



VOLUME-5



ISSUE-1



JULY-2022

WORLD SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL



www.wsrjournal.com



OPEN ACCESS



**World scientific research
journal**

**Jahon ilmiy tadqiqot
jurnali**

MUASSIS:

**Qo'qon davlat pedagogika institute,
"Ustozlar uchun" MCHJ**

TAHRIRIYAT | EDITORIAL

Tahririyat kengashi raisi:

**D.SH.Xodjayeva- filologiya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent**

Jamoatchilik kengashi raisi:

**D.SH.Xodjayeva- filologiya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent**

Bosh muharrir

**D.SH.Xodjayeva- filologiya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent**

Mas'ul muharrir:

**N.S.Jo'rayev - psixologiya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent**

Mas'ul muharrir yordamchisi:

**O.Y.To'xtasinova- filologiya fanlari
nomzodi, dotsent**

Nashr uchun mas'ul:

**G'.Ochilov - Kimyo fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent**

Tahririyat manzili:

**Farg'ona viloyati, Qo'qon shahri, Turon
ko'chasi, 23-uy**

Telefon:

(0373) 542-38-38

E-mail:

info@wsrjournal.com

Jurnalning elektron sayti:

www.wsrjournal.com

Tahrir kengashi:

Sh.Farmonov - O'zR FA akademigi
Sh.Namozov - O'zR FA akademigi
S.Rashidova - O'zR FA akademigi
I.Asqarov - kimyo fanlari doktori, professor
V.Xo'jayev - kimyo fanlari doktori, professor
Sh.Abdullayev - kimyo fanlari doktori, professor
M.Isakov - kimyo fanlari doktori, professor
R.Rasulov - fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor
B.Samatov - fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor
D.Akbarov - fizika-matematika fanlari doktori
A.Xusanov - fizika-matematika fanlarinomzodi, dotsent
V.Isaqov - biologiya fanlari doktori, professor
G'.Abdullayev - biologiya fanlari doktori
A.Batashov - biologiya fanlari doktori
D.Mamatqulov - biologiya fanlari nomzodi, professor
H.Xonboboev - texnika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
B.Nu'monov - texnika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
I.Oxunov - kimyo fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
R.Payg'amov - kimyo fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
N.Valiyev - kimyo fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
A.Gapparov - Kimyo fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
N.Karimov - O'zR FA akademigi
A.S.Sagdullayev - O'zR FA akademigi
O.Akimova - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (Rossiya)
V.Borisova - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (Rossiya)
I.Artyushkov - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (Rossiya)
M.Rasulova - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Sh.Iskandarova - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
D.Nabiyeva - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
O.Bozorov - filologiya fanlari doktori
A.Ziyayev - filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)
D.Jamoliddinova - filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)
Z.Qobilova - filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)
M.Hoshimova - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
M.Siddiqov - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
M.Jamoliddinov - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
O.O.Bozorov - filologiya fanlari nomzodi
M.Rasulova - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
V.Karimova - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
M.Djo'rayev - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
G.Kislov - falsafa fanlari doktori, professor (Rossiya)
G.Abdullayev - falsafa fanlari doktori, professor
M.Aminova - falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
M.Temirboyev - falsafa fanlari nomzodi
T.Fayzullayev - siyosat fanlari doktori, professor
A.Rasulov - tarix fanlari doktori, professor
R.Shamsiddonov - tarix fanlari doktori, professor
Q. Akbarov- tarix fanlari nomzodi
T.Haydarov - iqtisod fanlari doktori, professor
N.Babayeva - iqtisod fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
N.Erkaboyeva - pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent
S.Alimsaidova - pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent
Z.Azimova - pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent
V.Qodirov - pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent
A.Tolibjonov - pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
J.Azamov - yuridika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
D.Soliyeva - psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent
O.Bektoshev - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
M.Ergashev - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
N.Aliboyeva - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
G.Nazirova - pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
A.Abdurashitov - pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
M.Xoldorov - tibbiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
O.Sh.Sheraliyev - Texnik korrektor

**Fan tarmoqlari: Geografiya, Fizika, Matematika, Pedagogika, Psixologiya,
Falsafa, Filologiya, Kimyo, Tarix, Boilologiya.**

**FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE AXIOLOGICAL
POTENTIAL OF FUTURE TEACHERS IN THE EDUCATIONAL
PROCESS**

J.Mekhmonova

Namangan State University, PhD student

Annotation. This article deals with the selection and justification of the scientific basis and practical methods of organizing the axiological education of future teachers in the educational process. At the heart of axiological thinking is the concept of an interconnected, interacting world, so it is important to learn to see something in common that not only unites humanity, but is unique to each person. The philosophy of humanistic education, which activates all other links in the system of values, is a strategic program of qualitative renewal at all stages of the educational process. Its development allows to determine the activities of institutions, old and new concepts of education, pedagogical experience, criteria for evaluating mistakes and achievements. The idea of humanization is not to train young qualified personnel, but to implement a radically different direction of education, which is associated with the achievement of effectiveness in the general and professional development of the individual. To this end, the essence of axiological education is described, the system of humanistic values, its components and criteria, psychological and pedagogical conditions are described.

Keywords: humanity, harmonious personality, national ideology, worldview, upbringing, culture, axiology, personality.

Introduction. Today, there are ample opportunities to bring up a harmoniously developed generation in the spirit of our centuries-old national values and traditions, to study our spiritual wealth and cultural heritage in all its aspects, and to apply them in the field of education. First of all, the emphasis was placed on inculcating the national idea in the minds of young people, because the national idea is a driving force in the development of society. The training of highly qualified teachers is an important

issue on the agenda. Therefore, the effectiveness of the system of continuing education depends, first of all, on the work of qualified teachers. Therefore, the ongoing educational reforms envisage the reconstruction of the system and content of training based on the prospects of social and economic development of the country, the needs of society, modern achievements in science, culture, engineering and technology.

Therefore, based on these requirements, the training of knowledgeable, independent thinkers, creative seekers, highly qualified, cultured, owners of various fields is an urgent problem. Professional training of future specialists, formation of people in accordance with the requirements of the profession, a new approach to their personality is a necessary requirement of today's social development [1]. Therefore, special attention is paid to the organization of professional development of each specialist, the creation of conditions in the teaching staff and the training of competitive personnel who can work independently [2]. This, in turn, requires the creation of conditions for the continuous improvement of the skills and overall level of each specialist. Improving the skills of teachers, in particular, is one of the main tasks of higher education [3]. At the same time, raising the level of teachers, their work, their professional development to a higher level will make the educational process more interesting and meaningful.

The only way to solve this problem is to develop a new organizational and pedagogical framework for the scientific and methodological determination of their knowledge, skills and abilities in the process of improving the skills of teachers. Improving the professional skills of teachers involves, first of all, taking into account the specifics of the pedagogical environment, as well as all the opportunities in higher education. The professionalism of a teacher is primarily determined by the level of teachers who teach, educate, develop skills and competencies of students. No matter how complicated the problem, it is vital [4].

Axiological approach as a methodological basis of modern pedagogy

The idea of humanizing education, which is the result of the application of an axiological approach in pedagogy, has great socio-political and philosophical-anthropological significance. The ultimate strategy of the social movement that hinders

or contributes to the development of human civilization depends on the solution of this problem. Modern education can make a significant contribution to the formation of a person's social outlook, worldview, moral qualities and inherent strengths that will be needed in the future. The humanistic philosophy of education is aimed at creating ecological and moral harmony in our world. The axiological approach is organically inherent in humanistic pedagogy, in which man is seen as the highest value of society and social development, the goal for himself. From this point of view, axiology, which is more general than humanistic problems, can be considered as the basis of a new philosophy of education and, accordingly, the methodology of modern pedagogy [5,6].

The idea of humanizing education as a result of its application in pedagogy has broad philosophical and socio-political significance, as the social movement whose strategy depends on its solution can hinder or contribute to the development of civilization. A modern education system can contribute to the formation of important human strengths, socially valuable worldviews and moral qualities that will be needed in the future. The humanistic philosophy of education is for the benefit of man, to create ecological and moral harmony in the world [7].

We believe that the national idea, first of all, should help us in our noble work, such as educating our young generation in the spirit of patriotism, devotion to the people, instilling in them their humane and humane qualities. Because today's young people are the basis of our national values, the folklore [8]. It is known that the Uzbek people have always believed in the supernatural power of the word, believing that when words with a positive meaning are used, good, and vice versa, when words with a negative meaning are used, resulting in applause and cursing. Work genres emerged and took a wide place in the everyday life of the people. For example, applause (in Turkish, "praise, honor, good wishes") is still actively used not only in traditional ceremonies, but also in everyday life. Applause used in our daily lives (for example, to wish health and longevity, to say goodbye to the table, to say goodbye to the white road, to say goodbye to the building, to say goodbye to a long journey, to say goodbye to the new moon, to say goodbye, congratulations, congratulations, applause in the context of congratulations) honesty, friendliness, vigilance, justice, diligence,

hospitality, tolerance, humility, solidarity, gratitude, patience in the child decides on human qualities such as [9-11].

Values themselves, at least the basics, remain constant at different stages of human development. The values of life, health, love, education, work, peace, beauty, creativity and so on have always attracted people. These values, embodied in humanistic principles, have been tested in the practice of world history.

At the heart of axiological thinking is the concept of an interconnected, interacting world. Our world is an integral human world, so it is important to study something that not only unites humanity, but is common to all people. To look at social development outside of man is to separate thought from its humanistic basis. It is in this context of thinking that humanization represents the global trend of modern social development, and the affirmation of universal values constitutes its content [12].

Value features of pedagogical phenomena under the influence of general axiology

Pedagogical axiology is based on the understanding and affirmation of the values of human life, pedagogical activity and education in general. The attempt to justify the special value of education systems for human life has probably occurred at all stages of the development of pedagogical knowledge. But it was also the result of a relationship between man and society. They have recognized the value of education [13].

The choice of the axiological approach as the methodological basis of modern pedagogy allows to consider education as a socio-pedagogical phenomenon reflected in the main categories of concepts of this approach.

At the same time, an axiological analysis of the changes shows that a modern educational institution does not fully contribute to the humanization of public life. In order to use the constructive and axiological potential of the education system, it is necessary to overcome the braking mechanism formed in it in the previous period [14].

In order to create a material and organizational basis for education, it is necessary to form its subjective factor. Human resources have been underutilized, as evidenced by the preservation of the traditional educational process in which the student acts only

as an object of influence, the adult population's focus on lifelong learning, and the inefficiency of using educational potential.

Social conditions play a crucial role in the humanization of education. An important and complex scientific task of pedagogy is to predict the development of education, the solution of which involves the interaction of experts in various fields, active international cooperation. At the same time, the main thing is that the qualitative aspect of pedagogical predictions related to the content features of the educational process is not considered sufficiently deep, comprehensive and evidence-based.

In this regard, the philosophy of humane education is a strategic program of qualitative renewal at all stages of the educational process. Its development makes it possible to define the criteria for evaluating the activities of institutions, old and new concepts of education, teaching experience, mistakes and achievements. The idea of humanization is not to train "qualified" young professionals, but to implement a radically different direction of education, which is associated with the achievement of effectiveness in the general and professional development of the individual.

The idea of humanizing education, which is the result of the application of the axiological approach in pedagogy, has a wide philosophical, anthropological, socio-political significance, because the strategy of social action depends on its solution.

A modern education system can contribute to the formation of a person's vital forces, his socially valuable worldview, and the moral qualities he will need in the future.

The concept of personality development. The concept of a person refers to a person and serves to express a specific person, that is, a member of a particular society. In order to be a person, a person needs to develop mentally, to feel like a whole person, to be different from others with his features and qualities.

Axiological approaches to development

A child is considered an "individual" until a certain age. Individual is derived from the word "individuum", which means "indivisible", "separate person", "single". Individuality is the deep knowledge and consideration of the child's personal characteristics and living conditions in the implementation of the educational process.

An individual approach is important in demonstrating students' intellectual abilities, curiosity, and talent. The child's actions are formed as a result of his participation in the process of conscious, social relations.

A person is a member of a certain society, he is psychologically developed, he differs from others by his characteristics and behavior.

Development is a complex process of moving from simple to complex, from bottom to top, from old qualities to new ones, renewal, the emergence of new, the disappearance of old, the transition from quantitative to qualitative change. The source of its development is the struggle between opposites.

The development of the child's personality is based on the philosophical doctrine that man is a social being. At the same time, man is a living, biological being. Hence, the laws of natural development are also important in its development. Also, as an individual is valued as a whole, his development is influenced by biological and social laws, which are inseparable. A person's activities, lifestyle, age, education, life experience, as well as other tragic situations and illnesses affect him. People change throughout their lives. He matures both socially and mentally, and if the upbringing of the child is appropriate, he will develop as a member of society and take his rightful place in a complex system of social relations. Because development is influenced by upbringing.

In order to see and evaluate a person's qualities correctly, it is necessary to observe them in different relationships. This means that in order to solve the problem of personal development, it is necessary to know the factors that affect the behavior and personality traits. It is important to know and take into account the laws of growth and development in order for upbringing to have an effective effect on the child. Thus, there is a two-way link between development and upbringing.

Factors influencing personal development. In science, the debate over the relationship between biological and social factors in human development has long been debated.

Do social events, natural factors, or upbringing influence a person's development as a person? What is the relationship between these three factors?

The so-called biological direction of science occupies one of the leading positions, and its representatives Aristotle and Plato put natural-biological factors first. They say that innate ability, destiny, and fortune determine everyone's place in life.

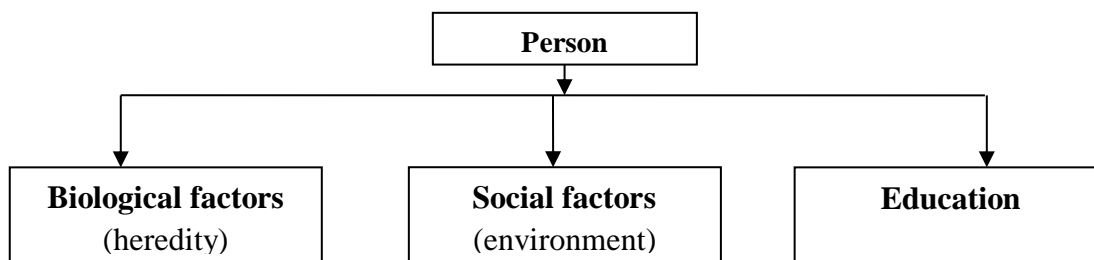


Figure 1. The main factors of personality development

The development of representatives of the philosophical current against the biological current is determined by the social factor. This trend suggests that a child's physical and mental development depends on the environment in which he or she lives.

The environment is all the external influences on the human environment. From this point of view, it is concluded that upbringing can help a child to adapt to the social conditions in which he lives.

They see the role of the social environment as a decisive factor. This means that the development of a human being as a person, as well as the generation (biological factor), social environment (living conditions of the child), as well as the purposeful upbringing are equally important in his development as a person. The influence of these factors is determined by the teachings of advanced pedagogical scientists, psychologists and philosophers.

Indeed, a person develops and matures on the basis of labor activity. Man creates conditions, and conditions create man. Which, of course, made the video an overnight sensation. Because a person is a product of a certain social system. Society can realize or destroy certain possibilities of personal development.

The development of society creates ample opportunities for the development of the individual. This means that there is an integral relationship between the individual and society. Thus, the development of the human person in society takes place under

the influence of complex communication between nature, the environment, man, man actively influences them, and in this way changes his life and his nature.

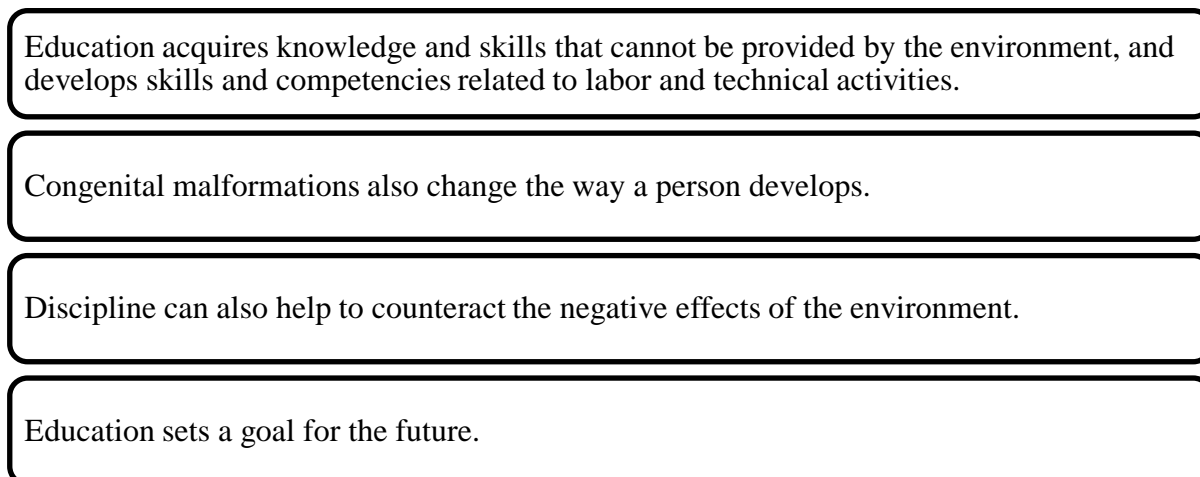


Figure 2. The influence of the social environment on the individual is also important. This is done through an educational system.

It can be concluded that upbringing also plays a leading role in the development of a child's personality, and that upbringing is capable of all-round development under the influence of heredity, family environment, and social environment. The role of activity in personal development. Along with heredity, environment, upbringing, human activity also plays an important role in the development of a person. This means that the harder a person works, the higher his development.

Activity is a unique form of socio-historical life aimed at the purposeful transformation of natural and social life. A person's abilities and age are determined by the nature of the activity he or she organizes. In the process of activity, the human personality develops in all its aspects and as a whole. But with good credit, you might find exactly what you need. However, in many cases, opportunities for personal development are not created, and students' social work and learning activities are limited. The main activities of teenagers and adolescents include play, study and work. They include selected areas of study, such as social, sports, arts, technology, crafts, and personal interests. The main type of activity is communication.

Activity can be active or passive. Adolescent activity may become more active or less influenced by the environment and upbringing. In the development of a person's personality, the ability to love with all his body, to show his abilities, to work, to express himself as a person, creates satisfaction in his work. Her involvement in social work is noticeable.

Activity in the learning process allows the student to acquire knowledge deeply and firmly, to demonstrate their abilities. Cognitive activity promotes the intellectual development of the student. And the basis of activism is always need. The diversity of needs also expands the types of activities. Accordingly, their activities will be different at different ages of the student. The same requirements in an educational institution do not always have a positive effect on personal development. The types and nature of activities need to change at different ages. A person's social activity and ability are the key to all his success. Because everyone is active through their hard work, enthusiasm and aspiration. No matter how well a teacher teaches or educates, development will not be successful if the student does not act. After all, the main reason for all the spiritual and moral shortcomings is that a person does not manage his activities properly.

That is why human activity is also the result of its development. Therefore, it is important to develop social activity, initiative, creativity on the basis of personal activity - the development of his activity through the manifestation of his personal potential.

Age and peculiarities of development.

The anatomical, physiological (physical) and psychological features that are specific to a particular age group are called age characteristics. Education and upbringing are organized taking into account these age characteristics. Then the influence of upbringing on the development of the child will be strong.

It is important to know and take into account the characteristics of different stages of a child's development in order to take the right approach to the upbringing of children and to teach them successfully. This is because the growth, development and mental development of a child's body vary at different ages. Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Yan

Amos Comenius, K.D. Ushinsky, and Abdullah Avloni also spoke about the need to raise a child.

It is very difficult to take into account the characteristics of the child. Because children of the same age can be mentally different. For example, the ability to see and hear, activity, quick comprehension, sluggish thinking, sluggishness or restlessness, sluggishness or sluggishness, sluggishness or sluggishness, laziness or diligence, sluggishness and sluggishness, sluggishness or sluggishness rapid onset, ability, etc. are the effects of the nervous system, and the teacher or educator needs to know them. In order to know the individual characteristics of a child, it is important to know the general types of temperament and methods of studying the characteristics of the child.

Table 1.

Specific features of age and development

The life cycle of a child	Time
Childhood	the period from the end of infancy (1 month) to one year.
Pre-kindergarten age	1 year to 3 years.
Preschool age	3 to 7 years old.
Junior high school students	7-11-12 years old.
High school students (teens)	14-15 years old.
Adult school students (teenagers)	16-18 years old.

As noted in the “National Program of Personnel Training” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the principles of organization and development of continuing education are important issues in achieving the socialization of education. The formation of an aesthetically rich worldview in students, the development of high spirituality, culture and creative thinking skills are important social requirements.

Discussion and results. Pedagogical values differ in the degree of their existence, which may be the basis for their classification. Using this foundation, we distinguish between individual, group, and social pedagogical values.

Table 2.

Pedagogical values

Socio-pedagogical values	reflects the essence and content of the values that manifest themselves in the public consciousness and work in different social systems. It is a set of ideas, concepts, norms, rules, and traditions that govern the activities of society in the field of education.
Grouping of pedagogical values	can be presented in the form of ideas, concepts, norms that regulate and manage pedagogical activities within certain educational institutions. Such a set of values is holistic, relatively stable, and reproducible.
Personal and pedagogical values	serves as a socio-psychological formation that reflects the goals, motives, ideals, attitudes, and other ideological characteristics of the teacher's personality, which together constitute a system of his or her value orientations.
Self-sufficiency values	these goals, including the creative nature of the teacher's work, prestige, social significance, responsibility to the state, the opportunity for self-affirmation, love for children These types of values develop the personality of teachers and students serves as the basis for. The goals of pedagogical activity are determined by specific motives that correspond to the needs that are realized in it. This explains their leading position in the hierarchy of needs, which includes: Looking for ways to achieve the goals of pedagogical activity, the teacher chooses his professional strategy, the content of which determines the development of himself and others. Consequently, values reflect the state education policy and the level of development of pedagogical science, which are subjectivized and become an important factor in pedagogical activity and influence.
Values-relationships	to provide the teacher with a purposeful and adequate structure of the pedagogical process and to ensure its interaction with the subjects. Attitudes toward professional activity do not change, and change depending on the success of the teacher's actions, the level of satisfaction of his professional and personal needs. The value-based approach to pedagogical activity, which determines the interaction between teacher and student, is characterized by a humanistic orientation. In a value relationship, the teacher's attitude toward himself as an expert and as a person is equally important.
Values-qualities	is the highest level in the hierarchy of pedagogical values, as they reflect the personal and professional characteristics of the teacher. These include diverse and interrelated individual, personal, status roles, and professional qualities. These qualities stem from the level of development of a number of abilities: predictive, communicative, creative, empathic, intellectual, reflective, and interactive.
Knowledge values	it is a certain orderly and organized system of knowledge and skills, pedagogical theories of personal development and socialization, laws and principles of construction and operation of the educational process, and so on. The acquisition of fundamental psychological and pedagogical knowledge by the teacher creates conditions for creativity, allows to act in professional knowledge, solves pedagogical problems at the level of modern theory and technology using effective creative methods of pedagogical thinking.

Values-relationships and values-qualities may not provide the necessary level of pedagogical activity, if another subsystem is not formed and mastered - there will be a subsystem of values-knowledge. It includes not only psychological, pedagogical and subject knowledge, but also their level of awareness, the ability to select and evaluate them on the basis of a conceptual personal model of pedagogical activity.

Thus, the so-called groups of pedagogical values that make up each other form an axiological model of a synthetic nature. These values are reflected in the definition of values and the relationship between values and goals, and so on. They work together.

This model can act as a criterion for accepting or rejecting pedagogical values that have been developed or created. It determines the tone of the culture, conditionally determines the chosen approach to the values that exist in the history of a particular nation and to the newly created works of human culture. The axiological richness of the teacher reflects the effectiveness and expediency of selecting and enhancing new values. According to Farabi, one of the thinkers of the East, education can be carried out in two ways, depending on the character of each person: voluntary and compulsory. If students are not inclined to study science and profession, they will be encouraged. Where they are arbitrary and disobedient, coercion can be used. According to Farabi, intelligent people should be sharp-witted, virtuous, and direct their abilities and intellect to good deeds. In his treatise *On the Mind*, Farabi argues that a moral person must have twelve qualities in him. According to Abu Nasr al-Farabi, all human abilities and qualities have two sides. The first are innate hereditary, natural traits, and the second are traits that are formed under the influence of experience, practice, and circumstances. He also emphasizes the need to take into account the interrelated qualities of child rearing.

Conclusion. Education is essentially a social activity that ensures the transmission of values from the elderly to the young, from adults to children, and from person to person. Values are acquired by human beings through interaction with other people. Values are the key to the stability of all human beings. It is in this activity that the acquisition of values opens the moral dimension, creates a gap between ideal values and material activities, and thus provides a moral reflection, awakens moral self-awareness - the human conscience. The axiological approach first defines the whole system of spiritual and moral development and upbringing of students, the whole way of school life based on the ideal of national education as the highest pedagogical value, the content of all modern education and the basic system of national values. The system of values determines the content of the main directions of spiritual and moral development and upbringing of young students.

Communicating and collaborating on different disciplines and trends allows for the search for optimal solutions. Thus, the basis of pedagogical axiology is the

understanding and affirmation of the value of human life, upbringing and training, pedagogical activity and education in general. Indeed, the idea of a well-rounded individual is also important, as is the idea of a just society that can create the conditions for each person to realize their full potential to the fullest. This idea defines the values of culture and guides the individual in history, society and activity.

References

1. Xodjayev B.X. Pedagogik aksiologiya. – T.: “Fan va texnologiya” nashriyoti, 2011-yil. 25-30 bet, 85-93 betlar.
2. Hoshimov K, Nishonova S. Pedagogika tarixi. – T.: “Alisher Navoiy” nomidagi Milliy kutubxona nashriyoti, 2005-yil. 80-90-betlar.
3. Xodjayev, B., & Choriqulov, R. I. O. (2021). O’QITISH JARAYONLARINI BOSHQARISHNING MAZMUN VA MOHIYATI. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(CSPI conference 1), 1639-1643.
4. Temirov, A., & Sohobiddinov, A. Information in the education system of our country learning through communication and innovative technologies. *WORLD SOCIAL SCIENCE*, 15-16.
5. Xodjayev, B. X. (2017). Umumiy pedagogika nazariyasi va amaliyoti. T.: -2017.
6. Xodjayev, B. X. (2011). Pedagogik aksiologiya. T.: “Fan va texnologiya” nashriyoti, 25-30.
7. Temirov, A. A., & Salimova, H. R. (2019). Use of modern information and communication technologies in the training of teachers. In *Proceedings of the Republican scientific-practical conference "Innovations in the development of information and communication technologies."* Karshi (pp. 170-171).
8. Xojiyeva, M. (2021). TA’LIM JARAYONIDA AKSIOLOGIK TARBIYANI TASHKIL ETISHNING O ‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 1(1).
9. Temirov, A. A., & Habibulloyev, D. S. & G’ulomov, G’J.(2021). Masofaviy ta’limning boshqaruv tizimlari va xizmatlarining umumiy tuzilishi. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(1), 203-212.

10. Рахматуллаева, Г. (2021). Во 'lajak o 'qituvchilarda ma'naviy-ma'rifiy faoliyatga aksiologik munosabatni rivojlantirish mazmuni va zamonaviy yondashuvlar. *Общество и инновации*, 2(9/S), 191-198.
11. A.A. Temirov, Sh.H. Abdullayeva Ekspertlar jamoasini shakllantirish orqali innovatsiyalar baholash jarayoni va algoritmlari. "raqamli pedagogika: holati va rivojlanish istiqbollari" mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya Toshkent 2021. 233-237b
12. A.A. Temirov, Sh.H. Abdullayeva LMS moodleda yaratiladigan elektron kurslarni ta'lim jarayoniga qo'llash. "raqamli pedagogika: holati va rivojlanish istiqbollari" mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, Toshkent 2021. 61-64b
13. Sh. Adinayev, A. Temirov (2021) Java dasturlash tilini o'rgatishda talabalarga mustaqil ish topshiriqlarini berishning namunaviy tuzilmasi Fizika, Matematika va Informatika 16-23b
14. ОС Раджабов, БХ Рустамов, АА Темиров Стратегия развития икт в республике узбекистан тату хабарлари 2(50), 90-99

THE HISTORY OF LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE CONCEPT

Eshonqulova Nasiba Khasan kizi, Astrakhan state technical university in Tashkent region, English language teacher, nasiba.eshonqulova.96@mail.ru

Abstract: This article reveals the history and significance of linguaculturology in our life. Moreover, this science was studied by famous linguists and this article gives brief information about these findings as literature review.

Key words: international relationships, linguaculturology, culturally cohesive community, linguistics, ethnolinguistics, cultural phenomenon.

Introduction (Kirish). At present the development of the international relationships, intercultural communication and learning foreign languages has become an important issue. Every person understand that language knowledge and intercultural relationship relate to studying culture through studying concepts. Most of scientists consider the concept as a mental unit that reflects and interprets phenomena of reality according to the educational level, professional and social, as well as personal experiences of a native speaker.

It is safe to say that linguaculturology, as one of the youngest and most promising branches of linguistics, has been playing an important role in linguistic research in recent decades. We know that this trend emerged in the 1990s as a result of the merging of linguistics, which complemented each other and was enriched with new knowledge, with a number of related sciences - culturology, ethnology and ethnography.

Literature review (Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili). The realization that language is a flexible and delicate means of communication that serves man and man is also reflected not only in it, but also in the life of human society, i.e. a linguistically and culturally cohesive community, forcing linguists to move beyond the systemic system.

If we look at the formation of the term "linguaculturology", we are mainly concerned with the representatives of the phraseological school. The most important

of these are Telia N.V., Stepanov Y.S., Arutyunova N.D., Vorobyov V.V, Maslova V.A. According to their concept, culturology studies and analyzes the attitude of a member of the linguistic community to the surrounding reality, society, art, history, and important areas of social and cultural life;

Linguistics considers the worldview that manifests itself and is fixed in language in the form of mental models of the linguistic picture of the world, and the subject of linguacultural research is the relationship of language culture.

Research Methodology (Tadqiqot metodologiyasi). Linguaculturology studies the interaction of culture and language, using this process in a systematic way and focusing on modern priorities and cultural relations (a system of norms and universal values), the integral structure of units in the unity of their language and cultural content reflects as. It is a valuable description of the interdependence of linguacultural culture and language.

Linguist Maslova V.A., who made an invaluable contribution to the formation and development of lingua culturology as a science. She revealed the essence of the relationship between language and culture. Maslova V.A. identified each stage of this direction, ie the purpose, tasks, object and methodological means, and demonstrated this in her work. She argues that linguaculturology studies language as a cultural phenomenon that reflects the world of one or another nation; in other words, it is a sign that culture leaves a mark on language.

The linguist in the study of linguaculturology defined the object as material and spiritual culture, embodied in a living national language and manifested in linguistic processes as a human science or as a combination of knowledge acquired in the fields of cultural studies, linguistics, ethnolinguistics. this linguist was one of the first scholars to give a clear and complete definition of linguaculturology, in other words, the person who introduced linguaculturology to the ranks of science.

Based on the concept of Kovshova M.L., which consists of understanding linguaculturology as a paradigm aimed at identifying ways and means of embodying culture in terms of the content of the linguistic sign, we can define the tasks of linguaculturology. These are:

Analysis and results (Tahlil va natijalar). Description and definition of the relationship between language and culture, language and ethnos, worldview of language and ethnos. Exploring different ways of expressing knowledge about the world of native speakers of a particular language by studying different levels of language units.

Based on the words of Benvenist E. linguaculturology is an objective in which the “trinity is based on language, culture and human personality” and the researcher can see the material and spiritual identity of the ethnic group. The characteristics of the national mentality, people's attitudes to the material world, their self-awareness and spirit are reflected in the concepts.

The concept is a basic concept of linguaculturology. The concept of ‘concept’ can be interpreted differently, how many approaches are there to its bie, but If we pay attention to the definition proposed by Stepanov, this tariff is the most comprehensive. He states that “the concept is present in the mental world of a person who does not have a definite form, but the word is emphasized as a “set” of knowledge, associations and experiences that come with them”. as far as this linguist is concerned, it basically emphasizes the concept as a particular group set, and has at least a partial significance in its definition.

Conclusion/Recommendations (Xulosa va takliflar). In addition to the linguists above, we pay attention to Ivanova’s description. The concept is “cultural value information that has a non-verbal order, a certain inner experience ... different forms of experiencing and understanding the world, the ability to gather information, and language the ability to verbally convert through a specific set of character.

Humans differ from other beings by their language culture and use it as their own way. We use language to express our thoughts and convey our thoughts to the listener, so it is natural to think that our thinking is influenced by the language we use.

Reference:

1. Маслова В.А. Введение в лингвокультурологию //учебное пособие. -Москва: 1997.
2. Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология. - М.: Academia, 2001.
3. Пастушенко Л.П. Английские фразеологические единицы в составе фразеологического поля: Дис. канд. филол. наук. – Киев: 1982.
4. Смит Л.П. Фразеология английского языка. - М., 1998.

THE DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN AGRICULTURE

Abdumajitova Ra'no Rahimjanovna

*Tashkent state agrarian university, English language senior
teacher of English language*

Abdumajitov Ahmad Alisherovich

Tashkent state agrarian university, student of master's degree

Abstract. This article describes the didactic principles of teaching foreign languages in agriculture, their types and theoretical and practical significance. In addition, the role of didactic principles in the teaching of foreign languages, in particular English, its types and language materials, and the role of each foreign language teaching skills are analyzed.

Keywords. foreign languages, agriculture, didactic principles, foreign language skills, creative approach.

QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIDA CHET TILLARNI O'QITISHNING DIDAKTIK PRINSIPLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada qishloq ho'jaligi sohasida chet tillarni o'qitishning didaktik prinsiplari, ularning turlari hamda nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati yoritilgan. Shu bilan birga didaktik prinsiplarning chet tillari, hususan, ingliz tilini o'qitishda o'rni, uning turlari va til materillari hamda chet til o'qitishning har bir ko'nikmalaridagi o'rni tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: chet tillari, qishloq xo'jaligi, didaktik prinsiplar, chet til ko'nikmalari, ijodiy yondashuv.

Introduction (Kirish). It has been suggested by thousands of educators over the centuries rules and views are generalized in didactic (educational) principles and scientific status based on that. This is due to the experience of teaching and experimenting in different periods a number of successful past didactic principles have

been created. Their naming and strong in modern pedagogy, despite differences in essence.

Adherence to the following didactic principles is acceptable to most teachers and Methodists and pleasant; education, awareness, activism, demonstration, systematization, individual approach, (careful mastering of knowledge, adaptation to the strength of the student, etc.).

Literature review (Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili). Knowledge of specific principles of foreign language teaching, including general and special principles helps manage the learning process. Special principles in methodological manuals so far it has not been scientifically modeled. They are scientific for great Methodists can be learned nationally from research. Special principles language material (vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation) or types of speech activities (speaking, listening comprehension, reading, writing), structured on the basis of educational (technical / non-technical) means.

The study of foreign language grammar and vocabulary in scientific research is in the literature of V.S. Setlin, the teaching of foreign language reading is in the theoretical work of V.A. Buchbinder, and special principles of foreign language teaching are mainly in the works of M.V. Lyakhovitsky and S.K. Folomkina.

Research Methodology (Tadqiqot metodologiyasi). These principles, which are popular in education, apply to every science special application is natural.

The principle of educational education is the task of comprehensive transmission to the younger generation implies the implementation of standing in front of a foreign language science one of the goals is education. Information and foreign language acquired by students through a foreign language according to the content of education mental and verbal skills acquired during language learning directly related to upbringing. The process of learning a foreign language is the same as in other disciplines educating students is one of the main tasks of the educational institution.

The principle of consciousness represents different levels of understanding in the science of methodology. 1950s to study the rules of "conscious" language material in the methodology of the years or meant to translate. Comparison with the mother tongue

is the basis of this principle was the concept. In this regard, the principle of "reliance on the mother tongue" was decided.

“Reliance” means, in other words, “translation”. Today, the principle of consciousness is such an application in the process of teaching a foreign language first: understanding the essence of the study material (philosophical achieving unity of content and form in the sense), i.e., sentences and speech in a foreign language. Comprehension of content, secondly, is not in the rule of language material, but in the practice of speech conscious (skilled) application, information exchange, and finally, third, “first speech and then the simple rule is "to act in obedience to what is called a criterion in language practice" compatibility (analogy) and inductive path construction (application of the language phenomenon, then methodological measures such as the transition to abstraction) fall within the scope of the principle of consciousness.

The principle of activism is closely related to serious participation in speech in a foreign language. First of all, it is necessary to know that external activity is carried out, at least, without the participation of the mind the amount of exercise performed is not a leading indicator of activity. Oral and to meet their needs in the creative acquisition of written speech, in the implementation of speech activities the question arises about aspiration. The main signs of activity are desire, interest, thought manifests itself in psychological concepts such as aspiration.

Once you start learning a foreign language, the student becomes interested in it. The level of success of a student depends on the state of his activity known from experience. When the language being taught makes the reader happy, the activity increases, otherwise there will be a delay and interest will wane.

Activity comes in three forms: mental, emotional, and verbal. Possession of speech is an emotion sparks of activity flourish only when they bring joy and spiritual maturity. Exercises on the types of speech activities and language material should be done at will directly affects the level of activity. Overcoming difficulties, not being afraid to make mistakes in speaking a foreign language, student relevance of speech to private life, application of different work procedures (student-student, teacher-student,

teacher-class, student-class, etc.) language competitions are among the factors that increase activity.

Achieve the goals of understanding, mastering and applying language material special demonstration and application in speech. Designed to see language material in the process of practice and application in speech tools (slides, videos, films) are applied accordingly.

The principle of thorough mastery is interpreted in a specific way in a foreign language. Different methods systems used this principle differently. Foreign language units (word, word compound, speech pattern) in the student's memory, in speech activity using them as you wish can ensure thorough mastery. Training effective use of material analysis, synthesis, comparison, reflection presentation, sight, hearing, movement (speech and movement of material after acquaintance) hand) many exercises with the participation of analyzers and creative in foreign language speech application (expressing the opinion and understanding of others), as well as the material studied thorough mastery is achieved by controlling the level of mastery.

Analysis and results (Tahlil va natijalar). The ability of each student to apply the principle of individual approach However, working with the team is also undeniable, of course. It is recommended to involve him more actively in the performance of cooking exercises otherwise they are introverts, they tend to talk less.

Creating or mastering a system of speaking skills in a foreign language is the essence of this principle represents. Speech, listening comprehension, reading and comprehension, written information system recommended in the program. To be able to answer a question, to understand another person's speech comprehension, etc. are practiced regularly.

The problem of the interaction of the main types of speech activities is considered one of the principles. Speaking, listening, reading and writing go hand in hand. The reader can listen and understand and use the units used in speaking and writing. The reader can listen and understand the material in the language of reading. Apparently, language material moves from one type of speech activity to another.

Conclusion/Recommendations (Xulosa va takliflar). From didactic principles to concepts of ease-difficulty or compatibility with student power it also has special applications in foreign language teaching. Educational sciences follow the “easy to hard” principle when teaching topics or concepts is performed.

The concept of oral speech development, which is one of the important private principles, also applies to the audiolingual method. The full name of the principle is “the development of oral speech in the practice of language material”. It’s been different lately therefore; it is also called the process of speaking before reading and writing.

References

1. Johnson, K. E. The Sociocultural Turn and Its Challenges for Second Language Teacher Education. // TESOL Quarterly., – London., 2006: – 235.
2. Harmer J. The Practice of English Language Teaching. – London., 2001: – 64.
3. Jalolov J. Chet tili o‘qitish metodikasi. – Toshkent., 2012: – 48.
4. Gazieva, S. T. (2020). Modern technology in learning foreign languages. Academic Research in Educational Sciences, 1 (3), 1272-1275.

**TA'LIMDA RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYANING O'RNI VA
AHAMIYATI**

Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika instituti,

Tadbirkorlik va boshqaruv fakulteti

Iqtisodchi Meliyeva Nargiza

ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyotning innovatsion ta'lim muhitini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish, O'zbekistonni raqamli rivojlantirishda innovatsion ta'lim tizimida qo'yiladigan yangi talablar haqida yoritib berilgan. Kredit-modul tizimida o'qituvchining vazifasi va o'rni qanday ekanligi keltirib o'tiladi.

ANNOTATION: This article describes the formation and development of an innovative educational environment of the digital economy in Uzbekistan, the new requirements for an innovative education system in the digital development of Uzbekistan.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: O'qitishning kredit-modul tizimi, Amerika (AQSh) kredit tizimi – USCS, Yevropa kredit tizimi – ECTS, Bolonya deklaratsiyasi, innovatsion ta'lim, raqamli iqtisod, IT-dasturlash, axbarot xavfsizligi.

KEYWORDS: credit based system, American (United States Credit System – USCS), European credit transfer system (European Credit Transfer System - ECTS), The Bologna Declaration, innovative education, digital economy, IT programming, information security.

Bugun har bir o'qituvchi va tarbiyachi, oliygoh domlasi ta'lim va ilm-fan sohasidagi eng so'nggi ijobiy yangiliklarni o'quv jarayonlariga tatbiq eta oladigan, chuqur bilim va dunyoqarash egasi, bir so'z bilan aytganda, zamonamiz va jamiyatimizning eng ilg'or vakillari bo'lishlari kerak." O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoev ta'kidlaganudek, Kredit-modul tizimida an'anaviy ta'lim tizimidagi o'qituvchilarning vazifalari saqlanib qolgan holda yangicha ta'rif va

tavsifga ega bo'lgan lavozimlarning mavjudligi o'quv jarayonini samarali tashkil etish va ta'lim sifatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. O'zbekistonning Bolonya jarayonida ishtirok etishi, 80-yillarda shakllangan va 20-asrning oxiriga qadar qo'llanib kelinayotgan Amerika (Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari kredit tizimi - United States Credit System - USCS) hamda Yevropa (European Credit Transfer System - ECTS), kredit tizimini qo'llashdan iborat. Kredit-modul tizimida o'qituvchilarning vazifalari va o'rni an'anaviy ta'limga nisbatan bir muncha serqirra, ko'p funksionallilik tamoyillariga asoslangan holda nomoyon bo'ladi. Bu esa ta'lim jarayonining modernizatsiya qilish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning yuqori samara berishi uchun xizmat qiladi. Prezidentimizning 2018- yil 21- sentyabrdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasini 2019-2021 yillarda innovatsion rivojlantirish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi qarorida: "Mamlakatning xalqaro maydondagi raqobatbardoshlik darajasini va innovatsion jihatdan taraqqiy etganini belgilovchi asosiy omil sifatida inson (aqliy) kapitalini rivojlantirish - strategiyaning bosh maqsadidir", deb ta'kidlab o'tganlar. Oldimizga qo'yilgan buyuk vazifalarni hal etish uchun biz ta'limda, sog'liqni saqlashda va oilada yangi innovatsion g'oyalar va ularni samarali amalga oshirish yo'l xaritasi va bu bilan bog'lik chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqishimiz zarur. Bugungi kunda intellektual qobiliyatni (inson kapitalini) rivojlantirish mexanizmlarini shakllantirish sohasida na sog'liqni saqlashda, va na ta'lim tizimida aniq chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqilgan. Tabiatda ko'chat ekishdan oldin yerni tayyorlamasak, yaxshi hosil olib bo'lmaydi, ahir. Nega ta'limda oldin aqli tibbiyot yordamida miya xotirasi imkoniyatlarini va qobiliyatini o'stirmay (ta'limning ildizi sog'liqni saqlashda), unga bilim berishga samarasiz harakat qilamiz. Ko'p talabalarga 11-16 yil bergan bilimlarimizning 20-30% qismi ham yodida qolmaydi. Al-Xorazmiy va Ibn Sinolarni hech kim 15 yil bizga o'xshab o'quv muassasalarida o'qitib, bunga mablag' sarflamagan. Ular tug'ilganida xotirasi, o'ylash tezligi va Alloh bergan qobiliyat juda kuchli bo'lgan. Prezidentimiz boshchiligida raqamli iqtisodiyotga o'tish jarayonida bilimlarni innovatsiyalarga aylantirib, samarali ishlatib, muvaffaqiyat qozonish bo'yicha aniq va tizimli chora-tadbirlar, sifatli ta'lim mexanizmlarini hozircha ishlab chiqqanimiz yo'q.

Qayd etish kerakki, bunda quyidagilarni e'tiborga olish lozim: birinchidan, O'zbekistonni innovatsion yo'nalishda rivojlantirish uchun ijtimoiy sohaga (inson kapitalini rivojlantirish) bo'lgan investisiyalar real sektorga nisbatan ko'proq bo'lishi kerak. Ya'ni yangicha o'ylash, yangicha fikrlash va yangicha hayot tarzini shakllantirish uchun yangicha atama-terminlarni kiritish kerak bo'ladi: aqlli oila, aqlli mahalla, aqlli tibbiyot, aqlli ta'lim, aqlli din, aqlli talaba, aqlli tadbirkor... Bular barchasining aqlni, qobiliyatni takomillashtirish va samarali ishlatishning o'z yo'l xaritalarini ishlab chiqish zarur. Chunki raqamli rivojlanish jarayoni inson aqliy kapitalining o'sishiga va uni samarali ishlatishiga proporsional holda o'sadi.

Ikkinchidan, innovatsiyalar strategiyasini maqsadi barcha sohalarda sifat ko'rsakichlarini o'stirish (ayniqsa, inson kapitali sifatini). Shundagina turmush darajasining sifati o'sadi va bizning qadrlarimiz dunyo bozorida raqobatbardosh bo'la oladi. Shuning uchun "Sifat, sifat va yana sifat" degan shior mamlakatimizda raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishdagi asosiy maqsad bo'lishi kerak (sifat raqamli iqtisodiyotning asosiy kapitaliga aylanishi lozim)

Ushbu jarayonni amalga oshirish, zarur vazifalarni belgilash, faoliyat turlari bo'yicha jarayonlarni tashkillashtirish xalqaro normalar, rivojlangan davlatlar tajribalari hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasida mavjud qonun va qonunosti hujjatlari vositasida tartibga solinadi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi PF- 4947-sonli Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Xarakterlar Strategiyasi"da milliy kadrlarning raqobatbardoshligi va umumjaxon amaliyotiga asoslangan oliy ta'lim milliy tizimining sifati oshishiga, Bolonya jarayoni ishtirokchi mamlakatlari diplomlarini o'zaro tan olishga, o'qituvchi va talabalar bilan almashuv dasturlarini amalga oshirishga ko'maklashuvchi 1999 yil 19 iyundagi Bolonya deklarasiyasiga ko'shilish masalasini ko'rib chiqish belgilab quyilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 8 oktabrdagi PF- 5847-son Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi"da oliy ta'lim jarayonlariga raqamli texnologiyalar va zamonaviy uqitish usullarni joriy etish, yoshlarni ilmiy faoliyatga keng jalb etish,

korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish, muxandislik-texnik ta'lim yunalishlarida taxsil olayotgan talabalar ulushini oshirish, kredit-modul tizimini joriy etish, uquv rejalarida amaliy ko'nikmalarni oshirishga qaratilgan mutaxassislik fanlari bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlar ulushini oshirish bo'yicha aniq vazifalar belgilab berilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning 2020 yil 24 yanvardagi Oliy Majlisga yo'llagan murojaatnomasida 2020 yilga "Ilm, ma'rifat va raqamli iktisodiyotni rivojlantirish yili" deb, 2020 yil 29 dekabr kuni parlamentga murojaat bilan chiqish qilib, 2021 yilni "Yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va aholining sog'lig'ini mustahkamlash yili" deb nom berishning taklif etilishi, bugungi kundan yoshlarga bo'lgan e'tiborning kundan kun ortib borayotgani hamda ushbu jarayonning davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilganligini anglatadi. Mamlakat yoshlariga e'tibor avvalo ularning sifatli ta'lim olishlari bilan kafolatlanishini inobatga olsak, sifatli ta'lim albatta bugungi kun jahon mamlakatlarida eng ma'qul hisoblangan ta'lim tizimi ko'rinish va uslublarida amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Maktab bitiruvchilarini oliy ta'lim bilan kamrab olish darajasini bosqichma-bosqich oshirib borish, ta'lim yunalishlari va o'qitiladigan fanlarni qayta ko'rib chiqish, mutaxassislikka aloqasi bo'lmagan fanlar sonini 2 barobar qisqartirish, oliy ta'limda o'quv jarayoni kredit-modul tizimiga o'tkazish, qator oliy ta'lim muassasalarini o'zini o'zi moliyaviy ta'minlashga o'tkazish, ta'lim soxasini to'liq raqamlashtirish, davlat xususiy sheriklik mexanizmlarini ta'lim sohasiga xam keng tatbiq etish masalalari shu kunning dolzarb masalalari ekanligi doimiy ta'kidlab borilmoqda va bu borada samarali ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Dunyoning rivojlangan davlatlari ta'lim tizimlari andoza sifatida qabul qilingan holda ta'lim sohasiga bog'liq xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlar va ularning mamlakatimiz ta'lim tizimiga moslik darajasi muntazam ravishda o'rganib, o'zlashtirib borilmoqda. Bu borada O'zbekiston Respublikasida ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish bo'yicha qabul qilinayotgan Prezident Qaror va Farmonlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi hamda Oliy Majlis tomonidan oliy ta'lim tizimiga oid qabul qilingan qonun hujjatlari, shuningdek tegishli vazirliklarning buyruqlari asosida ta'lim tizimiga oid yangi tartiblar va o'zgartirishlar amalda ekanligi bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish davlatimiz oldida turgan eng oliy maqsadlardan biri

ekanligining isboti deb aytish mumkin. Ta'lim sifatini ta'minlashda eng ilg'or tizimlardan foydalanish kelgusida yuksak natijalarga erishishning garovidir. Kredit-modul tizimi esa ana shunday vositalardan biri bo'lib, bugungi kunda oliy ta'lim tizimi va unga aloqador bo'lgan shaxslarning mehnat munosabatlarini tartibga soluvchi optimal vosita hisoblanadi. Kredit ta'lim tizimiga o'tish O'zbekiston Respublikasida ta'lim bosqichlari va akademik darajalarni aniq baholashga imkon beradi va ularni shaffof, tashxislanadigan va tan olinadigan holatga keltiradi. Bu esa jahonda tobora ommalashib borayotgan ta'lim muhitiga qo'shilishning bosh shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Akademik kreditning joriy qilinishi o'quv rejalarini takomillashtirish, integrallashgan o'quv kurslari, qo'shma ta'lim dasturlarini yaratish orqali oliy ta'lim tizimini yangicha tashkil qilish uchun asos bo'ladi va jaxon bozorida bizning ta'limimiz va mutaxassislarimizning raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlaydi. Bunda asosiy urg'u O'zbekistonda kredit ta'lim tizimini joriy etishga yordam beradigan, xalqaro miqiyosda qo'llanilayotgan qator muhim tushuncha va atamalarga qaratilishi lozim. Masalan, "Educational Program" (ta'lim dasturi) muayyan ta'lim bosqichi (bakalavriat, magistratura, doktorantura) bo'yicha mutaxassislikni anglatadi, "Academic Program" (o'quv dasturi) o'quv fanini bildiradi va "Syllabus" (sillabus) atamasi bilan bir xil ma'noni anglatadi. "Source" 25 atamasi o'quv yilini emas, balki o'quv kursini, fanini, modulini bildiradi. "Faculty" atamasi fakultetni emas, balki professoro'qituvchilar tarkibini anglatadi. O'qituvchining lavozimini ko'rsatishda "Lecturer" (lektor, ma'ruzachi) va "Tutor" (tyutor) atamalari keng qo'llaniladi. Innovatsion iqtisodiyotda bandlar ichida oliy ma'lumotlilar soni 50%dan oshiq bo'lishi kerak. Shuning uchun ham AQSh va Rossiya Federasiyasi tajribasini hisobga olib, O'zbekistonda davlat-xususiy sherikchilikda sifatli nodavlat IT-mutaxassislarini tayyorlaydigan OTMlarni ko'paytirish zarur. Bunda Davlat byudjetiga ham ortiqcha og'irlik tushmaydi, ishsizlik kamayib, yoshlar o'rtasida jinoyatchilik va huquqbuzarlik holatlari kamayishiga erishiladi.

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasida 2030-yilda o'rta ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarini oliy ta'limga qamrab olish 50 foizga yetkazilishi lozim deb ta'kidladi.

Oliy ta'lim sohasida DXSHni rivojlantirish, hududlarda davlat va nodavlat oliy ta'lim muassasalari faoliyatini tashkil etish asosida oliy ta'lim bilan qamrov darajasini 50 foizdan oshirish, sohada sog'lom raqobat muhitini yaratish konsepsiyaning asosiy maqsadlaridandir.

O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti va Samarqand davlat universitetini mamlakat OTMLar flagmaniga aylantirish mo'ljallangan.

Respublikadagi kamida 10 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasini xalqaro e'tirof etilgan tashkilotlar (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education yoki Academic Ranking of World Universities) reytingining birinchi 1 000 ta o'rindagi oliy ta'lim muassasalari ro'yxatiga, shu jumladan, O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti va Samarqand davlat universitetini birinchi 500 ta o'rindagi oliy ta'lim muassasalari ro'yxatiga kiritish maqsad qilingan.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'quv jarayoni bosqichma-bosqich kredit-modul tizimiga o'tkaziladi.

Xalqaro tajribalardan kelib chiqib, oliy ta'limning ilg'or standartlarini joriy etish, jumladan, o'quv dasturlarida nazariy bilim olishga yo'naltirilgan ta'limdan amaliy ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim tizimiga bosqichma-bosqich o'tiladi.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim, fan, innovatsiya va ilmiy-tadqiqotlar natijalarini tijoratlashtirish faoliyatining uzviy bog'liqligini nazarda tutuvchi "Universitet 3.0" konsepsiyasi bosqichma-bosqich joriy etiladi. Xorijiy investitsiyalarni keng jalb qilish, pullik xizmatlar ko'lamini kengaytirish va boshqa byudjetdan tashqari mablag'lar hisobiga oliy ta'lim muassasalarida texnopark, forsayt, texnologiyalar transferi, startap, akselerator markazlarini tashkil etish hamda ularni tegishli tarmoq, soha va hududlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishini tadqiq qiluvchi va prognozlashtiruvchi ilmiy-amaliy muassasalar darajasiga olib chiqish maqsad qilingan.

Bugungi kunda O‘zbekistonda 114 ta, jumladan 93 ta milliy va 21 ta xorijiy OTM hamda ularning filiallari faoliyat ko‘rsatmoqda.

Oliy ta‘lim uzluksiz ta‘lim tizimining muhim bosqichi. Innovatsion taraqqiyotni belgilaydigan, malakali, soha va tarmoqlar bo‘yicha chuqur ixtisoslashgan mutaxassislar aynan shu bosqichda tayyorlanadi. Shu bois, davlatimiz tomonidan ta‘limning mazkur bosqichini modernizatsiyalashga katta e‘tibor qaratilyapti. Jumladan, yangi oliy ta‘lim muassasalari tashkil etilayotir, ta‘lim yo‘nalishlari va mutaxassisliklar soni oshirilmoqda. Oliy ta‘lim muassasalarining moddiy-texnik bazasi yaxshilanib, yangi ilmiy laboratoriyalar faoliyati yo‘lga qo‘yilmoqda. Professor-o‘qituvchilarni moddiy rag‘batlantirish mexanizmi ishlab chiqilib, amaliyotga joriy etildi.

XULOSA: Xulosa o‘rnida aytish joizki, insoniyat taraqqiyotining hozirgi davri va yaqin istiqbolida iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari, ijtimoiy soha va davlat boshqaruvi tizimining sifat jihatdan rivojlanishi raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lib bormoqda. Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotining istiqboli ham raqamli iqtisodiyot rivojlanishi va raqamli texnologiyalarning qamrov darajasiga tayanadi. Bunga erishish uchun raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning quyidagi asosiy shartlari va ustuvor yo‘nalishi - raqamli texnologiyalar barqaror faoliyat ko‘rsatishi uchun institutsional muhit va raqamli infratuzilmani yaratish, davlat xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish, iqtisodiyotning real sektori tarmoqlari, sog‘liqni saqlash, davlat kadastri va boshqa sohalarda raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududini rivojlangan mamlakatlar darajasida internet global tarmog‘iga ulanish zarur. Shuningdek, davlat innovatsion va raqamli ekotizimni qo‘llab-quvvatlash sohasida raqamli ta‘limning zamonaviy metodlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlashi, innovatsion xizmatlarni samarali tartibga solish normalarini ishlab chiqishi, yangi bozorlarni o‘zlashtirishda ko‘maklashishi hamda texnologik jarayonlarning chuqurlashuvida yuzaga chiqadigan risklarni pasaytirish choralarini ko‘rish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Махкамасининг 1998 йил 5 январдаги «Узлуксиз таълим тизими учун давлат таълим стандартларини ишлаб чиқиш ва жорий этиш тўғрисида»ги 5-сонли Қарори.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «Таълим тўғрисида»ги Қонуни. Тошкент, 1997 й., 29 август №463-1.
3. Усмонов Б.Ш., Хабибуллаев Р.А. Олий ўқув юртларида ўқув жараёнини кредит-модуль тизимида ташкил қилиш. Ўқув қўлланма. Т.: «Tafakkur» нашриёти, 2020 й. 120 бет.
4. Карпов В. В. Инвариантная модель интенсивной технологии обучения при многоступенчатой подготовке в вузе. — М.; СПб.: Исследовательский центр проблем качества подготовки специалистов, 1992. — 141 с. 32 б. Мухина С.А..Соловьёва А.А. Современные инновационные технологии обучения. М.:«ГЭОТАР-Медия» 2008 43 с.
5. Qosimova G. Davlat byudjeti ijrosining g'aznachilik tizimi. O'quv qo'llanma. Т.: "IQTISOD-MOLIYA", 2008; 372 б
6. Крacionepona O. 50pkerait yuer-MTTpocсMeana Depaar", 2008; 384 с.

**POLIMETAL RUDALARNI BOYITISH SXEMALARI VA AJRATISH
TARTIBLARI**

Nosirov Nurzod Ixtiyorovich - Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti Olmaliq filiali, "Konchilik ishi" kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi.

Ashirmatova Iroda Mamasaid qizi - Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent Davlat texnika universiteti Olmaliq filiali 3f-20 (FQB) tabalasi

Hasanova Zebiniso Anvarovna - Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent Davlat texnika universiteti Olmaliq filiali 3f-20 (FQB) tabalasi

Annotatsiya: Polimetal rudalarni boyitish sxemasi shu bilan birgalikda ajratish tartibini tanlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tabiatda monometal sulfidli rudalar amalda uchramaydi. Shuning uchun polimetal rudalar faqat sulfidli emas, balki oksidli minerallarni ham saqlaydi. Polimetal rudalar sulfidli, oksidli va sulfid-oksidli bo'lishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Qo'rg'oshin, rux, kollektiv-selektiv sxemalar, flotatsiya, boyitma, reagentlar, polimetal rudalar.

Sulfidli qo'rg'oshin-ruxli, qo'rg'oshin - misli rudalarni flotatsiyalashda selektiv flotatsiya sxemasi ham, kollektiv-selektiv flotatsiya sxemasi ham qo'llaniladi. Qoidaga ko'ra kollektiv - selektiv flotatsiya sxemasi texnik- iqtisodiy nuqtai nazardan maqsadga muvofiqroq hisoblanadi. Oksidli, sulfidli va aralash polimetal rudalarning moddiy tarkibining murakkabligi, ular turlarining hilma-xilligi, ulardagi qimmatbaho komponent miqdorining turli-tumanligi, oksidlar va sulfidlarning nisbati, puch tog' jinslarining zichligi, birlamchi va ikkilamchi shlamlarning miqdori, eruvchi tuzlarning mavjudligi va h.k.lar boyitishning murakkab texnologik sxemalarini qo'llashni talab qiladi. Biroq bunday sxemalarni qo'llash polimetal rudalar konlarining yuqori zonalarida oksidli va aralash rudalar zaxiralari nisbatan katta emasligi tufayli har doim ham iqtisodiy jihatdan maqsadga muvofiq emas. Qayta ishlanuvchi rudaning moddiy

tarkibidagi noqulay xususiyatlarini to'liq neytrallasga va yuqori texnologik ko'rsatkichlarga erishishni ta'minlovchi asosiy texnologik jarayon flotatsiya hisoblanadi.

Ko'pchilik sulfid-oksidi rudalar minerallarning notekis hol-hol joylashishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Bunda qo'rg'oshin sulfidlari yirik hol-holli, oksidlari-mayin hol-holli joylashgan. Bunday rudalar uchun bosqichli flotatsiyani-ikki yoki uch bosqichli yanchish va sikllararo flotatsiyani qo'llash maqsadga muvofiq. Qo'rg'oshin minerallarining o'ta yanchilishining oldini olish uchun yanchishning birinchi bosqichida sterjenli tegirmonlarni ishlatish tavsiya qilinadi.

Qo'rg'oshinning oksidli minerallarining mo'rtligi va yumshoqligi ularni maydalash va yanchish paytida ko'p miqdorda ikkilamchi shlamlar hosil bo'lishiga va qo'rg'oshin minerallarining flotatsiya chiqindilari tarkibida yo'qolishiga sabab bo'ladi. Bo'tanada ikkilamchi shlamlarning miqdori uncha ko'p bo'lmaganda ularning zararli ta'sirini neytrallanish yoki reagentlar yordamida (masalan, suyuq shisha), yoki oraliq mahsulotlarni (masalan tozalash flotatsiyasi chiqindilarini), yoki flotatsiyaning birinchi bosqichi chiqindisini shlamsizlantirish orqali erishiladi. Ko'p hollarda qum va shlamlarni alohida ishlash sxemasini qo'llash orqali yaxshi samaraga erishish mumkin. Bunday sxemani gravitatsion boyitish chiqindilariga qo'llash odatdagi sxemaga nisbatan boyitmadagi qo'rg'oshinning miqdorini 6,6% ga, va uni boyitmaga ajralishini 2,9% ga oshirishga imkon berdi, unda ksantogenatning sarfi 10% ga, natriy sulfidining sarfi esa 6% ga qisqardi.

Rudaning tabiiy namlanishi yuqori bo'lganda shlamlarning flotatsiyasini mahsus tartiblarni qo'llab alohida siklda olib borish maqsadga muvofiq. Qo'rg'oshin minerallari mayin zarralarini qiyin flotatsiyalanishining sababi, tadqiqotchilarning fikriga ko'ra, ularning yuzasini yopib turuvchi gidrofil pardaning mavjudligi. Bo'tanani natriy silikati bilan mahsus ishlash ruda zarralarini shlamli pardadan ajratib, ularni sulfidlanishini, to'plovchi bilan ta'sirlashishini va flotatsiyalanishini yaxshilaydi.

Qum va shlamlarni alohida flotatsiyalash tajribalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bunda qo'rg'oshining ajralish samaradorligi faqat shlamli fraksiyadan emas, balki qumli

fraksiyadan ham ortadi. Shlamning flotatsiyasida bo'tananing optimal zichligi $S:Q=1:5$, qumning flotatsiyasida esa $S:Q=1:2$.

Rudani mayin tuyish va flotatsiyalashning bosqichli sxemasi qumni flotatsiyalash va olingan ko'pikli mahsulotni tozalash qiyinligi tufayli qayta yanchish bilan to'ldirilishi mumkin. Serussit, anglazit va vulfenitning 0,1mm dan katta zarralari sulfidlovchining ortiqcha miqdoriga sezgirligi uchun o'rtacha yiriklikdagi zarralarga nisbatan yomon flotatsiyalanadi.

Aralash qo'rg'oshinli rudalarni flotatsiya usulida boyitish qo'rg'oshinning sulfidli va oksidli minerallarini alohida yoki birgalikdagi flotatsiya sxemalari bo'yicha amalga oshiriladi.

Qo'rg'oshinning sulfidli va oksidli minerallarini alohida flotatsiyalash sxemalari odatda dastlabki rudadagi qo'rg'oshin sulfidlari va oksidlarining miqdorlari doimiy nisbatda bo'lganda ishlatiladi.

Qo'rg'oshinning sulfidli va oksidli minerallarini birgalikda flotatsiyalash sxemasi odatda rudada qo'rg'oshining 50 % dan ortig'i oksidli formada bo'lganda qo'llaniladi. Qo'rg'oshinning sulfidli va oksidli minerallarini birgalikda flotatsiyalashning texnologik sxemasining kamchiligi fabrikada avtomatlashtirilgan sistema yo'q bo'lsa natriy sulfidining sarfini boshqarib bo'lmasligi. Sulfidlovchining ortiqcha sarfi birinchi navbatda qo'rg'oshin sulfidlarini so'ndiradi, yetarli bo'lmasa-qo'rg'oshinning oksidli minerallarini yetarli darajada so'ndirmaydi va buning natijasida uning flotatsiyasi muvaffaqiyatli ketmaydi. Shubhasiz, sulfidli va oksidli minerallarni birgalikda qo'llash texnologik jarayonni ishonchli avtomatik nazorat va reagentlar sarfini boshqarish sistemasi bilan jixozlanganda muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Qo'rg'oshinli va qo'rg'oshin ruxli rudalarni oksidli va aralash rudalarini flotatsiyalashda odatda oddiy sxemalar qo'llaniladi, chunki oksidlangan minerallarning yumshoqligi, mo'rtligi, mineral yuzasida hosil bo'lgan sun'iy sulfidli pardaning oson oksidlanishi tufayli ko'p sonli tozalash operatsiyalarini qo'llash mumkin emas.

Qo'rg'oshin, rux, mis va temir sulfidlarining kollektiv flotatsiyasini odatda sodali muhitda pH 8-9 da amalga oshiriladi. To'plovchilar sifatida asosan ksantogenatlar

ishlatiladi. Ko'p hollarda ksantogenatning turli uzunlikdagi uglevodorod zanjirli aralashmalari qo'llaniladi, masalan etil va amil ksantogenatlarining aralashmalari. Ko'pik hosil qiluvchi sifatida qayrag'och yog'i turidagi reagentlar ishlatiladi. Sulfidlarning flotatsiyalashdan oldin bo'tanaga biroz natriy sulfidining berilishi ksantogenat sarfini kamaytirib, olinadigan boyitma sifatini yaxshilaydi. Puch tog' jinslarining flotatsiyalanish qobiliyatini so'ndirish, shlamlarning zararli ta'sirini neytrallash uchun suyuq shisha, eruvchi tuzlarnikini neytrallash uchun ammoniy sulfat ishlatiladi. Biroq shuni hisobga olish kerakki, ammoniy sulfatning ortiqcha sarfi mis sulfidlarining so'ndirilishiga olib keladi. Bo'tanada eruvchi tuzlarning miqdori ko'p bo'lganda va rudani dastlabki yuvishning imkoni bo'lmiganda asosiy flotatsiyani kislotali muhitda to'plovchi sifatida aeroflot yoki diksantogenid ishlatib, kuchsiz kislotali yoki neytral muhitda-ksantogenatlar ishlatib olib borish mumkin. Galenit sulfidril to'plovchilar ishtirokida yaxshi flotatsiyalanishi bilan ajralib turadi, biroq flotatsiyada pH ning optimal qiymati uning oksidlanish darajasiga bog'liq bo'lib, qo'shilib qolgan jinslarning tarkibi bilan aniqlanadi. Sodali muhitda pH ning ortishi bilan galenitning ajralishi odatda ko'tariladi, ohakli muhitda esa qo'rg'oshinning ajralishi pH ning neytral sohasida maksimal ajralishga erishish muimkin. Galenitning flotatsiyalanishini faolashtirishga qo'shimcha tarzda "Reagent D" qo'shi b erishish mumkin.

Galenitning istalgan oksidlanish darajasi va pH da ksantogenat kontsentratsiyasining bo'tana pH iga bog'liqligi haqqoniyligicha qoladi.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati.

1. Nosirov, N. (2021). TAKING SAMPLES OF STRAIGHT TAILS OF THE TAILS OF THE GOLD EXTRACTION FACTORY. Збірник наукових праць SCIENTIA
2. Носиров, Н. И., Косимова, М. Н., & Носирова, М. Х. (2021). Извлечение Ценных Компонентов Флотационным И Магнитным Методами Из Хвостов Золотоизвлекательных Фабрик. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES, 2(4), 212-220.

3. Нурзод Ихтироёвич Носиров (2021). ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ СПОСОБОВ ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЗОЛОТА И СЕРЕБРА ИЗ ХВОСТОВ ЗОЛОТОИЗВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНЫХ ФАБРИК. Scientific progress, 1 (6), 192-199.
4. Муталова, М. А., & Хакимова, Д. Ю. (2020). ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ПОЛЕЗНЫХ КОМПОНЕНТОВ ИЗ ШЛАКОВ МЕТОДОМ ФЛОТАЦИИ. International Journal of Advanced Technology and Natural Sciences, 1(2), 26-30.
5. Marxamat A. Mutalova*, Adkham A. Khasanov, Gulnoraxon K. Salijanova, Izzatilla S. Ibragimov & Tatyana E. Melnikova, Jo Jo Use of Local Reagent in Breeding Polymetallic-Copper-Lead-Zinc Oreur, Scopus, Vol. 41 No. 5 (2022).
6. Муталова М.А., Салиджанова Г.К., Эрназаров М.М. Исследование характера связи реагентов с поверхностью чистых минералов, Uzbekistan Scientific progress, Volume 2/ISSUE/6/ ISSN 2181-1601, октябрь, 2021г.
7. Mutalova M. A., Islom Karimov nomidagi TDTU, Olmaliq filiali”Konchilik ishi “kafedrası dotsenti, t.f.n., Nazarova F. X, Djo’raeva N. S, Boyzoqov B., Xasanov I. Islom Karimov nomidagi TDTU, Olmaliq filiali, 5d-18FQB guruhi talabalari, POLIMETALL RUDALAR SELEKSIYASIDA QO’LLANILGAN REAGENTLAR VA TADQIQOTLAR METODIKASI, Journal of Advanced Research and Stability, Volume: 02 Issue: 03 | 2022, ISSN: 2181-2608. www.sciencebox.uz/
8. Абрамов А.А. Флотационные методы обогащения. М: Недра, 1998г., стр. 382.
9. Алексеев В. В., Горловский С.И., Рибакон В.В. Обогащение руд цветных и редких металлов в странах Азии, Африки, и Латинской Америки М: Недра, 2004 г., стр. 308
10. Абрамов А.А., Леонов С. Б. Обогащение руд цветных металлов. М: Недра, 2007г., стр.406.
11. Бакинов К.Г. Рациональные направления флотационного разделения минералов меди и свинца. Цветные металлы, № 5, 2002г.
12. Поляков М.М., Теория и технология флотации руд. М.: Недра, 1998г

ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK BAHOLASH VOSITALARI

Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot instituti ass: Jonimqulov Toxir Ibragim o'g'li

Zamonaviy sharoitda ta'lim sifati ta'lim muassasalari va milliy ta'lim tizimlarining raqobatdoshligini belgilovchi eng muhim xususiyatga aylanmoqda. Sifatni ta'minlash va sifatni nazorat qilish bo'yicha vazifalar ko'plab mamlakatlarda, shu jumladan, O'zbekistonda ham ta'lim islohotlari uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ta'lim natijalarini o'lchash va baholash muammosi pedagogik nazariya va amaliyotda eng muhim muammolardan biriga aylandi, chunki uning echimi mashg'ulotning mazmuni, usullari va tashkil etilishi hamda boshqaruv tizimini takomillashtirish samaradorligi va usullarini aniqlashga imkon beradi. Ta'lim natijalarini ob'ektiv, nazariy jihatdan asoslangan o'lchovlar va baholash o'qituvchilarga pedagogik jarayonning borishi, har bir o'quvchining ta'lim yutuqlari to'g'risida ma'lumot berishi va ma'lum omillarning ta'lim jarayoni va uning natijalariga ta'sirini ochib berishi mumkin. Jahon ta'lim amaliyotida eng yaxshi ta'lim tizimlari o'quvchilarning ta'lim natijalarini baholashning ishonchli tizimlariga tayanadi. O'tgan asrning o'rtalarida xorijiy ta'lim tizimlarida nazorat va baholash faoliyatidagi tub o'zgarishlar yuz bera boshladi. Ushbu sohadagi vaziyatga ma'lum darajada oydinlik kiritish maqsadida biz o'quvchilarning tayyorgarligini monitoring qilish va baholash, pedagogik o'lchovlarni realizatsiya qilishni isloh qilishning muhimligini belgilaydigan bir qator omillarni qayd etamiz. XX asr oxiri - XXI asr boshlari ilmiy-texnika inqilobi sharoitida ta'lim mazmuni hajmining kengayishi hisobiga ta'limning diversifikatsiyasi yuz berdi.

Axborot kommunikasiya bilan bog'liq bo'lgan yangi o'qitish usullari va texnologiyalarini joriy etish zarur bo'ldi, bu dasturlarning o'zgaruvchanligi, individual kurslar va ko'plab nazorat o'quv dasturlarini joriy etish bilan ifodalangan o'qitishning individualizatsiyasiga olib keldi. Ta'lim tizimini barcha darajalarda isloh qilishni jadallashtirish va pedagogik o'lchovlarning ob'ektiv natijalari asosida o'zgarishlarni tegishli ravishda tizimli tahlil qilish zarurligi, ta'lim tizimlarining holati to'g'risida ma'lumotlarning ishonchliligi va aniqligini talab qiladigan yangi boshqaruv

mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqishni talab qildi. An'anaviy bilimlarni baholash tizimi bilan pedagogik o'lchovlarning tub farqi shundaki, birinchi navbatda, biz o'quvchilarning o'qituvchi bilan o'zaro munosabatlarida ta'lim yutuqlarini sifat jihatidan baholash haqida, ikkinchidan, o'qitish natijalarining miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlarini, odatda, pedagogik ko'rsatkichlardan foydalangan holda olib bordik. Ikkala boshqaruv tizimining ham afzalliklari va kamchiliklari mavjud. An'anaviy metodlarning afzalliklaridan biri talabalarning muloqot qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish, texnikaning soddaligi va natijalarni olish samaradorligini oshirishdir. Ushbu usullar faqat talabalarning miqdoriy o'lchoviga emas, balki baholanadigan xususiyatlarining sifatli ekvivalentlarini ta'minlashga qaratilgan, shuning uchun bunday nazorat natijalarini bir-biri bilan taqqoslash mumkin emas. Ta'limni modernizatsiya qilish va uning sifatini boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirishning zamonaviy yo'nalishlariga mos kelmaydigan ularning jiddiy kamchiliklari qatoriga quyidagilar kiradi: o'qituvchilar tomonidan sub'ektivlikning namoyon bo'lishi; talabalarning tayyorgarligining yashirin tabiati tufayli erishilgan yutuqlarning haqiqiy darajasini aniqlashning iloji yo'qligi; malaka oshirish yondashuviga mos keladigan nazorat etishmasligi; yagona tarozi va baholash mezonlarining etishmasligi; ta'lim faoliyati natijalarini o'z-o'zini baholash va o'z-o'zini tuzatishning yomon uslubiy ta'minoti va boshqalar. An'anaviy texnologiyalardan farqli o'laroq, ta'lim sifatini baholashning zamonaviy texnologiyalari kvalimetrik (miqdoriy) yondashuvga asoslanadi, ularning maqsadi o'lchov o'zgaruvchisi hisob-kitoblari bilan aniqlangan raqamli ekvivalentlarni olishdir. Ikki yashirin parametr o'rganilgan deb hisoblanadi: topshiriqlarning qiyinligi va talabaning mavzuga (yoki fanlararo) tayyorligi [1].

Ta'lim natijalari darajasini miqdoriy o'lchashda xorijiy va mahalliy olimlar "maktab - universitet" ning eng muhim bosqichida samaradorligini isbotlagan nazorat va baholash faoliyatiga yangi yo'nalishlarni kiritish orqali eng katta yutuqlarga erishdilar [3]. Bir qarashda, "o'lchov" atamasining o'zi pedagogik amaliyotda shubhali ko'rinadi. Bu o'quvchilarning fizik narsalardan olgan bilimlari o'rtasidagi aniq farqlar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ularning xususiyatlarini baholash uchun shkala, mos yozuvlar nuqtasi va o'lchov birligi mavjud. Go'yo jismoniy ob'ektlarning

xususiyatlarining uzluksizligi g'oyasidan farqli o'laroq, talabalarning tayyorlik ko'rsatkichlari diskret taqsimot bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu erda an'anaviy besh balli yoki boshqa o'lchovning odatiy nuqtalari o'rtasida oraliq qiymatlar mavjud emas, qat'iy nol yo'q va an'anaviy baholash natijalariga ko'ra o'lchov birligiga kirish har doim ham mumkin emas. bilim. Shu bilan birga, aynan pedagogik o'lchovlar zamonaviy ta'lim va baholash tizimining asosini tashkil etadi, bu milliy ta'lim tizimlarida ham, ta'lim sifatini qiyosiy xalqaro tadqiqotlarida ham keng qo'llaniladi. Bunday holda, ko'pincha psixometrik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan standartlashtirilgan testlardan foydalaniladi, masalan: ishonchlilik, aniqlik, asoslilik, farqlash qobiliyati, o'lchov o'lchovi, statistik sifat standartlari, mezon va boshqalar [4]. Zamonaviy sinovlarga kvalimetrik yondoshish chet el olimlari asarlarida ishlab chiqilgan IRT (Item Response Theory) metodologiyasi bo'yicha testlarni loyihalashtirish va parametrlash uchun matematik modellardan foydalanish g'oyasiga asoslangan [1]. IRTning asosiy farazi - kuzatilayotgan ta'lim natijalari, sub'ektlarning yashirin xususiyatlari (test o'tkazish paytida predmetga tayyorligi) va ishlatilgan test topshiriqlari xususiyatlari (qiyinchilik darajalari) o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikning mavjudligi. Bunday holda, sinovning kuzatilgan natijalarini va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri empirik test ma'lumotlaridan olingan dastlabki natijalarni (bajarilgan topshiriqlar soni) aniqlaydigan ikkita to'plamning o'zaro ta'siri natijasida sinovdan o'tganlarning yashirin parametrlari aniqlanadi. Amalda, vazifa har doim yashirin parametrlarning qiymatlarini baholash uchun to'g'ri bajarilgan vazifalar soni bilan belgilanadi. Aynan uning echimi uchun ular orasidagi munosabatlarning u yoki bu turi (matematik model) tanlanadi, empirik test natijalari va reyting shkalasidagi ushbu yashirin o'zgaruvchilar qiymatlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik o'rnatiladi. U yoki bu matematik model asosida test tuziladi, uning kerakli sonli variantlari tuziladi va statistik ahamiyatga ega namunada sinovdan o'tkaziladi, psixometrik xususiyatlar aniqlanadi va reyting shkalasi tuziladi, shundan so'ng test pedagogik hisoblagich xususiyatlariga ega bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, o'quvchilarning pedagogik o'lchovlar nazariyasiga tayyorligining kompleks ko'rsatkichi ularning ma'lum bir fan sohasidagi ta'lim yutuqlari (bilim va ko'nikmalari) sifatida test nazorati ob'ekti sifatida tan olinadi va bilim sifatining kognitiv komponent jihatidan

miqdoriy o'lchovi bu yutuqlarning o'lchovli parametr sifatida darajasi bo'lib, test soni bilan ifodalanadi. o'lchov o'lchovidagi ballar. O'lchov natijasi u yoki bu darajada bajarilgan topshiriqlar sonini (birlamchi punktlarni) ularni masshtablash jarayonida qiyinchilik darajalarini hisobga olgan holda sinov punktlariga aylantirish orqali olinadi. Haqiqiy ball o'lchov vositalaridan mustaqil, ammo o'qish jarayonida o'zgarib turadigan doimiy (pedagogik o'lchov paytida sub'ektning miqdoriy xarakteristikasi) sifatida qaraladi. Pedagogik o'lchovlar o'lchovining rolini ma'lum darajadagi qiyinchiliklarga ega bo'lgan test topshiriqlari bajaradi va baholash ob'ektlari sub'ektlarning ta'lim yutuqlari darajalari, o'lchov natijasi sinov ballari shkalasi hisoblanadi. Vazifalarning qiyinligi va predmetlarning tayyorligi logit miqyosida ko'rsatiladi, pedagogik o'lchovlar nazariyasidagi logit o'lchov birligi hisoblanadi. Shunday qilib, jismoniy o'lchovlar kabi, miqdoriy o'lchovning barcha belgilari pedagogiklarda paydo bo'ladi.

Adabiyotlar

1. Bloom B.S. Taxonomy of Educational Objectives: The Classification of Educational Goals. Handbook I: Cognitive Domain / B.S. Bloom, D.R. Krathwohl. – N.Y.:McKay,1956.
2. Gaffarov H.R. —Barqaror rivojlanish talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda kadrlar malakasini oshirish va ularni qayta tayèrlash tizimini modernizatsiyalashl mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari.2016yil.
3. Weiss D.J. Application of computerized adaptive testing to educational problems / D.J. Weiss, G.G. Kingsbury // Journal of Educational Measurement. – 1984.–№21.
4. Weiss D.J. Computerized adaptive testing for effective and efficient measurement in counseling and education / D.J. Weiss // Measurement and Evaluation in Counseling and Development. – 2004

**EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING PUBLIC SERVICES TO THE POPULATION
IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek og'li

University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,

3rd-course student of "Political Science

Phone: +998935967497

Email: shohislom333@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

This article analyzes the civil service system mainly from the example of two countries: first, Western democracies with developed bureaucracies (continental countries of Western Europe) and democracies with a labor model of public service (Anglo-Saxon countries). The article also discusses the impact of political systems, political regimes, and political change on the institutionalization and institutional change of the civil service in different national systems.

Keywords: Civil Service, government, democracies, developed countries, public service.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW, AND DISCUSSION

Public services - a set of services provided by the state to members of society regularly, as well as the Civil Service - living within its competence by the government directly (through the public sector) or by financing the provision of private services it is also a service to people. It is usually provided by the government to people living within its jurisdiction directly (through the public sector) or by financing the provision of services. The term is associated with a social consensus (usually expressed through democratic elections), and public services are generally available to all, regardless of income, physical ability, or mental ability.

The widespread distribution of utilities as public services in developed countries usually began in the late nineteenth century, often with the urban development of gas

and water supply. Later, large cities and states began to provide other services to the population, such as electricity and health care. In many developed countries, local or national governments continue to provide such services, with the largest exceptions being the United States and the United Kingdom, where private supply is more proportionate. However, such public services provided privately are generally (for example, in the United States) strictly regulated by utility commissions.

Today, in developed countries such as the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France, public administration and public services are enviable. In these countries, the quality of budget services, and the level of active cooperation between the population and the state are much higher than in other countries. Regular monitoring and surveys are conducted to determine the needs of citizens for public services and their attitudes towards public services. Also, in Britain, a municipality is a self-governing administrative unit (usually a group of towns, cities, urban-type villages, or hamlets) with a clearly defined territory and its inhabitants.] The quality of public services is always provided to citizens. , conduct surveys on the extent of their compliance with the tax burden and size. The existence of public services in European countries has existed since the Middle Ages, as their main producers were themselves \ initially, the power of society rather than the state was somewhat superior. So, in a sense, one of the providers of public services in medieval Europe was banality. The essence of the banal was that the lord had the absolute right to own the mill, the stove, and so on. The farmer was paid a certain fee in the form of money or part of the produce. At the same time, the lord had to provide a mill and other socially useful infrastructure in his territory. In this context, these historical processes can serve as the basis for current, modern public services.

In addition, one of the tasks of public services in European countries is to develop a system of performance regulations [Regulations (French. Regulation - order, rule) a set of rules governing the work of state bodies, institutions, and organizations]. The system, known in the UK as "standards for working with citizens", is called the "Law on Coordination of Public Services" in France. The function of this system in both countries is to determine the performance of civil servants with citizens. In addition,

they often adopt new laws and regulations on the "simplification of many types of public services" and introduce new rules for collecting payments from the population.

Under the Third Republic of France (1870-1940), its vitality was greatly diminished as a result of significant political interference in certain sectors of the civil service, as the government became more indifferent to its bureaucratic practices, and several systems in the state needed modernization. stopped developing in the desired state. In particular, due to the imperfect system of training, training at that time was much slower. The system was not reformed until 1946, which led to the modernization of the administrative structure of the central government, the centralization of personnel selection, the establishment of a special ministry for civil service affairs, and the creation of a special school, Ecole National d'Administration. The École National D'administration was a special school for the training of high-ranking civil servants. In particular, this school has attracted worldwide attention due to its graduates 'ability to improve both professional and general skills.

As the economic crises intensified after the World Wars of the first half of the twentieth century, sharp protests erupted in several European countries, and in many countries economic development began to implement strategic plans and projects at various levels to improve people's lives. Efforts have been made in Western Europe to improve living standards and make production more efficient. In many countries, public services, especially electricity, fossil fuels, and public transportation, were essential sectors for the basic population needs of this period. After the Second World War, in many countries, as well as public funding and measures to implement universal health and extended education of the population began to be implemented. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, secondary education fees have been abolished and compulsory and free education is now available to all children under 15 years of age. A social support system has been set up to provide financial protection for everyone "from the cradle to the grave". Railways, gas, and electricity networks were nationalized. In 1946-1948, the National Health Service was created in all regions of the UK, transforming the entire health care system of the country.

At that time, public services were less developed in developing countries. For example, water services were available only to the wealthy middle class. For political reasons, the service was often subsidized, and funding was reduced for the poorest communities where there was potential for expansion. According to the concept of the United Nations Goal for Sustainable Development, a global community has been formed that will have a major impact on the demographics of public services and infrastructure.

In many European countries, there are several ways to privatize public services. It can be sold to private investors through the establishment of a free-market corporation. Thus, it becomes a private (not public) service. Another option used in the Scandinavian countries is to set up a corporation, but privatize it by actually retaining property or voting power in the hands of the government. In Finland, for example, Kemira has owned 49% of the shares since 2007, while the remaining 51% is owned by private investors. Given that 49% of the shares belong to a “state-owned enterprise,” this situation means that all other investors can jointly challenge the government’s decision to overturn government decisions at a shareholders’ meeting.

A regulated corporation may also have permits under an agreement to perform certain public service duties. In this case, the private corporation operates in a natural monopoly, the corporation performs its duties in a stronger order than usual to prevent the abuse of monopoly power. Finally, the government will be able to purchase the service on the free market. In many countries, the drug is provided as follows: the government covers part of the cost of the drug. Also, bus service, electricity, healthcare, and waste management organizations are being privatized in this way by enterprises. In addition, the United Kingdom, as well as Australia and Canada, are public-private partnerships. This also includes long-term leases to a private consortium in exchange for partial financing infrastructure.

In many cases, public services can only be based on bureaucracy, meaning they do not involve the production of goods. They can be produced by local or national monopolies, especially in industries where there are natural monopolies.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the system of modernization of public power in the UK was radically reformed. We can see this in the multi-stage reforms that have taken place in them. The first stage dates back to the time of Margaret Thatcher, which is known in British history as the "Thatcherism" period. Under Margaret Thatcher, the principles of a market economy were introduced into the public administration system, and competition with the private sector was encouraged. This new approach has given priority to the reduction of the bureaucratic apparatus, as well as the development of the main initiative tendencies of the bureaucracy.

In Britain, the emphasis is on the privatization of state property. Even the Ministry of Energy, which was under state control until 1992, has been privatized. Distributed to energy companies. However, the reforms did not yield the desired results. And then, for the use of private property, they evaluated the public service sector based on certain values and announced tenders for their transfer to the private sector.

In 1987, at the initiative of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a new program called "Next Steps" was developed. Under the program, a new way of managing the civil service was identified. And the government has set a new goal. The aim was to create special executive agencies independent of the central administration of public services and to separate the political powers and responsibilities of ministerial advisers.

The Agency was headed by the Chief Executive Officer, who was directly accountable to the Minister, from whom he was responsible for public service. But at the same time, he was given the freedom to manage and work effectively. The functions of such agencies have been generalized more qualitatively and efficiently. The number of services provided to the population has increased, and they are now faster and more timely. The rules of governance stipulate that the agency rewards its specialists based on the results of their professional activities. are encouraged to discover activity innovations and adapt quickly to change. A balance of service standards and local needs will be ensured; along with management, and information technology systems.

The "Next Steps" Reforms quickly gained popularity in the country. Under it, the networks of various Executive Agencies have spread: soon their number has reached

100. These agencies have 400,000 employees. ”In Australia, for example, the amount of funding provided by such private agencies and government contracts is about one-third of the total public expenditure.

Even though the process of state modernization in the United States began much later than in the United Kingdom [1993], reforms in this area did not fail to show their effective results. Reforms in this area were initiated by Bill Clinton. The reform is divided into three stages according to its implementation program. Phase 1 is called “better performance, less spending”. The main idea of these reforms was to take the relationship between the state and citizens to a new level, strengthen it, to make political programs more popular and understandable.

From the second half of the 1980s, the process of administrative reform began in France. In this case, the creation of the French model began to play an important role

The main tasks of the state in this area were to increase the range of public services to the population, to raise the relationship between the state and citizens to the highest positive level, and to transfer governance to a fully democratic form 3.

During this period, the French government turned its attention to politics, business, and civil society, while realizing that it could not gain the trust of citizens alone. The French government has paid close attention to this tripartite cooperation, the main reason being that it was hoped to be strong at the global, regional, and local levels. On July 12, 1996, a special inter-ministerial decree signed the Law on the “General Form of Public Service Agreements”. The Law on Coordination of Public Services, adopted on April 12, 2000, obliges all government agencies and various enterprises and bodies to prescribe certain types of services by the law, provided that their services are free. According to the law, civil servants must provide a receipt for the application received from each citizen, indicating the position and name, patronymic. The date of receipt of the application will be the date indicated on the postmark or the date of sending the e-mail [email].

On behalf of the French government, several measures have been taken to improve the quality of public services. Examples include the publication of special handbooks for citizens, open days, distribution of promotional materials in the areas of

public service centers, and the proper use of public servants based on letters of appreciation from citizens through social networks or websites. incentives including.

Another aspect related to public service was the rapprochement of these civil servants with ordinary citizens. In addition, to further improve the efficiency of services, special public service centers were opened. The main tasks of these centers were to provide advice to the population in various fields, to help them write their requests and send them to higher authorities, and to study the opinion of the population on public services. These centers have a wide network, and in one center, government agencies, social agencies, and private companies that carry out government orders simultaneously serve the population. In fact, in 2000 alone, there were 300 centers in France. Another effective way to get closer to the people in France is to set up legal aid centers for citizens. These centers are mainly used in cases of non-serious violations of the legal rights of the population. The lawyers and attorneys who worked here were mostly in a position to provide free assistance to the population.

Adapting public services to the needs of consumers is a complex, multi-component process that must be done carefully and prudently, without violating the rights and legitimate interests of third parties (civil servants, suppliers, contractors, etc.). Therefore, we can now say that modern states only seek flexibility in public services, declaring this to be the main trend of their policy. At the same time, an effective mechanism for the adaptation of public services that are convenient for consumers and do not violate the interests of others has not yet been developed.

The expansion of the number of public service providers is also one of the modern trends. For example, the UK government is considering the possibility of providing such services not only to the state and large enterprises but also to medium and small organizations. This, in the opinion of the UK government, will contribute to the transparency of public services \. Thus, if at the beginning of the development of public services there was a large-scale nationalization, then now we can describe the opposite - the process of privatization. There are several ways to privatize public services. In a free market, a company can be created and sold to private investors without a complete waiver of state control. The service provided by this company begins to be private and

can no longer be linked to either the state or the public. Another option that is widely used in northern countries is to retain state ownership or a controlling stake. Thus, the state controls the enterprise and can manage its policies. It is also possible to purchase a service or product from the open market. For example, medicines are usually purchased by the government from private companies.

REFERENCES

1. См.: Guglielmi G. J. Introduction au droit du service public. P., 1994
2. Здесь представляется более уместным употребить термин «публичные услуги», поскольку, строго говоря, «государственные услуги» так или иначе связаны с деятельностью государственных органов. На раннем же этапе развития данного института роль государства была незначительна.
3. От фр. banal — принадлежащий сюзерену.
4. См.: The Encyclopedia of Canada / ed. by W. S. Wallace. Vol. I. Toronto, 1948. P. 150.
5. Публичные услуги: правовое регулирование (российский и зарубежный опыт) / под общ. ред. Е. В. Гриценко, Н. А. Шевелевой. М., 2007. С. 72.
6. См.: Dictionnaire d'économie et de sciences sociales / sous la dir. de C. D. Echaudemaï-som. P., 1993
7. F. Jo'raqulov Fuqarolik jamiyatini qurish sharoitida davlat ijroya hokimiyati tizimini modernizatsiyalash. 2018-yil. 59-bet
8. Public Services — Services of General (Economic) Interest — SG(E)I // [URL:http://www.etuc.Org/a/3167](http://www.etuc.Org/a/3167).
9. Jones B. M. Robins. Two decades in British Politics. Manchester, 1992. 175-176
10. См.: Humphreys P. C., Fleming S., O'Donnell O. Flexible and Innovative Working Arrangements in the Irish Public Service. Dublin, 2000. P. 2.
11. См.: Open Public Services 2012 // URL: http://files.openpublicservices.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/HMG_OpenPublicServices_web.pdf (дата обращения: 20.09.2013).
12. См.: Селезнев П. Здоровое соглашение. Количество проектов ГЧП в социальной сфере растет // URL: <http://www.rg.ru/2015/09/08/gchp.html> (дата обращения: 09.09.2015)

UDK:633.51.631.879.4

**SURXONDARYONING TAQIRSIMON TUPROQLARI SHAROITIDA
INGICHKA TOLALI G‘O‘ZANI PARVARISHLASHDA QO‘SHIMCHA
OZIQUALARNING TA‘SIRI O‘RGANISH**

**ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ФОНДОВ В
АГРОТЕХНОЛОГИИ ТОПЛИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ
СУРХАНДАРЬИ**

**IMPORTANCE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS IN AGROTECHNOLOGY
FUEL CULTURE IN SURKHANDARYA'S CONDITIONS**

TAIRI q.x.f.d professori - S.M.Boltaev

PSUEAITI tayanch-doktoranti - J. Abdinazarov

TAIRI magistr - A.Yusupov

Annotatsiya

Ilmiy maqolada ingichka tolali g‘o‘za naviga bentonit loyqasi va gulob fosfariti qo‘shimcha oziqalar berilganida ingichka tolali g‘o‘zaning unuvchanligi, o‘sishi, rivojlanishi va hosil to‘plashiga ta‘siri bayon etilgan.

В научной статье описывается влияние тонковолокнистого хлопка на плодородие, рост, развитие и сбор бентонитовой грязи и фосфоритов для дополнительных питательных веществ.

The scientific article describes the effect of thin-fiber cotton on the fertility, growth, development and harvesting of bentonite mud and phosphorite for supplementary nutrients.

Kalit so‘zlar: *Agrorudalar, Bentonit loyqasi, gulob fosfariti, qo‘shimcha oziqa*

Klyuchevye slova: *agrorudy, bentonitovaya cherepaxa, fosfority rozy, dopolnitelnye pitatelnye veshchestva.*

Keywords: *Agrorudes, Bentonite tortoise, rosemary phosphorite, supplementary nutrients*

Respublikamizda keyingi yillarda qishloq xo'jaligida olib borilayotgan isloxotlar samarasi natijasida ingichka tolali paxtani yetishtirish, xususan ingichka tolani paxtani miqdorini ko'paytirish bo'yicha keng qamrovli chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Taqir tuproqlarda mavsumda g'ozaning o'sishi, rivojlanishiga qo'llanilgan qo'shimcha oziqalarning ta'siri o'rganildi.

Tajribada tuproq sharoitida g'ozaning yangi ingichka tolali g'ozaning O'Zpiti tomonidan yaratilgan CII-1607 navi ekildi va variantlarda qo'llanilgan qo'shimcha oziqalarning ingichka tolali g'ozaning unib chiqishiga ta'sirini o'rganish uchun kuzatuvlar o'tkazildi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki nazorat variantda qaytariqlarda chigitning unib chiqishi bir ikki kun kechroq bo'ldi. Joriy yilda chigitning 50% unib chiqishi shu variantda 19 aprelda ekishdan besh kun o'tgach 100% unib chiqishi esa 22 aprelda kuzatildi. Boshqa qo'llanilgan variantlar ikki kun oldin muddatda 3-variantda ya'ni har gektar maydonga 3,0 (bentonit)+10 yarim chirigan go'ng bilan tayyorlangan kompost shudgor ostiga qo'llanilganda 19 aprel kunlarida chigit 50%, 21 aprelda esa 100% unib chiqqanligi qayt qilindi. Turli qo'shimcha oziqalar qo'llanilganda tuproqning haydov qatlamidagi oziqa unsurlarining ko'payganligi xisobiga chigitning unib chiqishi kuzatildi. 1-jadval.

G'ozaning o'sib rivojlanishi har oyning birinchi sanasida amalga oshirildi. Fenologik kuzatuvlar natijasiga ko'ra variantlar orasidagi farq tahlil etib borildi, g'ozaga barcha variantlarda bir xil agrotexnika qo'llanilib, o'g'itlash va sug'orish me'yor va muddatlari bir xil, biroq qo'llanilgan qo'shimcha oziqalarning ingichka tolali g'ozaga rivojiga ta'siri o'ziga xos bo'ldi.

Yana shuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki joriy yilda Surxondaryo viloyati taqir tuproqlari sharoitida ingichka tolali g'ozaning o'sib rivojlanishi iyun oyining uchunchi o'n kunligigacha bo'lgan davrda havo haroratining mo'tadil bo'lganligi uchun juda yaxshi bo'ldi, biroq iyunning oxirgi o'n kunligi va iyul oyining ikkinchi o'n kunligida surinkali issiq harorat hamda uzluksiz garmsel shamolining esib turishi g'ozaning o'sib rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir etib qisman hosil elementlarining tushib ketishiga sabab bo'ldi.

Tajriba dalasida oylik kuzatuvlar natijasiga ko'ra andoza variantda avgust oyida g'ozaning bo'yi 89,6 sm, hosil elementlari 24,4 dona, mavjud ko'saklar soni 9,6 donagacha bo'ldi va bir dona ko'sakning vazni 3,4 gr ni tashkil qildi. 2-jadval.

Kampost qo'llanilgan 3,0 (bentonit)+10 yarim chirigan go'ng bilan tayyorlangan kompost shudgor ostiga qo'llanilgan 3-variantda g'ozaning o'sib rivojlanishi eng yaxshi avgust oyining birinchi sanasida g'oz bosh poyasi balandligi 98,4 sm, hosil elementlari soni 26.5 dona mavjud ko'saklar soni 11.5 donani tashkil etib, andozadan g'ozaning bo'yi 8.8 sm, hosil elementlari soni 2.1 donaga, mavjud ko'saklar esa 1,9 donaga ko'p bo'ldi. Nazoratga nisbatan esa 10.3 sm, hosil elementlar soni 5 donaga, mavjud ko'saklar esa 4,4 donaga ko'p bo'ldi.

Taqir tuproqlarda paxta hosildorligiga qo'llanilgan qo'shimcha oziqalarning ta'siri. Chigitni ekish muddati va miqdoridan tashqari, tuproqning fizik xossalari, uning meliorativ holati, unumdorlik qobiliyati chigit ekish usuli paxta hosildorligiga bevosita o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi.

Tajribada qo'llanilgan qo'shimcha oziqalarning oziqalik xususiyati borligi sababli mavsumiy ma'danli o'g'itlar bilan oziqlantirish barcha variantlarda kamaytirilgan me'yorda berilib, amal davrida to'rt marta sug'orildi. Tuproqqa qo'llanilgan qo'shimcha oziqalar kuzda shudgordan avval qo'llanilganligi uchun ingichka tolali g'ozaning rivoji va hosil to'plashi turli ta'sir etdi. Ish dasturiga ko'ra ma'dan o'g'itlar me'yorini barcha variantlarda ham qo'shimcha oziqa sifatidagi tuproq unumdorligi va meliorativ holatiga ta'siri, shuningdek qo'shimcha oziqalarning ta'sirida ingichka tolali g'ozaning variantlar bo'yicha o'sishi, rivojlanishi, hosildorligi tahlil etiladi.

G'ozaning unib chiqishiga qo'llanilgan qo'shimcha oziqalarning ta'siri, chigit 11.04.2021 y da ekilgan.
1-jadval

Variantlar.	18.04.2219	I-qaytariq		II-qaytariq		III-qaytariq		O'rtacha qaytariqlar bo'yicha	
	Unib chiqishning boshlanishi	18-19-22.04	18-19-22.04	18-19-22.04	18-19-22.04	18-19.04	18-19-22.04	50%	100%
		50%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%		
Andoza	19.04	20.04	22.04	18,04	22,04	18,04	22,04	20,04	22,04
Nazorat	19.04	20.04	22.04	18.04	22,04	18,04	22,04	20,04	22,04
3,0 (bentonit)+10 yarim chirigan go'ng bilan tayyorlangan kompost shudgor ostiga	19.04	19.04	19.04	17,04	21,04	19,04	21.04	19,04	21,04
3,0 t.g.fosforiti +10 t yarim chirigan go'ng shudgor ostiga	19.04	19.04	21.04	19,04	21,04	19,04	21,04	19,04	21,04

Xulosa shundaki tuproqqa qo'llanilgan qo'shimcha oziqalarning ta'sirida tuproq haydov qatlamida oziqa manbalari yaxshilaniib, ingichka tolali g'ozaning o'sib rivojlanishi rivojlanishi yaxshilandi.

Qo'shimcha oziqalarning mavsumda g'ozaning o'sib rivojlanishiga ta'siri.
2021 yil
2-jadval

Variantlar Qo'shimcha oziqalar asosiy qismi 2020 yil kuzda shudgordan avval qo'llaniladi	Mavsumiy ma'dan o'g'itlar miqdori, kg/ga			1 avgust.				
	Azot	fosfor	Kaliy	g'ozaning bo'yi, sm	hosil shoxlar dona	hosil elementlari, dona	ko'saklar soni, dona	Ochilgan ko'saklar soni, dona
Andoza	200	140	100	89.6	19.45	24.4	9.6	8
Nazorat	200	105	75	88.1	18.5	21.5	7.1	6
3,0 (bentonit)+10 yarim chirigan go'ng bilan tayyorlangan kompost shudgor ostiga	200	105	75	98.4	22.4	26.5	11.5	10
3,0 t.g.fosforiti +10 t yarim chirigan go'ng shudgor ostiga	200	105	75	98.2	22.5	25.2	10.6	9

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI:

1. Isaev B.M., Belousov M.A., Кадыров Yu. Vliyanie kompleksnykh soedineniy sinka i medi na fiziologo-bioximicheskie protsessy i produktivnost xlopchatnika. //Voprosy fiziologii i bioximii xlopchatnika. Tashkent.1973. [Str 31-33b]
2. Belousov M.A. Rol mikroelementov v kornevom pitanii xlopchatnika. Kniga fiziologicheskie osnovy kornevogo pitaniya xlopchatnika.// Tashkent. Izdatelstvo «FAN» 1975. –[Str. 221-218b]
3. Niyazalev B.I. Tuproq unumdorligini oshirishda organik o‘g‘itlardan samarali foydalanish omillari//Xalqaro ilmiy amaliy konferensiya. –Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2207. [–B. 89-92]
4. Boltaev S.M G‘o‘za majmuidagi ziroatlar hosildorligiga va tuproq unumdorligiga noan’anaviy organo-mineral kompostlarni qo‘llash samaradorligini oshirish. Dissertatsiya, 2218.[-B-220]

TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS

Nurmamatova Oydinoy Olim kizi a English teacher at the 19th general secondary school, Karakol district, Bukhara region.

Annotations: This article provides information on ways to teach English to young learners.

Keywords: mixed technique, interesting games, primary classes, modern and innovative methods, pantomime.

After our country gained independence, great attention has been paid to learning foreign languages in our country. In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the further improvement of the system of learning foreign languages" adopted on December 10, 2012, and the introduction of foreign languages in the first classes of general education schools from the 2013-2014 school year. the introduction of continuous training is proof of this. Nowadays, foreign language, especially English, is taught not only to school, lyceum, Icollege students and students of higher educational institutions, but also to students of M.T.M. and employees working in various fields. placed There's a reason for that, of course. Learning the languages of economically, scientifically, and culturally developed countries is the main factor in acquiring the achievements of world science and development. Language learning also depends on the age. According to psychologists, children learn language faster and easier than adults. The main reasons for this are the natural tendency of children to learn languages, the fact that they have a strong ability to imitate, and the fact that children have more time than adults. It should be noted that 6-7-year-old children do not understand the meaning of information, but memorize it mechanically. [1]Therefore, it is necessary not to start teaching English to elementary school students with grammatical concepts. Otherwise, from the first step of teaching a foreign language, it is possible to strain the child and extinguish his interest. Therefore, teaching a foreign language to young children is very difficult and

responsible. The following methods can be used to teach children English in a meaningful and interesting way:

- to teach by means of songs and poems words or combinations that are difficult to explain or remember, without meaning.

For example, it can be shown that children learning the English alphabet by singing is more effective than just memorizing.

- games related to mental and physical activities;

- cartoons; While children do not understand the words in the cartoon during language learning, they try to understand the words they use through the actions of the cartoon characters. This is an interesting and effective way for children to learn the language.

- role play, the teacher should role-play or play it to children while teaching some information, for example, the names of animals or birds. For example: one student shows howling of a dog, meowing of a cat, another student needs to find out which animal these sounds belong to and say its English name subject environment; If the teacher can create that environment depending on the subject, the children will learn the language better. For example: traveling, birthday, in the kitchen, etc. On the subject of traveling, the teacher organizes a trip, information about the importance of traveling (foot, bicycle, automobile, train, boat, airplane), where to travel (Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, England, USA) This will strengthen the students' vocabulary, language skills, and develop their worldview.

- riddles; Children have a strong interest in finding answers to riddles. Therefore, when the teacher says the riddle in English or Uzbek, he should ask the children to say the answer in English. Then children learn words quickly.[4]

- practical activities (tasting fruits and other foods, smelling flowers); This sentence can be explained by the thoughts of a practicing psychologist: "The pedagogue, who wants something to be firmly fixed in the children's memory, uses as many of the child's sensory organs as possible: eyes, ears, sound organs, muscle sensations, and even if possible, he should try to involve the organs of smell and taste in the process of remembering". For example: when a teacher tastes an apple, its color

is red or green, He should give information about the smell of sweet (tasty) or sour (), fragrant () and feed the fruits to other students and ask them to give information about that fruit in English. it also helps in their further learning. If the teacher asks the students the English name of the colors, the child will immediately remember the time when he ate the fruit, he will quickly remember that it is red-red and green-green. Therefore, using such a method helps the student's information in the long-term memory ensures that it remains.[2]

-through gestures, facial expressions; When the teacher says something to the child or gives an order, for example, if he uses gestures in sentences such as "come here", "open the book", "stand up", "look at the blackboard" will be clear.[3]

- through visual aids, posters, books;

- writing on things that are visible and often used in everyday life. For example: writing on a door, book, table, blackboard, window, etc. Since such things are always visible and often used in practice, the child learns these words involuntarily.

- through news; We know that children are curious. They quickly get bored with the sameness. Therefore, it is necessary to teach them not always using the same methods, but to change and update such methods. Otherwise, children will understand how the teacher will teach and prepare for it. Teaching with innovative methods raises children's aspirations.

Conclusion, language teaching to young children should be conducted as an interesting activity, not as a duty, and learning using several effective methods can serve as a foundation for their future knowledge. The importance of learning foreign languages should be properly explained to children through natural conditions. For example, the great thinker Abu Nasr Farabi knew many foreign languages perfectly, could speak them easily and created in them. Such an opportunity motivated scholars to study world science and do great things. After all, as our grandfather Navoi said, "He who knows the language knows the world."

Reference:

1. Bekmuratova U.B. "Using innovative technologies in teaching English" // Tashkent 2012.[1]
2. Toliboboeva, S. J. (2020). TEACHING INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH. *ScienceandEducation*, 1(SpecialIssue 2).[2]
3. Toliboboeva, Sh. (2020). Modern educational technologies in teaching English. *YoungScientist*, 19(309), 581-582.[3]
4. Juldasheva, N. N. (2020). The role of information technologies and innovative methods in learning foreign languages. *Molodoy uchenyy*, (12), 332-333.[4]

RESEARCH ON BENEFICIAL PROPERTIES OF INULIN AND TYPES OF MONOSACCHARIDES IN HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS PLANT.

Qahharov Navruz Toyir o'g'li¹, Mutalov Shukhrat Akhmadjonovich²

¹Assistant Shakhrisabz branch of the Tashkent chemical-technological institute

² Professor of the Shakhrisabz branch of the Tashkent Chemical-Technological

Abstract.

This article is written about the beneficial properties of inulin in the plant Helianthus tuberosus and how it can convert the juice from the plant into fructose. In addition, it was also studied which sugars can be found in Jerusalem artichoke.

Key words: Jerusalem artichoke, Helianthus tuberosus, Mo'jiza, fructose

Introduction

Jerusalem artichoke rhizomes are used for food for humans, fodder for animals, alcohol and fructose during technical processing. Leaves and stems are well ensiled. The taste of roasted Jerusalem artichoke is similar to that of potatoes. Frozen Jerusalem artichokes have a sweet taste due to the conversion of inulin into hydrolytic fructose. Sweet juice is obtained by pressing the stems, which can be turned into molasses. It is good to give it to goats, sheep and goats with pears in the spring [1, 2].

In the treatment of stroke, hypertension, diabetes, fruits and young branches are cleaned, washed, finely chopped and poured with vegetable oil to make a salad and eaten by adding it to the salad. If you do not have diabetes, if you add sugar to this tincture and drink it, it affects the pancreas and increases hemoglobin.

To remove salts, the above-ground part of Jerusalem artichoke is used. [3, 4]. When Jerusalem artichoke is used in the early stages of diabetes, blood cholesterol levels are reduced by 30-40%. Jerusalem artichoke contains a lot of inulin, which is a natural dietary fiber, and its composition consists mainly of fructose, ending with glucose. When it is partially hydrolyzed, oligofructose (rafitlose) is formed. Inulin (rapphalin) is a white powder, partially soluble, neutral color and odor. Inulin can replace fat. It improves product size, texture and taste. Oligofructose (rafitlose) has a

neutral sweet taste, good solubility, moisturizing properties. It can be used instead of sugar. Inulin and oligofructose improve lipid metabolism, reduce cholesterol, and improve Ca digestion. Inulin has a prebiotic effect, that is, it creates an environment for the necessary bacteria in the intestine to live, and drives away the pathogenic microflora. When making dough, stevia and Jerusalem artichoke dry extract 0.5:1.2%, inulin 3:4.5% are added to it, turning the flour into a dough is steamed. Tests showed that when (inulin, stevia, Jerusalem artichoke) was added, raw gluten decreased a little, hydration properties increased, gluten strength increased by 5.5% in inulin, 6.6% by stevia, and 5.5% by Jerusalem artichoke. These additions did not affect enzymatic activity [5].

Material and methods

Materials of the study is the juice isolated from fresh tubers of Jerusalem artichoke variety "Mo'jiza".

Research methods are the process of crushing, maceration, sonication, self-saccharification, centrifugation, HPLC, pH-metry, TLC. The principles of these methods will be discussed in detail below.

Crushing process. The peeled tubers were passed twice through a MillMaster double crusher, crushed to a particle size of 0.5-1 mm.

Maceration process. The pulp obtained from the crusher was subjected to maceration under the pressure of CO₂ gas of 0.5 MPa for 5-7 minutes with instantaneous pressure relief. The pulp obtained by the maceration method was squeezed out through 4 ply cotton wool into a flask with juice obtained after the crusher. A sample was taken from the resulting juice and analyzed for free fructose (F1) by HPLC and pH-metry.

Determination of fructose by pH-metric method. 20 cm³ of exactly 0.01 mol/dm³ solution of sodium tetraborate (Na₂B₄O₇) was poured into a thermostated cell and the initial pH₀ value was measured. Jerusalem artichoke juice before testing was neutralized with a concentrated NaOH solution to a pH value of 6.8-7. To 20 cm³ exactly 0.01 mol/dm³ of sodium tetraborate (Na₂B₄O₇) solution was added 5 cm³ of

neutralized Jerusalem artichoke juice. After its introduction, pH_x was measured, and the difference indicator $\Delta\text{pH} = \text{pH}_0 - \text{pH}_x$ was determined.

Building a calibration dependence for fructose. To construct a calibration graph, 0.5; 0.5; 1.5; 2.5; 3.0; 4.0; 6.0; 8.0; ten; 12; fourteen; fructose reference solution.

20 cm³ of exactly 0.01 mol/dm³ Na₂B₄O₇ solution was poured into the cell and the initial pH₀ value was measured. To 20 cm³ exactly 0.01 mol/dm³ Na₂B₄O₇ solution was added 5 cm³ fructose solution. After the injection of the sample, the pH was measured. The differential pH-metric signal $\Delta\text{pH} = \text{pH}_0 - \text{pH}_x$ was determined.

To construct a calibration dependence for fructose, the mean square method was used and a calibration dependence of the difference potential on the fructose concentration was built.

Calibration dependence of the difference potential ΔpH on fructose concentration.

As described above, a juice test was also carried out and the F1 free fructose value was determined using a calibration curve.

Analysis by HPLC. Chromatograph: Agilent Technologies 1100 series equipped with four gradient pump, vacuum degasser, refractive index and UV detector.

Separation was performed on a ZorbaxEclipseXDBC18 column, 10 cm x 3 mm, 3.5 μ .

Detection at $\lambda=280$ nm

Gradient: 0 min. – 80 % (0.1 M CH₃COOH); 20 % MeOH.

25 min. – 20 % (0.1 M CH₃COOH); 80 % MeOH.

The trial began with the analysis of fructose and glucose standards with known concentrations of 500mg/ml. The obtained results were used in the juice analysis as standard samples.

Measurement of fructose reference

Sample preparation: 500 mg of fructose were weighed on an analytical balance and dissolved in 1 ml of deionized water.

The solution was filtered through 0.45 μ m PVDFAcrodiscLC filters.

The injection volume is 20 μ l.

Measuring a glucose reference

Sample preparation: 500 mg of glucose were weighed on an analytical balance and dissolved in 1 ml of deionized water.

The solution was filtered through 0.45 µm PVDF Acrodisc LC filters.

The injection volume is 20 µl.

As soon as the results of the standard sample are obtained, samples of juices obtained by the maceration method are taken and the amount of free fructose is determined.

Sample preparation: Take 200 µl of juice into a sterile 1.5 ml tube.

The syrup was filtered through 0.45 µm PVDF Acrodisc LC filters.

The injection volume is 20 µl.

After analysis of the juice, the surviving pomace was extracted into 500 ml of distilled water at 80 °C for 20-25 minutes and the extract was combined with the juice. The total volume of juice was 1200 ml.

The process of sonication for extraction (Acoustics). The juice and pomace that came out of the crusher were placed in a sterile flask. Based on the literature data, the time and frequency for the gradient were chosen and an ultrasonic experiment was performed. At the end of each experiment, the juice was placed separately in a sterile flask, the pomace was filtered through a 4-layer gauze and combined with the juice. A sample was taken from the main juice and analyzed for the amount of free fructose by pH-metry.

The surviving pomace was extracted into 500 ml of distilled water at 80 °C for 20-25 minutes, and the extract was combined with juice. The total volume of juice was 1200 ml.

Analysis by TLC. Silica gel plates impregnated with 0.3 M NaH₂PO₄ solution.

Samples of the standard and clots (thicks) are accumulated in the plate. Glucose and fructose solutions were used as a standard.

The developer is ortho-toluidine salicylate.

Eluent: n-butyl alcohol: methanol: water (5:3:1);

The plates were sprayed with ortho-toluidine salicylate, followed by heating at 120°C for 5–10 min [6, 7].

Results and discussion

Inulin has an adsorbing effect, removes decomposition products, oxidized and toxins from the body, activates the reparative process in the body, normalizes immunity, motility of the gastrointestinal tract, prevents colds, normalizes the internal environment of the body. As the world's organic raw materials from the ground are decreasing, it is very important to use higher plants that re-emerge every year instead. In this respect, cotton waste, seed pods, oil combine waste, corn bran, rice and buckwheat husks, starch-molasses waste, and other raw materials are of great importance. Currently, there is a great interest in the earth pear, which has a lot of biomass and an excellent biochemical composition. high productivity in the above-ground parts is up to 185-120 t. However, it is known that the complexity of its chemical composition depends on the time of harvesting and the type of storage technology. When the "interest" variety of pear was examined, hot water took 20 to 43% of substances depending on the growth period. 50% of them consist of mono- and oligosaccharides. In June and July, the aqueous extract was the highest at 65-68% compared to the extractive substance, and in autumn it was less at 50-54%. Because mono and oligosaccharides turn into polysaccharides at this time, and their amount increases from 33 to 52% from June to October. Quality checks were performed on FN-12 grade paper in a system of butanol-acetic acid-water (4:0.5:1) ratio, aniline phthalate was used as a color opener, and it was colored with carbohydrates. Chromatograms were carried out in a sliding-down method, standard solutions of glucose, fructose, galactose and arabinose were used for comparison. A comparison of Rfs revealed that only two sugars, glucose and fructose, were present in the alcoholic and aqueous extracts. Then, easy and difficult hydrolyzable pear top polysaccharides were chromatographed. Four spots of glucose, fructose, arabinose and xylose were identified in the easily hydrolyzable composition. Only glucose, which is difficult to hydrolyze, was identified. Trimethylsilyl sugar derivatives were obtained to increase the volatility of hydrolyzate and extracts in Chromium-5 gas liquid chromatograph, given in Table 1.

Table 1.

Name of sugar	solvent	solvent	solvent
	Aqueous extract	Light is unbearable polysaccharide	It's difficult hydrolyzable polysaccharide
Glucose	34,4	3,5	73,1
Fructose-maltose	49,2	84.0	23.2
Galactose	14,3	0.7	
Xylose		1.2	
Arabinose		7.6	

Conclusions

From the results obtained during our experiments, it can be seen that in the determination and isolation of free monosaccharides in the root-fruit of *Helianthus tuberosus*, we can see a significant increase in the amount of free fructose in the juice, that is, F1 - 2.18%. In addition, a sample of the main juice was taken and the amount of free fructose was analyzed using the pH-meter method, and analyzes of YuQX and QX were carried out. These obtained results will be used later in the production of crystalline fructose and as a necessary reference for us to continue our further research.

List of references

1. Медицина и здоровье. Март,23,2007.
2. <http://real-med.ru/kontaktnyie-linzyi-ochki/575.html>
3. Голубев В.И., Волкова И.В., Кушанов Х.М. Состав, свойства, способы переработки, области применения. Астрахань-Изд.-Полиграф. Комплекс Волга, 1995.- 81с.
4. VanHaastrecht, J. (1995) Promising performers; oligosaccharides present new product development opportunities for a wide range of processed foods.*Int. Food Ingredients*.No. 1:23-27.
5. Корячкина С.Я., Калинина В.С., Ладнова О.Л. Разработка мучных кондитерских изделий диабетического назначения. Успехи современного естествознания. М.№12,2003,80-81с
6. Зокиров Бегзод Улашевич Равшанов Сувонкул Сапарович ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ, ОЧИСТКА ФЕРМЕНТА ИНУЛИНАЗЫ ИЗ РАСТЕНИЯ HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS L И ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЕГО ФИЗИКО-ХИМИЧЕСКИХ И КИНЕТИЧЕСКИХ СВОЙСТВ *Universum: Химия и биология* Выпуск: 6(84) Москва 2021 Ст 38-42 DOI - 10.32743/UniChem.2021.84.6-1
7. Зокиров Бегзод Улашевич Равшанов Сувонкул Сапарович Исмоилова Мафтуна Рустам кизи ПРОИЗВОДСТВО КРИСТАЛЛИЧЕСКОЙ ФРУКТОЗЫ ИЗ КЛУБНЕЙ HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS *Universum: Химия и биология* Выпуск: 6(85) Москва 2021 Ст 30-36 DOI: 10.32743/UniChem.2021.85.7-1

SIGIRLAR ENDOMETRITLARINI ANIQLASH VA DAVOLASH USULLARI

Arziev Xidir Yuldasovich - SamDVMCHBU NF dotsenti v.f.n.

Komiljonov Suxrob Komoladdinovich - SamDVMCHBU NF Tayanch doktoranti.

Yunusov Xudaynazar Beknazarovich – SamDVMCHBU Professori b.f.d.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Xorazm viloyati Xiva tumani «Davlatyor» fermer xo'jaligida 60 bosh sigirlarni akusher-ginekologik tekshirish natijalari va ularni davolash bo'yicha olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari keltirilgan. O'tkazilgan tekshirishlar chog'ida xo'jalikdagi 33,0 foiz sigirlar qisirligi aniqlangan. Davolash ishlaridan so'ng 23 foizi sog'yanganligi ta'kidlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Veterinariya, davolash, profilaktik, reproduktiv, ginekologik kasalliklar, endometrit, abort, bachadon subinvolyutsiyasi, kataral, yiringli kataral, o'tkir fibrinozli endometritlar, endometritlarni patogenezi.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi: Dunyo miqyosida chorva mollari orasida akusher-ginekologik kasalliklarining tarqalishi 26,3 foizni, shundan, endometritlar 9,8 foizni, yo'ldoshni ushlanib qolishi 7,8 foizni, bachadon subinvolyutsiyasi 5,2 foizni tashkil etadi. Shu sababli sigirlarning ushbu kasalliklarini oldini olish va kasalliklarga qarshi kurashishda resurstejamkor, import o'rnini bosuvchi hamda eksportbop dori vositalarini tatbiq etish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Respublikamizda chorva hayvonlari, ayniqsa, sigirlarning ginekologik kasalliklar bilan kasallanishini kamaytirish, ularni davolash va oldini olishga qaratilgan keng qamrovli chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Qishloq xo'jaligining asosiy tarmog'i bo'lgan chorvachilikni rivojlantirish va samaradorligini oshirishda davlat, fermer hamda xususiy xo'jaliklardagi mollar bosh sonini ko'paytirish, mahsuldorligini oshirish, ulardan sog'lom bola olish maqsadida to'g'ri parvarishlash va turli kasalliklardan saqlash muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Sigirlar orasida keng tarqalgan ginekologik kasalliklar jumladan endometritlar chorvachilik va veterinariyada muhim muammo bo'lib kelmoqda. Kasalliklarni samarali davolash va oldini olishda biologik va kimyoviy preparatlarning yetishmasligi muammoni yanada murakkablashtirib, mazkur kasalliklarning kengroq tarqalishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Shu kunga qadar sigirlarda endometritlarning uchrashi, patomorfologik diagnostikasi, ularni davolash va oldini olish chora-tadbirlari bo'yicha tadqiqotlar yetarli darajada o'tkazilmagan. Shuning uchun sigirlarning endometrit kasalligiga o'z vaqtida tashxis qo'yish, davolash va oldini olish uchun mahalliy diagnostik vositalar va preparatlarni ishlab chiqish alohida e'tiborga qaratdik.

Hozirgi kunda sigirlarning endometrit kasalligiga tezkor tashxis qo'yish, kasalliklarni davolash va oldini olishda bir vaqtning o'zida energiya, material va resurs sarfini kamaytirish, ish sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar dolzarb vazifa hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotchi ma'lumotlarida «Endometrikomp» va «Ovarium kompozitum» kompleks dori vositalarini sigirlarda simptomatik endometritlarni davolash uchun qo'llash natijasida davolash muddatini 1,5-2 marotabagacha, bepushtlikni 1,2-2,3 martagacha qisqarishi va urug'lanish indeksini 0,2-0,4 ga teng bo'lishi va ko'payish xususiyatlarini 100 % ga qayta tiklanishini guvohi bo'lishgan [3; 11-15 b.]

Yangi tuqqan sigirlarga «Nitamin» preparatini 10 ml dozada muskul orasiga qo'llash bilan loxiiy suyuqliklari kelishini 2-3 sutkaga, bachadon bo'yinchasining yopilishini 3-4, bachadon involyutsiyasini 6-8 sutkaga nazorat guruhiga nisbatan qisqarishi kuzatilgan. Bu sigirlarda akusher ginekologik kasalliklar kuzatilmagan bo'lib, nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarda bachadon subinvolyutsiyasi, 1 bosh hayvonda yiringli kataral endometrit kuzatilgan. [1; 23 b.]

Yuqori mahsuldor sigirlarda akusher ginekologik kasalliklarni oldini olishda asosiy omillar mustahkam oziqa bazasini yaratish, to'laqimmatli oziqlantirish, to'g'ri oziqlantirish va parvarishlash, rejali ravishda yayratishni tashkil etish, hayvonlarni bir joyda saqlashda, ayniqsa qishlov davrida vitaminlar va minerallar bilan yetarlicha ta'minlash zarur [9. 511 b., 8; 21-23 b.].

Tadqiqotchilarning [4; 147 b.] ma'lumotlariga ko'ra subklinik endometrit bilan kasallangan sigirlarda o'tkazilgan veterinariya davolash profilaktik tadbirlarning samaradorligi nazorat guruhiga nisbatan 2 barobarga yuqori bo'lib, tadqiqotlarda qo'llanilgan anavidina (sxema 3) yuqori iqtisodiy samaradorlikka ega bo'lib, qilingan 1 so'm xarajatga nisbatan 13,6 so'm foyda olinishi mumkin.

Olimlar o'z [7; 34-35 b.] ma'lumotlarida bachadonning qisqarishini kuchaytirish va homila yo'ldoshining ajralishini tezlashtirish maqsadida neyrotrop preparatlar (prozerin, karboxolin, furamon) va ularga qo'shimcha oksitotsin va pituitrin tavsiya etiladi [6; 112 b.]

Muallif [2; 35 b.] yangi tuqqan sigirlarda yiringli kataral endometritlarni davolashda yodopen preparatini bachadon ichiga kuniga bir marta 5 kun davomida qo'llash bilan yuqori terapevtik samaradorlikka erishgan [2; 33-35 b.].

Endometrit bilan og'rikan hayvonlarga antibiotiklar: (penisillin, streptomitsin, biomitsin, tetrasiklin, eritromitsin va boshqalar) buyuriladi. Penitsillin ko'pincha, streptomitsin va biomitsin bilan birga qo'shib beriladi. Penitsillin dozalari (hayvonning 1 kg tirik vazniga ming TB hisobida): otlarga - 1-2, qoramollarga - 2-3, qo'ylarga - 4-10, cho'chqalarga - 2-3 hisobida muskullar orasiga yoki teri ostiga yuboriladi Nikitin, V. Ya. (2008).

Kasal hayvonning ahvoriga qarab, uning harorati pasayguncha va ahvoli ancha yaxshilanguncha, har 3-6 soatda in'eksiya qilib turiladi. Shundan keyin ham 8-12 soatdan so'ng, yana 2-3 in'eksiya qilinadi. Streptomitsinni muskullar orasiga yuborish uchun steril fiziologik eritmada eritiladi. Streptomitsinning o'rtacha sutkalik dozasi qoramol uchun 1 g - 100 ming TB (500 ming TB dan kuniga ikki mahal). Kristall biomisin kuniga ikki mahal 0,8-2 g dan ichiriladi. Biomisin shakarga (50,0-100,0 hisobida) aralashtirib suvda eritiladi (1 ml suvda 10- 13 mg biomisin eriydi), shundan keyin rezinkali shishada molga ichiriladi. Antibiotiklar, odatda, kasallikning boshida beriladi va kasallik o'tib tana harorati normaga kelganidan keyin ham 3-4 kun davomida berilib boriladi. Antibiotiklar bachadon ichiga ham yuboriladi. Mikroblar antibiotiklarga chidamli bo'lsa, sulfanilamid preparatlar: sulfidin, sulfazol, sulfatsil va

norsulfazol ishlatish kerak. Davolash juda yaxshi natija berishi uchun preparatlar 2-3 kun davomida kuniga 1-2 martadan ichiriladi. Mazkur preparatlar kam dozada berilsa, davo naf bermaydi, mikroblar esa sulfanilamidga chidamli bo'lib qoladi. Sulfanilamid bilan davolashda yaqin kunlarda natija bermasa, bu holda boshqa davo vositalari bilan almashtirish kerak. Sulfanilamidlar suvda eritiladi yoki chayqatib-chayqatib ulardan suspenziya tayyorlanadi (preparatning bir qismi erimay qolgan bo'lsa) va og'zidan ichiriladi. [5; 107 b.]

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Chorva hayvonlari orasida keng tarqalgan endometritning uchrash darajasini aniqlash, tezkor tashxis qo'yish, davolash hamda oldini olish chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari: - Fermer xo'jaliklari sharoitida sigirlar orasida endometrit kasalligining tarqalishi, asosiy turlari hamda ularning xo'jaliklarga keltiradigan iqtisodiy zararini aniqlash;

- Sigirlarda endometritlarni patogenezi, klinik belgilari, qondagi shaklli elementlarini o'zgarishlari va ertachi tashxis qo'yish usullarini ishlab chiqish;
- endometrit kasalliklarni davolashning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish;
- endometrit kasalliklarni oldini olishga qaratilgan guruhli profilaktik tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish;

Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari.

Ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari Xorazm viloyati Xiva tumani «Davlatyor» qoramolchilik fermer xo'jaligi sharoitida hamda Samarqand Davlat Veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va biotexnologiyalar universiteti Nukus filiali Veterinariya kafedrasida bajarildi. Qoramolchilik xo'jaliklarida sigirlarning endometrit kasalligining uchrash darajasini aniqlash, tashxis, qo'yish hamda davolash va oldini olish bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar o'tkazildi. Hayvonlarning akusher-ginekologik kasalliklarning kelib chiqish sabablari, xo'jaliklarda sigir va tanalarning ozuqalantirilishi, ozuqalantirish uslublari, saqlash sharoitlari, hayvonlarning mahsuldorligi va urug'lantirishning holati, molxonalar veterinariya-sanitariya holati, akusher-ginekologik dispanserlash va laboratoriya tekshirishlari natijalari tahlil qilindi va fermer xo'jaliklaridagi yirik shoxli hayvonlarda endometrit kasalligining kelib chiqish sabablari o'rganildi .

Tadqiqotlar 100 bosh qoramoli bulgan Xorazm viloyati Xiva tumani «Davlatyor» qoramolchilik fermer xo'jaligida o'tkazildi. Buning uchun avvalo fermer xo'jaligida dispanserizatsiya o'tkazildi. Ya'ni, chorvachilik fermer xo'jaliklaridagi parvarishlanayotgan yirik shoxli hayvonlarning ozuqa ratsioni xujalik sharoitida tahlil qilindi, so'ngra ularning saqlash sharoitlari va sug'orish holatlari o'rganildi. Zoogigiyenik ko'rsatkichlar tahlil qilingandan keyin tajriba o'tkazilayotgan chorvachilik fermer xo'jaliklaridagi parvarishlanayotgan yirik shoxli hayvonlarning barchasi akusher-ginekologik kasalliklariga tekshirildi. Buning uchun umumiy va laboratoriya tekshirishlari o'tkazildi. Umumiy tekshirishlarda hayvonlarning umumiy holati kuzdan kechirildi, hamda sigirlarning qinidan shilimshiq moddalar oqishiga e'tibor berildi. Laborator tekshirishlarda esa, akusher-ginekologik kasalliklar bilan kasallangan sigirlarning bachadonidan olingan namunalarni mikrobiologik, ya'ni umumiy qabul qilingan bakteriologik tekshirish usullaridan foydalanildi.

Fermer xo'jaliklardagi sigirlarning pushtsizlik darajasini va uning sabablarini o'rganish maqsadida reproduktiv yoshdagi mollarda akusher-ginekologik dispanserlash o'tkazilib, bunda mollar saqlanadigan binolar holati, hayvonlarni parvarishlanishi, ozuqalantirilishi va suv bilan ta'minlanishining hamda tug'ruqxonalarning holati, sigirlarda tug'ish va tug'ishdan keyingi davrning kechishi, yo'ldoshni ajralish muddatlari, ginekologik kasalliklarning uchrash darajasi, sigirlarni tuqqandan keyin ko'ygga kelishi muddatlari, urug'lantirish usullari va urug'lantirish darajalari va boshqa ko'rsatkichlar o'rganildi.

Xorazm viloyati Xiva tumani «Davlatyor» fermer xo'jaligida sigirlarni akusher-ginekologik tekshirish natijalari

№ 1-jadval

<u>Xo'jalik nomi</u>	Sigirlar bosh sonu	<u>Qisir molar soni</u>		<u>Aniqlangan kasalliklar</u>							
				abort		<u>Yuldosh ushlanib qolishi</u>		<u>Endometrit</u>		<u>Tuxumdon gipofunksiyasi</u>	
		bosh	%	bosh	%	bosh	%	bosh	%	bosh	%
«Davlatyor»	60	20	33,33	2	10,0	3	15	13	65	2	10
Jami	60	20	33,33	2	10,0	3	15	13	65	2	10

Jadval ma'lumotlaridan kurinib turibdiki tekshirilgan 60 bosh sigirlardan 20 boshi qisir qolgan, yani 10 foizida abort kuzatilgan, Yuldosh ushlanib qolishi 15 foizni, Tuxumdon gipofunksiyasi 10 foizni tashkil qilgan balsa, 65 foizi Endometritlarga tug'ri keladi. Kasallikning kechishi. Endometritning barcha o'tkir formasida kasallikning kechishi hayvon organizmining kasalliklarga qarshi kurashuvchanlik qobiliyatiga va bachadonga joylashgan mikroorganizmlarning kasallik qo'zg'atuvchanlik (potogenlik) xususiyatiga bog'liqdir. Mikroorganizmlarni jinsiy organlarga tug'ish paytida va tuqqandan keyingi soatlarda kirishi juda xavflidir, sababi bu vaqtda organizmni himoya qobiliyati jinsiy organlarga safarbar qilinmagan bo'ladi. Organizmning himoya qobiliyati o'z vaqtida paydo bo'lishi va mikroorganizmlarning kasallik chaqiruvchanlik (patogenlik) qobiliyati past bo'lganda yengil formadagi endometritlar bilan kasallanadi. Bunday formadagi endometritlar ko'pincha kataral va yiringli-kataral holatda kechadi. Organizmning himoya qobiliyatini (rezistentligi) past bo'lganda va bachadonga joylashib olgan mikroorganizmlarning kasallik chaqirish qobiliyati (patogenlik) kuchli bo'lganda fibrinli, nekrotik va gangrenli endometritlar rivojlanadi.

Xorazm viloyati Xiva tumani «Davlatyor» fermer xo'jaligida sigirlarda aniqlangan kasalliklar va ularni davolash samarasi

№ 2 -Jadval

Xo'jalik nomi	Tug'di (bosh)	Kasallandi soni (bosh)	Davolandi soni (bosh)	Kuyga keldi soni (bosh)	Qochirildi soni (bosh)	Otalandi soni (bosh)
Davlatyor	60	20	20	17	17	15
Jami	60	20	20	17	17	15

№2Jadval ma'lumotlaridan kurinib turibdiki chorvachilik fermer xo'jaligidagi sigirlarda aniqlangan akusher ginekologik kasalliklari davolanganda samarasi qo'yidagicha bo'ldi.

«Davlatyor» xo‘jaligida mavjud 60 bosh sigirlarning 33,33 foizi, ya’ni 20 boshi qisir qolganligi ma’lum bo‘ldi va barchasi davolandi. Davolashdan so‘ng 17 boshi, ya’ni 85 foizi kuyga keldi, hamda qochirildi.

Qochirilgan sigirlar nazoratdan o‘tkazilganda 15 boshi, ya’ni 90,0 foizi otalanganligi aniqlandi, 10 foizi esa qisir qoldi.

Endometrit bilan kasallangan sigirlarni davolash natijalari

Tajiribaga olingan endometrit bilan kasallangan sigirlarni davolash ishlari «Davlatyor» fermer xo‘jaligida, tabiiy sharoitda kasallangan sigirlarda olib borildi. Buning uchun 20 bosh endometrit bilan tabiiy kasallangan sigirlar ajratilib davolash ishlari olib borildi.

Davolash uchun “Peniprok” preparati qo‘llanildi. “Peniprok” preparati kasallangan sigirlarning 100 kg tirik vazniga nisbatan 5ml miqdorida sigirlarning muskul orasiga yuborilib 5 kun davomida davolanganda kasal sigirlarning barchasi, ya’ni 100 foiz kuyga keldi. Kuyga kelgan sigirlar qochirildi. Kochirishdan 1 oy muddat o‘tgandan keyin tekshirilganda 20 boshdan 18 boshi, ya’ni 90 foizi otalanganligi malum bo‘ldi. 2 bosh sigir qisir koldi.

XULOSALAR

1. Xorazm viloyati Xiva tumani «Davlatyor» fermer xo‘jaliklaridagi qoramollarining pushtsizligi chorvachilikning juda katta muammolari bo‘lib, tadqiqotlar davomida tekshirilgan sigirlarning 33,0 % i qisir qolganligi aniqlandi.
2. Sigirlarda pushtsizlikning asosiy sabablari akusher-ginekologik kasalliklar (abort, yo‘ldosh ushlanib qolishi, bachadon subinvolyutsiyasi, o‘tkir va surinkali endometritlar, tuxumdonlarning gipofunksiyasi) tashkil etadi.
3. Akusher-ginekologik kasalliklar sifatsiz va qoniqarsiz oziqlantirishda, parvarish, tug‘dirish va urug‘lantirish davrida, zoogigiyenik qoidalariga rioya qilmasligida hamda bevaqt va sifatsiz davolash va oldini olish sababli kelib chiqishi ma’lum bo‘ldi.
4. Sigirlarda endometritlar o‘tkir, yarim o‘tkir va surunkali shakllarda kechadi, hamda yallig‘lanish tipiga ko‘ra kataral, yiringli kataral, o‘tkir fibrinozli turlari farqlanadi.
5. “Davlatyor” fermer xo‘jaligida Endometrit bilan kasallangan 33,0 % sigirlar davolandi.

olangandan so'ng Xujalikdagi sigsrlar 90,0 % endometritlardan sog'lomlashtirildi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'xati

1. Грига, О.Э. Факторы, способствующие возникновению гнойнокатарального эндометрита [Текст] / О. Э. Грига, Э. Н. Грига, С. Е. Баженов // Ветеринарная патология. - 2013. - №2. - С. 12.
2. Дорохова, Я.Д. Коррекция нарушений минерального обмена и восстановление воспроизводительной функции у коров при применении препарата "Маримикс 5:0" / Я.Д. Дорохова, К.В. Племяшов // Вопросы нормативно-правового регулирования в ветеринарии. - 2016. - №4. - С. 116-118.
3. Епанчинцева О.С.. Эффективность применения нетрадиционных способов диагностики и терапии коров со скрытым эндометритом / А.Г. Еремеева, О.С. Епанчинцева // Омский научный вестник №10 (50). – Омск, 2006. – С. 93-97.
4. Еремин, С. П. Морфофункциональные изменения яичников в период становления половой функции телок / С. П. Еремин // Профилактика и лечение заболеваний крупного рогатого скота в условиях Нечерноземья : Сб. науч. трудов. – Горький, 1990. – С. 44-46.
5. Ибишов, А. Ф. Морфологические и биохимические показатели крови коров под влиянием «Витадаптина», «Гувитана-С» и «Гермивита» [Текст] / А. Ф. Ибишов, С. Л. Расторгуева, Д. И. Байгазов, С. В. Поносов, О. В. Послыхалина, И.А. Рубинский // Аграрный вестник Урала. - 2012. - №6(98). - С. 20.
6. Полянцев Н.И., Подберезный В.В. Система ветеринарных мероприятий при воспроизводстве крупного рогатого скота // Ветеринария, М., 2004.- № 5.- С. 37-40
7. Graham, R. A. Four-year study on hundred and twenty cow dairy unit with a high rate of retained placenta and subsequent endometritis [Text] / R. A. Graham, // International congress on diseases of cattle, 2006. - P. 981-987.
8. Laben, R. Factors affecting, milk yield and reproductive performance[Text] / J. Dairy Sci. // - 2004. - P. 1004-1015.
9. LeBlanc, S. J. The effect of treatment of clinical endometritis on reproductive performance in dairy cows / S. J. LeBlanc, T. F. Duffield, K. E. Leslie, K. G. Bateman, G. P. Keefe, J. S. Walton, W. H. Johnson // J. Dairy Sci. – 2002. – №85(9). – P. 2237-2249
10. Thatcher W. W. Strategies for improving fertility in the modern dairy cow / W. W. Thatcher, T. R. Bilby, J. A. Bartolome, F. Silvestre, C. R. Staples, J. E. Santos // Theriogenology. – 2006. – Vol.65.– P. 30-44.

**“ЗАФАРНОМА” АСАРИДА КЕЛТИРИЛГАН АМИР ТЕМУР
НОМАЛАРИНИ МАЗМУН МОҲИЯТИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ
ТАРИХИЙ АҲАМИЯТИ**

Абдуллаева Дилрабохон Зумратбековна,

*Андижон вилояти Олтинкўл тумани 12-умумтаълим мактаби
тарих фанлари ўқитувчиси, АДУ мустақил илмий тадқиқотчиси*

Аннотация

Мақолада Шарафиддин Али Яздийнинг “Зафарнома” асаарида келтирилган Амир Темурнинг турли мамлакатларга юборган дипломатик номалари мазмун моҳияти ва уларнинг муҳим тарихий аҳамиятга эга бўлганлиги ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: Амир Темур, элчи, элчилик, дипломатия, дипломатик тамойиллар, ташқи сиёсат, халқаро муносабатлар, Темур тузуқлари.

Марказлашган давлат тузиш мақсадида фаолият юритган Амир Темур сиёсатчи ва моҳир дипломат сифатида Европа мамлакатларида ҳам таниқли бўлиб, шуҳрат ва эътибор қозонган. Англия ва Франция қиролларининг Темурга ёзган дипломатик хатлари ўша даврда ташқи муносабатлар ва савдо алоқаларнинг ўрнатилганидан далолат беради. Бундай қимматли ҳужжатлардан баъзилари Тошкентдаги “Амир Темур ва темурийлар даври тарихи” музейида сақланади[6].

Амир Темур юборган номалар ва унга жўнатилган дипломатик мактублар шуни кўрсатадики, соҳибқирон чет давлатлар билан муносабатлар ўрнатишда дипломатик тамойилларга таяниб иш юритган. У ўз қабулидаги элчиларга эҳтиёткорлик билан муомалада бўлган, уларнинг ҳурмат иззатини сақлаган. Ўзга юрт элчиларининг муҳофазаси, ўз юртига етиб боришини, дахлсизлигини таъминлаган[3].

Шарафиддин Али Яздийнинг “Зафарнома”сида жаҳонгир Амир Темурнинг турли мамлакатларга, жумладан Миср, Эрон, Туркия, Ироқ, Гуржистон

ва Хоразмга элчилар юборгани ҳамда Йилдирим Боязид, Султон Хусайн, Шох Шужоъ кабилардан мактублар олингани баён қилинади[4,6]. Асарда келтирилишича, Амир Темур Жаловатийни элчи сифатида Хоразмга Юсуф Сўфийга юборади, лекин Юсуф Сўфий элчини туттириб банди қилади. Бундан хабар топган Соҳибқирон унга шундай нома юборади: “Подшоҳлардин раво эрмаским, элчини банд қилғай, анинг учунким, аларда гуноҳ бўлмас. Агар сенинг сўзунг бўлса сенинг била турур, элчи била не ишинг? Борғон элчини йибарғил ва мундоғ ишлар қилмағилгим, пушаймон бўлғунг турур”[4].

Бундан кўринадики, Амир Темур элчи холис воситачи эканини, унга ҳеч ким даҳл қилмаслигига амал қилган ва бошқаларга ҳам шуни уқтирган. Амир Темур одатда, забт этмоқчи бўлган юртларга аввало дипломатик мактублар юборган. Ва шунинг натижасига кўра хатти ҳаракат қилган[2].

Давлат ва салтанатни идора этишда Амир Темур кенгаш ва машваратлар ўтказиб иш юритган. “Темур тузуклари”даги “Мен тажрибамдан шуни билдимки, юз минг отлик аскар қилолмаган ишни бир тўғри тадбир билан амалга ошириш мумкин экан” жумласида Темурнинг ҳарбий куч бажаролмайдиган ишни дипломатик йўл билан ҳал қилиш мумкинлигини таъкидлайди[5].

Амир Темур муҳолифатга киришишдан аввал дўстлик муносабатларини ҳам билдирган. Хоразмда ҳоким бўлиб турган Хусайн Сўфийга “Ҳевак (ва Кот) закоти Чигатой улусига тааллуқ турур ва эгасийўқ жиҳатидан сен олур эрдинг. Даҳл қилмағайсен ва бизга тааллуқ кишига топшурғайсенким, дўстлуқ аромизда бўлғай” деб ёзган. Эгасиз турган ерларни ўзлаштириб олган Хусайн Сўфийга дўстона мурожаат қилган Темурнинг элчисига у: “Мен бу вилоятни қилич била олибмен, яна қилич била мендин олғайлар” деб жавоб беради[4].

Рум Қайсари номини олган Йилдирим Боязидган юборилган номада унинг асли насаби кемачи туркман бўлгани айтилиб шу кунгача уруш очмай турилгани баён қилинади. “Сен фаранг кофирлари била ғазоға машғулсен. Ва агар биз ул сори борсак, мусулмонлар ташвишда бўлурлар ва кофирлар шодмон бўлғайлар. Зинҳор зинҳорким атоларингнинг тариқаларини сақлағил ва аёғингни ўз ҳаддингдин узотмағил, ўзунгга мағрур бўлмағил” [6].

Амир Темур Боязиднинг авлод аждоди турманлиги сабаб улар ўзаро бир халқ эканини назарда тутди. Агар Амир Темур Румга юриш қилса бундан четдаги мухолифат манфаат кўрар эди. Мамлакатнинг парокандаликка юз тутишини хоҳламаган соҳибқироннинг бундай мурожаатига Боязид салбий жавоб қайтаради[7]. Тез орада Амир Темур уни ва мамлакатни забт этади. Йилдирим Боязиднинг мағлубияти бошқа давлатлар ҳукмронларига ҳам таъсир кўрсатади. Миср ҳукмдори Барқукнинг ўғли Малик Носир соҳибқирон билан мухолифат қилмоқ яхши эрмас, деб бандиликдаги Аталмишни чиқариб хутбани Темур номига ўқилишини айтиб олтин, кумуш, жавоҳирларни от, туя, хачирларда Темурга юборади. Темур ҳам ўз навбатида совғаларни қабул қилиб, Мисрдан келган элчиларга зарбоф тўн кийдириб олтин камар бериб жўнатади.

Хулоса қилиш мумкинки, дипломатия - ғалабага эришишнинг энг арзон, энг беталофат йўли ва воситаси ҳисобланади. Демак, Амир Темур ҳам ҳуда беҳудага қурол ишлатмади, қон тўкмади. Бугунги кунда Темурнинг дипломатик тамойиллари, маҳорати, услуби ва сиёсати ёш ўзбек дипломатлари учун ҳам юксак намуна бўлиб хизмат қилади[8].

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

1. Д.Абдуллаева, Амир Темур дипломатиясининг асосий тамойиллари. “Мозийдан садо” илмий-амалий журнали, “Шарқ” нашрети, Тошкент, 2003 й.
2. “Темур тузуклари”, таржимон Х.Бобобеков, “Фан ва технология” нашрети, Тошкент, 2014 йил.
3. Руи Гонсалес де Калвихо, “Амир Темур Испания элчиси нигоҳида”, таржимон У.Жўраев, “Замин нашр” нашрети, Тошкент 2019 йил.
4. Шарофиддин Али Яздий “Зафарнома” асари, “Камалак”, Тошкент, 1994 йил.
5. Амир Темуртузуклари, З.Муқимов, СамДУ нашриёти, Самарқанд, 2008 йил.
6. Д.Абдуллаева, Б.Исроилова ““Зафарнома” асаридаги номлар ва уларнинг тарихий ахамияти”, республика миқёсидаги илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари, Тошкент Давлат шарқшунослик институти, 2015 йил.
7. “Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихидан” китоби, Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети, Хега-Принт нашрети, Тошкент, 2003 йил.
8. Д.Абдуллаева, Амир Темур даври дипломатияси, Ёш олимлар ва татқиқотчилар илмий амалий анжумани тўплами, Тошкент 2004 йил.

**DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING THE HEADLINES OF THE
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRESS INTO THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

Boboeva Bakhora

*Uzbekistan state world languages university the second-year
student of the faculty of English Philology*

bakhora.boboyeva@gmail.com

Bannopova Zulhumor

*Scientific adviser: Teacher of the faculty of English Philology
Uzbekistan state world language university*

bannopova68@mail.ru

Abstract: As a result of the analysis of the translation of various newspaper titles from English to Uzbek, the main features of the translation are determined. In order to determine the methods of translation of newspaper headlines of the American and English press, it is necessary to consider the main features of the journalistic style from the point of view of translation, and to analyze some headlines of American and English newspapers.

Keywords: newspaper headlines, American and English press, difficulties in translating, abbreviations, meaning of the title, translator's skills, equivalents, translation transformations.

INTRODUCTION

The headline is the first signal that encourages reading the newspaper, anticipating the text, and carries certain information about the content of the journalistic work. At the same time, the title of a newspaper issue has its own emotional connotation that arouses reader interest and attracts attention. According to the definition of V.A. Kukhareno: "Heading is the text at the top of a newspaper article, indicating the nature of the article below it." I.R. Galperin believes that the main function of the title is to briefly inform the reader about the text that follows it. According to researcher Tsareva, the main purpose of the title is to draw the reader's attention to the most important and

interesting part of the message: the title, as a rule, does not fully reveal the content of the article, thereby stimulating the reader to familiarize themselves with the proposed material. Thus, in order to fulfill its main purpose, to interest the reader, the headline should be as catchy, memorable and interesting to read as possible. According to the researcher (Tsareva, 2010), in the newspaper the headline is considered an important detail, which has a wide variety of expressive ways of expression, the translation of which causes difficulties.

The translation of newspaper headlines is characterized by the use of lexicogrammatical, syntactic and stylistic structures to ensure the transfer of information in the translation of the meaning of the headline. Sometimes, when translating, this leads to the actual complete replacement of one heading by another, which must comply with the rules for constructing another language and contain the minimum information that these rules require.

METHODS AND RESULTS

The peculiarities of the development of the press in the UK had a significant impact on the formation of newspaper headlines, the translation of which is often associated with a number of difficulties. To develop a correct understanding and translation of newspaper headlines in the English media, it is not enough to know the theory of translation. For the correct and effective translation of newspaper headlines, it is necessary to highlight their features, as well as the difficulties that may arise in the translation process. According to the Glukhova's research, a full-fledged translation of a newspaper headline, in addition to actually accurately conveying the content, should also convey to the reader all the emotional elements contained in the original. Researcher Tsareva mentioned that, the American press has developed a special style of newspaper headlines, a characteristic feature of which is the extreme expressiveness of lexical and grammatical means. Since the title often uses all known lexical and syntactic means of expression, there may be expressive titles created on the basis of the figurative meaning of words, colored vocabulary, synonyms and antonyms. Proverbs, sayings, phraseological units, names of famous songs, movies, plays, quotes from these works, colloquial elements, phonetic and morphological means of

expression can be used in the title. And here it is necessary to reveal the internal mechanism of translation, identify equivalent units, as well as detect changes in form and content that occur when the original unit is replaced by an equivalent unit of the translated text and provide such a type of interlingual communication in which the title created by it could act as a full-fledged communicative replacement of the original and comply with all the norms and rules of the target language, according to the researcher Tsareva in her analysis.

According to Lukmanova's research, the main difficulties in translating newspaper headlines are due to the fact that the authors quite often use abbreviations, titles, and references to various realities that are understandable only to representatives of English or American culture. Since the title should give an idea of the text and at the same time attract the reader's attention, the authors boldly handle the language: they remove articles, linking verbs and other auxiliary words; violate the order of words in a sentence; deliberately make punctuation errors; use neologisms, abbreviations, colloquial vocabulary. It is very important that the translator has sufficient knowledge of the realities of the environment, language features and the subject of the narration.

As Glukhova states in her article: "Newspaper headlines are characterized by an abundance of socio-political terms, numerals, neologisms, international words, dialectisms, poeticisms, the translation of which usually does not cause difficulties." We will consider the features of English newspaper headlines, which usually create difficulty during the translation process.

•Headline Jargon

In the field of vocabulary, English newspaper headlines are characterized by the frequent use of a small number of special words that make up a kind of "headline jargon": ban, bid, claim, crack, crash, cut, dash, hit, move, pact, plea, probe, quit, quiz, rap, rush, slash, etc. A distinctive feature of such "heading vocabulary" is not only the frequency of their use, but also the universal nature of their semantics.

•Abbreviations

Translation of abbreviations usually does not cause difficulties when translating a title. Difficulties can be caused by those abbreviations that do not have an official equivalent in Russian:

Europeans don't eat enough fruit and veg.

Европейцы потребляют недостаточно фруктов и ОВОЩЕЙ.

(Instead of the word "vegetables" in the English title, the abbreviation "veg" is used, which has a colloquial character. In accordance with the peculiarities of the style of Russian newspaper headlines, "veg" will be translated with the word "vegetables", which has a neutral connotation.)

In the headlines of American newspapers, in addition to abbreviations of the names of domestic organizations, the abbreviations of international organizations are also very often used, such as, for example, U.N. = United Nations; ECM = European Common Market; NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization; WFTU = World Federation of Trade Unions; WFDY = World Federation of Democratic Youth; SEATO = South East Asia Treaty Organization; CENTO = Central Treaty Organization and many others. When transferring abbreviated names of organizations, the following should be considered.

Many American abbreviations have equivalents in Russian, which should be used when translating headlines, and it must be borne in mind that these equivalents are either an abbreviation of the Russian name of the corresponding organization: UNO = ООН, AFL - CIO = АФТ - КПП, FBI = ФБР, ILO = МОТ, NAM = НАП, WHO = ВОЗ.

•Ellipsis

Due to space savings, full sentences in headings are rare. Therefore, headings are often elliptical in structure. A variety of parts of speech and members of a sentence can be omitted:

a) Omitting the subject

A significant difficulty is the translation of headings in which there is a verbal predicate in the personal form, but there is no subject. Such titles are usually translated

in indefinite personal sentences, and sometimes the subject has to be restored based on the content of the publication itself:

Expect no change in North Korea.

В Северной Корее изменений не ожидается.

b) Omission of the article

The omission of the article draws attention and makes the headline more expressive. The article is retained only in cases where its omission can lead to an incorrect semantic interpretation.

Vince Cable calls for mansion tax in next Budget.

Винс Кейбл требует ввести в Англии налог на элитную недвижимость.

c) Omission of the linking verb "to be" in the passive

The omission of the linking verb to be makes the title more informative and allows you to attract attention. For the translator, the task is to see the passive in the original without confusing it with other forms of the verb:

Hundreds of lost Darwinian specimens discovered in cabinet.

Найдены сотни потерянных экспонатов Чарльза Дарвина.

d) The future action is often conveyed using the infinitive:

When translating headings of this type into Russian, a verb is used in the future tense, present tense with the meaning of the future, or a verbless heading.

Lloyds Banking Group to cut 700 jobs.

Банковская группа Lloyds Banking Group сократит 700 рабочих мест.

•Lexical addition.

In some cases, the translation of lexical units from one language to another requires the introduction of additional words into the text. This technique is used when more capacious English concepts require a more detailed expression of thought in Russian. It is used most often because English-language newspaper headlines are always laconic, tending to omit many parts of a sentence that an English-speaking reader can guess. Therefore, the translator often adds words "thrown out" by the author of the article in order to restore the semantic gap for the Russian reader.

«The Deep Policy Failures That Led to Ukraine»– «Глубокие политические провалы, приведшие к украинским событиям».

When translating this headline into Russian, the translator added the word "события" in order to convey the full meaning of the title.

•Specification.

Concretization is a method of translation in which a foreign word or phrase with a broader subject-logical meaning is replaced by a word translated with a narrower meaning.

«At the by-election victory went to the Labour candidate» – «На дополнительных выборах победу одержал кандидат от лейбористской партии».

In this case, the translator had to concretize the word "labour", specifying that it is the Labour Party that is meant.

In addition, L.S. Barkhudarov in his book "Language and Translation" considers four main types of translation transformations, such as:

1) Substitution - changing the order of words and phrases in a sentence, the order of the main and subordinate clauses of a complex sentence, moving sentences in the text.

2) Word substitution - word form, exchange of sentence fragments, syntactic substitutions in complex sentences, filling the lexical place with another word.

3) Supplements - filling the translation with new words that are not in the headline.

4) Omission - for example, omission of one of the pairs of synonyms given in the title during translation.

DISCUSSION

V.N. Komissarov highlights the so-called "headline jargon", special words used in newspaper headlines. He refers to them such words as ban, bid, crack, crash, dash, hit, pact, plea, probe, quit, quiz, rap, slash and others. The author notes the universality of their use, since these words are polysemic. Yu. A. Belova also refers the following words to this group: to axe (to reduce drastically/to abolish), to nab (to capture/to arrest); to poll (to vote/ to win a number of votes/ to survey opinions).

Separate words, as Sandra Marcoci explains, are used not only because of brevity, but also because of the special drama of their sound, emotional coloring: blaze (fire), to slam (to criticize), key (vital / important), to bar (to exclude / to forbid), ordeal (painful experience), to boost (to increase).

CONCLUSION

As a result of the analysis of the translation of various newspaper headlines from English into Russian, the main features of the translation of newspaper headlines are established, which require both grammatical and lexical transformations. To determine the features of the translation of newspaper headlines in the American and English press, it is necessary to consider the main features of the journalistic style from the point of view of translation by analyzing the headlines of American and British newspapers.

Thus, we have considered the main methods used in the translation of the headlines of the English language press. In the case of translating English headlines using journalistic method rather than ordinary translation method, correct delivery of the content of the title to the reader is a factor that determines the translator's skill. During the translation process, the translator should have an excellent vocabulary, and should know its essence and the rules of translation sufficiently.

REFERENCES:

1. Aubakir, N. TRANSLATING NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC HEADLINES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. / N. Aubakir. V. Makhripov, A. Sadykova, Z. Kanlybaeva. — ASTRA Salvensis. — 2021. <https://astrasalvensis.eu/?mdocs-file=2256>
2. Bondareva, A. F. FEATURES OF NEWSPAPER HEADLINES TRANSLATION (BASED ON “THE GUARDIAN”) / A. F. Bondareva, E. Sereda. — Ученые записки Санкт-Петербургского университета технологий управления и экономики. — 2019. — УДК 81’25
3. Jalilova, D. Ingliz zabon gazeta sarlavhalari klassifikatsiyasi va ularning tarjima-dagi xususiyatlari. / D. Jalilova. — INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF

WORD ART. — 2020. — Volume 3, Issue 4, ISSN 2181-9297, DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9297-2020-4-5>

4. Kashkenova A. M. Reflecting features of newspaper titles in translation / A. M. Kashkenova, A. B. Abdugalimova. — Молодой ученый. — 2018. — № 13 (199). — С. 308-311.
5. Khashimova, Sh. D. English newspaper titles: specificity and translation features / Sh. D. Khashimova, S. A. Atkamova. — Euro-Asia Conferences. — 2021. — VOL.1 NO.1
<https://papers.euroasiaconference.com/index.php/eac/article/view/104>
6. Polyakova, L. S. English media texts: the specific features of translation into Russian / L. S. Kashkenova, L. I. Antropova, Yu. V. Yuzhakova, T. Yu. Zalavina — Мир науки, культуры, образования. — 2019. — № 3 (76). ISSN 1991-5497.
7. Бондарева, А. Ф. Особенности перевода газетных заголовков / А. Ф. Бондарева. — Выпускная квалификационная работа. — 2019.
<https://nauchkor.ru/pubs/osobennosti-perevoda-gazetnyh-zagolovkov-na-materiale-gazety-the-guardian-60534763ccefde0001e8d2c1>
8. Зулфикорова, А. Б. Проблемы использования эквивалентов при переводе текстов / А. Б. Зулфикорова. — Филология и лингвистика. — 2017. — № 2 (6). — С. 76-77. — URL: <https://moluch.ru/th/6/archive/59/2484/>
9. Лукманова, З. М. Специфика перевода заголовков английских и американских газет / З. М. Лукманова, Т. И. Рагимханова. — Научные междисциплинарные исследования. — 2021. — УДК 811.111
10. Царева Е. Е. Специфика перевода газетных заголовков / Е. Е. Царева. — Вестник Казанского технологического университета. — 2010. — УДК 802.0-3

БИР НОЪМАЛУМЛИ НОЧИЗИК ТЕНГЛАМАЛАР

Абдуллаев Умиджон Тоҳиржон Ўғли

Ушбу мақолада бир номаълумли ночизик тенгламани Mathcad дастурида тақрибий ечилган.

Калит сўзлар: Mathcad, итерация, root, polyroots

НЕЛИНЕЙНЫЕ УРАВНЕНИЯ С ОДНИМ НЕИЗВЕСТНЫМ

Абдуллаев Умиджон Тоҳиржон Ўғли

В этой статье, рассмотрено задача решение нелинейных уравнений с помощью программы Mathcad.

Ключевые слова: Mathcad, итерация, корень, многокорень

NONLINEAR EQUATIONS IN ONE UNKNOWN

Abdullayev Umidjon Tohirjon o'g'li

In this article, is considered task decision nonlinear equations by means of program Mathcad.

Key words: Mathcad, iteration, root, polyroots

1.1. Бир номаълумли $f(x)=0$ тенгламаларни тақрибий ечиш усуллари.

1) Итерация усули. Аввало итерация функцияси $g(x)$ танлаб олинади:

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = g(x) \text{ , } q = \max \{|g'(x)|, x \in [a, b]\} < 1.$$

Итерация функцияси $g(x)$ кўп ҳолларда $f(x)=0$ тенгламадан унда иштирок

этаётган бирорта x га нисбатан ечиб олишдан келиб чиқади. Масалан,

$$a) f(x) = x - \cos(x) = 0, x = \cos(x) = g(x), |g'(x)| = |-\sin(x)| \leq 1, x \in [0, 1].$$

$$b) f(x) := x^3 + 5x - 4 = 0, x = (4 - x^3)/5 = g(x), g'(x) = -3x^2/5, x \in [0, 1], |g'(x)| < 1.$$

Лекин, $[0, 1]$ дан ташқаридаги ечимлар учун бу итерация функцияси ярамайди.

$$c) f(x) := x^3 - 5x - 4 = 0, x \in [2, 3], x = \sqrt[3]{5x+4} = g(x), g'(x) = \frac{5}{3\sqrt[3]{5x+4}} < 1,.$$

Бошқа ҳолларда итерация функцияси қуйидагича танлаб олиниши мумкин.

a) агар $f'(x) > 0$ бўлса (акс ҳолда $f_1 = -f = 0$ дейиш керак)

$$g(x) = x - lf(x), g'(x) = 1 - lf'(x), |1 - lf'(x)| < 1 \rightarrow 0 < l < \frac{2}{M}, M = \max\{|f'(x)|, [a, b]\},$$

b) агар $f'(x) < 0$ бўлса $f_1 = -f = 0$ десак,

$$g(x) = x - lf_1(x) = x + lf(x), g'(x) = 1 - lf_1^{(1)}(x), |1 - lf_1^{(1)}(x)| < 1 \rightarrow 0 < l < \frac{2}{M}, M = \max\{|f_1^{(1)}(x)|, [a, b]\},$$

деб олиш мумкин. Жумладан, $l = \frac{1}{M} < \frac{2}{M}$ деб олиш мумкин.

Демак, иккита ҳол бўлиши мумкин экан:

$$a) g(x) = x - lf(x) = x - \frac{1}{M} f(x), 0 \leq f'(x) \leq M, x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - \frac{1}{M} f(x^{(k)}), k = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$b) g(x) = x + lf(x) = x + \frac{1}{M} f(x), -M \leq f'(x) \leq 0, x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \frac{1}{M} f(x^{(k)}), k = 0, 1, \dots$$

c) Агар $f(x) = 0$ тенглама $x = g(x)$ кўринишга келтиргандан кейин аниқлансаки, $\max|g'(x)| = q > 1$, у ҳолда $\varphi(x) = g^{-1}(x)$ деб итерацияларни

$$x_{k+1} := \varphi(x_k)$$

кўринишда куриш керак, чунки $\varphi'(x) = 1/g'(x) < 1$ бўлади. Масалан,

$$x = tg(x), tg'(x) = 1/\cos^2(x) \geq 1, x = \varphi(x) = \arctg(x), (\varphi(x))' = 1/(1+x^2) \leq 1.$$

Итерация функцияси $g(x)$ танлаб олингач итерациялар қуйидагича курилади:

$$x^{(k)} = g(x^{(k-1)}), x^{(0)} \in [a, b], k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$|\xi - x^{(n)}| \leq q^k |\xi - x^{(0)}|, |\xi - x^{(k)}| \leq \frac{q}{1-q} |x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}|.$$

1.2. Тенгламани текшириш. Ушбу тенгламаларни қараймиз:

$$f_1(x) := x^3 + 6x - 12 = 0, f_2(x) := x^3 - 6x + 12 = 0, f_3(x) := x^3 + 5x - 4 = 0$$

Равшанки,

$$f_1(x) := x^3 + 6x - 12 = 0 \text{ тенглама учун, } f_1(1) = -7 < 0, f_1(2) = 8 > 0, \xi_1 \in [1, 2],$$

$$f_2(x) := x^3 - 6x + 12 = 0 \text{ тенглама учун, } f_2(-3) = 3 > 0, f_2(-4) = -28 < 0, \xi_2 \in [-4, -3],$$

$$f_3(x) := x^3 + 5x - 4 = 0 \text{ тенглама учун, } f_3(0) = -4 < 0, f_3(1) = 2 > 0, \xi_3 \in [0, 1].$$

Яна,

$$f_1'(x) = 3x^2 + 6 > 0, x \in [1, 2], M_1 = \max |f_1'(x)| = 18, l_1 = 1/M_1.,$$

$$f_2'(x) = 3(x^2 - 2) < 0, x \in [-4, -3], M_1 = \max |f_2'(x)| = 48, l_1 = 1/M_1.$$

$$f_3'(x) = 3x^2 + 5 > 0, x \in [0, 1], M_1 = \max |f_3'(x)| = 8, l_1 = 1/M_1.$$

Итерация функциялари киритамиз:

$$g_1(x) := x - f_1(x)/M_1 = x - f_1(x)/18,$$

$$g_2(x) := x - f_2(x)/M_1 = x - f_2(x)/48,$$

$$g_3(x) := (4 - x^3)/5, g_3'(x) = -3x^2/5, |g_3'(x)| < 1, x \in [0, 1].$$

Итерацияларни қуйидагича қурамиз:

$$x_{k+1}^1 := g_1(x_k), x_{k+1}^2 := g_2(x_k), x_{k+1}^3 := g_3(x_k), k := 0..n, n := 10.$$

1.3. Масаланинг Mathcad дастурида ечилиши.

1.3.1. Polyroots командаси билан ечиш (кўпхадли тенглама учун ўринли).

1)

$$v1 := \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x1 := \text{polyroots}(v1) \quad x1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.73514 + 2.76067i \\ -0.73514 - 2.76067i \\ 1.47028 \end{pmatrix}$$

2)

$$v1 := \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x2 := \text{polyroots}(v1) \quad x2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3.135 \\ 1.567 + 1.171i \\ 1.567 - 1.171i \end{pmatrix}$$

3)

$$v1 := \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x3 := \text{polyroots}(v1) \quad x3 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.362 - 2.322i \\ -0.362 + 2.322i \\ 0.724 \end{pmatrix}$$

Кўриниб турибдики, иккита кўшма комплекс илдизлар ҳам бор экан

1.3.2 Ночизик тенглама учун итерация усулини Mathcad да ташкил

этамиз.

$x := 0$

$$f1(x) := x^3 + 6 \cdot x - 12 \quad x1 := \text{root}(f1(x), x) \quad x1 = 1.4703 \quad r1 := f1(x1) \quad r1 = -0$$

$$f2(x) := x^3 - 6 \cdot x + 12 \quad x2 := \text{root}(f2(x), x) \quad x2 = -3.1349 \quad r2 := f2(x2) \quad r2 = 0.0006$$

$$f3(x) := x^3 + 5 \cdot x - 4 \quad x3 := \text{root}(f3(x), x) \quad x3 = 0.7241 \quad r3 := f3(x3) \quad r3 = 0$$

$x := 2$

$$f1(x) := x^3 + 6 \cdot x - 12 \quad x1 := \text{root}(f1(x), x) \quad x1 = 1.4703 \quad r1 := f1(x1) \quad r1 = 0$$

$$f2(x) := x^3 - 6 \cdot x + 12 \quad x2 := \text{root}(f2(x), x) \quad x2 = -3.1349 \quad r2 := f2(x2) \quad r2 = 0.0008$$

$$f_3(x) := x^3 + 5 \cdot x - 4 \quad x_3 := \text{root}(f_3(x), x) \quad x_3 = 0.7241 \quad r_3 := f_3(x_3) \quad r_3 = 0.0001$$

Турли хил бошланғич ўартларда натижа бир хил.

1.3.3 Ночизик тенгламалар учун итерация усулини ташкил этиш.

$$g_1(x) := x - \frac{f_1(x)}{18} \quad g_2(x) := x - \frac{f_2(x)}{48} \quad g_3(x) := \frac{4 - x^3}{5} \quad x_{10} := 2 \quad x_{20} := -3 \quad x_{30} := 1 \quad k := 0..10$$

$$x_{k+1}^3 := g_3(x_k^3) \quad x_{k+1}^1 := g_1(x_k^1) \quad x_{k+1}^2 := g_2(x_k^2)$$

$x_1^T =$		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	0	2	1.5556	1.4946	1.4776	1.4725	1.471	1.4705	1.4703	1.4703
$x_2^T =$		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	0	-3	-3.0625	-3.0969	-3.1152	-3.1248	-3.1297	-3.1323	-3.1336	
$x_3^T =$		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	0	1	0.6	0.7568	0.7133	0.7274	0.723	0.7244	0.724	0.7241

Бундан кўриниб турибдики хар уч усулда ҳам тақрибий ечимлар аниқ ечимга катта тезлик билан яқинлашмоқда. Демак, бу усуллардан фойдаланилса, аниқ ечимни топишда самарали натижа беради.

Адабиётлар:

1. Самарский А.А. Теория разностных схем.-М.: Наука.1983.
2. Формалёв В.Ф., Ревизников Д.Л. Численные методы.- М.:Физматлит, 2004. 3.
3. Кузнецов Г.В., Шеремет М.А. Разностные методы решения задач теплопроводности: учебное пособие.-Томск, Изд-во ТПУ, 2007.

4. Имомов А. Ҳисоблаш усуллари. Ўқув қўлланма. Наманган, НамДУ, 2021.- 160 б.

5. Имомов|Адашали,||Иномиддинов|Сардорбек,||Настинов|Садриддин (НамДУ) Scientific Bulletin of NamSU-Научный вестник НамГУ-NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi–2022-yil_4-сон

ПДТ учун 3-тур чегара масалага ЧАС куриш 2022.

6. Tohirjon o‘g‘li A. U., Nizomiddinovich I. S., Tojiddin o‘g‘li N. S. INTEGRAL TENGLAMALARNI MATHCAD DASTURIDA TAQRIBIY YECHISH USULLARI //INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 18. – С. 880-883.

7. Samatov, B. T., Inomiddinov, S. N., & Umaraliev, N. T. (2020). DIFFERENTIAL GAMES OF THE SECOND ORDER WITH INTEGRAL CONSTRAINTS. Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University, 2(3), 8-14.

8. Samatov, B. T., M. A. Horilov, and S. N. Inomiddinov. "Differential LG-Game with “Life–Line”." ББК 22.251 я431+ 95.4 М341 (2019): 109.

9. Samatov B. T. et al. THE STRATEGY OF PARALLEL PURSUIT FOR DIFFERENTIAL GAME OF THE SECOND ORDER //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 3-8.

ОДДИЙ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛ ТЕНГЛАМА УЧУН ЧЕГАРА МАСАЛА ВА БАЗИС ФУНКЦИЯЛАР

Абдуллаев Умиджон Тоҳиржон Ўғли

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ОДТ (оддий дифференциал тенглама) учун Чегара масала ва Базис функциялар ҳақида.

Калит сўзлар: ОДТ (оддий дифференциал тенглама) учун чегара масала, чегара шартлар, тақрибий ечиш усуллари, тақрибий аналитик ва сонли усуллар, базис функциялар, четланиш, коллокация ва энг кичик квадратлар (ЭКК) усули, тақрибий ечим хатолиги, Галёркин усули, Ритц усули, вариацион -проекциион усуллар.

Асосий формулалар:

1. ОДТ учун чегара масала.

$$Lu \equiv u'' + p(x)u' + q(x)u = f(x), \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad (\text{оддий дифференциал тенглама}),$$

$$l_0 u \equiv \alpha_0 u(a) + \alpha_1 u'(a) = \gamma_0, \quad l_1 u \equiv \beta_0 u(b) + \beta_1 u'(b) = \gamma_1 \quad (\text{чегара шартлар}).$$

2. Тақрибий ечим: $u_n(x) = \varphi_0(x) + \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \varphi_j(x)$, $c_j = ?$, $\varphi_j(x)$ - базис функция.

3. Гафовут (тақрибий ечим тенгламани қаноатлантириши):

$$R_n(x, c) = Lu_n(x) - f(x)$$

4. Коллокация усулининг ғояси: $R_n(x_i) = Lu_n(x_i) - f(x_i) = F(x_i, c_1, \dots, c_n) = 0, i = 1..n$,

$$\text{АЧАТС: } \sum_{j=1}^n c_j L\varphi_j(x_i) = f(x_i) - L\varphi_0(x_i), \quad i, j = 1..n.$$

5. Энг кичик квадратлар усули ғояси: $F(c) = \int_a^b [Lu_n(x) - f(x)]^2 dx \rightarrow \min_{\{c\}}$,

$$\text{АЧАТС: } \sum_{j=1}^n c_j (L\varphi_j, L\varphi_i) = (f - L\varphi_0, L\varphi_i), \quad (f, g) = \int_b^a f(x)g(x)dx, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n$$

ОДТ учун чегара масала

Иккинчи тартибли ОДТ учун чегара масала қуйидагича қўйилади: Ушбу

$$Lu \equiv u'' + p(x)u' + q(x)u = f(x), a \leq x \leq b, \quad (1)$$

дифференциал тенгламанинг

$$l_0 u \equiv \alpha_0 u(a) + \alpha_1 u'(a) = \gamma_0, l_1 u \equiv \beta_0 u(b) + \beta_1 u'(b) = \gamma_1 \quad (2)$$

чегара шартларни қаноатлантирувчи $u = u(x)$ ечимини топиш талаб этилади.

Бу ерда $p, q, f(x) \in C[a, b] - [a, b]$ да берилган узлуксиз функциялар, $\alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i$ – берилган сонлар, улар бараварига нолга тенг эмас, яъни чегара шартлар доим маънога эга.

Коши масаласидан фарқли ўлароқ (1), (2) масаланинг ечими мавжуд, лекин ягона эмас, ёки мавжуд, бўлмаслиги мумкин. Бу масала ягона ечимга эга бўлиши учун мос бир жинсли тенглама ($f(x), \gamma_0, \gamma_1 = 0$) фақат ноль ечимга эга бўлиши керак.

(1), (2) масаланинг аниқ ечимини доимо аниқ топиб бўлавермайди, чунки дифференциал тенгламани ечиш унинг ҳадларини интеграллаш демакдир. Масалан, энг содда ҳол $p(x) = q(x) = 0$ да ечим

$$u(x) = \int_a^x \int_a^t f(y) dt dy + C_1 x + C_2 .$$

кўринишда ёзилади. Ундан ташқари, агар тенглама ночизиқ бўлса, масалан, $f = f(x, u)$, масала яна мураккблашади. Шунинг учун, дифференциал чегара масала тақрибий ечилади. Тақрибий усуллар тақрибий аналитик (Ритц, Галеркин, коллокация, энг кичик квадратлар) ва сонли (чекли айирмали) усулларга бўлинади.

Ҳисоблаш математикасининг тақрибий усуллари.

Ҳисоблаш математикасининг тақрибий усуллари 2 гуруҳга бўлинади.

- 1) Тақрибий аналитик усуллар.
- 2) Сонли усуллар.

Тақрибий аналитик усулларда тақрибий ечим тақрибий аналитик кўринишда, яъни функция кўринишида топилади.

Сонли усулларда эса тақрибий ечим жадвал кўринишида топилади . Бу тақрибий жадвал аниқ ечимнинг тақрибий қийматларидан иборат бўлади.

Бу усуллар ўртасида боғланиш интерполяция ёрдамида амалга оширилади.

Масалан: Тақрибий аналитик ечим жадвалини ҳисоблаш мумкин. Жадвалдан интерполяция асосида тақрибий аналитик кўринишини топиш мумкин.

Тақрибий аналитик усулларга: вариацион-прекцион, коллокация, Галёркин-Ритц, энг кичик квадратлар усуллари киради.

Сонли усулларга : чекли айирмали усуллар, айирмали схемалар киради (ОДТ учун Рунге -Кутта ,Эйлер, такомиллашган Эйлер, Адамс усуллари).

(1),(2) масаланинг тақрибий аналитик ечимини топиш учун $[a,b]$ да аниқланган $\{\varphi_i(x), i = 0,1,\dots,n,\dots\}$ базис функциялар кетма-кетлигини топиш талаб этиладики, қуйидаги шартлар бажарилсин:

1) $\{\varphi_i(x), i = 0,1,\dots,n,\dots\}$ $[a,b]$ да иккинчи тартибли узлуксиз ҳосилаларга эга;

2) $\varphi_0(x)$ функция (2) чегара шартларни қаноатлантиради: $l_0\varphi_0(a) = \gamma_0$, $l_1\varphi_0(b) = \gamma_1$; $\{\varphi_i(x), i = 1,\dots,n,\dots\}$ (2) бир жинсли чегара шартларни қаноатлантиради: $l_0\varphi_i(a) = 0, l_1\varphi_i(b) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots$;

3) $\{\varphi_i(x), i = 1,\dots,n,\dots\}$ $[a,b]$ да эркин тўлиқ функциялар системасини ташкил этади, яъни қуйидаги шарт ўринли бўлиши керак:

$$\int_a^b \phi(x)\varphi_i(x)dx = 0, \forall i \geq 1 \Rightarrow \phi(x) \equiv 0 \quad .$$

Маълумки, $\{x^i, x \in [a,b]\}$, $\{\cos(ix), \sin(ix), x \in [0, 2\pi]\}$ функциялар тўлиқ функциялар системасини ташкил этади. Бу Вейерштрасснинг узлуксиз функцияларни кўпҳадлар билан аппроксимация қилиш ҳақидаги теоремасидан келиб чиқади.

Базис функциялар танлангач тақрибий аналитик ечим қуйидаги кўринишда изланади:

$$u_n(x) = \varphi_0(x) + \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \varphi_j(x), c_j = ? \quad (3)$$

Танлаб олинганга мувофиқ тақрибий аналитик ечим $u_n(x)$ (2) чегара шартларни қаноатлантиради: $l_0 u_n(x) = \gamma_0$, $l_1 u_n = \gamma_1$.

Иккита муҳим таъриф киритамиз:

Таъриф 1. Ушбу айирма

$$r_n(x) = u(x) - u_n(x) \quad (4)$$

$u_n(x)$ тақрибий ечимнинг хатолиги дейилади.

Равшанки, $Lu(x) = f(x)$ (4) дан $u(x) = u_n(x) + r_n(x)$. Бу тенгликни $Lu = f$ тенгламага кўямиз: $Lu(x) = Lu_n(x) + Lr_n(x) = f(x)$. Бу ердан келиб чиқади:

$$Lu_n(x) - f(x) = -Lr_n(x) \quad . \quad \text{Бу} \quad Lu_n(x) - f(x) = -Lr_n(x) \quad \text{айирма} \quad L_n u(x) - f(x) = 0$$

тенгламадан четланиш дейилади. Четланишни $\phi(x, c_1, \dots, c_n)$ деб белгилаймиз:

$$\phi(x, c_1, \dots, c_n) = Lu_n(x) - f(x) = L\phi_0(x) - (f(x) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_j L\phi_j(x)) \quad (5)$$

Таъриф 2. Агар c_1, \dots, c_n параметрларнинг баъзи бир қийматларида $\phi(x, c_1, \dots, c_n) = 0$ бўлса, функция $u_n(x)$ (1), (2) масала ечими бўлади ва четланиш $\phi_n(x) = Lu_n(x) - f(x)$ тақрибий ечимнинг аниқ ечимга яқинлик даражасини кўрсатади, лекин тақрибий ечим хатолигига фарқ қилади. Агар $f(x) = Lu(x)$ лигини эътиборга олсак четланишни қуйидагича ёзиб олиш мумкин:

$$\phi_n(x) = Lu_n(x) - f(x) = L(u_n(x) - u(x)) = -Lr_n(x). \quad (6)$$

(4) ва (6) дан тақрибий ечим хатолиги билан четланиш орасидаги фарқ яққол кўриниб турибди. Улар орасида боғлиқлик ҳам бор. Равшанки,

$$\phi_n(x) = -Lr_n(x) \quad (7)$$

Демак, тақрибий ечим хатолиги (7) дифференциал тенглама ечими экан. Чегара шартлар $r_n(x)$ учун бир жинсли: $l_0 r_n(x) = l_1 r_n(x) = 0$.

Турли тақрибий аналитик усуллар тақрибий ечим коэффицентларини бир биридан танлаб олиниш усуллари билан фарқ қилади.

Мисол 1. $Lu = u'' + u = -x$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$, $u(0) = 0$, $u(1) = 0$, масалани қарайлик, аниқ ечим $u(x) = \sin(x) / \sin(1) - x$.

Ечиш. Равшанки, $\varphi_0(x) = 0$, $\varphi_i(x) = x^i(1-x)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ базис ечим бўла олади. $n=2$ дейлик. У ҳолда

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_1(x) &= x(1-x) = x - x^2, & \varphi_2(x) &= x^2(1-x) = x^2 - x^3, \\ u_2(x) &= c_1\varphi_1(x) + c_2\varphi_2(x) = c_1x(1-x) + c_2x^2(1-x), \\ L\varphi_1 &= \varphi_1'' + \varphi_1 = 2 + x - x^2, \\ L\varphi_2 &= \varphi_2'' + \varphi_2 = 2 - 6x - x^2 - x^3, & L\varphi_0 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Коллокация нуқталари сифатида $x_1 = 1/4$, $x_2 = 3/4$ ларни оламиз. Шунинг учун

$$\begin{aligned}L\varphi_1(x_1) &= -29/16, & L\varphi_2(x_1) &= 5/16, & f(x_1) &= -1/4 \\ L\varphi_1(x_2) &= -29/16, & L\varphi_2(x_2) &= -43/16, & f(x_2) &= -3/4.\end{aligned}$$

Натижада қуйидаги системага келамиз:

$$\begin{cases} -29/16c_1 + 5/16c_2 = -1/4 \\ -29/16c_1 - 43/16c_2 = -3/4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -29c_1 + 5c_2 = -4 \\ -29c_1 - 43c_2 = -12 \end{cases}$$

Буерда $c_1 = 1/6$, $c_2 = 1/6$, яъни $u_2(x) = x(1-x)/6 + x^2(1-x)/6$.

Коллокация, энг кичик квадратлар усулини қўллаш учун қуйидаги алгоритмга муурожаат қилиш мумкин:

- 1) Кириш.
- 2) нуқталар сони n ни ва тақрибий ечим ҳисобланадиган нуқталарни киритиш,
- 3) коллокация нуқталари $\{x_i\}, i = 1, \dots, n$, ни киритиш.
- 4) аниқловчи тенгламалар системаси коэффициентларини киритиш

$$a_{ij} = L\varphi_j(x_i), a_{m+i} = f(x_i) - L\varphi_0(x_i), i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$
- 5) Гаусс программаси асосида ноъмалум коэффициентларни ҳисоблаш.
- 6) $u_n(x)$ ни ҳисоблаш.
- 7) $c_1, \dots, c_n, u_n(x)$ ларни чиқариш.

8) Тамом.

Коллокация усулининг MathCAD даги дастури.

$$u''(t) + p(t)u'(t) + q(t)u(t) = f(t) \quad p(t) := \sin(t) \quad q(t) := \cos(t) \quad f(t) := 6t + 3t^2 \sin(t) + t^3 \cos(t)$$

Оралиқ,

параметрлар

$$\pi := 3.14 \quad \varphi_0(t) = 1 \quad n := 5 \quad i := 1..n \quad j := 1..5 \quad t_0 := 0 \quad t_n := 1$$

Қадам, базис функция $h := (t_n - t_0)/n$ $\varphi(j,t) := \sin(j * \pi * t)$ $i := 1..n$ $Origin := 0$

ЧАТС элементлари $\psi(j,t) := \varphi''(j,t) + p(t)\varphi'(j,t) + q(t)\varphi(j,t)$

$$\chi(t) := f(t) - \varphi_0''(t) - p(t)\varphi_0'(t) - q(t)\varphi_0(t) \quad a_{i,j} := \psi(j,t_i) \quad b_i := \chi(t_i)$$

А матрица b ўнг томон

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} & a_{1,4} & a_{1,5} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} & a_{2,4} & a_{2,5} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} & a_{3,4} & a_{3,5} \\ a_{4,1} & a_{4,2} & a_{4,3} & a_{4,4} & a_{4,5} \\ a_{5,1} & a_{5,2} & a_{5,3} & a_{5,4} & a_{5,5} \end{bmatrix} \quad b := \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \\ b_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Коэффициентлар $c := A^{-1}b$ $c := [-0.381 \quad 0.058 \quad -0.011 \quad 0.0004666 \quad -0.0000987]^T$

$$\text{Ечим} \quad u(t) := \varphi_0(t) + \sum_{j=1}^5 c_j \varphi(j,t)$$

Қийматлар $u(0.2) = 0.013$ $u(0.4) = 0.056$ $u(0.6) = 0.067$ $u(0.8) = 0.034$

Натижа тўғрилиги кўриниб турибди.

Галёркин ва Ритц усуллари

1. Тақрибий ечим: $u_n(x) = \varphi_0(x) + \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \varphi_j(x)$, $c_j = ?$, $\varphi_j(x)$ -базис функция.

2. Гафловут(тақрибий ечим тенгламани қаноатлантириши):

$$R_n(x, c) = Lu_n(x) - f(x).$$

3. Галеркин усулининг зояси: $R_n(x) \perp \varphi_i(x), i = 1..n$,

$$\text{АЧАТС:} \quad \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \int_a^b L\varphi_j(x)\varphi_i(x)dx = \int_a^b (f(x) - L\varphi_0(x))\varphi_i(x)dx, i, j = 1..n.$$

4. Ритц усули зояси: $F(u_n) = \int_a^b u_n(x)Lu_n(x)dx - 2 \int_a^b u_n(x)f(x)dx \rightarrow \min_{\{c_j\}}$,

$$АЧАТС: \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \int_a^b L\varphi_j(x)\varphi_i(x)dx = \int_a^b (f(x) - L\varphi_0(x))\varphi_i(x)dx, i, j = 1..n.$$

5. Базис функцияларни танлаш:

1) 1-тур чегара шартлар: $u(a) = A, u(b) = B, \varphi_0^1(x) = A + (B - A)(x - a)/(b - a),$

а) $\varphi_i(x) = (x - a)^i(b - x), i \geq 1;$ б) $\varphi_i(x) = \sin(i(x - a)\pi)/(b - a), i \geq 1.$

2) 2-тур чегара шартлар: $u'(a) = A, u'(b) = B,$

$$\varphi_0^2(x) = \int \varphi_0^1(x)dx = Ax + (B - A)(x - a)^2 / (2(b - a)) + C,$$

а) $\varphi_i(x) = (x - a)^{i+1}(b - x)^2, i \geq 1;$ б) $\varphi_i(x) = \cos(i(x - a)\pi/(b - a)), i \geq 1$

3) 3-тур чегара шартлар: $\alpha_0 u(a) + \alpha_1 u'(a) = A, \beta_0 u(b) + \beta_1 u'(b) = B,$

$$\varphi_0(x) = \delta + \gamma(x - a) \Rightarrow \alpha_0 \delta + \alpha_1 \gamma = A, \beta_0 \delta + (\beta_0(b - a) + \beta_1)\gamma = B,$$

а) $\varphi_i(x) = (x - a)^{i+1}(b - x)^2, i \geq 1;$ б) $\varphi_i(x) = (x - a)^{i+1}[\gamma_i - x], \gamma_i = b + (b - a)/(i + 1) i \geq 1.$

Бундан кўриниб турибдики ҳар бир усулда ҳам тақрибий ечимлар аниқ ечимга катта тезлик билан яқинлашмоқда. Демак, бу усулдан фойдаланилса, аниқ ечимни топишда самарали натижа беради.

Адабиётлар:

1. Самарский А.А. Теория разностных схем.-М.: Наука.1983.
2. Формалёв В.Ф., Ревизников Д.Л. Численные методы.- М.:Физматлит, 2004.
3. Имомов|Адашали,||Иномиддинов|Сардорбек,||Настинов|Садриддин (НамДУ) Scientific Bulletin of NamSU-Научный вестник НамГУ-NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi-2022-yil_4-сон ПДТ учун 3-тур чегара масалага ЧАС куриш 2022.
4. Tohirjon o'g'li A. U., Nizomiddinovich I. S., Tojiddin o'g'li N. S. INTEGRAL TENGLAMALARNI MATHCAD DASTURIDA TAQRIBIY YECHISH USULLARI //INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 18. – С. 880-883.

5. Samatov, B. T., Inomiddinov, S. N., & Umaralieva, N. T. (2020). DIFFERENTIAL GAMES OF THE SECOND ORDER WITH INTEGRAL CONSTRAINTS. Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University, 2(3), 8-14.
6. Samatov, B. T., M. A. Horilov, and S. N. Inomiddinov. "Differential LG-Game with "Life-Line"." ББК 22.251 я431+ 95.4 М341 (2019): 109.
7. Samatov B. T. et al. THE STRATEGY OF PARALLEL PURSUIT FOR DIFFERENTIAL GAME OF THE SECOND ORDER //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 3-8.
8. Имомов А. , Эргашев Б.Ҳисоблаш усуллари 2. Наманган, "Наманган". 2018,-158 бет.
9. Имомов А., Эргашев Б. Ҳисоблаш усуллари 1. Тошкент, "Наврўз". 2020,- 1988 бет.

YOSHLAR MUOMMOLARING AMALIY TALQINI MUNAOSABAT VA YECHIMI

Jobborov Zokirjon Abdug‘appor o‘g‘li

Namangan davlat universiteti Ijtimoiy fanlar fakulteti tarix yo‘nalishi

2 bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yoshlar muommolaring amaliy talqini munaosabat va yechimi, O'zbekiston uchun yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini aniq raqamlar va ilmiy xulosalar asosida amalga oshirish haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston Respublikasi, yoshlar, Uchinchi Renessans, Sotsiologik so'rov, ilmiy tadqiqot, milliy g'oya.

Yosh avlod kelajagi hamisha O‘zbekiston davlat siyosatining markazida bo‘lgan. Bugun ham yurtimizda yuzaga kelgan muammolarni bartaraf etish, yoshlarning kamoloti va tarbiyasiga ijobiy ta’sir qiluvchi shart-sharoit yaratish uchun barcha sohada keng ko‘lamli islohotlar jadallik bilan olib borilmoqda. O‘zbekiston haqiqiy ma’noda yoshlar mamlakati. Bu yurtda ulg‘ayotgan yig‘it-qizlarning orzulari va o‘z oldiga qo‘ygan maqsadlari bisyor. Davlat rahbarining tashabbusi va qo‘llab-quvvatlashi esa ularga bu maqsadlarni amalga oshirishda ko‘mak beradi. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyovning: “Biz o‘z oldimizga mamlakatimizda Uchinchi Renessans poydevorini barpo etishdek ulug‘ maqsadni qo‘ygan ekanmiz, buning uchun yangi Xorazmiylar, Beruniylar, Ibn Sinolar, Ulug‘beklar, Navoiy va Boburlarni tarbiyalab beradigan muhit va sharoitlarni yaratishimiz kerak. Bunda, avvalo, ta’lim va tarbiyani rivojlantirish, sog‘lom turmush tarzini qaror toptirish, ilm-fan va innovatsiyalarni taraqqiy ettirish milliy g‘oyamizning asosiy ustunlari bo‘lib xizmat qilishi lozim”, so‘zlari yoshlar uchun katta marralar sari yo‘l ochdi. Yoshlarning bo‘sh vaqtlarini samarali o‘tkazish, ularni ajdodlarimizning boy merosi bilan tanishtirish, ona vatanga muhabbat va iftixor tuyg‘ularini qaror toptirish maqsadida Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti o‘qituvchilari Qudratullo Abduraimov va Dilnoza

Xudoyberganovalar boshchiligida Beshkapa mahallasi yoshlari G'alaba bog'ida joylashgan Shon-sharaf muzeyida bo'lishdi. Yoshlar barcha davrlarda jamiyatning faol qatlami sifatida e'tirof etib kelingan. Sharq Uyg'onish davrida ham, jadidlar faoliyatida ham, jamiyatning yangilanishida ularning o'rni beqiyos bo'lgan. Shu jihatdan muntazam shakllanib boruvchi bu qatlam doimiy yo'naltirib va qo'llab-quvvatlab turishni talab etadi. Yoshlar siyosati bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarni tahlil eta turib davlat va yoshlarning uzviy bog'liqligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Har bir yo'nalishda yoshlarning bandligini ta'minlash davom etmoqda. Yigit va qizlarning har tomonlama kamol topishlari, bilim olishlari uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Bu esa ularning kelgusida vatan ravnaqiga hissa qo'shuvchi avlod bo'lib yetishishlarida ahamiyatlidir

Yaqinda UNIVEF, Yoshlar ittifoqi hamda "Yuksalish" umumilliy harakati "O'zbekiston yoshlari: muammo va istiqbollar" ("Molodej Uzbekistana: vizovi i perspektivi") deb nomlangan yirik tadqiqot natijalarini e'lon qildi. Unda respublikaning barcha hududlarida istiqomat qiluvchi 14 yoshdan 30 yoshgacha bo'lgan 4 ming 500 nafarga yaqin respondent ishtirok etdi. Qolaversa, bevosita muloqot qilish uchun 24 ta fokus-guruhi shakllantirilgan. Tadqiqot uch yil mobaynida zamonaviy metodologiyalar asosida olib borildi. Loyihaga yetakchi mahalliy va xorijiy ekspertlarning jalb etilgani ham alohida e'tiborga molikdir. Sotsiologik so'rov natijalari asosida tayyorlangan hisobotda aytilishicha, 15-20 yildan so'ng O'zbekiston noyob demografik dividenti qo'lga kiritadi. 2048 yilga borib mamlakatda mehnatga layoqatli aholi soni tarixiy pik darajasiga yetishi kutilmoqda. Tabiiyki, ularning salmoqli qismini yoshlar tashkil qiladi. Hozir davlat oldidagi asosiy vazifa demografik dividenti qo'ldan boy bermaslik hamda undan maksimal ravishda foydalanishdan iborat. Boshqacha aytganda, hukumat inson kapitaliga, ya'ni yoshlarning sifatli ta'lim olishiyu intellektual salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishiga katta hajmda investitsiya kiritishi zarur. Bu kelajakda nafaqat iqtisodiyotni yuksaltirish, balki ijtimoiy vaziyatni barqarorlashtirish — kambag'allik va salohiyatli kadrlar migratsiyasini qisqartirish, ishsizlikni bartaraf etish, xalqning turmush darajasini oshirish imkonini beradi. Inson kapitalini rivojlantirish – bir kunlik ish emas. Mazkur missiya kompleks yondashuv va

uzoq muddatli chora-tadbirlarni talab qiladi. Bu borada tayyor yechimlar yo‘q. Har qaysi mamlakat o‘z yo‘li va yo‘nalishini mustaqil tarzda belgilab olmog‘i darkor. O‘zbekiston uchun yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini aniq raqamlar va ilmiy xulosalar asosida amalga oshirish eng maqbul yo‘l hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotda ishtirok etgan ekspertlarning ham fikri shunday.[1]

— Yoshlar masalasida samarali siyosat olib borish uchun davlat sotsiologik tadqiqotlarga doimiy buyurtmalar portfelini shakllantirishi zarur, — deydi iqtisodchi olim, “ERGO Analytics” kompaniyasi rahbari Rauf Saloxo‘jayev. — Shundagina haqiqiy manzarani ko‘rish, og‘riqli nuqtalarni aniqlash va muammolar dinamikasini kuzatish imkoni tug‘iladi. Hozircha O‘zbekistonda yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati doirasidagi qarorlar yoshlarning real talab-eh-tiyojlari emas, balki ko‘proq siyosiy qarashlar va umumiy taxminlar asosida qabul qilinmoqda. Bu noto‘g‘ri. Pragmatik yondashuvsiz har qanday strategiya kun kelib pand berishi aniq. Aytaylik, oxirgi yillarda yigit-qizlar tadbirkorlikka faol jalb qilinmoqda. Ularga imtiyozli shartlar asosida bank kreditlari ajratilyapti. G‘oya yaxshi, biroq tadbirkorlik muayyan bilim va uquvni talab qiladigan soha. Biznes reja tuzish yoki buxgalteriya hisobini yuritishni bilmaydigan, bozor mexanizmlari bilan yaxshi tanish bo‘lmagan insonga sarmoya berishdan foyda yo‘q. Chunki u ishni baribir lozim darajada olib ketolmaydi. Tadqiqotdan ma’lum bo‘lishicha, bugun qishloq yoshlari munosib ish topolmaganidan o‘zini tavakkaliga tadbirkorlikka urmoqda. Lekin savol tug‘iladi: ular bu mas’uliyatli vazifaga tayyormi? Menimcha, yurtimizning barcha hududlarida yosh tadbirkorlar uchun professional konsalting xizmatlarini yo‘lga qo‘yish kerak. Yoshlarni nazariyotchi biznes trenerlar emas, balki tajribali tadbirkorlar, bank xodimlari, hisobchi, marketologlar o‘qitsin, ustozlik qilsin. Mentorlik ko‘magi startap dasturlari doirasida yaxshi yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. Uni biznesning an’anaviy shakllarida ham tatbiq etish foydadan holi bo‘lmaydi. O‘zbekiston yoshlariga bag‘ishlangan sotsiologik so‘rov yettita asosiy mavzu yo‘nalishini o‘z ichiga qamrab olgan. Tadqiqot doirasida respondentlarning ta’lim olish va kasb egallash imkoniyatlari, iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, jamiyat hayotiga integratsiyalashuvchi, yashash joyi va migratsiyasi, jamoatchilik fikri bilan hisoblashishi, raqamli texnologiyalar hamda internetdan foydalanish darajasi,

kundalik tashvishlari va bo'sh vaqtini tashkil etish masalalari o'rganildi. Natijalar xususida birma-bir to'xtalib o'tsak.

Ta'lim.

Aksariyat yoshlar mavjud infratuzilma (ta'limdagi muhit, moddiy-texnik ta'minot, darslik va boshqalar)ni ijobiy baholagan. Ularning 94,7 foizi pedagoglar faoliyati, 91,1 foizi o'quv muassasalarining holatini qoniqarli, deb hisoblaydi. Ammo raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish masalasida vaziyat ko'ngildagidek emas. Jumladan, qishloq yoshlarining 30,4 foizi maktabida internet yo'qligini aytgan. Shaharda bu ko'rsatkich 22 foiz atrofida. Respondentlarda ta'limdan umumiy qoniqish hissi mavjudligiga qaramay, ular ta'lim sifatini oshirish kerak, deb hisoblaydi. O'quvchi va talabalar ko'proq xorijiy tillarni o'rganish, kasbiy faoliyatda asqotadigan ishbilarmonlik, yetakchilik, kirishimlik, ishga ijodiy yondashish, stressga chidamlilik, vaqtni to'g'ri taqsimlay olish kabi yumshoq ko'nikmalarni egallashni xohlaydi. So'rovnoma davomida yoshlar maktabdan ikkita muhim narsa – liderlik (16,9 %) va turli vaziyatlarga moslashuvchanlik (10,9 %) xususiyatlarini ololmayotganini ta'kidladi.

— Yoshlar, bir tomondan, ta'lim infratuzilmasini ijobiy baholab, ikkinchi tomondan, ta'lim sifatiga e'tiroz bildirgani paradoksal holat, — deydi tadqiqot mualliflaridan biri Rauf Saloxo'jayev. — Bir vaqtning o'zida bu davlat uchun jiddiy signal ham. Demak, yangi o'quv binolarini qurish, mavjudlarini zamonaviy uslubda ta'mirlash hamda jihozlash kifoya emas. Avvalo, ta'lim jarayoniga e'tibor qaratish zarur. Bugun O'zbekistondagi ta'lim tizimi yoshlarga raqamli va yumshoq ko'nikmalar (Soft Skills)ni bera olmayapti. Maktabda bola fundamental fanlar, aytaylik, matematika, fizika, kimyoni puxta o'zlashtirgani bilan, axborot texnologiyalari bo'yicha no'noq bo'lsa, kelgusi kasb-koriga yaraydigan amaliy bilimlarni ololmasa, hayotda qiynalishi aniq. Bunday muammo qishloq joylarida, ayniqsa, dolzarb. Chunki raqamli texnologiyalar hali kirib bormagan hududlar ko'p. Qolaversa, ta'lim berish metodikasi eskirgan. Ba'zi maktablarda informatika darslari hamon Microsoft brauzeridan foydalanib o'tilmoqda. Vaholanki, dunyo ushbu dasturiy

mahsulotdan allaqachon voz kechib bo'lgan. Bunday misollar o'quvchilarning bilim darajasi zamondan orqada qolib ketganidan dalolat beradi.

— Tadqiqot mamlakatda uyushmagan yoshlar (ayniqsa, ayollar orasida) salmog'i oz emasligini ko'rsatdi, — davom etadi Rauf Saloxo'jayev. — Masalan, 19 – 30 yoshli respondentlarning 54,6 foizi hech qayerda o'qimasligi va ishlamasligini aytgan. Ya'ni ular mehnat bozorida o'z o'rnini topa olmayapti. Chunki hozirgi sharoitda ish beruvchi uchun qo'lida diplomi bor mutaxassisdan ko'ra, yumshoq ko'nikmalarga ega kadr qadrliroqdir. Menimcha, ta'limdagi mana shu bo'shliqni zudlik bilan to'ldirish kerak. Aks holda, yoshlar orasida o'z kelajagiga shubha bilan qarash tendensiyasi kuchayib boradi. Davlat hamda xususiy sektorda munosib ish topishiga ko'zi yetmagani bois, aksariyat yoshlar shaxsiy biznesini ochishga qiziqish bildirmoqda. Biroq yana o'sha gap — bunga ularning uquvi yo'q. Na maktab, na universitetda, deylik, kredit olish tartibi, bozor kon'yukturasi yoki mijozlarni jalb qilish bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlar o'tiladi. Yoshlarni qiynayotgan yana bir muammo ta'limning chiqimdorligi bilan bog'liq. So'rovnomada ishtirok etganlarning aksariyati o'qish xarajatlari (repetitor xizmati, sessiyani pora bilan yopish, kontrakt to'lovi) ularni stress va ilojsizlik holatiga solib qo'yayotganini aytgan. Bir oilaning repetitor uchun oylik xarajati ba'zan 30 dollardan oshadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, respondentlar maktabdan tashqari fan to'garaklarini ko'paytirish istagini bildirgan. Qolaversa, yoshlar o'qishga kirish hamda ishga joylashishda pul va tanish-bilishchilik muhim rol o'ynashini inkor etmadi. Demak, bugungi kunda ularning oliy o'quv yurtiga qabul hamda ta'lim jarayonlari adolatli o'tishiga ehtiyoji nihoyatda band. Ayrim respondentlar ta'limdagi muvaffaqiyat insonning o'ziga bog'liq ekanini aytsa, qolgan salmoqli qismi o'qituvchini asosiy motivator, deb hisoblaydi. Afsuski, bolada oliy ma'lumotli mutaxassis bo'lish ishtiyoqini so'ndirayotgan malakasiz pedagoglar ham uchrab turibdi. O'zbekistonda yoshlarni oliy ta'lim bilan qamrab olish darajasi 25 foizga teng. Qabul parametrlari 2016 yilga nisbatan 2,5 barobarga o'sdi. Shunga qaramay, bu mintaqadagi eng past ko'rsatkichlardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda (vaholanki, aholi soni bo'yicha O'zbekiston birinchi o'rinda!). Hatto bizdan uncha uzoq bo'lmagan Turkiya va Rossiyada qamrov ko'rsatkichi 40-50 foizga yetgan. Rauf Saloxo'jayevning

soʻzlariga qaraganda, yurtimizda koʻpgina yoshlar oliy taʼlim olish imkoniyatidan mahrum boʻlayotgani davlat tomonidan jiddiy eʼtibor qaratilishi zarur boʻlgan fundamental muammo hisoblanadi. Oʻz navbatida, mazkur holat 30 yildan buyon amalga oshirilayotgan yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining nuqsonlarini ham ochib bergan. Mana bu raqamlarga izoh shart emas. Tadqiqotdan maʼlum boʻlishicha, oliy oʻquv yurtlariga kirayotgan shaharlik yoshlar qishloqdagi tengdoshlariga qaraganda ikki hissa koʻp. Oliy taʼlim muassasalari talabalari orasida xotin-qizlar ulushi 37 foizga teng. Daromadi past toifaga mansub 25 – 30 yoshdagi respondentlarning atigi 3 foizi oliy maʼlumotli. Zotan, daromadi yuqori toifadagilarda bu koʻrsatkich 23 foizni tashkil qilmoqda.

Kasbiy tanlov hamda iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar.

Oʻqishni bitirgach uyda oʻtirib qolayotgan yoshlar orasida ayollar salmogʻi ancha yuqori – 51 foiz. 18 yoshdan keyin mazkur koʻrsatkich yanada ortib, 74 foizga yetmoqda. Buning sababini qizlar oila yumushlari hamda daromad topish uchun boshqa joyga koʻchib oʻtish imkoniyatining cheklangani bilan izohladi. Qishloq yoshlari shaharliklarga qaraganda oliy taʼlim muassasalariga kamroq kiradi, shu bois, ularda tadbirkorlikka qiziqish yuqori. Ishlayotgan respondentlarning 35,7 foizi xususiy sektorda band. Davlat idoralarida faoliyat koʻrsatayotganlar ham taxminan shuncha.

Oʻzbekistonda startap loyihalarga asosan qishloq yoshlari qoʻl urmoqda. 17,5 foiz respondent shuning orqasidan shaxsiy biznesini yoʻlga qoʻyganini qayd etgan. Ayollar asosan sogʻliqni saqlash, taʼlim va qayta ishlash sanoatida band. Erkaklar orasida nisabatan omallashgan kasblar quruvchilik va fermerlik hisoblanadi. Eʼtiborlisi, yoshlar ishlashni xohlagan va real ishlayotgan sohalar oʻrtasidagi tafovut juda katta. Respondentlarning 28,7 foizi taʼlim, 26,3 foizi ilm-fan, 22,9 foizi tibbiyot, 21,7 foizi biznes va menedjmentga qiziqishini aytgan. Amalda esa qurilish obʼyektlari (14,4%), qayta ishlash sanoati (10,6%), dehqon va fermer xoʻjaliklarida (9,8%) mehnat qilmoqda.[2]

— Hozircha Oʻzbekiston jismoniy mehnatga asoslangan ishchi kuchini yetakazib beruvchi davlat boʻlib qolmoqda, — deydi ekspert Rauf Saloxoʻjayev. — Bu iqtisodiyotning tarkibi bilan bogʻliq. Respublikada qoʻshilgan qiymat yaratuvchi

tarmoqlar oz. Aytaylik, innovatsiyalar, IT sohasini jadal rivojlantirishga yaqin yillardagina kirishildi. Intellektual mehnatga talab ortmaguncha, mehnat bozorida vaziyat o'zgaraydi. Mamlakat iqtisodiyotida tarkibiy o'zgarishlar ro'y berishi kerak. Busiz yoshlar siyosatini samarali amalga oshirish qiyin. Nega nuqul Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo mamlakatlarini ibrat qilib ko'rsatamiz. Sababi o'z vaqtida ularning iqtisodiyoti strukturaviy jihatdan o'zgardi. Ya'ni qishloq xo'jaligidan sanoatga, xizmat ko'rsatish sektoriga o'tildi. Shu orqali yoshlarning ko'plab muammolari hal qilingan. Tadqiqot natijalaridan ma'lum bo'lishicha, qishloq yoshlari orasida tadbirkorlikni tanlayotganlar ko'p. Lekin ularning qanchasi yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratyapti? Aytaylik, kichik biznes sub'yektlari orasida yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlar talaygina. Ustiga-ustak, bozordagi olib-sotarlar ham o'zini tadbirkor, deb atamoqda. Shu o'rinda muhim masalaga oydinlik kiritish zarur: biz qanday shakldagi tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirmoqchimiz? O'zbekistonga yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlar kerakmi yoki qo'shilgan qiymat yarata oladigan xususiy korxonalar va kompaniyalarni? Menimcha, ikkinchi yo'ldan borilgani ma'qul. O'z vaqtida bunday yondashuv Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo mamlakatlarida "iqtisodiy ma'jiza"ni yuzaga keltirgandi. Biroq, aytaylik, Singapur yoki Malayziyada aholiga avval tadbirkorlik asoslari (moliyaviy, huquqiy savodxonlik, buxgalteriya, marketing va boshqalar) o'rgatilib, keyin kredit va subsidiyalar taqdim etilgan. O'zbekistonda esa ahvol boshqacharoq — yoshlarga sarmoya berib qo'yilyapti, xolos. Uni qanday tasarruf etish o'ziga havola. Yurtimizdagi hech qaysi ta'lim muassasasida biznes yuritish, bilimni monetizatsiya qilish sirlari o'rgatilmaydi. Bironta ham universitet marketologlar yoki SMM mutaxassislarini tayyorlamayapti. Mana muammo nimada. Yana bir muhim jihat. 2016 yilda O'zbekistonda rahbariyat almashishi bilan iqtisodiyot vektori ham o'zgardi. Ya'ni uzoq muddat amal qilib kelgan bitta iqtisodiy model ikkinchisi bilan almashdi. Bunday holat Koreya Respublikasi, Yaponiya, Xitoy davlatlarida o'tgan asrning 70-80-yillarida kuzatilgan. O'shanda mamlakat yoshlari o'z salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishi uchun qulay imkoniyat yaratilganini his etib, vatanini tark etmagan. O'zbekistondagi vaziyat ham shunga o'xshash. So'rovnomada qatnashgan yigit-qizlarning 77,3 foizi xorijga ketish istagi yo'qligini aytgan. Bu – unikal hodisa. Turli ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolar bilan duch

kelayotganiga qaramay, O‘zbekiston yoshlarining aksariyati yurtga sodoqatini saqlab qolmoqda. Ular yangi iqtisodiyot modeliga ishoniyapti. Endi bu qorako‘zlarga o‘zini namoyon etib, jamiyatda munosib o‘rin egallashga imkon beradigan “sotsial lift”larni yaratib berish zarur. Shunday mexanizmlardan biri — tadbirkorlikdir. Mamlakatimizda tadbirkorlik faoliyatini boshlash tartibi soddalashtirilsa, elektron hujjat almashinuvi joriy qilinsa, sohaga ilmi, uquvi bor, maxsus tayyorgarlikdan o‘tgan, ustoz ko‘rgan yoshlar jalb qilinsa, natija yomon bo‘lmaydi. Respondentlarning 63,4 foizi ish, birinchi navbatda, qiziqarli bo‘lishi kerak, deb hisoblaydi. Qiziqarli deganda ular o‘zlari topgan ishni nazarda tutgan. Taassufki, 17,8 foiz yoshlar ota-onasining qarshiligi sababli oliy ma‘lumotli bo‘lish orzusidan voz kechmoqda. Shundan 20,8 foizi qizlar. Inchunin, hisob-kitoblarga qaraganda, O‘zbekistonda oliy ma‘lumotli mutaxassis maktab yoki kollej bitiruvchisiga qaraganda o‘rtacha 55% yuqori maosh oladi (Ajwadetal., 2014).

19,8 foiz respondent (26,3% – erkaklar, 17,3% – ayollar) uchun kasb tanlashda maosh hal qiluvchi o‘rin tutadi. Qishloqdagi xotin-qizlar 1 million so‘m (taxminan 100 doll.) oylikka ham qanoat qilishga rozi. 3-5 million so‘m, yoshlar uchun yaxshi oylik hisoblanadi.

Ish topishdagi muammolar.

Yoshlarning ishga joylashishiga uchta asosiy omil to‘sqinlik qilmoqda: o‘zi xohlagan mutaxassislikni egallash uchun mablag‘ning yo‘qligi; oliygohga kirish uchun pul yoki tanish-bilishning yo‘qligi; ota-onaning qistovi. Oxirgisi ayollar hayotida ikki baravar ko‘p kuzatilmoqda. Uyda o‘tirgan yoshlarning yarmidan ko‘pi xotin-qizlar bo‘lib, erkaklar salmog‘i bor-yo‘g‘i 14 foizni tashkil qiladi. 52 foiz holatda respondentlar oila a‘zolarini parvarishlashga majburligi tufayli o‘qish va ishlashdan voz kechmoqda. Boshqa sabablar sifatida kontrakt to‘lashga sharoitning yo‘qligi (17,9%) hamda o‘qishga kira olmaslik (17,1%) ko‘rsatilgan. Oila qurgan ayollarning 88,1 foizi ishlamaydi. Ko‘p hollarda bunga ularning turmush o‘rtog‘i va qaynonasi to‘sqinlik qilmoqda.

Ma'naviy mezonlar.

Tadqiqot natijalari ko'rsatganidek, yoshlar, avvalo, ota-onasiga ishonadi. Ularning fikricha, yaxshi insonlar ota-ona farzandlari bilan doimiy muloqot olib boradigan, kasbiy yuksalishiga yordam beradigan, o'rinli tanqidiy mulohazalar bildirib, dunyoqarashini kengayotiradigan oilalardan yetishib chiqadi. Ba'zi respondentlar yaxshi insonni tarbiyalashda o'qituvchining ham roli muhimligini qayd etgan.

Er-xotin o'rtasidagi janjallar, otasizlik (erkaklarning uzoq vaqt xorijda migratsiyada qolib ketayotgani), kattalarning tirikchilik ilinjida farzandiga yetarlicha e'tibor qaratmayotgani oiladagi ma'naviy muhitni buzuvchi asosiy omillar sifatida tilga olindi.

Ijtimoiy integratsiya,

O'zbekiston yoshlari deyarli barcha masalalarda ota-onasiga tayanadi. Kattalarga hurmat ko'rsatishi, ularning gapini ikki qilmasligi kerakligini ham yaxshi tushunadi. Chunki jamiyat hayoti, ayniqsa, mahalla-ko'ya shunday tartib o'rnatilgan. Yoshlar oila qurish yoki pul topishni mustaqillik belgisi, deb tushunadi. Harqalay, bu ta'kid ayollardan ko'ra ko'proq erkaklarga xos. Chunki turmushga chiqayotgan qizlar moliyaviy masalalarda eriga tayanadi. An'anaviy o'zbek oilalarida erkak "oila boquvchisi" maqomini olgan.

So'rovnoma jarayonida oila qurgan respondentlar qaynona-qaynota bilan yashash qiyin, degan javobni ham bergan. Rauf Saloxo'jayev tadqiqotning gender masalasi bilan bog'liq jihatlarini izohlar ekan, ayollar va erkaklar tengsizligi muammosi yoshlar hayotida ham yaqqol ifodasini topayotganini ta'kidladi: "Oilalarda qizlarning oliy ma'lumot olish, kasbiy faoliyatini boshlash va karera qilish, oila hamda ishni baravariga uddalashga bo'lgan intilishi turli sabablarga ko'ra qo'llab-quvvatlanmayapti. Bu jamiyatda gender stereotiplari chuqur ildiz otganidan dalolat beradi. Ayniqsa, qishloq joylarida mahalla institutining jamoatchilikka ta'siri juda kuchli. Demak, katta avlod vakillari – ota-onalar, nuroniylar o'rtasida targ'ibot-tashviqot ishlarini kuchaytirish kerak".

Turarjoy va mobillik.

Tadqiqot O‘zbekistonda juda kam sonli yoshlar mamlakat doirasida hamda xorijga migratsiya qilish istagida ekanini ko‘rsatdi. Ularning 77 foizdan ziyodi chetga chiqishni umuman xohlamaydi. Bir tomondan, bu vatanparvarlik namunasi. Boshqa tomondan esa, ayrim yoshlar muhojirlik azobini boshidan o‘tkazib, endi issiq joyini tashlab ketishni xohlamaydi. Yana bir qismi yangi joyda yangi hayot boshlashdan qo‘rqadi. Respondentlar yashash uchun qulay muhit shaharda ham, qishloqda ham topilishini inkor etmadi. Asosiysi bu joy tinch-oso-yishda va sog‘lom hayot kechirish imkonini berishi kerak.

Jamoatchilik ta’siri.

Ahamiyatli jihati shundaki, bugungi yoshlar siyosiy yangiliklarga ko‘proq qiziqmoqda hamda o‘z fikrini erkin ifodalashi mumkinligini biladi. Shunga qaramay, ularning jamoat tashkilotlari hamda siyosiy partiyalardagi faolligi havas qilarli darajada emas. Respondentlar mahalliy qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonida ishtirok etish imkoniyatidan mahrum ekanini ta’kidlagan – barcha masalalar faqat kattalar bilan bamaslahat hal qilinadi. Yoshlar bundan norozi, shu bois katta avlod vakillari bilan munosabatlarini qayta ko‘rib chiqish kerak, deb hisoblaydi.

Internet va kompyuter texnologiyalari.

Respondentlarning 86,9 foizi axborot texnologiyalarini chuqurroq o‘zlashtirishga qiziqish bildirgan. Shundan 37,8 foizi, jumladan, qishloq joylarida istiqomat qilayotgan xotin-qizlar kompyuterdan umuman foydalana olmasligini aytdi. Internetdan foydalanishni bilmaydigan yoshlar salmog‘i esa 53,9 foizni tashkil qiladi. Ba’zi yoshlar internetni foydali axborot resursi, o‘qish va ish uchun qulay instrument sifatida qabul qilsa, boshqalari “vaqt o‘g‘risi” hamda yot g‘oyalar makoni, deb tushunadi. Bunday holat jamiyatda raqamli tengsizlik kuchli ekanini ko‘rsatmoqda.[3]

Xulosa:

“O‘zbekiston yoshlari: muammo va istiqbollari” mavzuidagi ijtimoiy so‘rov mamlakatda ko‘p yillardan buyon pishib yetilgan hamda yoshlarning qimmatbaho inson kapitaliga aylanishiga to‘sqinlik qilayotgan kompleks muammolar mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi. Tadqiqotda qatnashgan yigit-qizlar davlatdan oliy va kasbiy ta’lim sifatini

yaxshilash, ishsizlik bilan samarali kurashish hamda aholi daromadlarini oshirish, erta nikoh, ajrimlar, katta va yosh avlod o'rtasidagi manfaatlar to'qnashuviga o'xshash o'tkir ijtimoiy muammolarni bartaraf etishni kutmoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida" O'zbekiston Respublikasining qonuni // Xalq so'zi. – 2016. – 15 sentyabr. - №182 (6617)[1]

2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Mahallalarda yoshlar bilanishlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-92-son qarori.[2]

3. "Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini amalga oshirish strategiyasi: mavjud vaziyat va rivojlantirish istiqbollari" mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferentsiyasi 2019 yil UO'K: 005.[3]

**THE USE OF THE METHOD “KEYS-STADI” (OR “STUDY KEYS”) IN THE
LESSONS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF UZBEKISTAN IN
THE 8TH GRADE**

Andijan State University, Faculty of natural sciences, geography

Sh. Abdug'ofurov, A. Arabboyev

+998901403566 ; +998934171378

ANNOTATION

It is known that the passage of geography lessons using interactive techniques is the most basic topical subject of current teachers. In this article

The 8th grade provided detailed information on the method of “Keys-stadi” (or “training keys”) and its use in the socio-economic geography of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: method, interactive method, "Keys-stadi “(or” training keys") method

STRING-LIKE VINE BRANCHES

Method (yun. "metodos" — a way of knowing or researching, a theory, a doctrine)-a set of methods, a method of creating and substantiating philosophical knowledge, a way to master, master, learn, know-how, practical and theoretical possession of the verb.

The history of the origin of the method goes back to the practical activities of people. A person who has mastered the technique of doing something can do the same work more easily, quickly and smoothly than others. And a person who does not master the technique, he spends a lot of time and effort on this work. The method can be in practical or theoretical form in terms of its content. The methods of practical activity of a person are also traced to the perception, cognition of laws that are characteristic of reality. The teaching of methods is called methodology in science. Man initially gathered his knowledge of reality on the basis of observation of things and phenomena around him, comparing them to each other, comparing, differentiating. With the development of the science of reality, the ways and methods used in science have also

improved. Practical (empirical) and theoretical methods of science have come into being.

The main content of the methods of science is the scientific theories tested in practice. Any scientific theory has a method function in terms of its essence. The method, in turn, will become a tool for the opening of new scientific theories and laws. In this context, the scientific theory by the method is a scientific practice that differs from each other according to *funk-siyasiga*. [1]

The interactive method serves to activate the assimilation of students' knowledge, to develop their personal qualities by sweetening the activity between students and the teacher in the educational process. The use of interactive techniques helps to increase the effectiveness of the lesson. The main criteria for interactive education are: informal discussion, the opportunity to freely describe and express the educational material, the number of lectures is low, but the number of seminars is high, opportunities for students to show initiative, assignments for work as a small group, a large group, a class team, the performance of written work and other techniques, which are of particular importance [2]

"Keys-stadi "(case – method in English," ctudy " – analysis of a problematic situation, situational analysis, or problematic situation) is a methodology that serves to formulate the skills of finding the most optimal options by analyzing the problematic situation created precisely, real or artificially in pupils (students). [4] he teaches students to examine the situation with any meaning and analyze that situation.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The diversity of methodical styles requires that you bring them to a system. They can be logical, organizational and technical. It is necessary to pay attention to this, in all methods use the same logical methods: to determine the characters, to study the objects by analogy and difference, to draw conclusions, to summarize. This circumstance reveals important opportunities to contemplate readers of all the techniques and develop independence in their work.

Theory of pedagogical technology American psychologist scientists-R. Gane and L. When Briggs determined the effective form of Organization of training on the basis

of pedagogical theory, the English scientist A. Romishevsky developed a specific variant of the method of pedagogical theology.

American pedagogical scientists Bob Kizlik and F. S. Killer carried out important work on the application of pedagogical theology ideas to a certain stage of a single educational system and created an individualized system of application of pedagogical theology method to the activities of higher educational institutions. [3]

American psychologist scientists R. Garnikau and F. according to macelro studies, the natural physiological and psychological capabilities of an individual allow to maintain at different levels the knowledge acquired in certain forms. That is, the pupil or student;

when reading the textbook itself – 10 %

When you hear information from friends -20 %

What happened, xodisa and when you see the process - 30 %

Xodisa what happened and when you see the process and hear information about them-50 %

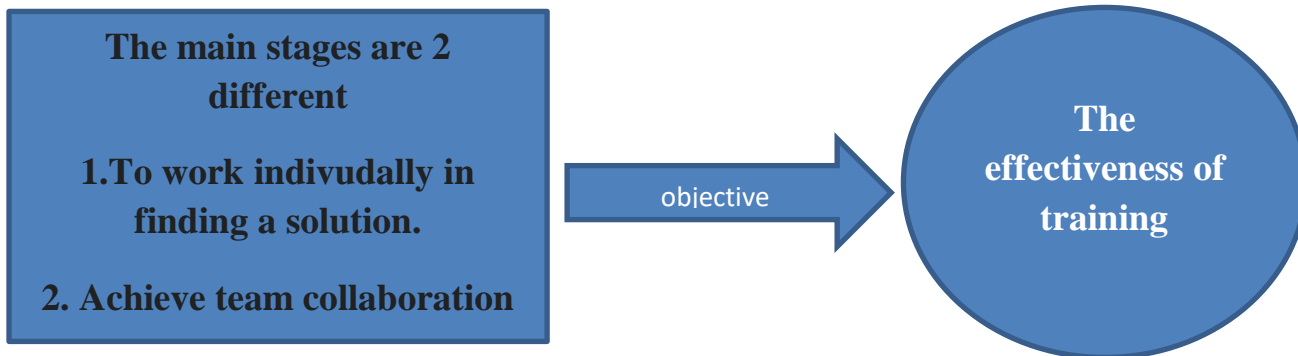
Information (information) when self - exchange (when speaking, when demonstrating knowledge) - 80 %

When applying the acquired knowledge(information, information)to its activities - it is possible to keep in mind 90% of the volume of Information [5]. Undoubtedly, at present, systematic work is being carried out to ensure the coherence of practical lessons with theoretical lessons. It theologies are being introduced into the sphere. [4]

RESULTS

The basis of interactive theology lies in the elements that reflect the general essence of the process of solving a particular problematic situation. These are the following:

The use of school keys in the socio-economic geography of Uzbekistan in the 8th grade is carried out at the following stages.



Collective cooperation on Keys-stadi will be carried out in the following order in the socio-economic geography of 8th grade Uzbekistan.

1) team members exchange views on the problem, its solutions.

For example, the problem is “if the cost of transportation of fuel exceeds the cost of electricity transmission, then the power station.....

If the transfer of energy is expensive, then it....."building is useful.

2) the options presented as a solution to the issue are discussed and evaluated whether they are correct or wrong.

3) a clear program will be developed that will provide a clear solution to the problematic situation.

Yoqilg'i – IES = Iste'molchi
Yoqilg'i – IES = Iste'molchi

1) a presentation will be prepared that will provide information on the solution of the problem situation and the materials presented in it will be approved.

“If the cost of transporting the fuel is more than the cost of transferring the electricity, build the power station near the source of the fuel.

If the transfer of energy is expensive, it is useful to build it in a place close to the consumer. The order of application of this theology in relation to a particular student is as follows.

a) The Teacher gives the student an understanding of the essence of theology and the order in which it is applied.

- b) the problem presented by the student teacher and its solution will be studied.
- c) mummo basic and 2-level issues are separated and formulated by the reader on this problem.
- d) the style is chosen for the presentation and the situation is analyzed in detail.
- e) the practical aspects of the presented problems will be studied in detail.

The purpose of the organization of a problematic situation (educational cascade) with educational harakter is to create a problematic situation among the team of students taking into account the existing opportunities , to generalize the views on the merits of its solution, to teach them the right decision-making environment by discussing.

CONCLUSION

In the place of conclusion, I want to say that the use of the “Keys-stadi” (or “training keys”) method in the lessons of socio-economic geography of the 8th grade Uzbekistan develops students ' thinking skills, takes its position in relation to educating them in the spirit of patriotism and the events taking place in the environment.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

1. Metod- Vikipediya. <https://uz.wikipedia.org> internet sayti.
2. Interfaol metodlar. <http://manzura90.zn> internet sayti.
3. N.T.Mamirova Zamonaviy Pedagogik texnologiyalar va ularning qiyosiy tavsifi. Kurs ishi. 49 bet.
4. X.B.Nikadambayeva, D.I.Ro'ziyeva, Z.A.Qarabazov “O'rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasi”ni interfaol metodlardan foydalanib o'qitish imkoniyatlari (uslubiy qo'llanma) – Toshkent: Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zMU nashriyoti, 2017-yil. – 224 bet.

IJTIMOIIY PEDAGOGNING MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI BOLALAR BILAN
OLIB BORADIGAN ISH FAOLIYATI

Abdullayev Feruzbek Maqsud o'g'li

Urganch Davlat Universiteti Pedagogika va psixologiya ta'lim yo'nalishi

3-kurs talabasi

Xo'jayeva Nozima Qadamboyevna

Maktabgacha ta'lim yo'nalishi 1-kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy sharoitlarda ijtimoiy pedagog ishining dolzarbligi, shuningdek maktab yoshidagi bolalar bilan olib boradigan faoliyati haqida fikr mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy pedagog, maktab, pedagogic faoliyat, ta'lim-tarbiya, bolalar va o'smirlar.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается актуальность работы социального педагога в современных условиях, а также его работы с детьми школьного возраста.

Ключевые слова: социальный педагог, школа, педагогическая деятельность, воспитание, дети и подростки.

Abstract: This article discusses the relevance of the work of a social pedagogue in modern conditions, as well as his work with school-aged children.

Key words: social pedagogue, school, pedagogical activity, education, children and teenagers.

Maktab yoshidagi bolalar bilan ijtimoiy pedagogik ish olib borish maktabgacha tarbiya muassasalaridagi ijtimoiy pedagogik ishdan tubdan farq qiladi. Bu faoliyat o'quvchilarning doimiy kamol topishlari va ta'lim olishlariga bog'liq. Maktabdagi ijtimoiy pedagogik faoliyatning barcha jihatlarini bir bobda ochib berishning iloji yo'q, shuning uchun biz eng muhim vaziyatlarini ochib berishga harakat qilamiz. Respublikamizda maktab o'quvchilari bilan ijtimoiy pedagogik ish olib borish

rivojlanmoqda. U qisman moziy tajribasi, qisman zamonaviy pedagogik tibbiy, psixologik, yuridik faoliyat turlariga tayanib ish olib bormoqda. So'nggi yillarda pedagogik jamoalar ham paydo bo'lib, ularda maktab nafat ta'lim-tarbiya masalalarini balki o'quvchining boshqa bir qator ijtimoiy muammolarini ham yechmoqda. Davlatimizdagi o'zgarishlar mavjud ta'lim tizimiga ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatdi. Umumta'lim maktabi o'zining o'quv, tarbiya va ijtimoiy funksiyalarini ko'rib chiqib birinchi o'ringa quyidagi ijtimoiy funksiyalarni qo'yishi kerak edi: Ta'lim to'g'risidagi qonun, Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturini bajarish lozim edi, biroq ta'lim bolalar va o'smirlar manfaati asosida tashkil qilinmoqda.

1. Maktabda tarbiya ishini ta'lim bilan teng yuritish.

2. Maktab faoliyatini qayta yo'naltirish.

3. Maktab ishini, bolalar faolligini oshirish, turli bolalar klublari tuzishga asoslash.

Maktabning asosiy ijtimoiy vazifasi bolaning ta'lim-tarbiya olishga bo'lgan huquqini amalga oshirish hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy maktab sharoitlarida bolalarning ijtimoiy pedagogik himoyasi quyidagicha amalga oshmoqda: Guruh ish natijalarini qanday taqdim etishini aniq bilishlari uchun o'qituvchi tomonidan talabalarga yo'riqnoma beriladi.

Maktab ma'muriyati, sinf rahbarlari, guruh tarbiyachilari, kam ta'minlangan oilalar farzandlariga moddiy yordam, bepul ovqatlanish tashkil qilishadi. Sinf rahbarlarning bolaning oiladagi holatini o'rganishadi, qiyin bolalar bilan alohida shug'ullanishadi. Maktabda psixologlar bola qobiliyatlari va qiziqishlarini o'rganishadi. Psixoterapevt va psixologlar ota-onalar va bolalarga maslahat berishadi va yordam berishadi. Maktabda mavjud bo'lgan sog'liqni saqlash xizmati maktab o'quvchilarini tibbiy ko'rikdan o'tkazishadi, jismoniy tarbiya guruhlarini tuzishadi, kuchsiz bolalarga maxsus ovqatlanish tashkil qilishadi, karantin sinflarini nazorat qilishadi. Maktabda ijtimoiy ishga maktab direktori yordamchilaridan biri rahbarlik qiladi. Tarbiya ishlari bo'yicha direktor o'rinbosari maktabning maktabgacha tarbiya muassasalari, turli hukumat tashkilotlari bilan aloqasiga katta e'tibor qaratadi. Ota-onalar qo'mitasi ham o'z o'rnida tarbiyasi og'ir bilan ishlashga yordam beradi. Turli

davlatlarda ijtimoiy pedagog ishiga ikki yondashuv mavjud: u maktab bilan hamkorlik qiladi yoki u maktabning shtatli hodimi hisoblanadi. Maktab bilan hamkorlik qila turib ijtimoiy pedagog tez-tez maktabga borib turadi. Ota-onalar va o'quvchilarning o'zaro munosabatlarining yaxshilanishiga yordam beradi, dars qoldirish sabablarini aniqlaydi. U bolalar bilan qo'pol munosabatda bo'lgan oilalarni, jismoniy va ruhiy nuqsonli bolalarni aniqlaydi. Bola yoki oilaga yordam berish maqsadida bolaning uzoq davom etgan kasalligi sabablarini surishtiradi, bola o'qishda ortda qolmasligi uchun u bilan uyda va kasalxonada alohida shug'ullanadi. Bola tarbiyasidagi muammolarni xal qilish uchun huquqshunos, shifokor, militsiya hodimlari xizmatidan foydalanadi. Ko'pgina G'arbiy Yevropa davlatlarida ijtimoiy pedagog maktabning shtatli xodimi hisoblanadi. U ijtimoiy yordamga muhtoj bolalarni aniqlaydi. Bu bolalar maktab kursini o'zlashtirishga qobiliyati yetmaydigan bolalardir. Bu bolalar maktab yoki oilada ruhiy tushkunlikni boshdan kechirishadi. Odatda bu bolalar voyaga yetmaganlar ishlari bo'yicha komissiya ro'yxatida turishadi. Ba'zan bolalar va ularning atrofida gilar bilan munosabatlarini oydinlashtirish yetarli yordam beradi. Ijtimoiy pedagog o'quvchining maktabdan tashqari vaqtini tashkillashtirib, o'z tarbiyaviy ishini olib borishida ota-onalar bilan hamkorlik qiladi. Hamkorlik yuzasidan seksiya, klublar, har xil mehnat, turistik bo'linmalar tashkil qiladi. Ijtimoiy pedagog pedagogik jamoaning tarbiyasi og'ir bolalar bilan ish olib borishini tartibga soladi. U maktab pedagogik jamoasiga doimiy tarzda sinfdagi psixologik muhit to'g'risida axborot beradi. Aynan shu holat maktabda ijtimoiy ish olib borishning rejasini tuzishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ijtimoiy pedagog maktabdan haydalgan bolalarga alohida e'tibor qaratishi kerak. U ularni boshqa maktabga joylashtirishga, yangi jamoaga ko'nikishlariga yordam ko'rsatadi. Ijtimoiy pedagog dars soatlari vaqtida noqonuniy ishlab yurgan bolalarni aniqlaydi, ularning o'qish masalasini hal qiladi. U ko'p bolali oilalarning barcha imtiyozlaridan foydalanishlari, bolalarning reabilitatsion markazlarga qatnashlarini nazorat qiladi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari va sinf rahbarlari tumandagi oila va o'quvchilarni o'rganib chiqishadi. ijtimoiy yordamga muhtoj bolalarga e'tibor berishadi, tarbiyasi og'ir bolalarni tarbiyalashda oilalarga yordam berishadi. O'quv ishlari bo'yicha direktor o'rinbosari o'z faoliyatida to'garak,

seksiya, klublarni tashkil qilish, o'qituvchining o'quvchilar bilan individual ishlashini, yashash joyida bolalar bilan konsultatsiya o'tkazish, alohida pedagogik e'tiborga muhtoj bolalar bilan ish olib borishni nazorat qiladi. Alohida fanlardan dars beruvchi o'qituvchilar bolalarning qiziqishlarini o'rganib chiqib, ularni turli to'garak va seksiyalarga jalb qilishadi. Maktabda turli tadbirlar o'tkazishadi. Bu tadbirlarni o'tkazishda ota-onalar va sobiq o'quvchilar yordamidan foydalanishadi, maktabga mashhur kishilarni chaqirishadi. Maktab yoshidagi bolalarning asosiy ijtimoiylashtiruvchi omili bolalar submadaniyatini shakllantiruvchi tengqurlar jamoasidir. Ijtimoiy pedagog bu hodisalarning funksiyalarini bilishi, ularning o'quvchilarning shaxsiy hislatlari va ijtimoiy munosabatlarini rivojlantirishdagi o'rinlarini ko'ra olishi lozim.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Petrovskiy A.B. tahriri ostida: "Psixologiya". Toshkent, "O'qituvchi", 1979
2. Platonov K.K. "Qiziqarli psixologiya". Toshkent, "O'qituvchi", 1971.
3. Safoyev N., Gaffarov B. "Muomala sirlari". Toshkent, "Navro'z", 1992
4. Xoxlova L.P. "Talabalar uchun psixologiyadan topshiriqlar". Toshkent, "O'qituvchi", 1977.

DIFFICULTIES IN LISTENING AND UNDERSTANDING SPEECH IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Zilola Husanovna Tashnazarova

Teacher of English language Navai region Nurata district

Secondary school N33

Annotation: Most of the learners, learning English in a nonnative context, feel some sort of difficulty in understanding what they hear in a real-life situation which ultimately leads to a gap in communication or breaks the whole communication process.

Key words: teaching, listening, difficulties, foreign language, problems, linguistics. There are many difficulties specific to each type of speech activity

There are several difficulties in listening comprehension. Knowing them is one of the decisive conditions for teaching a foreign language. The problems of perception, including perceptual understanding of speech, have been elaborated in world psychology. The science of foreign language teaching methodology effectively uses existing theoretical considerations. Difficulties in the field of listening comprehension of students in school conditions include the following:

1. Formal language difficulties. It becomes difficult to listen and understand the words (homophones) with different meanings and similar sound forms or passive level of foreign verbs. Homophones and passive verbs seem familiar at first glance, but they make it difficult to discern the content of the audio text.

2. Content difficulties. There are difficulties in perceiving evidence such as what, where, with whom, when in the received information coverage, or in making connections between them, as well as in the general idea.

3. Difficulties in terms of speech perception. Of these, it is enough to mention the speed, tone and complexity of mechanically recorded audio text. At the same time, it

Difficulties in language learning or in life in general are determined by cause and effect. Difficulty can be identified in advance, its causes can be known. The appearance of difficulty is determined by the type of mistakes and the level of achieving the intended result.

Difficulties in language learning or in life in general are determined by cause and effect. Difficulty can be identified in advance, its causes can be known. The occurrence of difficulty is determined by the type of errors and the level of achievement of the intended result. In order to overcome the difficulties of students in perceiving the speech of others and understanding its content, it is very important to correctly form the psycho physiological mechanisms of listening comprehension.

References:

1. Rogova.G.V.Methods of teaching English
2. Zaripova R.A. Manual from the methodology of teaching foreign languages

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION IN THE PUBLIC AND
SOCIO-POLITICAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY**

Rakhmonov Tolib

Student of Tashkent State University of Law

Annotation

This article analyzes the importance of the Basic Law in the socio-political life of the country. The significance of the Constitution is considered on the basis of normative legal acts and theoretical views of legal scholars.

Keywords: Constitution, unconditional supremacy, basic law, supreme legal force, normative legal act, the core of the legal system

Introduction

To date, there are many regulatory legal acts that are issued and published in writing. But sometimes the question arises: "What is the significance of the Constitution among the normative legal acts? What does it represent?". Before answering these questions, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the word "constitution". So, the term "constitution" was known in ancient Rome, which means establishment, institution. In the beginning, this term was used in Ancient Rome as an act of the emperor, which had the highest legal force.

Today, most countries of the world have constitutions, but in some countries they are not officially called the constitution or the basic law. Examples are the United Kingdom or Israel, in which the role of the constitution is performed by several legislative acts adopted by the legislature. There are written and unwritten constitutions. The written constitution is a normative legal act that comprehensively regulates issues of constitutional significance. The written constitution exists in the form of a single document. For example, the Constitutions of the USA, Uzbekistan, and Russia. An unwritten constitution is a set of laws, judicial acts, and customs that are common in form (for example, the Constitutions of Great Britain and New Zealand).

Literature and methodology

In the course of the scientific research, the scientific and theoretical views of scientists in the field of law were used. The norms of legislation were also used to highlight the judicial authorities of Germany and the Republic of Uzbekistan and to conduct a comparative analysis. The methods of induction, deduction and the comparative legal method were used in the study.

A number of legal scholars have noted the essence and importance of the constitution in the regulation of public relations in the life of the state. So, A. A. Mishin believes that "there is a difference in the content of the term "constitution" in modern Russian and foreign languages. So, in English, the term "constitution" has many meanings: 1) the basic law of the state; 2) the constituent act or action; 3) the established law and customs; 4) the constituent documents of a commercial or non-profit organization; 5) the basic principles of a particular social group; 6) the act of appointment; 7) the condition, shape, structure and connection of the parts of the whole that characterize the object; 8) physique, etc. Modern Russian significantly narrows the content of the term "constitution", giving it only two meanings: 1) the basic law of the state, which defines the foundations of the public and state system of state bodies, the rights and obligations of citizens; 2) the structure, structure of the organism. It is obvious that the term "constitution" in Russian has much less semantic meanings than in English. Therefore, in the works of Western scientists, the words "constitution" and "constitutional" are used not only in the sense of the basic law of the country, but also in other meanings – as principles of behavior of public organizations, families, etc." [1] According to H. T. Adylkariev, the Constitution is a multifaceted, capacious and complex political and legal document that occupies an important place in the life of society and the state. To know its essence, first of all, it is necessary to find out the socio-political and legal significance of this phenomenon.

Research results

Taking into account the above, we can conclude that the Constitution is a single normative legal act of the highest power or several such acts regulating certain aspects of social existence, primarily in connection with the organization and implementation

of state power; establishing the foundations of the state system, the order of formation, organization and activity of key links of the state mechanism; defining the beginnings of territorial organization the state and, accordingly, the state power; fixing the foundations of the legal status of an individual, his legally expressed relationship with the state.

It should be assumed that the theory of constitutional law distinguishes real and fictitious constitutions. Real constitutions are those laws that are actually implemented in real life. Most democratic highly developed countries have real constitutions. A fictitious constitution is when the basic law and reality diverge or are in blatant contradiction. An example is the fascist states. The Constitution acts as a single political and legal document with specific features. An essential feature of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is that it also relies on the ancient roots of culture and national traditions of the people.

The Constitution serves as the basis of the entire legal system, since it is from it that the development of law begins, it is it that gives life to all laws and other normative legal acts. And this shows its highest legal force. All other legal acts proceed from the Basic Law - the Constitution and must comply with it. So, let's imagine a system of law in the form of a pyramid, which is crowned by the Constitution, and along its slopes, up to the foundation, are all other normative acts-laws, codes, decrees, resolutions, etc. The Constitution affects all spheres of public life: political, economic, spiritual and educational, domestic, labor, personal, etc.

The Constitution has a special status in the legal system not only due to its legal properties, but also other specific qualities, among which we can include the supremacy of the constitution. Our country also recognizes the absolute supremacy of the Constitution over other legal acts. For example, in accordance with Article 15 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the unconditional supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan is recognized in our state, and Article 16 states that no one or other normative legal act can contradict the norms and principles of the Constitution. [2] In accordance with Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Normative legal acts", the unconditional supremacy of the

Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan is recognized in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the highest legal force and is applied throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [3] Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other normative legal acts are adopted on the basis and in compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and cannot contradict its norms and principles.

The question arises: "What is the difference between the Constitution and other normative legal acts?". H. T. Adylkariev believes that by its nature and essence the Constitution is significantly different from other normative legal acts: firstly, the constitution is adopted by a special entity or on its behalf, expressing the will of the people; secondly, the norms of the constitution they have a constituent, guiding, primary character; thirdly, constitutional regulation is characterized by the breadth of its coverage, i.e. regulates the most important issues and affects a wide range of priority public relations; fourth, the constitution has special legal properties: it is characterized by supremacy over other normative legal acts, has the highest legal force, a special protection mechanism, a separate procedure for adoption and a complicated procedure for amendment. [4] For example, let's consider the difference between the constitution and the law. So, as indicated above, the Constitution is the basic law of the country, which defines the basic rights, freedoms and duties of persons residing in the territory of the state, its socio-political structure, judicial system and other important norms. The law is a system of rules regulating a certain sphere of life of the state or society. The operation of the law is terminated upon its cancellation or the adoption of another normative legal act that introduces other rules. In the hierarchy of laws, the Constitution occupies a central link, and is the basis on which the rest of the laws are based. The implementation of the Constitution lies precisely in this.

Conclusions

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that the Constitution acts as the core of the legal system, the legal basis for the formation and development of all branches of law and legislation, and is also an important foundation for the implementation of

large-scale economic, political and legal modernization in the country, the creation of a completely new system of legislation.

REFERENCES

1. Mishin A.A. Constitutional (state) law of foreign countries. 17th edition –M, 2008-251s.
2. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan- T.: Uzbekistan, 2019. -79c.
3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On normative legal acts" // Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2004, No. 51, Article 514.
4. Constitutional law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The author's team. Textbook TSYUU-T, 2016-p.45.

UDC 544.72:547.96

STUDY OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES PRODUCED BY THE "GREEN SYNTHESIS" METHOD USING ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPY

M.G.Ismailova, I.B.Shermatova, M.R.Fayzullayeva

Silver nanoparticles were synthesized using the Green Synthesis method using Bidens Tripartita and Chamomilla officinalis extracts. The synthesized silver nanoparticles were studied by atomic force microscopy (AFM). The results of atomic force microscopy indicate that in the studied samples using the extract of the Trifid Sequence, silver nanoparticles with sizes of 2-21 nm were mainly obtained. Also, nanoparticles with sizes of 4-44 nm were obtained in the studied samples using the extract of Chamomile.

Keywords: *Silver nanoparticle, extracts of Bidens Tripartita, Chamomilla officinalis, green synthesis, atomic force microscope (AFM).*

Currently, one of the rapidly developing areas of nanotechnology is the creation of nanosized particles of various materials. Much attention is paid to the functional activity of silver nanoparticles in terms of imparting both bactericidal and bacteriostatic properties to various materials and products. It is known that, in general, nanoparticles in the range of 1-10 nm attach to the membrane and disrupt functions (properties) such as permeability and respiration. NPs of 9–15 nm in size are the most effective for the destruction of pathogens. It has been established that metal nanoparticles with a size of 5 to 60 nm exhibit properties that are not characteristic of larger particles. Typical silver nanoparticles are 25 nm in size. They have an extremely large specific surface area, which increases the contact area of silver with bacteria or viruses, greatly improving its bactericidal action. Recently, silver nanoparticles have become increasingly widespread in the field of oncology. For example, the composition of a drug for the treatment of lung cancer includes the following components: powder of spherical silver nanoparticles with a diameter of

1–5 nm, pharmaceutical dispersant carbopol, triethanolamine, glucose, pure water as a diluent. Experimental results show that nanosilver anti-cancer drug formulation can completely inhibit the proliferation of human non-small cell lung cancer A549 cell and lead to cell death.[1]

Thus, the use of silver in the form of nanoparticles makes it possible to reduce the concentration of silver hundreds of times while maintaining all bactericidal properties.

Purpose of the study. Obtaining silver nanoparticles using the extract of the Trifid and Chamomile separately and the study of atomic force microscopy of the obtained samples.

Materials and methods: Bidens Tripartita and Chamomilla officinalis grass produced by Rano LLC (Uzbekistan) were used as plant raw materials, 0.01 M silver nitrate was used as a source of silver ions. Obtaining silver nanoparticles was carried out by the method of "green synthesis". A detailed picture was visualized by a microscopic method - atomic force microscopy (AFM NtegraPrimaZAO NT-MDT, Russia).

Experimental part.

Biologically active substances were extracted from plants by extraction into 70% ethanol solution.

To do this, 1 g of finely chopped leaves were placed in containers, poured into 100 ml of 70% ethanol solution, and placed on a steam bath for 30 min. The resulting extract was cooled to room temperature, brought to the initial volume, and filtered. [2]

To obtain silver nanoparticles, 10 ml of silver nitrate solution ($1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mol/l) was added to 1 ml of the obtained extract.

The synthesis of nanoparticles was carried out at room temperature with continuous stirring until the color changed. Thus, in the course of research, we observed that the color of the observed suspensions changes from light yellow to

red-brown within 60 minutes of incubation at room temperature, which clearly indicates the formation of nanoparticles.

A detailed picture was visualized by a microscopic method - atomic force microscopy (AFM, NtegraPrimaZAO NT-MDT, Russia).

Results and discussions.

Visual observation of the formed silver nanoparticles was established by atomic force microscopy. The research results are presented in Fig-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8.

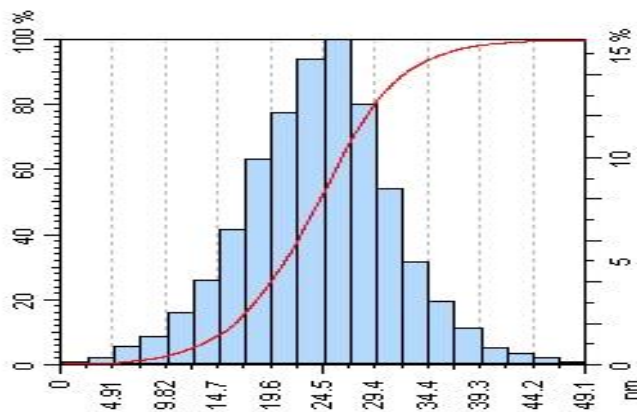


Fig. 1. Microscopic study of silver nanoparticles obtained using Chamomilla officinalis extract by atomic force microscopy.

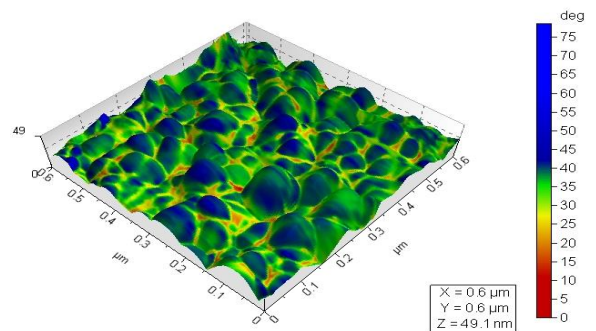


Fig. 2. Spatial AFM image of silver nanoparticles obtained using Chamomilla officinalis extract at a scanning area of 0.6x0.6 μm^2

From the presented figure (1) it can be seen that by the method of "green synthesis" using the extract of chamomile, silver nanoparticles with sizes of 4-44 nm were predominantly obtained. At the same time, a significant number of nanoparticles had a size of 24.5 - 30 nm. If we take the total number of nanoparticles as 100%, then the maximum number of nanoparticles present in the test sample is the maximum value of the histogram.

In this case, the number of nanoparticles with particle sizes of 24.5-30 nm is 15% of the total number of all nanoparticles in the sample under study. And the number of nanoparticles with a particle size of 34.4 nm, respectively, is 5%.

Figure 2- shows a 3D image of surface ultrastructures with molecular resolution in real time and physiological conditions. In this figure, X and Y indicate the size of the scanned area, Z is the largest size of the nanoparticles ($Z=49.1\text{nm}$). To the right of the images is a calibration column indicating the degree of hardness of the test sample. The hardest particles characterizing silver nanoparticles are shown in blue.

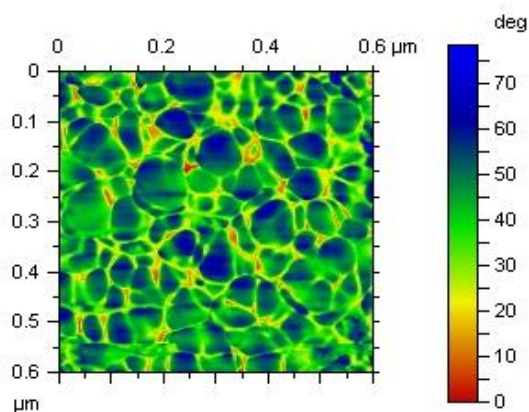


Fig.3. 3D close-up view of silver nanoparticles in suspension.

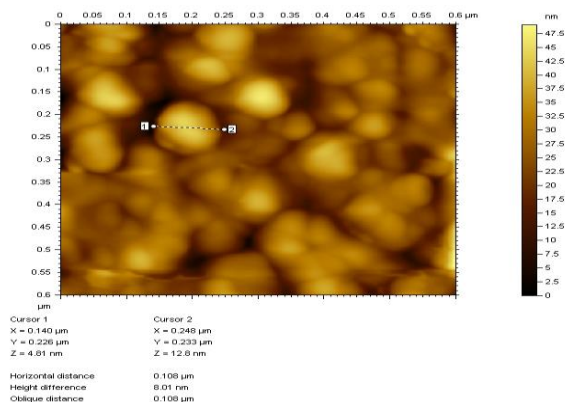


Fig.4. AFM-image of metallic silver nanoparticles. The study of the shape, length and width of silver nanoparticles obtained using Chamomilla officinalis extract.

From Figure 4, the shape of the nanoparticles can be determined. As can be seen from the figure, the shape of silver nanoparticles is approximately spherical. A highlighted nanoparticle with a cursor ruler measures the width and length of the nanoparticles. The width of the nanoparticles is $0.106 \mu\text{m} = 106 \text{ nm}$. The length of the nanoparticles is 8.01 nm . The grading column on the right shows the light range from light yellow to dark brown. If the light yellow color when viewed from above represents the height of the nanoparticles, then the dark brown color, on the contrary, indicates how deep these nanoparticles are. Figuratively speaking, this drawing considers a 3D drawing in the closest approximation.

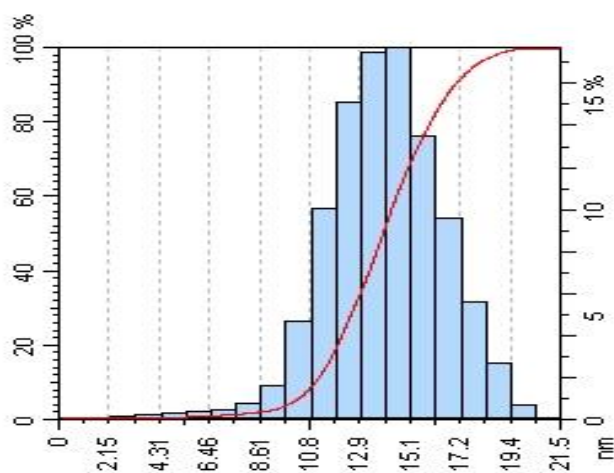


Fig. 5. Microscopic study of silver nanoparticles obtained with Bidens Tripartita extract by atomic force microscopy.

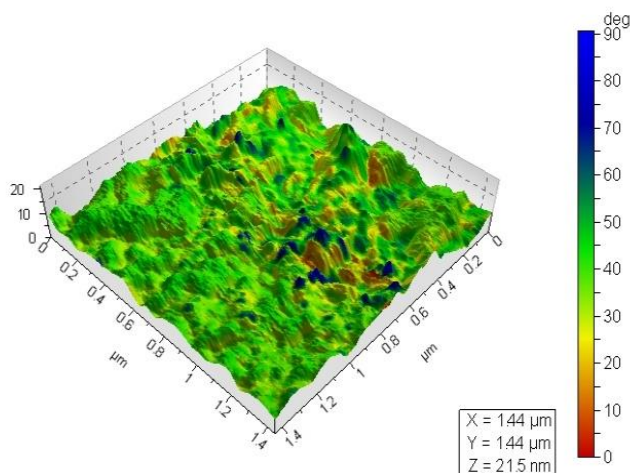


Fig. 6. 3D image of silver nanoparticles obtained with Bidens Tripartita extract

Figures 5, 6 show the results of a microscopic study of silver nanoparticles obtained using *Bidens Tripartita* extract. As can be seen from the presented figures, silver nanoparticles with sizes of 2–21 nm were predominantly obtained in the samples under study. At the same time, a significant number of nanoparticles had a size of 12.9–15.1 nm.

In this case, the number of nanoparticles with a particle size of 15.1 nm is 15% of the total number of all nanoparticles in the test sample. And the number of nanoparticles with a particle size of 10.8 nm, respectively, is 5%.

In Fig.6. a 3D image of surface ultrastructures with molecular resolution in real time and physiological conditions is presented. Z - The largest size of nanoparticles (Z=21.5nm). To the right of the images is a calibration column indicating the degree of hardness of the test sample. The hardest particles characterizing silver nanoparticles are shown in blue.

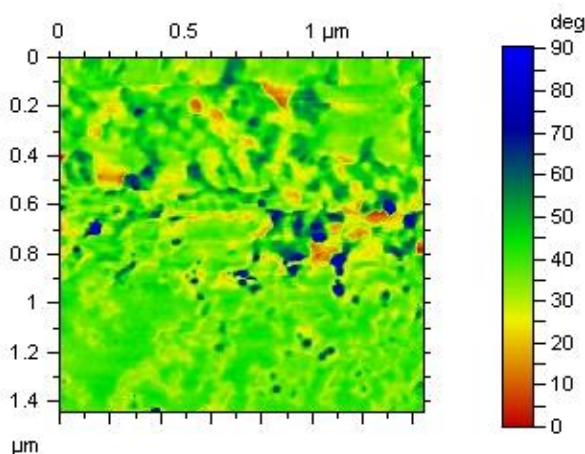


Fig.7. 3D close-up view of silver nanoparticles in suspension.

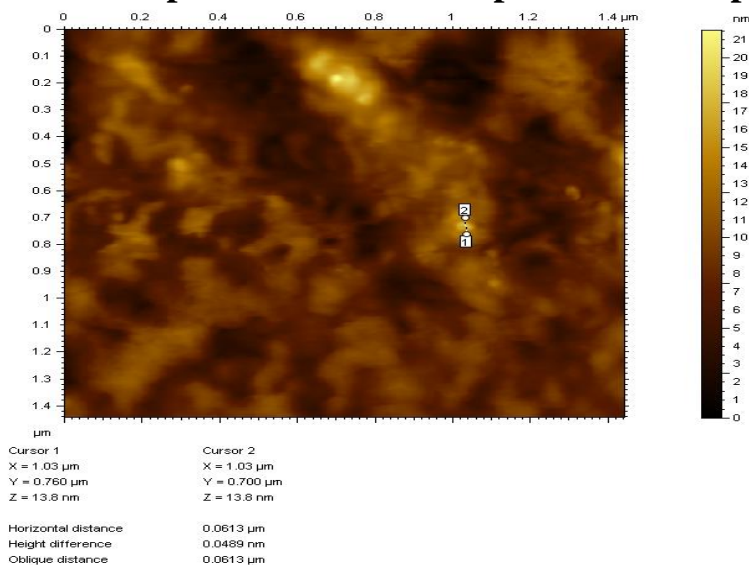


Fig.8. AFM image of silver metal nanoparticles. The study of the shape, length and width of silver nanoparticles obtained using *Bidens Tripartita* extract by atomic force microscopy.

Figure 8, the shape of the nanoparticles obtained with the Bidens Tripartita extract can be determined. As can be seen from the figure, the shape of silver nanoparticles is also spherical. A highlighted nanoparticle with a cursor ruler measures the width and length of the nanoparticles. The width of the nanoparticles is $0.0613 \mu\text{m} = 61.3 \text{ nm}$. The length of the nanoparticles is 4.89 nm . The grading column on the right shows the light range from light yellow to dark brown. If the light yellow color when viewed from above represents the height of the nanoparticles, then the dark brown color, on the contrary, indicates how deep these nanoparticles are.

Given that the most effective for the destruction of pathogens are silver particles with a size of 9–15 nm [3], which have an extremely large specific surface area, which increases the contact area of silver with bacteria or viruses, significantly improving its bactericidal action, we can conclude that that the obtained nanoparticles using both the extract of Chamomilla officinalis and Bidens Tripartita are satisfactory. At the same time, the nanoparticles obtained using the Bidens Tripartita extract are 2 times smaller in size than those obtained using the Chamomilla officinalis extract, which indicates their better quality characteristics.[4]

Conclusions: Atomic force microscopy showed that silver nanoparticles with sizes of 2-21 nm were predominantly obtained in the studied samples with the use of the Trifid Sequence extract. At the same time, a significant number of nanoparticles had a size of 12.9–15.1 nm. In this case, the number of nanoparticles with a particle size of 15.1 nm is 15% of the total number of all nanoparticles in the test sample. The number of nanoparticles with a particle size of 10.8 nm, respectively - 5%.

Also, in the studied samples, using the extract of Chamomile, silver nanoparticles with sizes of 4-44 nm were predominantly obtained. At the same time, a significant number of nanoparticles had a size of 24.5 - 30 nm. If we take the total number of nanoparticles as 100%, then the maximum number of nanoparticles present in the test sample is the maximum value of the histogram. In this case, the number of nanoparticles with particle sizes of 24.5-30 nm is 15% of the total number of all nanoparticles in the sample under study. And the number of nanoparticles with a particle size of 34.4 nm, respectively, is 5%.

Silver nanoparticles obtained using the Bidens Tripartita extract have sizes (2-21 nm) that provide the most effective bactericidal properties.

Literature:

1. J.Huang, C.Chen, N.He et al. Biosynthesis of silver and gold nanoparticles by novel sun dried Cinnamomumcamphora leaf // Nanotechnology. - 2007.-V. 18.-p. 105-106.
2. S.Iravani “Green synthesis of metal nanoparticles using plants” // Green Chem. - 2011. - 13. - P. 2638-2650.
3. I.V. Laguta, T.V. Fesenko, O.N. Stavinskaya, L.M. Shpak, O.I. Dzyuba “Biosynthesis of silver nanoparticles using stevia extracts” ISSN 1025-6415 Ukraine, 2015, No. 12, C-97-102.
4. Haverkamp r., Marshall A. // J. nanoparticle. res. 2009. V. 11. No. 6. P. 1453–1464.

CHINA`S PARTICIPATION AT GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli

Senior lecturer Fundamental economics department

Tashkent State University of Economics

e-mail: tohirbek0206@gmail.com

Annotation

The relevance of the topic of the research is due to the need to study the processes of China's rapid and large-scale integration into the world economy in order to identify problems and opportunities for further development of the national economy through participation in international production chains. In addition, today the global economic processes are closely connected with the foreign trade and political activities of the PRC.

Key words: value chain, cross-border, openness policy, input-output, production fragmentation

Introduction

The value chain describes the transformation of a product from its idea to its end use, including all other activities, including R&D, design, production, marketing, distribution, and end user support. The activities that make up the value chain can be performed by the same company or by different companies. Obviously, in the context of globalization, value creation is likely to involve a network of interconnected companies located around the world.

Global value chains, encompassing the cross-border flows of goods, investments, services, innovations and people linked to international production networks, have significantly changed the world economy. Their emergence led to a gradual reconfiguration of world trade in terms of its participants and their comparative advantages. Therefore, in order to assess the degree of competitiveness of a country and the impact of its economic policy, it is now extremely important to take into account the cross-border aspects of production processes.

In the economic literature, different definitions have been adopted that describe the concept of GVCs. The common definition most commonly used, as documented in the Duke University Global Value Chain Initiative Project¹, is that “Global Value Chain describes the full range of activities that take a product or service from concept to end use and how these activities are distributed across geographic space and across international borders.”

The literature on international trade explains this phenomenon using a wide range of terms, including "vertical specialization", "outsourcing", "offshoring", "internationalization of production", "international distribution of products", "disintegration of production", "multi-stage production"., “intra-product specialization”, “relocation of production”, “separation of the value chain” and “international segmentation of production”. One of the most used terms is "production fragmentation", which was coined by Jones and Kierzkowski².

The application of the global value chain approach is based on six main principles, which can be divided into global factors (top down) and local factors (bottom up). The first set of principles relates to global factors determined by the global dynamics of the industry, while the second set should explain how countries participate in local elements of global value chains.

Global factors include:

- (1) input-output structures, which describe the process of turning raw materials into final products;
- (2) geographic range, showing how industries are distributed around the world and in which countries different activities take place within the global value chain;
- 3) a governance structure that explains how leading companies control the value chain.

Local factors include:

- (4) modernization, which describes the dynamic movement in the value chain in terms of how value added changes at different stages of the value chain;

¹ Edited by João Amador and Filippo di Mauro. *The Age of Global Value Chains: Maps and Policy Issues*. (2015). P

² Jones, Ronald W., and Henryk Kierzkowski. The role of services in production and international trade: A theoretical framework. *World Scientific Book Chapters*. -2018. -C.233-253.

(5) the local institutional context, explaining that the production value chain is embedded in local economic and social factors;

(6) industry stakeholders describing how various local stakeholders in the value chain interact to achieve industrial upgrading.

By now, GVCs have become a key paradigm in the production processes of most goods and services around the world. Thus, production in different countries is “split” vertically, that is, parts and components are produced in different places and assembled sequentially along the entire chain or at the final location. The networks that run GVCs are very complex and involve firms involved in manufacturing, logistics, transport and other services, as well as customs agents, and various government organizations. The share of trade in the supply chain is determined by production costs, logistics costs and technology, which also determine the interconnection of the various stages of production.

Analysis and discussions

Currently, world trade, investment and production are increasingly built around global value chains (GVCs), which, as the flagships of the modern economy, set the main directions and pace of development, covering both developing and developed countries. To date, the integration of states into the world global economy is largely determined by their participation in international value chains, which in turn affect the level of their socio-economic development.

In the context of globalization and fragmentation of production, the "openness policy" of the PRC, aimed at the country's transition to an export-oriented economy and attracting foreign investment, together with cheap labor, has become the main driver of the country's socio-economic development. The reform and opening up policy is a program of economic transformation that has been undertaken by the PRC to create socialism with Chinese characteristics, or a socialist market economy. The reforms were launched in 1978 at the initiative of the Chinese Communist Party led by Deng Xiaoping and continue to the present.

Integration into global production processes has allowed China to take full advantage of participation in global value chains: extracting profits generated by

creating added value in the production of goods and services, mass marketing products on world markets, mastering innovative technologies and their application in production.

China's accession to the WTO in 2001 changed the configuration of the world economy, marking the beginning of a rapid growth in China's share of world trade and manufacturing. By 2020, China's share in world exports exceeded 14.9%, while in 2000 it did not even reach 4%. At the same time, the share The United States in world exports in 2020 was 8.1%, and Germany - about 7.8%.

It should be noted that China's accession to the WTO entailed not only the strengthening of China's role in world trade and production, but also symbolized the beginning of China's accelerated integration into global value chains (GVCs). Initially, China was of interest to developed countries as a location with a relatively cheap labor force, but gradually its role in the GVC changed, and China became the largest exporter of final demand products in industry supply chains, primarily in automotive and electronics.

At present, China has "adopted" international technology standards in basic materials, electronic components, electronic products, chemicals, vehicle manufacturing, equipment manufacturing and other industries. At the same time, local manufacturers have the opportunity to independently produce more than 60% of technologies, and the trend towards the localization of the technological market is becoming more and more obvious. China's R&D spending has skyrocketed, and its technological innovation capabilities have steadily improved.

According to the 2019 World Intellectual Property Report¹⁸, the number of patent applications received in China increased from 828,000 in 2008 to 4.323 million in 2018, more than quadrupling. Together, it should be noted that many technologies are being developed in Europe and the USA, in particular in the field of semiconductors and optical equipment.

The experience of countries around the world shows that if a country wants to move up the technological chain, it must have four basic elements in place:

1) to carry out a large-scale investment of financial resources; 2) have access to technology and knowledge;

3) enter large-scale markets (internal and external);

4) to introduce an effective system that encourages competition and innovation.

China has great advantages in the first and third factors (namely, the scale of investment and the market). Not only can China provide abundant financial resources for scientific research, but it also has enough market space to promote technology commercialization. Thus, the key to China's advancement in the technological chain is the second and fourth elements, namely, the active development and acquisition of core knowledge and technology, as well as the establishment of an effective competition promotion system. This will ensure that China's value chain ecosystem is competitive enough to promote innovation.

Along with the undoubted benefits, China's participation in the GVC also entails serious economic risks, which include, in particular, the possible negative consequences of the restructuring of the existing fragmented production under the influence of protectionist measures, as well as external threats, including the Covid-19 pandemic.

Conclusion

As a result of the research within the framework of the GVC approach to the analysis of the global economy trend, the author comes to the conclusion that China should find a certain balance between the course towards the accelerated formation of internal links of value chains (the internal component of economic growth), and maintaining that share of foreign added value that would maintain the competitiveness of Chinese industries most integrated into cross-border value chains (the external component of economic growth).

Research results states that with all the validity of the orientation towards the creation of domestic production chains, one should avoid excessive self-orientation and increased import substitution. In the framework of the theory of value chains, this can lead to a loss of China's competitiveness in certain industries, primarily in high-tech links in production chains.

References

1. Jiang Xi, and Si-chen Liu. "Estimation and Factor Analysis of Value Added in China's Export Trade in Manufacture Industries: A Case Study of China-US Trade ." *Journal of International Trade* 11 (2014).
2. Hümmels, David, Jun Ishii, and Kei-Mu Yi. "The nature and growth of vertical specialization in world trade." *Journal of international Economics* 54.1 (2001): 75-96.
3. Guang-min, H. U. A. "Research on the Dynamic Evolution of Export Products' Domestic Technological Contents of China and USA. Under Global Value Chain." *Journal of International Trade* (2012): 06.
4. Grodzicki M J. *Global Value Chain and Competitiveness of V4 Economies*. Kiendl-Wendner, D. & K. Wach, K.(eds), *International Competitiveness in Visegrad Countries: Macro and Micro Perspectives*. Graz: Fachhochschule Joanneum, 2014: 13-31.
5. Gereffi G. International trade and industrial upgrading in the apparel commodity chain. *Journal of international economics*, 1999, 48(1): 37-70.
6. Feenstra, Robert C., and Gordon H. Hanson. "The impact of outsourcing and high-technology capital on wages: estimates for the United States, 1979-1990." *The quarterly journal of economics* 114.3 (1999): 907-940.
7. Fally, Thibault. "On the Fragmentation of Production in the US." University of Colorado mimeo (2011).
8. Cui Cheng. Viewing the normalization of Sino-US economic and trade friction from the truth and false of thucydides trap. *China Econ. Trade Herald* 35(19), 44-45 (2018)
9. Bo Meng, Yong Fang, and Norihiko Yamano. "Measuring global value chains and regional economic integration: an international input-output approach." (2012).
10. Banerjee, Rakhi, and Ranjanendra Narayan Nag. "Globalization, labour market segmentation, unemployment and wage inequality: A theoretical analysis." *Journal of Economic Integration* (2011): 578-599.

11. Balistreri, Edward J., Christoph Böhringer, and Thomas Rutherford. "Quantifying disruptive trade policies." (2018).
12. Amighini, Alessia. "From global to regional production networks in the telecom sector: implications for industrial upgrading in East Asia." *European Journal of East Asian Studies* (2005): 115-141.
13. Rasulev A. New opportunities on economic development of Uzbekistan /A. Rasulev, S. Voronin, T. Shomurodov // *Часопис економічних реформ.*– 2022.– No 1(45).– С. 30 –38
14. Sadullayevna, K. L., & Rashidovna, Q. G. (2021). Analysis of Relationship Between Trade Costs and Uzbekistans Bilateral Trade: Theories and Concepts. *International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development*, 3(3), 132-140.
15. Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli, Kuziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna "A STUDY ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS CHANGE" *Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management* ISSN: 2249-7307 Vol. 12, Issue 4, April 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.529 A peer reviewed journal
16. SHOMURODOV, T., & HONGEN, Y. (2020). A Gravity model study on trade cost and foreign trade nexus: case of Uzbekistan and its selected partners. *ECLSS Online* 2020c.
17. UGLI, S. T. B., LATOFAT, K., SADULLAYEVNA, O. O. U. Q., GULNOZA, Q., & RASHIDOVNA, R. B. S. U. (2021). An empirical analysis on financial development and bilateral trade flow nexus. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* | Vol, 27(3), 107.

**FUNCTIONING OF GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS AS THE MAIN
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN WORLD ECONOMIC
ENVIRONMENT**

Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli

Senior lecturer Fundamental economics department

Tashkent State University of Economics

e-mail: tohirbek0206@gmail.com

Annotation

The modern world economic environment is characterized by many features. One of them is the functioning of global value chains (hereinafter referred to as GVCs). The concept of global value chains was introduced into scientific circulation in the early 2000s due to the increasing fragmentation (fragmentation) of production and its distribution (dispersion) of its stages among a large number of countries.

Key words: SC-curve, offshoring, 3D printing technologies, trade in components, global value chains

Introduction

It is GVCs that connect the stages of the production (reproduction) cycle geographically scattered around the world into a single industry, and their analysis helps to understand the essence of shifts in world trade (dominance of trade in components) and international production, to understand the interdependence of national economies. Although an insignificant part of experts and politicians still assumes that goods and services are produced domestically and compete with foreign goods, in fact, an ever-increasing share of goods and services is already global in nature, and states compete with each other for the most beneficial role for them in the emerging value chains. Concept shows the role of production networks, global buyers and suppliers. Value chain analysis provides an opportunity to identify companies and economic entities that control and coordinate economic activity in production networks.

The scientific literature offers many definitions of GCDS, but there are no fundamental differences among them. For example, Sturgeon T.J defines GVC as a mechanism for accruing value in the process of creating the final product, including various technological stages of production, as well as design and marketing. This definition reveals the essence of a simple chain. In a broader sense, global value chains are a sustainable mechanism for accumulating added value at different technological stages in the process of creating final goods and services, uniting a number of economic entities that may be located in different national jurisdictions (expanded interpretation). As we noted above, the concept of GCDS is being explored by many scientists, but they are all studying different aspects. Thus, in the works of R. Kaplinsky and G. Gereffi, the authors emphasize the controlled and dynamic nature of GVC and focus on the types of control within GVC.

Volgina N.A. considers the general nature of their functioning. Of these, we highlight the following main aspects, on the basis of which we will further formulate the main theoretical provisions of the dissertation research. M. Porter is called the “progenitor” of GVC. He began to develop this concept since the 1990s. within the framework of the theory of competitive advantages of countries (his approach, according to scientists, turned out to be close to the concept of the “value stream” (value stream) by D. Womack and D. Johnson. M. Porter’s theory has its pros and cons. Plus, in our opinion, is that the sequence of actions of one company allows you to determine its competitive advantages, strategy in the market and its strengths. The downside is that the activity of only one company does not reflect the real situation in the production market. Porter changed the original concept and introduced the concept of “value-added system.” This system included several chains, as it allowed different companies in the same industry to be combined into the process of producing the final product.

First, one of the fundamental issues in the GVC concept, we read the uneven creation of value added in the chain. There are many graphic options (Figure 1), but their essence boils down to the fact that different stages correspond to different added value: the maximum is focused on the stages of R&D and brand formation. Since it

looks like a smile, it was called that - a smiling curve (Smile Curve or SC curve - its original version was proposed by Stan Shi).

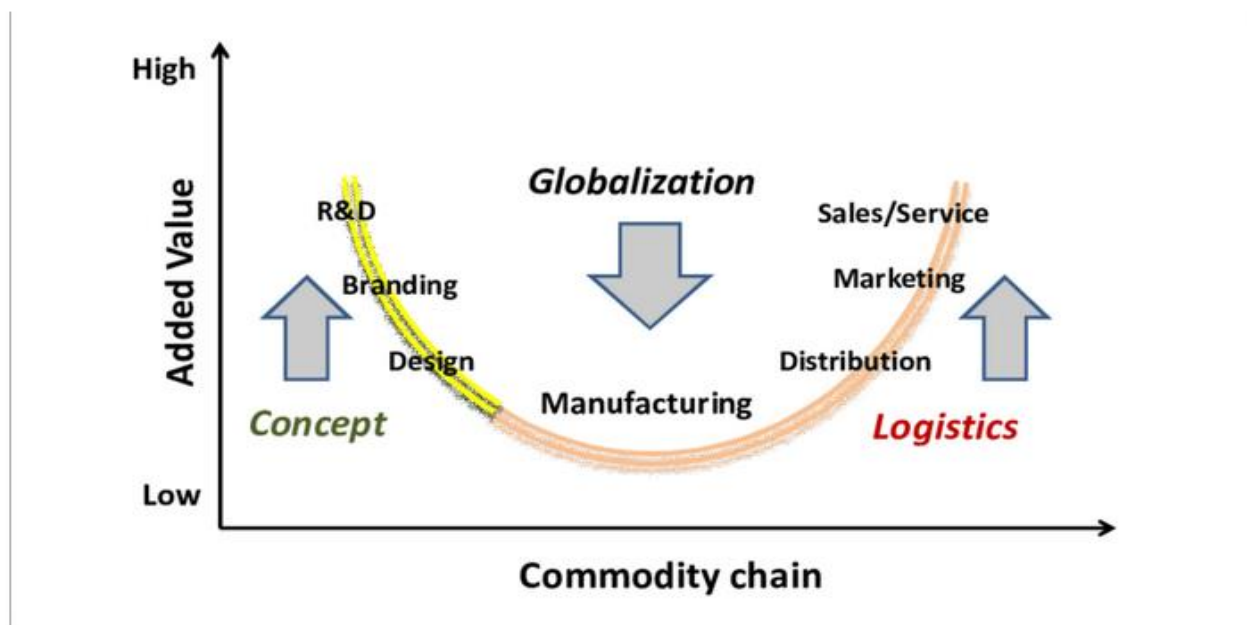


Fig-1. Smiling curve¹

Secondly, the modern MCS as the external environment of international production is significantly influenced by the change in technological structures, the current stage of which since 2010 (S. A. Tolachev) is called the fourth industrial revolution, of course, very conditional. Recall that during the period of the third industrial revolution (1960–2010), the automation of individual elements of the mass production system, which was created during the eras of the first and second industrial revolutions, was carried out. As a result of the first three industrial revolutions, a modern industry of mass replication of physical objects with desired properties was built. GVCs served as a link in the system of deepening the division of labor and the complication of cooperative ties between producers scattered in space that had been formed over the previous two centuries. In our opinion, this factor should be considered in detail, since the object of our study is industrial regions. Here we highlight the following significant points.

¹ Yang, Ling & Hou, Jack. (2015). HAVE IMPORTED PRODUCER SERVICES IMPROVED MANUFACTURING IN SHANGHAI?. Zbornik Radova Ekonomskog Fakulteta u Istočnom Sarajevu. 11. 10.7251/ZREFIS1511011Y.

First. The change in the technological order has already led to the transformation of the activities of companies towards the use of additive technologies, to the restructuring of the system of the international division of labor. According to the authors Tolkachev S.A. and Teplyakova A.Yu., the development of additive technologies leads to a change in the production paradigm from “local design - global production” to “global design - local production”. According to S.A. Tolkachev, the entry of the world economy into the fourth industrial revolution could undermine the century-old guidelines for the organization of industry, formed during the third and second industrial revolutions. Three subsystems of the organization of industry in the era of globalization: mass production, offshoring (an extensive system of value chains spread around the world) and assembly lines are gradually fading into the background. They are replaced by new industrial principles, for example:

- the concept of mass industrial production is being replaced by the concept of customized production, especially in connection with the development of 3D printing technologies;

- the concept of offshoring for the sake of increasing the degree of specialization of labor and reducing production costs is being revised due to many subjective and objective reasons (among the first - the crisis of globalization and the unfolding trade war; among the latter - the revival of the culture of local producers close to the local consumer and able to provide everything in the shortest possible time demand variations)

- assembly lines introduced at the beginning of the twentieth century. Henry Ford, also cease to be the cornerstone of industrial organization in the coming era of digitalization of production.

Under these conditions, the SC-curve changes its configuration in terms of the level of added value in the links, because, for example, the acceleration of the introduction of new products is due to the fact that an increasing part of the product life cycle at the pre-production stage (development, testing, engineering) is shifting into the virtual realm (the first companies that embarked on the path of "digitalization" show a reduction in the delivery time of customized products to the customer by 50%).

The essence of the new industrial revolution (neo-industrialization) is the total introduction of electronic devices not only into the processes of financial management of companies (this happened at the previous stage of technological development), but also directly into production and related processes (stages of GVCs) of design, development, distribution and after-sales service of products. This component of neo-industrialization is referred to as the Internet of things, industrial Internet, smart production, digital factory, intelligent production, etc.

In the era of Industry 4.0, each plant will be equipped with an intelligent system that, using sensors, collects data on the functioning of machines and can analyze them. In other words, we are talking about the integration of information and communication technologies into the production process and the connection of successive stages of the movement of added value into a single managed system based on digital platforms.

Analysis and discussions

“Digital platforms have become increasingly popular with businesses. Traditional companies such as General Electric with its Predix platform and new players such as Uber, Airbnb and India's Flipkart have accessed global markets through their information platforms and local consumer industrial ecosystems. From 2012 to 2015, some companies using digital platforms grew at a rate of about 100% per year compared to 5-8% for traditional TNCs” .

One of the first terms used to refer to such processes was the Internet of Things (Industrial Internet of Things - in relation to industrial production). In recent years, the industry has increasingly begun to use this method of increasing efficiency. According to research by the largest marketing company Statista, the number of interconnected devices falling under the category of the Internet of things will increase to \$30 billion in the world by 2020, doubling every 5 years. And the number of Industrial Internet of Things (M2M) devices will grow from \$1.5 billion in 2018 to 3.3 billion in 2021. manufacturing companies and, according to International Data Corporation (IDC) estimates, the industry will remain the largest buyer until 2020. A 2017 IDC study found that 63% of the companies surveyed had already begun implementing the Industrial Internet of Things into their supply chains. However, only 8% of companies

have implemented the Internet of Things throughout the supply chain, i.e. completely transformed their supply chain based on machine-to-machine technologies. The Internet of Things in supply chains includes always-on and connected tracking tools (trackers) that monitor and send information about the location of products in real time. IT technologies bring the entire transport and logistics system out of the “black hole” state into a data-driven supply chain, where both the supplier and the buyer can monitor the movement of products in real time. Accumulated technological advances make the use of the Internet of Things in supply chains a feasible and effective solution.

Conclusion

While the term "global value chain" is relatively new, the idea it represents is not. For decades, companies have internationalized, looking beyond their borders for new markets, new suppliers, and new partner firms to help them achieve their goals. what they do better. Your business may already be using this strategy, but calling it a different name: global supply chain management, globalization of business processes, or simply business development.

Global value chains are often mischaracterized as global supply chains. Although global supply chains are an important element of global value chains, they are not the same. Global value chains include supply chains as well as all other aspects of doing business, creating a two-way flow of information. Consumer demand factors are much higher in the global value chain, with the chain acting as a mechanism for feeding this information into product development, manufacturing and service lines.

References

1. Tomas, T. The Connection Between Smart Manufacturing and IoT / T. Tomas. <https://www.manufacturing.net/article/2018/07/connection-between-smartmanufacturing-and-iot>
2. Sturgeon T.J. How Do We Define Value Chains and Production Networks? // IDS Bulletin. 2001, Vol. 32. № 3. P. 9–18. DOI: 10.1111/j.1759-5436.2001.mp32003002.x.

3. Stefano Bresciani & Alberto Ferraris (2014) The Localization Choice of Multinational Firms' R&D Centers: A Survey in the Piedmont Area, *Journal of Promotion Management*, 20:4, 481-499, DOI: 10.1080/10496491.2014.930286
4. Rugman, A. M., & Oh, C.H. (2012). Why the home region matters: Location and regional multinationals. *British Journal of Management*, 24(4), 463–479. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8551.2012.00817.x
5. Morrison A. *Global Value Chains and Technological Capabilities: A Framework to Study Learning and Innovation in Developing Countries*. Oxford Development Studies. 2008. Vol. 36. Global Value Chains and Technological Capabilities, no. 1, pp. 39–58.
6. Lundquist E. Shih's curve can bring smiles. // eWEEK. SEPTEMBER 10, 2007. p. 56
7. Толкачев С. А. Изменение качества и структуры цепочек добавленной стоимости в эпоху четвертой промышленной революции: влияние кризиса глобализации и наступление цифровой экономики // *Экономическое возрождение России*. – 2018.- № 4(58) – С. 64-80
8. Толкачев С.А., Тепляков А.Ю. Методологические основы анализа трансформации глобальных цепочек стоимости в ходе 115 неоиндустриализации. // *Экономическое возрождение России* 2016. № 3 (49). С. 57 65.
9. Tomas, T. The Connection Between Smart Manufacturing and IoT / T. Tomas. <https://www.manufacturing.net/article/2018/07/connection-between-smartmanufacturing-and-iot>
10. Womack J. P. *Lean Thinking: Banish Waste and Create Wealth in Your Corporation*. Lean Thinking. Simon and Schuster, 2010, 402 p.
11. Zheng Z. et al. *Blockchain Challenges and Opportunities: A Survey* //Working Papers, 2016.
12. Rasulev A. New opportunities on economic development of Uzbekistan /A. Rasulev, S. Voronin, T. Shomurodov // *Часопис економічних реформ*.– 2022.– No 1(45).– С. 30 –38

13. Sadullayevna, K. L., & Rashidovna, Q. G. (2021). Analysis of Relationship Between Trade Costs and Uzbekistans Bilateral Trade: Theories and Concepts. *International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development*, 3(3), 132-140.
14. Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli, Kuziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna “A STUDY ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS CHANGE” *Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management* ISSN: 2249-7307 Vol. 12, Issue 4, April 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.529 A peer reviewed journal
15. SHOMURODOV, T., & HONGEN, Y. (2020). A Gravity model study on trade cost and foreign trade nexus: case of Uzbekistan and its selected partners. *ECLSS Online* 2020c.
16. UGLI, S. T. B., LATOFAT, K., SADULLAYEVNA, O. O. U. Q., GULNOZA, Q., & RASHIDOVNA, R. B. S. U. (2021). An empirical analysis on financial development and bilateral trade flow nexus. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* | Vol, 27(3), 107.

TRANSPORT SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS

Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli

Senior lecturer Fundamental economics department

Tashkent State University of Economics

e-mail: tohirbek0206@gmail.com

Annotation

The globalization of the world economy and the internationalization of business open up the possibility for most enterprises to search for more optimal sources of supply for production and marketing of their products. Today, many enterprises have enough resources and opportunities to organize and carry out transportation, not only in the domestic market, but also in the external one, using transit mechanisms. Taking into account global trends, companies are not limited only by the capabilities of the region of presence and national borders, but are constantly looking for new opportunities to cover the planned need for resources and the ability to meet the growing demand in foreign markets. In this regard, the design of global supply chains is inextricably linked with the movement of traffic flows and the implementation of related transport tasks¹.

Key words: globalization, internationalization, global trends, global supply chains, traffic flows

Introduction

Logistics takes on a global scale, provided that the supply chain crosses the borders of one or more states. As part of global supply chains, traffic flows move from supplier companies to the focus company, crossing the boundaries of its home base, and after processing them into a finished product, they are redirected to the final consumer, and, depending on the number of chain links, also cross the borders of one or several states.

¹ Vladimirov S. A. On the main directions of development of the world transport system and Logistics // Bulletin of Transport Information - 2016. - No. 1. - P. 13-19.

As part of the transport support of global supply chains, the leading role is played by the process of studying routing and international traffic flows, which is a progressive and highly efficient way of organizing the transport process and can significantly reduce the time, distance and cost of cargo delivery, as well as ensure the stability of global supply chains with minimal losses².

The organization of cargo transportation implies laying the route of movement, standardizing the processes of loading, unloading, transshipment, as well as documentary escort of goods. The process of establishing interaction between the participants of the organized global supply chain is also of high importance³.

Building a traffic flow diagram within global supply chains includes several interrelated stages: analysis of the performance of various modes of transport, determination of the volume of deliveries and their dynamics, determination of the loading and unloading capabilities of the transport infrastructure, mapping of consignees and key objects of cargo transshipment and loading works; distance analysis of all possible delivery routes; choice of rolling stock and traffic patterns of vehicles.

Rational choice of route is associated with the optimal selection of delivery vehicles. Using the possibilities of various combinations of vehicles makes it possible to compensate for the shortcomings of one mode of transport with the advantages of another. The use of different modes of transport in routing depends on a number of factors: general and specific.

General factors include: the geographical location of production and consumers, determine the volume and direction of traffic flows; dimensions of cargo units, determine the type of vehicle and the frequency of flights; the cycle of production and the size of stocks, set the delivery time for the laid routes. In turn, specific transport factors include:

- geographical location of communication routes and infrastructure facilities;

² Nazarenko V. M. International activities to improve transport ensuring foreign economic relations: a textbook for students / Nazarenko V. M. -publishing house M: MGIMO, 2016 - 152 p.

³ Nikolaeva M.Yu. The role of transport in the logistics chain // Bulletin of young scientists Samara State University of Economics - 2015. - No. 2. - P. 216.

- working conditions, seasonality of shipments and frequency of flights; throughput of means of communication and infrastructure facilities on the route; technical equipment;
- development of freight forwarding service⁴.

The specificity of the transport support of global supply chains is due to the large distances of transportation and the increasingly complex structure of routes. It is also worth noting the influence of individual modes of transport on the process of designing and functioning of global supply chains, which often make significant adjustments in connection with new trends in the development of the international transportation industry.

Literature review

This section analyses relationship between value chain trade and logistics based on results of the research. Nexus amongst logistics, transport infrastructure and trade has been widely studied by colossal number of scientific (Limao and Venables, 2001) and policy (Arvis et al., 2012) research papers. Countries` international trade heavily relies on their transport infrastructure, since advanced transport infrastructure fosters regional and international competitiveness of countries. Furthermore, importance of logistics is crucial for linking together various transport systems and developing international value chains (Bensassi et al., 2015). Therefore, studying the link between transport systems and international trade is highly relevant (Li and Qi, 2016).

Performance in logistics is rapidly being acknowledged as "one of the critical pillars for development" (Arvis et al., 2014). Ineffective logistics increases trading and integration expenses, while efficient logistics helps a nation's economy to be incorporated in global value chains (GVCs) and fosters growth (Bensassi et al., 2015). Physical movement of products has now become extremely important as production continues to divide across geographical areas. Integrating of all international commercial activities in MNEs' GVCs is thus one of the primary problems from the viewpoint of MNEs (Gereffi and Lee, 2012). The logistics networks that link the

⁴ Larin O. N. Prospects for the integration of transport systems of the Eurasian Economic Union // Problems of National Strategy - 2017. - No. 4. - P. 152-170.

multiple areas of the value chain are crucial to the successful integration of a GVC's features (Onsel Ekici et al, 2016; Memedovic et al., 2008). Our research results illustrated in tables in 5.6 and 5.13 in line with aforementioned research outcomes. Development of logistics infrastructure in the regions positively effecting on value chain trade of the region. Although having such kind of progress in their logistics structure the region having challenges to be solved.

Analysis and discussions

Taking into account CA as a landlocked region, we should emphasize that its international trade turnover carried through land and air transport systems. In order to deliver their local products into final destination, CA economies have to transit different countries. This leads to increase in transportation costs and period of arrival of the goods. Rail and road transport systems provides fundamental support for international shipment in bulk and in containers, linking central Asian economies with international markets. To date, contribution of rail transport in the transportation service varies from 60 percent in Kazakhstan, up to 80-90 percent in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (Rastogi and Arvis 2014). After the break up, Central Asian countries inherited from Former Soviet Union, the task of reconstructing and developing infrastructure of existing railroads and highways. Researches prove that transition of transport systems into modern modes is not complete, since the countries are still struggling with high trade costs and low logistics performances (see table-1). CA countries ranked at lowest LPI index compared to other Asian countries, which means the economies have a lot to do in order to provide high participation at GVC.

Table-1
Aggregate LPI ranking and scores CA and other Asian economies 2012–18

	Mean ran	Mean LPI score,	% of highest performer
Kyrgyz Republic	132	2.38	57
Kazakhstan	77	2.77	66.2
Uzbekistan	117	2.5	59.7
Turkmenistan	142	2.34	55.8
China	27	3.6	86.1
Malaysia	35	3.34	79.9
Philippines	64	2.91	69.6

Source: The Logistics Performance Index and Its Indicators World Bank

In the region Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have the longest rail lines, those rail lines connects the region to Europe and Asia. Table- indicates that Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan lengthened and improved the quality of internal rail lines. The developments on region`s transport infrastructure is highly related to “Belt and Road” initiation. Even though, China`s projects on building East–West corridors aim multiple goals such as finding new markets, securing resource proficiency, economical dominance, project related countries having great advantage from Chinese investments including CA region. For instance, On the basis of Chinese OFDI Kuryk port, and new ferry terminal in Aktau were build and launched in 2016, Borzhakty-Ersay railway line, 14 kilometres-long, constructed to connect Kazakhstan`s railway system to the port⁵, additionally Kazakhstan put about 600 km of highways into use between Khorgos and Almaty, Astana and Temirtau in 2017.⁶

Table-2**Length of CA countries` Rail lines (total route-km)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kazakhstan	14202	14184	14319	14767.1	14767.1	14767.1	15529.8
Kyrgyz Republic	417	417	417	417	417	424	424
Tajikistan	621	621	621	621	621	597	597
Turkmenistan*	3115	3115	3115	3115	3115	3115	3115
Uzbekistan	4227	4258	4192	4192	4192	4238	4304

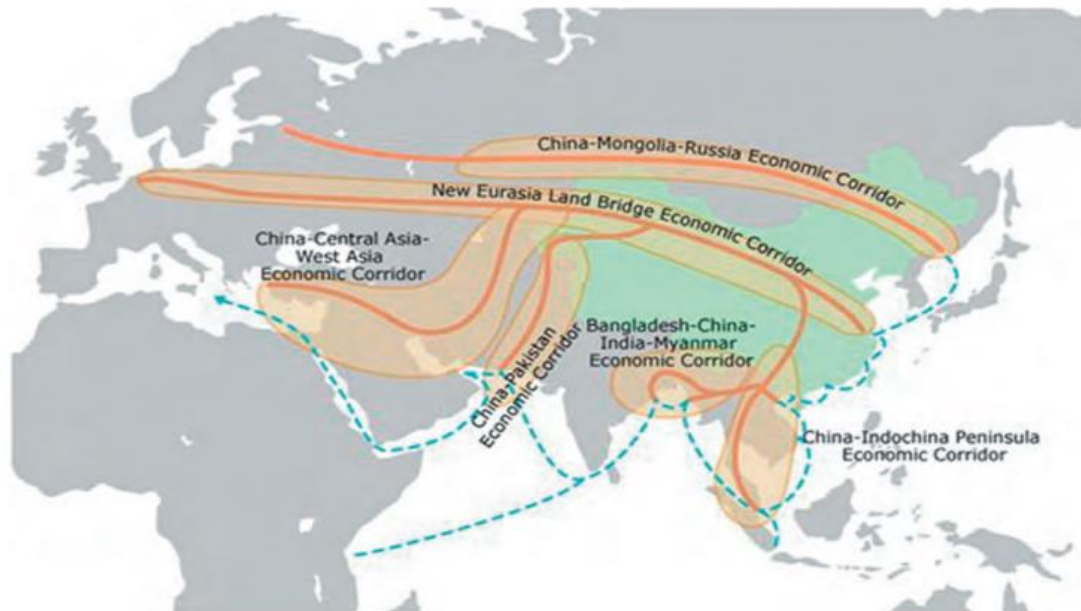
Source: Internation Union of Railways (UIC)

China–Central Asia–West Asia– economic corridor constructed as a branch of New Eurasia Land Bridge Economic Corridor. Construction of this economic corridor fostered enhancement of transportation system of CA economies. Besides, it plays crucial role to increase value chain trade between China and CA countries. Most of the freight transits through Khorgos on the border with Kazakhstan heads to Europe, another branch of rail line is intended to link Kashgar western China with Osh in Kyrgyzstan, at the Irkishtam border passing through Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran,

⁵ “Kazakhstan ne gotov k rostu ob`emov konteynernykh perevozok iz Kitaiia,” *Rzd-Partner.ru*, June 16, 2017, <http://www.rzd-partner.ru/logistics/news/kazakhstan-ne-gotov-k-rostu-obemov-konteynernykh-perevozok-iz-kitaiya/>.

⁶ Zhanbolat Mamyshev, “Kazakhstan i Rossiia ispol`zuiut do 5 protsentov ot chisla vzaimnykh aviareisov,” *Atameken Business Channel*, February 14, 2017, <http://www.abctv.kz/ru/news/kazakhstan-i-rossiya-ispolzuyut-do-5-ot-chisla-vzaimnyh-avia>.

and Turkey to Europe.⁷ It can be seen that CA region became land bridge for transporting Chinese products, into European markets.



Source: “Chinese Spending Lures Countries to its Belt and Road Initiative,” *Bloomberg News*, May 10, 2017, <https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2017-china-belt-and-road-initiative/>

Moreover having a pivotal role in the transportation services, the region's logistic system is considered as costly and time consuming. Since most of the traders interviewed about encountering delays of their products due to unprecise transit schedule, sometimes up to two weeks, and paying high transportation payments. Carrying 20 tons of cargo through the region for each 500 km costs 700\$-1750\$, which makes up 40-70 percent of the cost. Additionally, Aforementioned issues in the transportation systems disrupts region's participation on global supply chains by causing low reliability on their services (Arvis 2010). Additionally, it takes 12 hours on average for a truck to cross borders of CA countries, confessedly this number considerably longer than in other regions of Asia. Therefore, this time-consuming border crossing leads to increase transportation costs by 50 percent. Even road freight charges are highly effected by other variable costs including fuel prices, transport

⁷ Tristan Kenderdine, “Kitai ispytyvaet trudnosti so svoim krupneishim proektom v Tsentral'noi Azii,” *INOSMI.RU*, May 5, 2017, <http://inosmi.ru/politic/20170505/239290874.html>.

utilisation, contribution of fuel costs pretty higher in Central Asia than other Asian regions (30-35percent).

Besides road freight costs, there is another issue, which takes years to be eliminated, on railway transportation system in the region, it is stated that China, Turkey and Iran use standard rail gauge like most European countries (1,435 metres), in contrast most post-soviet countries and Mongolia use former soviet style broader one (1,520 metres). Indisputably, aforementioned issue creates extra costs, since railway freight have to be reloaded another platform on every border crossing⁸.

Conclusion

Trade possibilities will not be completely utilized and potential profits through commerce will not be developed, according to Prowse (2006), unless action is taken to expand supply capacity, lower transportation costs, enable cross-border mobility of goods, link producers to markets, and so on. If CA countries put their hands on the desk to develop performance of their logistic system, that would not only enhance their trade turnover, but would also discover region`s untapped potential on international trade.

References

- 1.Larin O. N. Prospects for the integration of transport systems of the Eurasian Economic Union // Problems of National Strategy - 2017. - No. 4. - P. 152-170.
- 2.John Kemp, "China Develops Continent-Spanning Railroad to Europe," *Reuters*, April 8, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-railwaykemp-idUSKCN0X41U7>
- 3.Tristan Kenderdine, "Kitai ispytyvaet trudnosti so svoim krupneishim proektom v Tsentral'noi Azii," *INOSMI.RU*, May 5, 2017, <http://inosmi.ru/politic/20170505/239290874.html>.
- 4.Zhanbolat Mamyshev, "Kazakhstan i Rossiia ispol'zuiut do 5 protsentov ot chisla vzaimnykh aviiareisov," *Atameken Business Channel*, February 14, 2017, <http://www.abctv.kz/ru/news/kazahstan-i-rossiya-ispolzuyut-do-5-ot-chisla-vzaimnyh-avia>.

⁸ John Kemp, "China Develops Continent-Spanning Railroad to Europe," *Reuters*, April 8, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-railwaykemp-idUSKCN0X41U7>

5. Nikolaeva M. Yu. The role of transport in the logistics chain // Bulletin of young scientists Samara State University of Economics - 2015. - No. 2. - P. 216.
6. Vladimirov S. A. On the main directions of development of the world transport system and Logistics // Bulletin of Transport Information - 2016. - No. 1. - P. 13-19.
7. Nazarenko V. M. International activities to improve transport ensuring foreign economic relations: a textbook for students / Nazarenko V. M. - publishing house M: MGIMO, 2016 - 152 p.
8. Rasulev A. New opportunities on economic development of Uzbekistan / A. Rasulev, S. Voronin, T. Shomurodov // Часопис економічних реформ.– 2022.– No 1(45).– С. 30 –38
9. Sadullayevna, K. L., & Rashidovna, Q. G. (2021). Analysis of Relationship Between Trade Costs and Uzbekistans Bilateral Trade: Theories and Concepts. International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development, 3(3), 132-140.
10. Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli, Kuziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna “A STUDY ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS CHANGE” Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management ISSN: 2249-7307 Vol. 12, Issue 4, April 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.529 A peer reviewed journal
11. SHOMURODOV, T., & HONGEN, Y. (2020). A Gravity model study on trade cost and foreign trade nexus: case of Uzbekistan and its selected partners. ECLSS Online 2020c.
12. UGLI, S. T. B., LATOFAT, K., SADULLAYEVNA, O. O. U. Q., GULNOZA, Q., & RASHIDOVNA, R. B. S. U. (2021). An empirical analysis on financial development and bilateral trade flow nexus. Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government| Vol, 27(3), 107.

**PANDEMIYA SHAROITIDA O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
TOMONIDAN INQIROZGA QARSHI QO'LLANILGAN MONETAR
SIYOSAT TAHLILI**

Shomurodov Tohir Boymurod o'g'li

TDIU, "Fundamental iqtisodiyot" kafedrası kata o'qituvchisi

e-mail: tohirbek0206@gmail.com

Annotatsiya:

O'zbekiston nisbatan kuchli makroiqtisodiy asoslar bilan COVID-19 inqiroziga kirdi. O'tgan yillarda iqtisodiyot 5, 6 foiz o'sdi, bu esa 2017-yilda boshlangan sog'lom makroiqtisodiy siyosat va ulkan islohotlar dasturining amalga oshirilishi hukumatning pandemiyaga tez va samarali javob berishida o'z natijasini aks ettirdi.

Kalit so'zlar: Pandemiya, inqiroz, monetar siyosat, target, inflyatsion muhit

Kirish:

Pandemiya ta'sirini yumshatish uchun rasmiylar tezda katta va targetli yordam paketini ishga tushirdilar. 2020-yilgi budjetga sog'liqni saqlash, ijtimoiy yordam va investitsiyalar, shuningdek, tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, jumladan, soliq imtiyozlari va moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash yo'li bilan yalpi ichki mahsulotning qariyb 4 foizini tashkil qiluvchi yirik qo'shimcha xarajatlarni nazarda tutuvchi o'zgartirishlar kiritildi. Ta'kidlash joizki, asosiy qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturi bo'yicha ijtimoiy yordam oluvchi xonadonlar soni qariyb ikki barobarga ko'payib, yil yakuniga ko'ra 1,1 million xonadonga yetdi. Ushbu qo'shimcha xarajatlarning katta qismi Inqirozga qarshi kurashish jamg'armasi hisobidan yo'naltirildi, bu esa eng dolzarb ehtiyojlar uchun mablag'larni taqsimlashda yanada moslashuvchanlikni ta'minlash imkonini berdi. Inqiroz bilan bog'liq xarajatlarning shaffofligi, shartnoma ma'lumotlari, jumladan, benefisiar mulk to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar va yig'ma hisobotlarni nashr etish orqali kuchaytirildi. O'zgartirishlar kiritilgan byudjetda daromadlarning kutilayotgan yo'qotilishi bilan birga, umumiy fiskal taqchillikni (shu jumladan, kredit siyosati) 2019-yildagi YaIMning qariyb 4 foizidan 2020-yilda

YalMning qariyb 7½ foizigacha oshirish koʻzda tutildi. Oʻzbekiston Markaziy banki (MBU) uning siyosat stavkasini 200 bazaviy punktga 14 foizga oshirdi, banklarga qoʻshimcha likvidlikni taʼminladi va majburiy zahiralarini yumshatdi, shu bilan umumiy likvidlik va kreditni qoʻllab-quvvatladi. Banklar uy xoʻjaliklari va zarar koʻrgan firmalarga katta moliyaviy yordam berib, kredit toʻlovlarini kechiktirishga ruxsat berishga daʼvat etildi.

Shu bilan birga inflyatsiya darajasi 2021 yil uchun moʻljallangan 10 foizlik target koʻrsatkichigacha pasaygan boʻlsada, global inflyatsiya fonida asosiy oziq-ovqatlar narxlari va inflyatsion kutilmalarning balandligi kabi xatarlar saqlanib qolmoqda.

Natijalar va tahlillar

Agar oʻtgan 2021 yilda kuzatilgan vaziyatni tahlil qiladigan boʻlsak, iqtisodiyotda inflyatsion muhitni yuzaga keltirgan asosiy omillar oziq-ovqat va yoqilgʻi-energiya mahsulotlari narxining sezilarli darajada oʻsishi boʻlgan. Narxlarning oʻsishi, bir jihatdan, global inflyatsion tendentsiyalar bilan izohlansa, ikkinchi jihatdan, ichki bozordagi raqobat va taklif bilan bogʻliq sabablar bilan izohlanadi. 2021 yil boshidan butun dunyoda asosiy oziq-ovqat tovarlari va energiya resurslari narxlarini oʻsishi kuzatilmoqda. Mazkur holat karantin choralarining yumshatilishi bilan yuzaga chiqqan yalpi talabni qoplash uchun taklif hajmining yetarli boʻlmaganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Iqtisodiyotda yalpi taklifning tiklanishi talabga nisbatan sekinroq kechadi odatda. Bunda, ayniqsa, joriy inqirozda taʼminot zanjirlaridagi uzilishlar va transport-logistika tizimidagi muammolar taklif taqchilligini yuzaga keltirishi orqali inflyatsiya darajasini oshiruvchi asosiy omillardan boʻldi.

Aksariyat davlatlar eʼtirof etilgan inflyatsion jarayonlarni dastlab vaqtinchalik omil sifatida baholagan boʻlsa, noaniqlik va xatarlarning saqlanib qolishi sharoitida yil soʻngiga qadar ushbu omillarning inflyatsiyaga taʼsiri uzoqroq muddat davom etishi mumkinligi ayon boʻlmoqda.

Bazaviy inflyatsiya darajasi 2021 yil yakunida yillik 8,8 foizgacha pasayib, soʻnggi besh yillikdagi eng past koʻrsatkichni tashkil etdi. Bazaviy inflyatsiyaning pasayib borishi, oʻz navbatida, bugungi kunda kuzatilayotgan vaqtinchalik omillar taʼsirining tugab borishi bilan umumiy inflyatsiyaning ham kelgusida pasayib borishiga boʻlgan

ishonchni oshiradi. Bu esa inflyatsiyani 2023 yil yakuniga qadar 5 foizgacha pasaytirishga bo'lgan ishonchni mustahkamlaydi.

2021 yil dekabr oyida o'tkazilgan so'rov natijalari kelgusi 12 oy uchun aholi va tadbirkorlarning inflyatsion kutilmalari sentyabr-noyabr oylaridagi o'suvchi tendentsiyadan keyin pasayish trendiga o'tganligini ko'rsatmoqda. Xususan, kutilmalar mos ravishda 15,7 va 14,9 foizni tashkil etgan. Bu jarayonlarni barqaror tus olishi kelgusi qarorlarga tegishli asos bo'ladi.

Markaziy bank pul-kredit siyosati asoslarini va inflyatsiyani targetlash rejimiga o'tishni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha operatsiyalarini sezilarli darajada yaxshiladi. Shuningdek, XVJning texnik ko'magida O'zbekiston Markaziy banki ochiq bozor operatsiyalari va valyuta auksionlarini joriy etish orqali o'zining aloqa va shaffofligini, prognozlash imkoniyatlarini yaxshiladi hamda pul va valyuta operatsiyalarini modernizatsiya qildi. Natijada, Markaziy bank banklararo stavkalarni o'zining doimiy ob'ektlari bo'yicha foiz stavkalari bilan belgilangan yo'lak doirasida ushlab turishga muvaffaq bo'ldi.

O'tgan 2021 yil iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarning 2020 yildagi keskin pasayishidan so'ng "tiklanish yili" bo'ldi. Bunda, ham aholining, ham tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining pandemiya sharoitiga moslashgan holda faoliyat ko'rsatishga o'tganliklari hamda iqtisodiyotni qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida hukumat tomonidan amalga oshirilgan choralar o'zining ijobiy natijalarini berdi.

Davlat statistika qo'mitasi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2021 yil yakunlari bo'yicha yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi real hisobda 7,4 foizga o'sdi.

Iqtisodiyotga yo'naltirilgan yirik hajmdagi markazlashgan manbalar hamda tijorat banklari kreditlari iqtisodiy va investitsion faollikni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi asosiy omillardan bo'ldi.

Xususan, tijorat banklari tomonidan o'tgan yilda iqtisodiyotga 2020 yilga nisbatan 31 foizga ko'p kreditlar (167 trln. so'm) ajratildi. Kreditlarning qaytuvchanlik darajasi ham sezilarli darajada yaxshilanib, 71 foizga yetdi.

Natijada iqtisodiyotga kredit qo'yilmalari qoldig'i yillik 18,4 foizga oshib, bazaviy stsenariy bo'yicha prognozlar doirasida, ya'ni YaIM nominal hajmi o'sishidan oshib ketmadi.

Shuningdek, jismoniy shaxslarga ajratilgan kreditlar hajmi 42 foizga o'sib, aholining iste'mol va ipotekaga bo'lgan talabini qo'llab-quvvatlashga xizmat qildi.

Aholiga ajratilgan kreditlar tarkibida oilaviy tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash va davlat ipoteka dasturlari doirasida berilgan kreditlar hajmi muhim o'rin tutdi.

Baholashlarga ko'ra, 2021 yildagi yuqori fiskal rag'batlantirishlarning iqtisodiyotni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi ta'sirlari 2022 yilning birinchi yarim yilligida ham rag'batlantiruvchi omil sifatida saqlanib qoladi.

Pandemiya davrida banklar barqaror bo'lib ko'rinsa-da, ularning moliyaviy sog'lig'iga to'liq ta'sir hali kuzatilmagan bo'lishi mumkin va Markaziy bank tijorat banklarini diqqat bilan kuzatishi kerak. Banklar inqirozga nisbatan kuchli kapital buferlari bilan kirishdi va Markaziy bank tijorat banklarga dividendlar to'lashdan bosh tortishni buyurdi. Kreditni kechiktirish bosqichma-bosqich bekor qilinganligi sababli, kapitalga bo'lgan ehtiyojni aniqlash uchun hech bo'lmaganda eng yirik banklar uchun stress testlari va uchinchi tomon aktivlari sifatini batafsil ko'rib chiqish o'tkazilishi kerak. Xatarlar, shuningdek, so'nggi yillarda banklar asosan ulgurji moliyalashtirish orqali, asosan xorijiy valyutada moliyalashtirilgan kreditlarning yuqori o'sishi bilan bog'liq. Kredit portfelli yuqori konsentratsiya va valyuta risklarini ko'rsatadi, eng katta ta'sirlar asosan davlat korxonalarini va ba'zi banklar muayyan sektorlarga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Kreditlarning sifati xabar qilinganidan past bo'lishi mumkin va natijada to'lov qobiliyati muammolari tizimli tarzda yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

2021 yilda tashqi makroiqtisodiy vaziyat asosiy oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari va yoqilg'i-energetika resurslari narxining sezilarli o'sishi natijasida global inflyatsion jarayonlarning tezlashishi hamda bunga javoban ko'pchilik rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda pul-kredit sharoitlarining qat'iylashtirilishi sharoitida shakllandi.

O'z navbatida, o'tgan yilning yakuniga kelib koronavirus yangi shtammining aniqlanishi hamda tez sur'atlarda tarqalishi fonida pandemik vaziyat bilan bog'liq xatarlar yana kun tartibiga chiqdi.

Pandemiya bilan bog'liq ushbu vaziyat makroiqtisodiy prognozlar va qabul qilayotgan qarorlarga ta'sir etayotgan asosiy xatarlardan bo'lmoqda.

O'tgan yil davomida asosiy savdo hamkorlar milliy valyutalarida (Turkiyadan tashqari) yuqori darajadagi tebranishlar kuzatilmadi. Ayni paytda, joriy yilda kutilayotgan barqarorlashuv tendentsiyalari hisobiga tashqi omillar tomonidan so'mning almashuv kursiga ortiqcha bosimning yuzaga kelmasligi kutilmoqda.

Savdo hamkorlarda 2022 yilda ham ijobiy real iqtisodiy o'sish ko'rsatkichlarining kutilayotganligi eksport hajmini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi omillardan bo'ladi.

Ta'kidlash joizki, 2021 yilda mamlakatimizga eksportdan tushumlar va transchegaraviy pul o'tkazmalari hajmining mos ravishda 34 foizdan oshishi, ichki valyuta bozorida valyuta taklifini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi asosiy omillardan bo'ldi.

Natijada, o'tgan yilda so'm almashuv kursining qadrsizlanishi 3,4 foiz bo'lib, so'nggi uch yillikdagi eng past ko'rsatkichni tashkil qildi.

2021 yil yakunlari bo'yicha pul bozoridagi vaziyat "nisbatan qat'iy" sharoitlar doirasida shakllanib, "Uzon" va "Uzvia" indeksleri kichik tebranishlar bilan 13-14 foiz oralig'ida bo'ldi.

Umuman olganda, o'tgan yil davomida likvidlikni tartibga solishda pul-kredit instrumentlarini faollashtirilishi, o'z navbatida, ular bo'yicha xarajatlar va Markaziy bank majburiyatlarini sezilarli darajada oshishiga ham olib keldi. Tijorat banklari tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan depozit mahsulotlari foizlari yil davomida asosiy stavkaga nisbatan ijobiy tafovut bilan shakllanib kelmoqda.

2021 yil dekabrda aholining milliy valyutadagi muddatli depozitlari bo'yicha o'rtacha daromadlilik 20,2 foizni, yuridik shaxslar depozitlari bo'yicha esa – 15,1 foizni tashkil etdi. Depozitlar foiz stavkalarining real hisobda ijobiyligi iqtisodiyotda jamg'arish faolligini qo'llab-quvvatlamoqda. Xususan, 2021 yilda milliy valyutadagi muddatli depozitlar qoldig'i 1,5 barobarga, shu jumladan, aholining muddatli depozitlari 1,7 barobarga ko'paydi. Kelgusida ushbu dinamikaning davom etishi iqtisodiyotda investitsion jarayonlarni rag'batlantirishga xizmat qiladi. 2021 yilning

so'nggi oylarida milliy valyutadagi kreditlar bo'yicha foiz stavkalarining ham muvozanatlashuvi kuzatilib, yil davomida 20-22 foizlik koridor doirasida bo'ldi.

Xususan, 2021 yil dekabr oyida milliy valyutadagi qisqa muddatli kreditlar bo'yicha o'rtacha tortilgan foiz stavkalari 21,2 foizni va uzoq muddatli kreditlar bo'yicha 20,5 foizni tashkil etdi.

Markaziy bankning nazorat imkoniyatlarini va moliyaviy sektor risklarini aniqlash va ularga javob berish qobiliyatini kuchaytirish uchun qo'shimcha harakatlar zarur. Bu axborot bo'shliqlarini bartaraf etish, shu jumladan aktivlar sifatini tekshirish va IFRS 9 ga muvofiq buxgalteriya hisobi standartlarini takomillashtirish, shuningdek, banklarning individual risk profillarini hisobga olgan holda banklar kapitaliga bo'lgan talablarni baholash bo'yicha Markaziy bank imkoniyatlarini chuqurlashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Samarali bank nazorati bo'yicha Bazel asosiy tamoyillariga nisbatan yaqinda o'z-o'zini baholashda aniqlangan tavakkalchilikka asoslangan nazoratga o'tish va kamchiliklarni bartaraf etishda muvaffaqiyatga erishilmoqda. Ushbu sa'y-harakatlarni Jahon banki ko'magida ishlab chiqilgan bank rezolyutsiyasi to'g'risidagi yangi qonun va omonatlarni sug'urtalash to'g'risidagi qonunga o'zgartirishlar kiritish hamda favqulodda likvidlikka yordam berish tizimini mustahkamlash bilan to'ldirilishi kerak. Markaziy bank, shuningdek, kreditlashni cheklash uchun makroprudensial vositalarni, masalan, chet el valyutasidagi kreditlar uchun, xususan, xedjirlanmagan qarz oluvchilar uchun yuqori risk og'irliklari va ulgurji moliyalashtirishga haddan tashqari qaramlikni oldini olish uchun prudensial likvidlik talablarini o'zgartirishni ko'rib chiqishi kerak. Yaqinda o'tkazilgan Moliya Sektori Barqarorligi Sharhi (FSSR), shuningdek, hukumatning moliyaviy tizimdagi xavf va zaifliklarni aniqlash qobiliyatini kuchaytirish va moliya sektorini nazorat qilish salohiyatini kuchaytirishga qaratilgan sa'y-harakatlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun texnik yordam ko'rsatishning yo'l xaritasini ishlab chiqdi.

Shu bilan birga, davlat banklarining rolini kamaytirish va moliyaviy vositachilikni kuchaytirish uchun moliya sektorini kengroq isloh qilish zarur. Davlat banklarining ustunligi moliyaviy vositachilikning past darajasiga olib keldi, moliyaviy resurslardan foydalanish imkoniyatini chekladi. Rasmiylar davlat rolini kamaytirish va

2025 yil oxirigacha xususiy banklar egalik qiladigan aktivlar ulushini 60 foizga oshirish maqsadida bank sektorini isloh qilish bo'yicha ulkan strategiyani boshladi. Bunga ayrim davlat banklariga strategik investorlarni jalb qilish va boshqalarini ajratish orqali erishish kerak. Birinchi banklar joriy yilda sotilishi rejalashtirilgan. Shu bilan birga, mustaqil, professional kuzatuv kengashi a'zolarini tayinlash orqali davlat banklari boshqaruvi takomillashtirilmoqda.

O'zMB inflyatsiya darajasini 2021 yil oxirigacha bo'lgan maqsad darajasiga tushirish uchun o'zining monetar pozitsiyasini maqsadga muvofiq deb hisobladi. Markaziy bank oziq-ovqat narxlarining oshishiga e'tibor qaratdi va zarurat tug'ilganda siyosat stavkasini to'g'irlashga tayyorligini ta'kidladi, agar inflyatsiya bosimi yuzaga kelsa, o'z siyosati pozitsiyasini kuchaytiradi yoki o'sishning pasayish xavfi yuzaga kelgan taqdirda yanada yumshatiladi. Markaziy bank valyuta kursining moslashuvchanligiga sodiqligini yana bir bor tasdiqladi. Markaziy bank pul-kredit siyosatining transmissiyasi cheklanganligicha qolayotganini tan oldi, biroq so'nggi ikki yilda moliya sektoridagi islohotlarda erishilgan yutuqlar tufayli mustahkamlanganini ta'kidladi. O'zbekiston Markaziy banki, shuningdek, bank sektorida zaifliklar kuchayganini e'tirof etib, axborot bo'shliqlarini bartaraf etish va bank nazoratini yanada kuchaytirish ustida ish olib borayotganini ta'kidladi. Kengroq ma'noda, rasmiylar makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikning davom etishi barqaror o'sishni ta'minlash uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega ekanligiga kelishib oldilar. Ular XVJning o'z sa'y-harakatlarida yordam berish uchun maslahatlari va texnik yordamini qadrlashdi. O'zbekistonning ma'muriy salohiyati cheklanganligi va iqtisodiyotni o'zgartirishda nisbatan kech boshlangan davlat hokimiyati organlari xalqaro hamjamiyat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanayotgan yordam hamda xalqaro tajriba va ilg'or tajribalarni o'rganish imkoniyatlarini juda qadrlaydi.

O'zbekiston pandemiyaning o'tkir bosqichini bosib o'tgani kabi, Ukrainadagi urush va Rossiyaga joriy etilgan sanksiyalar O'zbekistonning istiqboliga yangi noaniqlik olib keldi va global vaziyat og'irlashdi. Rossiya O'zbekistonning asosiy savdo sherigi va pul o'tkazmalari va moliyalashtirishning, shu jumladan energetika va tog'-kon sanoati uchun asosiy manbai hisoblanadi. Savdodagi uzilishlar, yoqilg'i va

oziq-ovqat narxlarining oshishi va global moliyaviy sharoitlarning keskinlashishi mamlakat iqtisodiyoti uchun qo'shimcha muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Tashqi faoliyatdagi o'zgaruvchanlik va noaniqlik bir muncha vaqt yuqori bo'lib qolishi kutilmoqda.

Yangi tashqi iqtisodiy beqarorliklar natijasida O'zbekistonning o'sish sur'ati 2022-yilda ilgari prognoz qilingan 6 foizdan 3–4 foizgacha sekinlashishi kutilmoqda. Rossiyadan pul o'tkazmalari va moliyalashtirishning kamayishi, shuningdek, etkazib berish zanjirining keyingi uzilishlari tufayli kamroq darajada savdoning qisqarishi iste'mol va investitsiyalarni qisqartirishi kutilmoqda. Joriy hisob taqchilligi YaIMning qariyb 9½ foizigacha oshishi kutilmoqda, bunda pul o'tkazmalarining kamayishi importning kamayishi va xom ashyo eksportining yuqori tushumlari bilan qisman qoplanadi. Xalqaro oziq-ovqat va yoqilg'i narxlarining o'sishi tufayli bu yil inflyatsiya darajasi yuqori bo'lib, 12 foizga yaqin bo'lishi kutilmoqda.

G'ayrioddiy yuqori noaniqlik iqtisodiy prognozni murakkablashtiradi va kutilmagan xavflar tahdidi oshadi. Salbiy xavflar, ayniqsa, urush va sanksiyalar rejimining yanada kuchayishi va pandemiyaning yangidan kuchayishi bilan bog'liq, chunki virusning yangi variantlari paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Bu O'zbekiston aholisining ko'pchiligini emlash uchun emlash dasturlarini davom ettirish zarurligini vujudga keltiradi. O'zbekistonga boshqa asosiy savdo hamkorlari, jumladan, Xitoy, Turkiya va Qozog'istondagi o'sish sur'atlarining sekinlashishi va xom ashyo narxlarining yanada o'zgaruvchanligi ham mamlakatdagi iqtisodiy holatga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Hozirgi vaqtda butun dunyo yetakchilari haqli ravishda Ukrainadagi urush oqibatlarini yumshatishga e'tibor qaratmoqda. Siyosat oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash, ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj oilalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, makroiqtisodiy va moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, savdo va moliyaviy oqimlar uchun kanallarni ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Iqtisodiy agentlar xalqaro tranzaksiyalarni ruxsat berilmagan kanallar orqali amalga oshirish orqali nisbatan tez moslasha olgan ko'rinadi. Logistika muammolari uzoq kechikishlarga olib keladi va xarajatlarni sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Tiklanishning sekinlashishi bilan bu yil uchun rejalashtirilgan fiskal konsolidatsiyani qisqartirish mumkin. Pandemiya davrida byudjet taqchilligi kengayib,

2021-yilda YaIMning 6 foizini tashkil qilgandan so'ng, 2022-yil uchun tasdiqlangan byudjet taqchilligini YaIMning 3 foiziga qaytarishni maqsad qilgan. Biroq, qarz darajasi nisbatan past bo'lsa, fiskal konsolidatsiya sur'atlarini sekinlashtirish uchun imkoniyat mavjud. Oltin sotishdan tushgan yuqori daromadlar faoliyatning qisqarishi tufayli daromadlarning pasayishini qoplaydi, biroq narxlarning oshishi fonida pul o'tkazmalari tushishiga duch keladigan kam ta'minlangan oilalarni himoya qilish uchun qo'shimcha maqsadli yordam kerak bo'ladi. Xarajatlarni qayta taqsimlash va investitsiya rejalarini qayta ko'rib chiqish bilan birgalikda taqchillikni YaIMning taxminan 4 foizi miqdorida ushlab turish taqozo etiladi. Kattaroq taqchillik asosan ko'p tomonlama va ikki tomonlama rasmiy yordam va cheklangan ichki moliyalashtirish va, ehtimol, sharoitlar yaxshilangan sari kapital bozorlarini jalb qilish orqali moliyalashtirilishi mumkin.

Ishonchli o'rta muddatli moliyaviy tizim prognoz rejalaridagi ko'rsatkichlarni mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Fiskal barqarorlikni ta'minlash uchun hukumat yaqinda qabul qilinishi kutilayotgan davlat tomonidan kafolatlangan qarzni YaIMning 60 foizigacha cheklaydigan yangi qarz qonunini yillik byudjet taqchilligini cheklovchi qo'shimcha fiskal qoidalar, yangi davlat kafolatlari va davlat-xususiy sheriklikdagi majburiyatlar va fiskal risklarni boshqarishni kuchaytirish bilan barqarorlashtirishni rejalashtirmoqda. Hukumatning kelgusi yillarda byudjet taqchilligini yalpi ichki mahsulotning 3 foizigacha cheklash majburiyati bilan birgalikda, O'zbekiston qarzdorlik muammosi xavfi pastligicha qolmoqda. Xalqaro zahiralarning yuqori darajasi va uzoq muddatlar qarzdorlik muammosi xavfini yanada kamaytiradi.

Pul-kredit siyosati inflyatsiyaga qarshi kurashda muvozanatni tiklash va tiklanishni ta'minlashdek murakkab vazifadir. O'zbekiston Markaziy banki (O'zbekiston Markaziy banki) mart oyi o'rtalarida kutilayotgan kutilmalar va valyuta kursi bosimiga barham berish uchun qayta moliyalash stavkasini 14 foizdan 17 foizga oshirib, qat'iy harakat qildi. Mavjud siyosat pozitsiyasi narx bosimini o'z ichiga olishi va inflyatsiyani asta-sekin Markaziy bankning o'rta muddatli maqsadiga tushirishi uchun amalga oshirildi. Biroq, monetary siyosatning muvaffaqiyatli olib borilishi moliyaviy vositachilikning past darajasi, dollarlashtirishning yuqori darajasi va

imtiyozli stavkalarda kreditlash dasturlari bilan cheklanib qolmoqda. Agar oziq-ovqat va yoqilg'i narxlari bosimi asosiy inflyatsiyaga kengroq ta'sir etsa, inflyatsiya kuchayib ketmasligi uchun pul-kredit siyosatini yanada kuchaytirish kerak bo'lishi mumkin. Markaziy bank inflyatsiya prognozlari va pul-kredit siyosati haqida aniq ma'lumot berishni davom ettirishi kerak. Valyuta kursining moslashuvchanligi qisqa muddatli o'zgaruvchanlikni yumshatish bilan birga, tashqi zarbalarni o'zlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Markaziy bank so'nggi yillarda o'zini kuchli va mustaqil institut sifatida ko'rsatdi. Hozirgacha erishilgan salmoqli yutuqlarga asoslanib, uning boshqaruvi va shaffofligini takomillashtirish borasidagi sa'y-harakatlarni davom ettirish kerak. Bunga XVFnning himoya choralarini baholash siyosati talabiga binoan 9-IFRSni qabul qilish va moliyaviy hisobotlarni nashr etish hamda ilg'or xalqaro tajribaga muvofiq Markaziy bank boshqaruvi va kuzatuv kengashlarini tayinlash tartib-qoidalarini yanada takomillashtirish kiradi. Himoya choralarini baholash 2022 yildan kechiktirmay rejalashtirilgan.

Xulosa

Iqtisodiy islohotlarning asosiy maqsadi barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishga erishishdir. Bu maqsadga erishmay turib, aholi turmush darajasini oshirish, ijtimoiy muammolarni yechish, mamlakatning jahon hamjamiyatidagi iqtisodiy va siyosiy mavqeyini mustahkamlash mumkin emas.

Iqtisodiyotimizda makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, inflatsiya darajasini sezilarli ravishda pasaytirish hamda qat'iy moliya va kredit siyosatini o'rnatish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Mamlakatimizda barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish va makroiqtisodiy siyosatni amalga oshirish usullarining bozor instrumentlaridan foydalanish asosida tubdan qayta ko'rib chiqilishi munosabati bilan ichki bozordagi narxlar barqarorligini ta'minlash pul-kredit siyosatining bosh maqsadi qilib belgilangan.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Stiglitz, J., 2008. The Triumphant Return of John Maynard Keynes. Project Syndicate, 5(12), p.2008.
2. Modigliani, F. and Sutch, R., 1967. Debt management and the term structure of interest rates: an empirical analysis of recent experience. Journal of political Economy, 75(4, Part 2), pp.569-589.
3. Patinkin, D., 1984. Anticipations of the general theory?: And other essays on Keynes. University of Chicago Press.
4. Samuelson, P.A., 1946. Lord Keynes and the general theory. Econometrica, Journal of the Econometric Society, pp.187-200.
5. Nobay, A.R. and Johnson, H.G., 1977. Monetarism a historic-theoretic perspective. Journal of Economic Literature, 15(2), pp.470-485.
6. Carpenter, S. and Demiralp, S., 2012. Money, reserves, and the transmission of monetary policy: Does the money multiplier exist?. Journal of macroeconomics, 34(1), pp.59-75.
7. Freeman, S. and Kydland, F., 1998. OMonetary Aggregates and output,* Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland Working Paper no. 9813.
8. Rasulev A. New opportunities on economic development of Uzbekistan /A. Rasulev, S. Voronin, T. Shomurodov // Часопис економічних реформ.– 2022.– No 1(45).– С. 30 –38
9. Sadullayevna, K. L., & Rashidovna, Q. G. (2021). Analysis of Relationship Between Trade Costs and Uzbekistans Bilateral Trade: Theories and Concepts. International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development, 3(3), 132-140.
10. Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli, Kuziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna “A STUDY ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS CHANGE” Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management ISSN: 2249-7307 Vol. 12, Issue 4, April 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.529 A peer reviewed journal
11. SHOMURODOV, T., & HONGEN, Y. (2020). A Gravity model study on trade cost and foreign trade nexus: case of Uzbekistan and its selected partners. ECLSS Online 2020c.
12. UGLI, S. T. B., LATOFAT, K., SADULLAYEVNA, O. O. U. Q., GULNOZA, Q., & RASHIDOVNA, R. B. S. U. (2021). An empirical analysis on financial development and bilateral trade flow nexus. Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government| Vol, 27(3), 107.

ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ХОРИЖИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРНИ ЖАЛБ ҚИЛИШ ВА ИНВЕСТИЦИОН МУҲИТИНИ ОШИРИШНИНГ САМАРАЛИ ЙЎЛЛАРИ

Кузиева Гулноза Рашидовна

ТДИУ, “Фундаментал иқтисодиёт” кафедраси ассистенти

e-mail: gk19942509@gmail.com

Аннотация

Давлат ишлари ва уни юритишни тушинадиган инсонлар ҳар бир мамлакат мустақиллиги ва унинг бардавомлиги, ижтимоий ҳаёт фаровонлигини таъминлашда ушбу мамлакат ижтимоий ҳаётида иқтисодиётнинг тутган ўрни жуда катта эканлигини яхши билишади. Барча давлатлар аввало ўз иқтисодиётини тўғри ташкиллаштириш ва уни юксалтиришга катта аҳамият қаратади. Ўзбекистон ва жаҳон иқтисодиётининг келгуси тараққиёти, асосан, инвестицияларга боғлиқлигини бугунги кунда деярли ҳар бир мутахассис ва хўжалик юритувчи субъект англаб етганлигини назарда тутсак, ҳозирги кунда республикамиз иқтисодиётига инвестицияларни, хусусан, хорижий инвестицияларини кенгроқ жалб этиш уларнинг мамлакатимизда ўтказилаётган иқтисодий ислохотларнинг самарали ижросини таъминлашнинг муҳим асосига айланганлиги билан боғлиқлигини тушуниб олиш қийин эмас.

Калит сўзлар: Инвестицион фаоллик, инвестиция дастури, инвестиция сиёсати, хорижий инвестициялар, Миллий иқтисодиёт

Кириш

Инвестициялашнинг устивор йуналишларини аниқ белгилаш, илмий асосланган инвестиция қарорларини қабул қилиш, инвестиция фаолиятини оқилона тартибга солиш асосида ички ва ташқи молиявий манбаларни, барча шарт-шароитларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда жалб қилиш миллий иқтисодиётнинг келажагини белгилайди. Шунингдек, Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳам ўз мустақилли эришган дастлабки йиллардан бошлаб, авваломбор, иқтисодиётини

ривожлантиришга муҳим эътибор берди. Қолаверса, инвестицияларнинг иқтисодиётдаги ролини ҳисобга олган ҳолатда инвестициялар жалб этишга ҳам катта эътибор қаратилди.

Миллий иқтисодиётда таркибий ўзгаришларни амалга ошириш ва иқтисодий ислохотларни чуқурлаштириш, асосий ишлаб чиқариш фондларини модернизация қилиш, техник қайта таъмирлаш, ишлаб чиқаришда замонавий технологияларни қўллаш ва рақобатбардош маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқариш ва шу орқали мамлакатимизнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиётини таъминлашда “инвестициялар” муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Иқтисодиётни ўстиришнинг асосий йўлларида бири хорижий инвестицияларни жалб қилишдир. Бундай инвестициялар мамлакат тараққиётида муҳим ва қўшимча омил саналади. Шунингдек, бу ўз навбатида хорижий инвестицияларни жалб қилиш учун инвестицион муҳитни яратиш ва ушбу муҳит сифатини яхшилаш ва уни таъминлаш заруратини келтириб чиқаради.

Мамлакат ижтимоий-иқтисодий жиҳатдан тараққий этиши, барқарор иқтисодий ўсишга эришиши, аҳоли даромадларининг ошиши, турмуш шароитининг яхшиланиши аксарият ҳолатларда миллий иқтисодиётнинг турли соҳа ва тармоқларига жалб этилаётган инвестиция маблағларининг ҳажми ва таркибига боғлиқ. Шундай экан, ҳар бир мамлакат ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш стратегиясининг устувор йўналиши миллий иқтисодиётга инвестиция маблағларини жалб этишнинг жозибадор муҳитини шакллантиришга қаратилишидир.

Яқин келажакда мамлакатнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиётини ривожланаётган давлатларнинг иқтисодий жиҳатдан юқори ривожланиш даражасига етказиб олишни мақсад қилган Ўзбекистон учун республиканинг инвестицион жозибадорлигини тадқиқ этиш, инвестиция маблағларини ички капитал ресурслар ҳамда хорижий инвестиция ва кредитлар асносида кўпайишига эришиш бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Адабиётлар таҳлили

«Инвестиция» тушунчаси бир қатор маъноларга эга бўлиб, бу қисқача “қўйилма” деган маънони билдиради. Ёки буни фойда олиш мақсадида акция, облигация сотиб олиш, товар ишлаб чиқариш учун зарур бўлган реал активларни сотиб олиш ва ишлаб чиқариш ҳамда интеллектуал ва бошқа (ер, таъбий бойлик ва бошқа) моддий бойликлар учун сарфланиши тушунилади, яъни инвестициялар ҳар қандай восита бўлиб, пулнинг қийматини саклайди, унинг қийматини кўпайтиради ва ижобий даромадлар олишни таъминлайди.

Демак, инвестиция сўзи кенгроқ маънони англатиб, бунга қўшимча равишда ўзлаштирма (бошқармоқ) деган маънони ҳам берад экан.

Инвестициялар келажакда фойда яратиш мақсадида иқтисодий ресурсларни узоқ муддатга ишлатиш деб ҳам тушунилади.

Г.С.Вечканов, Г.Р.Вечкановалар таъкидлайдики, ” Инвестиция бу фойда олиш мақсади билан мамлакатда ёки хорижда халқ хўжалигининг турли тармоқларига давлат ёки хусусий капиталнинг узоқ муддатли қўйилмаларидир”.

В.В.Бочаров ҳисоблайдики, “ Инвестиция тадбиркорлик ва бошқа кўринишдаги фаолият объектларига қўйилган барча турдаги мулкӣ ва интеллектуал қимматликлар бўлиб, натижада фойда (даромад) юзага келади ёки ижтимоий самарага эришилади”.¹

Инвестиция ва инвестициялаш муаммолари Дж.Кейнс, П.Массе, К.Макконел, С.Брю, Э.Долан ва бошқа олимлар илмий ишларида кенг миқёсда ёритиб берилган. Француз олими П.Массе ва инглиз олими Дж.Кейнснинг инвестиция моҳиятини аниқлашдаги мавжуд тафовутларда умумий методологик ёндашув ифодаланган.

Д.Тожибоевнинг фикрича, “ Инвестиция деганда келажакдаги натижа учун: ишлаб чиқаришни кенгайтириш ёки қайта таъмирлаш, маҳсулот ва хизматларнинг сифатини яхшилаш, малакали мутахассислар тайёрлаш ва илмий

¹ В.В.Бочаров. Финансово-кредитные методы 190 лирования инвестиций-М: Финансы и статистика, 1999-144 с.

тадқиқот ишлари олиб боришга мўлжалланган молиявий ресурслар” тушунилади.²

Инвестиция (сармоя) дегани – даромад ёки фойда олиш мақсадида маблағни муайян муддатга тадбиркорлик ва бошқа фаолият турлари (объектлари)га йўналтиришни тавсифлайди.

Шуни айтиш лозимки, дунё ҳамжамиятининг ҳозирги тараққиёт босқичида бирорта ҳам мамлакат инвестицияларсиз ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишга эриша олмайди.

Ғ.Ғозибеков ва Т.М.Қориалиевлар “инвестицияни даромад (фойда) ёки ижтимоий самара келтирадиган ва тадбиркорлик, ишбилармонликнинг давлат томонидан таъқиқланмаган фаолиятларига жалб қилинадиган (сарфланадиган) барча турдаги мулкӣ ва интеллектуал бойликлар” деб таърифлайдилар.³

Мамлакатимиз иқтисодий тармоқларига инвестициялар жалб қилишнинг ҳозирги ҳолати

Мамлакатимизда амалга оширилаётган ижтимоий-иқтисодий ислохотлар иқтисодиётнинг барча тармоқлари ва соҳаларида ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини ошириш орқали узоқ муддатли барқарор иқтисодий ўсишни таъминлашга қаратилган. Республикаимизда инвестиция сиёсатини такомиллаштириш ва хорижий инвестицияларни жалб этиш бўйича қатор ижобий ишлар амалга оширилди. Жалб этилган хорижий инвестицияларнинг асосий қисми реал сектор корхоналарини ривожлантиришга ва уларни техниктехнологик янгилашга ёъналтирилган.

Президентнинг 2020-йил 28-декабрдаги қарори билан тасдиқланган Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2021–2023 йилларга мўлжалланган Инвестиция дастурини амалга ошириш бўйича чора-тадбирлар. (Қаранг: ПП-4937)

2021–2023 йилларга мўлжалланган инвестиция дастурига қуйидагилар киради:

² Тожибоев Д. Иқтисодий назария (иккинчи китоби). – Т.: Шарқ, 2003-796.

³ Инвестицияларни молиялаштириш масалалари. Д.Ғ.Ғозибеков.10-11 бетлар

2021-2023-йилларда капитал қўйилмаларни ривожлантиришнинг жамланма прогноз параметрлари, шунингдек, 2021-2023-йилларда инвестициялар ва кредитларни ривожлантириш ҳамда жалб этиш бўйича 928,7 трлн. сўм, шу жумладан, 37,5 млрд доллар хорижий инвестициялар;

2021-йилда йирик ишлаб чиқариш қувватлари ва қувватларини ишга тушириш бўйича 226 та янги ишлаб чиқариш қуввати ва 34 мингдан ортиқ иш ўрни ташкил этишни назарда тутувчи манзилли дастур.

Ҳужжат ҳам тасдиқланди:

2021-йилда инвестициялар ва кредитларни ривожлантириш бўйича жамланма мақсадли дастури, шунингдек, унинг чораклик ижроси прогноз кўрсаткичлари;

2021-йилда республиканинг давлат кафолати остида хорижий кредитларни жалб қилган ҳолда, шунингдек, тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестициялар ва кредитларни жалб қилган ҳолда амалга ошириладиган инвестиция лойиҳалари манзилли дастурини;

2021-йилда лойиҳадан олдинги ва лойиҳа ҳужжатларини ишлаб чиқиш, мувофиқлаштириш ва тасдиқлашни талаб қиладиган инвестиция лойиҳалари рўйхати;

2021-йилда ишлаб чиқиладиган истиқболли инвестиция лойиҳалари рўйхати.

2021-йилда умумий қиймати қарийб 5,9 миллиард долларлик 318 та йирик инвестиция лойиҳаси амалга оширилган бўлса, ўтган йили Ўзбекистон иқтисодиётига 8,6 миллиард доллар тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестициялар жалб этди. Шундай қилиб, ўзлаштирилган инвестицияларнинг умумий ҳажми 2020-йилга нисбатан 109 фоиз ўсиш суръати билан 254 триллион сўмни, шундан тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестициялар 8,6 миллиард долларни ташкил этди.

Ҳисобот даврида Давлат инвестиция дастури доирасида умумий қиймати 5,9 миллиард долларлик 318 та йирик инвестиция лойиҳаси, ҳудудий инвестиция дастурлари доирасида эса 7,4 миллиард долларлик 15 минг 710 та лойиҳа амалга оширилди.

Мазкур лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш ҳисобидан жами 275 мингдан ортиқ янги иш ўрни яратилди. Инвестицияларни жалб этишни рағбатлантириш ва инвестиция лойиҳалари ташаббускорларини амалий қўллаб-қувватлаш бўйича иш механизмларини такомиллаштириш, шунингдек, масъул раҳбарларни топширган ҳолда уларнинг амалга оширилиши устидан лойиҳама-лойиҳа доимий мониторинг тизимини йўлга қўйиш бўйича кўрсатмалар берилди.

Бўш турган ва тўлиқ юкланмаган ишлаб чиқариш қувватларини “яхшилаш” бўйича олиб борилган ишлар натижалари кўриб чиқилди. Ўтган йил якунлари бўйича 2040 та ана шундай корхона фаолияти ўрганилиб, тадбиркорларни молиявий қўллаб-қувватлаш, мавжуд муаммоларни бартараф этиш юзасидан аниқ чора-тадбирлар белгиланди. Натижада 1908 та корхонада (94 фоиз) тўлиқ қувватдан фойдаланган ҳолда ишлаб чиқариш йўлга қўйилди, бу эса маҳаллий саноатга қўшимча равишда 4,1 триллион сўмлик маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш, 184 миллион долларлик қўшимча экспорт етказиб бериш ва 25 мингга яқин иш ўринларини тиклаш имконини берди. Шунингдек, фойдаланилмаётган 152 дона технологик асбоб-ускуналар ишга туширилиб, ўз навбатида 1 минг 257 янги иш ўрни яратилди.

Инвестицион фаолликни рағбатлантириш ва лойиҳаларни амалга оширишни қўллаб-қувватлашнинг янги тизимини жорий этиш бўйича кўрилаётган чора-тадбирлар тўғрисидаги дастур ишлаб чиқилди. Худудий лойиҳа гуруҳларини шакллантиришни жадаллаштириш, уларнинг ҳар бир маҳаллада фаолият юритаётган туман ва шаҳарлар ҳокимларининг тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва камбағалликни камайтириш масалалари бўйича ёрдамчилари билан яқин ҳамкорлигини йўлга қўйиш мақсад қилинган.

2022-йилда экспорт салоҳиятини ошириш ва экспорт қилинадиган маҳсулотлар ҳажмини ошириш вазифалари кўриб чиқилган. Маҳаллий экспортчилар дуч келаётган муаммоларни тезкорлик билан ҳал этиш мақсадида аниқ экспорт қилувчи корхоналар, буюртмачилар ва маҳсулот ҳажмини кўрсатган ҳолда манзилли жўнатиш жадвалини шакллантириш мақсад қилинган.

Шу билан бирга инвестицияларни жалб этиш ва уларнинг самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича ҳал этилиши лозим бўлган муаммолар ҳам талайгина. Жалб этилган инвестициялар ҳажми иқтисодиётда таркибий ўзгаришларни амалга ошириш учун етарли бўлмаяпти. Хорижий инвестициялар катта қисмининг бир нечта минтақаларда тўпланиб қолганлиги республикамиз минтақаларида мавжуд табиий-иқтисодий салоҳиятдан тўлиқ фойдаланиш имкониятларини чеклаб қўймоқда.

Шу муносабат билан республикамизда инвестициялар жалб этиш самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича илмий асосланган таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, мазкур соҳада илмий тадқиқотлар олиб боришни давом эттириш заруратини келтириб чиқармоқда.

Мамлакатни модернизация қилиш ва янгилаш чора-тадбирларини амалга оширишнинг муҳим шарти ва манбаи сифатида фаол инвестиция сиёсатини амалга ошириш ва хорижий инвестицияларни жалб этиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Иқтисодиётнинг устувор тармоқларини ривожлантириш учун хорижий инвестицияларни жалб қилиш сиёсати мавжуд маблағлар, амалдаги шартшароитлардан келиб чиқиб мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётини юксалтириш, ҳамда инвестицияларни иқтисодиётнинг устувор тармоқларига жалб қилишга ва улардан самарали фойдаланишга қаратилган.

Ушбу параграфнинг асосий мақсади мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётини модернизациялаш ва жаҳон хўжалик тизимида глобаллашув жараёнларининг чуқурлашуви шароитида ҳудудлар реал сектор корхоналарига инвестициялар жалб этиш самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича илмий-амалий таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқишдан иборат.

Ушбу мақсадга эришиш учун қуйидаги вазифалар белгилаб олинди:

- қатор йиллар давомида ўтказилган ислохотлар ва инвестиция сиёсатининг асосий тамойиллари ва ёъналишларини илмий жиҳатдан асослаш;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси инвестиция сиёсати ва унинг ўзига ҳос жиҳатларини очиқ бериш ҳамда тегишли хулоса ва таклифларни шакллантириш;

- ишлаб чиқаришни модернизациялаш механизмларини такомиллаштиришга оид илмий-амалий таклифлар ишлаб чиқиш;

- мустақиллик йилларида Ўзбекистон иқтисодиётига хорижий инвестициялар жалб этиш динамикасини таҳлил қилиш ва унга таъсир этувчи омилларни аниқлаш;

- республикамизнинг табиий-иқтисодий имкониятларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда Ўзбекистонда қулай инвестицион муҳит барпо этиш омиллари ва шартшароитларига баҳо бериш;

- иқтисодиётни эркинлаштириш шароитида Ўзбекистонда олиб борилаётган инвестиция сиёсати ва модернизация қилиш механизмларини такомиллаштиришнинг истиқбол кўрсаткичларини аниқлаш.

2021-йил якунига кўра, ўзлаштирилган хорижий инвестициялар ҳажми 11,1 млрд. долларни ташкил этди (йиллик прогнозга нисбатан 113% бажарилди), шу жумладан, асосий капиталга киритилган инвестициялар 9,8 млрд. долларга етди (2020-йил кўрсаткичларига нисбатан ўсиш суръати 110%).

Тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестициялар ва кредитлар 9 млрд. долларга ёки прогнозга нисбатан 117%га, шу жумладан, асосий капиталга 2020-йилга нисбатан 124 фоизлик ўсиш билан 8,2 млрд. доллар ўзлаштирилди. Халқаро молия институтлари ва хорижий ҳукумат молия ташкилотлари маблағларининг ўзлаштирилиши 2,1 млрд. доллар ёки йиллик прогнознинг 100 фоизини ташкил этди.

2021-йилда ТТХИ ва кредитлар ҳисобидан тармоқ корхоналари томонидан 3,8 млрд. доллар ёки прогнозга нисбатан 103 фоизга, ҳудудий лойиҳалар бўйича эса 5,2 млрд. доллар ёки прогнозга нисбатан 130 фоизга ўзлаштирилди. Инвестицияларнинг асосий ҳажми энергетика сектори, металлургия, кимё саноати, электротехника маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш, ИТ-технологиялар, қурилиш, фармацевтика, енгил саноат, қишлоқ хўжалиги ва бошқа соҳаларга тўғри келди.

Бугунги кунда Ўзбекистон иқтисодиётига 50 дан ортиқ давлат инвестиция киритаётган бўлиб, хусусан, Хитой (2,2 млрд. долл.), Россия (2,1 млрд. долл.),

Германия (800,7 млн. долл.), Туркия (1,18 млрд. долл.) ва Жанубий Корея (137,4 млн. долл.) асосий инвестор давлатлар ҳисобланади.

“Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2025 йилгача инвестиция сиёсати стратегияси” Ўзбекистон Республикаси Иқтисодиёт ва саноат вазирлиги томонидан халқаро тажриба, республика иқтисодиёти, унинг тармоқлари ва ҳудудлари инвестиция жараёнлари ривожланишидаги тенденциялар ва муаммолар таҳлили асосида тайёрланган.

2025 йилгача инвестиция сиёсатининг мақсади иқтисодиётнинг рақобатбардошлиги ва мувозанатини ошириш, ишлаб чиқариш ва экспорт салоҳиятини ривожлантириш, ҳудудларни ривожлантириш ва аҳоли фаровонлигини ошириш ҳисобланади.



1-расм. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2025 йилгача инвестиция сиёсати стратегияси рақамларда

Стратегиянинг асосий вазифалари учта асосий йўналиш бўйича: инвестиция муҳитини яхшилаш, ички инвестиция манбаларини кенгайтириш ва инвестиция манбаларининг самарадорлигини ошириш, самарали чоратадбирларни амалга ошириш ва хорижий инвестицияларни жалб қилишнинг янги ёндашувларини ишлаб чиқиш аниқланган.

Хулоса

2025 йилгача инвестицияларнинг асосий манбалари тўғридан-тўғри инвестициялар, шу жумладан давлат-хусусий шериклик, давлат инвестициялари ва корпоратив қимматли қоғозлар сармоялари бўлади. 2019-2025 йилларда амалга оширилаётган ҳамда истиқболли янги инвестиция лойиҳалари доирасида 1002,5 миллиард сўмдан ортиқ марказлаштирилмаган инвестицияларни ўзлаштириши кўзда тутимоқда. Шунингдек, яқин 30 фоизи корхоналарнинг ўз маблағлари ҳисобидан молиялаштирилади.

Асосий капиталга киритилган инвестициялар ялпи ички маҳсулотдаги улуши 2018 йилдаги 30,5 фоиздан 2025 йилда 37,5 фоизга ўсиши кутилмоқда. Шунингдек, 2025 йилда жалб қилинган тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестициялар ва кредитлар миқдори 11 миллиард АҚШ долларга етказилади, бу кўрсаткич 2018 йилда 1,6 миллиард АҚШ долларни ташкил қилган.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг—”Инвестиция фаолияти тўғрисида”ги Қонуни.24.12.1998 й.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг —Чет эл инвестициялари ўғрисидаги Қонуни, 30.04.1998 й.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг қонуни. Чет эллик инвесторлар ҳуқуқларининг кафолатлари ва уларни ҳимоя қилиш чоралари тўғрисида. Тошкент ш., 1998 йил 30 апрель, 611-І-сон
4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 24.07.2019 й. 621-сон "Ўзбекистон Республикаси Инвестициялар ва ташқи савдо вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Хорижий инвестицияларни жалб этиш агентлиги фаолиятини ташкил этиш тўғрисида"ги Қарори
5. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 02.07.2019 й. 547-сон "Хорижий инвесторлар билан ишлашни янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги Қарори.
6. Ш.Ш.Шодмонов, У.В.Ғафуров. “Иқтисодиёт назаряси” (дарслик) 2005;

7. Н.Ф. Каримов ва Р.Х. Хожиматов, “ИНВЕСТИЦИЯНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ ВА МОЛИЯЛАШТИРИШ” (дарслик)
8. Кенжаев Икром Эргашбоевич “ХОРИЖИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАР” ФАНИ
9. В.В.Бочаров. Финансово-кредитные методы регулирования инвестиций- М: Финансы и статистика
10. Тожибоев Д. Иқтисодий назария (иккинчи китоб). – Т.: Шарқ
11. Инвестицияларни молиялаштириш масалалари .Д.Ф.Ғозибеков
12. Rasulev A. New opportunities on economic development of Uzbekistan /A. Rasulev, S. Voronin, T. Shomurodov // Часопис економічних реформ.– 2022.– No 1(45).– С. 30 –38
13. Sadullayevna, K. L., & Rashidovna, Q. G. (2021). Analysis of Relationship Between Trade Costs and Uzbekistans Bilateral Trade: Theories and Concepts. International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development, 3(3), 132-140.
14. Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli, Kuziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna “A STUDY ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS CHANGE” Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management ISSN: 2249-7307 Vol. 12, Issue 4, April 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.529 A peer reviewed journal
15. SHOMURODOV, T., & HONGEN, Y. (2020). A Gravity model study on trade cost and foreign trade nexus: case of Uzbekistan and its selected partners. ECLSS Online 2020с.
16. UGLI, S. T. B., LATOFAT, K., SADULLAYEVNA, O. O. U. Q., GULNOZA, Q., & RASHIDOVNA, R. B. S. U. (2021). An empirical analysis on financial development and bilateral trade flow nexus. Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government| Vol, 27(3), 107.

REAL SEKTOR TARKIBIDA KICHIK BIZNES SOHASINI IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI

Quziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna

TDIU, "Fundamental iqtisodiyot" kafedراسi assistenti

e-mail: gk19942509@gmail.com

Annotatsiya

O'zbekistonda iqtisodiy islohotlarni yanada ekinlashtirish va chuqurlashtirish jarayonida kichik biznes sub'ektlarini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki, bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, mulkdorlar sinfini shakllantirish, bozorlarni tovarlar bilan to'ldirish, raqobat muhitini yaratish, ishsizlikka barham berish mamlakat oldida turgan asosiy ustuvor vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Kichik biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik, YaIM, pandemiya, katalizator

Kirish

Bozor munosabatlariga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda tadbirkorlik faoliyati asosiy iqtisodiy resurslardan biri hisoblanib, insoniy resurslarning tarkibiy qismini tashkil qiladi va kichik biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik tuzilmalari yirik ishlab chiqarishga harakatchanlik baxsh etadi.

Mamlakatning yalpi ichki mahsuloti (YaIM)da kichik biznes ulushini ko'paytirish bilan bog'liq maqsadga o'zaro bir-birini to'ldiradigan ikki yo'l bilan erishish mumkin. Bular: tashkil etilayotgan kichik korxonalar sonini keskin ko'paytirish va ishlab turgan korxonalar faoliyati samaradorligini sezilarli oshirishdan iborat. Mustaqillik yillarining ilk kunlaridan boshlab, mamlakatimizda kichik biznes sohasini rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor berib kelinmoqda. Bu borada bir qator qonunlar, Prezident Farmonlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasi qarorlari va boshqa sohani rivojlantirishga oid bir qator me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar qabul qilinib, tadbirkorlik sohasini rivojlantirishga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatib kelmoqda.

Ayniqsa O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi "2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida ham milliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va erkinlashtirish, milliy iqtisodiyot barqarorligini ta'minlash, qishloq xo'jaligi tarmog'ini modernizatsiyalash hamda xususiy sektorni qo'llab quvvatlash va rivojlantirish kabi ustuvor vazifalar belgilab berildi¹. Ushbu vazifalar respublikamizda kichik biznes sub'ektlarining turli darajalarda rivojlanish omillari va tendentsiyalarini statistik usullarda baholash, statistik ko'rsatkichlar tizimini ishlab chiqish, iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyalarining ekonometrik modellarini tuzish va statistik prognozlashning ilmiy-uslubiy asoslarini takomillashtirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kichik biznes sohasi bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda eng yirik mehnat bozori, millionlab odamlar uchun daromad va farovonlik manbaidir. Shu maqsadda Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoev 2020 yil 24 yanvarda Oliy Majlisga taqdim etgan Murojaatnomasida uqtirganidek, "Biz yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratadigan tadbirkorlarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlashimiz, ta'bir joiz bo'lsa, ularni yelkamizga ko'tarishimiz kerak"².

Adabiyotlar tahlili

O'z davrida A.Smitt tadbirkorga quyidagicha ta'rif beradi: "Tadbirkor- xo'jalik yuritish tahlikasini o'z zimmasiga oluvchi kapital egasidir".

J.B.Sey fikri bo'yicha esa, tadbirkor – bu ishlab chiqarish omillarini uyg'unlashtiradigan yoki iqtisodiy resurslarni past unumdorlik va foydalilik sohasidan yuqori foydalilik va unumdorlik sohasiga yo'naltiradigan iqtisodiy gumashtadir³.

Birinchiidan, tadbirkor tovar va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarish jarayonida ishlab chiqarish omillarini birlashtiradi va "katalizator" vazifasini bajaradi. Ikkinchiidan, biznesni yuritish jarayonida u qarorlar qabul qilishdek qiyin bir vazifani zimmasiga oladi. Uchinchiidan, tadbirkor - tashkilotchi shaxs bo'lib, yangi ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini joriy qilib yangi mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishga intiladi.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. //Халқ сўзи, 2020 й. 25 январь

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. //Халқ сўзи, 2020 й. 25 январь

³ Шамхалов Ф. Роль предпринимателя в рыночной экономической системе. М.: Маркетинг. 1997. №3. с. 95

To'rtinchidan, tadbirkor bu tahlikaga boruvchi insondir. U nafaqat o'z mol-mulki, vaqti, mehnati bilan, balki o'z sheriklari, hissadorlari qo'shgan mablag'lar bilan ham tahlikaga boradi⁴.

RFA akademigi L.I.Abalkin ham tadbirkorlikni faoliyatning o'ziga xos tizimi sifatida qator afzalliklarga egadir deb ta'kidlaydi. Bu afzalliklar ish yo'nalishi va usullarini tanlash erkinligi, mustaqil qarorlar qabul qilish, foyda olish, qabul qilingan qarorlar uchun javobgarlik va hokazolardir. L.I.Abalkinning fikricha, yetarli rivojlangan bozor xo'jaligi tadbirkorlikni rivojlanishining negizi hisoblanadi⁵.

Professor X.P. Abulqosimov fikricha "tadbirkorlik – bu inson maqsadlarini ro'yobga chiqarish va faolligini oshirish yo'nalishlaridan biridir"⁶.

Natijalar va muhokamalar

Statistik tahlillar 1990 yillarda O'zbekiston yalpi ichki mahsulotida kichik tadbirkorlikning ulushi atigi 1,0 foiz atrofida bo'lganligini ko'rsatib, mazkur islohotlarning samarasi o'laroq, 2019 yil yakunlariga ko'ra kichik biznes sohasining ulushi YaIMda 56,5 foiz, sanoat mahsulotlari hajmida 45,3 foiz, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari hajmida 98,2 foiz, asosiy kapitalga kiritilgan investitsiyalar hajmida 39,1 foizga yetdi va jami aholining 78,2 foizi mazkur sohada mehnat qilmoqda⁷.

Mamlakatimizda kichik biznes sohasi faoliyatini rivojlantirish aholining hayot darajasini yuksalishiga, ishsizlikni kamaytirishga, mahsulot va xizmat omili sifatida esa diversifikatsiyalashga olib keladi.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, mamlakatimizda kichik biznes sohasini statistik tadqiq etish, unga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni statistik usullarda baholash, kelgusidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish holatini statistik prognozlash bugungi kun uchun dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

Ba'zi xorijiy davlatlarda kichik biznes sohasining mamlakat YaIMdagi ulushi har xil tebranish va o'zgaruvchanlikda turadi. Masalan, 2019 yil 1 yanvar holatiga Frantsiyada bu ko'rsatkich 62,0 %, Italiyada – 60,0 % ni, Yaponiyada – 55,0 % ni,

⁴ Макконелл К., Брю С. Экономикс. Принципы, проблемы и политика (1). М.: Республика, 1992, с. 38

⁵ Абалкин Л.И. Заметки о российском предпринимательстве. М.: ПрогрессАкадемия, 1994, с.12

⁶ Абдулқосимов Х.П. Шаклланаётган бозор иқтисодиётида инсон омили ва уни фаоллаштириш йўллари. Иқт. фан. док. дисс. автореф. Тошкент, 2005, 27-б

⁷ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитасининг 2010-2020 йиллар бўйича маълумотлари. //stat.uz

Germaniyada – 54,0 % ni, Buyuk Britaniyada – 53,0 % ni, AQShda – 52,0 % ni, Qozog'istonda – 25,6 % ni, Rossiyada – 20,0 % ni tashkil etgan. Bunda, turli davlatlarda sub'ektlarning kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sohasiga taalluqliligi mezonlariga ham e'tibor berish lozim. Masalan, AQShda xodimlari soni 100 kishigacha hamda yillik aylanmasi hajmi 3 mln.dan 12 mln. AQSh dollarigacha bo'lgan sub'ektlar kichik biznes sub'ektlari hisoblanadi. Xodimlar soni 100 dan 500 kishigacha bo'lgan sub'ektlar esa o'rta biznes sub'ektlari deb yuritiladi. Shuningdek, Rossiyada kichik biznes sub'ektlariga xodimlari soni 100 kishigacha hamda yillik tushumi hajmi 400,0 mln. rublgacha bo'lgan sub'ektlar taalluqli bo'ladi⁸.

Yalpi ichki mahsulot tarkibini qarab chiqadigan bo'lsak, unda asosiy o'rinni qishloq xo'jaligi, xizmat ko'rsatish va sanoat egallaydi. Respublika YaIMda sanoatning ulushi 2006 yilda 21,8 foizni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, bugungi kunda uning ulushi 26,5 foizni tashkil qilmoqda. Ammo sanoatning YaIMdagi ulushi kamayish tendentsiyasiga ega bo'lib, bu tendentsiya 2018 yilgacha saqlanib qolgan bo'lib, shu yili u o'zining eng quyi ko'rsatkich 25,6 foizga yetgan.

Keyingi yillarda esa sanoatning ulushini oshishi ta'minlanib, 2020 yilda 26,5 foizga yetdi. Lekin endilikda pandemiya sharoiti ham sanoat va uning tarkibidagi kichik biznes korxonalariga ham salbiy ta'sir qilmoqda. 2020 yilga kelib kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning YaIMdagi ulushi 56,5 foizni tashkil qilib, 2005 yilga nisbatan 1,77 barobarga oshishi ta'minlangan. Mamlakatimiz hamda uning hududlarida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlanishini ta'minlashda yaratilayotgan me'yoriy huquqiy baza bilan bir qatorda, ajratilayotgan kreditlar ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etib kelmoqda. 2018 yilda kichik biznes sohasiga jalb etilgan investitsiyalar hajmi 47 225,2 mlrd so'm bo'lgan bo'lsa, 2019 yilda 86 886,8 mlrd.so'mni tashkil etdi yoki 1,83 barobarga ortdi⁹. Keyingi yillarda kichik tadbirkorlik korxonalarini yashovchanligi kamayish tendentsiyasiga ega bo'lmoqda.

⁸ www.mniapf.ru/analytics/small_business

⁹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитасининг 2010-2020 йиллар бўйича маълумотлари. //stat.uz

2020 yil 1 yanvar holatiga jami 350 mingdan ortiq kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari ro'yxatdan o'tgan bo'lib, undan faoliyat olib borayotgani 321 mingtani tashkil qilgan. Yoki 29 mingtasi amalda faoliyat ko'rsatmayapti¹⁰.

2020 yilda respublikamiz hududlari bo'yicha kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sohasining yalpi hududiy mahsulot (YaHM) dagi ulushi Jizzax viloyatida yuqori darajaga yetib, 84,1 %ga teng bo'lgan. Bu ko'rsatkich Namangan viloyatida 79,2 %ni, Surxondaryo viloyatida 78,2 %ni, Samarqand viloyatida 77,5 %ni, Buxoro viloyatida 75,7 % ni va Xorazm viloyatida 75,3 % ni tashkil qilgan. Sirdaryo, Andijon, Farg'ona viloyati, Qashqadaryo viloyatlari va Toshkent shahrida 60-73 foizlar oralig'ida bo'lgan. Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, Toshkent va Navoiy viloyatlarida bu ko'rsatkich respublika ko'rsatkichi (56,5 %)dan kam, mos ravishda 54,4 %, 52,7 % va 31,3 % ni tashkil etgan. Statistik tahlillardan ko'rishimiz mumkinki, respublikamizda kichik tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarini variatsion kengligi juda yuqori. Masalan, respublikamizda YaIMda 54-56 foiz atrofida. Jizzax viloyatida esa eng yuqori bo'lib, kichik biznes sohasining YaHMDagi ulushi 2019 yilda 84,1 foiz, Navoiy viloyatida eng kam bo'lib, 31,3 foizni tashkil etadi. Variatsion kenglik 53,0 foizni tashkil etadi¹¹.

Kichik biznes sub'ektlarining eng yuqori yashovchanlik koeffitsienti Namangan, Buxoro, Samarqand, va Jizzax viloyatlariga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Eng past ko'rsatkichlar Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, Toshkent va Navoiy viloyatlariga to'g'ri kelgan. Shuningdek, 2017 – 2018 yillardagiga nisbatan

2019 yilda kichik biznesning YaHMDagi ulushi barcha hududlarda kamayganini ko'rsatadi. Tadbirkorlik muhitini yanada qulaylashtirish, soliq tizimini soddalashtirish va raqobat muhitini pasaytirishi mumkin bo'lgan keraksiz imtiyozlarni bekor qilish ko'pgina kichik biznes sub'ektlarini yirik korxonalar sifatida faoliyat yuritishi va yirik korxonalarining faolligi oshishiga sabab bo'lgani bilan izohlashimiz mumkin. 2020 yilda tadbirkorlik muhitini yaxshilashga doir amalga oshirilgan islohotlar shu yilning

¹⁰ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитасининг 2010-2020 йиллар бўйича маълумотлари. //stat.uz

¹¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитасининг 2010-2020 йиллар бўйича маълумотлари. //stat.uz

o'zida respublikamizda 92874 ta yangi kichik biznes sub'ekti tashkil etilishga sabab bo'ldi.

Respublikamizda sanoat jihatdan boshqa hududlarga nisbatan ancha taraqqiy etgan viloyatlar va hamon qishloq xo'jaligi sohasi yuqori bo'lgan hududlar (Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, Xorazm, Surxondaryo, Sirdaryo viloyatlari) bor. YaIMda sanoatning ulushi yuqori bo'lishiga qarmasdan hudud iqtisodiyotida qishloq xo'jaligining o'rni ham o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega. Xususan sohaning YaIMdagi ulushi kamayish tendentsiyasiga ega bo'lishig qaramasdan hozirgi kunda ham YaIMning deyarli uchdan bir qismi qishloq xo'jaligi sohasiga to'g'ri kelmoqda.

Kichik biznesni qishloq xo'jaligida o'rni juda yuqori bo'lib, uning xo'jalik yuritishdagi o'rni 98,5 foizni tashkil etadi. Boshqa qishloq xo'jaligi tashkilotlari esa 1,5 foizni egallaydi. Respublikamizda yetishtirilgan qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini 2016-2020 yillarda xo'jalik toifalari bo'yicha taqsimlanishida deyarli farq yo'q bo'lib, bu yerda asosiy sub'ekt sifatida dehqon xo'jaliklari va fermer xo'jaliklari maydonga chiqmoqda.

Ularning ulushi mos ravishda o'rtacha 64,6 va 34,3 foizni tashkil qilgan. Fermer xo'jaliklari hududlarda jami kichik biznes sub'ektlarining katta qismini tashkil qiladi. Jumladan, 2005 yilda kichik biznes sub'ektlarining 40,6 foizini fermer xo'jaliklari tashkil etgan bo'lsa, 2020 yilga kelib mazkur ko'rsatkich qariyb 70,0 foizga yetgan. Bundan ko'rinadiki, kichik biznesning rivojlanishida fermer xo'jaliklarining ahamiyati yuqori hisoblanadi.

Statistik tahlillar ko'rsatishicha, milliy va hudud iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish borasida tarmoq va sohalarda hali ishga solinmagan kata imkoniyatlar mavjud. Shu nuqtai nazardan ushbu iqtisodiyotlarni rivojiga to'g'ridan- to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish hamda mavjud bo'lgan moddiy, mehnat, tabiiy, suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish, hududda ko'proq kichik biznes va xususiy korxonalar barpo etish, ishlab chiqarish kuchlarini joylashtirish bo'yicha bir qator ishlarni amalga oshirish zarur.

Iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida kichik biznes faoliyatini ustuvor rivojlantirish, iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish hamda statistic modellashtirish

borasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida quyidagi ilmiy takliflar va xulosalarga kelindi.

birinchidan: milliy iqtisodiyotda garchi tadbirkorlik sohasi yuqori o'ringa ega bo'lsa ham, ularni rivojlanish darajasi hududlar kesimida farqli ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Buning asosiy sababi ularda infratuzilmaning rivojlanganlik darajasini farqli ekanligidir. Fikrimizcha, hududlar kesimida infratuzilma rivojlanganlik darajasi orasidagi farqni kamaytirish hududiy tadbirkorlik sohasini yanada rivojlantirishga asos bo'ladi.

ikkinchidan: ko'rsatilgan xizmatlar bilan YaIM yuqori korrelyatsion bog'liqlikka ega. Shuningdek, xizmatlar hajmini oshishi hududlarda faoliyat yuritayotgan kichik korxonalar va mikrofirmalar soniga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi, amalga oshirilgan hisob-kitoblarimiz natijasida aniqlanishicha, xizmatlar hajmidagi bir foiz o'sish kichik korxonalar va mikrofirmalar sonini 0,25 foizga oshishini ta'minlaydi.

uchinchidan: qishloq xo'jaligi kichik tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda asos tarmoqlardan biri hisoblanadi. Tarmoqda yaratilgan yalpi qo'shilgan qiymatning 96,3 foizi kichik biznes sub'ektlari hissasiga to'g'ri keladi.

Shuningdek, kichik biznes sub'ektlarining 69,9 foizini fermer xo'jaliklari tashkil qiladi. Sohaning salohiyatini inobatga olgan holda qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash, saqlash va tashish bilan shug'ullanuvchi tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarini rivojlantirish hududiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlanishidagi yangi sifatda qaraladi.

to'rtinchidan: mamlakatimiz hududlari kesimida hududiy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishini baholash natijalariga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, kichik biznes sohasini rivojlanganlik darajasining yuqori emasligi va soha rivojlanishida tarmoqlar kesimida nobarqarorlik mavjudligi aniqlandi.

beshinchidan: sanoat asosiy tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lishiga qaramasdan sohada yaratilayotgan yalpi qo'shilgan qiymat hajmida kichik biznes sohasini ulushini past daraja qolayotganligi aniqlandi. Sanoat ishlab chiqarishida kichik biznes sohasini rivojlantirishga e'tibor qaratilishi, xususan mahalliy resurslarni qayta ishlashga ixtisoslashgan sanoat tarmoqlarida tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish sohada kichik biznes sohasini rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi.

oltinchidan: kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatining rivojlanishiga asosiy ta'sir qiluvchi sohalar qishloq xo'jaligi hamda qurilish ekanligi aniqlandi. Amalga oshirilgan tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, mazkur sohalarda kichik biznes sohasini rivojlanish tendentsiyasini ta'minlanishi YaIMda uning ulushini 2025 yilga kelib, 64,4 foizga yetishini ta'minlaydi. Buning natijasida sohaning bandlikdagi ulushi 80,0 foizdan oshishi ta'minlanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mamlakatimiz va uning hududlarida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatining bugungi kundagi holati, undagi rivojlanishning asosiy tendentsiya va yo'nalishlari, ijtimoiy – iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar statistik jihatdan keng ilmiy tadqiq etilishi zarur. Ularning amaliyotda qo'llanishi milliy iqtisodiy faoliyatni kompleks tizimli statistik tahlil qilish, zaruriy chora tadbirlar belgilash hamda barqaror rivojlantirish bo'yicha dasturlar ishlab chiqishda ilmiy manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Xususiy tadbirkorlik kichik biznesdan farq qilib, moliyaviy mablag'lari va iqtisodiy resurslarini shakllantirilish (tadbirkorning o'z mulki, meros qoldirilgan, qarz yoki ijaraga olingan mulk va boshqalar) qat'iy xususiy mulkka asoslanadi va xo'jalik yuritishda shaxsiy tashabbuskorlik ustuvor o'rin egallaydi. Respublikamizda iqtisodiy rivojlanishning hozirgi bosqichida kichik biznesni yanada rivojlantirishni rag'batlantirish bilan birga, uning tarkibida xususiy mulkka asoslangan sub'ektlar ulushini to'xtovsiz oshirib borishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Iqtisodiyotimiz asosiy tarmoqlarining rivojlanishida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik ulushining tobora ortib borishi mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy hayotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Quyida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning iqtisodiyotning asosiy tarmoqlaridagi ulushi tahlillar orqali yanada yaqqolroq namoyon bo'ladi:

Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi doimiy o'sib bormoqda. 2010–2019 yillarda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning yalpi ichki mahsulot (YaIM)dagi ulushi 52,5 foizdan 56,5 foizga o'sib, 4,0 foiz birlikka ortgan (1-jadval).

1.-jadval

Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning YaIMdagi ulushi (umumiy hajmga nisbatan % da)

Yil	2011	20112	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
YaIM	54	54.6	55.8	56.1	62.9	64.9	63.6	59.4	56.5

Manba: O`zbekiston respublikasi statistika qo`mitasi

Sanoat tarmog'idakichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining yuqori sur'atlarda o'sishi, qulay ishbilarmonlik muhiti yaratilishi, yagona soliq to'lovi stavkalari pasaytirilishi, resurslardan va ishlab chiqarish infratuzilmalaridan foydalanishga ruxsatberish shartlari soddalashtirilishi hamda kichik biznes sub'ektlarining yirik kompaniyalar bilan kooperatsiya aloqalari kuchayishi natijasida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmidagi ulushi 2010 yildagi 26,6 foizdan 2019 yilda 34,9 foizga yoki 8,3 foiz birlikka o'sdi.

2.-jadval

Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikningsanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmidagi ulushi

Yil	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
YaIM	28.6	29.7	33	36.8	40.6	45.3	41.2	37.4	34.9

Manba: O`zbekiston respublikasi statistika qo`mitasi

Tahlillar ko'rsatishicha, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorliknirivojlantirish uchun bu toifadagi sub'ektlarga davlat eng avvalo tegishli shart – sharoitlar yaratishi(korruptsiya, byurokratizmga qarshi kurash, soliq tizimini optimallashtirish, turli tazyiqlardan himoyalash va boshqalar) va ularni bevosita qo'llab – quvvatlashi (huquqiy, iqtisodiy, moliyaviy imtiyoz va preferentsiyalar berish vah.k.) lozim. Bundan asosiy maqsad soha sub'ektlari sonini, sohaning YaIMdagi, iqtisodiyotda bandlar sonidagi ulushini, sohadan keladigan soliq tushumlarini oshirish hisoblanadi.

Xulosa

Real sektordagi tarkibiy o'zgarishlar natijasida iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida, respublikada xom ashyo mahsulotlarini chuqur qayta ishlash orqali yuqori qo'shilgan qiymatli raqobatbardosh tayyor mahsulot ishlab chiqarish zanjirini yaratish va bu mahsulotlarni eksportga yo'naltirish orqali eksport tarkibida tayyor mahsulotlar ulushini oshirishga erishildi.

Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun bu toifadagi sub'ektlarga davlat eng avvalo tegishli shart – sharoitlar yaratishi (korruptsiya, byurokratizmga qarshi kurash, soliq tizimini optimallashtirish, turli tazyiqlardan himoyalash va boshqalar) va ularni bevosita qo'llab – quvvatlashi (huquqiy, iqtisodiy, moliyaviy imtiyoz va preferentsiyalar berish vah.k.) taminlanganlik darajasi oshirildi.

Investitsion siyosat strategiyasining amalga oshirilishining natijasi respublikaning hududiy va sanoat rivojlanishini har tomonlama ta'minlash, shuningdek mahsulotlarning xom ashyodan tayyor mahsulotgacha bo'lgan qiymat zanjirlarini shakllantirish, mavjudlarini mustahkamlash va yangi hududlararo va tarmoqlararo aloqalarni shakllantirish, sohalar, hududlar, davlat organlari va xususiy biznes o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga erishildi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Smith, Adam (1776): *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. In RH Campbell and AS Skinner, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Adam Smith 145.
2. Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques (1793): *Reflections on the formation and distribution of Wealth...* Translated from the French. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Steuart, James (1757): *An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy*. In *History of Economic Thought Books*.
4. *New structural economics : a framework for rethinking development* / by Justin Yifu Lin. p. cm.
5. Baumol, William J. (1967): *Macroeconomics of Unbalanced Growth: The Anatomy of Urban Crisis*. In *The American Economic Review* 57 (3), pp. 415–426. DOI: 10.2307/1812111

6. Lewis, W. Arthur (1984): The State of Development Theory. In *The American Economic Review* 74 (1), pp. 1–10. DOI: 10.2307/1803304
7. Kuznets, Simon (Ed.) (1959): *The comparative study of economic growth and structure: suggestions on research objectives and organization*. [New York: National Bureau of Economic Research.
8. Syrquin, Moshe (1988): Chapter 7 Patterns of structural change. In Hollis Chenery and T.N. Srinivasan (Ed.): *Handbook of Development Economics, Volume 1*: Elsevier, pp. 203–273. Available online at <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1573447188010101>
9. Chenery, Hollis B. (1960): Patterns of Industrial Growth. In *The American Economic Review* 50 (4), pp. 624–654. DOI: 10.2307/1812463.
10. Rasulev A. New opportunities on economic development of Uzbekistan /A. Rasulev, S. Voronin, T. Shomurodov // *Часопис економічних реформ.*– 2022.– No 1(45).– С. 30 –38
11. Sadullayevna, K. L., & Rashidovna, Q. G. (2021). Analysis of Relationship Between Trade Costs and Uzbekistans Bilateral Trade: Theories and Concepts. *International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development*, 3(3), 132-140.
12. Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli, Kuziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna “A STUDY ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS CHANGE” *Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management* ISSN: 2249-7307 Vol. 12, Issue 4, April 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.529 A peer reviewed journal
13. SHOMURODOV, T., & HONGEN, Y. (2020). A Gravity model study on trade cost and foreign trade nexus: case of Uzbekistan and its selected partners. *ECLSS Online* 2020c.
14. UGLI, S. T. B., LATOFAT, K., SADULLAYEVNA, O. O. U. Q., GULNOZA, Q., & RASHIDOVNA, R. B. S. U. (2021). An empirical analysis on financial development and bilateral trade flow nexus. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* | Vol, 27(3), 107.

АНАЛИЗ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ РАЗВИТИЯ МИРОВОГО РЫНКА КАПИТАЛОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. ТРЕНДЫ МИРОВОГО РЫНКА И УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Кузиева Гулноза Рашидовна

ТДИУ, ассистент кафедры «Фундаментальная экономика»

электронная почта: gk19942509@gmail.com

Аннотация

Исследование современного состояния и тенденций развития международного рынка капитала востребовано экономической наукой с точки зрения корректировки уже существующих или выработки новых подходов к оценке места и роли этого рынка в системе международного рынка ссудных капиталов, определения масштабов и характера влияния происходящих на нём изменений на развитие как отдельных стран и регионов, так и мировой экономики в целом.¹

Ключевые слова: Мировой рынок капитала, международных экономических отношениях, финансовых активов, *свободно плавающий*, институциональных инвесторов

Введение

Мировой рынок капитала - это неотъемлемая часть мирового хозяйства, которая на международном уровне играет все более возрастающую роль. С функциональной точки зрения международный капитал представляет собой сложный экономический механизм, систему рыночных отношений, которая обеспечивает аккумуляцию и перераспределение финансовых средств между странами и регионами.

По широкому определению, мировой рынок капитала - это совокупность национальных рынков капитала, международных организаций и международных финансовых центров мира. По узкому определению, это только те финансовые

¹ Овчинников Г.П. Международная экономика: Учеб. пособие. – СПб: Изд-во «Полиус», 1998. С.293-333

ресурсы, которые используются в международных экономических отношениях, т.е. отношениях между резидентами и нерезидентами.

Мировые рынки капитала представляют собой совокупность финансово-кредитных организаций, которые в качестве посредников перераспределяют финансовые активы между кредиторами и заемщиками, продавцами и покупателями финансовых ресурсов.

Мировые рынки капитала можно рассматривать под разными углами зрения. С функциональной точки зрения его можно разбить на такие рынки, как валютный, кредитный, рынок деривативов, страховых услуг, акций. Эти рынки в свою очередь подразделяются на ещё более узкие, так, например, кредитный рынок - на рынок долгосрочных ценных бумаг и рынок банковских кредитов.

Структура мировых рынков капитала может быть представлена следующим образом:

С точки зрения сроков обращения финансовых активов мировые рынки капитала можно разделить на две части: денежный рынок (краткосрочный) и рынок капитала (долгосрочный). На валютном рынке, рынке деривативов, рынке страховых услуг совершаются преимущественно краткосрочные сделки (на срок до 1 года включительно). На кредитном рынке осуществляется немало долгосрочных операций (на срок свыше 1 года). Рынок акций и часть кредитного рынка, а именно рынок долговых ценных бумаг, объединяют в один рынок - фондовый (рынок ценных бумаг), хотя под ним иногда подразумевают только рынок акций.²

Анализ тенденций развития мирового рынка капиталов в Узбекистане

Основные проблемы — сложные законы, низкий уровень финансовой грамотности, большая доля государственного участия и многое другое. Развитию рынка капитала в Узбекистане препятствуют низкий уровень финансовой грамотности населения, сложность законов, отсутствие институциональных инвесторов, большая доля государства в акционерных

² [Мировой рынок капитала, веб-сайт \(studwood.ru\)](http://studwood.ru)

обществах, а также недостаточное количество инструментов защиты интересов акционеров.

Сегодня объем ценных бумаг, находящихся в свободном обращении, составляет всего 0,5% от ВВП страны. Вся же рыночная капитализация ценных бумаг по итогам 2017 года составляла 5,9% от ВВП.

По мнению Атабека Назирова, это «мизерные цифры», которые, с другой стороны, показывают огромный потенциал для роста.



При этом в структуре ценных бумаг основная доля приходится на банковскую сферу (86%), которая на 83% принадлежит государству.

Из 603 существующих в стране акционерных обществ 22% (132 АО) листингуются на фондовой бирже. Участие государства в этих компаниях превышает 80%, в денежном эквиваленте это равно примерно \$5,5 млрд. Основная часть (99%) рынка ценных бумаг приходится на акции, 1% — на облигации.



Директор агентства также представил сравнительный анализ рынка капитала с банковским сектором.

В Узбекистане же активы банковского сектора в 130 раз превышают free-float всех ценных бумаг на рынке капитала.

Free-float (с английского «свободно плавающий») — доля акций, которые находятся в свободном обращении. То есть их может приобрести абсолютно любой субъект фондового рынка в любом количестве. Не все акции компании попадают на биржу: часть может находиться в собственности ее учредителей, государства, крупных акционеров, под арестом или в залоге.

Еще одним якорем выступает казначейство страны, которое ежегодно выделяет порядка \$12 млрд из уплаченных населением налогов на финансирование государственных расходов.



Еще одним барьером на пути развития рынка является **отсутствие институциональных инвесторов** — стране необходимо увеличивать потенциал инвестиционных посредников.

«В мире на больших фондовых рынках (на биржах в Лондоне, Гонконге, Токио), рынок формируют инвестиционные посредники. Это брокеры, управляющие активами, которые занимались этим бизнесом на протяжении 200 лет. Они этот опыт набирали веками. Создать подобную индустрию [в Узбекистане] даже за десятилетия будет успехом. Хотелось бы видеть в Узбекистане и международных игроков, если не сами компании, то хотя бы

профессионалов, которые получили опыт за рубежом и открыли компании в нашей стране», — отметил он.

Третий барьер — **низкая финансовая грамотность всего населения**. В задачи агентства как регулятора входит защита прав акционеров, поэтому ведомство намерено инвестировать в улучшение финансовой грамотности населения. Люди должны понимать риски вложения в акции, в облигации.

Четвертый барьер — **очень сложные законы**. Агентство провело инвентаризацию всех нормативных актов, на которые оно опирается в ходе своей деятельности. Оказалось, что их порядка 50, включая законы, постановления правительства и президента, ведомственные акты.

Сейчас агентство планирует внедрить обновленную правовую базу, в том числе ввести упрощенные и консолидированные законы в Единый кодекс рынков капитала. В итоге обновленная законодательная база должна установить понятные для всех правила и функции эффективной деятельности, противодействуя злоупотреблениям на рынке.³

Пятый барьер — **массивная роль государства в акционерных обществах**.

«Государство контролирует 82% акций в акционерных обществах, но в этом нет ничего негативного. Это наши реалии, так уж сложилось исторически. Сейчас нам нужно просто двигаться дальше — проводить приватизацию. Кроме того, приток компаний на рынок должен состоять из частных компаний», — считает Назиров.

Он также представил концептуальное видение стратегии развития рынка капитала, которая нацелена на поддержку устойчивого роста экономики страны. Для этого агентство должно обеспечить слаженное функционирование и развитие всех сегментов финансового рынка.⁴⁵⁶

³ review.uz

⁴ Речь в Town hall meeting директора Агентства по развитию рынка капитала Атабек Назирова

⁵ www.spot.uz

⁶ Uznews

Заключение

Мировые рынки капитала, по широкому определению, являются суммой национальных рынков капитала, а по узкому – только суммой тех сегментов национальных рынков, где совершается торговля финансовыми активами между резидентами разных стран или иностранными финансовыми активами между резидентами одной страны.

Основными участниками мирового рынка капитала являются транснациональные корпорации, транснациональные банки и особенно институциональные инвесторы.

Мировой рынок капитала структурно может быть представлен как совокупность мирового валютного рынка, рынка деривативов, рынка страховых услуг, кредитного рынка, рынка акций. На валютном рынке, рынке деривативов и рынке страховых услуг совершаются преимущественно краткосрочные сделки. Долгосрочные сделки совершаются во многом на кредитном рынке и, особенно на рынке акций.

К международным финансовым центрам относят те места в мире, где торговля иностранными финансовыми активами идет особенно широко. К периферии мирового рынка капитала можно отнести нарождающиеся рынки капитала, т.е. рынки развивающихся стран, постсоциалистических и новых развитых стран.

Для глобализации мировых рынков капитала характерно усиление взаимосвязей национальных рынков не только с соседними, но и с отдаленными рынками капитала и финансовыми центрами. Глобализация национальных рынков капитала несет для них как позитивные, так и негативные последствия.

С валютным рынком тесно связан мировой рынок деривативов, т.е. финансовых инструментов, в основе которых лежат акции, облигации, валюта, процентная ставка или реальные активы в виде товаров. Величина мирового валютного рынка оценивается величиной страховых платежей, достигающих 2.5 трлн. долларов в год.

Мировой кредитный рынок делят на рынок долговых ценных бумаг и

рынок банковских кредитов. На мировом рынке долговых обязательств обращаются прежде всего такие бумаги, как векселя и облигации, включая международные, т.е. выпущенные в чужой стране.

Список использованной литературы

1. Мировая экономика: Учебник / Под ред. проф. А.С. Булатова. – М.: Экономистъ, 2003. С.154-175
2. Дадалко В.А. Мировая экономика: Учеб. пособие. – Мн.: «Ураджай», «Интерпрессервис», 2001. С. 439-507
3. Овчинников Г.П. Международная экономика: Учеб. пособие. – СПб: Изд-во «Полиус», 1998. С.293-333
4. П.Р.Кругман, М. Обстфельд. Международная экономика. 5-е изд. – СПб.: Питер, 2003. С. 708-753
5. Кириев А.П. В 2х ч. – Ч.1. Международная экономика: движение товаров и факторов производства. Учебное пособие для вузов. – М. С.285-317
6. Міжнародна економіка: Підручник / А.П. Румянцев, Г.Н. Климко, В.В.Рокоча та ін. За ред.. А.П.Румянцева. – К.:Знання – прес, 2003. С.117-142
7. Хасбулатов Р.И. Мировая экономика. – М.: ИНСАН, 1994. С. 456 – 478
8. Rasulev A. New opportunities on economic development of Uzbekistan /A. Rasulev, S. Voronin, T. Shomurodov // Часопис економічних реформ.– 2022.– No 1(45).– С. 30 –38
9. Sadullayevna, K. L., & Rashidovna, Q. G. (2021). Analysis of Relationship Between Trade Costs and Uzbekistans Bilateral Trade: Theories and Concepts. International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development, 3(3), 132-140.
10. Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli, Kuziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna “A STUDY ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS CHANGE” Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management ISSN: 2249-7307 Vol. 12, Issue 4, April 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.529 A peer reviewed journal
11. SHOMURODOV, T., & HONGEN, Y. (2020). A Gravity model study on trade cost and foreign trade nexus: case of Uzbekistan and its selected partners. ECLSS Online 2020с.
12. UGLI, S. T. B., LATOFAT, K., SADULLAYEVNA, O. O. U. Q., GULNOZA, Q., & RASHIDOVNA, R. B. S. U. (2021). An empirical analysis on financial development and bilateral trade flow nexus. Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government| Vol, 27(3), 107.

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MARKAZIY BANKINING
MONETARIZMNI BOSHQARISHDA MONETAR DASTAKLARIDAN
FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGI TAHLILI**

Quziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna

TDIU, "Fundamental iqtisodiyot" kafedراسi assistenti

e-mail: gk19942509@gmail.com

Annotatsiya

Barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish va makroiqtisodiy siyosatni amalga oshirish usullarining bozor instrumentlaridan foydalanish asosida tubdan qayta ko'rib chiqilishi munosabati bilan ichki bozordagi narxlar barqarorligini ta'minlash pul-kredit siyosatining bosh maqsadi sifatida belgilandi. Bunda inflyatsiya sur'atini pasaytirish va uni past darajada saqlab turish o'rta muddatli istiqbolda makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik va iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashda asosiy shart sifatida qaraladi.

Kalit so'zlar: monetar agregatlar, pul-kredit siyosati, ichki valyuta bozori, barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish,

Kirish

Ichki valyuta bozorining liberallashtirilishi pul-kredit siyosatining tamoyil va usullarini bosqichma-bosqich inflyatsion targetlashga qaratish uchun zarur bo'lgan asosni yaratadi. O'rta va uzoq muddatli istiqbolda narxlar barqarorligini ta'minlashda inflyatsion targetlash samarali usul hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston sharoitida inflyatsion targetlash rejimining tanlanishi qator sabablar bilan izohlanadi. Birinchidan, bugungi kunda inflyatsion targetlash pul-kredit siyosatining ta'sirchan rejimi sifatida o'zini namoyon qilib, o'rta muddatli istiqbolda narxlar barqarorligini ta'minlash maqsadiga eng muvofiq keluvchi rejim hisoblanadi.

Ikkinchidan, monetar agregatlar yoki valyuta almashuv kursini targetlash kabi rejimlarning amaliyotga qo'llanilishi tajribasi ularning O'zbekiston sharoiti va zamonaviy talablarga mos kelmasligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Xususan, valyuta almashuv kursini targetlash rejimida kursning doimiy tarzda maqsadli darajada saqlab turilishi xalqaro rezervlarni sezilarli darajada kamaytirib, valyuta inqirozining kelib chiqish xatarini oshiradi.

Valyuta almashuv kursini targetlash rejimida valyuta kursini mos ravishda o'zgartirish orqali tashqi salbiy ta'sirlarni mo'tadillashtirish imkoniyati cheklanadi.

Bundan tashqari, mazkur rejimda Markaziy bankning asosiy e'tibori faqatgina valyuta almashuv kursining maqsadli darajasini ta'minlashga qaratilishi tufayli ichki maqsadlarga qaratilgan mustaqil pul-kredit siyosatini amalga oshirish imkoniyati cheklanadi.

Boshqa tomondan, iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish va tarkibiy o'zgartirish, shuningdek, xufyona iqtisodiyotning sezilarli darajada mavjud bo'lishi sharoitlarida pul agregatlarining keskin o'zgarishi kuzatilishi mumkin. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, monetar targetlash rejimi doirasida maqsadli ko'rsatkichlarni o'rnatish va unga erishish vazifasini murakkablashtiradi.

Shu bilan birga, pul agregatlari va inflyatsiya orasidagi barqaror bog'liqlikning pasayishi monetar targetlash rejimi samaradorligini kamaytiradi.

Mamlakatimizda valyuta siyosatini liberallashtirish borasida amalga oshirilgan chora-tadbirlar hamda narxlar barqarorligini ta'minlash bo'yicha aniq maqsadlarning belgilanishi inflyatsion targetlashga o'tish uchun tayanch shart-sharoitlar yaratadi.

Xalqaro tajribaga asosan, inflyatsion targetlash rejimiga o'tish quyidagi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha makroiqtisodiy sharoitlar mavjudligini va kompleks chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilishini talab qiladi:

- pul-kredit siyosatini yuritish, ya'ni transmission mexanizm samaradorligini oshirish;
- valyuta bozori faoliyatini yanada liberallashtirish va takomillashtirish;
- pul-kredit siyosatining mavjud instrumentlarini takomillashtirish va yangi zamonaviy bozor instrumentlarini joriy etish;
- banklararo pul bozori faoliyatining shaffofligini oshirish va rivojlantirish;
- makroiqtisodiy prognozlash va tahlil qilish salohiyatini mustahkamlash;

➤ pul-kredit siyosatining pirovard maqsadi va qo'llaniladigan instrumentlar to'g'risida keng jamoatchilikni xabardor qilish maqsadida pul-kredit siyosatining aniqligi va shaffofligini oshirish;

➤ kommunikatsion siyosatni takomillashtirish;

➤ Markaziy bankning institutsional bazasini rivojlantirish;

➤ moliya bozorini, shu jumladan, davlat qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorini rivojlantirish;

➤ makroiqtisodiy siyosatni samarali muvofiqlashtirish;

➤ iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlarida tarkibiy islohotlarni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish.

Umuman olganda, inflyatsion targetlashga o'tish pul-kredit siyosatining barcha asosiy yo'nalishlarini tubdan qayta ko'rib chiqish va takomillashtirishni talab qiladi. Ushbu kontseptsiyada nazarda tutilgan tadbirlarning bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilishi bozor mexanizmlari va instrumentlari asosida pul-kredit siyosati samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha strategik vazifalar bajarilishi uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Natijalar va tahlillar

Pul-kredit siyosatini amalga oshirish va rivojlantirish bo'yicha ushbu Kontsepsiya o'z ichiga 2018-2021 yillar uchun mo'ljallangan chora-tadbirlar "yo'l xaritasi"ni qamrab oladi. Mazkur yo'l xaritasini ishlab chiqishda asosiy e'tibor inflyatsion targetlashning mexanizm va tamoyillarini o'rta muddatli istiqbolda samarali joriy qilish uchun zaruriy shart-sharoitlarni yaratish bo'yicha choralarni amalga oshirishga qaratild

2021 yil uchun inflyatsiya bo'yicha prognozlar 9-10 foiz darajasida o'zgarishsiz qoldirildi. Yil so'ngigacha inflyatsiya prognoziga pul-kredit sharoitlarining nisbatan qat'iy saqlanib qolishi, pul-kredit instrumentlari to'plamiga kiritilayotgan o'zgartirishlar, valyuta bozorida kuzatilayotgan barqaror tendentsiyalar, tegishli vazirlik va idoralar bilan inflyatsiyaning nomonetar omillari ta'sirini pasaytirish bo'yicha ko'rilayotgan choralarni jadallashtirish orqali erishiladi.

Prognozlarga ko'ra, yakuniy iste'mol xarajatlarining real o'sishi 7-8 foiz atrofida bo'lishi kutilmoqda. Xususan, uyxo'jaliklari iste'mol xarajatlarining 7,5-8,5 foizga va

davlat boshqaruvi organlari xarajatlarining 7-8 foizga o'sishi prognoz qilinmoqda. Iste'mol hajmining real hisobda o'sishi pandemiya sababli kechiktirilgan talabning yuzaga chiqishi hamda uy xo'jaliklari daromadlarining tiklanishi bilan izohlanadi.

Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar hajmi yil yakuni bo'yicha 13-18 foizga, xususan markazlashgan investitsiyalar hajmi 24-26 foizga, markazlashmagan investitsiyalar hajmi esa 10-16 foiz atrofida o'sishi prognoz qilinmoqda. Eksport hajmlari (oltin eksportini hisobga olmaganda) o'tgan yili pandemiya sababli keskin kamayishidan so'ng, ichki va tashqi iqtisodiy faollikning tiklanishi hisobiga joriy yilda 20-25 foiz atrofida, import hajmlarining esa 12-15 foizga o'sishi kutilmoqda.

Ta'kidlash joizki, Markaziy bank o'rta muddatli makroiqtisodiy prognozlarni amalga oshirishda dunyoda pandemiya va vaktsinatsiya bilan bog'liq vaziyatning shakllanishi, asosiy savdo hamkorlardagi iqtisodiy sharoitlar va tiklanish darajasi, yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan ichki va tashqi xatarlar hamda noaniqliklarni ham inobatga olishga harakat qildi.

Ayni paytda, jahonda pandemiya navbatdagi to'lqinining kuchayishi, koronavirus yangi shtammlarining tarqalishi va buning natijasida joylarda mahalliy cheklov choralarining kuchaytirilishi bilan bog'liq xatar va noaniqliklar mavjud bo'lib, yil yakuniga qadar iqtisodiy faollikka ma'lum darajada ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

2021 yilda ham makroiqtisodiy vaziyat pul-kredit siyosatining 2021 yil va 2022-2023 yillar davriga mo'ljallangan asosiy yo'nalishlarining bazaviy va optimistik stsenariylarida keltirilgan shartlar doirasida shakllandi.

Xususan, joriy yilda tashqi va ichki fiscal rag'batlantirishlar hamda iqtisodiyotga ajratilgan kreditlar hajmining o'sishi ta'sirida iqtisodiy faollik va yalpi talabning jadal sur'atlar bilan o'sishi kuzatildi. Iqtisodiy faollikning tiklanishi savdo va pullik xizmatlardan tushumlar, bank tizimi orqali amalga oshirilgan tranzaksiyalar, pul o'tkazmalari va eksport tushumlari hamda respublika tovar-xomashyo birjasidagi shartnomalar miqdorining ortishida ham o'z aksini topdi.

Joriy yilning iyun oy yekunlari bo'yicha yillik inflyatsiya yil boshiga (11,1 foiz) nisbatan 0,2 foiz bandga sekinlashib, 10,9 foiz darajasida shakllandi

Iste'mol tovarlari narxlari o'zgarishi asosiy komponentlar kesimida tahlil qilinganda, o'tgan davrda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari narxlarida kuzatilayotgan yuqori o'suvchi tendentsiyalar (yillik hisobda 14,7 foiz) umumiy inflyatsiyaning asosiy oshiruvchi omillaridan hisoblanadi.

Nooziq-ovqat mahsulotlari va xizmatlar narxlarining yillik o'sishi mos ravishda 8,2 va 8,1 foizni tashkil etib, umumiy inflyatsiyaga pasaytiruvchi ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Shu o'rinda, ta'kidlash joizki, joriy yilning yanvar-iyun oylaridagi narxlar oshishi o'tgan yillarning mos davriga nisbatan pastroq darajada shakllandi. Xususan, 2021 yilning yanvar-iyun oylarida umumiy inflyatsiya darajasi 4,4 foizga teng bo'lib, ushbu ko'rsatkich 2020 yilning mos davriga nisbatan 0,2 foiz bandga, 2019 yilning mos davriga nisbatan esa 1,0 foiz bandga past bo'ldi



Манба: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси ва Марказий банк

1-rasm. Inflyatsion target va oraliq maqsadli ko'rsatkichlar traektoriyasi

2021 yilning IV choragida iqtisodiyotda pul-kredit sharoitlari Markaziy bank asosiy stavkasining o'zgarishsiz qoldirilishi, yillik inflyatsiya darajasining ayrim tebranishlar bilan 11 foiz atrofida shakllanishi hamda pandemiya sharoitida vaqtinchalik qo'llanilgan maqbul foiz siyosatining bekor qilinishi hisobiga iqtisodiyotda depozitlar va kreditlar bo'yicha foiz stavkalarining, shu jumladan, real foiz stavkalarining o'sishi fonida nisbatan qat'iy darajada shakllandi.

Ayni paytda, IV chorak davomida fiskal rag'batlantirishlar hisobiga bank tizimida umumiy likvidlikning ortib borishi va uning ta'sirida pul bozorida qisqa muddatli foiz stavkalarining sezilarli darajada pasayishi kuzatildi. Bu, o'z navbatida, Markaziy bank tomonidan qisqa muddatli likvidlikni tartibga solish bo'yicha instrumentlar to'plamiga ma'lum bir o'zgartirishlar kiritilishiga sabab bo'ldi.

Xususan, bank tizimida likvidlik hajmining ortib borishi bilan ularni jalb qilish orqali pul bozori foiz stavkalarini samarali tartibga solish maqsadida Markaziy bank obligatsiyalari va qisqa muddatli likvidlikni jalb etish instrumentlari hajmi oshirib borildi.

Bunda pul bozori foiz stavkalari pasaya boshlashi bilan may oyida Markaziy bank obligatsiyalari qoldig'i bo'yicha limitlar 5 trln. so'mdan 7,5 trln. so'mgacha va ikki haftalik depozit auksionlari hajmi 100 mlrd. so'mdan 200 mlrd. so'mgacha oshirildi. Iyun oyida ham umumiy likvidlik hajmining ortishda davom etishi va bozorda foiz stavkalari pasayuvchi dinamikasining saqlanib qolishiga javoban Markaziy bank obligatsiyalari qoldig'i limiti 10 trln. so'mgacha va ikki haftalik depozit auksionlari hajmi esa 500 mlrd. so'mgacha oshirildi.

Banklararo pul bozorining asosiy ko'rsatkichlari 2021 yilning IV choragida bank tizimida likvidlik tarkibiy profitsitining o'sib borishi hamda banklararo pul bozorida sharoitlarning sezilarli darajada yumshashi kuzatildi va iyun oyida o'rtacha tortilgan foiz stavkalari 11 foizgacha pasaydi.

O'z navbatida, banklarning pul bozorida faolligining sezilarli darajada pasayishi kuzatildi. Xususan, 2021 yilda pul bozorida jami 21,7 trln. so'mlik yoki o'tgan yilga nisbatan 39,1 foizga (13,9 trln. so'mga) kam deposit operatsiyalari amalga oshirildi.



2-rasm. Banklararo pul bozorida operatsiyalar hajmi (mlrd. so'm) va foiz stavkalari

Manba: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat statistika qo'mitasi va Markaziy bank

Mazkur holat Markaziy bank foiz koridori ta'sirchanligini oshirish maqsadida overnayt depozit operatsiyalari bo'yicha limitlarni to'liq bekor qilish va doimiy ravishda cheklanmagan miqdorda amalga oshirishni taqozo etmoqda.

Pul-kredit siyosati instrumentlariga kiritilayotgan o'zgartirishlar va likvidlikni tartibga solish amaliyotlarining jadallashtirilishi hisobiga kelgusi oylarda pul bozori foiz stavkalarining Markaziy bank asosiy stavkasiga yaqin foiz koridori doirasida shakllanishi kutilmoqda.

Xulosa

Pul bozorida qisqa muddatli operatsiyalar bo'yicha foiz stavkalarining samarali tartibga solinishi pul-kredit siyosati transmission mexanizmi foiz kanali samaradorligi uchun muhim bo'lib, asosiy stavka bo'yicha qabul qilinayotgan qarorlarning iqtisodiyotdagi depozitlar va kreditlar bo'yicha foiz stavkalariga

samarali o'tkazish hamda shu orqali aholi va tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining iste'mol, jamg'arish va investitsiyalar bo'yicha qarorlariga ta'sir etish imkonini beradi. Natijada yalpi talabga ta'siri orqali YaIM tafovutining kamayishiga va inflyatsiyaga monetar omillar ta'sirining qisqarishiga erishiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Stiglitz, J., 2008. The Triumphant Return of John Maynard Keynes. Project Syndicate, 5(12), p.2008.
2. Modigliani, F. and Sutch, R., 1967. Debt management and the term structure of interest rates: an empirical analysis of recent experience. Journal of political Economy, 75(4, Part 2), pp.569-589.
3. Patinkin, D., 1984. Anticipations of the general theory?: And other essays on Keynes. University of Chicago Press.
4. Samuelson, P.A., 1946. Lord Keynes and the general theory. Econometrica, Journal of the Econometric Society, pp.187-200.
5. Nobay, A.R. and Johnson, H.G., 1977. Monetarism a historic-theoretic perspective. Journal of Economic Literature, 15(2), pp.470-485.
6. Carpenter, S. and Demiralp, S., 2012. Money, reserves, and the transmission of monetary policy: Does the money multiplier exist?. Journal of macroeconomics, 34(1), pp.59-75.
7. Freeman, S. and Kydland, F., 1998. OMonetary Aggregates and output,* Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland Working Paper no. 9813.
8. Rasulev A. New opportunities on economic development of Uzbekistan /A. Rasulev, S. Voronin, T. Shomurodov // Часопис економічних реформ.– 2022.– No 1(45).– С. 30 –38
9. Sadullayevna, K. L., & Rashidovna, Q. G. (2021). Analysis of Relationship Between Trade Costs and Uzbekistans Bilateral Trade: Theories and Concepts. International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development, 3(3), 132-140.
10. Shomurodov Tokhir Boymurod ugli, Kuziyeva Gulnoza Rashidovna “A STUDY ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS CHANGE” Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management ISSN: 2249-7307 Vol. 12, Issue 4, April 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.529 A peer reviewed journal
11. SHOMURODOV, T., & HONGEN, Y. (2020). A Gravity model study on trade cost and foreign trade nexus: case of Uzbekistan and its selected partners. ECLSS Online 2020c.
12. UGLI, S. T. B., LATOFAT, K., SADULLAYEVNA, O. O. U. Q., GULNOZA, Q., & RASHIDOVNA, R. B. S. U. (2021). An empirical analysis on financial development and bilateral trade flow nexus. Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government| Vol, 27(3), 107.

THE USE OF TRAINING COMPUTER PROGRAMS IN DISTANCE ENGLISH LESSONS

Abduvalieva Tursunoy

Female student foreign language and literature Ferghana State University

E-mail: abduvaliyevatursunoy@gmail.com

Tel: +998916587753

Abstract: This article discusses the application of programs in teaching English in distance learning processes and improving the quality of education through it

Key words: foreign languages, technologies, abilities, distance learning, educational approach

In recent years, new information technologies have been increasingly used in teaching. These are not only new technical means, but also new forms and methods of teaching, a new approach to the learning process. For the productive teaching of children with disabilities in distance lessons of a foreign language, it is advisable to use educational computer programs or their elements. In distance education of children with disabilities, the use of this technology is effective and interesting both for the teacher himself and for the student with disabilities.

The main goal of teaching foreign languages is the formation and development of the communicative culture of schoolchildren, teaching the practical mastery of a foreign language. The task of the teacher is to activate the cognitive activity of the student in the process of teaching foreign languages. Modern pedagogical technologies such as learning in collaboration, project methodology, the use of new information technologies, Internet resources help to implement a person-centered approach to learning, provide individualization and differentiation of learning, taking into account

the abilities of children, their level of learning, inclinations, this is especially important when work with children with disabilities.¹

The substantive basis of the mass computerization of education is undoubtedly connected with the fact that a modern computer is an effective means of optimizing the conditions of mental labor in general, in any of its manifestations. R. Williams and K. Mackley² in their article "Computers at School" write: "There is one feature of a computer that is revealed when using it as a device for teaching others, and as an assistant in the acquisition of knowledge, this is its inanimate. The machine can "friendly" communicate with the user and at some moments "support" him, but it will never show signs of irritability and will not make you feel bored. In this sense, the use of computers is perhaps the most useful in the individualization of certain aspects of teaching".³

Forms of working with elements of computer programs in distance learning of a foreign language include: study of vocabulary; practicing pronunciation; teaching dialogical and monologic speech; teaching writing; working out grammatical phenomena.

At distance English lessons with the help of a computer, you can solve a number of didactic tasks: to form skills and reading skills using materials from the global network; improve the writing skills of schoolchildren; replenish the vocabulary of students; to form students' stable motivation to learn English.⁴ There are many computer programs that help the teacher and student in mastering a foreign language in a distance lesson.

Computer training programs have many advantages over traditional teaching methods in the construction and implementation of a distance lesson for children with disabilities. They allow you to train various types of speech activity and combine them in different combinations, help to understand linguistic phenomena, form linguistic

¹ Maslyko E.A. Ways of formation of motivation for mastering a foreign language by students.

² Eremin Yu.V. Methodological aspects of using computer technology in teaching a foreign language <http://linguact.hyperlink.ru/articles/eremin.html>

³ Williams R., McLeigh K., "Computer at school" // New literary review. 2007. No. 86.

⁴ Vladimirova L.P. New information technologies in teaching foreign languages <http://virtlab.ioso.ru/method.htm#>

abilities, create communicative situations, automate language and speech actions, and also provide the implementation of an individual approach and intensify the independent work of a student with disabilities.⁵

A clear advantage of the exercises included in various training computer programs is that along with the traditional exercises, test assignments and questions on the topic can be placed here. Such assignments are ideal additions to regular training sessions, since they free the teacher from the routine functions of working out and consolidating the material, correcting mistakes, and make it possible to repeat what has been learned and repeat training ("drills"). In addition, interactive exercises stimulate individual immersion in the educational material and the expansion of knowledge.⁶ Working out thematic vocabulary, for example "Shopping", "Food", "Clothes", etc., you can use computer programs "Triple play plus in English", "English on holiday", "English Gold" and others. The stages of working with computer programs are as follows: demonstration, consolidation, control. In order for a student with disabilities to have the opportunity to hear the foreign language speech of a native speaker, you can use training programs with a microphone mode. After listening to a word or phrase, the student repeats after the speaker and a graphic image of the speaker's and student's sound appears on the screen, when comparing which, all inaccuracies are visible. The student seeks to achieve a graphic image of the spoken sound as close as possible to the sample.⁷ An example of working with dialogues of the computer program "Triple play plus in English". From the offered dialogues, one is selected, for example "In a cafe". Several pictures-scenes of this dialogue appear on the screen.

Stage I - acquaintance with the dialogue.

· Good morning!

· Good morning!

What would you like?

· I'd like some coffee, please.

⁵ 5. Zimnyaya I.A. Psychological aspects of teaching to speak a foreign language. - M. Education, 1978.

⁶ Williams R., McLeigh K., "Computer at school" // *New literary review*. 2007. No. 86.

⁷ Altufieva A.A. Some of the main problems of creating a common language of communication on the Internet // <http://linguact.hyperlink.ru/articles/altufjeva.html>

Do you want milk in your coffee?

· Yes, please.

Hey, this coffee is too cold.

I'm sorry.

Here is some hot coffee.

· Thank you.

How is it now?

· It's just right.

· Would you like some more coffee?

· No, thanks.

How much is it?

· Ninety - five cents, please.

· Thank you. Have a nice day.

· Good bye.

Stage II - learning the dialogue.

Stage III - staging a dialogue (the teacher acts as an interlocutor).

The student reproduce the dialogue, first based on pictures, then stage it on his own (or with the help of a teacher).

Learning to write.

This type of work solves two problems at once: spelling English words correctly and mastering the keyboard. If the capabilities of a child with disabilities allow for the full implementation of the written aspect of education, this program, "Bridge to English", helps to solve these problems. Almost every task involves typing English words and sentences on the keyboard.

THE LIST OF LITERATURE

1. I. V. Kaspin The use of computer programs in teaching various aspects of the English language. // New technologies in teaching foreign languages: Materials of an international seminar. -Spb .: RSPU named after A.I. Herzen, 1998. - 55-61.
2. website www.amazon.com
3. T.V. Karamysheva Learning foreign languages using a computer. In questions and answers. - SPb .: Soyuz, 2001 .-- 192 p.
4. Jeremy Harmer "How to teach English" Univerwood J. H. Linguistics, Computers and Language Teacher: a communicative Approach. - Tokyo: Newbury House Publishers, 1984.-109 p.
5. Maslyko E.A. Ways of formation of motivation for mastering a foreign language by students.
6. Eremin Yu.V. Methodological aspects of using computer technology in teaching a foreign language <http://linguact.hyperlink.ru/articles/eremin.html>
7. Williams R., McLeigh K., "Computer at school" // New literary review. 2007. No. 86.

"BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA ONA TILI O'QITISHNING
MAZMUNI VA VAZIFALARI"

Matyoqubova Zuhra Urinbayevna

Matyoqubova Fotima Urinbayevna

Urganch Davlat Universiteti

Boshlang'ich ta'lim yo'nalishi 2-kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya: Hozirda mamlakatimizda ona tilini rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor qaratilib, maktablarda, ta'lim muassasalarida ona tilini o'qitishda turli innovatsion va pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish ustuvorlik kasb etmoqda. Ushbu maqolada umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining boshlang'ich sinflarida ona tili o'qitishning mazmuni va vazifalari haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: pedagogika, nutq, o'qish va yozish, savodxonlik, grammatika, imloviy xatolar.

Аннотация: В настоящее время в нашей стране уделяется большое внимание развитию родного языка, и приоритетным становится использование различных инновационно-педагогических технологий в обучении родному языку в школах и общеобразовательных учреждениях. В данной статье говорится о содержании и задачах обучения родному языку в начальных классах общеобразовательной школы.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, речь, чтение и письмо, грамотность, грамматика, орфографические ошибки.

Abstract: Currently, in our country, great attention is paid to the development of the mother tongue, and the use of various innovative and pedagogical technologies in teaching the mother tongue in schools and educational institutions is becoming a priority. This article talks about the content and tasks of mother tongue teaching in the elementary grades of general secondary schools.

Key words: pedagogy, speech, reading and writing, literacy, grammar, spelling mistakes.

Yurtimizda o'tgan yillar davomida umumiy o'rta ta'limning uzluksiz rivojlanishi uchun iqtisodiy, siyosiy, huquqiy shart-sharoitlari yaratildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi Qonuni,"Kadrlar tayyorlash Milliy dasturi"hamda Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Umumiy o'rta ta'limni tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi Qarorining qabul qilinishi va amaliyotga joriy etilishi bilan o'zbek maktabi raqobatbardosh yoshlarni yetishtirib chiqarishining yetakchi maskaniga aylandi.

Maktabda ona tilini chuqur o'rganish zarurati tilning mana shu asosiy vazifalaridan kelib chiqadi. K.D.Ushinskiy boshlang'ich maktab o'quv fanlari tizimida ona tiliga katta ahamiyat berib, uni markaziy vayetakchi fan hisoblaydi. "Ajoyib o'qituvchi bo'lgan ona tili bolaga ko'p narsani o'rgatadi. Bola ikki-uch yil ichida shuncha ko'p narsa o'rganadiki, ko'p narsa bilib oladiki, yigirma yil qunt bilan metodik jihatdan juda to'g'ri o'qiganda ham uning yarmicha o'rgana olmaydi. Ona tilini ulug' pedagogligi ham ana shundadir", – deydi. Shuning uchun ham boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tilini o'rganishga katta ahamiyat beriladi. Ona tili – nutq, o'qish va yozish sohasidagi ko'nikma va malakalar o'quvchilar o'quv mehnatining zaruriy sharti va vositasi hisoblanadi. Bola o'qish ko'nikmalarini egallash bilan birinchi navbatda, o'z ona tilini o'rganishi zarur. Chunki ona tili bilimdonlikning, aql-idrokning kalitidir. Ona tili boshqa fanlarni o'qitish vositasi hamdir, jamiyat tarixi ham, tabiiy fanlar ham ona tili yordamida o'rganiladi. Demak, ona tili bolaning umumiy kamol topishida ham, bilim va mehnatga havasini uyg'otishda ham alohida rol o'ynaydi. Til muhim tarbiya vositasidir. Badiiy adabiyotlarni, gazeta, jurnallarni o'qigan bola o'zida eng yaxshi xislatlarni tarbiyalab boradi. Muomala madaniyatini egallaydi. Ona tili boshlang'ich sinfda asosiy o'rinni egallar ekan, har bir o'quvchida ona tiliga qiziqish va muhabbatni tarbiyalash zarur. Boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarining ona tili darslarida o'quvchilarning savodxonligini oshirishida eng qulay va zamonaviy usullardan biridars jarayonida multimedia darslaridan foydalanish, o'quvchilarda ijobiy o'quv motivlarini hosil qiluvchi avvaldan dasturlashtirilib disklarga yozilgan o'quv topshiriqlari yordamida og'zaki va yozma matnlar yaratishga mo'ljallangan kommunikativ modullar asosida ishlashdir. Boshlang'ich sinf ona tili darslarida so'z

yasash, gap tuzish va matn yaratishga mo'ljallangan kommunikativ modullar o'quvchilarni aniq, jadal fikrlashga, oxirgi maqsad sari intilishga, lozim bo'lsa o'z fikrini himoya va isbot qilishga o'rgatadi, o'z nutqiy mahoratini mustaqil rivojlantirish uchun imkoniyat yaratadi. Mazkur fikrlarning rivoji uchun imkoniyat yaratish esa, yana va yana o'qituvchiga, uning pedagogik mahoratiga, zamonaviy texnika vositalarini tushunishi va uni o'rganilayotgan mavzu doirasida tadbiq eta bilishiga bog'liqdir. Zamonaviy axborot kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish o'quvchilarda jadal fikrlash, zamonaviy texnika bilan erkin ijodiy muloqot ko'nikmalarini shakllantiradi va rivojlantiradi. O'quvchida tez bilib olishga, ixcham va jadal fikrlashga, o'z bilim va malakasini darhol namoyish yetishga ishtiyoq, o'z bilimiga ishonch ortadi. Qisqa qilib aytganda, kompyuter bilan muloqot o'quvchini o'z-o'zidan ta'lim jarayonining sub'ektiga aylantiradi. Kompyuter dasturi uni faol ishlashga, tez fikrlashga, fikrni aniq va qisqa ifodalashga o'rgatadi. Bunday samara esa bugungi kunda ayni muddaodir. Demak, axborot texnologiyalarini ta'lim jarayoniga olib kirishni davr talab qilayotir. Bu talabga javob bera olish uchun o'qituvchi bunday texnologiyani puxta bilishi, yuksak mahorat bilan qo'llay olishi, o'rganiladigan materiallarning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda ularni to'g'ri tanlay olishi lozim. Bu boshlang'ich sinflarda, ayniqsa muhim.

Boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tilini o'qitish grammatika, imlo va unga bog'liq holda nutq o'stirish metodikasinigina emas, balki xat-savod o'rgatish, sinfda va sinfdan tashqari o'qish metodikalarini ham o'z ichiga oladi. Shulardan kelib chiqib, boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili o'qitish metodikasi fani quyidagi vazifalarni bajaradi:

a) boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili kursining mazmuni, hajmi va mavjud tizimini, ya'ni kursning (xat-savod o'rgatish, o'qish, grammatika, imlo, nutq o'stirish va h.k.) dasturini belgilash va asoslash;

b) o'qish va yozuvdan bilim va ko'nikmalarning shakllanishi jarayonini hamda bu jarayonda o'quvchilar duch keladigan qiyinchiliklarni o'rganish, xatolarning sababini tahlil qilish, ularning oldini olish va to'g'rilashga yordam beradigan ish turlarini ishlab chiqish;

d) ona tilidan beriladigan o'quv materialini o'quvchilar aniq tushunishi va puxta o'zlashtirishiga, ularda olgan bilimlarini amaliyotda tatbiq eta olishga va o'quvchilarning umumiy taraqqiyotiga, ya'ni ularning zehni, xotirasini, kuzatuvchanligini, yodda saqlashini, mantiqiy tafakkurini, ijodiy o'ylashini, nutqini o'stirishga yordam beradigan metod va vositalarni ishlab chiqish;

e) ona tilini o'rgatish bilan bog'liq holda maktablar oldiga qo'yilgan tarbiyaviy vazifalarni amalga oshirish, o'quvchilarda axloqiy va estetik sifatlarni shakllantirish.

Biz quyida ona tili fanini o'qitishda qo'llaniladigan prinsplar xususida so'z yuritamiz. Tizimlilik va izchillik prinspi. O'zbek tili o'qitishda tizimlilik va izchillik prinsipi muhim o'rin tutadi. Til fanining bo'limlarini bir tartibda o'rganish shu prinspga mos tushadi. Ona tili fanini o'rgatishda dastlab fonetika, leksika haqida, shundan so'ng so'z yasash, so'z tarkibi, morfologiya va sintaksis haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Bu esa yuqoridagi prinspga amal qilinganligini bildiradi. Ona tili o'qitishda nazariyani amaliyotga bog'lash ham muhimdir. Buning uchun fonetika va grammatikadan har bir mavzu orfografiya yoki punktuatsiya bilan, orfoepiya yoki lug'at bilan bog'liq holda o'tilishi lozim. Bu prinspni amalga oshirish uchun grammatik qoidalarga mos misollarni jonli nutqdan olish, qoidalarni mustahkamlashda o'quvchilarning ijodiy tafakkurini o'stirishga yordam beradigan mashqlardan foydalanish zarur bo'ladi. Hayotimizning barcha sohalarida bo'lgani kabi, yoshlarga ta'lim va tarbiya berishning hozirgi bosqichi bu jarayonga axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalarining, kompyuter texnikasining keng ko'lamda kirib kelishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Maktab ta'limini rivojlantirish Davlat umummilliy dasturining amalga oshirilishi tufayli bugungi kunda deyarli barcha maktablar kompyuter texnikasiga ega bo'ldilar va maktab jamoalari ta'lim jarayonida mazkur texnika imkoniyatlaridan unumli foydalanmoqdalar. Respublikamizda ta'lim jarayonida axborot kommunikatsion texnologiyalaridan foydalanish uchun tegishli ilmiy-metodik bazani yaratish va mustahkamlash jarayoni ketayotir. Yaratilgan va ta'lim muassasalariga qadar yetkazib berilayotgan elektron darsliklar, ayrim olingan mavzular bo'yicha dars loyihalari, slaydlar to'plamlari, Xalqaro baholash dasturlari bo'yicha o'quvchilarni zamon talablari bo'yicha baholash bo'yicha metodik qo'llanmalar fikrimizning dalilidir.

Umumiy oʻrta taʼlimning kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosidagi davlat taʼlim standartlarida har bir oʻquvchining tayanch va fanga oid kompetensiyalarini umumjahon taʼlim standartlari doirasiga olib chiqish vazifasi qoʻyilgan. Oʻquvchining savodxonlik darajasini oshirishni esa zamonaviy axborot texnologiyasiz tasavvur etib boʻlmaydi. Oʻquvchining savodxonlik darajasini oshirishda ona tili taʼlimi muhim omillardandir. Ona tilini oʻqitishda axborot texnologiyalardan unumli foydalanish taʼlim samaradorligini beqiyos oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun ham umumiy oʻrta taʼlimning har ikkala bosqichida ona tili taʼlimi samaradorligini oshirish uchun qilinadigan saʼyi-harakatlar bugungi kunning ham talabidir desak yanglishmaymiz. Kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosidagi davlat taʼlim standartlarida oʻquvchining savodxonligini oshirish maqsad qilib belgilangan ekan, bunga boshlangʻich sinflardan oq jiddiy eʼtibor qaratish lozim. Boshlangʻich sinflarda ona tili fanini oʻqitishda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning keng imkoniyatlari yaratilgan va bular sirasiga oʻquv adabiyotlarining yangi avlodlari: elektron oʻquv qoʻllanmalar, elektron darsliklar, qisqa interaktiv oʻquv dasturlari, audio qoʻllanmalar, multimediali darslarni kiritish mumkin. Zamonaviy axborot kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish oʻquvchilarda jadal fikrlash, zamonaviy texnika bilan erkin ijodiy muloqot koʻnikmalarini shakllantiradi va rivojlantiradi. Oʻquvchida tez bilib olishga, ixcham va jadal fikrlashga, oʻz bilim va malakasini darhol namoyish yetishga ishtiyoq, oʻz bilimiga ishonch ortadi. Qisqa qilib aytganda, kompyuter bilan muloqot oʻquvchini oʻz-oʻzidan taʼlim jarayonining subʼektiga aylantiradi. Kompyuter dasturi uni faol ishlashga, tez fikrlashga, fikrni aniq va qisqa ifodalashga oʻrgatadi. Bunday samara esa bugungi kunda ayni muddaodir. Demak, axborot texnologiyalarini taʼlim jarayoniga olib kirishni davr talab qilayotir. Bu talabga javob bera olish uchun oʻqituvchi bunday texnologiyani puxta bilishi, yuksak mahorat bilan qoʻllay olishi, oʻrganiladigan materiallarning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda ularni toʻgʻri tanlay olishi lozim.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy axborot kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish oʻquvchilarda jadal fikrlash, zamonaviy texnika bilan erkin ijodiy muloqot koʻnikmalarini shakllantiradi va rivojlantiradi. Oʻquvchida tez bilib olishga, ixcham va

jadal fikrlashga, o'z bilim va malakasini darhol namoyish yetishga ishtiyoq, o'z bilimiga ishonch ortadi. Qisqa qilib aytganda, kompyuter bilan muloqot o'quvchini o'z-o'zidan ta'lim jarayonining sub'ektiga aylantiradi. Kompyuter dasturi uni faol ishlashga, tez fikrlashga, fikrni aniq va qisqa ifodalashga o'rgatadi. Bunday samara esa bugungi kunda ayni muddaodir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O'zbekiston Pespublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risidagi Qonuni". 1997-y 29-avgust.
2. B.To'xliyev, M.Shamsiyeva, T.Ziyadova. "O'zbek tili o'qitish metodikasi" Toshkent. "Yangi asr avlodi" nashriyoti. 2006-y.
3. A.G'ulomov, M.Qodirov "Ona tili o'qitish metodikasi" Toshkent. "Universitet" nashriyoti. 2001-y.
4. Ashrapova.T, Odilova. M. "Boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili o'qitish metodikasi" Qo'qon 2008-yil 10-12-bet
5. Usmanov.N "Bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarini milliy g'oya targ'ibotiga tayyorlashning pedagogic va texnologik asoslari" Toshkent 2012-yil
6. Qosimova K., Matchonov S. "Ona tili o'qitish metodikasi" Toshkent 2009-yil

"NUTQ VA UNI O'STIRISHDAGI AMALIY YORDAMLAR"

Matyoqubova Zuhra Urinbayevna

Matyoqubova Fotima Urinbayevnava

Urganch Davlat Universiteti

Boshlang'ich ta'lim yo'nalishi 2-kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada siz Nutq va uni o' stirish tushunchasi , Nutq turlari O'quvchilar nutqiga qo'yilgan talablar ,Nutq o'quvchilar tafakkurini o'stirishda muhim vositadir,O'quvchilar nutqini o'stirishning mashg'ulotning boshqa turlari bilan bog'liqligi.haqida malumotlarga ega bo'lasiz.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq, metodika, nutq aspektlari, hayotiy ko'nikmalar, inson kamoloti, buyuk allomalar, ma'naviy meros, sharqona ta'lim va tarbiya.

Abstract: In this article, you will learn about the concept of speech and its development, types of speech, requirements for students' speech, speech is an important tool for developing students' thinking, the connection of students' speech development with other types of training. you will get information about its availability.

Key words: speech, methodology, aspects of speech, life skills, human development, great scholars, spiritual heritage, oriental education and training.

Аннотация: В данной статье вы узнаете о понятии речи и ее развитии, видах речи, требованиях к речи учащихся, речь является важным средством развития мышления учащихся, связи речевого развития учащихся с другими видами обучение, вы получите информацию о его наличии.

Ключевые слова: речь, методология, аспекты речи, жизненные навыки, развитие человека, великие ученые, духовное наследие, восточное образование и обучение.

Mamlakatimizda kelajagimiz davomchilari bo'lmish yoshlarga innovatsion, ilg'or usullar va metodlarni qo'llab, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanib

ta'lim berish hamda o'quvchilarning ta'limdagi sifat samaradorligini oshirish, yoshlarni raqobatbardosh qilib tarbiyalash ta'lim tizimi oldida turgan asosiy vazifa hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2016-yil 14-sentabrdagi "Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-4947-sonli, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 6-apreldagi «Umumiy o'rta va o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limining davlat ta'lim standartlarini tasdiqlash to'g'risida»gi 187-sonli qarori, 2019-yil 29-apreldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq ta'limi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-5712-sonli Farmonlarida belgilangan qator vazifalar o'quvchilarning lingvistik va nutqiy kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishga zamin hozirlaydi. "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi"da belgilab berilgan "mustaqil fikrlaydigan, qat'iy hayotiy nuqtayi nazarga ega, Vatanga sodiq yoshlarni tarbiyalash, demokratik islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish va fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish jarayonida ularning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish" vazifasi kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilarining mustaqil fikrlash salohiyatini kengaytirish tub islohotlar zahirida rivojlanayotgan davlatimizda faol, izlanuvchan va zamon bilan hamnafas bo'lishni taqozo etadi.

Nutq va uni o'stirish tushunchasi.

Nutq-kishi faoliyatining turi, titl vositalari (so'z, so'z birikmasi, gap) asosida tafakkurni ishga solishdir. Nutq o'zaro aloqa va xabar funktsiyasini, o'zaro fikrni his-hayajon bilan ifodalash va boshqalarga ta'sir etish vazifasini bajaradi. Yaxshi rivojlangan nutq jamiyatda kishining aktiv faoliyatining muhim vositalaridan biri sifatida xizmat qiladi. O'quvchi uchun esa nutq maktabda muvaffaqiyatli ta'limolish qurolidir.

Nutq –o`stirish nima?Agar o'quvchi va uning tildan bajargan ishlari ko'zda tutilsa, nutq o'stirish deganda tilni har tomonlama (talaffuzi, lug'ati, sintaktik qurilishi, bog'lanishli nutqni) aktiv amaliy o'zlashtirish tushuniladi. Agar o'qituvchi ko'zda tutilsa, nutq o'stirish deganda, o'quvchilar tilning talaffuzi, lug'ati, sintaktik qurilishi va bog'lanishli nutqni aktiv egallashlariga yordam beradigan metod va priyomlarni

qo'llash tushuniladi. Nutq faoliyati uchun, shuningdek, o'quvchilar nutqini o'stirish uchun bir necha shartga rioya qilish zarur:

1. Kishi nutqining yuzaga chiqishi uchun talab bo'lishi kerak. O'quvchilar nutqini o'stirishning metodik talabi o'quvchi o'z fikrini, nimanidir og'zaki va yozma bayon xohishi va zaruriyatni yuzaga keltiradigan vaziyat yaratish hisoblanadi

2. Har qanday nutqning mazmuni, materiali bo'lishi lozim. Bu material qanchalik to'liq, boy, qimmatli bo'lsa, uning bayoni shunchalik mazmunli bo'ladi.

3. Fikr tinglovchi tushunadigan so'z, so'z birikmasi, gap, nutq oborotlari yordamida ifodallasagina tushunarli bo'ladi. Shuning uchun nutqni muvaffaqiyatli o'stirishning uchinchi sharti -nutqni til vositalari bilan qurollantirish hisoblanadi.

Nutqni egallashning qator aspektlari mavjud. Bular:

1. Adabiy til normalarini o'zlashtirish.

2. Jamiyatimizning har bir a'zosi uchun zarur bo'lgan muhim nutq malakalarini, ya'ni o'qish va yozish malakalarini o'zlashtirish.

3. O'quvchilar nutq madaniyatini takomillashtirish.

So'z, so'z birikmasi va gap ustida ishlash uchun lingvistik baza bo'lib leksikologiya (frazologiya va stilistika bilan birgalikda), morfologiya, sintaksis xizmat qiladi; bog'lanishli nutq esa mantiqqa, adabiyotshunoslik va murakkab sintaktik butunlik lingvistikasiga asoslanadi. Nutq o'stirishda izchillik to'rt shartni, ya'ni izchilligi, istiqboli, xilma-xilligi, xilma-xil turlarini umumiy maqsadga bo'ysundirish ko'nikmasini oshirish bilan ta'minlanadi. Nutq turlari. Kishilar tildan fikr bayon qilish quroli sifatida foydalanadilar. Ular o'z fikrlarini ovoz bilan eshittirib bayon qilishdan oldin u haqda o'ylab oladilar. Bu ichki nutq hisoblanadi. Ichki nutq eshittirilmagan va yozilmagan, «o'ylangan» (fikrlangan) nutqdir. Tashqi nutq tovushlar yordamida eshittirilib yoki grafik belgilar bilan yozilib, boshqalarga qaratilgan nutqdir. Ichki nutq materialni tushunish va yodda saqlashga yordam beradi. Fikrni ifodalash usuliga ko'ra nutq og'zaki va yozma bo'ladi. Og'zaki nutq ko'pincha dialog tarzida, yozma nutq esa monolog tarzida bo'ladi. O'quvchilar nutqiga qo'yilgan talablar.

O'quvchilar nutqini o'stirishda aniq belgilangan bir qator talablarga rioya qilinadi.

1. O'quvchilar nutqi mazmundor bo'lsin.

2. Nutqda mantiqiylik bo'lsin.
3. Nutq aniq bo'lsin.
4. Nutq til vositalariga boy bo'lsin.
5. Nutq tushunarli bo'lsin.
6. Nutq ifodali bo'lsin.
7. Nutq to'g'ri bo'lsin.
8. Nutq madaniyatli bo'lsin.

Nutq o'quvchilar tafakkurini o'stirishda muhim vositadir. Nutq fikrni bayon etish vositasi bo'libgina qolmay, uni shakllantirish quroli hamdir. Fikr nutqning psixologik asosi vazifasini bajaradi, uni o'stirish sharti esa fikrni boyitish hisoblanadi. Aqliy faoliyat sistemasini egallash asosidagina nutqni muvaffaqiyatli o'stirish mumkin. Shuning uchun o'quvchilar nutqini o'stirish materialni tayyorlash, takomillashtirish, mavzuga oidini tanlash, joylashtirish, mantiqiy operatsiyalarga katta ahamiyat beriladi. Tafakkur til materiali yordamida nutqiy shakllantirilsa va bayon etilsagina muvaffaqiyatli o'sadi. Tushuncha so'zlar yoki so'z birikmalari bilan ifodalanadi, shunday ekan, tushuncha til vositasi bo'lgan so'zda muhim aloqa materialiga aylanadi. Kishi tushuncha ifodalaydigan so'z (so'z birikmasi) ni bilsagina, shu tushunchaga asoslangan holda, tashqi nutqda fikrlash imkoniga ega bo'ladi.

Nutqda fikr shakllantiriladi, shu bilan birga, fikr nutqini yaratadi. «Nutq tafakkur bilan chambarchas bog'langandir. Nutq bo'lmasa, tafakkur ham bo'lmaydi, til materiali bo'lmasa, fikrni ifodalab berib bo'lmaydi». Fikrni nutqiy shakllantirish uning aniq, tushunarli, sof, izchil, mantiqiy bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Tilni egallash shu tilning fonetikasini, lug'at sostavini, grammatik qurilishini bilib olish, fikrni takomillashtirish uchun, tafakkurni o'stirish uchun shart-sharoit hozirlaydi. Bilimlar, faktlar, har xil axborotlar tafakkurning ham, nutqning ham materialidir. Nutq tafakkur jarayonini o'rganishning muhim vositasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Nutqdan o'quvchiniig fikriy rivojining asosiy o'lchovlaridan biri sifatida foydalaniladi. O'quvchining barcha predmetlardan materialni o'zlashtirishi va umumiy aqliy rivojlanishi haqida fikr yuritganda, u yoki bu mavzuni bola o'z nutqida (yozgan inshosida, axborotida, qayta hikoyalashda, savollarga bergan javobida) qanday bayon eta olishiga qaratiladi.

Shunday qilib, nutqni tafakkurdan ajratib bo'lmaydi, nutq tafakkur asosida rivojlanadi; fikr nutq yordamida pishib yetiladi, yuzaga chiqadi. Ikkinchi tomondan, nutqning o'sishi fikrni shakllantirishga yordam beradi, takomillashtiradi.

Uchinchi tomondan, nutqning o'sishi fikrni shakllantirishga yordam beradi, takomillashtiradi. O'quvchilar nutqini o'stirishning mashg'ulotning boshqa turlari bilan bog'liqligi. O'quvchilar nutqini o'stirish boshqa o'quv predmetlaridan o'tkaziladigan mashg'ulotlar bilan ham uzviy ravishda bog'lanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Дилова Н.Г. (2021). Педагогик хдмкорлик жараёнининг мазмуни ва уни ташкил этиш тамойиллари. *Science and Education*. Vol. 2, Issue 10, 547-557 бетлар.
2. Расулова З. (2021). Педагогик дастурий воситалардан фойдаланиб булажак технология фани уқитувчиларининг касбий махрратини ошириш йуллари. *Science and Education*. Vol. 2, Issue 10, 416-426 бетлар.
3. Odilova N.G. (2021). O'quvchilarning shaxsiy sifatleri - pedagogik hamkorlikning dastlabki tamoyili. *Science and Education*. Vol. 2, Issue 10, 558-566 betlar.
4. Расулова З.Д. (2021). Талабаларнинг креативлигини ривожлантиришда масофавий таълимнинг урни. *Science and Education*. Vol. 2, Issue 10, 439-448 бетлар.

**“KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI BOLALARNING AQLIY TARQQIYOTI
RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'IR QILUVCHI OMILLAR”**

Matyoqubova Zuhra Urinbayevna

Matyoqubova Fotima Urinbayevnava

Urganch Davlat Universiteti

Boshlang'ich ta'lim yo'nalishi 2-kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya: Maqolada kichik maktab yoshidagi bolalarning o'qish faoliyati, qiziqish va harakatchanligi, ulardagi aqliy taraqqiyot rivojlanishiga tasir etuvchi omillar, oquvchilarda qiziqishlar, aqliy taraqqiyot rivojlanishi va ularning ahamiyati haqida malumot beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: aqliy rivojlanish, o'quvchi, kichik maktab yoshi, qiziqish, mustaqil fikrlash, malaka va ko'nikma.

Аннотация: В статье представлены сведения о читательской активности, интересе и подвижности детей младшего школьного возраста, факторах, влияющих на развитие у них умственного развития, интересах учащихся, развитии умственного развития и их значении.

Ключевые слова: психическое развитие, школьник, младший школьный возраст, интерес, самостоятельное мышление, компетентность и умения.

Abstract: The article provides information on the reading activity, interest and mobility of children of junior school age, factors influencing the development of mental development in them, interests of students, the development of mental development and their importance.

Key words: mental development, student, junior school age, interest, independent thinking, competence and skills.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilar ishonuvchan, tashqi taassurotlarga beriluvchan bo'ladilar. Buyuk alomallarimiz takidlaganidek, kishining fe'l atvori hammadan ko'ra ko'proq hayotining dastlabki yillarida tarkib topadi va unda shu davrda paydo bo'lgan

sifatlar mustahkam o'rnashib kishining ikkinchi tabiatiga aylanadi. Insonning ikkichi tabiatida tabiiy hissiyotlarni fazilatlarini tarkib toptirish yukask axloq normalarini shakllantirish uchun butun ma'suliyat boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisining zimmasiga tushadi. Bolaning mazkur davrida o'qituvchining har bir gapi har bir hatti harakati ta'sir ko'rsatish uning uchun haqiqat mezoni vazifasini bajaradi. Chunki o'quvchilar o'qituvchilarga qattiq ishonadilar. Uning fikr mulohazalariga quloq soladilar. Pedagogik nazokatida jiddiy tasvirlanadilar. Talablarga hamisha amal qiladilar. U bergan topshiriqlarni bekamu kust bajarishga intiladilar. To'g'ri mulohaza yurtishga o'rganish noma'qul qiliqlardan tiyish va musiqa tinglashga odatlantirish ularga nimalar bilan shug'ullanish kerakligini, burch hissini tushuntirish ular bilan o'qilgan kitoblarni, ko'rilgan tomoshalarni muhokama qilish imkoniyati tug'iladi. Kichik maktab yoshdagi o'quvchilarning axloqiy sifatlarni rivojlantirishdagi ko'zlangan maqsadga erishish uchun ularning yoshi va psixologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olish shart.

O'qish faoliyati kichik maktab Yoshidagi o'quvchining aql-idroki, sezgirligi, kuzatuvchanligi, eslab qolish va esga tushirish imkoniyatlarining rivojlanishi uchun muhim shart-sharoitlar yaratadi, hisoblash malakalarini shakllantiradi. SHu Yoshdagi bola idrokining o'tkirligi, ravshanligi, sofligi, aniqligi, xayolining yorqinligi, xotirasining kuchliligi, tafakkurining yaqqolligi o'zining qiziquvchanligi, ishonuvchanligi bilan boshqa Yoshdagi bolalardan ajralib turadi. Kichik maktab davrida o'qish faoliyati bilan shug'ullanish, jumladan, moddiy narsalarning har xil xossalari bilan tanishish sezgilarning o'sishiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Kichik maktab Yoshidagi o'quvchilarda asosan farq qila olish, ko'rish va eshitish sezgilari ayniqsa tez o'sadi. 7-10 Yoshli bolalarda ranglarning tuslarini sezish 45% ortishi, 10-12 Yoshgacha bolalarda esa 65% gacha ortishi rus olimlari tomonidan aniqlanilgan. Kichik maktab o'quvchilarini rasm chizishga o'rgatish ranglarni farqlash sezgirligining o'sishiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ohanglarni farq qilish sezgirligi, ayniqsa bolalarga musiqa va ashula o'rgatish jarayonida kuchli suratda o'sadi. Sezgilarning o'sishida Shuningdek, jismoniy tarbiya mashg'ulotlarining ham ahamiyati katta. Aniq harakat qilishga jalb etuvchi mashqlar bolalarning muskul-harakat sezgilarini o'stiradi. Kichik maktab davriga kelib idrokning hamma turlari asosan ta'lim- tarbiya tufayli mazmun, aniqlik,

ravshanlik jihatdan ko'p darajada takomillashadi. Mazkur Yoshdagi bolalar o'z idroklarining aniqligi, ravonligi, o'tkirligi bilan boshqa Yosh davrdagi insonlardan keskin farq qiladi. Ular har bir narsaga berilib, o'ta sinchkovlik bilan qarashlari sababli idrokning muhim xususiyatlarini o'zlashtirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar.

Ma'lumki, o'quvchilarning psixologik xususiyatlari har xil bo'lib, bir o'quvchiga muvaffaqiyat bilan qo'llangan tarbiyaviy ta'sir vositasi boshqa birga qo'llanilganda kutilgan natijani bermasligi mumkin. Tarbiyaviy tadbirlar o'quvchilarga yakkama-yakka yondoshib amalga oshirilsa yaxshiroq samaraga erishilishi shubhasizdir. Mazkur vazifalarni amalga oshirish o'qituvchi o'quvchilarning xususiyatlarini qanchalik o'rganganligiga bog'liqdir. Ta'lim jarayonida har bir o'quvchining psixik dunyosiga oqilona yo'l topa olish muvaffaqiyatlarning garovidir.

Ta'lim - tarbiya jarayonida bolalarni hayoti va faoliyatini shunday uyushtirish lozimki, bunda bola shaxsining kichik yoshida oquvchilarda tarkib topgan xususiyatlar tobora boyib va mustahkamlanib boradi. Maktab ta'limining dastlabki yillaridagi bilishga bo'tgan qiziqishlar, tevarak atrofdagi olamni bilishga bo'lgan qiziqish ko'proq intellektual qiziquvchanlikni sezilarli ravishda rivojlantiradi.

Psixologlarning ta'kidlashicha, dastavval ayrim faktlarga, boshqa narsalardan ajratib olinadigan hodisalarga nisbatan qiziqishlar hosil bo'ladi. O'qish faoliyatida kichik yoshdagi o'quvchilarning aqliy jarayonlari bilish uchun bo'tgan qiziqishlar bilan faollashib qiziqish o'quvchilarning aqliy faoliyati asosida paydo bo'tadi va uning shaxsiy individual sifatida o'quvchilarning ana shu aqliy faoliyatini yanada rivojlantiradi. O'quvchilarning qiziqishlari mazmuni, barqarorligi jihatdan hilma - xildir. Keng mazmunli va barqaror qiziqishlar o'quvchilarning yoshligidan paydo bo'ta boshlaydi.

Ma'lumki I-II sinf o'quvchilarida xali qiziqishlar yaqqol namoyon bo'lmaydi, o'quvchilar o'qish jarayonida hamma narsalarga qiziqish bilan munosabatda bo'tadilar. O'zlari o'zlashtirgan faoliyat ularni qanoatlantiradi. Keyinchalik esa, sabablarni, qonuniyatlarni, hodisalar o'rtasidagi aloqa va bog'tiqliklarni bilib olish uchun bo'tgan qiziqishlar rivojlanadi. Agar I-II sinf o'quvchilarini "Bu nima?" - degan savol ko'proq qiziqтира, bir muncha kattaroq yoshdagi bolalar uchun "Nima sababdan?", "Qanday

qilib?" degan savollar muhim bo`lib qoladi. Oqish malakasining rivojlanishi bilan kitob o`qishga qiziqish yuzaga keladi. Dastavval kitob o`qishga, undan so`ng esa mazmuni o`kir va qiziqarli bo`lgan muayyan adabiyotlarni, ertaklarni o`qishga, keyinchalik qiyin bo`lmagan ilmiy sarguzashtlar haqida kitoblarni o`qishga qiziqish paydo bo`ladi. I-II sinf o`quvchilarini o`zlashtirayotgan materialni mazmuni, o`qish ishlarining ayrim usullari o`ziga jalb eta boshlaydi. III va IV sinf o`quvchilarining mustaqilligi o`sib boradi. Bu yoshdagi o`quvchilar aqliy faoliyat usullari, oz xotirasi, nutqi, diqqati hamda irodasini o`stirish bilan bog`liq bo`lgan barcha ishlarga qiziq boshlaydi. IV sinfda o`quvchilar o`zlarining har xil fanga bo`lgan qiziqishlarini aniq belgilaydilar. Fanlardan ba`zilariga ko`proq e`tibor berib uni yoqtirsalar, ba`zilarini yoqtirmaydilar. O`quvchilar qaysi ishdan ko`proq qanoat hosil qilsalar, shu ishlar ularda qiziqish paydo qiladi. Bola ma`lum ishni bajarayotganda o`ziga bo`lgan ishonchni yo`qotmasligi, o`ziga topshirilgan ishni bajara olishni bilish, buning uchun esa faqat g`ayrat - shijoat ko`rsatish kerakligini anglashi kerak. O`quvchilarda ta`lim va tarbiya olish, dam olish tartibining to`g`ri uyushtirilishi ham oquvchilarda qiziqishlarning barqaror bolishida muhim ahamiyatga ega. O`quvchilarning qiziqishlari kattalarni diqqat e`tiborida bolishi lozim. Bolalarni ijobiy qiziqishlari kattalar tomonidan rag`batlantirishi, quvvatlantirilishi kerak. Ularni qiziqishlarini payqash, uning uchun eng sevimli, doimo o`ziga jalb etadigan faoliyatni e`tiborga olmaydigan o`qituvchi va ota-onalar yomon pedagog va yomon tarbiyachidir. O`quvchi uchun o`qituvchi hayotining eng yaxshi idealidir. Doimo oldinga qarab intiluvchi, mazmunli keng qiziqishlar bilan yashovchi o`qituvchi o`quvchilarga yuksak ma`naviy qiziqishlarni, aqliy rivojlanishni paydo bolishiga yordam beradi. Shu bilan bir qatorda texnikaga, hozirgi zamon texnikalari, eng yangi tipdagi avtomobil, samolyot, kopmyuterga bolgan qiziqishlar tez tarkib topadi. Qishloq maktablarining III va IV sinf o`quvchilari qishloq xo`jaligiga nisbatan sezilarli darajada o`z qiziqishlarini namoyon qila boshlaydi. Bolalar parandalarni, uy hayvonlarini bajonidil boqadilar va ular haqida ma`lumotlar to`play boshlaydilar. Bu esa bolalarni bilish darajasini rivojlanishiga ta`sir etib boradi. Kichik maktab yoshidagi bolalarda o`qishga bolgan qiziqishni rivojlanishi to`g`ridan - to`g`ri ta`limning tashkil qilinishiga bogliq. Shuning uchun o`qituvchi boshlang`ich sinf o`quvchilarida

qiziqishlar rivojlanishining qonuniyatlarini nazarda tutishlari kerak. O`quvchilarda qiziqishlar, aqliy taraqqiyot rivojlanishi oddiydan murakkabga, ma'lumdan noma'lumga, yaqindan uzoqqa, tasvirlashdan tushuntirishga, faktlardan umumlashtirishga qarab boradi. O`quvchilarni ta'limni o'zlashtirishga quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratish lozim:

- O`quvchilar qanchalik yosh bolsalar, ta'lim shunchalik korgazmali bolishi hamda faol harakt qilish katta rol o'ynaydi.

Barcha o'quvchilar bir xil bilimga ega emas, ular turli tayyorgarlik darajasiga ega va bundan boshqacha bo'lishi ham mumkin emas. Shu sababli berilgan materialni bilmaslik past o'zlashtirishning asl sababini ko'rsatmasligi mumkin.

Bilamizki, ko'pchilik pedagoglar o'quvchilarning aqliy rivojlanishini baholashda qiynaladilar va buning oqibatida ularning ish faoliyatida ta'lim jarayonida hisobga olinishi lozim bo'lgan muhim omil go'yoki chetda qolib ketadi.

Shuni ta'kidlab o'tish kerakki, o'quvchilarning aqliy rivojlanish darajasi ulardagi nazariy yoki amaliy bilim olishga bolgan qobiliyat yoki bilimning mavjudligi bilangina aniqlanmaydi. O`quvchining aqliy rivojlanish darajasi tafakkur jarayonlarining rivojlanganligi, o'quv materialining muhim va asosiylarni ajrata olishi, olgan bilim yoki hosil qilingan, o'zlashtirilgan ko`nikmani boshqa faoliyatga ko'chira olishi, turli nazariy bilimlarni amalda qo`llay olishi, mustaqil fikrlashi, xulosa chiqara olishi kabi bir qancha belgilar bilan aniqlanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda uchinchi sinf o'quvchilarning odob tog'risdidagi fikr, va mulohazalari mazmuni va shakli va tuzilishi bilan fikr mulohazalaridan farqlanadi. Buning sababi ularning turmush tajribasi ko'lami kengroqligi yosh davri xususiyatiga bog'liq farq bilan narsaga turlicha qarsh har xil yondashish muammo mohiyatini ochib berish uslubi bo'yicha ham farqlar mavjuddir. I-III sinf o'quvchilarida axloqiy tushunchalarni tarkib topishi uchun avvalo har bir tushunchaning muhim alomatini ajratishning umumlashtiruvchi ikkinchi darajali belgilarni topishi o'zgartirish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Boymurodov N Amaliy psixologiya T.: 2008 y- 316 b.
2. Dilnoza Xalkuziyeva ., Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni maktabga axloqiy-irodaviy tayyorligining psixologik jihatlari. SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS. 2021/6, pp 704-706
3. Ivanov P.I. M.Zufarova "Umumiy psixologiya" T.: 2008 y
4. Jo'raev S. , F.Qodirov "Kichkintoylar nutqini o'stirish" T.: 2005 y.
5. Nishonova Z. Alimova G. "Bolalar psixologiyasi va uni o'qitish metodikasi" T.: 2006 y
6. Nishonova Z.T. Dostmuxammedova Sh.A. To'lyaganova Sh.T. Pedagogik psixologiya. Toshkent 2011
7. Voxidov M. "Bolalar psixologiyasi" T.: Oqituvchi. 1982 y.

MALAKA OSHIRISH JARAYONIDA TINGLOVCHILARNING KASBIY SHAXSIY SIFATLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Nazirov Qudrat Yuldashevich

Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti Farg'ona filiali tadqiqotchisi, "Jismoniy tarbiya, sport nazariyasi va uslubiyoti" kafedrasini mudiri

Annotatsiya: Maqolada malaka oshirish jarayonida barcha yo'nalishdagi kurs tinglovchilarining kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirishning muhim jihatlari tahlil qilib berilgan. Bugungi kun talabiga javob beradigan har bir pedagog xodim kasbiy kompetentligini qanday qilib shakllantirib borishining usul va uslublari haqida fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: malaka oshirish, kasbiy kompetentlik, pedagogika, texnologiya, metodika, kasbiy kompetentlik, toifa, tizim.

KIRISH

Turli toifadagi mutaxassislar pedagogik kompetentligi va unga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni tadqiq etishga keyingi paytlarda qiziqish ancha kuchayib bormoqda. Bu boradagi qarashlar, fikr-mulohazalarning turli-tumanligi mazkur muammo xususida hozircha tizimlashtirilgan, yagona konseptual model yaratishga imkon bermayapti. Albatta, kasbiy pedagogik kompetentlikni tushunish shaxs faoliyatining turli ko'rinishlarini tahlil etish barobarida aniqlashtiriladi, shuning uchun biz ushbu muammoga o'qituvchi faoliyatini o'rganish misolida murojaat qilmoqchimiz.

ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI

Turli sohalarda "kompetensiya" va "kompetentlik" atamalariga turlicha tavsif beriladi. A.A.Mashinyan¹ o'zining ilmiy izlanishlari natijalariga ko'ra ushbu ikki tushunchaga quyidagicha izoh beradi. Kompetensiya – ma'lum bir faoliyat turi yoki

¹ Машиньян А.А., Кочергина Н.В. О компетентности и компетенциях в образовании. - pnojurnal.wordpress.com/archive15/15-0. С. 43-46. Электронный ресурс. Дата обращения 20.12.2021

aniq bir toifadagi vazifalarni amalga oshirishdagi bilim, ko'nikma, malakalarning tizimli yig'indisi hisoblanadi. Kompetensiya pedagogikada mohiyatiga ko'ra oliy darajada rivojlangan ko'nikma, qobiliyatlar tavsifi sifatida talqin etiladi. Insonlarning ma'lum bir kompetentlikka ega bo'lishi uchun shu sohaga doir kompetensiyalarni egallashi talab etiladi. "Kompetentlik" va "kompetensiya" tushunchalaridan foydalanishda dastlab ularning mohiyatini ajratib olish lozim. Kompetentlik shakllanuvchi, rivojlanuvchi xususiyat hisoblanadi, kompetensiya esa faoliyat strukturasi sifatida o'zlashiriladi. Ayrim hollarda tadqiqotchilar tomonidan "kompetensiyani shakllantirish, rivojlantirish" kabi jummalardan foydalanish holatlari uchraydi². Bu ma'no va mazmun jihatdan xato hisoblanadi.

Hozirda zamonaviy o'qituvchidan ta'lim tizimiga qo'yilayotgan yangi-yangi talablarga javob berishi, ularning mazmun-mohiyatini to'g'ri anglashi, o'quvchilarni psixologik, pedagogik qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun turli vositalarga (metod, metodika, texnikalar) ega bo'lishlari lozim. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 25 yanvardagi "Xalq ta'limi sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash hamda uzluksiz kasbiy rivojlantirish tizimini joriy qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"³ gi PQ-4963-son qaroriga ko'ra malaka oshirish kursini tamomlagan tinglovchilar kelgusi faoliyatda nazariy bilim va amaliy ko'nikmalarni qo'llay olish, fanni o'qitish, pedagogik va axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalariga oid kompetensiyalarga ega bo'lishi kerakligi belgilangan.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI VA EMPIRIK TAHLIL

Malaka oshirish jarayonida o'qituvchilar ehtiyojini tahlili ularning o'quv jarayoni hamda o'quvchilarni psixologik va pedagogik qo'llab-quvvatlash bora-sida yetarlicha ko'nikmalarga ega emasliklari, ta'lim-tarbiya sifatini oshirish bo'yicha maktab ma'muriyati hamkasblari, psixologlar va ota-onalar jamoasi bilan hamkorlikda faoliyat olib borish qobiliyatiga ega emasligini ko'rsatdi⁴.

² <https://journal.fledu.uz/uz/horizhij-tillarni%D1%9E%D2%9BBitishda-badiij-adabiyotdan-fojaldanish-reproduktiv-ompetencziyani-shakllantirish-omili-sifatida/>

³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 25 январдаги "Халқ таълими соҳасидаги илмий-тадқиқот фаолиятини қўллаб қувватлаш ҳамда узлуқсиз касбий ривожлантйриш тизимини жорий қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида" ги ПҚ-4963-сон қарори. - <https://lex.uz/docs/5239538>

⁴ Морева Н.А. Основы педагогического мастерства. Практикум. Учебник для ВУЗов. - М.: Просвещение, С-73.

Bugungi kunda insonning o'z kasbiy salohiyatiga to'g'ri baho bera olishi juda muhim. Malaka oshirish ta'limining hambugungi kundagi eng dolzarb vazifalaridan biri bu mutaxassislarda o'z kasbiy bilim va salohiyatiga tanqidiy ruhni shakllantirish, o'z ustida ishlashga bo'lgan intilishni tarkib toptirishdir. Ushbu jarayonni quyidagi psixologik mexanizmlar orqali amalga oshirish mumkin:

1) mutaxassisdagi mavjud kasbiy ko'nikma, malaka va yangi kasbiy talablar o'rtasidagi nomutanosibliklarni bartaraf etish;

2) o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotgan, zamon talablariga mos bo'lmagan kasbiy ustanovka, dunyoqarashni o'zgartirish;

3) o'z-o'zini kasbiy rivojlantirish, kasbga doir qobiliyatlarini namoyon etishga nisbatan motivatsiyaning mavjud bo'lishi va h.k.⁵

Ushbu mexanizmlar malaka oshirish kurslarining eng muhim ustuvor yo'nalishlarini aniqlashga asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Zamonaviy pedagogik psixologiyada "o'qituvchining kasbiy kompetensiyasi" va uning tarkibiy qismlari turlicha talqin etiladi.

A.K.Markovaga ko'ra kasbiy kompetentli pedagog yuqori darajada pedagogik faoliyat, pedagogik muloqot olib bora oladi, shuningdek o'quvchilar ta'lim-tarbiyasida ham a'lon natijalarga erisha oladi. Shu bilan birga pedagogning kompetentli ekanligi uning kasbiy bilim, malaka darajasi va kasbga bo'lgan munosabati, psixologik sifatlarining o'zaro uyg'unligi bilan ham belgilanadi⁶.

N.V.Kuzminaning⁷ fikriga ko'ra o'qituvchizamon bilan hamnafas bo'lib yurishi uchun undagi kompetentlik quyidagi besh tarkibiy qismdan iborat bo'lishi lozim:

1) dars beriladigan o'z fani sohasida maxsus va kasbiy kompetensiya;

2) o'quvchilar bilim va ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga doir uslubiy kompetensiya;

3) muloqotga doir ijtimoiy-psixologik kompetensiya;

⁵ Психологические условия личностно- профессионального развития педагога в системе повышения квалификации. автореф. диссерт. псих, наук / А.Д.Тасмуханова. - А.. 2011. - 57 с.

⁶ Маркова А.К. Психологический анализ профессиональной компетентности учителя // Советская педагогика. - 1990. - № 8. - С. 82-88

⁷ Кузьмина Н.В. Специалисты — субъекты изучения продуктивности своей деятельности (в свете акмеологической теории фундаментального образования) // Акмеология-2005. Методологические и методические проблемы. СПб.: Изд-во ЦСИ, 2005.

4) o'quvchilarga motiv berish, ularni qobiliyat va yo'nalishlarini boshqarishga oid differensial-psixologik kompetensiya;

o'z kasbiy va shaxsiy sifatlariga baho berishga oid autopsixologik kompetensiya.

Shu bilan birga A.K.Markova o'qituvchi kasbiy kompetenligini to'rt tarkibiy qismga ajratadi:

1) kasbiy psixologik va pedagogik bilimlar;

2) kasbiy-pedagogik ko'nikma;

3) kasbiy ustanovkalari;

4) o'qituvchining kasbiy bilim va ko'nikmalar egallashiga asos bo'luvchi shaxsiy sifatleri; shuningdek, o'qituvchi mehnatfaoliyatining to'rt jabhasi:

- pedagogik faoliyat (texnologiya);

- pedagogik muloqot (ijtimoiy muhit);

- shaxslilik (qadriyatlar yo'nalganligi, ichki ruhiy olami);

- o'quvchilarning ta'lim, tarbiya olganlik darajasi.

A.K.Markova fikricha, o'qituvchi mehnatiga o'quvchilarning psixik rivojlanishiga qarab baho berish lozim. O'qituvchining bolalarga psixologik ta'sir eta olish imkoniyati birinchi vosita vazifasini bajarsagina, ijobiy natijaga erishish mumkin.

Fikrimizcha, I.Ya. Lerner⁸, V.V. Kraevskiy⁹, A.V. Xutorskiy¹⁰ asarlarida pedagogik kompetentlik umumiy tuzilmasining muhim tarkibiy qismlari yanada maqbul tarzda ifodalangan:

- kognitiv (pedagogik va maxsus bilimlarga ega bo'lish);

- texnologik (pedagogik hamkorlik va fanni o'qitishga doir metod, texnologiya, qobiliyatlarning mavjudligi);

- shaxslilik (shaxs, psixologik, axloqiy xususiyatlar, ustanovkalar).

Ushbu holatda kompetensiyaning tarkibiy qismlari nazariy bilimlar, texnologiyalar, qadriyatlar asosida o'zaro bir-biriga bog'langan bo'ladi. O'qituvchining o'z pedagogik va fanga oid maxsus bilimlarini oshirib borishi mustaqil o'qib-o'rganish, turli

⁸ Лернер И.Я. Философия дидактики и дидактика как философия. - М.: Педагогика, 1995. - 97 с.

⁹ Краевский В.В., Бережнова Е.В. Методология педагогики: новый этап. - М.: Академия, 2006. - 394 с.

¹⁰ Хуторской А.В. Педагогика: Учебник для вузов. Стандарт третьего поколения. - СПб.: Питер, 2019. - 608 с.

shakldagi malaka oshirish kurslarida ishtirok etish, konferensiya, davra suhbatlarida ishtirok etish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Pedagogik hamkorlik va fanni o'qitishga doir metod, texnologiya, qobiliyatlar esa ixtisoslashgan amaliy mashg'ulot, ishchanlik o'yinlari, treninglarda ishtiroki orqali rivojlanib boradi. Metodist, o'qituvchi yoki boshqa tegishli mas'ullar uchun eng murakkab vazifa pedagoglarning tegishli shaxs sifatlarini rivojlantirish uchun munosib shart-sharoit yaratishdir. Chetdan turib o'qituvchining kasbga bo'lgan munosabati, motivatsiyasini shakllantirish mumkin emas, bunga faqatgina uni qo'llab-quvvatlash, shart-sharoit yaratish, rag'batlantirib borish orqali erishish mumkin.

Uzluksiz ta'lim tizimida asosiy e'tibor mutaxassisning shaxs sifatlarini rivojlantirishga qaratilishi kerak. Chunki kasbiy sohada o'z oldiga to'g'ri maqsad qo'ya olishi, o'zgarishlarga ongli munosabatda bo'lishi pedagogning rivojlanishdagi har qanday to'siqlarni yengib o'tishini ta'minlaydi. Kompetensiyaga oid shaxsiy sifatlar quyidagi ko'rsatkichlar bilan ifodalanadi:

- asosiy e'tiborini ta'lim-tarbiyaga qaratish va kasbiy rivojlanishga qiziqish;
- ta'lim texnologiyalarini faol va maqsadli qo'llashga nisbatan kuchli motiv;
- mustaqillik, qat'iyatlilik;
- tanqidiy tafakkur;
- ijtimoiy hamkorlikka tayyorlik va h.k.

Malaka oshirish kursi amaliy mashg'ulotlarini ishlab chiqishda tinglovchilarning ta'lim va kasbga oid muammoli vaziyatlarni aniq va ob'ektiv bayon etish, maqsad va vazifalarni to'g'ri rejalashtirish, har bir modul yakunida o'z-o'zini boshqarish, erishgan natijalariga munosib baho bera olishlariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi.

Malaka oshirish kurslari o'quv mashg'ulotlarida turli interaktiv, tinglovchilarni mustaqil ishlash, tashabbus ko'rsatishga undovchi metodlardan foydalaniladi. Biroq ayrim toifadagi, o'zini namoyish etishni istamaydigan, tayyor uslubiy mahsulotlarni ma'lumot uchun olishni istovchi tinglovchilar ham uchraydi. Shuningdek, mashg'ulot o'qituvchi professor-o'qituvchilar orasida ham tinglovchilarning yuqori darajada faol bo'lmasligi, monologik ma'ruza o'qishni afzal ko'ruvchilari ham uchrashi mumkin.

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

Xulosa o‘rnida quyidagilarni ta’kidlab o‘tish lozim:

1. Malaka oshirish va qayta tayyorlash ta’limida amaliy, trening mashg‘ulotlarga ko‘proq e’tibor berilishi, faol, interaktiv hamda zamonaviy metodlardan kengroq foydalanish, tinglovchilarda kasbiy kompetentligi samarali rivojini ta’minlaydi.

2. Malaka oshirish va qayta tayyorlash jarayonida tinglovchilarda mustaqil o‘z ustida ishlash, o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etishi lozim. Chunki, oliy ma’lumotli, ko‘p yillik mehnat faoliyatiga egapedagoglardan qisqa muddatda katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlarni eslab qolish, yodlashni talab qilish teskari natija berishi mumkin.

3. Kompetentlik keng tushuncha sifatida pedagog, o‘qituvchining o‘z professional, kasbiy vazifalarini bajarishga bo‘lgan nazariy va amaliy tayyorligini, sub’ekt sifatida tashqi olam, kishilar bilan munosabatlarini to‘g‘ri yo‘lga qo‘yishini anglatar ekan, ta’lim jarayonida mazkur xususiyatni qaror toptirish oldimizda turgan muhim vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 25 январдаги “Халқ таълими соҳасидаги илмий-тадқиқот фаолиятини қўллаб қувватлаш ҳамда узлуксиз касбий ривожлантириш тизимини жорий қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-4963-сон қарори. - <https://lex.uz/docs/5239538>
2. Абрамова Г.С. Практическая психология. - Москва, «Академический проект», 2001.
3. Дўстмухамедова Ш.А., Нишонова З.Т. ва бошқалар. Ёш даврлари ва педагогик психология. - Т.: Фан ва технологиялар, 2013.
4. Краевский В.В., Бережнова Е.В. Методология педагогики: новый этап. – М. Академия, 2006. - 394 с.
5. Кузьмина Н.В. Специалисты - субъекты изучения продуктивности своей деятельности (в свете акмеологической теории фундаментального образования) // Акмеология-2005. Методологические и методические проблемы. СПб.: Изд-во ЦСИ, 2005.

6. Лернер И.Я. Философия дидактики и дидактика как философия. - М.: Педагогика, 1995.
7. Маркова А.К. Психологический анализ профессиональной компетентности учителя // Советская педагогика. – 1990. - № 8. - С. 82-88
8. Морева Н.А. Основы педагогического мастерства. Практикум. Учебник для ВУЗов. -М.: Просвещение, 2006. - С.73.
9. Хуторской А.В. Педагогика: Учебник для вузов. Стандарт третьего поколения. -СПб.: Питер, 2019. - 608 с.
10. Ротова Н.А. Развитие коммуникативной компетенции педагога начального общего образования в системе повышения квалификации. автореф. Дис.канд. псих, наук / - С.. 2015. - 84 с.
11. Тасмуханова. А.Д. Психологические условия личностно- профессионального развития педагога в системе повышения квалификации. автореф. Дис канд. псих, наук /. - А.. 2011. - 57 с.

TABLE OF CONTENTS / ОГЛАВЛЕНИЯ / MUNDARIJA

№	The subject of the article / Тема статьи / Maqola mavzusi	Page / Страница / Sahifa
1	FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE AXIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF FUTURE TEACHERS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS	3
2	THE HISTORY OF LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE CONCEPT	17
3	THE DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN AGRICULTURE	20
4	TA'LIMDA RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYANING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI	25
5	POLIMETAL RUDALARNI BOYITISH SXEMALARI VA AJRATISH TARTIBLARI	33
6	ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK BAHOLASH VOSITALARI	38
7	EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING PUBLIC SERVICES TO THE POPULATION IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	42
8	SURXONDARYONING TAQIRSIMON TUPROQLARI SHAROITIDA INGICHKA TOLALI G'O'ZANI PARVARISHLASHDA QO'SHIMCHA OZIQUALARNING TA'SIRI O'RGANISH	50
9	TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS	55
10	RESEARCH ON BENEFICIAL PROPERTIES OF INULIN AND TYPES OF MONOSACCHARIDES IN HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS PLANT	59
11	SIGIRLAR ENDOMETRITLARINI ANIQLASH VA DAVOLASH USULLARI	65
12	“ЗАФАРНОМА” АСАРИДА КЕЛТИРИЛГАН АМИР ТЕМУР НОМАЛАРИНИ МАЗМУН МОҲИЯТИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ТАРИХИЙ АҲАМИЯТИ	73
13	DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING THE HEADLINES OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRESS INTO THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE	76
14	БИР НОЪМАЛУМЛИ НОЧИЗИК ТЕНГЛАМАЛАР	84
15	ОДДИЙ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛ ТЕНГЛАМА УЧУН ЧЕГАРА МАСАЛА ВА БАЗИС ФУНКЦИЯЛАР	90
16	YOSHLAR MUOMMOLARING AMALIY TALQINI MUNAOSABAT VA YECHIMI	99
17	THE USE OF THE METHOD “KEYS-STADI” (OR “STUDY KEYS”) IN THE LESSONS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE 8TH GRADE	110
18	ЎТМОИЙ ПЕДАГОГНИНГ МАКТАБ YOSHIDAGI BOLALAR BILAN OLIB BORADIGAN ISH FAOLIYATI	115

19	DIFFICULTIES IN LISTENING AND UNDERSTANDING SPEECH IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	119
20	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION IN THE PUBLIC AND SOCIO-POLITICAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY	122
21	STUDY OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES PRODUCED BY THE "GREEN SYNTHESIS" METHOD USING ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPY	127
22	CHINA`S PARTICIPATION AT GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS	134
23	FUNCTIONING OF GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS AS THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN WORLD ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	141
24	TRANSPORT SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS	149
25	PANDEMIYA SHAROITIDA O`ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI TOMONIDAN INQIROZGA QARSHI QO`LLANILGAN MONETAR SIYOSAT TAHLILI	157
26	ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ХОРИЖИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРНИ ЖАЛБ ҚИЛИШ ВА ИНВЕСТИЦИОН МУҲИТИНИ ОШИРИШНИНГ САМАРАЛИ ЙЎЛЛАРИ	168
27	REAL SEKTOR TARKIBIDA KICHIK BIZNES SOHASINI IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI	179
28	АНАЛИЗ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ РАЗВИТИЯ МИРОВОГО РЫНКА КАПИТАЛОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. ТРЕНДЫ МИРОВОГО РЫНКА И УЗБЕКИСТАНА	190
29	O`ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MARKAZIY BANKINING MONETARIZMNI BOSHQARISHDA MONETAR DASTAKLARIDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGI TAHLILI	197
30	THE USE OF TRAINING COMPUTER PROGRAMS IN DISTANCE ENGLISH LESSONS	205
31	"BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA ONA TILI O`QITISHNING MAZMUNI VA VAZIFALARI"	210
32	"NUTQ VA UNI O`STIRISHDAGI AMALIY YORDAMLAR"	216
33	"KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI BOLALARNING AQLIY TARQQIYOTI RIVOJLANISHIGA TA`IR QILUVCHI OMILLAR"	221
34	MALAKA OSHIRISH JARAYONIDA TINGLOVCHILARNING KASBIY SHAXSIY SIFATLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	227