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УЛУЧШЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ УСТОЙЧИВОЙ МОДЫ И КАКИЕ СПЕЦИАЛИСТЫ НУЖНЫ В ЭТОЙ СФЕРЕ

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Аннотация: В статье описываются определение устойчивой моды, о том, как меняется fashion-индустрию уже сегодня и что можно сделать для того, чтобы молодые специалисты становились более квалифицированными и компетентными. Подчеркивается, что устойчивая мода исследуется сквозь призму потребительского поведения, определяется как культурная тенденция, направленная на продвижение экологически чистых и этических продуктов.

Ключевые слова: устойчивая мода, осознанная мода, характеристика, экобренд, экологичный fashion.

Устойчивая мода - термин, который мы употребляем все чаще, по мере того как все больше осознаем серьезное воздействие нашего потребительского выбора на окружающую среду. Но что на самом деле означает экологичный fashion?

Медленная или устойчивая мода - это одежда и аксессуары, которые производятся, продаются, используются и утилизируются экологически и социально ответственным образом.

В производстве поощряется использование местных, биоразлагаемых тканей и материалов, которые практически не оказывают вредного воздействия на окружающую среду. Таким образом, эти ткани могут в итоге вернуться в экосистему.

Экологически устойчивые бренды делают акцент на качестве, используя долговечные материалы и отделку, а также бережное по отношению к нашей планете производство.

Одежда, производимая брендами быстрой моды, не рассчитана на долговечность: цель состоит в том, чтобы заставить людей покупать больше и чаще. Выбирая экологически чистые бренды, которые гарантируют вневременность и качество своих изделий, вы можете сократить объем образуемых отходов, а также количество покупаемой одежды.

Ежегодно индустрия моды использует 93 млрд кубометров воды - этого достаточно для удовлетворения потребностей 5 млн человек.

Около 20% сточных вод во всем мире образуется в результате окрашивания и обработки тканей.

Из общего количества волокна, используемого для изготовления одежды, 87% сжигается или выбрасывается на свалку.

На индустрию моды приходится 10% ежегодных глобальных выбросов углерода, больше, чем на все международные рейсы и морские перевозки вместе взятые. При таких темпах выбросы парниковых газов в индустрии моды к 2030 году вырастут более чем на 50%.

Существует огромное количество современных технологий, которые меняют будущее. Те, кто не следит за меняющимся миром, могут остаться без бизнеса. Если ты дизайнер, в XXI веке ты не сможешь добиться ничего, если ты не смотришь в какие-то другие профильные специальности. Все инновации происходят на стыке специализаций и те, кто это понимает, сделают что-то классное для этого мира», - уверена Кристина Урусова. [1-6]

Каждый год в океан сбрасывается полмиллиона тонн пластиковых микроволокон, что эквивалентно 50 млрд. пластиковых бутылок. Микроволокна нельзя извлечь из воды, и они могут распространяться по пищевой цепочке. [7]

Осознанная мода: экологичные, этические и устойчивые бренды одежды

Для того чтобы разбираться в теме осознанной моды, важно уметь различать эти 3 понятия. И да, эти слова не являются синонимами - каждое из них имеет своё определение [8].

На Всемирном саммите по устойчивому развитию 2002-го года была представлена схема, по которой должны работать все бренды мира, стремящиеся к устойчивости.

В данной схеме устойчивым является то, что имеет баланс между тремя сферами:

экономикой, экологией и социумом (этичность). Таким образом, бренды, не развивающие какую-либо из этих сфер, не могут считаться устойчивыми, а только лишь этичными или экологичными.

Экологичный бренд

Такой бренд характеризуется использованием только экологичных тканей: органических и экофрендли. Не путать с натуральными

Помимо этого, экобренд стремится к уменьшению своего экологического следа, в процессе производства старается использовать как можно меньше природных ресурсов, для окрашивания и обработки изделий использует натуральные или экофрендли средства, уделяет особое внимание дизайну своего продукта, производит качественную, долговечную и безопасную одежду/обувь, заботится об условиях труда на производстве и по всей цепочке поставок.

Этичный бренд

Если экологичный бренд больше фокусируется на снижении негативного воздействия на окружающую среду, то для этичного бренда прежде всего важно соблюдение прав человека и животных. Однако и те, и другие характеристики в разной степени могут присутствовать и в экологичной, и в этичной компании.

Для этичного бренда недопустимы детский труд, принудительный труд и любые формы современного рабства, дискриминация, небезопасные условия труда. Работники получают достойную зарплату, имеют право на вступление в профсоюзы и коллективную защиту своих интересов.

Для этичного бренда характерно стремление к прозрачности. Это означает, что такая компания открыто публикует информацию о производстве и условиях труда, информацию о поставщиках, информацию о тканях и материалах (включая сертификаты).

Прозрачность не всегда означает, что бренд выполняет все требования по этичности или экологичности. Но это хороший инструмент, с помощью которого бренд проявляет уважение к покупателю и меняется к лучшему сам.

Устойчивый бренд

Как мы выяснили выше, экологичные и этичные бренды имеют вполне конкретные характеристики. Точно так же дело обстоит с устойчивым брендом, который совмещает в себе экологическую, этическую и экономическую сферы. Если бренд не развивается во всех трёх сферах, он не может считаться устойчивым.

Характеристики устойчивого бренда:

использование органических, экофрендли или переработанных тканей; использование этичных тканей; этичность труда;

ответственный подход к выбору поставщиков; прозрачность: бренд открыто публикует информацию о производстве, поставщиках, тканях и другую актуальную информацию; поддержка и развитие экономики региона производства; поддержка экологических или социальных инициатив.

Изначально компания считалась устойчивой, если в процессе своей деятельности она учитывала экологическую и этическую сферы и при этом получала прибыль.

Но в нынешней ситуации недостаточно просто минимизировать последствия деятельности или пытаться свести к нулю негативное влияние. Устойчивость сейчас - это инвестирование в восстановление и улучшение: поддержка незащищённых слоёв населения, поддержка традиционных ручных ремёсел, которые исчезают под напором производственных мощностей, инициативы по защите животных и окружающей среды: помощь ассоциациям по спасению исчезающих видов, защита лесов от вырубки и пожара, защита океана и его обитателей от пластикового мусора и многое другое.

Как стать специалистом по устойчивой моде

Некоторые из профессий индустрии экологичной моды связаны с тканями и дизайном, другие с управлением цепочкой поставок и этичным поиском поставщиков, третьи с аспектом корпоративной социальной ответственности. Вот только некоторые из них:

Модельер

Типичный день модного эко-дизайнера может состоять из анализа тенденций, исследования рынка (например, проведения времени в винтажных магазинах, торговых центрах и ярмарках), дизайна, технического рисунка, разработки графики и запуска образцов. Его функции также могут включать в себя контакты с поставщиками и поддержку съемок и шоу.

Менеджер по этической торговле

Его роль заключается в исследовании инновационных и устойчивых материалов, а затем интеграция их в производство. Он также может нести ответственность за поддержание надежной, безопасной и прозрачной программы этического соответствия, которой должны придерживаться поставщики и предприятия.

Специалист по инновациям в продуктах

Функции этой позиции включают в себя проведение исследований для выявления и успешного предложения новых ассортиментов и перспективных продуктов путем анализа материалов и разработки продуктов. Он также управляет отношениями с внешними агентствами, проводит переговоры с заводами и поставщиками.

Управляющий устойчивым развитием продукции

Этот специалист должен гарантировать, что образцы и продукция соответствуют стандартам качества и безопасности бизнеса. Кроме того, он управляет производством и устраняет потенциальные проблемы с доставкой. Решающее значение для успеха в этой должности имеет знание инноваций в материалах и разработке продуктов, а также глубокое понимание цепочки поставок и умение вести переговоры

Менеджер по корпоративной социальной ответственности

Эта работа подходит для тех, кто хочет изменить ситуацию в отрасли изнутри. Менеджер по КСО управляет внутренними и внешними процессами, связанными с определением и реализацией стратегий устойчивого развития, направленных на минимизацию рисков для бизнеса, уменьшение воздействия на окружающую среду и содействие экономическому и социальному развитию. Более того, он занимается поддержкой и улучшением взаимодействия с советом директоров, отношениями с инвесторами и пресс-службой, и мероприятиями по повышению осведомленности в масштабах компании, а также обеспечением соблюдения организацией законодательства.

Специалист по устойчивому развитию

Эта роль включает в себя разработку и реализацию программ компании по продвижению этических норм в отрасли. Менеджеры по устойчивому развитию берут на себя контроль за разработкой, внедрением, продвижением и

мониторингом экологических стратегий в организации. Инновационные решения рождаются на стыке профессий.

Заключение. Экологичная мода является важным аспектом ответственной моды, и крайне важно обеспечить, чтобы индустрия моды по-прежнему учитывала воздействие окружающей среды. Экологичная мода помогает сократить отходы и выбросы углекислого газа, а также способствует ответственному производству, распространению и потреблению модных товаров. Выбирая экологически чистую моду, люди могут помочь снизить воздействие индустрии моды на окружающую среду и продвигать более этичный и устойчивый подход к моде. Важно помнить, что каждый маленький шаг имеет значение на пути к более устойчивому будущему, а выбор экологически чистой моды - это простой и эффективный способ положительно повлиять на планету.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING

Nilufar Murodullayeva Sunnatillo qizi

Qarshi shahar 1- son ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab internati

Ingliz tili o`qituvchisi

Annotation. Pedagogical technologies have become an integral part of contemporary education, offering innovative methods to enhance teaching and learning experiences. This article explores the importance of these technologies, examining their impact on educational practices, student engagement, and outcomes. Through a comprehensive literature review and analysis of various pedagogical tools, the article provides insights into effective implementation strategies. It also discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with integrating technology into the educational system.

Keywords: Pedagogical technologies, education, teaching methods, student engagement, educational outcomes, technology integration.

The rapid advancement of technology has transformed various sectors, including education. Pedagogical technologies encompass a broad range of tools and methods designed to improve the teaching and learning process. These technologies include digital platforms, interactive software, virtual classrooms, and other innovative resources that facilitate knowledge transfer and skill development. This article aims to explore the significance of pedagogical technologies in education, highlighting their benefits, challenges, and potential future directions.

This study employs a qualitative research approach, utilizing interviews and surveys to gather data from educators and students on their experiences with pedagogical technologies. The sample includes 50 teachers and 200 students from various educational institutions. The data collection process involves semi-structured interviews with teachers and online surveys for students. Thematic analysis is used to identify key themes and patterns in the responses.

Pedagogical technologies play a crucial role in modern education, enhancing both teaching and learning experiences. Here are some key aspects of their importance:

Enhanced Engagement and Motivation:

Pedagogical technologies, such as interactive digital tools and multimedia resources, can make learning more engaging and enjoyable. This increased engagement often leads to higher motivation and better retention of information.

Personalized Learning:

With technologies like adaptive learning software, teachers can tailor educational content to meet the individual needs of students. This allows students to learn at their own pace and receive support in areas where they struggle.

Access to a Wealth of Resources:

The internet and digital platforms provide access to a vast array of educational resources, including videos, articles, simulations, and interactive activities. This wealth of material can enrich the curriculum and provide diverse perspectives.

Collaboration and Communication:

Tools like online forums, video conferencing, and collaborative platforms enable students and teachers to communicate and work together more effectively. This fosters a sense of community and enhances collaborative learning experiences.

Developing 21st Century Skills:

Integrating technology into education helps students develop essential skills, such as digital literacy, critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration. These skills are vital for success in today's technology-driven world.

Efficient Assessment and Feedback:

Digital tools allow for more efficient and timely assessment and feedback. Automated grading systems and analytics can provide immediate insights into student performance, helping educators adjust their teaching strategies accordingly.

Accessibility and Inclusivity:

Pedagogical technologies can make education more accessible to students with disabilities. For example, screen readers, subtitles, and adjustable text sizes can accommodate various learning needs, promoting inclusivity.

Flexibility and Convenience:

Online and blended learning models offer flexibility in terms of time and location, making it easier for students to access education regardless of their circumstances. This is especially important for adult learners and those with other commitments.

Data-Driven Decision Making:

Educational technologies often come with data analytics features that provide insights into student learning patterns and outcomes. Educators can use this data to make informed decisions about curriculum adjustments and teaching strategies.

Global Learning Opportunities:

Technologies enable students to connect with peers and educators worldwide, exposing them to diverse cultures and perspectives. This global interaction enriches the learning experience and broadens students' understanding of the world.

Incorporating pedagogical technologies into teaching is not just about using the latest gadgets or software; it's about creating meaningful learning experiences that leverage these tools to enhance the educational process.

Conclusions and Suggestions

In conclusion, pedagogical technologies play a crucial role in modern education, offering numerous advantages for both teachers and students. While the benefits are evident, addressing the challenges associated with technology integration is essential to ensure equitable and effective learning experiences. Future research should focus on developing strategies to bridge the digital divide and provide continuous support for educators. Additionally, policymakers should consider creating comprehensive frameworks that promote the responsible and ethical use of technology in education.

Investment in Infrastructure: Governments and educational institutions should prioritize investments in technology infrastructure, ensuring that all students have access to the necessary tools and resources.

Professional Development: Continuous training programs for educators are essential to help them adapt to new technologies and integrate them effectively into their teaching practices.

Balanced Approach: While embracing technological advancements, educators should also emphasize the value of traditional teaching methods and interpersonal interactions.

Research and Development: Ongoing research is needed to explore innovative pedagogical technologies and their impact on different aspects of education, including student well-being and long-term outcomes.

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ХЎЖА АСПГАРДОН (САСЕРОН) АВЛИЁСИ

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Аннотация: Бухоро шариф заминида жуда кўп авлиёлар яшаб ўтган. Шу авлиёлардан бирлари Хўжа Аспгардон авлиёсидир. У кишининг тахаллусларини “охунди калон” деб аталган. Хўжа Аспгардонга Аллоҳ каромат ато қилган эди.

Калит сўзлар: Хўжа, фойтун, кадамжой, туғ, охунд, хужра, зиёрат.

Аннотация: В Бухарской Шарифской земле жило множество святых. Одним из таких святых является Ходжа Аспгардон. Прозвище этого человека называлось «охунди калон». Бог благословил Ходжа Аспгардона.

Ключевые слова: Ходжа, Файтун, Кадамжой, Туғ, Ахунд, Худжра, паломничество

Кириш. Бухорои шарифнинг ҳар бир қарич ери (зиёратгоҳ) авлиёлар шарофати билан зиёратгоҳга айланган. Зиёратгоҳлар инсониятга, унинг онгидаги тасаввуф ва тариқат оламидаги илк ғояларни кенг тарғиб этилишига улкан ҳисса қўшгани бугунги кунга келганда сир эмас. Бухорои шарифнинг ҳар бир қарич ери (зиёратгоҳ) авлиёлар шарофати билан зиёратгоҳга айланган¹. Бухоро шариф заминида жуда кўп авлиёлар яшаб ўтган. Шу авлиёлардан бирлари Хўжа Аспгардон авлиёсидир. У кишининг тахаллусларини “охунди² калон” деб аталган. Хожа Аспгардонга Аллоҳ каромат ато қилган эди. Отлар қабзият (пешоб) касаллигига чалинганда, Ҳазратнинг қабрлари атрофида уч марта айлантирилса, касалига Аллоҳ шифо берган. Ушбу зиёратгоҳ шунингдек арава, фойтун билан боғлиқ бўлган кишиларнинг авлиёси бўлиб, бу жойни муқаддас деб билишган. Ҳазратнинг кадамжолари Бухоро шаҳрининг ҳозирги 7-ниҳоясининг ичкари қисмида қурилган кўп қаватли уйлар орасида жойлашган. Кадамжода нафақат отлар балки кўп шундай касаликларга чалинган инсонлар ҳам ихлос билан шифо топиш учун уч марта айланиб кетиб, ўз касалликларига шифо топишган экан. Ушбу мазорни зиёрат қилар эканман, анча эски авлиёга дуч келгандек туюлди. Айтишларича, у ерлар мустақилликдан олдинги

¹ Кучкарова Гулноз Рахмоновна “Бухоро табаррук зиёратгоҳлар макони “ мақоласи, Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, журнал-3/6,2023-июнь.

² **Қаранг:** Охунд [1] (форс. اخوند) — мулла ёки домулланинг деярли синоними бўлган олим , устоз , мусулмонлар-нинг етакчиси ва диний раҳбари .

аҳволдан анча ободонлаштирилган экан. Ҳақиқатдан ҳам катта тепалик ва ундаги туғларни кўрган ҳар бир зиёратчининг кўнглидан аллақандай туйғулар ўтар экан. Кичкина ҳужрадаги имом зиёратгоҳни обод қилишга ҳали ҳануз ўз ҳиссаларини қўшиб келмоқда. Қадамжонинг тўлиқ номи Хўжа Аспгардон Сасерон деб айтилар экан.



Айрим манбаларда ёзилишича , Хўжа – Расулulloҳ соллаллоҳу алайҳи васалламнинг насабларига боғлиқ кишилар ёки Хожа (форс. — хожа, хўжайин) — сўфийликдаги тариқат тарафдорларига берилган унвон дейилган.

Зиёратгоҳда туғлар сони учтадир. Туғ³ — қадимдан Шарқ мамлакатларида



ҳукмдорлик, вазирлик, беклик ёхуд белги ҳисобланган. Туғ хўкиз ёки от думидан ясалган⁴. Агар битта авлиёда 3-та туғ бўлса , авлиёнинг 3-йўналишдан илми бўлганини билдирар экан яъни (тариқат илми, шариат илми, маърифат илми) . Бухороликлар туғ кўтаришни Искандар Зулқарнайдан меърос



қолган дейишади. Туғда 3-ҳил рамз бор :Қўл панжаси: бу инсоннинг дунёда ҳеч вақосиз келиб, ҳеч вақосиз кетиши, Оқ суф:

Ҳар бир муслимнинг фоний дунёда ахирги киядиган кийими оқ кафан эканлигини билдирадиган, Отнинг думи: Ҳар бир банда тириклигида қанча уринмай судралиб, ерга ишқаланиб меҳнат қилиши (ҳаёт машаққатдан иборат) эканлиги ва барибир бу нарса ўткинчи эканлигини билдирар экан. Сасерон зиёратгоҳида қудуқ, айвон , ва ҳужра жойлашган.

Материал ва усуллар. “Хожа аспгардон, Хожа Нуробод ва Хожа Сасерон – авлиёлари уч ака-ука бўлишган ва учаласи ҳам ҳаққа етиб авлиё даражасига

³ https://n.ziyouz.com/books/uzbek_tilining_izohli_lugati/O'zbek%20tilining%20izohli%20lug'ati%20-%20T.pdf 224-бет.

⁴ <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-t/tug-uz/>

кўтарилиб, Бухоронинг турли жойларида уларнинг муқаддас жасадлари дафн этилган “деб ёзади - Нарзулла Йўлдошев ўзининг “Бухоро авлиёлари тарихи” китобида. Садриддин Салим Бухорий ушбу авлиёлар ҳақида “Икки юз етмиш етти пир”, “Бухоронинг табаррук зиёратгоҳлари” китобларида маълумот бериб ўтган.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. Натижа ва Хожа Аспардон ёки Хожа Чоршанбе мазори Масжиди баландга яқин бўлган Хожа Аспардон номдаги маҳалласида жойлашган бўлган. 1930-1940- йилларда мазор вайрон қилиниб, тепалик текисланиб ташланган. 1919-1920-йилларда ушбу маҳаллада бир уйнинг ташқи томонидаги бир қиррасида кичкина қабр қурилган ва у қабрга Хўжа Аспардон авлиёси деб ёзилган. Мен Маҳаллий аҳолида яшовчи одамлардан бу қабр тошининг нега айнан шу жойда қуришганини сўраганимда бир ҳикояни айтиб беришди. Ҳикоя қилишларича бу уйнинг эгаси ҳар доим уйнинг пол қисмини куриб тугатгач, орадан кўп вақт ўтмасдан уйнинг пол қисми чўкиб кетар экан. Уйнинг эгаси шу уйнинг полини қураман деб неча маротоба уста киритиб тахлаб тугатиши билан яна ўша аҳвол уйнинг поли турмас ва чўкар экан. Бу уй эгалари маҳалла оқсақолларини чақириб воқеани айтиб беришгач, ёши улуг бир отахон бу ерда шундай мазор, авлиё, тепалик борлиги ҳақида айтиб берган эканлар. Буни эшитгач, Бир хатим Қуён қилиб, тиловат қилиб ушбу қабрни куриб қўйишган экан. Ўшандан сўнг уйнинг пол қисми куриб бўлгач ўз аҳволида бузилмай қолган экан. Ҳақиқатдан ҳам ишониб бўлмайдиган ходиса, бироқ бу ҳолатни бўламаган деб ҳам айтиш ножоиздир. Инсон кўрмайдиган, тушуниб етолмайдиган сабаблар, ва илм фан талаб қилиши керак бўлган далиллар камроқ бўлиши мумкин, аммо авлиёлар, қадамжоларнинг муқаддаслигини билишимиз биз зиёратчилар учун ҳам фахр, ҳам бурчлиги аҳамиятлидир.



Хулоса қилиб айтганда, асрлар давомида ўз мавқеини йўқотмаган зиёратгоҳлар, қадамжолар, авлиёлар зиёратчиларни ўзига жалб қилиб илм аҳлини ҳали ҳануз қизиқтириб келаётган экан, биз бу маданий-маърифий, диний ва фалсафий билим, натижа ва таҳлилларни келажак авлодга етказиш уларни чуқур ўрганиш ва ўргатиш ҳозирги замонда муҳим вазифамиздир.

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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT AND CONDITIONS OF
PATENTABILITY OF INVENTION IN THE LEGISLATION OF
UZBEKISTAN AND THE CIS COUNTRIES**

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ABSTRACT

As an object of industrial property, inventions are the first intellectual property object created by man. But not all inventions are considered patentable. In order to be recognized and protected by the state, the invention must meet certain requirements. In order to be eligible for a patent, an invention must be new, inventive, and applicable in a certain field. In this article, we will consider in detail the specific features of the invention as an object of intellectual property, conditions of patentability and their types in the countries of Uzbekistan, Russia and Georgia and compare their differences.

Keywords: Invention, patent, terms of patentability of invention, level of technical development, right of priority, level of inventiveness, product-related technical solution, method-related technical solution, patent expertise.

**O`ZBEKISTON VA MHD MAMLAKATLARI QONUNCHILIGIDA
IXTIRONING PATENTGA LAYOQATLILIGI TUSHUNCHASI VA
SHARTLARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI**

ANNOTATSIYA

Sanoat mulki obyektini hisoblangan ixtirolar inson tomonidan yaratilgan dastlabki intellektual mulk obyektini hisoblanadi. Ammo hamma ixtirolar ham patent olishga layoqatli hisoblanmaydi. Ixtiro davlat tomonidan e'tirof etilishi va muhofaza qilinishi uchun ma'lum talablarga javob bo'lishi kerak. Ixtiro patentga layoqatli bo'lishi uchun yangi, ixtirolik darajasiga ega hamda biror bir sohada qo'llash imkoniga ega bo'lishi kerak. Mazkur maqolamizda, O'zbekiston, Rossiya va Gruziya mamlakatlarida ixtironing intellektual mulk obyektini sifatida o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, patentga layoqatlilik shartlari va ularning turlarini batafsil ko'rib chiqamiz va o'zaro farqlarini solishtiramiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Ixtiro, patent, ixtironing patentga layoqatlilik shartlari, texnika taraqqiyoti darajasi, ustuvorlik huquqi, ixtirochilik darajasi, mahsulotga oid texnik yechim, usulga taalluqli texnik yechim, patent ekspertizasi.

Invention is the first intellectual property object created by human. The history of inventions begins with the time when primitive man invented his first tools of labor and hunting. Since then, inventions have been the main factor in the development of technology and society in general.

The main reason for creating inventions is, first of all, the material, social and cultural needs of a certain society. As the main factor in the creation of inventions of mankind, his mind and intelligence come to the fore. That is why a tangible or intangible object created as a result of a person's intellect (mental ability) is considered an object of intellectual property. Based on this, an invention is a new idea, a technical solution to certain needs in society, and in practice it is a discovery that allows solving a specific problem in any field of technology and meets the specified criteria.¹

In foreign literature, the invention is divided into 3 main types:

- Scientific and technological (including medicine);
- Socio-political (including economics and law);
- Humanistic or cultural.

Scientific and technological inventions include: railways, aviation, vaccination, vaccines, hybridization, antibiotics, astronautics, the atomic bomb, computing, the Internet, and the smartphone.

Socio-political inventions include: new laws, institutions, philosophies and procedures. For example, the British Parliament, the US Constitution, the Red Cross, the Olympic Games, the United Nations, the European Union, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as movements such as socialism, zionism, suffragism, feminism, and animal rights veganism.

Humanistic or cultural inventions. For example, in the field of linguistics: alphabets and all neologisms (new words) (Shakespeare invented about 1700 words). Literary inventions include epic, tragedy, comedy, novel, renaissance, neoclassicism, romanticism, symbolism, postmodernism, and (according to Freud) psychoanalysis. The inventions of artists and musicians include oil painting, printing, photography, musical tonality, jazz, rock, opera, and the symphony orchestra. Philosophers have discovered logic (several times), dialectic, idealism, materialism, utopia, anarchism, positivism, pragmatism, and deconstruction. Religious thinkers are responsible for inventions such as monotheism, pantheism, Mormonism, iconoclasm, Puritanism, deism, Buddhism, ecumenism, and the Baha'i faith. Some of these genres and trends, currents and worldviews may seem to have existed since time immemorial or appeared spontaneously, but many of them had inventors.²

Then, let's dwell a little on the concept of patent. The word patent comes from the Latin word "patentis", which means "open", "clear". A patent is a unique exchange between the inventor and society. The inventor discloses his creation to the society,

¹ «Patentshunosluk, litsenziyalash va sertifikatlash» fani (textbook). T.: - TDIU, 2010 yil. 272 pages.

² Epstein, Mikhail (2016-12-20). "Inventive Thinking in the Humanities".

thereby increasing the level of technical progress, and for this he gets the absolute (monopoly) right to his patented invention guaranteed by the state.

A patent is a protection document given on behalf of the state to an object of industrial property (invention, utility model, industrial sample) and will be valid in a certain area for a certain period of time. Due to the fact that a patent is a document that gives absolute ownership rights to subjects, the issue of granting such absolute rights in a particular country is a special competence of that country.

Let's consider in detail the conditions of invention and its patentability in the **Republic of Uzbekistan**. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Inventions, Utility Models and Industrial Samples" of 2002, a product (in particular, a device, substance, microorganism strain, types of plant or animal cells) and method in any field (the process of performing actions on a material object with the help of material means) is recognized as an invention.

A patent for an invention can be granted only if the patent examiner recognizes that the invention is patentable, that is, it meets the established criteria of patentability. In other words, no application object (device, method, substance, product, etc.) can be called an invention until a positive decision of the patent examination is issued. According to the legislation of Uzbekistan, the criteria (or conditions) of the patentability of an invention are determined by its *novelty*, *inventive step* and *industrial application*.

- If the invention is not known to anyone according to the level of technical development, it is recognized as **novelty**.

- An invention has a degree of **inventiveness** if it is not obvious from the information till prior art.

- If the invention can be used in industry, agriculture, healthcare and other fields, it is recognized as **industrial applicable**.³

It is important to say that our local legislation does not provide a detailed explanation of the novelty, inventive step, and industrial application of the invention, which are the conditions for eligibility for a patent.

The prior art includes any information publicly available worldwide prior to the priority date of the invention. In this case, the prior art, which includes any information known to everyone in the world before the priority date of the invention, can be divided into two parts, namely:

1. Sources of information published and open to all use, including:

- Descriptions of published documents, applications for published inventions (from the date of their publication);

³ The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Design, Utility Models and Industrial Designs". No. 397-II. Tashkent.

- All publications – from the date of publication, if it is not possible to determine this date, from December 31 of the year indicated in the publication or from the last day of the month;

- Articles, monographs, reviews and other materials from the date of their publication;

- Reports on scientific research works in scientific and technical information bodies, project documents (from the date of submission to the authorized body);

- Dissertation materials and dissertation abstracts published under the manuscript right – from the date of entry into the library;

- Viewable sources of information (posters, prospectuses, drawings, etc.), from the date of confirmation of their availability with official documents;

- Oral lectures, speeches – from the date of such a lecture or speech. They must be recorded in the prescribed manner;

- News, messages broadcasted by radio, television, cinema. From the date such broadcast is broadcasted and recorded on the appropriate media (film, audio or videocassette).

2. Facts of open use of similar inventions (product, method, etc.), such as:

- Information about technical means known to everyone as a result of their use in the production process, in the product in use, including the pilot sample commissioned for use, or as a result of their introduction into economic circulation in another way – whether such information can be used in general from the date specified in the official document of confirmation;

- Exhibits on display, from the date they began to be displayed (an official document confirming this must be available).⁴

In addition, when determining the novelty of the invention, the applications submitted to the Office of the Agency with a much earlier priority date and not withdrawn are also included.

Georgia. Patentability of inventions in Georgia is governed by the Patent Law of Georgia, adopted in 1999 and amended in 2013 and 2017. This law regulates relations related to the creation, use and legal protection of inventions and utility models (according to Article 1).

In Georgia, the organization that accepts applications for inventions and grants patents to them is "Sakpatenti". Sakpatent of Georgia is an independent body operating in the field of intellectual property protection. Also, the concept of "inventor" is defined in the legislation. According to Article 2 of the law, an inventor is defined as a physical person who invented with his intellectual and creative work.

The validity period of the patented invention is 20 years from the date of submission of application to "Sakpatenti". According to the law of Georgia, the validity

⁴ A.Jumaxojayev. "Patentshunoslilik": Oliy o`quv yurtlari talabnlari uchun darslik. Toshkent "Mehnat", 2012, 384 bet.

period of a patented invention related to a medical product can be extended for another 5 years at the request of the patent owner. Legal protection of the invention is determined by the formula of the invention. Also, in Article 7 of this law, there is a concept of "invention secret", according to which, a patent for any invention is granted after the invention is disclosed based on the decision of Sakpatenti from secrecy. That means that after disclosure of the secret of the invention by Sakpatenti, a patent for the invention is presented.

According to Article 12 of the Patent Law of Georgia, an invention is patentable if it meets the criteria of patentability: *novelty*, *inventive step*, and *industrial application*.

1. Novelty of inventions if they are not part of the prior art. When determining the novelty of an invention, an invention is considered new if it is not known from the prior patent applications for inventions or utility models that were made available to the public in written, oral, public use or other way before the priority date.

2. If the invention is not clearly derived from the prior art by a person qualified in this field before the date of priority, it will have the level of inventiveness. When determining the level of inventiveness, prior patent applications for inventions and utility models up to the prior art, as well as non-public information, are not included.

3. An invention is regarded as industrial applicable if it can be implemented or used in any type of industry or agriculture. The law does not provide a detailed explanation of the conditions for industrial use of the invention.

According to Article 16 of the Law, the following are not considered inventions in Georgia:

- ❖ discoveries, scientific theories and mathematical methods;
- ❖ artistic works;
- ❖ algorithms and computer programs;
- ❖ methods or systems of education or training, systems of language grammar, methods of performing mental operations, game or lottery rules;
- ❖ business and organizational management methods;
- ❖ projects or schemes of structures or buildings or spatial projects;
- ❖ projects related only to the appearance of products and aimed at satisfying aesthetic needs and others.

If an application is submitted for the objects referred to in Clause 1 of this article, such objects are not considered patentable.

When we compare this article with our law "On Inventions, Utility Models and Industrial Samples", in the legislation of Uzbekistan, we do not see such objects as works of art, methods of education or training, rules of games or lotteries.

Also, according to Article 17 of the Patent Law of Georgia, patents are not granted for the following inventions:

- a) inventions contrary to "public order";

b) inventions related to methods of surgical or therapeutic treatment of humans or animals and diagnostic methods used therein. (This provision does not apply to products, particularly substances or compositions, used in any of these methods);

c) inventions related to plant or animal breeds and, in particular, biological methods of breeding plants or animals (this provision does not apply to microbiological methods and products obtained by these methods).

Considering these articles, it can be said that in Georgia, objects are divided into objects that are not considered inventions and objects that cannot be granted a patent if they are considered inventions. In our legislation, there are only objects that are not recognized as inventions. Also, we do not have the clause "inventions related to methods of surgical or therapeutic treatment of humans or animals and diagnostic methods used in humans or animals".

Russia. In Russia, the conditions for the patentability of an invention are established in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation. According to Article 1350 of the Code, a patent for an invention protects objects that provide a technical solution in any field. According to the Code, there are two main object types of invention. They are:

- Technical solution related to the product (device, substance, microorganism strain, plant and animal cells). Devices – objects, various constructions, objects, distinguished by the presence and interaction of structural signs. Substances include alloys, compositions, and various molecular compounds that differ in their qualitative composition.

- Technical solution related to the method (sequence of actions performed on a material object). An example of this is the production technology of a certain product, the method of repair, the method of researching various materials, or the method of diagnosing a disease.

- In addition to the two types of objects of the invention, there is also a type of use of both of the product and method for specific purposes. An example is the use of previously known drugs to treat new diseases.

The Civil Code of the Russian Federation, like other CIS countries, defines three conditions for the patentability of an invention: *novelty*; *degree of inventiveness*; *industrial application*.

When determining the novelty of an invention, the following novelty criteria are distinguished in the Russian legislation.

1. **Absolute novelty at the world level** – includes any information known in the world before the priority date of the invention: other patents, patent applications for the invention, articles published in magazines.

2. **Relatively new at the world level** – information sources published in any country of the world (for example, the "first part" of the above-mentioned prior art) are taken into account during the examination, and the facts of open use ("second part" of

the prior art) are directly the patent is taken into account only when cases of open use are established in the territory of the country in which the patent is requested;

3. **Local novelty** – the prior art taken into account during the examination is limited to the patent documents of this country or the applications filed so far.⁵

It can be seen that in the Russian Federation, when determining the novelty of an invention, its absolute and relative novelty at the world level, as well as its local novelty, are examined.

It happens that the author already discloses information about the invention somewhere, for example, he may have exhibited it at an exhibition, published it as an article in a magazine, or posted the product on a website. In this case, it is important to look at the date of disclosure. If no more than six months have passed since the date of publication, it is possible to obtain a patent. Because “Rospatent” does not take into account the fact of publication when checking the novelty of the invention.

*The next criterion for patentability of an invention is the **inventive step**.*

If the invention is not absolutely obvious to a specialist in this field of technology, the invention is considered to meet this criterion. In this case, the term "expert" means a person who has qualified average knowledge in this field of technology, that is, who can understand the technical solution given in the application and can evaluate whether the invention is objectively derived from the prior art or the result of creative activity of the author.

As in the examination of the novelty of the invention, any information known to everyone in the world is understood in the inventive step. The difference is that the degree of inventiveness is determined based on the conclusion of Rospatent experts. If the presented technical solution does not clearly arise from the level of scientific and technical knowledge, it corresponds to the inventive step.

*Finally, the third criterion of patentability of an invention is **industrial application**.*

It is important that the object recognized as an invention is used in a certain sector of the economy. Rospatent does not register hypothetical moving engines or meaningless devices that cannot be used in practice. In order for the invention to be recognized as industrially applicable, it is necessary to:

- ❖ indicate the purpose and field of application of the invention;
- ❖ description of the means and methods by which the invention can be used.⁶

All this should be indicated in the description of the invention submitted with the application.

⁵ Ворожевич А.С. - Правовая охрана изобретений и полезных моделей. Учебное пособие для магистров - Проспект - 2017

⁶ Плотникова Н.В. Основы патентования: Учебное пособие. – Челябинск: Изд. ЮУрГУ, 2015. – 77 с

A situation in Russian judicial practice – an invention that does not have the level of novelty

In Russia, an entrepreneur tried to get a patent for the "Method of production of ceramic pumps for oil wells". However, Rospatent rejected the invention because of not the novelty aspect. The claimant anyway failed to obtain a patent for this invention, despite an objection to the Patent Dispute Resolution Chamber (ФИПС) and lengthy court proceedings. The fact is that the method of production of ceramic pumps for oil wells is described in other patent applications and scientific works. The author only changed some conditions for the production of ceramic pumps and its external design. But it did not present a new method in this field and did not provide a technical solution. Also, since the idea of using ceramic pumps for oil wells is available in scientific literature in this field, it did not meet the condition of novelty of the invention.

Conclusion

Based on the above statements, we can consider the similar and different aspects of the invention, its patenting and the patentability of the invention in the laws of Uzbekistan, Russia and Georgia. First of all, let's look at the similarities. In all three countries, the conditions for the patentability of an invention are the same: *novelty of the object, inventiveness, and industrial use*. Also, the validity period of the invention is set to 20 years. Expertise carried out when granting a patent for an invention is also in two stages: official as well as scientific and technical expertise on the essence. Also, in all three countries, technical solutions related to products and methods are recognized as inventions. If we look at the different aspects, the organization that grants patents for inventions in our country is the Intellectual Property Agency, in Georgia - Sakpatenti, in Russia - Rospatent. Also, in the legislation of Georgia and Russia, the validity period of a patented invention for a medical product can be extended for another 5 years at the request of the patent owner. Also, we can see some differences in objects that are not recognized as inventions. First, in Georgia there are objects that are not considered inventions and objects that are not patentable even if they are inventions. Also, there is no article in our legislation that says "inventions related to methods of treating people or animals by surgery or therapy and diagnostic methods used in people or animals." At the same time, Georgian legislation and Russian sources provide clear explanations of each of the conditions for the patentability of an invention. Unlike our legislation, unclear sentences such as "if it is not known from the prior art and if it is not obvious from the information about the level of technical development" are not provided. Another news is that we do not divide inventions into the following types: scientific-technological, socio-political, humanistic or cultural inventions, as in the legislation of foreign countries.

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KARTOSHKA VIRUSLARI VA ULARGA QARSHI SAMARALI KURASH CHORALARI

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Viloyat o‘simliklar karantini va himoyasi boshqarmasi tuman

Bo‘limi davlat inspektori

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada kartoshka viruslari turlari, ularning biologik xarakteristikasi, xo‘jayin o‘simliklardagi kasallik alomatlari va ularning o‘ziga xos tomonlari, mamalakatimizda bu viruslarning o‘rganilish darajasi, tarqalishi va ularga qarshi ilmiy asoslangan samarali kurash chora-tadbirlari aks ettirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Kartoshkaning sariq pakanaligi virusi, kartoshka X virusi, kartoshka Y virusi, kartoshka S virusi, kartoshka T virusi.

POTATO VIRUSES AND EFFECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST THEM

ABSTRACT

This article describes the types of potato viruses, their biological characteristics, symptoms of host plants and their specific features, the level of study of these viruses in our country, their spread and scientifically based effective control measures against them.

Keywords: Potato yellow fever virus, potato X virus, potato Y virus, potato C virus, potato T virus.

Kirish. Hozirgi vaqtda butun dunyo oldida turgan ko‘plab global muammolardan biri har bir davlatning o‘z aholisini oziq-ovqatga bo‘lgan ehtiyojini qondirishi hisoblanadi. Bu muammolarga oziq-ovqat va qishloq xo‘jaligi sohalarini rivojlantirish orqali erishish mumkin. Mamlakatimizda mustaqillikka erishilgan yillardan boshlab o‘simliklarni turli kasalliklar va zararkunandalardan himoya qilish chora-tadbirlariga katta e‘tibor berilgan va bu borada qator qonun va qonun osti hujjatlari qabul qilingan, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining «O‘simliklar karantini to‘g‘risida»gi va boshqa qator Qonunlarni sanab o‘tish mumkin [1]. Qishloq xo‘jaligi landshaftidagi o‘zgarishlar, ekinlarni yetishtirishni boshqarish, intensivlashtirish va iqlim o‘zgarishi orqali begona o‘simlik turlarini (materiallarini) kiritish o‘simliklarning yuqumli kasalliklari paydo bo‘lishiga olib keladi. Ana shunday kasallik qo‘zg‘atuvchilarga o‘simlik viruslari agenti sifatida jiddiy va halokatli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi [2].

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Rus olimi D. I. Ivanovskiy tamaki o‘simligida uchraydigan tamaki mozaikasi deb ataluvchi kasallik qo‘zg‘atuvchisining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini 1892-yilda aniqladi [3]. 1893- yilda nemis bakteriologlari F. Leffler va P. Frosh qoramollarda oqsil (yashchur) kasalligini, 1901- yilda amerikalik Rid va boshqalar sariq isitmani paydo qiladigan mikroblarni oddiy bakteriologik filtdan o‘tib ketishini aniqlashdi. “Virus” tushunchasi birinchi marta golland M. Beyerink (1898) va nemis genetigi E. Baur (1904) ishlarida uchraydi. 1911- yilda amerikalik F. T. Rous tovuqlarda xavfli o‘sma paydo qiluvchi virusni topadi [4]. Bakteriya viruslari (bakteriofaglar)ning topilishi,

vaksina virusini to‘qimalar kulturasida undirish, virus zarralarini kumush bilan bo‘yash metodlarining ishlab chiqilishi, tamaki mozaikasi virusini kristall hoida ajratib olib, uning oqsil tabiatini, virus tarkibiga nuklein kislota kirishini aniqlanishi virusologiyaning rivojlanishida katta rol o‘ynadi. 20-asr o‘rtalarida viruslarning tuzilishi elektron mikroskop yordamida va rentgenstruktura analizi metodi bilan tekshirila boshlandi.

Virusologiya tekshirish obyektiga ko‘ra qishloq xo‘jaligi, veterinariya va tibbiyot virusologiyasiga bo‘linadi. Virusologiyaning rivojlanishi molekulyar genetika bilan uzviy bog‘liq. 1952- yil virus DNKsi, 1956- yil virus RNKsi, 1955- yil virus zarralarining RNK va oqsildan o‘z-o‘zidan to‘planishi hodisasi aniqlandi, 1957- yil viruslar interferensiyasi, DNK-sintezi kashf etildi [5].

O‘zbekistonda Virusologiya sohasidagi tadqiqotlar 20-asr o‘rtalarida boshlangan. D. X. Vahobov, A. Yu. Abdukarimova, N. K. Tursumetova, M. Z. Isamuhamedov, Mirzahmedov va boshqalarning ishlari g‘alla, g‘o‘za, sabzavot va boshqa ekinlar viruslarini ajratib olish, virus kasalliklarini aniqlash va ularga qarshi kurash choralarini ishlab chiqishga bag‘ishlangan.

So‘nggi yillarda viruslarni interferon hosil qilish faolligini oshirish (A. Sayitqulov), gepatit virusi shtammlari va oqsillarining struktura hamda funksiyalarini o‘rganish va virusli kasalliklarning zamonaviy tashxisini ishlab chiqish (A. M. Ivanova) borasida bir qancha ishlar amalga oshirildi. O‘simlik viruslarini o‘rganish sohasidagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari O‘zbekiston fanlar akademiyasi Mikrobiologiya institutida, O‘zMUning biologiya, tuproqshunoslik fakultetida, tibbiyot virusologiyasi sohasidagi ishlar Virusologiya instituti va tibbiyot oliy o‘quv yurtlari kafedralarida olib boriladi [6].

Yuqorida keltirilgan ma’lumotlarga asoslanib ushbu ilmiy tadqiqot ishida kartoshka o‘simligida uchraydigan virusli kasalliklarning umumiy xususiyatlari o‘rganildi. So‘nggi yillarda o‘simliklarni kasallantiradigan 1000 dan ortiq fitoviruslar aniqlangan bo‘lib, bu viruslar yovvoyi o‘simliklar bilan bir qatorda muhim qishloq xo‘jalik o‘simliklarini kasallantirib, hosildorlikni va mahsulot sifatini pasaytirib, xalq xo‘jaligiga katta zarar yetkazmoqda. Bunday o‘simliklar qatoriga pomidor, bodring, g‘o‘za, bug‘doy, kartoshka, bulg‘or qalampiri, baqlajon, beda va loviya kabilarni keltirib o‘tish mumkin [7].

Jumladan kartoshka o‘simligini kasallantiruvchi viruslarning ham 50 dan ortiq turi aniqlangan bo‘lib, ular o‘simlikni turli darajada kasallantirib, qishloq xo‘jaligiga katta zarar keltiradi [8].

Bularga kartoshkaning sariq pakanaligi virusi (Potato yellow dwarf nukleorhabdovirus), kartoshkaning kichik And xol-xolligi virusi (Andean potato mottle virus) - (APMoV), kartoshkaning T virusi – PTV, kartoshkaning sarg‘ayish virusi (PYV), kartoshka bargining buralishi virusi (PLRV), kartoshkaning Y virusi - YVK (Kartoshka virusi Y, PVY), kartoshkaning X virusi - PVX (Kartoshka virusi X, PVX), kartoshka S virusi - SBK (Kartoshka virusi S, PVS) kabilarni misol qilish mumkin va bu viruslar kartoshka yetishtiriladigan barcha mamlakatlarda uchraydi [9].

Kartoshkaning sariq pakanaligi virusi (KSPV) AQShda, Kanadada keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, boshqa mintaqalarda esa tor doirada tarqalgan. Bu virus bilan kasallangan o‘simlikning o‘sishi sekinlashadi, nekrotik dog‘lar paydo bo‘ladi, bo‘g‘imlar orasining qisqarishi, o‘shish nuqtasining qorayishi, gullarning to‘kilishi, bargning kuchli

sargʻayishi, tugunakning deformatsiyalanishi, yorilishi, ichki dogʻlanish kabi kasallik alomatlarini paydo boʻladi.



KSPVning oʻsimlik bargidagi va tugunakdagi alomatlarini Kartoshkaning X-virusi (KXV) kartoshka yetishtiriladigan barcha mamlakatlarda keng tarqalgan boʻlib, birinchi marta Angliyada (1938) Salomon tomonidan aniqlangan, keyinchalik esa Germaniyada (1964) kengroq oʻrganilgan. Bu virus oʻsimlik bargida xol-xol mozaika (krupchatost) va oddiy mozaika kabi kasallik alomatlarini keltirib chiqaradi. KXVning “X-suvoriy” (Xs), “X-kiyevskiy” (Xk), “X-polskiy” (Xp), “Xxersonskiy” (Xx), “X-razmetiy” (Xr) kabi bir qator shtammlari ajratib olingan va ulardan Xr va Xs shtammlari eng yuqumlilari hisoblanadi. Boudenning fikricha bu virus hosildorlikni 10%, Ambrosov va bir qator mualliflar olib borgan tajribalari asosida bu virus hosildorlikni 29,7-59% gacha, tugunak tarkibidagi kraxmalni 2,1% pasaytirishi aniqlangan. KXV - eng keng tarqalgan kartoshka viruslaridan biri. Koʻp navlarda virus koʻrinadigan simptomlarni keltirib chiqarmaydi va shuning uchun eʼtiborga olinmaydi. Biroq, bu hosilning pasayishiga olib keladi, bu 15% gacha boʻlishi mumkin. Virusni faqat laboratoriya usullari yordamida aniqlash mumkin. Virus asosan zararlangan oʻsimliklar bilan mexanik aloqa qilish, kartoshkani kesish, qishloq xoʻjaligi ishlarida qishloq xoʻjaligi asboblari va mexanizmlari orqali (purkash, hilling va boshqalar) tarqaladi. KYV va KAV viruslari bilan birgalikda zararlanganda hosil yoʻqotilishi ortadi. KXV tamaki, qalampir va pomidorga ham hujum qiladi.



KXVning o'simlik bargidagi va tugunakdagi alomatlari Kartoshkaning Y-virusi (KYV) kartoshka yetishtiriladigan ko'pgina mintaqalarda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, o'simlikda chiziqli (poloschataya) mozaika va mozaikali burishish (morshinistaya) kabi kasallik alomatlarini keltirib chiqaradi. KYV mexanik usulda yuqib kartoshka tugunagida saqlanadi, tabiiy sharoitda esa o'simlik organlarining bir-biriga tegishi natijasida va bir qator o'simlik bitlari yordamida tarqaladi.



KYVning osimlik bargidagi va tugunakdagi alomatlari. Virusning Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y7 kabi shtammlari ajratilgan bo'lib, ular har xil virulentlikga ega. Ularning ichida Y7 shtammi kuchsiz, Y3 va Y5 -shtammlari esa juda kuchli yuqumlilik xususiyatiga ega. Keyingi paytlarda ko'pgina mualliflar ishlarida virusning juda kuchli yuqumlilikka ega bo'lgan, kartoshkada nekrotik dog'larni keltirib chiqaradigan YN -shtammi ajratib olinganligi haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud [9]. Kartoshka Y- virusi

kartoshkaga zarar yetkazadigan eng xavfli viruslardan biri bo‘lib, nav va yetishtirish sharoitiga qarab, hosildorlikning jiddiy yo‘qotilishiga (30% va undan ham yuqori bo‘lishi mumkin) olib keladi. Kartoshkaning turiga qarab kasallikning belgilari turlicha bo‘ladi. Virusli kasalliklarga qarshi kurashish uchun ko‘chatlarni diqqat bilan ko‘rib chiqish va kasal o‘simliklarni olib tashlash kerak. Bundan tashqari, hasharotlar vektorlari va qishlangan ildiz mevalaridan o‘sgan o‘simliklarni ekish va yo‘q qilish uchun sog‘lom urug, ildiz mevalaridan foydalanish kerak. Chidamli navlarni yetishtirish yaxshi natijalar beradi. Bu qoidalarga amal qilib kartoshka kasalliklarini oldini olish va kamaytirish, yuqori hosil olish hamda ildiz mevalarini saqlash sifatini oshirish mumkin. Virusli kasalliklarning zararini pasaytirish bo‘yicha ishlab chiqiladigan chora tadbirlar har bir hududning agroiklim sharoitiga bog‘liq ravishda ishlab chiqilishi zarur va viruslarni o‘rganish hamda identifikatsiya qilishning zamonaviy usullariga tayangan bo‘lishi lozim. Profilaktik choralar dastlab chidamli navlarni seleksiya qilishni talab etadi. Bu virusli kasalliklardan o‘simliklarni himoya qilishning radikal (lotincha radix – «ildiz») usullaridan biri sifatida juda muhim hisoblanadi. O‘simliklarning viruslarga chidamliligi maxsus genlar yordamida boshqariladi, shuning uchun o‘simliklarning viruslardan himoyalanih reaksiyalarining bir nechta tipi uchraydi. Birinchidan, ma‘lum bir virusga nisbatan chidamli bo‘lgan navlar. Viruslar bunday o‘simlikda ko‘paya olmaydi va bunday o‘simliklar immun navlar deb yuritiladi. Immun namunalar chidamli navlar orasida juda kam hollarda uchraydi [10].

Viruslarga chidamli navlar seleksiyasida yuqori sezgirlikka ega bo‘lgan, kasallangan hujayralarda nekrotik kasallik alomatlarini namoyon qiluvchi navlar juda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunday holatda markazdagi kasallangan hujayralar nobud bo‘ladi va virus zarralari qo‘shni hujayralarga o‘tish imkoniyatini yo‘qotadi. Tashqaridan bu lokal nekroz sifatida paydo bo‘ladi va bu xo‘jayin o‘simlik navi, virus shtammi va tashqi muhit sharoitiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Viruslarga yuqori sezgirlikka ega bo‘lgan xususiyati mavjud o‘simliklar juda ko‘pgina nav va namunalar ichida uchraydi va bu seleksiyada keng qo‘llaniladi, masalan, yuqori sezgirlikka ega bo‘lgan navlar kartoshka va poliz ekinlari ichida juda ko‘p uchraydi. Chidamlilikning bunday turida shtammga xos bo‘lgan spetsifiklikni e‘tiborga olishni talab etadi, chunki bunday chidamlilik reaksiyasi virulent shtammlarda yo‘qolishi mumkin [11].

O‘simlikning virusga nisbatan tolerantligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tolerant o‘simlik virusli kasallikka nisbatan kuchli kasallik alomatini namoyon qilmaydi va shu bilan bir qatorda hosildorlikni ham kuchli darajada pasayishiga olib kelmaydi. Chidamlilikning bunday turi seleksiyada keng masshtabda qo‘llaniladi. Bundan tashqari, seleksiyada chidamlilikning kasallanishga yoki infeksiyaga chidamliligidan foydalaniladi. Bunday holatda, bir xil himoya vositalari qo‘llanilganda, turli shtammlar bilan kasallanishning eng past darajasi belgilab olinadi. Seleksiyaning asosiy vazifalaridan biri shuki, yetishtirilayotgan navlar ichidan yuqori immun va mahsuldorlikka ega bo‘lgan o‘simliklarni aniqlashdan iborat. O‘simliklarni viruslarga chidamliligini aniqlashda tabiiy sharoitda ularning viruslar bilan kasallanish darajasini aniqlash muhim hisoblanadi, seleksiya ishlarini olib borishda esa o‘simliklarni sun‘iy kasallantirishdan foydalaniladi [12].

Qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlarini virusli kasalliklardan himoya qilishning eng samarali usullaridan biri bu sog‘lom urug, va ekish mahsulotlaridan foydalanish hisoblanadi.

Buning uchun dastlab, urug, ekish materiallari, ko'chatlarni vizual nazoratdan o'tkazish juda muhim bo'lib, ammo latent infeksiyalarda bu yaxshi samara bermasligi mumkin. Aniq natijalarni nazoratning zamonaviy diagnostika metodlari, elektron-mikroskopik, serologik, indikator o'simliklar, PZR va boshqa usullarni qo'llash orqali olish mumkin.

NATIJAR VA MUHOKAMA Virusli kasalliklarni oldini olishda, virusga qarshi tozalash, jumladan, infeksiya manbalaridan madaniy o'simlikni izolyatsiyalash, yovvoyi rezervator-o'simliklarni yo'q qilish, virus tashuvchi hasharotlar va boshqa tashuvchilardan kimyoviy vositalar yordamida himoyalash, o'simliklarni kontakt usulida infeksiya yuqishidan himoyalash, o'simliklarni yetishtirishning optimal sharoitini yaratish kabilarni qo'llash muhim hisoblanadi. Ishlab chiqiladigan virusga qarshi kurash chora-tadbirlari u yoki bu patogenning tabiiy sirkulyatsiyasini va ularning tabiiy-o'choqlari bilan aloqadorligini bilgan holda amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi, aks holda ishlab chiqilgan chora-tadbirlar ahamiyat kasb etmay qoladi [13].

Kartoshka o'simligini viruslar va viroid kasalliklardan himoya qilishning eng samarali usullari quyidagilar hisoblanadi:

- virusdan xoli bo'lgan sog'lom urug'ni ekish;
- urug'lik super elita ekilgan uchastkalar orasidagi oraliq masofani 1,5-2 km masofada hamda imkoni boricha o'simlik shira bitlarining qishlash makonlaridan yiroqda ekish;
- ekiladigan tugunaklarni ekish oldidan turli kimyoviy moddalar bilan ishlov berish;
- ekishni barvaqt amalga oshirish;
- o'simlik shira bitlariga qarshi turli insektitsidlar bilan ishlov berish;
- issiqxonalar va oranjireyalar atrofidagi yovvoyi o'simliklarni bartaraf etish, urug'chilik xo'jaliklari va kartoshka ekiladigan maydonlar hamda ularning atroflarida bangidevona (*D. stramonium* L.), mingdevona (*D. metel* L.), ituzum (*S. nigrum* L.), yalpiz (*M. asiatica* Boriss.), xartol karam (*Brassica juncea* Czern.), pechak (*C. arvensis* L.) kabi bir va ayniqsa ko'p yillik virus saqlovchi yovvoyi o'simliklarni o'sishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik;
- ekilayotgan kartoshka urug'lari va kartoshka o'simliklarini IFA singari sezgir immunologik usullar yordamida nazorat qilish;
- urug'lik kartoshka ekilgan maydonlarda tez-tez va o'z vaqtida fitosanitar tozalash ishlarini olib borish;
- hosil yig'ish oldi kartoshka yer ustki poya va barglarini olib tashlanishi;
- hosil terib olingandan so'ng, qolgan tugunaklardan yerni tozalash;
- ekish materialini sog'aytirish;
- ekishda chidamli navlarni ekish. Kartoshkani turli viruslar tashuvchilaridan himoya qilish uchun o'simlik rivojlanishining barvaqt fenofazalarida kasallik alomatlarini aniqlash imkonini beruvchi bir qator kompleks agrotexnik usullari qo'llaniladi. Bunday kompleks usullarga ekish oldidan tugunakni nurlar yordamida va harorat ta'sirida ishlov berish, barvaqt va yuza ekish, shu bilan bir qatorda kartoshka o'simligi yer ustki qismlarini barvaqt yoki kimyoviy moddalar yordamida yo'qotish kabilarni o'z ichiga oladi. Kartoshkani kontak usulida viruslar bilan kasallanishini oldini olish uchun, o'simliklarning bir – biriga tegishini hamda ish qurollari va ishlov texnikalari tegib tarqalishining oldini olish zarur. Bu o'simliklarga mexanik ishlov

berishni kamaytiradi. Gerbitsidlarni qo'llash orqali mexanik ishlov berishning kamayishi natijasida kartoshka o'simligining X, S, M, Y-viruslar bilan kamayishini odatiy agrotexnologiyaga nisbatan 2-2,5 baravar kamayishiga olib keladi. Agar tugunaklarni ekish oldidan kesish zarur bo'lsa, har bir kesishdan so'ng ishlatilgan pichoq lizol yoki trinatriyfosfat eritmasi bilan dezinfeksiya qilinishi talab etiladi, bu kartoshka X va S viruslarining tarqalishini oldini olishga sabab bo'ladi.

XULOSA. Bugungi kungacha tadqiqotchilar tomonidan yuqorida nomlari keltirilgan kartoshka viruslari to'liq o'rganilmaganligi tufayli har yili dunyo bo'yicha oziqovqat yetishtirishda ko'pgina sohalar qatorida kartoshkachilik sohasida juda katta iqtisodiy tanazzulga uchramoqda. Shuning uchun bugungi kun talabidan kelib chiqib aholining oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarining ortishini inobatga olib, xalqaro metodlar yordamida kartoshka viruslari va ularning zararli ta'sirini chuqur o'rganish hamda unga qarshi kurash choralari va yangi chidamli navlarini yaratish dolzarb sanaladi

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РОЛЬ ТОПЛИВНО-ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОГО КОМПЛЕКСА В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ: СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается текущее состояние и будущие перспективы топливно-энергетического комплекса Центральной Азии. В нем исследуется значение сектора для регионального развития, анализируются существующие проблемы и дается представление о возможных изменениях в будущем. В исследовании используется сочетание обзора литературы, статистического анализа и тематических исследований, чтобы обеспечить всесторонний обзор.

Ключевые слова. Центральная Азия, топливно-энергетический комплекс, энергетические ресурсы, региональное развитие, перспективы энергетики, влияние на экономику

Центральная Азия, регион, богатый природными ресурсами, играет решающую роль на мировом энергетическом рынке. Топливо-энергетический комплекс (ТЭК) Центральной Азии включает в себя нефть, природный газ, уголь и возобновляемые источники энергии. Целью данной статьи является изучение текущего состояния ТЭК в Центральной Азии и оценка его будущих перспектив. Понимание динамики этого сектора имеет важное значение для региональной экономической стабильности и роста.

Методология исследования включает:

- Количественный анализ: Статистическое изучение данных о производстве, потреблении и торговле энергией.
- Качественный анализ: Обзор программных документов, стратегических планов и интервью с экспертами.
- Тематические исследования: Углубленный анализ конкретных стран Центральной Азии для иллюстрации более широких тенденций и проблем.

Топливо-энергетический комплекс Центральной Азии играет важнейшую роль в экономике и развитии региона. Вот общий обзор его текущего состояния и перспектив:

Текущее состояние.

Энергетические ресурсы: Центральная Азия богата энергетическими ресурсами, включая нефть, природный газ, уголь и гидроэнергетический

потенциал. Такие страны, как Казахстан, Туркменистан и Узбекистан, являются крупными производителями природного газа и нефти.

Инфраструктура: Регион инвестирует в развитие своей энергетической инфраструктуры, включая трубопроводы, нефтеперерабатывающие заводы и электростанции. Однако многие районы по-прежнему нуждаются в существенной модернизации и расширении для удовлетворения растущих потребностей и повышения эффективности.

Экономическая зависимость: Экономика ряда стран Центральной Азии сильно зависит от экспорта энергоресурсов. Эта зависимость делает их уязвимыми к колебаниям мировых цен на энергоносители.

Геополитические факторы: Энергетический сектор Центральной Азии находится под влиянием геополитической динамики, включая отношения с такими крупными державами, как Россия, Китай и Европейский союз. Маршруты транзита энергоносителей и торговые соглашения играют важную роль в региональной политике.

Перспективы.

Диверсификация: В энергетическом секторе наблюдается тенденция к диверсификации. Это включает в себя изучение альтернативных источников энергии, повышение энергоэффективности и разработку проектов в области возобновляемых источников энергии. Например, Казахстан инвестирует в проекты в области солнечной и ветровой энергетики.

Региональное сотрудничество: Расширение сотрудничества в Центральной Азии и с соседними регионами может повысить энергетическую безопасность и развитие инфраструктуры. Такие проекты, как энергетический проект Центральная Азия-Южная Азия (CASA-1000), направлены на улучшение торговли энергоресурсами и стабильности.

Технологические достижения : Внедрение новых технологий, таких как передовые методы бурения и интеллектуальные электросетевые системы, может повысить эффективность и устойчивость энергетического сектора.

Экологические проблемы: Все большее внимание уделяется экологической устойчивости. Предпринимаются усилия по снижению воздействия производства энергии на окружающую среду и переходу к более экологичным источникам энергии.

Инвестиции и развитие: Постоянные инвестиции как из внутренних, так и из международных источников имеют решающее значение для развития энергетической инфраструктуры и расширения энергетического сектора.

В целом, хотя топливно-энергетический комплекс остается краеугольным камнем экономики Центральной Азии, регион сталкивается как с вызовами, так и с возможностями адаптации к глобальным тенденциям в области энергетики и экологическим проблемам.

ТЭК Центральной Азии играет ключевую роль в экономическом развитии региона. Однако сильная зависимость от ископаемого топлива создает риски, связанные с нестабильностью рынка, экологической устойчивостью и геополитической напряженностью. Интеграция возобновляемых источников энергии могла бы обеспечить более сбалансированную и устойчивую энергетическую стратегию. Инвестиции в современную инфраструктуру и технологии необходимы для решения существующих проблем и использования возможностей роста.

Выводы

Топливо-энергетический комплекс Центральной Азии является важнейшим компонентом экономики региона, предлагая как возможности, так и проблемы. Хотя сектор по-прежнему преимущественно основан на ископаемом топливе, наблюдается четкая тенденция к изучению и внедрению возобновляемых источников энергии. Для повышения эффективности и устойчивости сектора необходимы стратегические инвестиции и политические реформы.

Диверсификация: Инвестируйте в альтернативные источники энергии и развивайте их, чтобы снизить зависимость от ископаемого топлива.

Развитие инфраструктуры: Модернизация энергетической инфраструктуры для повышения эффективности и надежности.

Реформа политики: Внедрение политики, способствующей устойчивому использованию энергии и привлечению иностранных инвестиций.

Региональное сотрудничество: Укрепление сотрудничества между странами Центральной Азии для решения общих энергетических проблем и использования возможностей.

Этот комплексный подход поможет обеспечить устойчивость топливно-энергетического комплекса Центральной Азии и его способность адаптироваться к будущим потребностям.

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THEORETICAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL REFORMS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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Annotation. The article compares the mechanisms that should be implemented to prevent corruption and increase legal literacy of all social strata. The author recommended his scientific concept for fundamental reforms in the system of bodies responsible for fighting corruption, which has become one of the urgent issues on the agenda due to fundamental changes in the development of our country in recent years. Also, it is justified that the fighting against corruption has developed as one of the main directions of state policy and the pragmatic nature of the reforms.

Key words: Destruction, corruption, declaration, legal literacy, legal culture and constitution, prevention, external control, teamwork, social process, society, sustainable development.

A number of reforms are being implemented to prevent corruption destruction. In order to fight against corruption, state bodies and other organizations are taking necessary measures to raise the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, and to form an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society. In particular, it is decided to take necessary measures by carrying out explanatory work on the issues of fighting against corruption, organizing legal education and training, scientific and practical activities, and developing educational and methodological and scientific literature.

The term corruption (lat. Corruptere - to break) usually means that officials use their official powers and rights for their own personal interests, contrary to the laws and morals. In most cases, this term is used to refer to the bureaucratic apparatus of the political elite. Corruption is prosecuted as an illegal act under the criminal and administrative laws of many countries.

By the second half of the 18th century, society began to increasingly influence the quality of work of the government apparatus. This was reflected in a number of legal documents adopted at that time. For example, the US Constitution, adopted in 1787, specified bribery as one of the two crimes that could lead to the impeachment of the US president [6-32]. The emergence of political parties and their increasing role in the life of the country led to a significant decrease in corruption in developed countries in the 19th and 20th centuries compared to other countries of the world.

Studying the experience of the countries of the world in the fight against corruption shows that it is not possible to fight against this negative evil only by

strengthening the criminal law (in the People's Republic of China there is a death penalty for accepting a large amount of bribes) [10-52]. To overcome this evil, first of all, it will be necessary to increase the legal literacy of the population and strengthen civil institutions.

As studies have shown, for the first time, anti-corruption bodies were established in the form of separate institutions in 1950-1970 in some South-East Asian countries, and their activities was developed. Today, more than 171 specialized anti-corruption authorities have been established in the countries of the world [5-78]. In our opinion, the formation of the institutional system against corruption in foreign countries can be classified differently.

Based on the specific features identified during the analysis, we can see that 3 main models (multi-purpose, law enforcement and prevention) have been formed. These issues can be seen expressed in the scientific and theoretical views of some researchers. Multi-purpose anti-corruption agencies (Singapore, Hong Kong, New South Wales and Australia, Botswana, Uganda, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Argentina and Ecuador and others). This model is a clear example of a single agency approach based on three main pillars (investigation, prevention and public awareness and education) [6-47].

A number of major experts who have studied this disease indicate the following factors as factors that cause corruption. Laws with two different meanings – this situation creates an opportunity for law enforcement officials to apply the law differently.

Also, some experts thought that “fork” sanctions in criminal and administrative legislation can create favorable conditions for corruption. That is, the absence of a specific amount of the sanction creates conditions for the judge to apply it at his own discretion. Low legal literacy of the population – lack of knowledge or understanding of the laws by the population creates favorable conditions for the official to use the laws for his personal benefit.

The turmoil of the political situation in the country – the turmoil in the country, first of all, leads to the formation in the minds of the population of an absolutely unethical point of view, that the main way to achieve a high standard of living is associated with illegal activities. This, in turn, creates favorable conditions for corruption. Internal control - this method requires the creation of structures that strengthen control (by creating various internal inspections and other control bodies) in the management apparatus itself. The main task of this structure is to control employees' compliance with internal etiquette rules. Currently, in our country, a number of law enforcement agencies have created internal structures that perform this task.

External control – using this method, it is envisaged to increase the independence of structures independent from the executive apparatus, and through these structures,

an effective fight against corruption is carried out. That is, achieving the maximum independence of the judiciary, giving more freedom to the mass media, etc. Studying the experience of countries such as Sweden, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Portugal, which have achieved high results in the fight against corruption, shows that eliminating the factors that cause corruption plays an important role in the fight against corruption.

In this, the importance of constitutional control bodies and law enforcement bodies increases. In other words, the effective use of methods such as finding the norms that can lead to corruption as unconstitutional by the constitutional control body, increasing the legal literacy of the population have brought these countries to the ranks of countries with a very low level of corruption.

The head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, pays special attention to the fact that it is a first-class task to find a wider resolution in our lives of the sense of justice, which our people have always highly valued and put above all else: “We must take strict measures to fight against corruption, committing various crimes and other violations in our society, to prevent them, and it is necessary to enforce the requirements of the law that punishment for crime is inevitable” he emphasized.

Effective implementation of the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" from January 3, 2017, timely and high-quality implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all areas of society and state life with the purpose of the Presidential Decree No. PQ-2752 dated 02.02.2017 “On measures to implement the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Combating corruption”, the Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Corruption to the regulation was approved, and it was determined that the main tasks and decisions of the interdepartmental commission on the issues under its authority must be implemented by all state authorities and management bodies, public associations and other organizations [12-3].

The law, which consists of 34 articles, first of all defines concepts related to corruption. Corruption is illegal use of a person's position or official position for personal interests or the interests of other persons in order to obtain material or non-material benefits, illegal presentation of such benefits.

It serves to increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures implemented by state bodies, organizations and institutions of civil society. By preventing the manifestation of corruption in all spheres of public life, raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of citizens, an intolerant attitude towards all forms of corruption will be established in the society.

Due to the adoption of the Laws "On Combating Corruption" and "On Crime Prevention" in our country, important organizational and legal reforms are being implemented in the field of combating corruption. The main goal of preventing corruption crimes is for state bodies and other organizations to raise the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population in order to fight against corruption,

to take the necessary measures to form an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society, including to carry out explanatory work on the issues of fighting against corruption, it is determined to take necessary measures by increasing, organizing legal education and training, scientific-practical events, developing educational-methodical and scientific literature. Based on the requirements of the law, on May 27, 2019, the 2019-2020 state anti-corruption program, consisting of 35 items, was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-5729.

The program aims to increase the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, to form an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society, to implement measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and public life, to identify corruption-related offenses in a timely manner, to put an end to them, and also aimed at eliminating the causes, conditions and consequences, ensuring the principle of inevitability of responsibility for committing corruption-related offenses, international cooperation in the fight against corruption.

In the program, on the basis of the analysis of the dangers of corruption, implementation of targeted measures to inform and raise the awareness of broad sections of the population, in particular, the intolerant attitude of citizens towards corruption, using thematic audio-, video-rolls, banners, posters and innovative information-propaganda materials, conducting anti-corruption campaigns aimed at forming concrete anti-corruption behavior, regularly evaluating the results and impact of anti-corruption promotion and education measures based on surveys, social and other research, the issues of using the evaluation results in the implementation of further measures in this area are defined.

The main principles and directions of the state policy on fighting against corruption are strengthened in the law. According to it, legitimacy, the priority of citizens' rights, freedoms and legal interests, openness and transparency, systematicity, cooperation of state and civil society institutions, the priority of measures to prevent corruption, and the inevitability of responsibility are the main principles of fighting against corruption.

Among the main directions of the state policy in the field of combating corruption is the raising of the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, and the formation of an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society [10-73]. Measures are taken to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and community life. These include timely detection of corruption-related offenses, putting an end to them, eliminating their consequences, the causes and conditions, and ensuring the principle of inevitability of responsibility for committing corruption-related offenses.

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YADROVIY ENERGIYANING INSON SALOMATLIGIGA TA'SIRI

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolaning birinchi bo'limi uran va undan elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqish texnologiyasi haqida. Ikkinchi bo'limda esa atom energiyasi va uranning afzalliklarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Uchinchi bo'limda reaktorlar va boshqa yoqilg'i ishlab chiqaradigan ob'ektlarining ishchilar va aholi salomatligiga ta'siri haqida ma'lumot beramiz. Xulosada esa yadroviy avariya va ularning yuz bermasligi uchun bir necha yechimlar ko'rib chiqamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Yadro energiyasi, sog'liqqa ta'siri, radiatsiya, yadro yoqilg'isi, yadro avariya, Chernobil.

1.Uran va undan energiya ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi.

Energiya hayotimizning eng muhim shartlaridan biridir. Energiyasiz butun sivilizatsiyamiz, transport, sanoat, ishlab chiqarish, tijorat faoliyatlari va oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish to'xtab qoladi. Tarixdan malumki oldingi davirdan beri insoniyat jamiyati doimiy ravishda o'sib borayotgan energiya miqdorini iste'mol qiladi. So'ngi yillarda dunyoning energiya iste'moli bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki jahon iste'moli 10 yildan kamroq vaqt Ichida taxminan 50% oshganini ko'rsatadi. Hisob-kitoblarda ko'ra, so'nggi 30 yil ichida aholi jon boshiga energiyadan foydalanish ikki baravarga ko'paygan va hozirgi tendensiyalar kelajakda iste'mol tezroq o'sishini ko'rsatmoqda. Bu o'sish albatta ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faollik va turmush darajasi yuksalishining tabiiy natijasidir.

Yadro energiyasini birinchilardan bo'lib Albert Enshteyn kashf etgan. Uning $E=mc^2$ formulasi bizlarga qisqacha aytadiki har bir atomning Ichida juda-juda katta miqdorda energiya mavjud. Bu energiyani ishlatib olimlar birinchi bo'lib atom bombasi, undan keyin atom energiyasidan elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarishni o'ylab topishdilar. Atom energiyasidan elektr olish uchu bizlarga eng avvalo radiaktiv, beqaror va yadro hajmi kotta bo'lgan atom kerak bo'ladi. Bu atom uran bo'lishi mumkin, plutoni yokida tori. Lekin jahondagi atom elektr satansiyalarini 95% dan ko'pi urandan foydalanadi. Chunki uran qazib olinishi, ishlanishi va riaksiyaga kirishi oson bo'lgan atom hisoblanadi.

Barcha moddalar atomlardan tashkil topgan. Atomlar esa yadrodan va yadro atrofida aylanadigan elektironlardan tashkil topadi. Yadroning Ichida ham protonlar va neutronlar bo'ladi. Uran yadrosining Ichida shunchalik ko'p proton va neutronlar

bo'ladiki bu yadro bir orada zo'rg'a turgan bo'ladi. Agar bu yadroga bitta neutron yuboradigan bo'lsak, bu yadro parchalanadi va atrofga 3 ta neutron chiqadi, bu 3 ta neutron boshqa 3 ta uranni parchalaydi va har bitta urandan boshqa 3 ta neutron chiqadi. Bunga zanjir reaksiyasi deyiladi va bu reaksiya atrofda hech qanday uran qolmagunga qadar davom etadi. Atom bombalaridayam bu reaksiya nazoratga olinmaydi va shuning uchun katta portlashlar bo'ladi. Lekin atom elektro stansiyalarida bu reaksiya nazoratga olingan bo'ladi. Bundan kelib chiqib aytishimiz mumkinki atom bombalari va atom elektro stansiyalari orasidagi eng katta farq "Zanjir reaksiyasi"ni nazoratga olinim yokida olinmaganligi.

Urandan elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish uchun, birinchi navbatta uran qazib chiqariladi va bu qazib chiqarilgan uran murakkab kimyoviy jarayonlar natijasida boyitilib, soflashtiriladi. Bu sogf uran, uran tabletkalari holiga keltiriladi va uran tabletkalari kalbalarga qo'yiladi va kalbalar yadroviy reaktor ichiga qo'yiladi. Bu yadroviy reaktorning ichida yuqorida aytib o'tganimiz nazoratga olingan zanjir reaksiyasi boshlanadi va bu zanjir reaksiyasi sababli katta miqdorda issiqlik energiyasi ajralib chiqadi. Bu issiqlik energiyasi suvni isitadi, natijada esa bug' holiga keltiradi. Ushbu bug'lar generatorga bog'liq bo'lgan turbinani aylantiradi va bu bug'lar turbinani aylantirish jarayonida generator elektor energiyasi ishlab chiqaradi.

Energiyaga ortib borayotgan global talab shu payitgacha qazib olinayotgan yoqilg'i va gidroenergetikadan foydalanish orqali olinadigan energiya o'rnini qondira olgan. Yadro energetikasi elektr energiyasiga bo'lgan ehtiyojning bir qismini qondirish uchun taxminan 20 yildan beri ishlab chiqarilgan va tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanilgan. 1975-yil 31-dekabrda kelib quvvatni 30 MV dan ortiq bo'lgan 157 ta energetik reaktorlardan elektr energiyasi yetkazib berila boshladi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti ning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, kelgusi 25 yil ichida rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda aholi soni 2 milliard kishiga ko'payib, 4,7 dan 6,6 milliardgacha o'sib dunyo aholisining 85% gacha egallaydi. (1)Bu davirda rivojlangan mamlakatlarning energiyaga bo'lgan talabi aholining ko'proq ehtiyojlarini qondirish va turmush darajasini yaxshilash uchun keskin ko'tarilishi kutilmoqda. OECDning Xalqaro energetika agentligi (IEA) hisob-kitoblariga ko'ra, 2025 yilga kelib rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarning energiyaga bo'lgan talabi qariyb ikki baravarga ko'payadi va ularning ulushi global energetikaga 35% dan 45% gacha o'sishi kutilmoqda. (2)

10 ta rivojlanayotgan dunyoning ayrim davlatlarida yadro energetikasi tobora muhim ro'l o'ynashi kutilmoqda. Masalan, Xitoy hukumatining rasmiy rejalariga ko'ra yadroviy quvvatni 2020 yilda 2 Gigavatdan 40-50 Gigavatgacha oshirish nazarda tutilgan edi va bunga erishdilar. Bu keskin oshirish jarayoni bugungi kunda ham Xitoyda davom etmoqda. Pastroq bo'lsa ham huddi shu jarayon Hindistonda ham kuzatilgan va kuzatilmogda ham. Yadro energiyasining salomatlikka ta'siri yaxshiroq ekanligini tushunish Xitoy va Hindiston uchun va yana boshqa davlatlar uchun ham muhim foyda keltirdi.

2. Atom energiyasi va uranning afzalliklari.

Atom elektra stansiyalari haqida noto'ri deb bilingan bir nechta narsalar mavjud. Misol uchun stansiyadan chiqayotgan barcha gazlarni ko'pchilik zararli deb hisoblaydilar. Lekin aslida bu – elektra stansiyalarda turbinani aylantirish uchun ishlatiladigan bug'ni tashqariga chiqayotgan holdir. Bundan tashqari ko'pchilik atom elektro stansiyalarini atrof muhitga judayam katta radiotsiya yoyadi deb o'ylaydilar. Lekin agar atom elektro stansiyalari to'g'ri ishlatilsa, atrof-muhitga deyarli umuman radiotsiya yoymaydi.

Energiya oishda uranning yana bir afzaligi shundaki, 1 kilo ko'mirdan 3kW, 1 kilo neftdan 4 kW va 1 kilo urandan 50 ming kW elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarishimiz mumkin. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, uran-neft, ko'mir va tabiiy gazga nisbatan arzon va samarali elektr energiya manbai hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, uran havoga zararli gazlar qo'yib yubormaydi va quyosh va shamol energiyasidan farqli ravishda ob-havoga bog'liq emas. Istalgan vaqtda undan elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarishimiz mumkin.

Atom energiyasining inson salomatligiga ta'siri.

Yadro energiyasidan kelib chiqishi mumkin salomatlikka ta'sirilarining yakuniy to'plami ruhiy salomatlik bilana bog'liq bo'lgan psixologik xususiyatga ega. Ushbu radyatsiya ko'rinmasligi, hidsiz va tamsizligi bilan xususiyatlanadi. Buning natijasida yuz berishi mumkin bo'lgan radiatsiyani aniqlay olmaslik va undan qocha olmaslik qo'rquvi va atom sanoatidagi avariylarning biri bo'lmish Xirosimada yuz bergani kabi va u yerda keltirib chiqargan oqibatlardan qo'rqish kabi yadroviy inshootlar yaqinidagi jamoalar a'zolarida tashvish va qo'rquv hissini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Nurtlanish kasalliklarning turli shakllari, qalaqonsimon bez kasalliklari, ko'plab saratonlar, uzoq muddatli sog'liq muammolari, kelajak avlodda o'zini namoyon qilishi mumkin bo'lgan genetik ta'sir va omillarga sabab bo'la oladi.(3,4)

Yadro yoqilg'iga aylanishi davomida ko'plab faoliyatlar og'ir mashina va uskunalar, xavfli kimyoviy moddalar va yirik, murakkab ob'ektlardan foydalanishni talab etadi. Bunday faoliyat natijasida radiologik bo'lmagan xavflar vujudga keladi. Masalan, har qanaday sanoat faoliyati singari, yoqilg'i ishlab chiqarish faoliyati ham noto'g'ri mexanizimlar, uskunalar ehtiyotsiz ishlashi, yong'in va portlashlar natijasida insonlarda jismoniy shikastlanishlarga olib keladi. Jismoniy shikastlanish, kasallik va saraton- bu yoqilg'i aylanishida ishlatiladigan kimyoviy moddalar va materiallarning tasodifiy ta'siridan kelib chiqadigan oqibatlardir. Misol uchun, yoqilg'i aylanishida hamma joyda mavjud bo'lgan uran-238 zararli hisoblanadi va yutilganda odamlarda buyrak faoliyati buzilishi yuz beradi.

Oddiy operatsilar bilan bog'liq xavflardan tashqari, yadroviy avariylar, yadroviy materiallar va qurilmalardan noto'g'ri foydalanish yoki ruhsatsiz foydalanish bilan bog'liq radiologik va radiologik bo'lmagan sog'liq uchun xavflar ham mavjud. Masalan, 1986-yil Chernobilda yuz bergan AES dagi avariylar inson salomatligi

uchun xavfli bo'lgan katta miqdordagi rdioktiv moddalarning atrof-muhitga tarqalishiga olib kelgan. Ntjada ishchilar va oddiy aholining yuqori darajadagi radiatsiya ta'siri o'tkir radiatsiya ta'siriga va o'limga ham olib kelgan. Atom energiyasidan kelib chiqishi mumkin bo'lgan eng katta sog'liq uchun mumkin bo'lgan eng katta ta'sir bu -fuqorolarning o'zboshimchalik bilan yadroviy energetilka ob'ektlaridan ajratilgan materiallardan foydalangan holda yadroviy qurollarni yashirin ravishda ishlab chiqarishi va ishlatishidir.

Xulosa:

Xulosa o'rnida aytib o'tishim mumkinki atom elektro stansiyalarini 2 ta katta kamchiligi bor. Bulardan birinchisi uranni zanjir reaksiyasi vaqtida yadroviy chiqindilar yuzaga keladi va bu yadroviy chiqindilar radioktiv bo'lganligi uchun atrof muhitga va inson sog'lig'iga zarar beradi. Bu muommoni yechish uchun biz qo'llashimiz mumkin bo'lgan 2 ta yo'l mavjud. Bulardan birinchisi bu yadroviy chiqindilarni radiotsiya o'tqazmaydigan omborlarga qo'yish va ular bu ommorlarda asrlab qolishi kerak. Ikkinchisi bo'lsa yani birinchisida samaralirog'i bu radioktiv chiqinchilarni qayta ishlash. Madaniy texnologiyalar sababli hozirgi kunda bu radioktiv chiqindilarning 80% ni qayta ishlasa bo'ladi. (5)Lekin bu judayam qimmat hisoblanadi va shuni ham aytib o'tish joyizki radioktiv chiqindilar orasida plutoni bo'ladi va bazi davlatlar bu plutonini atom bombasi ishlab chiqarishda ishlatishadi. Atom Elektra stansiyalarining ikkinchi katta kamchiligi bu- yadroviy falokatlar. Bu yadroviy falokatlarni bo'lish ehtimoli juda-juda kam hisoblanadi. Agarda bu falokat yuz bersa havoga va suvga radioktiv moddalar aralashadi va bular saratonga o'xshash kasalliklarni ko'payishiga sabab bo'ladi. Bunday yadroviy falokatlarning asoratlari asrlab davom etadi va va bu falokatlarga AES larda ishlaydigan ishchilarning xatolari tufayli bo'lishi ham mumkin yoki zilzila, sunamiga o'xshash tabiy ofatlar tufayli ham ro'y berishi mumkin. Qisqacha agar hamma narsa to'g'ri ishlaydigan bo'lsa AES lar samarali elektra energiya manbasi bo'lishi mumkin.

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GLOBAL ISISHNING YUQUMLI KASALLIKLAR VA INSON MIGRATSIYASIGA TA'SIRLARI

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Anotatsiya: Global isish inson hayotining barcha jabhalari, jumladan yuqumli kasalliklar uchun jiddiy oqibatlarga olib keladi. Global isishning ta'siri inson mezbon populatsiyasi va qo'zg'atuvchi yuqumli kasalliklar o'rtasidagi murakkab o'zaro ta'sirga bog'liq. Inson nuqtai nazaridan, atrof-muhitdagi o'zgarishlar odamning migratsiyasini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin, bu esa kasallik shakllarining o'zgarishiga olib kelish mumkin. Ekin yetishmovchiligi va ocharchilik insonlarni infeksiyalarga chidamliligini kamaytirish mumkin. Kasallikni tarqalishi ichimlik suvining tanqisligi va ifloslanishi orqali kuchayishi mumkin. Eng yomoni jiddiy iqtisodiy va siyosiy stresslar keltirib chiqarishi yokida sog'liqni saqlash infratuzulmasiga zarar yetkazishi mumkin. Bu esa insoniyat kutilmagan epidemiyalarga yashshi tayyorlanmay qolishiga olib keladi. Global isish albatta kasallik tashuvchilarning ko'payishi va tarqalishiga ta'sir qiladi. Bezgak va vabo keltirib chiqaradigan viruslar, ta'siri kuchli bo'lgan ko'plab yuqadigan kasalliklar qatoriga kiradi. Bazi modellardagi vektorlar, yer isishi bilan yuqadigan kasalliklar keng tarqaladigan bo'lib qolishini ko'rsatadi, ammo bu pragnozlarni izohlashda ehtiyot bo'lish kerak. Shubhasiz, global isish yuqumli kasalliklar epidemiologiyasida o'zgarishlarga olib keladi. Natijada, epidemiyalarni erta aniqlash, ularni samarali davolash, profilaktika va tadqiqodlar uchun resurslarni jalb qilish qobiliyatimizga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Global isish, yuqumli kasalliklar, inson migratsiyasi, inson papulatsiyasi, iqlim, iqlim ta'siri, infeksiya.

Shved kimyogari Svante Arrhenius birinchi marta 1896-yilda global isishni bashorat qilgan(1).

Ushbu vaqtdan beri bu mavzu olimlar, siyosatchilar va atrof-muhit bo'yicha mutahassislar o'rtasida qizg'in muhokamalarga sabab bo'lib kelmoqda. Global isish-bu vaqt o'tishi bilan jiddiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan jarayon bo'lib, hosil yetishmovchiligi va ocharchilik, bundan tashqari dengiz sathining ko'tarilishi yokida yog'ingarchilik shakllari, o'simliklar va hayvonlar papulyatsiyasining o'zgarishlari va sog'liq uchun jiddiy ta'sirlari mavjud. Yuqumli kasalliklar- bu aholi va mavjud mintaqaviy iqlim o'zgarishlariga o'zaro ta'siriga dinamik ravishda bog'liq bo'lgan global jarayon hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqola global isish asosiy tushunchalari va global isishning yuqumli kasalliklarga sezilarli ta'sir olib kelishi mumkinligi haqida malumot beradi. Shuningdek iqlim o'zgarishlarining oqibat va sabablari haqida, ushbu jarayonlarning inson salomatligi va yuqumli kasalliklardagi ta'siri bo'yicha mavjud adabiyotlarga e'tibor qaratamiz. Shu bilan birga, bu kabi jarayonlarga bugungi kungi texnologiya kuchidan kelib chiqib yechimlar haqida ham ma'lumot berib o'tamiz.

Global isish-tushuncha va oqibatlari.

Quyosh energiyasi yerdan aks etganda va kosmisga qaytganda asosan bulutlar va nurlar orqali yokida yer atmosferasi energiya olganda sayyora soviydi. Shuningdek,

yer quyosh energiyasini o'zlashtirganda yoki atmosfera gazlari yerda hosil bo'lgan issiqlikni kosmosga tarqalishiga to'sqinlik qilanda issiqxona tasiri vujudga keladi. Natijada esa sayyora qiziydi. Yerning iqlim tizmiga juda ko'plab antropagen omillar ta'sir qiladi.(2)

Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish agentligi ko'rsatmasiga binoan, 3 ta asosiy omillar mavjud. Birinchidan, karbonat angdrit, metan va azot oksidining hozirgi konsentratsiyasi o'tgan 800 ming yilga qaraganda misli ko'rilmagan darajada yuksalgan. Darhaqiqat atmosferadagi karbonat angdritning ulushi sayyoradagi iqlim o'zgarishining asosiy omili sanoatdan oldingi davrlardan beri 46% ga oshdi, elektr, issiqlik va transport ishlab chiqarish uchun ko'mir, neft va gaz kabi qazilmalar yoqilg'ilarining yonishi antropogen chiqindilarning asosiy manbai hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi muhim omil- o'rmonlarni kesish va havoda ajratilgan yoki saqlangan uglerodni chiqarish hisoblanadi. Aytib o'tganimizdek, o'rmonlarni kesish, yong'inlar, o'rmonlar tanazzuli natijasida boshqa shakldagi yiliga 8.1 milliard tonna karbonat angdritni ishlab chiqaradi(3). Uchinchidan havoni ifloslanishiga olib keladigan boshqa insoniy faoliyatlarga azot oksidi chiqindilarining asosiy manbai bo'lmish chorvachilikdir. Masalan: qoramol, bufalo, qo'y va echkilar metan chiqinchilarining asosiy manbaylari hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, bunga metan chiqindilarini keltirib chiqaradigan ayrim ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari ham kiradi. Fosforli gazlar, qishloq xo'jaligi va yo'l qurilishi kabilar.

Shuningdek, yer yuzining aks ettirish qobiliyatini o'zgartirish mumkin. Bu esa mahalliy isish yoki sovishga olib keladi. Garchi sayyoramizning o'rmonlari, okeanlari atmosferadagi issiqxona gazlarining fotosintez va boshqa jarayonlar orqali o'zlashtirsada bu tabiiy uglerodli cho'kinmalar bizning ortib borayotgan chiqindilarimiz bilan hamnafasdir. Natijada, issiqxona gazlarining to'planishi butun dunyoda juda tez isishga olib keladi. Hisob kitoblarga ko'ra, XX asrda yerning o'rtacha harorati taxminan 1 darajaga ko'tarilgan. O'ylab ko'ringa, oxirgi muzlik davri tugab Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarining shimoliy-sharqini 900 metrdan ortiq muzliklar qoplaganda o'rtacha harorat hozirgidan 9 daraja past edi holos(4). Global iqlim o'zgarishining oqibatlarini Jahon iqtisodiy forumining 2021-yildagi "Global xavflar" hisobotiga ko'ra, iqlim o'zgarishini yumshata olmaslik, ommaviy qirg'in quroli va suv inqirozidan oldin butun dunyo jamolari oldida turgan eng katta xavf hisoblanadi(5). Iqlim o'zgarishi global ekotizimni o'zgartiradi. Natijada u biz yashayotgan joydan tortib ichadigan suv va nafas oladigan havomizga ham ta'sir qiladi.

Iqlimning aholi salomatligiga ta'siri

Iqlim o'zgarishi xavfni aniqlash mumkin emas. Yuqumli kasalliklarga alohida e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, ta'sir etuvchi odam populyatsiyasi va qo'zg'atuvchi yuqumli kasalliklar o'rtasidagi murakkab o'zaro ta'sirga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bunda qashshoqlik va mahalliy ekalogik halokatlar ham mavjud. Iqlim o'zgarishlarining sog'liqqa ta'sir hamda tabiiy ekotizimga bilvosita ta'siridan kelib chiqish mumkin. Masalan, o'zgargan iqlim sharoiti chivin yoki kalamush kabi vektorlarning yashash joylarini o'zgartirishi va ular olib yuradigan parazitlarga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Tashuvchilar va parazitlarning ko'p harakatlanishi yokida geografik deapazonini o'zgartirishi ko'plab yuqumli kasalliklarning ko'rinishini o'zgartirishi va ularning tarqalishiga olib keladi(6). Global isishning ta'sir qobiliyati ko'p jihatdan inson va inson populyatsiyasiga bog'liq bo'lgan sog'liqni saqlash tizimlari moslashadi. Inson

migratsiyasi va iqlim sharoitidan kelib chiqadigan stresslar, o'zgaruvchanlik, odamlarning yashash joylariga tahdid solish va sog'liqni saqlash bo'yicha keskin ravishda bosib olishi mumkin. Yangi hamkorlikdagi say-harakatlar shuningdek profilaktika tibbiyotidagi yutuqlar orqali ushbu qiyin jarayonlarga dosh bera oladi. Dunyoning ko'p mamlakatlarida o'rtacha umr ko'rishning hozirgi ortishi, sanitariya va ichimlik suvi kabi asosiy talablarga ega bo'lishdagi qiyinchiliklarning kuchayishi tufayli to'xtatilishi mumkin. Iqlim o'zgarishining inson salomatligiga bevosita va bilvosita ta'siri hayotga, resurslarga (tabiiy va moliyaviy) va ishchi kuchlariga sezilarli darajada ta'sir qiladi. O'zgargan atrof-muhit ta'siri, shuningdek ocharchilik va suv toshqini kabi ekologik ofatlarga qarshi kurashishni anglatadi.

Inson migratsiyasi

Atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'siri tufayli aholining o'sishi ekologik qochqinlar sonining ko'payishining muhim sababidir. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti hisob-kitobiga ko'ra, migratsiya davom etishi natijasida 2025-yilga kelib dunyo aholisining 65%, shu jumladan rivojlanyaotgan mintaqalar aholisining 61% shaharlarda istiqomat qiladi(7). Shaharlar o'sishi bilan boshqa muhitlar qisqaradi. Shunday qilib agar global isish dengiz sathini ko'tarilishiga olib kelsa, katta maydonlarni egallab olsa muommo ham katta bo'ladi. Aholining siljishi, mamlakat ichida yoki xalqaro shuningdek, qit'alararo sodir bo'lishi mumkin. Kutilmagan inson migratsiyasi, tayyorlanmagan sog'liqni saqlash infratuzilmasini ayniqsa, muhojirlar aholisi uchun tug'iladigan yangi kasalliklarga qarshi ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Inson migratsiyasi tarix davomida vabo va chechak kabi ko'plab kasalliklarining tarqalishiga olib keladigan epidemiyaning asosiy manbai bo'lib kelgan.

Yashashning keskin buzilishi, qochqinlar lagerlari va boshpana kabi vaqtinchalik yashash sharoitiga olib keladi. Bu esa, infeksiyali jarayonlarning paydo bo'lishi va tarqalishi uchun ideal asos yaratadi(8). Qishloqdan shaharga migratsiya mahalliy infeksiyalarni ko'plab zaif mezbon aholiga yuborish mumkin ya'ni shahar aholisiga. Bunday, sog'liqni saqlash buzilishlari aholi gavjum va tez o'sib borayotgan shaharlarda sog'liqni saqlash uchun so'ngi muommo bo'lishi mumkin. Natijada sog'liqni saqlash choralarining jiddiy buzilishiga olib keladi va yangi infeksiyalarni paydo bo'lishiga yordam beradi.

Yechim va xulosa:

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytishimiz mumkin-ki, global isishni to'xtatish va unga qarshi kurashish yechimi o'laroq eng avvalo, har bir davlat hukumatlari fabrikalardan chiqadigan chiqindilarni cheklash uchun qat'iy qonunlar kiritishi lozim. Ikkinchidan, quyosh, shamol yokida suv energiyasidan qayta tiklanadigan energiyalarga sarmoya kiritishlari lozim. Uchinchidan, haydovchilar va aviakompaniyalarga "Yashil soliqlar" joriy etishlari ham mumkin. To'rtinchidan, insonlarni yashil muhitga ko'proq jalb qilish kerak. Bor kuchimiz bilan yovvoyi tabiatni ya'ni flora va faunani asrashimiz darkor. Eng muhim yechimlardan yana biri bu- insonlarni shaxsiy mashinalaridan ko'ra jamoat taransportlaridan keng qo'llanishlariga jalb etish shart. Bundan tashqari kundalik hayotimizda kamroq qadoqlangan mahsulotlardan foydalanishimiz va albatta qayta ishlashga e'tibor berishimiz kerak.

Bugungi kunda muommolar bilan hamohang ravishda ilim-fan yutuqlari ham yuksalib bormoqda. Misol uchun, Serbiya olimi Doktor Ivan tomonidan suyuq daraxt ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu kashfiyot suv, quyosh va karbonat angdritning aralashmasidan

tashkil topgan. Bu kashfiyotning afzallik taraflari shundaki, u birinchidan katta joy egallamaydi. Ikkinchidan, uni yasash uchun ko'p vaqt talab etilmaydi. Buni aholi ko'p bo'lgan katta-katta shaharlarda qo'llash insonlar salomatligi va atrof-muhit namligini saqlashda yaxshi samarali yechim sifatida hizmat qiladi.

Agar biz insonlar tabiatga shu yo'sinda muomila qilishda davom etadigan bo'lsak, o'zimizdan avval atrofimizdagi aybsiz hayvonlarning jabrlanishi va qirilib yo'q bo'lib ketishiga sababchi bo'lamiz. Masalan, agar havo harorati shu tarzda ko'tarilib boraversa qutb ayiqlarining yashash hududlari yaqin kelajakda butunlay erib bitadi. Qutb ayiqlari esa dinozavorlar kabi yer yuzidan butkul yo'qolib ketadi. So'ngra ichimlik suvlari kamayib aksincha okean suvlari ortadi. Natijada quruqliklar kamayadi, bu esa inson migratsiyasiga sabab bo'ladi, buning natijasida esa yuqumli kasalliklar avj oldi.

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CONCEPTS OF ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS,
METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF ITS RESEARCH

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Abstract. In this article, the author examines the theoretical foundations and methodological approaches necessary for studying ecological consciousness, emphasizing the importance of integrating environmental consciousness into broader socio-cultural and educational contexts. The author comprehensively reviews the existing literature, analyzes various dimensions of environmental consciousness, and proposes new methodologies for its effective research and implementation. This paper is important for scholars and practitioners to deepen their understanding of how environmental consciousness can be fostered and measured in youth and its importance in promoting sustainable development and environmental protection.

Keywords: environmental awareness, environmental awareness, methodological approaches, sustainable development, socio-cultural context, ecological education, environmental management.

Introduction. Philosophical definitions and classifications of the concept of ecological consciousness may differ depending on approaches and theories. Ecological consciousness as a worldview is considered as a way of perceiving the world, which realizes the interconnectedness and interdependence of man with nature. Ecological consciousness as a worldview implies respect for nature, striving for harmony with it and understanding the need to preserve ecosystems for the well-being of mankind. As a cognitive process, ecological consciousness and ecological thinking are considered as a process of knowing the environment and understanding ecological problems. This includes knowing the impact of human activities on nature, understanding the causes of environmental crises and finding ways to solve them. Indeed, "scientific teachings about the ecological landscape of the world concretize the generality, and ultimately, their integration creates a holistic ecological landscape of the world." [1]

Literature review and methods. Ecological consciousness as a value is related to the value system that determines the attitude of a person toward nature. This includes recognition of the value of biodiversity, respect for animal rights, responsible use of resources and a commitment to sustainable living. Ecological consciousness is considered a socio-cultural phenomenon as a result of human interaction with the socio-cultural environment. So, environmental consciousness is formed under the influence of social norms, values, education and information processes. Environmental consciousness is associated with spiritual or religious beliefs that call for respect and

care for nature as a manifestation of a higher spiritual power as a spiritual dimension or as part of divine creation. In our view, these approaches to the classification of the concept of ecological consciousness show the diversity of its interpretations in philosophy and science. Therefore, "consciousness is a function of the process of social production, society as a whole," [2], S.E. Krapivenskyi says.

The concept of environmental consciousness of young people is based on the idea that they should play a key role in shaping the future and be active participants in solving environmental problems. Young people need to know the seriousness of environmental problems such as climate change, air and water pollution, loss of biodiversity and depletion of natural resources. This concept helps young people understand the importance of taking action to protect the environment. Young people must recognize their global responsibility to future generations and understand that their actions can affect the state of our planet and the lives of future generations.

Methods. The methods of analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparative analysis, induction and deduction were used in writing this article.

Results. Youth should be active in solving environmental problems by participating in environmental organizations, volunteer programs, and civic initiatives, and should receive national education and information about environmental problems, as well as ways and means of solving them. This will help them develop environmental literacy and make informed decisions. Youth can also be a driving force in the development and implementation of innovative environmental technologies and sustainable development practices. Young people need to understand the importance of changing their lifestyles to more environmentally sustainable practices such as energy conservation, consumption reduction, recycling, etc. In our opinion, the concept of environmental consciousness of young people implies active participation of young people in solving environmental problems, awareness of their global responsibility and striving for sustainable development of our planet.

The formation of the ecological consciousness of young people is based on dialectical principles, which include interdependence, contradiction and development. Young people's environmental knowledge is related to their daily activities, education, social environment and cultural influences. Understanding the relationship between humans and nature helps young people understand their role in protecting the environment. Young people face contradictions between the needs of modern society and the need to maintain ecological balance. For example, the pursuit of convenience and resource consumption may conflict with the goals of environmental sustainability. "Ecological consciousness as a philosophical category and an independent form of social consciousness is a subject of special research, the purpose of which is to study its nature and the characteristics of its formation in current conditions. The concept of ecological consciousness appeared relatively recently, but the study of the problems of the relationship between man and nature has a rich history. [3].

The environmental awareness of young people should be developed during their life journey and education. This includes developing the skills to be aware of the consequences of one's actions, acquire knowledge about sustainable living, and participate in environmental initiatives. To form the ecological consciousness of young people, it is necessary to use a dialectical approach that takes into account the complex relationship between man and the environment, as well as includes contradictions and the process of development of this consciousness. This can be achieved through educational programs, environmental protection activities, active participation of the public and other initiatives. "Ecological consciousness does not act as a separate form of consciousness, but serves as an inevitable aspect of all basic forms of consciousness, permeates and includes them, thereby acting as an integrator not only of individual and social consciousness but also of various consciousnesses." [4].

Discussion. The formation of environmental consciousness in young people can be based on synergistic principles that emphasize the interaction and joint effect of various factors in the formation of a sustainable ecological outlook. A synergistic approach emphasizes the interaction between people and the environment. Young people need to understand that their actions affect ecosystems as well as their well-being. Synergetics recognizes the variability of systems and the possibility of non-linear effects. This highlights the importance of making environmentally sustainable decisions while considering possible unintended consequences. Synergetics shows that the interaction of different elements can lead to the emergence of new properties of the system. Young people can learn about the principle of emergence and understand how their actions can help create new, more sustainable ecological systems. "There are two main types of environmental consciousness today: anthropocentric and ecocentric. The first is based on the awareness of man and his environment as an isolated element. People with this type of environmental consciousness put their problems above those of nature and use them as a means to achieve their goals. This type of consciousness was typical of the industrial age, but it still exists in many people today. The ecocentric type of environmental consciousness is directly opposite to the previous one. A person with this consciousness understands that he is a part of nature, lives in harmony with it, and minimizes its impact on it. Many believe that the ecocentric type of ecological consciousness is a conscious step backwards for humanity, and modern man is inclined to think that he should have an intermediate type of consciousness, which is characterized by careful treatment of nature, but uses it for his own purposes. [5].

Synergetics emphasizes the role of self-organization and cooperation in systems. Young people can participate in environmental groups, initiatives and projects where they can work together to solve environmental problems. The use of synergistic principles in the formation of environmental consciousness of young people will help them to better understand the complexity and interdependence of nature and society and also encourage them to actively participate in solving environmental problems.

Axiological criteria for the formation of environmental consciousness in young people are related to the values and beliefs they recognize in the field of environment. Young people need to understand the value of nature and biodiversity regardless of its economic or utilitarian value. This includes respect for living things, ecosystems and their interdependence. Young people should recognize the importance of sustainable consumption of resources and production and try to minimize negative impacts on the environment while meeting their needs. Young people should understand the responsibility of protecting the environment for future generations and take appropriate measures to reduce their ecological footprint. Young people should adhere to ethical principles regarding the environment and strive for a fair distribution of environmental resources among all members of society and future generations. "The formed ecological consciousness allows a person to realize that he and nature are a single integrated ecosystem, the purpose of which is to satisfy needs in two ways. The correct functioning of this system allows humanity not only to solve global environmental problems but also to prevent them before they arise. Living in harmony with nature allows us to conserve our precious resources and make our life on the planet safer and more enjoyable." ” [6].

Young people must value education and ongoing awareness of environmental issues to make informed decisions and act accordingly. Young people should recognize the importance of solidarity and cooperation in solving environmental problems, including supporting other people and groups and participating in collective initiatives. Formation of the ecological consciousness of young people based on these axiological criteria will help them to have a stable and deep understanding of their role and responsibility in protecting the environment.

The ontological basis of the formation of the ecological consciousness of young people refers to the basic beliefs and ideas about the nature of reality, including their attitude to nature, the nature of environmental problems and possible ways to solve them. Young people need to understand that nature is a complex network of interacting living organisms and inanimate elements that makeup ecosystems. Understanding this helps them see their place as part of this system. Ontological foundations include respecting the diversity of life on the planet and recognizing the natural processes that govern life on Earth. Young people must recognize the vulnerability of the environment to human influence and the need to protect nature to preserve life on the planet.

Understanding the globality and interconnectedness of environmental problems, as well as the fact that environmental problems are global and require joint efforts to solve them. Understanding the perspective of time and taking into account the interests of future generations is also necessary for them to understand their responsibilities to future generations and to understand that their actions today may affect the ecological state of our planet in the future. These ontological foundations help young people gain

a deeper and more sustainable understanding of environmental issues and their relationship to human activity. They serve as a basis for making more informed and responsible decisions about the environment. "The modern world is dynamic, and various forms of its development (social, economic, political and cultural) are changing. Nevertheless, under certain conditions, these social forms can be "closely related to each other, complement and reinforce each other." The depth of changes at each stage of the development of social reality leads to a system of images, ideas and collective opinions about this reality and about the events related to it in one way or another. We emphasize: that transformation processes can be reflected in the public mind in different ways. Depending on how positive (ecocentric) or negative (anthropocentric) the consequences of these processes are for local social ecosystems, the appropriate type of ecological consciousness (ecocentric or anthropocentric) and accompanying behaviour are formed in society. The experience of some foreign countries (Canada, Germany, etc.), for example, clearly shows what intensive urbanization processes can lead to when environmental consciousness has obvious anthropocentric (dominant over nature) motives and attitudes. Anthropocentrism is fatal to the ecological system of the region because its proponents focus on ontologically mindless and irresponsible consumption. The uncertainty in the relationship between man and nature is fueled by the confusing environmental rhetoric and populism of industry leaders. As a rule, no one in these areas seriously thinks about the environmental consequences of their actions, especially if these actions are related to obtaining additional material benefits. [7]

The epistemological foundations of the formation of the ecological consciousness of young people are related to the processes of knowing and acquiring knowledge about the environment. Young people should learn the basic principles of the scientific method and scientific approach to the study of nature. This allows them to understand natural processes, the causes of environmental problems and their solutions based on objective data and evidence. Understanding environmental problems requires the integration of knowledge from various scientific disciplines such as biology, ecology, chemistry, geography and sociology. Young people need to develop the ability to see the relationships between different aspects of the environment. Epistemological foundations also include the development of critical thinking in young people to analyze information about environmental problems, assess its reliability and make informed decisions. Young people must acquire practical skills that enable them to act according to the principles of environmental sustainability. This may include environmental skills, participation in environmental projects and initiatives, and the ability to use environmental technologies. The epistemological foundations also include the development of education and environmental awareness among young people. They must have up-to-date information on the state of the environment and how to preserve it.

Young people should be encouraged to actively participate in environmental initiatives and projects, as well as to realize their social responsibility for the state of the environment and the future of our planet. These epistemological foundations help young people to develop the ability to understand, analyze and make informed decisions about the environment, which helps to build their environmental consciousness. The anthropological foundations of the formation of the ecological consciousness of young people are related to the understanding of human nature, its place in nature and its relationship with the environment. Modern researchers are also analyzing ecological consciousness. For example, according to L. G. Titarenko, "Ecological consciousness is a set of eco-humanistic indicators that people recognize." [8]. A.V.Gagarin stated that "Ecological consciousness is the relations in the "man-nature" system, existing relations with nature, existing tactics and methods of interaction with it." [9]

Young people must recognize themselves as an integral part of nature, dependent on its resources and ecosystems for their survival and well-being. It involves understanding that man is not above nature, but a part of it. Young people should respect biocultural diversity and recognize that different cultures have unique ways of interacting with and adapting to their environment. Anthropological foundations also include an understanding of how historical and cultural contexts influence human relationships with the environment. Young people should learn about traditional knowledge and practices as well as contemporary environmental issues in a culturally sensitive manner. Young people need to understand how social structures and inequalities affect environmental problems and their solutions. This includes awareness of the environmental consequences of social and economic inequalities, as well as the role of social movements in environmental protection. Anthropological foundations also help us understand empathy and the interconnectedness of all life forms and ecosystems. Young people must learn to see themselves as interconnected with other living beings and natural processes. Understanding anthropological foundations helps young people develop a deeper and more empathetic relationship with the environment and motivates them to take action to protect nature and create a sustainable future for all living things.

The metaphysical features of the formation of the ecological consciousness of young people are related to deep beliefs and ideas about the nature of reality, which are the basis of their ecological worldview. Young people can develop a belief in harmony and balance in nature, seeing it as a whole system in which all elements are interconnected and interdependent. This can create a desire to maintain and maintain this harmony. Young people can develop a belief in a spiritual connection with nature, seeing it not only as a material resource, but also as a source of inspiration, healing power, and a spiritual dimension of life. Metaphysical considerations may also include

understanding the interconnectedness of all life forms and recognizing the importance of each individual and species in the Earth's ecosystem.

It can develop in the youth a belief in respecting life in all its forms and recognizing the cyclical nature of life and death, birth and death, as a natural part of the life process. Young people can develop a metaphysical belief in the need for environmental justice and an ethical relationship with nature based on respect, responsibility and care. These metaphysical characteristics form a deep and permanent environmental consciousness in young people, which leads to a conscious and harmonious relationship with the environment and the creation of a more sustainable future. "The modern young generation is increasingly abstracted from the understanding that they are not only a part of society but also part of nature.

The problem of education and the development of spiritual and moral ideals and ecological values leads to a lack of reasonable ecological and logical ways of thinking in young people. At present, the development of civilization is not accompanied by progress in the field of spiritual values, but the opposite. The importance of such concepts as spirituality, competence, and education has decreased sharply. In our opinion, education has a great role in restoring spirituality and getting out of the modern environmental crisis. Based on the synthesis of the knowledge of nature and humanities, the educational system, especially the ecological system, should help to initiate a revision of values-oriented to co-evolutionary socio-natural education and education. [10].

Conclusion. The social and cultural foundations of the formation of environmental consciousness in young people are related to the influence of the social environment, cultural values, behavioural norms and patterns on their attitude to the environment and environmental problems. Educational programs, information campaigns and the use of the latest information on the state of the environment play an important role in the formation of environmental culture among young people. Teaching environmental principles and issues will help them understand the importance of conservation and adopt more responsible behaviour.

Cultural values and practices can strongly influence environmental attitudes. For example, a culture of respect for nature and the holding of traditional ecological rituals help to develop a positive environmental consciousness. Social media engagement and participation in environmental communities and groups can play an important role in developing environmental awareness. This allows young people to exchange ideas, information and experience, and to take collective action on environmental protection. Government environmental policies and legislation are also important in shaping the environmental consciousness of young people by creating standards and constraints that shape their attitudes and behaviour. Taking into account the socio-cultural basis helps to create a favourable environment for the formation of environmental

consciousness of young people and encourages them to actively participate in environmental protection and preservation.

The relationship between man and nature has changed over the centuries. From ancient times to the present, the influence of people on nature has increased, and anthropogenic factors have had a serious impact on the state of the environment. One of the main problems is climate change. According to the research of experts, the average temperature of the earth has increased dramatically in the last hundred years. This increase is mainly due to greenhouse gas emissions. The concept of ecological culture occupies an important place in the attitude of a person to nature. This culture demands respect and care for the environment from every member of society. The environmental consciousness of a person should be formed based on education and scientific knowledge starting from childhood. Environmental education plays an important role in solving environmental problems. First of all, the foundations should be laid in the family, in preschool educational institutions, and this education should be fully formed in secondary and higher schools. This is important in increasing environmental education and knowledge of future generations.

Therefore, in solving environmental problems, each person should take responsibility as an individual and as a member of society, develop an ecological culture, and approach nature with responsibility. This is one of the most important issues for the future of humanity. Each person's efforts are important to change our attitude to nature, to preserve it, and to pass on a healthy environment to future generations.

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SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF ORGANIZING SPORTS TRAINING

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Abstract: Sports games (basketball, volleyball, football, handball) are of great importance in the healthy and vigorous upbringing of young people. Because since time immemorial, sports games have been attracting millions of people with their fun and popularity. In modern sports, sports games are very fast and require skill and enthusiasm. In order to achieve high-level techniques and tactics, first of all, those who play sports must have sufficient physical development and special qualities. In trainings organized with sports games, qualities such as morality, commitment to the team, and responsibility are brought up in the participants.

Key words: football, handball, sports, games, morality, opponent, team, creative, training, complex, technique, skill, frontal, method, guide, culture, task, equipment.

Introduction:

The uniqueness of the program of the department of sports games requires the rational use of their content when choosing tools. This leads to the opportunity to significantly increase the motor intensity of the lesson and its efficiency. The universal nature of the impact of active and sports games leads to the education of physical qualities on a large scale, their complex manifestation is seen in the character of quickness, strength, dynamic strength, jumping endurance. These qualities and tools are vital to the evaluation of parameters such as strength, temporal and large-scale movements, among the capabilities. Cultivation of morals, volitional-spiritual qualities and loyalty to independence, fighting with opponents, acting as a team, is carried out in conditions of considerable physical and emotional stress. In the game, personal interests are subordinated to the goals of the team, and respect for the team and the opponent is required. Manifestation of a multi-faceted personality in game activity, an opportunity to act in accordance with the purpose in education of moral and creative approaches to personality formation. School and extracurricular hours are spent on active and sports games and their improvement. Forms of education include lessons and training in the sports section. They are strictly regulated by content and time. Their content is defined by the program. Extracurricular forms include gymnastics before classes, physical education minutes in classes, physical exercises during extended breaks, and daily activities in extended groups on the day of active games. Health days and sports days can also be included in extracurricular forms. Action and sports games, distinguished by their high emotionality and versatility of use, occupy a large place in extracurricular forms of training. A comprehensive program on physical education combines all forms of physical culture into a single physical culture health program. The use of all its components when necessary is aimed at achieving the main goal, which is to attract every student to systematic physical exercise. Sports games are considered to be a link in which the knowledge, skills and abilities of extracurricular forms of training, guiding and refereeing skills are formed, movement skills and

abilities are formed. The content and time of the program on sports games are designed to master the main methods of the studied game by the students and apply them in the game. When mastering certain methods of the game, it is possible to distinguish important aspects of performing the technique: the initial and final states of the method, continuity and flexibility in performing its individual parts. By applying the frontal method of organization and simulation exercises in teaching skills, it is possible to achieve a high motor intensity of the lesson without reducing the level of movement readiness and physical loads. Teaching movement skills requires the teacher to improve teaching methods and methods of organizing students, high-quality explanation. They are short and demonstrative, they are distinguished by combining verbal explanations with exercises. The use of action games in teaching the elements of sports game technique in small classes gives an opportunity to use the game method of teaching. The inclusion of action games and relays in the lesson helps to improve game technique and increase physical loads. In the upper classes, movement skills are improved in the changing conditions of the game activity, during the resistance of the defenders. The learned methods are organized by tactical exercises and double games. In bilateral games, complex tasks of strengthening game techniques, improving tactical actions, and moral education are solved. The role of guidance practice will increase, it will have a clear meaning. Team captains organize and manage team actions in the game. Guides and referees take part in training the team for the match and practical refereeing in double game exercises. Organizing the activities of guides, judges, team captains leads to solving the tasks of training initiative and independent thinking. It is possible to successfully solve the tasks of educating a constant interest in physical culture training in sports games classes. The emotionality and fun of the games attract the students, create interest and desire to participate in the games. Interest can be strengthened only when students are satisfied with game activities and physical culture activities. Satisfaction is a factor that increases and sustains interest in training and keeps it stable. During the training, the student improves his physical fitness and learns new methods of the game and uses them successfully. Team actions in the game lead to the formation of feelings of camaraderie and friendship. Successfully solving powerful tasks in the game, performing exercises to develop physical qualities gives the student confidence in his own strength. The desire to show oneself in the game serves to motivate students for physical and technical improvement, for active independent training, and for constant completion of homework. Satisfaction with age changes depends on various factors. In small classes, the opportunity to work together with their friends, working conditions, and equipment are the main ones. In middle classes, the content of the training, interaction with the teacher, and friends occupy a great place. In the upper grades, interaction with the pedagogue and coach, the content of training, and personal success are given priority. The dynamics of this process require a creative approach to nurturing a sustainable interest in physical culture, and sports games help to find a wide selection of tools to solve this task. The program on physical education envisages the moderation of loads taking into account the participants' readiness for movement, physical development, health status. The program recommends conducting sports training in the open air. Exercises will be effective if they are carried out in a sports uniform at +14 C, and in a sports suit at a lower temperature. Intense gaming activity increases tissue oxygen uptake by approximately 10 times compared to rest. That's why

outdoor training places high demands on the methodology and organization of their conducting. In this case, the high density of the lesson, the injury warning is meant. The causes of injuries can be stony sand, faulty equipment, and lack of discipline of the athletes. The use of many balls and additional equipment in training creates the need to increase the demand for student discipline. When organizing each exercise, it is necessary to take into account that they do not collide with each other. For this purpose, the direction of movement of groups or teams performing exercises in a stream is marked with lines. Prevention of injuries is distinguished by training falls in volleyball, football, handball. In theoretical training, it is necessary to explain to students the reasons for strictly following the rules learned during exercises with the ball. The skills of independent training are formed in physical education classes. At the beginning, it is a complex of exercises on the charging ball, then exercises for the development of physical qualities, improving the technical methods of the game. Pupils perform the task under the guidance of the teacher, and their improvement is in homework. Independent homework is planned for each student based on their progress. Homework is supervised by the teacher. Homework is one of the forms of the educational process, the teacher's systematic work, a necessary daily function. The principle of educational training is implemented in solving the tasks of the school program. It will be necessary to strictly adhere to the fact that strengthening of health and physical training is an obligatory duty of students. The lesson uses observation method and question-answer method to evaluate students' knowledge and activity. The observation method is organized in such a way that the students are divided into several groups during the lesson, and they are observed in order to evaluate their activity. Students receive a pre-assignment and complete exercises for assessment or complete individual exercises independently with trainers. The skills of independent completion of the task will be evaluated. A similar activity can be assessed during the completion of the lesson plan without pre-assigned assignments. Grades can be announced after completing exercises and assignments or at the end of the lesson. The survey method involves calling students in a row for answers on theory, technical methods and other tasks. The survey method can be used when one student is assessed during the lesson, a group of students or the whole class is assessed consecutively when the lesson is interrupted. Studies have shown that the evaluation of educational activities is a great psychological burden for students. Students are excited and cannot fully demonstrate their knowledge and skills. This has a great impact on the execution of technical methods. Therefore, shooting the ball accurately in basketball, shooting at the goal in soccer, and accurately shooting at the goal in handball should not serve as a criterion for evaluation. Through our long-term observations, it became clear that when selecting students for sports, vertical jump, standing long jump, running on a triangle with sides of 10 and 5 m, 1 kg it is advisable to use control tests such as throwing a weighted ball with two hands behind the head while standing and jumping, jumping and throwing a tennis ball through a volleyball net, hitting a basketball with a target will be.

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JAHONDA RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNI IQTISODIYOTGA TA'SIRI VA STATISTIK TAHLILI

Ramatov Zafarbek Jumaniyazovich

Tadqiqotchi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jahonda raqamli iqtisodiyotni iqtisodiyotga ta'siri va statistik tahlil va ularni rivojlanish omillariga sezilarli darajada ta'sir o'tkazmoqda, shuningdek davlat iqtisodiyotida raqamli iqtisodiyotning o'rnini muhim hisoblanishi keltirilgan. "Raqamli iqtisodiyot vazifalari va maqsadlari", hamda "Raqamli iqtisodiyotni O'zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyotga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar va to'siqlari" kelib chiqish omillari va ularning yeshimlari ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Savdo-sotiq jarayonlarini raqamlashtirish va unda tegishli zamonaviy texnologiyalarning roli o'rganilgan. Maqolada raqamlashtirishning xalqaro savdoga ta'siri, uning ta'sirida xalqaro savdo tarkibi va shaklining o'zgarishi, global raqobatning kuchayishi va uning nomoddiy sohaga o'tish haqida to'xtalib o'tilgan va ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamlashtirish usulari, raqamli iqtisodiyot, bozor iqtisodiyoti, raqamli texnologiya, robototexnika, IT, raqamli dividendlar, internet banking.

- **Kirish (Introduction).** «Raqamlashtirish» so'zi aslida yangi atama bo'lib, innovatsion boshqaruv va ish yuritish jarayoniga IT yechimlarning jalb etilishini, buning samarasi o'laroq esa internet buyumlardan tortib, elektron hukumatgacha bo'lgan barcha tizimlarda axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llashni ko'zda tutadi. Jahonda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar davrida tashqi migratsiya, xalqaro savdo va kapitallar harakati, turizm, xorijiy investitsiyalar, IT rivojlanishi mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlariga ta'sir etadi. Yangi O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida ochiqlik, xalqaro iqtisodiy-siyosiy aloqalarning rivojlanishi yurtimizda sanoat tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilish, texnik va texnologik jihatdan qayta jihozlash imkoniyatlarini yuzaga keltirdi. Bunga mamlakatimiz tashqi savdo hajmining o'sishini misol qilib keltirish mumkin. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham raqamlashtirish, axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish dolzarb masalalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. 2020 yil mamlakatimizda "Ilm, ma'rifat va raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yili" deb e'lon qilinib, bu borada ko'lamli ishlar boshlandi. Xususan, 2020 yil 28 aprelda davlatimiz rahbarining "Raqamli iqtisodiyot va elektron hukumatni keng joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori qabul qilindi. Bundan tashqari 2020 yil 5 oktabr kuni O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Raqamli O'zbekiston — 2030» strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni samarali amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari

to'g'risida" farmoni e'lon qilindi. Bu mamlakatimizda raqamlashtirish ishlarini yana tezlashtirish va rivojlantirish masalalariga alohida e'tibor berilayotganini belgilaydi.

Xalqaro savdoga raqamlashtirishning ta'siri haqida manbalarda ilmiy maqolalarni topish muammo hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ushbu mavzudagi tadqiqot dolzarb ahamiyatga ega.

- Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili (Literature review)

Bugungidavrda amalga oshirilayotgan o'zgarishlarning sur'ati, ko'lami, qamrovi va chuqurligida misli ko'rilmagan texnologik o'zgarishlar odatda „to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi“ degan umumiy atama bilan tavsiflanadi (inglizcha: the Fourth Industrial Revolution).

Ishlab chiqarishni mexanizatsiyalashtirishga imkon beradigan suv va bug' energiyasiga, ishlab chiqarishni avtomatlashtirishda jadal taraqqiyotni ta'minlagan elektr energiyasiga va elektronika hamda axborot texnologiyalariga asoslangan uchta sanoat inqilobidan farqli o'laroq, to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi tizimli ta'sirga ega ekanligini ko'ramiz. U hayotning barcha sohalariga, iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy sohada, jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar tizimida sifatli o'zgarishlarga olib keldi. Shveysariyaning UBS banki mutaxassislarining fikriga ko'ra, iqtisodiy va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini raqamlashtirish, sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari va yirik ma'lumot bazalarining paydo bo'lishi, Internet va blokcheyn, ilg'or robotlar va boshqalar tufayli har qanday ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish samaradorligini ta'minlashning o'zaro bog'liqligi vujudga kelmoqda.

To'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi va uning insoniyat uchun qanday oqibatlariga olib kelishi to'g'risida eng zamonaviy g'oyalar Jahon iqtisodiy forumining (JIF) asoschisi va rahbari, professor Klaus Shvab tomonidan bayon etilgan bo'lib, ushbu hodisani "jismoniy, raqamli va biologik sohalar orasidagi chegaralarni yo'q qiladigan texnologiyalarning birlashishi" deb ta'riflaydi.[4] Ya'ni kelajak kiber-fizik ishlab chiqarish tizimlariga asoslanadi. Shu bilan birga, iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobining hal qiluvchi tarkibiy qismi bo'lib xizmat qiladi va ilg'or texnologik yechimlardan samarali foydalanish uchun misli ko'rilmagan imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

2018 yil yanvar oyida bo'lib o'tgan Jahon Iqtisodiy Forumi(JIF) sessiyasida taqdim etilgan ishlab chiqarishga yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish to'g'risidagi hisobotda McKinsey & Company global konsalting tarmog'ining mutaxassislari ishlab chiqarishni keskin o'zgartiradigan uchta asosiy texnologik megatrendlarni ko'rsatib o'tdilar: zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalarning kombinatsiyasi orqali o'zaro bog'liq, shu jumladan Interneti hamda turli AT texnologiyalari; ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari va tizimlarini sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda boshqarish, kompyuterda o'qitish, raqamli buxgalteriya va yirik ma'lumot bazalari, diagnostika xizmatlari; ilg'or robotlar, moslashuvchan mustaqil ishlab chiqarishning yangi turilarini vujudga kelishiga asos bo'luvchi 3D nashr etish, elektron-optik boshqaruv

tizimlari va boshqalardan foydalangan holda yuqori mahsuldorlikka erishadigan avtomatlashtirishdir.[5]

Akademik S. G‘ulomov va boshqalar muallifligidagi “Raqamli iqtisodiyotda blokcheyn texnologiyalari” nomli o‘quv qullanmada raqamli iqtisodiyotga quyidagicha ta’rif berilgan:- “raqamli iqtisodiyot(elektron) bu–axborot, jumladan, shaxsiy axborotdan foydalanish hisobiga barcha qatnashchilarning ehtiyojlarini maksimal darajada qondirishning o‘ziga xos xususiyati bo‘lgan iqtisodiyotdir. Bu axborot-kommunikatsiya va moliya texnologiyalarining rivojlanganligi, shuningdek, birgalikda gibriddunyo barcha iqtisodiy faoliyat subektlari – tovarlar va xizmatlar yaratish, taqsimlash, ayirboshlash va iste’mol qilish jarayoni obektlari va subektlarining to‘laqonli o‘zaro aloqa qilish imkoniyatini ta’minlaydigan infratuzilma ochiqligi tufayli mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin”[6].

- Tadqiqotmetodologiyasi (Research Methodology)

Tadqiqotning asosiy masalasi bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston sharoitida raqamli iqtisodiyotni, shu jumladan undan xalqaro savdoda foydalanishni rivojlantirishning qonuniyatlari, tendensiyalari va imkoniyatlarini, xususan, axborot texnologiyalarining tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatning turli sohalariga kirib borish darajalarini ilmiy asosda o‘rganish nihoyatda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Vatanimiz taraqqiyoti va istiqboli, mamlakatimizda keng ko‘lamda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning muvaffaqiyati milliy iqtisodiyotimizga yangi innovatsiyalarni joriy qilishga bevosita bog‘liqdir. Shu sababli tashqi savdoda raqamli iqtisodiyotni takomillashtirish, uning iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ijtimoiy va huquqiy asoslarini ilmiy-amaliy jihatdan tadqiq etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Tadqiqot ishida kuzatish, umumlashtirish, guruhlash, taqqoslash, induksiya, deduksiya kabi usullar qo‘llanildi.

- Tahlil va natijalar (Analysis and results)

Raqamlashtirish tufayli yetakchi kompaniyalarning strategiyasi va rivojlanishida kutilayotgan o‘zgarishlar to‘g‘risida 2017 yil sentabr oyida JIF ekspertlari tomonidan yuqori darajadagi mansabdor shaxslardan o‘tkazilgan so‘rov ma’lumotlarini o‘rganish muhim xulosalar qilishga imkon beradi.

Xalqaro mehnat taqsimotiga, mamlakatlar ega bo‘lgan tabiiy, nisbiy va raqobatdosh ustunliklarga asoslangan an’anaviy iqtisodiy globallashtirish va uning tamoyillarga muqobil bo‘lgan taqsimlangan ishlab chiqarish konsepsiyasi bugungi kunda katta qiziqish uyg‘otmoqdi. Bu konsepsiyaning asosiy g‘oyasi ishlab chiqarishni xaridorga/iste’molchiga yaqinroq joylashtirish, mahsulotni dizayni va boshqa parametrlarni yaratishda ishlab chiqishda ishtirok etish orqali o‘z manfaatlarini va mahalliy sharoitlarni hisobga olgan holda yangi qiymat yaratish jarayonini yanada samaraliroq etishdir. Bu ishlab chiqarish jarayoniga sarflangan vaqtini va uning tannarxini pasaytiradi, mijozning talablariga moslashishni sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Masalan, butun konstruksiya markazlashtirilmagan 3D printerlar tarmog‘iga va dasturli hisoblash orqali amalga oshiriluvchi ishlab chiqaruvchi kompaniyalar

tizimlariga ulangan AT tizimlariga tayanish mumkin[9]. Iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish uning o'sishi va samaradorligini oshirish uchun qo'shimcha imkoniyatlar yaratadi. 2016 yilda Buyuk Britaniya hukumatining buyurtmasiga asosan tayyorlangan raqamli iqtisodiyot to'g'risidagi hisobotda, raqamlashtirish imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanilganda, mamlakatning so'nggi o'n yillikda yalpi ichki mahsuloti o'rtacha 0,4-0,7 foiz darajaga tezroq o'sishi mumkin bo'lishi ta'kidlangan.

Jahon iqtisodiyoti va xalqaro savdodagi zamonaviy o'zgarishlarning asosi, bir tomondan, axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish, milliy iqtisodiyotni AKT tovarlari va xizmatlari bilan to'ldirish, boshqa tomondan - mobil aloqa va Internetning mavjudligidir. Bular esa postindustrial jamiyatining muhim infratuzilmasini tashkil etuvchilardir. Bugungi kunda o'rtacha hisobda yeryuzining har bir aholisi uyali aloqa abonentidir va dunyo aholisining deyarli yarmi Internetdan foydalanadi 1990 yilda ikkala ko'rsatkich ham nolga yaqin ekanligini ko'rganmiz.

2015 yilda elektron kanallari "biznesning iste'molchilar uchun" segmentida amalga oshirilgan transchegaraviy oldi-sotdi kelishuvlarining hajmi 190 milliard dollarga yaqinlashdi. Ushbu miqdorning 120 milliard dollari eng yetakchi kirgan davlatlarga to'g'rikeladi. Masalan, AQSH (40 milliard dollar), Xitoy (39 milliard dollar), Buyuk Britaniya (12 milliard dollar), Germaniya (9 milliard dollar) va Kanada (7 milliard dollar) [12]. Chetel tovarlarini Internet orqali sotib olish ulushi tovarlar importining umumiy hajmida Xitoy, Buyuk Britaniya va AQSH uchun eng yuqori ko'rsatkich - taxminan 3%, dunyo bo'yicha - 1,1% ni tashkil etadi. Mamlakatda "biznes iste'molchilar uchun" segmentdagi barcha oldi-sotdi kelishuvlaridagi onlayn transchegaraviy savdolarning ulushi Italiya (19%), Kanadada (16%) va o'rtacha dunyo bo'yicha o'rtacha 7% ni tashkil etdi.. Bugungi kunda 380 million iste'molchixorijiy veb-saytlarda xaridlarni amalga oshirmoqda (ularning 70 millioni xitoyliklar, 34 millioni amerikaliklar va 70 millionga yaqin iste'molchilar Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya, Fransiya, Kanada, Janubiy Koreya va Yaponiyada istiqomat qilishadi).

Jahon mamlakatlari kabi O'zbekistonda ham raqamli iqtisodiyot rivojlanmoqda. Kundalik hayotimizga axborot texnologiyalarni tadbiq qilinishi ortidan oddiy insonlar uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Hozirga kunda uydan chiqmasdan ko'plab oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari va taomlariga buyurtma berishimiz, ularni uyimizgachayetkazib berishlari mumkin. Lekin shuni ta'kidlash kerak-ki, O'zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyot O'zbekiston potensialiga nisbatan bir necha barobar sekinroq rivojlanmoqda. Ya'ni imkoniyat bor, kerakli resurslar mavjud lekin rivojlanish ancha sust. Bunga sabab sifatida raqamli iqtisodiyotni O'zbekistonda rivojlanishini bir qancha to'siqlarini ko'rsatilgan.

- ko'plab sohalardagi monopoliya;
- internet tezligini pastligi va uni sifatsizligi;

- axborot texnologiyalari sohasida qonunchilikning zamondan orqada qolganligi;
- fuqarolarda kompyuter savodxonligining o'ta pastligi;
- qonunchilikning shaffof emasligi;
- axborot texnologiyalari bo'yicha mutaxassislarining yetishmasligi yoki ularni boshqa mamlakatlarga ketib qolishi;
- axborot madaniyati, axborot gigiyenasi pastligi;
- axborot texnologiyalari xavfsizligi yaxshi emasligi;
- boshqaruv organlarida sohani tushunadigan mutaxassislarining kamligi yoki (ba'zilarida) ularning umuman yo'qligi;

So'nggi yillarda dunyo bo'ylab raqamli ma'lumotlarga asoslangan biznes modellaridan foydalangan holda ko'plab raqamli platformalar paydo bo'ldi va ular mavjud sanoat tarmoqlari o'rnini egalladi. Platformalarning ustunligi shundaki, bozor kapitallashuvi bo'yicha dunyodagi yetakchi sakkizta kompaniyaning yettitasi platformaga asoslangan biznes modellaridan foydalanishadi. Shunga qaramay, YUNKTAD ekspertlarining fikriga ko'ra Internet orqali savdo hajmi rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda past darajada qolmoqda. Shuni ham ta'kidlash lozimki, Xitoy va Janubiy Koreya kabi davlatlar o'zlarining yirik elektron savdo maydonchalari va zamonaviy ta'minot logistika tizimiga ega bo'lib, onlayn ravishda tovarlar va xizmatlarni xarid qiladigan yoki buyurtma qiladigan Internet foydalanuvchilari hajmi kundan-kunga o'sib bormoqda.

- Xulosa va takliflar (Conclusion/Recommendations)

Xalqaro savdo uni tartibga solish va liberallashtirishni rivojlantirishning yangi bosqichi arafasida turibdi. Bu jarayon raqamli muhitda faoliyat ko'rsatish va raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishning umumiy qoidalarni ishlab chiqishni talab etadi. Chegaradagi savdo to'siqlari olib tashlanganidan keyin (ingliz tilida: at the border disciplines), birinchi navbatda, bojxona to'lovlarini kamaytirish va bekor qilish, shuningdek, xalqaro ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan bozor faoliyatidagi ko'pgina tarifsiz cheklovlarni kamaytirish (ingliz tilida: behind the border disciplines). Tizimlar, transchegaraviy virtual makonda tijoriy munosabatlarni tartibga solish bilan bog'liq yangi fanlar sinfi vujudga keladi (ingliz tilida: above the border disciplines). Bunday tartibga solishning asosiy yo'nalishlari kiberhujumlarga qarshi kurash standartlari, intellektual mulk huquqlarining buzilishi, Internetda va elektron tijorat sohasida firibgarliklarni oldini olishga yo'naltirilgan ma'lum qoidalar, ma'lumotlarning erkin harakatlanishi, saqlanishi va ulardan foydalanish hisoblanadi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan muommolar bosqicha-bosqich, tizimli, dunyo tajribasidan kelib chiqib hal qilinsa, O'zbekiston ham bemalol raqamli iqtisodiyoti rivojlangan mamlakatlarda biri bo'la oladi. Raqamli iqtisodiyot deganda, faqatgina Blokcheyn (Blockchain) texnologiyasini va ulardan xalqaro moliya bozorlarida foydalanish masalalarini yoki kriptovalyutalarni tushunish kerak emas. Raqamli iqtisodiyot

(Digital Economy) deganda, raqamli kommunikatsiyalar, IT yordamida olib boriladigan iqtisodiyot tushuniladi.

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**SUST BOG'LANGAN TASODIFIY JARAYONLAR
UCHUN KATTA CHETLANISHLAR ORALIG'IDA
PSEVDOMOMENTLARNING BAHOLARI**

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada Rozenblatt tipida bog'langan tasodifiy jarayonlar yig'indisi uchun normal approksimatsiya bo'lgan holdagi katta chetlanishlar tipidagi limit teoremda semiinvariantlar metodi yordamida notekis baho topilgan. Bu baho yordamida ayirmali psevdomentlar baholangan.

Topilgan natijalarni bog'liq bo'lmagan tasodifiy miqdorlar ketma-ketligi uchun shu kabi masalalarni davomi deb hisoblash mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Katta chetlanishlar tipidagi limit teoremlar, semiinvariantlar metodi, Statulyavichus sharti, ayirmali psevdomentlar, umumiy lemmalar, Rozenblatt sharti.

**ОЦЕНКИ ПСЕВДОДОМЕНТОВ В ДИАПАЗОНЕ БОЛЬШИХ
ОТКЛОНЕНИЙ ДЛЯ СЛАБО СВЯЗАННЫХ СЛУЧАЙНЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ**

Аннотация

В статье методом семиинвариантов найдены неравномерные оценки нормальной аппрецимации в предельных теоремах больших отклонений для сумм случайных процессов удовлетворяющих условию Розенблатта.

Найденных результатов можно считать как продолжение аналогичных задач для сумм независимых случайных величин.

Ключевые слова: Предельные теоремы о больших отклонениях, метод семиинвариантов, условие Статулявичуса, разностные псевдомоменты, общие леммы, условие Розенблатта.

**ESTIMATES OF PSEUDODOMENTS IN THE RANGE OF LARGE
DEVIATIONS FOR WEAKLY COUPLED RANDOM PROCESSES**

Annotation

In the article, by the method of semiinvariants, uneven estimates of normal approximation in the limit theorems of large deviations for sums of random processes satisfying the Rosenblatt condition are found.

The results found can be considered as a continuation of similar problems for sums of independent random variables.

Keywords: Limit theorems on large deviations, semiinvariant method, Statulavicius condition, difference pseudo-experiments, general lemmas, Rosenblatt condition.

Kirish.

Bog'liqmas va bog'liq bo'lgan tasodifiy miqdorlar ketma-ketligi uchun katta chetlanishlar tipidagi limit teoremlarni aniqlashtirish muammolari ehtimollar nazariyasining muhim bo'limlaridan biri hisoblanadi [1-5].

Ushbu maqolada sust bog'langan tasodifiy jarayonlar uchun normal yaqinlashish bo'lgan holdagi katta chetlanishlar tipidagi limit teoremlarda ayirmali psevdomentlarning baholari va notekis baholar aniqlangan.

Ma'lumki, [3] ayirmali psevdomentlar bog'liqmas tasodifiy miqdorlar uchun limit teoremlarni baholash va asimptotik yoyilmalar olishda muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Undan tashqari ayirmali psevdomentlarni baholash yordamida ba'zi ehtimoliy metrikalarning baholarini ham aniqlash mumkin bo'ladi. Maqolada shu yo'nalishdagi ba'zi masalalarni sust bog'langan tasodifiy jarayonlar uchun yechimlarni topishga harakat qilingan.

Metodlar.

Δ parametrga bog'liq bo'lgan $\eta = \eta_\Delta$ tasodifiy miqdor uchun $E\eta = 0$ va $D\eta = 1$ bo'lib, $F_\eta(x) = P(\eta < x)$ taqsimot funksiyasi bo'lsin.

$\Gamma_k\{\eta\}$ – η ning k -tartibli semiinvariantini, $\Phi(x) = P(N < x) - (0,1)$ – normal taqsimot funksiyasini va $\chi_s(\eta, N) = s \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x|^{s-1} |F_\eta(x) - \Phi(x)| dx$ bilan $s \geq 1$ tartibli ayirmali psevdomentlarni belgilaymiz.

Biz $\Gamma_k\{\eta\}$ uchun quyidagi Statulyavichus sharti bajarilishini talab qilamiz:

$$|\Gamma_k\{\eta\}| \leq \frac{H(k!)^{1+\gamma}}{\Delta^{k-2}}, \quad k = 3, 4, \dots \quad (S_\gamma)$$

Bu yerda $\gamma \geq 0$, $H > 0$ o'zgarmas sonlar.

Maqoladagi asosiy natijalarimiz [6] da isbotlangan quyidagi asosiy lemmalarga asoslangan.

1-lemma. $E\eta = 0$ va $D\eta = 1$ bo'lgan η tasodifiy miqdor uchun (S_γ) shart bajarilgan bo'lsin. U holda

1) $0 \leq x \leq 1$ da

$$|F_\eta(-x) - \Phi(-x)| \leq |F_\eta(x) - \Phi(x)| \leq \frac{C(s, \gamma)}{\Delta^{\frac{1}{1+2\gamma}}}$$

bu yerda $C(s, \gamma) = \frac{2160}{s} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^{1/(1+2\gamma)} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2560}{s^4 e^4}\right), 0 < s < 1;$

2) $1 \leq x \leq \sqrt[3]{\Delta_\gamma}$ da

$$|F_\eta(-x) - \Phi(-x)| \leq |F_\eta(x) - \Phi(x)| \leq \frac{C(s, \gamma)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{x^3 \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\}}{\Delta^{\frac{1}{1+2\gamma}}}$$

baholar o'rinli bo'ladi.

2-lemma. $E\eta = 0$ va $D\eta = 1$ bo'lgan η tasodifiy miqdor uchun (S_γ) shart bajarilgan bo'lsin. U holda shunday $C(s, \gamma)$ o'zgarmas topilib quyidagi tengsizlik o'rinli bo'ladi.

$$\chi_s(\eta, N) \leq \frac{C(s, \gamma)}{\Delta^{\frac{1}{1+2\gamma}}}$$

Ushbu natijalarni η bog'liq yoki bog'liqmas bo'lgan tasodifiy jarayonlar yig'indisi bo'lgan holda ishlatish mumkin. Buning uchun η uchun (S_γ) shartni bajarilishini ko'rsatish yetarli bo'ladi.

Natijalar.

$X_t, t = 1, 2, \dots$ $EX_t = 0$ va $DX_t = 1$ bo'lgan (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) ehtimollar fazosida berilgan tasodifiy jarayon va $\{\mathcal{F}_s^t; 1 \leq s \leq t \leq \infty\}$ quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi σ – algebralar oilasi : $\mathcal{F}_s^t \subset \mathcal{F}, \forall s \leq t; \mathcal{F}_{s_1}^{t_1} \leq \mathcal{F}_{s_2}^{t_2}; \forall [s_1; t_1] \subset [s_2; t_2]; \sigma\{X_n: s \leq n \leq t\} \subset \mathcal{F}_s^t$ X_t larni bog'liqlik darajasi Rozenblatt tipidagi quyidagi koeffitsiyent bilan ifodalangan bo'lsin:

$$\alpha(s, t) = \sup_{A \in \mathcal{F}_s^t, B \in \mathcal{F}_s^\infty} |P(AB) - P(A)P(B)|$$

$$Z_n = \frac{S_n}{B_n}, \quad S_n = \sum_{t=1}^n X_t, \quad B_n^2 = MS_n^2 > n\sigma_0, \quad \sigma_0 > 0$$

Ushbu model uchun yuqoridagi 2 ta lemmada keltirilgan bahoni sust bog'langan tasodifiy jarayonlar uchun aniqlaymiz.

1-teorema.

Agar ba'zi $\gamma_1 \geq 0, H_1 > 0$ lar uchun

$$E|X_1|^k \leq (k!)^{1+\gamma_1} H_1^k, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\alpha(s, t) \leq K_1 \exp\{-b_1(t - s)\}, \quad K_1 > 0, b_1 > 0$$

shartlar o'rinli bo'lganda,

$$|F_{Z_n}(x) - \Phi(x)| = O\left(\frac{x^3 \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\}}{n^{\frac{1}{2(5+2\gamma_1)}}}\right)$$

bo'ladi.

Isbot. [4] dagi 4.24-teoremaga ko'ra $E|X_1|^k \leq (k!)^{1+\gamma_1} H_1^k, k = 2, 3, \dots$ va $\alpha(s, t) \leq K_1 \exp\{-b_1(t - s)\}, K_1 > 0, b_1 > 0$ shartlar bajarilganda,

$$|\Gamma_k\{Z_n\}| \leq (k!)^{3+\gamma_1} B_2 \left(\frac{48e^{\gamma_1} H_1}{b_1 B_n} \right)^{k-2}, k = 2, 3, \dots$$

bo'lib,

$$\gamma = 2 + \gamma_1, \quad \Delta_\gamma = C_\gamma \left(\frac{B_n}{H_0} \right)^{1/(5+2\gamma_1)}$$

o'rinli.

$B_n \geq \sigma_0 \sqrt{n}$ ekanini e'tiborga olsak, $\Delta_\gamma \geq C_\gamma \sqrt{n}$ bo'ladi. Bu topilganlarni 1-lemmadagi bahoga qo'ysak,

$$|F_{Z_n}(x) - \Phi(x)| \leq \frac{C(s, \gamma)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{x^3 \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\}}{\sqrt{n} \frac{1}{(1+2(2+\gamma_1))}} = O\left(\frac{x^3 \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\}}{n^{\frac{1}{2(5+2\gamma_1)}}}\right)$$

kelib chiqadi. **Teorema isbotlandi.**

2-teorema.

Agar ba'zi $\gamma_1 \geq 0, H_1 > 0$ lar uchun

$$E|X_1|^k \leq (k!)^{1+\gamma_1} H_1^k, k = 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\alpha(s, t) \leq K_1 \exp\{-b_1(t - s)\}, \quad K_1 > 0, b_1 > 0$$

shartlar o'rinli bo'lganda,

$$\chi_s(F, N) = O\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2(5+2\gamma_1)}}}\right)$$

bo'ladi.

Isbot. [4] dagi 4.24-teoremaga ko'ra $E|X_1|^k \leq (k!)^{1+\gamma_1} H_1^k, k = 2, 3, \dots$ va $\alpha(s, t) \leq K_1 \exp\{-b_1(t - s)\}, K_1 > 0, b_1 > 0$

shartlar bajarilganda, $(S_\gamma) \gamma = 2 + \gamma_1, \Delta_\gamma = C_\gamma \left(\frac{B_n}{H_0} \right)^{1/(5+2\gamma_1)}$ larda o'rinli.

$B_n \geq \sigma_0 \sqrt{n}$ ekanini e'tiborga olsak, $\Delta_\gamma \geq C_\gamma \sqrt{n}$ bo'ladi. Bu topilganlarni 2-lemmadagi bahoga qo'ysak,

$$\chi_s(F, N) \leq \frac{C(s, \gamma)}{\Delta^{1+2\gamma}} \leq \frac{C(s, \gamma)}{\sqrt{n} \frac{1}{(1+2(2+\gamma_1))}} = \frac{C(s, \gamma)}{n^{\frac{1}{2(5+2\gamma_1)}}} = O\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2(5+2\gamma_1)}}}\right)$$

kelib chiqadi. **Teorema isbotlandi.**

Munozara.

Katta chetlanishlar haqidagi limit teoremlar va ularning amaliy ahamiyati haqida keltilirilgan adabiyotlarda batafsil bayon qilingan. Biz bajargan ishlarni Litva matematika maktabi ishlarining davomi sifatida qarash mumkin. Ular bajargan ishlardagi notekis baholar, ayirmali psevdomentlarning baholari va yana ba'zi masalalar ochiq qolgan. Shularni hisobga olgan holda biz dastavval umumiy lemmalarni isbotladik. So'ng ulardan foydalangan holda sust bog'langan tasodifiy jarayonlar uchun maqolada keltirilgan natijalarni hosil qildik.

Avvalgi ishimizdagi, [7], shu kabi natijalarni tasodifiy jarayonlar tekis chegaralangan va Rozenblatt shartini qanoatlantirganda hosil qilgan edik. Kelajakda yana ham murakkabroq holatlarda shu kabi natijalarni olish va amaliyotga tadbiq qilish niyatimiz bor.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ИСЛАМСКИХ ФИНАНСОВ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация: целью данной статьи является изучение на финансовой практике специальных инвестиционных. В частности, статье рассмотрены сущность исламских финансов, научные взгляды, анализ инвестиционных проектов, проблемы исламской финансовой системы Узбекистане и эмпирический опыт этом направлении к с зрения зарубежного.

Ключевые слова: исламские финансы, нормативно-правовая база, СНГ, Узбекистан, ИБР, КСРИК, инвестиционные проекты

Внедрение эффективных методов финансирования инвестиционных проектов в Узбекистане с учетом особенностей национальной экономики ,максимально возможное снижение проектных рисков в инвестиционной деятельности, эффективное управление инвестиционными рисками ,организация эффективного финансирования крупных инвестиционных проектов в условиях дефицита ресурсов на сегодняшний день является одним из актуальных направлений финансово-банковской сферы, позволяющим обеспечить доступ к услугам быстро развивающихся исламских финансовых учреждений . улучшение в результате повышение качества финансовых услуг, рост потенциала представителей частного сектора ,повышение уровня жизни населения и содействие развитию экономики страны имеют важное значение.

Разработке научно обоснованных выводов и рекомендаций на основе атласного анализа широко использовались, как дедукция целенаправленная.

По данным Совета по исламским финансовым услугам (2019), более 500 исламских банков и около 191 традиционного банка с отделениями Исламского банка в более чем 75 странах [11].

2020 год был одним из самых сложных для мировой экономики. Когда COVID-19 впервые вспыхнул в первом квартале года, правительства столкнулись с неизвестными финансовыми рисками. Несмотря на масштабы проблем, исламская финансовая индустрия второй год подряд также демонстрирует двузначный рост, увеличившись на 14 процентов к концу 2020 года до 3,4 триллиона долларов.

Ожидается, что мировая исламская финансовая индустрия продолжит тенденцию к росту и, особенно с учетом высокого роста в 2020 году и изменений к 2021 году , к 2025 году общие глобальные активы достигнут 4,9 триллиона долларов США .прогнозируется . Это означает рост в среднем на 8 процентов в

течение следующих пяти лет. Некоторые крупные исламские финансовые рынки могут даже превзойти этот показатель, обеспечив более высокий уровень.

Становление исламских финансов как системы, подобной той, что существует сегодня, началось с создания исламских банковских организаций. Исламские банки в процессе развития были созданы различные новые виды банковских услуг, соответствующие исламским финансовым принципам. Из этого следует, что конкретная модель формирования других инструментов финансовой сферы используется как. В результате началась эмиссия сукук – исламских ценных бумаг. Кроме того, развитие исламских банковских услуг и сукук также потребовало создания исламских страховых услуг [4].

В доле исламских финансовых активов в разрезе финансовых секторов банковские услуги являются крупнейшим сектором и составляют 70% от общих активов, второй по величине сектор исламских финансов – это сектор ценных бумаг, охватывающий 19% этого финансового рынка. На долю других исламских финансовых учреждений приходится 5 %, исламских фондов-4%, а такафула- 2 %. В более позднее время можно наблюдать сокращение банковского сектора за счет увеличения доли других секторов. При этом вклад исламских ценных бумаг и других исламских финансовых учреждений является значительным.

Мировая практика показывает, что исламская финансовая система широко развивается не только в мусульманских странах и даже, в частности, в немусульманских. В частности, в немусульманских странах-Западной Европе, США, Канаде и Австралии – активно развивается как потребительский сегмент (ориентированный на местные общины мусульманских иммигрантов), так и корпоративный сегмент (ориентированный прежде всего на привлечение инвестиций из нефтедобывающих стран Персидского залива).

В качестве мамалката, добившегося больших успехов в этом направлении, можно назвать Великобританию. Страна управляет 22 исламскими банками с активами на сумму 19 миллиардов долларов (по данным только шести банков) и 34 исламскими инвестиционными фондами с активами на сумму 300 миллионов долларов, которые торгуются на Лондонской фондовой бирже на общую сумму 24 миллиарда долларов. было выпущено 43 сукука, эквивалентных доллару. Опыт Великобритании показывает, что исламские финансы привлекательны для сегмента рынка существующего банковского сектора, в который входят 17 из 22 исламских банков исламские банки местных традиционных банков и только 5 полноправных исламских банков, основанных инвесторами из стран Персидского залива [15].

Сегодня Лондон является крупнейшим в мире рынком исламских облигаций. Это глобальная экспансия исламских финансов , мировое лидерство Великобритании в области финансовых инноваций с сильным потенциалом в области права, бухгалтерского учета и финансового инжиниринга , избыточная

ликвидность на Ближнем Востоке ,создание региональных офисов на Ближнем Востоке и в Азии ,исследование рынка, улучшение продуктовой линейки (исламские окна), создание единого финансового регулятора - органа финансового надзора заменяющий сервисный орган, двусторонний исламский ипотечный кредит устранение налогообложения и увеличение числа исламских ипотечных компаний также происходит в связи с расширением налоговых льгот для физических лиц ,а также с практикой реформы облигационных ордеров .

Согласно налоговому законодательству, если банки финансируют оборудование или технологии на основе исламского финансирования, к ним будет применяться НДС или штраф за просрочку платежа при исламском финансировании, даже если они получены с целью дисциплинарного взыскания, эти деньги будут переведены на отдельный счет и использованы в благотворительных целях. Однако налоговые органы рассматривают этот штраф как прибыль и облагают его налогом.

Кроме того, пункт 6 статьи 52 Закона О Центральном Банке Республики Узбекистан " устанавливает требования к начислению процентов по долгам и зачислению их на счет доходов банка, однако такой подход характерен только для традиционных банков и не соответствует исламским финансовым институтам .

Президент Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзияев в своем послании Олий Мажлису 2021 года отметил: «пришло время создать правовую базу для внедрения исламских финансовых услуг в Узбекистане . В этом будут участвовать эксперты Исламского банка развития и других международных финансовых организаций» [20].

После этого начались масштабные работы по созданию правовой базы исламской финансовой системы. В частности, на очередном заседании Законодательной палаты Олий Мажлиса был рассмотрен закон о проекте небанковских кредитных организациях и микро финансовой деятельности”.

Конечно, эти изменения в законодательстве означают, что исламские финансы приобретают правовой статус в нашей стране. Однако следует отметить, что предоставление права на оказание исламских финансовых услуг только небанковским и микро финансовым организациям не является полноценным решением для развития исламских финансов. Это связано с тем, что доля небанковских кредитных организаций и микро финансовых институтов в финансовом секторе Узбекистана по объему активов составляет всего 0,29% .

Принятый закон был изучен группой экспертов и пришел к выводу, что он не будет в полной мере служить развитию исламских финансов по следующим причинам:

Законопроект не предусматривает возможности принимать вклады от населения и инвестировать их в соответствии с принципами исламских финансов (например, мудораба);

Партнерство (мушарака) и финансирование по требованию (исключение), которые являются основными продуктами исламских финансов, ограничены;

Деятельность по аренде ограничена, в частности, не предусмотрена возможность предоставления продуктов в аренду физическим лицам;

Максимальная сумма, которую можно выделить (50 млн. сум) не позволяет полностью заниматься предпринимательством (эта сумма даже не стоит 5 тысяч долларов);

Финансирование долгосрочной покупки жилья (мушарака пропорционально), основанное на принципах исламских финансов, невозможно [22].

Заключение

Исламские финансы основаны на принципах доверия, уважения, разделения рисков, соблюдения обязательств и справедливого распределения прибыли. Это гарантирует, что исламские банки заинтересованы в конечных результатах своей деятельности, в отличие от традиционных банков, которые сосредоточены исключительно на получении прибыли.

Исламская модель банковского дела обладает определенным комплексом характеристик, которые способствуют формированию устойчивого развития не только банковского рынка, но и всего финансового рынка. Особенности функционирования исламских банковских учреждений оборачиваются их преимуществами перед традиционными банковскими учреждениями. Именно поэтому исламские банки, несмотря на специфику своей деятельности и трудности адаптации к международной практике, стали активными участниками мирового финансового рынка. В последние годы исламские финансы процветают не только в развитых странах Западной Европы, но и в Центральной Азии.

Из результатов нашего исследования можно сделать вывод, что исламские финансы - это новая сфера, необходимая в Узбекистане не только предпринимателям, но и физическим лицам. Появление альтернативных финансовых продуктов способствует расширению доступа населения к финансовым услугам. Однако текущие ожидания могут быть не такими положительными из-за отсутствия у потенциальных клиентов опыта и знаний в области исламских финансов, а также из-за недостаточного совершенствования банковского и финансового законодательства.

Опыт вышеупомянутых стран относительно развивающейся исламской финансовой системы показывает, прежде всего, необходимость разработки соответствующей нормативно-правовой базы, формирования соответствующей

инфраструктуры, проведения разъяснительной работы с населением, укрепления международного сотрудничества со странами-инвесторами.

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IN UZBEKISTAN, THE ISLAMIC FINANCE DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: This article purpose in Uzbekistan, special investment projects of Islamic financial practices - wide implementation to the problems is to study. In particular, the article the essence of Islamic finance in scientific visions, analysis of investment projects, In Uzbekistan, the Islamic financial system and problems in this direction in empirical experiences review have out of and foreign experience and Uzbekistan out and go research the results of the view from the point of Islamic financialservices use to improve on your recommendations work out.

Key words: Islamic finance normative-legal base, the cis, Uzbekistan, IDB, ICD, investment projects

Uzbekistan's investment projects in the funding of effective methods for the national economy of the characteristics considering taking without introduce to the investment activity of the project risks possible level ,lowering investment risks , the effective management resources shortage in the conditions of major investment projects financing bugungikun effective organization of the financial-banking sector, the actual directions is developing at a fast pace to Islamic financial institutions, the services, the use of improving as a result of increase the quality of financial services, representatives of the private sector, potential growth, improvements in the level of living of the population and contribute to the economic development of the country to be added to from the standpoint of an important role.

- The problem raised in the article atloflicha scientific analysis, the results of the analysis based on the development of conclusions and recommendations based scientific tizimlashti (1-picture) in induktiv and deduktiv in targeted development of systematic and comparative analysis, graphic imaging, expert evaluation, economic statistics, such as methods in a wide range of led to use.

Islamic financial services board (2019), according to more than 75 countries, 500 more than Islamic banks and Islamic bank to be having about 191units traditional banks [11].

The year 2020 is one of the most difficult years for the world economy. The first quarter COVID-19 first - time head raised when the government of the financial unknown risk to the face came. The challenges to scale, despite the Islamic finance industry also recorded a growth sequence of two rooms in the second year, by the end of 2020, the 14 percent growth recorded has at 3.4 trillion dollars to reach.

Global Islamic finance industry is in the growth continue to be expected 2020 high growth and until the year 2021 the changes, from 2025 to go and a total global assets 4,9 trillion Us dollars being. This next five years in average 8 percent growth means. This figure some of the major Islamic finance market to ensure more high can.

Islamic finance in the current day as the system as the formation of an Islamic bank, the organization of the establishment with started. Islamic banking development in the process of Islamic financial principles suitable for a variety of different new bank services the type of build has come to. Also, while financial sector other instrument form to itself to specific model as it was used. As a result sukuks – Islamic valuable paper of the issue I started. That, in addition to Islamic banking services and sukuks' development of Islamic insurance services are both up to it requires has [4].

Islamic financial assets financial sector incisions in the share of total assets in the banking services sector is the largest sector and 70 %accounted for up to will (the 3rd picture). Islamic finance in the second major direction of valuable paper sector is that financial market 19 %accounted for coverwill. Other Islamic financial institutions at the expense of 5 %, of the stock of Islam 4 %, and takoful 2 % share constitute it. Next time in other sector share increase at the expense of the banking sector is reduced to observe it. Thus, Islamic valuable paper and other Islamic financial institutions contribution is significant.

The world practice shows, the Islamic financial system is not only muslim countries, and even, as you know, also widely developing in the muslim countries, has been. In particular, in the muslim countries – Western Europe, USA, Canada and Australia consumer segment (muslim immigrants in local communities directed) and corporate segment (primarily Persian gulf oil extraction - producing countries from investment to attract to) pursued as actively developing.

This direction is high success achieved mamalkat as Great, we can say central to british policy. 19 billion dollars, which is the value of the assets of the country's Islamic banks 22 units (only six banks according to assets and the cost of 300 million dollars, and Islamic investment funds operate at 34 London stock exchange for a total amount of 24 billion. 43 dollars sukun issued. Great Britain experience that shows that Islamic finance is available banking sector market segment to attractive to be thus, 22 units of Islamic bank 17 including local conventional banks with Islamic window and only 5 of them, the Persian gulf, the state of the investor by the basis laid full-fledged Islamic bank [15].

Today in London, the world's largest market for Islamic bonds is. This global expansion of Islamic finance, legal, accounting and financial engineering on strong potential has which Great Britain is a leading global financial innovation on jobs in the middle east, excess liquidity as the Middle East and Asia, with regional offices of creation, market study, the improvement of the product line (Islamic window), single financial regulator of creation - the structure of the services who occupy the position

of the financial supervisory authority of Islamic mortgage on two - way to tax subject to eliminate to and Islamic mortgage on companies , the number of increased as well as physical entities for tax benefits of the expansion and the bonds of the order to reform the operations with associated in the night.

Tax legislation, according if the banks Islamic financing to browsing mainly the financing of equipment or technology does VAT apply in relation to them or if you can't get a fine for late payment in Islamic financing in order to call down to the balance sheet of discipline or take money if it also is used for a charitable purpose. However, this fine by the tax authorities as a benefit is seen and are subject to tax.

That, in addition to the "Uzbekistan - republic of the central bank on" the law of article 6 of 52-interest on debt, and handle them defines the legal requirements to enter into the bank account of income, but such an approach only traditional bank specific, the Islamic finance institute on does not come.

Uzbekistan Republic President Shavkat Mirziyoev year 2021 High to session reference: "for the introduction of Islamic financial services in Uzbekistan, the legal framework of creating the hour came. Thus, the Islamic development bank and other international financial organizations of the experts involved are" – that I noted were [20].

That after the Islamic financing system of the legal base for the creation on a wide - ranging due to the efforts began. In particular, the Supreme Majlis Legislative chamber regular meeting “Non-bank credit organizations and of microfinance activities on the law of the draft review is.

Of course, in the legislation, these changes in Islamic finance in the country, legal status aware get me gives. However, Islamic financial services and microfinance organizations to give the right to Non-bank only provision for the development of Islamic finance full-fledged it should be noted that it is not a solution. The reason Non-bank credit institutions and microfinance institutions on asset size Uzbekistan - finance sector, the share only 0,29% to make up.

Reception desk made Law experts group, by studied was out of and the following to reason according to the Islamic finance development to full-fledged service does the conclusion given was:

Islamic finance law to accept deposits from the public on the project and the principles on the basis of investment (e.g. mudoraba) to make the possibility do not have;

Islamic finance main products, one of which is a partnership (mushoraka) and the requirements on the basis of funding (exception) activity is limited;

Limited rental activities, in particular to rent the product to give individuals the opportunity is not provided;

Be given can be that the maximum funds (50 million. the sum business with engage, it does not allow full (equal to 5 thousand dollars even these funds is);

The principles of Islamic finance on the basis of long-term financing to buy a home (mushoraka mutanaqisa) to be available is not [22].

Summary

Islamic finance trust, respect distribution of risks, obligations to comply with, and the benefits of fair distribution principles - based. This Islamic banks in their activities the final results that are interested in ensures only their own benefits aimed at bringing traditional bank contrast contrary.

The model of the market for Islamic banking not only the bank, but also the whole of the financial market of sustainable development in the formation of the help which own specific features of the complex. The specific features of Islamic banking institutions, the activities of traditional banking institutions compared to their advantage to take turns. This is the reason for also, Islamic banks, their activities, their own unique feature and the international practice adapted jams experiences, despite the world financial market active participants become. Of western europe of Islamic finance in recent years not only developed countries but also in Central asia in both developing has been.

Research results from such a conclusion make can know that Islamic finance is necessary for entrepreneurs but also for individuals not only in Uzbekistan, which is a new field. Alternative financing products appearance to help expand the capabilities of the population, the use of financial services will. However, experience and knowledge in the field of Islamic finance potential customers lack of, as well as banking and finance law sufficient level due to available of positive be you.

Developing the Islamic financial system relating to the above-mentioned countries of the experience, most primarily, the relevant normative-legal base work out the relevant infrastructure for the formation of the population to explain the work out go to investor countries with international cooperation and strengthen the need to shows.

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ДАЛИЛЛАРНИ ТЎПЛАШ ВА ТЕКШИРИШДА ТЕРГОВГА ҚАДАР ТЕКШИРУВ ИНСТИТУТИНИНГ РОЛИ ВА АҲАМИЯТИ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Мазкур мақолада далилларни тўплаш ва текширишда терговга қадар текширув институтининг роли, аҳамияти, терговга қадар текширув вақтида далилларни тўплашнинг процессуал расмийлаштириш тартиби, далилларни тўплашда терговга қадар текширув органларининг ваколатлари каби масалалар ўрганилган. Шунингдек мақолада далилларни тўплаш ва текширишда терговга қадар текширув органлари томонидан йўл қўйилаётган хато ва камчиликлар, муаммолар таҳлил қилиниб, бу борада келгусида аҳамият қаратилиши лозим бўлган жиҳатлар, терговга қадар текширув органларининг ваколатларини кенгайтириш юзасидан фикр мулоҳазалар ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: далил, терговга қадар текширувни амалга оширувчи органлар, профилактика инспектори, тезкор вакил, суриштирувчи, исбот қилиш предмети, терговчи, прокурор, суд.

РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИНСТИТУТА ДО СЛЕДСТВЕННОЙ ИНСТИТУТ В СБОРЕ И ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВ

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются такие вопросы, как роль института до следственной институт в сборе и исследовании доказательств, важность, порядок процессуального оформления сбора доказательств в ходе до следственной экспертизы, компетенция органов до следственной экспертизы в сборе доказательств. изучал. В статье также рассматриваются ошибки и упущения, допущенные следственными органами при сборе и исследовании доказательств, анализируются проблемы и аспекты, которые следует учитывать в этой связи в будущем, а также комментарии по поводу расширения полномочий следственных органов в преддверии расследования.

Ключевые слова: доказательства, органы, осуществляющие до следственную проверку, инспектор по профилактике, оперативный представитель, дознаватель, субъект доказывания, следователь, прокурор, суд

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE INSTITUTE OF PRE-
INVESTIGATION IN THE COLLECTION AND INVESTIGATION
OF EVIDENCE

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Annotation. This article discusses such issues as the role of the institute of pre-investigation expertise in the collection and examination of evidence, the importance, the procedure for the procedural registration of evidence collection during the pre-investigation examination, the competence of the pre-investigation examination bodies in the collection of evidence. I studied it. The article also examines the mistakes and omissions made by the investigative authorities in the collection and examination of evidence, analyzes the problems and aspects that should be taken into account in this regard in the future, as well as comments on the expansion of the powers of the investigative authorities in the run-up to the investigation.

Keywords: evidence, bodies conducting pre-investigation checks, prevention inspector, operational representative, inquirer, subject of evidence, investigator, prosecutor, court

Суд ҳокимиятининг чинакам мустақиллигини, фуқаролар ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларининг ишончли ҳимоясини таъминлаш ҳамда одил судловга эришиш даражасини ошириш суд-ҳуқуқ тизимини ислоҳ қилиш соҳасида давлат сиёсатининг асосий устувор йўналишлари ҳисобланади.

Мустақиллик йилларида амалга оширилган ислохотлар суд-ҳуқуқ соҳасини демократлаштириш ва эркинлаштиришга, суд ҳокимиятининг фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқ ҳамда қонуний манфаатларини ҳимоя қилиш борасидаги роли ва аҳамиятини оширишга замин яратди. Шу билан бирга, мамлакатни ривожлантиришнинг замонавий талаблари ва стратегик устувор вазифалари суд-ҳуқуқ тизимини янада такомиллаштиришни талаб этади.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «Суриштирув институти такомиллаштирилиши муносабати билан Ўзбекистон Республикасининг айрим қонун ҳужжатларига ўзгартиш ва қўшимчалар киритиш тўғрисида»ги Қонуни[1] қабул қилиниши мазкур соҳадаги давлат сиёсатини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга кўтарилганлигидан далолат беради.

Мазкур қонунга кўра, жинойт-процессуал қонунчилигидаги жинойт ишини кўзғатиш босқичига алоқадор давлат органлари янада кенгайиб, терговга қадар текширувни амалга оширувчи органлар ва уларнинг мансабдор шахси киритилди. Жинойт процессида терговга қадар текширувнинг мазмун-моҳияти ҳақида фикр юритадиган бўлсак, у жинойт ишини кўзғатиш босқичида жинойтлар тўғрисидаги

ариза, хабар ва бошқа маълумотларни қабул қилиш, текшириш ва улар терговга қадар текширувни амалга ошириб, жиноят иши қўзғатишни рад этиш ёки жиноят ишини қўзғатиш юзасидан қонуний қарор қабул қилишни амалга оширади. ЖПКнинг 321-моддасига асосан суриштирувчи, терговчи, прокурор ва терговга қадар текширувни амалга оширувчи органнинг мансабдор шахси ўз ваколатлари доирасида жиноят содир этилганлиги тўғрисида сабаб ва етарли асослар мавжуд бўлган барча ҳолларда жиноят ишини қўзғатиши шартлиги белгилаб қўйилган.

Терговга қадар текширувнинг туб моҳияти шундан иборатки, ҳақиқатни аниқлаш принципи асосида қонуний қарор қабул қилиш учун жиноят аломатлари мавжудлигини кўрсатувчи маълумотлар, яъни жиноят ишини қўзғатиш учун асосни аниқлашдир. Шу боис бугунги кунда жиноят иши қўзғатилгунга қадар иш бўйича далилларни ишончли тарзда мустаҳкамлаш учун шарт-шароит яратиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади[2].

Шу жиҳатдан Ш.З.Ўразаевнинг куйидаги фикрларини маъқуллаймиз: «Жиноят ишини қўзғатиш, инсон категорияси нуқтаи назаридан, қанчалик адолатли кечса, ҳуқуқий давлат барқарорлиги ҳам шу қадар ривож топади. Бунга эришмоқ учун эса жиноят процессида қонунийлик принципнинг изчил таъминланиши талаб этилади»[3].

Терговга қадар текширув серқирра тушунча бўлиб, уни амалга ошириш жараёнида жиноят ишини қўзғатиш, жиноят ишини қўзғатишни рад қилиш масалалари ҳал этилади[4]. Шунингдек, терговга қадар текширув тўпланган материаллар юзасидан жиноий қилмиш мавжудлиги ёки йўқлигини аниқлашга йўналтирилган суриштирув ёки тергов ҳаракатларини амалга оширишнинг ҳуқуқий асоси бўлиб ҳисобланади. У дастлаб жиноят-процессуал институт сифатида намоён бўлади, яъни жиноят иши қўзғатилиши ҳақидаги масаланинг ечилиши тартибини белгиловчи процессуал меъёрлар йиғиндисини ташкил қилади[5]. Кўпгина тадқиқот ишларида келтирилганидек, терговга қадар текширув жараёни жиноят процессининг мустақил институти ҳисобланади ва умумэътироф этилган[6]. Ушбу жараённинг ҳам ўзига хос мустақил процессуал вазифалари мавжуд. Маълумки, терговга қадар текширув жараёнидаги процессуал фаолият Жиноят-процессуал кодексида белгилаб қўйилган терговга қадар текширувни амалга оширувчи органлар, шунингдек, суриштирувчи, терговчи ва прокурорлар томонидан амалга оширилади. Мазкур жараён белгиланган шароитларда ва махсус процессуал шаклларда юритилади[7].

Шу билан бирга, бу босқичнинг аҳамиятини инкор этувчи нуқтаи назарлар ҳам мавжуд. Масалан, Ю.В.Деришев ушбу босқичда «...объектив жиҳатлари билан ҳуқуқбузарликларга ўхшаш бўлган фактларни маъмурий текшириш амалга оширилади... жиноят пайдо бўлгунча жиноят-процессуал муносабатларнинг юзага келиши – бу ноқонуний ва асосланмаган ҳолда шахс ҳуқуқларини чеклаш, шунингдек, «процессуал самарасизлик»нинг намоён

бўлишидир», деган фикрларни билдириб ўтган.[8] Ушбу қарашларга эътироз билдириб, М.С.Строговичнинг: «...жиноят ишини қўзғатиш – жиноят ишини тергов қилиш ва ҳал этиш учун ўтказиладиган процессуал ҳаракатларнинг ҳуқуқий асосидир»,[9] деган фикрларига қўшиламиз.

Баъзи муаллифлар жиноят ишини қўзғатиш босқичини шахсга нисбатан жинойий таъқибнинг бошланиши[10] деб ҳам атайдилар. Шунингдек, жиноят ишини қўзғатиш босқичи процессуал қарор қабул қилиш, тегишли ҳужжатларни кўриб чиқиш, баъзи пайтларда эса жиноят ҳақидаги дастлабки материалларда келтирилган сабабнинг қонунийлиги ва жиноят ишини қўзғатиш учун асосларнинг етарлилигини аниқлаш мақсадида зарур ва етарли маълумотлар тўплаш каби процессуал вазифаларни адо этади[11].

М.Д. Ботаевнинг терговга қадар текширувга берган таърифига кўра, ишни судга қадар юритишнинг алоҳида босқичи бўлиб, тегишли ваколатларга эга бўлган масъул давлат органлари ва мансабдор шахсларнинг жиноятга оид ариза, хабар ва бошқа маълумотлар бўйича далилларни тўплаш, текшириш ва баҳолаш йўли билан қонуний ва асосланган ҳал қилув қарорини чиқаришга қаратилган процессуал ҳаракатлар тизимидир[12].

Фикримизча, терговга қадар текширув жараёнидаги энг асосий вазифалардан бири бу олинган маълумотларнинг далилий қиймати масаласидир. Шубҳасиз, далилларни аниқлаш ва расмийлаштиришда асосий роль дастлабки тергов ва суриштирув юритиш ва суд тергови босқичлари билан боғлиқ. Бу ерда далилий маълумотни олиш усуллари қонун билан батафсил тартибга солинган ва жиноят процесси мақсадларига хизмат қиладиган бир қатор кафолатларга эга. Терговга қадар текширув ЖПК нормаларига асосланади ҳамда фуқаролар ҳуқуқларининг кафолатлари ва тўпланган маълумотларнинг ишончлилиги бўйича муайян талаблардан ажралиб туради.

Шунинг учун ҳам жиноят иши қўзғатилмасдан суриштирув ва дастлабки тергов ҳамда суд муҳокамаси бўлиши мумкин эмас. Терговга қадар текширувда жиноятни тергов қилиш, баъзида эса муҳим процессуал аҳамиятга эга терговга тегишлилик ҳақида гап очилиши мумкин эмас. Жиноятчиликка қарши кураш олиб бораётган идораларнинг мақсадлари бирлигидан келиб чиқиб, терговга қадар текширувни амалга оширувчи орган, суриштирувчи, терговчи, прокурор жиноят ҳақидаги ариза, хабарни қабул қилишга ва жиноят изларини процессуал талабларга кўра расмийлаштиришга мажбурдир.

Терговга қадар текширув жиноят иши қўзғатилгунга қадар бўлганлиги сабабли, унда жиноят иши юзасидан дастлабки тергов юритиш асослари мавжудлиги текширилиши зарур бўлади[13]. Лекин ушбу текширув ЖПКда белгиланган асослар ва шартлар доирасида амалга оширилиши лозим. Жиноят- процессуал қонунчиликда терговга қадар текширув ўтказишнинг ҳуқуқий асослари аниқ қилиб белгилаб берилган.

Жиноят-процессуал қонунчиликда содир этилган жиноят тўғрисидаги ариза, хабар ва ахборотларни қабул қилиш ҳамда расмийлаштириш тартиби умумий кўринишда берилган бўлиб, жиноят ишини кўзғатишга асос бўладиган ариза ва хабарларни текширишнинг процессуал тартиби қонунда кўрсатилмаган. Терговга қадар текширув босқичи ўз табиатига кўра исботлаш ҳисобланиши ёки ҳисобланмаслиги масаласи мунозарали бўлиб, баъзи муаллифлар бу босқичда исботлаш мавжудлигини тамоман инкор этсалар, баъзилари уни исботлашнинг илк босқичи, деб ҳисоблайдилар.

Исбот қилиш мураккаб жараён бўлиб, жиноят процессининг негизи ҳисобланади. Жиноят процессининг асосий вазифаси жиноят иши бўйича объектив ҳақиқатни аниқлашдир, бунинг учун эса иш бўйича аниқланган ҳар бир далил, маълумот, факт расмийлаштирилиши лозим. Бошқача айтганда, исбот қилиш – жиноят-процессуал фаолиятни тартибга солувчи, шунингдек, судлов фаолиятидаги жиноят иши бўйича ҳақиқатга эришишни таъминловчи жараёндир. Бу жараённинг моҳияти унинг элементларида, яъни далилларни тўплаш, текшириш ва баҳолашда акс этади.

Бинобарин, ЖПКнинг 85-моддасидаги исбот қилишнинг барча таркибий қисмлари терговга қадар текширув босқичидаги ариза ва хабарларни текшириш вақтида ҳам мавжуд. Фикримизча, жиноят процессининг дастлабки босқичидаги исбот қилиш – терговга қадар текширувни амалга оширувчи органлар, суриштирувчи, терговчи, прокурорнинг содир этилган жиноят тўғрисидаги хабарларни текшириш даврида жиноят ишини кўзғатиш ёки уни рад этиш ҳақида қонуний, асосланган ва адолатли қарор қабул қилиш мақсадида амалга ошириладиган далилларни тўплаш, текшириш ва баҳолаш фаолиятидир.

ЖПКнинг 329-моддасига асосан жиноятга оид аризалар, хабарлар ва бошқа маълумотлар рўйхатга олиниши ва дарҳол, жиноят ишини кўзғатиш учун сабаб қонунийлигини ва асослар етарли эканлигини текшириш зарурати бўлган тақдирда эса, ўн суткадан кечиктирмасдан ҳал қилиниши, шунингдек ушбу модда биринчи қисмида кўрсатилган муддат ичида терговга қадар текширув ўтказилиб, унинг давомида қўшимча ҳужжатлар, тушунтиришлар талаб қилиб олиш, шунингдек шахсни ушлаб туриш, ЖПК 162-моддасининг иккинчи қисмига мувофиқ шахсий тинтув ва олиб қўйиш, ҳодиса содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечириш, экспертиза ўтказиш, тафтиш тайинлаш, тезкор-қидирув тадбирларини ўтказиш ҳақида топшириқлар бериш, терговга қадар текширув вақтида бошқа тергов ҳаракатларини ўтказиш ман қилиниши кўрсатиб ўтилган.

Ҳозирда терговга қадар текширувни амалга оширувчи орган мансабдор шахслари томонидан шахс Жиноят-процессуал кодексининг 224-моддаси тартибида ушланганидан сўнг, мазкур ҳаракат баённома асосида расмийлаштирилади. Терговга қадар текширувни амалга оширувчи орган мансабдор шахслари томонидан шахсни ушлаб туришнинг қарор асосида амалга

оширилиши, ушланган шахс (ёки унинг адвокати)ни келгусида мазкур қарордан норози бўлган тақдирда, прокуратура органларига шикоят қилиш ҳуқуқини таъминлайди. Бу ҳолатда шахснинг ҳуқуқларини чеклаш бир мунча кучайтирилгандек туюлади, лекин амалда терговга қадар текширувга жалб қилинган ҳар қандай шахснинг ҳуқуқий мақомини аниқ белгиланишига сабаб бўлади.

Бу эса шахснинг Жиноят-процессуал кодексида белгиланган процессуал мақомга эга бўлиши ва кафолатланган ҳуқуқ ва эркинликлардан фойдаланиши учун замин яратади ҳамда ҳуқуқни қўллаш амалиётида турли ноқонуний ҳолатларни, хусусан ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар томонидан жиноят содир этишда гумон қилиниб олиб келинган шахсларни ушлаб туриш ноқонуний амалга оширилаётганлиги, ушлаб туриш баённомасини расмийлаштиришда ушлаб турилган вақт нотўғри кўрсатилиши ҳолатлари кўплаб учрамоқда[14]. Бунга биргина мисол, 2020 йил 30 май куни Республика шошилич тез-тиббий ёрдам Андижон филиалига Андижон шаҳар, Салоҳият кўчасида яшовчи фуқаро тан жароҳатлари билан келиб тушган. Андижон шаҳар ИИБ ЖҚБ тезкор вакиллари иш юритувдаги ариза юзасидан фуқарони ИИБ маъмурий биносига олиб келиб, ҳаёти ва соғлиғи учун хавфли бўлган зўрлик ишлатиб, ноқонуний равишда ушлаб турганликлари оқибатида унинг ҳуқуқлари ва қонуний манфаатларига жиддий зарар етказилишига сабабчи бўлган.

Фуқаро соғлиғи ёмонлашганлиги сабабли Андижон шаҳар ИИО ФМБ 4-сон ИИБдан Республика шошилич тиббий ёрдам илмий маркази Андижон филиалига ётқизилган. Жабрланувчига шифокорлар томонидан барча тиббий ёрдамлар кўрсатилган бўлишига қарамасдан у 2020 йилнинг 11 июнь куни вафот этган[15]. Бу каби мисолларни кўплаб келтириб ўтиш мумкин.

Мамлакатимизда жиноятлар ишларини тергов қилиш фаолиятини халқаро стандартлар ва илғор хорижий тажрибани инобатга олган ҳолда яхшилаш, қонун устуворлиги ва жавобгарликнинг муқаррарлиги принципларини рўёбга чиқариш, жиноят-процессуал қонунчилигини янада такомиллаштириш, шунингдек, шахснинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларига сўзсиз риоя этилишини таъминлаш, процессуал ҳаракатларнинг сифатини ошириш, жиноят процессида далилларни тўплаш ва мустаҳкамлаш, уларга баҳо бериш тизимини илғор хорижий тажрибада кенг қўлланиладиган исботлаш стандартларини инобатга олган ҳолда қайта кўриб чиқишни тақозо этади.

Терговга қадар текширув ўтказиш босқичида ўтказилиши мумкин бўлган тергов ҳаракатларидан биринчи ва энг кўп учрайдигани бу – ҳодиса содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечириш тергов ҳаракатидир. Ҳодиса содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечиришни ўтказиш жиноят ҳақидаги ариза ёки хабарни зудлик билан текширишга, далилларни аниқлаш, тўплаш ва расмийлаштиришга имкон беради. Ўз вақтида ва малакали ўтказилган ҳодиса содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечириш

натижаси жиноятнинг аниқланиши ва очилишининг самарали қафолати ҳисобланади.

Бугунги кунда тергов амалиётида ваколатли мансабдор шахслар томонидан процессуал ҳаракатларни қонун талаблари доирасида ўтказмаслик ва уларнинг натижаларини нотўғри расмийлаштириш ҳолатлари учрайди. Масалан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бош прокуратураси томонидан амалдаги Жиноят кодексининг 266-моддасининг учинчи қисми «а» банди билан қўзғатилган жиноят иши материаллари ўрганиб чиқилганида, мазкур ҳодиса оғир оқибатларга олиб келганлигига қарамасдан, ушбу жиноят ишида жабрланувчи Ж.нинг илтимосномасида ҳодиса содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечириш жараёнида ҳолис сифатида қатнашган Х1. ва Х2. воқеа жойида бўлмаганлиги, кўздан кечириш баённомасига нотўғри маълумотлар киритилганлиги ҳам баён этилган[16].

Амалиётни ўрганиш шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, аксарият ҳолларда жиноят содир этилганлиги ҳақидаги ариза (хабар) келиб тушгандан сўнг тергов-тезкор гуруҳи ҳодиса содир этилган жойга етиб боради ва жойни кўздан кечириш тергов ҳаракатини амалга оширади. Жиноятларнинг содир этилиш вақти ва жойи бўйича таҳлил қилинганда, Тошкент шаҳри ва Тошкент вилоятида оғир турдаги жиноятлар аксарият ҳолларда кечки соат 18:00 дан эрталабки соат 06:00га қадар содир этилаётгани маълум бўлди. Хусусан, ўғирликнинг 55,1%, талончиликнинг 57,1%, босқинчиликнинг 60,3%, қасддан одам ўлдиришнинг 60,6%, қасддан баданга оғир шикаст етказишнинг 66,7% айнан ушбу вақтларда содир этилган. Бундан кўриниб турибдики, ҳодиса содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечириш кўпгина ҳолларда куннинг қоронғи вақтларида амалга оширишга тўғри келмоқда.

Ўтказилган сўровномада «Жиноят ишларини юритиш амалиётида далилларни расмийлаштиришга оид қандай муаммолар учрайди?», деган саволга респондентларнинг 33,6 фоизи тергов ҳаракатлари иштирокчиси томонидан унинг жараёни ва натижалари акс эттирилган баённома мазмунига билдирган таклиф ва эътирозларининг эътиборсиз қолдирилиши, 31,2 фоизи тергов ҳаракатлари иштирокчиси томонидан унинг жараёни ва натижалари акс эттирилган баённоманинг тўғрилигини тасдиқлашдан бош тортиши, 12 фоизи тергов ҳаракатлари жараёни ва натижалари баённомада акс эттирилиши воқеликка мос келмаслиги, 9,6 фоизи тергов ҳаракатлари жараёни ва натижалари баённомада тўлиқ акс эттирилмаслиги, 2,4 фоизи баъзи ҳолларда тергов ҳаракатини ўтказиш учун ҳолисларни таъминлаш билан боғлиқ муаммолар вужудга келаётганлигини кўрсатиб ўтганлар.

Ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар ходимлари ва илмий-педагог ходимлар ўртасида ўтказилган сўровномада «Процессуал ҳаракат видеоёзув орқали қайд этиладиган бўлса, ҳолисларнинг мажбурий иштирокидан воз кечиш лозим деган таклифга муносабатингиз қандай?» деган саволга

респондентларнинг 90 фоизи кўллаб-қувватлашни кўрсатиб, ортиқча оворагарчиликларига чек қўйилишига, иш юритувни рақамлаштиришга, далилларни янада мақбул бўлишига хизмат қилишини билдириб ўтганлар.

Бугунги кунда суд-тергов амалиётининг таҳлили содир бўлаётган жиноятларни тергов қилиш жараёнида барча ҳолатларда ҳам ҳолисларни мажбурий тартибда иштирокини таъминлаш имконини бермаяпти. Ушбу ҳолатни инобатга олиб, юқорида келтирилганлардан келиб чиқиб, ишни юритишга масъул бўлган мансабдор шахслар фаолиятида қулайликлар яратиш, далиллар мақбуллиги қоидаларига риоя қилиш ҳамда жиноят-процессуал қонунчиликнинг бузилишига йўл қўймаслик, жиноятларни тез ва тўла очилишига ҳамда жиноят ишларини қонун талаблари асосида тергов қилишига эришиш, шунингдек шахсларнинг конституциявий ҳуқуқ ва эркинлари чекланишига йўл қўймаслик мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси ЖПКнинг 352-моддасини янги таҳрирдаги 4-қисм билан тўлдириш мақсадга мувофиқ:

«Бевосита кўпчиликнинг ҳозир бўлиши имкони бўлмаган ишюот, аҳоли яшаи пунктдан узоқ ҳудудларда, инсон ҳаёти ва соғлиғига жиддий зиён етишии эҳтимоли бўлган, шунингдек ушбу Кодекснинг 88-моддаси иккинчи қисми 3-бандида назарда тутилган ҳолларда истисно тариқасида ҳодиса содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечириши, кўрсатувларни ҳодиса содир бўлган жойда текшириши, мурдани эксгумация қилиши, эксперимент тергов ҳаракатлари ҳолислар иштирокисиз ўтказилишига рухсат этилади ва бу ҳақда баённомага тегишли қайдлар киритилиши лозим. Ҳолислар иштирокисиз ўтказилган тергов ҳаракатлари видеоёзув воситалари ёрдамида қайд қилиниши ва бу ҳақда баённомага тегишли маълумотлар киритилиши шарт».

Юқорида келтириб ўтилган фикр-мулоҳазалардан хулоса қиладиган бўлсак, жиноят-процессуал ҳуқуқ назариясида тушунтириш хати суриштирув ва дастлабки терговнинг ёрдамчи ҳужжати ҳисобланса-да, терговга қадар текширув босқичида жиноят ишини кўзғатиш асосини аниқлашга хизмат қилса, кейинчалик иш бўйича ҳақиқатни аниқлаш, жиноятларни «иссиқ изидан» фош этиш, айбдорларга нисбатан жавобгарлик ёки жазо муқаррарлигини таъминлаш ҳамда адолат қарор топишида ўзига хос ўринга эга.

Шундай қилиб, терговга қадар текширувда айрим процессуал ҳужжатлар расмийлаштирилади ва жиноят ҳақида арз қилган шахс (фуқаролар, корхоналар, муассасалар, ташкилот)лар дастлабки терговни амалга оширувчи терговчи, прокурор ёки судья (суриштирув жараёнида суриштирувчи), шунингдек жамоатчилик вакиллари каби дастлабки тергов ёки суриштирув ва жиноят ишини юритишда иштирок этувчи процесс қатнашчиларининг вужудга келиши ҳам мазкур жиноят-процессуал муносабатлар жараёнида пайдо бўлади. Шунинг учун терговга қадар текширув босқичининг аҳамияти жуда муҳим бўлиб, қонуний асосларда кўзғатилган ҳар бир жиноят иши дастлабки тергов

(суриштирув)ни холисона олиб бориш ҳамда инсон ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларининг қонуний кафолати ҳисобланади. Чунки қонуний ва аниқ фактлар асосида жиноят ишини қўзғатиш жиноятларнинг фош этилиши, айбланувчиларнинг аниқланиши, уларнинг тегишли жинойий жавобгарликка тортилишини тўлиқ таъминлайди.

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ASKIYALARDA PARONOMAZIYANING QO‘LLANISHI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada askiyalarning so‘z o‘yini hosil qilishdagi eng faol nutq birligi ekanligi yoritilgan. Askiyalarda paronimlarning qo‘llanishi yashirin ma‘no, tag bilimni ifodalashi misollar asosida dalillangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: askiya, payrov, adresat, adresant, morfem tarkib, fonostilistika, poronim, poronomaziya.

Аннотация: В данной статье подчеркивается тот факт, что аския является наиболее активной речевой единицей в плане употребления каламбура. На конкретных примерах доказано, что употребление паронимов в текстах данного жанра приобретает скрытый смысл и метафорическое значение.

Ключевые слова: аския, пайров, адресат, адресант, морфемный состав, фоностилистика, пороним, порономазия.

Annotation: This article highlights the fact that askiyas are the most active speech unit in the formation of word games. It is proved on the basis of examples that the use of paronyms in Askiyas expresses hidden meaning and underlying knowledge.

Key words: askiya, payrov, addressee, addressee, morpheme composition, phonostylistics, paronym, poronomasia.

Til birliklarining aloqa vositasi sifatida muloqot jarayonida turli soha va vaziyatda qo‘llanishi, nutqni tashkil qilish qonuniyatlari, til tizimidagi barcha vositalarning nutq jarayonidagi imkoniyatlari va ma‘no nozikliklarini aniqlash tadqiqotchilar tomonidan izchil o‘rganilib kelinayotgan muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Har qanday kommunikatsiyada bo‘lgani kabi askiyalarda ham adresat va adresant munosabatlari mavjud. Askiyalarda nutqning ifodali bo‘lishi uchun turli leksik vositalardan foydalaniladi.

Askiya uzoq yillik rivojlanish bosqichini bosib o‘tgan, xalq orasida ommalashgan o‘ziga xos janr sifatida baholanadi. Askiya o‘zining serjiloligi, yumorga boyligi bilan ota-bobolarimiz e‘tiborini jalb qilib kelgan, ular tomonidan yaxshi kutib olingan. Xalqimiz orasida askiyachilikning rivojlanishi, askiya janrining ommalashuvi juda qadim zamonlarga borib taqaladi. Turli xalq vakillari tomonidan o‘zbek askiyachilik san‘ati juda yuksak baholanib kelinadi. Boshqa xalqlarda uchramaydigan mazkur janr o‘zbek xalqining so‘zga chechanligi, tagma‘nolarni ustamonlik bilan qo‘llay olishi kabi imkoniyatlarni yuzaga chiqaradi.

O‘zbek tilida morfem tarkibning yaqinligi uchun yozma va og‘zaki nutqda adashtirish mumkin bo‘lgan so‘zlar anchagina. Nutqda noaniqlikka yo‘l qo‘ymaslik uchun tildagi paronimlarni bilish va ularning ma‘nolarini to‘g‘ri anglash lozim. Paronimlardan askiya san‘atida, qochiriqlar, so‘z o‘yinlari qilishda foydalaniladi: *Amringizga muntazirman* (buyrug‘ingizga); *Amiringizga muntazirman* (sizning podshohingizga). Ana shu ikkala so‘zni bir xil talaffuz qilish orqali so‘z o‘yini qilingan. Ya‘ni buyrug‘ingizga emas, boshlig‘ingizga muntazirman. Men sizni emas, boshlig‘ingizni kutayapman kabi [1.85.].

Askiyabozlar nutq jarayonida paronimlarni uslubiy figura sifatida ishlatish orqali o‘z poetik maqsadlarini so‘z o‘yini vositasida bayon etishga erishishadi. Paronimlarga

asoslangan uslubiy figura *paronomaziya* deb yuritiladi. Badiiy adabiyotda paronomaziyaning ifodalilik, ohangdorlikka erishish, komik effekt yaratish, soʻz oʻyini hosil qilish kabi maqsadlarda foydalaniladi. Paronimlar qahramonlar nutqini individuallashtirish, ularning maʼnaviy hamda lisoniy saviyasini koʻrsatish uchun ham ishlatiladi [2.60.]. Askiyachilar tomonidan nutq jarayonida til birliklari vositasida sunʼiy ravishda ohangdorlik va oʻxshashlikni yuzaga chiqarish orqali poetik maqsadi ifodalanadi. Askiyalarda paronimlarni qoʻllash orqali soʻz oʻyini va tag bilim yuzaga chiqariladi. Tag bilim – bevosita axborotda shakllanmagan, yashirin holda aks etgan maʼno hisoblanadi [3.124.]. Askiyachilarning raqib tomonga yoʻllagan javobdagi tag maʼnoni nutq jarayonida paronimlarni ilgʻay olish orqali anglash mumkin. Paronomaziya hodisasi askiya matni tarkibida soʻzshakllar, birikmalar va gaplar koʻrinishida ham yuzaga chiqishi mumkin.

Hasanjon: Bularning kelishidan xursandman. Ammo tunov kuni sizdan yengilib ketgan davangirdan xavotirdaman, oyogʻingizga bolta uradimi deb.

Tohirjon: Kolxoz duradgorlari brigadalarga chiqmay, nuqul raisnikida pol ochishadi-ya [4.70.].

“Duradgorlik” payrovidan olingan ushbu parchada *pol* soʻzi *fol* leksemasining paronimi hisoblanadi. Pol – uyning, xonaning oyoq bosib yuriladigan va oʻtiriladigan sathi [5.304.] maʼnosini, fol – biror narsaga qarab kishini bilishga qiziqqan narsa yoki hodisalarni goʻyo oldindan aytib berish, sohta bashorat maʼnolarini anglatadi. Askiyadagi Tohirjon nutqidan olingan *pol ochish* soʻzi orqali uy, xonalarning taxtali qismini ochish maʼnosini tushunish mumkin, lekin bu yerdagi paronomaziya hodisasini anglash orqali pol va fol leksemalari oʻrtasidagi maʼnoni farqlab olish mumkin.

Tohirjon: Ha, mayli, bu yogʻiga hafa boʻlmang. Tanqid qilsam doʻstingizmand. Komissiya kelib elak-elak qilsa ham nima qilardingiz. Ishingiz ostin-ustun boʻladi- ketadi.

Hasanjon: Komissiya kamchiliklarni koʻrsatgani yaxshi, ishga foydasi tegadi. Siz boʻlsangiz komissiya kelganida oʻzingizni ponaga olasiz [5.344.].

Ushbu parchada qoʻllanilgan *pona* soʻzi *pana* soʻziga paronim sifatida qoʻllanilgan. *Pona* – narsalarni yorish, kesish yoki birlashtirish uchun ishlatiladigan bir uchi tigʻli yogʻoch yoki temir, *pana* – boshqalarning nazaridan yashiradigan yoki biror narsa taʼsiridan saqlaydigan, himoya qiladigan joy maʼnolarini anglatadi. Bu yerda duradgorlik sohasi atamasiga izoh berilganligini va shaxsning kamchiligiga ishora qilinganligini koʻrish mumkin. “Duradgorlik” payrovidan olingan ushbu misollarda duradgorlik sohasiga oid atamalarni paronomaziya hodisasi vositasida qoʻllash orqali raqib tomonning alohida xarakteriga ishora qilinadi.

Tursunbuva: Aftidan siz zavodda ish sifatini tekshirib yuradigan odamga oʻxshaysiz. Keling tekshirishingizni men ham bir koʻray – bu ishda qanday rul oʻynaysiz ekan.

Qodirjon aka: Motor bir xilda aylanmay, pat-pat qilib oʻchib qolyapti. Qoʻl urganingizda bilmagan ekansizda – tasmasi boʻsh bogʻlangan ekan!

Tursunbuva nutqidan olingan ushbu parchadagi boshqarish mexanizmi maʼnosini anglatuvchi rul soʻzi sahna asarida aktyor gavdalantiradigan obraz maʼnosini anglatuvchi rol soʻzi bilan paronimizatsiya hosil qilgan.

Yuqoridagi misollarda tovush almashishi asosida fonetik hodisa ro'y bergan bo'lib, nutqiy faoliyatda porimizatsiya hodisasini yuzaga chiqargan.

G'oyib aka: Bog'bon aka, gapingiz jiyda cho'pga o'xshaydi, qani ishkomb joyga o'taylik.

Mamaroziq aka: Ish kam deb yumaloq bo'lib yotib olsangiz-a?! [4.38.]

“Meva” payrovidan olingan ushbu parchadagi ishkomb so'zi ishkomb so'ziga paronim hisoblanadi. Ishkomb – toklarni ko'tarib qo'yish, tarash, yoyish uchun poya va bag'azlardan baland qilib qurilgan yoysimon so'ri; valish. [5.344.] Askiya aytish jarayonida muallif so'z o'yini hosil qilish maqsadida nutqiy birikmalar o'xshashligidan unumli foydalangan holda fonostilistik birlashtirish va fonostilistik ajratish usullariga murojaat qiladi. Bu orqali asli butun holatda bo'lgan birliklarni bir necha birikmaga aylantirish yoki bir necha birikmani yaxlit birlik holiga keltirish mumkin. Ushbu askiyadagi *ish kam* so'zi *ishkomb* so'zining fonostilistik ajratish jarayoni xosilasi hisoblanadi va ish kam birikmasi so'z o'yini talabi bilan hosil qilingan ikkilamchi hosila hisoblanadi.

Umuman, askiya aytish jarayonida askiyachilar raqib tomonga munosib javob yo'llash, mavzuni kengroq yoritib berish va tinglovchilarda yengil kulgu hosil qilish maqsadida ba'zi bir so'zlarni ma'lum sohaga oid so'zlarga moslab yoki ataylab buzib talaffuz qilish orqali askiyada so'z o'yini hosil qilishga, nutqni jonlantirishga erishadilar. Askiya tarkibida paronomaziyani qo'llash so'z o'yini hosil qilishning eng mahsuldor usullaridan biri hisoblanadi. Paronomaziya hodisasi birdan ortiq axborot ifodalashga xizmat qiladi, yashirin ifodani yuzaga chiqaradi. Bu o'rinda mavjud askiyani bevosita tinglovchi, yoki uning matnini o'quvchi so'zlarning leksik xususiyatlaridan boxabar bo'lishi, mazmuniy qochirimlarni anglab yetishi maqsadga muvofiq.

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