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TALABALARDA LINGVISTIK QOBILIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada inson qobiliyatlarining shaxsiy xususiyatlari, shaxs psixik rivojlanishi va uning inson qobiliyatlariga ta'siri, insonning qobiliyatlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, lingvistik qobiliyat va uning o'ziga xos jihatlari, lingvistik qobiliyatni rivojlantirish xususiyatlari, shaxs intellektual salohiyatini oshirishda lingvistik qobiliyatning o'rnini, lingvistik qobiliyatning ekstensiv va intensive xususiyatlari bayon etilgan.

Keywords: qobiliyat, lingvistik qobiliyat, tilshunoslik, psixik xususiyat, layoqat, istedad.

Kirish. Qobiliyat insonning shunday psixologik xususiyatidirki, bilim, ko'nikma, malakalarini egallash shu xususiyatlarga bog'liq bo'ladi. Lekin, bu xususiyatlarning o'zi bu bilim va ko'nikmalarga taalluqli bo'lmaydi. Malaka, ko'nikma va bilimlarga nisbatan odamning qobiliyatlari qandaydir imkoniyat tarzida namoyon bo'ladi. Qobiliyatlar imkoniyatlardan iborat bo'lib, biror bir ishdagi mahorat darajasi haqiqatdir. Bolada namoyon bo'ladigan musiqaga qobiliyati uning musiqachi bo'lishi uchun imkoniyatlar, maxsus ta'lim berilishi, qat'iylik, salomatligining yaxshi bo'lishi, musiqa asbobi, notalar va boshqa ko'pgina sharoitlar bo'lishi kerak. Bularsiz qobiliyatlar taraqqiy etmay turib so'nib ketishi mumkin.

Qobiliyatlar faqat faoliyatda namoyon bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham faqat ana shu qobiliyatlarsiz amalga oshirilishi mumkin bo'lmagan faoliyatlardagina namoyon bo'ladi. Talabada ham zaruriy ko'nikma va malaka tizimi hamda mustahkam bilimlar tarkib topish uslublari yo'qligiga asoslanib, jiddiy tekshirib ko'rilsa, shoshilinch ravishda unda qobiliyatlar yo'q, deb xulosa chiqarish pedagogning jiddiy psixologik xatosi bo'ladi.

Masalan, Albert Eynshteyn o'rta maktabda uncha yaxshi o'qimaydigan o'quvchi hisoblangan va uning kelajakda genial bo'lishidan hech narsa dalolat bermas edi.

Qobiliyat bilim va malakalarning o'zida ko'rinmaydi, balki ularni egallash tizimida namoyon bo'ladi ya'ni, boshqacha qilib aytganda mazkur faoliyat uchun muhim bo'lgan bilim va ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirish jarayonida turli sharoitlarda qanchalik tez, chuqur, yengil va mustahkam amalga oshirishida namoyon bo'ladi. Qobiliyatlar individual psixologik xususiyatlar bo'lishi bilan aql sifatleri xotira

xususiyatlariga, hissiy xususiyatlar va shu kabilarni qarama-qarshi qo'yib bo'lmaydi, hamda qobiliyatlarni shaxsning bu xususiyatlari bilan bir qatorga qo'yish ham mumkin emas. Agar shu sifatning birortasi yoki ularning yig'indisi faoliyat talablariga javob bersa yoki bu talablar ta'siri bilan tarkib topsa bu shaxsning mazkur individual xususiyatlarini qobiliyatlar deb hisoblashga asos bo'ladi.

Qobiliyat kishining psixologik va fiziologik tuzilishi xususiyatidir. Qobiliyat bilim olish uchun zaruriy shart-sharoit bo'lib, shuning bilan birga u ma'lum darajada bilim olish mahsuli hamdir. Umumiy va maxsus bilimlarni o'zlashtirish, shuningdek, kasbiy ko'nikmalarni egallab olish jarayonida qobiliyat mukamallashib va rivojlanib boradi. Qobiliyatga yaqinroq turadigan tushunchalar ko'nikma va malakadir. Ular faoliyat mexanizmini tashkil qiladilar. Hamda ular qobiliyat bilan birgalikda mahoratga erishishni ta'minlaydilarki, buning natijasida mehnatda katta yutuqlar qo'lga kiritiladi. Qobiliyatli, ammo noshut inson ko'p narsaga erisha olmaydi. Qobiliyat ko'nikmada ro'yobga chiqadi.

Darhaqiqat, qobiliyatli kishining ko'nikma va malakalari ko'p qirrali va mukammallashgan bo'ladi. Shuning bilan birga ko'nikma va malakalar yetishmagan qobiliyatni bir muncha to'ldirish yoki undagi kamchilikni tugatish mumkin. Ko'nikmalarni umumlashmasi mohirlik deb ataladi. Mohirlik ham qobiliyatning o'zginasidir. Har qanday qobiliyat ham murakkab bo'lib, u kishiga turli-tuman talablar qo'yadi. Agar shaxs xususiyatlari tizimi shu talabga javob bera olsa kishi faoliyatni muvaffaqiyat bilan amalga oshirish uchun o'z qobiliyatligini ko'rsata oladi, agarda xususiyatlardan qaysi biri rivojlanmagan bo'lsa, shaxs mehnatning muayyan turiga nisbatan ham qobiliyatli deb baholanadi. Har bir qobiliyatning o'ziga xos tuzilishi mavjud. Qobiliyat tarkibida tayanch va yetakchi xususiyatlarni, muayyan asosiy yoki yordamchi xususiyatlarni farq qilish lozim.

Barcha qobiliyatlar uchun asosiy tayanch xususiyat kuzatuvchanlik, bilish ko'nikmasidir. Bu individual narsaning o'ziga xos tomoni, ijodiy faoliyat uchun boshlang'ich materialni ko'ra bilish demakdir. Qobiliyatning etakchi xususiyati ijodiy tasavvur qilishlik hisoblanadi. Quyidagilarni yordamchi xususiyat deb hisoblash mumkin: xotira (u faoliyat talablariga muvofiq ravishda o'ziga xos tuzilishda bo'ladi), emotsionallik, ya'ni his tuyg'uga beriluvchanlik (bu xususiyat shaxsning faoliyatini oshiradi) va shunga o'xshashlar. Amaliy faoliyatning ba'zi ko'rinishlarida shaxsning irodasi oldingi o'ringa chiqadi. Qobiliyat tuzilishidagi turli xususiyatlarning tarkibi faoliyatning turli davrlarida yoki ijodiyotning bosqichlarida turlicha bo'lishi mumkin. Demak, tuzilish ham barqaror, ham o'zgaruvchandir.

Rus psixologi B.M.Teplov va uning shogirdlari ishlarida oliy nerv faoliyati tiplarining xislatlari ta'siri tufayli shaxs qobiliyatlarining tuzilishida qandaydir sifat xususiyatlari paydo bo'lishini aniqlashga urinishgan. Jumladan, nerv tizimining alohida sezgirligi ma'lum qobiliyat nishonasi sifatida vujudga kelishi mumkin.

Qobiliyatlarning mavjud emasligi odamning u yoki bu faoliyatni bajarishga yaroqsizligini bildirmaydi, chunki ega bo'lmagan qobiliyatlarning o'rnini to'ldirish psixologik mexanizmi mavjud. Ko'p hollarda faoliyat bilan faqat qobiliyatlar emas, balki ularga ega bo'lmaganlarning ham shug'ullanishiga to'g'ri keladi. Agar odam bu faoliyat bilan shug'ullanishni davom ettirishga majbur bo'lsa, u ongli ravishda yoki anglanmagan holda, o'z shaxsining kuchli sifatlariga tayanib, qobiliyatlar yetishmovchiligini to'ldirishga harakat qiladi. E.P. Ilinning fikriga ko'ra, bu to'ldirish egallanadigan bilim va ko'nikmalar, yoki faoliyatning individual-tipik uslubini shakllantirish orqali, yoki boshqa, rivojlanishi yuksakroq bo'lgan qobiliyat orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Yetishmagan qobiliyat juda keng muayyan insondagi yuksak rivojlangan qobiliyatlar bilan to'ldirilishi mumkin. Aynan, shu xususiyat insonning turli sohalarda samarali faoliyat yuritishiga imkoniyat yaratadi.

Odatda, qobiliyatlar insonga shaxsning barcha individual psixologik xususiyatlari kabi tabiat tomonidan tug'ma ravishda tayyor holda berilmaydi. Balki hayot davomida va faoliyat jarayonida shakllanadi. Ilmiy psixologiya qobiliyatlarning tug'maligi nazariyasini inkor etib shaxs qobiliyatlarining noma'lum tabiiy omillar tomonidan azaliy belgilanishi to'g'risidagi tasavvurlarga qarshi zarba beradi.

Chomsky nazariyasida bizning **lingvistik qobiliyatimiz** - bizning ongsiz tillar bilimi va u kontseptsiyasi, tilning tashkiliy tamoyillariga o'xshashdir" deb ataladi.

"Ikkita tilda foydalanuvchilar" ishlab chiqarish va tan olinishning o'ziga xos vazifalarini bajarish uchun "bir xil" dastur "bo'lishi mumkin, lekin tashqi qobiliyat tufayli (masalan, qisqa muddatli xotira hajmi) bularni qo'llash qobiliyatidan farq qiladi.

Ikkala tomon ham xuddi shunday darajada tilga qodir, lekin ularning vakolatidan foydalanishda mutlaqo ustun emas.

"Insonning **tilshunoslik qobiliyati** shunga mos ravishda ishlab chiqarish va tan olinish uchun shaxsning ichki dasturiga mos kelishi kerak" ko'pchilik tilshunoslar ushbu dasturni o'rganishga vakolatli emas, balki ishlashni o'rganish bilan aniqlab olishlari kerak edi, shuning uchun ushbu identifikatsiya biz tilni foydalanuvchi dasturni ishlatishga intilayotgan paytda yuz beradigan voqealarni ko'rib chiqishdan qasddan xulosa chiqaramiz, chunki tilning psixologiyasining asosiy maqsadi bu dasturning tuzilishiga nisbatan hayotiy gipotezani yaratishdir.

Qobiliyatlar muammosini tadqiq qiluvchilarning ko'pchiligining fikriga ko'ra, umumiy va maxsus qobiliyatlar nizoga bormaydilar, ular o'zaro bir-birini to'ldirgan va boyitgan holda birgalikda mavjud bo'ladilar. Bundan tashqari, ayrim holatlarda umumiy qobiliyatlar rivojlanganligining darajasi ma'lum faoliyat turlariga nisbatan maxsus qobiliyatlar sifatida namoyon bo'lishi mumkin.

Xulosa va takliflar : Qobiliyatlarning rivojlanishini insonga tabiat tomonidan berilganlarning yetilishi kabi tabiiy iste'dod nishonalarining ham miqdor jihatdan o'sishi sifatida tushunish yaramaydi. Qobiliyatlarning rivojlanishi insonga uning

faoliyati jarayonida, bu faoliyatning turli-tumanligi va mazmundorligi, unda kuchlarni maksimal darajada ifodalanishi bilan qo‘yiladigan talablar orqali belgilanadi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, faoliyatni qobiliyatlar shakllanishining manbai va omili, mehnatsevarlik, qat’iyatlilik va ishchanlikni esa – hayotda orttirilgan qobiliyatlar shakllanishining muhim shartlari sifatida ko‘rib chiqish lozim. Inson amaliyotda foydalanmay qo‘ygan rivojlantirilmagan qobiliyat vaqt o‘tishi bilan yo‘qoladi. Faqat muntazam mashqlar tufayli biz o‘zimizda maqbul qobiliyatlarni mustahkamlab, rivojlantirib boramiz. Lingvistik qobiliyatlar tarkibida u fonematik eshitish qobiliyati (tilning sezgirligi), lingvistik tafakkur va verbal xotiraga ajraladi. Demak lingvistik qobiliyat bu tilni juda yaxshi bilish emas, aksincha yaxshi yetkazib bera olish hisoblanadi.

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TA'LIM TIZIMIGA OID DAVLAT SIYOSATINI AMALGA OSHIRISH STRATEGIYASI: VA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

Isoqova Sitora Shamsiddin qizi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ta'lim tizimiga oid davlat siyosatini amalga oshirish strategiyasi: va rivojlanish istiqbollari hamda professional ta'lim tizimi holati, kasb ta'limni tashkil etishda mavjud muammo va kamchiliklar, ularni bartaraf etish hamda raqobatbardosh kadrlarni tayyorlash masalalari aks ettirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kompetensiya, kommunikativ kompetensiya, xalqaro standartlar, ta'lim, klassifikator, masofaviy ta'lim, elektron platformalar, ilmiy salohiyat.

Kirish. Bugungi Globallashuvning zamonaviy davri ta'limni, ayniqsa oliy ta'lim tizimini tashkil etish, boshqarish va mazmuniga yangi talablarni qo'yar ekan, buning uchun Oliy ta'lim tizimi ham globallashuvning noaniq jarayonlari va jamiyatning tezkor texnologik va axborot taraqqiyotidan kelib chiqadigan talablarga maksimal darajada javob berishi kerak bo'ladi. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimiz oliy ta'lim tizimida ta'limning yangi konsepsiyasini barpo etish va yoshlarga zamonaviy bilimlar asosida ta'lim berish va tarbiyalashda, nafaqat an'anaviy, balki innovatsion yondashuvlardan ham samarali foydalanish va o'zaro hamkorlikda faoliyat olib borish kutilgan natijalarga erishishga olib kelishi shubhasiz.

Ta'lim sohasidagi yangi O'zbekiston davlat siyosatining mohiyati iqtisodiyotining eng intellektual salohiyatli "tarmog'i" sifatida ta'limning ustuvorligini ta'minlashdir. Oliy kasbiy ta'lim sohasidagi davlat siyosatining asosiy maqsadi XXI asrning barcha qiyinchiliklariga javob beradigan ta'limning yetarli modelini shakllantirish, jamiyatning yangi O'zbekiston shakllanishida yetakchi rolini tan olishdir. Bu davlat va jamiyat oldida ta'limning hozirgi holati, uni modernizatsiya qilishning samaradorligi, klassik jahon oliy ta'lim tizimining eng yaxshi an'analari va andozalarini saqlab qolish uchun alohida mas'uliyatni o'z zimmasiga olishni talab qiladi.

O'zbekiston ta'limini modernizatsiya qilish bugungi kunda O'zbekiston ta'lim sohasidagi davlat siyosatining bosh strategik liniyasi sifatida rasman tan olinganligini biz O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning bu borada bildirgan fikrlari va qarorlaridan ham bilishimiz mumkin. Bu, albatta, O'zbekistonning oliy kasbiy ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirishni talab qiladi. Ta'lim sohasidagi innovatsion o'zgarishlarning eng ko'zga ko'ringan natijalaridan biri, bizning fikrimizcha, universitetda ta'lim olish jarayonida olingan bilimlarning "qarishi" ning tezlashuvi, shuningdek, nazariy bilimlarning jamiyat hayotining amaliy sohasi ehtiyojlariga mos kelmasligi. Shunga ko'ra, ushbu bilimlarni doimiy ravishda yangilash va amaliyotga tatbiq etish zaruriyati ortib bormoqda. Shu munosabat bilan

mamlakatimiz ta'lim tizimining ikki bosqichli tizimga (bakalavriatni joriy etish) o'tish barcha soha uchun mutaxassislarni kasbiy tayyorgarlikda amaliyot bilan birlashtirish va ilm-fanni yanada rivojlantirish davr zaruriyatiga aylandi. Bu borada olib borilayotgan ta'lim siyosatini tubdan takomillashtirish va huquqiy asoslarini yanada mustahkamlash xalqaro ta'lim andozalariga integratsiyalashuvini ta'minlashga olib kelmoqda. O'zbekistonning Boloniya Konvensiyasiga tobora qo'shilishiga tayyorgarlik ko'rilishi, yagona ta'lim makonini shakllantirish zarurligini va shunga ko'ra, ta'lim sifati uchun Yevropa mezonlari bilan bir xil, yagona texnologik va gumanitar meyorlarga rioya qilish hamda barcha soha mutaxassislarni tayyorlash talablarini oldindan belgilab berdi.

Ikkinchidan, nafaqat O'zbekiston, balki butun Yevropaning ta'lim sohasidagi yagona professional malakalarning mavjudligi universitet-larida tashkil etilgan majburiy kasbiy malakalar doirasida ijtimoiy-gumanitar sohalar bakalavrlari uchun zarur bo'lgan bir qator parametrlarni, jumladan, til, madaniyat, iqtisodiyot, siyosat va boshqalarni ham butunlay o'zgartirishga sabab bo'ldi. Bo'lajak mutaxassislarning zarur kasbiy va umumiy madaniy vakolatlarini shakllantirish nafaqat shakllar, darajalar, balki o'quv jarayonining mazmuni ham muhim o'zgarishlar fonida yuzaga keladi. Masalan, zamonaviy ta'lim tizimining o'ziga xos xususiyati ta'lim mazmunini davlat tomonidan shakllantirishdan ushbu tizimga yangi jihatlar va ishtirokchilarni, xususan, ish beruvchilarni kiritishiga o'tishdir. Shu bilan birga, ushbu yondashuv barcha darajadagi zamonaviy mehnat bozorida raqobatbardosh mutaxassislarni tayyorlashga yordam beradi, o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishning mazmuni, shakllari va usullariga ta'sir ko'rsatish imkoniyatini kengaytiradi, hatto ta'lim muassasasining turini tanlashga yordam beradi. Bir tomondan, ushbu yondashuv barcha darajadagi mutaxassislarning zamonaviy mehnat bozorida raqobatbardosh bo'lgan mutaxassislarni tayyorlashga yordam beradi. Aslida, bu parametrlar bir daraja yoki boshqa ta'lim sifati ko'rsatkichlariga ta'sir qiladi.

Bugungi kunda kasbiy ta'limning zamonaviy paradigmasini amalga oshirish, uning samaradorligi va sifati asosan bo'lajak mutaxassislarda zarur bo'lgan umumiy madaniyat va kasbiy malakalarni shakllantirishning muvaffaqiyati, shakllangan professional ongning mavjudligiga bog'liq. Biroq, ma'lumki, bu ta'lim sifatining yagona ko'rsatkichlari emas. Zamonaviy jahon amaliyotida turli sohalar uchun mutaxassislar tayyorlash bo'yicha oliy o'quv yurtlarining ish sifatini baholashga turli konseptual va amaliy yondashuvlar qo'llanilayotgani bejiz emas. Ular orasida e'tibor, samarali va umumiy yondashuvlarni alohida qayd etish mumkin.

Jahon tadqiqotchilarining fikrlariga ko'ra, ta'lim dasturlari va ta'lim muassasalarining professional darajasini baholashda obro - e'tiborli yondashuv odatda ekspert mexanizmidan foydalanadi. Samarali, aksincha, universitet faoliyatining miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlarini o'lchashga asoslangan. Umumiy yondashuv "universal sifat menejmenti" tamoyillariga va xalqaro standartlashtirish tashkilotining sifat

menejmenti tizimlariga (International Organization for Standardization, ISO) qo'yiladigan talablarga asoslanadi. Bu yondashuvlar ikki tarixiy shakllangan sifat baholash modellari doirasida mavjud: ingliz va fransuz. Birinchisi, universitet akademik jamoasining ichki o'zini o'zi qadrlashiga asoslanadi. Fransiyada jamiyat va davlatga bo'lgan mas'uliyati nuqtai nazaridan universitetning tashqi bahosiga asoslangan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqot olib borish davomida tizimlilik, nazariy-deduktiv xulosa chiqarish, analiz va sintez, tarixiylik va mantiqiylik, qiyosiy-komparativistik tahlil kabi ilmiy pedagogik tamoyillardan foydalanildi. Tadqiqotning nazariy ahamiyati shundaki, uning xulosalaridan pedagogik tafakkurni kengaytirishda, mustaqil fikrni shakllantirishda, pedagogika fanida, ruhiy tahlilga bo'lgan ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirishda foydalanish mumkin.

Umuman olganda, Yevropada universitetlar faoliyatini institusional baholashning yagona tizimi mavjud emas. Bu yerda har bir mamlakatda oliy ta'lim sifatini ta'minlash va baholashga o'z yondashuvi mavjud. O'zbekistonda sifatni baholash tizimining asosiy elementlari standartlashtirish, litsenziyalash, sertifikatlash va ta'lim muassasalarini akkreditatsiya qilishdir. Shu bilan birga, sifatni baholash asoslari, birinchi navbatda, Davlat ta'lim standartlari va davlat talablari hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston oliy o'quv yurtlarida o'quv jarayoni ta'lim standartlari o'quv jarayonining barcha tarkibiy qismlariga, shu jumladan, kadrlar, o'quv-uslubiy, moddiy-texnik va axborot jihozlariga bo'lgan talablarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Ta'lim darajasi va samaradorligini ta'minlash muammosiga yondashuvlardagi barcha farqlar bilan, O'zbekiston, Boloniya jarayonida uning ishtiroki nuqtai nazaridan bugungi kunda ta'lim sifatiga maksimal e'tibor qaratmoqda. So'nggi yillarda qabul qilingan bir qator normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar buning tasdig'idir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi va ta'lim sohasidagi O'zbekiston Respublikasining Ta'lim to'g'risida Qonuni 2020 yil 23 sentabr, O'RQ-637-sonli, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 29 apreldagi PF-5987-sonli Farmoni, 2016-2025 yillarda ta'limni rivojlantirish maqsadli dasturi kabi asosiy hujjatlarga murojaat qilish kifoya.

Oliy kasbiy ta'lim tizimining eng muhim vazifasi, birinchi navbatda, ta'lim sifatini oshirish, uning zamonaviy jamiyat va davlat ehtiyojlariga asoslilik, uzluksizligi va yetarliligini ta'minlashdir. O'zbekistonning innovatsion ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan rivojlanish talablariga javob beradigan sifatli ta'limning mavjudligini ta'minlash, shuningdek, ijtimoiy rivojlanish instituti sifatida umumiy va maktabgacha ta'limni modernizatsiya qilish, kasbiy ta'limning mazmuni va tuzilmasini mehnat bozori ehtiyojlariga moslashtirish, ta'lim sifatini baholash tizimini rivojlantirish va ta'lim xizmatlariga bo'lgan talabni oshirish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. 2025 yilgacha

bo'lgan davrda O'zbekistonning uzoq muddatli ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish konsepsiyasi oliy ta'limning ustuvor xususiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

Shu munosabat bilan, yana bir bor ta'kidlash joizki, so'nggi o'n yilliklar davomida O'zbekistonning bozor munosabatlari tizimiga o'tishi, jamiyatdagi zamonaviy ijtimoiy jarayonlarning intensivligi va dinamizmi nafaqat O'zbekiston davlatining turli sohalarida ijtimoiy-tarkibiy munosabatlarni sifat jihatidan o'zgartirdi. Mamlakatimizda ta'lim tizimlarining yangi shakllari mavjud bo'lib, ular kasbiy bilimlarni, madaniy, tarixiy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni saqlash, ko'paytirish va keyinchalik jamiyat ongiga singdirish jarayonlarining samaradorligini ta'minlaydi. Ijtimoiy ongni o'zgartiradi, bu nafaqat magistrlar, balki barcha soha bakalavrlari ham professional va umumiy madaniy vakolatlariga bo'lgan yuksak talablarni qo'yadi. So'nggi yillarda ta'lim sifati ko'rsatkichlari ro'yxati sezilarli darajada kengaydi. Bugungi kunda universitet maqomi nafaqat an'anaviy ko'rsatkichlar bilan belgilanadi. Oliy ta'lim tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan asosiy ta'lim dasturlari, talabalarni tayyorlash rejimlari, oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi va qo'shimcha kasb-hunar ta'limi dasturlarining mavjudligi, barcha darajadagi talabalarning ilmiy faoliyatda ishtirok etish darajasi, oliy o'quv yurtida bitiruvchilarni ishga joylashtirish tizimining mavjudligi, uzluksiz ta'lim olish va universitet bitiruvchilarining malakasini oshirish imkoniyatlari va boshqalar kabi spektrlar ham muhim o'rin tutadi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning taxlili (Literature review). Shu bilan birga, biz bu jarayonlar juda ziddiyatli, ba'zan milliy klassik ta'lim tizimining an'alariga zarar yetkazishi ham mumkin va Yevropa ta'lim tizimining talablariga javob berish uchun qilinayotgan harakatlar mutanosiblikka erishish kabi intilishlar hamisha ham o'zini oqlamasligi mumkin. Shu nuqtai nazardan, bakalavrlarning kasbiy faoliyat sohasini maksimal darajada kengaytirish, bir tomondan, ularning ijtimoiy maqomini cheklash bilan birga, boshqa tomondan, yangi avlod ijtimoiy-texnologik, tashkiliy-boshqaruv, tadqiqot va ijtimoiy-loyiha faoliyati uchun tayyorlangan. Ushbu faoliyat sohalaridagi bakalavrlarning kasbiy malakalari, bizning fikrimizcha, bakalavr va magistr o'rtasida kasbiy farqlarni maksimal darajada oshiradi va bakalavrni tegishli maqomdan mahrum qiladi. Ta'limni modernizatsiya qilish va uning natijalari bilan bog'liq ko'plab masalalar ko'rib chiqilmagan. Oliy ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilish ta'lim sifatini baholashning yangi tizimini modernizatsiya qilish va joriy etish jarayonini amalga oshirishda ba'zi noto'g'ri hisoblarni ko'rish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, ta'lim sohasidagi yangi Qonunchilik bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ta'limning barcha darajalari uchun yangi malakaga asoslangan asosiy ta'lim dasturlarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish bo'yicha samarali ishlar olib borilmoqda. Amaliy natijalarga qaratilgan ishlarning yo'lga qo'yilishi malakali yondashuv nuqtai nazaridan ta'lim sifatining eng muhim ko'rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 8 oktabrdagi PF-5847-son Farmonida 2030 yilga qadar respublikadagi kamida 10 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasini

xalqaro e'tirof etilgan tashkilotlar (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Nigher Education yoki Academic Ranking of World Universities) reytingining birinchi 1000 ta o'rindagi oliy ta'lim muassasalari ro'yxatiga, shu jumladan O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti va Samarqand davlat universitetini birinchi 500 ta o'rindagi oliy ta'lim muassasalari ro'yxatiga kiritishni, bunda mazkur oliy ta'lim muassasalarini davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlashning zamonaviy mexanizmlarini joriy etishni nazarda tutuvchi chora-tadbirlar rejasini ishlab chiqilish ko'zda tutilgan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi oliy ta'lim tizimini ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarishning mustahkam integratsiyasini ta'minlash asosida ta'lim sifatini yaxshilash, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni samarali tashkil etish, xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish maqsadida, shuningdek O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 11 iyuldagi PQ-4391-son «Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim tizimiga boshqaruvning yangi tamoyillarini joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Qarori ijrosi yuzasidan ishlab chiqilgan. Konsepsiya O'zbekiston Respublikasida oliy ta'limni rivojlantirishning strategik maqsadlari, ustuvor yo'nalishlari, vazifalari, o'rta va uzoq muddatli istiqboldagi bosqichlarini belgilaydi hamda sohaga oid dasturlar va kompleks chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish uchun asos bo'ladi. Bugungi kunda respublikada 114 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasi mavjud bo'lib, ulardan 93 tasi mahalliy hamda 21 tasi xorijiy oliy ta'lim muassasasi va ularning filiallari hisoblanadi. Jumladan, so'nggi 3 yilda yangi 6 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasi, 17 ta filial va 14 ta xorijiy oliy ta'lim muassasasi filiali tashkil etildi. Kadrlar buyurtmachilari takliflari asosida Oliy ta'lim yo'nalishlari va mutaxassisliklari klassifikatoriga 329 ta ta'lim yo'nalishi va 582 ta magistratura mutaxassisligi kiritildi. 2019/2020 o'quv yilida 59 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasida sirtqi ta'lim, 10 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasida kechki ta'lim shakli joriy etildi. Respublika oliy ta'lim muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan talabalar soni bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishi bo'yicha 410 ming, magistratura mutaxassisligi bo'yicha esa 13 ming nafarni tashkil qilib, so'nggi 3 yilda 1,7 baravarga oshdi. Talabalarning 54,8 foizi gumanitar va pedagogik, 25,2 foizi ishlab chiqarish-texnik, 5,2 foizi ijtimoiy soha, iqtisod va huquq, 5,9 foizi qishloq va suv xo'jaligi, 4,4 foizi sog'liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy ta'minot, 4,5 foizi xizmat ko'rsatish bilim sohalariga oid ta'lim yo'nalishlari va mutaxassisliklari bo'yicha tahsil olmoqdalar. Magistratura talabalari-ning 40,8 foizi gumanitar va pedagogik, 23,3 foizi ishlab chiqarish-texnik, 13,3 foizi ijtimoiy soha, iqtisod va huquq, 5,9 foizi qishloq va suv xo'jaligi, 13,5 foizi sog'liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy ta'minot, 3,2 foizi xizmat ko'rsatish bilim sohalariga oid ta'lim yo'nalishlari bo'yicha tahsil olmoqdalar. 2019/2020 o'quv yili uchun qabul parametrlari 121 mingtani tashkil etdi va o'tgan yilga nisbatan 18 foizga, 2016 yilga nisbatan esa 92 foizga oshdi. Respublikaning 16 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasida 2018/2019 o'quv yilidan boshlab xorijiy oliy ta'lim

muassasalari bilan hamkorlikda qo'shma ta'lim dasturlari asosida kadrlar tayyorlash faoliyati yo'lga qo'yildi.

Bugungi kunda oliy ta'lim muassasalaridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengashlar soni 84 tani tashkil qilmoqda (2017 yilda 48 ta). So'nggi 3 yilda 1693 nafar professor-o'qituvchi doktorlik dissertatsiyasini himoya qilishi natijasida oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ilmiy darajaga ega pedagog xodimlar soni 9636 nafarga yetdi (shundan 2130 nafari fan doktori (DSc), 7506 nafari fan nomzodi (PhD) hamda respublika oliy ta'lim muassasalarining ilmiy salohiyati 5,1 foizga oshishiga erishildi.

So'nggi 3 yilda oliy ta'lim muassasalarining 1611 nafar professor-o'qituvchisi xorijiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarida stajirovka o'tashi va malaka oshirishi ta'minlandi. Xalqaro hamkorlik doirasida xorijiy oliy ta'lim va ilmiy muassasalar magistratura mutaxassisligiga 112 nafar, doktoranturasiga 51 nafar yoshlar ta'lim olishga qabul qilindi.

«El-yurt umidi» jamg'armasi orqali 46 nafar professor-o'qituvchining Kanada, Buyuk Britaniya va Italiya davlatlarida stajirovka o'tashi ta'minlanganligi, 2017-2019 yillarda ta'lim jarayoniga 1 154 nafar xorijlik yuqori malakali pedagog xodim va olim jalb etilganligi (AQShdan 94 nafar, Yevropa mamlakatlaridan 445 nafar, Osiyo mamlakatlaridan 299 nafar, MDH mamlakatlaridan 316 nafar) hamda Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida fan doktori ilmiy darajasiga ega professorlarning bazaviy lavozim maoshlari 2016 yilga nisbatan 3,2 baravarga oshirilishi kabi masalalar ushbu sohada olib borilayotgan islohotlar natijasi hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga mazkur sohada yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash borasida oliy ta'lim tizimi oldida bugungi kunda o'z yechimini kutayotgan bir qator dolzarb muammo va kamchiliklar saqlanib qolmoqda, shu jumladan: oliy ta'lim bilan qamrov darajasi pastligicha qolayotganligi; oliy ta'lim muassasalari va kadrlar buyurtmachilari bilan o'zaro hamkorlikda kadrlar tayyorlash bo'yicha ishlar samarali yo'lga qo'yilmagan, ish beruvchilarning oliy ta'lim mazmunini shakllantirishdagi ishtiroki yetarli emasligi; tayyorlanayotgan mutaxassislar malakaviy darajasi mehnat bozorining zamonaviy talablariga yetarlicha javob bermayotganligi; professor-o'qituvchilarning xorijiy tillar va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini o'zlashtirish darajasi pastligi sababli ularning kasbiy mahorati bugungi kun talablaridan ortda qolayotganligi; o'quv adabiyotlari sifatini yaxshilash, xorijiy adabiyotlardan qo'shimcha yoki muqobil o'quv adabiyotlari sifatida foydalanish ishlari yetarli darajada tashkil etilmagan; iqtidorli yoshlar orasidan oliy ta'lim muassasalariga talabalarni saralab olish mexanizmlari mavjud emasligi; pedagog xodimlarning malaka oshirish tizimi samarali tashkil etilmaganligi, oliy ta'limda ma'naviy-axloqiy mazmunni kuchaytirish, yoshlarni milliy qadriyatlarga hurmat, insonparvarlik va yuksak ma'naviy g'oyalar asosida vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash, ularda yot g'oya va mafkuralarga qarshi immunitetni mustahkamlash borasidagi ishlarni yanada rivojlantirish zarurati mavjudligi kabi muammolar shular jumlasidandir. Konsepsiyada ko'rsatib o'tilganidek, ilmiy-tadqiqot va innovatsion

faoliyat sohasida ham ilmiy ishlanmalarni tijoratlashtirish, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga iqtidorli yoshlarni jalb etish natijadorligi yetarli emas, ta'lim, fan va ishlab chiqarishning mustahkam integratsiyasi ta'minlanmaganlig keltirib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, oliy ta'lim muassasalarining ilmiy salohiyati atigi 36,4 foizni tashkil etmoqda, ilmiy darajaga ega xodimlarning o'rtacha yoshi 49 bo'lib (fan doktorlari — 56 yosh, falsafa doktorlari va fan nomzodlari — 43 yosh), yuqoriligicha qolmoqda, fan doktorlari orasida nafaqa yoshidagilarning ulushi 45 foizni tashkil etmoqda. Ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan shug'ullanayotgan professor-o'qituvchilar, ilmiy xodimlar va yosh olimlar faoliyatini rag'batlantirishning ta'sirchan mexanizmlari yaratilmagan¹.

Keyingi yillarda oliy ta'limning jozibadorligini oshirish, xalqaro miqyosda raqobatbardoshlikni ta'minlash sohasida ham bir qancha ishlar amalga oshirilishi zarurligi mavjud. Ya'nikim, respublika oliy ta'lim muassasalari xalqaro e'tirof etilgan tashkilotlar reytingining birinchi 1000 ta o'rindagi oliy ta'lim muassasalari ro'yxatiga, ularning rasmiy veb-saytlari Webometrics xalqaro reytingining 1000 talik ro'yxatiga kirmagan, ta'lim dasturlari va talabalar bilimni baholash tizimi xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirilmagan, mavjud talabalar turar joylari hamda ijtimoiy infratuzilma obyektlari xorijiy talabalar ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilmagan, xorijiy fuqarolarni mamlakatimizda ta'lim olishga keng jalb qilish borasidagi targ'ibot ishlari, jumladan PR-loyihalar (O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim muassasalari kunlarini tashkil qilish, taqdimotlar o'tkazish va boshqalar) yetarli darajada tashkil qilinmagan, bu borada interaktiv virtual platforma ham xalqaro universitetlarda bo'lgani kabi mavjud emas. Kelgusida Oliy ta'lim bilan qamrovni kengaytirish, oliy ma'lumotli mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatini oshirish bo'yicha quyidagi tadbirlar amalga oshirilib borilishi Konsepsiyada ham nazarda tutilgan: oliy ta'lim sohasida davlat-xususiy sheriklikni rivojlantirish, hududlarda davlat va nodavlat oliy ta'lim muassasalari, shuningdek investitsiyalarni jalb qilgan holda nufuzli xorijiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari filiallari faoliyatini tashkil etish orqali oliy ta'limda raqobat muhitini yaratish; xalqaro standartlar va milliy an'analar uyg'unligida yuqori malakali, zamonaviy bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, vatanparvar, professional kadrlarni tayyorlovchi, yetakchi ta'lim va ilm-fan markazi — Prezident universitetini tashkil etish; xotin-qizlarning oliy ta'lim olishga bo'lgan huquqlari kafolatlarini yanada kuchaytirish, ta'lim olishda gender tengligi tamoyillari ustuvorligini ta'minlash, oliy ta'lim muassasalarining o'quv rejalarini kredit-modul tizimiga o'tkazish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish va ularni bosqichma-bosqich mazkur tizimga o'tkazish; oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni tizimli tashkil etish, bu borada amalga oshirilayotgan chora-

¹ www.lex.uz. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий таълим тизимини 2030 йилгача ривожлантириш Концепциясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 29 апрелдаги ПФ-5987-сонли Фармони.

tadbirlarning samaradorligini oshirish, yoshlarning intellektual salohiyati, tafakkuri va dunyoqarashini yuksaltirish, mafkuraviy immunitetini mustahkamlash, vatanparvarlik, xalq manfaatlari uchun xizmat qilish tuyg'usi bilan yashaydigan barkamol avlod sifatida tarbiyalashga qaratilgan talaba-yoshlarning ma'naviy-axloqiy ongini rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga tatbiq etish; davlat va jamiyat oldida turgan muhim vazifalarni hal etishda mas'uliyatni o'z zimmasiga olishga qodir, yurtparvar, tashabbuskor, zamonaviy bilim va ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirgan, insoniy fazilatlarga ega yoshlarni professional kasb egasi sifatida tayyorlash, bu borada yangicha yondashuvlarni talab etadigan ta'lim-tarbiya usullaridan foydalanish; yoshlarning qonun hujjatlari mazmun-mohiyatidan xabardorligi, huquqiy ongi va madaniyatini rivojlantirish, ularda sog'lom turmush tarziga rioya etish, inson huquqlari, gender tengligi, tinchlikparvarlik va millatlararo totuvlik, vijdon erkinligi, barcha millat va elatlarning tillari, urf-odatlar va an'analarini hurmat qilish kabi umuminsoniy qadriyatlar bilan birga milliy-axloqiy qadriyatlarni kamol toptirish, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va iqtisodiy faollik, mustahkam fuqarolik pozitsiyasini shakllantirish kabi jihatlarga alohida e'tibor qaratilishi lozim.

Xulosa va takliflar (Conclusion/Recommendations). Shuni aytish joizki, sanoat rivojlangan mamlakatlarning kelajakdagi bilim va xizmat ko'rsatish iqtisodiyotidagi muvaffaqiyati uchun nafaqat oliy ma'lumotni takomillashtirish, balki hukumatlar va xususiy sektorning xalqaro harakatlari bilan birlashtirilgan oliy ma'lumot talab etilishini yanada aniqroq anglash kerak. Muammo shundaki, oliy ta'limning an'anaviy umuminsoniy maqsadlarini saqlab qolgan holda, ushbu integratsiyaga erishish. Iqtisodiyotning globallasuvi va texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi global bilimlar iqtisodiyotini vujudga keltirayotgani, bu ishlab chiqaruvchilar va mahsulotlarni, ayniqsa, universitetlar va boshqa oliy o'quv yurtlari va ular taklif qilayotgan o'quv dasturlarini xalqarolashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Universitetlar faoliyatining xalqaro jihatlari haqida gap ketganda, ular turli xil atamalardan foydalanadilar - "xalqaro ta'lim", "ta'limni internallashtirish", uning "globallasuvi", "transmilliy ta'lim" va boshqalar. "Xalqaro ta'lim" atamasi ba'zan xalqaro talabalar almashinuvi dasturlari, chet ellik talabalarni jalb qilish va talabalarni chet elga o'qishga jo'natish uchun ishlatiladi, ba'zan - universitetlarning o'quv dasturining xalqaro masalalar bilan bog'liq qismiga, ba'zan esa - barcha turdagi xalqaro faoliyat universitetlariga murojaat qilinadi. O'zbekiston ham oliy ta'lim tizimi quyidagilarni amalga oshirishi zarur.

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**BUGUNGI KUNDA CHET TILINI O'QITISHDA
INTERFAOLUSULLARNING AHAMIYATI
(INGLIZ TILI MISOLIDA)**

Rasulova Gulmira Vakiljon qizi

Qo'qon shaxar 25-maktab Ingliz tili va adabiyoti fan o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda chet tilini o'qitishda interfaolusullarning ahamiyati (ingliz tili misolida) hamda chet tillarini o'qitishda zamonaviy metodlardan foydalanishning ahamiyati xususida so'z yuritilgan ekan, unda o'quvchilarni ta'lim jarayonida yangi metodlarni qo'llash orqali til o'rganuvchining faolligini, qiziqishini oshirish va shu bilan bir qatorda dars samaradorligini yanada takomillashtirish haqida malumot berib o'tildi. chet til o'qitish metodikasi va kreativ yondashuv haqida fikr yuritiladi, uning fan sifatida rivojlanish tarixi, chet til o'qitish metodikasida qo'llanilayotgan zamonaviy kreativ metod turlari va ulardan foydalanish xususida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar. Chet tilini o'qitish metodlari, yangi metod, yangilik, o'qitish usullari, gapirish ko'nikmasi, yangilik, metodika, innovatsiya, chet tili, kommunikatsiya.

Kirish. Hozirgi kunda jahonda tezkor rivojlanayotgan zamonda ilm-fan, texnika ham shiddat bilan o'sib bormoqda. Har bir sohada taraqqiyot ilgari qadam tashlamoqda. Xususan, ilm-fanda ham katta o'zgarishlar, sezilarli yutuqlarga erishilmoqda. Har bir fanni yangi innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanib talabalarga yetkazib berish bugungi kundagi ta'limning asosiy talablaridan biri hisoblanadi. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 6-may kuni chet tillarini o'qitish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari yuzasidan videoselektor yig'ilishi o'tkazildi. Mamlakatimizda har yili ilm-fanning bir nechta yo'nalishi tanlab olinib, alohida e'tibor bilan rivojlantirilmoqda. Bu yil fizika va chet tillari ana shunday ustuvor sohalar etib belgilangan. O'zbekistonning ochiqlik siyosati, dunyo bozoriga faol kirib borayotgani, barcha sohalarda xalqaro hamkorlik kengayayotgani xorijiy tillarni bilishga ehtiyojni oshirmoqda. Bugungi kunda yurtimizdagi 25 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasida o'qitish chet tilida olib borilmoqda. 2016 yilda ular atigi 7 ta edi. Xalqaro til sertifikatini olgan bitiruvchi o'quvchilar soni oxirgi 3 yilda 10 baravarga oshgan¹.

Hozirgi davr ta'lim taraqqiyoti yangi yo'nalish innovatsion pedagogikani keltirib chiqardi. Innovatsion – inglizcha “yangilikni kiritish (tarqatish)”² ma'nolarini

¹ Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 6-may kuni chet tillarini o'qitish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari yuzasidan videoselektor. 2021. <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/4327>

² Joraboyev, B. (2020). Nemis tilida juft otlar va ularning o'zbek tilida ifodalanishi. Science and Education, 1(Special Issue 4).

anglatadi. Yangilik kiritishning ijtimoiy-psixologik aspekti Amerika tadqiqotchisi E.Rodjers tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan. U yangilik kiritish jarayoni qatnashchilarining tasnifi, ularning yangilikka bo'lgan munosabati va boshqalarni o'rgangan. Ilmiy yo'nalishlarda yangilik va innovatsiya tushunchalari o'zaro farqalanadi. "Yangilik"- bu vosita, yangi metod, metodika, texnologiya ma'nosini anglatadi. "Innovatsiya"- bu ta'lim, ma'lum bosqichlari bo'yicha rivojlanadigan jarayon hisoblanadi. Jahon ilm-fan taraqqiyoti kundan kunga gurkirab, rivojlanib bormoqda. Aynan bu ijobiy rivojlanish bizning diyorumizga ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazdi. Ilm dunyomizga ilg'or innovatsion texnologiyalar tatbiq etilmoqda. Buning ijrosi sifatida, Yurtboshimiz tomonidan joriy yilni "Yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va aholi salomatligi yili" deb nomlashi ham mamlakatimiz yoshlarining ma'suliyatini yanada oshirdi. Ta'lim sohalariga ilg'or, zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarning keng tatbiq etilishi ham chet til o'rganayotgan yoshlar uchun keng imkoniyatlar, marralar eshigini ochdi, desak xato bo'lmaydi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Adabiyotlarimiz xorijiy va mahalliy adabiyotlaridan tashkil topgan bo'lib, asosan maqolamiz mavzusi asosida yig'ilgan. Biz chet tilni xoh maktabda, xoh mustaqil o'zimiz audio, video yoki turli internet saytlaridan o'rgansakda maqsad bir narsaga yo'naltiriladi, ya'ni o'rganayotgan tilimizda gapirishga fikrlashga va yangi o'rgangan tilimizda ma'lumotlar almashinishga bo'lgan ehtiyojni qondirish. Shu o'rinda gapirish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirishda AQSHning Janubiy Kaliforniya universiteti professori chet tillarni o'qitish bo'yicha nazariyachi olim Stefan Krashenning qator gipotezalarini keltirib o'tish mumkin.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqot olib borish davomida tizimlilik, nazariy-deduktiv xulosa chiqarish, analiz va sintez, tarixiylik va mantiqiylik, qiyosiy-komparativistik tahlil kabi ilmiy pedagogik tamoyillardan foydalanildi. Tadqiqotning nazariy ahamiyati shundaki, uning xulosalaridan pedagogik tafakkurni kengaytirishda, mustaqil fikrni shakllantirishda, pedagogika fanida, ruhiy tahlilga bo'lgan ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirishda foydalanish mumkin. Til o'rganish kishilik jamiyatida bag'oyat muhim sohalardan biri hisoblanadi. Muloqot vositasi bo'lmish tilni tabiiy muhitda ya'ni oilada, jamoatchilik orasida yoki uyushgan holda amaliy egallash mumkin. Til hodisalariga oid bilimlar esa nazariy jihatdan o'rgatiladi. Xalqaro munosabatlar avj olgan zamonamizda tillarni bilish, ayniqsa ko'p tillilik ulkan ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mamlakatimizda tahsil oladigan o'quvchi va talabalar odatda uch tilni o'rganadilar. Ushbu tillar maxsus nomlar bilan yuritiladi. Bular quyidagilar: ona tili, ikkinchi til, va chet til. Ona tili tafakkur shakllanishida alohida xizmat o'taydigan birinchi til hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi til haqida so'z yuritilganda, unga boshqa millat vakillaridan iborat qardoshlar, qo'shnilar tili sifatida qaraladi.

Chet til – bu xorijiy mamlakat tilidir. Respublikamizda G'arbiy Yevropa (ingliz, ispan, nemis, faransuz) tillari va Sharq (arab, turk, fors, xitoy, hind) tillari o'qitilib kelinmoqda. Bu tillar ta'lim muassalarining o'quv rejalaridan o'rin olgan. Uchala tilni

o'qitish jarayoni turlicha kechadi. Ona tili va ikkinchi til tabiiy vaziyatda, chet til esa sun'iy muhitda o'rganiladi. Chet tildagi muloqot, asosan, darsda muallim rahbarligida kechadi. Uchala til orasida chet tilni o'rganish va o'rgatish muayyan jihatlari bilan keskin farq qiladi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, tegishli chet til o'qitish texnologiyasini qo'llashni taqozo etadi. Chet til muallimi metodika fani yutuqlarini puxta o'zlashtirish orqali o'quvchi-talabanning to'plagan til tajribasi me'yorini aniq bilishga va uni yanada takomillashtrishga erishadi. Chet tillarni samarali o'rgatish uning metodikasini bilishni taqozo etadi. Chet tillarni o'rganish va o'rgatish ko'p jihatdan chet til o'qitish metodikasi masalalarini nazariy tomondan ishlab chiqilishiga va nazariyaning amalda ijodiy qo'llanilishiga bog'liqdir.

Kreativlik (lot., ing. "create" – yaratish, "creative" – yaratuvchi, ijodkor) – individning yangi g'oyalarni ishlab chiqarishga tayyorlikni tavsiflovchi va mustaqil omil sifatida iqtidorlilikning tarkibiga kiruvchi ijodiy qobiliyati³. Metodikaning predmeti – chet til predmeti orqali ta'lim-tarbiya berish jarayoni va usullari, chet til o'rgatish ilmi, muallim va o'quvchi faoliyatini o'rganish metodikaning predmeti sanaladi.

Metodikaning asosiy tushunchalari – metod, usul, prinsip. Didaktika- nimani o'rgatamiz? o'qitish mazmuni hisoblanadi. Metodika – qanday o'rgatamiz? ta'lim usullari va metodlari demakdir. Metod – metodika tushunchasi grek-lotinch "metodos-"metodus" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, ma'lum maqsadga eltuvchi yo'llar, usul ma'nosini anglatadi. Turli adabiyotlarda atamaning tor va keng ma'nosini uchratish mumkin. "Metodika" atamasi tor ma'noda ta'limning konkret dars jarayoni bilan bog'liq tushunchani anglatadi⁴. Mashg'ulotlarni rejalashtirish va o'quv materiallarini tayyorlash bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ko'rsatmalarni qamrab oluvchi boshqariladigan dars jarayoni sifatida talqin etiladi. "Metod" atamasi keng ma'noda o'quv materialini tanlash, tabaqalash va taqsimlanishni nazarda tutadi. Germaniya Federativ Respublikasida 60-yillardan boshlab "didaktika" va "metodika" tor ma'noda qo'llanilib kelinmoqda. Shunga ko'ra didaktika ta'lim mazmuni nima o'rgatiladi? Metodika esa ta'lim usullari qanday o'rgatiladi? Masalalari bilan shug'ullanadi. Chet tillarini o'rganish faqat aqliy tarbiya vositasi emas, balki o'zga madaniyat ta'limiy boyliklari va qadriyatlari bilan tanishish va ularni o'z madaniy hayotiga tadbiq qilish orqali kishi shaxsining shakllanish jarayoni hisoblanadi. Yevropada chet tillarni o'rganish uzoq vaqt yuqori darajadagi ta'lim olishda imtiyoz sanaladi va jamoat maktablarida imtiyozga ega bo'lgan kishilarni tarbiyalash deb qaraladi. Chet til o'qitish metodikasi fan sifatida 200 yildan ortiq tarixga ega. Bu davr ichida chet til o'qitish metodikasiga turlicha munosabatlar bildirilganini kuzatish mumkin. Bunday qarashlardan biri akademik L.V.Shcherbaga mansub hisoblanadi. Uning fikricha, har

³ Жалолов Ж. Чет тилини ўқитиш методикаси – Тошкент: 1996

⁴ Мухаммаджон Ходжаев, Мавлуда Қаҳҳорова. Чет тили ўқитиш методикаси. –Т.: «Fan va texnologiya», 2012, 148 бет

qanday fanni o'qitish metodikasi fan bo'lishiga qaramasdan, nazariy fan hisoblanmaydi. U amaliy masalalarni hal qiladi. Jumladan, chet til o'qitish metodikasi ham faqat psixologiya dalillariga tayanmaydi, balki umumiy va xususiy tilshunoslik tadqiqotlariga asoslanadi. Agar tilshunoslik til hodisalarining kelib chiqishi va harakatlanish qonuniyatlari bilan shug'ullansa, metodika bu qonuniyatlarga asoslanib zarur til hodisasidan amalda foydalanish uchun nima qilish kerak degan savolga javob beradi. Metodikaga oid kitoblarning eng qimmatlilari ham tilshunoslar tomonidan yozilgan. Bular jumladan XIX asr fonetistlaridan biri va buyuk ingliz tilshunosi G.Suit, XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshida Angliyada eng original fonetist va nazariyotchi tilshunos hisoblangan O.Yesperson, XIX asrning oxiri va XX asr boshlarida eng ko'zga ko'ringan fransuz lingvistlaridan F.Bryuns va Brealya, ko'zga ko'ringan anglist va taniqli fonetist V.Fiyotor va boshqalar kiradi. Rossiyada til o'qitish metodikasi masalasi bilan akademik L.V.Shcherba va uning ustozlari buyuk tilshunos olim I.A.Boduen-de-Kurtone va ularning shogirdlari shug'ullanganlar.

Chet til o'qitish metodi – deyilganda chet til o'rgatishning amaliy, umumta'limiy, tarbiyaviy va rivojlantiruvchi maqsadlariga erishuvni ta'minlovchi muallim va o'quvchi faoliyatining majmuasi tushuniladi. Metod atamasi “ta'lim usullari yig'indisi” va “ta'limning yo'nalishi” ma'nolarida qo'llanadi. Birinchisi ta'lim nazariyasida jarayon metodlar ma'nosida ishlatilsa, ikkinchi ma'noda uni o'qitish metodikasi tarixiga oid asarlarda uchratishimiz mumkin. Masalan, chet til o'qitishning tarjima metodi, tog'ri metod, ongli- qiyosiy metod, an'anaviy metod, intensiv metod va boshqalar hisoblanadi.

Tahlillar va natijalar. Metodlar tarixi atoqli metodist prof. I.V.Raxmanov tomonidan chuqur o'rganilgan. Tarjima metodi asosan ikki ko'rinishda bo'lib, grammatika-tarjima va matn-tarjima metodlari nomi bilan yuritiladi. Grammatika-tarjima metodi nuqtayi nazaridan chet til umumta'limiy maqsadda o'rganilgan. Grammatik mashqlar til o'rganuvchining mantiqiy tafakkurini o'stirish maqsadida bajarilgan. Grammatik bilimlarni bayon etish ta'limning asosiy maqsadi deb qabul qilingan. Bu metodning asosiy prinsiplari 6 qismdan iborat.

Stefan Krashenga mulohazalariga ko'ra, dastavval o'rganuvchida tilni o'rganishiga ehtiyoj bo'lishi kerak yoki muhit taqozosi, bunday sharoitda til o'rganuvchi majburiyat yuzasidan tabiiy yo'l bilan axbarot almashinuviga bo'lgan shaxsiy ehtiyoji tilda gapirishga undaydi. Bunda til o'rganuvchi yosh bola o'z ona tilini qanday o'rgansa, xuddi shu yo'l bilan tilni o'rganadi va chet tilida gapirishga harakat qildi, ya'ni ota-onasi yaqinlari bilan axborot almashinishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj uni gapirishga undaydi. Tilni bu shaklda o'rganish orqali gapirish ko'nikmasi yaxshi tabiiy rivojlanadi. Ammo tilni bu usulda o'rganganlarga nisbatan yozma nutq ko'nikmasini gapirish ko'nikmasi kabi yaxshi rivojlanmaganligini kuzatish mumkin. Og'zaki nutq ko'nikmasini rivojlanishi haqida Krashen nazariyasiga ko'ra, navbatdagi kontroller – nazoratchi gipotezasida olim til o'rganuvchi tilni faqat qonun qoidalar asosida

o'rganish haqida mulohazasida o'rganilayotgan chet tilida gapirayotganda o'rganuvchining ongi ifodalanayotgan fikrni grammatik, fonetik o'rganilgan qoidalar asosida tuzilayotganligini nazorat qiladi, ba'zi o'rganuvchilarga miyaning bunday boshqaruvi chet tilida gapirishga uyalish ikkilanish hissini beradi. Olimning fikricha, ong nazoratini chegaralash, ya'ni xato qilishdan qo'rqmaslik chet tilida gapirish ko'nikmasini yaxshiroq rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Qisqa qilib aytganda, onging tilga ko'chayotgan fikri ustidan nazoratini chegaralash, tilga ko'chgan fikr miyada tahlil qilinganda xato kamchiliklar aniqlansa-da, fikrni ifodalashdan uyalmaslik lozim bo'ladi va natijada vaqt o'tib brogan sari kamchiliklar o'z-o'zidan yaxshilanib boradi. Gapirish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirishda o'rganilayotgan tilning tabiiy oziga xosliklari va ona tili yoki ong ostida fikrlayotgan til bilan bir biriga yaqin aksincha

Xulosa va takliflar (Conclusion/Recommendations). Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytilish mumkinki, chet til o'rganish ko'p qirrali ta'limot bo'lib, bu jarayonda inson murakkab psixologik o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechiradi. Jumladan ona tili bilan chet tilini taqqoslash jarayoni yuzaga keladi. Bu jarayonda o'rgatishning turli metod va texnologiyalaridan foydalaniladi. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar yordamida chet til bilan ona tilini taqqoslab o'rgatish samarali natija beradi. Chet til o'rgatish uning metodikasiga oid bilimlarga ega bo'lishni taqozo etadi. Metodika va texnologiyalar chet til o'rganish jarayonida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Darsni tashkil qilishda metodika fanining turli usullari mavjud. Chet til o'qitish metodikasida keng qo'llaniladigan metodlar: kommunikativ didaktika metodi, madaniyatlararo muloqotni tashkil qilish metodi va mashqni tashkil qilish metodi hisoblanadi. Uchala metod bir biri bilanchambarchas bog'liq va bir-birini to'ldiradi. Metodika fani didaktika fani bilan bog'liq bo'lganligi sababli, chet til o'rganish mobaynida kommunikativlikka asoslaniladi va kommunikativ didaktika metodi yuzaga keladi.

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YARIM O‘TKAZGICHLI ELEMENTLARNING ISHLASH PRINSIPLARI
WORKING PRINCIPLE OF SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunda insoniyatning yangi va noyob yuqori unumli qurilmalarga bo'lgan ehtiyoji nihoyatda katta bo'lib, bunday qurilmalarni yaratishda yarimo'tkazgichlarning o'rni beqiyosdir. Yarimo'tkazgichlar fizikasi nazariyasi va amaliyoti ob'ektlari va predmetlarini o'rganayotganda tavsifi va tasnifiga ko'ra bo'limlarga bo'linishiga jiddiy e'tibor berish kerak. Bundan tashqari, eksperimental va laboratoriya ishlarini ko'paytirish zarur, ularni amalga oshirish fizikaning ushbu sohasini o'zlashtirishning eng dolzarb vazifalaridan biridir.

Kalit so'zlar: Yarimo'tkazgichlar, yarim o'tkazgichli qurilmalar, diod, tranzistor, integral sxema, mikrosxema.

Abstract Today, the need of mankind for new and unique highperformance devices is extremely great, and the role of semiconductors in the creation of such devices is incomparable. When studying objects and subjects of the theory and practice of semiconductor physics, it is necessary to pay close attention to the division into sections according to their description and classification. In addition, it is necessary to increase experimental and laboratory work, their implementation is one of the most urgent tasks of mastering this area of physics.

Key words: Semiconductors, semiconductor devices, diode, transistor, integrated circuit, microcircuit

Har bir jamiyatning kelajagi uning ajralmas qismi va hayotiy zarurati bo'lgan ta'lim tizimining qay darajada rivojlanganligi bilan bog'liq. O'zbekiston Respublikasi demokratik huquqiy va fuqorolik jamiyatining qurish yo'lidan borayotgan bir paytda ta'lim sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning bosh maqsadi va harakatga keltiruvchi har tomonlama rivojlangan barkamol insonni tarbiyalashdan iborat.

Hozirgi kunda ta'limni rivojlantirish yo'lida qo'yilayotgan davlat talabi o'quvchi shaxsi uning intilishlari qobiliyati va qiziqishlarini e'tiborga olib fan texnika va texnologiyalarni istiqbolli rivojlanishini hisobga olingan holda o'quvchilarni fanlarni o'rganishda ilmiy va amaliy kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishdan taminlashdan iborat.

Fizika fanini o'qitishdan maqsad tabiatni fundamental qonunlarini ilmiy asosda tushuntirish o'quvchilarning ilmiy dunyoqarash va falsafiy mulohaza yurutish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish texnika va turmushda foydalaniladigan uskuna va vositalarining ishlash prinsiplarini tushuntiruvchi fizik jarayonlar haqida tasavurlarni shakllantirish, ta'lim olishni davom ettirish olgan bilimlarini chuqurlashtirish va

kelgusida ilmiy izlanishlarni davom ettirish uchun mustahkam zamin yaratishdan iborat.

Tabiatda shunday moddalar borki ularning birlik hajmda elektronlar soni o'tkazgichlarga nisbatan kam lekin dielektiriklarga nisbatan ko'p, shu sababli bunday moddalar yarimo'tkazgichlar deb ataldi.

Yarimo'tkazgich moddalarda temperatura ortishi bilan solihtirma qarshiligi kamayadi. Juda past temperaturalarda yarimo'tkazgich moddalar dielektriklarga aylanadi [1].

Bugungi kunda fan va texnika sohasida eng tez taraqqiyot qilayotgan fan bu yarimo'tkazgichlar fizikasidir. Bunga sabab, yarimo'tkazgichli asboblarning inson faoliyatining barcha sohalarida - tibbiyotdan to kosmik tadqiqotlarga keng qo'llanishidir. Bunday tez taraqqiyotga yarimo'tkazgichli materiallarning fizik xossalarini uzoq va chuqur tekshirishlar o'tkaziladi. 1900 yildan boshlab jahonning turli davlatlarining olimlari metall-yarimo'tkazgich nuqtaviy kontaktini detektorlash-to'g'rilash xossalarini o'rgana boshladilar. Bunda asosan yarimo'tkazgich material sifatida kremniy karbidi, kremniy, tellurlar ishlatildi. 1922-yilda manfiy differensial qarshilikka ega bo'lgan kontaktlar aniqlandi va o'rganildi. Bular asosida qattiq jism elektr tebranishlari generatorlari yaratildi. 1937-yilda esa eksperimentlar asosida har xil turdagi yarimo'tkazgichlar chegarasida tokni to'g'rilash nazariyasi vujudga keldi. 1940-yilda esa bu nazariya ko'p sonli eksperimentlarda tasdiqlandi. Shu davrdan boshlab, turli turdagi yarimo'tkazgich-yarimo'tkazgich kontaktidagi oraliq qatlamda bo'ladigan jarayonlar o'rganila boshlandi. Lekin, qator eksperiment natijalari metall-yarimo'tkazgich kontaktidan o'tuvchi tok nazariyasiga mos emas edi. 1947-yilda yarimo'tkazgich yuzasida, u boshqa yarimo'tkazgich va metall bilan kontaktda bo'lmagan holda ham, elektron holatlar mavjudligi haqidagi fikr ilgari surildi. Bu asosida ikkita yarimo'tkazgich kontaktidan tok o'tish mexanizmining nazariyasi vujudga keldi va u keng tarqalib, eksperiment natijalariga mos natijalarni berdi. Bu nazariya zamonaviy yarimo'tkazgichli to'g'rilagichli diodlarning ishlash mexanizmiga asos bo'ldi.

Turli turdagi ikki yarimo'tkazgich chegarasida katta elektr maydon bo'lgandagi jarayonlarni o'rganish, p-n o'tishning teshilish nazariyasini vujudga kelishiga va bu asosda ishlovchi yarimo'tkazgichli asbob-stabilitronning yaratilishiga olib keldi. Shu jumladan, ikkita yarimo'tkazgich kontaktini yorug'lik energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantirishda qo'llash mumkinligi ko'rsatildi. Bu tamoyilda ishlab chiqilgan fotoelementlar yorug'lik signallarini qayd qilishda hamda fotoenergetikada qo'llanilmoqda.

1948-yilda qattiq jisimli yarimo'tkazgichli kuchaytirgich-tranzistor yaratildi. Bu asbobning ishlash asosini ikkita o'zaro yaqin joylashtirilgan p-n o'tishlarning o'zaro ta'siri tashkil etadi va tok o'tkazish jarayonida ikki ishorali zaryad tashuvchilar elektron va kovaklar ishtirok etadi. 1952-yilga kelib, nuqtaviy va yassi biqutbiy tranzistorlar

kabi yarimo'tkazgichli asboblari yaratildi. Keyinchalik biqutbiy yarimo'tkazgichli tranzistorlarning kuchaytirish xususiyatlarini yaxshilash, ishchi chastota diapazonini kengaytirish hamda ish quvvatini oshirish borasida tadqiqotlar olib borildi.

Elliginchi yillarning oxirida o'zaro yaqin joylashtirilgan uchta p-n o'tishlarning o'zaro ta'siriga asoslangan yarimo'tkazgichli asbob tranzistor ishlab chiqildi. Tranzistorlarning asosiy ishlatilish sohasi - bu kichik inersiyali quvvatli toklarni kommutatsiya qilishdir.

Yarimo'tkazgichlar yuzasida va yarimo'tkazgich-dielektrik faza chegarasidagi fizik jarayonlarni chuqur o'rganilishi uni polyar yoki maydonli tranzistorlarning yaratilishiga olib keldi. Bu tranzistorlarda zaryad tashuvchilar bir xil ishorali bo'lib, tranzistordan o'tuvchi tok kattaligi zatvorga qo'yiluvchi elektr maydon kuchlanganligiga bog'liq. Oxirgi bir necha o'n yillarda elektron texnikaga bo'lgan talab yarimo'tkazgichlarning funksional imkoniyatlarini oshirish va ularning o'lchamlarini kichraytirish integral mikrosxemalarning yaratilishiga olib keldi. Keyingi tadqiqotlar esa nanoo'lchamdagi tranzistor strukturalarini yaratish imkonini tug'dirdi.

Yarimo'tkazgichli asboblari shunday katta tezlikda rivojlantirilmoqdaki, bugungi tasavvur va yutuqlar bir necha yildan so'ng eskirib qolmoqda. Shu sababli, yarimo'tkazgichli asboblarda ro'y beruvchi fizik jarayonlarni bilish muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Yarimo'tkazgichlar fizikasini o'qitish borasida dastlabki o'zbek tilidagi elektron o'quv qo'llanmalari, laboratoriya sharoitida ko'zga ko'rinmaydigan jarayonlarni ko'rsatish imkonini beradigan virtual stendlar va multimediali dasturiy mahsulotlar yaratilmoqda[7].

Yarimo'tkazgichlar o'tkazuvchanligining ikki turli bo'lishi (elektronli va kovakli), ular qarshiligining temperaturaga va yoritilganlikka bog'liqligi, diodli qurilmalarda doimiy tokning bir tomonlama o'tishi va o'zgaruvchan tokning to'g'rilanishi kabi tushunchalarni mustahkamlashga bog'liq mantiqiy masalalarni tuzish va ularni yechish uslubidan ta'lim jarayonida foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Yarimo'tkazgichlar qo'llanmayotgan soha hozir topilmaydi. Binobarin, yarimo'tkazgich moddalar va asboblarni tadqiq etish, ularning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish hamda yangi xossalarni kashf qilish masalalari hozirgi zamon fanida muhim o'rin tutadi [2].

Yarimo'tkazuvchilar deb ataluvchi elementlar D.I Mendeleev jadvalida ixcham gruppani tashkil qiluvchi 12 ta kimyoviy elementlardan iborat bo'lib, sof yarimo'tkazgichlarga: Germaniy(Ge), kremniy(Si), indiy(In), galliy(Ga), mishyak(As), fosfor(P), surma(Sb), uglerod (C), selen-Se, shuningdek III va V guruhidagi elementlarning kimyoviy birikmasidan hosil bo'lgan moddalar, arsenid-galliy(GaAs), fosfit- galliy (GaP) kabi va shunga o'xshash elementlar, undan tashqari ko'pgina anorganik va organik birikmalar ham kiradi. Fizikada faqat yarim o'tkazgichlar bilan shug'ullanuvchi bo'lim bo'lib, uni yarim o'tkazgichlar fizikasi deyiladi. Zamonaviy texnika muvaffaqiyatlarini yarimo'tkazgichlar fizikasisiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi [3].

Yarimoʻtkazgichli asboblarda — yarimoʻtkazgichlarda yuz beradigan elektron jarayonlar asosida ishlaydigan elektron asboblarda. Elektronikada turli signallarni oʻzgartirishda, energetikada esa bir turdagi energiyani boshqa turdagi energiyaga aylantirishda qoʻllaniladi. Toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri oʻzgaruvchan tok konvertatsiyasi uchun ham ishlatiladi[5]. Vazifasi, ishlash tarzi, materiali, tuzilishi va texnologiyasi, ishlatilish sohasiga qarab tasniflanadi: elektr kattaliklarini ikkinchi elektr kattaliklariga oʻzgartiradigan elektr oʻzgartirgich asboblarda (diod, tranzistor, tiristor va boshqalar); yorugʻlik signallarini elektr signallariga va aksincha aylantiruvchi optoelektron asboblarda (optron, fotorezistor, fotodiod, fototranzistor, fototiristor, yarimoʻtkazgichli lazer, yorugʻlik tarqatuvchi diod va boshqalar); issiqlik energiyasini elektr energiyasiga va, aksincha, aylantiruvchi termoelektr asboblarda (termoelement, termoelektr generator, quyosh batareyasi, termistor va boshqalar); magnitoelektr asboblarda; pyezoelektr va tenzometrik asboblarda (asosiy sinf) va h. k. Integral mikrosxemalar (elektr oʻzgartiruvchi va optoelektronli boʻlishi mumkin) ayrim sinfga kiradi. Yarimoʻtkazgichli asboblarda yarimoʻtkazgich materialga qarab, germaniyli, kremniyli va h.k. boʻlishi mumkin. Tuzilishi va texnologik alomatiga koʻra, yarimoʻtkazgichli asboblarda nuqtali va yassi xillarga, ishlatilish sohasiga qarab, yuqori chastotali, yuqori voltli, impulsli va boshqalarga ajraladi [4].

Oʻtgan asrning 70-yillarida oʻn soʻmlik tangadek keladigan yarimoʻtkazgich material boʻlagida minglab mikroskopik tranzistorlar joylashtirilgan mikrosxemalar kashf qilindi. Ularda tranzistorlar bilan birgalikda diodlar, kondensatorlar, rezistorlar va boshqa radioelektron elementlar joylashtirilganligidan integral mikrosxema deb ataldi. Bu kashfiyot kichik bir hajmda murakkab sxemalarni joylashtirish va stol kompyuterlarini yaratish imkoniyatini tugʻdirdi[6]. Dastlabki davrda radioelementlar yarimoʻtkazgich yuzasida yasalgan boʻlsa, keyinchalik ularni butun hajmda hosil qilina boshlandi. Ularni mikrochiplar deb atala boshlandi. Mikrochiplar asosida qoʻl telefonlari koʻtarib yuriladigan kompyuter (noutbook) va h.k mitti radioelektron qurilmalar yasalmogʻda. Hozirgi kunda tangadek keladigan mikrochipda yuz millionlab tranzistorlar va radioelementlar joylashtirilmogʻda [8].

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki hozirgi kunda maktab oʻquvchilariga yarimoʻtkazgichli diodlar, tranzistorlar, uy roʻzgʻorda ishlatiladigan lampochka, quyosh batareyalari, integral mikrosxemalarning ishlatilishi, ularning ishlash prinsiplari haqida maktab darsliklarida batavsil berilsa ularning volt-amper xarakteristikasini oʻrgatib borilsa, ular qanday moddalardan yasalishi hamda uning ishlash prinsiplari bilan tanishtirishni, kundalik hayotda yarimoʻtkazgichlarning qoʻllanilish sohalari haqida bilim va koʻnikmalari hosil qilinsa maqsadga muvofiq boʻlardi.

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ҚУРЪОНИ КАРИМ ҚИРОАТИ ВА УНИНГ МОҲИЯТИ

Раҳматов Иқболжон Иззатулло ўғли,
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ўрганиш ICESCO кафедраси таянч докторанти

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Қуръон қироати илми ва унинг аҳамияти, назарий ва амалий жиҳатлари, унга ҳисса қўшган қироат олимлари ҳақида маълумот келтирилади.

Калит сўзлар. Қуръони карим, қироат, ҳарф, мутавотир, ривоят.

«Қироат» сузи арабча масдар бўлиб, луғатда «жамлаш» ва қўшиш» деган маънони билдиради. Зотан, қироат қилган шахс ҳарфларни жамлаган ва бирбирига қўшган бўлади. Қуръони Карим ҳам сураларни ва ўтган илохий китоблардаги маъноларни ўзида жамлагани учун Қуръон деб номланган.

Уламолар истилоҳида, хусусан, Ибн Жазарийнинг таърифида эса: «Қироатлар Қуръон калималарини адо этиш кайфияти ҳақидаги ва уларнинг ихтилофларини накл қилувчига нисбат берадиган илмдир».¹

Қироат - Қуръон ўқиш илми имомларидан бирининг Қуръон ўқишда накл ва ривоятга асосланган ҳолда бошқа имомлардан ўзгача йўл тутиши, қироат қилишидир. Бошқача қилиб айтганда, бирор қироат имоми томони- дан йўлга қўйилган маълум ҳарфларнинг тартибли равишдаги жамланмаси қироат дейилади.²

ҚИРОАТЛАРНИНГ МАНБАИ

Қироатларнинг манбаи ваҳийдир. Бу ҳақда бир қанча оятлар ва ҳадислар келган.

Аллох таоло Юнус сурасида шундай деб марҳамат қилади:

وَإِذَا تُلِيَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُنَا بَيِّنَاتٌ قَالَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَرْجُونَ لِقَاءَنَا أَنْتَ بِقُرْءَانٍ غَيْرِ هَذَا أَوْ بَدَّلَهُ فَلَمَّا يَكُونُ لِي أَنْ
أَبْدَلَهُ مِنْ تِلْقَابِي نَفْسِي إِنَّ آتِيغَ إِلَّا مَا يُوحَىٰ إِلَيَّ إِنِّي أَخَافُ إِنْ عَصَيْتُ رَبِّي عَذَابٌ يَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ 10

«Қачонки уларга очиқ-ойдин оятларимиз тиловат қилинганида, Бизга рўбарў бўлишдан умид қилмайдиганлар: «Бундан бошқа Қуръон келтир ёки уни алмаштир», дедилар. Сен: «Мен уни ўзимча алмаштира олмасман. Мен фақат ўзимга ваҳий қилинган нарсасагина эргашаман. Албатта, мен Роббимга осий бўлсам, буюк кун азобидан қўрқаман», деб айт» (15-оят). Аллох таоло Нажм сурасида шундай дейди:

وَمَا يَنْطِقُ عَنِ الْهَوَىٰ ۗ ۙ إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا وَحْيٌ يُوحَىٰ ۗ عَلَّمَهُ شَدِيدُ الْقُوَىٰ ۝

¹ ШАЙХ МУҲАММАД СОДИҚ МУҲАММАД ЮСУФ. ҚУРЪОН ИЛМЛАРИ. <<ҲИЛОЛ НАШР>>

² Олднахон Муҳаммад Содик. МУФАССАЛ ТАЖВИД. ҲИЛОЛ-НАШР ТОШКЕНТ 2022

«У ҳаводан нутқ қилмас. У (Қуръон) юбориладиган ваҳийдан ўзга нарса эмас. Унга шиддатли кувват эгаси таълим берди» (3-5-оятлар). Аллоҳ таоло Хакко сурасида марҳамат қилади:

وَلَوْ تَقَوَّلَ عَلَيْنَا بَعْضَ الْأَقَاوِيلِ لَأَخَذْنَا مِنْهُ بِالْيَمِينِ ۚ ثُمَّ لَقَطَعْنَا مِنْهُ الْوَتِينَ ۝

«Агар у Бизга баъзи ёлғон сўзларни тўқиса, албатта Биз уни қудрат билан тутамиз. Сўнгра албатта унинг шох томирини кесамиз» (44-46-оятлар).

Ушбу оятлардан кўринадики, Расулulloх соллalloху алайхи васаллам ўзларича Қуръони Каримдан бирор нарсани ўзгартиришга қодир эмаслар. Шундай экан, уни Расулulloх соллalloху алайхи васалламдан бошка бирор одам ҳам мутлақо ўзгартира олмаслиги турган гап. Бу борадаги Суннатда келган далиллар Қуръони Каримнинг етти харфда нозил бўлиши ҳақидаги мавзуда келтирилган. Бу ерда мазкур сарлавҳа остидаги маълумотлар доирасида келмаган бир ҳадисни эслаб ўтиш билан кифояланамиз.

أبي بن كعب: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ جَبْرِيْلَ وَمِيكَائِيْلَ عَلَيْهِمَا السَّلَامُ أَتَيَانِي، فَقَعَدَ جَبْرِيْلُ عَن يَمِيْنِي وَمِيكَائِيْلُ عَن يَسَارِي، فَقَالَ جَبْرِيْلُ لِلَّهِ: أَقْرَأَ الْقُرْآنَ عَلَى حَرْفٍ، قَالَ مِيكَائِيْلُ: اسْتَرَدُّهُ، اسْتَرَدُّهُ، حَتَّى بَلَغَ سَبْعَةَ أَحْرَافٍ، فَكُلُّ حَرْفٍ شَافٍ كَافٍ». رَوَاهُ النَّسَائِيُّ

Убай ибн Каъб розияллоху анҳудан ривоят қилинади:

«Расулulloх соллalloху алайхи васаллам дедилар: «Жаброил ва Микоил алайҳимоссалом олдимга келишди. Жаброил ўнг тарафимга, Микоил чап тарафимга ўтирди. Шунда Жаброил алайҳиссалом:

«Қуръонни бир харфда қироат қил», деди. Микоил эса: «Ундан зиёда қилишини сўра, ундан зиёда қилиши- ни сура», деди. Ниҳоят, етти харфга етди. Ҳамма харф шофий ва кофийдир».

Насоий ривоят қилган.

Ушбу ҳадисдан ҳам кўришиб турибдики, Қуръони Қаримни Расулulloх соллalloху алайхи васалламнинг ўзлари ҳам истаганларича ўқий олмайдилар. Балки фаришталар олиб келган ваҳий асосида қироат қиладилар. Бу борадаги ҳадислар мутавотир даражасига етгандир.

ҚИРОАТ РУКНЛАРИ

Ислом шариатида ҳар бир нарса, ҳар бир амал алоҳида рукнларга эга бўлганидек, Қуръон қироатининг ҳам ўз рукнлари бор. Қуръон тиловати мақбул бўлиши учун ушбу рукнлар мавжуд бўлиши шарт. Улар учтадир:

1. Санаднинг тўғри бўлиши.

Қироат санади Расулulloх соллalloху алайхи васалламга уланган устоздан олинган бўлиши.

2. Қироат Усманий Мусхафга мувофиқ бўлиши.

3. Қироат араб тили қоидаларига мувофиқ бўлиши.

Агар ушбу рукнлардан бирортаси топилмаса, кироат тўғри деб ҳисобланмайди.³

Имом Бухорий «Жомиъус-саҳиҳ» ларининг «Тафсир китоби» бобида Ибн Аббос(р.а.)дан шундай ривоят қиладилар: **«Расулulloҳ(с.а.в.) айтдилар: «Жаброил(а.с) менга Қуръонни бир кироат билан ўргатдилар. Мен Ул зотга мурожаат қилиб, кироат йўлини кўпайтиришни сўрадим. То кироат етти хилга етмагунча, мен сўрашдан, Ул зот эса зиёда қилишдан тўхтамадилар».** (Шайх Исмоил Махдум. Усмон Муҳаффининг тарихи. Т.: «Мовароуннаҳр», 1995. 17-б.)

Имом Муслим ривоятларида Убай ибн Каъб шундай дейдилар: **«Пайғамбаримиз(с.а.в.) Макканинг бир мавзеъида эдилар. Ҳузурларига Жаброил(а.с.) келиб: «Раббингиз сизга Қуръони Каримни умматингизга бир ҳарфда ўқиб беришингизни буюрди», — дедилар. Расулulloҳ(с.а.в.): «Мен Парвардигоримнинг афв ва мағфиратини сўрайман. Умматим Қуръонни бир ҳарфда ўқишга қодир эмас», дедилар. Иккинчи марта келганларида: «Раббингиз сизга Қуръони Каримни умматингизга икки ҳарфда ўқиб беришингизни буюрди», — дедилар. Расулulloҳ(с.а.в.): «Мен Парвардигоримнинг афв ва мағфиратини сўрайман. Умматим Қуръонни икки ҳарфда ўқишга ҳам қодир эмас», — дедилар. Учинчи марта келганларида: «Раббингиз сизга Қуръони Каримни умматингизга уч ҳарфда ўқиб беришингизни буюрди», — дедилар. Расулulloҳ(с.а.в.): «Мен Парвардигоримнинг афв ва мағфиратини сўрайман. Умматим Қуръонни уч ҳарфда ўқишга ҳам қодир эмас», — дедилар. Жаброил(а.с.) тўртинчи марта келганларида: «Раббингиз сизга Қуръони Каримни умматингизга етти ҳарфда ўқиб беришингизни буюрди. Етти ҳарфдан ҳайси бирида ўқисалар ҳам тўғри ўқиган бўладилар», дедилар. (Қуртубий. Ал-Жомиъ ли-аҳкомил-Қуръон. Байрут. 1-ж. 41-42-бет.)⁴**

ҚИРОАТ ЖАРАЁНИДА ТАНЛАНДИГАН ТЕЗЛИКЛАР

Қуръони каримни тартил билан тиловат қилишда уч хил тезликка амал қилинади. Ушбу тезликлар тажвид истилоҳида таҳқиқ, ҳадр ва тадвир деб аталади.

«Таҳқиқ». Таҳқиқ луғатда «бир нарсанинг ҳақиқатига етиш» демакдир. Тажвид истилоҳида «Ортикча чўзмасдан, секин тиловат қилиш». Таълим беришда айнан шу тезликдан фойдаланиш яхши саналади.

«Ҳадр». Ҳадр луғатда «тез» деган маънони билдиради. Истилоҳда «Ҳарфларни аралаштирмасдан, тажвид қоидаларига амал қилган ҳолда тез тиловат қилиш». Таърифда «тажвид қоидаларига амал қилиш», деган жумлани

³ Одтнахон Муҳаммад Содик. МУФАССАЛ ТАЖВИД. ҲИЛОЛ-НАШР ТОШКЕНТ 2022

⁴ Раҳматуллоҳ қори Обидов. Қуръон ва тафсир илмлари.

кўшишимизга сабаб, баъзи ҳолларда қори тез ўқиганда ҳарфлар бир-бирига аралашиб, тажвид қоидаларига путур етиб қолиш ҳолатлари кузатилади.

«Тадвир». Тадвир луғатда «айланиш» маъносидадир. Истилоҳда «Ўрта тезликда тиловат қилиш». Яъни, қори тахкик ва хадрнинг ўртасидаги тезликда тиловат қилади.

Қори мазкур учта тезликнинг қай бирида тиловат қилса ҳам тартил билан ўқиган ва «Қуръонни «тартил» билан (дона-дона тарзда) тиловат қилинг!» дейилган оятга риоя этган бўлади. Баъзилар айтганларидек, «тартил» алоҳида тўртинчи тезлик даражаси эмас. Агар ундай бўлса, фақат шу тўртинчи тезлик даражасида ўқиган кишигина «тартил» билан ўқиган бўлиб қолади. Бу эса нотўғри қарашдир.⁵

Кўпчилик уламоларнинг, жумладан: Ад-Довудий ва Ибн Абу Суфраларнинг фикрларига қараганда, Пайғамбаримиз(с.а.в.) айтган«етти ҳарф»нинг етти қори қироатларига ҳеч қандай алоқаси йўқ. Чунки, бу қироатлар Ҳазрат Усмон(р.а.) Мусҳафни«бир ҳарф»ликка айлантирганларидан сўнг қорилар томонидан ўзларига гўзал кўринган қироат танлаб олинган. Шунинг учун ҳам етти қироат саҳобаларга эмас, балки қориларнинг ўзларига, масалан: Кисойи қироати, Нофиъ қироати, Ибн Касир қироати, Осим қироати, Абу Амр қироати, Ҳамза қироати ва Ибн Омир қироати деб нисбат берилади. Кўп асрлардан буён ана шу етти қироат мусулмонлар орасида тарқалган. Ислом мамлакатларидаги Таҳфизул Қуръон мадрасаларида етти қироат бўйича маълумотлар чуқур ўргатилади. Ҳозирда эса бутун дунёда икки қироат йўналиши машҳур бўлиб, биттаси Имом Ҳафс ривояти билан Имом Осим қироати (Диёримизда Имом Ҳафс ривояти билан Имом Осим қироати тарқалган), иккинчиси эса Имом Варш ривояти билан Имом Нофиъ қироати тарқалган.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, Қуръонни ўқиш осон бўлсин учун«етти ҳарф», яъни етти лаҳжада ўқишга руҳсат берилган эди. Расулulloҳ(с.а.в.) ҳар бир қабила ахлига ўз лаҳжасида қироат қилишни ўргатган ва саҳобаларга шу етти ҳарфнинг қайси бирида ўқишни хоҳласалар, шунга ижозат берган эдилар. Агар ихтилоф қилсалар ва Расулulloҳ(с.а.в.)дан бошқа қироатлар хусусида сўрасалар, Расулulloҳ(с.а.в.) уларга: «Ҳаммаси тўғри ва Аллоҳ томонидан руҳсат берилган, Қуръон хусусида ихтилоф ва жанжал қилманглар», — деб жавоб берар эдилар.

МАНБА ВА АДАБИЁТЛАР:

1. ШАЙХ МУҲАММАД СОДИҚ МУҲАММАД ЮСУФ. ҚУРЪОН ИЛМЛАРИ. <<ҲИЛОЛ НАШР>>
2. РАҲМАТУЛЛОҲ ҚОРИ ОБИДОВ. Қуръон ва тафсир илмлари.
3. ЖАҲОНГИР УБАЙДУЛЛОҲ. ҚИРОАТ ВА ТАЖВИД фанидан ўқув қўлланма
4. Одинахон Муҳаммад Содик. МУФАССАЛ ТАЖВИД. ҲИЛОЛ-НАШР ТОШКЕНТ 2022

⁵ ЖАҲОНГИР УБАЙДУЛЛОҲ. ҚИРОАТ ВА ТАЖВИД фанидан ўқув қўлланма

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND AESTHETIC EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article provides a scientific understanding of moral-ethical and work education of young people, their essence and tasks, criteria of moral-ethical education. Educating young people to achieve aesthetic beauty and physical maturity by providing scientific understanding of the essence, goals and tasks of aesthetic education.

Key words: Aesthetic education, sophistication, essence of aesthetic education, artistic creativity, category of beauty, works of art, fine art, ethics, personal spirituality, spiritual-ethical education, spirituality spiritual and moral culture.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article, presented under the title "Sport, aesthetics and aesthetic education", is to give some explanations about the philosophy of sport, which is a historical and social phenomenon, and its classical subfield, aesthetics and sports. to clarify several concepts and expressions that appear in this context. Thus, I hope to exchange ideas for the first time in our country regarding sports and aesthetic education, which have just begun to be discussed in today's sports education and upbringing.

There are several important reasons for choosing such a topic of conversation. The first of these reasons is that today's sports events are increasingly formalized and mechanized in line with the rational and technological ideas of our time. In such a process, individual and subjective values such as naturalness, integrity, style and creativity, which constitute the essence of sport, are lost. In other words, it is a very serious problem today that sports people are becoming scattered and moving away from free expression of their opinion.

The second reason is to clarify some basic concepts of aesthetics, such as integrity (in many cases, unity), naturalness, expression, narrative and rhythm in the context of sports movements and movements, as a problem of upbringing, education and style. The third reason is to build a bridge on the basis of these explanations and solutions between movement education and the reality of sports, which is a very

relevant issue in physical education and sports training today. In short, isn't beautiful playing and creation the goal and necessity of teaching and training for sports?

I know how difficult it is to talk about such a topic. Because with our current knowledge, it is very difficult to look at sports with philosophy, especially in the conditions where medicine and natural sciences dominate sports sciences. Especially when it comes to aesthetics, the problems become more complicated. Because aesthetics, along with other classical fields of philosophy: metaphysics, anthropology, epistemology, ethics and logic, is a very diverse field with its topics and concepts. In order for the field of science and thought to be connected with a real phenomenon, knowledge must be accumulated and concepts must be firmly established in that culture.

From what I have observed, thoughts about sports and aesthetics do not go far even in the West. Indeed, at first glance, aesthetics, a classical sub-field of philosophy, may not seem to have such a close relationship with sports. Because sports today, at least what the media presents to us, is closely associated with inhuman attitudes and behaviors such as violence, aggression, hitting and breaking, pushing, cheating and doping. Obviously, this situation is not unique to every time and every sport. However, considering the phenomena of movement and play that constitute the nature of sport, there may be many commonalities and relationships between sport and aesthetics. Because movement is more than play and sport as a sign of vitality and life. Human behavior is as fundamental a dimension and quality of being human as language, thought, and emotion.

"Man communicates with his natural and social environment through movement. Through movement, he renews himself and his body. Man's impulse to movement can be developed or inhibited by environmental conditions and education. The development and improvement of movement is the perfection of being human. Sport is. o It is a symbolic image of playful and agonal (competitive) movements and cultural. It is an expression of performance. Movement is concrete and systematic in games and sports. The natural impulse of a person to move is technical in games and sports, and it is related to art. the phenomenon of movement that takes on an artistic tone in games and sports activities is evaluated by qualities and judgments such as beautiful, pleasant, rhythmic, smooth, elegant, soft.

Movement, which becomes a unity of perception, perception and movement in sports, is considered as a subject of aesthetics as beauty of nature and beauty of art. The rules of aesthetic value in sports are especially evident in dance, artistic and rhythmic gymnastics, synchronized swimming, skating dance and ski ballet, which are characterized as artistic sports. Since these sports are often accompanied by music, they are in some sense the subject and field of study of aesthetics, created as the art of thinking about beauty or the logic of intelligent knowledge. emotional and emotional world of man.

Today's people, who have lost their peace and tranquility in our time, have turned to the procedural categories of human behavior rather than the results of production. There is a clear trend towards aesthetic categories in the evaluation of sports activities. Aesthetic elements such as integrity, creativity, expression, body awareness, rhythm and harmony are becoming increasingly important in sports activities. Especially in action learning, which is a new concept today, subjective values are preferable to objective and measurable values. I think that gymnastics and dance movements accompanied by music will become more important in the future. In this context, aesthetics can guide movement, play and sports activities with its theoretical approach. The diagram below can give us an overview of the sport's commitment to aesthetics. Now, after this prediction, I would like to briefly touch on the definition of aesthetics as a theory of beauty reflected in nature and art in a broad sense, and in a narrow sense as the field of knowledge it covers. .

The origin, application and scope of the word "aesthetics".

comes from the Greek words "Aisthanesthai" (to hear, perceive) or "aistez" (to sense, to feel). In this sense, aesthetics is considered as a science related to sensory perception and sensory information. Although dealing with problems related to aesthetics goes back to ancient philosophers, giving this name to this science is completely new. Alexander Gottlieb, a German philosopher who lived in the 18th century, founded the science called aesthetics and gave it that name. Baumgarten (1714-1762). AG Baumgarten with his work "Esthetics" for the first time founded such a science, defined its subject and drew its boundaries. This concept has undergone many changes of meaning after Baumgarten, its field has expanded and narrowed, and it has survived to this day as a field of science, sometimes philosophy, sometimes separate from philosophy. It is impossible to give a precise, short and comprehensive definition of aesthetics. That is why there is no concept of aesthetics that applies everywhere and always.

In the words of Ivo Franzel, "Aesthetics is like an air curtain. Every philosophical, cultural, scientific theory changes direction with the wind; it is one moment metaphysical, the next empirical, the next normative, the next On the one hand, the person who feels the aesthetic pleasure (the subject) and on the other hand, the aesthetic pleasure begins with the thing that is felt (the object). the science of art, and in a narrower sense, it is the theory and philosophy of art.

One of the main concepts of aesthetic education is the category of beauty. Explaining its meaning to students will also greatly help to ensure the viability of this education. Therefore, we found it appropriate to make the following approaches to revealing the essence of the concept of beauty:

- beauty is the beauty of a person's heart;
- beauty is the warmth of a person's desire;
- beauty is the fact that a person has a beautiful character;

• beauty is a beautiful tree, its leaf is morality, its root is the inner world, and its fruit is good virtue.

Regardless of how we define aesthetics, when human movement becomes a field of natural existence, and the movement and activity of games and sports become artistic skills as a cultural entity, it is the subject of aesthetics and is related to aesthetic values, judgments and considerations. ladi

In order to examine the relationship between sports, aesthetics and aesthetic education, it is necessary to briefly touch on the structural elements that make up aesthetics. As with knowledge in philosophy, every aesthetic phenomenon is necessarily related to the subject. This subject participates in the totality of the aesthetic phenomenon, in the aesthetic being, as a unity that receives an aesthetic attitude, as a presence of aesthetic perception. An aesthetic subject is a being who aesthetically perceives an object, which we call nature or a work of art, that is, without any interest, turning to it and enjoying it only for the sake of this thing. Accordingly, the aesthetic subject "I" means the conscious being who perceives the aesthetic object, perceives it and receives aesthetic pleasure from it. Some aesthetes say that the aesthetic phenomenon is based primarily on a specific type of feelings and emotions that occur in the subject, in the soul of the subject. In this sense, it is called "subjectivist aesthetics" because it studies the aesthetic subject. In short, subjectivist aesthetics studies the possibilities of the formation and validity of value judgments, the effect of beauty on the viewer, the processes of artistic creation, the style and conditions of art perception.

Aesthetic existence, of course, is not based only on the existence of the subject. In an aesthetic event, there is another field of existence in front of the subject participating in this event, to which the subject directs and establishes relations. This presence is an aesthetic object. Just as the object is a necessary field of existence for the aesthetic phenomenon, the aesthetic object is equally necessary for the aesthetic phenomenon. This aesthetic object can be a natural entity in a broad sense, or a work of art in a narrow sense. As I have just mentioned in the context of this approach, human movement instinct, game and sports activities are in a sense a work of art as a natural phenomenon and in a sense a cultural manifestation.

Objective aesthetics deals with such issues as the characteristics and functions of beauty, the relationship between the beauty of nature and art, and the structural analysis of a work of art. The qualities of the object, its modes of existence, categories of existence, relations between the natural object and the work of art are the research directions of objectivist aesthetics. An object that we call aesthetic is not an ordinary object, but contains qualities that we call "beautiful." In this case, the main concept of aesthetics is the phenomenon of beauty expressed by value. The concept of beauty has been the subject of the dreams of many philosophers, from the ancient philosophers to the present day. "What is beautiful?" Plato was the first thinker to ask the question

philosophically and seek an answer to it. According to Plato, beauty is an "idea". Because it is an idea, it is absolute and immutable.

In the nature in which we live, the things that we see and call beautiful appear to us as beautiful to the extent that they combine the idea of beauty. They are copies of real beauty.

In ancient Greek thought, beauty, goodness and truth, that is, truth, are the same and interrelated. This is the human ideal to be achieved in ancient Greek education "Paideia". The concept of 'kalokagathia', meaning the beautiful and the good, is an idea that has dominated Western educational thought for centuries. It is known that in the ancient Greeks, "gymnastics" is an activity aimed at educating a person well and well.

The wholeness and inseparability of goodness, beauty and truth (correctness), which was a metaphysical idea throughout antiquity and the Middle Ages, was developed in the 18th century. He found a distinct difference in the rationalist and empiricist thought and philosophy of the Enlightenment.

In his work "Critique of the Power of Judgment" he distinguished the three concepts from the ancient belief that "What is aesthetically beautiful is also morally beautiful." : Truth, i.e. correctness, refers to conformity to its subject and is related to knowledge. This can be understood through theoretical thinking. Goodness is a moral value and is related to human behavior and actions. This can be understood through practical thinking. Beauty is an aesthetic value, it is something that gives pleasure, it is understood by the power of judgment. Based on this view, Kant I defined beauty with the following characteristics:

- "- A beautiful thing gives us indifferent, indifferent pleasure. When we call a thing beautiful, the moral law does not interfere with our judgment.
- The peculiarity of the pleasure of beauty is that it is universal, not tied to any concept. Beauty does not depend on the judgment of knowledge.
- According to Kant, the third characteristic of beauty is harmony without purpose or purposefulness without purpose.

The relationship between sport and art and the aesthetic dimensions of sport
When analyzing the relationship between sports and aesthetics, first of all, a question arises about whether sports is art and its connection with art. Such a question immediately prompts us to ask, "What is art?" leads to the question. This brings me back to the question. However, it is impossible to find a complete definition of the phenomenon of art in the history of art and aesthetics.

Summary

Now, after these abstract concepts and phrases, I would like to touch upon the pedagogical measures necessary for aesthetic education in sports and the development of children's creative abilities in a few sentences.

Unfortunately, the general trend in sports education today is towards objective results and measurable grades. The subjective integrity and tendencies of children and

young people, in other words, their world of action, are not taken into account. With the loss of integrity, the child gradually loses aesthetic perception, experience and emotion. Development and strengthening of creative powers and abilities of children and youth has become a pedagogical problem. That's why I see the new concept of movement preparation as the way out. We need to discuss this matter among ourselves.

Pedagogical principles, philosophical foundations and methods of application of movement education are the subject of a separate symposium.

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Annotatsiya: Jahon tilshunosligi, til va uning ijtimoiy, madaniy va psixologik jihatlarini o'rganadigan fan sifatida, zamonaviy jamiyatda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tilshunoslik nafaqat tilning strukturasi va funksiyalarini o'rganadi, balki tilning inson hayotidagi o'rnini, madaniyat va ijtimoiy munosabatlar bilan bog'liqligini ham tahlil qiladi. Biroq, jahon tilshunosligida bir qator dolzarb muammolar mavjud bo'lib, ular tilshunoslar, pedagoglar va siyosatchilar uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada jahon tilshunosligining dolzarb muammolari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: til, tilshunoslik, so'zlar, iboralar, grammatik qoidalar, muammolar, madaniyat, ijtimoiy muammolar.

Аннотация: Мировая лингвистика, как наука, изучающая язык и его социальные, культурные и психологические аспекты, играет важную роль в современном обществе. Языкознание не только изучает структуру и функции языка, но и анализирует роль языка в жизни человека, культуре и общественных отношениях. Однако в мировой лингвистике существует ряд актуальных проблем, которые важны для лингвистов, педагогов и политиков. В статье рассматриваются актуальные проблемы мирового языкознания.

Ключевые слова: язык, лингвистика, слова, словосочетания, грамматические правила, проблемы, культура, социальные проблемы.

Abstract: World linguistics, as a science that studies language and its social, cultural and psychological aspects, plays an important role in modern society. Linguistics not only studies the structure and functions of language, but also analyzes the role of language in human life, culture and social relations. However, there are a number of current problems in world linguistics that are important for linguists, pedagogues, and policy makers. Current problems of world linguistics are considered in this article.

Key words: language, linguistics, words, phrases, grammatical rules, problems, culture, social problems.

INTRODUCTION.

Language is constantly changing. The emergence of new words, phrases and grammatical rules, the disappearance of old words or the change of their meaning is an urgent problem for linguists. These processes create difficulties in the study of language evolution. Linguists also have problems identifying the factors (social, economic, cultural) that influence language change. The relationship between language

and culture is an important issue in world linguistics. Each language reflects its own culture, but in the process of globalization, the interaction between cultures is increasing. This, in turn, may cause some languages to disappear or change. By studying the relationship between culture and language, linguists look for ways to preserve the value of language as a cultural heritage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Language is important as a means of social relations and identity. Linguists study the social roles of language, including relationships between social classes, ethnic groups, and gender. However, these processes are complex and multifaceted, creating challenges for linguists. For example, language can increase or decrease social inequality.[2]

Modern technologies, including artificial intelligence and cyberlinguistics, are creating new opportunities and challenges in the field of linguistics. The processes of language learning and analysis are becoming easier with the help of digital technologies, but there are also ethical and social problems associated with these processes. For example, questions arise about the fairness and reliability of language models created by artificial intelligence. Language education is an important part of world linguistics. However, language teaching methodologies and pedagogical approaches are constantly changing. Identifying the most effective methods for teachers and students, as well as the problems of using technologies in the process of language teaching, are urgent. It is also important to consider the cultural context in language teaching because it makes language learning more interesting and effective for students. The process of globalization is causing many languages to disappear. Minor languages and local languages may disappear under the influence of global languages (such as English). This process is an urgent problem for linguists, who feel the need to develop strategies for the preservation and development of languages.[1]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

The relationship between language and culture is studied through many scientific directions and methodologies. Linguists determine the connection with culture by studying the structure of language, grammatical rules, lexical composition and phonetic features. For example, the vocabulary and expressions of a particular language reflect the culture specific to that language. Cultural anthropologists view language as part of culture and study the interaction between language and culture. They analyze how language is used in a social context and how it relates to cultural traditions and values. Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and social factors. This field analyzes how language is related to social classes, ethnic groups, gender, and other social factors. For example, how a particular group uses language can indicate their cultural identity. Cognitive linguistics studies the relationship between language and thinking. This focus analyzes how language plays a role in expressing and shaping cultural experiences. For example, words and phrases found in certain languages may

reflect the specific way of thinking of that culture. Discourse analysis studies how language is used in a social context. This method analyzes the meaning and importance of language in a cultural context, as well as how cultural values and traditions are expressed through language. Learning about culture is also important in language learning.[3]

Teachers and students need to take cultural context into language learning. This makes language learning more interesting and effective for students. Cross-cultural studies of different cultures in their own language and culture. Through this, different languages and cultures have their own differences and similarities. The study of the relationship between language and culture is a multifaceted and complex process that includes various directions and methodologies. An in-depth study of this relationship helps linguists and anthropologists understand how culture is expressed through language and the place of language in culture.

CONCLUSION.

World linguistics can be fraught with challenges, and these challenges include the areas of acquisition, the relationship between culture and language, social role, electronic technology, language education, and globalization. To solve this, linguists, pedagogues and politicians' collaboration, cooperation and communication are necessary. Linguistics also serves to promote preservation, improve physical language learning and teaching, preserve cultural heritage, and promote social justice.

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**O'ZBEKISTONDAGI EKO-INVESTITSİYALAR, TURIZM VA LOGISTIKA
O'RTASIDAGI MUVOFIQLASHTIRISHNI RIVOJLANTIRISH**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola investitsiya, investitsiya muhiti va uning jozibadorligi kabi hozirgi kunda dolzarb bo'lgan tushunchalarni va ularga ta'sir etuvchi omillar, hozirgi kunda O'zbekiston Respublikasida amalga oshirilayotgan investitsiya siyosati va sohadagi islohotlar, mamlakat investitsiya muhiti jozibadorligini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar, mamlakatda 2022-yildan buyon har yili o'tkazilayotgan Toshkent xalqaro Investitsiya forumi va uning natijalari, mamlakatga jalb qilingan xorijiy kapital hajmidagi salmog'i va ahamiyatini tahlil qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: investitsiya, investitsiya siyosati, investitsiya muhiti va uning jozibadorligi, Toshkent xalqaro investitsiya forumi

Annotation: This article describes the current concepts of investment, investment environment, and its attractiveness and the factors affecting them, the investment policy and reforms in the field currently implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan, measures aimed at increasing the attractiveness of the country's investment environment analyzes the Tashkent International Investment Forum, which has been held in the country every year since 2022, and its results, the weight and importance of foreign capital attracted to the country.

Keywords: investment, investment policy, investment environment and its attractiveness, Tashkent international investment forum

Bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish jarayonida oqtisodiyotining chuqur isloh qilinishi va tarkibiy o'zgarishlarning amalga oshirilishi mamlakatimiz oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ham malakali va kuchli mqobatga bardoshli mutaxassislarini tayyorlashga munosabatning tubdan o'zgartirilishiga olib keldi.

Mustaqillik sharofati bilan ta'lim keng ko'lamli islohotlar amalga oshirildi Oliy ta'limning Davlat ta'lim standartlari ishlab chiqildi va qabul qilindi. Davlat ta'lim standartlarida investitsiyalarni tashkil etish va moliyalashtirish» fanini o'qitish ham nazarda tutilgan.

«Investitsiyalarni tashkil etish va moliyalashtirish» fani iqtisod sohasi uchun tayyorlash tizimida muhim o'rinlardan birini egallaydi va bu fanni o'rganishga bo'lgan e'tibor kundankuchayib bormoqda. Bu holatni iqtisodiyotni investitsiya qilish sharoitida investitsiyalarning iqtisodiyotda tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati orqali ifodalash mumkin. Shu o'rinda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti LA Karimovning investitsiyalarga oid quyidagi fikrlarini qiladi, deb hisoblaymiz: «Barchamiz bir oddiy haqiqatni yaxshi anglab olishimiz darkor – investitsiyalarsiz modernizatsiya ham, yangilanish ham bo'lmaydi» I, yoki «Vatanimizning jahon iqtisodiy tizimidagi o'rni investitsiyalarga bog'liq bo'lib turibdi», bu kabi fikr va ko'plab keltirish mumkin.

Yuqoridagi tahlillardan xulosa qilgan holda aytishimiz mumkinki, chet el investitsiyalari mamlakat iqtisodiyoti rivojiga hissa qo‘shibgina qolmay, yangi bo‘sh ish o‘rinlari yaratilishi, ishsiz aholining ish bilan ta‘minlanishi natijasida ishsizlik qisqarishi, aholining hayoti farovonlashuviga va turmush darajasi yaxshilanishi, retsiyent mamlakatning jahonda miqyosi va obro‘si oshishi, eksport va savdo hajmi oshishi, texnologiya va innovatsiya sohalarida yangi yutuqlarga erishishga sababchi bo‘ladi.

Mamlakatimiz O‘zbekiston ham ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanayotgan va jahon mamlakatlari orasida o‘z o‘rniga ega bo‘lib borayotganligi mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan investitsiya siyosati bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir. Respublikada mustaqillikka erishilganidan buyon mamlakat rivojida jalb qilingan kapitalning ahamiyati anglashilgan holda uzoq yillarga mo‘ljallangan samarali investitsiya siyosati va uni amalga oshirish strategiyalari belgilangan. Olib borilayotgan va doimiy tarzda takomillashtirilib borilayotgan investitsiya siyosati, mamlakat investitsion muhitini investorlarga yanada jozibador qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar Respublikamizga jalb qilinayotgan xorijiy Investitsiyalar hajmining yildan-yilga o‘shishiga xizmat qilyapti.

Respublikamizga jalb qilinayotgan Investitsiyalar hajmini oshirish va bu orqali O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yilning 28-yanvaridagi “2022 — 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-60-sonli Farmonining inson qadrini yuksaltirish va erkin fuqarolik jamiyatini yanada rivojlantirish orqali xalqparvar davlat barpo etish yo‘nalishida amalga oshirilishi ko‘zlangan “Mamlakatda Investitsiya muhitini yanada yaxshilash va uning jozibadorligini oshirish, kelgusi besh yilda 120 milliard AQSh dollari, jumladan 70 milliard dollar xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish choralari ko‘rish [1]” haqidagi 26-maqsadi mamlakatimiz investitsiya muhitining investorlar uchun qulay va jozibadorligi qanchalik muhim ekanining yaqqol dalilidir.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI:

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**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA YER AXBOROT
TA'MINOTINI SHAKLLANTIRISH YO'LLAR**

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Annotatsiya: O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqilligining 30 yillik davri tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, yer munosabatlarini bozor sharoitiga moslash, yer mulkini davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish va modernizatsiyalash bo'yicha ma'lum tadbirlarni amalga oshirib kelinmoqda. Iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining tarkibiy o'zgartirishlari, o'z navbatida yer islohotlari o'tkazishni zaruriyatga aylantirmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: Yer uchastkasi, ko'chmas mulk, bino inshoot, raqamlashtirish, integratsion tizimlar, yer munosabatlari, Ko'chmas mulk ma'lumotlar bazasi, elektron dastur.

**WAYS TO FORM LAND INFORMATION SUPPLY
IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Annotation: The analysis of the 30-year period of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan shows that certain measures are being implemented to adapt land relations to market conditions, expropriate land property and modernize it. Structural changes in economic sectors, in turn, make land reforms necessary.

Keywords: Land plot, real estate, building structure, digitization, integrated systems, land relations, Real estate database, electronic program.

**ПУТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЗЕМЕЛЬНО-ИНФОРМАЦИОННОГО
ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

Аннотация: Анализ 30-летнего периода независимости Республики Узбекистан показывает, что реализуются определенные меры по адаптации земельных отношений к рыночным условиям, экспроприации земельной собственности и ее модернизации. Структурные изменения в секторах экономики, в свою очередь, делают необходимыми земельные реформы.

Ключевые слова: Земельный участок, недвижимость, строительная конструкция, оцифровка, интегрированные системы, земельные отношения, база данных недвижимости, электронная программа.

1991 – 1996 yillarda mamlakatda yer munosabatlari keskin o‘zgardi. Bu yurtimizda yerdan foydalanishning yangi ko‘p qirrali tizimini yaratilishiga olib keldi. U quyidagicha tavsiflanadi: yerga mulkchilik shaklining ko‘p xilligi; yerga bo‘lgan davlat monopoliyasini bekor qilish va yerni fuqarolar foydasiga qayta taqsimlab berish; yerdan foydalanilgani uchun haq to‘lash; yer uchastkalarini xususiylashtirish, dehqon va fermer xo‘jaliklari shakllanganligi; yer uchastkalarini ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish, servitutni joriy qilish.

Shuningdek, yer kadastrini yaratish va yuritish hamda yer uchastkalarini ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazish bo‘yicha muayyan huquqiy baza shakllantirilgan. Yer kadastrini axborot tizimining ikkinchi bosqichi 1997 – 2021 yillarni qamrab olgan.

Yer munosabatlarini tartibga solishda davlat siyosatining tamoyillar ustuvorligi ta‘minlangan. Jumladan, ularning tarkibiga quyidagilar kiradi:

yer islohotlarini bosqichlar ketma-ketligini inobatga olgan holda amalga oshirishda asoslash e‘tiborini yerdan samarali foydalanishni tashkil qilish;

yer uchastkasi va uning hududidagi ko‘chmas mulk obyektlari to‘g‘risidagi axborotlar bilan ta‘minlash;

yer uchastkasi va servitutlarga bo‘lgan huquqlarni davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazishni innovatsion texnologiya va kreativ yechimlar asosida amalga oshirish;

mulk obyektlariga nisbatan idoralararo o‘z-bilarmonlikni bartaraf qilish bo‘yicha boshqaruv organlari vakolatlarining aniq chegaralanganligi;

yer munosabatlarini muvofiqlashtirish borasida davlat siyosatini o‘tkazilishini ta‘minlovchi yagona normativ-huquqiy mezonlarni ishlab chiqish; ko‘chmas mulk obyektlarini ro‘yxatga olishni davlat standartlari bilan muvofiqlashtirish, baholash uslubiyati, hisoboti va hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirishni ta‘minlovchi yagona normativ-huquqiy makonni yaratish;

yer uchastkalarida chegara belgilarini o‘rnatish zaruriyatini mavjudligini asoslash;

qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasidagi yerdan foydalanuvchi subyektlar uchun yer kadastrini axborotlarini elektron dasturlar asosida shakllantirish;

tuman yer balansi texnologiyalarini mahalla fuqarolar yig‘ini kesimida amalga oshirishni tashkil qilish;

yer uchastkasi va ko‘chmas mulk obyektlari to‘g‘risida yagona davlat yer kadastrini axborot tizimini yaratishni moliyaviy mablag‘lar bilan ta‘minlash.

Ma‘lumki, har qanday davlatning barqarorligi va gullab-yashnashini ta‘minlovchi bosh manba uning tasarrufidagi resurslar hisoblanadi. Amalda yer kadastrini samarali yuritish va boshqaruv tizimi davlat uchun birdek muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yer kadastrini

axborotlarini ishlab chiqishda zamonaviy uslub va kreativ yondashuvlar Respublika yer fondidan foydalanishning amaldagi holati yerga bo'lgan mulkchilikni xususiylikka aylantirishda texnik, iqtisodiy hamada huquqiy asosda amalga oshiriladigan samarali uslublarni joriy qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining yerdan foydalanishni boshqarishga oid farmonlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarorlari va qonun va qonun osti hujjatlari talablariga ham mos keladi. Taklif etilayotgan Dasturning asosiy maqsadi zamirida quyidagilar e'tirof etish mumkin:

Respublika yer fondi uning xalqi hayoti va farovonligi uchun xizmat qiladi, shu sababli undan samarali foydalanish zarur va uni muxofazasi davlat tomonidan kafolatlanadi;

mulkchilik shaklidan qat'iy nazar, yer qonunchiligiga qat'iy rioya qilgan holda yerga egalik va undan foydalanish huquqini tegishli davlat organlari tomonidan tartibga solib boriladi;

yer uchastkasini yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarga ehtiyojiga qarab belgilangan tartibda tanlash va ajratish yer tuzish loyihasi asosida amalga oshiriladi;

yer kadastrini axborotlarini shaffof, tejamkor va ishonchli ishlab chiqish asosida iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini istiqboldagi rivojini belgilovchi tadbirlar samaradorligini taminlashga qaratilgan muhim ilmiy yo'nalish tariqasida ko'rib chiqiladi;

tub iqtisodiy islohotlar, jumladan, yer islohoti ishonchli, haqqoniy va shaffof tezkor yer kadastrini axborotlari bilan ta'minlanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi yer kadastrini axborot ta'minotining 2030 yillargacha mo'ljallangan dasturini ishlab chiqish zarurati, yurtimizda yer fondi umumiy ko'chmas mulk iqtisodiyoti aylanmasiga to'liq qo'shib ketganligidan, undan oqilona foydalanish va uni muhofazalashning takomillashgan milliy tizimini yaratish zaruratidan kelib chiqmoqda. Bunday yondashish yerga bo'lgan mulkiy va boshqa huquqlar ro'yobga chiqishi hamda kafolatlanishini ta'minlaydi, yerdan foydalanish va hududiy- mahalliy budjetga to'lanadigan yer haqini sezilarli oshirilishida ijtimoiy haqqoniylikka erishish, shuningdek, davlat kadastrlari obyektlarining axborotlarga boy tizimini yaratish imkonini beradi.

Iqtisodiyot barqaror rivojlanishiga qarab, yer kadastrini muammolarini yechadigan davlat sektori kengayib boradi va katta sarf xarajatlar talab etadigan, ammo tezda iqtisodiy samara beradigan tadbirlarni bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshira boshlaydi. Ushbu muammoni yumshatishda yer kadastrini sohasida bajariladigan ish hajmlarini asosiy qismini ixtisoslashgan xususiy firmalar zimmasiga yuklash tavsiya etiladi.

Mazkur dastur bandida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirish unda bayon etilgan bir qancha dasturlarni 2022 yil oxirigacha ishlab chiqish va tasdiqlashni taqozo etadi. Moliya bilan ta'minlanish cheklangan sharoitlarda bunday dasturlarni tayyorlashda budjetdan mablag' olmaslik, shuningdek, xalqaro moliyalash va investitsiyani jalb qilish kabi mexanizmlarni qayta ishlab chiqishni talab qiladi.

Dasturning dastlabki bosqichi mazmunan, yer kadastrini samarali yuritish yoʻnalishlarini aks ettiradi. Ushbu bosqichda tanlab olingan strategik maqsad bir tarafdin, sarf-xarajatlar eng kam boʻlishiga, ikkincha tarafdin esa, qisqa vaqtdayoq samarali iqtisodiy foyda berishiga imkon yaratuvchi faoliyatga yoʻnaltiruvchi yer munosabatlari ustuvorligini va undagi muammolarni kamaytirishni taʼminlaydi.

Ushbu Dastur Kadastr agentligi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan, respublikamizda amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy, agrar va yer islohotlarining tahlili, natijalari hamda yoʻnalishlari asosida shakllantirilgan. Dasturning bosh maqsadi mavjud yer fondidan foydalanishda, uning ijtimoiy salohiyatini oshirishdagi, ishonchli haqqoniy va shaffof axborotlar hamda inson omilini keskin kamaytiruvchi tadbirlarni ishlab chiqishdir. Dasturni amalga oshirish ikki bosqichda olib boriladi. I bosqichda (2025 yilgacha) asosan, sezilarli sarf-xarajat talab qilmaydigan, yer munosabatlarida sifatli oʻzgarishlarga olib keluvchi, huquqiy, tashkiliy boshqaruv, yer kadastr axborot taʼminoti bosqichlarini takomillashtirish bilan bogʻliq boʻlgan texnologik xarakterdagi chora- tadbirlar amalga oshiriladi hamda II bosqichni oʻtkazish uchun tashkiliy-iqtisodiy baza taʼminlanadi.

II bosqichda (2026 – 2030 yillar) yerdan samarali foydalanish boʻyicha ishlarni oʻtkazishga qaratilgan yer kadastr axborot tizimini yaratishdan iborat chora-tadbirlar amalga oshiriladi.

Yer uchastkasi va koʻchmas mulk obyektlarini shakllantirish jarayonida ushbu obyektlarni bir-biridan ajratib olish bir qancha majmuiy tadbirlarni oʻtkazishdan iborat. Buning natijasida obyekt tasdiqlangan hujjatlarning maʼlumotlari asosida shunday jismoniy, yuridik va iqtisodiy tavsifnoma oladiki, bu tavsifnoma shu koʻchmas mulk obyektini boshqalaridan yaqqol ajratib turadi.

Istiqbolda koʻchmas mulk obyekti ikki yoʻl bilan shakllantiriladi: davlat boshqaruv organlarining tashabbusi bilan va ularni mablagʻi hisobiga rejalashtirilgan roʻyxatga olish natijasida; quyidan esa yuridik va jismoniy shaxslar tashabbusi boʻyicha hamda ularning mablagʻi hisobiga. Tajriba shuni koʻrsatadiki, davlat budjeti hisobidan yalpi roʻyxatga olish katta mablagʻ sarflanishni talab qiladi va odatdagidek, kutilgan iqtisodiy samarani bermaydi. Umumiy strategiyadan ustuvorroq yoʻnalishni tanlashdan kelib chiqib, birinchi bosqichda tezroq iqtisodiy foyda bera olish imkoniyati bor hududlarda roʻyxatga olish ishini oʻtkazish omilkorlik va iqtisodiy manfaat keltiradigan usul hisoblanadi.

Davlat manfaati nuqtai nazaridan roʻyxatga olish ishlarini oʻtkazishning ustuvorroq hududi shahar va qishloqlar yerlari va foydali qazilmaga boy hamda sugʻoriladigan yerlar hisoblanadi. Koʻrsatib oʻtilgan strategik moʻljallar Kadastr agentligi tomonidan ushbu muammoni yechimiga oid maxsus Dastur ishlab chiqilishini talab etadi.

Oʻz navbatida, umumiy strategik tartibdan kelib chiqib, yer uchastkalarini roʻyxatga olish boʻyicha umumiy dastur tarkibida, hududiy dastur ham boʻlib u oʻzida

ustuvor bosqichlarni, yer fondi holati, kutilayotgan iqtisodiy-texnik tadbirlarni aks ettirmog‘i shart. Hududiy dasturlar, tashkiliy, texnik, huquqiy, texnologik, iqtisodiy, axborot va boshqa ma‘lumotlarini qamrab oladi.

Mazkur dasturni amalga oshirishda yer resurslarini boshqarish organlarining vakolatlari quyidagicha belgilangan:

yer islohotlarini tartibga solishda ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, huquqiy- texnik va ekologik tadbirlarni tadbiriq qilish orqali yer fondidan oqilona va tejamkorlik asosida foydalanishni tashkil qilishda maqsadli faoliyat yuritish;

yer resurslarini davlat boshqaruvida kelajak avlod hamda yerdan foydalanuvchi subyektrar, ijarachi va mulkdorlarni yerdan foydalanishni huquqiy kafolatiga e‘tibor qaratish.

Demak, yer fondidan oqilona foydalanish maqsadida yer kadastrini axborotlarini shaffof va ishonchli tarzda shakllantirish miqyosidagi huquqiy, texnik, iqtisodiy va tashkiliy chora-tadbirlarni samarali joriy etishga yo‘naltirilgan tadbirlar tizimi hisoblanadi. Davlat kadastrlari palatasi tarkibida faoliyat yuritayotgan yer kadastrini bo‘limining vazifasi yer fondidagi barcha 8 ta toifadagi yerdan foydalanuvchilar tasarrufidagi yer maydonlarini muhofaza qilish va ularni nazorat qilishga yo‘naltirilganligi bilan belgilangan.

Fikrimizcha har bir yer fondi toifasiga tegishli yerdan foydalanuvchilar tarkibidagi yer uchastkalariga egalik qilishni qonuniyligini yoki ayrim holatlarda yer maydonini o‘zboshimchalik bilan foydalanishni aniqlashdan iborat bo‘lishi kerak.

Bunday nazorat yer uchastkalarini o‘lchamlarini va chegaralarini o‘rnatish asosida amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq. Amaliyotda YFSlar tomonidan quyidagi noqonuniy harakatlar kuzatilgani aniqlangan:

qonuniy yer uchastkalarining maydonlarini o‘zboshimchalik bilan kengaytirib olish;

yer uchastkasini bir qismini boshqa foydalanuvchilarga noqonuniy tarzda berish yo‘li bilan yer uchastkalarini maydonining qisqarishi;

amaliyotda yer uchastkalarini chegaralarini ularni o‘zboshimchalik bilan almashtirish orqali o‘zgartirish kabi holatlar uchrab turadi. Binobarin, foydalanuvchi yerdan amalda yuqorida keltirilgan salbiy harakatlar oqibatida unga qonuniy berilgan yerdangina emas, balki boshqa yer uchastkasidan ham foydalanayotgan bo‘lishi mumkinligi aniqlangan.

Nazoratni o‘tkazishda yer kadastrini xizmati mas‘ul mutaxassisi yerdan foydalanuvchi subyektlar yoki yer uchastkasi mulkdoridan yer uchastkasi unga berilishining huquqiy asoslari, yer uchastkasi o‘lchamlari va chegaralari to‘g‘risidagi barcha kerakli hujjatlarni talab qilishga haqli.

Yer uchastkalaridan belgilangan maqsadlarda foydalanmaslik qonun tomonidan taqiqlanadi va yerga egalik xuquqini bekor qilinishiga asos bo‘ladi. Har bir aniq yer uchastkasidan qaysi maqsadda foydalanilishi yer fondini boshqaruvchi davlat organlari

tomonidan aniqlanadi hamda yerga bo‘lgan egalik yoki undan foydalanish huquqini beruvchi hujjatlarda aks ettiriladi. Tekshirish asosan hujjatda belgilangan maqsadli foydalanishning amaldagiga to‘g‘ri kelishini aniqlash ustidan o‘tkaziladi. Davlat yer nazoratining maxsus tekshirishlari alohida yer toifalari va yer turlaridan oqilona foydalanilishini o‘rganishdan tashkil topishi kerak. Shu sababli ham bu jabhada davlat nazoratining maxsus turlari joriy qilinishi kerak. Bunda yer kadastru ekspert xizmatini joriy etish kutilgan samarali natijalarni berishi mumkin. Ekspert xizmati tarkibiga kiruvchi mutaxassisning asosiy vazifasi yer kadastru hujjatlarini me‘yoriy – xuquqiy talablarga mosligi, ularda qayd etilgan taklif va tavsiyalarni ilmiy asoslanganligiga e‘tibor qaratishi zarur bo‘ladi.

Respublika iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini tarkibiy qayta qurish va modernizatsiyalash talablariga asosan yer resurslarini qayta tiklash va yerdan tejamkorlik bilan foydalanish bo‘yicha istiqbolli tadbirlarni muayyan hududdagi ko‘chmas mulk obyektlarini joylashtirish xususiyatini inobatga olgan holda ularni o‘zaro uyg‘un holda amalga oshirishni ham talab qiladi. Fikrimizcha, YKAT bo‘yicha quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlarni qayd etish lozim:

yer uchastkasi va uning tarkibidagi ko‘chmas mulk obektlarini mutanosib holda rivojlantirish;

muayyan yer uchastkasi hududidagi ko‘chmas mulklardan oqilona foydalanishga oid infratuzilmani rejalashtirish;

yer resurslarini boshqarishda yer kadastru axborot ta‘minotini shaffof tarzda yaratish.

YKAT asosida yer resurslarini boshqarish bo‘yicha asosiy yo‘nalishlar etib quyidagilarni belgilash zarur:

yer turlari va yer toifalaridagi tarkibiy o‘zgarishlarni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan tadbirlarni aniqlash; tuman (shahar)da maxsus yer fondini shakllantirish, uni taqsimoti va qayta taqsimotini belgilab qo‘yish;

yer uchastkalari xususiyashtirilib olinganda yer haqi to‘lash muddatini uzaytirish tizimini kiritish;

xususiyashtiriladigan yer uchastkalari narxini shu korxonaga ajralmas fondi miqdoriga qo‘shib hisoblash, asosida moliyaviy rag‘batlantirish uchun va tijorat maqsadida ajratish yo‘li bilan oshirish;

zahira yerlar tarkibiga kiruvchi yer uchastkalarini, auksion tamoyillari asosida realizatsiya qilishni samarpali mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish;

yer va ko‘chmas mulk qiymati asosida ipoteka orqali kreditlash mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish;

yer uchastkalarining ijaraga yoki ikkilamchi foydalanishga berish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish;

klaster, erkin iqtisodiy va kichik sanoat zonalari qurilishi uchun yer ajratib berish jarayonlarini takomillashtirish.

Yer kadastrini axborotlarini boshqarish infratuzilmasi quyidagi yoʻllar bilan yaratiladi:

yer uchastkasi, bino-inshoot obyektlari, shuningdek, yer tuzish va kadastr xizmatida axborotlarni shakllantiruvchi samarali uslublarni joriy qilish;

yer kadastrini axborotlar tizimini toʻliq joriy qilish;

yer uchastkasi va koʻchmas mulk obyektlarini auksion orqali tartibga solish;

yer kadastrini axborotlarini boshqarishda qonun buzilishiga yoʻl qoʻyganlik uchun qonuniy javobgarlik oʻrnatish hamda ushbu jarayon ishtirokchilarini huquqi va manfaatini himoyalovchi fuqarolik huquqi vositalarini takomillashtirish.

Yer kadastrini axborotlarini samarali boshqarish shakllangan sharoitda tizimdan unumli foydalanish va uni boshqarishni prognozlash, yer uchastkasi va servitutlarni roʻyxatga olish, servitutni amaliyotda joriy qilish, yer hisobi va baholash ishlarini bajarish, yer soligʻi toʻlovlarini undirish, koʻchmas mulk obyektlarini toʻliq soliqqa tortish, yerni muhofazalashda davlat nazoratini taʼsirchan mexanizmlarini oʻrnatish, yer oldi-sotdisi shuningdek, yer uchastkasini optimal shakllantirishni tashkil qilish maqsadida joriy qilinadi.

Bu boradagi Dasturning birinchi bosqichida (2025-yilgacha) amalga oshirish lozim boʻlgan asosiy tadbirlar quyidagilardir:

davlat yer kadastrini yuritishning amaldagi qonunchilik va meʼyoriy- huquqiy bazalar talablariga javob bera oladigan elektron axborot almashuv tizimini shakllantirish;

oʻzida asosiy Nizom, tartiblarni, ilmiy asoslangan tamoyil va qoidalar majmuini namoyon qiluvchi, yer va unga bogʻliq mulkiy munosabatlarni muvofiqlashtirish tizimidagi davlat yer kadastrining oʻrni va ahamiyatiga asosiy eʼtiborni qaratish;

yer kadastrini axborotlar tizimi isteʼmolchilarining axborotga boʻlgan talablar tahlili, axborotlar oqimi, hujjatlar va boshqa zaruriy komponentlarni oʻrgana borib, isteʼmolchilar bilan axborotlar oʻrtasidagi oʻzaro taʼsir qilish mexanizmini aniqlash asosida davlat yer kadastrini koʻrsatkichlar tizimini tarkibiy qismlari boʻyicha ishlab chiqish;

yer kadastrini axborotlarini ishlab chiqish jarayonini normativ- huquqiy bazasini yanada takomillashtirish, unga tegishli boʻlgan dasturiy vositalar majmuini ishlab chiqish, axborotlarni himoyalash va ularni uzatishda tejamkor texnologiyalarni joriy qilish elektron dasturiy taʼminotini tarkiblarini tadbiq qilish;

soha uchun yuqori malakali va raqobatbardosh kadrlarni tayyorlash ishlarini amalga oshirish;

yer kadastrini axborotlarini raqamli tarzda yaratish boʻyicha MFY, tuman (shahar), viloyat va respublika miqyosida maqsadli yoʻl xaritasini tayyorlash;

yer uchastkasida sensorli chegara belgilarini oʻrnatish boʻyicha amaliy hamda innovatsion, kreativ yechimlarni amalga oshirish;

- yer uchastkasi, MFY, ma'muriy tuman, shahar, QQR, viloyat va Toshkent shahri hududlarida chegara belgilarini o'rnatishni bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirish;
- yer uchastkalariga kadastr raqamini tartibli tizimini joriy qilish, maqsadida Respublika hududini kadastrli bo'linishini yakunlash va o'zgartirib borish algoritmini ishlab chiqish;
- yer kadastr axborot tizimini tartibga solish va shaffoflikni ta'minlash yerdan foydalanuvchi shaxslarni axborotlar bilan ta'minlash, ulardan foydalanganlik uchun mablag' to'lash tamoyilini o'rnatish;
- yer kadastr axborotlari asosida respublikada yer monitoringi axborotlarini bazasini shakllantirishga erishish;
- yer kadastr hujjatlari tarkibini quyi pog'onadan respublika miqyosdagi hisobot shakli va to'ldirish bo'yicha tartiblarni takomillashtirish;
- yer resurslari holati va bahosi haqidagi mavjud axborotlarga bo'lgan talabni muntazam ravishda o'rganib borish, davlat yer kadastr yuritilishini, unga iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari va tabiatni muhofazalash talab etiladigan tegishli ma'lumotlarni muntazam kiritilishini doimo takomillashtirib borishni amalga oshirish;
- yer uchastkalari haqidagi axborotlarni guruhlash va saqlash yer kadastr ma'lumotlarni shaffofligini ta'minlash;
- yer uchastkalarini xususiylashtirishda yer kadastr axborotlaridan samarali foydalanishni tashkil qilish;
- Dasturning II bosqichi (2026 – 2030 y.y.) amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan asosiy tadbirlar:
- davlat yer kadastrini yuritishni raqamlashtirishni ta'minlovchi dasturiy-texnikaviy majmualarni tatbiq etish;
- umumrespublika yagona standartlari, ma'lumotlarni almashish tartib- qoidalari, klassifikatorlari va texnologiya jarayonlari asosida kadastr ma'lumotlarini uzatish tartibini ishlab chiqish va undan tajriba tariqasida foydalanish hamda uning tizimini yaratish;
- yagona tamoyil, shakl va jarayon asosida davlat yer kadastrining tarmoq kadastrlari bilan o'zaro hamkorligini tashkillashtirish;
- axborotni muhofazalash tartiblari va tizimini yaratish va tashkil qilish, axborot xafvsizligi hamda uni ochiqligini ta'minlash;
- yagona yer fondi hamda ma'muriy-hududiy tizimlar bo'yicha yer kadastr axborotlar tizimini yaratish va joriy etish;
- barcha yer uchastkalarida chegara belgilarini o'rnatish asosida mobil YKA ta'minotini va ularni integratsiyasini ta'minlash;
- tumanda yer uchastkalarida chegara nuqtalarini belgilash, muqim tarzda uskunalarini o'rnatish, ularni saqlash va nazorat qilish maqsadida kadastr agentligi tarkibida mobil xizmat guruhini tashkil etish;

har bir tuman (shahar) Kadastr agentligida onlayn tizimida foydalaniladigan yer kadastr axborotlar tizimi asosida yagona elektron xaritani yaratish va joriy etish.

Dasturni amalga oshirishning asosiy sharoitlaridan biri samarali va unumli ishlab turuvchi, yer resurslarini boshqaruvchi davlat organlari mavjudligi hisoblanadi. Hozirgi davrda yer kadastrini yuritish jarayonini Kadastr agentligi, va uning joylardagi xizmatlar tomonidan amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu Dasturni amalga oshirish jarayonida quyidagi tashkiliy-texnik tadbirlarni ro'yobga chiqarish zarur bo'ladi:

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi huzuridagi huzuridagi Kadastr agentligining hududiy xizmatlari moddiy-texnika salohiyatini mustahkamlashga erishish;

Respublika hududidagi YKATni yuritish faoliyatini huquqiy, me'yoriy va metodik jihatdan tashkil qilish;

Yerdan foydalanish yer kadastr axborot ta'minotiga oid nazoratni o'rnatish va uni tartibli hamda tizimli ravishda tadbiriq qilish;

Tuman (shahar) Kadastr agentligi xizmatidagi shtatlar hisobidan yer kadastr axborotlar tizimiga oid mutaxassislar bilan to'liq shakllantirish, ularni zarur moddiy-texnik jihatdan to'liq ta'minlash asosida, yer fondi to'g'risidagi umumiy yer maydoni yer uchastkalari va ularga tegishli yer konturlari bo'yicha shaffof ma'lumotlar bilan ta'minlashga erishish;

Kadastr agentligi markaziy apparati tizimida yer kadastr bo'limi faoliyatini takomillashtirish, hududiy boshqarmalarda esa yer kadastr xizmatini tashkil qilish.

O'zbekistonda YKAT jarayonining dastlabki bosqichlaridagi (1991 – 2009, 2009 – 2021 y.y.) tajribalari hamda istiqboldagi (2030-yilgacha) maqsad va vazifalardan kelib chiqqan holda nafaqat me'yoriy-xuquqiy bazasini, balki davlat yer kadastrini yuritishning ta'sirchan mexanizmlarini uygun holda va yerdan foydalanishni hamda yer fondining qayta taqsimotini muvofiqlashtirib boruvchi barcha tizimlarni shakllantirish zaruriyati mavjud.

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**AGROKLASTERLAR HUDUDINI TASHKIL
ETISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI**

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Annotatsiya: O'zbekiston Respublikasi agroklastlar hududini tashkil etishning nazariy masalalari, yer munosabatlarini bozor sharoitiga moslash, yer mulkini davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish va modernizatsiyalash bo'yicha ma'lum tadbirlarni amalga oshirib kelinmoqda. Iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining tarkibiy o'zgartirishlari, o'z navbatida yer islohotlari o'tkazishni zaruriyati to'g'risida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Yer uchastkasi, agroklastlar, hudud, raqamlashtirish, integratsion tizimlar, yer munosabatlari, yer resurslar, elektron dastur.

Yer resurslarini boshqarish – bu yer resurslariga jamiyat va davlatning yer resurslarini foydalanishda ularning samaradorligini oshirish uchun muntazam, ongli va aniqmaqsadga qaratilgan ta'sir ko'rsatishidir. Yer resurslarini boshqarish esa ulardan foydalanishni rejalashtirish, tashkillashtirish, tartibga solish va nazorat qilishdan iborat bo'lishi kerak. Yer resurslarini boshqarishda quyidagi yo'nalishlar mavjud:

- Siyosiy yer resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish bo'yicha davlatning ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ekologik vazifalarini bajarilishini ta'minlash. Ma'muriy boshqarish esa yer resurslarini boshqarish omil korligini aniqlash, o'zaro muvofiqlashtirilgan vazifalarni va ularni bajarishni tashkil etish, davlat boshqaruvi va mahalliy organlar tizimini shakllantirish;

- Huquqiy - qonuniy hujjatlarda belgilangan huquqiy me'yorlar asosida yerni saqlash va oqilona foydalanish;

- Ilmiylik - fan-texnika taraqqiyoti erishgan yutuqlarni hisobga olib yer resurslarini boshqarish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalarini ishlab chiqish;

- Iqtisodiy - yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish shartlarini belgilash;

- Tashkiliy - texnologik - iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy rag'batlar va yer resurslarini asrash hamda ulardan oqilona foydalanish bo'yicha tadbirlarni amalga oshirish.

Agrar islohotlar– davlatning yerga mulkchilik munosabatlari va yerda xo'jalik yuritish usullarini o'zgartirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlari majmui. Dastlab Agrar islohotlar konsepsiyasi maqsad va vazifalari, yo'nalishi, uni o'tkazish bosqichlari aniqqab olinadi. Shunga asoslanib Agrar islohotlarni o'tkazishning aniq chora-tadbirlari belgilanadi va ularni davlat amalga oshiradi. Tarixda Agrar islohotlarning 3 turini ko'rish mumkin.

- Birinchisi – an'anaviy (natural, biyiq, qoloq) iqtisodiyotdan bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tishni ko'zlovchi Agrar islohotlar Ular jumlasiga 19–20-asrlarda Yevropa, Osiyo, Afrika, Lotin Amerikasi mamlakatlaridagi Agrar islohotlarni kiritish mumkin.

- Ikkinchisi – bozor xo'jaligidan totalitar-rejali tuzumga o'tishni ko'zlagan va proletariat diktaturasi yordamida amalga oshirilgan Agrar islohotlar

- Uchinchisi – 90-yillar boshidan sobiq sotsialistik mamlakatlarda rejali iqtisodiyotdan qayta bozor munosabatlariga o'tishga qaratilgan Agrar islohotlar Birinchi toifadagi islohotlar qishloq xo'jaligida tovar ishlab chiqarishni o'stirib, uni bozor iziga solishni mo'ljallaydi.

Zamindorlar mulki bo'lgan yer uni ekadiganlarga – dehqonlarga haq to'lash sharti bilan yoki bepul beriladi, yerga dehqonlarning xususiy mulki o'rnatiladi. Dehqonlar tabaqalashib, ularning birqismi boylarga aylansa, boshqa qismi yollanmaishchilarga aylanadi. Agrar islohotlar qishloq xo'jaligida mexanizatsiyani qo'llab, bu sohada ishkuchini siqibchiqarishga olib keladi. Agrar islohotlar fermerlar sinfini shakllantirib, ularning mavqeini mustahkamlaydi. Ikkinchi toifadagi Agrar islohotlar sobiq SSSR, Mongoliya, Sharqiy Yevropa davlatlarida va boshqa mamlakatlarda amalga oshirilgan. Bunday islohotlar natijasida yerto'la-to'kis yoki qisman xususiy mulkdorlar tasarrufidan chiqarilib, davlat mulkiga aylantiriladi, mustaqil dehqon xo'jaligi o'rniga davlat rejasiga binoan ishlovchi davlat xo'jaligi va jamoa xo'jaliklari barpo etiladi, ularni hukumat to'la nazorat qiladi. Bu islohotlar qishloqdagi erkin bozor munosabatlarini yo'qotadi, qishloq xo'jaligida stimullar so'naborganida nuinqirozgayu zo'giradi, oziq-ovqat taqchilligi doimiy tus oladi. Uchinchi turdagi Agrar islohotlar davlatlashtirilgan qishloq xo'jaligidan erkin bozor xo'jaligiga o'tishni ko'zda tutadi, ular natijasida yerga davlat egaligi qisman yoki to'la-to'kis bekor qilinadi, yerni ijaraga ishlatishga ruxsat beriladi, davlat va jamoa xo'jaligining mulki dehqonlar o'rtasida bepul, qisman bepul, yohud haqini to'lash sharti bilan taqsimlanadi. Dehqon (fermer) xo'jaligi asosiy xo'jalik turiga aylantiriladi, bu xo'jalik bozor talabiga qarab va o'z manfaatini ko'zlab ish yuritadi. 20-asr davomida O'zbekistonda Agrar islohotlarning so'nggi ikki turi amalga oshirildi. Sho'rolar davrida yer-suvlar ularning egalaridan tortib olinib, dehqonlarga berildi. Lekin tez orada ulardan yana tortib olinib davlat mulkiga aylantirildi. Bunday islohotlar 1917–22 yillarda o'tkazildi. 1925–26 yillarda yer-suv islohoti o'tkazildi. Bu islohotlarda

mahalliy boylarga qarashli yerlarning bir qismi yersizlarga bepul taqsimlab berildi. Bunday islohotlar natijasida bozorga ishlovchi mustaqil dehqon xo'jaligi rivojlandi. Ammo bu uzoqqa bormadi, chunki 20-yillar islohoti qishloqni yoppasiga jamoalashtirish bilan yakunlandi. 1929–32 yillar mobaynida dehqon xo'jaligi tamoman tugatilib, o'rniga davlat va jamoa xo'jaliklari barpo etildi, qishloq xo'jaligi totalitar-rejali tizim girdobida qoldi. O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng, yangi mazmunga ega bo'lgan islohotlar boshlandi. Respublikada tub Agrar islohotlarning huquqiy asoslarini yaratadigan qonunlar qabul qilindi. Jumladan, "Yer to'g'risida" (20.06.1990), "O'zbekistonda tadbirkorlik to'g'risida" (15.02.1991), "Davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish va xususiylash-tirish to'g'risida" (19.11.1991), "Ijara to'g'risida" (19.11.1991), "Dehqon xo'jaligi to'g'risida" (3.07.1992), "Xo'jalik jamiyatlari va shirkatlari to'g'risida" (9.12.1992), "Yer solig'i to'g'risida" (6.05.1993) va boshqa qonunlar hamda hukumat qarorlari qishloq xo'jaligida ko'p ukladli iqtisodiyot poydevorini yaratishga yo'l ochdi. 1998-yil aprelda chiqilgan "Qishloq xo'jaligi koopyerativi (shirkat xo'jaligi) to'g'risida", "Dehqon xo'jaligi to'g'risida", "Fermer xo'jaligi to'g'risida" qonunlari va O'zbekiston Respublikasining Yer kodeksi qabul qilindi. Qishloqda mulkdorlar sin-fini shakllantirish siyosatdagi muhim yo'nalishga aylandi. O'zbekistonda bozor tizimini yaratishga qaratilgan yangi Asr. davomida davlat va jamoa xo'jaliklari yerining bir qismi (jami 500 ming ga) aholiga tomorqa tarzida foydalanish uchun byerildi. Natijada 1996-yil aholining tomorqa xo'jaligida yer 640 ming gani tashkil etdi. Yangi Agrar islohotlar ikkinchi yo'nalishi – bu qishloqni fermerlashtirish, ya'ni davlat va jamoa xo'jaliklari o'rniga dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarini tashkil etishdan iborat. Yerga davlat mulki saqlangani holda yer xo'jalik yuritish uchun myerosga o'tish sharti bilan dehqonlarga berildi. 1996-yil jami 19,5 ming dehqon va fermer xo'jaligi ishladi. Agrar islohotlarning uchinchi yo'nalishi saqlanib qolgan davlat va jamoa xo'jaliklarida dehqonlarning ulushbay mulkiga o'tishdan iborat bo'ldi. Xo'jaliklardagi molmulk pulga chaqilib, u dehqonlarga ulush (pay) qilib byerildi. Dehqonlar umumiy mulkdagi ulushiga qarab haq oladigan bo'ldilar. Agrar islohotlar O'zbekistonning xususiyatini hisobga olgan holda yangi mulkchilik va bozorga mos xo'jalik usullarini bunyod yetishyo'nalishida bormoqda.

16.11.2021 yildagi "Paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari faoliyatini tartibga solish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-14-son Farmoni qabul qilindi. Farmon bilan Paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish respublika komissiyasi tasdiqlandi. U paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlarini tashkil etish uchun talabgorlarning arizalarini ko'rib chiqadi, ular faoliyatini tahlil qilib boradi, paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari faoliyatida yuzaga kelayotgan tizimli muammolarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha Hukumatga takliflar kiritib boradi va investitsiya majburiyatlarini buzgan paxta-to'qimachilik klasteri faoliyatini tugatish bo'yicha tavsiyanoma beradi.

Paxta-to'qimachilik klasterini tashkil etish Respublika komissiyasi xulosasiga asosan Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori bilan amalga oshiriladi. Yetishtiriladigan yoki

sotib olinadigan paxta xomashyosining kamida 50%ini o'zida qaytaishlash quvvati (engkamidaip-kalava) mavjud bo'lgan talabgorga boshqalarga nisbatan ustunlik beriladi. Yer uchastkasi paxta-to'qimachilik klasteriga ijara huquqi asosida qonunchilik hujjatlarida belgilangan tartibda ajratiladi. Vazirlar Mahkamasining qaroriga asosan Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi, Paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari uyushmasi, tegishligiga ko'ra Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi Vazirlar Kengashi yoki viloyat hokimligi va paxta-to'qimachilik klasterini tashkil qilish bo'yicha talabgor o'rtasida to'rttomonlama bitim 30 yil muddatga tuziladi. Talabgor chetel investitsiyalari ishtirokidagi korxonalar yoki chetel yuridik shaxsi bo'lgan taqdirda bitim 25 yilgacha bo'lgan muddatga tuziladi[8].

Bir hududda (Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi yoki tegishli viloyat) barcha paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlariga fermer xo'jaliklari bilan shartnoma asosida faoliyat yuritishiga va fermer xo'jaliklariga ushbu klasterlar bilan paxta xomashyosini etkazib berish bo'yicha ixtiyoriy ravishda fuchers shartnomalarini tuzishga ruxsat beriladi.

To'rt tomonlama bitimni bekor qilish quyidagi hollarda faqatgina sud tartibida amalga oshiriladi:

- tomonlarning hech bo'lmaganda bittasi qarshi bo'lgan taqdirda;
- tomonlarning bitimda ko'zda tutilgan majburiyatlarini belgilangan muddatda bajarmasligi (bundan fors-major holatlar va (yoki) o'ziga bog'liq bo'lmagan sabablarga ko'ra vujudga keladigan holatlar mustasno);
- qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtiruvchilarning 2/3 qismi paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari tomonidan o'zaro tuzilgan shartnoma munosabatlari uch yil davomida to'liq bajarilmay kelinganligini asoslovchi yozma murojaatlarining mavjudligi.

2022 yil hosilidan boshlab paxta xomashyosini yetishtiruvchi xo'jalik sub'ektlari yer uchastkasining ijara shartnomasi bekor qilingan taqdirda, bo'shagan yer uchastkasini qayta ijaraga berishda ushbu tumanda faoliyat yuritayotgan paxta-to'qimachilik klasteri boshqa teng sharoitlarda ustun huquqqa ega bo'ladi.

Ikki oy muddatda respublikada faoliyat yuritayotgan barcha paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari bilan to'rt tomonlama bitim tuziladi. Ularga paxta xomashyosini chuqur qayta ishlash quvvatlarini ishga tushirish bo'yicha investitsiya kiritish, isho'rinlari yaratish va boshqa shartlar kiritiladi. 2022 yildan boshlab ularda har yili paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari bilan tuzilgan bitim, shu jumladan investitsiya majburiyatlarining bajarilishi, ularfaoliyatining samaradorlik va moliyaviy auditini amalga oshirish nazarda tutiladi. Bunda, yillik paxta xomashyosi hajmi 30 ming tonnadan yuqori bo'lgan paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlarida xalqaro auditorlik tashkilotlari jalb qilinadi.

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**DAVLAT KADASTRLARI YAGONA TIZIMIDA O‘SIMLIKLAR DUNYOSI
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Geodeziya va geoinformatika ta‘lim yo‘nalishi talabasi.

Annotatsiya: O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrı mazmuni, ulardan foydalanish hajmlari hisobini va davlat kadastrini yuritish to‘g‘risidagi muvofiq o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlarining davlat muhofazasini hamda ulardan oqılona foydalanishni ta‘minlashni mazmun mohoyati to‘g‘risida.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘simlik, obyekt, kadastr, miqdor, sifat, integratsion tizimlar, yer munosabatlari, Yer hisobi, elektron dastur.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning 2020 yil 7 sentabr PF-6061-son «Yer hisobi va davlat kadastrlarini yuritish tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida» Farmoni ijrosini ta‘minlash maqsadida, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat Soliq qo‘mitasi huzuridagi Kadastr agentligi faoliyatini tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PQ-4819-sonli qarorida respublikamizda davlat va xo‘jalik boshqaruvi organlari, mahalliy davlat xokimiyati organlari faoliyati samaradorligini oshirish, Davlat kadastrlari palatasi ko‘chmas mulkka bo‘lgan huquqlarning davlat reestrini, davlat yer kadastrı, binolar va inshootlar davlat kadastrini hamda Davlat kadastrlari yagona tizimini yuritish vazifalari yuklatilgan.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrı «O‘simlik dunyosini muhofaza qilish va ulardan foydalanish to‘g‘risida», «Davlat kadastrlari to‘g‘risida» O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlariga va boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarga, shuningdek “Hayvonot va o‘simlik dunyosi obyektlarining davlat hisobini, ulardan foydalanish hajmlari hisobini va davlat kadastrini yuritish to‘g‘risida Qaror”ga muvofiq o‘simliklar

dunyosi obyektlarining davlat muhofazasini hamda ulardan oqilona foydalanishni ta'minlash maqsadida yuritiladi.

O'simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrini o'zida o'simliklar dunyosi obyektlarining jug'rofiy joylashishi, huquqiy maqomi, miqdoriy, sifat tavsiflari va bahosi to'g'risidagi yangilab turiladigan ma'lumotlar va hujjatlar tizimini ifodalaydi.

O'simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrini yuritish uchun quyidagi asosiy prinsiplar asos qilib olingan:

- Respublikaning butun hududida o'simliklar dunyosining barcha obyektlarini o'simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrini bilan qamrab olish;

- Kadastr axborotini shakllantirishning yagona metodologiyasi;

- O'simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrini yuritishni markazlashtirilgan tarzda boshqarish;

- Davlat kadastrlari yagona tizimi talablarini ta'minlash;

- Kadastr axborotining ishonchliligi hamda uni to'ldirish va yangilab borishning uzluksizligi;

- Kadastr axborotidan foydalanish mumkinligi.

O'simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrini yuritish o'simliklar dunyosi obyektlaridan foydalanish huquqini va boshqa huquqlarni davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazishni, o'simliklar dunyosi obyektlarini miqdoriy va sifat tavsiflarini hisobga olishni, o'simliklar dunyosi obyektlarini sifat va qiymat jihatidan baholashni, kadastr axborotini turkumlashtirish, saqlash va yangilashni, o'simliklar dunyosi obyektlarining holati to'g'risidagi hisobotlarni tuzishni, Davlat kadastrlari yagona tizimiga kiritish uchun tegishli axborotni taqdim etishni, foydalanuvchilarni kadastr axboroti bilan ta'minlashni o'z ichiga oladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi o'simlik dunyosi obyektlarining davlat kadastrida quyidagi guruhlariga birlashtirilgan yovvoyi o'simliklarning har bir turi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar mavjud bo'ladi:

➤ yovvoyi holda o'sadigan dorivor va manzarali, shuningdek, oziq-ovqat sifatida foydalaniladigan o'simliklar;

➤ texnik maqsadlarda foydalaniladigan yovvoyi o'simliklar;

➤ tabiiy yaylovlar va pichanzorlardagi o'simliklar;

➤ yovvoyi o'simliklarning kamyob va yo'qolib ketish xavfi ostida turgan turlari.

Kadastr obyektlarining har bir guruhida quyidagi ma'lumotlar mavjud bo'ladi:

➤ obyektlar guruhlarining maqomi;

➤ o'simliklar dunyosi (yaylovlarning turlari);

➤ keng tarqalishi (hududiy taqsimlanishi);

➤ mahsuldorligi;

➤ iqtisodiy baholanishi;

- foydalanilishi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari, mulkchilik obyektlari va subyektlari, o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlariga egalik qilish,

➤ ulardan foydalanish va ular ijarasi, ulardan maqsadli foydalanish to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlar hisobini hamda ulardan foydalanish rejimini yuritadi;

- o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari ro‘yxatini tuzadi;

- o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari bo‘yicha kadastr daftarini yuritadi;

- o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlarining joylashishi sxemasini tuzadi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrining mazmuni - O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrida Respublika hududidagi barcha o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlar mavjud bo‘ladi.

Hisobga olish va baholash axboroti birgalikda o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari bo‘yicha kadastr axborotini tashkil etadi, ushbu axborot alifboli-raqamli (matnli, jadvallar, vedomostlar) va chiziqli (rejalar, sxemalar, kesimlar va o‘lchamlar) shakllarda qog‘ozda, magnit va boshqa manbalarda taqdim etiladi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrini o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlarining jug‘rofiy joylashishi haqidagi ma‘lumotlarni, o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlarining miqdoriy va sifat tavsiflari hisobini va miqdoriy va qiymat jihatidan hisobini o‘z ichiga oladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi o‘simlik dunyosi obyektlarining davlat kadastrida quyidagi guruhlariga birlashtirilgan yovvoyi o‘simliklarning har bir turi bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar mavjud bo‘ladi:

➤ yovvoyi holda o‘sadigan dorivor va manzarali, shuningdek, oziq-ovqat sifatida foydalaniladigan o‘simliklar;

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- tabiiy yaylovlar va pichanzorlardagi o‘simliklar;

➤ yovvoyi o‘simliklarning kamyob va yo‘qolib ketish xavfi ostida turgan turlari.

Kadastr obyektlarining har bir guruhida quyidagi ma‘lumotlar mavjud bo‘ladi:

- obyektlar guruhlarining maqomi;

- o‘simliklar dunyosi (yaylovlarning turlari);

- keng tarqalishi (hududiy taqsimlanishi);

- mahsuldorligi;

- iqtisodiy baholanishi;

- foydalanilishi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan “O‘zbekiston oliy o‘simliklarining ta‘rifnomasi”, shuningdek dalani tekshirish ma‘lumotlari o‘simlik dunyosi obyektlarining davlat kadastrini tuzish uchun axborot manbai hisoblanadi.

O‘simlik dunyosi obyektlarining davlat kadastrida axboroti uzluksiz yangilashini ta’minlovchi axborotning asosiy va joriy turlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

O‘simlik dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrining asosiy (birlamchi) turini yuritishda obyektlar birlamchi ro‘yxatdan o‘tkaziladi (xatlanadi). Joriy turda asosiy tur o‘tkazilgandan keyin yuz bergan barcha keyingi o‘zgartirishlar qayd etiladi va kadastrga kiritiladi.

Ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish, hisobga olish va baholash axboroti o‘simliklar dunyosi to‘g‘risidagi jami kadastr axborotini tashkil etadi. Ushbu axborot alifbo-raqamli (matnlar, jadvallar) va chiziqli (xaritalar, sxemalar) shakllarida, an’anaviy va avtomatlashtirilgan variantlarda taqdim etiladi.

O‘simlik dunyosi obyektlarining davlat kadastrida Davlat tabiatni muhofaza qilish qo‘mitasi tomonidan quyidagi ma’muriy-hududiy darajalarda:

- birlamchi darajada o‘simlik dunyosi obyektlarining davlat kadastrida subyektlarining vakolatli shaxslari tomonidan;
- mintaqaviy darajada Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi Davlat tabiatni muhofaza qilish qo‘mitasining kadastr xizmati va tabiatni muhofaza qilish viloyat qo‘mitalarining vakolatli shaxslari tomonidan;
- Respublika darajasida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat tabiatni muhofaza qilish qo‘mitasining kadastr xizmati tomonidan yuritiladi.

O‘simlik dunyosi obyektlarining davlat kadastrida subyektlari darajasida vakolatli shaxslar: yovvoyi holda o‘suvi o‘simliklarni ro‘yxatga oladi, ularning soni, sifati va bahosi to‘g‘risidagi axborotni yig‘adi, kadastr kitobini yuritadi, o‘simliklarning turlar bo‘yicha tarqalishining kadastr rejasini tuzadi va mintaqaviy darajada zarur kadastr axborotini beradi.

Mintaqaviy darajada vakolatli shaxslar kadastrini yuritishda subyektlarga uslubiy yordam ko‘rsatadi, tushayotgan axborotni tahlil qiladi, taqdim etilgan ma’lumotlarning ishonchliligini baholaydi, Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi va viloyatlar bo‘yicha yovvoyi o‘simliklarning ro‘yxatini va yovvoyi o‘simliklarning turlar bo‘yicha joylashishi hududiy sxemalarini tuzadi, hisobotlar tuzadi hamda ularni har yili 1-martgacha belgilangan shaklda Davlat tabiatni muhofaza qilish qo‘mitasiga taqdim etadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat tabiatni muhofaza qilish qo‘mitasining kadastr xizmati respublika darajasida:

- o‘simlik dunyosi obyektlarining davlat kadastrida yuritilishini muvofiqlashtiradi;
- me’yoriy-uslubiy hujjatlarni ishlab chiqadi;
- kadastr yuritilishi ustidan nazorat qiladi;
- viloyat kadastr hisobotlarini tizimlashtiradi;
- kadastr xizmatlarini moddiy-texnik ta’minlaydi;

- o‘simlik dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrining avtomatlashtirilgan axborot tizimini ishlab chiqadi;
- manfaatdor yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarning kadastr materiallaridan foydalanishi tartibi va shartlarini belgilaydi;
- zarur kadastr axborotini Davlat kadastrlarining yagona tizimiga beradi.

O‘simliklar dunyosining ko‘chmas obyektlariga huquqlar yer uchastkalari muhofaza zonalarining naturada belgilangan va mustahkamlangan chegaralari mavjud bo‘lgan taqdirda binolar va inshootlarning davlat yer kadastrini va davlat kadastrini olib boruvchi organlarda kadastr ro‘yxatidan o‘tkaziladi. Yer uchastkasi chegaralarining burilish nuqtalari qoziqli belgilari yo‘qolgan taqdirda ular o‘sha joyda yer uchastkasi chegaralarining burilish nuqtalari o‘rnatilgan holda dala geodeziya o‘lchamlari o‘tkazilgan yoki tegishli ko‘lamdagi fotografiya ma’lumotidan foydalanilgan holda yer uchastkalari ajratish materiallari bo‘yicha tiklanadi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari soni ularning amaldagi holati va foydalanilishiga ko‘ra hisobga olinadi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlarini baholash, shu jumladan qiymatini baholash ulardan samarali foydalanishni belgilash, yetkazilgan zarar miqdorini aniqlash, sug‘urta, ijara to‘lovi stavkalari, ularni ta‘mirlash, konservatsiya qilish xarajatlarini qoplash, joriy tuzatishni olib borish uchun o‘tkaziladi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrini kadastr axborotining uzluksiz yangilanishini ta‘minlovchi asosiy va joriy turlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari davlat kadastrining asosiy turini yuritishda o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektlari barcha turlarining birlamchi hisobi amalga oshiriladi, ularning soni ko‘rsatiladi va naturada yer uchastkalari chegaralari belgilanadi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektiga kadastr hujjatlari: o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektiga mulkchilik huquqini va boshqa huquqlarni tasdiqlovchi hujjatlardan, o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektiga kadastr ishidan, kadastr xaritasidan, kadastr daftaridan va o‘simliklar dunyosi obyektining holati to‘g‘risidagi hisobotdan iborat bo‘ladi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektiga kadastr ishi kadastr obyektiga huquqlarni shakllantirish, hisobga olish va keyinchalik davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazish uchun zarur bo‘lgan pasport, hujjatlar, materiallar va kadastr suratga olish hujjatlari, texnik xatlash va pasportlashtirish, maxsus tekshirish va qidiruvlar, kadastr obyektining sifat va qiymat bahosidan iborat bo‘ladi.

O‘simliklar dunyosi obyektining kadastr xaritasi kadastr obyektlarining joylashgan joyini, ularning chegaralarini, muhofaza zonalarini, baholash, miqdoriy va sifat tavsiflarini aks ettiruvchi chiziqli hujjat hisoblanadi hamda qog‘ozda, magnit va boshqa manbalarda tuziladi.

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BOLALARNI CHAQALOQLIK DAVRIDA TABIIY OVQATLANTIRISH

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Annotatsiya: Tabiiy ovqatlantirish, ya'ni ona suti bilan ovqatlantirish, chaqaloqlar uchun eng foydali va tabiiy usul hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada chaqaloqlik davrida tabiiy ovqatlantirishning ahamiyati, afzalliklari va tavsiyalari haqida so'z yuritamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: chaqaloq, tabiiy ovqatlantirish, vitaminlar, minerallar, ona suti, kasalliklar, o'sish.

Аннотация: Естественное вскармливание, то есть вскармливание материнским молоком, является наиболее полезным и естественным способом для малышей. В этой статье мы поговорим о важности, преимуществах и рекомендациях естественного вскармливания в грудном возрасте.

Ключевые слова: ребенок, естественное вскармливание, витамины, минеральные вещества, грудное молоко, заболевания, рост.

Abstract: Natural feeding, that is, feeding with mother's milk, is the most useful and natural way for babies. In this article, we will talk about the importance, advantages and recommendations of natural feeding during infancy.

Key words: baby, natural feeding, vitamins, minerals, breast milk, diseases, growth.

KIRISH.

Chaqaloqlik davri — bu bolalarning hayotidagi eng muhim va o'sish jarayonlaridan biridir. Ushbu davrda chaqaloqning jismoniy va ruhiy rivojlanishi uchun to'g'ri ovqatlantirish juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tabiiy ovqatlantirish, ya'ni ona suti bilan ovqatlantirish, chaqaloqlar uchun eng foydali va tabiiy usul hisoblanadi. Ona suti, chaqaloqning o'sishi va rivojlanishi uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha oziq moddalar, vitaminlar va minerallarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tabiiy ovqatlantirish jarayoni, nafaqat chaqaloqning jismoniy sog'lig'ini ta'minlaydi, balki ona va chaqaloq o'rtasidagi hissiy aloqani ham mustahkamlaydi. Bu davrda chaqaloqning immuniteti shakllanadi, va ona suti orqali chaqaloq turli kasalliklardan himoyalanaadi. Shuning uchun,

chaqaloqlarni tabiiy ovqatlantirish jarayoni, ularning kelajakdagi hayoti va sog'lig'i uchun muhim asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI.

Ona suti chaqaloqning o'sishi, rivojlanishi uchun o'ta zarurdir. Dunyoga kelgan bolakay emish, ona ko'k-ragi orqali validasi taftini his qiladi. Cha-qaloqning hazm qilish sistemasi ona sutinigina yengil va oson singdira oladi. Tug'uruqdan keyingi dastlabki soniyalardayoq bola organizmi ona sutini qabul qilish va singdirishga tayyor bo'ladi. Shu sabab onalar ilk daqiqalardan bolasini emizishi mumkin. Agar bolaga ko'krak suti bermaslik uchun jiddiy sabab bo'lmasa, chaqalog'ingizni emizishni rad etmang!

Odatda, tug'ilganidanoq bolani ona ko'k-ra-giga tutishadi. Buning sababi shuki, tu-g'u-ruqdan keyingi dastlabki daqiqalarda ona ko'k-ragiga yig'ilgan sut tarkibi chaqaloq osh-qozoni uchun o'ta foydali. Og'iz suti deb nomlangan bu sut vitamin A ga boy. Tu-g'u-ruqdan keyingi birinchi hafta oxirlarida yog'-larga boy bo'lgan o'tkinchi sut chiqadi. O'shangacha chiqadigan og'iz sutidan bola qancha ko'p bahramand bo'lsa, shunchalik sog'lom bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ona ko'zi yorishidan keyingi 20-30 daqiqada bolani emizi-shi tavsiya etiladi. Chaqaloq ona ko'kragiga qancha erta tutilsa, shuncha yaxshi.

Unutmang, ona suti faqat oziq mahsuloti bo'lmay, u ona va bola o'rtasidagi hissiy munosabatning o'rnatilishida alohida ahamiyatga ega.[1]

Agar ona kun bo'yi bolasi bilan bo'lolmasa, sutni butilkaga sog'ib, muzlatgichga qo'yib ketishi mumkin. Ona sutining afzalliklaridan biri sifatida tez hazm bo'lishini aytib o'tgan edik. Bu sut tarkibidagi yog'lar mayda shaklda bo'lib, sigir sutinikida u yirik ko'rinishda bo'ladi, hazm bo'lishi ham 50-60 marta qiyinlashadi. Ona sutidagi antitela hali immun tizimi rivojlanmagan chaqaloqni turli yu-qumli kasalliklar xavfidan himoya qiladi. Bundan tashqari, ko'krak sutidagi 100 dan ortiq zarur oziq moddalari bola immun tizimini shakllantirishda faol ishtirok etadi. Shunday hollar bo'ladiki, bola emishga qiynaladi (burun va og'iz bo'shlig'ining to'silib qolishi, bolaning yetarli darajada so'rish refleksiga ega bo'lmasligi). Bunda ona sutni sog'ib, bolani butilkada ovqatlantirishi tavsiya etiladi. Tinch, xoli joyda emish bola uchun qulaydir. Chaqaloqni emizayotganda ora-orada tin olib, yana ovqatlantirishni davom ettirish kerak. Sababi bola emayotganda oshqozoniga havo yutadi. Shu sababli bolani emizishda qisqa "pauza" qilish va uni biroz tikka ko'tarib qo'yish kerak. Ko'targanda hosil bo'ladigan bosim tufayli bola oshqozonidagi havo qizilo'ngach orqali tashqariga chiqadi. Bolaning orqasiga ozroq shapillatib qo'yilsa, bu ham oshqozondagi havoning chiqib ketishiga yordam beradi.[6]

Tabiiy ovqatlantirish, chaqaloqning birinchi hayot oylarida ona sutidan foydalanishni anglatadi. Ona suti, chaqaloq uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha oziq moddalar, vitaminlar va minerallarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu jarayon, chaqaloqning immunitetini mustahkamlash, o'sish va rivojlanish uchun zarur bo'lgan energiya va oziq moddalarni

ta'minlaydi. Ona sutida mavjud bo'lgan antitanalar chaqaloqni turli kasalliklardan himoya qiladi. Bu, chaqaloqning immun tizimini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Ona suti, chaqaloqning o'sishi va rivojlanishi uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha oziq moddalarni muvozanatli ravishda taqdim etadi. U, shuningdek, chaqaloqning oshqozon va ichak tizimini sog'lom saqlashga yordam beradi. Tabiiy ovqatlantirish jarayoni, ona va chaqaloq o'rtasida yaqinlik va hissiy aloqani mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Bu, chaqaloqning psixologik rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ona suti, chaqaloqning oshqozonida oson hazm bo'ladi. Bu, chaqaloqning ovqat hazm qilish tizimini sog'lom saqlashga yordam beradi. [5]

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR.

Chaqaloqlarni tabiiy ovqatlantirishda quyidagi tavsiyalarni hisobga olish muhimdir. Chaqaloqlarni birinchi 6 oy davomida faqat ona suti bilan ovqatlantirish tavsiya etiladi. Ona suti, chaqaloqning barcha oziq moddalarini ta'minlaydi va immunitetini mustahkamlaydi. Ona, o'z ovqatlanishiga e'tibor berishi, yetarli suyuqlik ichishi va stressdan qochishi kerak. Bu, ona sutining sifatini va miqdorini oshirishga yordam beradi. Agar chaqaloqda oziq-ovqat allergiyalari bo'lsa, ona o'z ovqatlanishiga e'tibor berishi kerak. Ba'zi oziq-ovqatlar, ona suti orqali chaqaloqqa o'tishi mumkin. Ona chaqaloqqa sut berish jarayonida qulay pozitsiyada bo'lishi, chaqaloqni to'g'ri ushlab turishi va uning qulayligini ta'minlashi muhimdir. Chaqaloqni ko'krakdan to'g'ri ushlab, uning og'zini ko'krakning qismiga to'g'ri joylashtirish kerak.[2]

Chaqaloqni talabiga qarab ovqatlantirish kerak. Har bir chaqaloqning ehtiyojlari turlicha bo'lishi mumkin, shuning uchun ona chaqaloqning ishtahasi va ehtiyojlariga mos ravishda sut berishi lozim. Ona suti toza va gigienik sharoitda saqlanishi kerak. Agar ona suti saqlanadigan bo'lsa, uni toza idishlarda saqlash va sovutgichda saqlash muhimdir. Ona, chaqaloqqa sut berishdan oldin qo'llarini yaxshilab yuvishi va ko'krakni toza saqlashi kerak. Bu, chaqaloqning sog'lig'ini himoya qilishga yordam beradi. 6 oydan keyin, chaqaloqqa qo'shimcha oziq-ovqatlarni kiritish mumkin. Biroq, yangi oziq-ovqatlarni birma-bir kiritish va allergik reaksiyalarni kuzatish muhimdir. Tabiiy ovqatlantirish jarayoni, ona va chaqaloq o'rtasida yaqinlik va hissiy aloqani mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Ona, chaqaloqni ovqatlantirish jarayonida mehr va e'tibor bilan yondashishi kerak. Agar ona sut berishda muammolar yoki savollar bo'lsa, tibbiyot mutaxassisi yoki pediater bilan maslahatlashish tavsiya etiladi. Ular ona va chaqaloqning sog'lig'ini nazorat qilishda yordam berishi mumkin. Ushbu tavsiyalar chaqaloqlarni tabiiy ovqatlantirish jarayonida ona va chaqaloq o'rtasidagi aloqani mustahkamlashga, chaqaloqning sog'lig'ini ta'minlashga va uning o'sishiga yordam beradi.[4]

XULOSA.

Chaqaloqlik davrida tabiiy ovqatlantirish, bolalarning sog'lig'i va rivojlanishi uchun juda muhimdir. Ona suti, chaqaloqning immunitetini mustahkamlash, o'sish va rivojlanish uchun zarur bo'lgan oziq moddalarni taqdim etadi. Tabiiy ovqatlantirish

jarayoni, ona va chaqaloq o'rtasidagi hissiy aloqani mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Shuning uchun, chaqaloqlarni tabiiy ovqatlantirish, ularning kelajakdagi hayoti uchun muhim asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Har bir ona, chaqaloqning sog'lom o'sishi va rivojlanishi uchun tabiiy ovqatlantirishni afzal ko'rishi kerak.

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BOLALARNI RIVOJLANISHI NORMAL VA PATALOGIK HOLATLAR

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Annotatsiya: Bolalar rivojlanishi — bu murakkab jarayon bo'lib, u jismoniy, ruhiy, ijtimoiy va intellektual ko'nikmalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Har bir bola o'ziga xos rivojlanish yo'lini bosib o'tadi, lekin ba'zi hollarda rivojlanish jarayoni normaldan chetga chiqishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada bolalarning rivojlanishidagi normal va patologik holatlar haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: bola, rivojlantirish, patologik holatlar, kasalliklar, normal rivojlanish, intellektual ko'nikmalar.

Аннотация: Развитие ребенка – сложный процесс, включающий в себя физические, умственные, социальные и интеллектуальные навыки. Каждый ребенок проходит уникальный путь развития, но в некоторых случаях процесс развития может отклоняться от нормы. В данной статье представлена подробная информация о нормальных и патологических состояниях развития детей.

Ключевые слова: ребенок, развитие, патологические состояния, заболевания, нормальное развитие, интеллектуальные способности.

Abstract: Child development is a complex process that includes physical, mental, social and intellectual skills. Each child follows a unique development path, but in some cases the development process may deviate from the norm. This article provides detailed information about normal and pathological conditions in children's development.

Key words: child, development, pathological conditions, diseases, normal development, intellectual skills.

KIRISH.

Bolalarning rivojlanishi — bu hayotning dastlabki yillarida sodir bo'ladigan muhim jarayon bo'lib, u jismoniy, ruhiy, ijtimoiy va intellektual ko'nikmalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Har bir bola o'ziga xos rivojlanish yo'lini bosib o'tadi, lekin bu jarayonning har bir bosqichida muayyan normal ko'rsatkichlar va belgilarga ega. Bolalarning rivojlanishi nafaqat ularning sog'lig'i va farovonligi uchun, balki kelajakdagi muvaffaqiyatlari uchun ham muhimdir. Rivojlanish jarayoni davomida bolalar o'z his-

tuyg'ularini anglash, ijtimoiy munosabatlarni o'rnatish va muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradilar. Ushbu jarayonning har bir bosqichi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, bolalarning o'zaro aloqalari, o'z-o'zini anglashlari va atrof-muhitga moslashish qobiliyatlarini shakllantiradi. Biroq, ba'zi hollarda bolalarning rivojlanishi normaldan chetga chiqishi mumkin, bu esa patologik holatlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Rivojlanishdagi kechikishlar yoki anomaliyalar bolalarning kelajakdagi hayotiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, bolalarning rivojlanishini diqqat bilan kuzatish va zarur hollarda yordam ko'rsatish juda muhimdir.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI.

Normal rivojlanish — bu bolalarning o'z yoshiga mos keladigan jismoniy, ruhiy va ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish jarayoni. Go'dak, emadigan bola — bir yoshgacha bo'lgan bola. Go'dak organizmi hali yetarli rivojlanmagan, a'zolari takomillashmagan, turli xil kasalliklarga tez chalinadigan, shu sababli sinchiklab parvarish qilishga muhtoj bo'ladi. Bu davrda bolaning bo'yi va vazni tez o'sadi, unda energiya sarfi ortadi, shu bois uning ko'pgina, xususan hazm, nafas, yurak-tomir va boshqa sistemalari faoliyati jadal takomillasha boradi. Bolani yaxshi parvarish qilinsa va to'g'ri, iloji boricha ona suti bilan boqilsa, u sog'lom bo'lib, vazni oshaveradi. Go'dak uchun eng zarur ovqat — ona suti, unda bolaning sog'lom va to'g'ri o'sishi uchun zarur moddalar — oqsil, yog', uglevod, tuz, suv, vitaminlar, shuningdek, himoya antitelolari bor, ular bola hayotining dastlabki oylarida ba'zi bir yuqumli kasalliklardan saqlab qoladi. Ko'krak suti boshqa ovqatlarga qaraganda yaxshi hazm bo'ladi va to'la-to'kis singadi, tarkibida mikroblar bo'lmaydi. [2]

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR.

Bolaning normal o'sishi uni bekam-u ko'st ovqatlantirishga bog'liq. Bola bir oylik bo'lishiga yaqin bo'yi 3-3,5 sm, bir yoshida esa 25-27 sm uzayadi. Dastlabki 3 oyda vazn hafta sayin 200-250 g dan, 6-oylarda 150-200 g dan oshib boradi. 6 oylik Go'dak vazni tug'ilgandagi vazniga nisbatan ikki hissa, 1 yoshida uch hissa oshadi, bu davrda vazni 10–11 kg ga yetib qoladi. Bolaning harakat faoliyati va psixikasi juda tez rivojlanadi: avvaliga bola o'tira boshlaydi, keyin emaklab ketadi va nihoyat, turadigan bo'ladi, ota-onasini taniydi. Bir yoshga yaqin avval kattalar yordamida, keyin o'zi yuradi; tili chiqadi va murg'ak qiyofasiga kiradi; u nimjonligiga qaramay o'zining hissiyotlari, kechinmalari bo'ladi. Bu davrda bola organizmining hamma a'zo va sistemalari yana ham rivojlanadi, biroq uncha takomillashmagan va o'ziga xos bo'ladi. Terisi nozik, salga shikastlanadigan va o'ziga xos parvarishni talab etadi. Dastlabki 3-4 oyda ter bezlari funksiyasi sust bo'lib, bu issiqlik idora etilishini yomonlashtiradi, harorat o'zgarganida bola salga issiqlab ketishi yoki sovqotishi mumkin. Go'dak yarim yoshligida ayniqsa yuzda teri osti yog' qavati yaxshi rivojlanadi. Go'dak hayotining dastlabki oylarida suyaklari qisman tog'ay to'qimasidan iborat bo'lib, bora-bora suyak to'qimasiga aylanadi. Tog'aylar sohasida suyaklanish nuqtalari paydo bo'ladi. Katta liqildoq kechi bilan 1,5 yoshga borib yopiladi; kalla suyaklari oralig'idagi choklar 3-4

oyga borib sekin-asta zichlashadi. Bolaning umurtqa pogʻonasi juda mayin boʻlib, salga qiyshayadi. Bola notoʻgʻri parvarish qilinsa, u sof havoda kam boʻlsa, skeletining shakllanishi buziladi — bu raxit va boshqa kasalliklarning paydo boʻlishiga olib kelishi mumkin. taxminan 6 oygacha bolada tish boʻlmaydi; 6-8 oylikda tish chiqa boshlaydi, bola bir yasharligida 8 ta tishi boʻladi. Tish chiqishi maromida, hech qanday kasallik alomatlarisiz kechadi, baʼzan tishi chiqayotgan bola injiq boʻlib qoladi; darmonsizlanish, uyqusizlik, isitmalash, ich ketishi va boshqa kuzatilishi mumkin. Bu vaqtda darhol shifokorga murojaat etish kerak .[3]

Patologik rivojlanish — bu bolalarning rivojlanish jarayonida normal koʻrsatkichlardan chetga chiqishi. Bu holatlar turli sabablarga koʻra yuzaga kelishi mumkin va quyidagi asosiy turlarga boʻlinadi Bolaning rivojlanish xususiyatlariga koʻra ona qornida oʻsish davri, chaqaloqlik davri, bola tugʻilgandan keyingi (4 hafta), emizikli davri (bir yoshgacha), yasli davri (2 yoshgacha), maktabgacha davri (7 yoshgacha), boshlangʻich maktab yoshidagi (12 yoshgacha) va oʻsmirlik yoki balogʻatga yetish davri (18 yoshgacha) farq qilinadi. Ona qornida oʻsish davri bolaning shakllanishida muhim rol oʻynaydi; homiladorlik davridagi zararli omillar (kasalliklar, intoksikatsiyalar, turmush va ovqatlanish sharoitining kamkoʻstligi, dori-darmonlar taʼsiri) onagagina emas, qornidagi homilaning oʻsishi va rivojlanishiga ham taʼsir etadi. Bu davrda koʻproq tugʻruq vaqtidagi zararlanishlar (asfiksiya, shikastlanishlar, falajlar, stafilokokk infeksiyalar) kuzatiladi. Chaqaloqlar ayrim infeksiyon kasalliklarga tugʻma chidamli boʻladi, biroq ularga (ayniqsa, chala tugʻilgan bolalarga) yiringlatuvchi mikroblar avvalo, stafilokokklar tez taʼsir qilib, kindik jarohatining yiringli yalligʻlanishiga, chilla yaraga va hatto chaqaloqlar sepsisi kabi ogʻir kasallikka sabab boʻladi.[1]

Bu davrda zotiljam ham xavfli kasallik hisoblanadi. Emizikli davrida bola ovqatning oʻzgarishiga moslanishi ancha qiyin, uni notoʻgʻri ovqatlantirilganda meʼdaichak buzilishlari (diareya, ichak infeksiyalari meʼda ichak boshqalar), moddalar almashinuvining buzilishi kuzatiladi. Bu davrda nafas va hazm aʼzolarining kasalliklari ogʻir oʻtadi; bolani notoʻgʻri ovqatlantirish, sof havo va quyosh nuridan yetarli bahramand etmaslik natijasida raxit avj oladi, diatez, spazmofiliya botbot uchraydi. Yasli yoshidagi va maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bolalarga oʻz tengqurlari bilan oʻynab yurgan chogʻida koʻkoyoʻtal, qizamiq, difteriya, tepki va boshqa yuqishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, onasidan oʻtgan immunitetning kuchi yoʻqoladi. Shuning uchun bu davrda bolalar emlanib (vaksinatsiya), immunitet vujudga keltiriladi. Maktab yoshidagi bolalarda yuqumli kasalliklar koʻproq uchraydi. Emizikli bola koʻkoyoʻtal va qizamiq bilan ogʻriganda koʻpincha oʻpkasi ham yalligʻlansa, maktab yoshidagi bolalarda bu kasalliklar aksari asoratsiz oʻtadi (oʻpka yalligʻlanmaydi). Boshlangʻich maktab yoshidagi bolalarda angina, yurak va buyrak kasalliklari, shuningdek allergik kasalliklar koʻproq uchraydi. Kattaroq bolalarda va oʻsmirlik (balogʻatga yetish) davrida yuraktomir, nerv va endokrin sistemalar (ichki sekresiya bezlari) faoliyatida

jiddiy o'zgarishlar ro'y beradi. Sof havodan yetarli bahramand bo'lmaydigan, sport bilan shug'ullanmaydigan, kun tartibiga rioya qilmaydigan o'quvchilarda bu sistemalar ko'proq kasallanadi. Demak, Bolalar kasalliklari ning turli shakllari organizmning chidamliligiga, yuqumli kasalliklarga qarshilik ko'rsatish kuchiga, bolaning yoshiga bog'liq. Har bir kasallik, u qanday bo'lishidan qat'i nazar (yuqumli yoki yuqumsiz) jismonan barkamol, sog'lom bolada yengilroq, ozg'in, nimjon bolada esa og'irroq o'tadi. Bir xil mikroob qo'zg'atgan kasallik bolaning turli yoshida turlicha kechadi. Bolalar kasalliklari ning oldini olishda bola organizmining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ko'zda tutiladi. Emizikli davrda ona suti eng maqbul oziq bo'lib, bolani qo'shimcha ovqatlantirish zaruriyati bo'lganda faqat vrach (pediatr) bilan maslahatlashib olish kerak. Go'daklarni sut oshxonalari orqali ovqatlantirishning to'g'ri tashkil qilinishi katta ahamiyatga ega. Bolalar kasalliklari qancha barvaqt aniqlanib, vaqtida davolansa, asorati qolmaydi. Buning uchun kattalar va otaonalar Bolalar kasalliklari ning oldini olish usullarini va dastlabki belgilarini bilishlari, bolada kasallikka xos biror alomat sezganda darhol shifokorga murojaat etishlari zarur.

XULOSA.

Bolalarning rivojlanishi — bu murakkab va ko'p qirrali jarayon. Normal rivojlanish bolalarning sog'lom va baxtli hayot kechirishlari uchun zarurdir. Patologik rivojlanish holatlari esa bolalarning kelajakdagi hayotiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, bolalarning rivojlanishini diqqat bilan kuzatish va zarur hollarda mutaxassislar bilan maslahatlashish muhimdir. Har bir bola o'ziga xos va o'z vaqtida yordam ko'rsatish, ularning rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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THE ROLE OF BIOELECTRICAL-IMPEDANCE-ANALYSIS IN DIAGNOSING OBESITY IN MILITARY TEAMS

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Research objective: To study the significance of using the bioelectrical-impedance-analyze method in the diagnosis of overweight among military personnel, as well as in the diagnosis of various degrees of obesity.

Materials and methods. bioelectrical-impedance-analysis materials were obtained using the ABC-02 "MEDASS" analyzer for the body composition of 270 servicemen serving in various units of the Ministry of Defense located in the Tashkent Military District, and bioimpedance, analytical, and sanitary-statistical methods were used in the study.

Abstract. Bioimpedance analysis (BIA) is a contact method for measuring the electrical conductivity of biological tissues, allowing for the assessment of a wide range of morphological and physiological parameters of the organism. In bioimpedance analysis, active and reactive resistances of the human body or its segments are measured at different frequencies. They are based on the characteristics of the body's body composition, such as fat, cellular and skeletal-muscular mass, water volume, and its distribution in the body. This research method was actively used in sports medicine in the mid-20th century. It allowed the athlete to objectively control the volume of muscle mass, their physical activity, and endurance. In accordance with regular measurements, the load, diet, and daily calories were adjusted based on the person's age and physical condition.

Results. The main purpose of conducting this examination during our scientific research is that currently, the medical service uses the traditional "BMI" body mass index to verify different degrees of obesity in military personnel. However, several studies have noted that this formula, based on the ratio of body mass to height, in most cases can lead to poor information and errors.

Body condition analysis according to the "BMI" or "TVI" index was typically performed using a special formula: $BMI = kg/m^2$

BMI is a simple calculation that uses a person's height and weight to designate a classification. The formula is $BMI = kg/m^2$; kg is a person's weight in kilograms and m^2 is height in metres square.

The BMI formula does not provide complete information about body structure, body water, muscle mass, and the amount and location of body fat, as well as the use of this formula in physically well-developed and overweight military personnel due to muscle mass.

For this reason, considering that the use of research methods such as bioimpedance measurement, which provide more complete information about body structure and body fat content, serves to further improve the quality and reliability of the study, the ABC-02 "MEDASS" bioimpedance analyzer was used in our study to

conduct a more in-depth analysis of the health and physical condition of the body of military personnel.

Based on the results of the bioimpedance study, 16,1% of registered military personnel with overweight had a normal body mass, while they were registered with different degrees of obesity

4,1% of military personnel were found to be overweight, not obese. In addition, according to the results of bioimpedance testing, "hidden obesity" was found in 1,7% of registered female military personnel with normal body weight.

The high body mass of 4,3% of military personnel who participated in bioimpedance studies and were under dispensary supervision with overweight or obesity of varying degrees is explained by a high level of muscle mass and skeletal muscle mass in the body. Specifically, the high muscle mass of the aforementioned military personnel due to their physical activity was characterized by the development of muscle mass as a result of the study.

Conclusion. Based on the research findings, the disadvantages and unreliability of using the body mass index (BMI) formula as a measure in determining the degree of obesity in military personnel have been proven, and the high effectiveness and advantages of the bioimpedance test method in assessing and monitoring the degree of obesity in military personnel compared to existing assessment methods can be recognized.

The aforementioned research method allowed for a relatively accurate assessment of the physical development and nutritional status of military personnel during the scientific research, the assessment and analysis of basal metabolism (the main metabolic coefficient), which is the basis of daily energy expenditure, as well as a number of other important indicators.

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YOSHLARNING MA'NAVIY KAMOLITI VA TARBIYA UYG'UNLIGI

Sulaymonov Islom Sattorovich

Olmazor tumani 243-maktab tarbiya-huquq fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Hech birimizga sir emaski bugungi kunda xalq ta'limi tizimida jua ko'plab islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda, ular orasida eng ahamiyatli ma'naviy-ma'rifiy sohani yanada rivojlantirish, o'quvchilar tarbiyasiga chuqur ahamiyat berish, tarbiyasining uzliksizligini ta'minlash, har bir o'quvchining ma'naviy-axloqiy xulqi borasida individual ishlar olib boorish va hokazo. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarning tarjsibalari asosida o'z milliy yo'nalishimizni belgilab olish, ular asosida konsepsiyalar ishlab chiqish amalga ishirlmoqda. Quyidagi maqolada shular haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ma'naviyat, tarbiya, xulq, odobnoma, maktab, xalq ta'limi, Prezident, san'at, fan, rivojlanish, iste'dod.

Аннотация: Ни для кого из нас не секрет, что в системе народного образования сегодня реализуется множество реформ, важнейшими из которых являются дальнейшее развитие духовно-просветительской сферы, придание глубокого значения образованию учащихся, обеспечение непрерывность их образования, проведение индивидуальной работы над духовно-нравственным поведением каждого обучающегося и т.д. Осуществляется определение нашего национального направления на основе опыта развитых стран и разработка на его основе концепций. В следующей статье обсуждаются эти вопросы.

Ключевые слова: духовность, воспитание, поведение, этикет, школа, народное образование, президент, искусство, наука, развитие, талант.

Annotation: It is no secret to any of us that many reforms are being implemented in the public education system today, the most important of which are the further development of the spiritual and educational sphere, giving deep importance to the education of students, ensuring the continuity of their education, carrying out individual work on the spiritual and moral behavior of each student, etc. Determining our national direction based on the experiences of developed countries and developing concepts based on them is being carried out. The following article discusses these.

Key words: spirituality, upbringing, behavior, etiquette, school, public education, President, art, science, development, talent.

Bugungi globallashib borayotgan va tobora hayot tarzimiz axborot bilan uzviy bog'liq holda kechayotgani hech kimga sir emas. Turli yillar davomida ko'plab sohalarda kata o'zgarishlar sodir etib kelinmoqda. Fan tarmoqlarining turli yo'nalishlari, iqtisod, adabiyot, san'at va hokazo. Bularning barchasi insoniyatnion farovon yashashi uchun turli yangiliklar amalga oshirmoqda. Biz ham o'z o'rnida qaysidir kasbimiz taqozosi bilan u yoki bu fanni chuqur o'zlashtirishga harakat qilamiz.

Agar o'rganmasak biz yaxshi lard bo'lolmaymiz, bizga yaxshi maosh to'lashmaydi. Yaxshi, bular tushunarli, lekin yana bir fan tarmog'i borki, jamiyatning har qanday qatlami uni o'rganishi va o'zlashtirishi shart deb hisoblayman, u "tarbiya"dir. Buyuk vatandoshimiz Imom G'azzoliy bunday deydi: **"Bolalar ota-onalariga berilgan bir omonatdir. Bolaning qalbi har qanday naqsh-u tasvirdan xoli bir qimmatbaho gavhardir. U qanday naqsh solinsa, qabul qiladi, qayoqqa bukilsa, egiladi. Agar yaxshilikka o'rgatilsa, shu bilan o'sadi va dunyo-yu oxiratta saodatga erishadi. Uning savobiga ota-onasi ham, har bir muallim-u ustozlari ham sherik bo'ladilar. Agar yomonlikka odatlantirilsa, hayvonlardek o'z holiga tashlab qo'yilsa, oxir-qibat halok bo'ladi. Gunohi esa uning tarbiyasi uchun javobgar bo'lganlarning gardaniga tushadi"**.

Ma'lumki jamiyatning yuksalishi ko'p jihatdan yoshlarning ma'naviy kamolotiga bog'liq. Mustaqil O'zbekiston eng ilg'or, rivojlangan mamlakatlar safidan joy olish harakatida ekan, keng dunyoqarashga ega bo'lgan, erkin fikrlovchi, ayni vaqtda fuqarolik mas'uliyatini chuqur his etadigan, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni puxta o'zlashtirgan shaxslarni tarbiyalab voyaga yetkazish jamiyatimiz oldiga turgan bosh vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Inson har sohada yetuk bo'lishi mumkin, lekin ularni tarbiyali va ma'naviyatli deb bo'lmaydi, biz turli sohalarni rivojlantirmoqdamiz, bugungi kunda ko'plab harakatlar iqtisodiyot rivoji uchun kechmoqda, iqtisod kuchli bo'la insonlar farovon yashaydi, hechkim ochlikdan qiynalmaydi, lekin bu bilangina cheklanib qolish noto'g'i hisoblayman. Sababi iqtisodiy qashshoqlik bir kun yaxshilanishi mumkin, lekin ma'naviy qashshoqlikni bartaraf etish juda mushkul ish.

Yurtimiz maktablarida o'quvchi yoshlarni ma'naviy sohada barjkamol qilib tarbiyalash juda muhim masala hisoblanadi, ma'naviyatli bola o'z o'rnida yaxshi o'qiydi ham, u kelajakda mamlakat rivojii uchun hissa qo'sha oladi, ma'naviyatli boladan jinoyatchi chiqmaydi, u o'g'rilik qilmaydi, birovning haqqini yemaydi, eng muhimi korrupsioner kadr hokimiyat tepasiga kelmaydi. Birgina ma'naviyat va tarbiya jarayonlarini maktab yoshidanoq o'quvchilarga to'g'ri singdiradigan bo'lsak nohushliklarni oldini olgan bo'lamiz. Aslida turli jinoyatlar va yomon illatlarga qarshi kurashilmaydi, ularni oldi olinadi xolos.

Yuqoridagi fikrlarimiz isboti o'laroq Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida ma'naviy-ma'rifiy hamda tarbiyaviy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"¹ qarori qabul qilindi. Konsepsiya prezidentning "Xalq ta'limini rivojlantirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"² qaroriga muvofiq ishlab chiqilgan va quyidagilarni nazarda tutadi:

- maktab ta'limini umummilliy harakatga aylantirish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarni mazmunan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish;

1 O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori, 03.10.2022 yildagi 558-son

- maktab o'quvchilari kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish, ma'naviy kuch va milliy iste'dodlarni saqlash;
- harbiy vatanparvarlik hamda buyuk ajdodlar jasoratini targ'ib etish, o'rganish;
- uzluksiz ta'lim tizimida ma'naviy tarbiya asoslarini kuchaytirish;
- o'quvchilarni zamonaviy bilim va tajriba, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar asosida tarbiyalash jarayonida maktab, mahalla va oila hamkorligini mustahkamlash.

Ushbu konsepsiya orqali o'quvchilarni bevosita vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiya qilish bilan birga ularda ma'naviy barkamollikni ham yetishtirishimiz mumkin, bu borada faqatgina o'qituvchigagina yuklab qo'ymay, balki ota-ona hamda mahalla bilan ishlash tizimi yo'lga qo'yilsa anchagina samaraga erishamiz.

Bu borada Birinchi Prezidentimiz I.A.Karimovning "Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch" asari hamda unda ilgari surilgan umuminsoniy g'oyalarni chuqur o'rganish va tahlil qilish dasturulamali bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu asar milliy ma'naviyatimizni tiklash, boy tarixiy merosimizni chuqur o'rganish, umrboqiy qadriyatlar, an'ana va urf-odatlarini asrab-avaylash, madaniyat va san'at, fan va ta'lim rivoji, xalqimiz, ayniqsa yoshlar tafakkurining o'zgarishi va yuksalishidek ezgu maqsadga yo'naltirilgan barcha qarashlarni o'zida jamlagan.

"Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch" asari xalqimiz uchun eng buyuk boylik bo'lib kelgan ma'naviyatning ma'no-mazmunini to'laqonli o'zida jamlay olgan yuksak na'muna sanaladi. Asarda ma'naviyat, uning inson va jamiyat hayotidagi o'rni va ahamiyati, keng qamrovli fikr va xulosalar orqali tahlil etilgan. Asarda "Ma'naviy tahdid" tushunchasiga e'tibor qaratilib, turli mafkuraviy xurujlarning milliy va diniy tomirlarimizga bolta urishi haqida so'z boradi. Bunday holatlarning qalqib yuzaga chiqishining oldini faqat insonlarning, avvalambor yoshlarimizning iymon-e'tiqodini mustahkamlash, irodasini baquvvat qilish, ularni o'z mustaqil fikriga ega bo'lgan barkamol insonlar etib tarbiyalash orqaligina olish mumkinligini, mustaqillik tafakkuri, ma'naviyatini shakllantirish, maqsad, vazifa, vositalari yo'llarini izlab topish, hayotga joriy etish orqali hal etish mumkinligi aytib o'tiladi.² Bu borada otanonalar, ustoz-murabbiylar ushbu masalada hushyorlikni yo'qotmasligi, yoshlar tarbiyasida aslo beparvolikka berilishi mumkin emasligi ta'kidlanadi. Ma'naviyat haqida so'z borar ekan uni yosh avlod qalbiga singdirish mashaqqatli va shuningdek doimiy faoliyat ekani, uni tizimli ravishda tashkil etish esa, maqsadga erishishning birdan-bir ustuvor yo'li ekani uqtiriladi. Shu sababli ham asarda ta'lim-tarbiya sohasi, matbuot, televedeniye, internet va boshqa ommaviy axborot vositalari, teatr, kino, adabiyot, musiqa, rassomlik va haykaltaroshlik san'atigacha, ya'ni inson qalbi va tafakkuriga ta'sir o'tkazadigan barcha sohalardagi faoliyatimizni xalqning ma'naviy

² Karimov I.A. Milliy istiqloq mafkurasi – xalq e'tiqodi va buyuk kelajakka ishonchdir. – T.: O'zbekiston, 1998. -B.13- 14.

ehtiyoji, zamon talablariga mos ravishda kuchaytirish zarurligi yana bir bor ta'kidlanadi.³

Buyuk jadidchi bobomiz Abdulla Avloniya aytganidek: **“Tarbiya biz uchun yo hayot – yo mamot, yo najot – yo halokat, yo saodat – yo falokat masalasidir”** degan chuqur ma'noli so'zlari naqadar haqiqat ekanini bugun, har qachongidan ham yaxshi anglaymiz. Chunki o'tayotgan vaqt shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki tarbiya va ma'naviyat qanchalik muhim ekanligini.

Undan tashqari biz uchun eng katta yangilik bo'lgan “umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida “tarbiya” fanini bosqichma-bosqich amaliyotga joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida” O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori tasdiqlandi. **Umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalari o'quvchilari uchun “Tarbiya” fani konsepsiyasi ham ishlab chiqildi.**

Mazkur Konsepsiya O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi, O'zbekiston Respublikasining “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi, “Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida”gi qonunlari, xalqaro huquqning umume'tirof etilgan hujjatlari, xususan “Bola huquqlari to'g'risida”gi, “Bola huquqlarining kafolatlari to'g'risida”gi konvensiyalar, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining “Yoshlar-2030” strategiyasi hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasining ta'lim to'g'risidagi qonunchilik hujjatlariga asoslanadi

Konsepsiyada belgilangan vazifalar O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi talablari, Uzlüksiz ma'naviy tarbiya konsepsiyasi, milliy va jahondagi ilg'or tajribalar, mamlakatimizdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy o'zgarishlar bilan uyg'un ravishda amalga oshiriladi.

Konsepsiya umumiy o'rta ta'lim tizimida o'quvchilarning yoshiga mos ma'naviy rivojlanishini ta'minlash va faol fuqarolik kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish maqsadida umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida o'qitilayotgan “Milliy istiqlol g'oyasi: asosiy tushuncha va tamoyillar” turkumiga kiruvchi fanlar “Odobnoma”, “Vatan tuyg'usi”, “Milliy istiqlol g'oyasi va ma'naviyat asoslari”, “Ma'naviyat asoslari”, “Dunyo dinlari tarixi” fanlarini birlashtirgan yagona Tarbiya fanining asosiy yo'nalishlarini belgilab beradi. Shu maqsadda, Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi, Singapur, Yaponiya, Koreya Respublikasi, Avstraliya, Germaniya, Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya va Rossiya Federatsiyasi kabi davlatlarning tajribalari o'rganildi, amaldagi fanlarning o'quv dasturlari har tomonlama qiyosiy tahlil qilindi.

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NATIONAL CULTURAL AND COGNITIVE SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT OF MAN IN SPANISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: A model of the concept about person for anthropological analysis based on the individual, culture, society and knowledge is proposed. The concept about person is a key conceptual element for the anthropological knowledge about human beings. Anthropology understands that its importance should not be limited to the Western concept, but to include elements from other perspectives that show its obvious relevance. Based on this study: the unity between sensitivity and thought is added, the duality between inside and outside, the ontogeny process of becoming a person, the systemic and relational nature, the animal part in the concept and the evolutionary value that people have.

Keywords: person, concept, anthropology, biocultural being, perspectives, sensitivity, study

Introducción. Semantic breadth and its structure constitute the keys to the scientific concepts that explain reality to us. In this work, proposals are made to complement the content and structure of the concept of person that are useful to anthropology. Boethius (449) proposed the five elements that make a being a person: a) possess substance, which excludes being such by accident, b) constitutes a complete nature, c) subsists by itself, d) can be separated from what exists and this sense allows to assign this character to Christ, e) is of a rational nature. These five characteristics are as related as they are current.

Literature review: The history of the concept of person in the West (Boethius, 449; Cock, 1947; Copleston, 1950; Craemer, 1983; Laín Entralgo, 1997; Sapontzis, 1981; Teichman, 1985; Zavala Olalde, 2010) allows us to affirm that it has four characteristic notes: appearance, essence, consciousness and identity. That is, when one thinks of the person in the West, a relationship is established with what is observable and what one appears to be at the same time; whoever knows that he is a person recognizes something in himself that belongs to him as a substantial foundation. Thus, he knows that he has a consciousness by which he knows that he is and sees himself identified by his sociocultural environment, that is, he has an assigned identity that he himself recognizes for himself.

Despite the semantic richness of the concept, a series of anthropological investigations in Mexico show that it can be expanded. This paper provides elements

based on the concepts held by some indigenous groups in our country. The texts were selected because they explicitly seek to understand the person. Despite being valuable contributions, such as the extensive and well-known research by López Austin (1980 and 1990), they were not considered because the concept was not an object of research, but rather a result of it.

The paper highlights the importance of the person for anthropology and the openness it has to understand human reality in its cultural diversity. This perspective is situated in the Mexican context of understanding the person; it is therefore the contribution that anthropological work in our country can make in the context of its study. Therefore, this article is an example of how anthropological work in Mexico generates relevant contributions to fundamental concepts of the Western tradition.

Research Methodology. By universality I convey the idea that a person is a sociocultural construction of individuals that characterizes their way of life in any human social group. As such a process of socialization, identity and consciousness, it can be observed in all cultural groups, regardless of their variability, and can be considered a universal character for human beings. The author of the idea is Marcel Mauss (1938).

In 1938 Mauss wrote a broad work in which he first proposed the universal existence of the concept. He identified that in each cultural group at least one notion of person can be found, which, although it is different from one group to another, is comparable to a mode of sociocultural existence proper to the human being.

Cultural variability is such that the semantic content can be the result of three different ways of thinking and identifying people. The possibilities are: a) recognizing that every human being is a person from birth, b) recognizing that only some types of human beings are people, and c) identifying that once a phase of development has been passed, a human being is transformed and can be recognized as a person.

In all cases, it is a cultural construction in the individual that is made and in the concept that belongs to the language system. Being a person is answering the question: who am I? As well as it is a necessary answer to how should I be in society? Likewise, a system of meanings arises that give coherence to the individual response in the cultural context.

In the presence of the person as a cultural unit, the question arises: why do people exist? (Barresi, 1999). This question will lead me to present the evolutionary value of the same and its conceptualization, which I will do towards the end of the text. For now, it shows us that the Western concept is not the only way of thinking about the person, and even that the concept from the West still exposes doubts.

The importance of the concept of person in anthropology is evident in the research that is carried out in Mexico. I consider whether it is possible to speak of the human being as a sociocultural entity without mentioning, tangentially or directly, some aspect related to the person. When dealing with the subject, we qualify something about the

human being. Anthropology is born precisely from this adjectivization, its cultural being, to take it as an object of study (Wallerstein, 1990). In this sense, I will show examples of the relevance of the concept of person in the anthropology that is done in Mexico.

Let us see to what extent some indigenous groups in Mexico allow us to access a more complete conceptual system of the concept of person to understand the cultural existence of people.

Analysis and results. Ruth Rosas Mérida's (2006) work with the ódami presents a creative argument for the concept that I analyze in this work. "The person supposes a process that involves the possession of a body, which will condense in it a set of collective representations of the group" (Rosas Mérida, 2006: 89). The notion is an inseparable element within a symbolic set of the ódami that is part of the traditional worldview that is centered on a complex unity between personal development and the environment of social relations.

The study of the ódami life cycle allows Rosas Mérida to establish phases of development from early childhood in which one is not a full person, since one is learning to think and act. At this stage of life, as the heart is the receptacle of feeling and thinking for the ódami, it is said that it has not yet finished developing. Throughout childhood and adolescence, the ódami "learn to think in order to become people" (Rosas Mérida, 2006: 125). Learning to think is possible when one thinks with the heart and with the head. It is in youth when the ódami possess both thinking in harmony, when they can be good ódami, which means that they possess tranquility and peace that they express in their relationship with the social environment.

The person in these indigenous groups is, once again, a unity of dissimilar elements. Some of it comes from outside, another part is inherent, but it is only the unity that provides its constitution. This perspective shows us a profound reflection on what influences being a person and the role that each one has.

In immediate perspectives, the person is directly associated with individuality; however, the concepts mentioned allow us to assure that it is at the same time the individual and the society from which he comes. Although the consciousness of individuality belongs to the person, it also depends on a social and cultural construction that makes him who he is.

The concept of person has an evolutionary value only insofar as the person has a biocultural life. Through the ontogeny of individuals as persons, it is possible for key concepts, such as that of person, to be integrated into their way of seeing the world and of recognizing themselves in it. The concept becomes a part of the person as are their feelings and as part of their thoughts.

The above is not enough to establish its evolutionary value, but it is necessary to resort to the importance of ontogeny in the process. Ontogeny has an impact on phylogeny because ontogeny creates phylogeny (Garstang, 1921). If cultural groups

have an influence on the existence of people, and if people are units of variability subject to evolutionary processes, then sociocultural evolution is possible insofar as ontogeny provides people based on a concept of how to be recognized in the cultural group.

For the above, I consider two answers to the question why people exist? One is that the ontogeny of the person has a value in the evolutionary process and the other is that there is a concept that has its realization in the ontogeny of individuals as persons. By joining these two answers we have an evolutionary mechanism. The answer to why people exist? has a solution through the explanatory understanding of the semantic and ontogenic role and its anthropological repercussions.

Conclusions. The concept of person is a key element in the development of the humanities. Its long history in Western thought does not leave aside the possibility of being expanded in its explanation of the human. When we analyze some concepts of person in Mexican indigenous groups we realize that it is enriched.

The concept is a cultural explanation of how the human being should be considered for living in a specific sociocultural environment. It means the form of recognition, identity and belonging. There are many elements that characterize it and the person emerges from the systemic interaction between all of them.

In addition to the notes of the concept of person that the West has developed, we can add that it is not limited to the rational being, but to its unity as a way of life. It also has an internal reality that is opposed to an external one, it means a process of development, it constitutes a systematic unit of understanding of the human and is not isolated from its animal nature. Finally, its evolutionary value can be considered, which explains its existence in each ethnic group.

A concept of person in this sense constitutes a unit of analysis in anthropology, it has the capacity to be a unit of analysis in evolutionary anthropology and as an understanding of the human being in his biocultural experience. If the concept is structured with the person as the core of systemic interaction, knowledge, culture and the social, it fosters the emergence of our general understanding. The resulting system allows for comparing the various cultural groups in their unity and diversity.

The structure of the concept is conducive to providing an overview of how the person is understood in a cultural group, how the notion may have been transformed historically, what are the points of coincidence with other groups and of difference. This is how the structure proposed in this work aims to support the theoretical development that is being developed in anthropology regarding the concept of person.

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**BANDLIKKA KO`MAKLASHISH JAMG'ARMASI
MABLAG'LARINING MOLIYAVIY NAZORATI**

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Kambag'allikni qisqartirish va bandlik bosh boshqarmasi

Jamg'arama mablaglaridan foydalanish bo'limi boshlig'i

Annotatsiya. Maqolada bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasini boshqarishda moliyaviy nazorat mexanizmlari o'rganilib, uning shaffofligi, hisobdorligi va resurslarni optimallashtirishdagi samaradorligiga e'tibor qaratilgan. Tadqiqot mavjud moliyaviy nazorat tizimlarini tahlil qiladi, asosiy muammolarni baholaydi va bandlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash tashabbuslarida moliyaviy boshqaruvni takomillashtirish bo'yicha yaxshilanishlarni taklif qiladi. Jamg'armani boshqarish amaliyotini baholash uchun adabiyotlarni ko'rib chiqish, sifatli tahlil va amaliy tadqiqotlar usullarining kombinatsiyasi qo'llaniladi. Topilmalar resurslarni samarali taqsimlash va ulardan foydalanishni rag'batlantirishda mustahkam moliyaviy nazorat choralarning muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Moliyaviy nazorat, Bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasi, hisobdorlik, shaffoflik, resurslarni optimallashtirish, moliyaviy boshqaruv, davlat mablag'larini boshqarish.

Bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasi bandlik imkoniyatlarini oshirish, ish o'rgatish va boshqa tegishli dasturlarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan moliyaviy resurslarni taqdim etish orqali shaxslar va jamoalarni qo'llab-quvvatlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Jamg'armaning samarali moliyaviy nazorati ajratilgan resurslardan belgilangan maqsadlarga erishish uchun samarali foydalanishni ta'minlash uchun juda muhimdir. Biroq, davlat mablag'larini boshqarish ko'pincha noto'g'ri taqsimlash, noto'g'ri foydalanish va shaffoflikning yo'qligi kabi muammolarga duch keladi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, qoidabuzarliklarning oldini olish va resurslardan maqsadli foydalanilishini ta'minlash uchun kuchli moliyaviy nazorat zarur. Ushbu maqola Bandlikka ko'maklashish fondini tartibga soluvchi mavjud moliyaviy nazorat mexanizmlarini tahlil qilish, ularning samaradorligini baholash va moliyaviy hisobdorlikni oshirish choralarni taklif qilishga qaratilgan.

Bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasi tarkibidagi mablag'larning moliyaviy nazorati odatda bandlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlari uchun ajratilgan resurslarning to'g'ri boshqaruvi, shaffofligi va hisobdorligini ta'minlash uchun bir nechta asosiy tadbirlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu erda asosiy komponentlar:

Byudjetni rejalashtirish va taqsimlash

Bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasi uchun byudjetni rejalashtirish va taqsimlash

Maqsad:

Asosiy maqsad bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasining maqsadlariga mos keladigan mablag'larning samarali taqsimlanishini ta'minlashdan iborat:

Ish o'rinlarini yaratish: yangi ish imkoniyatlarini yaratadigan tashabbuslarni qo'llab-quvvatlash.

O'qitish va malaka: bozor talablarini qondirish uchun ishchi kuchini to'ldirish yoki qayta to'ldirishga qaratilgan moliyalashtirish dasturlari.

Ishsizlik nafaqasi: ishdan bo'shagan yoki iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklarga duch kelgan shaxslarga moddiy yordam ko'rsatish.

Jarayon Haqida Umumiy Ma'lumot:

Strategik Rejalashtirish:

- Ustuvorliklarni baholash: iqtisodiy va bandlik tendentsiyalari asosida aniq maqsadlarni aniqlang. Masalan, ishsizlik darajasi yuqori bo'lgan hududlarga ish o'rinlari yaratish yoki o'quv dasturlari uchun ko'proq mablag ' kerak bo'lishi mumkin.

- Prognoz va maqsadlarni belgilash: o'lchanadigan natijalarga mablag ' ajratilishini ta'minlash uchun yaratiladigan ish o'rinlari soni, o'qitiladigan odamlar yoki nafaqa oladigan shaxslar kabi asosiy ko'rsatkichlarni aniqlang.

Fondni Ajratish:

- Ish o'rinlarini yaratish dasturlari: byudjetning bir qismini jamoat ishlari loyihalari, kichik biznes uchun subsidiyalar yoki yangi ish o'rinlarini ochishga bevosita hissa qo'shadigan boshlang'ich inkubatsiya dasturlari kabi tashabbuslarga ajrating.

- Ta'lim va ta'lim: qo'llab-quvvatlash, kasb-hunar ta'lim, upskilling kurslari, va sanoat rohatlariga malaka dasturlari ish qobiliyatini oshirish kerak.

- Ishsizlik nafaqasi: byudjetning ajratilgan qismi ijtimoiy ta'minot tarmog'ini, jumladan, ishsizlik sug'urtasi yoki to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yordamni qoplashiga ishonch hosil qiling.

Dasturni amalga oshirish va Monitoring qilish:

- Dastur menejerlari yoki manfaatdor tomonlarga fondlarni taqsimlash bo'yicha aniq ko'rsatmalar yaratish, hisobdorlik va shaffoflikni ta'minlash.

- Strategik maqsadlarga muvofiqlikni ta'minlash uchun fondan foydalanishni doimiy ravishda kuzatib borish.

- Dasturning ishlashi va tanazzul yoki ishchi kuchi tanqisligi kabi kutilmagan iqtisodiy o'zgarishlarga asoslangan tuzatishlar.

Hisobot va baholash:

- Muntazam moliyaviy hisobotlar va baholashlar mablag'lardan samarali foydalanishni va kerakli natijalarga erishishni ta'minlaydi.

- Ish o'rinlarini yaratish va o'qitish dasturlari belgilangan maqsadlarga javob berishini tahlil qilish va kerak bo'lganda resurslarni qayta taqsimlash.

Monitoring Xarajatlari

Xarajatlarni Monitoring qilish moliyaviy resurslardan samarali va rejalashtirilgan byudjetlarga mos ravishda foydalanishni ta'minlash uchun juda muhimdir. Maqsad Real vaqt rejimida haqiqiy xarajatlarni kuzatib borish, uni byudjet bilan taqqoslash va tuzatish choralari uchun bayroqning og'ishlarini belgilashdir. Buni qanday amalga oshirish mumkinligi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot:

Maqsad:

- Byudjetga muvofiqlikni ta'minlash: mablag'larning ortiqcha sarflanishi yoki noto'g'ri taqsimlanishining oldini olish uchun tasdiqlangan moliyaviy rejaga muvofiq xarajatlarni nazorat qilish.

- Chetlanishlarni erta aniqlang: potentsial moliyaviy noto'g'ri boshqaruvni bartaraf etish uchun Real vaqt rejimida har qanday nomuvofiqliklar yoki noodatiy xarajatlar tartibini aniqlang.

- Moliyaviy qarorlarni optimallashtirish: moliyaviy rejalarni tuzatish, resurslarni qayta taqsimlash yoki keraksiz xarajatlarni nazorat qilish uchun o'z vaqtida ma'lumot berish.

Moliyaviy Kuzatuv Dasturi:

- Misollar: QuickBooks, Xero, SAP, Oracle Financials.

- Ushbu vositalar korxonalariga daromad va xarajatlarni kuzatish, hisob-fakturalarni boshqarish va Real vaqtda moliyaviy hisobotlarni tuzish imkonini beradi.

Haqiqiy vaqtda Monitoring tizimlari:

- Xususiyatlari: bu tizimlar uchun mo'ljallangan:

- Real vaqt xarajatlarini kuzatib boring.

- Haqiqiy xarajatlarni ajratilgan byudjet bilan Solishtiring.

- Byudjetdan avtomatik ravishda bayroq va hisobot berish.

- Overspending yoki noto'g'ri uchun ogohlantirishlar beradi.

Dashboards:

- Xarajat tendentsiyalari va byudjetga rioya qilishni tasavvur qilish uchun markazlashtirilgan boshqaruv panelidan foydalanish mumkin.

- Moliyaviy salomatlikni har tomonlama ko'rish uchun turli xil dasturiy ta'minot bilan birlashishi mumkin.

Avtomatlashtirish bilan maxsus jadvallar:

- Kichikroq operatsiyalar uchun Excel yoki Google Sheets kabi vositalarni xarajatlarni kuzatish uchun sozlash mumkin.

- Avtomatlashtirish bilan (masalan, makros yoki skriptlardan foydalangan holda) u Real vaqtda sarf-xarajatlarni kuzatishi, jadvallar yaratishi va byudjetdagi tafovutlarni ta'kidlashi mumkin.

Audit va muvofiqlik

- Ichki audit: siyosat, protsedura va qoidalarga muvofiqligini tekshirish uchun mas'ul bo'lgan ichki guruh yoki bo'linma tomonidan o'tkaziladi.

- Tashqi audit: moliyaviy hisobotlarning to'g'ri bo'lishi va mablag'lardan to'g'ri foydalanilishini ta'minlash uchun mustaqil auditorlar tomonidan o'tkaziladi.

- Muvofiqlik: jamg'arma qonuniy va me'yoriy talablarga, shu jumladan soliq qonunlari, mehnat qonunlari va hisobot majburiyatlariga rioya qilishini ta'minlash.

Maqsad:

Shaffof va muntazam hisobotlarning asosiy maqsadi fondning moliyaviy holati to'g'risida aniqlik va hisobdorlikni saqlashdir. Bu manfaatdor tomonlar, shu jumladan davlat idoralari, jamoatchilik va xususiy donorlar o'rtasida fondning moliyaviy salomatligi to'g'risida aniq tasavvur berish orqali ishonchni qozonish uchun juda muhimdir.

Hisobot turlari:

Oylik Moliyaviy Hisobot:

- Chastotasi: har oyning oxirida tayyorlanadi.
- Tarkibi:
 - Oy davomida olingan daromad.
 - Operatsiyalar va fond faoliyati uchun sarflangan xarajatlar.
 - Fondning moliyaviy holatining surati.
- Auditoriya: tez-tez nazorat qilish uchun ichki manfaatdor tomonlar, menejment va potentsial donorlar.

Choraklik Moliyaviy Hisobotlar:

- Chastotasi: har uch oyda.
- Tarkibi:
 - Chorak davomida to'plangan daromad va xarajatlar.
 - Prognozlarga nisbatan moliyaviy tendentsiyalar va tafovutlarni tahlil qilish.
 - Jamg'arma faoliyatini amalga oshirish va ularning umumiy moliyaga ta'siri.
- Auditoriya: Kengash a'zolari, asosiy donorlar va tegishli nazorat organlari.

Yillik Moliyaviy Hisobot:

- Chastotasi: yiliga bir marta, moliyaviy yilni qamrab oladi.
- Tarkibi:
 - Barcha daromadlar, xarajatlar va aktivlar/majburiyatlarni har tomonlama ko'rib chiqish.
 - Huquqiy va me'yoriy muvofiqlik uchun tekshirilgan moliyaviy hisobotlar.
 - Jamg'arma faoliyatining umumiy ta'sirini, shu jumladan muvaffaqiyat hikoyalari yoki muvaffaqiyatsizliklarini baholash.
- Auditoriya: Davlat idoralari, yirik donorlar, keng jamoatchilik va boshqa tashqi manfaatdor tomonlar.

Moliyaviy hisobotlarning asosiy vazifalari:

- Daromad va xarajatlarning shaffofligi: daromad va xarajatlarning barcha manbalari qayd etilishi va oshkor qilinishini ta'minlash.

- Ta'sirni baholash: fondning moliyaviy resurslari uning maqsadlariga qanday ajratilishini va benefitsiarlarga ta'sirini namoyish eting.

- Javobgarlik: normativ talablar va donorlarning talablarini qondirish uchun mas'uliyatli moliyaviy boshqaruvning dalillarini taqdim eting.

Xatarlarni Boshqarish

- Maqsad: mablag'larni noto'g'ri ishlatish yoki noto'g'ri taqsimlashga olib keladigan har qanday xavflarni aniqlash va kamaytirish.

- Asboblar: xavflarni baholash va nazorat qilish, masalan, katta xarajatlar uchun ikki tomonlama imzo qo'yish, vazifalarni ajratishni ta'minlash va firibgarlikni aniqlash tizimlari.

Ishlashni Baholash

- Maqsad: mablag'lar belgilangan natijalarga erishayotganini baholang.

- Metrikalar: asosiy ko'rsatkichlar (KPI) yaratilgan ish o'rinlari sonini, ishsizlik darajasini yoki jamg'arma dasturlari orqali o'qitilgan yoki ishga joylashtirilganlar sonini o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Ushbu sohalarning birortasi yoki ularni aniq stsenariylarda qanday qo'llash mumkinligi haqida batafsil ma'lumot olishni xohlaysizmi?

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasining joriy moliyaviy nazorat mexanizmlari resurslarni samarali va shaffof boshqarishni ta'minlash uchun etarli emas. Shaffoflikning yo'qligi va zaif auditorlik jarayonlari hisobdorlik uchun muhim to'siqlardir. Bundan tashqari, byudjetdan ortiqcha mablag' sarflanishining oldini olish uchun yanada mustahkam moliyaviy nazorat zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Mablag'lardan samarali foydalanishni ta'minlash uchun manfaatdor tomonlarni, ayniqsa benefitsiarlarni jalb qilish juda muhimdir. Bundan tashqari, moliyaviy boshqaruv dasturlari va real vaqtda hisobot berish kabi zamonaviy texnologik vositalardan foydalanish fondning moliyaviy boshqaruvini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin.

Xulosalar

Bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasining samarali moliyaviy nazorati bandlik imkoniyatlarini rag'batlantirish va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun zarurdir. Ushbu tadqiqot hozirgi moliyaviy nazorat doirasidagi asosiy kamchiliklarni, shu jumladan shaffoflikning etishmasligi, samarasiz tekshiruvlar va manfaatdor tomonlarning etarli emasligini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish fondlarni boshqarish samaradorligini oshirish va resurslardan maqsadli foydalanilishini ta'minlash uchun juda muhimdir.

Shaffoflikni oshirish: jamg'arma mablag'lari va xarajatlari to'g'risida muntazam hisobotlarni nashr etish orqali moliyaviy ma'lumotlarga jamoatchilikning kirishini yaxshilash kerak.

Audit amaliyotini takomillashtirish: auditorlar zamonaviy audit texnikasi bo'yicha o'qitilishi kerak va moliyaviy audit fondan foydalanish samaradorligini baholash uchun samaradorlik auditi bilan to'ldirilishi kerak.

Texnologik echimlarni amalga oshirish: moliyaviy boshqaruv dasturlarining integratsiyasi fondan foydalanishni Real vaqtda kuzatishni osonlashtirishi va javobgarlikni yaxshilashi mumkin.

Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish: mablag'lar maqsadli aholi ehtiyojlarini qondirishini ta'minlash uchun manfaatdor tomonlar, shu jumladan Benefitsiarlar bilan muntazam maslahatlashuvlar institutsionalizatsiya qilinishi kerak.

Institutsional salohiyatni kuchaytirish: o'quv va resurslarni taqsimlash orqali fondni boshqarish uchun mas'ul bo'lgan muassasalarning salohiyatini oshirish samarali moliyaviy nazoratni ta'minlash uchun juda muhimdir.

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TIMELINE OF TV

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Abstract: This is a complete history of television, who invented it, and when, including important milestones in the development of TV. The Invention of Television

Key words: Television, history, scientists, improved, electronic

Аннотация: Это полная история телевидения, кто и когда его изобрел, включая важные вехи в развитии телевидения. Изобретение телевидения.

Ключевые слова: Телевидение, история, ученый, усовершенствованное, электронное.

Annotatsiya: Bu televideniening to'liq tarixi, uni kim va qachon ixtiro qilgani, jumladan, televidenie rivojlanishidagi muhim bosqichlar. Televideniya ixtirosi.

Kalit so'zlar: Televideniya, tarix, olim, takomillashtirilgan, elektron

Television was invented in 1884. It took more than a decade for the first TV set to be created and marketed. Even then, it was seen as a novelty and not much else. In fact, only around 50 people had televisions at all! However, in just a few decades, television became one of the most innovative forms of entertainment ever created -- and its role has changed significantly since then. Since the 1940s and 1950s, when television first arrived on the scene and profoundly altered the world, viewers' viewing habits have undergone a significant shift. TV technology has progressively improved over the years: color TV debuted in the 1960s, then cable in the 1970s, VCRs in the 1980s, and high-definition in the late 1990s. In the twenty-first century, viewers are just as likely to watch programs on tablets, computers, and cell phones as they are on televisions. Surprisingly, though, all of these technological advancements were really just enhancements to a fundamental system that has existed since the late 1930s and has even older roots.

Television broadcasts can be distributed over the air by VHF and UHF radio signals from terrestrial transmitting stations, by microwave signals from Earth orbiting satellites, or by wired transmission to individual consumers by cable TV. Many countries have moved away from the original analog radio transmission methods and now use digital television standards, providing additional operating features and conserving radio spectrum bandwidth for more profitable uses. Television programming can also be distributed over the Internet. Television broadcasting may be funded by advertising revenue, by private or governmental organizations prepared to underwrite the cost, or in some countries, by television license fees paid by owners of receivers. Some services, especially carried by cable or satellite, are paid by subscriptions. Television broadcasting is supported by continuing technical developments such as long-haul microwave

networks, which allow distribution of programming over a wide geographic area. Video recording methods allow programming to be edited and replayed for later use. Three-dimensional television has been used commercially but has not received wide consumer acceptance owing to the limitations of display methods.

The availability of various types of archival storage media such as Betamax and VHS tapes, LaserDiscs, high-capacity hard disk drives, CDs, DVDs, flash drives, high-definition HD DVDs and Blu-ray Discs, and cloud digital video recorders has enabled viewers to watch pre-recorded material—such as movies—at home on their own time schedule. For many reasons, especially the convenience of remote retrieval, the storage of television and video programming now also occurs on the cloud (such as the video-on-demand service by Netflix). At the end of the first decade of the 2000s, digital television transmissions greatly increased in popularity. Another development was the move from standard-definition television (SDTV) (576i, with 576 interlaced lines of resolution and 480i) to high-definition television (HDTV), which provides a resolution that is substantially higher. HDTV may be transmitted in different formats: 1080p, 1080i and 720p. Since 2010, with the invention of smart television, Internet television has increased the availability of television programs and movies via the Internet through streaming video services such as Netflix, Amazon Prime Video, iPlayer and Hulu. In 2013, 79% of the world's households owned a television set.[2] The replacement of earlier cathode-ray tube (CRT) screen displays with compact, energy-efficient, flat-panel alternative technologies such as LCDs (both fluorescent-backlit and LED), OLED displays, and plasma displays was a hardware revolution that began with computer monitors in the late 1990s. Most television sets sold in the 2000s were flat-panel, mainly LEDs. Major manufacturers announced the discontinuation of CRT, Digital Light Processing (DLP), plasma, and even fluorescent-backlit LCDs by the mid-2010s.[3][4] In the near future, LEDs are expected to be gradually replaced by OLEDs.[5] Also, major manufacturers have announced that they will increasingly produce smart TVs in the mid-2010s.[6][7][8] Smart TVs with integrated Internet and Web 2.0 functions became the dominant form of television by the late 2010s.[9]

Television signals were initially distributed only as terrestrial television using high-powered radio-frequency television transmitters to broadcast the signal to individual television receivers. Alternatively, television signals are distributed by coaxial cable or optical fiber, satellite systems and, since the 2000s via the Internet. Until the early 2000s, these were transmitted as analog signals, but a transition to digital television was expected to be completed worldwide by the late 2010s. A standard television set consists of multiple internal electronic circuits, including a tuner for receiving and decoding broadcast signals. A visual display device that lacks a tuner is correctly called a video monitor rather than a television

Television Regardless of whether the TV is good or bad, when you are inside you can deal with the world on your terms. The very worst news can be absorbed and

normalized in the familiar surroundings of your own abode. An earthquake in Asia? What is on the other side? A famine in Africa? Let us put the kettle on. Like listening to a storm from within the safety of a sturdy building, watching television is both unsettling and reassuring. While the content may be moving, you always remain at home. Again, it's an attraction that can also be repulsive. I recall watching Live Aid in 1985 and feeling distinctly nauseous when film of starving Ethiopians was shown with the Cars' song "Drive" ("Who's going to drive you home tonight?") playing over the top as if it were some sort of misconceived rock video. That event, too, was an example of television's curious paradox – the way it bring us together in our separate homes, unifying and atomizing at one and the same time. There have been countless predictions and received wisdoms about television since I first started taking notice of what was said about it. When I was a child it was trumpeted that British drama – gritty, naturalistic and socially engaged – was far superior to that of, well, anywhere else, but in particular television in America. But if that were ever true, it became progressively less true, especially in the 1990s, and then became an exercise in the most deluded wishful thinking when HBO and other American cable stations brought us *The Sopranos*, *Six Feet Under*, *The Wire* and several more expansively ambitious series. As American cinema, which once produced intelligent adult films, has regressed into childish absurdities, so has American television revived the fortunes of creative filmmakers and an industry-load of talented but largely unknown actors. What a shame that this year saw the death of James Gandolfini (alias Tony Soprano), one of the greatest of them all. It is hard to imagine that British TV, despite its enormous wealth, will ever produce something of a similar scope and brilliance. There are signs that, as in the case of this year's insidiously terrifying *The Fall*, it can still do a very slick version of gritty. Nevertheless, will it ever rediscover the glory days of *The Singing Detective* and *Boys from the Blackstuff*, complex, authored pieces that spoke of our times and our memories and the culture at large? It would be nice to think so. However, there is much more to television than signature dramas. There is, for instance, sport. Critically speaking, no one seems to take televised sport very seriously. Thanks to Nick Hornby, we may have come a long way since Martin Amis complained of "intellectual football lovers" being forced to "cringe and hide". However, the idea still persists that televised sport is just sport captured on camera. In fact, televised sport is much more than that. When I first started watching, the viewer was left in no doubt that he was in a far inferior position to a spectator. Nowadays you pity the poor fan at the match missing out on the divine pleasures of seeing the same event on TV. Divine? Yes, because modern televised sport – and specifically modern televised football – has turned the viewer into an omniscient, if not yet omnipotent, god. Much of this sporting revolution in television is down to Sky Sports, and let's face it, no one – unless you work for him – is in a hurry to praise a Rupert Murdoch enterprise. However, credit where it's due. Up until its disastrous live-studio-audience launch of its Premier League coverage last month, Sky Sports has scarcely put a foot wrong – Richard Keys notwithstanding

Therefore, television will continue to beguile and bore, frustrate and fascinate for the near future. Moreover, that is just fine, because as long as the box continues to bring in the outside, there is no need to think outside the box.

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MAGNETIC RESISTANCE OF YBaCuO, GdBaCuO HTSC TAPES IRRADIATED WITH 1–5 MeV ELECTRONS AND ^{60}Co GAMMA RAYS

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Abstract. The article presents Hall effect (80–320 K at magnetic field 0.556 Tesla) data in YBCO, GdBCO microfilm on 276-steel tape with metal coating exposed. The tape samples were irradiated with an electron beam with an energy of 5 MeV at currents of 400 nA and 1 μA with fluences of 10^{14} , $5 \cdot 10^{14}$ and 10^{15} el/cm² in air at 273 K and ^{60}Co gamma-quanta of 1.17–1.33 MeV in the dose range 10^5 – 10^6 R at liquid nitrogen (77 K). This irradiation resulted in structure modification of microinterfaces YBCO-AgCu, ten times decrease in the magnetoresistance $> T_c$, increase in the 2-nd type phase transition steep. Below the radiation damage level of destroying the superconducting state, we found such structure modifications, when magnetic flux pinning centers are generated at the concentration of 10^{16} – 10^{17} cm⁻³ and both T_c and J_c increase. Such an optimized current vortex state exists in 80–320 K. As irradiation with 1–5 MeV electron and 1.17–1.33 MeV gamma flux do not produce long living radio-nuclides, it is affordable for industrial technology of radiation treatment of long cable by rewinding across the flux.

Key words: HTSC tape, YBCO, GdBCO, electron irradiation, ^{60}Co gamma-irradiation, defect ordering, superconducting transition of the second type, magnetoresistance, radiation technologies, pinning centers.

МАГНИТНОЕ СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ ВТСП ЛЕНТ YBaCuO, GdBaCuO,
ОБЛУЧЕННЫХ ЭЛЕКТРОНАМИ С ЭНЕРГИЕЙ 1–5 МэВ И ГАММА-
ЛУЧАМИ ^{60}Co

А.А. Шодиев, М.А. Муссаева, Д.Б. Элмуротова

Аннотация. В статье представлены данные по эффекту Холла (80–320 К в магнитном поле 0,556 Тесла) в микропленке YBCO, GdBCO на ленте из стали 276 с обнаженным металлическим покрытием. Образцы лент были облучены пучком электронов с энергией 5 МэВ при токах 400 нА и 1 μA флюенсами 10^{14} ,

$5 \cdot 10^{14}$ и 10^{15} эл/см² на воздухе при 273 К и ⁶⁰Со-гамма-квантами 1,17–1,33 МэВ в интервале доз 10^5 – 10^6 Р при жидком азоте (77 К). Такое облучение привело к модификации структуры микроинтерфейсов YBCO-AgCu, уменьшению магнитосопротивления в десять раз $> T_c$, увеличению крутизны фазового перехода 2-го типа. Ниже уровня радиационного повреждения, приводящего к разрушению сверхпроводящего состояния, мы обнаружили такие модификации структуры, когда центры закрепления магнитного потока генерируются с концентрацией 10^{16} – 10^{17} см⁻³ и увеличиваются как T_c , так и J_c . Такое оптимизированное токовое вихревое состояние существует в диапазоне 80–320 К. Поскольку облучение электронами с энергией 1–5 МэВ и гамма-поток 1,17–1,33 МэВ не приводит к образованию долгоживущих радионуклидов, оно доступно для промышленной технологии радиационной обработки длинных кабелей перематка поперек потока.

Ключевые слова: ВТСП-лента, YBCO, GdBCO облучения электронами, ⁶⁰Со гамма-облучение, дефекты структуры, сверхпроводящий переход 2 рода, магнитосопротивление, радиационные технологии, центры пиннинга.

1–5 MEV ENERGIYALI ELEKTRONLAR VA ⁶⁰Co GAMMA NURLARI BILAN NURLANTIRILGAN YHO‘O‘ YBaCuO, GdBaCuO TASMALARINING MAGNIT QARSHILIGI

A.A. Shodiyev, M.A. Mussayeva, D.B. Elmurotova

Annotatsiya. Maqolada tasma shaklidagi metal qoplamali 276 po'lat taglikka o'tqazilgan YBCO, GdBCO mikroplyonkalarining Hall effektida (magnit maydoni 0,556 Tesla, harorat 80–320 K oralig'ida) o'lchangan ma'lumotlari keltirilgan. Tasmalar namunalari 400 nA va 1 μ A toklarda flyuenslari: 10^{14} , $5 \cdot 10^{14}$ va 10^{15} el/sm² va energiyasi 5 MeV bo'lgan elektronlar bilan 273 K havoda hamda 1,17–1,33 MeV energiyali ⁶⁰Со gamma-nurlarida suyuq azot (77 K) da 10^5 – 10^6 R dozalar oralig'ida nurlangan. Bunday nurlanish YBCO-AgCu mikrointerfeyslari strukturasi o'zgarishiga, magnit qarshilik $> T_c$ ning o'n baravar kamayishiga va 2-turdagi fazaviy o'tishning keskinligi oshishiga olib keldi. Biz o'ta'otkazgich holatning buzilishiga olib keladigan radiatsion shikastlanish darajasidan pastroqda, 10^{16} – 10^{17} sm⁻³ konsentratsiyali magnit oqimining pinning markazlari hosil bo'lganda hamda T_c va J_c larning ortib borishidagi strukturaviy modifikatsiyalarni aniqladik. Bunday optimallashtirilgan tok girdob holati 80–320 K oralig'ida mavjud. Energiyasi 1–5 MeV bo'lgan elektronlar va 1,17–1,33 MeV energiyali gamma nurlari bilan nurlanish ta'sirida uzoq muddatli radionuklidlarning hosil bo'lmaganligi sababli undan sanoatda, uzun kabellarni nurlanish oqimi bo'ylab teskari o'rash texnologiyasi vositasida radiatsion ishlov berish orqali foydalanish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: YHO'O' tasmasi, YBCO, GdBCO elektron nurlanishi, ^{60}Co gamma nurlanishi, strukturaviy nuqsonlar, ikkinchi tur fazaviy o'tish, o'tao'tkazuvchanlik, magnitqarshilik, radiatsion texnologiyalar, pinning markazlari.

Introduction

In 1987, the first superconducting compound with a critical temperature above the boiling point of nitrogen was discovered - $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-x}$ [1]. Then it took about another 20 years to develop sophisticated technologies that ensured the production of composite tape-wires, which in their reliability could be compared with metal current conductors, for example, made of copper. The culmination of the efforts of scientists and engineers around the world was the creation of flexible long-length multilayer HTSC wires of the second generation (HTSC-2), which have a critical current density above 1 MA/cm^2 at 77 K in their own magnetic field [2]. In the 21st century, 2-nd generation HTSC wires and tapes are produced based on $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-x}$ for 200 A power cables and 500 MVA (77 K) current limiters for electrical networks, current generators (65K) for wind power plants, $\text{GdBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-x}$ for magnetic coils for 10–20 Tesla \perp c-axis (10–20 K) in accelerator and medical technology [3–5]. To achieve such high performance, technologists are developing both chemical and radiation methods for creating nano-sized pinning centers - magnetic flux capture. HTSC wires of the 1st and 2nd generations are currently commercially available are produced in lengths up to a kilometer by many companies such as SuperPower, American Superconductor, Fujikura, SuNAM, SuperOX, based on them, prototypes of electrical devices 5 of the future are created. The area of application of HTSC wires is quite extensive and in the near future will occupy almost the entire niche of special electrical engineering. In particular, we should expect their applications in medicine (proton beam therapy, magnetic resonance imaging), in the field of production and use of electricity (current limiters, induction storage devices, generators, electric motors), in the field of scientific research: magnets capable of creating strong fields with an induction of more than 25 Tesla, in high energy physics (ITER project - international experimental thermonuclear reactor), for transport purposes (magnetic trains - MAGLEV project), in military equipment (powerful small-sized on-board generators, ship demagnetization devices, railguns) [6]. In progress [7] Second-generation HTSC ribbons were irradiated with high-energy electrons of 23 MeV, as well as heavy ions $^{132}\text{Xe}^{27+}$ (167 MeV), $^{84}\text{Kr}^{17+}$ (107 MeV), $^{40}\text{Ar}^{8+}$ (48 MeV) with different fluences. Samples (SuperPower SCS 4050) irradiated with electrons with an energy of 23 MeV in the fluence range $F=1.0 \times 10^{17}$ – 3.0×10^{18} electron/cm² showed no change in critical parameters. In progress [8] it has been shown that electron irradiation leads to the appearance of macroscopic composition fluctuations in the sample (comparable to the thickness of the sample), which coexist with mesoscopic fluctuations. A decrease in T_g was also detected due to changes in oxygen deficiency and/or the appearance of displaced Cu, Y and Ba atoms.

In the normal state, a minimum resistance is observed at $T \approx 104$ K, which after irradiation shifts towards high temperatures. In progress [9], electrons with an energy of 1 MeV cause displacements in Y-Ba-Cu-O of any of the four types of atoms - O, Cu, Y and Ba. In progress [10] it has been shown that defects in the form of non-magnetic atoms lead to a decrease in T_c . Therefore, in work [8] the decrease in T_c may be caused both by an increase in oxygen deficiency and by Cu, Y and Ba atoms, incident electrons displaced from their regular positions. Thus, electron irradiation led to the emergence of macroscopic fluctuations in the concentration of defects along with the already existing mesoscopic fluctuations, and also to a decrease in T_c both due to an increase in oxygen deficiency and due to Cu, Y and Ba atoms displaced from their regular positions.

Figure 1 and Table 1 show the crystal structure of yttrium-barium-copper oxide and the physical and thermal properties of yttrium-barium-copper oxide (YBCO).

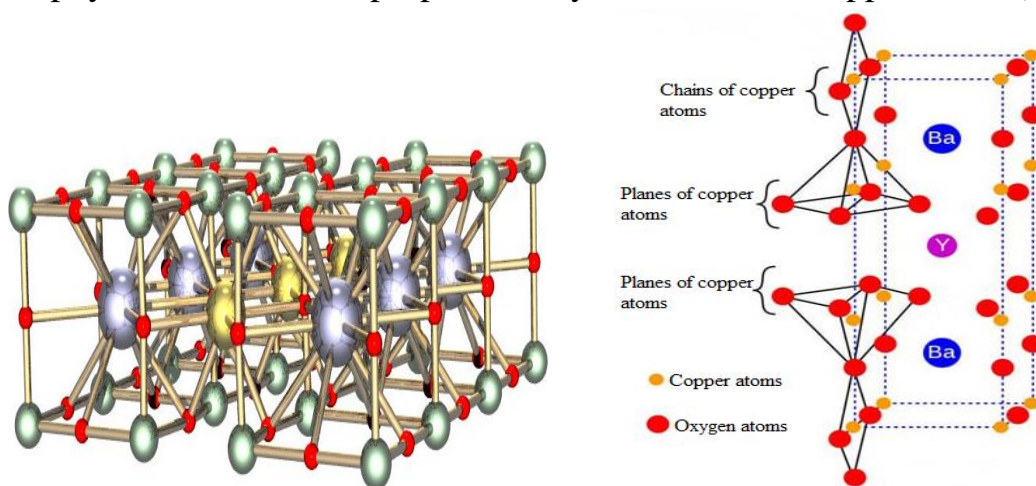


Fig.1. Crystal structure of yttrium-barium-copper oxide [11]

Table 1

Physical characteristics Yttrium - barium - copper oxide (YBCO) [1]

Yttrium Barium Copper Oxide (YBCO)	
Systematic name	Yttrium-barium-copper oxide
Chemical formula	$YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-x}$
State	Solid
Molar mass	666.19 g/mol
Density	6.3 g/cm^3 [1,11]
Melting temperature	$> 1000 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Second-generation HTSC wires are a complex layered architecture, including a metal substrate tape, buffer layers, a HTSC layer, a protective silver layer, a shunt layer and an insulation layer (Fig. 2).

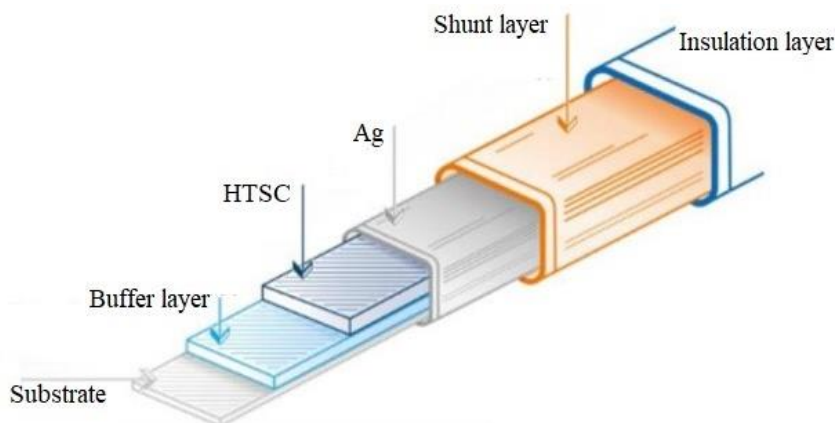


Fig.2. Structure of second generation HTSC tapes [12]

In the work [13] the results of resistive and magnetic measurements of the current-carrying capacity of HTSC-2 tapes based on $GdBa_2Cu_3O_{7-x}$ (GdBCO) are presented, manufactured by the SuperOx company using the pulsed laser deposition method. The results obtained are compared with the characteristics of $YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-x}$ (YBCO) tape produced by chemical deposition (SuperPower, USA).

In Fig.3 shows the layered structure of GdBCO (SuperOx) (a) and YBCO (SuperPower) (b) tapes.

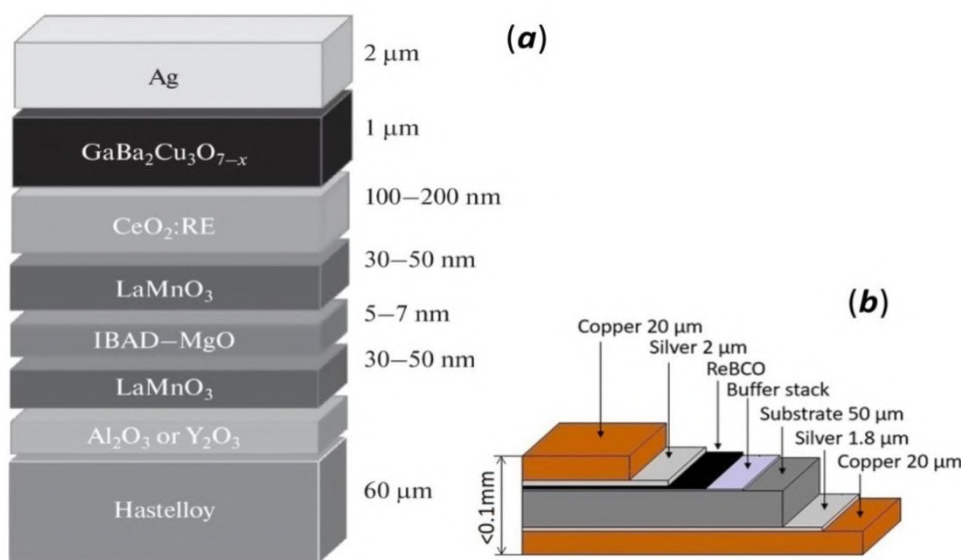


Fig.3. Structure of GdBCO (SuperOx) tapes (a) and YBCO (SuperPower) (b) [13]

SuperOx company develops cost-effective technologies for the production of $GdBa_2Cu_3O_{7-x}$ tapes using the most advanced methods of chemical and physical layer deposition [13]. Tapes with a width of 12.6 or 4 mm have a multilayer structure, containing a metal substrate (Hastelloy C 276), several buffer layers of metal oxides and a $GdBa_2Cu_3O_{7-x}$ superconductor film with a thickness of 1–3 μm , coated on top with a layer of Ag 1–2 μm thick (see Figure 3 a)).

The aim was to find optimal irradiation conditions at some energy/flux/fluency for generating particular PC in YBaCuO or GdBaCuO deposited on Ni-steel tape and coated by Ag, Cu and PbSn micro-films (SuperOx, S-Innovations, Russia), when the distance between the neighboring PC fits two current vortices, and understand the pinning mechanisms.

Research methods and the Received Results

Objects. The objects of study were 2nd generation HTSC tapes, where a layer 5–8 μm thick of the superconducting composition YBaCuO, GdBCO was deposited on a tape 40 μm thick and 4 mm wide made of steel S-276 (Ni-Cr-Fe) and coated with 3 microlayers of metals 3 μAg , 4 μCu , 4 μPbSn (industrial brand SuperOx, manufactured by S-Innovations, Russia-Japan, www.superox.ru) [14]. This tape design is intended for the production of compact electromagnetic coils, cooled with liquid nitrogen, generating a magnetic field above 2 Tesla. The laser evaporation method was used to form (001) YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} epitaxial films on the surface of (1102) Al₂O₃ at T_s=750 °C, which had critical values T_c=88–90 K and J_c >10⁶ A/cm² (77 K) [15].

Electron exposures. Samples of tapes in the form of segments 5 cm long were attached parallel to the direction of beam scanning and irradiated at the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan with an electron beam with an energy at the Elektronika U-003 accelerator from a fluence of 10¹⁴ el/cm² (time 40 sec) to 5×10¹⁴ el/cm² (time 200 sec), a current of 400 nA and a fluence of 10¹⁵ el/cm² (time 160 sec) at a current of 1 mA.

Gamma irradiation. The samples were irradiated with γ -quanta (1.17 and 1.33 MeV) of the ⁶⁰Co isotope at a power of 65 R/s in the dose range of 10⁵–10⁶ R in the superconducting state when immersed in liquid nitrogen (77 K).

Experimental technique. The magnetic characteristics were studied using the Hall effect measurement method in the application of a magnetic field of 0.556 Tesla in the temperature range of 80–320 K, including the superconducting transition, using the Hall Effect Measurement System (HMS-7000). The samples were cut out in the form of strip pieces 2–5 cm long and 4 mm wide. The contact switching diagram in the Hall cell is shown in the figures below 4.

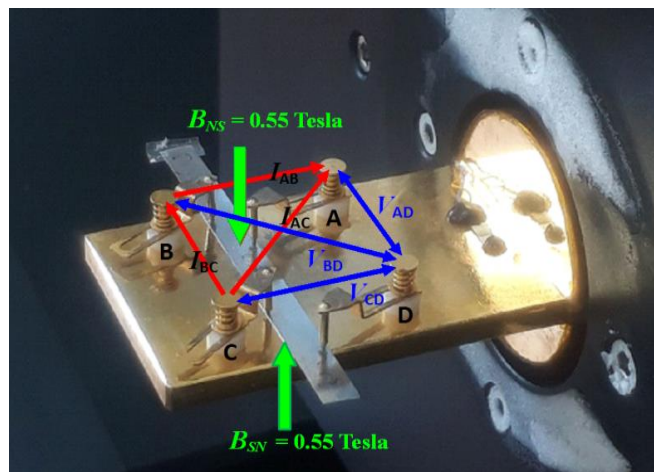


Fig.4. Measuring cell with 4 gold-plated contacts A-B-C-D pressing the sample, arrows indicate the directions of the electric V and magnetic B field of 0.556 Tesla, as well as the current I

Results and its discussion

In Fig. 5 shows the temperature dependences of the magnetoresistance R of YBaCuO tape samples before and after irradiation with three electron fluences in the range 80–320 K, including T_c around 90 K.

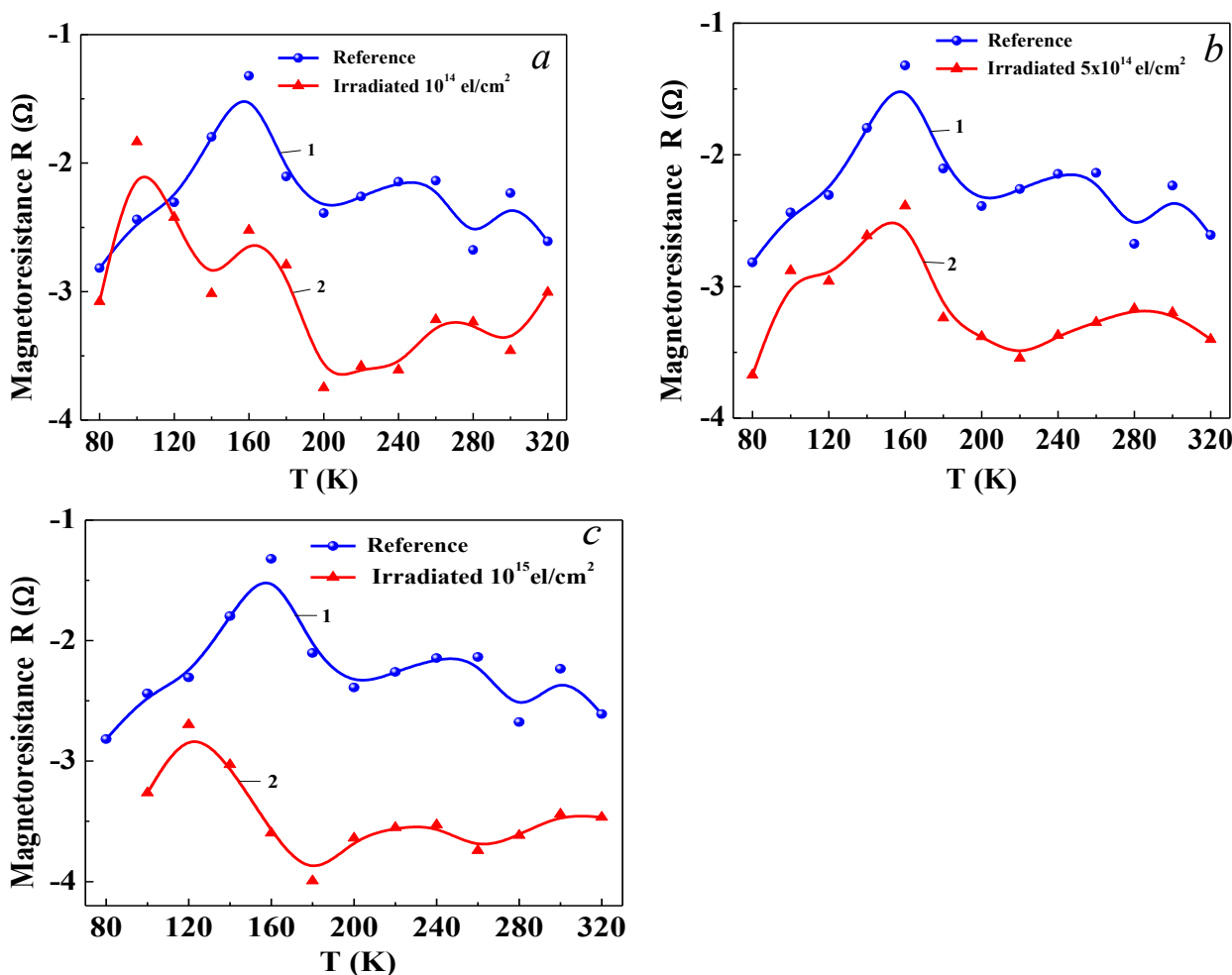


Fig.5. Magnetoresistance of YBCO tape after irradiation at 5 MeV electrons in air:

1 – reference, 2– (a)- 10^{14} el/cm²; (b)- 5×10^{14} el/cm²; (c)- 10^{15} el/cm²

The main effect of electron irradiation is a significant (by more than an order of magnitude) reduction in magnetoresistance and a sharper superconducting transition below 100 K compared to an unirradiated standard. After the electron irradiation to 10^{14} cm^{-2} the superconducting transition becomes steep below the onset at 100 K, while the peak at 150 K decreased 10 times (Fig.5. (a) curve 2). It was found that magnetoresistance peaks in the range of 80–320 K after irradiation decrease by 10 times (Fig.5. (b) curve 2). As can be seen, the decrease at 120–160 K and 230 K indicates the formation of magnetic flux pinning centers, second-order phase transitions from a normal metal to a mixed magnetic state, and then to a superconducting state. A deep minimum appears below $\text{m}\Omega$ at 200 K, which has the magnetoresistance lower than that at 80 K (below T_c) in the non-irradiated sample and maybe due to paramagnetic-to-diamagnetic transition. Since the tape contains antiferromagnetic Cu and ferromagnetic Ni-Fe microlayers, the occurred peaks in 250–320 K relate to them and correspond to various PC.

In Fig. 6 shows the temperature dependences of the magnetoresistance R of GdBCO tape samples before and after irradiation with three electron fluences in the range 80–320 K, including T_c around 90 K.

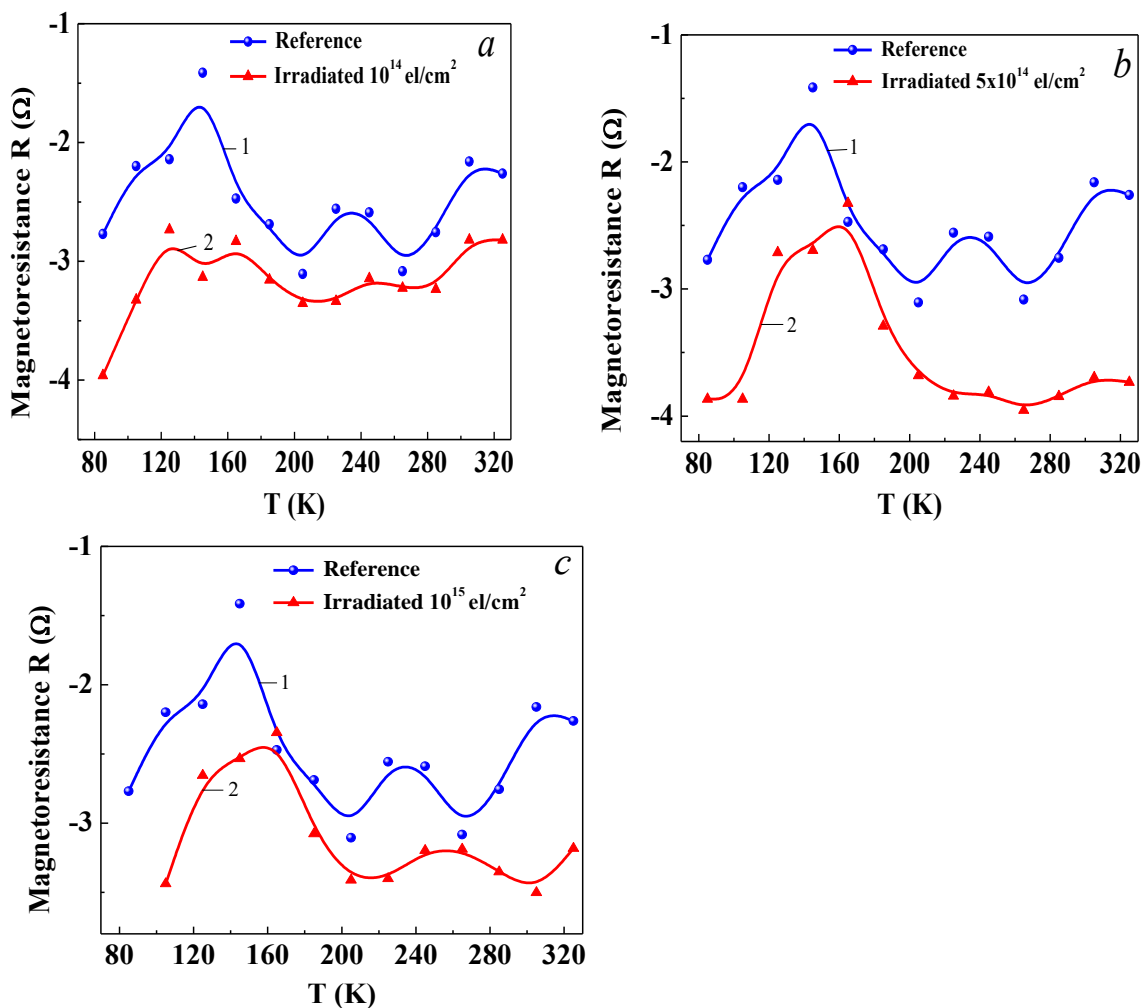


Fig.6. Magnetoresistance of GdBCO tape after irradiation at 5 MeV electrons in air:

1 – reference, 2– (a)- 10^{14} el/cm^2 ; (b)- $5 \times 10^{14} \text{ el/cm}^2$; (c)- 10^{15} el/cm^2

fig.6 shows both magnetoresistance at applied $H=0.556$ Tesla parallel to c-axis and current carrier mobility decreased significantly, while the superconducting transition T_c was at ~ 90 K and the strongest pinning occurred at 265 K. Thus, the electron energy 5 MeV turned out enough for penetrating all coatings and damaging the HTSC layer. Within 80–320 K the tape is in mixed magnetic states of GdBCO and Ni-steel substrate, thereby providing effective flux pinning by highly correlated non-superconducting state.

Fig.7 show the magnetoresistivity of the non-irradiated and γ -irradiated samples at 77 K.

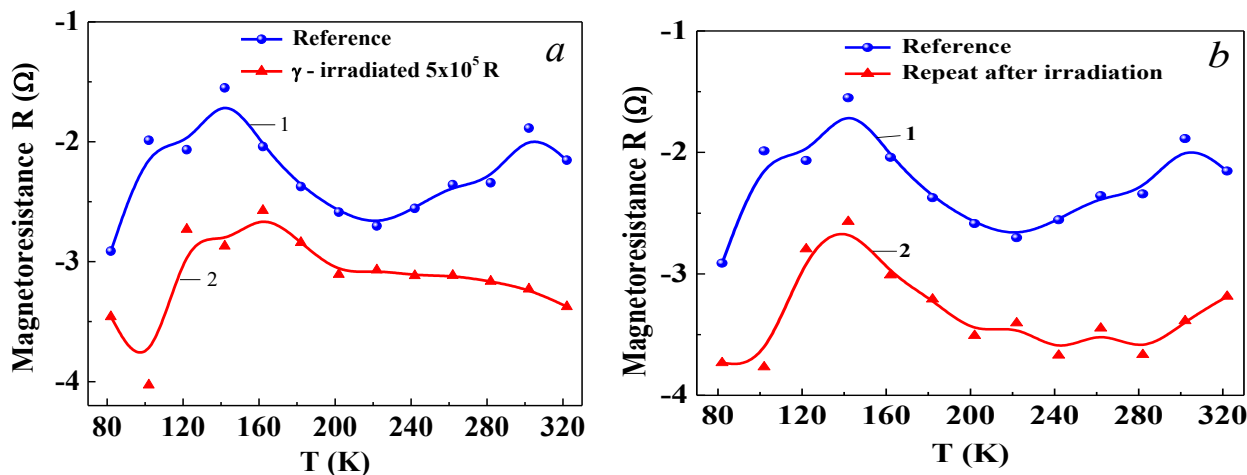


Fig.7. Hall-effect measurements of YBCO-tape: Magnetoresistance R (Ohm), a) 1 – Reference, 2 – ^{60}Co γ -irradiated to 5×10^5 R at 77 K; b) 1 – Reference, 2 – Repeated measurements from 80 to 320 K to release charged carriers from traps

Highly penetrative 1.17 and 1.33 MeV γ - quanta emitted from long-living ^{60}Co radionuclide can excite every nuclide and generate electron-positron pairs (511 keV), therefore it is believed effective in producing structure defects in all layers and the related PC. The dose rate (gamma flux) 65 R/s equals to 5.85×10^{11} quant/cm² s and can produce primary defects spaced ~ 200 nm, which is a bit more, than the Lorentz length $\lambda_{ab}=140$ nm estimated for YBCO in [16]. In the non-irradiated tapes the maximal magnetoresistance ~ 0.1 Ohm occurs at 160 K for YBCO and 140 K for GdBCO. After the irradiation at 77 K there emerges a giant magnetoresistance ($\sim 10^6$ times growth) below 250 K (YBCO) and 200 K (GdBCO), [17] attributes it to triplet bipolarons. The width of such an ordered paramagnetic phase transition to a non-magnetic disordered state is ~ 10 K. At 77 K the coherence length increases and basic magnetic pinning may dominate the core one. Such irradiation imitates operation conditions in accelerator.

Conclusions

As irradiation with 1–5 MeV electron and 1.17–1.33 MeV gamma flux do not produce long living radio-nuclides, it is affordable for industrial technology of

radiation treatment of long cable by rewinding across the flux. Thus effect of nuclear irradiation does not always damages structure and degrades functions of materials. There exist particular ranges of energy/intensity/dose/temperature where structure modification may result in improving the properties and even find new functions for old materials.

Acknowledgements

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EVOLUTION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Abstract: The great changes caused by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, also known as Digital Transformation, are happening very fast. We are living a new reality of Digital Economy, where technological innovation has a great impact on how projects are managed. This article has the objective to identify what Project Managers appropriate profile should be in order to face this new reality, taking advantage of using new digital technologies to increase the probability of projects' success and contribute with added value to the economy, the environment, and society. It is also presented the model proposed by Green Project Management, oriented to sustainability, and is also emphasized the importance of identifying the best approach to follow in the development of a new project in this Digital Economy era, knowing that besides the traditional predictive and agile approaches, there are rising new hybrid approaches, gathering the positive characteristics of the both of them.

Keywords: Project Management Digital Economy Fourth Industrial Revolution Green Project Management Sustainability

1. Introduction

The evolution of technology is much more intense in recent history. About 1 million years ago, the ability to control fire was an important change in the habits of pre-humans, as it generated heat, light and allowed them to cook food. The evidence of wheeled vehicles dates from the

fourth millennium BC. But it was much later, in the 15th century AD, that the printing press appeared, in the 16th century, the microscope and the thermometer were invented, in the 17th century the telescope and in the 18th century, at the origin of the first industrial revolution, the steam engine, the hot air balloon, the bicycle and the typewriter. In the 19th century, with the second industrial revolution, the steam train, the photograph, the lamp, the automobile, and the telephone appeared. The third industrial revolution arises in the second half of the 20th century, with the computer and the mobile telephone. From 1990 onwards, we may already speak of the fourth industrial revolution, linked to Digital Technologies.

Klaus Schwab (2016), President of the World Economic Forum, considers that in the Fourth Industrial Revolution "The changes are so profound that, from the perspective of human history, there has never been a time of greater promise or potential peril."(p. 8). This Revolution is different from previous revolutions because

of its velocity, amplitude and depth, and systemic impact. We are living an exponential and non-linear pace where everything is interconnected in a world with new technologies that generate newer and more qualified ones. It is based on the digital revolution, combining several technologies and it involves the transformation of systems between and within countries, into companies, industries and across the society. The new digital technologies are leading to deep changes in society, impacting on organizations, and on the employment market (Cabeças & Silva, 2019).

It took about 75 years for the phone to reach 1,000 users, but it only took 2 years for the mobile phone to have more than that number of users. We have a new reality with systematic and profound changes, where Airbnb, Uber, Alibaba, Google with the autonomous car or WhatsApp are good examples.

Uber, the largest taxi company in the world, does not even have a vehicle. Facebook, the world's popular media owner, does not create any content. Alibaba, the most valuable sales site, has no stocks. Airbnb, the largest hosting provider in the world, doesn't even own a property. (Goodwin, 2015, p. 1).

Project Management exists since humans began building in an organized manner and we have evidence that in older civilizations there were already followed rules in the construction of buildings and roads, which clearly show us a specific concern with Project Management (Cabeças, 2018).

Frederick Taylor (1856-1915) was the first to apply management techniques to industry and Henry Gantt (1861-1919), who worked with Frederick Taylor, is considered one of the most important developers of planning techniques and project control, having created the famous "Gantt Charts" as a support tool for Project Management. Later, in the beginning of the 1950s, we may consider that the modern era of Project Management began, with the development of the PERT and CPM models, originating PERT/CPM¹ (Cabeças, 2018).

The International Project Management Association (IPMA) was founded in Europe at 1965, the Project Management Institute (PMI) was created in the United States of America in 1969, both with the objective of find ways to support and help Project Management to get better results. PMI developed the Project Management Book of Knowledge (PMBoK) that was published in 1981, defining the standards and practical guidelines to be used by Project Managers, which is considered one of the main guides in this area (Cabeças, 2018).

The European Commission developed the PM² Methodology in 2007, to be used in European Union projects, and in 2012 was issued the ISO 21500 with generic guidance and description of key principles for good Project Management practice, and in 2020 a new, more detailed ISO 21502 was published, replacing the previous ISO 21500. Green Project Management (GPM), as a sustainability- oriented Project Management organization, appeared in 2009.

According to PMBoK (2013), “A project is a temporary endeavour undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result” (p. 3) and “Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet the project requirements” (p. 5). To grant a good Project Management it is important that Project Managers have the adequate skills, with professional qualifications and profile to enable them to manage projects (PMI, 2013).

This article, concerning the Evolution of Project Management in the Digital Economy, has a main objective to identify what should be the appropriate profile of the Project Managers to face this new Digital Economy reality, taking advantage of the use of new digital technologies to increase the probability of success of projects and contribute with added value to the economy, to the environment and to society. It is also presented the model proposed by Green Project Management, oriented to sustainability, and is also emphasized the importance of identifying the best approach to follow in the development of a new project in this Digital Economy era, knowing that besides the traditional predictive and agile approaches, there are rising new hybrid approaches, gathering the positive characteristics of both.

This document has the following sections: Introduction; section 2, where is described the used methodology; section 3, where the theme of Digital Economy is detailed, defining its concept and scope in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution; section 4 containing a historical introduction to Project Management evolution, including the most significant changes related to Digital Technologies and the existing different approaches to improve the success of projects with sustainability concerns; section 5 has the list of the conclusions of this article.

2. Methodology

The elaboration of this article consisted in the research of available scientific literature on this recent theme, through published books, recent articles and also from publications available on the Internet, published by accredited entities such as Project Management Institute (PMI), International Project Management Association (IPMA), Green Project Management (GPM), and others.

It was made a global analysis about the Evolution of Project Management in the Digital Economy from all these sources, detailing all information in the following chapters and resuming the obtained results in the conclusions chapter.

3. Digital Economy

Digital Economy incorporates the Internet, technologies and digital devices in the production, commercialization and distribution processes of goods and services.

In the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in 2019, a very good representation was shown of the Digital Economy, as seen in figure 1.

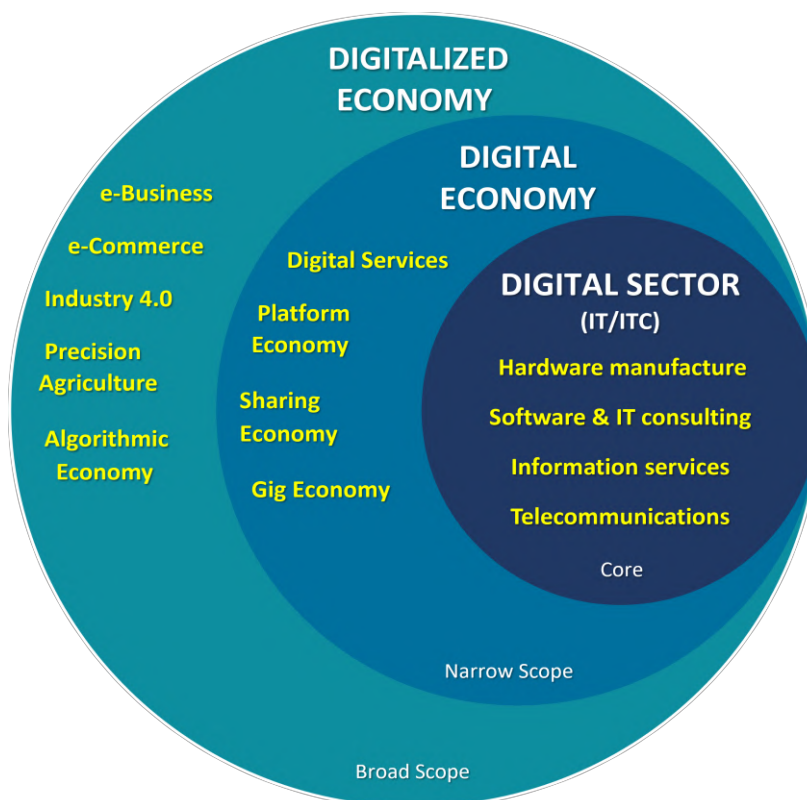
The new technologies can help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It is stressed the importance of improving international cooperation to get the full social

and economic potential of digital technology. Digital Technology evolution has generated enormous wealth in a short time, but it has been concentrated in a small number of entities, individual people and countries. Considering the current policies and regulations around the world, this trajectory is likely to continue and will contribute to rising inequality (UNCTAD, 2019).

In this context of Digital Economy, we must have to come up with new ideas, which should be innovative, without any fear of facing risks and only then will we have entrepreneurship. We need to identify opportunities and implement them with added value. Innovation and entrepreneurship are fundamental to economic and social development, transforming society and the environment. Without entrepreneurship there will be no new projects and we must not forget that they are the ones which drive businesses and the economy, because they enable innovation and are agents of change.

The pace of innovation associated with new technologies is confirmed by the number of patents registered at the European Patent Office (EPO), which has been growing very fast. The quick evolution, between 2002 and 2015, in the miniaturization of transistors has led to an increase in the capacity of processors, global Internet use grows significantly every minute, 5G, with higher data transmission rates and Big Data, will allow the Internet of Things to become a reality. Big data is also powering the block chain technology, where transactions may be safely stored in data bases allowing control of the new reality of cryptocurrency.

Figure 1. Digital Economy



Source: UNCTAD, 2019.

We are experiencing the Fourth Industrial Revolution characterized by major changes associated with digital transformation, defined as the process where organizations use digital technologies to improve their processes and outcomes. It is an enormous challenge to Management in a highly competitive environment and in the era of the Digital Economy. Human capital is the core of this movement linked to technology, business models and products.

There is a wide range of technological advances, especially in the digital technology area, able to change the world. However, we must ensure that these advances continue and are geared to the best possible results.

Schwab (2016) and known entrepreneurs such as Bill Gates and Elon Musk have been warning against significant job losses in the world's major economies as a direct consequence of the industry's digitalization. Solutions and new responses will need to be found to mitigate the risk of unemployment. In fact, there may be new job opportunities associated with the technology itself. In a recent study, the International Labour Organization (ILO), estimates that "between 120 and 150 new professional activities will emerge in the next 50 years, many of them generated by the technology itself" (Cabeças & Silva, 2019, p. 84).

A hyper-connected world in conjunction with growing inequalities may lead to increase fragmentation, segregation and social unrest, which may origin to attitudes of violent extremism. There is a need for great care and common sense with the information provided, which must be timely, correct and adequate, as well as thoughtfully and critically considered. There will also be a risk of cyber-war where an opponent can create serious problems to the enemies, destroying their communications or accessing defense and attacking systems, without the traditional physical boundaries of the countries being relevant. Cybercrime may increase as well, since criminal activity associated with attacks on computer systems and communication networks has been significant, giving rise to greater concern about cyber-security (Schwab, 2016).

Today it is clear that cybercrime has no borders, and there is now an awareness of the importance of strengthening the fight against it. As an example, Brad Smith (Microsoft CEO) argued in 2017, at the Web Summit, that "cybersecurity must be one of the great causes of our time." (Cabeças & Silva, 2019, p. 7).

Strategic and operational decisions are also being anticipated with the covid-19 pandemic, with the help of artificial intelligence, advanced robotics, big data, business intelligence and 5G in communications, making companies, businesses and people's quality of life to evolve faster. There is also evidence that digital technologies are impacting on how companies are led, organized, and managed (Cabeças & Silva, 2019).

It has been predicted that “in 2022, 25% of the top 500 European companies will change their focus from the board to digital business excellence and sustainability.” (Meyer, 2020, p. 11).

About 40% of the world GDP is generated by successful projects but we know that many companies have disappeared over time because they did not innovate and did not evolve, such as the case of Kodak that did not bet on digital photography and eventually went bankrupt. It should be mentioned that, from the original list of the 500 largest companies of Fortune magazine in 1955, only about 70 companies remain active today.

We live in a world constantly being changed by technology. The appropriate use of new digital technologies will be critical to ensure the success of organizations. Recent studies prove that innovative organizations are more successful with their projects, when giving priority to digital skills and knowledge (Cabeças & Silva, 2019).

The new digital technologies are already allowing employees of services areas to work in teleworking. In training activities, the use of digital sharing and communication tools is another good example of the use of new technologies. According to a study by CAP Gemini, conducted in 2020, 63% of companies with teleworking teams in the covid-19 pandemic period, through reduced travel times, more flexible schedules, and the adoption of digital collaborative tools, achieved productivity gains during the third quarter of 2020. In the future, companies must find a balance between remote and face-to-face work, eliminating some of the negative risks, which may be inherent to this way of working.

Today, in Project Management, Project Managers can manage projects remotely, without their physical present, with the use of Project Management IT tools and videoconference systems. In industry it is already possible to perform many tasks without the need of workers' physical presence and using intelligent robotics. In the Healthcare Sector, imaging exams can be diagnosed online by doctors in teleworking and surgical interventions may be supported by robotic systems. There are also projects to create computerized prostheses, commanded by the human brain, and to produce organs with intelligent artificial. Smart cities, intelligent buildings, smart offices, private homes, vehicles and agriculture are also good examples of the technology evolution. Digital Banking and Digital Commerce are also already a reality (Cabeças & Silva, 2019).

The use of online computer tools in conjunction with Data Science is enabling the emergence of Digital Marketing, which has grown at a high rate in recent years, allowing companies to promote their products or brands through online communication with the public in a personalized way and at the right time.

Digital Technologies are redefining the basic principles of strategy and changing the rules on how companies should operate in the market to have success. Digital transformation is more than technology, being important to consider strategy. We may

be required to upgrade IT architecture, but the more important issue is to upgrade the strategic thinking. The Digital Leadership must have the ability to reimagine and reinvent the business itself (Rogers, 2016). In fact, we are now living in a Digital Economy era.

4. Evolution of Project Management in the Digital Economy

4.1. Project Management History

Project Management exists since ancient times and since the second half of 20th Century it has been evolving very fast. The emergence of institutions such as IPMA and PMI with a strong concern in defining rules and guidelines to improve the quality of project management has contributed to better methodologies and to improving results.

The Project Management classic model, known as the Triple Constraint or the Project Management Triangle, is used by Project Managers since the beginning of the second half of 20th century. This model considers that a project that is completed in the planned time, with the expected cost and the agreed scope, is a quality project. This model may be represented in figure 2.

Figure 2. Triple Constraint



Source: Adapted from Author, 2018.

Obviously, the quality of a project's final product will always depend on the sponsor's perspective. We must not forget that the quality of a final product from the Project Manager's perspective may not be the same as that of the Sponsor, so it is critical that the Project Manager clearly and unambiguously understands the Sponsor's requirements and ensures good communication and proper expectation management throughout the project.

In 2006, Kerzner stated that, when the techniques and concepts of Project Management were first applied, cost and time risks were the main issues, but from the 1980s onwards organizations began to work risks linked to their impact on scope, cost, time, and quality objectives.

Unfortunately, many projects still fail these days, and, despite improvements, especially the appearance of different approaches supporting Project Management methodologies, mistakes are still being made. Most of the recent worldwide statistics are confirming that more than 50% of projects are failing because of problems of communication, poor or non-existent planning and defining unrealistic deadlines.

Good communication is considered a key factor for the success of projects. All communication channels must be well planned and organized so that an adequate communication plan must be created and maintained throughout the life of the project, involving all internal and external project stakeholders. On the other hand, poor planning can be just as bad as non-existing planning, emphasizing that a goal without a plan is just a wish. Setting unrealistic deadlines is obviously a project killer and Project Managers will be in a delicate situation, as their management and the project Sponsor will certainly not give them the opportunity to manage a new project again (Cabeças, 2018).

But how can we improve? A PMI (2018) study referred that "there are three top drivers to help a project to achieve success:

1. Invest in the active participation of the project sponsor, ensuring that he is present when needed;
2. Avoid scope changes after the project starts, as any changes will impact the project's final cost and/or deadline;
3. Ensure the existence of mature capabilities to deliver value with the project." (p. 19)

Ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders in a project is very important, but the project Sponsor has always a huge relevance, being a key to allow the project success (Cabeças, 2018).

Allowing changes during the project development is also a huge risk factor as it imposes more workload, which has an impact on project costs. There are two ways to solve this problem, one is to increase the workload to be carried out by the project elements, and the other is to add more workers to the project. Either of these alternatives will imply more costs. Agile approaches help to minimize this risk by segmenting the project in watertight phases, where the requirements are specific to each phase and changing them will not impact the other phases.

Regarding mature capabilities for value delivery, Kerzner (cited in Dowling, 2014) mentioned that "Value is when a project adds significantly to the business. What's happening in the industry today is that companies end up having all sorts of projects in their queue, but how many add value?" (p. 1).

A project must add something to the business and to society, otherwise it will be considered as a useless project. Currently, the goals of a business are also being seen from other perspectives, more than the traditional profit, appearing also sustainability and ethical perspectives as very important (Cabeças & Silva, 2021).

Sustainable projects are being considered increasingly important for organizations and norm ISO 26000 is defining sustainability as "integrating the goals of a high quality of life, health and prosperity with social justice and maintaining the earth's capacity to support life in all diversity"(ISO, 2010, chapter 2.23). According to IPMA in 2016, organizations must consider a sustainable perspective on developing new projects, respecting stakeholders' expectations on social responsibility and in 2015 stated that Project Management must be aligned with the organizations' strategy.

4.2. Green Project Management

Green Project Management (GPM) developed a recent model as an evolution of the triple constraint classic model, where we may look our project with an environmental concern, making decisions that consider their impact on the environment. It is a way of thinking green in each of the five PMBoK Project Management Process, initiating, Planning, Executing, Monitoring and Controlling, and Closing. Highlighting a sustainability perspective, it is important to use natural resources, considering the environment and welfare. GPM is an entity based in the USA, that considers the evolution of the traditional model to a wider and more complex one, where new components are added, represented in figure 3.

Figure 3. GPM Model



Source: GPM, 2019.

In this model, Project Managers should be focused not only on time, cost, scope and quality, but also should be focused on benefits, and risks and should also consider the five "P's", which are referred to in the document The GPM P5™ Standard for Sustainability in Project Management, People, Planet, Prosperity, Processes and Products, with the goal to achieve a good Project Management and the creation of sustainable projects. Project managers should ensure that projects are truly sustainable,

contributing to meet the needs of their stakeholders and adding value to the environment and to society.

4.3. Project Management evolution and Project Managers profile to face Digital Economy

Methods and tools used in Project Management are evolving with new technologies. Tools are evolving and they will be even smarter and more sophisticated. The evolution of Project Management models is a fact, were the predictive traditional Waterfall or Agile project approaches are also following the technological evolution. There are also appearing the new Hybrid Models, which will be more detailed in this article.

Projects delivery in time is very important to the organizations and agile approaches are being an important way to help on reducing the gap between business requirements and project delivery. It is also a fact that automation, data analytics and artificial intelligence are increasingly helping to improve ways of monitoring performance, identifying deviations from projects plans and reducing risks and issues (KPMG, 2019). There is today a huge expectation about the use of hybrid models to improve project management even further.

Grey (2016), in the World Economic Forum, considered “the three most relevant skills for a professional to succeed in the Fourth Industrial Revolution as, complex problem solving, critical thinking and creativity” (p. 1). But he also identified as important people management, coordination with others, emotional intelligence, judging, and decision making, service orientation, negotiation, and cognitive flexibility. Highlighting two specific concepts on Greys' list, as far as emotional intelligence is concerned, it can be said that those with high emotional intelligence manage their emotions better and achieve a better professional performance (Goleman, 1995), and those who show cognitive flexibility are able to think of different strategies to achieve the same goal.

As mentioned by Wagner (2017),

projects have the objective of enabling the creation of innovative products and services and they require a flexible and context-adaptive facilitation. The people working in projects must acquire new skills and the leadership style will change as there are no dependent employees anymore but 'co-workers' on more flexible organizations (p. 1).

Project Management and Project Managers are adapting to the new reality of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the Digital Economy. Bolick (2019) identifies that “Project Managers can face the digital transformation using four different approaches:

1. Promote the agility of change

Digital transformation is much more than increasing computing power. Technological capabilities, internal resources and customer experiences are changing

The Project Manager will have a greater role in identifying value, serving as an agent of change and influencing multidisciplinary teams in organizations;

2. Evolving intellectual capacity

Digital transformation requires an evolution in leadership skills. Recent research shows that two of the ten most valued leadership skills will be cognitive flexibility and emotional intelligence. Leaders able to apply emotional intelligence and cultural awareness, demonstrating technical skills, critical thinking and analysis, will be at the forefront of digital transformation;

3. Consider the resource dynamics

Project Managers will need to create cross-functional teams with a balance of native knowledge and new experiences, using advanced robotics and computing systems. There will need to be an open mindset, cognitive skills and emotional intelligence, qualities that will be in high demand by employers for the efficient transition of resources to a digitized workforce;

4. Refining emotional intelligence

Leaders must ensure the balance between innovation and chaos with the stability of organizational processes. With the adoption of artificial intelligence and advanced robotics, leadership will tend to be more oriented towards collaborative processes, where knowledge sharing is important. Relationships and emotional intelligence are critical, for Project Managers to facilitate the relationship and motivation of employees, contributing to the growth of their enthusiasm.”. (p. 1)

Melanima (2018) stated that “in the past, purely technical skills were essential, but today social skills are also essential for good professional performance” (p. 1). The ability to interpret data using Business Intelligence (BI) with Big-Data is very important for the organizations and for the success of future projects.

Recycling and talent management should be encouraged, with the recruitment of data scientists and engineers, mathematicians, statisticians, and software engineers, who are increasingly essential to reinvent and build the digital generation project management workshop. It is also necessary to define a change management strategy that stimulates business, procurement, and IT leaders to catalyze the concept of project management services, in a Project Management as Service logic, as an accelerator for modernization initiatives and for the increase of competitiveness in the global market (Santos, 2021).

Project Managers need to embrace new ideas and reinvent their own organizational options, practices, and decision support tools to address more dynamic project management models, and capitalize on the evolution of technologies, information systems and the new data economy as enablers of greater transparency. A recent study by Gartner refers that

80% of project management tasks will be eliminated by 2030 as the adoption of new digital technologies, including artificial intelligence solutions, virtual reality,

machine learning, analytical intelligence tools and their integration with digital communication platforms, such as Teams and others, and agile project management modern tools as Jira, Trello, and others. (Santos, 2021, p. 1)

Microsoft Project continues to be the number one Project Management tool with the highest number of worldwide users, but new tools are appearing with a more collaborative perspective.

In the face of advancing technology, we may ask how we determine whether the innovations resulting from the new digital transformation will be truly useful and whether they will introduce added value. We need to identify and quantify risks, positive and negative, resulting from the introduction of innovations associated with new technologies, to allow for a better informed and balanced decision on the advancement of new projects. Several international movements warn about our planet's scarce natural resources, showing signs of climate change and pollution, demonstrating an increasingly strong concern for sustainability.

The introduction of new Digital Technologies contributes to improving the quality of project management and helps in the development of new projects. In our context, in a Digital Economy environment, choosing the right approach in Project Management also becomes relevant.

4.4. Project Management Predictive, Agile and Hybrid Approaches

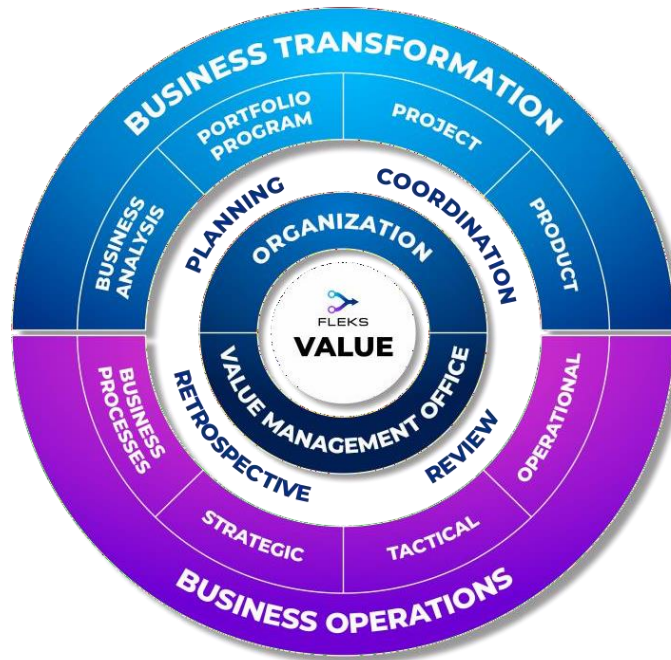
The traditional predictive approaches, as waterfall and the agile approaches² are very well described on books and on the Internet. But new approaches are appearing. These are described as hybrid models, which try to combine the positive characteristics of the previous ones, to help projects to be more successful.

Good examples of recent developed hybrid approaches are the FLEKS Hybrid Model created by Hélio Costa (cited in Trentim, 2020) and PRiSM, as a sustainable approach, created by GPM in 2013.

According to Costa (cited in Trentim, 2020), FLEKS is a lean, hybrid model for managing organizational transformations and operations that enables rapid adaptation to change in the environment and a sustainable flow of value creation. This model is an organizational management approach that aims to provide support to the implementation of a structure, processes, techniques, and tools that allow a fast adaptation to market and environment changes, creating a continuous and sustainable flow of value for its stakeholders, through hybrid managed actions. This Model is a set of guides that allow you to integrate predictive and agile approaches into a single model, helping to achieve project objectives and deliver value. Concepts such as Strategy, Sustainability, Change Management, Value Management Office, Business Analysis, Portfolio, Program, Project, and Product Management are covered in this hybrid model.

The following figure 4 represents the FELKS Hybrid Model:

Figure 4. FLEKS Hybrid Model

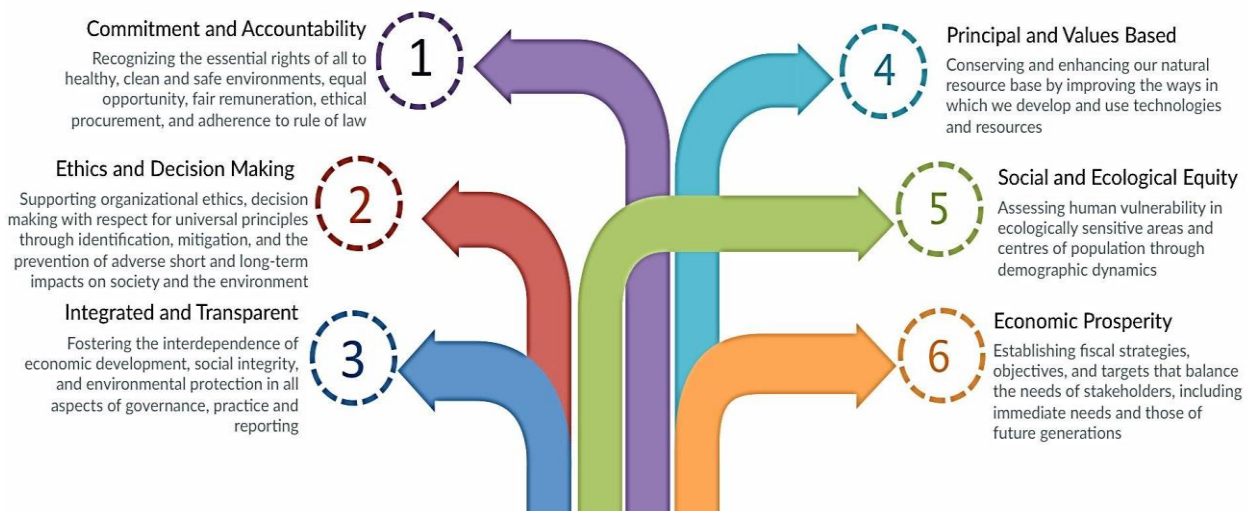


Source: Costa, cited in Trentim, 2020.

The other hybrid model described in this article is PRiSM, which are the initials of Projects Integrating Sustainable Methods. This model is oriented on GPM sustainable project management methodology, and it is different of others because is focused on whole asset life cycle and not only on the project runtime. “The aim of this approach is to optimize the project's sustainability, reducing environmental, social, and economic risks” (GPM, 2013, p.1).

In figure 5 there is a representation of the PRiSM Principles.

Figure 5. PRiSM Principles



Source: GPM, 2013.

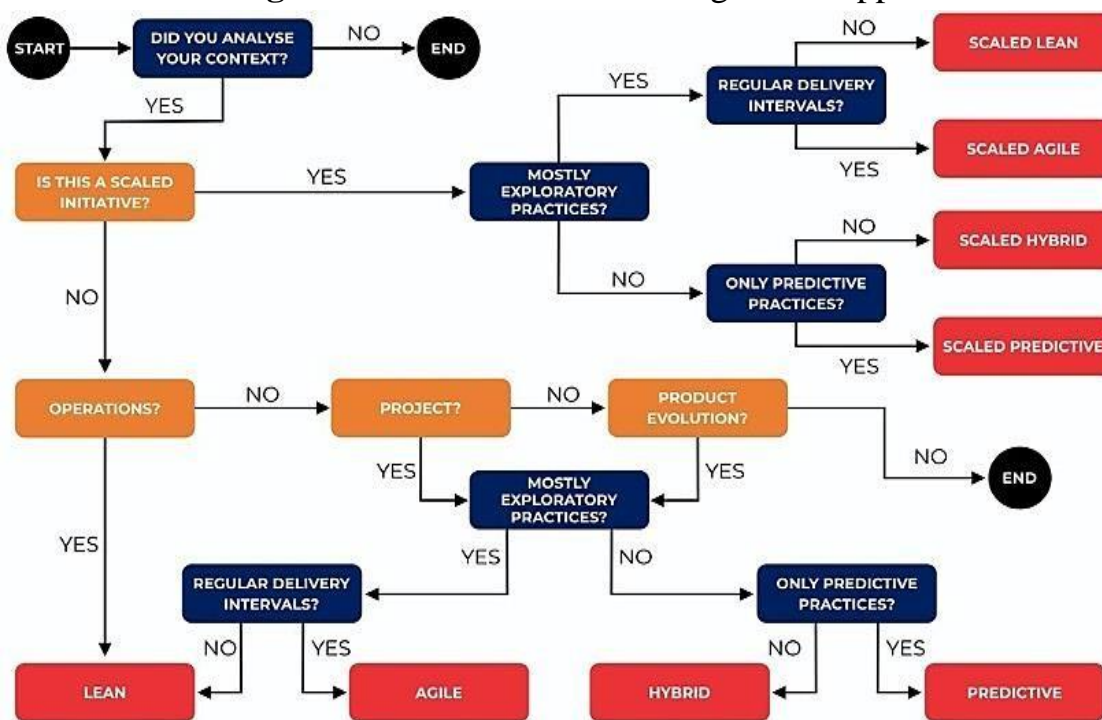
As mentioned before, to attain greater success probability, we must avoid communication problems, poor planning and setting unrealistic deadlines. We must consider active involvement of executive Sponsors, avoid changing the scope during project execution and mature capabilities for value delivery.

With PRiSM Methodology projects are being in a more strategic focus by leveraging existing organizational systems to ensure that project benefits are applied on all organization levels (horizontally and vertically), truly oriented to process and product sustainability. It allows the reduction of project risk level, on the environmental, social and economic perspectives and expands the benefits to gain, considering a new lifecycle with five phases: (i) pre-project planning, (ii) product/service, (iii) adoption, (iv) integration and (v) benefits realization (GPM, 2013). Corporate sustainability is based on a value system and on a principled approach to doing business. In this perspective is important to meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption (GPM, 2013).

There are many models, frameworks, standards, methodologies, methods, and practices that sometimes it is very difficult to find the direction to go on finding the best approach. The Management Approach (MAp) is a proposal to help on this important decision but should be tailored since there is no “one size fits all” (Costa & Caramelo, 2021, p. 1).

To help choosing the best approach to a new project, MAp is a very interesting proposal which is detailed in next page figure 6:

Figure 6. How to Choose Management Approach



5. Conclusions

We are living in an era of great change linked to the Fourth Industrial Revolution, where the Digital Economy is having greater importance. The way you manage, how you do work and how you do business are changing rapidly in a Digital Economy context with Human Capital as the basis of Digital Transformation in organizations.

Complex problem-solving skills, critical thinking and creativity are fundamental for managers to meet the new challenges. As mentioned before, emotional intelligence and cultural awareness must be strongly linked to the technical skills of professionals. Digital Technology is implying profound changes in society, environment, economy, and management in general.

The Digital Economy is bringing greater challenges to Project Management, forcing Project Managers to adapt to new paradigms. Today, the way the Economy presents itself is completely different compared to the recent past. The new projects that appear have a completely different framework and require different approaches and, consequently, Project Managers should have a suitable profile for to be able to respond effectively and manage their projects with greater probability of success.

We must not forget that the IT strategy must be strongly linked with company strategy and managers must adapt quickly to a new reality, using new technologies appropriately. But to adapt to the new technological challenges, we must consider the 5 "Ps" proposed by GPM: People, Planet, Prosperity, Processes and Products. Besides these 5 "Ps", we must also follow Ethical Principles.

To get higher probability in project success, we must have good communication at all levels and a well-structured Communication Plan oriented to each project, avoiding poor planning, and not set unrealistic deadlines impossible to meet. We must ensure the active involvement of the project's Executive Sponsors, avoid uncontrolled changes to the requirements during project development and consider mature capabilities to value delivery.

Digital Technologies will help Project Managers to do a better and more efficient Project Management. The use of Artificial Intelligence, Big Data with Data Science will improve the planning and control activities, increasing projects success rates. According to recent PMI statistics, Microsoft Project is the most used tool by Project Managers, but there are appearing new tools at a very fast pace, as Jira/Confluence and Trello, among many others, most of them with a collaborative perspective to share data and information with all project stakeholders.

Project Management is being improved with the use of Digital Technologies but choosing the right approach in implementing a project is fundamental. We must choose whether the approach should be traditional predictive, agile or hybrid. The new hybrid approaches are allowing Project Managers to build good methodologies that will help your projects and our planet to succeed.

Is already foreseen the Fifth Industrial Revolution appearance, based on the concept of Human- Robot co-working. Legal, regulatory, psychological, social, and

ethical questions related to the collaborative work between humans and intelligent machines are arising and must be answered in a near future, because changes are happening fast.

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WET DUST CLEANING DEVICES AND THEIR ROLE IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Annotation. This article examines current environmental issues around the world. The negative impact of industrial enterprises on the environment and their consequences have also been studied. An increase in the number of industrial enterprises and an increase in the volume of their production further complicates the negative impact on nature. The article studied dust collecting equipment used in industrial enterprises, namely wet dust collecting devices, and their analysis. Studies have been conducted on the advantages and disadvantages of these devices.

Key words. Environmental problems, environment, nature, industrial enterprises, atmospheric air, dust collector, dusty air purification, wet method.

Introduction. Nature and man interact with each other on the basis of clear laws. Violation of this relationship can cause environmental crises. Today, as a result of the rapid development of industrial enterprises, biosphere pollution is observed in the society, and one of the most important tasks arising from this is to carry out remedial works against man-made pollution.

The circulation (movement) of atmospheric air affects the local climatic conditions and through the climate the water regime, the soil and the vegetation layer. Atmospheric air is one of the most necessary components of the natural environment for human life. Sufficient normality of human life largely depends on the composition and level of purity of inhaled air. Air pollution to a certain degree causes the human body to suffer from various diseases[1].

An average person breathes 25 kilograms of air per day. As a result, dust, soot and gases in the air accumulate in the body. This gradually leads to the weakening of the human body, and as a result, the body loses its ability to adequately resist various infections. We will consider some of these in separate examples.

The relationship of man with the environment and the surrounding nature is one of the main ecological problems. In the process of living, a person always has an impact on the environment. Especially today this effect has become very noticeable. As a result of the rapid growth of the population on earth, the number of production enterprises to provide and satisfy the needs of the population is constantly increasing,

the use of natural resources is increasing, and the number and types of vehicles are increasing. As a result, the scale of anthropogenic changes in nature is expanding due to the ruthless influence of man on the environment[2].

Statement of issue. In our country, consistent efforts are being made to protect the environment, ensure public health, rational use of natural resources, and improvement of sanitary and ecological conditions. As a result of equipping and re-equipping production areas with modern technologies, the amount of harmful substances released into the atmosphere has decreased by 2.1 times, and the discharge of waste water has decreased by 2 times. Some factories have a negative impact on the environment by emitting excessive emissions into the air. Such cases are the cause of citizens' right objection[3].

The rapid development of industrial and agricultural enterprises is one of the factors of pollution of water bodies with sewage. Along with discharging a large amount of wastewater into water bodies, maintaining their purity is one of the important tasks in the national economy [4]. Therefore, with the correct selection of the wastewater treatment method, it is possible to ensure that the wastewater discharged into water bodies fully complies with the requirements of sanitary standards[5].

The emergence of geocological problems is faster than human economic activity, its impact on nature has increased significantly, in particular, new man-made creations have been introduced in landscapes, in short, it is related to the activity of anthropogenic landscapes. Therefore, specific Geocological problems have formed in different areas of the Earth's surface, which can be called local Geocological problems in terms of their scope and essence. Although local geocological problems are not recognized globally or in large areas, neglecting their elimination can lead to a wide range of composition and complexity of the local environmental situation[6].

Uzbekistan, along with many developed countries, entered the new millennium with global problems of socio-economic demographic and environmental nature. Intensive use of natural resources, disposal of unusable production products that are not included in the natural cycle of substances, use of ecologically dangerous biotechnologies, etc., have led to a violation of the balance between energy sources and the state of the surrounding environment. In most cases, there is a mismatch between living activities of living organisms and the capabilities of their adaptation mechanisms in disturbed environments. A lot of work is being done in the country in order to ensure environmental safety, improve the ecological situation, maintain a favorable ecological situation, ensure the effectiveness of state management in the field of ecology and environmental protection, and to further accelerate the measures implemented in the field of crime prevention[7].

Dust content is one of the main causes of air pollution. Industrial dust from cotton gins is polydisperse, where the particle size can be as small as a tenth of a

micrometer or several millimeters. A large amount of dust is released into the air and atmosphere of production buildings during the initial processing, transportation, drying, cleaning, ginning, linting, processing of fiber waste from the production of cotton. Dust mainly consists of 3 fractions: dirty particles - crushed pieces of cotton; fibrous and mineral particles (mineral particles pass through the soil to cotton); are dirty and fibrous particles of dust released from cotton during processing[8].

To clean the dusty air, they are washed with water or other liquids and cleaned of solid particles. This method is used in cases where air cooling and humidification are allowed, and solid particles are not expensive. It is known that when air cools, water vapor condenses, particles become wet and their density increases. As a result, solid particles are easily separated from the air. In this case, the particles act as condensation centers. If the particles are not wetted by liquid, then air cleaning in this type of devices is ineffective. In such cases, to increase the level of air purification, alcohol - surfactants are added to the liquid, which means that the wetting ability of the liquid is increased[9].

Materials and methods. When dusty air is used in wet dust removal, the dusty stream is in contact with liquid in the form of droplets or films. Hydrophilic dust adheres to the surface of the liquid and is removed from the device with it. With wet dust cleaning, it is possible to capture very small particles (up to 0.1 μm) and very high (up to 99%) cleaning levels can be achieved. In addition to dust collection, wet dust cleaning devices can be used simultaneously to solve the following tasks: gas cooling or humidification; capture of drops and mists together with dust; absorb gas additives.

Devices with hollow nozzles (scrubbers) consist of a hollow shell, in the lower part of which dusty gas is supplied, and in the upper part, water is sprayed with the help of nozzles. The gas moves opposite to the water droplets moving from top to bottom (Fig. 1). The size of the droplets should be quite large so that they do not escape with the purified gas. The nozzles work with a pressure of 0.3-0.4 mPa. If the gas velocity is more than 5 m/s, a drop trap is installed after the scrubber. When the size of the particle is larger than 10 μm , the cleaning level of the device is 99%, as the size of the particles decreases, the cleaning level of the dust collector suddenly decreases. Liquid spray scrubbers are used to capture large dusts, cool and condense gases. The height of the device is usually 2.5 times larger than its diameter. The specific consumption of water ranges from 0.5 to 8 l/m³.

In nozzle devices, attachments (nozzles) are used to increase the contact surface (Fig. 2). Fixed nozzles can be round, spherical and other shapes. The liquid moves in the form of a film on the surfaces of the nozzles. The specific consumption of liquid is 1.3 - 2.6 l/m³. Hydraulic resistance of nozzle scrubbers is 300-800 Pa. The average cleaning rate of the nozzle scrubber is 75-85%. However, when capturing particles

larger than $2\ \mu\text{m}$, the cleaning rate of the device can exceed 90%. Nozzle scrubbers are more efficient than sprayers, but their hydraulic resistance is greater.

At present, a number of effective constructions of abstract fluidized bed wet cleaning devices have been developed. In particular, the experts of Tashkent State Technical University proposed several new types of rotary nozzle scrubber. When the nozzles reach the rotating state, the fraction of void volume in the layer is $e=1$. This scrubber is successfully used in the gas dedusting system of the hard-to-dissolve and refractory metals combine of Uzbekistan in the city of Chirchik.

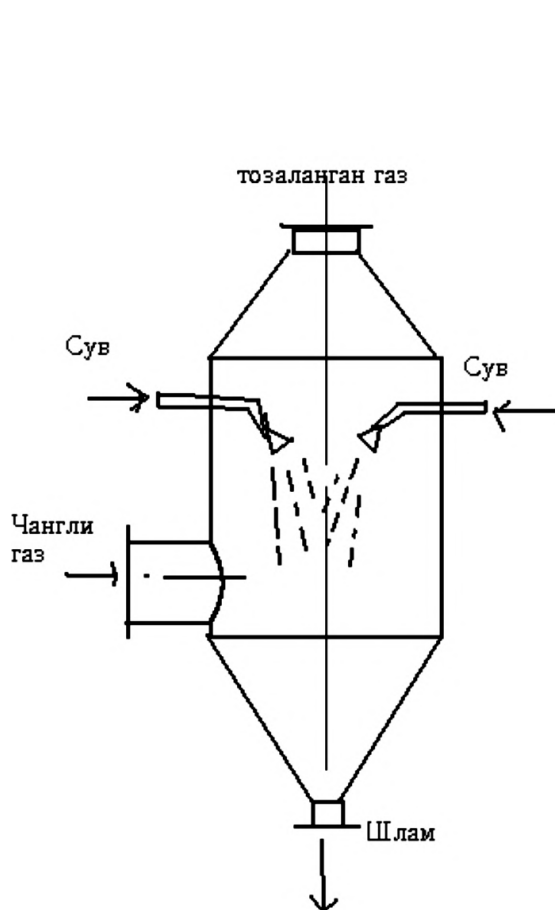


Fig.1. Hollow nozzle

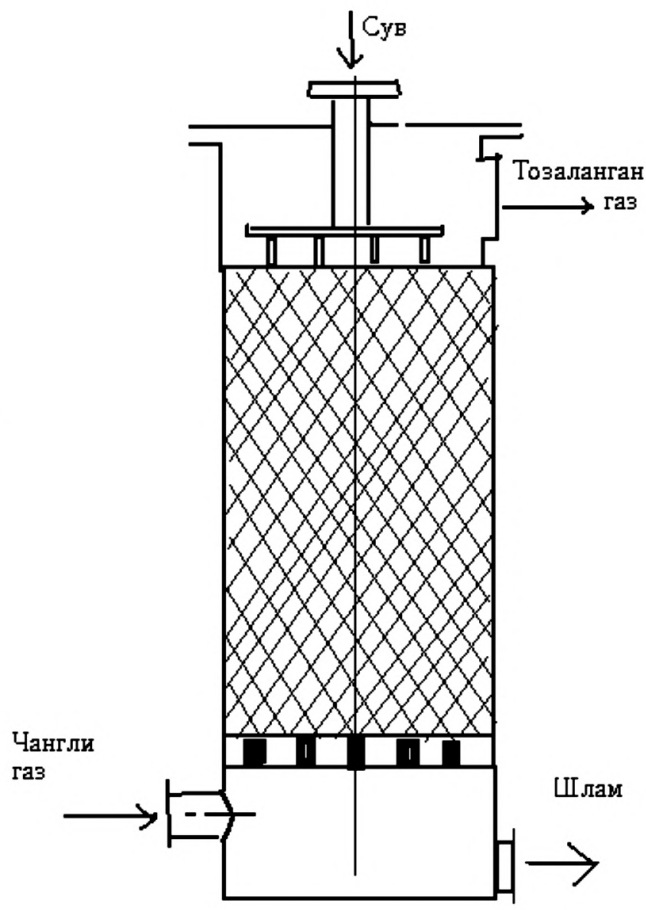


Fig.2. Nozzle scrubber

The disadvantage of wet air purification is the generation of polluted wastewater. Such effluents require treatment. Wet dust collection devices have the following disadvantages: a) adhesion of dust particles to the surfaces of the device and pipelines; b) consumption of liquid (usually water) is quite large; c) protection of equipment and pipelines from corrosion is required for cleaning dusty air, especially aggressive dusty air; g) it is impossible to use at low temperature (less than 0°C), because the water freezes; d) installation of an additional drop holder is required for high-speed devices[10]. The capture of suspended particles by a drop of liquid is carried out due to almost all methods of sedimentation. Such drops are built at the expense of solid spheres. From the tests, it was found that the effect of the shape of

the droplets and their possible vibration in the cavity on the deposition efficiency cannot be taken into account. A comparison of different deposition methods showed that their effect on dust capture efficiency was not uniform.

Summary. Above are several types of devices used for wet dust cleaning and their dust cleaning methods and principle of operation. According to the results of the conducted research, it was found that dusty air cleaning by wet method has high efficiency. The high cleaning efficiency of these devices is highly effective in protecting the environment (atmosphere) from various dusty, gaseous wastes. Although dusty air purifiers have high efficiency, they are not without a number of disadvantages. The use of wet vacuum cleaners in winter brings some difficulties. The reason is that the water freezes due to a sudden drop in temperature in the winter season, and it is impossible to use the device in this case. Various methods can be used to prevent the water from freezing (heating the water, adding an additional antifreeze, etc.), but these additional means increase the costs and, as a result, decrease the economic performance. Also, one of the biggest disadvantages of a wet dust capture device is that wastewater is generated during the process of capturing dust with water. Wastewater treatment requires additional means. This increases costs. In addition, one of the biggest environmental problems today is water shortage. It takes a lot of water to clean dusty air with water. Taking into account the above, the possibility of cleaning dusty air with water decreases again. In short, existing wet dust cleaning devices do not fully meet the requirements of the current era. Today's demand is to develop a dust capture device that is energy efficient and highly efficient.

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DEVICES FOR DRY DUST CLEANING AND THEIR ROLE IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Annotation. This article provides information on dust emissions from cotton gins. According to research results, cotton ginning enterprises emit complex dust into the environment. This, in turn, reduces the efficiency of dry dust cleaning equipment. The article also provides information on the operating procedure, efficiency and technical indicators of dust cleaning equipment. Based on research, it has been established that dust collectors at cotton gin plants do not meet the requirements of the modern era.

Key words. Environmental problems, environment, industrial enterprises, atmospheric air, dust collector, dusty air cleaning, cyclone.

Introduction. The main factors that pollute atmospheric air are related to industrial enterprises, plants and factories, and motor vehicles. Also, steel smelting furnaces, blast furnaces, coke-chemical industries, nitrogen fertilizer plants, coal and non-ferrous metal mines, and railway vehicles continuously emit toxic substances into the atmosphere.

The impact of the production of industrial enterprises on the environment, human health and lifestyle has developed very quickly and reached an unprecedented level. Wastes from industrial enterprises, household service enterprises move from one type to another in the soil, water or atmospheric air for years. In particular, lead, zinc, arsenic, vanadium, molybdenum, cadmium, mercury and a number of other chemical elements accumulate over time in the form of extremely toxic compounds in the soil, water or air[1].

Due to the increase of carbon oxides in the air, the hemoglobin in the body decreases, the heart and blood-vascular systems are damaged, the disease of sclerosis increases, dizziness, heart rate increases, sleep is disturbed, and the person becomes dizzy. Today, the problem of waste is becoming one of the most urgent environmental issues worldwide. Analyzes show that household and industrial emissions have been increasing year by year in recent years. Especially in the 21st century, the increase in the volume of household waste began to have a very negative impact on environmental sustainability[2].

At the root of environmental problems around the world lies the relationship between man and nature. As a result of the increase of humanity and the wrong attitude to nature, the whole world ecosystem (forests, flora, fauna, soil layer, water layer, etc.) is being destroyed. As a result of the rapid growth of industrial enterprises and their increasing impact on the atmosphere, the whole earth's ecosystem is being destroyed[3].

Problem setting. It is known that cotton ginning enterprises are located in densely populated cities and district centers. And cotton ginning enterprises spread tons of dust and small fibers into the environment, which worsens the ecological situation. Therefore, improving the environmental condition of enterprises is one of the current issues. The source of dusty waste of cotton ginning enterprises is related to the large dust emission during the technological processes of the initial processing of cotton. The amount of dust released depends on whether the cotton is picked by machine or by hand, the class and variety of the cotton produced, the conditions of harvesting and picking, the features and stages of the process, the features and stages of the process[4].

Dusts released during the initial processing of seed cotton differ from dusts released in other industries due to their harsh properties that make dedusting difficult. The main part of the dust coming out of cotton ginning enterprises is waste mixtures, which are divided into organic and mineral types. Organic dust consists mainly of ground pieces of cotton stalks and cotton fibers of various lengths. Due to the stickiness of cotton fibers, dust sticks to mesh surfaces. Machine parts and air ducts are surrounded by small pieces of fibers that ensure the formation of dust. Dusty air begins to move due to the formation of small bumps on the walls[5].

Among the impurities in cotton dust, the mineral type is more important. During the initial processing of cotton, their amount can be up to 80%, and it depends on the degree of contamination of the raw materials, the type of cotton and the method of its picking. The percentage of mineral and organic substances in cotton dust depends on the stage of technological processes. At the beginning of the process, that is, in the seed cotton pneumatic transport system, the dust in the seed cotton can usually contain 10-20% organic and 80-90% mineral dust by mass. At the end of the technological process, for example, during fluff separation or pressing, organic substances in the dust make up 80-90%. Cotton dust contains a large amount of nitrogen, silicon II oxide in the mineral mixture (from 4.8 to 25.2%).

Industrial dust from cotton gins is polydisperse, where the particle size can be as small as a tenth of a micrometer or several millimeters. Microscopic studies have shown that the average size of mineral particles is 10-20 microns. Mineral dust is mainly highly dispersed and its shape is spherical. The shape of fine organic dust (up to 2 μm) is difficult to determine, and dust with a size of 5-10 μm has an irregular,

flat, pointed or non-pointed shape. Dust larger than 100 μm can be curved fibers, leaves, stems and pieces of stems[6].

Materials and methods. When studied based on the type of cotton, its picking method, technological process and processing stage, it was observed that the processing process of type 1 cotton produced more polluted dust from the pneumatic transport system than the cleaning process of low grade cotton. In dust separated from hand-picked 1st grade cotton, 5 μm particles can make up 85% of the total mass. Small impurities harmful to health in machine-picked cotton make up 70%. It contains fiber content. In this case, the fibrous impurity of the dust carries small mineral particles with it.

There is information that sheds light on the medical-biological problems associated with determining this cotton dust and its acute properties that have a negative effect on the human body. Unlike other textile dusts, cotton dust can cause respiratory diseases called byssinosis (Greek word, bysos-cotton). The causes of this disease could not be determined for a long time, but several cases indicate that it is the chemical nature of cotton dust, that is, its organic composition[7].

In recent years, it has been reported that the main causative agents of the disease are fine dust particles present in the cotton stalk and in various stages of the cotton processing process. Research has shown that at the same air pollution level of 0.2 mg/m^3 , the incidence of byssinosis in the textile industry is significantly lower (13% vs. 0.6%) than in the spinning industry.

Taking into account the high environmental and social harm of cotton dust, sanitary norms have been established in cotton ginning enterprises, in which the norm PDV-60 mg/m^3 , PDK-0.5 mg/m^3 should be at a distance of 300 m from cotton ginning enterprises. One of the important properties of cotton dust is its flammability. There are frequent cases of cotton and dust burning in cotton ginning enterprises, for example, fire may occur due to stones falling on technological equipment. Therefore, dust collection equipment must have fire safety[8].

The process of using dust collectors in cotton cleaning plants is somewhat complicated due to the properties of fiber dust (density, fast drying, viscosity, etc.). For the first time, dust settling chambers were used to capture fibrous dust. Their advantage is the simplicity of their construction. However, the equipment was not widely used in the industry due to its large size, low efficiency, and susceptibility to fire hazards.

In a number of industries, light filters are used, which provide a high level of air purity (more than 99%). However, the stability of this effect can be achieved only by keeping dry and non-sticky dust. When working with dust with a fibrous structure, the filtering process is disturbed, and the regeneration of the fabric becomes difficult. Electrofilters designed for the cleaning of ventilation waste in cotton ginning enterprises were not widely distributed[9].

Acoustic processing of air has practically not found its place in the capture of fiber dust. This can be explained by the fact that the use of sound and ultrasonic generators requires special insulation, and in addition, these generators are effective only when the concentration of dust in the waste is significant. Currently, various types of dust collectors are used to clean ventilation waste from fibrous dust: UTs dust collectors, dust collectors designed by "Uzpakhtasanoatilm", UTsV dust collectors[10].

It should be mentioned that UTsV dust collectors are characterized by high efficiency in air cleaning developed in condensers of gin and linter batteries with fibrous fractions. Currently, they are removed from the industry due to the low production rate (1.5 m³/ s). Their quantity in one piece of equipment should not be less than 4 pieces. It should be said that air purifiers designed to clean dusty air quickly become clogged due to the accumulation of fibrous particles.

When large-diameter dust collectors are used, there are no cases of clogging of dust collector elements and malfunctions, but due to the low efficiency of large-diameter dust collectors, fibrous dust exits the dust collector and pollutes the atmosphere and the environment. Today, IIC-3 and IIC-6 type dust collectors (diameter 2300, 3000 mm) are widely used in cotton ginning enterprises. The efficiency of this type of dust collectors reaches 88-92% when a vacuum valve is installed on the dust extraction hole

When operated without a vacuum cap installed in the exhaust pipe, up to 25% air is drawn from the equipment for cleaning into the dust trap, where secondary extinguishing of trapped dust and waste occurs. The efficiency of such dust collectors reaches 60-80%. In recent years, air cleaners with two-stage dust traps have been used in some cotton ginning enterprises. The cleaning efficiency of this equipment is 88-90%[11].

Recently, B3II-800 and B3II-1200 counter-flow dust collectors with an air efficiency of 3 and 6 m³/s are leaving the industry. The main reason for this is fibrous waste. If there were no fibrous waste, the cleaning efficiency of counter dust collectors would be 96-98%. Despite the variety of vacuum cleaner designs, the efficiency of using any type of dust collector depends on the properties of the dust it cleans.

It is recommended to remove the dust by air instead of the screw conveyor in order to avoid the large amount of dust coming out of the dust extraction tunnels. Fig. 1 and 2 show different types of conical dust collectors.

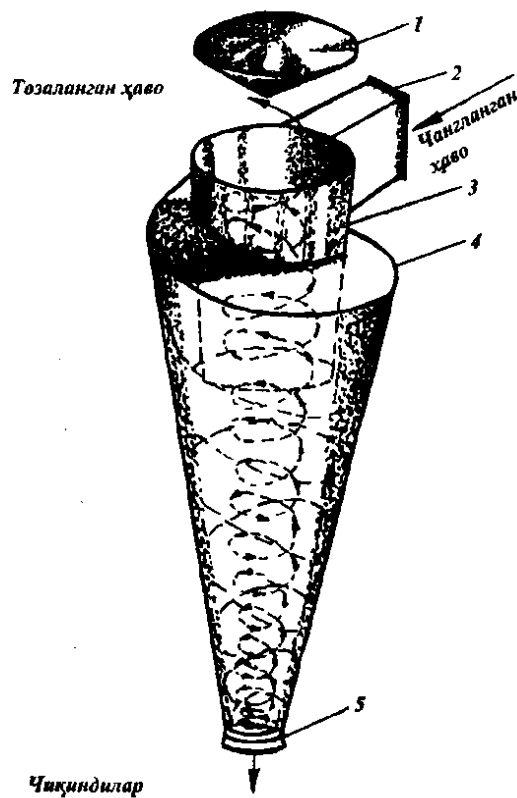


Fig. 1. Drawing of a conical dust collector device:

- 1- Rain valve; 2 - Inlet pipe; 3 - Internal full truncated cone;
4 - Outer complete truncated cone; 5 - Dust pipe.

Each dedusting device is characterized by its dust capture efficiency, which is determined by the following equation:

$$\eta = \frac{G_2}{G_1} \cdot 100, \%$$

where: G_1 - total weight of dust in treated air, mg;

G_2 - dust weight captured by the dedusting device, mg.

Dust capture efficiency can also be determined by the difference in air pollution entering and leaving the dust collector.

$$\eta = \frac{d_1 - d_2}{d_1} \cdot 100, \%$$

where: d_1 - dustiness of the air entering the dust collector, mg/m³;

d_2 - dustiness of the air coming out of the dust collector, mg/m³.

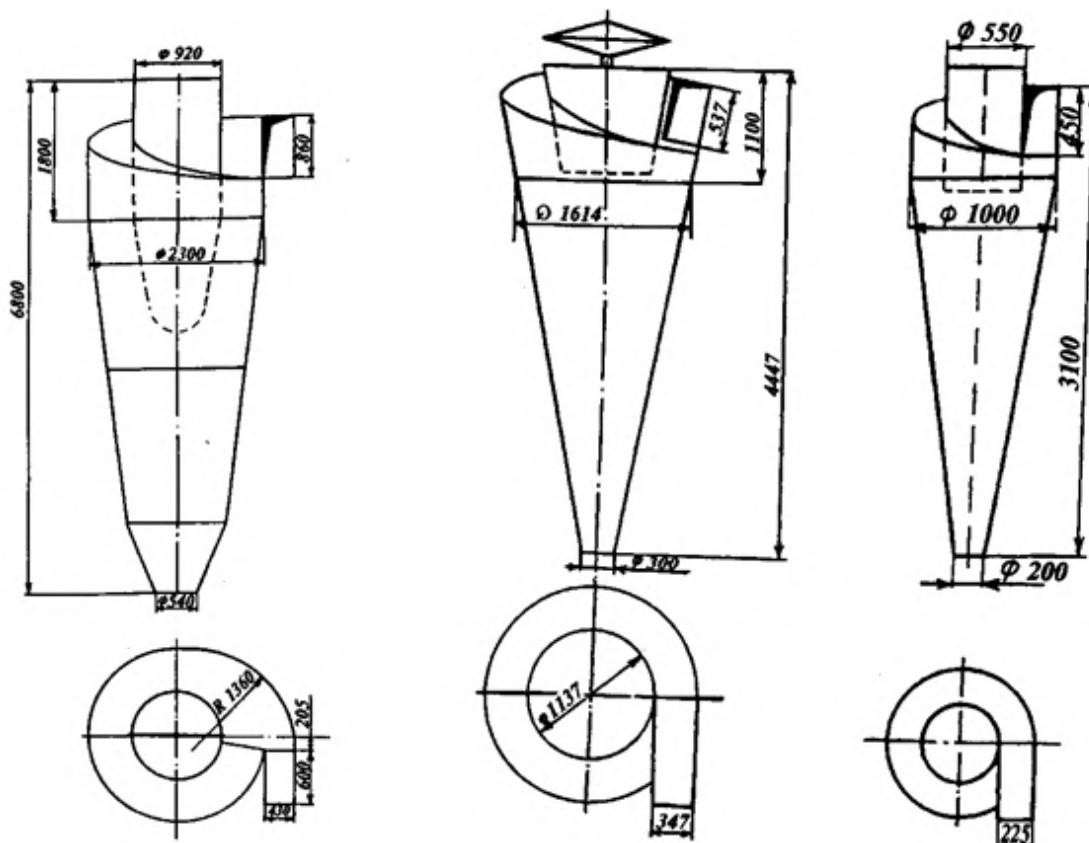


Fig. 2. ЦП-3, УЦБ-1,5 and ЦС-6 dust holders.

The total cleaning efficiency of several successively installed dust collectors is calculated in percent according to this equation:

$$\eta = [1 - (1 - \eta_1) \cdot (1 - \eta_2) \cdot k \cdot (1 - \eta_n)] \cdot 100$$

where: η_1, η_2, η_n - dust collection efficiency expressed as a percentage of the unit for each consecutive step.

Table 1 lists the main indicators of dust collectors.

Table 1

The main indicators of the dust collector

Type of dust cyclone	Cyclone diameter, mm	Height, mm	Air consumption, m ³ /c	Hydraulic resistance, Pa	Cyclone cleaning effect, %
ЦС-6	2300	6800	6	630	85
УЦБ-3М	1500	4500	3	650	90
ЦП-3, ЦЛ-3	1614	4450	3	650	86
УЦБ-1,5	1000	3100	1,5	700	88

Summary. Cotton gins are significantly different from other industrial enterprises due to the release of dust with a complex composition. This feature of cotton ginning plants reduces the efficiency of dust collection devices in the plants.

Therefore, the efficiency of dust collectors (cyclone) used in cotton ginning enterprises is very low. The principle of operation of cyclones is based on centrifugal force. The dust is separated due to centrifugal force, creating a rotational movement in the cyclone at a certain speed. Not all dust obeys the law of centrifugal force. The reason is that the powder must have a certain weight. As a result, dusts that do not obey this law, i.e. fibrous dusts, get into the environment and pollute it. This will further worsen the ecological situation. The demand of today is to create a dust capture device with high efficiency.

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**DIFFERENTIAL DIFFUSION EQUATIONS AND HEAT CONDUCTION:
THEIR IMPORTANCE FOR MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES**

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Abstract: This article explores the significance of **diffusion equations** and **heat conduction** in modern technological processes. Diffusion, the process where particles move from a region of higher concentration to a lower one, and heat conduction, the transfer of thermal energy within materials, are described using **differential equations**. These processes are critical in fields such as **nanotechnology**, **3D printing**, and **energy storage systems**. Mathematical models like **Fick's Law** for diffusion and **Fourier's Law** for heat conduction are used to optimize performance and efficiency in these areas. Additionally, numerical methods, such as **Runge-Kutta** and **finite element methods**, are employed to solve these equations and enhance technological innovations. The article demonstrates the growing importance of understanding and applying these equations for sustainable and efficient advancements in technology.

Keywords: heat conduction; differential equations; energy storage systems; diffusion process;

Introduction:

Diffusion and heat conduction processes play a crucial role in many technological fields, including electronics, building materials production, nanotechnology, and enhancing energy efficiency. Understanding and modeling these processes correctly is accomplished through the use of differential equations. Differential equations that describe diffusion and heat conduction processes, such as Fourier's heat conduction equation or Fick's diffusion equation, are used to mathematically characterize these processes.

1. Diffusion equation:

Diffusion is the process by which substances move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration. To describe the dynamic diffusion process, the diffusion equation based on Fick's first law is used:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} \quad 1.$$

This equation shows how the spatial distribution of material particles changes over time.

Where: C is concentration, t is time, D is the diffusion coefficient, and x is distance.

Fick's first law for static diffusion is as follows:

$$J = -D \frac{dc}{dx} \quad 2.$$

In this formula, the change in concentration is not dependent on time. In other words, this equation is used to calculate the diffusion flux at a specific time.

Fick's first law has several significant meanings:

- Fick's first law expresses the flux that arises from the movement of particles from high to low concentration during the diffusion process.
- If the gradient is large (i.e., the concentration change is rapid), the flux will also be large. Conversely, if the gradient is small, the flux will also be small.
- The negative sign (-) indicates motion in the direction opposite to the gradient, meaning that particles always move from high concentration to low concentration.

For example, if diffusion occurs in water, salt in a solution spreads from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration. The diffusion process is analyzed using Fick's first law, and the movement of particles in the solution is mathematically expressed. Fick's first law is widely used in chemistry, biology, physical-chemical processes, engineering, and ecology. For instance, it is evident in the diffusion of gases, the spread of electrons through semiconductors, and the distribution of drugs in the body.

Using Fick's second law, we can model the diffusion of substances over time. We observe how the concentration changes over time and how the substance spreads. For instance, in a rod of length L, the concentration C(x,t) is taken to be 1 in the range of L/4 to 3L/4 at the initial time and 0 elsewhere.

Heat conduction equation:

The heat conduction process describes the transfer of thermal energy from one material to another. This process is expressed using Fourier's heat conduction equation:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \quad 3.$$

Where: T is temperature, t is time, a is the heat diffusion coefficient, and x is the spatial coordinate.

This equation can be solved using the method of separation of variables.

The function T is separated into variables x and t.

$$T(x, t) = X(x) \cdot \Theta(t)$$

4.

Here, X(x) is the spatial function and $\Theta(t)$ is the time function.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (X(x) \cdot \Theta(t)) = a \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (X(x) \cdot \Theta(t))$$

5.

The variables in the equation are separated, and notation is introduced.

$$\frac{1}{\Theta(t)} \frac{d\Theta}{dt} = a \frac{1}{(X(x))} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} = -\lambda$$

6.

This leads to two separate equations for time and space.

$$\frac{d\Theta}{dt} + \lambda\Theta = 0 \Rightarrow \Theta(t) = \Theta_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{\lambda}{a} X = 0$$

7.

The general solution takes the following form.

$$T(x, t) = \left(A \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{a}} x \right) \right) + \left(B \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{a}} x \right) \right) e^{-\lambda t}$$

8.

To understand the practical application of Fourier's equation, let's conduct an experiment on heat conduction.

Experimental procedure:

- **Preparing the Rods:** Cut copper and aluminum rods to equal lengths. One end of each rod is placed on a heating source at the central point.
- **Heating:** The heated ends of the rods are brought to the same temperature (for example, 100°C) until reached. Each rod is heated separately over time.
- **Temperature Measurement:** The temperature at the unheated ends of the rods is measured. The temperature is recorded every 10 seconds.

Results Analysis:

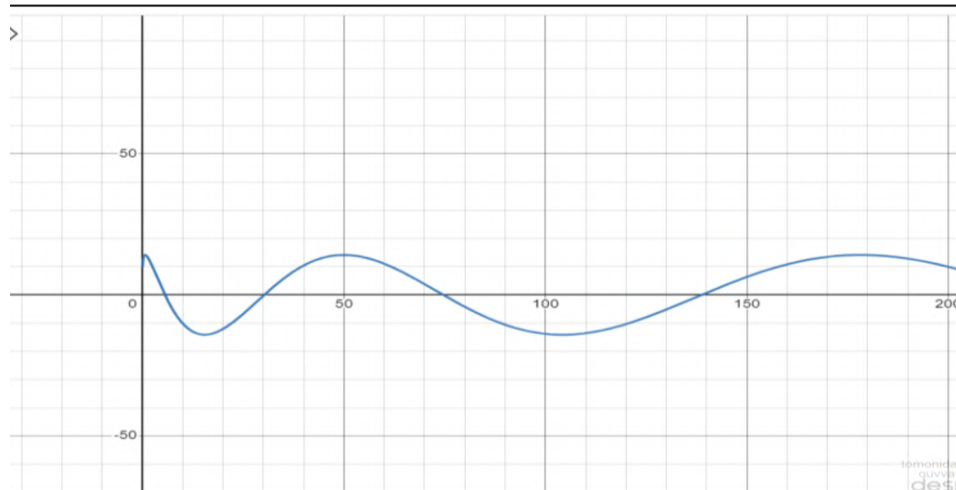
- Record the obtained temperature data in a table and plot the temperature change of each rod on a graph.
- Show the relationship between the temperature changes of each rod and time.

The table shows the temperatures at different points in the rod at the end of the time (t=2 s). The table may look like this:

Position	Temperature
0	100
0.2	90
0.4	80
0.6	70
0.8	60
1.0	50
1.2	40

1.4	30
1.6	20

This table shows how the temperature changes over time at each position.



Graph of how the temperature changes over time.

Application in modern technological processes:

Nanotechnology: Heat conduction and diffusion processes are modeled at micro and nano scales in nanomaterials and nanoelectronics. This is crucial for enhancing the efficiency of these materials and controlling their physical properties. Fourier's equations and numerical methods are applied to model heat distribution at the nano level.

3D Printing and Materials Science: Heat conduction processes are significant in creating new materials, especially in 3D printers that use materials like metals and polymers. The diffusion of heat and energy distribution within materials are extensively studied to improve the efficiency of 3D printing processes.

High-Temperature Energy Storage Systems: In thermal energy storage (TES) systems, such as solar heat plants, heat conduction equations are used to model how heat is stored and distributed within these systems. Enhancing the efficiency of these systems plays a major role in energy conservation.

Electronics and Heat Management: Modern electronic devices face significant challenges with high levels of heat distribution. Fourier's heat conduction equations are utilized to effectively manage heat in devices such as computer processors and high-power LED lights.

Numerical Methods for Modeling Diffusion and Heat Conduction:

Numerical methods (or numerical techniques) are often used to model diffusion and heat conduction processes. The Runge-Kutta method, Euler method, and finite difference methods are employed to solve these equations. These methods are particularly useful for extremely precise and complex geometries, such as in the creation of electronic circuits or new materials.

1. Euler's method:

The Euler method is one of the simplest and fastest methods for numerically solving differential equations. It is used for first-order differential equations. The third formula is expressed in the form of the Euler method as follows:

$$T_{n+1} = T_n + a\Delta t \frac{T_{i+1} + 2T_i + T_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} \quad 9.$$

2. Runge-Kutta's Method:

The Runge-Kutta method is more accurate and is often used compared to the Euler method, especially for systems requiring high precision. This method also works for higher-order differential equations.

Conclusion: Diffusion and heat conduction processes have become an integral part of technological processes today. Fick's laws of diffusion and Fourier's heat conduction equations play a significant role in enhancing the efficiency of nanotechnology, energy storage systems, electronics, and high-performance devices. Understanding and modeling these processes correctly is crucial, and numerical methods, such as Euler and Runge-Kutta methods, are widely used to solve modern technological problems. This article presents practical experiments and examples for effectively modeling technological processes based on diffusion and heat conduction equations, demonstrating their importance in the development of modern technologies. In the future, the application of these methods will enable effective implementation of heat and energy management in more complex systems.

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**NUTQIDA NUQSONI BO'LGAN BOLALARNI MAKTABGA
TAYYORLIGINI PSIXOLOGOGIK – PEDAGOGIK TEKSHIRISH,
TAMOYILLARI, METODLARI VA VAZIFALARI**

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Annotatsiya: Malumki, hozirgi vaqtda defektologiya soxasining asosiy muammolaridan biri, rivojlanishida kamchilikka ega bo'lgan bolalarni har tomonlama pedagogik-psixologik o'rganishdan iboratdir. Mazkur maqolada ham bugungi kun defektologlari uchun muhim bo'lgan ushbu masala, yani nutqida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni maktabga tayyorligini psixologik-pedagogik tekshirish, tamoyillari, metodlari va vazifalari yoritilgan, hamda mavzuga doir xulosa va takliflar bildirilgan.

Аннотация: Общеизвестно, что в настоящее время одной из основных проблем в области дефектологии является комплексное педагогическое и психологическое изучение детей с нарушениями развития. Эта статья также является важной проблемой для дефектологов сегодня, в которой представлены речь и методы психолого-педагогического исследования готовности к школе детей с органиченными возможностями а также сделаны выводы и предложения.

Annotatsiya: It is well known that one of the main problems of defectology today is the comprehensive pedagogical and psychological study of children with developmental disabilities. This article, too, is an important issue for defectologists today, in which the speech and methods of psycho-pedagogical investigation of school readiness for children with dissabilaties are presented and conculsions and suggestions are made.

Birinchi Prezidentimiz I.A.Karimov “Ta’limning yangi modeli jamiyatda mustaqil fikrlovchi erkin shaxsning shakllanishiga olib keladi. O’zining qadr-qimmatini anglaydigan,irodasi baquvvat, iymoni butun, hayotda aniq maqsadga ega bo’lgan insonlarni tarbiyalash imkoniga ega bo’lamiz” deb ta’kidlagan edilar. O’zbekiston Respublikasining “Ta’lim to’g’risida”gi Qonuni va “Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy daturi”da bugungi kunda shaxs tarbiyasiga jiddiy e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

Hozirgi kunda defektologiya sohasi amaliyotida nutqida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni jamiyatga muvofaqqiyatli uyg'unlashishini ta'minlash choralarini har tomonlama ko'rish masalasi ko'ndalang turibdi.

Nutqning yetarli darajada shakllanmasligi esa tafakkur jarayonlariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Psixologiya bolalik davrida shaxs xususiyatlari va psixik taraqqiyot darajasini

aniqlash uchun turli eksperimental psixologik metodlardan foydalanadi. Psixologik tadqiqotlarda foydalanishdagi metodikalar u yoki bu faoliyat jarayonida shaxs psixik xususiyatlarining namoyon bo'lishini aniqlashdan iborat. Nutqida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar psixologiyasida eksperimental metodikalarni ishlab chiqish va sinovdan o'tkazish, psixologlar va pedagoglarning asosiy vazifasidir. Eksperimental.toshshiriqlar majmui bola psixik taraqqiyotini, aqliy darajasini, uning maktabda o'qishga tayyorligini aniqlashga mo'jallangan .Tibbiy-psixologik-pedagogik komissiya faoliyati ruhiy va jismoniy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni maxsus maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi muassasalariga differensiallashgan tanlashga yo'naltirilgan. TPPK ommaviy maktablarda ta'lim olish imkoni bo'lmagan bolalarni davolovchi-profilaktik muassasalarga, shuningdek bolalar ijtimoiy ta'minoti muassasalariga va maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalariga sog'ligi va intellektining holatiga ko'ra yo'llashga tavsiyalar beradi. TPPK maxsus maktabdan yoki maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasidan chiqarish yoki bir muassasadan ikkinchi muassasaga o'tkazish masalalarini hal etadi.

TPPK vazifalari sarasiga rivojlanishida yengil nuqsonlari bo'lgan bolalarni davolash, tarbiyalash, ta'lim berish masalalariga doir ota-onalar va pedagoglarga maslahatlar berish kiradi. Maxsus muassasalarga yo'llanmani faqatgina TPPK berishi mumkin. Komissiya sinchkovlik bilan tibbiy, psixologik-pedagogik va logopedik tekshiruvlarni amalga oshiradi. Agarda bola maktabda ta'lim olayotgan bo'lsa, TPPKning vazifasi maktabda ulgirmaslikning sabablarini aniqlash, nuqson tuzilishining tavsifini tuzishdan iborat bo'ladi. Agarda bola hali maktabga chiqmagan bo'lsa, mutaxassislar bolaning maktab ta'limiga tayyorgarligini aniqlaydilar. Bunda bolaning fiziologik va ijtimoiy yetukligi, intellektual rivojlanish darajasi, hissiy-irodaviy doira sohasining o'ziga xosliklari o'rganiladi. Bolani psixologik-pedagogik tekshirish psixologik-tibbiy-pedagogik tekshirishning bir tomoni bo'lib, uning rivojlanish xususiyatlarini har tomonlama o'rganishga imkon beradi. Go'dak va ilk yoshdagi bolani psixologik-pedagogik tekshirishning asosiy maqsadi: bolaning psixik rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash, psixik funksiyalarini shakllanish xususiyatlarini o'rganish, psixik rivojlanishidagi buzilishlar (nuqsonlar) xarakteri va darajasini aniqlashdir.

Nutqida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni maktabga tayyorligini psixologogik – pedagogik tekshirish vazifalariga quyidagilar kiradi:

- bolaning hissiy va kommunikativ doirasini rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash va tavsiflash;
- sensor va harakat funksiyalarini rivojlanish darajalarini aniqlash va tavsiflash;
- manipulyativ, predmetli va o'yin faoliyatining rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash tavsiflash;
- aqliy va nutqiy rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash;
- ijtimoiy-maishiy faoliyatni rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash;
- bola va ota-ona munosabatlarini yoshiga moslik darajasini aniqlash;

- bolaning psixik rivojlanish saviyasini aniqlash, potensial imkoniyatlari asosida korreksion ishlarni belgilash;

- ota-onalar va mutaxassislar uchun metodik tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Nutqida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni maktabga tayyorligini psixologik – pedagogik tekshirishning asosiy metodlari quyidagilardan iborat:

- bolaning o'zi va ota-onasi bilan suhbat;
- anamnestik va katamnestic o'rganish;
- kuzatish;
- eksperiment.

Nutqida nuqsoni bo'lgan o'quvchilarni maktabga tayyorligini psixologik – pedagogik tekshirish (o'rganish) tamoyillarini quyidagilar tashkil etadi:

- bola psixikasini kompleks o'rganish tamoyili, ya'ni turli mutaxassislar tomonidan o'rganish. Bu tamoyil bolani barcha mutaxassislarning (vrach, defektolog, psixolog, pedagog) tekshirishidan olingan ma'lumotlarni e'tiborga olishni nazarda tutadi.

- analitiko-sintetik o'rganish tamoyili, ya'ni bolaning faqatgina bilish jarayonlarinigina emas, balki hissiy-irodaviy doirasi va xulqini tekshirishni nazarda tutadi. Shuningdek, bolalarning aqliy qobiliyatlarning shakllanishiga ta'sir etadigan jismoniy rivojlanishi ham e'tiborga olinadi.

- sistemali va to'liq o'rganish tamoyili bolaning psixik rivojlanishidagi alohida buzilishlarning namoyon bo'lishi o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik va bir-biridan kelib chiqishini, ularning ierarxiyasi, birlamchi va ular asosida kelib chiqadigan ikkilamchi buzilishlarning o'zaro munosabatini nazarda tutadi.

- bolaning psixikasini o'rganishdagi yana bir tamoyil dinamik o'rganish tamoyilidir.. Bu tamoyil bo'yicha, bolani o'rganishda, tekshirish vaqtida u biladigan va bajara oladiganlarni emas, balki ularning ta'limdagi imkoniyatlarini ham e'tiborga olish lozimdir. Dinamik tamoyil asosida L.S.Vigotskiyning bolalarni «yaqin rivojlanish zonasini», ta'limda ularning potensial imkoniyatlarini o'rganish haqidagi fikrlari yotadi.

- bola psixikasini ob'ektiv o'rganish tamoyili, ya'ni tekshirishda bola uchun tabiiy holatni yuzaga keltirish;

- tekshirish sharoitini va metodlarini tanlashda bolaning yosh xususiyatlarini e'tiborga olish tamoyili;

- bolaning psixikasini, ayniqsa bilish jarayonlarini o'rganishda uning faoliyatini, vazifalarni bajarish uslubini e'tiborga olish tamoyili.

Bolaning onasi bilan suhbat o'tkazayotganda asosan quyidagi savollarga javob olish o'rganilayotgan bola haqida mutaxassisga zarur bo'lgan ma'lumotlar beradi:

- homiladorlikning kechishi, homiladorlik davrida onaning boshidan kechirgan (agar bo'lsa) og'ir yuqumli kasalliklar, og'ir kechgan toksikozlar, intoksikatsiyalar, mexanik jarohatlar, zararli ishlab chiqarishda mehnat faoliyati va hokazolar;

- tug'ruq jarayoni qanday kechgani, tug'ruq vaqtidagi turli patologik holatlarning mavjudligi;

- chaqaloqlik davrida bolaning rivojlanishidagi og'ishishlar (agar mavjud bo'lsa) , ota-onaning shikoyati va xavotirlik sabablari;

- go'dakning boshini ushlashi, emaklashi, o'yinchoqlarni bilishi, ularni o'ynashi, yaqinlarini tanishi, tik tura olishi, qachondan boshlab yurishi, birinchi so'zlari, jumlati nutqining rivojlanishi va boshqalar.

Ona go'dak bilan har kuni aloqada bo'lib, bolaning rivojlanishi haqida katta materialga ega bo'ladi va bu materialdan mutaxassislar tekshirish natijalarini tahlil qilishda foydalanishlari mumkin. Onaga berilayotgan savollar bolaning rivojlanishini baholashga emas, balki bola hayotidagi aniq dalillarni olishga qaratilishi lozim. Ona bilan suhbat o'tkazish uning bolaga bo'lgan munosabati, onaning bola bilan aloqasi haqida ma'lumot olishga imkon beradi.

Bolani kuzatish bevosita maslahat qabulida, tekshirish vaqtida amalga oshiriladi. Kuzatish vaqtida psixolog bolaning psixik va nutqiy rivojlanish xususiyatlarini xarakterlaydigan ba'zi bir tomonlarni, masalan, yangi sharoitga, notanish odamlarga bo'lgan reaksiyasini, aloqaga kirishish xususiyatlarini, aloqa qilishda verbal vositalardan foydalanishi, atrofga bo'lgan qiziqishining namoyon bo'lishi, onaning bolaga bo'lgan munosabati; hissiy o'zaro ta'sir xarakteri, xulqiy reaksiyalar: gipo va giperfaollik, qo'zg'aluvchanlikning kuchliligi, tez charchash va hokazolarni e'tiborga oladi.

Bolaning psixik rivojlanishining xususiyatlarini yanada chuqurroq o'rganish, psixikadagi buzilishlarning darajasi va o'ziga xos tomonlarini aniqlash uchun eksperimental tadqiqot metodlarini qo'llash zarur. Bu metod ko'p hollarda ta'limiy eksperiment ko'inishida o'tkaziladi. Ta'limiy eksperiment metodi bolaning o'rgatilishini aniqlash maqsadida metodning tuzilishiga turli yordam choralari kiritilishini nazarda tutadi. Tekshirish jarayonida quyidagi yordam turlaridan foydalaniladi: harakatni taqlid asosida bajarish, harakatni taqlid asosida imo-ishoradan foydalanib, nutqiy ko'rsatma yordamida bajarish. O'rganish, ya'ni bolaning noadekvat harakatlardan adekvat harakatlarga o'tishi uning saqlangan potensial (ichki) imkoniyatlari mavjudligidan darak beradi. Nutqida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni maktabga tayyorligini psixologogik-pedagogik tekshirish ni o'tkazishga qo'yiladigan talablar:Psixologik tashxis metodikalarini eng yaxshi rivojlangan va muhim yo'nalishlaridan aniqlash, o'z-o'zini baholashi, psixologik "himoya usullari"ni, u o'zining psixik holatlarini, xarakterining asosiy sifatlarini va boshqa individual-psixologik xususiyatlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan bo'lib,tibbiy-psixologik-pedagogik komissiya mutaxassislari, kichik maktab yoshidagi bolalar bilan

ishlayotgan psixologlar va maxsus maktab psixologlarini bu boradagi bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarini talab darajasiga ko'tarish lozim. Mazkur usullar o'z navbatida ota-onalarning ehtirosini mo'tadillashtirish, kasal bolaning to'g'ri tushunishlarini, o'z-o'ziga tasalli berish, bolaga ijobiy tarzda yondashish imkonini beradi.

Psixologik-pedagogik va logopedik tekshirishni tibbiy tekshirishdan so'ng o'tkazish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi, chunki psixik rivojlanishdagi buzilishlarni tashxis qilishda anamnestik ma'lumotlar, statik, nevrologik va psixik holatlar, ko'rish, eshitish funksiyalarining saqlanganligi, shuningdek harakat buzilishlarining xarakteri va darajasi muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Bunday ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish psixolog va logopedga tekshirishda kerakli yo'nalishni, tekshirish metodikalarini to'g'ri tanlashga imkon beradi.

Tekshirish metodi va metodikalarini tanlash bolaning yoshi, uning motor, sensor, aqliy imkoniyatlari, nutqning mavjudligi yoki yo'qligiga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Ilk yoshdagi bolalarni psixologik-pedagogik tekshirish bir qator xususiyatlarga ega bo'ladi. Chunki bu yoshdagi bolalar eksperimentator bilan doimo ham oson aloqaga kirishmaydilar, topshiriqlarni bajarishga intilmaydilar. Bular 8-9 oylikdan 2 yoshgacha bolalarda kuzatiladigan notanish odamlar, notanish vaziyatga nisbatan qo'rquv, uyalishga, tortinishga; ikkinchidan, o'ziga xos qo'rquvlar (oq xalatdan, bolaga tegishdan, o'rnini o'zgartirishdan va hokazolardan), depressiv kayfiyat, o'jarlik, negativizm bilan bog'liqdir. Bola o'jarlik qilganda, charchaganda, toliqqanda tekshirishni to'xtatish zarur. Dastlabki qabulda bolaga uning yoshidan kelib chiqib 3-4 topshiriq taklif etiladi.

Tekshirishni ona yoki ota bilan suhbatdan boshlash lozim. Suhbat vaqtida bolani ota-onasidan ajratmasdan, unga yangi vaziyatga, notanish odamlarga ko'nikishga vaqt beriladi. 1 yoshdagi bolani, shuningdek, harakatlarida og'ir nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni tekshirishga ovoz chiqaradigan o'yinchoqlar, erkalatib gapirish kabi ta'sirlar yordamida jalb etiladi. Yoshi kattaroq bolalar esa turli topshiriqlarning syujetini bitta umumiy o'yinga o'tkazish orqali tekshirish vaziyatiga kiritiladi.

Tekshirishni bolaning mustaqil faoliyatini kuzatib, uning faolligi, o'yin, predmetli harakatlarining turlliligiga e'tibor berishdan boshlash maqsadga muvofiq. Agarda bola o'yinchoqlarni o'ynamasa, katta odam o'yinchoqlarni bolaga taklif etib, ular bilan harakat usullarini ko'rsatadi. Tekshirishni o'tkazish uchun bir qancha predmetlar va o'yinchoqlar to'plami zarur bo'ladi.

Eksperimental tekshirish bola uchun qiziqarli bo'lgan sodda, oson topshiriqlar berishdan boshlanadi. So'ngra bolaga bir qator ancha murakkab bo'lgan topshiriqlar beriladi. Ammo, bola toliqishining dastlabki ko'rinishidayoq uning diqqatini ancha oson bo'lgan topshiriqqa yo'naltirish yoki dam berish tavsiya etiladi. Bilish faoliyatini tadqiq etishda topshiriqni bajarish usullarini ko'rsatish 3 martadan oshmasligi lozim. Kattalarning nutqi bola harakatlarini tashkil etadi, yo'naltiradi,

ragʻbatlantiradi, natijalarini baholaydi. Tekshirish vaqtida doimo bolani hissiy qoʻllab-quvvatlash, nutq yordamida, imo-ishora, mimika orqali ijobiy baholab borish zarur.

Bola umuman harakatsiz boʻlganda, nutqi shakllanmagan hollarda u faqat kattalarning oʻyin harakatlarini kuzatadi. Eksperimentator bolani kattaning harakatlariga boʻlgan diqqatini, qiziqishining faolligi va turgʻunligini, hodisaga boʻlgan hissiy munosabatini, espressiv-mimik reaksiyasini eʼtiborga oladi.

Eksperimental sinov (tajriba) larni tanlashda tekshirish metodikalari bolalarning yoshiga mos boʻlishi; u yoki bu funksiyani oʻrganish birgina emas, balki yoʻnalishi boʻyicha yaqin boʻlgan bir necha metodikalar qoʻllanilishi zarur.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ НЕГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКИХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В ЦЕЛЯХ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ ТЕРРОРИЗМА

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Аннотация: Статья посвящена проблеме противодействия использованию негосударственных некоммерческих организаций в целях финансирования терроризма. Определено, что важным направлением в борьбе с финансированием терроризма в настоящее время является развитие взаимодействия между правоохранительными и надзорными органами с негосударственными некоммерческими организациями. Предметом исследования является международные стандарты ФАТФ, а также нормы международно-правовых актов и нормативно-правовых актов Республики Узбекистан в сфере борьбы с финансированием терроризма. Объектом исследования является общественные отношения, возникающие при применении норм законодательства о противодействии финансированию терроризма. Целью данной статьи является разработка предложений для эффективного противодействия использованию НКО в целях финансирования терроризма.

Abstract: This article discusses the issue of preventing the use of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for financing terrorist activities. It emphasizes the importance of cooperation between law enforcement agencies and regulatory bodies with NGOs in combating terrorism financing. The subject focuses on the FATF's international standards and relevant international and domestic laws and regulations in this area. The aim of this article is to propose effective measures to prevent NGOs from being used for terrorist financing purposes.

Ключевые слова: терроризм, негосударственные некоммерческие организации, национальная безопасность, финансирование терроризма, международные стандарты.

Keywords: terrorism, non-governmental non-profit organizations, national security, terrorist financing, international standards.

Актуальность темы исследования. Некоммерческие организации (далее – НКО) являются наиболее полезными институтами гражданского общества, которые, в основном, оказывают гуманитарную помощь социально уязвимым слоям населения. Вместе с тем террористические структуры пытаются активно

использовать данный сектор в своих низменных целях. И как следствие НКО, созданные в благотворительных целях, осознавая того или нет, содействуют террористическим сообществам в реализации террористических актов. Все это в последствии привело к недоверию общества к данному сектору.

Исследователи Международного центра по сотрудничеству в борьбе с терроризмом и специалисты Контртеррористического комитета ООН провели исследование, в результате которого выяснилось, что «в различных странах и регионах мира имеется разный уровень понимания угроз вовлечения сектора НКО в террористических целях»¹. Данные выводы подталкивают нас к более тщательному изучению сектора НКО для выявления и понимания факторов, создающих риски использования НКО в террористических целях, а также противодействия им.

Некоммерческие организации (НКО) играют жизненно важную роль в обществе и экономике страны. Это дополняет усилия правительства по предоставлению защиты и помощи нуждающимся. В тех случаях, когда государственная поддержка недоступна, НКО обычно заполняют этот пробел, особенно в тех областях, где правительству труднодоступно. Таким образом, НКО пользуются доверием правительств и общественности, причем как правительств, так и частный сектор направляют НКО средства на их «добрые дела» и программы.

Доверием к сектору НКО злоупотребляют преступники. Характер деятельности НКО, включая доступ к крупным пожертвованиям, многочисленные источники финансирования, программы и услуги, требующие больших денежных затрат, глобальное присутствие и регулярные операции в зонах повышенного риска и конфликтов, делают их еще более привлекательными для отмывания денег и финансирования терроризма. В частности, террористические атаки 11 сентября 2001 года в США продемонстрировали уязвимость сектора НКО для злоупотреблений, связанных с финансированием терроризма. Продолжающаяся международная кампания против финансирования терроризма выявила случаи, когда террористы и террористические организации использовали часть сектора НКО для поддержки террористических организаций и деятельности путем сбора и перевода средств, предоставления логистической поддержки и поощрения вербовки террористов. Такие злоупотребления не только поощряют террористическую деятельность, но и подрывают доверие доноров и ставят под угрозу целостность самих НКО.

Рекомендации ФАТФ содержат специальные положения, касающиеся некоммерческих организаций. Эти положения включены в Рекомендацию 8,

¹ Центр по глобальному сотрудничеству в борьбе с терроризмом и другие (2013г.). С. 5.

которая определяет, что страны должны применять целевые, пропорциональные и риск-ориентированные меры, не нарушая и не препятствуя законной деятельности НКО, в соответствии с риск-ориентированным подходом².

Рекомендация 8 и связанная с ней пояснительная записка являются основными Рекомендациями ФАТФ по выявлению и предотвращению использования сектора НКО в целях финансирования терроризма.

В этой связи основной целью Рекомендации 8 является защита НКО от злоупотреблений со стороны террористических организаций. Согласно ФАТФ, злоупотребление ФТ – это использование НКО террористами или террористическими организациями для сбора или перевода средств, предоставления материально-технической поддержки, поощрения или содействия вербовке террористов, или иной поддержки террористов или террористических организаций и их деятельности.

В соответствии с позицией ФАТФ под НКО понимается юридическое лицо или образование, которое преимущественно осуществляет сбор или распределение средств для таких целей, как благотворительные, религиозные, культурные, образовательные, социальные или братские, либо для осуществления иных видов «добрых дел»³. Такое определение исходит из разнообразия организационно-правовых форм НКО в различных странах, а также теми характеристиками, которые обуславливают риск их использования в целях ФТ.

Согласно позиции ФАТФ, некоммерческие организации уязвимы к злоупотреблениям в целях финансирования терроризма в силу ряда причин:

- НКО пользуются общественным доверием.
- НКО имеют доступ к значительному количеству источников денежных средств.
- Часто через НКО представляют собой компании с большим оборотом наличных денежных средств.
- Некоторые НКО имеют филиалы по всему миру, что обеспечивает основу для осуществления деятельности и проведения финансовых операций как на национальном, так и на международном уровне, весьма часто на территории или поблизости от территорий, наиболее уязвимыми перед террористами.
- НКО весьма часто могут страдать от недостатка правительственного надзора или его отсутствия (регистрация, хранение записей, предоставление

²Рекомендации ФАТФ: Международные стандарты по противодействию отмыванию денег, финансированию терроризма и финансированию распространения оружия массового уничтожения / Пер. с англ. — М.: МУМЦФМ, 2023. С. 16.

³Там же, с. 65.

информации и мониторинг, проверка личной информации собственников/бенефициаров, сотрудников, управления).

•Правительственные органы могут обладать недостаточными ресурсами для осуществления эффективного надзора за данным сектором.

•НКО могут обладать недостаточными ресурсами или потенциалом для того, чтобы выдержать жесткие регулятивные требования⁴.

В Отчете ФАТФ об использовании НКО в террористических целях выделено пять наиболее активно применяемых способов незаконного использования НКО в финансировании терроризма или рисков такого использования:

- перенаправление финансовых средств;
- поддержание связи с террористическими образованиями;
- злоумышленное использование программ НКО;
- содействие вербовке;
- введение в заблуждение или создание фиктивных НКО.

Для минимизации рисков злоупотребления НКО в ФТ рекомендуется:

1. Проведение систематического анализа риска ФТ и принятие мер по его минимизации.

2. Применение риск-ориентированного подхода при реализации надзорным органом сектора НКО контрольно-надзорных полномочий.

3. Использование организационных ресурсов сектора НКО.

Во многих странах в секторе НКО имеются собственные объединения, в том числе так называемые «зонтичные» формы организации (*ассоциации, союзы*), членами которых является значительное количество НКО. Такие объединения служат уникальным ресурсом в обеспечении защиты сектора от возможных рисков, в том числе риска использования в целях ФТ.

Указанные объединения заинтересованы в обеспечении законного функционирования НКО и поддержания соответствующей репутации, внедрении в деятельность организаций, соответствующих международных лучших практик. Использование элементов саморегулирования в формате рассматриваемых объединений может помочь снизить риск использования НКО в целях финансирования терроризма, способствует обеспечению большей прозрачности и надлежащего управления деятельностью.

4. Надлежащее внутреннее управление НКО.

5. Осуществление просветительской работы, направленной на повышение осведомленности представителей НКО в вопросах неумышленного вовлечения в террористическую деятельность, а также

⁴Профилактика злоупотребления некоммерческими организациями в финансировании терроризма. Электронный Журнал КТС, 2011. С. 3.

повышению уровня их понимания рисков легализации преступных доходов и финансирования терроризма, а также обеспечить надлежащее выполнение обязательств в сфере ПОД/ФТ.

6. Осуществление взаимодействия НКО с государственными организациями в целях предотвращения использования НКО в ФТ.

Согласно рекомендации 8 ФАТФ, развитие сотрудничества между государством, частным сектором и НКО имеет решающее значение для НКО, чтобы понять и снизить риск финансирования терроризма, повысить уровень осведомленности и укрепить свои возможности для борьбы с использованием НКО в финансировании терроризма.

На основании этого целесообразно развивать сотрудничество соответствующих правоохранительных органов и НКО.

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IMOMQULIXONNING ASHTARXONIY HUKUMDOR SIFATIDA TUTGAN O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Ashtarxoniy hukumdor Imomqulixonning hukumdorlik salohiyati va tashqi diplomatik aloqalari haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Iskandar sulton, qozoqlar, Toshkent, Yalangto'sh Bahodir, Tursun Sulton, Shohruxiya, Odambiy, Ivan Xoxlov, Jahongirshoh, Ramesh Varma, Hakim Hoziq, Haj safari, jo'ybor shayxlar, Xo'ja Tojiddin, Arofat tog'i.

Imomqulixon (1589-1644) Buxoro xonligini uchinchi hukumdori bo'lib, xonlik taxtini 1611-1642 yillar davomida idora qilgan. Rasman xonlik taxtiga o'tirgandan so'ng ukasi Nodir Muhammadni Balx hukumdori qilib tayinlaydi. Bu davrda xonlik o'z taraqqiyotini cho'qqisiga chiqdi. Imomqulixon davrida mamlakatda siyosiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy hayot barqarorlashadi va bu jarayon haqida ko'plab manbalarda keltirib o'tiladi. Xususan, ulardan birida shunday yoziladi: "Imomqulixon nochorlar ishini yengillashtirdi, arz bilan kelganlarni qaytarmadi, uning davrida na kambag'al, na bechora qolgandi. Chiqargan buyruqlari ijrosi borasida amaldorlariga qattiq turdi, qorong'u tushishi bilan oddiy kiyim kiyib, vaziri va qo'riqchisi bilan bozorlarni aylanib, oddiy xalqning haqiqiy turmush ahvolidan boxabar bo'lib turardi. U ulamo va abado hamda shoirlar bilan suhbatdan lazzat topib, ko'p vaqtni hukumdor libosini yechib, darveshlik hirqasini kiyib yurib o'tkazar, har narsani o'zi darhol bilishi uchun vaziri Nodir devonbegi va yaqin mahrami Abdulvose' bilan shahar aylanar edi. Uning qiyofasini o'zgartirib yurishiga oid ko'p voqealar va hikoyalar mavjud."¹ Imomqulixon Toshkent, Andijon, Turkiston shaharlariga xavf solib turgan qozoqlar, qalmoqlar va ko'chmanchilarga qarshi kurashlar olib bordi. Toshkent va shimoli-sharqiy chegaralarga qozoqlar va oyratlar hujumi tus olgach, 1613-yil ularga zarba beradi. Natijada Toshkent taxtiga o'g'li Iskandarni tayinlaydi. Toshkent aholisi Iskandar yuritgan siyosatdan norozi bo'ladi va Iskandarni o'ldiradi. Bu voqeadan xabar topgan Imomqulixon Toshkentga yetib keladi va shunday qasam ichadi: "Qasam ichamanki, shaharni olgach, uning aholisini qilichdan o'tkazaman, toki dushmanning qoni otimning uzangisigacha yetmaguncha, qirishni to'xtamayman!" Shu tariqa Imomqulixon o'z qasamini ado etdi. 1621-yil qozoq Tursun Sultonga qarshi ashtarxoniy qo'mondon Yalangto'sh Bahodirni yuboradi. 1623-Tursun Sulton Movorounnahrda hujum qildi va Shohruxiyani egalladi. Samarqand va Miyonqol hududlari talon-taroj qilindi. Natijada Imomqulixon qozoqlar bilan tinchlik sulhini

¹ Armini Vamberi. Buxoro yoxud Movorounnahr tarixi. Ikkinchi jild. / Rus tilidan tarjima va izohlar muallifi Sirojiddin Ahmad. T.: Info capital group, 2019. 117-b.

tuzishga qaror qildi va sulhga ko'ra xonlik chegarasi Shohruxiyadan o'tishi belgilandi. Imomqulixonning yurishlari Dashti Qipchoqqacha davom etdi. Imomqulixon obodonchilik yo'lida ham ko'plab ishlarni amalga oshirdi. Jumladan, 1614-1615 yillar davomida Qashqadaryodan qarshi cho'lga va 1633-yil Qo'shqo'rg'onga kanal qazdiradi. 1617-yil Registon maydonida Poyandabiy masjidi bunyod etiladi. 1637-yilda esa Mag'oki Ko'rpa masjidi qad rostlagan. Samarqand hokimi Yalangto'sh Bahodir zamonida 2 madrasadan tashqari, 1612-1613 yillarda Qozi Soqiy (Qozi Soqiy Imomqulixon davrida Samarqandning qozi kaloni vazifasida faoliyat ko'rsatgan), 1637-1638 yillarda Sayyid Ahmadxo'ja madrasalari bunyod etilgan.² Imomqulixon harbiy yurishlar bilan bir qatorda tashqi diplomatik aloqalarni ham olib borgan. Rossiya, Eron, Turkiya, Hindiston va qozoq xonlari bilan yaxshi munosabatlarni yo'lga qo'ygan. Imomqulixon Moskvaga birinchi bo'lib 1613-yil Navro'z Xoja boshchiligida elchi cho'natdi. Buxoro xonligi Rossiyaga to'qqiz marta elchi yuboradi. Imomqulixon Rossiya bilan aloqalarni yo'lga qo'yish maqsadida 1620-yil Odambiyini rus podshosi Mixail Fyodorovich (1613-1645) yoniga yuboradi. Xonning taklifidan mamnun bo'lgan podsho Buxoroga Ivan Xoxlov boshchiligida elchilik missiyasini yuboradi. 1621-yil Samarqandda bo'gan Xoxlov rus podshosi topshirig'iga binoan xondan 27 ta rus asirni ozod qilishini iltimos qiladi. Imomqulixon bu iltimosni qabul qildi. Imomqulixon Sibir bilan aloqasini kuchaytirish maqsadida rus podshosiga katta sovg'alar yuboradi. Sovg'alar shu darajada ko'p bo'lganki, ba'zi manbalarda bu sovg'alarni 37 ming ko'targani aytiladi. 1641- yilda Astraxanga Imomqulixonning elchisi yuboriladi. Imomqulixon Hindiston bilan ham yaxshi diplomatik aloqalar olib borgan. Xususan, 1614-yil elchilarini Jahongirshoh saroyiga yuboradi. Hind tarixchisi Varma bu elchilar haqida gapirib, Jahongir nomiga yozilgan maktubni olib kelganliklarini aytadi. Maktubda ikkala davlat ittifoq bo'lib, Iroq, Eron va Xurosonni ko'plab hududlarini bosib olgani haqida yozadi. 1625-yilda Jahongir o'z elchisi Hakim Hoziqni Imomqulixonni saroyiga yuboradi. Hakim Hoziq Hindistonga qaytishda o'zi bilan qimmatbaho ko'plab sovg'alar olib keladi. Sovg'alar orasida oltin baliq tishi va turli toshlardan bilan qadalgan chodir Shoh Jahongirni diqqatini tortadi. 1625-yil Imomqulixonning O'zbekxo'ja boshchiligidagi elchisi Kashmirda qabul qilindi. Bunga javoban Mir Barak boshchiligidagi missiya Buxoroga Imomqulixon saroyiga borishadi. Xon elchilar Hindistonga qaytayotganida xattotlar va naqqoshlar tomonidan bezab ko'chirilgan qimmatbaho qo'lyozma asarni tortiq qiladi. Jahongirni 1627-yilda vafot etishi tufayli elchilik missiyasi to'xtab qoladi. Imomqulixon tabiatida darveshlik xususiyati ham mavjud edi. U olimlar, shoirlar, darveshlar, o'z zamonasining ulug'lari suhbatini yaxshi ko'rgan. O'zi ham so'fiyona she'rlar mashq qilgan. U ko'proq Yusuf Qorabog'iy suhbatini maroq bilan tinglagan. Mavlono Yusuf

² Abu Tohirxo'ja Samarqandiy. Samariya. / Forschadan tarjima Abdul Mo'min Sattoriy, qayta ishlangan va to'ldirilgan nashriga mas'ul Sh. Vohidov, B. Aminov. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2009. 129-b.

Qorabog'iy Xurosondan Buxoroga kelib, bu yerda Mirzojon Sheroziyga mudir bo'ladi va Imomqulixon zamonida mashhurlikka erishadi. Imomqulixon bundan tashqari jo'ybor shayxlar bilan ham doimiy yaxshi munosabatda bo'lishga intilgan. Tarixchi olim To'rayevni yozishicha, u bu xonadon vakillari bilan yaxshi aloqa o'rnatadi. Ba'zan ohi ovi bilan mashg'ul bo'lgan Imomqulixonning bir bor ovi baroridan kelmadi. Bundan darg'azab bo'lib, o'z lashkarkarlariga ov qilinayotgan hudud atroflarida yashayotgan aholining mol-mulkini talashga buyurdi. Lekin Xo'ja Tojiddin aralashuvi bilan aholi mol-mulki g'orotdan saqlab qolindi. Ayrim davlar lavozimlariga odam tayinlashda Imomqulixon Xo'ja Tojiddin maslahatlarini olib turgan.³ Imomqulixonning Xo'ja Tojiddin bilan munosabatlari quda-andachilik rishtalari bilan yanada mustahkamlandi. Ya'ni Imomqulixon o'z singlisi Poyanda sulton xonimni Xo'ja Tojiddinga nikohlab bergan.⁴ Hukumronligining so'nggi yillarida ko'zi ojiz bo'lib qolgan Imomqulixon taxtdan voz kechishga qaror qildi. Bunga sabab ko'zi ojizligidan foydalangan amaldorlarni o'z xohishlaricha ish yuritishlari va mustaqil siyosatni amalga oshirishlari sabab bo'ladi. Imomqulixon taxtni ukasi Nodir Muhammadga topshirib, o'zi haj safariga yo'l oladi. Aytish joizki, Imomqulixon Movorounnahrda hukumronlik qilgan ashtarxoniy hukumdorlar orasidan birinchi bor mol-u dunyodan voz kechib, haj safariga otlangan hukumdor edi. Salkam 31 yil davlatni boshqargan Imomqulixon 1644-yil 27- avgustiga kelib, Haj safariga borishda vafot etdi va Arofat tog'i Baqiya qabristoniga dafn etildi. D.Sanigirovaning yozishicha, Imomqulixonning janoza marosimida 600 ming atrofdagi odamlar ishtirok etgan ekan.⁵ Imomqulixonning 3 nafar o'g'li bo'lib, ular- Iskandar Sulton, Pir Muhammad Sulton (Muhammad Ali), Bahrom mirzolar hisoblanadi. Imomqulixonning Makka shahrida vafot etganidan xabar topgan Xo'ja Tojiddin uning dafn marosimi bilan bog'liq barcha xarajatlarni o'z zimmasiga oladi. U 10 ta ot va 100 ta qo'y so'yadi va Buxorodagi Volidaxon madrasasida nufuzli shaxslarni toplab xatm Qur'on o'tkazadi.

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LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN'S ISSUES INSPECTORS AND ESSENTIALS OF MANAGEMENT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the legal status of women's inspectors and the essence of managing their activities. Inspectors play an important role in protecting women's rights, ensuring gender equality and combating violence. The article examines their legal status, duties and responsibilities, as well as mechanisms necessary to manage their activities. Factors such as governance, monitoring, community engagement, and resource provision are important in improving the effectiveness of inspectors. This article also suggests comprehensive approaches to gender equality by strengthening partnerships between the state and community organizations and increasing citizen participation.

Keywords: activities of inspectors, their duties, responsibilities, legal status, importance of cooperation between state and public organizations, increasing citizen participation and gender equality, social stability of society.

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlar masalalari bo'yicha inspektorlarining huquqiy maqomi va ularning faoliyatini boshqarishning mohiyati tahlil etiladi. Inspektorlar xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish, gender tengligini ta'minlash va zoravonlikka qarshi kurashishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Maqolada ularning huquqiy maqomi, vazifalari va mas'uliyatlari, shuningdek, faoliyatini boshqarish uchun zarur bo'lgan mexanizmlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Boshqarish tizimi, monitoring, jamoatchilik bilan hamkorlik va resurslarni ta'minlash kabi omillar, inspektorlarning samarasini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqola, shuningdek, davlat va jamoat tashkilotlari o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni mustahkamlash va fuqarolar ishtirokini oshirish orqali jinsiy tenglikni ta'minlashda keng qamrovli yondashuvlarni taklif etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: inspektorlarning faoliyati, ularning vazifalari, mas'uliyatlari, huquqiy maqomi, davlat va jamoat tashkilotlari o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning ahamiyati, fuqarolar ishtirokini oshirish va jinsiy tenglikni, jamiyatning ijtimoiy barqarorligi.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется правовой статус женщин-инспекторов и сущность управления их деятельностью. Инспекторы играют важную роль в защите прав женщин, обеспечении гендерного равенства и борьбе с насилием. В статье рассматриваются их правовой статус, обязанности и ответственность, а также механизмы, необходимые для управления их деятельностью. Такие факторы, как управление, мониторинг, вовлечение

сообщества и предоставление ресурсов, важны для повышения эффективности инспекторов. В этой статье также предлагаются комплексные подходы к обеспечению гендерного равенства путем укрепления партнерства между государством и общественными организациями и повышения участия граждан.

Ключевые слова: деятельность инспекторов, их обязанности, ответственность, правовой статус, важность сотрудничества государственных и общественных организаций, повышение активности граждан и гендерного равенства, социальная стабильность общества.

The true essence and purpose of the state policy conducted in our country is to always be aware of the pains, concerns, vital problems and needs of our people, to realize their material well-being, to ensure a decent level and quality of living, and to protect a peaceful life.

The main task of all of us today is to ensure that our people are satisfied with their life and state. It is not for nothing that "Crime Prevention Day" was organized in the implementation of these tasks¹.

On the day of crime prevention, the prevention inspector, together with all sector services and public organizations, conducts general, special, individual and victimological activities specified in the law on the prevention of crimes, to listen to the pain and concern of citizens and provide them with practical assistance, to increase the legal culture of citizens. and crime prevention activity system. It should be noted that the service of inspectors for women's issues of the internal affairs bodies is incomparable in the fight against crimes, especially in the prevention of crime among women.

Many changes have been introduced in the system of internal affairs bodies regarding the work being carried out in this regard. As stated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "All state bodiesAt the same time, he emphasized that the work forms and methods of the state, which implements the prevention of violations, do not fully meet the requirements of the present day, primarily due to insufficient use of information and communication technologies.²

In most cases, state agencies assess crime prevention as the task of law enforcement agencies only, and as a result, due attention is not paid to this activity.

¹ Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Milliy taraqqiyot yo'limizni qat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko'taramiz. T. 2017 yil B. 312,313

² Shavkat Mirziyoyev "Ichki ishlar organlari faoliyati, tizimda mavjud muammo va kamchiliklar, istiqboldagi vazifalar"ga bag'ishlangan yig'ilishdagi ma'ruzasi. 2017 yil 9 fevral.

The fact that the measures for the prevention of offenses and the fight against crime are not directed to a specific destination and do not have a comprehensive approach to them, as well as the fact that the effectiveness of the development of measures to determine the reasons and conditions for the systematic commission of offenses and their elimination does not produce the expected results, the competent authorities lack of sufficient initiative, lack of appropriate level of inter-departmental cooperation, disproportionality of implemented measures require radical improvement of activities in the field of prevention of offenses and fight against crime.

Based on this, every Thursday of the week was designated as "Crime Prevention Day" and on this day, the following issues were defined and introduced as a separate rule:³

Implementation of systematic measures aimed at creating a culture of intolerance to crimes, ending legal nihilism and popularizing the law-abiding behavior of citizens, including by organizing "open doors" at the bases of internal affairs bodies, law enforcement and other state agencies and organizations. activities such as increasing are being implemented⁴.

Uzbekistan is taking a strong position in the world community, going boldly on the path of building a democratic legal state and forming a just civil society. In order to gain the trust and respect of our young country due to stability and order, inter-ethnic harmony and harmony of citizens, the prevention inspector should form a culture of zero tolerance for violations, develop measures aimed at popularizing law-abiding behavior of citizens, including in the work of the base points of internal affairs bodies, as well as , by implementing systematic measures in law enforcement and other state agencies and organizations.

It is worth noting that today we cannot say that all components of legal culture are perfectly implemented in society. In this regard, it is necessary to form the legal culture of citizens and the main features that encourage them to live in the spirit of obedience to the law.

As there are indicators of its quality level among the directions of each activity, the activity of inspectors on women's issues of the internal affairs bodies is also the main and important direction.

³Resolution PQ-2833 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2017 "On measures to further improve the system of crime prevention and combating crime".

⁴ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 14 martdagi “Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-2833-son Qarori.

Ending crime among women is a pressing issue in any country and any society⁵. Inspectors of internal affairs bodies on women's issues are the head of the IIO system component of aruvQnamehis calculated. OrQali IIO head of stateQaruv bodies, public associations and fuQorganized byhheQheQenters into a good relationship⁶.

It forms a system of state authorities that ensure public order and security, coordinate relations in this area based on law and order and uniform state policy, and protect society and legal norms. Inspectors of internal affairs bodies on women's issues occupy a special place in this system.

To study in detail the activities of inspectors of internal affairs bodies on women's issues, first of all, to clarify the meaning of the concepts of "public order" and "public security", realizing that it is a great step to eliminate crime among women, which is its basis, and thereby ensure the peace of the entire society. requires. After all, without understanding the essence of these concepts, it is impossible to understand the essence of the work of inspectors of internal affairs bodies on women's issues.

This article analyzed the legal status of inspectors on women's issues and the mechanisms for managing their activities. Inspectors play an important role in protecting women's rights, ensuring gender equality and combating violence. Their activities are supported by legal frameworks, clear tasks and responsibilities, which help to increase their efficiency.

Factors such as the management system, monitoring and cooperation with the public make it possible to organize the work of inspectors more efficiently. At the same time, there is a need to strengthen cooperation between the state and public organizations, increase citizen participation, and comprehensive approaches to ensure gender equality.

These processes, in general, are important in ensuring justice and stability in the community, as well as protecting the rights of women. Thus, the activities of inspectors on women's issues serve as an important factor in ensuring the social development and stability of society.

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THE PECULIARITIES USING DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES TO MASTER NEW VOCABULARY

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Abstract. Methods of teaching any vocabulary in languages is one of the vital part of the learning and using phrases and sentences. This research is analyzed different ways of memorizing new lexicon. Gaining certain knowledge about words in the particular subject is to be considered the grand notions in the process of learning some phrases. In this article some of the contemporary vocabulary approaches are investigated and explained how these methods used in context in oral or written communication. They are identified with several ways relating different factors of learner capacity and ability to do it. The work on the any educational system can be used in schools or universities. It identifies main features of methodology of conducting vocabulary lessons through the variety of mechanism and reveals the scientific characteristics of the instruction of the methods within the learning process.

Keywords. vocabulary learning, vocabulary technique, mnemonics, word games, spaced repetition, flashcards

Introduction. Learning vocabulary is a fundamental process of learning any languages, which is directly associated with output and input of words in your daily learning procedures. Without knowing any linguistic items, learners cannot utilize them correctly and fluently. To gain certain goals in learning words and phrases, it is essential to find some approaches to be appropriate for learners to make use of them. Acquiring some skills for writing or speaking is correlated with knowing some units of the language and some methods being utilized to learn them. Learners should try to find out easy ways to learn new vocabulary through various methods. Achieving particular stages of learning words is identified with the usage of them.

It is important to master some common phrases and words coming with different statements in different situations. Using appropriate learning methods for vocabulary is basics of any learning knowledge. According to learners' ability to comprehend any information, learning styles can differ from one another. One method can suit one learner more than others. So learners should identify the most suitable for them.

Literary review. When students learn some skills relating to languages it is vital to know some specific and common words phrases which are used in communication types. Depending on which of skills you need, you choose words correlating with them. And you should have learning choices in accordance with your level, your capability and your aims to know linguistic units how well they should be.

One of the common types of method used in many centuries is mnemonics. In this method to learn some words it is essential to use your imagination to create a clear image to simplify learning process easier. To utilize this method you can draw something in your mind or on paper relating your word you learn. If you take the word “run over” you can draw a car knocking down a dog or a cat. It helps you remember this word easily and you never forget this image in your mind.

When you use mnemonics to master words, you can abbreviate some words, which are difficult to memorize. It helps learners to shorten them and utilize them as one item. Looking through one examples you can take the abbreviation “MADS”.

M	multiplication
A	addition
D	division
S	subtraction

It is a convenient way to remember arithmetic symbols. You need not to remember words completely, when you see this shortening you can easily know what does it means.

Another wide-spread method of learning vocabulary is flashcards. It is the most popular approach to learn any vocabulary or any information. With the help of flashcards, you can write a word with translation, with the definition or with sentences, or writing all of them assisting your learning to revise this word. If you take the samples “longevity” or “fortify”:

Word	Translation	Definition	Sentences
Longevity	Uzoq umr ko’rish	the amount of time that someone or something lives	The longevity of women is more than men.
Fortify	Mustahkamlamoq	to make someone feel physically or mentally stronger	They fortify themselves with breakfast

At the same time you can put a picture or draw it by yourself if these words are abstract ones. With flashcards you can learn more information about words. It is very helpful, since you write something after investigating them. All the time you can add some extra information in it.

The next method for vocabulary is spaced repetition, being practical use of any words or the whole sentences. After repeating some phrases or statements in particular times in many times these linguistic units can easily be put in your memory. If you choose some words to use this technique it is very helpful. In this method according to daily schedule you can repeat words more or less. However, if you decrease the amount time for repetition, it can be difficult for to learn them. The best way is that chosen phrases should be repeated more and more to achieve results which you want.

Words	Spaced repetition						
	1 hour	4 hours	8 hours	1 day	7 days	2 weeks	1 month
Duly							
Allocate							
Endeavour							
Refuge							

In spaced repetition you should find some words to master them by making some notes or highlighting the words in the context. Writing the words with translations or definitions should be a set time in your alarm clock or mobile phone to recall you about repetition time. So firstly you translate or define these words given above.

Words	Translation	Definition
Duly	Kearkli darajada	in the proper or expected way
Allocate	Biror maqsadda foydalanmoq	to use something for a particular purpose
Endeavour	Qattiq harakat qilmoq	to try very hard
Refuge	Boshpana	shelter or protection from someone or something

And these words you should try to repeat the words in accordance with time repetition given above. At first you cannot notice the differences between this method and others, however, after doing week after week, you can realize the importance of this method and how helpful this is.

The other type of method for learning words is word games being more fun for young learners, but it can be very useful for adult learners who are at the beginning level. You pick some words you want to learn and you write them in some pieces of papers. You put these words in the box and mix them. You should take any word and tell the translation of word or definition of it.

Words	Definition
Excellence	the quality of being excellent
Aspire	to work towards achieving something important
Detract	to make something seem less good
Sue	to make a legal claim against someone
Slap	to hit someone with the flat part of your hand

By putting it into practice, if you take the word “sue” into the box, you should try to remember the definition of the word. If finding definitions of words is difficult for, you can write translations of them. It is one of the easy and funny way to learn new languages.

All of them are very practical while using them, but learners can find one of them more useful than others. To know some important words or phrases in order to utilize in oral or written communication it is crucial to select some methods is appropriate for learners.

Analysis and results. Based on the research, learners can make any choices of methods in accordance with which appropriateness is suitable for them. Vocabulary learning plays an important role in order to master a new language. For mnemonics method is essential to create the image of words or phrases. But for this method learners need not write something, if they wish they can draw something according to their imagination. If you prefer flashcard method, you should take notes to small pieces of paper, you can write only one word or record the whole information about the word. For spaced repetition technique, you follow the time to repeat words. If you do not recall as your planned way, it can be difficult to memorize new words and expect good results in this method. One of the funniest way to learn vocabulary, especially, for kids is word games. It is typically used for one word, however, you can learn more difficult phrases writing them down and putting them into the box. Every techniques possess their own chance and opportunity for learners to learn words and master them in communication.

Conclusion. While targeting to learn any languages is important to communicate in oral or written way. When you identify some words you do not know to use them correctly, you should learn them by repeating, recalling and remembering them in order to utilize them in correct way. Investigating some types of learning strategies of vocabulary is introduced by wide-spread kind of methods being common in many parts of the world. Exploring these methods is known some features of some methods and how to use them. Taking some samples to explore the techniques it is showed their peculiarities and distinctive features of each learning method. It leads to having a clear imagination of given vocabulary approaches with given samples.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING HYGIENE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS

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Abstract: This article considers the significance of teaching the subject of hygiene in the educational program of medical school students. Hygiene as a science covers a wide range of knowledge about health, its preservation and strengthening, as well as disease prevention. It is important to emphasize that hygienic knowledge is necessary for future doctors to form an integrated approach to the treatment and prevention of diseases, as well as to ensure public health. We will analyze the existing training programs, the results of surveys among students and teachers, as well as statistical data confirming the need for in-depth study of hygienic science. The article includes materials and methods used for the study, results and conclusions.

Key words: hygiene, health, prevention, medical education, students.

Introduction: Hygiene, as the science of health and its preservation, occupies a central place in the system of medical education. In the conditions of the modern world, where the health of the population is subject to a multitude of factors, from ecology to lifestyle, knowledge of hygiene practices becomes especially relevant. Teaching hygiene in medical schools not only provides students with the basic skills and knowledge necessary for their future professional activities, but also contributes to the creation of a healthier society as a whole.

According to the World Health Organization, more than 70% of diseases can be prevented by following basic hygiene practices. This emphasizes the importance of teaching future doctors the basics of hygiene, which will help them not only in clinical practice, but also in work on disease prevention.

Modern medical education requires from students not only a deep knowledge of clinical medicine, but also an understanding of the basics of hygiene science. Hygiene is one of the key disciplines that form a holistic view of health and its factors in future doctors. In the context of globalization and changing lifestyles of the population, knowledge of the basics of hygiene becomes especially relevant. Hygiene covers many aspects including: personal hygiene, food hygiene, environmental hygiene and prevention of infectious diseases. This knowledge helps students not only in their professional lives but also in their daily lives. For example, an understanding of personal hygiene helps to reduce the spread of infections, which is particularly important in pandemic situations.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), infectious diseases cause about 15 million deaths each year, accounting for 26% of all deaths worldwide. Studies show that implementing hygienic practices can reduce disease incidence by 30-50%.

With today's challenges such as climate change, increasing infectious diseases and environmental degradation, hygiene knowledge becomes especially important. Physicians must be prepared to work in an environment where disease prevention and public health protection are prioritized.

Teaching hygiene in medical schools includes both theoretical and practical classes. Students learn to:

- To assess the sanitary condition of institutions.
- Design disease prevention programs.
- Evaluate the impact of the environment on health.

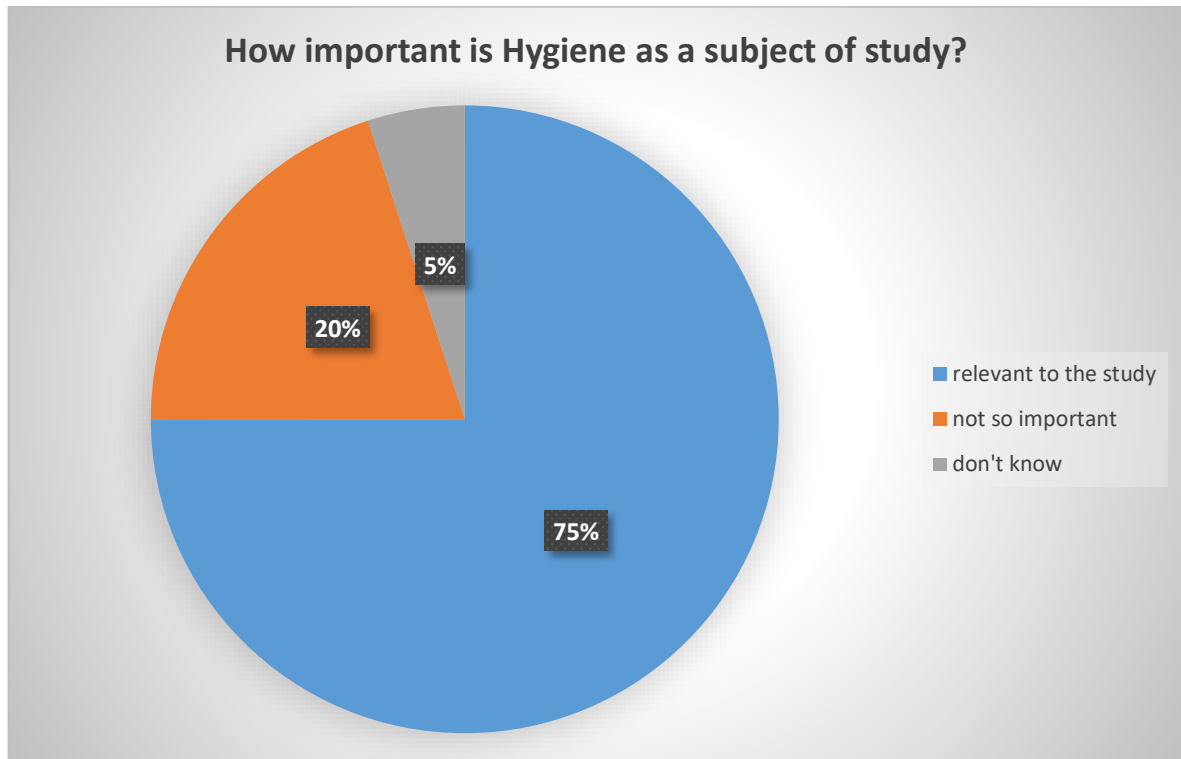
These skills are essential for the future professional activities of physicians, as they allow them to interact effectively with patients and society as a whole.

Materials and methods: Scientific articles and publications on hygiene and medical education, as well as curricula and methodological materials of medical schools were used for writing the article. Teachers and students of medical schools were interviewed. The study was conducted in the Termez branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy. 150 students from 2 to 6 courses of different faculties were interviewed.

The research methods are analytical, questionnaire survey of students and teachers, also comparative analysis of different curricula was used.

Results. To assess the level of awareness and perception of the subject of hygiene among medical students, a survey was conducted with 150 students from different courses. The survey included questions regarding their knowledge, attitude towards the subject and practical application of their knowledge.

When surveyed, 85% of the students indicated that hygiene knowledge had significantly improved their understanding of disease prevention. 70% of respondents believed that knowledge of hygiene allowed them to counsel patients more effectively on disease prevention. 78% of respondents stated that they were able to apply their knowledge in clinical practice, which increased their confidence in working with patients. 65% of respondents stated that they had become more attentive to personal and public hygiene in their lives as well as in their work. 90% of students expressed satisfaction with learning about hygiene and said that it helped them to better understand the importance of disease prevention. 75% of respondents felt that hygiene should have a more prominent place in the medical school curriculum. 60% of students noted that they felt that the hygiene course was not sufficiently practice-oriented and expressed a desire to see more hands-on activities and trainings.

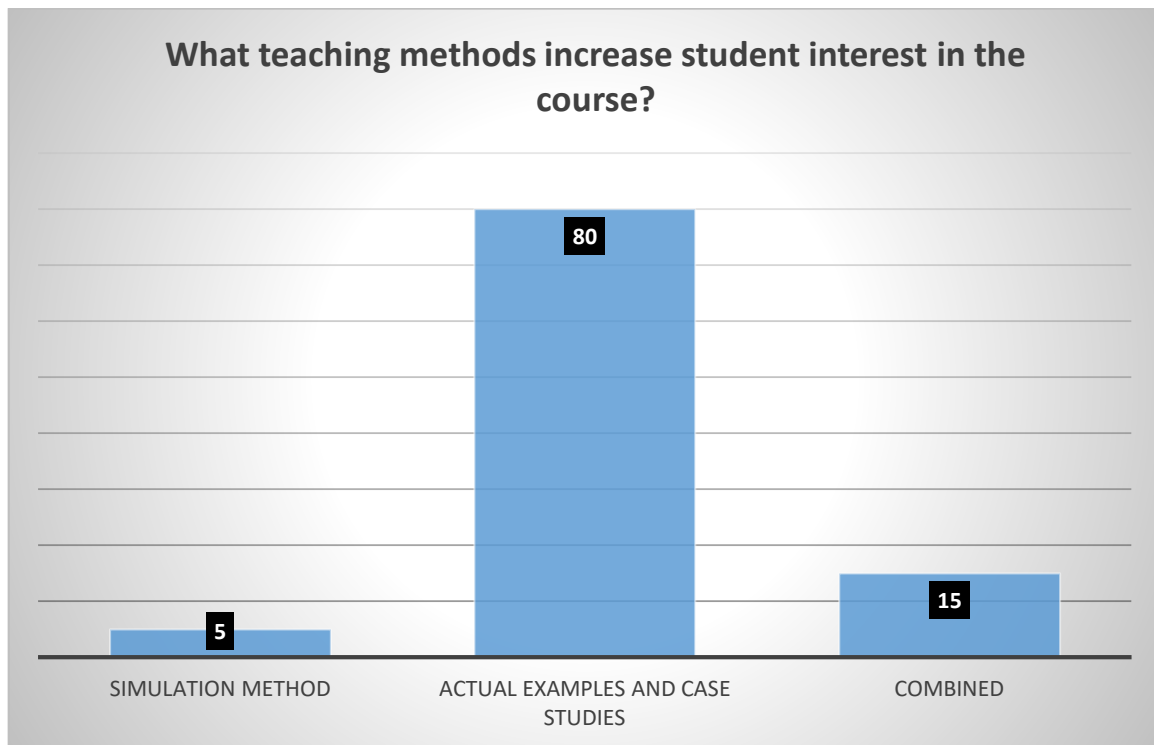


55% of respondents indicated the need to update teaching materials to meet modern requirements and challenges in the field of public health.

To assess the opinion of medical school teachers on the importance and effectiveness of teaching hygiene, a survey was conducted among 100 teachers of various disciplines, including hygiene, public health and preventive medicine. The survey included questions about the perception of the subject, its role in the educational process and suggestions for improving teaching. The main results of the survey, 92% of teachers believe that hygiene is a key element of medical education, contributing to the formation of a comprehensive approach to the treatment and prevention of diseases.

85% of respondents noted that knowledge of hygiene helps students to better understand the importance of preventive measures in clinical practice.

On teaching effectiveness: 88% of lecturers noted that hygiene students are more successful in practical tasks related to infection safety. 80% of respondents believe that topical examples and case studies significantly increase students' interest in the course.



When examining teaching methods, 70% of faculty expressed the need to implement more interactive teaching methods such as simulations and case studies to increase student engagement, 65% of respondents indicated that modern technology such as online courses and webinars can significantly improve learning.

In the survey process, faculty members gave the following suggestions for improvement: 75% of faculty members felt that teaching materials should be updated to include current research and data on hygiene, 60% of respondents suggested introducing interdisciplinary courses that would combine hygiene with other medical disciplines such as epidemiology and infectious diseases.

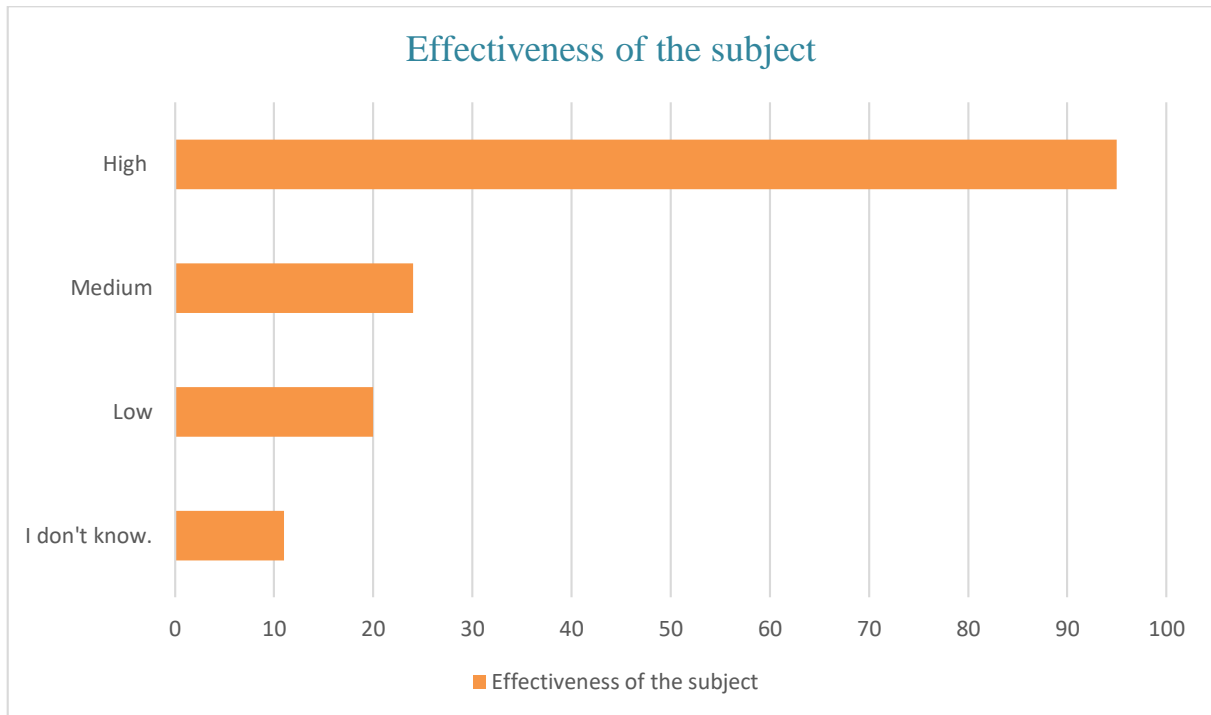
To assess the impact of studying hygiene on the academic performance of medical students, data on the academic performance of students who took a course in hygiene and students who did not take the subject were analyzed. The analysis covers the results of clinical examinations as well as data on practical skills and preparation for professional practice.

When analyzing student performance, students who had taken a hygiene course performed 20% better on clinical exams (average score of 85) compared to those who had not studied hygiene (average score of 70).

In practical tasks related to infection safety and sanitation, students who had studied hygiene scored 25% more positively.

Hygiene-educated physicians were 30% less likely to encounter professional problems related to infectious disease and sanitation violations compared to those who did not take the course. Hygiene students subsequently show higher rates of career satisfaction and confidence in their knowledge. 75% of graduates who took the

hygiene course indicated that the knowledge gained in the class helped them prepare for professional exams and certification.



Hygiene students are more actively involved in disease prevention and public health activities, indicating a higher level of responsibility and involvement.

Discussion. The results of surveys and analyses of student performance emphasise the importance of teaching hygiene in medical schools. Surveys among medical students show that 85% of students believe that hygiene knowledge has a direct impact on their professional training. Countries with active hygiene education programmes have seen a 40% reduction in morbidity compared to regions without such programmes. According to UNICEF, 2.2 billion people in the world lack access to safe drinking water, which increases the risk of disease. Surveys of students and teachers revealed a high degree of recognition of the importance of hygiene education, and analyses of academic performance confirmed its positive impact on academic and professional outcomes. Hygiene as a discipline builds students' understanding of the fundamentals of disease prevention and infection control. This knowledge is critical in today's health care challenges, including pandemics and increasing threats from infectious diseases. According to labour market data, more than 70% of healthcare employers believe that hygiene knowledge is essential for successful healthcare workers.

Teachers expressed the need to introduce more interactive and modern teaching methods. This could include the use of technology, simulations and practical exercises, which, as the survey showed, significantly increases students' interest in the course and their engagement in the learning process.

Conclusions. The study of hygiene is an important component of medical students' training, contributing to the formation of their knowledge of disease prevention and infection safety. Students who have completed a course in hygiene show significantly higher results in examinations and practical classes in clinical disciplines, which confirms the effectiveness of hygiene education. Graduates with knowledge of hygiene show greater confidence in their professional skills, which reduces the risk of errors in clinical practice and improves the quality of health services.

Teachers emphasise the importance of introducing interactive and practice-oriented teaching methods, which can increase student interest and engagement in the learning process. It is recommended to update teaching materials and integrate hygiene into interdisciplinary courses, which will help students better understand the link between different aspects of medicine and hygiene. Strengthening hygiene education in medical schools is an investment in public health and improved quality of care, which in the long term will lead to reduced morbidity and improved public health. These findings highlight the need to further develop hygiene programmes in medical education in order to produce qualified professionals who can effectively meet the challenges of modern health care.

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ТАЖРИБА МАЙДОНИНГ ТУПРОҚ ТАРКИБИДАГИ СУВ - ФИЗИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАР

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Аннотация: Хозирда глобал иқлим ўзгариши сабабли дунёнинг ҳар бир жойида ўзига хос иқлим шароитлари кўзатилаётганда. Мавжуд чекланган ресурслар таъбий хўжалик шароитлари ресурсларнинг танқислигига учраб борилаётганда. Ресурсларни оқилона бошқариш ва улардан самарали фойдаланишга оид маълумотлар таҳлили, дала шароитида табиий ресурслардан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ошириш, муоммоларни ечиш бўйича таҳлиллар, ортиқча ресурслардан йўқотилишига барҳам бериш бугунги куннинг асосий вазифасидир.

Калит сўзлар: тупроқ, сув, физик катталиқ, иқлим, хўжалик, ресурс, харорат, зичлик.

Аннотация: Сегодня в связи с глобальным изменением климата во всех уголках мира наблюдаются уникальные климатические условия. Имеющиеся ограниченные ресурсы Природно-экономические условия испытывают нехватку ресурсов. Основной задачей на сегодняшний день является анализ данных о рациональном управлении и эффективном использовании ресурсов, повышение эффективности использования природных ресурсов в полевых условиях, решение проблем, устранение потерь избыточных ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: почва, вода, физические размеры, климат, хозяйство, ресурс, температура, плотность.

Annotation: Today, due to global climate change, unique climatic conditions are observed in every part of the world. Available limited resources Natural economic conditions are experiencing a shortage of resources. The main task today is to analyze the data on the rational management and efficient use of resources, to increase the efficiency of natural resource use in the field, to solve problems, to eliminate the loss of excess resources.

Keywords: soil, water, physical size, climate, economy, resource, temperature, density.

Кириш: Тажриба даласининг тупроғи ўтлоқлашиб бораётган оч тусли бўз, механик таркибига кўра, ўрта қумоқ тупроқдан иборат бўлиб, таркибида чиринди микдори унча кўп эмас, минерал коллоидлар шимилиши жуда тез. Юқори қатламларда уларнинг ўзгариши 8 дан 9 мг.экв (100 г тупроқда) гача ўзгаради. Тажриба даласи тупроғининг сув – физик хоссалари зичлиги, қаттиқ

фазанинг зичлиги, тупроқнинг ғоваклилиги, максимал гидроскопик-лик, намлик захираси, тўғрисидаги бирламчи маълумотлар 1- жадвалда келтирилган.

Тупроқнинг сув-физикавий, механик хусусиятлари аниқланди. Тупроқ жуда кўплаб ҳар хил катталиқдаги заррачалардан иборат. Шу заррачаларнинг бир - бирига нисбати тупроқни механик таркиби дейлади. Тупроқнинг механик таркиби уни кичик ҳар хил ҳажмдаги тешикли элақлар циткаларда элаш ва сувни лойқалатиш йўли билан аниқланади. Заррачалар қанча йирикроқ бўлса, сувда шунча тез чўкиши мумкин.

1-жадвал

Тажриба даласи тупроғининг сув-физик хоссалари

Тупроқ қатлами, см	Зичлиги, т/м ³	Қаттиқ фазанинг зичлиги, т/м ³	Тупроқнинг ғоваклилиги, %	Максимал гидроскопиклик, тупроқ массаси, %	Мумкин бўлган намлик захираси, м ³ /га
0-20	1,33	2,61	52,9	5,2	320
20-40	1,39	2,72	50,7	5,3	320
40-60	1,45	2,73	48,8	5,4	320
60-80	1,44	2,68	48,1	5,2	320
80-100	1,35	2,66	47,7	5,3	320
0-60	1,37	2,68	50,7	5,3	320
0-80	1,45	2,68	50,0	5,2	320
0-100	1,39	2,68	49,6	5,4	320

Тажриба даласи тупроғининг агрохимёвий кўрсаткичларини рН, гумус, ялли азот, ялли фосфор, ҳаракатчан NPK, CO₂лар 2-жадвалда келтирилган.

2-жадвал

Тажриба даласи тупроғининг агрохимёвий кўрсаткичлари

Тупроқ қатлами чуқурлиги, см	рН	Гумус, %	Ялли азот (N)	Ялли фосфор	Ҳаракатчан, мг/100 г			CO ₂ %
					азот (NO ₃)	фосфор (P ₂ O ₅)	калий (K ₂ O)	
0-20	8,36	1,61	0,088	0,141	4,19	4,43	28,3	6,22
20-40	8,42	1,34	0,073	0,133	4,05	3,65	26,8	6,34
40-60	8,40	0,92	0,069	0,105	3,61	0,71	25,5	6,77
60-80	8,27	0,61	0,048	0,079	3,37	0,52	24,6	6,97
80-100	8,11	0,34	0,033	0,071	2,68	0,25	22,3	7,34

Айнан зарраларнинг қандай тезликда чўкишини билиб, уларни сувда чўктириб, ажратиб олиш ва миқдорини аниқлаш мумкин. Тупроқнинг механик таркиби А.Н.Качинский усулида дала шароитда аниқлаш мумкин. Аниқлашда

1,0 м гача чуқурликда қирқим олиниб, тупроқ таркиби ва бошқа тупроқ мелиоратив тавсифларини аниқлаш учун тупроқ намуналари олинди.

Геоморфологик нуктаи назардан, хўжалик Амударё дарёсининг ён атрофида ўтлоқлашиб бораётган оч тусли бўз тупроқлари тоғ олди чиқишининг этак қисмига жойлашган. Рельефи- умумий нишаблиги шарқдан - ғарбга қараб йўналган тўлқинли текисликдан иборат. Тажриба даласи тупроғининг механик таркиби қатламлар бўйича, ҳажм ва уларни тартиблари, таснифи 3-жадвалда келтирилган.

3-жадвал

Тажриба даласи тупроғининг механик таркиби

Тупроқ қатлами, см	Функциялар ҳажми (мм) ва уларнинг тартиби, %						Физик лой < 0,01 %	Механик таркиби бўйича таснифи
	1,0_0,25	0,25_0,05	0,05_0,01	0,01_0,005	0,005_0,001	<0,001		
0-20	0,67	37,63	26,31	9,36	14,71	18,36	39,70	Қумоқ
20-40	0,71	34,41	30,27	7,43	16,79	17,41	38,36	Қумоқ
40-60	0,88	30,37	36,41	6,67	16,67	15,55	37,39	Қумоқ
60-80	0,56	27,27	34,48	6,31	16,65	15,17	39,73	Қумоқ
80-100	0,45	25,31	33,36	8,27	14,15	14,67	38,43	Қумоқ
100-150	0,42	23,66	30,32	10,34	13,31	14,77	40,62	Қумоқ
150-200	0,31	23,05	29,61	10,75	12,79	15,39	41,34	Қумоқ

Тупроқнинг чекланган дала нам сиғими (ЧДНС) Тупроқнинг намиқиш даражасига қараб унинг юқори ёки паст бўлиши учун тупроқнинг пастки қатламларигача капилляр тешикчалар сув билан тўлиши ва ҳаво ҳароратининг кескин ўзгаришида қишда паст даражада ҳамда кузда юқори даражада бўлиши тупроқ қатламига боғлиқ. Тупроқнинг чекланган дала нам сиғими турли даражада тупроққа сингиб кетган сувнинг қатламларда тутиб қолиш қобилияти тушунилади. Тажриба ўтказилган жойда тупроқнинг нам сиғими қанча юқори бўлса, ўсимлик учун тупроқда етарли намлик таъминланади. Тупроқнинг чекланган дала нам сиғими даланинг 5 та жойидан ЎзПИТИ-2007 услубида аниқланди. Ўлчами 2x2 м катталиқдаги майдонга 20 см баландликда, устунда га га 2000 м³ ҳисобида сув билан бўктирилди. Майдон сув билан тўлдирилгандан сўнг полиэтилен плёнка билан унинг устидан тупроқ билан ёпиб қўйилди. Шундан сўнг учинчи кундан бошлаб намликни аниқлаш учун ҳар 10 см қатламда сизот сатҳигача 5 қайтариқдан тупроқ намуналари олинди. Тупроқ намуналари олиш намлик доимий миқдорга етгунча давом эттирилди. Намликнинг доимий кўрсаткичи чекланган дала нам сиғими деб қабул қилинди. Тажриба натижалари умумий ўртача уч йиллик 4-жадвалда келтирилган. Чекланган дала нам сиғимини аниқлаш учун тажрибалар бошлаш вақтида майдончалардан намуналар олинди ҳамда намлик миқдори аниқланди.

Тадқиқот ишларини бошлашдан 15 кун олдин нам тўплаш мақсадида экиш олди нам тўплаш суви берилганда тупроқ намлиги чекланган дала нам сиғимига яқин бўлиб, захоб сувлар сатҳи 1,5-2,5 м чуқурликда жойлашган. 2022-2024 йиллар бўйича тупроқнинг ЧДНС кўрсаткичлари 0-70 смда 21,8%, 0-100 см да 21.3% га тенг бўлди.

4-жадвал

Тажриба даласи ЧДНС, % тупроқнинг курук вазнига нисбатан

Тупроқ катламлари, см	Тупроқ катламлари бўйича ЧДНС фоиз ҳисобида ўртача уч йиллик			
	2022 йил	2023 йил	2024 йил	2022-2024 йй.
	Ўртачаси	Ўртачаси	Ўртачаси	Ўртачаси
0-10	22,2	21,9	22,4	22,5
10-20	21,7	21,7	21,6	21,7
20-30	21,7	21,6	21,3	21,5
30-40	21,6	22,2	21,7	21,8
40-50	22,5	22,1	22,4	22,3
50-60	21,7	21,6	21,6	21,7
60-70	20,7	21,5	20,4	21,5
70-80	20,3	20,5	20,3	20,3
80-90	19,5	19,6	19,8	19,7
90-100	20,3	20,1	20,4	20,3
ўртача				
0-70	21,6	22,1	21,7	21,8
0-100	21,4	21,5	21,1	21,2

Хулоса: Дала экспериментал тадқиқотлар даврида тажриба даласи ҳудудида иқлим шароити кўп йиллик қийматлардан фарқ қилди: Ҳаво ҳарорати 18,1⁰С ҳавонинг намлиги -50% 1-расмда, ёғингарчилик миқдори 9,9 мм 2-расмда, жумладан, вегетация даврида 159 мм. 2022-2024 йилларда ушбу қийматлар қуйидагича бўлган: ҳаво ҳарорати 18,1; 18,4 ва 19,2⁰ С, ҳавонинг намлиги 50,1; 46,4; 53,8%, ёғингарчилик миқдори 118,6, 122, 146,9 мм. Ушбу аниқланган чекланишлар суғориш муддати ва суғориш меъёри қийматиға сезиларли таъсир кўрсатади. Тадқиқот ишлари ўтказилган йилларда вегетация давридаги буғланиш 2022-1091 мм, 2023 й- 1063, 2024 - 1081 мм ни ташкил этди.

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TIJORAT BANKLARIDA MOLIYAVIY HISOBOTLARNI TUZISH VA TAQDIM ETISH TARTIBI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tijorat banklarida moliyaviy hisobotlarni xalqaro standartlarga transformatsiya qilish, unga muvofiqligi masalalari ustuvor vazifa sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi, tijorat banklarida MHXS ga muvofiq moliyaviy hisobotni transformatsiyasining zarurati va roli, xususan, malakatga chet ellik investorlarni jalb qilish uchun zarur bo'lgan chora-tadbirlar, mamlakatning investitsion jozibadorligini ko'rsatib beruvchi richaglarga e'tibor qaratilmoqda, uning amaliyotda qo'llanilishi va moliyaviy hisobotlarning xalqaro standartlariga o'tishdagi muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari haqida fikir yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari, transformatsiya, tijorat banklari, hisobotlar, tamoillar va investorlar.

O'zbekiston iqtisodiyoti modernizatsiyasi, barqaror iqtisodiyot va jahon mamlakatlari bilan xalqaro hamkorlik masalalari O'zbekistonning iqtisodiyotini yanada rivojlantirish, barqaror iqtisodiyotni ta'minlash, va jahon mamlakatlari bilan o'zaro xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun bir qator qadam va reformalarni o'tkazishni o'z ichiga olgan strategik masalalardir.

O'zbekiston mustaqillik davrining boshlang'ich yillarida ishlab chiqarishning tanqidiy-tahliliy tizimini o'zgartirishga yo'naltirilgan. 2017 yilida prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning rahbarlik qilishida keyingi moliyaviy reformalar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu reformalar, moliyaviy tizimni iqtisodiyotni yangilash, investitsiyalar olinishini oshirish, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish, tadbirkorlik faoliyatini olib borish va xalqaro savdo munosabatlarini rivojlantirish yo'nalishida amalga oshirilmoqda. O'zbekiston davlati, mamlakatning iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish maqsadida katta miqdorda investitsiyalar qo'shmoqda. Yuridik muhitni osonlashtirish, investitsiya qabul qilishni osonlashtirish va investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun qo'shimcha imtiyozlar tuzilmoqda. Infrastrukturaning rivojlantirish, transport tarmoqlarini oshirish va mamlakatni tashqi savdo uchun yaxshi o'ramoqqa solish uchun keng tajribali loyihalarga e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Keyingi yillarda tashqi savdo sohasi davlatimiz iqtisodiy rivojlanishining muhim shakllaridan biriga aylandi. Bu ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish va modernizatsiya qilish, iste'mol tovarlari ishlab chiqarish va turli xizmatlar ko'rsatishga xizmat

qilmoqda. Ko‘pincha eksportga yo‘naltirilgan Yevropadagi Germaniya yoki Osiyodagi Xitoy kabi ilg‘or xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, aynan tashqi savdo davlatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishining dvigateliga aylanishi mumkin.

Tijorat banki – korxonalar, tashkilotlar, fuqarolarga universal bank xizmatlari (hisob-kitob, to‘lov operatsiyalari, qo‘yilmalarni jalb etish, omonatlarni saqlash, ssudalar berish, shuningdek, qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozoridagi operatsiyalar) ko‘rsatadigan yirik kredit muassasasi. Tijorat banki bank harakatlarini amalga oshirish uchun pul mablag‘larini, asosan, qo‘yilmalar (omonatlar), banklararo kreditlar, o‘z aksiya va obligatsiyalarini chiqarish hisobiga shakllantiradi. O‘zbekistonda dastlabki tijorat banklari Rossiya O‘rta Osiyoni bosib olganidan keyin, 19-asr oxirlarida rus kapitali ishtirokida paydo bo‘lgan va 1917-yildagi Oktyabr to‘ntarishiga qadar faoliyat ko‘rsatgan. 20-asrning 90-yillari boshidan, mustaqillikdan keyin respublikada Tijorat bankilari qayta paydo bo‘ldi.

O‘zbekistonda Markaziy bank Tijorat banki faoliyati uchun litsenziya beradi va uning ishini nazorat qiladi. Tijorat banklari mulkchilikning turli shakllari asosida – davlat ishtirokidagi, davlat aksiyadorlik, ochiq va yopiq aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari tarzida tashkil etilgan. Respublika hududida 33 ta Tijorat banki, faoliyat ko‘rsatadi (2003). Ulardan 2 tasi davlat banki, 3 tasi davlat aksiyadorlik Tijorat banki 12 tasi xususiy bank, 4 tasi chet el kapitali ishtirokidagi banklar va 1 tasi sho‘ba bankdir. Mazkur banklarning respublika hududida faoliyat ko‘rsatayotgan 800 dan ortiq, filiallari va 690 dan ortiq minibanklari bor. Respublikada 7 chet el Tijorat bankilari, 4 xalqaro moliya tashkilotlarining vakolatxonalarini faoliyat ko‘rsatadi. Tijorat banki faoliyati O‘zbekiston Respublikasining „Banklar va bank faoliyati to‘g‘risida“ qonuniga muvofiq tartibga solinadi.

Moliyaviy hisob yordamida mavjud moddiy qiymatliklar, pul mablag‘larining harakati kuzatiladi va nazorat qilinadi, mahsulot ishlab chiqarish va uni sotish bilan bog‘liq xarajatlar aniqlanadi, xo‘jalik faoliyatining moliyaviy natijalari va korxonaning umumiy mulki haqidagi ma‘lumotlar topiladi.

Moliyaviy hisob har qanday tizimda ham quyidagi uchta funktsiyani bajaradi:

- 1) axborot berish;
- 2) nazorat qilish;
- 3) boshqaruv echimlarini ishlab chiqish.

Bu funktsiyalarni bajarishda moliyaviy hisob har xil usullardan foydalanishi mumkin. Shuningdek, moliya hisobi har xil ijtimoiy tizimlarda muayyan tizimning maqsadiga qarab har xil vazifalarni bajarishi mumkin.

Moliyaviy hisobning asosiy vazifalarini tushunib olish uchun uning ob‘ektlarini bilib olish lozim bo‘ladi. Ushbu ob‘ektlar quyidagi 4 ta guruhdan tashkil topgan:

1. Korxonalar mablag‘ (resurs)lari: mehnat vositalari, tovar-moddiy boyliklar, pul mablag‘lari, tayyor mahsulot, ustav fondi (kapitali), boshqa har xil fondlar, kelgusidagi xarajatlar va to‘lovlar rezervi, korxonalar foydasi hisobidan tashkil

qilingan har xil zaxira va hakoza. Bu mablag'lar korxonaning ishlab chiqarish jarayoni uchun tegishli sharoit yaratib beradi.

2. Korxonalarda sodir bo'layotgan muhim jarayonlar: tovar –moddiy boyliklarni tayyorlash, mahsulot ishlab chiqarish, tayyor mahsulot, bajarilgan ish va xizmatlar realizatsiyasi, kapital qurilish va boshqa jarayonlar.

3. Hisoblashish muomalalari: byudjet, mol etkazib beruvchi va pudratchilar, xaridorlar, ishchi va xizmatchilar, davlat banki va boshqa banklar hamda boshqa tashkilot va shaxslar bilan hisoblashishlar.

4. Korxonalar xo'jalik faoliyatining moliyaviy natijalari: jamoaning daromadi, foyda va zararlari.

O'zbekistonda konsolidatsiyalangan hisobotni tuzish O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi tomonidan 1998 yil 28 dekabrda 580-son bilan ro'yxatga olingan «Konsolidatsiyalangan moliyaviy hisobotlar va investitsiyalarni sho'ba xo'jalik jamiyatlarida hisobga olish» deb nomlangan 8-son O'zbekiston Respublikasi Buxgalteriya hisobi milliy standarti (BHMS) bilan tartibga solinadi. Mazkur BHMSga muvofiq konsolidatsiyalangan moliyaviy hisobotni bosh xo'jalik yurituvchi jamiyat nazoratida bo'lgan xo'jalik yurituvchi jamiyatlar tuzadi. Bunda nazorat deganda ular faoliyatidan foyda olish maqsadida xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning moliyaviy va xo'jalik siyosatini belgilash huquqi tushuniladi, bosh jamiyat tomonidan nazorat qilinadigan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ekt esa sho'ba xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ekt (sho'ba korxonalar) deb nomlanadi. Ya'ni konsolidatsiyalangan moliyaviy hisobot faqat bosh jamiyatda (asosiy kompaniyada), ular mulkchilik turidan va bosh jamiyatning tashkiliy-huquqiy shaklidan qat'iy nazar nazorat qilinadigan sho'ba korxonalar mavjud bo'lgandagina tuziladi.

Bunda yuridik jihatdan mustaqil har bir korxonalar, o'z operatsiyalarining buxgalteriya hisobini yuritishlari va ularning natijalarini alohida moliyaviy hisobot ko'rinishida rasmiylashtirishlari shart.

Umuman olganda konsolidatsiyalangan moliyaviy hisobotni tuzishda asosiy maqsad, soliq solinadigan foydani aniqlash emas, balki korporativ guruh faoliyati to'g'risida umumiy tasavvur olishdir.

Konsolidatsiyalangan balansda ham bosh korxonalar, ham sho'ba korxonaning moddiy qiymatliklari ko'rsatilgan bo'ladi. Xuddi shunday moliyaviy natijalar to'g'risidagi hisobotda «Sotish hajmi» moddasi ham bosh korxonalar, ham sho'ba korxonalar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan sotish hajmini o'z ichiga oladi.¹

O'zbekistonda bank tuzilmalarini jahondagi iqtisodiyoti rivojlangan mamlakatlar bank tizimlari qatoriga kirishini ta'minlash va bu sohada jahon amaliyoti

¹ Sh.Muzrapova "Moliyaviy hisobotlarni xalqaro standartlari asosida moliyaviy hisobotlarni tuzish tartibi" "Tafakkur manzili" 2023 y. may 184 b.

yutuqlarini bevosita bank tizimi faoliyatiga qo'llash, jahon bank tizimidagi banklarning moliyaviy hisobotlarini tuzishning kontseptual va o'ziga xos asoslarini ishlab chiqarish va bank amaliyotiga qo'llash bevosita banklarning rivojlanishi va mustahkamlanishiga turtki bo'ladi. Shuni ta'kidlash joizki, so'ngi yillarda xorij sarmoyalarining sezilarli ravishda ortib borishi bank tizimiga bo'lgan ishonchning yana oshishidan dalolat bermoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida tijorat banklarining turli potentsial foydalanuvchilarga taqdim etiladigan moliyaviy hisobotlarning sifat tavsifini va axborotlarning oshkoralik darajalarini yanada kuchaytirish lozimligini bildiradi va bunda jahon amaliyotida ishlab chiqarilgan moliyaviy hisobotlarning xalqaro standartlari (MHXS) ni qo'llash katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

MHXS bo'yicha moliyaviy hisobot tuzish usullari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. parallel hisob yuritish;
2. moliyaviy hisobot transformatsiyasi.

Parallel hisob yuritish – bir vaqtning o'zida yuritilayotgan BHMS hisobi bilan birgalikda MHXS asosida hisob yuritish. Parallel hisob yuritish chog'ida har bir xo'jalik operatsiyasi ikki marta: BHMS bo'yicha hisob yuritish tizimida va MHXS bo'yicha hisob yuritish tizimida ro'yxatdan o'tkaziladi.

Hisobotni transformatsiya qilish chog'ida BHMS bo'yicha mavjud ma'lumotlar stornolanadi va ularning o'rniga MHXS bo'yicha hisob yuritish ma'lumotlari aks ettiriladi. Transformatsiya – hisob yuritishga doir axborotni qayta guruhlash va BHMS bo'yicha tayyorlangan hisobot moddalariga tuzatish kiritish yo'li bilan MHXSga muvofiq hisobot tuzish jarayoni.

Transformatsiya qilish usuli korxonaga uchun xarajatlarni tejash, kadrlar bilimini oshirish, shuningdek auditorlik tashkiloti va konsalting firmalar tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Parallel hisobda malakaviy kadrlar yetishmasligi, buxgalteriya hisobini to'g'ridan to'g'ri xalqaro standartlarda yuritish imkoniyatini beradi.

«Balans asosida transformatsiya qilish» –BHMS bo'yicha moliyaviy hisobot shakllaridagi ma'lumotlar MHXS bo'yicha hisobotning tegishli shakllariga o'tkaziladi, bevosita MHXS bo'yicha hisobot satrlari darajasida tuzatishlar kiritiladi. Jarayonning avtomatlashtirilishi qo'llanilayotgan buxgalteriya dasturiga bog'liq emas. MHXS bo'yicha Schyotlar rejasini ishlab chiqish talab etilmaydi, tuzatishlar kiritish tizimining shaffofligi, MHXS bo'yicha hisobot darhol shakllantiriladi. «Balans asosida» yondashuvi katta bo'lmagan korxonalarining hisobotini transformatsiya qilish yoki «bir martalik» transformatsiya qilish chog'ida qo'llaniladi. Transformatsiya modeli-elektron jadvallar majmui, ularga BHMS bo'yicha buxgalteriya hisoboti ma'lumotlari, tuzatishlar va natijada olinadigan xalqaro hisobot ma'lumotlari kiritiladi. Transformatsiya jadvallari Excel dasturida yoki kompaniya uchun mos boshqa dasturda yaratiladi. Ular MHXS bo'yicha hisobotni shakllantirish maqsadida qilingan barcha o'tkazmalarni kuzatish imkonini beradi. Jadvallarning aniq tarkibi kompaniyaning faoliyat turiga, unda

yuritiladigan buxgalteriya hisobi, shuningdek bevosita hisobot transformatsiyasini tashkil etish darajasiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Tijorat banklarida MHXSlariga istalgan paytda, tayyorgarliksiz, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri o‘tib bo‘lmaydi.²

Xulosa qilib aytganda, agarda tayyorgarliksiz moliyaviy hisobot MHXSlar bo‘yicha transformatsiya qilingan taqdirda ham kutilgan natijani bermaydi. Shu bois, MHXSlarni birinchi marta qo‘llashda yoki milliy standartlar asosida tuzilgan moliyaviy hisobotni transformatsiya qilishdan oldin muhit, shartsharoit va ma‘lum tayyorganlik ishlari olib borilishi shart. Biz bu omillarga quyidagilarni kiritishni maqsadga muvofiq, deb hisoblayman:

-mamlakat iqtisodiyotida yuqori inflyatsiya darajasi bo‘lmasligi kerak; -tijorat banklarida buxgalteriya hisobi milliy standartlari tizimi imkon qadar MHXSlariga uyg‘un bo‘lishini ta‘minlashimiz kerak. Agar o‘rtada tafovut katta bo‘lsa transformatsiya jarayoni qiyinlashadi, transformatsiya qilingan taqdirda ham kutilgan natijani bermaydi;

-tijorat banklarida buxgalteriya hisobini yuritish va moliyaviy hisobotni tuzish va taqdim etishda me‘yoriy huquqiy hujjat faqat Buxgalteriya hisobi to‘g‘risidagi qonun va buxgalteriya hisobi standartlari bo‘lishi kerak. Nizomlar, yo‘riqnomalar va qoidalarni ham bosqichma-bosqich standartlarga aylantirishimiz kerak;

-banklarda (foyda olishni maqsad qilib qo‘yishi va qo‘ymasligidan qat‘i buxgalteriya hisobi bo‘yicha alohida standartlarni bo‘lishini ko‘zda tutmasdan, balki yagona standartlar tizimini yaratishimiz kerak, qaysiki undagi qoidalar barcha turdagi banklarga bir xil mazmunda qo‘llanilishiga erishishimiz kerak;

-moliyaviy hisobotni taqdim etish valyutasini xalqaro standartlarga muvofiq erkin ravishda belgilash tartibiga o‘tish imkoniyatlari yaratilishi kerak;

-tijorat banklarida hisob siyosatini mukammallashtirish, uni moliyaviy hisobot tamoyillariga to‘liq rioya qilgan holda tuzilishi hamda chinakkam hisob loyihasi bo‘lishi, shuningdek tijorat banklarda xalqaro standartlar talablariga muvofiq ishchi schetlar rejasini ishlab chiqishga erishish va boshqa bir qator ishlarni amalga oshirish lozim, deb o‘ylayman.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1.O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 24-fevraldagi 4611-son “Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o‘tish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha choratadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarori

2.Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standarti Moliyaviy instrumentlar (IFRS 9 – International Financial Reporting Standart). IFRS Foundation 2022

3.Norbekov D.E. Ochilov I.K. “Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari” O‘quv-uslubiy majmua. –Toshkent:,2019. –416 b.

² Norbekov D.E. Ochilov I.K. “Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari” O‘quv-uslubiy majmua. –Toshkent:,2019. –416 b.

4.Norbekov D.E., To'raev A.N., Raxmonov Sh.Sh. Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari. O'quv qo'llanma. –Toshkent: “Iqtisod-moliya, 2022y. -329 b.

5.Sh.Muzrapova “Moliyaviy hisobotlarni xalqaro standartlari asosida moliyaviy hisobotlarni tuzish tartibi“ “Tafakkur manzili” 2023 y. may 184 b.

**ASHTARXONIYLAR DAVRIDA MAMLAKATDAGI IJTIMOYIY
HAYOT.NODIR MUHAMMAD HAYOTI VA FAOLIYATI.**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Buxoro taxtida hukmronlik qilgan Ashtarxoniylar sulolasining ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va siyosiy hayoti, davlat hukmdorlarining mamlakat hayotidagi o'рни va roli haqida hikoya qiladi. Shuninhddek, bu maqola Ashtarxoniy hukmdor Nadir Muhammadning hayoti va faoliyati, o'sha davrning asosiy siyosiy hodisalari, iqtisodiy yuksalishlari va madaniy merosiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, tarixiy jarayonlarning tahliliga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Astraxan, joniylar, ashtarxoniylar To'qay Temur, Jonibek sulton, Jo'ji, Boqi Muhammad, Chig'atoy, Nodir Muhammad, Yalangto'shbiy, Shibirg'on, madrasa.

1601-yilda Buxoro xonligida hokimiyat yangi sulola -ko'p hollarda joniylar (Joni Muhammadxon nomidan) yoki ashtarxoniylar (kelib chiqish o'рни bo'yicha) degan noma bilan yuritiladigan To'qay Temuriylar sulolasi qo'liga o'tdi. Ba'zi manbalarda aytilishicha, Buxoro taxtiga Boqi Muhammadxon o'z otasi Joni Muhammadxonni o'tqazgan va uning nomidan tangalar ham zarb qildirgan. Lekin Joni Muhammadxon Buxoro taxtidan voz kechgan. Buning asosiy sababi hokimiyatning qonuniyligi bilan bog'liq edi, albatta. Movarounnahr hokimiyati Chingizxon hukmronligi davridan boshlab uning o'g'li Chig'atoy va uning vorislari boshqaruviga berilgan edi. Chingizxon tomonidan joriy qilingan boshqaruv an'analari jamiyat ongiga singib ketgan bo'lib, mazkur an'analarni aristoktariyaning katta guruhi himoya qilar edi. Ya'ni, biror sulola vakillari o'zlari xohlagan shaxsni belgilangan tamoyillarga amal qilmasdan taxtga o'tqaza olmasdi. Demak, Movarounnahr taxtiga qonuniy da'vogarlik Chig'atoy, keyinchalik esa, Amir Temur avlodlariga o'tgan edi. Lekin Chingizxonning katta o'g'li bo'lgan Jo'ji avlodlarining Movarounnahrni bishqarishi Chingizxon qonunlariga zid edi. Shundan kelib chiqib, 1512-yilda shayboniy sultonlar Ko'chkunchixonni oliy hukmdor deb e'lon qilib, qonuniy asos sifatida uning ona tomonidan temuriy Mirzo Ulug'bekning nabirasi bo'lganligidan Movarounnahr taxtini egallash mumkin, deb hisoblaganlar.

Bir asrlik hukmronlik davomida asli Jo'ji avlodi bo'lgan shayboniylar Chig'atoy va Amir Temur avlodlari bilan qon-qarindosh bo'lib ketganlar hamda bu jarayon ham ularning hokimiyatini mustahkamlagan edi. 1601-yil hokimiyat tepasiga kelgan sulola vakillari yuqorida aytilganidek, Jo'jining o'n uchinchi o'g'li bo'lgan To'qay Temur naslidan bo'lgan va ular bu nasab bilan Movarounnahrni boshqara olmasdi.

Ma'lumki 1556-yilda Astraxan(Xoji -Tarxon) xonligi rus podshosi tomonidan bosib olingach, To'qay Temur nasluga mansub bo'lgan Astraxon xoni Yor Muhammadxon o'zboila a'zolari va qarindoshlari bilan Buxoroga kelgan edi. Buxoro xoni Iskandarxon Yor Muhammadxon va uning hamrohlariga o'z mamlakatidan bishpana berdi. Yoz Muhammadxonning o'g'li Joni Muhammad sultonga o'z qizi Zuxra xonimni xotinlikka berdi. Shu nikohdan uch o'g'il (Din Muhammad, Boqi Muhammad, Vali Muhammad) dunyoga kelgan edi. 1601-yil Joni Muhammadning taxtdan voz kechishi sabab ham- u ona tomondan ham, ota tomondan ham Chig'atoy, Amir Temur yoki movarounnahrlik shayboniylar avlodi bo'lgan o'g'illari (uning o'g'illari Zuhra xonimdan tug'ilgan, bu bilan Buxoro xoni Iskandarxonning nabirasi hisoblanar edi) foydasiga taxtdan voz kechgan edi.

Sulola vakillari:

Boqi Muhammad (1601-1605)

Vali Muhammad (1605 -1611)

Imomqulixon (1611-1642)

Nodir Muhammad (1642- 1645)

Abdulazizxon (1645 -1681)

Subhonqulixon (1681-1702)

UbaydullaxonII (1702-1711)

Abulfayzxon(1711-1747)

Abdulmo'min (1747- 1751)

UabydullaxonIII (1751-1754)

Sherg'oziyxon (1754-1756)

Ashtarxoniyalar sulolasining vakillaridan biri Nadr Muhammadxon 1593-yilda tavallud topgan¹. Ona tomonidan Nodir Muhammad (s.a.v) ning avlodlari bo'lgan sayyidlarga borib taqaladi. Bu haqida ko'plab tarixiy asarlarda ham aniq faktlar saqlanib qolgan. Xususan, "Tarixi Muqimxoniy" asarida bu shunday hikoya qilinadi: "Shayboniy Abdulmo'minxon Mashhadni egallashdavomida juda ko'p qirg'inliklar qilayotgan edi. Bu shaharda payg'ambar avlodlari, sayyidlar xonadonining mashhur mashhur vakili Imom Ali Muso Rizo avlodidan bo'lgan shayx Abutolib Din Muhammad oldiga boradi va quyidagicha deydi: " Mening bir qizim bor, agar xalqimni va oilamni ushbu qirg'indan qutqarsang, qizimni senga nikohlab beraman". Shunda so'ng Din Muhammad aralashuvi bilan Imom Ali Muso Rizo xonadoni kulfatdan asrab qolinadi. Va'daga vafo qilgan holda Imom Ali Abutolib o'z qizi Shahribonu begimni (Ba'zi adabiyotlarda Zuhra bonu) Din Muhammadga nikohlab beradi. Bu nikohdan Nodir Muhammad dunyoga kelgan.

¹ Jumanazar A.. Buxoro ta'lim tizimi tarixi. Toshkent: Akademya nashr, 2017 — 592-bet. ISBN 978-9943-4728-2-2.

Nodir Muhammadning 12 o'g'li bo'lganligi ma'lum . Uning o'g'illaridan Abdulaziz sulton, Bahrom sulton, Abdurahmon sulton, Oллоhquli sulton, Abdulg'ani sulton, Abulqosim sultonlarning nomlari ma'lum. Qizlaridan faqat Shamsiyabonu haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud.

1642-yilda xonlik taxtiga Nodir Muhammad ko'tariladi. Nodir Muhammadxon Buxoro xonligining 4-shtarxoniy hukmdori bo'lib, xonlik taxtiga o'tirgunga qadar, 1606- 1642-yillarda Balx hokimi vazifasini bajargan bo'lsa, 1642- 1646-yillar davomida Buxoro xonligining markaziy hokimiyatini boshqardi. Lekin Nodir Muhammadxon davlatni boshqarishda akasi erishgan yutuqlarni takrorlay olmadi. U xonlik hududlarini o'z o'g'illari va nabiralariga suyurg'ol qilib taqsimlab berdi. Xususan, Abdulazizga Samarqand, Xusrav sultonga Badaxshon va Qunduz, Subhonquli sultonga Balx, Qutlug' Muhammad sultonga Hisor, Abdurahmon sultonga Shibirg'on va Andxuy , nabirasi Qosim sultonga Huzor , jiyanlari Muhammaddiyor sultonga Shahrisabz , So'fi sultonga Talixon hududlarini boshqarish huquqi beriladi. Bu esa, markaziy hokimiyatning kuchsizlanishiga olib keladi.

Shuningdek , Nodir Muhammadning hokimiyatdan ketishining yana bir qator sabablari bor edi. Birinchidan, Nodir Muhammadxon o'z akasi Imomqulixon bilan meros qolgan kuchli boshqaruv tizimini vayron qiladi. O'zi istamagan holda markaziy hokimiyatning zaiflashuvi uchun shart -sharoit yaratib beradi. Siyosatda o'zboshimchalikka yo'l qo'yib, boshqalar fikri bilan hisoblashmay qo'ydi. Jumladan, davlat ishlarida salmoqli mavqe tutgan mahalliy zodagonlar bilan murosa qila olmaydi. Shuningdek , u Balxda valiahd sifatida hukmronlik qilgandaungaa tayanch bo'lgan ko'plab mansabdorlarni Buxoroga chaqirib, ularga yuqori lavozimlarni bergan. Xususan, Imomqulixon davrida otaliq mansabida bo'lgan qudratli Amir Yalangto'shbiy Bahodirni (Uning asl ismi Nizomiddin Boyxo'ja o'g'li Ko'kragi keng yag'rindor bolganligi uchun yalangto'sh so'zi qo'shib aytilgan. 1578-1756-yillarda yashagan) lavozimidan olib, o'ziga yaqin bolgan Abdurahmon devonbegini otaliq lavozimiga tayinlaydi. Bu esa, Yalangto'shbiy bilan munisabatlarning buzilishiga olib kelgan va bu conning o'g'li Abdulazizni qo'llab -quvvatlashiga sabab bo'lgan. Ikkinchidan, Imomqulixonning ko'zi ojiz bo'lib qolgan davrda mamlakat boshqaruvidagi katta rol o'ynaydigan davlat arboblari o'zlarini ancha erkin his qilgan va faoliyatda deyarli mustaqil bo'la bodhlagan edi. Balxdan Nodir Muhammadning kelishi va ilgarigi zaif hukmdor emas, balki iqtisodiy va siyosiy jihatdan qudratli xonning taxtga chiqishi ba'zi yirik amaldorlarning ham tinchini buzgan. Ularning faoliyati uchun o'zlariga hayrixoh va zaifroq hukmdor maqsadga muvofiq edi. Uchinchidan, Nodir Muhammadxonning o'g'li Abdulazixon faoliyatidagi ziddiyat bo'ldi. 1645-yilda Nodir Muhammadxon davlatini larzaga keltiruvchi isyon ro'y beradi. Aslida bu isyon emas, balki Nodir Muhammadxonga qarshi uyushtirilgan fitna edi. Puxta oshlab chiqilgan rejaga ko'ra, qozoqlar Xo'jandga hujum qilib uning aholisi talandi, degan mish-mish tarqatiladi. Bu qo'zg'olonni bostirish uchun

yuborilgan Abdulazizxon "xon" deb e'lon qilinadi. Bu vaqtda otasi Nodir Muhammadxon Qarshida shikorda edi. Bu xabardan so'ng u Amudaryodan o'tib Balxga yo'l oladi. Bo'lib o'tgan jarayonlardan so'ng Nodir Muhammadxon taxtdan voz kechib , Makkaga, haj safariga ketishga qaror qiladi. Ammo unga akasidek sharafiga erishish nasib qilmaydi. U 1651-yilda Simnon viloyatiga hetganda vafot etadi. Faqatgina uning jasadi muqaddas shahargacha yetib boradi. Nodir Muhammad Madina yaqinidagi Baqiya qabristonida akasi Imomqulixon qabrin yoniga dafn etiladi.

Xususan, uning tashabbusi bilan Balxda madrasa bunyod etilgan, uning atrofida chorbog'lar, Balx arkidagi imoratlar , hazrati Ali mozoridagi gumbaz hamda bishqalarni aytish mumkin. Bundan tashqari , u Balx hokimi davrida tarixchi, olim , sayohatchi Mahmud ibn Valiga asar yozish topshirig'ini beradi. Mahmud ibn Vali 1634-1641- yillarda o'rta asrlardagi xonliklar, hukmdor va sulolar, joy nomlari haqida mufassal ma'lumot beruvchi, yetti qismdan iborat "Bahr ul-asror" asarini yozadi.Xulosa qilib aytganda Nodir Muhammadxon xonlik davrida akasidek , e'tirof etilmagan bo'lsa-da , mamlakat obodonchiligi yo'lida ma'lum ishlarni amalga oshirgan edi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

- 1.Akbar Zamonov "Buxoro xonligi tarixi" . Toshkent 2021. 171-227-betlar.
- 2.Azamat Ziyo "O'zbek davlatchiligi tarixi" . 260-270 -betlar.
- 3.Anatoliy Sagdullayev "O'zbekiston tarixi davlatchiligi" 175-190-betlar.

ASHTARXONIYLAR SULOLASI VAKILLARINING
DAVLAT BOSHQARUVDAGI FAOLIYATI

Rajabov Alisher Shavkatovich

Ijtimoiy fanlar kafedrası dotsenti.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Buxoroda hukmronlik qilgan Ashtarxoniy sulola vakillari tomonidan olib borilgan ichki va tashqi siyosat, xalqning og'ir ahvoli, davlat soliq idoralari tizimi o'rganilib qiyosiy tahlil qilingan, tegishli ilmiy xulosalar.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro, hukmdor, xon, davlat hokimiyati, ichki va tashqi siyosat, sulola, soliq, davlat, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayot, amir, hokim, viloyat, tuman.

1556-yilda Astraxanni Rossiya bosib olgandan keyin Astraxandan Yormuhammadxon oilasi bilan Buxoroga ko'chib kelgan. Shu vaqtda Buxoro xoni bo'lgan Iskandarxon (1563-1583) qizi Zuhraxonimni uning o'g'li Jonibekka bergan. Ana shu Jonibek Sulton Zuhraxonimdan uch o'g'il farzand ko'rgan; Din Muhammad, Boqi Muhammad, Vali Muhammad. 1601 yilda oxirgi shayboniy hukmdor bo'lgan Pirmuhammad II taxtdan ag'darilishi bilan ushbu suloladan taxtga da'vogar qolmaganligi sababli Movorounnahrda siyosiy hokimiyat Ashtarxoniy (Asraxanliklar)lar sulolasi qo'lga o'tgan. Shayboniylar sulolasining oxirgi vakili bo'lmish Pirmuhammadxon (1598-1601) 1599-yilda alohida xizmatlari uchun Boqi Muhammadni Samarqand viloyatiga hokim etib tayinladi. Shunday qilib, 1601-yilda Samarqand yaqinidagi Bog'I Shamol degan joyda Pirmuhammadxon bilan Boqi Muhammad o'rtasida jang bo'lib o'tdi va Pirmuhammadxon mag'lubiyatga uchradi. Shu voqea (1601-yil iyun)dan keyin Boqi Muhammad Buxoro shahri taxtini egalladi va yangi sulolaning hukmronligini boshlab berdi. 1602-yilda Balxni qo'lga kiritib Boqi Muhammadxon uni ukasi Vali Muhammadga xadya qilib, Andxud, Shibirg'on, Maymana, Bag'lon, Badaxshon va Xisorni ham Buxoroga bo'ysundirdi. 1605-yilda Boqi Muhammadxon vafot etgach, taxtga uning ukasi, Balx hokimi Vali Muhammadxon (1605-1611 y.y) o'tiradi. Bir guruh buxorolik amaldorlar Vali Muhammadga qarshi 1608-yilda fitna uyushtirdilar. Xon Eron shohi Abbas I huzuriga qochib ketadi. Buxoro taxtida yana boshboshdoqliklar boshlanib ketib, 1611 yilning yozida Vali Muhammadxon Abbas I yordamida Buxoro taxtini egallashi ham uzoqqa cho'zilmadi. 1611-yilning oktyabrda Samarqand atrofida Imomqulixon bilan bo'lgan to'qnashuvda Vali Muhammadxon xalok bo'ldi. Ashtarxoniy taxtiga Boqi Muhammadning o'g'li Imomqulixon (1611-1642 y.y) o'tiradi. Muhammad Yusuf (ibn Xoji Baqo)ning "Tarixi Muqumxoniy" asarida berilishicha, Imomqulixon

nochorlar ishini yegillashtirdi, arz bilan kelganlarni qaytarmadi. Uning zamonida kambag'al va bechoralar qolmagandi. Chiqargan buyruqlatri ijrosi borasida amaldorlariga qattiq turdi,qorong'I tushushi bilan oddiy kiyim kiyib vaziri va qo'riqchisi bilan bozorlaru mahallalarni aylanib ,oddiy xalqning haqiqiy ahvolidan xabardor bo'lib turardi."Umrning oxirida ko'zi ojiz bo'lib qolgan Imomqulixon 1642-yilda Makkaga haj safariga jo'nab 1644-yilda Madinada vafot etadi. Imomqulixon keyin taxtga uning ukasi Nodirmuhammad (1642-1645y.y)o'tirdi. Nodirmuhammadxon mamlakatning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida muhim rol tutgan amirlar va sultonlar mavqeini cheklash bilan birga mamlakatning asosiy viloyatlarini o'zining olti og'li,bir nabirasi va ikki jiyaniga bo'lib beradi. Oliy hukmdordan norozi bo'lgan bir guruh amaldorlar 1645-yiining aprelida Uchtepa atrofidagi Yangisaroy degan joyda Nodirmuhammadning katta o'g'li Abdulaziz sultonni xon deb e'lon qiladilar.Abdulazizxon xukmronligi davri (1645-1681y.y)o'zaro kurashlar bilan boshlandi.1681-yilda Abdulazizxon taxtni ukasi Subxonquli sultonga topshirib,o'zi haj safariga jo'naydi.Subxonqulixon (1681-1702y.y)hukmronligi yillarida ham mamlakatdagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va siyosiy vaziyat o'zgarmadi.Subxonqulixonning o'g'li Ubaydullaxon (1702-1711)mamlakatda hukm surayotgan siyosiy tarqoqlikni tugatishga hamda markaziy davlat hokimiyatini mustahkamlashga uringan so'nggi ashtarxoniy hukmdor bo'ldi.1711-yilda Ubaydullaxon fitna qurboni bo'ldi.Mana shunday sharoitda Buxoro taxtiga 16yoshli Abulfayzxon (1711-1747y.y)o'tqazildi.1747-yilda Abulfayzxonga fitna uyushtirilib,o'ldirilguniga qadar va undan so'ng,oxirgi ashtarxoniylar Abdulmo'min(1747-1751y.y), Ubaydullaxon 2 (1751-1754y.y)va Sherg'ozixon(1754-1756y.y)lar davrida ham amaldagi hokimiyat Rahimbiy qo'lida edi.Muhammad Rahimbiy 1756-yil dekabrda rasman Buxoro xoni deb e'lon qilindi.Hokimiyat mang'itlar sulolasi qo'liga o'tdi,shu davrdan boshlab Buxoro xonligi amirlik deb atala boshlandi.Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish mumkinki,shunday qilib O'zbekiston tarixidagi Ashtarxoniylar davri (1601-1756)boshboshdoqlik,o'zaro kurashlar,mahalliy hokimlarning markazga bo'ysunmasligi davri bo'lib ,Azamat Ziyo tabiri bilan aytganda,siyosiy beqarorlik taxminan yuz yil o'tib sulola inqirozi hamda davlatning uchga bo'linishi bilan tugadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

- 1.B.J.Eshov, A.A.Odilov O'zbekiston tarixi.
- 2.Azamat Ziyo "O'zbek davlatchiligi tarixi."

**ASHTARXONIYLAR SULOLASI VAKILLARINING DAVLAT
BOSHQARUV FAOLIYATIDAGI ASOSIY JIHLTLARI.
ASHTARXONIYLAR DAVLATI TARIXINING YORITILISHI VA
TARIXSHUNOSLIK MASALALARI.**

Murotova Muxlisa Yorqin qizi

Buxoro davlat Pedagogika instituti 1-TAR 23 guruh talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Buxoro taxtida hukmronlik qilgan Ashtarxoniylar sulolasining butun ijtimoiy,iqtisodiy, madaniy, siyosiy hayoti, hukmdorlarning davlat boshqaruv faoliyatidagi asosiy jihatlari, Ashtarxoniylar davlati tarixining O'zbek davlatchiligi tarixida tutgan o'rni, aynan shu sulola hukmronligi davridagi Movorounnahrning hayoti, hukmdorlarning savdo va diplomatik munosabatlari hamda ularning davlat hayotidagi muhim islohotlari haqida, shuningdek Ashtarxoniylardan bo'lgan Imomqulixonning hayoti va faoliyati, uning Buxoro tarixida tutgan asosiy o'rni va roli haqida hikoya qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Astraxan, To'qay-Temur, mo'g'ullar, Jo'ji, Oltin O'rda, Majmua as-salotin, Richard Frye, Vladimir Bartold, Toshkent qirg'ini, Nodir devonbegi, Muin Musavvir, qozoqlar, qalmiqlar, kenagas, Volga.

Ashtarxoniylar davlati tarixini yoritish ekanmiz, eng avvalo sulolaning ibtidosidan ya'ni eng tarixiy davridan boshlasak. Ashtarxoniylar davrining ilk yillari haqida ma'lumot beruvchi manbalar orasida Buxoro va Hindiston o'rtasidagi savdo yo'llarini tasvirlagan arab va fors sayyohlari asarlari ham muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Ashtarxoniy atamasi ilk marotaba Xo'jamqulibek Balxiyning „Tarixi Qipchoqxoniya“ asarida uchraydi. Unga qadar, ya'ni 1720-yillarga qadar bu nisba yoki qo'llanilmagan, yoki ikkinchi darajali bo'lgan deya taxmin qilinadi¹.

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasining eng qadimgi tarixi ularning kelib chiqishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu sulola Movorounnahrda hukmronlik qilishidan oldin Volga bo'yidagi Ashtarxon ya'ni hozirgi Astraxan viloyatidan kelib chiqqan. Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi nasabining tarmog'i Chingizxonga yetadi va Jo'jixonning 13-o'g'li To'qay Temurga borib taqaladi. Jo'jixonning katta o'g'li Botuxon To'qay Temurga 14 ulusni, aniqrog'i, Mang'ishloq, Hoji Tarxon va Shimoliy Kavkazdagi aslar yerini mulk qilib bergan².

Demak, aytishimiz mumkinki, Ashtarxoniylar o'zlarining nasabini Chingizxonning to'ng'ich o'g'li Jo'jixonning o'g'li To'qay-Temurga bog'laydi, shu

¹ Алексеев А. К. Политическая история Тукай-Тимуридов: По материалам персидского исторического сочинения Бахр ул-асрар. СПб: Изд-во С.-Петербур. ун-та, 2006 — 229-бет. ISBN 5-288-03987-9.

² Zamonov A. Buxoro xonligining Ashtarxoniy hukmdorlari: monografiya. Toshkent: Bayoz, 2021 — 136-бет. ISBN 978-9943-6372-1-4.

sababli ham ularni “To‘qay-Temuriya” deb ham atashadi. Keyingi davr tarixiy manbalarida sulolaning nomi To‘qay-Temuriy (xonadoni To‘qay-Temuriyon) va sulola vakillari xon o‘g‘illari (xon o‘g‘li) deb nomlanishgan³.

Ular Mo‘g‘ullar imperiyasi tarkibidagi Jo‘ji ulusining bir qismini tashkil qilgan. Demak, Ashtarxoniylar ya‘ni To‘qay-Temuriylar asli mo‘g‘ullar sulolasidan bo‘lib, ularning ajdodlari Oltin O‘rda xonligida hukmronlik qilgan. To‘qay-Temuriylar Oltin O‘rda parchalangandan keyin Volga bo‘yida Astraxan xonligini boshqarganlar. Aynan manashu Astraxan yoki Ashtarxon shahri ularga nom bergan va ular o‘z sulolasini shahar nomiga ko‘ra “Ashtarxoniylar” deb atay boshlaganlar. Ashtarxon xonligidagi ichki ziddiyatlar va No‘g‘ay o‘rdadagi hokimiyat uchun kurashlar Mang‘ishloqxon boshchiligida To‘qay-Temuriylar xonadonining bir tarmog‘ini Turonga ko‘chib borishga undagan⁴.

XVI asr oxirlariga kelib, Buxorodagi Shayboniylar sulolasining ichki ziddiyatlari va zaiflashuvi natijasida Buxoroda siyosiy beqarorlik paydo bo‘lgan. Shayboniy hukmdorlari o‘rtasidagi toj-u taxt uchun kurashlar xonlikni zaiflashtirib, yangi kuchlarning sahnaga chiqishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Ashtarxoniylar Movorounnahrda qadam qo‘yganlarida ularga qarshi jiddiy raqib ham yo‘q edi hatto.

Ashtarxoniylar yoki To‘qay-Timuriya sulolasi XVI asrning oxiri va XVII asr o‘rtalarida Movorounnahrda hukmronlik qilgan sulola hisoblanadi desak mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi.

Yuqoridagi ushbu ma‘lumotlar sulola tarixining yoritilishi haqida edi. Endi Ashtarxoniylar davlatining manbashunosligiga to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak, Xususlan, Muhammad Yusuf Munshiyning “Tazkirayi Muqimxoniy” asari shular jumlasidandir. Bu asar XVII asr oxiri va XVIII asr boshidagi Buxoro xonligining siyosiy hayoti va Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi hukmronligi haqida muhim tarixiy ma‘lumotlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bundan tashqari, Abdulloh Hofiz Tanish Al-Buxoriyning “Sharafnomayi Shohiy” asari- Shayboniylar sulolasining tugashi va Ashtarxoniylarning taxtga kelish jarayonini tasvirlaydi. U davrdagi siyosiy voqealar haqida qimmatli ma‘lumotlar beradi. Yana aytishimiz mumkinki, Xo‘ja Muhammad Salim bin Abdulmo‘minning “Majmua as-salotin” asari ham alohida o‘ringa ega. Bu asar Ashtarxoniylar sulolasining birinchi hukmdorlari haqida muhim faktlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Ashtarxoniylarning dastlabki hukmdorlari Boqi Muhammad uning ukasi Vali Muhammad va Imomqulixon bo‘ldi. Ular o‘z sulolasining ta‘sirini mustahkamlash uchun ichi siyosatni kuchaytirib, Buxoro xonligini yanada rivojlantirishga harakat qildilar. Ular tashqi siyosatda ham boshqa davlatlar bilan savdo va diplomatik

³ Султанов Т. И. Чингиз-хан и Чингизиды. Судьба и власть. Москва: Аст, 2006 — 445-бет.

⁴ Алексеев А. К. Политическая история Тукай-Тимуридов: По материалам персидского исторического сочинения Бахр ул-асрар. СПб: Изд-во С.-Петербур. ун-та, 2006 — 229-бет. ISBN 5-288-03987-9.

munosabatlarni yaxshigina yo'lga qo'yishadi. Ashtarxoniylarning dastlabki davrida davlatning boshqaruv tizimida muhim islohotlar olib borildi, masalan, diniy ulamolar va qozilar davlat boshqaruvida muhim rol o'ynaydigan bo'lishadi. Bundan tashqari sulola namoyondalari Buxorodagi qadimiy islomiy me'morchilik va madaniyatni rivojlantirishni davom ettirdilar. Shuningdek ular savdo yo'llarini nazorat qilishga va xalqaro aloqalarni har doimgidanda ko'p kengaytirishga e'tibor qaratishadi. Ashtarxoniylar davrida Buxoro xonligi Markaziy Osiyoning yirik siyosiy markazlaridan biriga aylandi. Sulola vakillari ichki tartibni saqlash va o'z hududlarini himoya qilishga katta e'tibor qaratganlar. Ularning davrida islom dini va madaniyatini rivojlantirish, ilm-fan va adabiyotni qo'llab-quvvatlash, shuningdek, savdo-sotiqni kengaytirish maqsadida bir qator islohotlar ham amalga oshirilgan.

Endi Imomqulixon davriga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, Imomqulixon (1611–1642) - Buxoro xonligining taniqli hukmdori bo'lgan. Uning hukmronligi davrida Buxoro xonligi yirik madaniy va ilmiy markazga aylangan. Imomqulixon to'g'risida chet ellik olimlar tomonidan bir qancha tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan.

Masalan, Vladimir Bartold kabi tarixchilar Imomqulixon davridagi markaziy Osiyoning siyosiy ahvoli va madaniy hayotiga katta e'tibor bergan. U Imomqulixon davrini nisbiy barqarorlik va Buxoro xonligining kuchayishi davri deb hisoblaydi. Bartold Buxoroning turli diniy va ilmiy an'alariga oid materiallarni o'rganib, ushbu davrning intellektual hayotiga alohida e'tibor qaratgan. Yevropalik tarixchilar va sharqshunoslar ham Imomqulixon davridagi siyosiy voqealar va diplomatik aloqalar haqida tadqiqotlar olib borgan. Ulardan biri Richard Frye bo'lib, u Buxoro xonligining xalqaro savdo va diplomatiyasiga oid masalalarni o'rgangan. Frye Imomqulixonning iqtisodiy siyosati va tashqi savdo bilan shug'ullanishi orqali Buxoro xonligi obro'sini oshirganligini ta'kidlaydi. Ba'zi turk tarixchilari Imomqulixonni turkiy madaniyat va tarixning muhim figuralaridan biri sifatida ko'rib, uning Turkistonning siyosiy tarixidagi o'rnini o'rganishgan. Ularning fikriga ko'ra, Imomqulixon Turkistonning siyosiy mustaqilligini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilgan.

Imomqulixon 1613-yil Toshkentni egallab, o'g'li Iskandarni hokim etib tayinlagan. Ammo, shahar aholisi uning nojo'ya xatti-harakatlaridan norozi bo'lib isyon ko'tarib Iskandarni o'ldirgan. Bundan g'azablangan Imomqulixon Buxoro, Balx va Badaxshon viloyatlaridan qo'shin yig'ib kelib, Toshkent aholisini qirg'in qilgan (Toshkent qirg'ini). Buxoro xonligida ichki nizolar juda kuchli bo'lgan. Toshkent, Balx, Samarqand viloyatlari ochiqdan-ochiq markaziy hokimiyatga qarsh siyosat yurgizishardi. Imomqulixon bu kurashlarga barham bergan. U darveshlarni qo'llab quvvatlagan, atrofiga olimlar va shoirlarni to'plagan, o'zi ham she'rlar yozgan. O'sha zamon manbalarining birida shunday yozilgan „ Imomqulixon nochorlar ishini yengillashtirdi, arz bilan kelganlarni qaytarmadi, uning zamonida na kambag'al va na bechora qolmagandi. Chiqargan buyruqlari ijrosi borasida

amaldorlariga qattiq turdi, qorong‘u tushishi bilan oddiy kiyim kiyib, vaziri va qo‘rchi bilan bozorlaru- mahallalarni aylanib oddiy xalqning haqiqiy turmush ahvolidan bohabar bo‘lib turardi. Buni xalq bilgani uchun ham Imomqulixon hukmronligi yillari mamlakatda biron marta ham isyon ko‘tarilmagan”. Ko‘chmanchilar bilan olib borilgan muvaffaqiyatli janglar natijasida u 30 yildan ortiq hukmronlik qilgan. Imomqo‘li hukmronligi davrida Tilla-qori masjid majmuasi, Samarqanddagi Sherdor madrassasi, Buxorodagi Nodir-Devon-begi madrasasi va boshqa ko‘plab mashhur nodir me‘moriy binolar barpo etilgan. Imomqulixon hukmronligida Ashtarxoniylar davlati barpo etilgan vaqtidan buyon eng yuqori cho‘qqisiga erishgan. Imomqulixonning tog‘asi o‘zbeklar naslidan bo‘lgan Nodir devonbegi ham mamlakatda juda katta hurmatga ega bo‘lgan. U davlat moliya ishlari vaziri bo‘lishiga qaramay, ilm-fan va san‘at homiysi o‘rnida ko‘proq tanilgan. U o‘z mablag‘iga Buxoro hamda Samarqandda madrasa qurdirgan.

Buxoroda Imomqulixon hukmronligining oqibati shu bo‘ldiki, uning davrida xon hokimiyati nisbatan mustahkamlandi. Nufuzli amirlar va zodagonlar ham xon hokimiyatiga nisbatan dushmanlik munosabatlarini to‘xtatib turishga majbur bo‘ldilar. Biroq, shunga qaramay, Imomqulixon mamlakatdagi siyosiy tarqoqlikning oldini ololmadi. Imomqulixon hayotining so‘nggi yillari ko‘z nuridan qoladi va 1642-yil o‘z ukasi Nodir Muhammadxon (1642-1645) foydasiga taxtdan voz kechib, haj safariga otlanadi. Nodir devonbegi Imomqulixonni sayohatda kuzatib borgan. Imomqulixon Erondagi safaviy shohi saroyida mehmon bo‘ladi, mahalliy rassom Muin Musavvir uning suratini chizadi.

Imomqulixon 1644- yil Makkada vafot etgan va Madinaga dafn etilgan. Ba‘zi manbalarga ko‘ra, xonning janozasida 600 ming nafar ziyoratchi ishtirok etgan.

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi (1601-1756)

Boqi Muhammad 1601 - 1605

Vali Muhammad 1605 - 1611

Imomqulixon 1611 - 1642

Nadr Muhammadxon 1642 - 1645

Abdulazizxon 1645 - 1681

Subhonquli 1681 - 1702

Ubaydullaxon II 1702 - 1711

Abulfayzxon 1711 - 1747

Abdulmo‘minxon 1747 - 1751

Ubaydulloxon III 1751 - 1754

Sherg‘ozixon 1754 - 1756

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Ashtarxoniylar davri ya‘ni 1601-1756-yillar Movorounnahrda o‘zaro siyosiy nizolar avj olishi, markaziy hokimiyatning zaiflashib borishi bilan xarakterlansada, iqtisodiy hayotda madaniyatning ba‘zi sohalari xususan, me‘morilik, adabiyot, tarixnavislik kabi sohalarda ijobiy siljishlar ham

ko'zga tashlanadi. Ashtarxoniylar davri Movarounnahr va Xuroson tarixida muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu davrda markazlashgan davlat tizimi zaiflashgan bo'lsa-da, hududlar orasidagi savdo-sotiq va madaniy aloqalar davom etgan, ilm-fan va san'at rivojlanishida sezilarli iz qoldirilgan. Ashtarxoniylar hukmronligi ichki ziddiyatlar va tashqi bosimlar bilan kechgan bo'lsa ham, ular o'z davrining siyosiy-harbiy vaziyatiga moslashgan, qo'shni davlatlar bilan diplomatik aloqalarni rivojlantirgan va madaniy merosni boyitishga hissa qo'shgan. Ushbu davrning tarixiy ahamiyati, ayniqsa, o'zbek davlatchiligi rivojida iz qoldirgani bilan e'tiborga molikdir. Ashtarxoniylar davri o'zaro ta'sir, integratsiya va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar jarayoni sifatida tarixda mustahkam iz qoldirdi.

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ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF MODERN FORMS AND METHODS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETENCIES OF FUTURE TEACHERS ON THE BASIS OF INNOVATIVE APPROACH

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Annotation: This article considers the competencies of future teachers as the main problem in the field of personnel training and analyzes modern forms and methods of formation and development of competencies of future teachers. The main aspects, their pros and cons, and what to pay attention to when using each of these aspects to achieve the most effective results are presented, which allows the article to be used as a guide for young researchers to start their research work. The given data were collected as a result of research experiments and many years of experience of both local and foreign specialists at higher educational institutions, as well as at professional development courses for teachers.

Key words: Modern forms, ways of formation and development of competencies, professional development of pedagogical staff, training of future teachers, innovative approach.

Introduction

In modern society, the requirements for qualified personnel are changing rapidly. This is not due to the fact that the market cannot determine “what kind of personnel it needs in the end”, but on the contrary, it is due to the frequent addition of extra functions and the emergence of new tasks that a specialist must solve. As a result, modern education is also undergoing significant changes. In this context, the formation and development of competencies of future teachers, which should meet the modern challenges of the educational environment, becomes especially important. Teacher's competencies are not only the basis of his/her professional activity, but also the most important condition for successful realization of the educational process.

Innovative approaches to teaching and education, introduction of digital technologies, project and research activities, as well as the emphasis on the development of critical thinking and the ability to self-education require revision of traditional methods of pedagogical competencies formation. In recent years, pedagogical theory and practice have been actively developing new forms and methods of training future teachers, which are oriented to the needs of modern educational institutions and society as a whole.

This analytical review is aimed at studying modern forms and methods used to form and develop teachers' professional competencies, as well as analyzing innovative approaches in educational practice. An important aspect is the integration of theoretical and practical knowledge, the development of skills in working with information and communication technologies, and the preparation of teachers to perform key tasks in a rapidly changing educational space.

Materials and methods

Below we will consider the main methods of training to achieve effective results in the formation of teachers' competencies, their advantages and disadvantages, as well as key aspects that should be paid attention to when implementing them in the educational process.

1. Innovative teaching methods: The study of innovative teaching methods is aimed at identifying effective approaches that promote active involvement of students and improve learning. An important aspect of this study is the analysis of technologies that help to adapt the educational process to modern requirements and preferences of students. Thus, the introduction of innovative methods in educational practices opens new horizons for quality education and training of future specialists.

Pros:

- Stimulate interest in teachers.
- Can lead to higher levels of engagement.
- Promote creativity and critical thinking.

Cons:

- May require additional training to implement new methods.
- May not always be practical in traditional education systems.

What need to pay attention to:

- How are teachers responding to the innovation?
- What results are students demonstrating?

2. Use of Technology: When using technology in the educational process to build teacher competencies, the following factors should be considered:

Pros:

- Ability to access a variety of resources.
- Facilitates interaction and collaboration among teachers.
- Can increase the effectiveness of teaching.

Cons:

- Not all teachers have the same level of computer literacy.
- Can lead to dependence on technology.

What need to pay attention to:

- How does technology affect the quality of learning?
- What is the readiness of teachers to use technology in their practice?

3. Continuing Professional Development: Research on continuing education and continuing professional development seeks to identify key factors that facilitate effective learning and skills development at all stages of life. Special attention is given to analyzing techniques to keep learners motivated and engaged. As a result, creating a culture of continuous learning becomes essential for the successful realization of a professional's potential, which contributes to the achievement of goals.

Pros:

- Constant updating of knowledge and skills.
- Opportunity to share experience with colleagues.
- Contributes to career development.

Cons:

- May require a significant time commitment.
- Not all training programs can be effective.

What need to pay attention to:

- What learning formats are most effective?
- How do teachers assess the knowledge and skills acquired?

4. Coaching and Mentoring: Research on the phenomenon of coaching and mentoring focuses on identifying the key elements that contribute to the development of individuals' personal and professional potential. An important aspect of this analysis is to understand the techniques that help to establish a productive relationship between mentor and mentee, and to maintain motivation and commitment in the learning and self-development process. Coaching and mentoring play a significant role in building confidence and competence, which in turn contributes to more effective coping with professional challenges.

Pros:

- Individualized approach to competency development.
- Creates a supportive environment.
- Accelerates the process of professional growth.

Cons:

- Need to find a suitable coach or mentor.
- Dependence on personal relationships.

What need to pay attention to:

- What are the outcomes of coaching for teachers?
- How does coaching affect their practice?

5. Practical learning and experience sharing: Research on practical learning and its role in the educational process focuses on identifying methods that promote effective learning through direct application in practice. Experience sharing implies not only between tutor and student, but also between students, such an approach not only enriches the process, but also forms a culture of cooperation and mutual assistance. Analyzing various forms of practical training allows us to identify key

factors contributing to the development of skills necessary for successful professional activity. Thus, the integration of practical elements into educational programs becomes an important step towards improving the quality of learning and developing self-confidence of students.

Pros:

- Opportunity to get real skills in action.
- Strengthens links between teachers and educational institutions.
- Encourages collaborative learning.

Cons:

- May require significant resources to organize.
- Results may not be immediately visible.

What need to pay attention to:

- How do teachers put what they have learned into practice?
- How effective is the sharing of experiences?

Results

As a result of **using innovative teaching methods** in the educational process, students' involvement improves, their motivation and performance level increases. Interactive technologies allow making lessons more dynamic and interesting, which contributes to better learning of the material. It not only develops critical thinking, but also helps to build problem-solving skills. As a result, innovative teaching methods create a more flexible and adaptive educational environment in which students become active participants in the process, which ultimately leads to a qualitative improvement of education in general.

The **using of technology** in the educational process creates a more accessible and diverse learning environment, which allows each student to find a suitable way to absorb information. Technology opens up new opportunities for independent learning and access to educational resources from anywhere in the world.

It allows you to deepen your knowledge at your convenience, while interactive platforms allow you to practice skills in real time, receiving instant feedback. This not only enhances understanding of the material, but also promotes self-discipline and responsibility for one's own learning.

In addition, technology facilitates interaction between students and faculty by creating venues for discussion and collaborative projects. This creates a community where students can support each other and share experiences, which increases engagement. Ultimately, integrating technology into the educational process makes learning more flexible and effective, preparing students for the challenges of the future and providing them with the necessary skills for a successful career.

Teachers, who are actively engaged in their professional development, introduce modern methods and technologies into the teaching process, which makes classes more interactive and attractive for students. This, in turn, contributes to better learning

and increased student motivation. Continuous development also helps teachers to adapt to new challenges and changes in the educational environment. They become more flexible in their teaching approaches and can take into account the individual needs of students, which contributes to an inclusive educational atmosphere.

Thus, **ongoing professional development** in the educational process not only increases the level of education, but also forms a cultural desire for self-improvement among both teachers and students, which is the key to a successful future.

As a result of applying **coaching and mentoring** in the educational process, students' learning outcomes and personal development are significantly improved. Coaching and mentoring create a supportive atmosphere where students can openly discuss their goals, challenges and successes. This helps to build self-confidence and motivation to achieve their goals.

Mentors, with their experience and knowledge, help students navigate the curriculum, set realistic goals and find the best ways to achieve them. Coaching allows students to develop critical thinking, self-reflection and time management skills, which are essential for successful studies and future careers.

In addition, these approaches strengthen the bond between teachers and students, creating a trusting environment. This interaction helps to identify and develop each student's individual talents and strengths. As a result, not only does academic performance improve, but students also develop sustainable skills necessary for personal and professional growth, significantly improving their adaptation to future challenges.

As a result of **practical training and exchange of experience** in the educational process, the quality of material assimilation is significantly improved and practical skills necessary for successful professional activity are formed. Practical training allows students to apply theoretical knowledge in real-life situations, which makes the learning process more meaningful and exciting.

The exchange of experience between students and teachers contributes to the creation of a dynamic educational environment where everyone can contribute and gain new ideas. This collaboration stimulates creative thinking and develops teamwork skills, which is an important aspect of modern professional life.

In addition, experiential learning methods help foster critical thinking by allowing students to analyze the results of their work, identify mistakes and find ways to correct them. This approach promotes a deep understanding of the material and prepares students for real challenges in their future careers.

Discussion

Based on the above-mentioned, we can say that the existing problems require the need to study these topics, despite the work already done. Innovative teaching methods and technologies open new opportunities to increase motivation and

involvement of students, but their implementation requires careful planning and support from teachers.

Continuous professional development is the key to teachers' successful adaptation to the rapidly changing conditions of the educational environment, and coaching and mentoring serve as effective tools for support and professional development. It is important to create an atmosphere of cooperation and exchange of experience that will contribute to the growth of both individual competencies and entire teaching teams.

Thus, the successful realization of these aspects will not only enrich the educational process, but also prepare future specialists for the challenges of the modern world, making them more flexible, innovative and capable of self-development.

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**MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF EWING’S SARCOMA
IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

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Abstract

Ewing's sarcoma, first describes by James Ewing, is an aggressive type of bone and soft tissue cancer that occurs mainly in children and young people. Ewing's sarcoma is the second most common type of bone cancer in children and young adults.

It occurs mainly in adolescents between the ages of 10 and 20. Only about **1% of cases occur in adults over the age of 40**. Despite its rarity in older populations, Ewing’s sarcoma is a critical diagnosis to consider in adults with persistent bone pain or unusual soft-tissue masses. Ewing's sarcoma accounts for about 2% of childhood cancers and can occur in any part of the body, but most often affects the pelvis and the proximal sections of long tubular bones.

Ewing's sarcoma is part of a family of tumors known as Ewing sarcoma family of tumors (ESFT), which includes Ewing's sarcoma of bone, extraskeletal Ewing's sarcoma, and peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumors (pPNET)

Location	Percentage (%)	Extrasosseous (~20%)
Bone (~80%)		Nonskeletal Primary Cancers
- Axial Skeleton (45%)		• Retroperitoneum
• Pelvis	20%	• Esophagus
• Ribs	10%	• Pancreas
• Other Axial Bones	15%	• Ileum
- Distal Skeleton (35%)		• Kidney
• Femur	12%	• Bladder
• Humerus	4%	• Vagina
• Other Distal Bones	19%	• Uterus
		• Penis
		• Adrenal Gland
		• Lung
		• Breast
		• Spinal Cord
		• Orbit
		• Intracranial Tissue

Ewing's sarcoma is more prevalent in males than females, with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 1.5:1. It is also more common in individuals of European

descent and rare in individuals of African or Asian ancestry. The precise etiology of Ewing's sarcoma remains unclear. Unlike other cancers, there is no strong association with environmental or hereditary factors. The only known risk factor is the presence of a specific genetic mutation involving the EWSR1 gene, which is discussed further in the pathology section.

The clinical and pathological symptoms of Ewing's sarcoma are highly different, therefore in many cases patients complain about localized pain, swelling at the site of the tumor and very frequently the bone fractures. Furthermore, there could be noticed nonspecific symptoms as night sweats, fatigue, weight loss and fever.

Key words: Ewings' sarcoma, bone cancer, pediatric oncology, EWS-FLI1 fusion, chemotherapy

Material and method of research

We had a retrospective study of works related to Ewings' sarcoma and its' morphofunctional changes in children and adults in the period of cancer's progression. All the articles and books that we, with our team, studied and observed were published under well-known doctors and scientists such as: **Dr. Paul Meyers**, he has published extensively on the treatment of Ewing's sarcoma, focusing on chemotherapy and clinical outcomes in pediatric and adolescent populations; Dr. Cristina R. Antonescu, she is a leading figure in the genetic and molecular pathology of sarcomas, including the identification of the EWS-FLI1 fusion in Ewing's sarcoma; Dr. Uta Dirksen, he has led several large-scale European clinical trials on Ewing's sarcoma, including the EURO-EWING consortium, which explores treatment protocols and long-term outcomes in children and adolescents with Ewing's sarcoma; Dr. Denise Reike Brohl, he has researched and published on the potential for immunotherapy in Ewing's sarcoma, as well as new therapeutic strategies targeting molecular pathways in sarcoma patients, and many others.

According to these studies we had brief information about all the types of Ewings' sarcoma, and what are the most efficient therapies for the patients with this aggressive cancer.

Results of the research and discussion

Ewing's sarcomas are most commonly found in adolescents because this sarcoma arises during developmental stage of the bones. Adolescents are in developmental phase hence prone to the disease. Adolescents are having immature immune system which is also one of the reasons.

Ewing sarcoma arises from primitive neuroectodermal cells. The hallmark of this cancer is a genetic mutation, specifically a translocation between chromosomes 11 and 22, which results in the formation of the **EWSR1-FLI1 fusion gene**. This genetic change drives the uncontrolled growth of the tumor cells. The

tumor typically originates in the long bones, such as the femur, tibia, or humerus, but it can also occur in flat bones like the pelvis, ribs, or even the spine.

While Ewing sarcoma primarily affects bones, it can also arise in soft tissues, including muscles and connective tissues. When this happens, it is referred to as extraosseous Ewing sarcoma. Both forms of the disease have similar genetic profiles and behaviors, although bone-based tumors are more common. The overall survival rate for localized Ewing sarcoma is around 70-80%, but this drops to 15-30% for patients with metastatic disease. The clinical and pathological symptoms of Ewing's sarcoma are highly different, therefore in many cases patients complain about localized pain, swelling at the site of tumor and very frequently the bone fractures. Furthermore, there could be noticed nonspecific symptoms as night sweats, fatigue, weight loss and fever. Parallel, lamellate periosteal new bone formation (onion skin) or less frequently, radiating spicules may be present

Ewing sarcoma is typically diagnosed using a combination of medical history, physical examination, imaging studies, biopsy, and laboratory tests. Studies implicate EWS-FLI1 in reducing TGF- β receptor levels, potentially targeted by antisense oligonucleotides to restore sensitivity and inhibit tumorigenicity.

Conclusion

Early recognition of symptoms, rapid imaging, and confirmatory genetic testing are essential to diagnosing Ewing sarcoma in its early stages. This approach increases the chances of successful treatment, reduces the risk of metastasis, and improves overall survival rates. Knowing that this cancer is more common in teenagers, especially during periods of rapid growth, can encourage healthcare providers and families to be more alert to symptoms like unexplained bone pain or swelling in this age group. Furthermore, physicians can prioritize age-appropriate differential diagnoses when teenagers present with persistent bone pain or swelling. Recognizing that Ewing sarcoma is a possibility in this age group helps avoid misdiagnosis or delays in treatment.

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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ МИЛЛИЙ ГВАРДИЯСИ
ТУЗУЛИМАСИНИНГ ЖАМОАТ ТАРТИБИНИ САҚЛАШДАГИ
ИННОВАЦИОН ЁНДАШУВЛАРИ**

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Миллий Гвардия жамоат ва давлатнинг миллий хавфсизлигини таъминлашга, аҳолини турли хил террорчилик таҳдидларидан, жиноий ва бошқа гайриқонуний ҳаракатлардан ҳимоя қилишга, муҳим ва ўта муҳим тоифаланган давлат ва бошқа объектларни, жисмоний ва юридик шахсларнинг мол-мулкани қўриқлашга, шунингдек, фуқаровий ва хизмат қуролларини муомаласи соҳасида назоратни амалга оширишга хизмат қилади.

Ш.М.Мирзиёев

Сўнгги йилларда юртимизни ҳар жиҳатдан ривожлантириш, иқтисодиётни модернизациялаш, дунёнинг ривожланган мамлакатлари қаторига олиб чиқиш асосий вазифа этиб белгиланди ва шу ўтган давр мобайнида изчиллик билан олиб борилган саъй-ҳаракатлар натижасида кўплаб ютуқларга эришилди.

Албатта, бундай шароитда хавфсизлик масалаларига ҳам алоҳида эътибор қаратишни ёддан чиқармаслик лозим. Бугунги кунда Миллий Гвардия ва Ички Ишлар бўлинмалари олдига қўйилаётган асосий вазифа - бу жамоат тартибини сақлаш ва хавфсизлигини таъминлашдир.

2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясининг бешинчи устувор йўналиши – хавфсизлик, миллатлараро тотувлик ва диний бағрикенгликни таъкинлаш, чуқур ўйланган, ўзаро манфаатли ва амалий руҳдаги ташқи сиёсат юритишдир[1]. Албатта, бугунги кунда Ҳаракатлар стратегияси доирасида олиб борилаётган ислохотлар натижасида мамлакатимизнинг хавфсизлиги янада мустаҳкамланиб бормоқда.

Мамлакатимизда демократик ҳуқуқий давлат ва фуқаролик жамиятини ривожлантириш жараёнида кенг қамровли ислохотлар жараёни олиб борилмоқда. Мамлакатимизда ҳам олиб борилаётган кенг қамровли ислохотларнинг устувор йўналишларидан бири бу албатта, хавфсизликни таъминлаш билан боғлиқдир.

“Хавфсиз шаҳар – хавфсиз мамлакат” концепциясини амалга оширишда энг аввало, ички ва ташқи ҳавф хатар ва таҳдидларларни бартараф этишга катта эътибор бериш лозим. Мамлакатнинг ички хавфсизлиги ва барқарорлигига

тахдид солувчи омилларга – жиноятчилик ва ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг ошиб бориши, коррупция ва бошқа бир қатор омилларни келтириб ўтиш мумкин.

Албатта, бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда хавфсизлик ва барқарорликни таъминлаш жараёнида давлатимизнинг мудофаа қудратини ошириш ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қуролли Кучларининг салоҳиятини мустаҳкамлаш борасида ҳам муҳим ислохотлар жараёни амалга оширилмоқда. Хусусан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қуролли Кучлари тизимида янги тузилма Ўзбекистон Республикаси Миллий гвардиясини ташкил этилиши хавфсизлик ва барқарорликни таъминлаш борасида муҳим қадамлардан бири бўлди.

Президентимиз таъкидлаб ўтганларидек, “Маълумки бугунги кунда биз “Хавфсиз шаҳар – хавфсиз мамлакат” концепцияси асосида юртимизда жамоат тартибини таъминлашга қаратилган ишларни амалга оширмоқдамиз. Шу муносабат билан мана шу янги тузилма, яъни Миллий гвардия ташкил этилди. Энди бундан буён ҳар бир шаҳар ва вилоятда хавфсиз ҳудуд лойиҳасини амалга ошириш, жамоатчилик тартибини сақлаш учун Ички ишлар вазирлиги билан бирга Миллий гвардия маъсул ва жавобгар этиб белгиланади. Бу вазифаларни бажариш учун Миллий гвардия жойлардаги давлат ҳокимияти идоралари, жамоат ташкилотлари билан яқин ҳамкорликда фаолият олиб боради”[2]

Дарҳақиқат, бугунги кунда Президентимизнинг ташаббуси билан ташкил этилган янги тузилма Миллий гвардия мамлакатимизда хавфсизлик ва барқарорликни таъминлашда ўз ўрни ва мавқеига эга бўлиб бормоқда.

Президентимиз томонидан 2018 йил 24 декабрда қабул қилинган 4075 сонли “Жамоат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича чора тадбирлар тўғрисида” Қарори мамлакатимизда жамоатчилик хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ва содир этилиши мумкин бўлган жиноятларнинг барвақт олдини олиш борасида ишларни самарадорлигини оширишга қаратилганлигидир.

Мамлакатнинг хавфсизлиги ва барқарорлигига таҳдид солувчи ташқи омилларга бугунги кунда мавжуд бўлган терроризм, эстремизм, наркобизнес ва ноқонуний қурол-яроғ савдоси ва бошқаларни келтириш мумкин.

Бугунги кунда томонидан мамлакатимизнинг хавфсизлиги ва барқарорлигини таъминлаш борасида Марказий Осиё минтақасида мавжуд бўлган турли хавф-хатарларни олдини олиш борасида Ўзбекистон давлатининг фаол позицияни намоён қилди. Чунончи, бугунги кунда давлатимиз Марказий Осиё минтақасидаги давлатлар билан “Яхши қўшничилик ва қардошлик ҳамда ўзаро тенг ҳуқуқли ҳамкорлик” асосида муносабатларни йўлга қўймоқда. Албатта, бу каби фаол позиция Марказий Осиё минтақаси хавфсизлик ва барқарорликни таъминлашга қаратилганлиги билан белгиланади. Чунки, минтақавий тинчлик ва барқарорликдан барча давлатлар бирдек манфаатдордир.

Демак, мамлакатнинг хавфсиз деб топилиши энг аввало ички ва ташқи хавфлардан ҳолилиги сифатида изоҳлаш мумкин. Умуман олганда, мамлакатнинг хавфсиз деб топилишини бир қатор кўрсаткичлар асосида баҳолаш мумкин бўлсада, умумий бир сўз билан ҳар бир инсонни ўз юртида, шаҳрида эркин яшаши ва фаолият юритиши, унга ҳеч қандай хавф-хатарлар таҳдид солмаслиги назарда тутилади.

2018 йил 7 майда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг «Хавфсиз шаҳар» лойиҳасини амалга ошириш бўйича босқичма-босқич чора-тадбирлар ва ягона технологик ёндашувни ташкил қилиш тўғрисида Қароризълон қилиниб, унга мувофиқ, “Хавфсиз шаҳар» тизимини яратиш, шунингдек, “Хавфсиз ҳудуд», «Хавфсиз туризм», «Хавфсиз дам олиш» кабиларни ҳам ривожлантириш кўзда тутилган [3].

Президентимизнинг 2018 йил 19 июндаги “Тошкент шаҳрида жамоат тартибини таъминлаш, ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси ва жиноятчиликка қарши курашиш самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги Қарорига мувофиқ, 2018 йил 1 июлдан Тошкент шаҳрида жамоат тартибини таъминлаш, ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси ва жиноятчиликка қарши курашиш тизими асосида «Хавфсиз пойтахт» концепциясини эксперимент тариқасида жорий этиш ва кейинчалик 2018 йил якуни бўйича ушбу амалиётни бутун мамлакат бўйлаб жорий этиш кўзда тутилган[4].

Албатта, бу тизим бугунги кунда амалиётга жорий этилиб, уни амалга оширишда Ички ишлар органлари ва Миллий гвардия саф бўлинмалари ўзаро ҳамкорликда самарали фаолият олиб бормоқда.

Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизнинг барча ҳудудларида тинчлик, барқарорлик ва хавфсизлик борасида муҳим кўрсаткичларга эришилиб, жиноятчилик ва ҳуқуқбузарликлар миқдори кескин қисқарди. Натижада бир неча кўрсаткичлар борасида Ўзбекистон дунё мамлакатлари орасида туризм, инвестицион жозибadorлик, терроризм ва экстремизм хавфининг мавжуд эмаслиги кабиларда юқори ўринларга эга бўлди.

Жумладан, Бутун жаҳон Solo Travel Safety Report 2019 ҳисоботига кўра, Ўзбекистон ёлғиз сайёҳлар учун энг хавфсиз бўлган мамлакатлар рейтингиди 5-ўринни эгаллади.

Сафар учун энг хавфсиз мамлакат Сингапур бўлди. Шунингдек, Ўзбекистон билан бир қаторда биринчи бешликка Исландия, Норвегия ва Финляндия кирган.

Ҳисоботга кўра, 142 давлатлар аҳолиси ўртасида бир неча талаблар бўйича сўров ўтказилган. Саволлар улар тунги шаҳарда ёлғиз айланиб юрганларида ўзларини хавфсиз ҳис қилишлари, маҳаллий полиция ходимларига ишонишлари ва ўғирликка ёки босқинчиликка дуч келишлари ҳақида бўлган.

Бундан ташқари, саёҳат учун энг хавфсиз бўлмаган мамлакатлар ҳам эълон қилинган. Рўйхатда Венесуэла, Афғонистон ва Жанубий Судан етакчилик қилмоқда.

Шунингдек, Global Terrorism Index 2019 ҳисоботида кўра терроризм хавфининг мавжудлиги бўйича кўрсаткичларда Ўзбекистон 135-ўринни[5] эгаллаган ҳолда 0.019 баллга эга бўлган. Бу рейтингда терроризм хавфининг юқорилиги бўйича биринчи 5 таликни Афғонистон, Ироқ, Нигерия, Сурия ва Покистон эгаллаган бўлса, терроризм хавфи мавжуд бўлмаган давлатларнинг 5 – талигини Белоруссия, Гвинея-Бисау, Уммон, Гамбия, КХДР лар эгаллади.

Жиноятчиликнинг олдини олиш ва ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси йўналишида

– жамоатчилик ва фуқаро хавфсизлигини таъминлаш соҳасида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг “Оммавий тадбирларни ўтказиш қоидаларига ўзгартириш ва кўшимчалар киритиш тўғрисида” қарори қабул қилинди;

– Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ички ишлар вазири, Бош прокурори ва Миллий гвардия қўмондони республика ҳудудларида жамоат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш соҳасида давлат органлари, ташкилотлар ва жамоатчилик тузилмаларининг фаолияти ташкил этилиши ва мувофиқлаштирилишини таъминлаш учун бириктирилди;

Ўзбекистон дунёнинг энг хавфсиз мамлакатлари қаторидан жой олиб улгурди.

«Global Terrorism Index - 2019» рейтингида терроризм хавфи даражаси бўйича Ўзбекистон 2018 йилга нисбатан ўз позициясини уч поғонага оширди ва 2019 йилда 132 ўридан 135 ўринга кўтарилиб, дунёнинг энг хавфсиз мамлакатлари қаторида қолди.

Рейтингдан дунёнинг 160 мамлакати терроризмнинг хавфлилик даражаси бўйича ўрин олган. Шунингдек, энг хавфсиз давлатлар қаторида Туркменистон ва Белоруссия (138 ўрин) тан олинган. Эстония 123 ўринни, Латвия 117, Литва 107, Озарбайжон 103, Грузия 90, Қирғизистон 87, Қозоғистон 85, Тожикистон 50 ўринни эгалламоқда. Россия Федерацияси эса террористик хавф бўйича 4,9 баллни қайд этиб, рейтингнинг 37 ўринини тўлдириб турибди.

Демак, бугунги кунда мамлакатимиздаги кенг қамровли ислохотларнинг устувор йўналишлардан бири хавфсизлик ва барқарорлик ҳисобланади. Чунки, жамиятда хавфсизлик ва барқарорлик таъминланган тақдирдагина, биз ўз олдимизга қўйган мақсадларга эриша олишимиз мумкин.

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**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MILLIY GVARDIYASI
OBYEKTLARINING SAMOVIY HUDUDINI QO‘RIQLASHDA
ISHONCHLI TIZIMNI TANLASH MASALALARI**

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Hozirgi kunda butun dunyo bo‘ylab obyektlar xavfsizligini ta‘minlashda ko‘plab tizimlardan foydalanilmoqda hususan obyektning samoviy sarxadlari xavfsizligini ta‘minlashda ham. Quyida biz bir nechta samarali, zamon talablariga javob beradigan va istiqbolli tizimlarni ko‘rib chiqamiz. Shu bilan birgalikda ushbu vositalardan foydalanish tartibi va qonuniylik to‘g‘risida qisqacha ma‘lumot olsak.

Uchuvchisiz uchish apparatlarini qo‘llashning horijda va mamlakatimizda huquqiy asoslari.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi yer resurslari, geodeziya, kartografiya va davlat kadastri bo‘yicha davlat qo‘mitasi tarkibida “Innovatsiya markazi” mahsus ilmiy- ishlab chiqarish korxonasini tashkil qilingan. O‘zbekistonda uchuvchisiz uchish apparatlarini boshqarish huquqi faqat “Innovatsiya markazi” mutaxassislariga berilgan. Markaz mamlakat xududida uchuvchisiz uchish apparatlarini ishlatish bilan shug‘ullanadi.

“Innovatsiya markazi” iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida uchish apparatlarini ishlatadi, uchuvchisiz uchadigan apparatlarning texnik imkoniyatlari va bajaradigan vazifalarini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy-tadqiqot va tajriba-konstruktorlik ishlarini olib boradi.

Shuningdek, yangi korxonalar uchuvchisiz uchadigan apparatlaridan iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida foydalanish va qo‘llash bo‘yicha uslubiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqadi.

Korxonalar uchuvchisiz uchadigan apparatlaridan iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida samarali va tizimli foydalanishni tashkil qilish uchun ham javob beradi.

Tuzilma, shuningdek, uchish apparatlaridan foydalanish chog‘ida olingan ma‘lumotlarni yig‘ish, tahlil qilish, qayta ishlash va saqlanishi bilan shug‘ullanadi.

Korxonalar uchuvchisiz uchadigan apparatlarini ta‘mirlash va ularga texnik xizmat ko‘rsatish bilan shug‘ullanadi va shu bilan birgalikda, apparatlarni ishlab chiqarishda va foydalanishda eng yangi xorijiy tajriba va texnologiyalardan foydalanadi.

Dronlardan foydalanish masalasi hozirgi kunda dunyo hamjamiyatida qonunchilik bilan tartibga solinayotgan yangi soha hisoblanadi. Avvaliga bu ixtiro o‘ylab topilgandan so‘ng, barchaning diqqat-e‘tibori dron olib uchirishda bo‘lgandi. Ko‘p o‘tmay, o‘yindan o‘t chiqdi va ko‘plab davlatlarda ruxsatsiz uchirishga taqiqlar

qo'yila boshlandi. Bu bo'yicha ruxsat olish tartibi turli mamlakatlarda turlicha. Jahon tajribasida bir necha tartibga solish usullari mavjud.

Qonuniy tartibda uchirish uchun ruxsat olish tartibi

Uchuvchisiz uchish apparati (dron va boshqa shu turdagi qurilmalar) O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2014 yil 26 noyabrdagi 322-sonli qaroriga asosan faqatgina Vazirlar Mahkamasining alohida qarori asosida ulardan foydalanish va O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududiga olib kirishga ruxsat beriladi..

Shuningdek, ushbu qurilmadan O'zbekistonning turizm salohiyatini ko'rsatish maqsadida foydalanish (foto va videomateriallar tayyorlash), shu jumladan, chet el ijodiy guruhlar O'zbekiston Respublikasi Turizmni rivojlantirish davlat qo'mitasi, Madaniyat vazirligi va "O'zbekkino" milliy agentligining iltimosnomasiga asosan, Mudofaa vazirligi va Parvozlarda xavfsizligini ta'minlash Inspeksiyasiga uchish apparatlari, mas'ul shaxslar, parvoz joyi va boshqa ma'lumotlarni taqdim qilgan holda ruxsat berilad. Bu masalada to'liqroq ma'lumotni Parvozlarda xavfsizligini ta'minlash inspeksiyasining rasmiy saytidan olish mumkin.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasining 2016 yil 31 avgustdagi 287-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasining fuqaro va davlat aviatsiyasida uchuvchisiz uchish qurilmalaridan foydalanish tartibi to'g'risidagi" Nizomga ko'ra, ushbu qurilmadan foydalanish va ro'yxatdan o'tish qoidalari keltirilgan.

Shuningdek mamlakatimizda ham dronlardan huquq tartibot organlarida, hususan mamlakatimizning turistik salohiyati yuqori bo'lgan hududlarida foydalanishni yo'lgab qo'yish maqsadida so'ngi yillarda tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. (1-rasm)



1-rasm. Samarqand IIB hodimlari sayyohlik obyektlarida.

Dronlarga qarshi dron

Tokio politsiyasi xavfli uchuvchisiz “uchar” apparatlar bilan kurashuvchi maxsus otryad tuzdi. Bu otryadda maxsus dron uchuruvchilar bo‘lib bu dronlar mukammal boshqaruvga va katta quvvatga ega.(2- rasm)



2-rasm. Maxsus to‘rlar bilan jihozlangan yuqori quvvatli dronlar noqonuniy uchuvchi boshqa dronlarni ushlamoqda.

“Asahi Shimbun” nashri ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, politsiyachi dronlar boshqa uchar qurilmalarni tutuvchi maxsus to‘rlarga ega.

Noqonuniy harakatda bo‘lgan dronlarni tutish uchun maxsus katta o‘lchamli dronlar mavjud. Ular 2x3 metr o‘lchamdagi to‘rlar bilan jihozlanadi va qoidabuzar dronlarni to‘rga tushirish va ta’qiqlangan hududdan olib chiqish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Bunday dronlarni qo‘llashdan asosiy maqsad turli tadbirlarni suratga olayotgan dronlarni qo‘lga olish emas, balki toifalangan obyektlarni kuzatayotgan va terroristik xurujlarni rejalashtirgan dronlari zararsizlantirishdan iborat hisoblanadi.

Qurilmalar maxsus obyektlarni qo‘riqlashga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, mamlakat uchun muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ya’ni ular teraktlardan oqoxlantirish vazifasini ham bajaradi. Masalan, Yaponiya parlamenti binosi yaqinida shubxali uchar dronlar ko‘zga tashlansa, yirik politsiya dronlari ularni tutib kelish uchun jo‘natiladi.

Albatta, bunday ehtiyotkorlikdan ajablanmasa ham bo‘ladi. Negaki, joriy yilning aprel oyida Yaponiya bosh vaziri rezidensiyasi tomida radiokativ material joylangan dron tutilgan edi. O‘shanda qurilma tarmoq orqali boshqarilgan, rezidensiya hududida uchish chegaralangan bo‘is, qo‘riqlovchilar xavfni o‘z vaqtida mustaqil ravishda bartaraf eta olmagan.

“Politsiyachi dronlar” loyihasi hozircha sinov jarayonlarida va dronlarni to‘rga ilintirish bilan bitta apparat shug‘ullanmoqda. Mazkur DJI Spreading Wings S900 qurilmasi 2x3 metr o‘lchamli to‘r bilan ta’minlangan. Kelajakda otryad safiga yana 10 ta dron qo‘shiladi va ular maxsus o‘rgatilgan xodimlar tomonidan boshqariladi.

Dronlarni tinchlik davrida qurollardan urib tushirish mantiqqa to‘g‘ri kelmaydi.

Shu sababli huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar tomonidan o'qotar bo'lmagan kichik qurilmalar ishlab chiqish yo'lga qo'yilmoqda (3-rasm).

U uchta qismdan iborat bo'ladi: Qoidabuzar UUA ni aniqlash uchun lokator, tunu-kun UUALarni nazorat qilish uchun infraqizil kamera kerak bo'ladi. Bu erda qurol sifatida snaryadlar bilan emas kuchli radiosignal otadigan, radioelektron blokirovka qiluvchi "pushka" qo'llaniladi. U dronning elektronikasini blokirovka qiladi va dron hamda uchiruvchi orasidagi aloqani so'ndiradi.

Dronlarga qarshi kurash kelgusi yillarda huquqni muhofaza qilish organlarining ustuvor vazifalaridan biri bo'ladi. Dronlar ilm-fan, ishbilarmonlik va jurnalistikada tobora ko'proq qo'llanilayotgan bir paytda, barcha mamlakatlardagi xavfsizlik bo'yicha tahlilchilar ularning terrorchilik faoliyatida foydalanish imkoniyatlarini baholaydilar - nazariy jihatdan, terroristlar ularni havodan kashf qilish uchun ishlatishi yoki hatto ularni bombardimon qilgan bo'lishi mumkin (12-rasm). 2013 yil dekabr oyida Pekindagi 1200 askar, ikkita qiruvchi samolyot va 2 vertolyot ogohlantirish bilan poytaxt aeroporti hududiga uchib ketgan dron uchuvchisi operatorlarini to'xtatdi.

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SOBIQ SUDLANGAN SHAHSLARGA INGLIZ TILINI O'QITISH: JAHON TAJRIBALARI

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Sobiq sudlangan shahslarga ingliz tilini o'qitish o'ziga xos muammolar va imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi. Turli mamlakatlarda bu sohada ishlab chiqilgan strategiya va dasturlar sobiq mahkumlarga jamiyatga qayta moslashish jarayoniga yordam berishda til ta'limining ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu maqola sobiq mahkumlarga ingliz tilini o'qitishdagi jahon tajribalarini yoritib beradi va til ta'limining qayta ijtimoiy integratsiya jarayonidagi ahamiyatini yoritib beradi.

1. Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari

AQShda qamoqxonalarida ta'lim dasturlari, jumladan, til kurslarini taklif etish, sobiq mahkumlarga qayta ijtimoiy integratsiya qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ko'plab qamoqxonalarda ingliz tilini bilmagan mahkumlar uchun ingliz tili savodxonligi kurslari mavjud. Bular yordamida ular ish topish imkoniyatlarini yaxshilaydi va jamiyatga qaytishda muammolarga duch kelmaydi.

Chiqqandan keyingi qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlari, masalan, **“Prisoner Reentry Network”** va mahalliy jamoat kollejlari sobiq mahkumlarga til va kasbiy ta'lim beriladi. Bu dasturlar sobiq mahkumlarning qamoqdan chiqishi va ish topishi o'rtasidagi bo'shliqni to'ldirishga yordam beradi.

Shuningdek, nodavlat tashkilotlar, ta'lim muassasalar va qamoqxonalar muassasalar o'rtasidagi hamkorlik dasturlari mavjud bo'lib, ular til o'qitish va psixologik yordamni birlashtirib, sobiq sudlanganlarga yordam beradi.

2. Buyuk Britaniya

Buyuk Britaniyada ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) darslari sobiq mahkumlarga ingliz tilini yaxshilash imkoniyatini beradi. Bu dasturlar ko'pincha davlat tomonidan moliyalashtiriladi va mahalliy jamoat tashkilotlari orqali o'tkaziladi.

Buyuk Britaniya qayta joylashtirish xizmatlari, masalan, **“National Probation Service”**, til ta'limini keng qamrovli strategiyalarga qo'shadi. Bu dasturlar ish va kundalik hayot uchun zarur bo'lgan amaliy til ko'nikmalariga e'tibor qaratadi. Ba'zi dasturlar til ko'nikmalarini yaxshilash orqali qayta jinoyatchilikni kamaytirishga qaratilgan.

3. Germaniya

Germaniyada immigrantlar va qochqinlar uchun til va integratsiya dasturlari mavjud. Bu dasturlar, ba'zan avvalgi jinoyat tarixiga ega bo'lgan shaxslar uchun ham mo'ljallangan bo'lib, Germaniya jamiyatiga integratsiya qilishga yordam beradi.

Ta'lim orqali rehabilitatsiya Germaniya tizimining asosiy qismi hisoblanadi. Til kurslari ko'pincha kasbiy ta'lim bilan birlashtiriladi, bu sobiq mahkumlarga muvaffaqiyatli qayta integratsiyalashishda yordam beradi. "Caritas" va "Diakonie" kabi qo'llab-quvvatlash tarmoqlari sobiq mahkumlarga til darslari va qo'shimcha yordam xizmatlarini taklif etadi.

4. Avstraliya

Avstraliyada qamoqxona muassasalarida, jumladan, til kurslarini taklif etadigan ta'lim dasturlari mavjud. Bu dasturlar savodxonlik va ishga yaroqlilikni oshirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, jinoyatchilikka olib keluvchi ta'lim muammolarini hal qilishga yordam beradi.

Jamoat asosidagi dasturlar, masalan, "*The Salvation Army*" va "*Brotherhood of St Laurence*" kabi tashkilotlar sobiq mahkumlarga til kurslari va boshqa yordamlarni taqdim etadi. Avstraliyada qayta integratsiya dasturlari ta'lim va ta'limning kuchli e'tiborini o'z ichiga oladi, bu sobiq mahkumlarning barqaror hayot qurishida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

5. Kanada

Kanadada qamoqxona muassasalarida ta'lim dasturlari, jumladan, til ta'limi mavjud bo'lib, ular ingliz tilini yaxshilash va qayta jinoyatchilikni kamaytirishga qaratilgan. "*Elizabeth Fry Society*" va "*John Howard Society*" kabi tashkilotlar sobiq mahkumlarga til va savodxonlik dasturlarini taklif etadi.

Davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlari hamkorligi orqali sobiq mahkumlarga til ta'limi va keng qamrovli qo'llab-quvvatlash xizmatlarini taqdim etish amalga oshiriladi.

Samarali dasturlar ko'pincha til ta'limini kasbiy ta'lim, psixologik yordam va ijtimoiy qayta integratsiya xizmatlari bilan birlashtiradi. Qamoqxona muassasalari, ta'lim muassasalari, nodavlat tashkilotlar va davlat agentliklari o'rtasidagi hamkorlik bu dasturlarning muvaffaqiyatida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Muvaffaqiyatli dasturlar ko'pincha sobiq mahkumlarning shaxsiy ehtiyojlariga moslashtiriladi, ularning tajribalari, psixologik holatini va maqsadlarini hisobga oladi.

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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF INTERACTIVE METHODS INTRODUCING THE CLT (COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING) APPROACH

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Abstract: The article highlights the main priorities of using advantages and disadvantages of interactive methods of the communicative language teaching approach as an alternative method of developing the intercultural communication competence of cadets through teaching English. The author considers this approach to be one of the most effective and good results.

Key words: communicative language teaching, teaching English, method, intercultural communication competence, interactive method

The practical purpose of teaching a foreign language in military educational institutions is not only the ability to communicate in specialized topics related to the future professions of the cadets, the formation of information exchange skills, but also the "person" who is aware of the lifestyle and culture of the speaker of a foreign language. translation is required. Modern methodology recommends using didactic games, problem teaching, and modular teaching technologies to activate cadets in the educational process and motivate them to speak and communicate in a foreign language.

We know that today the English language has become the language of science and technology as an international language. In almost all countries, English is used as a first or second language (foreign language) in the curriculum. In our country, English is introduced into the curriculum as a foreign language. Well, what should we pay attention to when teaching foreign language to cadets and developing their communication competence. According to J.S. Richards and T.S. Rogers, "making real communication the goal of language learning, providing opportunities for students to develop accuracy and fluency, errors in learning show that they develop communicative competence, and use different skills, reading, listening and listening should be used together, because they always come together in real life"¹. The development of communicative skills in cadets and the application of methods based on CLT (Communicative language teaching) and interactive methods in the teaching process helped to prevent problems in the communicative process. The development of intercultural communication competence in cadets can be very beneficial when

¹ Richards ,J.C. and T.S.Rodgers. Approaches and methods in language teaching. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.2014.- P.37.

using the CLT approach in the classroom. First of all, let's talk briefly about CLT approach and its types.

Communicative language teaching (CLT) or communicative learning (CL) is an approach to language teaching, which is interpreted as a means of learning interaction and as a goal. In this interaction, language learners talk with partners about their personal experiences, and teachers teach topics outside of traditional grammar to develop language skills in all kinds of situations. This method also encourages learners to add their personal experiences to the language learning environment and focus on the learning experience in addition to learning the target language². According to CLT, the goal of language education is the ability to communicate in the target language³. In addition, CLT approach also defines teaching as substitutional rather than instructional, and it is a non-assistance system, where teaching the target language is not based on this curriculum, but on reading and speaking content. more attention is paid to the development of oral speech skills. Earlier, language teaching was viewed as a cognitive issue, but this adaptation is mainly based on imitation. Later, language is considered to have a social-cognitive characteristic: it was concluded that language can be learned through the process of social interaction. However, today the main method of teaching any language is considered to be communicative language teaching (CLT).

If we look at the history of this relationship, it was interpreted by N. Chomsky in the 1960s, and in 1966, the linguist and anthropologist D. Hymes studied this relationship more widely and developed the communicative competence concept, which he defined as "knowing the language" " redefined what it means."A speaker should know the structure of language elements well, and be able to take a broad and appropriate point of view in the speech,⁴" D. Hymes emphasized. According to Hymes conclusion, "without the rules of grammar, there are no rules of language and without language"⁵. However, Hymes did not clearly formulate communicative competence, and M.Canale connected the competence with language teaching. Canale and Swain (1980) defined communicative competence in 3 components: grammatical, sociolinguistic and strategic competences. In 1983, Canale added the 4th competence - discourse (speech) competence. Gradually, in the Council of Europe, it was established that language teaching on a communicative basis is effective, and therefore it is the goal of developing a curriculum that meets the

² Nunan, David. "Communicative Tasks and the Language Curriculum".TESOL Quarterly.25 (2): 1991-01-01., - P.279–295.

³ Savignon, Sandra J. Communicative competence: theory and classroom practice: texts and contexts in second language learning. McGraw-Hill.[ISBN978-0-07-083736-2](#).[OCLC476481905](#),1997-01-01., - P. 97-103.

⁴ Savignon, Sandra J. Communicative competence: theory and classroom practice: texts and contexts in second language learning. McGraw-Hill.[ISBN 978-0-07-083736-2](#). [OCLC 476481905](#).1997., - P. 107-113.

⁵ Mitchell, Rosamond. Communicative Language Teaching in Practice. Great Britain: Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research. [ISBN 978-0-948003-87-5](#). 1988. - P. 23–24, 64–68.

educational process of Europe. English linguist D.A. Wilkins was also among the program researchers. He defined language based on "concepts" and "functions" rather than the traditional grammatical and lexical categories⁶. The new curriculum promoted the idea that language could not be adequately explained by grammar and syntax, but instead favored a reliance on real communication.

Teachers who are interested in CLT can choose classroom activities based on what they believe in developing communicative competence in the target language. It varies by activity level and promotes collaboration, fluency and convenience⁷. The following are the basic methods of CLT approach: role play, interviews, group work, information gap, information sharing, scavenger hunt, jigsaw, task completion activities, information gathering, information transfer, etc.

Here, we will analyze the aspects that contribute to the development of intercultural communication competence when using the interactive methods of the CLT (see Table 1).

Interactive methods of CLT (Communicative Language Teaching)

Table-1

№	The name of the interactive method	Aim	Advantages	Disadvantages
1.	role play (Howard Barrows)	Role play is an oral activity, usually performed in pairs or in a small group, and its main purpose is to develop the communicative abilities of cadets in a unique environment. Cadets present themselves in different social contexts and with different roles. In role-play, the teacher controls the students' information about who they are and what they feel, think, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the whole group participates; - the teacher leads; - reduces anxiety; - groups can be formed by homogeneity or diversity; - teacher acts as a training consultant/process manager; - stimulates general interpersonal communication, negotiation, teamwork skills; - it is beneficial when there is a big difference in the level of education; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -it is necessary to maintain group plans of educational groups; - it's effective for high-level cognitive domain discussion groups; - learning at a higher level is more difficult; - to be accurate in assessment; - they must make sure that they teach the material correctly and competently;

⁶ Richards, Jack; Rodgers, Theodore. Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching (3rd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [ISBN 978-1-107-67596-4](#).2014. - P. 23–24, 84–85.

⁷Mitchell, Rosamond. Communicative Language Teaching in Practice. Great Britain: Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research. [ISBN 978-0-948003-87-5](#). 1988. - P. 23–24, 64–68.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - those who have mastered the skill will coach others; - it is possible to master the composition and parts of the task; - reduces the artificiality of the class, gives reason to talk and allows the cadet to meaningfully exchange with other cadets; - the cadet has an element of freedom of choice; -develops critical thinking as well as quick decision-making; 	
2.	interviews	<p>Conversation is an oral exercise performed in pairs, the main purpose of which is to develop the interaction of cadets in language teaching.</p> <p>A rubric is chosen in advance or provided by the instructor, cadets know in advance that they can go as far as they like and ask any questions, but the interview questions must be prepared individually by each cadet. During the interview, students will have the opportunity to practice speaking skills and communicate. After the activity, the research is presented to the whole group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stimulates general interpersonal communication, negotiation, and teamwork skills; - the cadet has an element of freedom of choice; - develops critical thinking as well as quick decision-making; - reduces the artificiality of the class, gives reason to talk and allows the cadet to meaningfully exchange with other cadets; - easy to evaluate; - express your opinion independently; - develops the ability to listen to each other, ask questions and give appropriate answers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there is a problem in the structure of the groups' homogeneity or diversity; - the possibility of working mainly in pairs or in a group; - fear of making mistakes; - lack of confidence in the ability to speak and feel that words are not enough to express one's point of view; - lack of confidence in the ability to speak and feel that words are not enough to express one's point of view;

3.	group work	Group work is a collaborative activity that aims to foster communication in language learning in a larger group setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it also minimizes the fact that some cadets do not feel comfortable speaking in front of others; - the smaller the group, the better the opportunity for reserve cadets to participate in such discussions; - feedback encourages each cadet to follow the instructions and increases the results of the discussion; - express your opinion independently; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the effect on the entire group, with all eyes on him, made the participants afraid on stage; - the cadet may be nervous about losing himself or simply making a mistake in front of the audience; - lack of confidence in the ability to speak and feel that words are not enough to express one's point of view; - the presence of dominant cadets, which makes it difficult to freely express their thoughts; - training of cadets in their mother tongue; - fixed time;
4.	information gap (Byrne & Rixon)	The Information Gap is a collaborative activity that aims to make language learning more effective by providing students with information that was previously unknown to them. The purpose of this is to gather information or simply share information. Each participating queue has a different part of the same original data. If each cadet provides the necessary information to the other party, the task can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - express your opinion independently; - develops the ability to listen to each other, ask questions and give appropriate answers; - quick and easy assimilation of information; - solving the problem by gathering information; - strong communication encourages each cadet to follow the instructions and increases the results of the discussion; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fixed time; - lack of information about the topic; - it takes a lot of time to prepare handouts from the training course; - cadets should not forget that their trainees should be able to communicate effectively in this activity.

		<p>be completed. Accomplishes goals such as active information gathering and problem solving. This activity is effective in allowing each participant to expand on the target language.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stimulates general interpersonal communication, negotiation, and teamwork skills; - makes it easier for the cadet to work on information; - improves the ability to communicate about unknown information in language teaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the cadets were not prepared for the assigned task, they could not communicate effectively.
5.	opinion sharing	<p>Opinion sharing is a content-based activity that aims to engage trainees in their conversational skills while talking about something they care about. Activity achieves goals such as sharing information and solving problems. This activity is effective in allowing each participant to expand on the target language.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the language is learned successfully; - when cadets are involved in real communication, they can use their natural strategies for language acquisition and this encourages them to learn to use the language naturally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the main focus is not on the accuracy of the language, but on the fluency - did not pay attention to correcting the mistakes of cadets; - due to the fact that their mistakes are not corrected, cadets may make incorrect grammatical sentences; - respect is the key to this activity. If the cadet did not feel that their opinion was being taught or respected by their peers, then they did not feel free and they did not get communicative benefit from this activity.
6.	scavenger hunt	<p>A scavenger hunt is a mixed activity that encourages open</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -can communicate with several cadets at the same time; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the context of the learning and teaching

	<p>(Scavenger military culture hunt)</p>	<p>interaction between cadets. This method is an activity based on the development of open interaction between cadets. Along with learning interesting and clear facts such as military customs and traditions, cultural customs, and military commanders, which reflect English culture, they develop intercultural communication skills in an easy and convenient way. Their ability to adapt to more efficient communication is aimed at personalizing the language.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After learning more about each other and sharing about themselves, cadets feel comfortable talking and sharing during other communicative activities; - As this activity is not structured like some others, it is important for learners to add structure; - correctly assess the situation of communication between cadets and representatives of the local language; - correctly understand the interlocutor's opinion during the conversation; - mastering similarities and differences between cultures in harmony with language learning; - to be able to evaluate self-confidence, team work, cooperation and ability in the process of mutual conversation and discussion; - during the presentation process, they will test their language skills and their ability to give information in front of the team. - promotes the development of intercultural communication competence of cadets and the acquisition of information about two cultures through language learning, as well as the prevention of 	<p>environment was not taken into account;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - blind noise may enter the classroom; - blind requires time; - presence of dominant cadets, which makes it difficult to freely express their thoughts; - training of cadets in their mother tongue;
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			<p>problems and difficulties that may arise in the process of communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This promotion is aimed at cadets, as it takes into account the interests and needs of cadets. 	
7.	jigsaw (Elliot Aronson)	<p>Jigsaw – this method is an activity based on the development of open interaction between cadets. Real educational resources are used to motivate cadets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cadets have the opportunity to teach themselves instead of presenting materials. The technique increases the depth of understanding. Every cadet has used this to self-teach, and it is the most valuable skill a teacher can teach; - cadets become more fluent in English; - each cadet has the opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to the discussion, which is difficult to achieve in a large group discussion; - each cadet develops his experience and has something important to contribute; - asking each group to discuss the next question after the individual presentation encourages real discussion; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It takes a lot of time to create a group. The teacher should form groups that combine students with different intelligences; - if the cadets do not enter their group quickly enough or do not read the initial texts quickly enough, the time is over; - if one or two stubborn cadets do not participate in the whole group, one or two will miss a part of the text; - the situation in the classroom becomes noisy, so the teacher must control the cadets; - the teacher could not supervise all groups at the same time;
8.	task completion activities	<p>Effective and competent teaching that encourages cadets to learn grammar well. In task-based</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to have a higher motivation to perform tasks; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - places too much emphasis on tasks and conveying meaning, and this

		<p>language learning, teachers provide students with competitive opportunities to practice language in a personalized and meaningful way. The main focus of the task-based training class is the cadets to complete the task themselves. This increases the language being learned. Task-based language learning uses practical exercises to encourage cadets to develop their own vocabulary and language structures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when working together in groups, it encouraged them to cooperate; - they learn to interact meaningfully while working in groups; - pay attention to the previous knowledge and experience of the cadets; - cadets can learn the unique features of the language they are learning. 	<p>can affect the correct use of language;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complete and successful development of communication skills is not enough to perform these tasks; - if not done properly, it can have some risks and can affect the growth and change of language learners' interactions; - sometimes it can cause obstacles in language learning.
9.	Tandem (discriminated-tandem) metodi	<p>The main goal of this method is to master the culture of the country where the language is being studied in the process of real or virtual communication, as well as to receive information from different fields in the field of knowledge that is equally interesting for both tandem partners. Discriminated-tandem, on the other hand, is the acceptance of knowledge directed to a special field.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the teacher works as a guide and substitute teacher; - it emphasizes meaningful learning of the language; - promotes higher socialization and higher individualization in the educational process; - increases the level of motivation and communicative abilities of partners, discriminated-tandem partners will have the opportunity to practice the target language, monitor their results, self-evaluation and, in general, the dynamics of learning success and productivity; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the topics taught should correspond to the needs and interests of cadets; - both partners must have equal motivation. So, if one cadet does less than the other, he cannot give a satisfactory answer to his partner, the result of this method is a successful lesson; - sometimes this process is characterized by negative emotions such as tension, competition,

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fear of making a mistake, anxiety, etc., which can cause a sense of uncertainty; - training in discriminated-tandem implies a good sense of humor, a sense of mediocrity and a willingness to share experiences. 	frustration, irritation and even resentment.
10.	information transfer (Palmer)	the activity of learning and practicing language by transforming written or spoken text.	<p>It will be easier for cadets to remember the information by organizing it in another form, for example, in the form of a diagram, graph or picture;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourages the cadet to focus on the message; - language modes - any language modes can be designed for this) <p>Flowcharts can highlight text structure, making it easier for students to follow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it will be possible to shorten the most informative parts of the text; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cadets could not simply copy passages without understanding them by demanding a different organization of the text; - blind requires time; - the presence of dominant cadets, which makes it difficult to freely express their thoughts; - training of cadets in their mother tongue;

The above-mentioned modern communicative methods and approaches are effective in organizing English language classes, as well as their implementation in the lesson process, effective use of them in training will encourage cadets to increase their interest in the lesson and fully master the material being studied. However, there are advantages and disadvantages of these modern methods of CLT approach, which we have tried to explain above as much as possible. Of course, in the process of applying these methods, it is possible to avoid such problems by taking into account the degree of compatibility of the teacher with the studied material and by making a small change to the method and interpreting it. This requires great skill and experience from the teacher.

Communicative language teaching is a teaching approach that emphasizes group work, collaboration, and shared learning. In a communicative language teaching environment, cadets work together in pairs, small and whole groups to achieve a common goal. This approach has been shown to be highly effective in developing communication and language skills, as it provides cadets with frequent opportunities to practice speaking and listening in a supportive and engaging environment.

One of the key benefits of the communicative language teaching approach is that it promotes active learning. Rather than passively listening to a teacher or reading from a textbook, cadets are actively engaged in the learning process. They are encouraged to ask questions, share ideas, and contribute to group discussions, which helps to develop their critical thinking and analytical skills.

Another benefit of the communicative language teaching approach is that it promotes a positive classroom environment. By working together in small groups, cadets are able to develop strong relationships with their peers, which can help to reduce feelings of isolation and disengagement. This, in turn, can lead to increased motivation and a greater willingness to participate in class activities.

The communicative language teaching approach is also highly effective in developing social skills. By working together in groups, cadets learn important social skills such as communication, teamwork, leadership, and empathy. These skills are essential for success in all aspects of life, and can help cadets to develop positive relationships with others.

Lastly, the communicative language teaching approach is highly adaptable to a variety of learning styles and preferences. By using a variety of communicative language teaching activities, teachers can cater to the different needs of their cadets, ensuring that everyone is able to participate fully in the learning process.

The use of the communicative language teaching approach is an effective method for developing speaking skills in the military universities. Through the use of various communicative language teaching activities, cadets are provided with opportunities to practice and refine their language skills in a supportive and engaging environment. These activities encourage collaboration, communication, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills, which are essential for success in language learning and beyond.

The benefits of using the communicative language teaching approach extend beyond the development of speaking skills. Cadets also develop social skills, such as teamwork, leadership, and empathy, which are important for success in all aspects of life. Additionally, using the communicative language teaching approach promotes a positive classroom environment, where cadets feel valued, supported, and engaged in their learning.

It is important for teachers to use a variety of communicative language teaching activities to cater to different learning styles and preferences. Activities such as role-playing, tandem, scavenger hunt, and interviewing can be used to engage cadets in a fun and interactive way, while also developing their speaking skills.

Finally, the success of the communicative language teaching approach relies on effective planning, implementation, and evaluation. Teachers must carefully plan and structure the activities to ensure that they are tailored to the needs of their cadets. During implementation, teachers should provide guidance and support to cadets to ensure that they are able to participate fully in the activities. Afterward, teachers should evaluate the effectiveness of the activities and make adjustments as needed.

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