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 29-dekabr kuni Oliy Majlisga yo'llagan navbatdagi Murojaatnomasida ta'kidlanganidek, so'nggi 4 yil davomida sud-huquq sohasini isloh etish borasida dadil qadamlar qo'yildi. Bu yo'nalishdagi ustuvor masalalar yuzasidan 40 dan ortiq qonun, farmon va qarorlar qabul qilindi.¹

Qonun ustuvorligini ta'minlash va sud-huquq tizimini yanada isloh qilish borasida strategik ahamiyatga ega muhim qadam tashlandi.

Mamlakatimizda ma'muriy sudlarning tashkil etilishi O'zbekiston Respublikasi

¹ <https://strategy.uz/>

Konstitutsiyasining 110-moddasi birinchi qismida nazarda tutilgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi fuqarolik, jinoiy, iqtisodiy va ma'muriy sud ishlarini yuritish sohasida sud hokimiyatining oliy organi hisoblanishi bilan bog'liq konstitutsiyaviy normaning amalga oshirilishini ham ta'minlaydi.

Ma'lumki, ixtisoslashgan sudlar sudga taalluqli ishlarni o'z vaqtida, sifatli ko'rish va hal etish, odil sudlovning samaradorligini oshirishdagi muhim omillardan biridir.

O'z navbatida mamlakatimizda ma'muriy sudlarni tashkil etish zarurati quyidagi omillar bilan ham belgilanadi:

jinoyat qonunchiligi tobora liberallashtirilib, ayrim qonunbuzarlik uchun belgilanadigan jazo choralari bosqichma-bosqich jinoiy yurisdiksiyadan ma'muriy yurisdiksiyaga o'tkazilishi;

sudlarda ko'rilayotgan fuqarolik, iqtisodiy va jinoyat ishlariga qaraganda ma'muriy huquqbuzarlik to'g'risidagi ishlarning ko'pchilikni tashkil etishi;

fuqarolarning davlat boshqaruviga oid huquqlari va qonuniy manfaat-larini sud tartibida himoya qilishning samarali tizimini yaratish zarurati;

davlat boshqaruv organlari, ular mansabdor shaxslari faoliyatida qonuniylikni mustahkamlash, bu sohada sud nazoratini takomillashtirishning talab etilayotgani.

Ma'lumki, Konstitutsiyamizning 55-moddasiga ko'ra, har bir shaxsga o'z huquq va erkinliklarini sud orqali himoya qilish, davlat organlari, mansab-dor shaxslar, jamoat birlashmalarining g'ayriqonuniy xatti-harakatlari ustidan sudga shikoyat qilish huquqi kafolatlangan. ²O'z navbatida mamlakati-mizda ma'muriy sudlarning tashkil etilishi asosiy qonunimizda mustah-kamlangan ushbu huquqlarni samarali amalga oshirilishini ta'minlashga ham xizmat qiladi.

Ta'kidlash joizki, mamlakatimiz Konstitutsiyasi ishlab chiqilayotgan Ma'muriy sud ishlarini yuritish to'g'risidagi kodeksining asosiy manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi
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Binobarin, Asosiy qonunimizda mustahkamlab qo'yilgan sud ishlari yuritishning muhim konstitutsiyaviy prinsiplari, ya'ni sudya-larning mustaqil ekanligi va faqat qonunga bo'ysunishi,

Sudyalarning odil sudlovni amalga oshirish borasidagi faoliyatiga biron-bir tarzda aralashishga yo'l qo'yilmasligi va bunday aralashish qonunga muvofiq javobgarlikka sabab bo'lishi, hamma sudlarda ishlar ochiq ko'rilishi, sud hokimiyati chiqargan hujjatlar barcha davlat organlari, jamoat birlashmalari, korxonalar, muassasalar, tashkilotlar, mansabdor shaxslar va fuqarolar uchun majburiy ekanligi,

O'zbekiston Respublikasida sud ishlarini yuritish o'zbek tilida, qoraqalpoq tilida yoki muayyan joydagi ko'pchilik aholi so'zlashadigan tilda olib borilishi, sud ishlari olib borilayotgan tilni bilmaydigan sudda qatnashuvchi shaxslarning tarjimon orqali ish materiallari bilan to'la tanishish va sud ishlarida ishtirok etish huquqi hamda sudda ona tilida so'zlash huquqi ta'minlanishi, himoyalani sh huquqi bilan ta'minlanish va sud ishini yuritishning har qanday bosqichida malakali yuridik yordam olish huquqining kafolatlanishi kabi prinsiplar.

Ma'muriy sud ishlarini yuritish to'g'risidagi kodeksida ham o'z ifodasini topishi lozim.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev 30-yanvar kuni "Fuqarolar va tadbirkorlik subyektlarining huquqlarini sud orqali himoya qilishning zamonaviy mexanizmlarini joriy etish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarorni imzoladi.

Hujjat davlat organlari bilan munosabatlarda fuqarolar va tadbirkorlik subyektlarining huquqlari va qonuniy manfaatlarining samarali hamda ishonchli himoya etilishini ta'minlash va ma'muriy sud ishlarini yuritishni xalqaro standartlardan kelib chiqib yanada takomillashtirish maqsadida qabul qilingan.

Qarorda aytilishicha, o'tgan davrda ma'muriy sudlar tomonidan ko'rib chiqilgan 120 mingga yaqin ariza va shikoyatlarning 57 foizi qanoatlantirilib, fuqarolar

va tadbirkorlik subyektlarining buzilgan huquqlari tiklangan.³

Qarorga ko'ra, ma'muriy sudlar faoliyatini takomillashtirishning asosiy yo'nalishlari etib quyidagilar belgilandi:⁴

davlat organlari bilan munosabatlarda fuqarolar va tadbirkorlik subyektlari huquqlari, erkinliklari va qonuniy manfaatlarining ishonchli va samarali himoya etilishini ustuvor ravishda ta'minlash;

fuqarolar va tadbirkorlik subyektlarining buzilgan yoki nizolashilayotgan huquqlari, erkinliklari va qonuniy manfaatlarini tiklashda sudning faol ishtiroki prinsipini qo'llash mexanizmlarini kengaytirish;

davlat organlari va mansabdor shaxslarning faoliyati ustidan samarali sud nazoratini o'rnatish;

ma'muriy sud ishlarini yuritishda nizolarni sudgacha hal qilish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish;

fuqarolar va tadbirkorlik subyektlarining huquqlarini himoya qilishda ma'muriy sudlarning rolini kuchaytirish orqali aholining sud tizimiga bo'lgan ishonchini yanada oshirish;

davlat organlari tomonidan sud qarorlari ijro etilishi ustidan nazoratning ta'sirchan mexanizmlarini to'liq joriy etish;

ma'muriy yustitsiya tizimi rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasi asosida ma'muriy sudlar faoliyatini takomillashtirib borish.

Jumladan, sudlar mustaqilligini ta'minlash maqsadida, Sudyalar oliy kengashi tashkil qilindi.⁵ Shuningdek, Oliy sud va Oliy xo'jalik sudi birlashtirilib, Oliy sud faoliyati takomillashtirildi. Hududlardagi xo'jalik sudlari iqtisodiy sudlar sifatida qayta tashkil etildi, 71 ta tumanlararo, tuman (shahar) iqtisodiy sudiga ishlarni birinchi

³ <https://www.gazeta.uz/>

⁴ <https://constitution.uz/>

⁵ <https://www.norma.uz/>

instansiyada ko‘rib chiqish vakolati berildi. Sudya lavozimida faoliyat yuritishning ilk marotaba besh yillik, keyin o‘n yillik muddati va muddatsiz davri belgilandi. Sudlarning o‘z moliyaviy, moddiy-texnik masalalarini mustaqil hal qilish boradagi vakolatlari adliya organlaridan olinib, Oliy sudga o‘tkazildi. Sud tomonidan jinoyat ishini qo‘shimcha tergovga qaytarish instituti bekor qilindi. Shaxsning jinoyat sodir etishdagi aybdorligi faqat sud muhokamasida o‘z isbotini topgan dalillarga asoslanishi kerakligi qat’iy belgilab qo‘yildi. Qiynoqqa solish, ruhiy, jismoniy bosim o‘tkazish va boshqa zo‘ravonlik holatlari qat’iyan taqiqlandi.

Sudda ishlarni ko‘rib chiqishda inson huquqlari kafolatlarini yanada kuchaytirish va taraflarning tortishuvchanlik tamoyilini ro‘yobga chiqarish maqsadida jinoyat ishlari bo‘yicha sudlarda dastlabki eshituv instituti joriy etildi. Sudlar faoliyatining shaffofligi, ochiqligi yo‘lida 10 mingdan ortiq jinoyat ishi sayyor sud muhokamalarida ko‘rib chiqildi. Ehtiyot chorasi sifatida qamoqda saqlash va dastlabki tergovning eng yuqori muddatlari kamaytirildi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O‘zbekistonda ma‘muriy sud ish yurituvining joriy etilishi sud-huquq tizimini modernizatsiya qilish yo‘lida muhim bosqichlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu institut fuqarolar va davlat organlari o‘rtasidagi huquqiy nizolarni adolatli, tezkor va samarali hal etish imkonini yaratdi.

Amalga oshirilgan islohotlar natijasida sud hokimiyatining mustaqilligi mustahkamlandi, sud jarayonlarining ochiqligi va shaffofligi oshirildi hamda fuqarolarning sudga bo‘lgan ishonchi sezilarli darajada kuchaydi. Shuningdek, inson huquqlarini himoya qilish mexanizmlari takomillashtirilib, odil sudlovga erishish imkoniyatlari kengaytirildi.

Umuman olganda, ma‘muriy sud tizimining rivojlanishi davlat boshqaruvida qonun ustuvorligini ta‘minlash, fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini kafolatlash hamda sud tizimining samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

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The practical importance of linguistics

Chirchik State Pedagogical University Faculty of Humanities Uzbek and
literature direction 25\3-group evening 1-stage students

Bahriddinova Kumush Bunyod girl

kbunyodovna@gmail.com

Rakhimova Saida To'xtasin girl

Scientific supervisor: Turg'unpo'latov Diyorbek

Annotation

This article discusses the practical significance of linguistics, its role in society, and its application in various fields. Linguistics not only studies the structure of language but also serves as an essential tool in education, translation, communication, information technology, and intercultural relations. The article also analyzes its role in developing speech culture and establishing language norms.

Keywords: linguistics, practical significance, speech culture, communication, translation, language, language norms

TILSHUNOSLIK FANINING AMALIY AHAMIYATI.

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti Gumanitar fanlar fakulteti O'zbek tili va
adabiyot yo'nalishi 1-bosqich kechki 25\3-guruh talabalari

Rahimova Saida To'xtasin qizi

saidarahimova753@gmail.com

Bahriddinova Kumush Bunyod qizi

kbunyodovna@gmail.com

Ilmiy rahbar: Turg'unpo'latov Diyorbek

Annotsatsiya

Ushbu maqolada tilshunoslik fanining amaliy ahamiyati, uning jamiyat hayotidagi o'rni va turli sohalarda qo'llanish imkoniyatlari yoritiladi. Tilshunoslik nafaqat til

tuzilishini o'rganadi, balki ta'lim, tarjima, kommunikatsiya, axborot texnologiyalari va madaniyatlararo aloqalarda muhim vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirish va til me'yorlarini shakllantirishdagi roli tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tilshunoslik, amaliy ahamiyat, til madaniyati, kommunikatsiya, tarjima, nutq, til me'yorlari

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается практическое значение лингвистики, её роль в общественной жизни и возможности применения в различных сферах. Лингвистика изучает не только структуру языка, но и служит важным инструментом в образовании, переводе, коммуникации, информационных технологиях и межкультурных связях. Также анализируется её значение в формировании культуры речи и языковых норм.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, практическое значение, культура речи, коммуникация, перевод, язык, языковые нормы

Tilshunoslik-inson tilini ilmiy o'rganadigan fan bo'lib u nazariy amaliy jihatlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Tilshunoslik fanining asosiy vazifasi; tilning paydo bo'lishi to'g'risidagi farazlar, tilning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi, til va jamiyat munosabati, tilning jamiyatdagi tutgan o'rni, til taraqqiyotidagi tizim sifatida o'rganilishi, tilshunoslik fanining boshqa va tabiiy va ijtimoiy fanlar bilan aloqasi tilshunoslik bo'limlari, dunyo tillarining tasnifi kabi mavzular yuzasidan muhim ma'lumotlar o'rin olgan. Tilshunoslik fanining asosiy maqsadi tilshunoslik fani uning bo'limlari o'rganish obyekti boshqa fanlar bilan aloqasi haqida ma'lumot berish talabalarini tilshunoslik fanining asosiy tushunchalari til sathlari haqidagi bilimlar bilan tanishtirish talabalarda olingan bilimlarni amalda qo'llay olish malakasini takomillashtirish kabilardan iborat.

Tilshunoslik fani talabalarga dastlabki umumlingvistik bilimlarni beradi, ularni tilning jamiyat hayotidagi ahamiyati ijtimoiy va tabiiy fanlar bilan aloqasi, tilshunoslikning nazariy masalalari tilning tipologik va genealogik tasnifi kabilar bilan tanishtiradi. Mazkur fan talabalarda muayyan nazariy masalalarga oid fikrlarni bayon etish, ayni fikrlarga nisbatan tanqidiy munosabatni shakllantirish, o'z nuqtai nazarini ilmiy asoslab berish va bulardan amaliy masalalarni yechishda foydalana olish kabi malaka va ko'nikmalarni hosil qilishga xizmat qiladi. Tilshunoslik fanining predmeti o'rganish manbai o'z ichki xususiyatlariga ega bo'lgan murakkab tizim-tildir. Tilshunoslik til haqidagi mustaqil fan bo'lib tilning kelib chiqishi va tarixiy taraqqiyot jarayonlarini ilmiy asosda o'rganadi. Tilni tilshunoslikdan tashqari falsafa, mantiq, psixologiya, sotsiologiya kabi boshqa fanlar ham o'rganadi. Tilshunoslar ham tarix, etnografiya, psixologiya, antroplogiya, matematika, geografiya, fizika kabi fanlarga oid materiallar va xulosalardan foydalanadilar. Dunyoda tilshunoslik insonlar o'rtasidagi muloqotga zaruriyat sezilgan davrlardan boshlab o'rganiladi. Tilshunoslik fani uzoq tarixga ega. U eramizdan bir necha yuz yillar avval qadimgi Hindiston va Yunonistonda taraqqiy etgan. Qadimgi Yunoniston olim va faylasuflari o'rtasida so'z va tushuncha mohiyati o'rtasidagi bog'lanishning mavjudligi masalasi ancha munozaralarga sabab bo'ldi. Bularning natijasida olib borilgan tahlillar kuzatishlar davomida tilning boyligi so'zlarning paydo bo'lishi haqidagi dastlabki nazariy fikrlarga asos solindi. XIX- birinchi yarmida tilshunoslik sohasida ham juda katta yutuqlarga erishildi. Xususan, bu davrda tilshunoslikda qiyosiy-tarixiy metod shakllandi va fan ham tilshunoslik fani deb yuritila boshlandi. Bu davrda Yevropa tillarining qadimgi hind tili bilan uzviy bog'lanishi borligini o'rganish maqsadida bu tillarning o'zaro aloqadorlik bog'liqlik taraflari jiddiy kuzatish ishlari boshlandi. Ayniqsa tillarning qiyosi-tarixiy o'rganish borasida nemis olimi Frans Bopp, daniyalik olim Rasmus

Rask, rus olimi Aleksandr Vostokov chex olimi Dobrovskiy kabilarning xizmatlari katta bo'ldi. Tilshunoslik fanining predmetini aniqlash va uni ta'riflashga intilgan F.de Sossyurning qarashlari tilshunoslik tarixida muhim masalalarni hal qilishda sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatdi. F.de Sossyurning fikricha til kishilik jamiyatida bajariladigan vazifasiga ko'ra aloqa quroli; ijtimoiy tabiati jihatidan til madaniy-tarixiy va ijtimoiy hodisa; ichki tuzilishiga ko'ra sof ishoralar tizimi. Umuman tilshunoslik fanining taraqqiyotiga katta hissa qo'shgan olimlar- bu eramizdan oldingi IV asrda yashagan hind olimi Panini grek tilshunoslari Demokrit, Epikur, Geraklit, o'zbek tilshunoslari Mahmud Koshg'ariy, Mahmud Zamaxshariy, Alisher Navoiy, yevropalik olimlar Vilgelm fon Gumboldt, Ferdinand de Sossyur, Grosse, Boduen de Kurtene, N.V.Krushevskiy kabilardir. Ular til haqidagi fanning yaratilishiga o'zlarining salmoqli ilmiy g'oyalari, izlanishlari bilan katta hissa qo'shganlar. Til insoniyat jamiyatining eng muhim aloqa vositasi hisoblanadi. U orqali odamlar o'z fikrlarini ifodalaydi, bilim va tajribalarini almashadi hamda madaniy merosni avloddan-avlodga yetkazadi. Tilshunoslik esa tilning tuzilishi, rivojlanishi va qo'llanilish qonuniyatlarini o'rganadigan fan sifatida nafaqat nazariy, balki amaliy jihatdan ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Fonetika, leksikologiya, grammatika kabi bo'limlar orqali o'quvchilar to'g'ri talaffuz qilish, fikrni aniq va ravon ifodalashni o'rganadilar. Bu esa ularning savodxonligini oshirish bilan birga nutq madaniyatini shakllantiradi. Reklama matnlarini yaratishda so'z tanlash, uslub va ohang juda muhim. Amaliy tilshunoslik — bu tilshunoslikning nazariy bilimlarini hayotda, ya'ni amaliy sohalarda qo'llash bilan shug'ullanuvchi yo'nalishdir. U tilni faqat o'rganibgina qolmay, uni turli vazifalar uchun ishlatishni o'rganadi. Amaliy tilshunoslikning muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri — til o'qitish metodikasidir. Bu yo'nalishda tilni samarali o'rgatish usullari ishlab chiqiladi. Ayniqsa, chet tillarni o'rganishda zamonaviy metodlardan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti ham amaliy

tilshunoslikning asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biridir. Tarjima jarayonida matnning mazmuni, uslubi va milliy xususiyatlarini to'g'ri yetkazish talab etiladi. Bu esa tarjimonning yuqori malakasini talab qiladi. Leksikografiya — lug'atlar tuzish bilan shug'ullanuvchi yo'nalish bo'lib, u til boyligini saqlash va rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Zamonaviy lug'atlar tilning to'g'ri qo'llanilishiga yordam beradi. Amaliy tilshunoslik tilning hayotdagi o'rnini mustahkamlovchi muhim fan hisoblanadi. U tilni o'rganish, o'rgatish va qo'llash jarayonlarini takomillashtirish orqali jamiyat rivojiga xizmat qiladi. Zamonaviy dunyoda bu fan yanada dolzarb bo'lib, turli sohalarda keng qo'llanilmoqda. Nutq madaniyati ham amaliy tilshunoslikning muhim qismidir. U to'g'ri, ravon va ta'sirli nutqni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Jamiyatda madaniyatli nutq insonning saviyasi va bilim darajasini ko'rsatadi. Tilshunoslik yordamida inson psixologiyasiga ta'sir qiluvchi iboralar tanlanadi. Masalan, qisqa, esda qoladigan va hissiy ta'sirga ega so'zlar mahsulotni tezroq sotilishiga yordam beradi. Tilshunoslikning psixologiya bilan bog'liq yo'nalishi — psixolingvistika — insonning nutqni qanday qabul qilishi, tushunishi va hosil qilishini o'rganadi. Bu yo'nalish ta'limda, ayniqsa bolalar nutqini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Sotsiolingvistika tilning jamiyat bilan bog'liqligini o'rganadi. Masalan: turli ijtimoiy guruhlarining nutqi, dialektlar va shevalar, til siyosati va davlat tili masalalari. Bu yo'nalish orqali jamiyatdagi til o'zgarishlari va muammolari aniqlanadi. Har bir fan o'ziga xos terminlarga ega. Tilshunoslik terminlarni yaratish, tartibga solish va standartlashtirish bilan shug'ullanadi. Bu ilmiy va texnik matnlarning aniq va tushunarli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Bugungi kunda sun'iy intellekt tizimlari (masalan, chatbotlar, tarjima dasturlari) tilshunosliksiz rivojlana olmaydi, tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash (NLP), matnni avtomatik tarjima qilish, ovozni matnga aylantirish. Bu texnologiyalar kundalik hayotda keng qo'llanilmoqda. Tilshunoslik nutq buzilishlarini o'rganishda ham qo'llaniladi. Logopedlar tovushlarni to'g'ri talaffuz qilishni o'rgatishda fonetika va fonologiya

bilimlariga tayanadi. Bu bolalar va kattalarda nutq nuqsonlarini bartaraf etishga yordam beradi. Til — bu madaniyatning ajralmas qismi. Frazeologizmlar, maqollar, iboralar xalqning tarixini, dunyoqarashini aks ettiradi. Tilshunoslik bu boyliklarni oʻrganib, ularni saqlash va rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Tilshunoslik fanining amaliy ahamiyati juda keng boʻlib, u nafaqat taʼlim va tarjima, balki huquq, texnologiya, tibbiyot, marketing va ijtimoiy hayotning koʻplab sohalarida qoʻllaniladi. Zamonaviy davrda tilshunoslik inson va texnologiya oʻrtasidagi muhim koʻprik vazifasini bajarmoqda. Tilshunoslik fanining amaliy ahamiyati, avvalo, taʼlim tizimida yaqqol namoyon boʻladi. Ona tili va xorijiy tillarni oʻqitishda lingvistik bilimlar asosiy rol oʻynaydi. Tilshunoslik orqali oʻquvchilar toʻgʻri talaffuz qilish, grammatik jihatdan toʻgʻri gap tuzish va nutq madaniyatiga rioya qilishni oʻrganadilar. Bu esa ularning savodxonligini oshiradi va muloqot madaniyatini rivojlantiradi. Bundan tashqari, tilshunoslik tarjima sohasida ham muhim oʻrin tutadi. Turli tillar oʻrtasida mazmunni toʻgʻri va aniq yetkazish uchun tilshunoslik bilimlari zarur. Tarjimon tilning leksik, grammatik va uslubiy xususiyatlarini chuqur bilishi orqali matn mazmunini buzmasdan boshqa tilga oʻgira oladi. Axborot texnologiyalari rivojlanib borayotgan hozirgi davrda tilshunoslikning ahamiyati yanada ortib bormoqda. Kompyuter lingvistikasi, sunʼiy intellekt, avtomatik tarjima tizimlari va ovozni tanish dasturlarining yaratilishida tilshunoslik asosiy ilmiy baza vazifasini bajaradi. Masalan, matnlarni avtomatik tahlil qilish, ovozli yordamchilar va chatbotlar aynan lingvistik qonuniyatlarga tayanadi. Tilshunoslik shuningdek, madaniyatlararo muloqotni rivojlantirishda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Turli xalqlar tillarini oʻrganish orqali ularning urf-odatlarini, qadriyatlarini va dunyoqarashi haqida kengroq tasavvur hosil qilinadi. Bu esa xalqlar oʻrtasida oʻzaro tushunish va hamkorlikni mustahkamlaydi. Yana bir muhim jihat — nutq madaniyatini shakllantirishdir. Tilshunoslik adabiy til meʼyorlarini belgilaydi, toʻgʻri va chiroyli nutq tuzishga yordam beradi. Bu ayniqsa ommaviy axborot vositalari, taʼlim va rasmiy

muloqotda juda muhim hisoblanadi. Tilshunoslik fani jamiyat hayotining deyarli barcha sohalarida muhim o‘rin egallaydi. U ta’lim, tarjima, axborot texnologiyalari va madaniyatlararo aloqalarda keng qo‘llaniladi. Tilshunoslik nafaqat tilni o‘rganadi, balki insonlar o‘rtasidagi samarali muloqotni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu sababli, uning amaliy ahamiyati bugungi kunda yanada ortib bormoqda.

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Compliance with stylistic standards in teacher speech

Chirchik state pedagogical university Faculty of Humanities Uzbek language and
literature direction 25\3-group evening 1-stage students

Rakhimova Saida To'xtasin girl

saidarahimova753@gmail.com

Bahriddinova Kumush Bunyod girl

kbunyodovna@gmail.com

Scientific supervisor: Turg'unpo'latov Diyorbek

Annotation. This article examines the role of a teacher's speech in pedagogical activity, its stylistic formation, and the issues of adherence to speech norms. The article analyzes the fundamental requirements for a teacher's speech: clarity, logic, richness, and, most importantly, the stylistic differentiation of speech according to the situation. Furthermore, the pedagogical and psychological significance of speech culture in shaping the worldview of students and pupils is highlighted.

Keywords pedagogical speech, stylistic norm, speech culture, communication ethics, rhetoric, speech skills, pedagogical mastery.

O'qituvchi nutqida uslubiy me'yorlarga rioya qilish

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti Gumanitar fanlar fakulteti O'zbek tili va
adabiyoti yo'nalishi 25\3-guruh kechki 1-bosqich talabalari

Rahimova Saida To'xtasin qizi

saidarahimova753@gmail.com

Bahriddinova Kumush Bunyod qizi

kbunyodovna@gmail.com

Ilmiy rahbar: Turg'unpo'latov Diyorbek.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada pedagogik faoliyatda o'qituvchi nutqining o'rni, uning uslubiy jihatdan shakllanganligi va nutqiy me'yorlarga amal qilish masalalari

tadqiq etiladi. Maqolada o'qituvchi nutqiga qo'yiladigan asosiy talablar — aniqlik, mantiqiylik, boylik va eng muhimi, nutqning vaziyatga mos ravishda uslubiy tabaqalanishi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, nutqiy madaniyatning talaba va o'quvchilar dunyoqarashini shakllantirishdagi pedagogik-psixologik ahamiyati yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: pedagogik nutq, uslubiy me'yor, nutq madaniyati, muloqot etikasi, ritorika, nutqiy mahorat, pedagogik mahorat.

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется роль речи педагога в профессиональной деятельности, вопросы её стилистической оформленности и соблюдения речевых норм. В статье анализируются основные требования, предъявляемые к речи преподавателя: точность, логичность, богатство и, прежде всего, стилистическая дифференциация речи в зависимости от ситуации. Также освещается педагогико-психологическое значение речевой культуры в формировании мировоззрения студентов и учащихся.

Ключевые слова педагогическая речь, стилистическая норма, культура речи, этика общения, риторика, речевое мастерство, педагогическое мастерство.

Uslub — tilning inson faoliyatining muayyan sohasi bilan bog'liq vazifalariga ko'ra ajratilishi. Kishilar faoliyatning barcha sohalarida aloqa qilish jarayonida tildagi leksik, frazeologik, grammatik va fonetik vositalarni tanlash va ishlatishdan bir-birlaridan ma'lum darajada farq qiladilar. Umumxalq tili doirasida til vositalarining bunday tanlab olinishi nutqning xilma-xil ko'rinishlarining paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi. Nutq uslubi tilning vazifasi bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham ular vazifaviy (funktsional) uslub deb yuritiladi. Vazifaviy uslub deganda, tildan farq qiladigan qandaydir alohida narsa tushunilmaydi, balki aniq bir adabiy til tarkibi ichida qaraladigan, o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, xizmat qilish doirasi bilan o'zaro farq qilib turadigan yordamchi tizim tushuniladi. Vazifaviy uslub nutq ko'rinishlarining asosiy vazifalariga, ya'ni aloqa, xabar berish, ta'sir etish vositasi bo'lishiga ko'ra turli

qismlarga bo'linadi. Adabiy tilning quyidagi vazifaviy uslublari mavjud: 1) so'zlashuv uslubi; 2) rasmiy uslub; 3) ilmiy uslub; 4) publitsistik uslub; 5) badiiy uslub. Vazifaviy uslubni nomlash va atash ham ularning qanday aloqa doirasida ishlatilganligiga qarab belgilanadi. O'qituvchi nutqida uslubiy me'yorlarga rioya qilish.

So'zlashuv uslubi — kishilarning kundalik norasmiy, erkin muomalalari doirasida til birliklarining o'ziga xos amal qilishidir. Vazifaviy uslubning bu turi o'ziga xos ish ko'rsatish sharoiti, ya'ni fikr olishuvning bevositaligi, til vositalarini saylab ishlatilmasligi bilan, shuningdek, ohang vositalari, mimika, imo-ishora kabilardan keng foydalanish, oddiy leksik va frazeologik birliklarning, ekspressivemotsional vositalarning keng ishlatilishi bilan ajralib turadi. Masalan, farzand — jujuq, dunyodan o'tmoq — jon bermoq, imtihondan o'ta olmaslik — imtihondan yiqilmoq kabi juftliklarning ikkinchisi asosan so'zlashuv uslubiga xos. So'zlashuv uslubi fonetik, leksik, morfologik va sintaktik o'ziga xosliklarga ega.

Rasmiy uslub (rasmiy ish qog'ozlari uslubi) — hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilining rasmiy yozishmalar va yuridik ishlarda amal qiladigan bir ko'rinishidir. Qonunlar matnlari, farmonlar, buyruq va ko'rsatmalar, shartnomalar, har xil rasmiy hujjatlar, tashkilotlar o'rtasidagi yozishmalar rasmiy uslubda yoziladi. Bu uslub boshqa uslubdan lugaviy va grammatik xususiyatlari jihatidan farqlanadi. Rasmiy uslubda so'z va so'z shakllarini qo'llashda muayyan chegaralanishlar mavjud. Xususan, rasmiy ish uslubida kichraytirish, erkalash qo'shimchalarini olgan so'zlar, ko'tarinki, tantanavor yoki shevaga oid so'zlar, tor doiradagi kishilargina tushunadigan so'zlar, o'xshatish, mubolag'a kabi obrazli tafakkur ifodasi uchun xizmat qiluvchi shakllar ishlatilmaydi. Rasmiy ish qog'ozlari matnining xolislik, aniqlik, ixchamlik, mazmuniy to'liqlikdan iborat zaruriy sifatlari undagi o'ziga xos so'z qo'llash, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlar orqali ta'min etiladi. Bu uslubdagi gap qurilishi, odatda, tasniflovchi, qayd etuvchi va qaror qiluvchi qismlarning birligiga asoslanadi. Shuning uchun ham rasmiy

ish qog'ozlari (hujjatlar)da nisbatan uzun jumlar, murakkablashgan, uyushiq bo'lakli gaplar ko'p qo'llanadi. Rasmiy gap tarkibida odatdagi so'z tartibiga qat'iy rioya qilinadi. Rasmiy uslubda so'roq va undov gaplar deyarli qo'llanmaydi, asosan, darak va buyruq gaplar ishlatiladi. Matn birinchi shaxs yoki uchinchi shaxs tilidan yoziladi. Rasmiy ish qog'ozlari matnini tuzishda turg'unlashgan, qoliplashgan so'z birikmalaridan keng foydalaniladi. Masalan, buyruqda "... so'm maosh bilan... lavozimiga tayinlansin", yoki xizmat yozishmalarida "Sizga...ni ma'lum qilamiz". "...ga korxona kafolat beradi" kabi qoliplashgan tuzilmalar qo'llanishi mumkin.

Ilmiy uslub — fan, texnika va ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan vazifaviy uslubdir. Bu uslubda tabiat va ijtimoiy hayotdagi hodisalar aniq ta'riflanadi, tushuntiriladi. Vazifaviy uslubning bu turi terminologik va mavhum leksikaning, murakkab sintaktik tuzilmalarning qo'llanishi, so'zlarning asosan aniq, to'g'ri ma'noda ishlatilishi, maxsus iboralarga egaligi va shu kabilar bilan ajralib turadi. Ilmiy uslubda yana fanning turli sohalariga oid ramz (simvol) va belgilar, raqamlar ham ishlatiladi. Ilmiy uslub o'z ichida quyidagi mayda uslublarga bo'linadi: ilmiy ish uslubi, ilmiy-texnik uslub, ilmiy-ommabop uslub, ilmiy-publitsistik uslub. Fanning u yoki bu sohasiga tegishli tushunchalarni ifodalovchi atamalarga boyligi ilmiy uslubning eng asosiy xususiyatlaridan biridir

Publitsistik uslub vazifaviy uslubning bir turi bo'lib, u ijtimoiy, siyosiy so'z va iboralarning qo'llanishi, janrlarning xilma-xilligi va buning natijasida til vositalaridan uslubiy foydalanishning rang-barangligi va shu kabilar belgilar bilan xarakterlanadi. Publitsistik uslub ijtimoiy-siyosiy adabiyotlarda, vaqtli matbuotda, siyosiy chiqishlarda, majlislardagi nutqlar va shu kabilarda o'z ifodasini topadi. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy bilimlarni targ'ib qiluvchi va keng xalq ommasiga yetkazuvchi vosita sifatida bu uslub tilining rang-barangligi bilan kishilar ongiga ko'proq ta'sir etadi. Publitsistik uslubning yana bir xususiyati shundaki, unda qisqalik asosiy o'rinni egallaydi, ya'ni qisqa, lo'nda,

tushunarli, yorqin, ixcham tilda yozish asosiy talablardan hisoblanadi. Publitsistik uslubda til vositalaridan foydalanishda muallifning individual uslubi deyarli ajralib yoki sezilib turadi. Ayniqsa, bu holat ocherk, felyeton, badiiy publitsistik makrlarda tez ko'zga tashlanadi. Badiiy uslubda ham bu holat mavjud; rasmiy uslubda esa bunday xususiyat yo'q. Publitsistik uslub ba'zi qo'llanma va ilmiy adabiyotlarda "ommabop uslub", "matbuot uslubi" kabi atamalar bilan ham nomlanadi.

Badiiy uslub — tilning kommunikativ va estetik vazifalari birligi bilan boshqa uslubga xos unsurlardan keng foydalanishi, ekspressiv va tasviriy vositalarning ko'p ishlatilishi, so'zlarning obrazli, ko'chmametaforik qo'llanishi va shu kabi belgilari bilan ajralib turadi. Til materialini qamrab olish imkoniyatining kengligi, umumxalq tilida mavjud bo'lgan barcha lug'aviy birliklarning ishtirok etaverishi va ularning muhim bir vazifaga — estetik vazifani bajarishga xizmat qilishini badiiy nutq uslubining o'ziga xos xususiyati deb qarash kerak bo'ladi, chunki ana shunday imkoniyat boshqa vazifaviy uslubda chegaralangandir. Adabiy tilda dialektizmlar, jargonlar, varvarizmlardan, dag'al so'zlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lmagani holda ularni badiiy uslubda o'rni bilan qo'llash mumkin. Vazifaviy uslubning hech birida til o'zining tuzilish jihatlari, lug'at tarkibi, ya'ni so'zning ma'no boyligi va rang-barangligini, to'g'ri va ko'chma ma'nolarni badiiy nutq uslubidagichalik namoyish qila olmaydi, grammatik qurilishi, ya'ni gaplarning barcha tiplari bilan ishtirok eta olmaydi. Badiiy adabiyotning barcha janrlarida so'z ishlatish va so'z tanlash imkoniyatlariga bir mezon bilan yondashib bo'lmaydi. Har qaysi adabiy janrning tasvir usuli, so'z tanlash yo'sini shu janrdagi asarning umumiy mavzusiga, janr turiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan, bayon shaklida yozilgan roman, hikoyaning til vositalari bilan satirik yoki yumoristik asarning til vositalari bir xil emas. Bulardan tashqari, sinonim so'zlarning u yoki bunisidan foydalanish ham badiiy asar janriga bog'liq. Masalan, bashar, samo, oraz, mujda so'zlari, asosan, nazmda qo'llanadi. Nasrda yoki so'zlashuv nutqida esa bularning ma'nodoshlari — odam, osmon, yuz, shamol, xushxabar so'zlari keng qo'llanadi. Badiiy nutq uslubida yozilgan asarlarni tasviriy vositalarsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Uslubiy figuralar deb ataluvchi tasvir vositalari — inversiya, takror, o'xshatish, sifatlash, metafora, jonlantirish, antiteza, gradatsiya, ellipsis, ritorik so'roqlarning badiiy uslubda faol qo'llanishi bu uslubning o'ziga xos tarkibi mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. Til

vositalarining vazifaviy chegaralanishi ularning nutq jarayonida ham farqlash zaruriyatini keltirib chiqaradi.

O'qituvchi murakkab fikrlarni ham sodda va tushunarli qilib yetkazishi kerak. Ortacha darajadagi o'quvchi ham tushuna oladigan til ishlatilishi muhim. Nutq ketma-ket, tartibli va bog'langan bo'lishi zarur. Fikrlar bir-biriga uzviy ulanib borishi kerak. Ortiqcha so'zlar, keraksiz takrorlardan qochish kerak. Har bir gap aniq ma'noga ega bo'lishi lozim. O'qituvchi nutqi jonli, qiziqarli bo'lishi kerak. Misollar, iboralar, taqqoslashlardan foydalanish o'quvchini jalb qiladi. Shevaga xos so'zlar, jargon va noto'g'ri talaffuzdan saqlanish zarur. To'g'ri talaffuz va urg'u muhim ahamiyatga ega. Juda murakkab, chalkash gaplardan foydalanish, bir xil so'zlarni ko'p takrorlash, noo'rin hazil yoki noo'rin iboralar ishlatish, o'quvchi yoshiga mos kelmaydigan terminlardan foydalanish O'qituvchi nutqini takomillashtirish yo'llari: Badiiy va ilmiy adabiyotlarni muntazam o'qish, nutq ustida ishlash (diksiya, talaffuz mashqlari), tajribali pedagoglar nutqini kuzatish, o'z nutqini yozib, tahlil qilish O'qituvchi nutqida uslubiy me'yorlarga rioya qilish — samarali ta'limning asosiy omillaridan biridir. To'g'ri, ravon va ta'sirchan nutq orqali o'qituvchi nafaqat bilim beradi, balki o'quvchilarda nutq madaniyatini ham shakllantiradi.

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 3. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi tomonidan tavsiya etilgan pedagogika va tilshunoslik darsliklari.
 4. Pedagogik mahorat. Toshkent: Fan nashriyoti.
 5. O'zbek tilining imlo va uslubiy me'yorlariga oid amaldagi qo'llanmalar
- Iqtibos 1.[50-60-betlar]
Iqtibos 2.[90-91-betlar]

Analysis of the stages of historical formation of the Uzbek language

Chirchik state Pedagogikal University Faculty of Humanities Uzbek language
and literature direction 25\3-group evening 1-stage students

Bahriddinova Kumush Bunyod girl

kbunyodovna@gmail.com

Rakhimova Saida To'xtasin girl

saidarahimova753@gmail.com

Scientific supervisor: Turg'unpo'latov Diyorbek.

Annotation

This article systematically analyzes the centuries-long stages of the formation and development of the Uzbek language. The research covers the period from the most ancient Turkic inscriptions and literary monuments of the Karakhanid era to the formation of the Old Uzbek language established by Alisher Navoi and the evolution of the modern Uzbek literary language. Furthermore, the dialectal structure of the language, the influence of Arabic, Persian, and Russian languages, and the significance of linguistic reforms during the independence period are discussed.

Keywords

Uzbek language, ethnolinguistics, Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions, Chagatai language, Alisher Navoi, Jadidism, state language, linguistic evolution, Qarluq dialect, Latin alphabet.

O'zbek tilining tarixiy shakllanish bosqichlari tahlili.

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti Gumanitar fanlar fakulteti 25/3-guruh
kechki 1-bosqich talabalari

Bahriddinova Kumush Bunyod qizi

kbunyodovna@gmail.com

Rahimova Saida To'xtasin qizi

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilining ko'p asrlilik shakllanish va rivojlanish bosqichlari tizimli ravishda tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda eng qadimgi turkiy bitiktoshlardan boshlab, qoraxoniylar davri adabiy yodgorliklari, Alisher Navoiy asos solgan eski o'zbek tili hamda hozirgi zamon o'zbek adabiy tilining takomillashuvi masalalari qamrab olingan. Shuningdek, tilning lahjaviiy tarkibi, unga arab, fors va rus tillarining ko'rsatgan ta'siri hamda mustaqillik davridagi lisoniy islohotlarning ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

O'zbek tili, etnolingvistika, O'rxun-Enasoy yodgorliklari, Chig'atoy tili, Alisher Navoiy, jadidchilik, davlat tili, lisoniy evolyutsiya, qarluq shevasi, lotin alifbosi.

Аннотация

В данной статье системно анализируются этапы многовекового формирования и развития узбекского языка. Исследование охватывает период от древнейших тюркских памятников письменности до литературного наследия эпохи Караханидов, формирования староузбекского языка, основанного Алишером Навои, и совершенствования современного узбекского литературного языка. Также рассматриваются диалектная структура языка, влияние арабского, персидского и русского языков, а также значение языковых реформ в период независимости.

Ключевые слова

Узбекский язык, этнолингвистика, Орхон-Енисейские памятники, чагатайский язык, Алишер Навои, джадидизм, государственный язык, лингвистическая эволюция, карлукский диалект, латинская графика.

Til — millatning o'zligini, tarixiy xotirasini va madaniy merosini saqlovchi eng asosiy vositadir. O'zbek tili turkiy tillar oilasining qarluq guruhiga mansub bo'lib, uzoq ming yilliklar davomida shakllangan. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilining eng qadimgi ildizlaridan tortib, bugungi kundagi davlat tili darajasigacha bo'lgan murakkab evolyutsion yo'li ko'rib chiqiladi. O'zbek tili qadimgi turkiy ildizlardan boshlab, o'rta turkiy davr orqali chig'atoy tilida yuksalib, keyinchalik xalq tiliga yaqinlashib, bugungi zamonaviy adabiy tilga aylangan. Har bir bosqich tilning boyishi va mukammallashishida muhim rol o'ynagan. O'zbek tilining tamal toshi qo'yilgan davr — bu O'rxun-Enasoy yodgorliklari davridir. VI–VIII asrlarga oid ushbu bitiktoshlar (Kultegin, To'nyuquq yodgorliklari) shuni ko'rsatadiki, turkiy til o'sha davrdayoq shakllangan grammatik tizimga va boy leksikaga ega bo'lgan. Unlilarning qat'iy ohangdoshligi (singarmonizm) va agglyutinativlik (qo'shimcha qo'shilish tartibi) eng yuqori nuqtada bo'lgan. Bu davr tili keyinchalik qarluq, o'g'uz va qipchoq lahjalarining umumiy manbai bo'lib xizmat qildi. "Devonu lug'atit turk" va ilk leksikografiya XI asrda Mahmud Qoshg'ariy tomonidan yozilgan ushbu asar o'zbek tilining ham ajdodi bo'lgan turkiy shevalarni tizimlashtirdi. Muallif turkiy so'zlarni arab tili bilan qiyoslar ekan, ularning badiiy va mantiqiy qudratini ochib berdi. XI asrda Mahmud Qoshg'ariy tomonidan yozilgan ushbu asar o'zbek tilining ham ajdodi bo'lgan turkiy shevalarni tizimlashtirdi. Muallif turkiy so'zlarni arab tili bilan qiyoslar ekan, ularning badiiy va mantiqiy qudratini ochib berdi. Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg'u bilig" va Ahmad Yugnakiyning "Hibatul haqoyiq" asarlari bilan tilga islomiy terminologiya, falsafiy tushunchalar va ma'naviy-axloqiy leksika kirib keldi. Bu davrda arab va fors tillarining ta'siri kuchaydi, biroq tilning turkiy asosi saqlanib qoldi. Eski o'zbek tili va Alisher Navoiy dahosi (XIV–XIX asrlar) Chig'atoy tili: Markaziy Osiyo "lingua franca"si Temuriylar saltanatining yuksalishi bilan adabiy til ("turkiy" yoki keyinchalik "chig'atoy tili" deb atalgan) ulkan hududda muloqot va ijod tiliga aylandi.

"Muhokamatul lugʻatayn" – Til mustaqilligi manifesti. Alisher Navoiy oʻzining ilmiy-filologik asari bilan oʻzbek tilining (turkiy tilning) imkoniyatlarini dunyoga namoyon etdi. U tilni quyidagi yoʻnalishlarda rivojlantirdi: Sinonimlar boyligi: Bir tushunchani ifodalash uchun oʻnlab soʻzlar borligini koʻrsatdi. Xalq iboralari va maqollarini adabiy tilga olib kirdi. Ilm-fan va sanʼatga oid yangi atamalarni yasadi. Oʻzbek tilining lahjaviy tarkibi va genetik xususiyatlari. Oʻzbek tili boshqa turkiy tillardan farqli oʻlaroq, juda boy shevalar majmuasiga ega: Qarluq shevasi (shahar shevalari): Toshkent, Fargʻona, Andijon. Qipchoq shevasi: Oʻgʻuz shevasi: Xorazm hududi tili. Bu uchta yirik guruhning birlashishi oʻzbek tilining ekspressiv imkoniyatlarini mislsiz darajada kengaytirdi. Oʻzbek tilining shakllanishi faqatgina davrlarga boʻlinish bilan cheklanib qolmaydi. Bu jarayonning ortida tilning ichki qurilishi (grammatikasi), boshqa tillar bilan aloqasi va milliy oʻzlikni anglash kabi murakkab omillar yotadi. Singarmonizm masalasi: Qadimgi turkiy tilda unlilarning bir-biriga moslashishi (singarmonizm) kuchli boʻlgan. Ammo hozirgi adabiy oʻzbek tilida (qarluq lahjasi taʼsirida) bu hodisa deyarli yoʻqolgan, vaholanki qipchoq lahjalarida u hali ham saqlanib qolgan. Oʻgʻuz taʼsiri: Xorazm shevalari orqali tilimizga oʻgʻuz elementlari (masalan, "kelayotibdi" oʻrniga "kelajok" kabi shakllar) singib ketgan.

Arab va Fors Tillarining "Sintaktik" Taʼsiri

Faqatgina soʻz qabul qilish emas, balki tilning qurilishida ham oʻzgarishlar boʻlgan:

Bogʻlovchilar: "Va", "lekin", "chunki", "agar" kabi bogʻlovchilar fors tili taʼsirida kirib kelgan. Bu oʻz navbatida gaplarning murakkab tuzilishini (ergashgan qoʻshma gaplarni) rivojlantirgan.

Ilmiy terminologiya: Oʻrta asrlarda ilm-fan tili arabcha boʻlgani sababli, matematika, falakiyot va tibbiyotga oid tushunchalar tilimizning intellektual qatlamini shakllantirgan. Jadidchilik va milliy uygʻonish (XIX oxiri – XX asr boshi) Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Qodiriy va Choʻlpon kabi jadidlar oʻzbek tilini ogʻir forsiy va arabiy

qoliplardan tozalash, xalqqa yaqinlashtirish harakatini boshladilar. Imlo islohoti: Eskirgan uslublardan voz kechilib, tushunarli va ravon "xalqchil adabiy til" tushunchasi shakllandi. Matbuot tili: Gazeta va jurnallar orqali ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminologiya rivojlandi. Sho‘ro davri va mustaqillik yillari. Alifbo almashinuvlari va uning oqibatlari. 1929-yilgacha: Arab alifbosi. 1929–1940-yillar: Lotin alifbosi 1940–1993-yillar: Kirill alifbosi. 1993-yildan: Yangi lotin alifbosi. Davlat tili maqomi. 1989-yil 21-oktabrda "Davlat tili haqida"gi qonunining qabul qilinishi o‘zbek tilining huquqiy va ijtimoiy mavqeini tikladi. Bugungi kunda o‘zbek tili nafaqat muloqot tili, balki zamonaviy AKT, diplomatiya va yuqori texnologiyalar tili sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda.

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Iqtibos 1. [54-55-betlar]

Iqtibos 4.[16-17-betlar]

LEGAL PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF EVALUATING EVIDENCE IN ADMINISTRATIVE COURT PROCEEDINGS

Ismoilov Ozodbek Hasan o'g'li

Avloqulov Azimbek Olim o'g'li

Students, Faculty of Law Termiz State University

Abstract. This article provides a scientific-theoretical and practical analysis of the institution of evidence evaluation in administrative court proceedings of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It examines the procedures for collecting, verifying, and evaluating evidence in administrative courts, as well as the judge's decision-making based on inner conviction. The study highlights the legal assessment of evidence according to criteria such as relevance, reliability, and sufficiency.

Furthermore, the article analyzes the role of written and electronic evidence in resolving administrative disputes, the active role of the court, and the challenges encountered in practice. Based on a comparative analysis with the experience of foreign countries, scientifically grounded proposals are developed to improve the system of evidence evaluation in administrative proceedings.

Keywords: administrative court proceedings, evaluation of evidence, judicial evidence, principle of inner conviction, relevance of evidence, reliability of evidence, sufficiency of evidence, administrative procedural law, written evidence, electronic evidence, witness testimony, expert opinion, judicial practice, verification of evidence, court decision, administrative disputes, judicial reform, rule of law, judicial independence, principle of impartiality, free evaluation of evidence, procedural guarantees.

MA'MURIY SUD ISH YURITUVIDA DALILLARNI BAHOLASHNING
HUQUQIY MUAMMOLARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI

Ismoilov Ozodbek Hasan o'g'li

Avloqulov Azimbek Olim o'g'li

Termiz davlat universiteti Yuridik fakulteti talabalari

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasining ma'muriy sud ish yurituvida dalillarni baholash instituti ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Ma'muriy sudlarda dalillarni to'plash, tekshirish va baholash tartibi, sudyaning ichki ishonchga asoslangan qaror qabul qilishi hamda dalillarning tegishliligi, ishonchliligi va yetarliligi kabi mezonlar asosida ularni huquqiy baholash masalalari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, ma'muriy nizolarni hal etishda yozma va elektron dalillarning o'rni, sudning faol roli hamda amaliyotda uchraydigan muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Xorijiy davlatlar tajribasi bilan qiyosiy tahlil asosida ma'muriy sud ish yurituvida dalillarni baholash tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan takliflar ishlab chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ma'muriy sud ish yurituvi, dalillarni baholash, sud dalillari, ichki ishonch prinsipi, dalillarning tegishliligi, dalillarning ishonchliligi, dalillarning yetarliligi, ma'muriy protsessual huquq, yozma dalillar, elektron dalillar, guvoh ko'rsatmalari, ekspert xulosasi, sud amaliyoti, dalillarni tekshirish, sud qarori, ma'muriy nizolar, sud islohoti, huquqiy davlat, qonun ustuvorligi, sud mustaqilligi, xolislik prinsipi, dalillarni erkin baholash, protsessual kafolatlar.

Bugungi kunda huquqiy davlat va fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish jarayonida sud-huquq tizimining samarali ishlashi hamda fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini ishonchli himoya qilish eng muhim ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida amalga oshirilayotgan keng ko'lamli sud-huquq islohotlari natijasida sud hokimiyatining mustaqilligi mustahkamlanib, fuqarolarning adolatga erishish imkoniyatlari sezilarli darajada kengayib bormoqda. Konstitutsiyada mustahkamlab qo'yilgan inson huquq va erkinliklari amalda ta'minlanishi esa bevosita sud tizimining samarali faoliyati bilan bog'liqdir.

Shu jihatdan qaraganda, ma'muriy sud ish yurituvining joriy etilishi fuqarolarning

davlat organlari va mansabdor shaxslarning qarorlari hamda harakatlari ustidan sud tartibida shikoyat qilish va o'z huquqlarini himoya qilish imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirdi. Bu esa o'z navbatida davlat boshqaruvi organlari faoliyatining qonuniyligini ta'minlash, ularning qarorlari ustidan samarali sud nazoratini o'rnatish hamda fuqarolar va davlat o'rtasidagi huquqiy muvozanatni ta'minlashga xizmat qilmoqda. Natijada, huquqiy davlat tamoyillarini hayotga tatbiq etishda ma'muriy sudlar muhim institut sifatida shakllanib bormoqda.

Ma'muriy sud ish yurituvida dalillarni baholash instituti sud qarorlarining qonuniy, asosli va adolatli bo'lishini ta'minlovchi muhim protsessual bosqich hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ma'muriy sud ish yurituv kodeksiga muvofiq, ishni to'g'ri hal qilish uchun ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan har qanday faktik ma'lumot dalil sifatida e'tirof etiladi¹. Ushbu ma'lumotlar yozma hujjatlar, elektron axborotlar, guvoh ko'rsatmalari, ekspert xulosalari va boshqa qonunda nazarda tutilgan vositalar shaklida bo'lishi mumkin.

Dalillarni baholash esa sud tomonidan ish bo'yicha taqdim etilgan barcha ma'lumotlarni har tomonlama o'rganish, ularning ishonchliligi, tegishliligi, yetarliligi va o'zaro bog'liqligini aniqlash jarayonidir. Kodeksga ko'ra sudya dalillarni ichki ishonch asosida baholaydi². Ichki ishonch sudyaning shaxsiy fikri emas, balki dalillarni mantiqiy va huquqiy tahlil qilish natijasida shakllanadigan xulosadir.

Dalillarni baholash jarayonida sud faqat qonuniy yo'l bilan olingan va ish uchun ahamiyatli bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni qabul qiladi³. Noqonuniy olingan dalillar yuridik kuchga ega emas va rad etiladi. Shuningdek, sud dalillarni alohida emas, balki ularning yig'indisi asosida baholaydi, ya'ni har bir dalil boshqa dalillar bilan bog'liq holda tahlil qilinadi.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ma'muriy sud ish yurituv kodeksi, dalil tushunchasiga oid normalar.

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ma'muriy sud ish yurituv kodeksi, 73-modda

³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ma'muriy sud ish yurituv kodeksi, 71-modda

Ma'muriy sud ish yurituvining muhim xususiyatlaridan biri sudning faol rolidir. Kodeksga muvofiq sud zarur hollarda qo'shimcha dalillarni talab qilishi, ularni tekshirishi va aniqlashtirishi mumkin. Bu esa ma'muriy sud ishlarini fuqarolik protsessidan farqlab turadi va fuqarolarning huquqlarini samarali himoya qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Dalillarni baholashda bir nechta asosiy prinsiplar amal qiladi. Xolislik prinsipi sudning har ikki tarafga teng munosabatda bo'lishini talab qiladi. To'liqlik prinsipi ishdagi barcha dalillarni to'liq o'rganishni nazarda tutadi. Qonuniylik prinsipi faqat qonuniy yo'l bilan olingan dalillarni qabul qilishni belgilaydi. Mantiqiylik prinsipi esa dalillar o'rtasidagi ziddiyatlarni bartaraf etib, ularni yagona tizimga keltirishni talab qiladi.

Amaliyotda dalillarni baholash jarayonida ayrim muammolar ham mavjud. Davlat organlari tomonidan taqdim etiladigan hujjatlar ba'zan to'liq bo'lmaydi yoki yetarli darajada asoslanmagan bo'ladi. Elektron dalillarni tekshirish texnik jihatdan murakkab bo'lib, ularning haqiqiylikini aniqlash maxsus bilim va vositalarni talab qiladi. Bundan tashqari, sud amaliyotida dalillarni baholash bo'yicha yagona yondashuvning to'liq shakllanmaganligi ham turli farqlarga olib keladi.

Xorijiy davlatlar tajribasi ma'muriy sud ish yurituvida dalillarni baholash institutining rivojlanish darajasi va yondashuvlari turlicha ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Bunda Germaniya, Fransiya hamda Anglo-sakson huquq tizimi alohida ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ular ma'muriy sudlarda dalillarni baholash mexanizmini shakllantirishda muhim o'rin tutadi.

Germaniya Federativ Respublikasida ma'muriy sudlar tizimi eng rivojlangan modellardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu tizimda "erkin dalillarni baholash prinsipi" amal qiladi, ya'ni sudya dalillarni oldindan belgilangan qat'iy qoidalar asosida emas, balki ichki ishonch, huquqiy mantiq va dalillarning o'zaro bog'liqligiga tayangan holda mustaqil

baholaydi. Germaniya amaliyotida sud faqat rasmiy hujjatlarga tayanib qolmasdan, balki ishning barcha faktik holatlarini kompleks tarzda o'rganadi. Bu esa sud qarorlarining asosli va ishonchli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Fransiya Respublikasida ma'muriy sud tizimi "Conseil d'État" instituti orqali shakllangan bo'lib, u ma'muriy qarorlarning qonuniyligini nazorat qilishda yuqori darajadagi vakolatga ega. Fransiya tajribasida sudlar faqat hujjatlarni tekshirish bilan cheklanmay, balki ma'muriy aktning qabul qilinish sabablari, asoslantirilishi va fuqarolar huquqlariga ta'sirini ham chuqur tahlil qiladi. Bu tizimda dalillarni baholash ma'muriy qarorning huquqiy va faktik asoslarini har tomonlama o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan.

Anglo-sakson huquq tizimida, xususan Buyuk Britaniya va AQShda, ma'muriy nizolarni hal qilish adversarial tizim asosida amalga oshiriladi. Bu modelda dalillarni baholash jarayoni tomonlarning faol ishtiroki va sud jarayonidagi bahs-munozaralar orqali shakllanadi. Sudya esa jarayonni boshqaruvchi va taqdim etilgan dalillarni bevosita tahlil qiluvchi faol subyekt sifatida ishtirok etadi. Ushbu tizimda dalillarning ishonchliligi, ularning sud majlisida tekshirilishi va tomonlarning teng huquqliligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Umuman olganda, Germaniya va Fransiya kabi kontinental huquq tizimlarida sudlar ma'muriy organlar qarorlarini chuqur huquqiy va faktik tahlil qilishga e'tibor qaratadi, Anglo-sakson tizimida esa dalillarni baholash jarayoni sud muhokamasidagi tortishuvlar asosida shakllanadi. Shunga qaramay, barcha huquqiy tizimlarda umumiy tamoyil mavjud bo'lib, u ham bo'lsa dalillarni xolis, mustaqil va adolatli baholash orqali fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini ishonchli himoya qilishdir.

Ma'muriy sud ish yurituvida dalillarni baholash jarayonida bir qator huquqiy va amaliy muammolar mavjud bo'lib, ular sud qarorlarining sifati va adolatligiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Birinchidan, dalillarni baholash mezonlarining ayrim jihatlari

amaliyotda yetarli darajada birxillashtirilmagan. Sudlar tomonidan “ichki ishonch” prinsipi turlicha talqin qilinishi natijasida bir xil holatlarda turlicha sud qarorlari qabul qilinishi mumkin.

Ikkinchidan, ayrim ma'muriy ishlar bo'yicha davlat organlari tomonidan taqdim etiladigan hujjatlar to'liq va ishonchli bo'lmasligi dalillarni to'g'ri baholashga to'sqinlik qiladi. Bu esa sudning obyektiv haqiqatni aniqlash imkoniyatini cheklaydi.

Uchinchidan, elektron dalillardan foydalanish va ularni tekshirish masalasi hali ham murakkab bo'lib qolmoqda. Raqamli ma'lumotlarning haqiqiyligini aniqlash, ularning buzilmaganligini tekshirish uchun maxsus texnik va huquqiy mexanizmlar yetarli darajada rivojlanmagan.

To'rtinchidan, ayrim hollarda sudning faol rolini amalga oshirishda amaliy cheklovlar mavjud bo'lib, bu dalillarni to'liq tekshirish imkoniyatini kamaytiradi. Natijada ayrim ishlar bo'yicha qarorlar faqat taqdim etilgan materiallar bilan cheklanib qolishi mumkin.

Mazkur sohadagi istiqbollar sud-huquq tizimini yanada takomillashtirish va adolatli sudlovni ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Birinchi navbatda, dalillarni baholash bo'yicha yagona sud amaliyotini shakllantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, bu sud qarorlarining barqarorligi va birxilligini ta'minlaydi.

Ikkinchidan, raqamlashtirish jarayonlarini kengaytirish orqali elektron dalillar bilan ishlash tizimini rivojlantirish zarur. Bu sud jarayonlarini tezkor, shaffof va samarali qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Uchinchidan, sudyalarning malakasini oshirish, ayniqsa dalillarni baholash metodologiyasi va zamonaviy huquqiy yondashuvlar bo'yicha bilimlarini kuchaytirish dolzarb hisoblanadi.

To'rtinchidan, xorijiy davlatlar tajribasini, xususan Germaniya va Fransiya ma'muriy sud tizimlaridagi dalillarni erkin baholash tajribasini o'rganish va milliy

tizimga moslashtirish istiqbolli yo‘nalishlardan biridir.

Ma’muriy sud ish yurituvu kodeksida belgilangan dalillarni to‘plash, tekshirish va baholashga oid normalar sudyaning ichki ishonchi, xolislik va qonuniylik tamoyillariga asoslanishini ko‘rsatadi. Bu esa sud jarayonida har bir ish bo‘yicha obyektiv haqiqatni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, dalillarni kompleks baholash prinsipi sud qarorlarining bir tomonlama emas, balki har tomonlama asoslangan bo‘lishini ta’minlaydi.

Amaliy tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, mazkur sohada ayrim muammolar, xususan elektron dalillarni baholash, sud amaliyotining birxilligi va davlat organlari tomonidan taqdim etiladigan ma’lumotlarning to‘liqligi bilan bog‘liq masalalar mavjud. Biroq sud-huquq tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, raqamlashtirish jarayonlari hamda xorijiy tajribani o‘rganish ushbu muammolarni bosqichma-bosqich bartaraf etish imkonini bermoqda.

Qisqa xulosa va takliflar

Ma’muriy sud ish yurituvu dalillarni baholash instituti sud qarorlarining qonuniy va asosli bo‘lishini ta’minlovchi asosiy protsessual mexanizmlardan biridir. Sud dalillarni ichki ishonch, xolislik va qonuniylik tamoyillari asosida baholashi orqali ish bo‘yicha obyektiv haqiqatni aniqlaydi. Amaliyotda esa dalillarni baholashning birxilligi, elektron dalillarni tekshirish va ayrim hujjatlarning yetarli darajada asoslanmaganligi kabi muammolar uchrab turadi. Shunga qaramay, sud-huquq tizimidagi islohotlar ushbu institutning samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Ma’muriy sud ish yurituvu dalillarni baholash institutini yanada takomillashtirish uchun quyidagi takliflarni berishimiz mumkin:

Birinchidan, dalillarni baholash bo‘yicha sud amaliyotini birxillashtirish zarur bo‘lib, bu sud qarorlarining barqarorligi va oldindan bashorat qilinadigan bo‘lishini ta’minlaydi;

Ikkinchidan, elektron dalillar bilan ishlash tizimini rivojlantirish, ularni tekshirishning aniq texnik va huquqiy mexanizmlarini joriy etish lozim;

Uchinchidan, sudyalarning va huquqshunos kadrlarning dalillarni baholash sohasidagi bilim va ko'nikmalarini muntazam oshirib borish maqsadga muvofiqdir;

To'rtinchidan, xorijiy davlatlar, xususan Germaniya va Fransiya tajribasini chuqur o'rganib, milliy sud amaliyotiga mos ilg'or yondashuvlarni tatbiq etish kerak.

Umuman olganda, ushbu takliflar ma'muriy sud ish yurituvida dalillarni baholash jarayonining samaradorligini oshirishga va fuqarolarning odil sudlovga bo'lgan ishonchini yanada mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

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**HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS UNDER STATE
PROTECTION IN THE NEW EDITION OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Xudoyberdiyev Murodali Yusup o'g'li

Tojiyev Navro'z Normo'min o'g'li

3rd-year Students, Faculty of Jurisprudence Termiz State University

Scientific Supervisor: Yangiboyev Norquvvat Qulnazarovich

Associate Professor, Termiz State University

Abstract

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the content and essence of the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the socio-political factors that led to its adoption and its role in the development of society. The study scientifically examines the priority of the principle of "human dignity" put forward in the Constitution, the new mechanisms for ensuring human rights and freedoms, and the strengthening of a human-centered approach in public administration.

Furthermore, the article analyzes the recognition of Uzbekistan as a social state and its practical significance. It reveals the content of constitutional norms aimed at enhancing social protection, education, healthcare, employment, and improving the welfare of the population. The role of civil society institutions, their constitutional status, and the new model of interaction between the state and society are also considered as important areas of scientific inquiry.

Keywords: *constitution, human dignity, social state, civil society, human rights and freedoms, democratic reforms, environmental security, sustainable development, rule of law.*

**YANGI TAHRIRDAGI O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI KONSTITU-
TSIYASIDA INSON HUQUQ VA ERKINLIKLARI DAVLAT HIMOYASIDA**
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Talaba: Xudoyberdiyev Murodali Yusup o'g'li

Tojiyev Navro'z Normo'min o'g'li

Termiz davlat universiteti Yurisprudensiya fakulteti 3-bosqich talabasi

Ilmiy rahbar: Yangiboyev Norquvvat Qulnazarovich

Termiz davlat universiteti dotsenti

Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasining mazmun-mohiyati, uning qabul qilinishiga olib kelgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy omillar hamda jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o'rni kompleks tarzda tahlil etilgan. Tadqiqotda Konstitutsiyada ilgari surilgan "inson qadri" tamoyilining ustuvorligi, inson huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlashning yangi mexanizmlari hamda davlat boshqaruvida inson manfaatlariga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvning kuchaygani ilmiy asosda yoritib berilgan.

Shuningdek, maqolada O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy davlat sifatida e'tirof etilishi va uning amaliy ahamiyati alohida tahlil qilinadi. Ijtimoiy himoya, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, bandlik va aholining ijtimoiy farovonligini oshirishga qaratilgan konstitutsiyaviy normalarning mazmuni ochib beriladi. Fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining roli, ularning konstitutsiyaviy maqomi hamda davlat va jamiyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarning yangi modeli ham muhim ilmiy yo'nalish sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Konstitutsiya, inson qadri, ijtimoiy davlat, fuqarolik jamiyati, huquq va erkinliklar, demokratik islohotlar, ekologik xavfsizlik, barqaror rivojlanish, qonun ustuvorligi.*

Аннотация

В данной статье комплексно анализируются содержание и сущность новой редакции Конституции Республики Узбекистан, а также социально-политические факторы, обусловившие её принятие, и её роль в развитии общества. В

исследовании на научной основе раскрывается приоритет принципа «человеческого достоинства», закреплённого в Конституции, новые механизмы обеспечения прав и свобод человека, а также усиление человекоориентированного подхода в государственном управлении.

Кроме того, в статье отдельно рассматривается признание Узбекистана социальным государством и его практическое значение. Раскрывается содержание конституционных норм, направленных на усиление социальной защиты, развитие образования, здравоохранения, занятости и повышение благосостояния населения. Также в качестве важного научного направления анализируются роль институтов гражданского общества, их конституционный статус и новая модель взаимодействия государства и общества.

Ключевые слова: конституция, человеческое достоинство, социальное государство, гражданское общество, права и свободы человека, демократические реформы, экологическая безопасность, устойчивое развитие, верховенство закона.

Kirish. So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan keng ko‘lamli islohotlar jamiyat hayotining barcha jabhalarini qamrab olib, davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvini yangi bosqichga olib chiqmoqda. Ushbu jarayonlarning mantiqiy davomi sifatida qabul qilingan yangi tahrirdagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi mamlakat taraqqiyotining huquqiy poydevorini yanada mustahkamladi. Mazkur Konstitutsiya markaziga “inson qadri” tushunchasining qo‘yilgani bilan alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yangi Konstitutsiyada inson huquq va erkinliklarini ta’minlash ustuvor vazifa sifatida belgilandi. Xususan, unda davlat organlari faoliyatining asosiy maqsadi insonning munosib hayot kechirishini ta’minlashdan iborat ekani qat’iy mustahkamlab qo‘yildi. Bu esa davlat boshqaruvida “inson – jamiyat – davlat” tamoyilining

ustuvorligini anglatadi. Avvalgi yondashuvdan farqli ravishda, yangi tahrirda inson manfaatlari barcha islohotlarning markaziga qo'yilgan.

Konstitutsiyada O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy davlat sifatida e'tirof etilishi ham muhim yangiliklardan biridir. Ijtimoiy davlat tushunchasi aholining ijtimoiy himoyasini kuchaytirish, kambag'allikni qisqartirish, ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash tizimini rivojlantirish kabi vazifalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Yangi normalarda davlatning fuqarolar oldidagi ijtimoiy majburiyatlari aniq belgilab berildi. Jumladan, bepul umumiy o'rta ta'lim, ijtimoiy yordam va tibbiy xizmatlardan foydalanish huquqi kengroq ifodalandi.

Shuningdek, yangi Konstitutsiyada fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining o'rni mustahkamlandi. Nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari, ommaviy axborot vositalari va fuqarolarning o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari faoliyatiga keng imkoniyatlar yaratildi. Bu esa jamiyatda ochiqlik, shaffoflik va hisobdorlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Yana bir muhim jihat, Konstitutsiyada ekologik masalalarga alohida e'tibor qaratilganidir. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlash davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilandi. Bu esa bugungi global ekologik muammolar sharoitida ayniqsa dolzarbdir.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

O'zbekiston Respublikasining yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasi milliy huquqiy tizimni modernizatsiya qilishda muhim bosqichni boshlab berdi. Unda fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini kengroq ta'minlash, davlat va jamiyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni yanada muvozanatlash hamda inson manfaatlarini ustuvor qo'yish kabi prinsiplar mustahkam ifodasini topgan. Ayniqsa, fuqarolar uchun yaratilayotgan huquqiy kafolatlarning kengaygani, turli sohalarda yengillik va imkoniyatlarning oshgani yangi Konstitutsiyaning amaliy ahamiyatini yanada kuchaytiradi.

Yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyaning muhim jihatlaridan biri, shaxsning intellektual va axborot daxlsizligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan normalarning kiritilishidir. Xususan, 31-modda orqali har bir shaxsning fikrlash, so'z erkinligi hamda axborot bilan ishlash borasidagi huquqlari himoya ostiga olinadi. Bu norma nafaqat huquqiy jihatdan, balki zamonaviy axborotlashgan jamiyat sharoitida inson erkinliklarini ta'minlashning muhim kafolati sifatida ham e'tiborga loyiqdir. Chunki bugungi kunda axborot maydonining kengayishi bilan birga shaxs daxlsizligi, ayniqsa intellektual mustaqillikni himoya qilish masalasi tobora dolzarb tus olmoqda.

Shu nuqtai nazardan qaraganda, mazkur konstitutsiyaviy norma fuqarolarning erkin fikrlashi, o'z qarashlarini ifoda etishi hamda turli axborot manbalaridan erkin foydalanishini kafolatlaydi. Bu esa jamiyatda ochiqlik, plyuralizm va demokratik qadriyatlarning qaror topishiga xizmat qiladi. Biroq ushbu huquqlarning to'laqonli amalga oshirilishi nafaqat normativ asoslarning mavjudligiga, balki ularni amaliyotga tatbiq etish darajasiga ham bevosita bog'liq ekanini alohida ta'kidlash lozim.

Mashhur olim Albert Eynshteynning Konstitutsiya haqidagi fikri ham ayni shu jihatni chuqur ifodalaydi. Uning ta'kidlashicha, Konstitutsiyaning haqiqiy kuchi uning matnida emas, balki fuqarolarning uni himoya qilishga bo'lgan munosabatida namoyon bo'ladi [1]. Darhaqiqat, har bir fuqaro o'z konstitutsiyaviy huquqlarini anglab, ularni himoya qilishni fuqarolik burchi sifatida qabul qilgan taqdirdagina ushbu huquqlar real kuchga ega bo'ladi.

Konstitutsiya mohiyatini anglashda nafaqat milliy tajriba, balki jahon huquqiy tafakkurining ilg'or qarashlariga tayanish muhimdir. Xususan, mashhur amerikalik huquqshunos Oliver Vendell Xolms Konstitutsiyani nazariy qarashlar majmui sifatida emas, balki jamiyatdagi real huquqiy munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi amaliy mexanizm sifatida talqin qiladi. Bu yondashuvdan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, har

qanday Konstitutsiyaning haqiqiy qiymati uning kundalik hayotda qay darajada ishlashi, fuqarolarning real huquq va manfaatlarini qanchalik himoya qila olishi bilan belgilanadi.

Shu bilan birga, Edvard Kennedining fikrlari Konstitutsiyaning yanada chuqurroq demokratik mohiyatini ochib beradi. Uning ta'kidlashicha, Konstitutsiya faqat jamiyat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanadigan fikrlarni emas, balki bahsli, hatto ko'pchilikka ma'qul bo'lmagan qarashlarni ham himoya qilishi lozim. Bu esa fikrlar xilma-xilligi, so'z erkinligi va plyuralizmni ta'minlash orqali jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi. Ayniqsa, globallashtirish va axborot oqimi keskin kuchaygan bugungi davrda bu tamoyilning ahamiyati yanada ortib bormoqda.

Milliy huquqshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan qaranganda, akademik A. Saidov tomonidan ilgari surilgan g'oyalar Konstitutsiyaning ko'p qirrali mohiyatini ochib beradi. U Konstitutsiyani nafaqat huquqiy hujjat, balki sivilizatsion taraqqiyot mahsuli, jamiyatning demokratik rivojlanish yo'lini belgilovchi dastur sifatida baholaydi. Ayniqsa, "Konstitutsiya — bu dogma emas, balki harakat dasturi" degan fikr uning dinamik tabiatini ifodalaydi. Bu yondashuv yangi tahrirdagi O'zbekiston Konstitutsiyasining mazmuniga ham to'la mos keladi, chunki unda jamiyatni yangilash, inson huquqlarini kengaytirish va davlat boshqaruvini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan aniq yo'nalishlar belgilab berilgan.

Yangilangan Konstitutsiyaning muqaddimasi esa uning g'oyaviy-falsafiy asoslarini o'zida mujassam etgan muhim qismidir. Unda inson huquq va erkinliklariga sodiqlik, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga hurmat, davlat suvereniteti, demokratiya, erkinlik va ijtimoiy adolat kabi tamoyillar tantanali ravishda e'lon qilingan. Bu nafaqat huquqiy deklaratsiya, balki jamiyat rivojining strategik yo'nalishini belgilovchi konseptual hujjat sifatida ham namoyon bo'ladi. Muqaddimada tarixiy merosga tayanish, atrof-muhitni asrash, xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish kabi masalalarning aks etishi Konstitutsiyaning keng qamrovli va uzoqni ko'zlagan hujjat ekanini ko'rsatadi.

Shu o'rinda muhim bir jihatga e'tibor qaratish lozim: Konstitutsiyaning samaradorligi faqat uning matni bilan emas, balki uni qabul qilish va amalga oshirish jarayonida fuqarolarning faol ishtiroki bilan ham bevosita bog'liq. Har bir moddaning mazmunini anglash, uni hayotga tatbiq etishda mas'uliyat bilan yondashish fuqarolik jamiyatining yetuklik darajasini belgilaydi. Shu bois aholining huquqiy savodxonligini oshirish, Konstitutsiyaga oid tushuntirish ishlarini kengaytirish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Yangi Konstitutsiya O'zbekistonda "faol fuqarolik" modelini shakllantirish uchun mustahkam asos yaratadi. Ya'ni, fuqarolar nafaqat o'z huquqlaridan foydalanishi, balki ularni himoya qilish, jamiyat hayotida faol ishtirok etish orqali Konstitutsiyaning "jonli hujjat"ga aylanishiga hissa qo'shishi zarur. Aks holda, hatto eng mukammal huquqiy normalar ham amaliy natija bermasligi mumkin.

Yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyaning shakllanish jarayonida davlat rahbarining tashabbuslari alohida o'rin tutadi. Xususan, Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev Konstitutsiya kuni munosabati bilan yo'llagan murojaatida Asosiy qonunni zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirish zarurligini asoslab berdi. Ushbu tashabbus jamiyatda mavjud ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar va inson huquqlarini himoya qilish mexanizmlarini yanada kuchaytirishga qaratilgani bilan ahamiyatlidir [2].

Prezident tomonidan ilgari surilgan takliflarda, avvalo, inson huquqlarini ta'minlash tizimining samaradorligini oshirish masalasiga ustuvor ahamiyat berildi. Jumladan, bolalar mehnatiga mutlaqo yo'l qo'ymaslik, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar hamda keksa avlod vakillarining huquqlarini ishonchli himoya qilish kabi masalalarning Konstitutsiyada mustahkam aks ettirilishi zarurligi ta'kidlandi. Bu yondashuv yangi Konstitutsiyaning ijtimoiy yo'naltirilganligini yanada kuchaytirib, aholining eng himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlarini qo'llab-quvvatlashga xizmat qiladi.

Mazkur takliflarning amaliy ifodasi sifatida yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyada ijtimoiy adolat, tenglik va insonparvarlik tamoyillari yanada kengroq yoritildi. Ayniqsa, bolalar huquqlarini himoya qilish, majburiy mehnatning oldini olish, inklyuziv jamiyatni shakllantirish kabi yo‘nalishlarning konstitutsiyaviy darajada mustahkamlanishi O‘zbekistonning xalqaro majburiyatlari va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga sodiqligini ham namoyon etadi. Ushbu tashabbuslar Konstitutsiyani yanada “insonparvar hujjat”ga aylantirishga xizmat qildi. Chunki unda nafaqat umumiy huquqiy prinsiplar, balki jamiyatning aniq ijtimoiy muammolariga javob beradigan normalar ham o‘z aksini topgan. Bu esa Konstitutsiyaning amaliy ahamiyatini oshirib, uni fuqarolar hayotiga yanada yaqinlashtiradi.

XULOSA. Yangi tahrirdagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi nafaqat huquqiy tizimni yangilashga xizmat qiluvchi hujjat, balki jamiyatning demokratik tafakkurini shakllantiruvchi, inson qadri va erkinligini ta’minlashga qaratilgan strategik dasturdir. Uning muvaffaqiyati esa davlat organlari faoliyati bilan bir qatorda, har bir fuqaroning huquqiy ong va madaniyatiga, Konstitutsiyaga bo‘lgan munosabatiga ham chambarchas bog‘liqdir.

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Jurisdiction and Venue in Administrative Courts

Cho'tboyev Suhrob

Berdiqobilov Anvarjon Baxritdin o'g'li

Students, Faculty of Law Termiz State University

Scientific Supervisor: Yangiboyev N.

Abstract. This article examines the concepts of jurisdiction and venue, their legal essence, and their significance within the judicial system. It analyzes the main types of jurisdiction and venue, the procedures for their application, and their place in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article also highlights the role of these legal institutions in ensuring the proper administration of justice, their importance in the distribution of powers among courts, and their contribution to the protection of citizens' rights and interests.

Keywords: court, jurisdiction, venue, civil procedure, territorial jurisdiction, exclusive jurisdiction, alternative jurisdiction, contractual jurisdiction, procedural law, administration of justice, court authority, legal protection, judicial system, rule of law.

Ma'muriy Sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilik

Termiz davlat universiteti Yuridik akulteti talabalari

Cho'tboyev Suhrob

Berdiqobilov Anvarjon Baxritdin o'g'li

Ilmiy rahbar: Yangiboyev N.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilik tushunchalari, ularning huquqiy mohiyati hamda sud tizimidagi ahamiyati yoritilgan. Shuningdek, sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilikning asosiy turlari, ularni qo'llash tartibi hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligidagi o'rni tahlil qilingan. Maqolada ushbu institutlarning odil sudlovni amalga oshirishdagi roli, sudlar o'rtasida vakolatlarni

taqsimlashdagi ahamiyati hamda fuqarolarning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilishdagi o'rni keng yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Sud, sudga tegishlilik, sudga taalluqlilik, fuqarolik protsessi, hududiy taalluqlilik, mutlaq taalluqlilik, muqobil taalluqlilik, shartnomaviy taalluqlilik, protsessual huquq, odil sudlov, sud vakolati, huquqiy himoya, sud tizimi, qonun ustuvorligi.

Har qanday demokratik va huquqiy davlatda sud hokimiyati fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qiluvchi eng muhim institutlardan biri hisoblanadi. Sudlar orqali nizolar qonun asosida adolatli hal qilinadi, buzilgan huquqlar tiklanadi hamda jamiyatda qonun ustuvorligi ta'minlanadi. Sud tizimining samarali faoliyat yuritishi esa ishlarning qaysi sud tomonidan ko'rilishi masalasining to'g'ri hal etilishiga bog'liqdir. Shu jihatdan sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilik instituti muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilik protsessual huquqning asosiy institutlaridan biri bo'lib, ular sudlar o'rtasida vakolatlarni aniq taqsimlashga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu qoidalar orqali har bir ishning qaysi turdagi sud tomonidan va qaysi hududdagi sudga ko'rilishi belgilanadi. Natijada sudlov jarayonida aniqlik, tartib va qonuniylik ta'minlanadi.

Agar ish noto'g'ri sud tomonidan ko'rilsa, bu protsessual xatolarga, ortiqcha vaqt yo'qotilishiga hamda fuqarolarning huquqlariga zarar yetishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Shu sababli sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilik masalalari sud amaliyotida alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Sudga tegishlilik tushunchasi Sudga tegishlilik — bu muayyan nizoni qaysi turdagi sud organi ko'rib chiqishini belgilovchi huquqiy qoidalardir. Ya'ni ish fuqarolik, iqtisodiy, ma'muriy yoki jinoyat sudlari vakolatiga kirishini aniqlash sudga tegishlilik orqali belgilana Sudga tegishlilikning asosiy maqsadi sudlar o'rtasida vakolatlarni taqsimlashishlarni qonuniy ravishda ko'rib chiqish; fuqarolarning huquqlarini samarali himoya qilish sud tizimida tartib va aniqlikni ta'minlashdan iborat.

Masalan: fuqarolar o'rtasidagi mulkiy nizolar fuqarolik sudlarida; tadbirkorlik subyektlari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy nizolar iqtisodiy sudlarda; davlat organlari qarorlaridan shikoyatlar ma'muriy sudlarda ko'riladi.

Demak, tegishlilik ishning qaysi sud tizimiga mansubligini belgilaydi. Sudga taalluqlilik tushunchasi

Sudga taalluqlilik esa bir xil turdagi sudlar ichida aynan qaysi sud ishni ko'rib chiqishini belgilaydi. Ya'ni, ish qaysi hududdagi yoki qaysi darajadagi sud tomonidan ko'rilishi aniqlanadi. Taalluqlilik quyidagi maqsadlarga xizmat qiladi: ishlarni hududiy jihatdan to'g'ri taqsimlash; sudlarning ortiqcha yuklanishini oldini olish; taraflar uchun qulaylik yaratishishlarni tezkor va adolatli ko'rib chiqishni ta'minlash.

Masalan, da'vogar odatda javobgarning yashash joyidagi sudga murojaat qiladi. Agar javobgar Toshkent shahrida yashasa, ish Toshkentdagi tegishli sud tomonidan ko'rib chiqiladi.

Sudga taalluqlilikning turlari

1. Hududiy taalluqlilik

Hududiy taalluqlilik ishning qaysi hududdagi sud tomonidan ko'rilishini belgilaydi. Bu eng keng tarqalgan taalluqlilik turi hisoblanadi.

Odatda da'vo javobgarning yashash joyidagi sudga beriladi. Bu qoida taraflar o'rtasida tenglikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

2. Muqobil taalluqlilik

Ba'zi hollarda da'vogar bir nechta suddan birini tanlash huquqiga ega bo'ladi. Bu muqobil taalluqlilik deyiladi.

Masalan: aliment undirish ishlari da'vogarning yashash joyida ham ko'rilishi mumkin; zarar yetkazilgan joydagi sudga ham murojaat qilish mumkin.

3. Mutlaq taalluqlilik

Qonunda ayrim ishlar faqat aniq bir sud tomonidan ko‘rilishi belgilab qo‘yiladi. Bunday holat mutlaq taalluqlilik deyiladi.

Masalan: ko‘chmas mulk bilan bog‘liq da‘volar mulk joylashgan hududdagi sudda ko‘riladi.

4. Shartnomaviy taalluqlilik

Taraflar o‘zaro kelishuv asosida ish qaysi sudda ko‘rilishini belgilashlari mumkin. Bu shartnomaviy taalluqlilik deb ataladi. Biroq bunday kelishuv qonunga zid bo‘lmasligi kerak. Sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilikning ahamiyati Sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilik quyidagi jihatlari bilan muhim hisoblanadi: ishlarning qonuniy ko‘rib chiqilishini ta‘minlaydi; sud tizimida aniq vakolatlar taqsimotini yaratadi; fuqarolarning huquqiy himoyasini kuchaytiradi; sud jarayonining tez va samarali bo‘lishiga yordam beradi; ortiqcha byurokratik to‘siqlarni kamaytiradi.

Agar ish noto‘g‘ri sudga yuborilsa: ish boshqa sudga o‘tkazilishi mumkin; vaqt yo‘qotiladi; protsessual xatolar yuzaga keladi; fuqarolarning manfaatlariga zarar yetishi mumkin.

O‘zbekiston qonunchiligida sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilik

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Fuqarolik protsessual kodeksi, Iqtisodiy protsessual kodeksi hamda Ma‘muriy sud ishlarini yuritish to‘g‘risidagi kodeksida sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilik masalalari batafsil tartibga solingan.

Qonunchilikka ko‘ra: har bir sud faqat o‘z vakolati doirasidagi ishlarni ko‘radi; sud ishni qabul qilishdan oldin uning tegishliligi va taalluqliligini tekshiradi; noto‘g‘ri sudga yuborilgan ishlar tegishli sudga o‘tkaziladi. Bu qoidalar sud tizimining samarali ishlashini ta‘minlaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, sudga tegishlilik va taalluqlilik huquq tizimining muhim institutlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu institutlar orqali ishlarning qaysi sud tomonidan ko‘rilishi aniq belgilanadi va sudlar faoliyatida tartib hamda qonuniylik ta‘minlanadi.

Sudga tegishlilik ishning qaysi turdagi sudga mansubligini bildirsa, taalluqlilik aynan qaysi sud tomonidan ko‘rilishini belgilaydi.

Mazkur qoidalar fuqarolarning huquqlarini himoya qilish, sud tizimining samaradorligini oshirish hamda odil sudlovni ta‘minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu sababli har bir yurist va huquqshunos sudga tegishlilik hamda taalluqlilik masalalarini chuqur bilishi zarur.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Fuqarolik protsessual kodeksi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Iqtisodiy protsessual kodeksi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Ma‘muriy sud ishlarini yuritish to‘g‘risidagi kodeksi.

Huquqshunoslik va protsessual huquq bo‘yicha ilmiy adabiyotlar.

Familial Occurrence of Motor Neuron Disease: Genetic and Clinical Analysis

Akbarova Saida Baxtiyorovna

PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Normal Physiology Andijan State
Medical Institute

Abstract. Motor neuron disease (MND), particularly Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS), is a severe neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the progressive degeneration of central and peripheral motor neurons. Although most cases occur in a sporadic form, familial occurrence is identified in approximately 10–20% of patients. Modern molecular genetic studies indicate that familial forms of MND can be inherited through autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, and X-linked patterns. In particular, pathogenic variants in genes such as C9ORF72, SOD1, FUS, and TARDBP account for more than half of familial ALS cases.

Keywords: motor neuron disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, familial ALS, genetic markers, motor neuron degeneration, hereditary risk.

HARAKAT NEYRONI KASALLIGINING OILAVIY UCHRASHI: GENETIK VA KLINIK TAHLIL

Akbarova Saida Baxtiyorovna.

Andijon davlat tibbiyot institute Normal fiziologiya kafedrası PhD, dotsenti.

Annotatsiya. Harakat neyroni kasalligi (HNK), xususan yon amiotrofik skleroz (YAS), markaziy va periferik harakat neyronlarning progressiv degeneratsiyasi bilan kechuvchi og‘ir neyrodegenerativ patologiya hisoblanadi. Kasallikning aksariyat holatlari sporadik shaklda uchrasa-da, 10–20% bemorlarda uning oilaviy uchrashi aniqlanadi. Zamonaviy molekulyar-genetik tadqiqotlar HNK ning oilaviy shakllari autosom-dominant, autosom-retsessiv hamda X-xromosamaga bog‘liq irsiylanish yo‘llari orqali avlodlarga o‘tishini ko‘rsatmoqda. Ayniqsa, C9ORF72, SOD1, FUS,

TARDBP genlaridagi patogen variantlar oilaviy YASning yarmidan ko‘prog‘ini tashkil etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: harakat neyroni kasalligi, yon amiotrofik skleroz, oilaviy YAS, genetic markerlar, harakat neyron degeneratsiyasi, irsiy xavf.

Dolzarbligi. Harakat neyroni kasalligi insonning ixtiyoriy mushak faoliyatini boshqaruvchi yuqori va quyi harakat neyronlarning progressiv nobud bo‘lishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Kasallikning klinik oqibati mushak atrofiyasi, falajlik va respirator yetishmovchilik bilan yakunlanadi. So‘nggi yillarda kasallikning oilaviy shakllariga qiziqish ortib bormoqda, chunki uning oilaviy uchrashi nafaqat irsiy xavfni aniqlash, balki kasallik patogenezini chuqur tushunishda ham muhim ilmiy manba hisoblanadi.

Populyatsion registrlar ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, YAS/HNK bemorlarining taxminan 10% ida birinchi yoki ikkinchi darajali qarindoshlarda ham shunga o‘xshash kasallik kuzatilgan. Ayrim hududiy epidemiologik ishlarda bu ko‘rsatkich 15–20% gacha yetishi qayd etilgan. Bu esa HNK etiopatogenezida genetik omillar yetakchi o‘rin egallashini ko‘rsatadi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Harakat neyroni kasalligining oilaviy uchrash xususiyatlarini, irsiy-genetik determinantlarini va klinik fenotip bilan bog‘liqligini o‘rganish.

Material va metodlar. Tadqiqot retrospektiv-prospektiv kuzatuv asosida nevrologik markazlarda HNK tashxisi bilan davolangan bemorlar orasida olib boriladi.

Tekshiruv metodlari:

- klinik-nevrologik ko‘rik;
- genealogik anamnez yig‘ish;
- ENMG tekshiruvi;
- MRT diagnostika;
- molekulyar-genetik sekvenirlash;
- statistik tahlil.

Bemorlar ikki guruhga bo'linadi:

- sporadik HNK;
- oilaviy HNK.

Oilaviy uchrashni baholashda kamida 3 avlod genealogik daraxti tuziladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari va muhokama

Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, oilaviy HNK holatlarida kasallikning boshlanish yoshi sporadik shakllarga nisbatan ertaroq kuzatiladi va klinik progressiyasi tezroq bo'ladi. Oilaviy YASning 50% dan ortig'ida C9ORF72, SOD1, FUS, TARDBP genlarida patogen mutatsiyalar aniqlanadi.

Oilaviy uchrashning asosiy ilmiy jihatlar:

- bir oilada ketma-ket bir necha avlod zararlanishi;
- autosom-dominant irsiylanishning ustunligi;
- frontotemporal demensiya bilan assotsiatsiya;
- klinik polimorfizm: YAS, PLS, PMA shakllari bir oilada birgalikda uchrashi mumkin.

Bu holat shuni ko'rsatadiki, HNK faqat yakka sporadik nevrologik kasallik emas, balki kompleks genetik neyrodegenerativ sindrom sifatida qaralishi lozim.

Genealogik tahlil oilaviy bemorlarda birinchi darajali qarindoshlarda kasallik rivojlanish ehtimoli sezilarli yuqori ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Shu sababli bugungi kunda nevrologiyada "genetik maslahat + presimptomatik skrining" konsepsiyasi dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda.

Xulosa. Harakat neyroni kasalligining oilaviy uchrashi kasallik patogenezida genetik omillarning hal qiluvchi o'ringa ega ekanligini tasdiqlaydi. Oilaviy shakllar barcha HNK holatlarining o'rtacha 10–20% ini tashkil etib, ularda klinik boshlanish ertaroq, kechish agressivroq va prognoz og'irroq bo'ladi. C9ORF72, SOD1, FUS va TARDBP genlaridagi mutatsiyalar asosiy irsiy determinantlar sifatida e'tirof etiladi.

Shu bois genealogik anamnez, molekulyar-genetik testlar va oilaviy monitoring HNKni erta aniqlash va prognozlashda muhim diagnostik platforma hisoblanadi.

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Developing the calculation skills of primary school students through didactic materials based on creative thinking.

Yaqubova Yulduzoy Muhammadjon qizi

1st-year Master's student at Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

Mamadaliyev Komiljon Bozorboyevich

Associate Professor at Andijan State Pedagogical Institute, PhD in Physical and
Mathematical Sciences

Abstract:

This article highlights the importance of didactic materials based on creative thinking in developing primary school students' computational skills. The research analyzes the effectiveness of modern, interactive, and creative approaches in strengthening students' mathematical knowledge and developing their independent and logical thinking. In addition, the article presents methods for forming students' computational skills through various didactic games, problem-based situations, and innovative tasks. The research results show that the use of materials based on creative thinking increases students' interest in mathematics and helps them develop fast and accurate computational skills.

Keywords:

creative thinking, didactic materials, primary education, computational skills, mathematical skills, interactive methods, problem situations, didactic games, innovative approach, logical thinking.

**Kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan didaktik materiallar yordamida boshlang'ich
sinf o'quvchilarining hisoblash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish**

Yaqubova Yulduzoy Muhammadjon qizi

Andijon davlat pedagogika instituti 1-kurs magistranti

Mamadaliyev Komiljon Bozorboyevich

Andijon davlat pedagogika instituti F.m.f.n dotsent

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining hisoblash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan didaktik materiallarning ahamiyati yoritilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida o'quvchilarning matematik bilimlarini mustahkamlash, ularning mustaqil va mantiqiy fikrlashini rivojlantirishda zamonaviy, interfaol hamda ijodiy yondashuvlarning samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada turli didaktik o'yinlar, muammoli vaziyatlar va innovatsion topshiriqlar orqali o'quvchilarning hisoblash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish usullari keltirilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan materiallardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning matematikaga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirishi, ularning tez va aniq hisoblash malakalarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qilishini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar:

Kreativ fikrlash, didaktik materiallar, boshlang'ich ta'lim, hisoblash qobiliyati, matematik ko'nikmalar, interfaol metodlar, muammoli vaziyatlar, didaktik o'yinlar, innovatsion yondashuv, mantiqiy fikrlash.

**Развитие вычислительных способностей учащихся начальных классов
с помощью дидактических материалов на основе креативного мышления.**

Якубова Юлдузой Мухаммаджон кизи

Магистрант 1-го курса Андижанского государственного педагогического
института

Мамадалиев Комилжон Бозорбоевич

Доцент Андижанского государственного педагогического института,
кандидат физико-математических наук (к.ф.-м.н.)

Аннотация:

В данной статье раскрывается значение дидактических материалов, основанных на креативном мышлении, в развитии вычислительных навыков учащихся начальных классов. В ходе исследования анализируется эффективность современных, интерактивных и творческих подходов в укреплении математических знаний учащихся, а также в развитии их самостоятельного и логического мышления. Кроме того, в статье представлены методы формирования вычислительных навыков у учащихся посредством различных дидактических игр, проблемных ситуаций и инновационных заданий. Результаты исследования показывают, что использование материалов, основанных на креативном мышлении, повышает интерес учащихся к математике и способствует развитию быстрых и точных вычислительных навыков.

Ключевые слова:

креативное мышление, дидактические материалы, начальное образование, вычислительные навыки, математические навыки, интерактивные методы, проблемные ситуации, дидактические игры, инновационный подход, логическое мышление.

Kirish

Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining matematik savodxonligini oshirish, ayniqsa ularning hisoblash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Globallashuv sharoitida ta'lim jarayoniga qo'yilayotgan talablar ortib borar ekan, o'quvchilarning nafaqat tayyor bilimlarni o'zlashtirishi, balki ularni amaliyotda qo'llay olishi, mustaqil fikrlashi va muammoli vaziyatlarda to'g'ri qaror qabul qilishi zarur bo'lib bormoqda. Shu sababli an'anaviy o'qitish metodlarini zamonaviy, interfaol va kreativ yondashuvlar bilan boyitish dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda.

Boshlang'ich ta'lim bosqichi o'quvchilarning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalari shakllanishida poydevor vazifasini bajaradi. Aynan shu davrda o'quvchilarda matematik tushunchalar, hisoblash amallari, mantiqiy tafakkur va tahlil qilish qobiliyatlari shakllanadi. Agar bu jarayon samarali tashkil etilsa, keyingi bosqichlarda o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirish darajasi yuqori bo'ladi. Aks holda esa matematikaga nisbatan qiziqish pasayishi va o'zlashtirishda qiyinchiliklar yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

Matematika fanini o'qitishda hisoblash qobiliyati alohida o'rin tutadi. Hisoblash qobiliyati nafaqat sonlar ustida amallar bajarish, balki tezkor fikrlash, aniqlik, diqqat va mantiqiy bog'lanishlarni tushunishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Shu boisdan o'qituvchi o'quvchilarda ushbu ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish uchun samarali vosita va metodlarni tanlashi zarur. Kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan didaktik materiallar aynan shu maqsadga xizmat qiluvchi muhim pedagogik vositalardan biridir.

Kreativ fikrlash o'quvchilarning yangi g'oyalarni ilgari surish, noodatiy yechimlarni topish va o'z fikrini erkin ifodalash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi. Bunday yondashuv asosida ishlab chiqilgan didaktik materiallar — turli o'yinlar, muammoli vaziyatlar, mantiqiy topshiriqlar, vizual vositalar va interfaol mashg'ulotlar — o'quvchilarni dars jarayoniga faol jalb etadi. Natijada o'quvchilar passiv tinglovchidan faol ishtirokchiga aylanadi, bu esa bilimlarni chuqurroq o'zlashtirishga olib keladi.

Shuningdek, kreativ didaktik materiallardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish, differensial yondashuvni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Har bir o'quvchi o'z qobiliyatiga mos topshiriqlarni bajarish orqali muvaffaqiyatga erishadi, bu esa ularning o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini oshiradi. Ayniqsa, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun o'yin elementlari bilan boyitilgan topshiriqlar samarali bo'lib, ular orqali murakkab matematik tushunchalar ham oson va qiziqarli tarzda o'zlashtiriladi.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim jarayoniga axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy etish ham kreativ didaktik materiallar imkoniyatlarini kengaytirmoqda. Elektron resurslar, interfaol platformalar va multimediali vositalar yordamida hisoblash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish yanada samarali tashkil etilmoqda. Bu esa o'quvchilarning darsga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirib, ularni mustaqil o'rganishga undaydi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning sharhi

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining hisoblash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish hamda kreativ fikrlashni shakllantirish masalasi pedagogika va metodika fanlarida keng o'rganilgan muammolardan biridir. Ushbu yo'nalishda olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, matematik ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishda didaktik materiallar va innovatsion yondashuvlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Xorijiy olimlardan Jean Piaget o'z tadqiqotlarida boshlang'ich yoshdagi bolalarning kognitiv rivojlanish bosqichlarini tahlil qilib, ularning tafakkuri konkret amaliy faoliyat orqali rivojlanishini ta'kidlaydi. Uning fikricha, o'quvchilar matematik tushunchalarni samarali o'zlashtirishi uchun ular faol ishtirok etadigan, tajribaga asoslangan o'quv jarayoni tashkil etili-shi zarur.

Shuningdek, Lev Vygotsky tomonidan ilgari surilgan "yaqin rivojlanish zonasi" nazariyasi ham boshlang'ich ta'limda didaktik materiallardan foydalanishning ahamiyatini asoslab beradi. Unga ko'ra, o'quvchi o'z imkoniyatidan biroz yuqori darajadagi vazifalarni kattalar yoki tengdoshlar yordamida bajarish orqali rivojlanadi. Bu esa kreativ topshiriqlar va muammoli vaziyatlar orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Matematika o'qitish metodikasi bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan Jerome Bruner ta'lim jarayonida bilimlarni bosqichma-bosqich (enaktiv, ikonografik va simvolik) shakllantirish zarurligini qayd etadi. Uning yondashuvi asosida ishlab chiqilgan didaktik materiallar o'quvchilarning abstrakt fikrlashini rivojlantirishda muhim o'rin tutadi.

Kreativ fikrlashni rivojlantirish masalasida Edward de Bono ning ishlari alohida ahamiyatga ega. U “lateral fikrlash” tushunchasini ilgari surib, an’anaviy fikrlashdan chetga chiqish orqali yangi yechimlarni topish mumkinligini asoslaydi. Bu yondashuv matematik topshiriqlarni noodatiy usullarda hal etishga yordam beradi.

Mahalliy va MDH olimlarining ishlarida ham boshlang‘ich sinflarda matematikani o‘qitish, hisoblash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish va didaktik materiallardan foydalanish masalalari keng yoritilgan. Ular o‘quvchilarning yosh xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda o‘yin texnologiyalari, interfaol metodlar va muammoli ta’lim elementlaridan foydalanish samarali ekanligini ta’kidlaydilar. Ayniqsa, didaktik o‘yinlar orqali o‘quvchilarning hisoblash tezligi, aniqligi va mantiqiy fikrlashi sezilarli darajada rivojlanishi ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berilgan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Mazkur tadqiqotda boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining hisoblash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan didaktik materiallardan foydalanish samaradorligini aniqlash maqsad qilib olindi. Tadqiqot jarayoni kompleks yondashuv asosida tashkil etilib, unda nazariy va amaliy metodlarning uyg‘unligidan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning nazariy asosini pedagogika, psixologiya va matematika o‘qitish metodikasiga oid ilmiy manbalar tahlili tashkil etdi. Ushbu bosqichda mavjud adabiyotlar o‘rganilib, kreativ fikrlash, didaktik materiallar hamda hisoblash qobiliyatining o‘zaro bog‘liqligi ilmiy jihatdan asoslandi.

Empirik tadqiqotlar boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari ishtirokida olib borildi. Tadqiqotda kuzatish, suhbat, so‘rovnoma, test va pedagogik tajriba-sinov metodlaridan foydalanildi. Kuzatish metodi orqali o‘quvchilarning dars jarayonidagi faolligi, topshiriqlarni bajarishdagi yondashuvi va hisoblash jarayonidagi xatti-harakatlari tahlil

qilindi. Suhbat va so‘rovnomalar yordamida o‘quvchilarning matematikaga bo‘lgan qiziqishi hamda kreativ topshiriqlarga munosabati o‘rganildi.

Tadqiqotning asosiy qismi pedagogik tajriba-sinov ishlarini tashkil etishdan iborat bo‘ldi. Unda tajriba va nazorat guruhleri shakllantirildi. Tajriba guruhida darslar kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan didaktik materiallar — muammoli vaziyatlar, didaktik o‘yinlar, mantiqiy topshiriqlar va interfaol mashg‘ulotlar asosida olib borildi. Nazorat guruhida esa an’anaviy o‘qitish metodlari qo‘llanildi.

Tajriba-sinov ishlari bir necha bosqichda amalga oshirildi: dastlabki diagnostika, tajriba jarayoni va yakuniy nazorat. Dastlabki bosqichda o‘quvchilarning hisoblash qobiliyati darajasi aniqlanib, boshlang‘ich ko‘rsatkichlar belgilandi. Tajriba jarayonida ishlab chiqilgan didaktik materiallar amaliyotga joriy etildi va ularning ta’siri muntazam kuzatib borildi. Yakuniy bosqichda esa o‘quvchilarning hisoblash ko‘nikmalaridagi o‘zgarishlar tahlil qilindi.

Tahlil va natijalar

Tadqiqot jarayonida olingan ma’lumotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki, kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan didaktik materiallardan foydalanish boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining hisoblash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda sezilarli ijobiy natijalar beradi. Dastlabki diagnostika natijalari o‘quvchilarning aksariyatida hisoblash amallarini bajarishda sustlik, xatolar sonining ko‘pligi va mantiqiy bog‘lanishlarni aniqlashda qiyinchiliklar mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi.

Tajriba-sinov jarayonida tajriba guruhida qo‘llanilgan kreativ topshiriqlar — muammoli vaziyatlar, didaktik o‘yinlar, mantiqiy mashqlar va interfaol metodlar — o‘quvchilarning darsga bo‘lgan qiziqishini sezilarli darajada oshirdi. Kuzatishlar shuni tasdiqladiki, bunday yondashuv o‘quvchilarning faol ishtirokini ta’minlab, ularni mustaqil fikrlashga undaydi. O‘quvchilar masalalarni yechishda turli usullarni sinab ko‘rishga, o‘z fikrini asoslashga va xatolar ustida ishlashga odatlanib bordilar.

Yakuniy nazorat natijalari tajriba va nazorat guruhlari o'rtasida muhim farq borligini ko'rsatdi. Tajriba guruhidagi o'quvchilarda:

- hisoblash tezligi va aniqligi oshdi;
- arifmetik amallarni bajarishda xatolar soni kamaydi;
- mantiqiy fikrlash va tahlil qilish qobiliyati rivojlandi;
- mustaqil ishlash ko'nikmalari shakllandi.

Nazorat guruhida esa ijobiy o'zgarishlar kuzatilgan bo'lsa-da, ular tajriba guruhiga nisbatan ancha past darajada bo'ldi. Bu esa kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan didaktik materiallarning an'anaviy o'qitish metodlariga nisbatan samaraliroq ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Natijalar sifat tahlili asosida ham tasdiqlandi. Tajriba guruhidagi o'quvchilar topshiriqlarni bajarishda ijodiy yondashuvni namoyon eta boshladilar, turli yechim variantlarini taklif qilishga intildilar va matematik muammolarni hal etishda faolroq bo'ldilar. Shuningdek, ularning o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchi ortib, dars jarayonidagi psixologik faolligi kuchaydi.

Xulosa va takliflar

Tadqiqot natijalariga asoslanib aytish mumkinki, kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan didaktik materiallardan foydalanish boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining hisoblash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda samarali pedagogik vosita hisoblanadi. Ushbu yondashuv o'quvchilarning nafaqat matematik bilimlarini mustahkamlash, balki ularning mantiqiy va ijodiy fikrlashini rivojlantirishga ham xizmat qiladi.

Takliflar:

- Boshlang'ich sinf matematika darslarida kreativ fikrlashga asoslangan didaktik materiallardan muntazam va tizimli ravishda foydalanish maqsad g'ovur;
- O'qituvchilar uchun kreativ topshiriqlarni ishlab chiqish va qo'llash bo'yicha metodik qo'llanmalar yaratish zarur;

- Dars jarayoniga didaktik o'yinlar, muammoli vaziyatlar va interfaol metodlarni keng joriy etish tavsiya etiladi;
- O'quvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda differensial yondashuvni qo'llash lozim;
- Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanish orqali raqamli didaktik materiallar bazasini boyitish kerak.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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CLINICAL AND NEUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF SECONDARY ENCEPHALITIS IN CHILDREN: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Mansurova Madinakhon Abdugofur qizi

1st-year Master's Student Tashkent State Medical University

Azimova Nodira Mirvositovna

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Tashkent State Medical University

Abstract. Secondary encephalitis in children represents a heterogeneous group of inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system that develop in the context of infectious, autoimmune, and post-infectious processes. The clinical picture is characterized by a wide variety of neurological impairments, including disturbances of consciousness, seizure syndrome, cognitive and behavioral changes, as well as focal neurological deficits. The aim of this review is to analyze current data on the clinical and neurological features of secondary encephalitis in children and to assess the methodological quality of the available studies. The work includes 8 scientific sources, comprising systematic reviews, retrospective clinical studies, and observational cohort studies. The methodological analysis revealed a predominance of retrospective designs, small and heterogeneous patient samples, a lack of standardized diagnostic criteria, and limited long-term follow-up. Nevertheless, the studies demonstrate high clinical relevance and reflect real-world patient management practices. The findings highlight the need for prospective multicenter studies with unified diagnostic criteria to improve the level of evidence and to clarify prognostic factors of the disease.

Keywords: secondary encephalitis, children, autoimmune encephalitis, neurological disorders, cognitive impairment, retrospective studies.

КЛИНИКО-НЕВРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ВТОРИЧНОГО ЭНЦЕФАЛИТА У ДЕТЕЙ: ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Мансурова Мадинахон Абдугофур кизи

*Магистрант 1 курса Ташкентского государственного медицинского
университета*

Азимова Нодира Мирвоситовна

К.м.н доцент Ташкентского государственного медицинского университета

Аннотация. Вторичный энцефалит у детей представляет собой разнообразную группу воспалительных заболеваний центральной нервной системы, возникающих на фоне инфекционных, аутоиммунных и постинфекционных процессов. Клиническая картина отличается многообразием неврологических нарушений, включая расстройства сознания, судорожный синдром, изменения в когнитивной сфере и поведении, а также локальные неврологические дефициты. Цель этого обзора — проанализировать современные данные о клинко-неврологических особенностях вторичного энцефалита у детей и оценить методологическое качество имеющихся исследований. В работе рассмотрены 8 научных источников, включая систематические обзоры, ретроспективные клинические исследования и наблюдательные когортные исследования. Методологический анализ выявил преобладание ретроспективных дизайнов, небольшие и разнородные выборки пациентов, отсутствие стандартизированных диагностических критериев и ограниченное длительное наблюдение. Тем не менее, исследования имеют высокую клиническую значимость и отражают реальные практики ведения пациентов. Полученные данные подчеркивают необходимость проведения проспективных многоцентровых исследований с едиными диагностическими критериями для повышения уровня доказательности и уточнения прогностических факторов заболевания.

Ключевые слова: вторичный энцефалит, дети, аутоиммунный энцефалит, неврологические нарушения, когнитивный дефицит, ретроспективные исследования.

Введение. Энцефалит у детей представляет собой разнообразную группу заболеваний, которые характеризуются воспалением головного мозга с различными причинами.

Вторичный энцефалит, возникающий на фоне инфекционных, аутоиммунных или постинфекционных процессов, занимает особое место в детской неврологии из-за разнообразия клинических проявлений и сложности диагностики.

В последние годы наблюдается увеличенный интерес к аутоиммунным и инфекционно-опосредованным формам вторичного поражения центральной нервной системы, что связано с улучшением диагностических методов (МРТ, ЭЭГ, определение аутоантител) и расширением представлений о патогенезе заболеваний. Цель данного обзора — систематизировать данные литературы о клинико-неврологических особенностях вторичного энцефалита у детей и провести методологический анализ имеющихся исследований.

Материал и методы исследования

Источники данных:

В обзор вошли 8 научных публикаций, среди которых:

- систематические и нарративные обзоры;
- ретроспективные клинические исследования;
- когортные наблюдения;
- серии клинических случаев.

Тематика работ охватывала:

- инфекционно-индуцированный энцефалит;
- аутоиммунный энцефалит;
- постинфекционные энцефалопатии;
- неврологические последствия энцефалита у детей.

Методологический анализ

Была проведена качественная оценка исследований по следующим критериям:

- дизайн исследования;
- размер и структура выборки;
- диагностические критерии;
- методы оценки исходов;
- наличие контрольных групп;
- продолжительность наблюдения.

Обобщённая методологическая характеристика

Анализ выявил:

- преобладание ретроспективных и наблюдательных исследований;
- небольшие и разнородные выборки (30–100 пациентов);
- отсутствие рандомизированных контролируемых исследований;
- вариабельность диагностических критериев;
- ограниченный период наблюдения.

Результаты

Обобщённая методологическая характеристика

Клинико-неврологические особенности:

Согласно проанализированным исследованиям, вторичный энцефалит у детей проявляется следующими основными синдромами:

- нарушение сознания разной степени;
- генерализованные и фокальные судороги;
- когнитивные нарушения;
- поведенческие и психические расстройства;
- очаговый неврологический дефицит.

У аутоиммунных форм также наблюдаются:

- дискинезии;

- нарушения речи;
- кататонические состояния.

Этиологические особенности

Выделены ключевые группы причин:

- Инфекционные триггеры (вирусные и бактериальные агенты);
- Аутоиммунные процессы (антитела к NMDA-рецепторам и другим);
- Постинфекционные механизмы (иммунная активация без активной инфекции).

Диагностические подходы

Во всех исследованиях использовались:

- МРТ головного мозга (очаговые изменения, отёк);
- ЭЭГ (диффузные или фокальные изменения);
- исследование ликвора;
- серологические и аутоиммунные панели;
- Однако была обнаружена значительная гетерогенность диагностических критериев, что уменьшает сопоставимость данных.

Исходы заболевания

Наиболее распространенные исходы:

- частичное или полное восстановление;
- стойкий когнитивный дефицит;
- эпилептический синдром;
- моторные нарушения;

Прогноз зависит от:

Этиологии;

- скорости начала терапии;
- степени поражения ЦНС ;

Методологические особенности

Выявлены основные ограничения исследований:

- малые выборки пациентов;
- преобладание ретроспективного дизайна;
- отсутствие контрольных групп;
- различия в диагностике и критериях включения;
- ограниченное долгосрочное наблюдение.

Тем не менее, исследования обладают высокой клинической значимостью.

Обсуждение. Полученные данные указывают на то, что вторичный энцефалит у детей представляет собой клинически и патогенетически разнообразное состояние с множеством неврологических проявлений.

Наиболее заметные клинико-неврологические нарушения наблюдаются при аутоиммунных формах заболевания, что связано с повреждением синаптических структур и нейрональных рецепторов.

Методологический анализ показал, что современная доказательная база ограничена низким уровнем достоверности, чему способствуют преобладание наблюдательных и ретроспективных исследований. Это подчеркивает необходимость проведения проспективных многоцентровых исследований с едиными диагностическими критериями.

Заключение. Вторичный энцефалит у детей проявляется разнообразными клиническими симптомами, среди которых преобладают неврологические, когнитивные и поведенческие расстройства.

Хотя было достигнуто значительное продвижение в понимании патогенеза и диагностики, текущие исследования обладают методологическими ограничениями, что снижает надежность их выводов.

Необходимы стандартизированные проспективные исследования для уточнения клинико-неврологических характеристик и улучшения прогностических моделей заболевания.

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MODERN LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF LITERARY DISCOURSE

Hamroyeva Asaloy Uchqun qizi

PhD student of Tashkent State University of Transport

23asal94@gmail.com

[Phone: +998977451569](tel:+998977451569)

Annotation: This article examines the interpretation of the concept of literary discourse within the framework of modern linguistics. Literary discourse is explained as a multilayered communicative phenomenon involving the author, the text, and the reader, while its semantic, pragmatic, and cognitive aspects are analyzed. Based on discourse analysis and contemporary linguistic approaches, the study reveals the mechanisms of meaning construction in literary texts, as well as the role of context and intertextual relations. The results demonstrate the necessity of studying literary discourse through an integrative approach and provide a deeper understanding of its linguistic and communicative characteristics.

Keywords: literary discourse, modern linguistics, discourse analysis, cognitive approach, pragmalinguistics, intertextual relations, text linguistics.

BADIIY DISKURS KONSEPTINING ZAMONAVIY LINGVISTIK TALQINI

Hamroyeva Asaloy Uchqun qizi

Toshkent Davlat Transport Universiteti Tayanch doktoranti

23asal94@gmail.com

[Tel: +998977451569](tel:+998977451569)

Annotatsiya: Maqolada badiiy diskurs konseptining zamonaviy lingvistika doirasidagi talqini yoritiladi. Badiiy diskurs muallif, matn va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi ko'p qatlamli kommunikativ hodisa sifatida izohlanib, uning semantik, pragmatik va kognitiv jihatlarini tahlil qilinadi. Diskurs tahlili hamda zamonaviy lingvistik yondashuvlar asosida badiiy

matnda ma'no hosil bo'lish mexanizmlari, kontekst va intertekstual aloqalarning o'rni ochib beriladi. Natijalar badiiy diskursni integrativ yondashuv asosida o'rganish zarurligini ko'rsatadi hamda uning lingvistik va kommunikativ xususiyatlarini chuqurroq anglash imkonini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiy diskurs, zamonaviy lingvistika, diskurs tahlili, kognitiv yondashuv, pragmalingvistika, intertekstual aloqa, matn lingvistikasi.

Zamonaviy lingvistika taraqqiyotida diskurs tushunchasi tilni faqat grammatik va leksik birliklar tizimi sifatida emas, balki ijtimoiy, madaniy hamda kognitiv omillar bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan murakkab kommunikativ jarayon sifatida talqin qilish imkonini bermoqda[1]. Bunday yondashuv til hodisalarini statik tizim doirasida emas, balki real nutqiy faoliyat va kontekst bilan birgalikda o'rganish zarurligini ko'rsatadi. Shu bois badiiy diskurs masalasi lingvistika, adabiyotshunoslik va madaniyatshunoslik kesishgan nuqtada shakllanayotgan muhim ilmiy yo'nalishlardan biri sifatida e'tirof etiladi[2].

"Diskurs" atamasi fransuz tilidagi discours so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, dastlab "nutq" yoki "so'zlashuv" ma'nolarini anglatgan. Tilshunoslikda esa bu tushuncha strukturaviy lingvistikadan poststrukturalizmga o'tish jarayonida shakllanib, kengroq mazmun kasb etdi. Ferdinand de Saussure tilni "langue" (til tizimi) va "parole" (nutq faoliyati)ga ajratib, ularning o'zaro farqini asoslab berdi. Keyinchalik Michel Foucault diskursni jamiyatda bilim va hokimiyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni yuzaga keltiruvchi va tartibga soluvchi ijtimoiy amaliyot sifatida talqin qildi[3].

Diskurs tahlili tilshunoslikda uch asosiy yondashuv asosida rivojlangan:

1. Pragmatik yondashuv – D.Shiffrin, J.Ostin, J.Searle ishlarida ifodalangan bo'lib, diskurs nutq aktlari va ularning kommunikativ maqsadlarini o'rganadi.
2. Kognitiv yondashuv – T. van Deyk va Ch.Fillmor nazariyalarida diskurs inson ongida shakllanuvchi bilim, tajriba va konseptual model sifatida talqin qilinadi.

3. Ijtimoiy-kritik yondashuv - N.Fairclough va R.Wodak tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, bu yondashuv diskursni hokimiyat, mafkura va ijtimoiy tengsizliklarni ifodalovchi vosita sifatida tahlil qiladi.

Van Deyk (1997) diskursni “matn, kontekst, ishtirokchilar, bilim va ijtimoiy tizimlar o‘rtasidagi murakkab o‘zaro ta’sir” deb ta’riflaydi[4]. Shu sababli, zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqotlarda diskurs matn chegarasidan tashqariga chiqib, ijtimoiy munosabatlar, ideologiya va madaniyat bilan bog‘liq holda o‘rganiladi.

Badiiy diskurs badiiy matn asosida yuzaga keladigan, muallifning estetik niyati, til vositalari orqali ifodalangan mazmun va o‘quvchining talqin faoliyati o‘zaro ta’sirida shakllanadigan ko‘p qatlamli kommunikativ tizimdir. Bu jarayonda o‘quvchi passiv qabul qiluvchi emas, balki matndagi ma’nolarni qayta ishlab, ularni o‘z tajribasi va dunyoqarashi bilan boyituvchi faol subyekt sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Mazkur holat badiiy diskursning ochiq va ko‘p talqinli xususiyatini belgilaydi hamda uning semantik chegaralarini kengaytiradi.

Badiiy diskursni o‘rganishda uning til tizimiga tayangan holda undan tashqariga chiqishi, ya’ni kengroq kommunikativ va madaniy makonda namoyon bo‘lishi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu sababli badiiy matnda ma’no faqat til birliklari orqali emas, balki kontekst, subtekst va intertekstual aloqalar orqali shakllanadi. Ayniqsa, intertekstual bog‘lanishlar badiiy diskursning mazmuniy chuqurligini ta’minlab, unda yashirin semantik qatlamlarni yuzaga chiqaradi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida badiiy diskurs masalasi asosan matn lingvistikasi, uslubshunoslik va pragmatika doirasida o‘rganiladi. A. Nurmonov, Sh. Safarov, B.Yo‘ldoshev kabi olimlarning ishlarida matnning kommunikativ-pragmatik tabiati, badiiy uslubning funksional xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham badiiy matnning ko‘p qatlamli tuzilishi, undagi stilistik vositalar va yashirin ma’nolar tizimi alohida tadqiq etilib, uning lingvopoetik xususiyatlari keng yoritilgan.

Zamonaviy lingvistik yondashuvlar, xususan, kognitiv lingvistika va pragmalingvistika badiiy diskursni inson tafakkuri va nutq faoliyati bilan bogʻliq holda tahlil qilish imkonini kengaytirdi. Bu yondashuvlar asosida badiiy matnda konseptual strukturalar, metaforik tafakkur va kommunikativ strategiyalar aniqlanadi, bu esa matn mazmunining chuqur qatlamlarini ochishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, diskurs tahlili badiiy matnni ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstda oʻrganish, muallif pozitsiyasi va gʻoyaviy qatlamlarni aniqlashda samarali metodologik asos vazifasini bajaradi. Shunday qilib, badiiy diskurs tushunchasi til, tafakkur va madaniyat oʻrtasidagi murakkab oʻzaro aloqalarni ifodalovchi muhim ilmiy kategoriya sifatida namoyon boʻladi. Uni integrativ yondashuv asosida oʻrganish badiiy matnning koʻp qatlamli tabiatini chuqur anglash hamda zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqotlarni yangi bosqichga olib chiqishga xizmat qiladi.

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Conceptual Foundations for Enhancing the Competitiveness of Commercial Banks in the Financial Market

Abdurakhmanova M. M.

PhD in Economics, Professor Tashkent State University of Economics,
Department of Banking

Abstract. This study is devoted to the analysis of the conceptual foundations for enhancing the competitiveness of commercial banks in the financial market. The paper examines the theoretical and methodological aspects of the category of competitiveness, its transformation in modern conditions, as well as the key factors influencing the sustainable development of the banking sector. Particular attention is paid to the role of digital technologies, innovative financial services, and corporate governance mechanisms. Based on the analysis of practical data from the banking system of Uzbekistan, specific proposals and recommendations for improving the competitiveness of commercial banks have been developed.

Keywords: commercial banks, competitiveness, financial market, digital transformation, innovation, banking services, corporate governance, fintech, strategy

ТИЖОРАТ БАНКЛАРИНИНГ МОЛИЯ БОЗОРИДА РАҚОБАТБАРДОШЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШНИНГ КОНЦЕПТУАЛ АСОСЛАРИ

и.ф.н., Абдурахманова М. М.

ТДИУ., “Банк иши” кафедраси профессори

Аннотация. Тадқиқот тижорат банкларининг молия бозорида рақобатбардошлигини оширишнинг концептуал асосларини тадқиқ этишга бағишланган. Унда рақобатбардошлик тушунчасининг назарий-методологик жиҳатлари, унинг замонавий шароитдаги трансформацияси ва асосий таъсир этувчи омиллари таҳлил қилинган. Шунингдек, банк секторида рақамли

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технологиялар, инновацион молиявий хизматларнинг аҳамияти илмий жиҳатдан асослаб берилган ҳолда, Ўзбекистон банк тизими амалий маълумотлар таҳлил қилиниб, рақобатбардошликни ошириш бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: тижорат банклари, рақобатбардошлик, молия бозори, рақамли трансформация, инновациялар, банк хизматлари, корпоратив бошқарув, финтех, стратегия

Молиявий глобаллашув тенденцияларининг кучайиши шароитида тижорат банкларининг рақобатбардошлиги иқтисодий барқарорликни таъминловчи стратегик омиллардан бири сифатида намоён бўлмоқда. Банklar фаолиятида рақобат муҳитининг кескинлашуви нафақат анъанавий молиявий хизматлар доирасида, балки рақамли платформалар, финтех экотизимлари ва инновацион молиявий инструментлар доирасида ҳам намоён бўлмоқда.

Шу нуқтаи назардан, рақобатбардошлик тушунчаси замонавий иқтисодий адабиётларда комплекс категория сифатида талқин қилиниб, у банкнинг молиявий барқарорлиги, инновацион салоҳияти, технологик мослашувчанлиги ва мижозларга йўналтирилганлик даражасини ўзида мужассамлаштиради. Айниқса, рақамли иқтисодиёт шароитида банк хизматларининг трансформацияси, сунъий интеллект, Big Data ва блокчейн технологияларининг жорий этилиши тижорат банкларининг рақобат устунликларини шакллантиришда ҳал қилувчи аҳамият касб этмоқда.

Ўзбекистон Республикасида банк секторини либераллаштириш ва модернизация қилиш бўйича амалга оширилаётган институционал ислохотлар доирасида банklar фаолиятининг сифат жиҳатдан янги босқичга кўтарилиши кузатилмоқда. Хусусан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари таҳлили шуни

кўрсатадики, сўнгги йилларда банк активлари ҳажмининг ўсиши, кредитлаш жараёнларининг кенгайиши ҳамда рақамли банк хизматлари улушининг ортиши молия бозорида рақобат муҳитининг сифат жиҳатдан ўзгаришига олиб келмоқда.

Шу билан бирга, мазкур жараёнлар тижорат банкларидан рақобат стратегияларини қайта кўриб чиқишни, инновацион ривожланиш моделларини жорий этишни ҳамда халқаро молиявий стандартларга мос бошқарув механизмларини шакллантиришни талаб этмоқда.

Замонавий банк тизимида рақобат нафақат анъанавий молиявий ресурслар учун, балки инновацион технологиялар, мижозлар ишончи ва бозордаги стратегик позициялар учун ҳам олиб борилмоқда.

Шу билан бирга, Ўзбекистон банк секторида амалга оширилаётган институционал ислохотларга қарамасдан, қатор тизимли муаммолар сақланиб қолмоқда. Хусусан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки маълумотлари таҳлили банк активлари ва кредитлаш ҳажмларининг ўсишини кўрсатса-да, ушбу ўсиш рақобатбардошликнинг сифат кўрсаткичлари билан тўлиқ уйғун эмаслигини англатади.

Бу жараёнда, асосий муаммо анъанавий банк моделлари билан рақамли банк экотизимлари ўртасидаги номутаносиблик, инновацион технологияларни жорий этиш имкониятлари билан институционал чекловлар ўртасидаги қарама-қаршилик, ҳамда мижозларга йўналтирилган хизматлар талабининг ортиши билан банк хизматлари сифатининг етарли эмаслиги ҳисобланади.

Мазкур тизимли муаммолар тижорат банкларининг рақобатбардошлигини оширишда мавжуд институционал ва технологик чекловларни аниқ намоён этади.

Ўзбекистон банк тизимида сўнгги йилларда, банк активлари, кредит қўйилмалари ва депозитлар ҳажмидаги ўсиш тенденциялари, шунингдек рақамли банк хизматларининг кенгайиши рақобат муҳитининг мазмунан трансформацияга

учраётганлигини кўрсатади.

Қуйида келтирилган жадвалда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси расмий маълумотлари асосида банк секторининг асосий кўрсаткичлари таҳлил қилинган.

1-жадвал

Ўзбекистон банк секторининг асосий кўрсаткичлари¹

Кўрсаткичлар	2021 йил	2022 йил	2023 йил	2024 йил	2025 йил
Жами активлар (трлн сўм)	444	556	711	890	1 050
Кредитлар ҳажми (трлн сўм)	326	410	522	640	780
Депозитлар (трлн сўм)	180	242	315	420	520
Аҳоли депозитлари улуши (%)	28%	31%	34%	38%	42%
Рақамли банк хизматлари улуши (%)	35%	48%	62%	70%	75–80%

Келтирилган маълумотлар таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, 2021-2025 йиллар давомида Ўзбекистон банк тизими структуравий трансформация босқичига кирган. 2025 йил бошига келиб жами активлар ҳажмининг 1 квадриллион сўмга яқинлашиши банк секторининг иқтисодиётдаги институционал аҳамияти кескин ошганлигини англатади.

Кредит портфелининг 780 трлн сўмдан ошиши иқтисодиётни молиялаштиришнинг фаол давом этаётганлигини кўрсатса, депозитлар ҳажмининг 500 трлн сўмдан ошиши молиявий интермедиация даражаси сифат жиҳатдан яхшиланганлигини тасдиқлайди.

Энг муҳим тенденция - аҳоли депозитлари улушининг 42 фоизгача ўсиши

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки ва Давлат статистика қўмитаси ҳисоботи маълумотлари асосида тузилган.

бўлиб, бу банк тизимига нисбатан ишонч институционал жиҳатдан мустаҳкамланаётганлигини англатади. Шу билан бирга, рақамли хизматлар улушининг 75–80 фоизгача етиши рақобатнинг мутлақо янги - финтех ва рақамли экотизимлар асосидаги моделига ўтганлигини кўрсатади.

Юқорида келтирилган макроиқтисодий кўрсаткичлар таҳлили тижорат банклари фаолиятида ижобий динамика ва таркибий ўзгаришлар мавжудлигини кўрсатади.

Замонавий илмий тадқиқотларда банклар рақобатбардошлиги кўп омилли категория сифатида қаралиб, у технологик, молиявий, институционал ва миқдорга йўналтирилган омилар ўзаро таъсирида шаклланиши таъкидланади.

Хусусан, халқаро ташкилотлар, жумладан World Bank ва International Monetary Fund таҳлилларида банк рақобатбардошлигига таъсир этувчи омилар комплекс ёндашув асосида баҳоланиши лозимлиги қайд этилган.

Шу нуқтаи назардан, қуйида тижорат банкларининг рақобатбардошлигига таъсир этувчи асосий омилар тизимлаштирилган ҳолда келтирилади.

2- жадвал

Тижорат банклари рақобатбардошлигига таъсир этувчи омиларнинг тизимли таснифи²

Омилар	Таъсир даражаси	Илмий тавсиф (кенгайтирилган)
Рақамли технологиялар	Юқори	Банк хизматларини автоматлаштириш, мобил ва онлайн банкингни ривожлантириш, финтех платформалар билан интеграция рақобат устунлигини шакллантиради

²Жадвал муаллиф томонидан World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Bank for International Settlements материаллари ҳамда Michael Porter ва Jay Barney назарий ёндашувлари асосида тузилган.

Капитал етарлилиги	Юқори	Капитал барқарорлиги банкнинг рискларга чидамлилиги ва мижозлар ишончини таъминлайди
Мижозларга хизмат сифати	Ўрта-юқори	Хизмат тезлиги, қулайлиги ва индивидуал ёндашув мижозлар лояллигини оширади
Инновацион маҳсулотлар	Ўрта-юқори	Янги молиявий инструментлар ва рақамли хизматлар орқали бозор улушини кенгайтириш имконини беради
Корпоратив бошқарув	Ўрта	Самарали бошқарув, шаффофлик ва ESG тамойиллари стратегик барқарорликни таъминлайди
Риск-менежмент тизими	Юқори	Кредит, ликвидлик ва операцион рискларни самарали бошқариш рақобатбардошликни мустаҳкамлайди
Институционал муҳит	Ўрта	Давлат сиёсати, регуляция ва бозор инфратузилмаси банклар фаолиятига таъсир кўрсатади

Келтирилган омиллар таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, тижорат банкларининг рақобатбардошлиги кўп қиррали ва интеграциялашган тизим сифатида шаклланади. Айниқса, рақамли технологиялар ва риск-менежмент тизими юқори таъсир даражасига эга бўлиб, улар замонавий банк тизимида стратегик устунлик манбаи ҳисобланади.

Рақамли трансформация банк хизматларининг тезлиги, шаффофлиги ва оммавийлигини таъминлаб, банклар ўртасида рақобатнинг янги - технологик парадигмасини шакллантирмоқда. Шу билан бирга, капитал етарлилиги ва рискларни бошқариш самарадорлиги банк тизимининг молиявий барқарорлигини таъминлаб, унинг узоқ муддатли рақобатбардошлигини белгилайди.

Мижозларга хизмат сифати ва инновацион маҳсулотлар эса рақобатнинг бозорга йўналтирилган (market-driven) омиллари сифатида намоён бўлиб, банкнинг бозор улушини кенгайтириш ва мижозлар базасини мустаҳкамлашда

ҳал қилувчи аҳамият касб этади.

Шу билан бирга, корпоратив бошқарув ва институционал муҳит омиллари рақобатбардошликнинг институционал асосларини шакллантириб, банк тизимининг барқарор ривожланишини таъминлайди.

Тижорат банкларининг молия бозорида рақобатбардошлигини ошириш масаласи комплекс ва кўп босқичли ёндашувни талаб қилади. Шу нуқтаи назардан, мазкур тадқиқот доирасида қуйидаги стратегик-концептуал йўналишлар асослантирилди:

1. Рақамли трансформацияни институционал даражада чуқурлаштириш
2. Инновацион молиявий маҳсулотлар ва хизматлар диверсификацияси
3. Корпоратив бошқарув ва институционал самарадорликни ошириш
4. Мижозга йўналтирилган (customer-centric) стратегик моделни шакллантириш

Тадқиқот натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, тижорат банкларининг молия бозорида рақобатбардошлигини ошириш кўп омилли ва тизимли жараён бўлиб, у рақамли трансформация, инновацион фаоллик, корпоратив бошқарув самарадорлиги ва мижозга йўналтирилган стратегияларнинг ўзаро уйғунлиги асосида шаклланади.

Хулоса сифатида таъкидлаш жоизки, тижорат банкларининг рақобатбардошлигини ошириш учун, рақамли технологияларни кенг жорий этиш, инновацион маҳсулотлар диверсификацияси, корпоратив бошқарувни такомиллаштириш, - мижозга йўналтирилган стратегияларни ривожлантириш ўзаро интеграциялашган ҳолда амалга оширилиши лозим.

Мазкур ёндашув банк секторининг барқарор ўсишини таъминлаш билан бирга унинг глобал молия бозорида рақобатбардошлигини мустаҳкамлашга хизмат қилади.

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Constitutional Mechanisms Safeguarding Judicial Independence: An Empirical Analysis of Institutional Autonomy and Structural Resilience

Adilova Marjangul Yelmuratovna

Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh, Department of Human Rights,
State Law and Management.

Abstract

The functional integrity of any constitutional democracy hinges upon the unassailable independence of its adjudicative branch, a principle requiring robust structural codification to withstand executive and legislative encroachment. This investigation quantitatively and qualitatively evaluates the efficacy of distinct constitutional frameworks designed to shield the judiciary from external political coercion. Utilizing a comparative constitutional methodology, the study analyzes the supreme legal texts of 45 transitional and consolidated democracies, focusing strictly on appointment procedures, tenure security, and fiscal autonomy. The analytical model integrates a doctrinal deconstruction of constitutional clauses with a statistical assessment of de facto judicial independence indices operating over a ten-year longitudinal spectrum (2014–2024). Empirical outcomes reveal a profound correlation between explicit, percentage-based budgetary safeguards and actual adjudicative autonomy; jurisdictions lacking fixed constitutionalized judicial funding experienced a 34.6% higher rate of systemic executive coercion via resource strangulation. Systems employing supermajority requirements or independent judicial councils for high-court appointments demonstrated a robust 0.78 Pearson correlation with sustained judicial impartiality, contrasting sharply with unilateral executive-appointment models. The data exposes the critical vulnerability of purely declarative separation of powers, proving that substantive independence demands hard-coded, non-derogable institutional shields.

This research provides a definitive blueprint for constitutional engineering, emphasizing that safeguarding the judiciary necessitates moving beyond theoretical norms to establish self-executing, financially and administratively autonomous fortresses within the fundamental law.

Keywords: Judicial independence, Constitutional guarantees, Institutional autonomy, Separation of powers, Judicial councils, Adjudicative neutrality, Constitutional engineering, Rule of law.

Introduction

Global patterns of democratic backsliding routinely expose the judiciary as the primary target for executive aggrandizement. Political actors seeking to consolidate power systematically target the institutional safeguards that permit courts to invalidate unconstitutional legislation or check executive overreach. While the theoretical concept of the separation of powers remains a cornerstone of modern statecraft, the precise constitutional mechanisms required to operationalize and defend this separation vary drastically across jurisdictions. Current constitutional law literature frequently treats judicial independence as a normative ideal, analyzing landmark rulings rather than dismantling the underlying structural architecture that allowed those rulings to occur without political reprisal.

A significant empirical gap exists regarding the measurable impact of specific constitutional clauses on the everyday operational autonomy of the courts. Generalized constitutional declarations asserting that "judges are independent and subject only to the law" provide zero functional protection against sophisticated methods of political capture, such as court-packing, arbitrary disciplinary proceedings, or deliberate budgetary starvation. To understand how the rule of law survives extreme political pressure, legal scholarship must pivot toward identifying the exact structural barriers that prevent inter-branch manipulation. The primary objective of this investigation is to

systematically dissect, classify, and measure the functional resilience of specific constitutional guarantees protecting judicial power, thereby identifying the optimal constitutional framework required to sustain absolute adjudicative neutrality.

Materials and Methods

The research design employed a mixed-methods comparative jurimetrics approach. The observational dataset comprised the constitutional texts and corresponding organic laws of 45 sovereign states, selected via stratified random sampling to represent diverse legal traditions (civil law, common law, and mixed systems). The timeframe for measuring the practical execution of these texts spanned from 2014 to 2024.

A rigorous coding matrix was developed to quantify the constitutional architecture of each jurisdiction. Variables were isolated into three primary domains of institutional autonomy:

1. Selection and Appointment Rigidity: Scored based on the presence of independent judicial councils versus direct executive or parliamentary appointment.
2. Tenure and Removal Security: Evaluated based on mandatory retirement ages, life tenure clauses, and the complexity of impeachment or disciplinary thresholds.
3. Fiscal Insulation: Assessed by the presence of constitutionalized budgetary minimums (e.g., a fixed percentage of the national GDP or state budget guaranteed to the judiciary).

To measure the de facto outcome of these constitutional structures, the codified variables were cross-referenced against the High Court Independence Index and the Lower Court Independence Index generated by the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project. Statistical evaluation, including multivariate regression models and correlation matrices, was executed using IBM SPSS Statistics 28.0. The significance threshold for isolating the impact of constitutional clauses on judicial behavior was maintained at $p < 0.05$.

Results

The quantitative synthesis of the constitutional text against actual adjudicative behavior revealed stark asymmetries in institutional resilience. Jurisdictions that relied entirely on unilateral executive appointments for apex courts exhibited a severe deficit in neutrality; in these systems, rulings against the executive branch occurred in only $18.4 \pm 3.2\%$ of high-stakes administrative disputes. Conversely, constitutional frameworks mandating the utilization of a politically insulated Judicial Council—composed of a majority of sitting judges elected by their peers—radically altered this dynamic. In these structurally protected systems, the frequency of courts invalidating unconstitutional executive actions rose to $47.1 \pm 4.5\%$ ($p < 0.01$), demonstrating a tangible insulation from political reprisal.

Tenure security analysis exposed the fragility of fixed-term judicial appointments. Constitutions that subjected high-court judges to reappointment processes every 7 to 10 years generated a measurable "chilling effect" on jurisprudence. In the final two years of a fixed term, judges in these systems were 41% less likely to rule against state interests compared to their counterparts with guaranteed life tenure or non-renewable single terms.

The most determinative factor guaranteeing systemic independence emerged in the domain of fiscal constitutionalism. Out of the 45 analyzed states, 12 possessed explicit constitutional clauses forbidding the reduction of the judicial budget or mandating a fixed minimal percentage of the national budget for the courts. These fiscally insulated judiciaries recorded an unprecedented 0.82 correlation coefficient with the highest tiers of the V-Dem independence metrics. In sharp contrast, in jurisdictions where the legislative branch retained discretionary power over judicial funding, courts suffered a 34.6% higher incidence of retaliatory budget cuts following politically sensitive rulings.

Discussion

The empirical dominance of fiscal and appointment safeguards within the analyzed dataset aligns with principal-agent theories of institutional design. When the executive or legislative branches act as the principal controlling the career trajectory and resources of the judge (the agent), the resulting jurisprudence inevitably reflects the principal's political preferences. By embedding independent judicial councils and fixed budgetary formulas directly into the constitution, state architects successfully sever this principal-agent dependency, forcing the judiciary to act as an autonomous entity accountable only to the law itself.

These findings validate the stringent recommendations issued by international oversight bodies, such as the Venice Commission, which persistently argue that ordinary statutes are insufficient to protect the judiciary. Ordinary legislation can be repealed by a simple parliamentary majority the moment a court issues an unfavorable decision. The statistical data unequivocally proves that only rigid, constitutionalized protections—requiring complex supermajorities to amend—possess the necessary legal gravity to deter systematic institutional capture. Theoretical declarations of judicial independence, lacking these specific enforcement mechanisms, essentially function as constitutional window dressing, masking underlying vulnerabilities that autocrats seamlessly exploit during crises.

Scientific Novelty and Practical Significance

This investigation fundamentally advances constitutional theory by shifting the analytical lens from doctrinal interpretation to the statistical quantification of structural engineering. It isolates the precise legal variables that dictate judicial survival in hostile political climates, proving that financial independence is mathematically as critical as tenure security.

The practical utility of this study directly serves constitutional reform assemblies and legislative drafting committees. The data provides a non-negotiable mandate for

constitutional design: to secure the rule of law, framers must embed strict numerical guarantees for judicial budgeting directly into the supreme text (e.g., ring-fencing a minimum of 2.0% of the national budget). Additionally, the findings necessitate the constitutional entrenchment of judicial councils, permanently removing the power of judicial appointment and discipline from the immediate grasp of partisan politicians.

Conclusion

Sustaining the rule of law demands aggressive structural engineering at the apex of the legal hierarchy. The empirical evidence dictates that a judiciary cannot function as a neutral arbiter if it depends on the very entities it is tasked with checking for its funding, appointments, and career advancement. Declarative guarantees of judicial independence constitute hollow legal rhetoric unless they are heavily fortified by unbreakable, constitutionally codified mechanisms regarding selection, tenure, and fiscal autonomy. The ultimate and only reliable defense against democratic erosion and executive overreach is a structurally insulated adjudicator, protected not just by tradition, but by the hard text of the constitution.

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