

**ЛУЧШИЕ
ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ
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DUTOR CHOLG‘USINING KELIB CHIQISH TARIXI VA UNING ANSAMBDAGI O‘RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek xalq cholg‘usi dutorning kelib chiqish tarixi, orkestr va ansambl ijrochiligidagi o‘rni haqida ma’lumot berilgan.

Annotation: This article provides information about the history of the Uzbek folk instrument dutor, its role in orchestra and ensemble performance.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация об истории узбекского народного инструмента-дудора, его роли в оркестровом и ансамблевом исполнении.

Kalit so‘zlar: Cholg‘u ijrochiligi, ijrochi sozandalar, kuylar, orkestr va ansambl.

Key words: Instrumental performance, performing musicians, tunes, orchestra and ensemble.

Ключевые слова: Инструментальное исполнение, музыканты-исполнители, мелодии, оркестр и ансамбль.

Dutor cholg‘usi Markaziy Osiyoda keng tarqalgan milliy cholg‘u hisoblanadi. Bu cholg‘u nafaqat o‘zbek xalqi, balki qardosh tojik, uyg‘ur, turkman, qoraqalpoq xalqlari orasida keng tarqalib, o‘zlarining sevimli cholg‘ulari deb hisoblashadi. Dutorga o‘xshash bo‘lgan cholg‘ularni Ozarbayjonda “Saz”, Gruzinlarda “Panduri”, Qirg‘izlarda “Komus”, Qozoqlarda “Dombra” va Xitoyliklarda “Pipa” nomlari bilan qo‘llanilib kelgan. Dutor torli chertma cholg‘u guruhiga kiradi. O‘zbek xalqining dutor cholg‘usi muloyim, nafis va shirali ovozi bilan boshqa cholg‘ulardan ajralib turadi.

“Xalq orasida dutor “dilkash cholg‘u” nomini olgan. Unda ijro etilgan har qanday kuy ohang qalb torlarini tebratadi. Chunki bu nola qalb istagan ohangdir. Shuning uchun



dutor ayollarimiz qo‘lida hasrat quroli, dil izhorini namoyish etish uchun hamroh bo‘lgan ko‘ngil oshnosidir”.¹

Dutor haqidagi dastlabki ma‘lumotlarni Navoiyning zamondoshi Zaynulobiddin al-Husayniyning “Musiqaning ilmiy va amaliy qoidalari” nomli risolasi (XVI bobi) da uchratamiz. XVI-XVII asrlard “Dutoriy” taxallusi bilan ijod qilgan (Hirotlik Yusuf Mavdudiy Dutoriy, Mashxadlik Mirquliy Dutoriy kabi) sozandalarning nomlari manbaalarda saqlangan. Dutor cholg‘usi asosan tut, o‘rik, yong‘oq daraxt yog‘ochlaridan yasaladi. U katta noksimon shakldagi qovurg‘ali kosa, yog‘och deka va uzun ichak pardalar bilan bog‘langan dastadan iborat, kosa bilan dastani birlashtiruvchi qism esa yong‘oq daraxtidan yasaladi. Qadimda dutorlar ham boshqa yog‘ochdan yasaladigan cholg‘ular kabi o‘yma ravishda ishlangan. Buxoro, Xiva va Qoraqalpog‘istonda ikki qovurg‘ali, Samarqandda to‘rt qovurg‘ali, Toshkent, Qo‘qon va boshqa shaharlarda o‘n-o‘n ikki qovurg‘ali dutorlarni uchratish mumkin. Qovurg‘a choklari esa ingichka suyak yoki yog‘och piltalar ya‘ni chiziqlar bilan berkitilgan. “Mazkur cholg‘u 1948-yili Usta Usmon Zufarov tomonidan yasalgan. Uning kosasi 10 dona qovurg‘adan iborat bo‘lib, choklari suyak piltalar bilan berkitilgan. Dastasi va bosh qismi sadaf va suyakdan ishlangan naqshlar bilan bezatilgan. Bo‘g‘zi o‘yma ravishda ishlangan bo‘lib, unga yog‘och o‘ymakorlik san‘ati orqali gul va bulbul tasviri tushirilgan. Qopqog‘ida 14 dona sadolantiruvchi o‘yiqalar mavjud. Dutor og‘irligi 850 gr, uzunligi 1200 mm, kosa kengligi 210 mm². Dutor cholg‘usining torlari ipak iplaridan eshiladi. Ular Tanovar sozi (kvartaga), Munojot sozi (kvintaga), Qo‘shkor sozi (unisonga) sozlanib ijro qilinadi.

Dutorda va dutor jo‘rligida ijro etilgan qo‘shiq, ashula va kuylarning ohanglari zamirida sharq mumtoz adabiyotining namoyandalari Lutfiy, Navoiy, Atoiy, Bobur shuningdek, Zebunniso, Uvaysiy, Nodira, Mahzuna, Ojiza va boshqalarning ijodidan rang olgan lirik falsafiy mazmun yotadi³.

Dutor sozining professional ijrochilik amaliyotidagi o‘rni juda katta va bu jarayonda cholg‘uning jahon musiqa namunalari ijrochiligi bilan harakterlanadi. Ayniqsa Sharq va Ovrupa kompozitorlarining asarlari dutor ijrochiligida yanada joziba va ma‘no anglatadi. Chunki Orif Qosimov, Doni Zokirov, G‘ofur Qodirov, Xamid Raximov, Mardon Nasimov, Mustafu Bafoev, Qahramon Komilov, Abdusaid Nabiev, Alisher Rasulov kabi o‘zbek bastakorlari va kompozitorlarining dutor cholg‘usi uchun zamonaviy uslubda yaratgan asarlari ijrochilik amaliyotida o‘z o‘rnini topishga

¹ Lutfullayev.I. Dutor alt uchun moslashtirgan asarlar. (O‘rta maxsus va kasb hunar ta‘lim muassasalari o‘quvchilari uchun to‘plam), Faylasuflar T.; 2015

² Cholg‘u asboblari haqida ma‘lumot. Musiqa asboblari Tanbur, Dutor va Soz haqida ma‘lumot.)

³ J.Rasultoev. “O‘zbek dutor ijrochiligi” T.; “O‘qituvchi”1997



ulgurgan. Musiqa ijrochiligi amaliyotida dutor cholgʻu ijrosini maromiga yetkazib ijod qilgan, ustozlik darajasida faoliyat olib borgan bir qancha sanʼatkorlar ijod qilib oʻtgan. Ulardan Zohidjon Obidov, Faxriddin Sodiqov, Mahmud Yunusov, Orif Qosimov, Gʻulom Qoʻchqorov kabi ustoz sanʼatkorlar mavjud. Oʻzbekistonda dutor cholgʻusini yasovchi taniqli marhum ustalardan Usta Usmon Zufarov, Zirojiddin Muhiddinovlarni hamda hozirgi kunda ijod qilayotgan Abdunabi Abdugʻofurovlarni aytish mumkin. Oʻzbekistonda mashhur sozandalardan Orif Qosimov, Turgʻun Alimatov, Gʻulom Qoʻchqorov, Roʻzibibi Xadjayeva, Usta Usmon Zufarov, Malika Ziyayeva, Boqijon Raximjonov, Sulton Qosimov, Gulchehra Muhammedova kabi mohir sozandalar dutorni xalqimiz ichida sevimli va ommaviy boʻlishiga katta hissa qoʻshganlar.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Ilyos Lutfullayev “Dutor alt uchun moslashtirilgan asarlar” (Oʻrta maxsus va kasb hunar taʼlim muassasalari oʻquvchilari uchun toʻplam) T., 2015
2. J.Rasultoev “Oʻzbek dutor ijrochiligi” T., 1997
3. Shavkat Rahimov “Dutor” (Musiqa va sanʼat maktablari uchun oʻquv qoʻllanma) T., 2004.
4. G.Muhammedova “Dutor” (Musiqa va sanʼat maktablari uchun oʻquv qoʻllanma)



DUTORLAR OILASI VA IJRO USLUBLARI

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Annotatsiya: Dutor cholg'usi Markaziy Osiyoda keng tarqalgan cholg'u hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada dutorlarlar oilasi va ularning ijro uslublari haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Annotation: Dutor instrument is a widely used instrument in Central Asia. This article provides information about the dutor family and their performance methods.

Аннотация: Инструмент Дутора – широко используемый инструмент в Центральной Азии. В этой статье представлена информация о семействе дуторов и методах их работы.

Kalit so'zlar: Dutor cholg'usi, oilasi, tuzilishi, shtrixlar, ijrochilik, applikatura, dombra, zarb.

Keywords: dutor instrument, family, structure, bars, execution, applicature.

Dutor cholg'usi Markaziy Osiyoda keng tarqalgan cholg'u hisoblanadi. Dutor cholg'usi chertib chalinadigon torli asboblar sirasiga kiradi va o'zining muloyim ovozi bilan boshqa cholg'ulardan ajralib turadi. Dutor haqidagi dastlabki ma'lumotlar Mavlono Zaynulobiddin al-Xusaynining Alisher Navoiyga bag'ishlangan "Musiqiy ilm va Amaliyot qonuni" risolasida uchramiz. Dutorga o'xshash bo'lgan cholg'ularni Ozarbayjonda "Saz", Gruznlarda "Panduri", Qirg'izlarda "Komus", Qozoqlarda "Do'mbra" va Xitoyliklarda "Pipa" deb nomlanadi. Shuningdek dutor oilasi 6 turga bõlinadi:

- 1.Prima
- 2.Sekunda
- 3.Alt



- 4.Tenor
- 5.Bas
- 6.Kontrabas

Prima - dutorning kichraytirilgan bir turi hisoblanadi. Buning qopqog‘i tut o‘rnida archa daraxtidan qilinadi. Ipak torlari o‘rniga ichak tor tortiladi. Pardalar dastasini oyib xromatik holda doimiy o‘rnatilgan. Torlari kvarta va unisonga sozlanadi. Birinchi oktavadagi “mi va lya” ga sozlanib, notalar skripka kalitida yoziladi. Notalar eshitishiga nisbatan oktava yuqorida yoziladi. Hajmi kichik oktavadagi mi-lyadan birinchi oktavadagi sol va ikkinchi oktavadagi do ga qadar.

Applikatura jihatidan rubob prima, g‘ijjak asboblariga o‘xshab ijro etiladi. Masalan pissikato, bidratma, stakatto, va hokazo. Dutor primaning umumiy ovoz hajmi birinchi oktavadagi mi tovushidan uchinchi oktavadagi lya tovushiga qadar bo‘lib, orkestrda solo va jo‘rnavor bilan ijro etiladi.

Dutor sekunda - yangi ishlangan dutorlar oilasiga mansub cholg‘u, ovoz jihatidan o‘rtacha registrda, uning ham torlari ikki ipak tordan iborat bo‘lib, kavarta oralig‘ida sozlanadi. Tashqi ko‘rinishi dutor primadan bir oz kattaroq qilib ishlangan, ya‘ni dutorlarning kosasi bir xil, lekin dastasining uzunligi har xil ishlangan. Lya va re ga sozlanib, umumiy ovoz hajmi kichik oktavadagi lya tovushidan ikkinchi oktava re tovushigacha sozlanadi.

Dutor alt – “Dutor” atamasi forscha bo‘lib, “du” - ikki va “tor” ma’nolarini bildiradi.¹ Ijrochining o‘ng qo‘li barmoqlari dutor torlarini cherish orqali musiqiy tovushni xosil qiladi. Chap qo‘l barmoqlari bilan esa tovush pardalari boshqariladi.

Boshqa xalqlarda bo‘lgani kabi, o‘zbeklarda ham turli hududlarning mahalliy sheva guruhlarida dutorning tarkibiy qismini tashkil qiluvchi atamalar turlicha ifodalaniladi. Uning ayrim qismlarining nomlari maxsus tub ma’noga ega. Masalan “Quloq”, “Xarrak”, “Kosaxona” va h.k. atamalarda ana shunday ma’no mavjud.

Dutor kvarta - kvintaga, oktava va unisonga ham sozlanadi. Dutorlar to‘qqiz tuzilishga ega:

- 1.Dastasi
- 2.Kosasi
- 3.Asosiy harrak
- 4.Shayton harrak
- 5.Quloqlari
- 6.Pardalari
- 7.Tiqn ya‘ni simni ko‘rsatuvchi
- 8.Ovoz joyi



9. Simlari ya'ni lya va mi

Dutor an'anaviy cholg'ular orasida turli va rang barang zarblarga boy, nafis va nazokatli, falsafiy ovozga boyligi bilan ham ajralib turadi. Shuningdek dutorda quyidagi shtrixlar kop qo'llaniladi:

Yakka zarb - oddiy zarblardan biridir. Sozanda dutorni dastlabki o'rganish davrida o'ng qo'lda quyidagi belgilar asosida П- (pastga) va V- (yuqoriga) zarblar asosida ochiq torda harakatlantiriladi.

П - (pastga) harakat belgisini bildiradi, bunda bosh barmoqdan tashqari barcha barmoqlar pastga harakatlanadi.

V - (yuqoriga) harakat belgisi, bosh barmoq pastdan yuqoriga harakatlanadi, bunda bosh barmoqqa qolgan to'rtta barmoq yig'ilgan holatda qo'yilib, birga harakatlanadi.

Yuqoriga zarb - pastdan yuqoriga bosh barmoq bilan uriladi. Zarb kuchli chiqishi uchun bosh barmoq tagidan ko'rsatkich va o'rta barmoqlar itarib chiqaradi. Bu zarb B (bosh barmoq) belgisi bilan belgilanadi.

Terma zarb - (Tanovar zarbi) dutor ijrochiligida keng qo'llaniladigan zarblardan hisoblanadi. Asosan bosh va ko'rsatkich barmoqlar ishtirokida amalga oshiriladi. Zarb yuqoridan pastga urila boshlaganda avval ko'rsatkich barmoq keyin esa bosh barmoq torni urib pastga harakat amalga oshiriladi. Bu zarb notada "k" belgisi bilan ko'rsatilgan.

"Tremolo – italyan tilidan – tremolo – titrab turuvchi, titrab turish ma'nosini bildiladi"¹. Ushbu zarbni maromiga yetkazib ijro etish uchun ijrochidan ancha mehnat va qunt talab qilinadi. Tremolo – bilak yordamida ko'rsatkich barmoqni pastga va tepaga torlarni tez va uzluksiz chertishdan hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu zarbni yozuvda ifodalash uchun, notalarning yuqori qismiga "tremolo" yoki "trem." so'zlari yoziladi. Asar ijrosida tremoloning sifati zarbning bir tekis ijro etilishiga bog'liqdir.

Teskari zarb – dutor ijrochiligida eng ko'p ijro etiladigan zarblardan biri. Ushbu zarbning o'nlab xilma – xil ko'rinishlarini ijro qilish mumkin. Bu ijrociga bog'liq. Ushbu zarb o'ng qo'l bilagi bilan pastga, bosh barmoq bilan yuqoriga, ko'rsatkich barmoq bilan ham yuqoriga, bilak bilan pastga, bosh barmoq bilan yuqoriga, ko'rsatkich barmoq bilan ham yuqoriga, bilak bilan pastga, bosh barmoq bilan yuqoriga ijro etish orqali hosil bo'ladi. Bunda o'ng qo'lning yo'nalishi "IVVIIIVVIIV" ko'rinishida belgilanadi. Barmoqlar esa notaning pastki qismiga quyidagicha yozib qo'yiladi: "p.b.k.p.b.k.p.k".

Dutorda o'ng qo'l texnikasini o'stirishda terma zarb, teskari zarb, rezlarni o'rni beqiyosdir, sababi ularning har biri o'zgacha ijro qilinadi. Ushbu zarblarda bevosita

¹ Akbarov I. Musiqa lug'ati, "G'.G'ulom" nashriyoti, 1987., 358- bet



ko'rsatkich va bosh bormoqlar qatnashadi, bilak esa yordam beradi. Bunda bilakning bir maromda yumshoq, erkin harakatlanishi ta'minlansa, turli xildagi asosiy zarblarni amalga oshirish imkoniyatlari kengayadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Ilyos Lutfullayev "Dutor alt uchun moslashtirilgan asarlar" (O'rta maxsus va kasb hunar ta'lim muassasalari o'quvchilari uchun to'plam) T., 2015
2. J.Rasultoev "O'zbek dutor ijrochiligi" T., 1997
3. Shavkat Rahimov "Dutor" (Musiq va san'at maktablari uchun o'quv qo'llanma) T., 2004.
4. G.Muhammedova "Dutor" (Musiq va san'at maktablari uchun o'quv qo'llanma)



INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK XALQ ERTAKLARIDA YETIMLIK MOTIVI TALQINI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodiga mansub ertaklarning bir-biriga nisbatan farqli va o'xshash jihatlari aks etgan. Bundan tashqari bu farqlar to'g'risida vir necha olimlarning fikrlari ham o'z namunasini topgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ertak, janr, folklore, farzand, jmiyat, falsafa, xalq, yaxshilik, yomonlik.

Abstract: This article reflects the differences and similarities of English and Uzbek folktales. In addition, the opinions of several scientists about these differences have also found their example.

Key words: fairy tale, genre, folklore, child, society, philosophy, people, good, evil

KIRISH

Bilamizki, ertaklar o'z-o'zidan paydo bo'lgan janr emas. Ularni asrlar davomida xalq og'zaki ijodi sifatida bizga qolgan meros hisoblanadi. Ertakning paydo bo'lishida xalqlar orasidagi qadimiy urf-odat va an'analar muhim o'rin tutadi. Ertak xalq og'zaki ijodining eng qadimiy namunalaridan biri hisoblanadi va bu janr og'izdan – og'izga o'tish usuli orqali xalqlar o'rtasida ajdoddan avlodga o'tib kelgan. Xalq og'zaki ijodini o'rganuvchi olimlarning ta'kidlashicha, dunyodagi hamma xalqlar og'zaki ijodida bir-biriga yaqin turgan janr bu – ertakdir.[1.2-jild.]

Hayot haqiqati bilan bog'liq bo'lib, xayoliy va xayotiy uydirmalar asosiga qurilgan, tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan hikoyalarni ertak deb ataymiz. O'zbeklarda ertak aytuvchilar "ertakchi", "matalchi" deb atalgan.[1. 2-jild] E'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, ertaklarda ijobiy qahramon yovuzlik, adolatsizlikka qarshi kurashib g'alaba qozonadi. Chunki ertaklarning zamirida inson tarbiyasini shakllantirish va xalq orzu-umidlari, manfaatlari turgan bo'ladi. Har bir ertak mutolasi insonga qanchadan-qancha zavq-shavq beradi., uni komillikkka yetaklaydi, dunyoqarashini o'zgarishiga sababchi bo'ladi. Shu bois, mo'jizalar olamiga yo'l- ertaklar o'qishdan boshlanadi, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Shubhasiz go'zal, g'aroyib, bepayon hayol va aql olamiga qadam ertaklar yordamida qo'yiladi.

Ertaklarning tarbiyaviy jihatdan o'rni beqiyosdir. Chunki ular bolalarni sog'lom muhitda o'sib unishlari uchun imkoniyat yaratib beradi va to'g'ri yo'lga boshlaydi. Shu



o'rinda V.G.Gusev tomonidan fikrlarni eslatib o'tishimiz lozim deb o'ylayman. Uning fikricha, "Jamiyatda umuman inson tabiatidagi illatlar real hayotda o'z aksini topmagach, fantastik tarzda ertaklarda o'z yechimiga ega bo'ladi.[2.208-bet]" Binobarin, biz o'z farzandlarimizga ertak aytib berish orqali ularni kelajakda barkamol avlod bo'lib yetishishiga o'z hissamizni qo'shgan bo'lamiz.

Muhokama va natijalar

Asrlar o'tishi bilan olimlar ertaklarni tuzilishi va ma'no mazmuniga ko'ra turli xil guruhlarga ajratishdi.[1. 2-jild] Bunga misol qilib, hayvonlar haqidagi ertaklar, hayotiy ertaklar, sehrli ertaklar va hajviy ertaklarni misol qilishimiz mumkin.

Hayvonlar haqidagi ertaklarning mazmuni majoziy ya'ni, kochma ma'noda bo'ladi. Olimlar haqli ravishda ilmiy tasavvurlarni rivojlanishida, falsafaning, adabiyotning, me'morchilik, musiqa va teatr san'atlarining paydo bo'lishida miflar o'ziga xos manba bo'lib xizmat qilgan, deb ta'kidlashadi.[3.4-nashr.] Eng qadimgi ertaklarda xalqlarning urf-odatlarini, an'analari, marosimlari aks etgan.

Inglizlarda Angliya eng mashhur bolalar ertaklarining vatani bo'lgan. Folklor hikoyalarida boshqa Yevropa mamlakatlariga o'xshab, ingliz ertak an'anasi Britaniya orollarida paydo bo'lgan deb hisoblangan. Bu folklor asrlar davomida hikoya qilish an'analari orqali rivojlangan va mamlakatning turli mintaqalarida o'ziga xos madaniyati bilan noyob hisoblanadi. Shunday qilib, Angliyaning ertak va folklor an'analari, german va nasroniy manbalari bilan mustahkam aloqaga ega. [4.97-102 betlar]

Men, ushbu maqolam orqali o'zbek xalqining mashhur ertaklaridan biri bo'lgan "Podachining qizi" ertagi bilan ingliz xalqining eng mashhur ertaklari qatoriga kirgan "Cindrella" ertagini bir biriga qiyoslab bermoqchiman.

"Podachining qizi" ertagidagi podachining qizi ijobiy qahramon sifatida qatnashadi. U juda ham sabr toqatli, maftunkor va mehnatkash qiz sifatida o'zbek xalqi orasida mashhur. O'gay opasi esa dangasa, ishyoqmas, yalqovlik bo'yicha ertak qahramonlariga aylangan. Ming afsuski, podachining qiziga har kuni o'gay onasi va o'gay opasi kun bermas, unga tinimsiz ish qildirar va ubning ustidan mazah qilib kulishardi.

"Cindrella" ertagida ham Cindrella ijobiy qahramon sifatida qatnashadi. U ham ertakda o'gay qiz sifatida qatnashadi.

Ingliz va o'zbek o'gay qiz turkumli ertaklarning asosiy o'xshashligi shundaki, ikkala millat ertaklarida ham asosiy funksiyasi to'rt xil bo'lgan personajlar ishtirok etadi. Bular - o'gay qiz, raqib personaj - o'gay ona, "Cindrella" da sehrli vositalar bilan ta'minlovchi sehrgar pari qatnashsa, "Podachining qizi" da mehribon momo timsollarida namoyon bo'ladi. "Podachining qizi" va "Cindrella" ertaklarini taqqoslaydigan bo'lsak,



ikkalasida ham mushtarak g'oya ya'ni, o'gay qiz ezgulik timsoli sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Podachining qizi va Cinderella obrazlarining ertakdagi asosiy vazifalari o'gaylik va adolatsizlik, yovuzlik va insofsizlikka qarshi chiqishi bilan belgilanadi. Ikki xalq qahramoni ham odobli, o'ta haqqo'y, qat'iyatli, adolatparvar, mehnatsevar, garchi o'gay ona tazyiqi bilan munгли hayot kechirayotgan bo'lsalarda, kelajakka ishonch ruhi bilan yo'g'rilgan pokiza qalb egasi. O'gay qizni tahqirlash turli ertaklarda turli xil tasvirlanadi. "Cinderella" bu hol o'gay qizni og'ir ish bilan band qilib qo'yish bilan boshlansa: "They took her pretty clothes away from her, put an old grey bedgown on her, and gave her wooden shoes. There she had to do hard work from morning till night, get up before daybreak, carry water, light fires, cook and wash"

"Podachining qizi" ertagida nuroniy va oqila momo bosh qahramonni sinash va yordam ko'rsatish kabi vazifalarni ado etadi. "Cinderella" da esa pari sehrli kuchlar vositasida o'gay qizga yordam qo'lini cho'zadi. Shuni aytish kerakki, "Cinderella" dagi pari sehrni ishga solib yordam qo'lini cho'zsa, "Podachining qizi" dagi momo aql zakovatni ishlatgan holda qahramonga ko'maklashadi ayni vaqtda do'stlik hamda hamkorlik timsoli sifatida yordam ko'rsatish kabi vazifalarni ado etadi, eng muhimi yovuzlikni qoralab yaxshilik yo'lida turgan kishilarni rag'batlantirish yo'li bilan adolatni qaror toptiradi. Ikkala ertaklarda ham yordamchi personajlar bo'lib, unda asosan tabiat bo'lagi bo'lmish hayvonot olami vakillari qatnashadilar.

Ikki xalq ertaklariga bo'lgan yana bir o'ziga xoslik shundaki, ertaklar tabiat sehrli voqealar ko'lamini bo'rttiradi, jonlantiradi. Bu xil elementlar yetakchi obraz tabiatdagi ichki kechinmalarni belgilaydi. Aytish joizki, o'gay qiz turkumidagi ertaklar o'ziga xos xususiyati, nasihatomez motivlari g'oyalari bilan ajralib turadi. Yana ikki ertakdagi o'xshashliklardan biri shuki, bosh qahramon ideallashtirilib olinadi, bir vaqtning o'zida ideallashtirish bilan birga zulm zo'rlik qoralanadi, bu orqali o'quvchilarni ezgulik sari yetaklashga harakat qilinadi.

Xulosa

E'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, ikkala ertakda ham bir-biriga o'xshash jarayonlar mavjud. Lekin bu ertaklar bir-biridan turli xalqlarga tegishliligi bilan farq qiladi. O'xshash jihatlaridan yana biri, bu ikki qiz bir xil sharoitda ya'ni o'gay on ava o'gay opalar qo'lida azoblanganliklari bunga yaqqol misol bo'la oladi. Ikkala qiz ham bu qiyinchiliklarga sabr-toqat bilan chidaganliklari ularning yuksak matonatlaridan dalolatdir. Shu qiyinchiliklarga qaramay, bu ikki qizning o'gay onalari va o'gay opalariga bo'lgan munosabatlari samimiyligicha qolaveradi. Bunday holatlar har bir qiz farzandga o'rnak qilib ko'rsatish uchun arziydi. Bunga qo'shimcha qilib aytish mumkinki, bu ikki ertakda ham sehrigar ayol obrazi mavjudligi va qizlarga qiyin



vaziyatlarda yordam berganliklari ertakning jozibadorligini oshirishga sabab bo'lgan. Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish kerakki, ertaklar har bir bolaning nafaqat dunyoqarashini yuksaltirishga, balki mittigina murg'ak qalbini ezgulik bilan to'ldirishga ham xizmat qiluvchi yengilmas kuch hisoblanadi.[5]

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OMMAVIY AXBOROT VOSITALARINI YOSHLAR ONGIGA TA'SIRI VA PSIXOLOGIK MUAMMOLARI VA YECHIMLARI

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Annotatsiya: Axborot-psixologik xavfsizlik muammosi tarixan har qanday davlatning shakllanishi va jamiyatda ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy manfaatlar va ularning mafkuraviy sohada ifodalanishi bilan vujudga keladi. Zotan, ana shu vaqtdan barqarorlik, rivojlanish bilan birga muayyan xarakterdagi informatsion-psixologik xavf-xatar, ma'naviy tahdidlar ham paydo bo'ladi. Mazkur maqolada axborot xavfsizligi tushunchasi, uning mazmun-mohiyati yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot, axborot-psixologik xavfsizlik, sivilizatsiya, axborot huruji, destruktiv g'oya, axborot sektori

KIRISH

Axborot tushunchasi bugungi kunda global ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Chunki u tafakkurimizga turli yo'nalishlarda ta'sir o'tkazuvchi, hayot va undagi minglab taqdirnlarni u yoki bu tomonga burib yuboruvchi, goh salbiy, goh ijobiy mohiyat kasb etuvchi qudratli qurolga aylandi. Umuman olganda, axborot – moddiy dunyoning organizmda yoki organizmlar jamoasida aks etgan hamda ular tomonidan atrof-muhit o'zgarishlariga moslashish uchun foydalaniladigan moddiy dunyo obyektlarining aksidir. Qachonlardir ilohiy ma'no kasb etgan so'z, uning qudrati bugungi kunga kelib, dunyo taqdirini hal qilishda eng asosiy rol o'ynaydigan kuchli vosita maqomiga ko'tarildi. Fan-texnika inqilobidan keyin kommunikatsion texnologiyalar hamda axborot infratuzilmalarining katta tezlikdagi taraqqiyoti, xususan, internetning paydo bo'lishi hamda uning qisqa vaqt ichida ijtimoiy hayot tarziga chuqur kirib borishi axborotni eng qimmat mahsulotga aylantirdi. Darhaqiqat, globallashtirish va integratsiyalashuv sharoitida oltin, platina, javohirdan ko'ra ko'proq qiymatga ega bo'lgan - axborot jahon bozorida munosib joy oldi. Kim axborotga egalik qilsa, u dunyoni boshqaradi, qabilidagi fikrlarni bot-bot esga olinayotgani ham bejizga emas. Bundan 4-5 asr oldin jahonda yetakchilik qilish uchun qo'shin soni, qurol-yarog' arsenalini, hatto dengizdagi kemalar, umuman, harbiy salohiyatning ahamiyati katta edi.

Aslini olganda, axborot tushunchasi dunyoqarashni ifodalovchi barcha bilimlar sohasida qadimdan mavjud bo'lgan. Yalpi axborotlashtirilgan global tizimning dunyoga



kelishi millatlar, xalqlar va butun insoniyat taqdirini bir-biriga chambarchas bog‘ladi. O‘z navbatida, axborot olish, uni ishlash, saqlash va tarqatish texnologiyasining tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydigan darajadagi taraqqiyoti bugun jiddiy tashvish tug‘dirayotganini ham alohida ta’kidlash joiz. Zero, eng so‘nggi avlod kompyuterlari har soniyada ikki milliardgacha vazifani bajara oladi. Axborot texnologiyasining ana shunday mo‘jizasi tufayli kishi yer yuzining xohlagan nuqtasidagi odam bilan soniyalar ichida aloqa o‘rnatishi, o‘zini qiziqtirgan savollarga bir zumda javob topishi mumkin. Ana shu holatning o‘zi inson faoliyatini, tafakkur tarzini, axloqiyu meyorlarini, olamga munosabatlarini, yaxlit olganda yangi yuz yillikdagi insoniyat hayoti va taqdirini ifoda etadi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, XXI asr sivilizatsiyasi axborot huruji, axborot-psixologik urushi qiyofasida o‘zini namoyon etmoqda.

Har bir fuqaro o‘z shaxsiy nuqtai nazari, qarashlari, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy, axloqiyruhiy imkoniyatlari doirasidagina faoliyat ko‘rsatadi. O‘z olami hududida yashaydi va tashqi olamga o‘z aqli doirasida munosabat bildiradi. Har bir individ mustaqil inson sifatida tabiiy-biologik kamolotidan va ruhiy ehtiyojidan kelib chiqib, o‘ziga mos axborotni qabul qiladi, tahlil etadi. Mushohada va tahlillar asosida shaxsiy xulosasiga ega bo‘ladi. Natijada mazkur shaxs u yoki bu tarzdagi nuqtai nazarini shakllantiradi. Demak, har qanday axborotning mazmuni, mohiyati, ta‘sir etish darajasi, jamiyatga foydali yoki zararliligi, kishini ezgulikka yoki yovuzlikka da‘vat etishi bilan shaxs, jamiyat, davlat mutanosibligiga ijobiy yoki salbiy ta‘sir etadi. Ana shu jihatdan qaraganda, milliy manfaatlarni asrash va rivojlantirishda informatsion-psixologik xavfsizlikni ta‘minlashning roli yana ham oshadi. Atrofimizda fan va texnika taraqqiyoti va uni insonga bo‘lgan ta‘siri jamiyat va tabiatning tasiridan kuchli va ustun bo‘lib bormoqda. Insoniyat tomonidan to‘plangan va yaratilgan axborot hajmi kengaymoqda va har o‘n yillikda yanada kengayib borishi kuzatilmoqda, ammo inson miyasi va uni tashkil etadigan hujayralarning soni o‘zgarmagan, qolaversa ta‘limning davomiyligi ortib bormoqda va shuning o‘zi informatsion stress ortishi xavfini tug‘diradi. Miyaning o‘z imkoniyatlari axborotni qabul qilishi keng, axborot hajmini ortishi xafli, ammo qisqa muddatda katta hajmdagi axborotni qayta ishlash zaruriyati paydo bo‘lsa bu kuchli asab zo‘rqishini olib keladi va infarmatsion stressni keltirib chiqaradi, ya‘ni miyaga kirib turgan axborot hajmi va tezligi, bioiogik va ijtimoiy imkoniyatlarga to‘g‘ri kelmasligi ham infarmatsion stress yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Bu yerda axborot hajmi bir omil bo‘lsa, ikkinchidan vaqt kamligi va unga shaxs motivatsiyasi ijtimoiy sabablar ham qo‘shilsa miyani o‘z o‘zini himoyalash mexanizmi ishlaymay qoladi, va inson o‘zini informatsion stresslardan muxofaza qila olmay qoladi. O‘smirlar bunday holatda eng zaif tasirchan guruh sifatida namoyon boladi. Axborot-



psixologik xavfsizlik, avvalo, bevosita inson ruhiyatiga ta'sir o'tkazish orqali uni o'z aqidalaridan, e'tiqodidan ayiradigan buzg'unchi g'oyalardan asrashdir. Bundan kelib chiqib shuni aytish mumkinki, informatsion-psixologik xavfsizligiga ehtiyoj, eng avvalo, bevosita inson va jamiyat, inson va davlat, shaxs va uning daxlsizligi, millat va milliy qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar, an'analar, tarixiy va madaniy meros, avlodlarga ta'sir etuvchi buzg'unchi g'oyalar va tajovuzkor mafkuralarning mavjudligidan kelib chiqadi. Qolaversa, axborot-psixologik xavfsizlikka rioya qilinmasa, uning ta'sirchan choralari ko'rilmasa, destruktiv g'oyalar milliy xavsizlikka putur yetkazishi mumkin. Tig'iz axborotlashgan jamiyatda axborot orqali zamonaviy ruhiy ta'sir texnologiyalarining tobora rivojlanib borayotgani shaxs va jamiyat tafakkurining shakllanishiga u yoki bu tarzda kuchli ta'sir o'tkazadi.

Axborotlashgan jamiyat kishilik jamiyati rivojlanishining hozirgi bosqichida shakllanayotgan va ijtimoiy hayotning barcha sohalarida axborot hamda informatsion texnologiyalardan oqilona foydalanishga asoslangan sifatiy holatini tavsiflovchi tushuncha. Axborotlashgan jamiyat nazariyasi asoschilari ijtimoiy rivojlanishni "bosqichlar almashinuvi" nuqtai-nazaridan qaragan holda, uning shakllanishini qishloq xo'jaligi, sanoat va xizmatlar iqtisodiyotidan keyin paydo bo'lgan iqtisodiyotning to'rtinchi - "axborot sektori" yuzaga kelishi bilan bog'laydilar. Ularning fikriga ko'ra, industrial jamiyatning asosi bo'lgan kapital va mehnat axborotlashgan jamiyatda o'z o'rnini axborot va bilimga bo'shatib beradi.

O'zbekiston sharoitida axborot almashish jarayoni xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun o'ylaymizki, axborot hurujlari sharoitida quyidagi vositalarga alohida e'tibor qaratish kerak: ya'ni axborotlashtirish vositalari faoliyatini, milliy o'zligimiz va manfaatlarimizga zamonaviy usullar orqali muvofiqlashtirish; shaxs axborot xavfsizligiga qarshi barcha zamonaviy vositalardan foydalanish; ichki va tashqi siyosatda ro'y berayotgan voqealarni yoritishda yangicha yondashuvlarni qo'llash; O'zbekistonning xalqaro aloqalarini tahlil qilish borasida tizimli yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish, islohotlarning axborot ta'minotini ta'minlash ishida matbuot va elektron ommaviy axborot vositalari harakatini birlashtirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish, barcha axboriy ta'sirlar doirasini nazoratga olish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

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JAMIYATIMIZDA ZO'RAVONLIKKA QARSHI KURASHISHNING MUHIM MASALALARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zo'ravonlik bilan bog'liq bo'lgan bugungi kundagi holatlar, ularning oldini olishga tezkor hodimlarning o'rni va olib borilayotgan islohotlar, ushbu jinoyatning kriminologik tavsifi, yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: himoya qilish, ustuvor yo'nalish, shoshilinch ruhiy, og'irlik darajasi, anonim, sog'lig'i, qadr-qimmat.

Abstract: In this article, today's situations related to violence, the role of emergency workers in their prevention and the ongoing reforms, the criminological description of this crime are highlighted.

Keywords: protection, priority, urgent mental, severity, anonymous, health, dignity.

KIRISH

Mamlakatimizda huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi bo'yicha kompleks choratadbirlar, xususan, aholining huquqiy ongi va madaniyatini yuksaltirish, bu borada davlat organlari va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining hamkorligini takomillashtirish maqsadida keng ko'lamlı islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda shaxs hayoti va sog'lig'iga qarshi jinoyatlarning 40 foizi, har to'rtta qotillikning bittasi, qasddan badanga shikast yetkazishlarning har beshtadan bittasi, haqorat qilish va tuhmatning sakkiztadan bittasi aynan oila-turmush sohasida sodir etilmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti SH.Mirziyoyevning: "Oilalarda nosog'lom munosabatlar, qaynona-kelin, er-xotin o'rtasidagi janjallar, xotin-qizlarimiz orasida o'z joniga qasd qilish holatlari borligi shaxsan meni qattiq iztirobga solmoqda" degan fikrlari mavzuning qanchalik dolzarb ekanligini yaqqol ko'rsatib turibdi. Ichki ishlar organlari xodimlari tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilishda birinchi bo'g'inlardan biri bo'lib, xodimlarning malakasi va zo'ravonlik sodir etilgan hollarda amalga oshirilgan dastlabki harakatlari katta ahamiyatga egadir. Zo'ravonlikdan jabrlangan ayolning profilaktika inspektori davlat himoyasini ta'minlay berishiga bo'lgan ishonchiga kelgusi harakatlari bog'liq. Hozirda oilaviy zo'ravonlik eng ko'p



uchraydigan jinoyatlar sirasiga kirib bormoqda, shunday bo'lishi tabiiy, zotan. Chunki jamiyatning o'zi oiladan tashkil topar ekan, oilaviy mojarolar ham jamiyat e'tiborining qoq markazida bo'ladi.

Aslida oilaviy zo'ravonliklar eng qashshoq va aholisi savodsiz davlatlarda yuz beradi. Ularning ko'plab aholisi ro'yxatga ham olinmagani bois necha ayolning oilaviy zo'ravonlikka uchragani, nechovining hayotdan ko'z yumib ketganining hisobini hech kim bilmaydi. Shuningdek, rivojlanib borayotgan davlatlarda ham ayollarning oilaviy zo'ravonlikka duch kelayotgani aytilmoqda. Ayniqsa, AQSH va Fransiyada ayollarning oilaviy zo'ravonlikka uchrashining sababi ko'pchilik tasavvur qilganidek, ularning huquqlari cheklangani bois emas, aksincha, huquqlarining hatto odob-axloq doirasidan ham o'tib, cheksizlashib ketgani sabab bo'layotganini kuzatib kelmoqdamiz. BMT Bosh Assambleyasi 2000-yilda qabul qilgan rezolyutsiyasida har yili 25-noyabrni Xalqaro xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonliklarga barham berish kuni sifatida nishonlanib keladi. An'anaga binoan har yili 25-noyabr kuni "Gender zo'ravonliklariga qarshi faol 16 kun" deb nomlangan kampaniyaga start beriladi. Bu kampaniya Xalqaro inson huquqlari kuni nishonlanadigan 10-dekabrda yakunlanadi. Bosh Assambleya rezolyutsiyasida jahon mamlakatlari hukumatlari, BMT tizimidagi tashkilotlar, xalqaro va nohukumat tashkilotlarga murojaat qilib, shu kuni xotin-qizlarga qarshi zo'ravonliklar bilan bog'liq muammolarga e'tibor qaratish tavsiya qilinadi.

BMTning statistik ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, dunyoda har uchinchi ayol jismoniy zo'ravonlikka uchraydi. Ushbu ko'z yumib bo'lmaydigan ijtimoiy muammo O'zbekistonda ham mavjud.

Ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonliklarda aralashmaslik, bunga "oila siri" deb qarash mazkur muammoning jamiyatda keng ildiz olib ketishiga olib keladi. Negaki erkak ayolga do'q ursa, shikast yetkazsa, do'pposlasa va bunga chora ko'rilmasa, gap oiladan tashqariga chiqarilmasa, albatta bu holat doimiy tus oladi.

Oiladagi zo'ravonlik nafaqat jismoniy, psixologik, balki bu jinsiy yoki iqtisodiy zo'ravonlik ko'rinishida namoyon bo'lishi mumkin

Zo'ravonlikdan erkaklar ham jabrlanishi mumkin, lekin xotin-qizlarning zo'ravonlikdan jabrlanish ehtimoli yuqoriligi, zo'ravonlik turlari, og'irlik darajasi va kelib chiqadigan oqibatlar keskin farqlanishini inobatga olgan holda, so'nggi islohotlar aynan ularni himoya qilishga qaratilgan.

Bugungi kunda xotin-qizlarni zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish borasida jamiyatda xotin-qizlarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo'ravonlikka doir murosasizlik muhitini yaratish uchun choratadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarni zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilishga oid bir qator xalqaro hujjatlar ratifikatsiya qilindi. Inson



huquqlariga oid xalqaro hujjatlarda shaxsni zo‘ravonliklardan, shu jumladan oilada sodir etiladigan jinoiy zo‘ravonliklardan himoya qilish mexanizmi mustahkamlab qo‘yilgan. Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha umumjahon deklarasiyasi, fuqarolik va siyosiy huquqlar bo‘yicha xalqaro kelishuv hamda Iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy huquqlar bo‘yicha xalqaro kelishuv oilani jamiyat asosidagi guruh deb tan oladi hamda shaxsni oiladagi zo‘ravonliklardan himoya qiladi.

Milliy qonunchiligimizda ham inson huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilish, uning hayoti, sog‘lig‘i, qadr-qimmatini va boshqa qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish masalalari ustuvorlik kasb etadi.

Xususan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitusiyasining 26-moddasida: “Hech kimning qiynoqqa solinishi, zo‘ravonlikka, shafqatsiz yoki inson qadr-qimmatini kamsituvchi boshqa tarzdagi tazyiqqa duchor etilishi mumkin emas“, deb qayd etilgan.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikdan himoya qilish to‘g‘risida“ Qonunining maqsadi xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikning barcha shakllaridan himoya qilish sohasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solishdan iborat.

Aytish kerakki, shu kunlarda yurtimizda “Zo‘ravonliklarga qarshi birgalikda kurashamiz!” mavzusida aksiya o‘tkazilmoqda. Ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlik – bu "jins belgisiga asoslangan jismoniy, jinsiy yoki psixologik zararga olib keladigan yoki ayollarga aziyat yetkazadigan, shuningdek, bunday harakatlarning tahdidlari, jamiyat yoki shaxsiy hayotda bo‘lsin, majburlash yoki ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlik – inson huquqlarining eng keng tarqalgan buzilishlaridan biridir. U xotin-qizlarni tenglik, xavfsiz hayotdan mahrum qiladi, inson qadr-qimmatini yerga uradi va asosiy erkinliklarni amalga oshirish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi. Shu bois, butun dunyoda bu muammoga qarshi kurash olib boriladi.

O‘zbekistonda ham keyingi vaqtlarda xotin-qizlarning huquq-manfaatlarini, gender tenglikni ta’minlash, oila, onalik va bolalikni himoya qilish, ularga yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish, mehnat va turmush sharoitlarini yaxshilash, xotin-qizlarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikning oldini olish borasida bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Hozirda ushbu masala davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishiga aylangan. Shu munosabat bilan og‘ir ijtimoiy ahvolda qolgan, shu jumladan oilaviy muammolar va turmushida turli hil zo‘ravonlikka duch kelgan xotin-qizlarni ruhiy qo‘llab-quvvatlash va ularga motivatsiya berish, zo‘ravonlikka qarshi targ‘ibot ishlarini kuchaytirish maqsadida jamoatchilik e’tiborini ushbu masalaga jalb etishga qaratilgan tadbirlar tashkil etilmoqda.

Tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikdan jabr ko‘rganlar bilan ishlarni takomillashtirish maqsadida Prezidentimizning 2021-yil 19-maydagi qaroriga asosan Mahalla va oilani



qo‘llabquvvatlash vazirligi huzurida 29 ta Ayollarni reabilitatsiya qilish va moslashtirish bo‘yicha respublika markazi, shu jumladan, 1 ta Respublika markazi, 14 ta hududiy markazlar va 14 ta namunali tumanlararo markazlar tashkil etildi. Markazlarning asosiy vazifalaridan biri tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikdan jabr ko‘rgan, o‘z joniga suiqasd qilgan yoki o‘z joniga qasd qilishga moyilligi bo‘lgan xotin-qizlarga anonim tarzda shoshilinch tibbiy, psixologik, ijtimoiy, pedagogik, huquqiy va boshqa yordam ko‘rsatishdan iborat.

Zo‘ravonlikning oldini olishda ko‘p shakllar mavjud. Mamlakatdagi zo‘ravonlik darajasi va o‘zgartirilishi mumkin bo‘lgan omillar o‘rtasida kuchli bog‘liqlik bor. Masalan, konsentrlangan (mintaqaviy) qashshoqlik, daromadlar va gender tengsizliklari, spirtli ichimliklarni iste‘mol qilish, bolalar va ota-onalar o‘rtasida xavfsiz, barqaror hamda tarbiyaviy munosabatlarning yo‘qligi. Garchi ruhiy va jismoniy salomatlik hamda individual reaksiyalar, shaxsiyatlar va boshqalar bu xatti-harakatlarning shakllanishida doimo hal qiluvchi omillar bo‘lib kelgan bo‘lsada, zo‘ravonlikning asosiy sabablarini hal qiluvchi strategiyalar uning oldini olishda nisbatan samarali bo‘lishi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish, tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikka doir murosasizlik muhitini yaratish bo‘yicha sa’y-harakatlarni doimiy ravishda izchil amalga oshirish sodir etilayotgan zo‘ravonlikning kamayishiga olib kelishi aniq.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA MILLIY CHOLG‘U ANSAMBLAR RIVOJLANISHINING TARIXIY AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O‘zbek xalq cholg‘u ansambllarining shakillanish tarixi, bosqichlari haqida ma’lumotlar bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, mutafakkir allomalarning musiqa cholg‘ulari shakillanishidagi xizmati va asarlaridagi ifodalari yoritib berilgan. Hamda, maqolada musiqa san’atida cholg‘u ansambli ustida ishlash va ularning faoliyatini amalga oshirish uslublari haqida fikr yuritilgan. Shuningdek, guruh bo‘lib kuylash jarayonidagi ijro mashqlari va ansambl ijrochiligining imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish yo‘llari keng yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: musiqa madaniyati, o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ulari, Maqomat, Shohnoma, Badoye’ ul-vasot, ansambl.

Musiqa ko‘plab asrlar davomida insonga hamroh bo‘lib, uning mehnat faoliyatini, turmushini, his-tuyg‘usi hamda kechinmalarini, o‘y-fikrlari va orzu-umidlarini aks ettirib kelgan. Insoniyat jamiyatining umumiy rivojlanishi hamda biron-bir xalqning konkret tarkiy turmush sharoitiga muvofiq holda uning musiqasi rivojlangan. Har bir xalqning boy mazmuni, janr va badiiy obrazlar xilma-xilligi, ohang xususiyatlarining o‘ziga xosligi, ritmikasi va melodika (ohang) qurilishi, o‘ziga xos musiqa (cholg‘u) asboblari yaratilishi bilan farqlanuvchi jozibador musiqa asari behisobdir. O‘zbek xalqining cholg‘u asboblari bag‘oyat rang-barang: ular mavjud cholg‘u asboblarining deyarli barcha tiplarini o‘z ichiga oladi.

Tarixan shunday bo‘lganki, an’anaviy o‘zbek musiqasida - vokal musiqada ham, cholg‘uda ham bir ovozli, ya’ni unison ijrochilik yaratilgan. Ushbu an’ana hozirgacha saqlanib qolgan. Hozir O‘zbekistonda milliy cholg‘u asboblarining ikki turi baravar mavjuddir. Bular:

1. Og‘zaki an’anada (eshitib) kuy ijro etiladigan cholg‘u asboblari.
2. Yozma an’anada (nota bo‘yicha) kuy ijro etiladigan (takomillashtirilgan) cholg‘u asboblari.

O‘zbek musiqiy cholg‘ular olami bu xususda ma’nan va moddiy nuqtai nazardan boy hamda rang-barang ekanligini e’tirof etib o‘tish kerak. Qolaversa, qaysiki xalqning ma’naviyati yuksak bo‘lsa, uning tarixi va unga mos merosi ham ulkandir.



Tarixdan ma'lumki, o'zbek xalq cholg'u ansambllari rang-barang tarzda, o'ziga xos shakllangan va musiqaning barcha tarmoqlariga mos cholg'u asboblari shakllanib, asrlar osha rivojlanib kelgan. O'tmish allomalari Al-Forobiy (IX asr) o'zining «katta musiqa kitobi»da, Safiuddin Urmaviy (XII asr) musiqiy risolasida, Abdulqodir Marog'iy (XIV asr) «Jami al-alhon fi-ilm al-musiqiy» risolasida, Ahmadiy (XIV asr) «Sozlar munozarasi» asarida, Zaynullobiddin Husayniy (XV asr) «Risola dar bayoni qonuni va amaliy musiqiy» risolasida, Abdurahmon Jomiy (XV asr) «Musiqiy risola»sida, Amuliy (XVI asr) «musiqa risola»sida, Darvesh Ali Changiy (XVII asr) «Musiqiy risola»larida musiqiy cholg'u ansambllarni o'rganib tadqiq etish masalalarining turli tomonlariga to'xtalib, o'z davrlarining musiqiy cholg'ulari tasnifotini bayon etganlar. O'tmishning zabardast shoirlari o'z asarlarida musiqiy cholg'ular nomlarini zikr etishda sozlarga takror va takror murojaat etganlar. Ayniqsa, buyuk mutafakkir shoir Alisher Navoiy musiqa ilmining eng nafosatli va mumtoz kerakli tarmoqlariga urg'u berib o'tganliklarini asarlaridan bilib olish mumkindir. XX asrga kelib Eyxorn, Abdurauf Fitrat, Viktor Belyayev kabi olimlar musiqiy cholg'u ansambllarni o'rganish xususida samarali ish olib borganlar.

Tarixiy qo'lyozmalar, adabiy asarlar va musiqiy risolalarda O'rta Osiyo xalqlari amaliyotida vujudga kelgan barcha cholg'u ansambllarining nomlari o'z ifodasini topgan. Musiqiy risolalarda esa cholg'ularga tegishli (shakl, tuzilish, torlar nisbatlari, tayyorlash mezonlari, cholg'ular uchun ishlatiladigan daraxtlar va h.k. haqida) ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Ularda, torli cholg'ulardan: borbadd, ud, rud, qo'buzz, g'ijjak, navha, nuzxa, qonun, chang, rubob, tanbur, dutor; damli sozlardan: ruhafzo, shammoma, org'anun, sibizg'i, nayi anbon, chag'ona, karnay; urma cholg'ulardan: daf, doyra, nog'ora, safoil kabilar haqida turli darajadagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Al-Forobiy, Abdurahmon Jomiy, Amuliy, Darvesh Ali Changiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Viktor Belyayevlar o'z risolalarida cholg'u sozlariga katta e'tibor bilan yondoshib, ularni amaliyotdagi tutgan o'rni, ayrim falsafiy xususiyatlari hamda ma'lum darajada tasnifoti bilan yoritganlar.

Odatda, musiqiy cholg'ular ijrochilik amaliyotining turli yo'nalishlarida qo'llanilib kelingan. Avvalo eng sodda cholg'ular yaratilib, kundalik hayot tarzida keng foydalanilganligini qayd etish joizdir. Bunday cholg'ular har bir xalqning cholg'ular dunyosida mavjuddir, ayni paytda ham iste'molda bo'lib keladi. O'zbek xalq ijrochilik amaliyotida saqlanib, qo'llanib kelinayotgan cholg'ulardan chang, qo'biz, sibizg'i shular jumlasidandir. Bu cholg'ularni tayyorlash va ijro etish ham oddiyligi bilan ajralib turadi.



Davrlar o'tishi, jamiyat taraqqiyoti mezoniga cholg'u ansambllari va sozlar ham hamnafas tarzda rivojlanib, zamonaga mos takomillashib, mukammallashib borgan. Tarixiy manba'larda, Qulmuhammad Udiyning ud cholg'usiga to'rtinchi sim taqqanligi yoki g'ijjak cholg'usining avval ikki torli, keyin uchinchi va to'rtinchi torlari taqilganligi kabi ma'lumotlar aynan cholg'u ansambllari takomillashishi bilan bog'liqdir. Takomillashish jarayonida cholg'ularning shakl va tarannum (ovoz) mezonlarini boyitish katta ahamiyat kasb etgan. Bu ikki mezon cholg'ularning ma'nan va moddiy qiymatini ham belgilashga asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Zero, chiroyli cholg'u go'zal ovozga ega ekan, u xalq ma'naviy boyligi hamda mulki ekanligini e'tirof etish lozimdir.

XIX asr oxiri va XX asrning o'zida o'zbekona chang, qashqar ruboblari shakllanib iste'molga kirdi. Ud va qonun sozlari qayta tiklanib, ijrochilik amaliyotini sezilarli darajada boyitdi. Afg'on rubobi hamda kurd sozlari ham o'ziga xos jozibasi bilan amaliy jarayondan munosib o'rin oldi. Zamonaviy kompozitorlik ijodiyoti bilan bog'liq holda bir qator chang, rubob, dutor, g'ijjak kabi xalq cholg'ularining oilaviy namunalari yaratildi. Pirovardida, zamonaviy jarayonga kelib musiqiy cholg'ularning turli yo'nalishlarga mos, xilma-xil tarkiblari yuzaga keldi. Amaliyotda an'anaviy, qayta ishlangan, takomillashgan, qayta tiklangan, yangi zamonaviy (hamda elektron) xillari keng qo'llanilmoqda.

Qayd etish joizki, cholg'ular, cholg'u musiqasi hamda ijrochiligi azal-azaldan bir-birini to'ldirib, rivojlanishiga va takomillashishiga zamin yaralib kelgan. Ijrochilik mezonining rivoji cholg'ular ko'lamini kengaytirish, imkoniyatlarini oshirish uchun xizmat qilgan. O'zbek an'anaviy cholg'ularining tarixiy shakllanishi ham bir qator xalq milliy an'analari negizida qaror topgan. kasbiy musiqaning ijodiyoti va uning rivoji aynan cholg'u ansambllari bilan chambarchas bog'liqligini qayd etib o'tish lozimdir. Chunonchi, mumtoz ijodiyot cholg'ularning mukammallik xususiyatlarini namoyish etibgina qolmay, ularning rivojiga ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatib kelgan. Shu bois, cholg'ular va cholg'u musiqasi an'analari o'zining shakllanish davri, ya'ni qadim zamonlardan xalq musiqa madaniyatining asosiy omillaridan biri sifatida muhim ahamiyat kasb etib kelmoqda.

Cholg'ushunoslik ilmi fanda «organologiya» deb yuritiladi va cholg'u sozlarning shakllanishi, amaliyotda qo'llanilishi hamda rivojlanish mezonlarini ilmiy asoslab beradi. Ushbu fanning rivojida bir qator Sharq va G'arb olimlari qatorida o'zbek musiqashunos olimlari ham munosib tadqiqotlar olib borganlar. Qadimiy cholg'ular ko'proq tarixiy obidalar orqali kashf etilib, keyinchalik tarix, adabiyot va musiqiy risolalarda bayon etilgan.



Cholg'ularning ilk tasvirlari qadimgi odamlarning istiqomat joylari - g'orlarda, qoya toshlarda o'yib chizilgan, imoratlarning peshtoqlari, saroylarning devoriy suratlari, sopol idishlarga chizilgan suratlarda va terrakota haykalchalarida aksini topgandir. O'rta Osiyo va O'zbekiston hududlarida Afrosiyob, Dalvarzin tepa (Surxondaryo), Varaxsha (Buxoro), Ayritom, Zartepa, Qo'y qirilgan va Qo'zi qirilgan tepalar (ko'hna Urganch), Panjikent kabi qadimiy joylar qazilmalaridan topilgan chizma surat va haykalchalar shular jumlasidandir. Qadimiy suratlarda arfa, ud, naysimon hamda urma cholg'ular aks ettirilgan. Musiqiy cholg'u ansambli ijrochiligiga bo'lgan ehtiyojni aynan ushbu suratlardan ko'rish ham mumkin. Chunki suratlarda nafaqat yakka ijrochilar yoki cholg'u asbobining o'zi aks ettirilgan, balki, Ayritom qazilmalaridan topilgan tarixiy obidalarda qadimgi Sug'd madaniyatiga xos ansambl, ya'ni bir qator musiqachilarning cholg'ularni dasta bo'lib ijro etayotganlarining aksi tushirilgan.

O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari ansambl - ansambl turi; ko'p ovozli musiqa asarlarini ijro etish uchun moslashtirib qayta ishlangan milliy sozlardan iborat. Bir turdagi (mas, faqat torlichertma) cholg'ulardan va turli (mas, torli, puflama va urma) cholg'ular guruhlaridan tashkil topishi mumkin. Turli xalqlarda keng tarqalgan milliy cholg'u ansambllar tarkibida oiladosh cholg'ular (mas, dutorning prima, alt, bas, kontrabas turlaridan iborat) guruxlarining mavjudligi, garmoniya va polifoniya uslubidagi asarlarning muayyan kuy yo'llarini ijro etish imkoniyatlari bilan ajralib turadi.

O'zbekistonda birinchi Xalq cholg'ulari ansambl. 1937 yilda N. Mironov tashkil etgan "Nota orkestri"dir. Mazkur jamoa O'zbek davlat filarmoniyasining ashula va raqs Katta ansambli (rahbar T. Jalilov) sozandalaridan qaror topdi. Tarkibi an'anaviy xalq cholg'ulari, fortepiano, truba, trombondan iborat bo'lib, repertuaridan qayta ishlangan "Qarinavo", "Segoh" kabi o'zbek mumtoz kuylari hamda chet el kompozitorlarining ommabop musiqa namunalari o'rin olgan.

1938 yilda O'zbek davlat filarmoniyasi qoshida O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari ansambl tashkil topdi. Asoschisi — A. Petrosyans (1966 yilda orkestrga To'xtasin Jalilov nomi, 1980-yil "Davlat", 1991-yil "akademik" unvonlari berildi. 1976 yildan badiiy rahbari va bosh dirijyori — Foruq Sodiqov). Mazkur jamoa tarkibiga dastlab an'anaviy (nay, qo'shnay, surnay, g'ijjak, doira, nog'ora kabi), so'ngra qayta ishlangan (12 pog'onali teng temperatsiya qilingan tenor va bas changlari, afgon va qashqar ruboblari, dutor) hamda yangitdan yaratilgan (rubobprima, dutor-bas, g'ijjak-kontrabas va boshqalar) sozlar kiritilgan. Repertuaridan M. Burhonov, S. Aliyev, S. Gabrielyan, B. Giyenko va boshqa tomonidan qayta ishlangan o'zbek xalq kuylari, O'zbekiston kompozitorlari (S. Boboyev, Sayfi Jalil, G'. Qodirov, F. Nazarov, T. Qurbonov, F. Alimov va boshqalar) yozgan uvertyura, rapsodiya, poema, konsert va simfoniya kabi yirik shakldagi asarlar



hamda chet el mualliflari (P. Sarasate, P. Chaykovskiy, G.Sviridov kabi)ning ommabop musiqa asarlari o‘rin olgan.

1957-yil O‘zbekiston radiosi qoshida Xalq cholg‘ulari ansambli tashkil etildi (1989 yildan Doni Zokirov nomida). Asoschisi, birinchi badiiy rahbari va bosh dirijyori — D. Zokirov (1986—2000 yillarda — M. Bafoyev, 2002 yildan H. Rajabov). Ijro uslubida ko‘p ovozli musiqa tamoyillari bilan milliy musiqa an‘analari uyg‘unlashgan. Ansambli tarkibida sozanda sifatida faoliyat ko‘rsatgan bastakorlar (M. Mirzayev, F. Toshmatov, K. Jabborov, Faxr. Sodshov, S. Kolonov, X. Jo‘rayev va boshqalar) ansambli uchun ko‘pgina asarlar yaratishgan. Repertuaridan, shuningdek, D. Zokirov, T. Jalilov, S. Yudakov, S. Hayitboyev, M. Bafoyev va boshqa o‘zbek kompozitorlari asarlari asosiy urini olgan.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak, 1991-yil "So‘g‘diyona" o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ulari kamer ansambli tashkil topdi (asoschisi — O‘zbekistonda xizmat ko‘rsatgan artist, professor F. Abduraximova). Repertuaridan qayta ishlangan o‘zbek kuylari hamda zamonaviy o‘zbek kompozitorlari asarlari o‘rin olgan. Mazkur jamoa chet el mamlakatlarida (AQSH, Ispaniya va boshqalar) gastrolida bo‘lgan.

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JISMONIY TARBIYA VA SPORTNING ASOSIY BOSHQARUV USULLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Menejmentda, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentida yechiladigan masalalarning samarasini oshirishda iqtisodiy usullar jamoa va individual rag‘batlantirishga suyanadi. Ular har bir ijrochini o‘zining borgan sari ortib borayotgan moddiy va ma‘naviy ehtiyojini qondirishga intilishini eng katta aniqlik bilan inobatga oladi. Ulardan foydalanish ishlab chiqarishning zahiralarini aniqlash va foydalanishdagi ishchilarning tashabbusini oshiradi. Shu bilan bir qatorda ishlab chiqarish topshiriqlarini bajarishda ma‘muriy formada ta‘sir o‘tkazish zaruriyati yuksak darajada kamayadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Boshqaruv usullari, samaradorlikni oshirish, iqtisodiy usullar, jamoa, individual, rag‘batlantirish, suyanish, moddiy va ma‘naviy ehtiyoj, yuksak daraja, kamaytirish, tafovutlar, boshqaruv bo‘linmalari, xizmat tizimlari, jamoalar, uslublar, ma‘muriy usullar, to‘ldirish, bir xil toifa, boshqaruv nazariyasi, amaliyoti, tabiati, tashkiliy-ma‘muriy usullar, ijtimoiy-ruhiy usullar.

Menejmentning iqtisodiy usullarining o‘z mazmunini ma‘muriy shakldagi ijro bilan birligi tufayli, ulami takomillashtirish nafaqat iqtisodiy manfaatlar talablarini to‘liq hisobga olish, balki ma‘muriy qarorlarni bajarilishi bilan bog‘liq. Bir so‘z bilan aytganda, amalda menejmentning iqtisodiy usullari bilan ma‘muriy usullarining ijrosi bir-birlari bilan o‘zaro jipslashib ketgan bo‘ladi, chunki ular har doim yagona bir boshqaruv masalasini hal etadilar. Lekin, ushbu usullar orasidagi asosiy tafovutlar har xil boshqaruv bo‘linmalarining va shunga o‘xshash xizmat tizimlarining jamoalarga ta‘sir ko‘rsatish uslublarida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Menejmentning iqtisodiy usullari ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi muammolarini hal etishda yordam qiluvchi butun iqtisodiy mexanizmning alohida bo‘g‘ini sifatida tasavur qilinadi. Ushbu usullar insonlarni iqtisodiy rag‘batlantirish asosida ma‘lum muhitni yaratish orqali menejmentga ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Lekin ular odamlarga har xil usullar bilan ta‘sir ko‘rsatish orqali ma‘muriy usullarni to‘ldiradilar.

Bir xil toifadagi masalalarni yechish bilan bir qatorda, menejmentning iqtisodiy usullari ma‘muriy usullardan ajralib turadi:

-birinchi navbatda, amaliy ta‘sir ko‘rsatish shakllarida katta erkinlik darajasi;



-ikkinchidan, qaror qabul qilish va uning oqibatlarini mas'uliyatining jiddiy darajada ortishi.

Menejmentning ma'muriy usullari boshqaruv nazariyasi va amaliyotining tabiatidan kelib chiqadi. Boshqaruvda pastki bo'g'inni xo'jalikning hamma bosqichlaridagi boshqaruvning mas'uliyat va huquqlari bilan qurollangan yuqori bo'g'inga bo'ysunishi. Ushbu qoidasiz hech qanday menejment, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmenti bo'lishi mumkin emas. Shuni ta'kidlash muhimki, menejment, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentida ma'muriy usullarning ta'sir doirasiga aniqlik kiritish ularni bozor iqtisodiyotining har bir bosqichida foydalanishning majburiy shartlaridan hisoblanadi. Lekin, menejment, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentida ma'muriy usullardan foydalanishni kengaytirish, joriy etilayotgan iqtisodiy usullarning ahamiyatini kuchaytiradi.

Ushbu usullar har doim bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida xo'jalik masalalari yechimiga umumiy munosabatning har tomoni sifatida, bir-birini to'ldirgan holda birgalikda joriy etib kelingan. Bir-birlaridan farq qilgan holda, menejment, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentining yagona maqsadga erishishga yo'naltirilgan.

Hozirgi zamon bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida menejment samaradorligi ma'muriy va iqtisodiy usullarning kompleks ravishda joriy etilish zarurligini ko'zda tutur ekan, ishlab chiqarishni boshqarishning har bir pog'onasida konkret sharoitlarni hisobga olgan holda ularni optimal birlashtirish ehtiyoji tug'iladi. Ushbu dolzarb masalaning yechimi menejment, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmenti nazariyasi va amaliyoti uchun katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ishlab chiqarishni boshqarishda ma'muriy usullarning ahamiyati qanchalik yuksak bo'lsa, ular boshqariladigan sistemaning harakatiga faqatgina birinchi turtkinigina bera olishini doimo ko'zda tutish lozim. Ushbu harakat keyinchalik iqtisodiy usullar bilan qo'llanadi va kuchaytiriladi, hal qiluvchi bosqichda esa, yuqori tashkilotlar ko'rsatmalarini bajarilishini rag'batlantiradi. Hozirgi zamon xo'jalik yurgazishda menejment, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmenti ijtimoiy-psixologik usullarning mohiyati oshib bormoqda. Ular ushbu jamoaning ham butun guruhlariga, ham har bir personaliga ta'sir ko'rsatib boradi. Ularga ishonirish, tarbiya, ma'naviy rag'batlantirish, personalning maishiy ehtiyojlarini qondirib borish, ijrochilarning kar'era qilishga intilishlarini inobatga olish, o'zlarining ijtimoiy statuslarini ko'tarish va ho-kazolarni kiritadilar.

Menejment, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentining ijtimoiy-psixologik usullari asosan jamoada yaxshi ijtimoiy va psixologik muhit yaratishga yo'naltirilgan. Bu usullar asosan eng avvalo, personalning malakaviy-professional tizimi (strukturasi)ga, ularning mehnat sharoiti, psixologiyasi kabi belgilari va



xususiyatlariga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ular har bir personalning uddaburonligi, manfaati, tavsifining xususiyatlari, xurmati va hokazolarga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Hozirgi zamon sharoitida menejment, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentining butun usullar sistemasida takomillashtirish jarayoni davom etyapti. Endi boshqaruvning an'anaviy ma'muriy usullaridan iqtisodiyatiga o'tish jarayonida birinchi o'ringa muammolarni hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy usullarni bashorat qilish chiqib boryapti. Lekin, qayd etilayotgan usullardan birortasi ham yakka holda foydalanilishi mumkin emasligini nazarda tutish lozim. Usullar alohida, boshqalaridan ajralgan holda faqatgina nazariy ko'rinishda mavjud bo'lishi mumkin, amalda, ya'ni tijorat, ishlab chiqarish, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentida usullar bir-birlari bilan aloqador va bir-birini to'ldirgan holda bo'ladilar. Demak, amalda qo'lanilayotgan menejment usullari har doim kompleks ravishda ishlatiladi, unda bir vaqtning o'zida ma'muriy, iqtisodiy, psixologik, tashkiliy va boshqa usullar optimal ravishda o'z o'zini topib boradi.

Jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmenti usullarini tanlash san'ati - bu murakkab muammodir. Ular eng avvalo, alohida ijrochilarning xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, butun jamoa manfaatlarining optimal usullarini tanlay bilishdan iboratdir. Bu yerda har xil toifadagi personal xulqining motivlarini topib, ularni hisobga olish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Menejment san'ati nafaqat personal xulqining motivlarini topib, ularni hisobga olish muhimligini ta'minlashdan iborat bo'lmay, balki ijrochilarning tanlangan usullar majmuasiga ma'lum munosabatlarini oldindan ko'ra bilishni talab qiladi.

Har bir rahbarning jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentining barcha usullari bilan qurollanishi va ulardan amalda foydalanishi jamoaning hamjihatlik bilan harakat qilishini yaxshi tashkil eta oladi va kuchaytiradi, jamoa faoliyatida yangidan-yangi marralarni egallashga imkon beradi.

Ta'sir ko'rsatish nuqtai nazaridan esa uslub deganda boshqarish funksiyalarini amalga oshirish uchun boshqaruv obyektiga ta'sir o'tkazish usullari tushuniladi. Bunday usullarga quyidagilar kiradi:

- funksional tizim osti obyektlarini boshqarish usuli;
- boshqarish funksiyalarini bajarish usullari;
- boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish usullari

Har hil yondashuvlar, yo'sinlar, yo'llar yordamida amalga oshiriladigan turli-tuman boshqaruv ishlarining majmui - boshqaruvning aniq va o'ziga xos usullari deb yuritiladi. Shunday qilib:



Boshqaruv usullari - bu xodimlarga va umuman ishlab chiqarish jamoalariga ta'sir ko'rsatish usullari bo'lib, ular qo'yilgan maqsadlarga erishish jarayonida mazkur xodimlar va jamoalarning faoliyatini uyg'unlashtirishni nazarda tutadi. Boshqarish usullari obyektiv tarzda ishlab chiqarish yoki xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonidagi mavjud munosabatlardan kelib chiqadi. Funktsional tizim - osti obyektlarini boshqarish usuli boshqariladigan obyektning tuzilishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, uning tarkibidagi boiiim larni boshqarishga qo'llaniladigan o'ziga xos usullarni o 'z ichiga oladi. Menejment boshqaruvida ishlab chiqarishning funktsional ta'minoti asosida shakllangan tizim osti bo'limlar o'ziga xos funktsiyalami bajaradi. Demak, menejment faoliyatida uning barcha kategoriyalari (qonunlar, prinsiplar, funktsiyalar, texnologiyalar, tizimlar va ishlab chiqarish jarayonining funktsional yo'nalishlari) har doim bir-birlari bilan bog'liq holda boiib, umumiy maqsadga xizmat qiladilar.

Jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentining boshqaruv tizimlari, tizim osti boiiim lari ham o'z faoliyatlarida mavjud barcha kategoriyalardan har doim bir-birlari bilan bog'liq holda umumiy maqsadga xizmat qiladilar. Ko'rinib turibdiki, usullarni qo'llash yordamida boshqariladigan obyekt tarkibidagi bo'limlarning maqsadlari va ularning yechimi bo'yicha zarur tadbirlar aniqlab olinadi. Haqiqatdan ham menejment usullarini uning funktsiyalaridan ajratish mumkin emas, chunki har qanday usul mavjud funktsiyalami va funktsional ta'minlash jarayonini amalga oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Boshqarishning rejalashtirish, tashkil qilish, motivatsiyalash va nazorat qilish funktsiyalarining har birining ijrosiga o'ziga xos usullardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Menejmentdagi, jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport menejmentidagi har xil tizim osti bo'limlarning xususiyatlarini 8-jadvalda ko'rish mumkin.

Jismoniy tarbiya va sport tashkilotlarida har qanday faoliyat rejalashtirishdan boshlanadi, shuning uchun rejalashtirish o'ta mas'uliyatli bosqich hisoblanadi. Reja qanchalik aniq va puxta tuzilgan bo'lsa, menejment funktsiyalarining keyingi bosqichlarini ham shunchalik muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish imkoniyati yaratilgan bo'ladi. Rejalashtirish funktsiyasini amalga oshirishda menejmentning ma'muriy buyruqbozlik, iqtisodiy va huquqiy usullari qo'l keladi.

Tashkil qilish funktsiyasini bajarishda qo'llaniladigan boshqaruv usullarini ishlab chiqarishdagi mavjud munosabatlarni va xodimlarning faoliyat motivlarini hisobga olishi zarur. Jismoniy tarbiya va sport tashkilotlarida ushbu funktsiyani amalga oshirish, ya'ni mashg'ulotlarni, musobaqalami tashkil etish trenerlardan, rahbarlardan alohida mahorat talab qiladi, shuning uchun menejmentning mavjud barcha usullaridan mahorat bilan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir.



Motivatsiya funksiyasining ijrosini ishlab chiqarish korxonalaridagi personalni, vajlar, isbotlar keltirish, kelajakka ishontirish kabi usullardan foydalanish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Jismoniy tarbiya va sport tashkilotlarida esa sportchilarni, trenerlarni va barcha personalni mehnatga, mashg'ulotlarga va yutuqlarga undaydigan barcha usullarni sharoitga qarab jomlashni taqozo qiladi, ya'ni:

Personal (trener, sportchi va boshqalar)ning o'z faoliyatiga maksimal darajada qiziqish uyg'otish.

Ish haqi to'lashni tashkil qilish.

Rag'batlantirish tizimini yaratish.

Foyda taqsimotida jamoaning qatnashishi va oqillikka erishish.

Ma'naviy rag'batlantirishni motivatsiya modellari asosida kuchaytirish.

Lavozim ierarxik pog'onalariga ko'tarib turish.

Personalning malakasini muntazam ravishda oshirish kabilarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Boshqarishning nazorat funksiyasini bajarishda qo'llaniladigan usullar tezkor buxgalteriya hisobi, statistika holatiga bog'liq va ayniqsa, operativ ko'rsatkichlarga asoslanadi. Ushbu bosqichda aniq axborot (informatsiya)ga tayanish katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jismoniy tarbiya va sport tashkilotlarida boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish axborot texnologiyalari asosida axborotni topib, yig'ib, saralab, qayta ishlab, uzatib va saqlagan holda, quyidagi uslubiarga asoslanib amalga oshiriladi:

Muammoni aniqlash, tahlil qilish va qo'yish.

Muammoni hal qilish yo'llarini qidirish va boshqaruv qarorlari bo'yicha alternativ variantlar tayyorlash.

Alternativ variantlardan tegishli, asoslangan qarorni tanlash.

Qabul qilingan qarorlarning bajarilishini ta'minlash.

Muammoni qo'yish bosqichida qo'llaniladigan usullar ularni batafsil yoritishga, muammoga ta'sir qiluvchi ichki va tashqi omillarni aniqlashga, vaziyatni baholashga va shu asosda muammoli vaziyatni ifodalashga imkon yaratadi. Bu usullar tarkibiga:

Ma'lumotlarni yig'ish, saqlash. ularni qayta ishlash, saralash, uzatish va tahlil qilish hamda boshqarish qarorlarini tanlash kabi texnologik jarayonlar amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu jarayonlarni amalga oshirishda quyidagi usullardan foydalaniladi.

Muhim voqealarni qayd qilish usullari. Qiyoslash usullari.

Dekompozitsiya va modellashtirish usullariga muhim o'rin beriladi.

Muammolarni hal qilish, ya'ni yechim variantlarini tanlab, ishlab chiqish bosqichida ham axborot texnologiyasi usullaridan foydalaniladi. Ammo bu usullarni qo'llashga «nima sabab bo'ldi» va «qaysi sabab yoki omil ta'siri ostida bo'ldi» degan savolga javob qidirish bilan bir qatorda, «muammoni qay tarzda hal qilish, qanday



boshqaruv qarorini qo'llash lozim va qanday boshqaruv usullari samarali bo'ladi» degan savolga javob topish lozim bo'ladi.

Qarorni tanlash bosqichida eng avvalo, tanlash me'yor (kriteriya)larini tanlash va shakllantirishga e'tibor beriladi. Bu yerda so'z ko'pincha maksimumlashtiradigan yoki minimallashtiradigan maqsadli fimksiya to'g'risida boradi. Odatda bunday tanlovni optimallashtirish deb ataladi. Optimallashtirish kriteriyalariga quyidagilar misol bo'la oladi: ortiqcha xarajatni, zahiralardan unumsiz foydalanishni bartaraf qilish, ish vaqtdan unumli foydalanish, foydani, daromadni, mehnat unumdorligani, samaradorlikni maksimumlashtirish. Qabul qilingan qarorlarning bajarilishini ta'minlash tadbirlar kabul qilinib, tasdiqlangandan so'ng amalga oshiriladi. Bu bosqichda qarorlar shajarasi tuzilib, unda maqsadga erishishning barcha yo'nalish va yoilari ikir-chikirigacha aniqlab olinadi.

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SPORT TASHKILOTLARIDA BOSHQARUV QARORLARI VA ULARGA QO‘YILADIGAN TALABLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola oliy ta’lim muassasalari xodimlari o’rtasida hamda sport tashkilotlarida **boshqaruv qarorlarini** egallash ko‘nikmalarini yaxshilash uchun innovatsion yondashuvlarni o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Tashkilotlarda samarali boshqaruv qarorlariga erishish va xodimlarda boshqaruv qarorlarining turli strategiyalar va amaliyotlar muhokama qilinadi. Bularga innovatsiya madaniyatini yuksaltirish, ish va hayot muvozanatini targ‘ib qilish, mulohaza yuritish va uzluksiz o‘rganishni rag‘batlantirish, aniq aloqa kanallarini o‘rnatish, kasbiy rivojlanishni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va ma’lumotlarga asoslangan qarorlar qabul qilishni qamrab olish kiradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Boshqaruv qarorlari, qaror qabul qilish texnologiyasi, menejmentda qaror qabul qilish uslublari, qarorlaming bajarilishi, nazorat, tadbirkorlik faoliyati, samarali ko‘rsatkichlar, ommaviylashtirish.

Sportni boshqaruv jarayon sifatida talqin etiladi. Chunki, boshaqalar yordamida maqsadlarga erishish uchun qilinadigan ish - bu qandaydir bir vaqtda qilinadigan harakatlar emas, balki muntazam o‘zaro bog‘liq harakatlar seriyasidir. Har biri o‘ziga xos jarayon hisoblangan ushbu harakatlar tashkilotning muvaffaqiyati uchun juda muhimdir. Har bir boshqaruv funksiyasi ham jarayonni namoyon etadi. Chunki, ulaming har biri o‘zaro bog‘liq harakatlar seriyasidan iboratdir. Boshqaruv jarayoni barcha funksiyalaming umumiy yig‘indisi hisoblanadi.

Ushbu konsepsiyaning dastlabki ishlab chiquvchisi hisoblangan Anri Fayol beshta asosiy funktsiya mavjud deb hisoblaydi. Uning aytishicha: «boshqarish degani oldindan bashorat qilish va 240 rejalashtirish, tashkil etish, buyruq berish, muvofiqlashtirish va nazorat qilishni bildiradi». Boshqa mualliflar tomonidan boshqacha funksiyalar ro‘yxati ishlab chiqilgan. Zamonaviy adabiyotlarda quyidagi funksiyalar o‘z ifodasini topadi: rejalashtirish, tashkil etish, buyruq berish, motivatsiya, rahbarlik, muvofiqlashtirish, nazorat, kommunikatsiya, tadqiq qilish, baholash, qaror qabul qilish, personalni tanlash, vakillik va muzokaralami olib borish yoki bitimlar tuzish.

Menejment jamiyat qonunlari tizimiga asoslanadi. Nazariy jihatdan tushunmay va asoslanmagan ho Ida birorta yirik amaliy masala hal etilishi mumkin emas. Nazariya yangilanishning muhim usulidir. Fan esa voqelik haqida obyektiv bilimlami o‘rganish va tartibga solishga qaratilgandir. Bilimlarni tartibga solinishi qonunlarda ifodalanadi.

Umumiy falsafiy qonunlar materiya, harakat, makon, zamon, miqdor, sifat, sabab, oqibat, shakl, mazmun kabi kategoriyalar vositasida ifodalanadi. Iqtisodiy nazariya



qonunlari iqtisodiy kategoriyalar vositasida (mulk, ishlab chiqarish, talab, taklif, taqsimot, ayirboshlash, qiymat, narx, foyda, tovar, pul, muvozanatlanish) ifodalanadi.

Iqtisodiyotni boshqarishda qonunlardan qanchalik to'liq va izchil foydalanilsa, mehnat sarfi shunchalik samarali bo'ladi. Va, aksincha, boshqarish jarayonida iqtisodiy qonunlarni hisobga olmaslik jamiyat uchun kutilmagan, salbiy oqibatlariga olib keladi. Shu sababli boshqaruv qonunlarini o'rganishda faqat amal qilishni emas, balki boshqaruv jarayonida ongli ravishda qo'llanilishni ham ko'zda tutish lozim. Boshqaruv qonunlaridan ongli ravishda foydalanishning ko'p jihatdan ularni o'rganish bilan bog'lik. Qonunlar qanchalik chuqur o'rganilsa, ulardan amalda to'g'ri foydalanish imkoniyatlari ortadi.

Lekin boshqaruv qonunlarini bilish ularni aniq amaliyotda muvaffaqiyatli qo'llash uchun kafolat bo'lolmaydi. Qonunlarni bilishda nazariya amaliyotdan ajralib qolishi foydasizdir. Demak, qonunlardan foydalanish ularni bilish, tushunish, amalda o'z vaqtida va to'g'ri qo'llay olishga bog'lik ekan. Bu boshqaruv samaradorligini oshirishda hal qiluvchi omildir.

Boshqaruv qarori - keng ma'noda jamiyatdagi moddiy va ma'naviy ehtiyojlarning real qondirilish imkoniyatlari bilan bir nuqtada kesishuvi xalq xo'jaligidagi bir nuqtada kesishuvi xalq xo'jaligidagi bu muammoning yechimi mavjud qonunlar, farmonlarning bizga bog'liq bo'lmagan qonuniyatlarning bir-biriga muvofiq kelishidir. Boshqaruv qarori, shuningdek, korxonada turgan maqsadlar va missiyasini amalga oshirish demakdir. Aynan shu jarayonda yuzlab, minglab insonlar o'z ehtiyojlarini qondiradi, mavqega ega bo'ladi, har tomonlama o'sadi va umuman jamiyat o'sadi.

Qarorlarni ishlab chiqarish va amalda qo'llash rahbarning keyingi faoliyatidagi siljishlariga bog'liq. Bitta muammo bo'yicha bir necha qarorlar ishlab chiqiladi va ulardan bittasi amalda qo'llaniladi. Bu qarorlar tasnifi muhim nazariy va hayotiy ahamiyatga ega.

Boshqaruv faoliyatining samaradorligi nuqtai nazaridan qarorlar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi: strategik va operativ.

Strategik qaror - bu korxonaning faoliyati bilan bog'liq bo'lgan maqsad va missiyalarning shakllanishi.

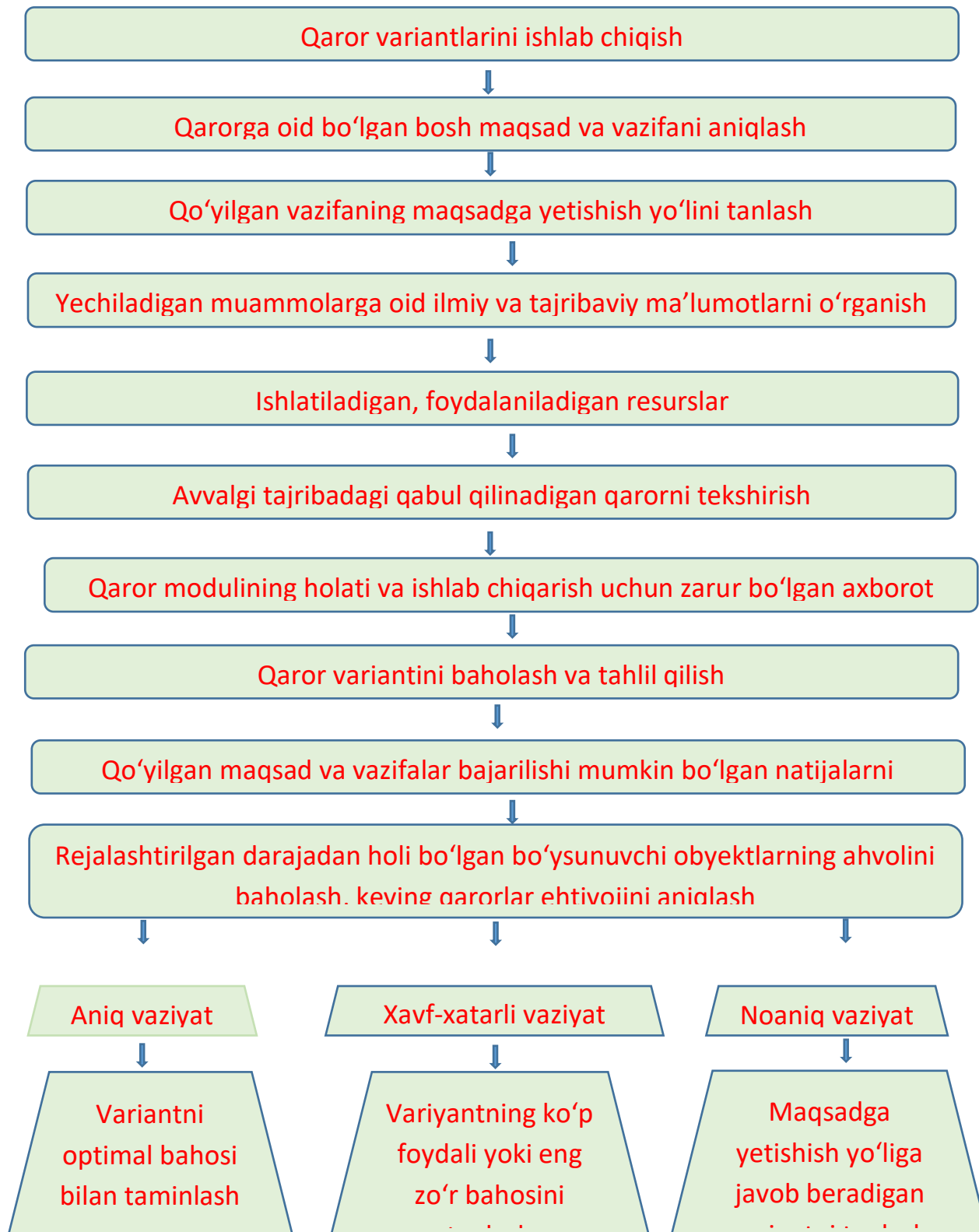
Bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish sharoitida bu qarorlar korxonaning faoliyatidagi yangicha yondashuvlar, keskin burilishlarni silliq o'tishini ta'minlaydi. Strategik qarorlar korxonada, hudud, soha darajasida qarorlar jamiyatdagi yangi manbalar hisobiga butun iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muammolarni yechishga yordam beradi.

Operativ qarorlar - bu mohiyati bo'yicha xo'jalik boshqaruv qarorlaridir. Ular boshqariladigan obyektning uzluksiz ishlash jarayonini qo'llab-quvvatlashi uchun joriy shaxsiy muammolar bo'yicha qabul qilinadi. Ya'ni, uning murakkab mexanizmini struktura va o'zaro aloqalarni o'zgartirmasdan ushlab turishdir. Bu qarorlarni rahbar maxsus tayyorgarliksiz yetarlicha tez qabul qiladi. Bunday qarorlarga xodimlarni ishga olish va bo'shatish, ularning ish haqlarini o'zgarishi, korxonani qishga tayyorlash haqidagi va shu kabi hujjatlarni kiritish mumkin. Harakat doirasi bo'yicha boshqaruv



qarorlarini iqtisodiy, tashkiliy, ijtimoiy, texnik va texnologik qarorlarga bo'lish mumkin.

Boshqaruv qarorlarini ishlab chiqish, qabul qilish va amalga oshirish sxemasi





Boshqaruv qarorlari boshqaruv darajasi bo'yicha ham quyidagi bosqichga bo'linadi: usta, uchastka boshlig'i, sex boshlig'i, ishlab chiqarish boshlig'i, korxon va birlashva rahbari, vazir. Qarorlar ta'sir qilish yo'nalishi bo'ytcha tashqi va ichki bo'ladi, Tashqi qarorlar boshqa darajaga qaratiladi, ichki qarorlar esa alohida bo'limlarga qaratiladi, ichki qarorlar esa alohida bo'limlar yoki korxonani qamrab oladi. Boshqaruv qarorlari funksional mazmuni bo'yicha iqtisodiy, tashkiliy, koordinatsion, rag'batlantiruvchi, boshqaruvchi va nazorat qarorlarga bo'linadi.

Qayta ishlashni tashkillashtirish bo'yicha shaxsiy, hamkasbiy va malakaviylarga bo'linadi. Shaxsiy qarorlar rahbaming jamoadagi kelishuvsiz va muhokamasiz yoki alohida shaxslar tomonidan ishlab chiqariladi. Ko'pincha bular korxon tараqqiyoti yo'lidagi prinsipial muammolarga daxli bo'lmagan operativ qarorlardir. Hamkasb qarorlari asosan moddiy tayyorgarlik talab qiladigan, bir guruh mutaxassislar va rahbarlar tomonidan ishlab chiqariladigan va qabul qilinadigan qarorlardir. Ular har tomonlama mazmunga egadirlar. Jamoa qarorlari mansab yoki xodimlardan qat'iy nazar bo'g'un ishtirokchilar tomonidan umumiy majlisda ishlab chiqariladi. Bunday qarorlar ishlab chiqarishning baholi savollarini ko'rib chiqishda qabul qilinadi.

Mehnat turi bo'yicha qarorlar standart va nostandart qarorlarga bo'linadi. Standart, ba'zan dasturiy qarorlar - bu qarorlaming o'zini ishlab chiqish va uni qabul qilish jarayonidagi qarorlardir. Dasturlash va uni qabul qilish jarayonidagi qarorlardir. Dasturlash mumkin bo'lgan qarorlar orasida shunday standart bosqichga yetdiki, ulami matematik model shaklida tasvirlash mumkin. Ya'ni EHMning texnik ishiga ahamiyatli qismni kiritish imkoniyati tug'iladi. Nostandart qarorlar - bu eng murakkab, asosiy qarorlar. Jam qilinadigan muammoga ijodiy yondashish uchun kengligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ijodiy qarorlar har doim jadallik va yangilikda namoyon bo'ladi. Biroq nostandartlikning xarakterini diqqat bilan tahlil qilish zarur. Chuqur, keng tahlilda bu holiarni unchalik va yangi emasligini ko'rish mumkin, agarda uni bir qator alohida muammolarga bo'lib chiqsa. Shu tariqa boshqaruv qarorlari inson faoliyatining har qanday doirasida tashkiliy boshlanishi bo'lib hisoblanadi. Uning asosida qonunlar tasdiqlanadi, yu, material-texnik, moliyaviy va mehnat resurslari ishlatishni rejalashtirish, ijrochilar va rahbarlar ma'sliyatini oshiriladi va maqsadga etishish yo'lida ulaming o'zi belgilanadi.

Bozor munosabatlari mezonida boshqaruv qarori menejmentning bosh omili hisoblanadi, qaysiki unda korxon, tarmoq taraqqiyotining butun iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muammolari kesishadigan bir joyda to'planadi. Boshqaruv qarorlarining samarasiga bir qator omillar ta'sir ko'rsatadi:

- rahbariyatning yoki guruhning shaxsiy sifatлари;
- qarorni ishlab chiqishdagi sharoitning axborot ta'minoti;
- tashkiliy xarakter omillari (qarorni ishlab chiqishda mutaxassislarni taklif qilish, usullar tizimi va qabul qilingan qarorni bajaruvchilarga yetkazish shakli, nazorat tizimi va h.k.);
- texnik omillar (EHM texnik vositalaridan foydalanish va h.k.);



- qarorni ishlab chiqish, qabul qilish va amalga oshirishdagi vaqtinchalik omillar. Bundan kelib chiqqan holda boshqaruv qarorlariga asosiy talablar quyidagilardir:

1. Qabul qilinadigan qaroming demokratligi.
2. Ilmiy asoslash.
3. Aniq yo‘nalganlik.
4. Aniq yo‘naltirilganlik.
5. Vaqt bo‘yicha qisqalik va konkretlik.
6. Qarorni bajarish operativligi.

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SPORTCHILARNING CHIDAMKORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO‘L-YO‘RIQLARI

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Annotatsiya: Har bir sport turida chidamlilik jihati katta ahamiyat kasb etadi hamda ushbu jismoniy sifatni rivojlantirishga alohida e’tibor qaratish lozimligini taqozo etadi. Maqolada chidamlilik talab qilinadigan mashqlarni bajarishda insonning funksional imkoniyatlari, lozim bo‘lgan harakat malakalari va texnikasini egallash yuzasidan tadqiqot olib borilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: chidamlilik, jismoniy madaniyat, sport, sportchilar toifasi, chidamlilikni oshirish usullari, yuklama, tezlik.

Chidamlilik –bu insonning biron harakat faoliyatini uzoq vaqt davomida uni samarasini pasaytirmasdan bajarish qobiliyati. Sport amaliyotida chidamlilik sifatini rivojlantirish uchun har xil usullarni qator olimlar tavsiya etganlar. Jumladan, bir tekis, takroriy, intervalli, o‘zgaruvchan, aylanma, musobaqa usullari.

Chidamlilik talab qilinadigan mashqlarni bajarishda insonning funksional imkoniyatlari, bir tomondan, lozim bo‘lgan harakat malakalari va texnikani egallanganligi darajasiga bogliq bo‘lsa, boshqa tomondan, organizmning aerob va anaerob (kislorodli, kislorodsiz) imkoniyatlariga bogliq. Nafas imoniyatlarining xususiyligi nisbatan yuqori emas, ular harakatni tashqi formasiga ham aytarli bogliq bo‘lmaydi. Shuning uchun yugurish mashqi yordamida o‘zini aerob imkoniyat-larining darajasini oshirgan shugullanuvchi boshqa harakat-larni, masalan, eshkak eshish, yurish, velosipedda yurish mashq-larni bajarishda ham o‘zining chidamliligidan ijobiy naf oladi. Misol, yurish va yugurishdagi harakatlarning koordina-siyaviy tuzulishi va tezlik, kuch xarakteristikasi ko‘p hollarda turlicha. Trenirovka orqali yugurishda erishilgan tezlikni yaxshilanganligi yurushni maksimal tezligiga ijobiy yoki sal-biy ta’sir ko‘rsata olmaydi. Ya’ni “ko‘chish” yo‘q. Yugurish tezligi yurish tezligini o‘zgarishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatmagan. Lekin uzun masofadagi shugullanganlik bir vaqtni o‘zida yurish bilan yugurishda biri-biriga «ko‘chishi» mumkinligi ilmiy-amaliy isbotlangan (V.M.Zatsiorskiy va boshqalar). Demak, koordina-siyaviy biri-biriga yaqin bo‘lgan harakatlarni bajarishda sportchi organizmining vegetativ sistemasini funksional imkoniyatini e’tiborga olsak umumlashtirilgan holat, shartli aytilganda, “vegetativ” shugulanganlik chidamlilikning “ko‘chi-shi” (o‘tish)ga qulay imkoniyat ochiladi. Lekin



har bir holatda ko'chish ro'y bermasligi organizmning energiyasi imkoniyat-lariga, harakatlarning barcha sifat xususiyatlariga talab qo'y-may, harakat malakalarining o'zaro muvofiqlashuvi xarakteriga ham bogliq bo'ladi.

Umumiy va maxsus chidamlilikning aniq vazifalarini hal qilish ogir, ko'ngilga tegadigan darajadagi bir xil va eng katta hajmdagi ogir ishni bajarishni taqazo qiladi. Charchash toliqishga aylana boshlanganda ham mashqni to'xtatmaslik talab qilinadi. Bu esa ruhiy tayyorgarlikning namoyon bo'lishi uchun yuqori darajada katta talabni qo'yadi.

Chidamlilikni rivojlantirish mehnatsevarlikni, katta nagruzkalarga, shuningdek, nihoyatda horginlik hissiga bardosh berishga tayyor turishni tarbiyalash bilan olib boriladi. Sportchilar mashgulotda ozmi-ko'pmi charchoqni his qilsalar-gina, ularda chidamlilik ortib boradi. Bu esa tashqi tomondan chidamlilikning ortib borishida namoyon bo'ladi. Moslashuv o'zgarishlarning miqdori va qay maqsadga qaratilganligi, tre-nirovka nagruzkalari natijasida organizmdagi javob reaksiya-si xarakteri darajasi bilan belgilanadi.

Chidamlilikni tarbiyalashda yuklamini kriteriyasi va komponentlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chidamlilik mashgu-lotlar davomida sportchini bir oz bo'lsada charchashni his qilishi orqali rivojlanishiga e'tibor bersak yuklamadan so'ng tiklanish juda oz vaqt ichida sodir bo'lsa chidamlilikni rivojlanmasligi ma'lum bo'ladi. Ish hajmi katta bo'lib charchoq his qilish bilan bajarilsa organizm yuklamaga moslasha boshlaydi va qator mashgulotlardan so'ng chidamlilikni ortib borayotganligi ko'zga tashlanadi. Moslashuv organizmdagi o'zga-rishlar darajasi, yuklamaga javob reaksiyasi xarakteri, uni ko'lami yo'nalishi orqali sodir bo'ladi. Har xil tipdagi nagruzkada charchoq bir xil bo'lmaydi.

Bir tekis usulda o'quvchilarning individual jismoniy tayyorgarligini hisobga olgan holda yuklama berish va uni vaqt bo'yicha oson dazirofka qilish imkoniyati mavjud. Ushbu usulda mashqlar bitta sur'atda bajariladi va umumiy chidamlilikni rivojlantirishga ko'maklashadi.

Takroriy usul, yuklamani yetarlicha dam olish intervallari paytida, takrorlashlar soni bilan boshqarishga imkon beradi. Intervalli usul mashqni bajarish va tiklanish vaqtini aniq reglamentlaydi.

O'zgaruvchan usulesamashqlarni o'zgaruvchan sur'atda, yuklamaning kattaligiga bog'liq holda, dam olish intervallari 1-1,5 dan to 3-4 minutga qadar, trenirovka qilganlikka bog'liq holda, 140-180 zarba/min kattalikdagi chidamlilik bilan bajarishni nazarda tutadi.



Aylama usul, umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarlik (UJT), maxsus jismoniy tayyorgarlikning (MJT) har xil vositalarini va ularning kombinatsiyalarini xilma-xil qo'llash imkonini beradi.

Musobaqa usuli, tanlangan sport turi uchun xos bo'lganetakchi jismoniy sifatlarni raqib bilan keskin konfliktli faoliyatda takomillashtirishni samarali.

Chidamlilikni o'stirishga qaratilgan jismoniy yuklamalarga o'rtachajismoniy rivojlanish darajasiga ega bo'lgan bolalar va o'smirlar tezroqmoslashadilar. Jismoniy rivojlanish darajasi yuqori bo'lgan maktabo'quvchilarida tezlik va tezkorlik –kuch mashqlarini bajarish chog'idagiishchanlik ularning jismoniy rivojlanish darajasi o'rtacha yoki past bo'lgan tengdoshlaridagiga nisbatan yuqoriroq bo'ladi.

Kuchli mashg'ulotlar - bu sportchining rejimining nafaqat kuchayish, balki mushaklarning chidamliligini oshirish va shikastlanish xavfini kamaytirish uchun har qanday sportchi rejimning muhim tarkibiy qismi. Mamlakatimizda samarali mashg'ulotlarni samarali tashkil etish:

Murakkab harakatlar: bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta mushak guruhlarini yo'naltiradigan murakkab mashqlarga e'tibor qarating. Squats, Deadliftlar, o'pka, dastgoh bosqichi, tortish va qatorlar juda yaxshi tanlovdir. Ushbu harakatlar birdaniga bir nechta mushaklarni jalb qiladi, funktsional kuch va chidamlilikni targ'ib qiladi.

Chidamlilik namoyon qilishda nafas muhim ahamiyatga egaligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Shunga ko'ra tinch, bir xil maromdagi ishlarda asosan burun orqali chuqur nafas olish bilan mashq, ish bajarish to'g'riligi amaliyotda isbotlangan. Ma'lumki nafas, ko'krak, qorin, (bryushnoy press) va aralash muskullar – diafragma aralashuvi orqali olinadi. Kuchli zo'riqish bilan bajariladigan faoliyatda maksimal darajada o'pka ventilyatsiyasini yo'lga qo'yish uchun (N.G. Ozolin, V.V. Mixaylov) ogiz orqali chuqur nafas tavsiya qilinadi. Asosiy e'tibor nafas chiqarishga qaratilishi, chunki o'pkadagi kislorodi kam bo'lgan havo yangi havo bilan aralashib ketmasligi keskin va chuqur nafas chiqarish tavsiya qilinadi

Progressiv haddan tashqari yuklash: vaqt o'tishi bilan mushaklaringizga qarshi chiqish va o'sishni rag'batlantirish uchun vaqt o'tishi bilan vaznni, vakillarni yoki kuchingizni mashqlaringizni oshiring. Progressiv haddan tashqari yukning ushbu tamoyili mustahkam va chidamlilik uchun zarurdir.

Davrlash: o'quv maqsadlari va tanlov jadvaliga asoslangan oliy hajm, intensivlik va o'ziga xoslik fazlari va o'ziga xoslik fazlarini o'z ichiga olgan davriy kuch o'quv dasturini amalga oshirish. Davrlash ish faoliyatini optimallashtirish va pasayishni oldini olishga yordam beradi.



Qayta tiklanish strategiyalari: mushaklarni tiklashni kuchaytirish, og'riqni kamaytirish, og'riqni kamaytirish va moslashuvchanlik va harakatlanishni yaxshilash kabi tiklanish strategiyasini o'z ichiga oladi.

Ushbu ko'rsatmalarga amal qilish va kuchlarni o'qitish bilan integratsiyalashgan holda siz mushaklarning chidamliligini yaxshilash, shikastlanish xavfini kamaytirish va atletika o'yinlarini kuchaytirishingiz mumkin.

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INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation. This article discusses the role of information technology in stimulating development, its impact on industrial development, the formation of knowledge and information, as well as the importance of technology in the development of a modern economy.

Introduction. Currently, knowledge and skills are the main mechanism for the development of the region's economy; it is based on the use of new information technologies and knowledge as the main resource. While in a traditional economy the main resources are land, labor and, of course, start-up capital, currently in the economy, knowledge and innovative technologies are the most important prerequisites for stimulating economic growth. Knowledge and capabilities enable companies to create new products and services, develop and improve production processes, improve the quality of products and services, reduce costs and improve management.

Main part. Knowledge also helps companies find new markets and compete in those markets. Specialized personnel with knowledge and skills in the field of information technology easily find work, receive higher salaries, and have more opportunities for professional and personal growth. [1] Economic knowledge is divided into the following types:

1. Technological knowledge is innovative knowledge used in the production of goods and services.
2. Marketing knowledge is what helps companies develop products and marketing strategies.
3. Computer knowledge involves developing knowledge of software and information technology.



4. Analytical knowledge is knowledge that helps companies make decisions based on data.

Today's economy is based on high technology, innovation and digitalization. The economy of today is characterized by the following characteristics: the growth of innovative activity, the development of the digital economy, the development of small and medium-sized businesses, expansion, the development of exports of high-tech products, and the development of infrastructure. In general, today's economy is based on innovation, high technology and digitalization. to create a competitive economy.

The new economy of the world differs from the traditional economy in the role of information technology. increasing production and management efficiency, as well as innovation, and is characterized by an accelerated pace of development. Information and knowledge are key factors in economic development, and they are the new creation and development of products and services, as well as the efficiency of enterprises and are the basis for increasing competitiveness. Such as IT, finance, marketing and media, the success of many industries is inextricably linked to information and knowledge. For example, IT programming hardware and system developers are aware of the latest technological trends and have in-depth knowledge of the field. In economics, information is what is used to make decisions in business and finance, a data system. It can be obtained from various sources, including financial reports, customer reviews, and market data can be obtained through analyses. There are several data types:

1. Financial information is information related to the financial activities of a company. It helps entrepreneurs in assessing the financial condition of the company and its further development in decision making.

2. Market data is a set of data about the market in which a company operates. competitors, prices of goods and services, supply and demand in the market, analysis of the market environment and how the market works and what opportunities there are for business development contains other information that will help you understand.

3. Marketing information is information that helps a company develop marketing strategies, products and it is a package of data about consumers and the market that helps them promote their services.

4. Production data is data related to the company's production processes; data includes production technologies, product quality, product costs, includes delivery times and other information.

Information can influence many aspects, such as: And decision making - information helps make more informed decisions on economic issues. For example, how companies produce products based on market data and how they use it to set prices.



Production - Information about production processes, raw materials and technologies helps improve the quality and efficiency of production. A competition helps companies develop more effective marketing and sales strategies to improve the quality of products and services. And consumption - information about goods and services, a more informative purchase for consumers helps in choice and allows them to choose products with better quality and price. In general, information is the main resource of the economy, which determines the efficiency of a market economy. helps increase. To summarize, it can be said that hard information is a new business in the current knowledge-based economy, modeling, developing new technologies, management and decision making are becoming a valuable resource used to improve their processes.

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LEXICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDIA LANGUAGE ON THE MATERIAL OF ENGLISH MEDIA PRESS

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Annotation: Today mass information delivery, influencing people, and sharing news through the media are becoming widespread. In English content also, the electronic press has different stylistic features, this article presents the main purpose of the media language, its lexical-stylistic features in the English press and their examples.

Keywords: journalism, media languages, colloquial language, Journalistic resources, Discourse Markers.

Serving a large audience in a digital format that is convenient for modern society is the goal of media discourse. It should be kept in mind that the media continues to be the main means of communication between various parties and a large number of people because of the political, social, economic, and other information that is broadcasted. It is also important to pay attention to how these news stories are presented in the media because this affects how society perceives news and events, which is influenced by public opinion, prevailing ideologies, established stereotypes, accepted morality, gender perception, and other factors¹. But media discourse, a dynamic contemporary phenomena, has the capacity to shape society's subjective viewpoint and have strong pragmatic and evaluative influence. The regulated situation, which media discourse expresses through language form and related genres, is, in turn, one of the significant components of the linguistic phenomena previously discussed ².

Semantically speaking, "mass media" refers to a communicative and cognitive phenomenon of the linguistic sphere that is necessary for society to have because it facilitates the process of accumulating, analyzing, and forming public opinion, or societal viewpoints³.

¹ Pohorila, A. I. (2022). The functioning of euphemisms in the english media discourse. Transcarpathian Philological Studies, 21(2), 100-103. <https://doi.org/10.32782/tps2663-4880/2022.21.2.20>

² Horbatko, A. O. (2021). Approaches to the definition of media discourse in modern English-language mass media. V.V. German, Current issues of philology and methodology (36-42). Sumy: Publishing and Printing Enterprise "Printing Factory" LLC. <https://acortar.link/dq7TOV>

³ Pecheranskyi, I., & Vaskul, K. (2018). Modern media discourse and the role of journalistic investigation in it. Bulletin of the Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts, 2, 22-29. <https://doi.org/10.31866/2617->



It is noteworthy that, while media discourse is a linguistic phenomenon of media space that seeks to exchange crucial information for society, it is also a cognitive and pragmatic environment that broadcasts specific meanings to its audience, as noted by Miroshnychenko in his own study⁴.

In her research, Horbatko examined linguistic theory's views on media discourse aspects. The researcher says that media discourse, which is most relevant in the 21st century, is becoming increasingly significant in the life of modern society, which is due to the fast expansion of the media and virtual information platforms. The fact that media discourse is interpreted as "media language," "mass media language," "mass media discourse," and "media discourse" should be recognized as evidence that this phenomena is widespread and essential to modern society⁵.

Conversely, Kozak highlights that because discourse is multidisciplinary, there is a lack of consistent interpretation and categorization in the study of advertising media discourse. Nonetheless, the researcher emphasises on discourse's multifunctionality and complexity as a multifaceted phenomena⁶.

Krasivskyi makes the following claims in his analysis of the modern terminology used in English mass media discourse: modern media discourse expresses a high degree of terminological unit compression, is involved in the advancement and actualization of the most recent verbal terminological tools, and uses modern conceptual apparatus. Furthermore, O. M. Krasivskyi highlights that even the English media word is a unique type of production of meaning-making terms in speech actualization, immediately incorporated into contemporary media discourse⁷.

In his examination of the linguistic and pragmatic aspects of reality in English media discourse, Kopyi makes the case that while the specificity of translating foreign texts completely replaces the meaning of the original texts, it becomes impossible for certain elements, grammatical structures, and stylistic features of the original texts to not match. As a result, Kopyi claims that when translating across languages, the phrases

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⁴ Miroshnychenko, I. G. (2020). Concise text in the mass media discourse of the Ukrainian-speaking segment of the Internet network. Scientific notes of the National University "Ostroh Academy": series "Philology", 5(73), 46-49.

⁵ Horbatko, A. O. (2021). Approaches to the definition of media discourse in modern English-language mass media. V.V. German, Current issues of philology and methodology (36-42). Sumy: Publishing and Printing Enterprise "Printing Factory" LLC. <https://acortar.link/dq7TOV>

⁶ Kozak, O. V. (2021). Ukrainian-language advertising media discourse (linguopragmatic aspect). Vasyl Stus Donetsk National University, Vinnytsia.

⁷ Krasivskyi, O. M. (2021). Terminology of English mass media discourse: theoretical and methodological foundations. Scholarly notes, 32(6), 133-137.

<https://doi.org/10.32838/2710-4656/2021.6-1/24>



"adequacy" and "equivalence" must be used. Additionally, because English media discourse has important characteristics, translating it might be challenging⁸. But it's also critical to keep in mind what Hron says: media vocabulary not only influences the language used in the media but also actively participates in the communication and information-dissemination process⁹.

The vocabulary used in media discourse piqued the interest of linguists worldwide in the middle of the previous century. It should be highlighted, nonetheless, that the most often used typology of media discourse is based on the different kinds of channels used to transmit information, which includes press, television, radio, and internet discourse¹⁰. The contemporary scientific perspective on discourse holds that it is a multifaceted phenomena that connects all parties involved in communication, the contexts in which it occurs, and the text that is ultimately shown to media consumers. Said another way, the phenomenon of discourse is the direct, embodied structural and semantic qualities described in an abstract, unchanging manner in the text of media articles¹¹.

Researchers Chumak (2022), Bondarenko (2020), Babelyuk and Didukh (2020), Marina (2021), and Chumak (2022) examined newly generated lexical units in light of the current events and the growing impact of coronavirus infection on the global media community. It is also important to recognise that, in the context of contemporary English-language media discourse, a new area of linguistic covidology has emerged, according to Marina, which focuses on the sequential accumulation of verbal and non-verbal semiotic modalities¹². Chumak observes how the pandemic affected the language element of social life in 2020–2021 in his research of lexical covidic neologisms. The researcher claims that the produced lexical units comprise lexical

⁸ Kopyi, T. I. (2021). Linguistic-pragmatic features of the study of realities in the English-language media discourse and methods of their reproduction in the Ukrainian language. Kyiv National Linguistic University, Kyiv. Restored from <https://acortar.link/tmhDf1>

⁹ Hron, Y. G. (2021). Telescopy as a model of word formation of modern media discourse (on the example of neologisms to indicate the phenomena of COVID-19). *Scientific Bulletin of the International Humanitarian University*, 48(1), 51-54.

<https://doi.org/10.32841/2409-1154.2021.48-1.12>

¹⁰ Dovbnya, O. Yu. (06, 2022). Business media discourse as an object of linguistic research. K.V. Gromovenko, Black sea scientific studios. International Humanities University, Odesa. http://www.sci-notes.mgu.od.ua/archive/v36_1/2022_Chorn_omorski.pdf#page=178

¹¹ Prima, V.V., (2022). Discourse: Scientific Views of Definition and Subject. *Philological Studies*, 22(2), 98-103. <https://doi.org/10.32782/tps2663-4880/2022.22.2.18>

¹² Marina, O. S. (11, 2021). Multimodal construction of COVID-19 in English-language media and poetic discourses. O.L. Oliynyk, O.I. Samoilenko, N.V. Petlyuchenko, S.I. Potapenko, Odesa dialogues of cultures: creativity, man, language & rhetoric of media discourse (107-110). Odesa National music academy named after A.V. Nezhdanova, Odesa. <https://acortar.link/jX4h10>



units of time and realities of life, such as "quarantine," "epidemic/pandemic," and "coronavirus," which started to operate in accordance with the pattern of the structural component in a number of related lexical units¹³. The tendencies in the English language's word-formation system under the effect of lingual and extralingual elements were found in Babelyuk and Didukh's study¹⁴. According to the study, the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) has over a thousand freshly coined terms and phrases registered for the COVID-19 phenomenon classification.

For her part, Bondarenko concentrated on using morphological neologisms to enhance the vocabulary makeup of the pandemic-era contemporary language. The researcher thinks that word construction and telescoping had a crucial role in the creation of most neologisms. Neologisms: according to Bondarenko, telescopisms form the quickest, which is why they make up the majority of professional subreferences and everyday language¹⁵.

Kushnirov addresses the topic of subjective, inaccurate, or misrepresented information being distorted in media spaces in his own study. The author makes the point that there is a significant chance of information distortion when accessing English original sources, thus it is crucial to examine precisely verified sources and exercise caution when interpreting descriptions of foreign origin that are made in media discourse¹⁶.

It is significant to observe that the phenomena of media discourse is currently developing at a very quick speed around the world. Digital technology and gadgets have become an indispensable component of modern civilization. The media discourse business is driven by the usage of hashtags, hyperlinks, and compressed texts to identify the subjects and interests of members of social networks through eye-catching terms. The key components that masters of the media business employ to generate pragmatic

¹³ Chumak, L. M. (2022). Lexical innovations of covid-19 period: structural and linguopragmatic aspects. *Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University Journal. Philological Sciences*, 1(96), 165-174. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.35433/philology.1\(96\).2022.165-174](https://doi.org/10.35433/philology.1(96).2022.165-174)

¹⁴ Babelyuk, O. A., & Didukh L. I. (2020). Ways of covid-19 neologisms word-formation in english epidemiological discourse. *Scientific journal of the Lviv State University of Life Safety "Philological Periodical of Lviv"*, 7, 5-12. <https://doi.org/10.32447/2663-340X-2020-7.1>

¹⁵ Bondarenko, O. M. (2020). An analysis of morphological neologisms of the English language created in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. *Collection of scientific works "New Philology"*, 80, 79-83. <http://eir.zntu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/6817>

¹⁶ Kushnirov, M. O. (2021). Linguistic means of information distortion in English-language media discourse: a method of detection. *Scholarly notes*, 32(4), 168-172. <https://doi.org/10.32838/2710-4656/2021.4-1/29>



appeal and bring lexical innovations into the media space are hypertextuality, disjointedness, multimodality, and interactivity¹⁷.

It's crucial to keep in mind, though, that the development of new words inside a nation is not problematic since word formation follows the laws of that language, making the structure and meaning of newly generated words obvious. The issue is in the way foreign terms are borrowed and used in other languages, necessitating their translation and explanation—a task that discourse may assist with¹⁸. Thus, it's crucial to keep in mind that while discourse can only be national—that is, spoken in English, German, British, or Ukrainian—it may also take on other forms (Table 1)¹⁹.

№	Types of discourses	Examples
1	socio-specific discourses	holiday, leisure discourse, advertising, pre-election
2	discourses of professional strata	sports, pedagogical, medical, economic, diplomatic
3	discourses of everyday communication	youth, love, family, children's
4	discourses of subcultural and corporate strata	criminal, bank, sacral, revolutionary, terrorist, religious, heroic, partisan, esoteric
5	discourses of virtual communication	fairy-tale, forum, computer, chat-discourse

Language science has a wide range of discursive orientations in the twenty-first century, including many forms of public communication. The discourse of mass communication, or mass media, or more accurately, mass-media discourse, is a remarkable illustration of this type of communication. It is distinguished by the actualization and engagement of contemporary linguistic terminological instruments and conceptual equipment²⁰.

Taking note of the abundance of word-formation models found in the English language that result in new words, such as telescoping, conversion, affixation, and

¹⁷ Miroshnychenko, I. G. (2020). Concise text in the mass media discourse of the Ukrainian-speaking segment of the Internet network. Scientific notes of the National University "Ostroh Academy": series "Philology", 5(73), 46-49. [https://doi.org/10.25264/2519-2558-2019-5\(73\)-46-49](https://doi.org/10.25264/2519-2558-2019-5(73)-46-49)

¹⁸ Kopyi, T. I. (2021). Linguistic-pragmatic features of the study of realities in the English-language media discourse and methods of their reproduction in the Ukrainian language. Kyiv National Linguistic University, Kyiv. Restored from <https://acortar.link/tmhDf1>

¹⁹ Kozak, O. V. (2021). Ukrainian-language advertising media discourse (linguopragmatic aspect). Vasyl Stus Donetsk National University, Vinnytsia

²⁰ Krasivskyi, O. M. (2021). Terminology of English mass media discourse: theoretical and methodological foundations. Scholarly notes, 32(6), 133-137



abbreviation, let us consider how newly formed conceptions and phenomena reflect aspects of human life²¹.

The Covid-19 epidemic has also influenced word-formation trends in light of contemporary occurrences. Application domains for lexical innovations that reflect contemporary English media discourse organisation techniques that embody understandable interpretations of significant material and call attention to significant issues. As a result, the material received far more attention than normal from the newly-formed positions used to describe new phenomena, represented by a new lexeme, with the assistance of a commentary, describing, and comparison. As an illustration, consider the term "crowned" infants, which was used to describe newborns during the Covid-19 epidemic²².

The way the linguistic community responds to the most recent sociological elements is greatly influenced by one of the productive forms of lexical compression, abbreviation, which is used in media discourse because of the fast-paced and constantly-evolving nature of modern life as well as the rising flow of information. Translations of foreign media texts—especially English ones—that are shortened to cater to certain readerships may provide a challenge when it comes to future acronym interpretation. It should be mentioned that acronyms are often used in English media, and most of them are understandable to readers given the provided context. Regarding this issue, acronyms that lack translations into other languages have to have a thorough definition provided. As an illustration, consider the homonymy of English abbreviations (Table 2)²³.

²¹ Hron, Y. G. (2021). Telescopy as a model of word formation of modern media discourse (on the example of neologisms to indicate the phenomena of COVID-19). *Scientific Bulletin of the International Humanitarian University*, 48(1), 51-54.

²² Chumak, L. M. (2022). Lexical innovations of covid-19 period: structural and linguopragmatic aspects. *Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University Journal. Philological Sciences*, 1(96), 165-174. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.35433/philology.1\(96\).202.165-174](https://doi.org/10.35433/philology.1(96).202.165-174)

²³ Ivanytska, N. (06, 2022). Strategies for translating abbreviations of English-language media discourse. K.I. Mizin, *Crosscultural communication and translation studies: common issues and development prospects*. Hryhorii Skovoroda University in Pereiaslav, Pereiaslav. <https://acortar.link/s8HJwr>



Abbreviations	Abbreviations	inf	AD	AC	ACP	BA
Examples of the meaning of abbreviations/ their translation	Examples of the meaning of abbreviations/ their translation	infant – child	attention device – signaling device	aerodrome control – driving in the control zone	acceptable message – notice of acceptance	beam approach – application for a position at the lighthouse
		information – info	avalanche diode – avalanche diode	air carrier – air carrier	aerodrome control point – air traffic control center	blind approach – application for a position by means of a device
				absolute ceiling – absolute ceiling		breaking action – breaking triggering

Two developmental pathways, which correlate to the generalization and abstraction of the produced words' characteristics, are followed in the alteration of the semantics of the newly formed lexical forms. But it's crucial to keep in mind that word changes in English-language media discourse enhance not only the general lexical base but also the traits of specific phenomena and stereotypes, which have taken on particular significance in English-and other-language media discourse.

When verbalised information is transmitted, the primary causes of change and alteration are subjectivity, lack of verification, or misrepresentation. These aspects of information distortion in the media might be caused by objective or intensional factors. When lingual and extralingual means are intentionally employed in a way that aligns with the author's vision in order to accomplish the communication aim, the result is



often intentional alteration of the content, also known as subjective modification. Objective justifications may include the use of the so-called "spoiled telephone" media, where information is distorted when it is spread via subjective interpretation and is influenced by an individual's attitude towards the material²⁴.

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²⁴ Kushnirov, M. O. (2021). Linguistic means of information distortion in English-language media discourse: a method of detection. *Scholarly notes*, 32(4), 168-172. <https://doi.org/10.32838/2710-4656/2021.4-1/29>



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PAREMIOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING TURLARI (MAQOLLAR, SO‘Z BIRIKMALARI, MATALLAR, TEZ AYTISHLAR)

Qo‘chqarova Janar

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Maqol ikki ma'noga ega - to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va majoziy ma'noda. So'z, o'z navbatida, faqat bitta to'g'ridan- to'g'ri ma'noga ega, bu uning o'xshash nutq sharoitida va bir xil funktsiyalarda muvaffaqiyatli ishlatilishiga to'sqinlik qilmaydi. Til tizimidagi bu holat maqollarning filologiya ob'yekti bo'lib qolishiga va keng qo'llanilishiga to'sqinlik qilmaydi. Shunday qilib, maqollar, qanotli so'zlarni gradatsiya qilish turli jihatlar nuqtai nazaridan zarur bo'lib tuyuladi. Bir tomondan, bu barqaror kombinatsiyalarning alohida turlari, boshqa tomondan, ilmiy fanlarning birlashmasida joylashgan darajadagi nutq birliklari. Ushbu tizimdagi frazeologizmlar eng barqaror asosiy kategorik belgilar bilan tavsiflanadigan qiymat bo'ladi.

Maqol oddiy gap emas. U ma'lum bir mashhur nuqtai nazarni ifoda etadi. Unda hayotni baholash, odamlar ongidagi kuzatuvlar mavjud. Har bir so'zlar maqolga aylanmadi, balki ko'pgina odamlarning turmush tarzi va fikrlariga mos keladigan yagona so'z - bunday so'z asrlardan asrlarga o'tib, ming yillar davomida mavjud bo'lishi mumkin edi.

"Maqol" tushunchasini turli olimlar har xil yo'llar bilan belgilaydilar.

“Пословицы — это житейская мудрость, духовное богатство и культурное наследие народа, проверенное многовековым опытом. Как утверждал автор обширнейшего свода русских пословиц и поговорок,” известный языковед и писатель В. И. Даль, «пословица... не сочиняется, а рождается сама» (Даль, 2000).

Rus maqollari - "xalq ijodiyoti durdonalari, xalq tajribasi, ularning azaliy donoligi va milliy urf-odatlarini aks ettiradi. Aynan maqollar og'zaki ijodning hayotiyliigi va uzoq umr ko'rishini aniq ko'rsatib beradi, uni na kitob madaniyati, na televidenie va na Internet o'rnini bosmagan "(Mokienko 2010: 7).

Даль, 1984. С. 18;В 16]. С точки зрения содержания «п о с л о в и ц а - к о р о т е н ь к а я п р и т ч а ; с а м а ж е о н а г о в о р и т , ч т о « г о л я я р е ч ь н е п о с л о в и ц а ». с у ж д е н и е , п р и г о в о р , п о у ч е н и е (в ы д е л е н о н а м и . - П . Б .) . в ы с к а з а н н о е о б и н я к о м и п у щ е н н о е в о б о р о т , п о д ч е к а н о м н а р о д н о с т и » [Даль, 1984. С.13].

V.I. Dahl "maqol" atamasini aniq tushunib etish zarurligini bilar edi: "Ammo men maqol, so'z, so'z va h.k.larni nomlaganim sababli, hanuzgacha men o'sha boshi berk



ko'chaga keldim, tushuntirishsiz chiqolmayman. bu ismlar bilan nimani nazarda tutayapman yoki odamlar ularni qanday tushunishadi. "[Dahl,1984. S.13].U maqollardan " ritorikaning barcha bezaklari" misollarini topadi: metafora, allegoriya, giperbola, metonimiya, qarama-qarshi, "buzuqlik", kinoya - P.B.). Qolgan narsalar - Boshqa tomondan, noaniqlik, kamsitilish, shuningdek og'zaki folklor san'atining qo'shiq va ertak janrlariga xos bo'lgan "o'lchangan va katlanadigan ko'rinish" (Dahl, 1984, 18-bet; B 16], degan fikrlari ta'kidangan.

Maqol va matallarning asosiy qismida mehnat va inson munosabatlarining barcha jabhalari badiiy timsolni topdi: sevgi va do'stlik, adovat va nafrat, ilm-fanga, bilimga, tabiatga munosabat; ular insonning axloqiy va axloqiy fazilatlarini har tomonlama tavsiflaydi. Maqollar va maqollarda rus xalqining Vatanga bo'lgan muhabbati va uni bosqinchilardan himoya qilishga tayyorligi aks etgan: Uning erlari bir hovuchda shirin; Shu bilan birga, maqol repertuarida majburiy mehnatga javoban paydo bo'lgan so'zlar mavjud: Bo'yin bo'lar edi, lekin yoqa bor; Bu bo'ri emas - u o'rmonga qochib ketmaydi; Otlar ishdan o'ladi; Solihning mehnatidan tosh xonalar yasay olmaydi.

Ijtimoiy va moddiy tengsizlikni aks ettirgan maqol va matallar paydo bo'ldi (Bittasi bipod bilan, ettitasi qoshiq bilan; Boylar - xohlaganicha, kambag'allar esa - bulg'anganidek; Boylar kambag'allarni tushunmaydi), sudyalalar va mansabdor shaxslarga pora berish (Har bir xizmatchi issiq rulonni yaxshi ko'radi; Yer go'ngni, ot jo'xori va voivodni yaxshi ko'radi(variant: sudya) - olib keling), ruhoniylarning ochko'zligi (O'sha dastani, o'sha pichanni oching - barchasi bitta(hamma narsa kichik); Ruhoniy pul sotib olib, Xudoni aldaydi).

Maqol va matallarda xushomad, sycophancy, fanatizm va ikkiyuzlamachilik qoralanadi. (O'quvchida qarang: "Fanatizm. Mutaassiblik. ") Ular haqiqat, adolat g'alabasiga umid bildiradilar: Hamma narsa o'tadi, bitta haqiqat qoladi; Haqiqat o'zini tozalaydi; Haqiqat o'z ta'sirini oladi.

Hatto moddiy va ijtimoiy tengsizlik sharoitida ham mehnatkashlar yuksak sharaf tuyg'usini tark etishmadi: Maqsad, lekin o'g'ri emas; Bir tiyin ham emas, lekin shuhrat yaxshi; Kambag'al, lekin halol.

“Между тем непосредственное противопоставление фразеологических единиц паремиям малопродуктивно, поскольку пословицы и поговорки по-разному соотносятся с фразеологизмами в силу ряда структурных и семантических особенностей. По-мимо того, в современной лингвистике существует проблема разграничения паремий и собственно афоризмов” [Е.Н. Верещагин, В.Г. Костомаров].



Bu tabiiy ravishda ma'lum bir madaniyatning tashuvchisi bo'lib chiqadigan har qanday ma'lum bir til va uning ma'ruzachilarining jamiyati uchun amal qiladi. "Og'zaki aloqa vositalari va ijtimoiy ongning dialektik birligi yoki aniqroq aytganda ... til va milliy madaniyatning birligi" [Vereshchagin E.M., Kostomarov VG], tafsilotlarini qayta tiklash uchun noyob imkoniyatga olib keladi. Til ma'lumotlari etnosidan tarixiy o'tmish. Semantikaning va shaklning murakkabligi, lingvistik doiraga va nutq hodisalari sohasiga bir vaqtning o'zida tortishish uzoq vaqt davomida tilshunoslarning tadqiqotlari diqqat markazida paremiya qoldirdi. Ko'pincha, maqollar va matallar mini-matnlar, xalq amaliy san'ati asarlari deb nomlangan. Folkloristik an'anada bu paremiyalarni folklorning kichik janrlaridan biri sifatida malakalashga olib keldi.

Paremiyalarga folkloristik, adabiy, to'g'ri lingvistik yondashuvlar bilan bir qatorda, 19-asrda. ikkinchisi paydo bo'ldi - lingvokulturologik. Maqollar va matallar tadqiqotchilar uchun V. Gumboldt bir paytlar xalq ruhi "ruhiy o'ziga xoslik" deb atagan xalq psixologiyasi va falsafasining barqaror iboralari sifatida ulardagi timsol jihatidan qiziqarli bo'lib chiqdi. Maqol va matallar fondini odamlar hayoti to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarning ombori, nafaqat kundalik hayotni, balki tarix, e'tiqod, urf-odat, marosimlarni aks ettiruvchi ko'zgu turi sifatida o'rganish tendentsiyasi deb ta'kidladi.

Shu bilan birga, paremiyalar "xalq tajribali donoligi to'plami" ni (Dahl 1984) o'z ichiga olganligini yodda tutgan holda, ushbu to'plamni o'z ichiga olgan ma'lumotlar nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilish yoki hech bo'lmaganda uning asosiy tarkibiy qismlarini aniqlash va ko'rib chiqish mantiqan to'g'ri keladi unda aks etgan asosiylari tushunchalar. Odamlarning manfaatlari va orzu-intilishlarini belgilaydigan qadriyatlar xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq logemalarning amalga oshirilishini batafsil o'rganmasdan turib, o'zi uchun xalq ongining tilda mujassamlanganligi haqida to'liq taassurot yaratish mumkin emas.

Yuqorida aytib o'tilganlarga asoslanib, tadqiqotchilar oldida turgan bir qator muhim masalalarni aniqlash mumkin: paremiya tushunchasini tushunish va ushbu atamaning ma'no jihatidan boshqalar bilan o'zaro bog'liqligini aniqlash (maqol, so'z, aforizm, ibora, frazeologik birlik); paremiyaning semiotik hodisa sifatida til va nutq belgilariga aloqadorligini ochib berish; rus etnik ongining ijtimoiy-madaniy aksiologik makonida eng muhimi, paremiyalar semantikasini tashkil etish asoslarini va til yordamida ifodalangan tushunchalar ro'yxatini aniqlash; paremiyalar tizimini shakllantirish uchun muhim bo'lgan ingliz va rus madaniyati uchun ahamiyatli bo'lgan mohiyat mohiyatining tushunchalari va madaniy tushunchalarni ajratib ko'rsatish; Maqol va matallar xalq madaniyatini o'rganish uchun almashtirib bo'lmaydigan materialdir. V. fon Gumboldt ta'kidlaganidek, har bir tilning o'ziga xosligi xalq hayotida aniq va tabiiy ravishda namoyon bo'ladi (Gumboldt, 1985, 380-bet).



Paremiya (yunon tilidan " *maqol*», « *masal*», « *maqol*") - bu *tarkibning yaxlitligi va didaktik mazmuni bilan ajralib turadigan barqaror frazeologik birlik*. Paremiya kabi tushunchalarni o'z ichiga oladi **maqollar** va **so'zlar**... Paremiya yaratilmaydi, lekin *ko'paytirildi*, ya'ni bu bir xil *nutq klişesi*. Aslida maqol va matallar *yaqin xususiyatlari bo'yicha iboralarni ushlash*, ammo, ikkinchisidan farqli o'laroq, ular *noma'lum*, ya'ni ular bitta muallifga tegishli emas.

Жуков утверждает, что «от фразеологизмов пословицы и поговорки отличаются в структурно-грамматическом отношении», поскольку они являются законченными предложениями [Жуков, 2000:9] (что абсолютно справедливо лишь по отношению к пословице, поскольку поговорка не всегда облекается в форму предложения [Тарланов, 1999:36]. В.П. Жуков также указывает на «смысловую и интонационную завершенность, синтаксическую членимость» и другие конструктивные признаки предложения, отличающие пословицу от фразеологизма. Не менее важно и то, что в основе пословицы лежат не понятия, как у фразеологизмов, а суждения [Жуков, 2000:9].

Paremiologiya - bu "frazeologiya yo'nalishi, tilshunoslikning paremiyalar (maqollar, maqol iboralari, antifiziologiyalar, so'zlar, velerizmlar, shiorlar, shiorlar, aforizmlar, maksimumlar, jumboqlar, alomatlar va boshqa barqaror iboralarni o'rganish va ularni tasniflashga urinishlarga yo'naltirilgan bo'limi). funktsiyasi - bu an'analarni yorqin og'zaki shakllantirish va jamiyatning doimiy hayotiy tajribasi) "Dunyo xalqlarining bosh vazirlari odatdagi vaziyatlarni etkazadilar, o'xshash mantiqiy mazmunga, ma'noga ega, faqat tasvirlar (tafsilotlar, voqeliklar) bilan ajralib turadilar. mantiqiy tarkib uzatiladigan yordam [Jukov 2000: 9-10].

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MODERN METHODS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

The usefulness and significance of contemporary approaches to teaching foreign languages are examined in this thesis. Traditional methods of education have been steadily supplanted in recent years by creative strategies that prioritize learner-centered curriculum, technology integration, and real-world language experiences. This study highlights the potential for improving student competency and engagement by evaluating the advantages and difficulties of these contemporary techniques. This research offers a thorough examination of the use and efficacy of these contemporary techniques in teaching foreign languages, drawing on a variety of empirical investigations and case studies.

Keywords: modern methods, technology integration, teaching foreign language, grammar translation method, audio-lingual method, contemporary approaches.

Introduction

The ability to converse in a foreign language has grown in importance in today's globalized environment. As a result, teaching foreign languages is now a requirement in all educational systems across the globe. But conventional approaches to teaching foreign languages, such grammar-translation and audio-lingual methods, have come under fire for not being much better at helping students become more proficient communicators. Modern approaches to teaching foreign languages have arisen in response, with the goal of fostering student autonomy and communicative ability. Plus, modern approaches to teaching foreign languages have become more popular, yet opinions on how well they work to advance language learning outcomes are divided. Investigating the elements that contribute to the effective application of contemporary techniques in foreign language instruction is also necessary.

This study is noteworthy because it examines contemporary approaches to teaching foreign languages and how well they support language learning objectives. The results



of this study can help educators and policymakers understand how new approaches can enhance the teaching and learning of foreign languages. This study can also add to the body of knowledge already available on the efficiency of contemporary techniques in enhancing language learning results.

Literature review

In recent years, foreign language instruction has changed dramatically as teachers have included a variety of contemporary techniques to improve language proficiency and acquisition. The purpose of this literature study is to investigate and evaluate the efficacy of contemporary approaches to teaching foreign languages. A thorough summary of the major studies and research publications that advance these techniques will also be included in the review. The examination of these results will provide insight into the possible advantages and difficulties of implementing them in language learning environments.

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT):

A well-known contemporary approach, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) places a strong emphasis on classroom communication and real-world language use. With a focus on meaningful language practice rather than grammar drills, CLT encourages students to actively engage in a variety of interactive activities like role-plays, conversations, and problem-solving exercises (Richards & Rodgers, 2001). Research has consistently shown that CLT improves students' motivation and communicative ability (Littlewood, 2014; Nunan, 2003). But Savignon (2007) has also called attention to issues with assessment and integrating CLT into standardized courses.

Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT):

The core of task-based language teaching, or TBLT, is the completion of real-world tasks that require language use. Students work on exercises that mimic real-world communication scenarios, which promotes the simultaneous growth of accuracy and fluency. The popularity of TBLT can be attributed to its capacity to develop students' motivation, autonomy, and problem-solving abilities (Ellis, 2003; Willis & Willis, 2007). According to research, TBLT increases language transmission and encourages the activation of prior information (Ellis, 2009). Nonetheless, it is believed that the creation and execution of efficient tasks as well as the requirement for qualified educators are essential components of a successful TBLT integration (Long & Crookes, 1992).

Technology-Enhanced Language Learning (TELL):

To improve language training, technology-enhanced language learning, or TELL, makes use of a variety of digital tools and platforms. Thanks to technological



advancements, TELL provides individualized learning experiences, multimedia tools, and a variety of possibilities for language practice. Research have shown that implementing TELL has beneficial effects on students' motivation, autonomy, and engagement (Stockwell, 2010; Hubbard, 2013). Popular TELL applications that have been shown to improve language acquisition include gamification, virtual reality, and mobile applications (Lee & Warschauer, 2017; Kukulska-Hulme, 2012). But issues with teacher preparation, technological availability, and the potential replacement of human contact have been brought up (Hubbard, 2013; Naismith et al., 2004).

Methodology

This study uses a comparative research design to look at and assess several contemporary approaches to teaching foreign languages. The research strategy entails a methodical examination of multiple pedagogical approaches, such as blended learning, content-based instruction (CBI), task-based language teaching (TBLT), and communicative language teaching (CLT). The study also uses questionnaires, interviews, and classroom observations as well as other qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. Ten foreign language instructors who are currently using contemporary teaching techniques in their classrooms are included in the study's sample. These educators were chosen based on their proficiency and background in teaching foreign languages from a variety of educational settings, such as language centers and high schools. Five groups representing each of the previously listed teaching philosophies were formed from the participants. Several techniques were used to obtain data for this study. First, observations of actual classrooms were made in order to see how contemporary teaching techniques were applied there. The purpose of these observations was to record the general dynamics of the classroom, student participation, and instructional tactics employed. Second, in order to acquire a deeper understanding of the experiences, viewpoints, and difficulties associated with using contemporary teaching methods, semi-structured interviews were carried out with the participating teachers. Lastly, a survey was given to both educators and learners in order to collect numerical information regarding their opinions regarding the efficacy of various instructional strategies.

Result

All contemporary teaching approaches, including blended learning, CLT, TBLT, and CBI, improved oral competency, promoted student engagement, and enhanced communicative skills, according to observations made in the classroom. It was discovered that CLT and TBLT were especially successful in encouraging meaningful connection and developing communication skills. However, topic mastery and language



growth went hand in hand with the successful integration of language learning and content-based education brought about by CBI and blended learning approaches. Plus, the teacher interviews yielded insightful information about the experiences and opinions of the educators regarding the application of contemporary teaching techniques. Instructors emphasized how crucial it is to provide a dynamic, student-centered learning environment. In order to improve learning outcomes, they underlined the necessity of scaffolding learning experiences, offering chances for real-world language use, and using a variety of multimedia tools. Teachers also highlighted the difficulties in putting new teaching techniques into practice, including lack of institutional support, time restraints, and inadequate resources. Both teachers' and students' survey responses yielded quantifiable data on how effective they thought certain teaching strategies were. According to the findings, when it came to promoting speaking and communication abilities, both teachers and students thought that CLT and TBLT were the best. For encouraging critical thinking abilities and fusing language acquisition with academic content, CBI and blended learning strategies scored highly.

Discussion

The results of this study show how well-suited contemporary teaching strategies are for fostering communicative competence, language proficiency, and topic mastery. These strategies include blended learning, CLT, TBLT, and CBI. The findings provide credence to the idea that interactive, student-centered methods improve language learning results by giving students chances to engage in meaningful communication and use real language. To guarantee the effective adoption of contemporary teaching techniques, obstacles pertaining to time restrictions, resource accessibility, and institutional support must be overcome. For educators to successfully implement these strategies in the classroom, it is imperative that organizations and educators offer suitable professional development opportunities and training.

Generally, this study emphasizes how crucial it is to use cutting-edge teaching strategies in foreign language classrooms in order to improve language learning results and satisfy the expectations of the current language education environment. To investigate the long-term effects and durability of these approaches in various educational environments, more study is required.

Conclusion

By focusing a strong emphasis on student focus and authentic communication, contemporary approaches to teaching foreign languages, such as Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), Task-Based Language Teaching (the TBLT), and Technology-Enhanced Language Learning (TELL), have completely transformed



language classrooms. The motivation, autonomy, and communicative ability of the students have all shown improvement as a result of these strategies. To fully utilize the potential of these contemporary techniques, however, obstacles pertaining to conventional evaluation procedures, curriculum alignment, task design, teacher preparation, and technology availability must be addressed.

The purpose of this thesis is to present a thorough review and critique of contemporary approaches to teaching foreign languages. The results of this study will add to the ongoing discussions and arguments on language instruction and learning by looking at existing methods. In the end, it is intended that this research will assist language teachers in embracing and applying contemporary techniques to encourage more successful language learning results.

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ELEKTROTEKHNIKA DARSLARINI TASHKIL ETISHDA INNOVATSION INTERFAOL MEDIADAN FOYDALANISH

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Annotatsiya: Elektrotexnikaga oid bilimlarni turli guruhlariga (talabalar, o'qituvchilar, mutaxassislar) o'qitishda yuqori samaradorlikka erishish uchun innovatsion o'qitish yondashuvlarini bugungi zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan birlashtirish kerak. Ushbu maqolada transformatorlar mavzusini o'qitishda veb – interfaol ta'lim modullari va ta'limda multimedia texnologiyalarini qo'llash usullari haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: veb-interfaol ta'lim modullari, multimedia texnologiyalari, transformator, vebteam dasturi.

Annotation: In order to achieve high efficiency in teaching electrical engineering knowledge to different groups (students, teachers, specialists), it is necessary to combine innovative teaching approaches with today's modern technologies. This article provides general information about web-interactive educational modules and methods of using multimedia technologies in teaching the topic of transformers.

Keywords: web-interactive educational modules, multimedia technologies, transformer, webteam program.

Bugungi kunda kompyuterlar bizning ishimizning deyarli barcha jabhalariga ta'sir qilmoqda va juda ham keng tarqalgan. Shunga qaramay, mavjud bo'lgan barcha hisoblash quvvatiga ko'ra, biz hali ham elektrotexnika ta'limini yaxshilash uchun texnologiyadan qanday foydalanishimiz mumkinligini aniqlashni boshladik.

Bugun aksariyat yoshlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, kompyuter o'yinlari va veb – brauzerlarga o'rganib qolgan. Bu ularga ma'lum bir tarkibga e'tibor qaratishdan ko'ra, ma'lumot va ommaviy axborot vositalarini o'z xohishiga ko'ra almashtirish imkonini beradi. Talabalarning diqqat vaqtini qisqartirish, takrorlashga tolerantlikni pasaytirish va statik mediadan zerikish o'qituvchilarni ma'lumotni yanada dinamik, jozibali va interaktiv usullarda taqdim etishga majbur qiladi. Talabalar o'z vaqtlari bo'yicha ko'proq talablarga duch kelishadi va darslarni o'zlashtirishning moslashuvchan hamda oson usullarini izlaydilar.

O'qituvchilar sifatida biz jalb qilinishi kerak bo'lgan turli guruhlariga erishish va ularni rag'batlantirish uchun amaliy misollar va sanoatga tegishli amaliy tadqiqotlarni



o'z ichiga olishimiz kerak. Masalan, elektron mahsulotning keys modulini bakalaviyat talabalariga qisqacha tushuntirish va tanishtirish uchun, uzluksiz ta'limni amalga oshirishning amaliy namunasi sifatida yoki ilg'or talabalar uchun chuqur texnik dizayn namunasi sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin. Multimedia vositalarining tuzilishi bu moslashuvchanlikni osonlashtiradi, chunki dasturiy ta'minotni qayta qurish foydalanuvchiga o'z darajasi va qiziqishlari bo'yicha materiallar bo'yicha o'zini boshqarish imkonini beradi.

Elektron ommaviy axborot vositalari o'qituvchilarga ushbu ehtiyojlarni qondirishga yordam beradi va shu bilan birga tahlil, tajriba, vizualizatsiya va haqiqiy dunyo ilovalari bilan bog'liq muammolarni jamoaviy hal qilishi mumkin. O'qituvchilar endilikda o'quvchilarning kontseptual muammosini aniqlash va ta'lim texnologiyalari, virtual simulyatsiyalarga asoslangan muhitlar va interfaol materiallardan foydalangan holda yanada samaraliroq usullarda ta'lim berish imkoniyatiga ega. Buning natijassida esa, texnik tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanayotgan, elektronikaga asoslangan bozorda raqobatlasha oladigan yetuk kadrlar bo'lib yetishish imkonini beradi.

Interfaol ta'lim modullarining maqsadi internetga asoslangan ta'lim texnologiyalari bilan birgalikda interfaol o'quv modullarini ishlab chiqish va ulardan foydalanish orqali elektronika bilan bog'liq fan, matematika, muhandislik va texnologiya ta'limini yaxshilashdan iborat. Bu esa talabalarni o'quv jarayoniga yanada jalb qilish uchun interaktivlikdan foydalanish va materiallarni murakkab elektrotexnika tushunchalarini vizualizatsiya qilishni yaxshilashga olib keladi. Interfaol ta'lim modullari talabalarga xato qilishdan qo'rqmasdan, boy simulyatsiyalarda turli xil sharoitlarni sinab ko'rish orqali amaliy tajribani rivojlantirish imkoniyatini beradi. Interfaol ta'lim modullari turli usullarda qo'llanilishi mumkin, masalan:

- ma'ruzani jozibali illyustratsiya/vizualizatsiya bilan boyitgan kirish material;
- uy vazifasidagi qo'shimcha material, ma'lumotlarni interfaol multimedia formatida taqdim etish;
- talabalar jamoalari uchun muammolarni birgalikda hal qilish, jonli muloqot va tajriba o'tkazish qobiliyati orqali ijodkorlikni oshirish.

WebTeam interfaol ta'lim modelining hamkorlikda o'rganish komponentini talabalarining taqsimlangan auditoriyasiga olib keladi. Ular dars soatlaridan keyin birgalikda uy vazifasini bajaradigan bir muassasaning talabalari bo'lishi mumkin; har qanday joydagi masofaviy ta'lim talabalari yoki turli maktablarda bir kursda o'qiyotgan talabalar hamkorlikdagi jamoalarda o'zaro hamkorlik qilib, nafaqat mavzu materialini, balki bir-birining muhitini ham o'rganadilar. WebTeam nafaqat mavzu materiallarini interaktiv o'rganishning boyitilgan vositasi sifatida ta'sir ko'rsatadi, hamkorlikdagi



jamoalar, nafaqat mavzu materialini, balki bir-birining muhitini o'rganish. WebTeam nafaqat fan materiallarini interaktiv o'rganishning boyutilgan vositasi sifatida, balki har qanday maktab muhitida mavjud bo'lganidan ko'ra kengroq spektrdagi ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirlarga ham ega. WebTeam shuningdek, muammoni hal qilishda qiynalayotgan talabaga yordam berish, mavjud muammo bo'yicha birgalikda (sinxron) ishlash orqali tushunmovchiliklarni aniqlash va bartaraf etish uchun o'qituvchi uchun aralashuv vositasi sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin.

Ko'pgina interfaol o'quv modullari, ayniqsa boy simulyatsiya o'yinlari va muammolarni hal qilish joylari bo'lgan modullar, birgalikda muammolar to'plamining qo'shimcha muallifligi bilan WebTeamdagi talabalar juftligi tomonidan foydalanish uchun yanada moslashtirilishi mumkin. Muammoni hal qilish vazifasi yuklangan jamoaning bir qismi bo'lishdan olingan tajriba juda qimmatlidir, chunki ko'pchilik kompaniyalar kerakli natijaga erishish uchun hamkorlik qiluvchi jamoalarga tayanadilar. Tajriba talabalarga bir-biridan o'rganish imkonini beradi va ularga hamkorlikda harakat qilish va ishlash imkoniyatini beradi.

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TRANSFORMATORLAR TUZILISHI VA ISHLASH PRINSIPI MAVZUSINI O'QITISHDA ELEKTRON DARSLIKLARDAN FOYDALANISH AFZALLIKLARI

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Annotatsiya: Transformatorlar mavzusini o'qitishda pedagogik va axborot – kommunikatsiya texnologiyalardan, internet axborot ta'lim resurslaridan hamda elektron darsliklardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning olayotgan bilimlarni yuqori saviyada bo'lishida samarali yordam beradi va ularning kelgusida malakali mutaxassislar bo'lib chiqishiga imkoniyat yaratadi.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot - kommunikatsion texnologiyalar, multimedia, elektron darsliklar.

Annotation: The use of pedagogical and information and communication technologies, Internet information and educational resources and electronic textbooks in the teaching of the topic of transformers effectively helps students to acquire knowledge at a high level and creates an opportunity for them to become qualified specialists in the future.

Keywords: information and communication technologies, multimedia, electronic textbooks.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimida faqatgina ma'ruzaga asoslangan an'anaviy darslar o'quvchilar uchun zerikarli bo'lib qoldi. Axborot oqimi sur'ati tezlashgan bir paytda o'tilayotgan har bir dars rang-barang, turli xil interfaol metodlar yordamida tashkil etilmasa, o'quvchi e'tiborini bilimga jalb etish mushkul. Buning uchun o'qituvchi o'z ustida tinmay izlanishi, ijodkor bo'lmog'i lozim. Bunday holda, ayniqsa darsni axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari (AKT) asosida elektron hamda video darsliklar, multimedia vositalari orqali ko'rish tizimiga asoslanib o'tish sezilarli samara beradi. Darslarda innovatsion dars metodlari yordamida yangi ma'lumotlarni yetkazishdan avval o'qituvchi ularning dastlab olgan bilimlarini, tasavvurlarini aniqlashtiradi, bir tizimga soladi, olingan bilimlar har xil ko'rgazmali vositalar, slaydlar, multimedia, tarqatma materiallar, qo'shimcha adabiyotlar bilan mustahkamlansa maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Darsda olib boriladigan ta'lim- tarbiya ishlarining muhim elementlaridan biri, O'quvchilarning o'zaro faollik asosida mustaqil, erkin fikrlashi o'quv va amaliy topshiriqlarini bajarishlari ularni o'quv faoliyatida albatta yetuklikka yetaklaydi.



Darslarda foydalaniladigan har qanday interfaol metodlar ta'lim xarakteriga ega bo'lib, o'quvchilar bilimining mustahkamlanishiga, aniqlashtirilishi va kengayishiga, ularni umumlashtirishga va tizimga solishga katta yordam beradi.

Ma'lumki, Respublikamizning barcha ta'lim muassasalari o'quv jarayonida o'qitishning zamonaviy shakllari va usullarini qo'llash, ta'lim tizimida axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalardan unumli foydalanish, ular yordamida ta'lim tizimini talab darajasiga yetkazish ustida bir qancha amaliy ishlar olib borilmoqda. O'quv jarayonida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning quyidagi imkoniyatlarini keltirish mumkin:

- o'qituvchiga o'quv materiallarini ta'lim oluvchilarga yetkazib berishda birmuncha yengiliklar yaratib berishi;

- dars jarayonida berilayotgan o'quv materiallarning takroriy holda namoyish qilish hamda ularni o'quvchilarga ulashish imkoniyatining mavjudligi;

- ta'lim oluvchilarning o'zlashtirish darajasi yuqori bo'lishiga erishish;

- multimediali elektron darsliklar tarkibida ko'rgazmali virtualstendlar tashkil qilish imkoniyati;

- amaliy va laboratoriya mashg'ulotlarini video, audio va animatsiyali vositalar orqali qiziqarli va tushunarli tashkil qilish imkoniyati;

- tavsiya qilingan o'quv materiallaridan ommaviy tarzda foydalanish, ya'ni tarmoq texnologiyalari yordamida bir yoki bir nechta o'quv xonalarida va guruhlarda foydalanish imkoniyatining mavjudligi;

- o'quv materiallari ma'lumotlar bazasini tezkor ravishda o'zgartirib, yangi axborot zaxiralarini osonlikcha kiritish imkoniyatining mavjudligi;

- masofadan o'qitish uchun asosiy vositalardan biri sifatida foydalanish imkoniyati mavjudligi;

- ta'lim oluvchilarning individual bilimlarini baholash, nazorat qilish va boshqalar.

O'quv jarayonida axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanishda elektron darsliklarning alohida o'rni mavjud. Elektron darslik - kompyuter va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalariga asoslangan o'quv uslubini qo'llashga, mustaqil ta'lim olishga hamda fanga oid o'quv materiallar, ilmiy ma'lumotlarning har tomonlama samarador o'zlashtirilishiga mo'ljallangan elektron o'quv adabiyoti hisoblanadi. O'quv jarayonida mustaqil ta'lim mashg'ulotlarini samarali tashkil qilishda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining ahamiyati juda katta hisoblanadi.



Kompyuterning dasturiy vositalari asosida yaratilgan o'quv- uslubiy materiallar va elektron darsliklardan foydalanishdan asosiy maqsad zamonaviy axborot – ta'lim uslubini shakllantirish, zamonaviy axborot-pedagogik, axborot va kompyuter texnologiyalarini qo'llash orqali ta'lim jarayonining samaradorligi, sifati va unumdorligini oshirish, uzluksiz ta'lim tizimida zamonaviy o'quv manbalari elektron o'quv darsliklarini keng qo'llash, ularning ma'lum ma'noda kutubxonalarini tashkil etish, ta'limning masofadan o'qitish usullarini amalda joriy etish va umumjahon elektron o'quv tizimiga kirishdan iborat.

Mustaqil ta'lim mashg'ulotlari uchun yaratilgan elektron o'quv-uslubiy materiallar avtomatlashtirilgan dasturiy vositalar yordamida faoliyat olib boradi. Avtomatlashtirilgan o'quv-uslubiy materiallar ta'lim oluvchilarga transformatorlar bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni tavsiya etadi va bilimlarni nazorat qiladi. Bilimlarning nazorati natijasiga qarab ta'lim oluvchilarga turli saviyadagi topshiriqlar tavsiya qilinadi. Avtomatlashtirilgan o'quv-uslubiy ta'lim vositalari yordamida ta'lim oluvchilar o'qituvchining yordamisiz ham o'z bilimlarini oshirib takomillashtirib borishi mumkin.

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SSL/TLS SERTIFIKATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada SSL/TLS protokollari va ularning xususiyatlari, ishlatilish holatlari haqida qisqacha to'xtalib o'tildi.

Kalit so'zlar: SSL/TLS, PKI, simmetrik kalit, assimmetrik kalit.

Hozirgi kunda internet tarmog'idan foydalanuvchilar SSL/TLS protokollari va sertifikatlari haqidagi tushunchalarga ko'p duch keladi. Keling shu haqida qisqacha nazariy ma'lumot berib o'tamiz.

SSL nima?

SSL - bu veb-sayt va foydalanuvchining veb-brauzeri o'rtasida yuborilgan ma'lumotlarni himoya qiluvchi xavfsizlik texnologiyasi.

Onlayn tranzaksiyalar paytida xakerlar kredit karta raqamlari kabi nozik ma'lumotlarni o'g'irlashining oldini olish uchun mo'ljallangan, SSL ma'lumotlarni faqat mo'ljallangan oluvchi o'qiy olishiga ishonch hosil qilish uchun shifrlaydi. Bu jarayon kiberjinoyatchilarning ma'lumotni ushlashi va o'g'irlashini qiyinlashtiradi.

TLS nima?

TLS SSL bilan bir xil ishni bajaradi. Biroq, bu yangi texnologiya bo'lgani uchun u odatda kuchliroq shifrlashni, yaxshilangan xavfsizlikni va yaxshi ishlashni ta'minlaydi.

Sizning veb-saytingiz foydalanuvchilarga xavfsizligini ko'rsatish va ularning tranzaksiyalari va tafsilotlari xavfsiz ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilish uchun SSL yoki TLS sertifikatini talab qiladi.

SSL/TLS sertifikati raqamli obyekt bo'lib, tizimlarga identifikatsiyani tekshirish va keyinchalik Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) protokoli yordamida boshqa tizim bilan shifrlangan tarmoq ulanishini o'rnatish imkonini beradi. Sertifikatlar ochiq kalitlar infratuzilmasi (PKI) deb nomlanuvchi kriptografik tizimda qo'llaniladi. PKI bir tomonga boshqa tomonning identifikatorini sertifikatlar yordamida aniqlash imkoniyatini beradi (agar ikkala tomon ham sertifikat organi deb nomlanuvchi uchinchi shaxsga ishonsa). Shu tarzda, SSL/TLS sertifikatlari tarmoq ulanishlarini himoya qilish va Internetdagi veb-saytlar identifikatorini, shuningdek, shaxsiy tarmoqlardagi resurslarni aniqlash uchun raqamli identifikatsiya vazifasini bajaradi.

SSL/TLS sertifikatlari veb-sayt foydalanuvchilari orasida ishonchni mustahkamlaydi. Kompaniyalar SSL/TLS bilan himoyalangan veb-saytlarni yaratish uchun veb-serverlarga SSL/TLS sertifikatlarini o'rnatadilar.

SSL/TLS sertifikatlari identifikatorlarni autentifikatsiya qiladi va **SSL/TLS** orqali shifrlangan ulanishlarni faollashtiradi :

- Mijoz kirish sahifasi kabi himoyalangan manbaga kirishni so'raydi.



➤ Server o'zining SSL sertifikatini, shu jumladan ochiq kalitni yuborish orqali javob beradi.

➤ Mijoz sertifikatning haqiqiy va ishonchli ekanligini tekshiradi. Bu serverning haqiqiylikini ta'minlaydi.

➤ Mijoz simmetrik seans kalitini yaratadi va uni serverning ochiq kaliti bilan shifrlaydi. Bu seans kalitini serverga xavfsiz tarzda uzatadi. Server seans kalitini shaxsiy kaliti bilan parolini hal qiladi. Ikkala tomon ham barcha uzatilgan ma'lumotlarni shifrlash va shifrini ochish uchun simmetrik seans kalitidan foydalanadi.

SSL/TLS da ishlatiladigan shifrlash kalitlarining ikki turi mavjud:

Asimmetrik kalitlar - umumiy va shaxsiy kalit juftligi serverni aniqlash va shifrlangan seansni boshlash uchun ishlatiladi. Shaxsiy kalit faqat serverga ma'lum, ochiq kalit esa sertifikat orqali baham ko'riladi.

Simmetrik seans kalitlari - har bir ulanish uchun bir martalik kalitlar yaratiladi va uzatilgan ma'lumotlarni shifrlash/shifrini ochish uchun ishlatiladi. Simmetrik kalitlar assimetrik shifrlash yordamida xavfsiz almashinadi.

SSL/TLS bir nechta simmetrik shifrlarni va assimetrik ochiq kalit algoritmlarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Masalan, 128 bitli kalitlarga ega AES umumiy simmetrik shifrdir, RSA va ECC esa odatda assimetrik algoritmlardan foydalanadi.

Xulosa

Shunday qilib SSL/TLS foydalanuvchilar o'rtasida xavfsiz ma'lumot almashinuvini ta'minlab beradi. Bunda simmetrik va assimetrik kriptografik shifrlash algoritmlaridan foydalanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

<https://www.websitepulse.com/blog/ssl-vs-tls-difference-and-best-protection>

<https://www.ssl.com/article/what-is-ssl-tls-an-in-depth-guide/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/ru/what-is/ssl-certificate/>



XSS, CROSS SITE SCRIPTING VA UNDAN HIMOYALANISH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada veb-saytlararo XSS, cross site scripting holatlari haqida ma'lumot berish, aniqlash va oldini olish choralarini ko'rib chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: XSS, cross site scripting, zaiflikni skanerlash vositalari, reflected scripting, persistent scripting, XSSStrike, XSS hunter, WAF, kiritishni tasdiqlash, chiqishni kodlash.

Hozirgi kunda veb-saytlar insonlarning kundalik yumushlarida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Biz veb-saytlar orqali o'zimizga kerakli ma'lumotlarni olishimiz, biron-bir faoliyat haqida yoritib borishimiz, o'zimiz ijod mahsullarimizni ulashishimiz, ma'lum bir sohani online o'rganishimiz mumkin.

Texnologiyalar rivojlangani sari insonlarning ham o'z ehtiyojlarini uydan chiqmasdan turib, masofaviy amalga oshirishga harakat qilishlari ham kuchaymoqda. Bunda albatta veb-saytlarga murojaat qilishga to'g'ri keladi. Bu ixtiyoriy ko'rinishda bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan internet orqali online xarid qilishimiz yoki biror sayohat qilmoqchi bo'lgan hududlaringiz haqida ma'lumot olishingiz, urf-odatlar bilan yaqindan tanishishingiz mumkin. Shu sababli ham veb-saytlarning hayotimizdagi o'rni shiddat bilan o'sib bormoqda va katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bu sohaning rivojlangani sari biz uchun qulayliklar yaratilyapti, kundan kunga ijtimoiy hayotni yengillashtirishga qaratilgan ximatlar yaratilmoqda va tatbiq etilmoqda. Shu bilan bir qatorda biz yangidan yangi ko'rinishdagi firibgarlik faoliyatlariga duch kelmoqdamiz va bu ba'zi jamoa, tashkilot yoki inson uchun katta talofatlar olib kelishi ham mumkin.

Biror bir soha rivojlanishi bilan birga buzg'unchilarning ham shu soha doirasidagi faoliyati keygayishi birgalikda kechadi. Chunki buzg'unchilar iloji boricha ko'proq foyda olishga intiladi. Veb-saytlardan foydalanishga bo'lgan talabni ortishi bilan veb-saytlarning faoliyatini tashkil etayotgan shaxs yoki shaxslar jamoasi turli xil yangidan yangi noqulayliklarga duch kelyapti. Shulardan biri bu cross-siting hujumlaridir. Bu hozirda aktual voqealardan hisoblanib, omma oldida turgan va e'tibor qaratilishi muhim bo'lgan muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Shu sababli biz hozirda bu muammoli holatdan ogoh bo'lishimiz, yetarlicha nazariy va amaliy ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishimiz va bu



holatlarga duch kelmaslik yokida duch kelgan taqdirda qay tarzda harakatlarni amalga oshirishimiz kerakligi haqida ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishimiz kerak.

Veb-sayt ko'plab veb-sahifalar to'plamidir va veb-sahifalar HTML (HyperText Markup Language) yordamida yozilgan raqamli fayllardir.

Veb-saytning veb-sahifalari giperhavolalar va gipermatnlar bilan bog'langan va umumiy interfeys va dizaynga ega. Veb-sayt shuningdek, rasmlar, videolar yoki boshqa raqamli aktivlar kabi qo'shimcha hujjatlar va fayllarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin[1].

Veb-saytlarning ommalashuvi buzg'unchilarning ham e'tiborini tortmasdan qolmayapti. Veb-saytlar orqali amalga oshiriladigan firibgarliklar ham kun sayin oshib bormoqda. Kiber jinoyatchilar veb-saytlarda kiber jinoyatlarni amalga oshirish uchun keng ko'lamlil usullardan foydalanadilar. Veb xavfsizligiga tahdidlarning eng keng tarqalgan turlaridan ba'zilar[2]:

Fishing;

DDOS;

XSS;

Ransomware;

SQL injection;

Saytlararo skriptlash hujumlarining ikkita asosiy ko'rinishi mavjud[3]:

-reflected cross site scripting;

-persistent cross site scripting;

Reflected cross site scripting - Bu eng ko'p uchraydigan saytlararo skript hujumidir. Ko'rsatilgan hujum bilan zararli kod veb-sayt url oxiriga qo'shiladi; ko'pincha bu qonuniy, ishonchli veb-sayt bo'ladi. Jabrlanuvchi ushbu havolani veb-brauzeriga yuklaganida, brauzer url-ga kiritilgan kodni bajaradi. Tajovuzkor odatda jabrlanuvchini havolani bosish uchun aldash uchun ijtimoiy muhandislikning qandaydir shakllaridan foydalanadi.

Misol uchun, foydalanuvchi o'z bankidan kelganligini da'vo qiladigan qonuniy ko'rinishdagi elektron pochta xabarini olishi mumkin. Elektron pochtdan bank veb-saytida ba'zi choralar ko'rish va havolani taqdim etish so'raladi. Havola quyidagicha ko'rinishi mumkin:

<http://aloqabank.uz/index.php?user=<script>zararli kod!</script>>

Garchi urlning birinchi qismi xavfsiz ko'rinsa va ishonchli veb-sayt domenini o'z ichiga olgan bo'lsa-da, url oxiriga kiritilgan kod zararli bo'lishi mumkin.

Persistent(doimiy) saytlararo skript (XSS) hujumining bir turidir. XSS hujumlari inyeksiyaning bir turi bo'lib, unda zararli skriptlar xavfsiz va ishonchli veb-saytlarga kiritiladi. XSS hujumlari tajovuzkor veb-ilovadan zararli kodni, odatda, brauzer tomoni



skripti shaklida boshqa oxirgi foydalanuvchiga yuborish uchun foydalanganda sodir bo'ladi.

Doimiy XSS hujumlari - bu kiritilgan skript doimiy ravishda maqsadli serverlarda, masalan, ma'lumotlar bazasida, xabarlar forumida, tashrif buyuruvchilar jurnalida, sharhlar maydonida saqlanadigan hujumlardir. Zararli kiritilgan skript keyinchalik veb-sahifalarda va doimiy ravishda saqlanadi. skriptni o'z ichiga olgan veb-sahifaga kirgan har qanday foydalanuvchiga qaytariladi[6].

Saytlararo skript hujumlari xakerlar zararli skriptlarni jabrlanuvchining brauzeriga kiritish uchun xavfli veb-ilovalarni tekshirish va kodlash amaliyotidan foydalanganda ro'y beradi, bu esa hisobni egallab olish, zararli veb-saytga yo'naltirish yoki boshqa zararli faoliyatga olib kelishi mumkin.

Saytlararo skript (XSS) zaifliklari juda keng tarqalgan va o'z veb-saytlari va veb-ilovalariga bog'liq bo'lgan tashkilotlar o'z aktivlarini va brend obro'sini xavfsiz saqlash uchun kiberxavfsizlik va xavfsiz kodlash amaliyotiga ustuvor ahamiyat berishlari kerak. XSS hujumlari zararli skriptlar bilan to'la zararsiz ko'rinadigan veb-sahifalarni qoldirishi mumkin, bu esa halokatli oqibatlarga va mijozlarga zarar etkazishi mumkin.

Veb-ilovalaringizni himoya qilish uchun muntazam zaifliklarni skanerlash, HTTP-faqat cookie-fayllar, chiqishdan chiqish va foydalanuvchi kiritishini tekshirish kabi proaktiv choralarini ko'ring. XSS hujumlari bir necha usulda sodir bo'ladi va o'zgaruvchilarni tekshirish, chiqish kodlash va HTMLni tozalash xavfsizlikni kuchaytirishga yordam beradi.

Xavfsiz va foydalanuvchilar uchun qulay veb-saytni saqlash uchun DOMPurify kabi ishonchli kutubxonalarga tayanish uchun kodingizni qayta tahrirlang. XSS hujumining oldini olish va veb-ilovalar xavfsizligini birinchi o'ringa qo'yish foydalanuvchilar xavfsiz tajribaga ishonishlari mumkinligini bilib, ularga ishonch uyg'otadi.

Saytlararo skript keng tarqalgan, ammo murakkab hujum vektori bo'lib, uni tuzatish qiyin. Biroq, ba'zi eng yaxshi kiberxavfsizlik amaliyotlariga rioya qilish orqali siz ilovangizni himoya qilishingiz va saytlararo skript hujumining oldini olishingiz mumkin . Bu shunchalik keng tarqalgan muammoki, DevSecOps rollari har qachongidan ham mashhur bo'lib bormoqda.

Bu yerda biz saytlararo skript hujumining oldini olishning ba'zi usullarini muhokama qilamiz.

Tasdiqlash. Muvaffaqiyatli XSS hujumi tajovuzkor veb-sahifaga zararli kodni kiritganda sodir bo'lganligi sababli, XSS hujumlaridan himoyalanihning eng yaxshi usullaridan biri har bir kirishni qabul qilingan nuqtada tekshirishdir .



Bunga misol, agar foydalanuvchi nomi elektron pochta manzili formatida bo'lishi kerak bo'lsa, kiritish qiymati elektron pochta manzili uchun kutilgan belgilarni o'z ichiga olishi kerak.

Manbada kiritilgan ma'lumotlarni tekshirish orqali siz ilovangizni buzishga bo'lgan istalmagan urinishlarni bloklashingiz va faqat to'g'ri tuzilgan ma'lumotlar orqali o'tishini ta'minlashingiz mumkin.

Chiqish kodlash - bu o'zaro skript hujumidan himoya qilishning yana bir usuli. Bu brauzer ma'lum belgilarni kod sifatida talqin qilmasligini ta'minlash uchun HTML-da ko'rsatishdan oldin kirishlarni kodlashni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kodlash foydalanuvchi hissalarini skriptlar sifatida bajarilmasdan, oddiy matn sifatida talqin qilinishini ta'minlaydi[4].

Zaifliklarni skanerlash vositalari , kirishni tekshirish vositalari va veb-illovalar xavfsizlik devorlari ham XSS hujumlarining oldini olishga yordam beradi va veb-saytingizni buzib tashlashdan saqlaydi.

Zaifliklarni skanerlash vositalari veb-illovalar, tarmoqlar va tizimlardagi xavfsizlik zaif tomonlarini aniqlaydi va baholaydi. Ular kod va kirishlarni skanerlaydi, potentsial zaifliklarni aniqlaydi va ularni tuzatish uchun ishlab chiquvchilar, IT va xavfsizlik guruhlariga xabar qiladi.

XSSStrike

XSS hunter

XSSER

Acunetix

Intruder

Dalfox

Veb-ilovaning xavfsizlik devori (WAF) - bu veb-ilovaga yetib borgunga qadar zararli trafikni kuzatuvchi, filtrlaydigan va bloklaydigan xavfsizlik moslamasi. U XSS va SQL in'ektsiyasi kabi hujumlarni aniqlab, blokirovka qiluvchi darvozabon vazifasini bajaradi. WAFs, shuningdek, trafikni faol tahlil qilish va zararli so'rovlarni bloklash orqali real vaqt rejimida himoya qilishni ta'minlaydi.

Akamai App va API Protector

AppTrana

AWS WAF

Cloudflare WAF

Imperva WAF



Xulosa

Saytlararo skript (XSS) zaifliklari juda keng tarqalgan va o'z veb-saytlari va veb-ilovalariga bog'liq bo'lgan tashkilotlar o'z aktivlarini va brend obro'sini xavfsiz saqlash uchun kiberxavfsizlik va xavfsiz kodlash amaliyotiga ustuvor ahamiyat berishlari kerak. XSS hujumlari zararli skriptlar bilan to'la zararsiz ko'rinadigan veb-sahifalarni qoldirishi mumkin, bu esa halokatli oqibatlariga va mijozlarga zarar etkazishi mumkin.

Veb-ilovalaringizni himoya qilish uchun muntazam zaifliklarni skanerlash, HTTP-faqat cookie-fayllar, chiqishdan chiqish va foydalanuvchi kiritishini tekshirish kabi proaktiv choralarni ko'ring. XSS hujumlari bir necha usulda sodir bo'ladi va o'zgaruvchilarni tekshirish, chiqish kodlash va HTMLni tozalash xavfsizlikni kuchaytirishga yordam beradi.

Xavfsiz va foydalanuvchilar uchun qulay veb-saytni saqlash uchun DOMPurify kabi ishonchli kutubxonalarga tayanish uchun kodingizni qayta tahrirlang. XSS hujumining oldini olish va veb-ilovalar xavfsizligini birinchi o'ringa qo'yish foydalanuvchilar xavfsiz tajribaga ishonishlari mumkinligini bilib, ularga ishonch uyg'otadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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2. <https://www.fortinet.com/resources/cyberglossary/web-security-threats>
3. <https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/security/threats/cross-site-scripting/>
4. <https://www.codemotion.com/magazine/cybersecurity/cross-site-scripting-attack/>



HESH FUNKSIYALAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada hesh funksiyalarga ehtiyoj tug'ilishining sabablari, hesh funksiyalarning xususiyatlariva hesh funksiyalarga qo'yiladigan talablarga to'xtalib o'tildi.

Kalit so'zlar: hesh funksiya, bir tomonlama funksiya, fiksirlangan qiymat, sha1, md5.

Hammamizga ma'lumki, biz ma'lumotlarni simmetrik kriptotizimlar orqali shifrlab qabul qiluvchiga jo'natamiz. Bunga sabab simmetrik kriptotizimlarni amalga oshirish vaqt jihatidan tez va unumdordir. Lekin bu yerda asosiy muammo bu o'rtada kalitni xavfsiz almashish muammosidir. Bu muammoni esa assimetrik, ya'ni ochiq kalitli kriptotizimlar orqali hal qilamiz. Bunda o'rtada almashiniladigan simmetrik kalitni ochiq kalitli kriptotizimlar orqali shifrlab jo'natamiz. Chunki assimetrik kriptotizimlarda kalit almashinish muammosi yo'q va bu tizimlar ancha bardoshli hisoblanadi. Lekin bu yerda buzg'unchi ma'lumotga o'zgaritirish kirita oladi, shunchaki ma'lumotni o'zgartirib qo'yadi va ma'lumot ahamiyatini yo'qotadi. Qabul qiluvchi ma'lumotdagi o'zgarishni sezmaydi. Aynan shu muammoning oldini olish uchun biz hesh funksiyalarga murojaat qilamiz.

Kriptografiyadagi xesh funksiyasi xabarlar yoki ma'lumotlar kabi turli xil ma'lumotlarni qabul qiluvchi va ularni belgilangan uzunlikdagi belgilar qatoriga aylantiruvchi matematik funktsiyaga o'xshaydi. Xesh funksiyasiga kirish har qanday uzunlikda, lekin chiqish har doim belgilangan uzunlikda ekanligini bildiradi[1].

Xesh funksiya deb, ixtiyoriy uzunlikdagi M ma'lumotni fiksirlangan uzunlikdagi $h(M)=H$ qiymatga akslantib beruvchi, oson hisoblanadigan bir tomonli funktsiyaga aytiladi. Xesh qiymat: "xesh qiymat", "svertka", "daydjest", "barmoq izlari" deb ham ataladi. Xesh funktsiyaga nisbatan quyidagi talablar qo'yiladi[2]:

- Ixtiyoriy uzunlikdagi matn uchun qo'llab bo'lishlik.
- Chiqishda belgilangan uzunlikdagi qiymatni berishlik.
- Ixtiyoriy berilgan x bo'yicha $h(x)$ oson hisoblanishlik.
- Ixtiyoriy berilgan H bo'yicha $h(x)=N$ tenglikdan x ni hisoblab topib bo'lmaslik. (Bir tomonlilik xususiyati).
- Olingan x va $y \neq x$ matnlar uchun $h(x) \neq h(y)$ munosabat o'rinli bo'lishi. (Kolliziyaga bardoshlilik xususiyati).

Shunday qilib hesh funksiyalar ixtiyoriy o'lchamdagi ma'lumotni algoritmgaga xos bo'lgan bir xil fiksirlangan qiymatga aylantirib beradi. Bu fiksirlangan qiymat o'lchami algoritmda beriladi. Biz hozirda md5, sha1, sha2 va boshqa turdagi hesh funksiyalarni



ishlatamiz. Agar misol uchun md5 algoritmini olib qaraydigan bo'lsak bunda ixtiyoriy uzunlikdagi kiruvchi ma'lumot bir xil 128 bit o'lchamdagi hesh qiymatga o'giriladi.

Hesh funksiyalar bizga yuqorida keltirib o'tgan muammomizni hal etishga yordam beradi, ya'ni ma'lumotimizning butunligini tekshirib beradi. Bu quyidagicha kechadi. Dastlab yuboruvchi ma'lumotni ma'lum bir algoritm yordamida ma'lumotni heshlaydi va hesh qiymatni ma'lumotga qo'shib jo'natadi. Qabul qiluvchi ma'lumotni qabul qiladi va uni heshlab, hosil qilgan hesh qiymatini yuboruvchidan kelgan hesh qiymat bilan solishtirib ko'radi. Agar bu ikkisi teng chiqsa, demak ma'lumot o'zgarishga uchramagan bo'ladi.

Hesh funksiyalar ma'lumotlar yaxlitligini tekshirishdan tashqari quyidagi holatlarda ham qo'l keladi:

Parolni tekshirish. Oddiy matn faylida parollarni saqlash xavfli, shuning uchun deyarli barcha saytlar parollarni xesh sifatida saqlaydi. Foydalanuvchi o'z parolini kiritganda, u xeshlanadi va natija kompaniya serverlarida saqlangan xeshlangan qiymatlar ro'yxati bilan taqqoslanadi. Biroq, bu aql bovar qilmaydigan amaliyot emas - xakerlar kamalak jadvallari deb ataladigan umumiy parollar va ularning xeshlari ma'lumotlar bazalarini yaratdilar, bu esa ularga hisoblarga kirishni osonlashtiradi.

Imzo yaratish va tekshirish. Imzolarni tekshirish raqamli hujjatlar yoki xabarlarining haqiqiylikini tekshirish uchun ishlatiladigan matematik jarayondir. Kerakli shartlar qondirilgan haqiqiy raqamli imzo qabul qiluvchiga xabarni ma'lum jo'natuvchi tomonidan yaratilganligi va u tranzit paytida o'zgartirilmaganligi haqida ishonchli dalil beradi[3].

Xulosa.

Shunday qilib hesh funksiyalar kriptografiyaning asosiy elementlaridan biri hisoblanib, ko'p jihatdan bizga qo'l keladi. Bizning parollarimiz ma'lumotlar bazalarida heshlangan holda saqlanadi. Shuningdek biz hesh funksiyalar orqali ma'lumotlardagi ruxsatsiz o'zgaritirishlarni aniqlashimiz mumkin. Shuningdek biz katta hajmli ma'lumotlar bilan ishlaganimizda ishimizni osonlashtirish uchun avval ularni heshlab keyin shifrlash kabi boshqa maqsadlar uchun ishlatamiz.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract: Information about advanced philosophical and socio-political thoughts in Central Asia at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century is given.

Key words: philosophical, socio-political thoughts, modernity, culture, enlightenment, worldview, mysticism, tradition, way of life.

The end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was a period of sharp turns in the development of world civilization. During this period, there were deep reforms, the First and Second World Wars, and fundamental qualitative changes in the development of science. The complete influence of a society by a foreign society made a revolution not only in life, but also in the philosophy of people.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, in Central Asia as well as in other regions, representatives of a different way of thinking and a new vision were formed. In the second half of the 19th century, the socio-economic system in Central Asia was backward, the lifestyle of citizens was extremely low, and the influence of Islamic religious leaders was strong in their cultural and spiritual life. In a situation where the desire to restore the traditions of Sufism in the worldview of people is increasing, differences with the opposing forces have arisen.¹

The 20th century enlighteners could implement the Third Renaissance in our country. After all, these selfless and passionate people have devoted their whole lives to the idea of national revival, to bring the country out of ignorance and He mobilized all his strength and ability to save our nation from the swamp of backwardness. They sacrificed their dear lives on this path, and considered the hadith Sharif that "There is no salvation except knowledge and it is impossible" as a vital belief. They believed that national independence, development and prosperity can be achieved, first of all, through enlightenment, secular and religious knowledge, and deep acquisition of modern sciences.

¹ <https://www.bukhari.uz/?p=23165&lang=oz>



Jadidism first arose in the 80s of the 19th century in the Crimea under the leadership of Ismailbek Gasprinsky among the Crimean Tatars. The representatives of the Jadid movement often called themselves progressives, and later Jadids. The advanced progressive forces of that time, first of all, the intellectuals, felt that the local population was lagging behind the global development and understood the need to reform the society. Jadidism was essentially a political movement. It has periods of formation and defeat, which can be conditionally divided into four. In Turkestan, Bukhara and Khiva, these periods are 1895-1905; 1906-1916; 1917-1920; Includes the years 1921-1929. In the first period, Tsarist Russia was firmly established in Turkestan. With the help of his political agents (representatives), he not only limits the powers of local khans and emirs, but turns them into puppets, creates conditions for Russian and Western investors to work and live, and looks after the interests of various companies and joint-stock companies. At the same time, the demands and needs of the local population were not taken into account, disregard for their religious beliefs, customs, and their disdain increased. Judges with a high life and scientific level were replaced by inexperienced people, bribery and social-political injustice escalated. They went as far as restricting the activities of madrassas and schools, replacing local place names with Russian terms, and even putting crosses on the necks of judges during court proceedings. The situation of that time was well described by the son of Muhammadali Khalfa Sabir (Dukchi Eshon) in his "Address" (1898) to the people. Progressive forces thinking about the nation's perspective existed among almost all classes of people - artisans, farmers, merchants, landowners, scholars. Intellectuals initially to Tsarism they decided to start the fight against it from the political-educational front, awakening the people from the age-old backwardness.

The Jadidism movement found a favorable ground for its development in the Turkestan region under such historical conditions. Advanced scientists, modern experts in the fields of industry and agriculture, cultural figures have grown up among the ancients, they dreamed of seeing the country prosperous and their homeland independent, and they fought for it. Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abduqadir Shukuri (Shakuri), Ajziy (Samarkand), Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloni, Majid Qori Qadiri, Ubaidullakhoja Asadullakhojayev (Ubaidulla Khojayev), Tashpolatbek Norbotabekov (Tashkent), Fitrat, Faizulla Khojayev, Usmonkhoja Polathojayev, Abdulvahid Burkhanov, Sadriddin Ainiy, Abdulkadir Muhiddinov (Bukhara), Obidjon Mahmudov, Hamza, Cholpon, Ishaqkhan Ibrat, Muhammadsharif Sofizoda (Fergana Valley), Boltihoji Sultanov, Rahmonberdi Madazimov, Fozilbek Kasimbekov (Osh uyezdi), Polvoniyozi Haji Yusupov, Bobohun Salimov (Khorazm)



lived. The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907, the Iranian Revolution of 1905-1911, and the Young Turk Revolution of 1908 in Turkey had a strong impact on the modern worldview. Jadids gathered around their newspapers and magazines, new method schools, various libraries and reading rooms, and amateur theater groups.

The Jadids, despite the political pressure and censorship from Russia at that time, tried to improve the standard of living of their people, reform the education system, and implement a movement of national awakening in general. They meant the necessity of introducing scientific knowledge and modern pedagogic methods along with respecting ancient traditions.

One of the main achievements of the Jadid movement was the creation of a network of modern schools, where students studied law, history and world culture in addition to scientific knowledge. Another important achievement of the Jadids is the development of the national press and literature, they made a great contribution to the preservation and enrichment of their language and literature. Jadid literature and drama played an important role in the formation of national identity and communication with international culture in Central Asia.

These predecessors, including scientists, writers and public figures, put forward strong ideas aimed at social and cultural development in their time. Jadids are known for their progressive ideals, including social justice, gender equality and national autonomy. In particular, they paid attention to such important topics as women's education and strengthening of their role in society, economic development and development of national art.

The annexation of Turkestan to Russia created a somewhat favorable ground for the development of the country's economy compared to the Khanate system. In order to change the way of life of the local population, such innovations as a bank, a railway station, a printing house, and a factory began to enter. Railways were built, new economic relations appeared, lithographs were created. Early socio-political and scientific societies such as "Tarbiyati atfol", "Umid", "Nashri Maarif", "Barakat", "Gayrat", "Taraqqi parvar" were established in Turkestan by the progressive representatives of the past. By publishing newspapers and magazines, these societies strove to increase the spiritual consciousness and ideological potential of the people. Under the direct leadership of Jadids in Tashkent "Taraqqi", "Shuhrat", "Khurshid", "Sadoyi Turkistan", in Samarkand "Samarkand", "Oyna", "Hurriyat", "Shu'lai Inqilob", "Workers' Voice", "Children's Companion", "Tayak Complex", periodicals "Sharq", "Yosh Kuch", "Zarafshon", "Turon", "Bukharoi Sharif" in Bukhara, "Sadoyi Ferghana"



in Kokand, etc., began to be published. It is clear from this that the socio-philosophical thinking of his time had the character of national liberation. In such a situation, one of the social movements that arose in Turkestan - Jadidism was one of the measures to bring the homeland to independence and realize the national identity. It is known that understanding the national identity is knowing the socio-historical, spiritual and cultural life, values, and nature of a particular nation. Modernism was formed and developed with these goals in mind.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the socio-political and philosophical views in Turkestan aimed primarily at educating the youth of the nation and using a new form of education system. Initially, he opened private jadid schools to educate young people, and later, the formation of jadid schools spread widely. Such schools began to open in different regions of the region. At this point, if we pay attention to the following opinion about the activity of modern schools, "We, Turkestans, have been opening new schools for 15 years with the dream of progressing and excelling like others in this world. We have started raising our sons alone, but we have not paid any attention to the education of our daughters." In 1910, these "usuli jadid" schools were closed. But the closure of these schools did not slow down the modernist movement, but served to further its development. From this "it can be seen that modernism was a socio-philosophical direction formed in order to promote broad social issues and ideas of enlightenment". But the reaction to the doctrine of Jadidism regained its position only in the years of independence.

The main goal of Jadids was to educate young people who have mastered worldly sciences and to increase their spiritual consciousness, to infuse new innovative ideas into the old education system, which has failed to fulfill its mission. In addition, they are adapting the way of social life to modern life, introducing a national and modern army, developing and introducing a new legislative concept taking into account religious and secular, moral norms, reforming the state's management system, and developing measures to eliminate territorial fragmentation. , put forward a number of issues such as training national personnel for all areas of society development, establishing diplomatic relations with countries and the concept of foreign policy.

The Jadidism movement, which played an important role in their countries and on the international stage, was later banned during the Soviet era, and its members were persecuted and repressed. However, Jadids remained in history as an important and influential movement that made a shift in the development of spirituality and culture of the region.



Summary:

In conclusion, the spiritual and cultural development that took place in Central Asia at the beginning of the 20th century marked a new stage of the great developments of the region in the past. The Jadidism movement, in its time, initiated the processes of comprehensive education and national revival, and at the same time, it formed a cultural heritage of great value for future generations. This heritage is still important in the development of social and cultural life in the region today.

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IMPORTANCE OF RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAWS AND DECISIONS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN UZBEKISTAN, ECONOMIC-POLITICAL AND SOCIAL-LEGAL MECHANISMS.

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Abstract: The main obstacle to the success of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan and to our progress is the disease of corruption. Speaking in this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said, "Today, the results of our reforms are largely due to four important factors - ensuring the rule of law, fighting corruption, increasing institutional capacity and strong democratic who acknowledged that it depends on the formation of institutions. Summarizing these four factors, it can be said that the effectiveness of reforms depends on one factor, that is, the establishment of a fair social order.

Key words: Corruption, reforms, rule of law, fair social order, institutional capacity, spiritual growth.

INTRODUCTION

As mentioned above, the main obstacle to the establishment of such an order is corruption. Therefore, in his address to the Oliy Majlis, the Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated that "the last evil that worries and disturbs me very much is the scourge of corruption." Therefore, the fight against corruption is considered the most urgent problem for Uzbekistan today, and the solution to this problem is related to spiritual growth. Enlightenment Islam plays a decisive role in the spiritual development of society, because spirituality first of all means purification of the human soul.

MAIN PART

If we consider the problems existing in the human society as a social disease, then it is more important to prevent it than to treat any disease. But for this, it is necessary to find the cause of this disease, so in order to eliminate corruption, first of all, it is necessary to find its cause. So, where is the cause of corruption?

Before talking about the cause of corruption, it is necessary to understand the meaning of this word. There are many definitions of corruption in the dictionaries, and among them, the most recognized definition is "Corruption is a criminal act associated



with the abuse of official powers by an official for the purpose of increasing personal wealth." action" is the given definition. In other words, corruption means unbridled bribery, that is, sooner or later corruption will occur if the person who received the bribe is not punished according to his crime. Therefore, the bureaucracy and the administrative command system create the ground for corruption as a result of bribery and its lack of control. The cause of corruption is the unbridled need for material wealth of an official (due to moral poverty) and the inevitability of punishment (due to weak control).

So, the concept of corruption is related to the concept of bribery, that is, corruption means bribery, and bribery means corruption. Because the meaning of the word corruption means "buying" by giving money, i.e. causing action according to one's (the money giver's) purpose. For example, paying money to enter school, paying money to study, paying money to get a job, paying money to buy votes in the election process, paying money to escape punishment for a crime, giving money to encourage people, etc. are examples of corruption. It seems that all of them are related to bribery. But even so, it is necessary to distinguish between bribery and corruption. Bribery should be understood as giving and receiving bribes between two people in order to achieve a certain goal.

Corruption refers to a situation where bribery is not between two people, but between several people, and the bribe is given to an official. Corruption is related to officials and has a systemic nature, and the initiative is on the part of the bribe giver. For example, if a teacher takes a bribe from a student to the dean, and the dean gives it to the rector, and the rector goes up, it means that the higher education system is corrupt. Or the use of bribes in the selection and placement of personnel means that this system is corrupt. The most dangerous for society is the corrupt system of personnel selection and placement. Because a person who has a position by giving money will try to get back the money he gave tomorrow. It is also dangerous because the cadres who are able to implement the reforms will be left behind, and the unqualified, low-educated and morale cadres will have to unqualifiedly deal with the implementation of the reforms. In addition, the corruption of this system leads to a decrease in the desire of young people for knowledge and spirituality.

Because where there is corruption, a person with strong knowledge and spirituality is left behind, and a person with a lot of money is appointed to a leadership position. Young people who are aware of this will stop striving for knowledge and spirituality. In order to avoid such a situation, the high level of knowledge and spirituality should be accepted as the main criteria in the personnel selection system. Where money is involved, compliance with these criteria cannot be ensured. Corruption,



wherever it occurs, is a threat to society and national security. Especially if the judicial system, which is responsible for establishing order in the society, is corrupt, it is extremely dangerous for the society. In addition, corruption in the incentive system is extremely dangerous for society. Because the injustice in the incentive system is double injustice.

Why, the fact that a deserving person is not rewarded is an injustice and, on top of that, the awarding of an unworthy person is another injustice. Usually, an unmotivated person will try to bribe and, on the contrary, a worthy person will refrain from bribery. Therefore, the fight against corruption should be strengthened, first of all, in these three systems, that is, the judicial system, the system of personnel selection and placement, and the incentive system. Curbing corruption in these systems makes it possible to overcome corruption in all spheres of social life. In the fight against corruption, the main focus should be on understanding how important the problem is, determining its cause and conditions, and finding ways to eliminate it. Based on the importance of prevention rather than treatment, it is more correct to focus on prevention rather than punishment.

In the fight against corruption, it is important to carry out preventive measures aimed at preventing crime, along with a strict struggle to ensure the inevitability of punishment. Speaking in this regard, the Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoev said, "But can positive results be achieved only with a whip and a sword? I believe that this is not only a wrong idea, but also a profound innovation. Who will effectively carry out prevention work in this regard?" questions were put on the agenda. It is necessary to take measures to form moral and ideological immunity against the evil of corruption in the implementation of preventive works. In order to carry out preventive work, first of all, a vaccine should be developed that serves to form immunity against the effects of negative diseases in the minds of people.

In the development of such a vaccine, enlightened Islam plays a decisive role without any exaggeration. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev, speaking about the fight against the evil of corruption, which is an obstacle to the effective implementation of the reforms implemented in our country today, said: we will not be able to achieve the high goals we set before ourselves, unless all its members are vaccinated with the "honesty vaccine", so to speak. "We need to move from fighting the consequences of corruption to its early prevention." In order to eliminate the evil of corruption, which is an obstacle to the development of society, it is necessary to carry out preventive measures effectively.

For this, first of all, a "vaccine" should be created to inoculate people in the process of prevention. Therefore, the development of the above-mentioned "honesty



vaccine" is the most urgent problem facing representatives of enlightened Islam and sociologists. In order to develop such a "vaccine", it is necessary to determine the factors that determine human behavior and to think based on that. It is important to form moral and ideological immunity against the evil of corruption when carrying out preventive work. In other words, corruption has legal and moral reasons. In order to eliminate the legal cause, it is necessary to form fear of the state in people, and to eliminate the moral cause, it is necessary to form fear of creation.

The main focus should be on the formation of the fear of God, because it is precisely this fear that is lacking today. Why is it that the godless worldview formed on the basis of atheistic education during the time of the Soviets destroyed people's fear of God, and such a situation still has its influence. The importance of this fear is that it also serves to form the fear of the state.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, today, in the fight against corruption, the main attention should be paid to the spiritual and moral education that serves to create fear. In this, it is necessary to achieve spiritual growth on the basis of wider use of the educational opportunities of the enlightened Islamic religion.

In addition, it is necessary to implement measures aimed at studying the anti-corruption law and forming ideological immunity based on instilling the national idea. In the formation of spiritual and ideological immunity, it is necessary to pay special attention to the health of a person's understanding of happiness. Because a person's behavior is shaped by his concept of happiness, if happiness for a person is to be materially rich, then he lives based on the principle that if you have money, it is soup in the forest, and as a result, he falls ill with corruption. Spiritual elevation, which is formed on the basis of enlightened Islam, plays an important role in improving a person's understanding of happiness. Because a spiritually high person considers a happy life not in material wealth, but in the peace and comfort of the body and soul.

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QORA-OLA VA GOLISHTIN ZOTLI SIGIRLARNING SUT MAHSULDORLIGINI O'RGANISH

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tajriba guruhidagi qoro ola zotiga mansub sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi ko'satkishlari o'rganilgan bo'lib, sigirlarning sut maqsuldorligi ularning kelib chiqishiga bog'liq bo'lishi aniqlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Sut mahsuldorligi, sut miqdori, sut tarkibidagi yog', sut tarkibidagi oqsil, quruq modda, sut qandi.

Sut inson organizmi uchun qulay bo'lgan ozuqa manbai hisoblanadi, sutni iste'mol qilgan insonlar kam kasal bo'lishgan. Ular doimo bardam bo'lib, mehnat qobiliyatlarini keksalikda ham saqlab qolishgan. Chunki sutning kimyoviy tarkibi juda boy bo'lib, inson uchun qimmatli bo'lgan 100 ga yaqin moddalarni saqlaydi. Shuning uchun ham qadimdan sut iste'molidagi birinchi oziq hisoblanadi.

Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, sut asosan chorva mollaridan: qoramol, qo'y, echki, tuya, biya va bug'udan olinadi. Jami tayyor ya'ni yetishtirilgan sutni 83,0 foizdan ortig'ini sigir suti tashkil qiladi. Shuning uchun ham sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligini oshirishga uning sifatini jahon andozalari talabi darajasiga yetkazishga yo'naltirilgan har bir ilmiy tadqiqot ishi muhim hisoblanadi.

Sut mahsuldorligi ko'plab irsiy va paratipik omillarga bog'liq holda o'zgaradi. Sigirlar kelib chiqishining sut mahsuldorligi bilan bog'liqligi borasidagi izlanishlarimizni natijalari shuni ko'rsatganki, (1-jadval) haqiqatdan ham

II guruhdagi qora-ola zotiga mansub bo'lgan sigirlar laktatsiya davomida 4490,0 kg sut bergan bo'lsa, golishtin zotiga mansub bo'lgan sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi 4965,5 kg ga teng bo'lgan.

Lekin shuni qayd etish lozimki, tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarning barchasining sut mahsuldorligi yuqori darajada bo'lgan. Jadval ma'lumotlarini tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, har ikkala tajriba guruhlaridagi sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi ularning kelib chiqishiga bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan.

1-jadval

Tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi, $X \pm S_x$ (n=5)

Ko'rsatkichlar	Guruhlar			
	I		II	
	$X \pm S_x$	$C_v\%$	$X \pm S_x$	$C_v\%$



Sut miqdori, kg	4965,5±29,30	3,55	4490,0±24,60	3,23
Sut tarkibidagi yog‘, %	3,81±0,13	7,34	3,82±0,05	2,87
Sut tarkibidagi oqsil, %	3,36±0,10	7,14	3,38±0,12	7,33
Sut yog‘i chiqimi, kg	189,2±2,98	3,53	171,5±3,81	4,98
Sut oqsili chiqimi, kg	166,8±4,30	5,78	151,8±6,77	9,99
4 % li sut miqdori, kg	4729,6±29,50	1,39	4288,0±14,10	0,73
Quruq modda, %	12,31	X	12,29	X
Yog‘sizlantirilgan quruq sut qoldig‘i (YOQSQ), %	8,70	X	8,63	X
Sut qandi, %	4,52	X	4,47	X

Laktatsiya davomida sog‘ib olingan sut miqdori I tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarda 4965,5 kg ni tashkil qilib, bu ko‘rsatkich bo‘yicha o‘z tengqurlari II tajriba guruhidagi sigirlardan 475,5 kg ($P<0,001$) yoki 9,6 foiz ko‘p sut bergan.

Xulosa

Sut tarkibidagi yog‘ va oqsil ko‘rsatkichi bo‘yicha guruhlararo katta farq kuzatilmagan. Farq II guruh hayvonlari foydasiga 0,1 va 0,2 foizni tashkil qilgan. Sigirlarlardan sog‘ib olingan sut miqdori va uning sifatiga qarab baholanganda sut yog‘i hamda sut oqsili chiqimi muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ladi. O‘tkazgan tadqiqotlarimizda bu ko‘rsatkichlar I tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarda yuqori darajada bo‘lib, sut yog‘i chiqimi 189,2 kg ga teng bo‘lgan. Bu ko‘rsatkich bo‘yicha ular o‘z tengqurlari II tajriba guruhidagi sigirlardan 17,7 kg ($P<0,05$) yoki 9,3 foizga ustuvorlik qilishgan. Xuddi shuningdek sut oqsili chiqimi bo‘yicha ular o‘z tengdoshlariga nisbatan 15,0 kg ($P<0,05$) yoki 9,0 foizga yuqori bo‘lgan.

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QORA-OLA VA GOLISHTIN ZOTLI SIGIRLARNING LAKTATSIYA DAVRIDA OZIQLANTIRISH USULLARINI O`RGANISH

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Annotatsiya. Bu maqolada tajriba guruhidagi qora-ola va golishtin zotli sigirlarning laktatsiya davridagi oziqlantirish va asrash sharoitining ularning maqsuldorligiga qanday tasir qilishi o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ratsion, ozuqalar tarkibidagi tuyimlili, xom kletchatka, almashinuvchi energiya, MDJ, hayvonlarni oziqlantirishda, ozuqa turi, oziq miqdori, dag'al va kuchli ozuqalar.

Kirish. Qora-ola zotli sigirlar nihoyatda yuqori (4000-6000 kg sut, yog'liligi 3,6-4,0 %) mahsuldorligi bilan ajralib turadi. O'zbekiston va MDH davlatlari sharoitida bu zotli sigirlar rekord (12-16 ming kg) darajadagi sut mahsuldorlik ko'rsatkichlari bilan mashhur. Zotning buzoqlarini o'stirish jadal ravishda tashkil etilganda kunlik yuqori semirishga ega bo'lishadi. 12 oyligida tug'ilgandagi vazniga nisbatan 8,6-8,8 barobar, 18 oyligida esa 12 barobar oshadi. Qora-ola zot mollarining go'sht mahsuloti ham yaxshi bo'ladi. Jadal ravishda o'stirilganda buqachalarning kunlik semirishi 1000 g dan oshadi. Yetuk yoshdagi sigirlarning tirik vazni o'rtacha 500-550 kg, nasldor buqalarining vazni 1000-1200 kg ni tashkil qiladi (U.N.Nosirov va boshqalar, 2002).

Tatqiqot maqsadi. Ma'lumki sigirlarning mahsuldorlik shu jumladan sut mahsuldorlik ko'rsatkichlariga ta'sir etadigan omillar juda ko'p, ular asosan irsiy va noirsiy omillar guruhiga bo'linadi. Noirsiy va paratipik omillarga asosan ozuqa omili kiradi. Olimlarning fikricha hayvonlarning mahsuldorligiga ta'sir etadigan omillarni: oziqlanish, irsiy va texnologik omillarga bo'lish mumkin. Agarda oziqlanish omili 59-60 foiz bo'lib, birinchi o'rinda bo'lsa, naslchilik yoki irsiy omil 22 foizni va texnologik omil 19 foizni tashkil qiladi.

Shunga e'tibor qaratish lozimki, tajribadagi hayvonlarni oziqlantirishda nafaqat uning miqdori, balki ozuqa turi, uni saqlash, iyydirishga tayyorlash texnologiyasi va



oziqaning kimyoviy tarkibi va eng asosiysi oziqaning to'yimlilikiga qarash muhim hisoblanadi. Ma'lumki barcha turdagi hayvonlarda shu jumladan sigirlarga yashil va shirali, dag'al va kuchli ozuqalar beriladi.

Oxirgi yillarda ilg'or xo'jaliklarda hayvonlarni oziqlantirish uchun bir tipli oziqlantirish qo'llaniladi, unda hamma ozuqalar aralashtirilib ko'pgina ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha me'yorlashtiriladi.

Tatqiqot manbai va usullari. Bizning tajriba o'tkazgan obekt Samarqand viloyatidagi "Siyob-Shavkat-Orzu" fermer xo'jalikda tajriba o'tqazildi. Fermer xo'jaligi ilg'or xo'jalik bo'lib ozuqa bazasi mustahkam va bir xil oziqlantirish tipi tashkil qilingan. Bizning tatqiqotimizda I guruh qora-ola zoti II guruhda golishtin zotli sigirlarning laktatsiya davrida sarflangan ozuqasi ustida bo'lib yil davomida ratsionga kiritilgan ozuqalar taxlil qilindi.

Tatqiqotning natijalari. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, yilning fasllari va sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi bo'yicha ratsion tarkibi va uning to'yimliliigi o'zgarib turgan. Biz barcha tuzilgan va uning asosida tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarga tarqatilgan ozuqalarni umumlashtirib tajriba davomida jami ozuqa miqdorini va uning to'yimliliigi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni quyidagi jadvalda keltirdik.

1-jadval

**Tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarga laktatsiya davomida sarflangan jami ozuqa
(o'rtacha bir boshga)**

	I		II	
Makkajo'xori silosi	705	4	500	0
B	6	6	20	32,0
			30	57,2
Bug'doy kepagi				
			8	7
Makkajo'xori yormasi			00	931,0
t		31,5		4
	4		4837,4	
H				
	01,9		55770,5	



	5			
yogʻ, kg	8		6	
	2		6	
	9		8	
			8	

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib chuni ayta olamiz 1-jadval ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilib, shunday xulosaga keldik, tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarni tajriba davomida oziqlantirish sharoiti bir xil bo'lmagan. I guruhga mansub bo'lgan sigirlarning jami iste'mol qilgan oziqasining to'yimliligi 5131,5 kg ozuqa birligiga teng bo'lgan. Bu esa o'z tengqurlari II tajriba guruhidagi sigirlar iste'mol qilgan ozuqadan 183,4 kg ozuqa birligi yoki 3,6 foiz ko'p demakdir. Demak, I guruhga mansub sigirlar, o'z tengqurlaridan biroz ko'p ozuqa iste'mol qilishgan, tajribadagi hayvonlarning kelib chiqishi va zoti turlicha bo'sada oziqlanish miqdori bir biri o'rtasida farq katta bo'lmagan.

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QORAKO'L ZOTLI QO'ZILARINING YETILUVCHANLIK HUSUSIYATLARINI O'RGANISH

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Annotatsiya. Bu maqolada qorako'l zotli qo'zilarining yetiluvchanlik hususiyatlarining bozor iqtisodiyotiga tasiri va qo'zilarining eksterer ko'rsatkichlari hamda tana vazni o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: qorako'l qo'chqorchalar, tez yetiluvchanlik, mutlaq o'sish, jadal go'sht yetishtirish, tirik vazni.

Kirish. Jahonda so'ngi yillarda oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi muammosi ko'plab mamlakatlarda yildan-yilga dolzarb tus olmoqda. Dunyo bo'yicha iqlimning o'zgarishi, atmosfera haroratining ko'tarilishi ko'plab mamlakatlarda aholini oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlashda keskin muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Bu esa Respublikamizning tog' va tog' oldi hududlaridagi yaylovlardan ham samarali foydalangan holda to'g'ri tashkil etilgan oziqlantirish va saqlash sharoitlari asosida iqtisodiy samarali bo'lgan qorako'l zotli qo'zi go'shti yetishtirishni yanada ko'paytirishni, fermer xo'jaliklarining iqtisodiy jihatdan sog'lomlashtirish bilan birga aholining go'sht va go'sht mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talabini to'laroq qondirishni talab etadi. Mazkur magistrlik tadqiqotlari asosida tayyorlangan dissertatsiya ishida tadqiqotlar natijalarining shu kabi muammolar yechimiga qaratilganligi bilan dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Bugungi bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida qishloq xo'jaligi hayvonlarining tez yetiluvchanligi - dolzarb masalalardan biri bo'lib, mahsulot ishlab chiqarish iqtisodiyoti bilan uzluksiz bog'liq. Aholining go'sht va go'sht mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talabini qondirish, oziq-ovqat muammolarini hal etishga qaratilgan tadbirlar doirasida har doim ham erta yoshda yuqori darajadagi sifatli mahsulot beruvchi hayvonlarni urchitish samaraliroq hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot manbai va usullari. Qorako'l zotli qo'chqorchalaridan go'sht ishlab chiqarishning iqtisodiy samaradorligi borasidagi tadqiqotlar Samarqand viloyati Nurobod tumanidagi "Jarquduq yaylovlari" fermer xo'jaligida olib borildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Qorako'l zotli qo'chqorchalar tug'ilgandan 4,5 oylik yoshiga qadar yaylov sharoitida onalari bilan, keyingi davrda esa onalaridan ajratilgan holda boqildi. Ularning mutlaq va kunlik tirik vazn o'sishi oddiy tarozi yordamida o'lchab borildi.



Olingan ma'lumotlar tahlilining ko'rsatishicha (1-jadval) kunlik o'sish natijalari bo'yicha eng yuqori ko'rsatkichlar qorako'l zotli qo'chqorchalarning tug'ilganidan ikki oylikkacha bo'lgan davrida kuzatilgan. Bu davrda ularning o'rtacha kunlik o'sish ko'rsatkichi 245 grammni tashkil etgan.

Ikki oylikdan 4,5 oylikkacha bo'lgan davrda o'rtacha kunlik o'sish 129 grammni tashkil etgan.

O'sishning eng past ko'rsatkichlari qo'zilarini yaylovda boqish davrida, ya'ni qo'zilar onasidan ajratilganidan keyingi davrda kuzatilib 100 grammni tashkil etgan.

O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida olingan ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, 3,5 kg gacha vaznda tug'ilgan qo'chqorchalar 3,6 kg va 4,5 kg tirik vaznda tug'ilgan qo'chqorchalarga nisbatan barcha yosh davrlarida mutlaq ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha ortda qolgan. Buni ularning kunlik va mutlaq o'sish ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha olingan natijalardan kuzatishimiz mumkin.

1-jadval

Qorako'l zotli qo'zilarining yetiluvchanlik xususiyatlari

O'sish ko'rsatkichlari	O'lchov birligi	Qo'zining vazni			O'rtacha
		3,5 kg gacha	3,6-4,5 kg gacha	4,5 kg dan ortiq	
Embriional davr					
Mutlaq o'sish	Kg	3,6	4,4	4,9	4,3
O'rtacha kunlik	Kg	0,024	0,027	0,033	0,028
Tug'ilgandan 2 oylikkacha					
Mutlaq o'sish	Kg	13,7	14,6	15,8	14,7
O'rtacha kunlik	Kg	0,228	0,243	0,263	0,245
2 oylikdan 4,5 oylikkacha					
Mutlaq o'sish	Kg	8,32	9,82	10,87	9,67
O'rtacha kunlik	Kg	0,111	0,131	0,145	0,129
emizikli davr					
Mutlaq o'sish	Kg	22,02	24,42	26,67	24,37
O'rtacha kunlik	Kg	0,162	0,181	0,196	0,179
4,5 oylikdan 7,5 oylikkacha					
Mutlaq o'sish	Kg	8,1	9,0	9,9	9,0
O'rtacha kunlik	Kg	0,09	0,1	0,11	0,1
butun davr mobaynida					
Mutlaq o'sish	Kg	30,12	33,42	36,57	33,37
O'rtacha kunlik	Kg	0,133	0,148	0,162	0,148

Qorako'l qo'chqorchalar 4,5 oylikka qadar onalari bilan birga parvarishlangan davrda yuqori, ammo onalaridan ajratilgandan keyin yaylovda yayratib boqish davrida esa past ko'rsatkichni ko'rsatgan.

Olib borilgan tadqiqot ishlari va kuzatish natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, qorako'l qo'y zotiga mansub qo'zilar yuqori o'sish salohiyatiga ega bo'lib, uning namoyon bo'lishi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ularni oziqlantirish darajasiga bog'liq. O'sish davrlarini



hisobga olgan holda oziqlantirishning optimal darajasini ta'minlash, qo'zilar go'sht-yog' mahsuldorligini oshirishning omili bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Qo'ylarning eng muhim xususiyatlaridan biri jadal go'sht yetishtirish va tug'ilgan yilida go'shtga topshirish asosida yuqori sifatli qo'zi go'shti yetishtirish hisoblanadi.

Aniqlanishicha, yetishtirilayotgan qo'zi go'shtining sifati va miqdori hayvonning zotiga, tez yetiluvchanligiga, so'yimga tayyorlash usuliga va boshqa omillarga bog'liq.

Xulosa

Shuni xulosa qilib aytish lozimki, qo'chqorchalarning tug'ilgandagi tirik vazni bilan keyingi davrlardagi o'sish va bo'rdoqilanish ko'rsatkichlari orasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bog'liqlik mavjud. Bu esa qorako'l zotli qo'chqorchalarni tug'ilgan paytdagi tirik vazn ko'rsatkichlarini inobatga olgan holda ularni kelgusida bo'rdoqilash uchun, ya'ni tez yetiluvchan hamda yaxshi darajadagi go'sht va yog' ko'rsatkichlariga ega hayvonlarni tanlab olishda alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, katta hajmda go'sht va yog' yetishtirishga moyil hayvonlarni erta belgilash, to'g'ri ularni oziqlantirish sharoitlarida parvarishlash arzon va sifatli qo'y go'shti yetishtirishning garovi hisoblanadi.

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ИСТОРИЯ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ ТРАКТОРА

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается краткое описание эволюции и развития тракторов с момента их первого появления в конце XIX века до современных времен, а также влияние механизации сельского хозяйства на повышение производительности и эффективности работы на полях. Так же выделяется важность тракторов как неотъемлемой части сельскохозяйственного процесса и их влияние на современные методы земледелия.

Ключевые слова: Трактор, сельское хозяйство, Джеймс Уатт, паровой гусеничный трактор, Джон Фрост, компания Holt Manufacturing Company, Колёсный трактор с [калоризаторным двигателем](#).

Сельское хозяйство всегда было краеугольным камнем развития человечества. С его появлением началась эпоха, которая впоследствии стала называться сельскохозяйственной революцией. Одним из ключевых изобретений, которое оказало огромное влияние на сельское хозяйство, стал трактор. История возникновения этого устройства богата событиями и техническими достижениями.

Трактор, как незаменимый помощник в сельском хозяйстве, имеет богатую и интересную историю. Его путь от первых паровых машин до современных высокотехнологичных гигантов был долгим и тернистым.

Первые попытки:

Еще в 18 веке предпринимались попытки создания механических устройств, способных заменить лошадей в полевых работах.

В 1790 году шотландский изобретатель Джеймс Уатт запатентовал паровой двигатель, который мог бы использоваться для тяги плуга.

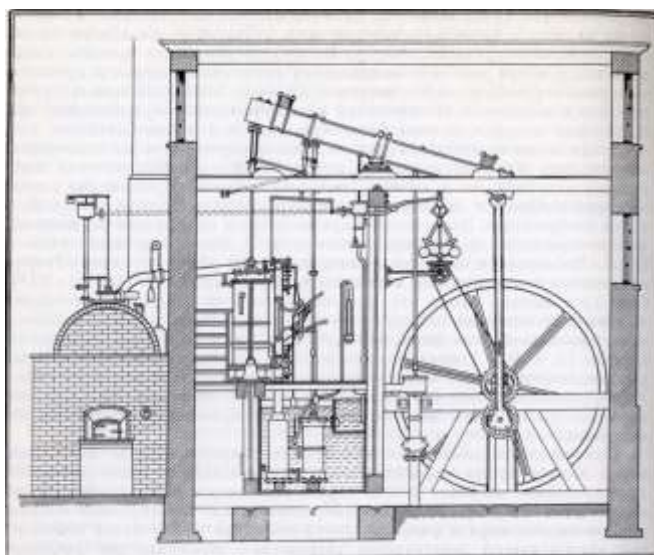


Рис. 1. Паровой двигатель Джеймса Уатта

В 1832 году англичанин Джон Гиткот сконструировал первый паровой гусеничный трактор, но его машина не получила широкого распространения.

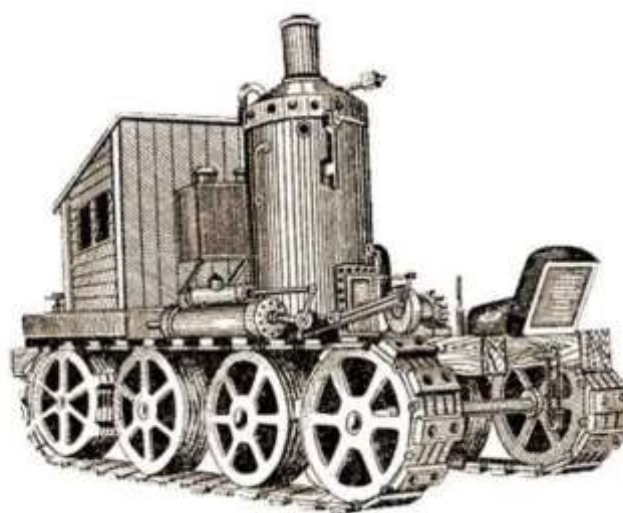


Рис.2. Первый паровой гусеничный трактор

В 1892 году американский изобретатель Джон Фрост представил первый бензиновый трактор.

В 1896 году Чарльз и Парр из США создали трактор с двухцилиндровым бензиновым двигателем, который стал коммерчески успешным.

В 1901 году компания Holt Manufacturing Company выпустила первый гусеничный трактор, что стало революционным событием в сельском хозяйстве.

Рис. 3.



Рис. 3.

В 1910-е годы тракторы стали более доступными и распространенными, что привело к механизации сельского хозяйства. Рис. 4.



Рис. 4.

В 1920-е годы появились дизельные тракторы, которые были более экономичными и надежными, чем бензиновые.

В 1930-е годы тракторы стали оснащаться гидравлическими системами, что позволило им использовать навесное оборудование.

В 1940-е годы во время Второй мировой войны тракторы использовались не только в сельском хозяйстве, но и в армии.

В 1950-е годы после войны производство тракторов значительно возросло, и они стали еще более мощными и функциональными. Колёсный трактор



с калоризаторным двигателем, 1948 год Германия Рис. 5. Нефтяной двигатель может быть как двухтактным, так и четырёхтактным, но большинство из них были двухтактными с кривошипно-камерной продувкой, что упрощало конструкцию и эксплуатацию — так, направление вращения двигателя задавалось направлением при пуске. Основной особенностью данного типа двигателей является калильная головка (калоризатор), закрытая теплоизоляционным кожухом. Перед запуском двигателя калоризатор должен быть нагрет извне до высокой температуры любым доступным способом, например, при помощи паяльной лампы, факела, или установленной на двигателе корзинки с раскалённым древесным углем¹. Впоследствии вместо горелки для прогрева калильной головки стала использоваться электрическая спираль.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 103-2056-0723-510
Foto: Bkack (September 1948)

Рис. 5.

В 1960-е годы появились первые тракторы с кондиционерами и кабинами, что сделало работу на них более комфортной.

В 1970-е годы тракторы стали оснащаться электронными системами управления.

В 1980-е годы появились первые тракторы с GPS-навигацией.

В 1990-е годы тракторы стали более экологичными.

В 2000-е годы развитие компьютерных технологий привело к появлению высокотехнологичных тракторов с автопилотом и другими автоматизированными системами.



Сегодня тракторы – это высокотехнологичные машины, которые могут выполнять самые разные задачи. Они используются не только в сельском хозяйстве, но и в строительстве, лесозаготовке, коммунальном хозяйстве и других отраслях.

С развитием компьютерной технологии и автоматизации, современные тракторы стали оснащаться GPS-навигацией, системами контроля работы почвы и управления, что позволяет фермерам точно выполнять сельскохозяйственные операции и оптимизировать использование ресурсов.

История возникновения трактора отражает важность инноваций и технического прогресса в развитии сельского хозяйства. С его помощью фермеры получили мощный инструмент, который стал катализатором для сельскохозяйственной революции, приведшей к значительному увеличению производства продовольствия и сокращению трудозатрат. В современном мире тракторы остаются неотъемлемой частью сельскохозяйственной деятельности, и их роль продолжает расти в контексте изменяющихся потребностей и вызовов глобального сельского хозяйства.

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MAMLAKATIMIZDA PSIXOLOGIK XIZMAT KO'RSATISHNING IJTIMOIY – PSIXOLOGIK VAZIFALARI, MUHIM MASALALARI

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19-sonli maktab psixologi

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola bugungi kunda va kelgusida ekstremal vaziyatlarda aholiga psixologik xizmat ko'rsatishning ijtimoiy - psixologik xususiyatlari to'g'risida fikr yuritiladi. Favqulotda vaziyatlar yuzaga kelganda, xavotirlanish va stress holatlarida to'g'ri psixologik xizmat ko'rsatishni yo'lga qo'yish, shaxsdagi keragidan ortiq asabiylashish, bezovtalik, qo'rquv kabi ruhiy kechinmalarni oldindan bartaraf etish to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Ekstremal psixologiya insonning muhit o'zgargan shart- sharoitlarda psixik faoliyatning kechishi qonuniyatlarini o'rganadi hamda ekstremal sharoitlarda insonga bir qancha ta'sir ko'rsatadigan omillar masala; monotoniya, makon o'zgarishi, xavf omillar o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ekstremal, monotoniya, xavf, izolatsiya, ruhiy stress, ruhiy reaksiya, aqliy reaptatsiya, ontogenez, analizator, kompensator, psixogen omillar, streotip, alkaloz.

KIRISH

Ma'lumki, yangi jamiyatni qurish jarayonida uning barcha tashkil qiluvchi tomonlarini birdek o'rganib, yagona maqsad sari harakat qilishimiz mamlakatimizga nisbatan yuksak e'tirofimizni namoyon qiladi. Bugungi tez o'zgaruvchan ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va ma'naviy hayotda inson turli vaziyatlarga duch keladi. Umrimiz davomida qiyinchiliklar, tashqi va ichki to'siqlar va zo'riqish, og'ir ruhiy zarbalar kabi dolzarb muammolarga ko'p duch kelamiz. Bunday vaziyatlarda insonlar tushkunlikka tushishi, asabiylashishi, stress, depressiya holatlariga tushib qolish ehtimoli yuqori. Ekstremal vaziyatlarni o'rganish va ularga yechim izlashning muhimlik darajasi juda yuqori. Bu holat ayniqsa, yoshlar orasida avjli pallaga aylanib bormoqda. Mana shunday holatning oldini olish, aholiga ekstremal vaziyatlarda psixologik xizmat ko'rsatishning ahamiyati salmoqlidir. Sababi ruhiyati sog'lom bo'lgan inson ham jismonan ham ma'nan barkamol inson bo'lib yetishadi.

Ekstremal psixologiya - bu insonning muhit o'zgargan shart- sharoitlarda psixik faoliyatning kechishi qonuniyatlarini o'rganadi. Ekstremal sharoitlarda insonga bir qancha omillar ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Masalan, monotoniya, makon o'zgarishi, xavf omilari,



vaqt , shaxsiy ahamiyatga molik axborotning o'zgarishi, yolg'izlik, guruhiy izolatsiya va hayotiy xavf. Bunday ekstremal sharoitga inson moslashuvining biologik vazifasi, ekstremal sharoitda *kuzatiladi (kosmos, arktika, yong'in sharoitlar uchun va hokazo).*

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

“Muvaffaqiyatli psixologik himoya shaxsdagi keragidan ortiq asabiylik , hissiy zo'riqish va bezovtalik bilan bog'liq barcha kechinmalarni oldindan bartaraf etishga erishishi tushunilsa, muvaffaqiyatsiz psixologik himoyada esa mazkur kechinmalarning shaxs faoliyatiga ya'ni faolligiga mudom salbiy ta'siri tugallanmaganligi” (Sh.r.barotov) Ilm fan tarqqiy etib borayotgan bir davrda insonlar ongining rivojlanish ko'lamini ham ortib bormoqda. Lekin bu bilan aholi o'rtasida muammoli vaziyatlar uchramayapti degani emas. Aksincha, davrning zamonaviylashishi, inson turmush tarzining yangilanishi ruhiy holatlarda ham keskin ijobiy va salbiy o'zgarishlarning paydo bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi . Shu sababli bugungi kunda zamonaviy psixologiyaning bir bo'lagi bo'lmish ekstremal psixologiya sohasi va uning ahamiyati to'g'risida mulohaza chiqarish muhim hisoblanadi. Ekstremal vaziyatlarni o'rganish va bunda aholiga to'g'ri psixologik xizmat ko'rsatishda bir qancha ilmiy izlanishlar va amaliy ko'nikmalar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ekstremal psixologiya sohasida Drujinin “eksperimantalnaya psixologiya” asarida , Zigmon Freyd ham o'z asarlarida eskperimental psixologiyasi sohasini o'rganib , ilmiy nuqtai nazardan tadqiq qilganlar. Ularning asarlari bugungi kunda ham bu sohani o'rganishda asosiy poydevor hisoblanadi. . Taniqli psixolog olim Zigmund Freyd quyifagicha fikr bildirgan: “Insoniyat mavjudligi turli vaziyatlarda vujudga kelgan qo'rquv va xavotirlar bilan kurashishi orqali xarakterlanadi”. Ekstremal vaziyatlarda aholiga psixologik xizmat ko'rsatishda bir qancha metodikalardan foydalanilmoqda. Bulardan Agressiya shakllari va ularning ko'rsatkichlarini diagnostika qilish metodikasi (A.Bass va I. Dark), Agressiyani diagnostika qilish (A.Asinger) metodikasi, Bezovtalikni aniqlash darajasi (Teylor , T.A.Nemchinov) metodikasi, Depressiv holatlarni differensial diagnostika qilish (V.Zunga) metodikasi, Reaktiv va shaxsiy xavotirlik shkalasini o'rganuvchi (CH.D.Spilberg va Yu. L. Xanin) metodikalari bugungi kunda ham ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan.

Ekstremal vaziyatlarda yordam ko'rsatishda va ularning darajalarini aniqlashda bu metodikalar samaralidir.

MUHOKAMA

Ushbu tadqiqotlarni o'rganish natijasida shaxslarning emotsional-motivatsion sohasi va funksional holatlari psixodinamikasi o'rganildi hamda aholiga nazarda tutilgan to'g'ri psixologik xizmat ko'rsatildi. Spilberg va Xanin tomonidan ishlab



chiqilgan xavotirlanish darajasining va shaxslik xavotirlanish darajasini o'z-o'zini baholash orqali aniqlashga qaratilgan mukammal testlardan foydalanildi.

Ekstremal sharoitlarga moslashish jarayonida hissiy holatlarning o'zgarishi va g'ayritabiiy ruhiy hodisalarning paydo bo'lishi bilan tavsiflangan quyidagi bosqichlarni ajratish odatiy holdir: tayyorgarlik, boshlang'ich ruhiy stress, kirishning o'tkir ruhiy reaksiyalari, aqliy reaptaptatsiya, yakuniy ruhiy stress, chiqish va qayta moslashishning o'tkir ruhiy reaksiyalari. G'ayrioddiy ruhiy holatlarning genezisida oldindan aniq ma'lumot noaniqligi holatida (ruhiy stressni boshlash bosqichi va yakuniy bosqich) aniqlanadi; ontogenez jarayonida hosil bo'lgan analizatorlarning funktsional tizimlarini buzish yoki ekstremal sharoitlarda uzoq vaqt qolish, ruhiy jarayonlar buzilishi va munosabatlar va munosabatlar tizimidagi o'zgarishlar (kirish va chiqishning o'tkir ruhiy reaksiyalari bosqichi), shaxsning ta'siriga javoban himoya (kompensator) reaksiyalarni ishlab chiqish bo'yicha faol faoliyati psixogen omillar (o'qishga moslashish bosqichi) yoki javobning avvalgi stereotiplarini tiklash (o'qish bosqichi).

NATIJA

Favqulotda vaziyatlar yuzaga kelganda tabiiyki, insonda xavotirlanish va stress holatlari kuzatiladi. Xavotirda sezgi bir tomondan qaraganda bizni xavfdan ogohlantiruvchi signaldir. Boshqa tomondan xavotirlanish bizni o'ylantirib, mehnat foliyatimizga halal berib, faoliyatdan mahrum qilishi ham mumkin. Qo'rquv holati. Quyidagi omillar qo'rquv paydo bo'lishining eng keng tarqalgan sabablari deb hisoblanadi: sub'ektning o'zi va yaqinlari uchun engib bo'lmaydigan xavfni his qilishi, yaqinlashib kelayotgan qobiliyatsizlik hissi, o'zining ojizligi hissi, uning oldida himoyasizligi. Odamda qo'rquvni keltirib chiqaradigan umumiy sabablardan biri bu ham jismoniy og'riq va uning hayoti va sog'lig'i uchun u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan salbiy oqibatlaridir. Og'riq sabab bo'lishi mumkin jismoniy azob ularni qo'rquv yanada kuchaytiradi. Og'riq, azob-uqubat, qo'rquv, shu bilan ma'lum bir barqaror hissiy simptom majmuasini yaratadi. Aynan shu omillar ekstremal vaziyatlarga hamroh bo'ladi. Tashqi, xulq-atvor namoyon bo'lishi, kuchli qo'rquvning o'ziga xos ko'rsatkichlari quyidagilardir: qo'rqinchli yuz ifodasi (keng ochilgan ko'zlar, qoshlar ko'tarilgan, qoshlarning ichki burchaklari siljigan, peshonadagi gorizontajinlar, ochiq, elliptik og'iz, tarang lablar). Xavotirdagi eng azob beradigan narsa bu, o'zini erkin tuta olmaslik, osoyishtalik yo'qligi, muskullarning taranglashishi, bir fikrning miyada tinmay aylanaverishidir. Xavotirlanishda qon bosimi va tana harorati pasayadi, kapillarlarning qon bilan to'lishi va alkaloz kuzatiladi, oshqozon - ichak sistemasida funktsional o'zgarishlar paydo bo'ladi, qonda qand miqdori kamayadi. Aslida mavjud bo'lmagan vahimali allaqanday nimadandir qo'rqib yashashlik insonni mutlaqo juda



qiyin ahvolga solib qo'yadi. Har narsaga shubha bilan qaraydigan, yo'q joydan o'zi uchun muammo o'ylab chiqaradigan qilib qo'yadi. "Qo'rquapsanmi - bajarma , bajaryapsanmi - qo'rqma, bajarib bo'dingmi afsuslanma" (Chingizxon) Stress: inson organizmining haddan tashqari zo'riqishi , salbiy emotsiyalar yoki oddiygina zerikishga bo'lgan javob reaksiyasidir. Kichik miqdordagi stress hamma uchun kerak, chunki bu kishini fikrlashga, muammodan chiqish yo'lini topishga undaydi. Agar stress juda ko'p bo'lsa , tana zaiflashadi , kuchsizlashadi va muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyatini yo'qotadi. "Jamiyatimizning qiyofasi o'zgarib bormoqda . Demokratik va ma'naviy qadriyatlar mustahkamlanmoqda. Tabiiyki, odamlar ham o'zgarmoqda. Respublika fuqarolari mustabid tuzum merosidan, boqimandalikning ruhiy kishandalaridan xalos bo'lib, ularda xo'jayinlik va mulkdorlik tuyg'usi , ozod va fundamentalizm va radikalizmni tamomila rad etish ishtiyoqi tobora yaqqol namoyon qiladi". (Islom Abdug'aniyevich Karimov). Stressni o'rganadigan bo'lsak , stress holatlarini kamaytirishda bir qancha usullar mavjud. Avvalo inson stress holatiga berilib ketmasligimiz, unga bo'ysinib qolmasligi kerak. Inson stress holatiga tushganini sezganda fiziologik jarayonlarini nazorat qilishi lozim. Qon aylanish sistemasi faoliyati va nafas olish sistemasi ishini normallashtirish uchun chuqur va to'laqonli nafas harakatlarini amalga oshirishimiz lozim , bu bilan organizmga kislorod almshinuvini yaxshilab yurakka kislorodning to'g'ri yetib borishini ta'minlaymiz , qolgan a'zolarimizdagi vaziyatlar ham o'z o'rniga qaytadi. Burun bilan chuqur nafas olib, chiqarishda esa og'iz orqali sekinlik bilan chiqarish lozim. Bundan tashqari ovqatlanayotganimizda yegulikni sekin va kam-kamda iste'mol qilishimiz lozim . Tabobatda esa zo'riqish , charchoq va tashvishlanishga qarshi vosita melissadan tayyorlangan choydan iste'mol qilish tavsiya etiladi. Ushbu choy uyqusizlik va depressiyada ham foydalaniladi.

XULOSA

Shunday qilib, ekstremal va favqulodda vaziyatlar inson hayotining barcha sohalarida sodir bo'ladi. Har bir inson hayoti davomida o'zi uchun o'ta og'ir bo'lgan bir qator vaziyatlarga ega. Shuning uchun har kim favqulodda vaziyatda zarur bo'lgan bilim, ko'nikma va ko'nikmalarga muhtoj. Mamlakatimizning yuksalishi yoshlarning qo'lida ekan , biz ularning ham jismonan ham ruhan sog'lom bo'lib kamolga yetishlariga alohida e'tibor berishimiz kerak. Nafaqat yoshlarga balki, barcha aholiga eskremal vaziyatlarda muammoning to'g'ri yechimini topishlarida ko'maklashishimiz va ularni ruhan pok inson bo'lishlarida bir vosita bo'lmog'imiz lozim. Bizning izlanishlarimiz va tadqiqodlarimizning negizida ham shu maqsad yotadi.



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HISTORY OF SAMARKAND LIBRARY OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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Abstract: This article is devoted to judges and courts operating in the Samarkand region, telling about outstanding judges of the late 19th - early 20th centuries.

Key words: Kazi, book, generation, knowledge, Sharia, teacher, Koran, courthouse.

The word Qazi comes from the Arabic word qaza, which literally means “to cut,” “to separate,” and “to judge.” According to the definition of Hanafi scholars, the division of enmity and resolution of disputes in a special way is called “kaza”. The introduction of Islam and the regulation of all spheres of social life based on Sharia rules led to the emergence of judicial courts in Central Asia. They have become a legal guarantee of justice in society. Over the past twelve centuries, the place where judges work - the "courthouses" - has come to be called "darul kuzzot", that is, the place of justice.

During this period, court buildings also operated in Samarkand. Influential and educated people of that time played an important role in the management of such courts and the establishment of their regular activities. As a result of the activities of such persons, justice was ensured in the country. For this reason, studying the activities of judges who worked in the Samarkand region allows us to better study the history of our country.

Information on this topic can be obtained from several sources and literature. Such sources include information from the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the reference book of the Samarkand region (Reference Book of the Samarkand Region), published in different years, as well as stories of that time told by Fazliddin Domla Badirov as sources of field research. . In this case, the “Jumabozor court documents” stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan are of particular importance. These documents are an important source on the activities of judges of the Dzhumabozor volost, compiled in 75 volumes.

The information book of the Samarkand region provides information about various industries of the Samarkand region of the late 19th - early 20th centuries. This book was published successively in different years and the information in it was updated. In



addition, when preparing this article, the information provided by Fazliddin Badirov is also important, which allows us to get acquainted with the activities of Mullah Mirsadiq, the son of Mullah Mirmasum, who worked as a judge at that time. At the same time, other literature also provides partial information about judges who worked in the courts of the Samarkand region. Such literature helps to illuminate one or another part of the topic.

One of the people who worked as a judge in the Samarkand region was Kazi Sayyid Bahadirkhan ibn Sayyid Ibrahimhoja, who also did a lot of work in this direction. Sayyid Bahadirkhan was born in 1860 in the village of Safokhoja in the modern Ishtikhan region. At that time, according to family tradition, this place was the historical place of the Sayyid Eshonkhoja family. One of his ancestors, Sayyid Karakhoja Bukhari, founded this village along with his brother Sayyid Abdurakhmonkhoja Bukhari and son-in-law Muhammad Safahoja (mudarris).

This generation is one of the ancient generations of Sayyid Khwaja, and 38 generations of the ancestors of Sayyid Bahadir Khan from the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) are known in the genealogy. He is a paternal descendant of Salih Ato (Father) ibn Amir Hasan ibn Burhaniddin Suleiman al-Qadiri al-Bukhari. Information about the genealogy of the family was preserved in the Nasabnomai Sharif manuscript, kept by the descendants of Kazi Bahadir Khan.

His father, Sayyid Ibrahimkhodja, was a craftsman, an expert in Islamic science and a teacher of Sharia law. He taught his son Islam from childhood. Sayyid Bahadir Khan's grandfather and father had extensive knowledge of the religion and history of their ancestors. At night, various hadiths from Sahikhul Bukhari were read in their house.

Sayyid Bahadir Khan learned the Qur'an by heart at the age of 12. He received his primary education in the village madrasa of his ancestors. He re-reads all the books in the madrasa, he studies everything at home - the books of his ancestors written in Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages. He continued his studies at the famous Madrasa of Central Asia, Mir Arab Madrasa in Bukhara. Here, Sayyid Bahadir Khan perfectly mastered Arabic and Persian languages. He studies Islam, history, philosophy and jurisprudence, gets acquainted with the works of Aristotle and Socrates. He studies the works of sages such as Naqshbandi, Yassavi, Kubrovi, and Ibn Sina, and learns their poetry.

In addition, he studies Navoi, Shirozi and many other great poets and philosophers. He studied at Mir Arab madrasa, which was famous at that time, and became the head teacher of mudarris. Excellent knowledge and strong scientific potential enabled Sayyid



Bahadir Khan to occupy the post of judge of Ishtikhan district in 1895. He also taught at the Mir Arab madrasa and the village madrasa in the village of Safokhoja.

By the end of the 19th century, Eshon Bahadirkhan, a supporter of the Hanafi sect, became one of the most influential scientists in the Samarkand region. He took an active part in promoting the teachings of Islam, Sharia, Fiqh and Naqshbandi. In 1911, he built a large house for his foundation in the center of Ishtihan on the eastern side of the city market. There were mosques, libraries and dhikr rooms used for prayers, meetings and dhikr. The cells were located around the prayer hall. Currently, the central city market "Ishtikhan Dehkan Bazar" is located on the site of the house.

Qazi Sayyid Bahadir Khan served as a judge until his death in 1916. In the last years of his life, he lived in the village of Safokhoja in Ishtikhon district, where he was born and raised, and was buried in the Safokhoja cemetery.

After the Russian Empire conquered the country, it introduced its own style of administration. Such works were also carried out in Samarkand. In particular, Samarkand uyezd was established here, and Jumabozor was turned into volost. But during this period, due to several reasons, the post of judge was preserved in the administration of the volost. As in the whole country, the post of judge functioned in Jumabozor Volost during this period. According to the information provided by M. Virsky and V. Vyatkin, the volost included such villages as Elpak, Talli Ota, Bogizagon, Sari Asia, Payshanbasiyob Rabat, Dargom, Uzun Yastepa, Navzandak, Shokhkash, Shopolot and Adas. These villages were considered the territory of the Volost Judge's Court. Since the establishment of Jumabazar as a volost, with a short break (from the middle of 1884 to August 1887, Mulla Muhammad Vali Khoja ibn Aftab Khoja was the judge) until the end of 1306/1888 AH, Mulla Qazi Khoja ibn Qazi Mulla Khoja acted as a judge. During his career, he did many things for the benefit of the people. This was important in ensuring justice among the residents of the region.

During the period of Mulla Mir Ma'sum ibn Khalifa Muhammad, who worked as a judge in this region from 1888-1889, the work in this regard was continued. In particular, during this period, studies of complaints and objections expressed by the people and finding a fair solution to them are strictly controlled. Strict adherence to Shariah guidelines is required in every case. Under the rule of the Russian Empire, doing such work for the population suffering from colonial oppression certainly required great courage.

The colonizers of the Russian Empire appointed representatives of local nationalities to the lower administrative bodies. With this, they aimed to rule the local people with their hands. The same situation can be observed in Jumabozor Volost. In



particular, the volost was headed by Mullah Sultan Goipov in 1894, while Mullah Buzrug Khoja Avliya Khoja Mirakony worked as a judge during this period. In 1903-1904, Rahmonqulibek Haydarbekov, in 1904 and 1907, Mahmud Abdujabbarov, in 1905, Ahmad Khudoinazarov and others worked as the head of the volost.

As mentioned above, the position of judge was also considered important during this period, and the colonial authorities had to appoint representatives of the local people to this position. In particular, during this period, judges such as Mullah Mir Muqaddas ibn Mullah Mir Saidgani (1897, 1903 - 1908) and then Mullah Mirsadiq ibn Mullah Mirma'sum (1909) conducted court and judicial affairs in the position of people's judge (judge) of Jumbazor Volost. In this regard, detailed information is provided in the "Jumabozor judicial documents" kept in the fund of UzMDA. This document provides valuable information about the ancient location, economic potential, mutual trade and ownership relations of Jumabozor, surrounding villages and towns. Below are examples of correspondence in judicial documents, which will allow you to get more detailed information about judicial activities.

The mines of Samarkand were great centers of learning in the 19th century, and they played an important role in the production of products that were important industrialists in the aquatic world of the East. Cotton, yarn, and stone were produced in these factories.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the growth of industrial reforms in Russia opened up new opportunities for the Samarkand treasury. Rising spending in Russia, the closing recession of Samarkand, and expanding access to Asian markets in general have provided ample insurance so far. Also, the strengthening of human relations, the establishment of good roads, and the development of technologies were one of the important processes in the history of Samarkand courts.

Samarkand courthouses have seen significant development since the middle of the 19th century. Part of this development was due to increased Russian spending on Asian markets. As a result of this, the establishment of courthouses operating in the field of cotton, yarn, and stone production became of great importance. The geographical location of Samarkand, its proximity to historical water market places, changed its importance in creating favorable conditions for foreign spending. Expansion, growth, and creation of mutual relations in its urban area opened up new opportunities for the Samarkand courthouses.

Along with other information, technological changes also played a big role in the development of courthouses. In the middle of the 19th century, technological innovation took place, including the growth of mechanization and the production of new equipment. These facts form one of the



important processes in the history of the Samarkand courthouses and help to understand how they developed. The 19th century was an important period for the Samarkand mining industry as an important production center of the Asian markets. During this period, Samarkand had a fixed place in economic, social and geographical conditions, which created favorable conditions for its courts.

Samarkand was one of the cities located in the center of Asian markets, and its geographical location was of great importance for its economic and social development. Geographically, Samarkand was one of several areas supplied with water by the discharge of the Syrdarya River, which created favorable conditions for the cultivation of agriculture. In addition, its central location facilitated transport links with further agricultural countries such as Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan.

Summary.

In this article, I provided information about the ways in which the Samarkand courthouses help young people to study, get a job, and succeed in life, and I also got the necessary insights for myself. I have also mentioned how these courts play a role in creating many opportunities for young people through training centers, vocational opportunities and educational methods. I believe that this is useful not only for young people, but also for older people.

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ISHLAB CHIQUARISH KORXONALARINING EKOLOGIK MUHITGA SALBIY TA'SIRI VA UNI OLDINI OLISH YO'LLARI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola mamlakatimiz hududida mavjud sanoat korxonalarini chiqarayotgan zararli moddalarining tahlili hamda ularni oldini olishda qanday ishlar olib borilayotganini nazarda tutadi.

Аннотация: В данной статье проводится анализ вредных веществ, выбрасываемых действующими промышленными предприятиями на территории нашей страны и что делается для их предотвращения.

Annotation: This article provides an analysis of harmful substances emitted by existing industrial enterprises in the territory of our country and what is being done to prevent them.

Kalit so'zlar: zararli modda, texnogen modda, atmosfera, atrof-muhit, xavf

Ключевые слова: вредное вещество, техногенное вещество, атмосфера, окружающая среда, опасность.

Key words: harmful substance, man-made substance, atmosphere, environment, danger

Kirish. O'zbekiston ham ko'plab rivojlangan mamlakatlar qatoriga yangi ming yillikga qator ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy demografik va ekologik xarakterga ega bo'lgan dunyo miqyosidagi muammolar bilan kirib keldi. Tabiiy resurslardan jadal foydalanish, moddalarning tabiiy aylanish tarkibiga kirmaydigan ishlab chiqarishning foydalanishning mumkin bo'lmagan mahsulotlarning atrof-muhitga tashlash, ekologik jihatdan xavfli bo'lgan biotexnologiyalardan foydalanish energiya manbalaridan va boshqalar inson faoliyati bilan o'rab turuvchi muhitning holati orasidagi muvozanatning buzilishiga olib keldi. Ko'pchilik holatlarda buzilgan muhitda tirik organizmlarning yashash faoliyati bilan ularning adaptasion mexanizmlari imkoniyatlarining mos kelmasligi kuzatilmoqda. Yuqori texnogenli yuklamalar natijasida ta'minlab beruvchi tashqi muhit tajovuzining ortishi tirik organizmlar genofondining sifatiga albatta o'zining salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatmay qolmaydi, qaysiki tabiiy evolyusion moslashishning tezligi atrof muhitning o'zgarish jadalligiga mos kelmaydi va bu esa o'z navbatida tabiatda «Ekologik keskinlik» sindromini chaqiradi. O'tgan asrning 90-yillarida



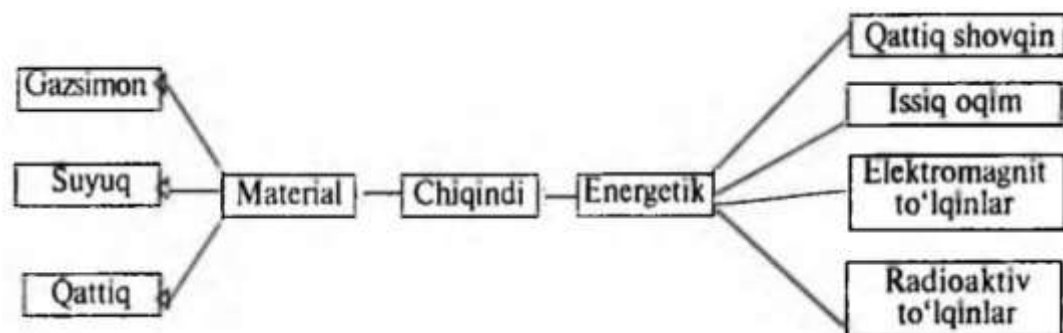
O'zbekiston hududida ko'plab sanoat korxonolari qurildi. Masalan, Qoravulbozor neftni qayta ishlash, Muborak gaz kondesat zavodi, Navoiy azot o'zeli, Navoiy tog' metallurgiya kombinati, Jizzax akkumulyator zavodi va hokazolar tomonidan tashqi muhitga zaharli sanoat chiqindilari chiqarilmoqda[2].

Organizmlar yashayotgan muhitning texnogen o'zgarishlari orasida uning sanoat va maishiy chiqindilar bilan ifloslanishi ancha ayanchli asoratlarga olib kelmoqda. Turli tabiatga ega bulgan zaharli moddalar ancha yuqori xavf tug'diradi. Ifloslovchi moddalar texnogen moddalar yoki tabiiy xarakterdagi aralashmalar sifatida kimyoviy elementlarni migrasiyalanish va energiyani transformasiyalanish sikllarini buzadi va ekotizimning yaxlit faoliyatiga noqulay ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Biosferada dunyo miqyosidagi hududiy va lokal oqimlari va ksenobiotiklarni, ya'ni biosfera uchun begona bo'lgan kimyoviy birikmalarning aylanishi shakllanadi[5].

Natija va mulohazalar. Hozirda mamlakatimiz atmosfera havosi, suv, tuproq qatlamini zararli moddalar bilan ifloslantirish bo'yicha «peshqadamlik» «Navoiyazot», «Ohangaron sement», «Maksam Chirchiq», «Bekobodsement», «Farg'onaazot», «O'zmetkombinat», «Olmaliq tog'-kon kombinati» kabi yirik sanoat korxonalariga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Ulardan atrofga chiqayotgan zaharli moddalar belgilangan normalardan 40 baravargacha ko'proq ko'rsatkichni ko'rsatmoqda. Bu haqida Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi qoshidagi jamoatchilik kengashining navbatdagi yig'ilishida ma'lum qilib o'tilgan. 2019 yilning birinchi yarim yilligida yirik sanoat korxonalarining atrofni ifloslantirayotgani yuzasidan fuqarolardan 175ta murojat kelib tushgan. 2018 yil yakunlari bo'yicha atrofga 2 mln 449 ming tonna zararli modda chiqarilgan. Buning 1 mln 600 ming tonnasi avtomobil vositalariga, 880 ming tonnasi ishlab chiqarish korxonolari hissasiga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Respublikada 300 mingdan ziyod xo'jalik korxonolari mavjud bo'lib, ulardan 5 mingtasi ekologiyani zararlantirish bo'yicha birinchi va ikkinchi toifali korxonalar hisoblanadi[6].

Sanoat korxonalarida olti mingdan ortiq chang-gaz tozalash uskunalari mavjud. Shundan 60 foizdan ortig'i 10 yildan ziyod muddatda foydalanishda bo'lib, hozirgi kunda ular har tomonlama eskirgan. Uskunalarining eskirish ko'rsatkichi, ayniqsa, Samarqand, Surxondaryo, Buxoro va Xorazm viloyatlarida juda yuqori bo'lib turibdi[9].

Hozirgi kunda atrof-muhit turli manbalardan tashlanayotgan chiqindilar ta'sirida doimo ifloslanadi. Atrof-muhitga tashlanadigan chiqindilar material va energetik chiqindilarga bo'linadi. Material chiqindilarga gazsimon, suyuq va qattiq chiqindilar kiradi. Energetik chiqindilarga esa elektromagnit to'lqinlar, qattiq shovqin, issiq oqim va radioaktiv nurlanishlar kiradi.



Atmosfera havosini tabiiy manbalar ta'sirida ifloslanishi yerning barcha hududlarida sodir bo'lib turishi mumkin. Bular kuchli shamol natijasida o'rama bo'ronlami, dovullami hosil bo'lishi, uning ta'sirida tuproqlarning yemirilishi va natijada chang-to'zonlar ko'tarilib, atmosfera havosining ifloslanishidir. Bunday ifloslanish ko'pmcha tropik, sahro-cho'l mintaqalariga xos bo'lib, kuchli siklonlar oqibatida ro'y berib turadi[4].

Atmosfera havosining asosiy ifloslantiruvchi moddalar quydagilarni tashkil qiladi:

Karbonat angidrid (CO_2) - yoki karbonat angidrid - nordon hid va ta'mga ega bo'lgan rangsiz gaz, uglerodning to'liq oksidlanish mahsuloti. Erdagi erkin kislorodning asosiy manbai bo'lgan fotosintez uchun zarur gaz. Past konsentratsiyalarda u xavfli emas, havoda yuqori konsentratsiyalarda havo bilan nafas oluvchi tirik organizmlarga ta'siri bo'yicha u asfiksiyali gaz sifatida tasniflanadi.

Uglerod oksidi (CO) rangsiz, hidsiz gaz bo'lib, uglerod oksidi sifatida ham tanilgan. U kislorod etishmasligi sharoitida va past haroratlarda qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ining (ko'mir, gaz, neft) to'liq yonmasligi natijasida hosil bo'ladi. Nafas olayotganda, uglerod oksidi, uning molekulasida mavjud bo'lgan qo'sh aloqa tufayli, inson qoni gemoglobini bilan kuchli murakkab birikmalar hosil qiladi va shu bilan kislorodning qonga oqishini bloklaydi.

Oltinugurt dioksidi (SO_2) (oltinugurt dioksidi, oltinugurt dioksidi) oltinugurt o'z ichiga olgan qazilma yoqilg'ilarni, asosan, ko'mirni yoqish paytida, shuningdek, oltinugurt rudalarini qayta ishlash jarayonida hosil bo'ladi. U birinchi navbatda kislotali yomg'ir hosil bo'lishida ishtirok etadi. SO_2 ning global emissiyasi yiliga 190 million tonnani tashkil qiladi. Oltinugurt dioksidining odamga uzoq vaqt ta'siri birinchi navbatda ta'm sezgilarining yo'qolishiga, nafas qisilishiga, so'ngra o'pkaning yallig'lanishi yoki shishishiga, yurak faoliyatidagi uzilishlarga, qon aylanishining buzilishiga va nafas olishni to'xtatishga olib keladi.

Azot oksidlari (azot oksidi va azot dioksidi) gazsimon moddalardir: azot oksidi NO va azot dioksidi NO_2 bitta umumiy formula NO_x bilan birlashtirilgan. Barcha



yonish jarayonlarida azot oksidlari, asosan, oksid shaklida hosil bo'ladi. Yonish harorati qanchalik yuqori bo'lsa, azot oksidi hosil bo'lishi shunchalik intensiv bo'ladi. Azot oksidlarining yana bir manbai azotli o'g'itlar, nitrat kislota va nitratlar, anilin bo'yoqlari, nitro birikmalar ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalaridir. Atmosferaga tushadigan azot oksidlarining miqdori yiliga 65 million tonnani tashkil qiladi. Atmosferaga chiqariladigan azot oksidlarining umumiy miqdoridan 55% transport, 28% energiya, 14% sanoat korxonalari, 3% kichik iste'molchilar va maishiy sektor hissasiga to'g'ri keladi.

Ozon (O_3) o'ziga xos hidga ega bo'lgan gaz, kisloroddan ko'ra kuchliroq oksidlovchi moddadir. U barcha umumiy havo ifloslantiruvchi moddalardan eng zaharlisi hisoblanadi[10].

Xulosa va takliflar. Ushbu moddalarning atmosfera havosi tarkibida ko'payishi insonlar o'rtasida qolaverasa ona tabiatda yashovchi barcha jonzorlar uchun xavfli hisoblanadi. Sanoat korxonalaridan chiqayotgan zararli moddalarni kamaytirish hamda ekologik toza muhitni yaratish maqsadida mamlakatimizda bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 30-oktyabrdagi "2030-yilgacha bo'lgan davrda O'zbekiston Respublikasining atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-5863-son Farmoni ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida "O'z kimyosanoat" aksiyadorlik jamiyati tarmoq korxonalarida 2020-2023-yillarda atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish" bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar rejasidan tashqari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi bilan kelishilgan, "2019-2022-yillar davomida "O'z kimyosanoat" aksiyadorlik jamiyati korxonalari tomonidan atrof-muhitga zararli tashlamalar va ifloslantiruvchi moddalarni kamaytirish chora-tadbirlari", O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi bilan kelishilgan "Maksam-Chirchiq" aksiyadorlik jamiyati tomonidan atrof-muhitga ifloslantiruvchi moddalar va chiqindilarini kamaytirish maqsadida xorijiy litsenziarlar, Rosiyaning ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari tavsiyalariga muvofiq, "Maksam-Chirchiq" aksiyadorlik jamiyati va unga tutash hududlarda ekologik vaziyatni yaxshilash maqsadida chora-tadbir rejaları ishlab chiqilgan[3].

Shuningdek, "O'z kimyosanoat" aksiyadorlik jamiyati har yili tizimdagi korxonalar va tashkilotlar hamda ularga tutash hududlarda "Atrof-muhit himoyasiga barchamiz mas'ulmiz!" shiori ostida ko'klamzorlashtirish loyihasini o'tkaziladi. Loyiha doirasida "O'z kimyosanoat" aksiyadorlik jamiyati tizimidagi tarmoq korxonalar va tashkilotlar tomonidan daraxt va manzarali ko'chatlar ekish belgilangan. 2020-yil birinchi marta o'tkazilgan loyiha doirasida jamiyat tizimidagi korxonalar-tashkilotlar



tomonidan 62500 dona manzarali daraxt, 1200ga yaqin mevali daraxt va 81000dan ortiq manzarali ko‘chat hamda gullar ekildi. Joriy yil mart-aprel oyilarida tashkilot tizimidagi korxonalar tomonidan 6290 dona manzarali daraxt, 4500 dona mevali daraxt hamda 177 200 dona gul va ko‘chatlar ekildi. Tarmoq korxonalarida sanoat chiqindilarining hosil bo‘lish miqdorini kamaytirish maqsadida chiqindilarni turiga qarab alohida yig‘ish, saqlash va qayta ishlash bo‘yicha ishlar yo‘lga qo‘yilgan hamda “Toza hudud” davlat unitar korxonasi bilan hamkorlikda ishlar olib borilmoqda. Ushbu olib borilayotgan ishlar zamirida mamlakatimizni gullab yashnashi, artof muhitni ekologik jihatdan toza saqlash, inson salomatligining ustuvorligi, tabiatimizni asrashga bo‘lgan e‘tibor deb atash mumkin. Albatta ekologik toza muhitni saqlay bilish uchun aholini ham yetarli darajada saviyasi bo‘lishi bunga erishish uchun atrof muhitni asrash unga e‘tiborli bo‘lish tabiatni bizga bergan ne‘matlarini avaylashga qaratilgan tadbirlar o‘tkazilmoqda.

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O'QUVCHILARNI KASBGA YO'NALTIRISHDA PSIXOLOGIK TAVSIYALAR

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Annotatsiya. Hozirgi kunda yoshlarimiz oldida turgan muhim vazifalardan biri o'z imkoniyatlari, qiziqishlari, qobiliyatlariga mos kasbni tanlashdir. Mazkur jarayonni amalga oshirish uchun farzandlarimizning ota-onalari hamda ta'lim muassasalarining o'rni va u yerda faoliyat olib borayotgan o'qituvchilar hamda amaliyotchi psixologlarining faoliyati katta ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada o'quvchilarni kasbga to'g'ri yo'naltirishdagi mavjud muammolar, amaliyotdagi kamchiliklar ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari haqida qisqacha fikr yuritilgan Inson bolasi kamolga yetgani sari ilmga, ma'rifatga talpinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Kasb, faoliyat, maqsad, kasbi malaka, kasbga yo'naltirish.

Kasb tanlashda maktab amaliyotchi-psixologining ham olib borayotgan targ'ibot-tashviqot ishlarning o'z ahamiyati bor. Chunki barcha o'quvchilar ham kasb tanlashda aniq bir fikrga kela olmaydi. Buning o'ziga yarasha turli xil sabablari bor. Bu o'rinda men o'zim ishlayotgan maktab bitiruvchi sinf o'quvchilari bilan davra suhbatlari, anketa so'rovnomalari o'tkazdim. Kasbiy shakllanish jarayonining dastlabki va ayni damda o'ta muhim bosqichi bo'lajak kasbni tanlash, ya'ni aniq bir kasbiy qarorga kelishigacha bo'lgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi. Ravshanki, yoshlarning kasb tanlashga tayyorgarlik darajasi, faqatgina yosh xususiyatlariga bog'lik emas, u ma'lum yoshga kelib o'z o'zidan shakllanib qolmaydi. Yoshlarning kasb tanlashga pedagogik-psixologik bilim, ko'nikma, malakalar, shuningdek, jamiyatning ta'siri orqali tayyorlash va tarbiyalash lozim. Dastlabki saboqni ham u maktabdan oladi. Ammo kelajagimiz egalari bo'lgan yoshlarga ta'lim berish ularni o'qitish bilan bog'liq ayrim muammolar bugungi kunda kishini o'ylantirib qo'yayotgani tabiiy. Chunki zamonaviy shiddatkor jamiyat esa yetuk bilimdon mutaxasis kadrlarga muhtoj bo'lib boraveradi. Mazkur jarayonda shaxsdan kasbga doir bilimlarga ega bo'lish talab qilinadi. Shuning uchun xam o'quvchilarni kasblar olamiga doir bilimlar bilan qurollantirish hamda amaliy ko'nikma va malakalarni hosil qilish lozim. Buning uchun kasblarga doir qo'llanmalar, tarqatma materiallar bilan ta'minlash lozim. Shundagina kasb tanlash jarayonida yuzaga keladigan turli qiyinchilik, ziddiyat, to'siqlarni oldini olgan holda o'quvchi-yoshlarni



ongli ravishda kasbga yo'llash imkoniga ega bo'lamiz. Kasb tanlash muammosi maktabning o'zida ko'rib chiqilishi kerak. Bu erda, boshqa hech qaerda bo'lmaganidek, o'quvchilarning qobiliyatlari namoyon bo'ladi, ularning bilimlari baholanadi va tengdoshlar va o'qituvchilar bilan muloqotda moslik darajasi kuzatiladi. Sinf o'qituvchisi ushbu mavzuga bir nechta dars soatlarini bag'ishlashi kerak. Bola uchun kasb tanlash juda qiyin, chunki uning qadamlari ota-onalar va o'qituvchilar tomonidan nazorat qilinadi. Biroq, bu erda siz o'zingiz qaror qabul qilishingiz kerak, chunki uning kelajakdagi hayoti bunga bog'liq.

Kelajakdagi kasbni aniqlash ko'p vaqtni talab qiladi. Buning uchun maktablarda kasbga yo'naltirish bo'yicha maxsus mashg'ulotlar o'tkaziladi, o'quvchilarning qobiliyatlari va imtiyozlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan anketalarni to'ldirish taklif etiladi. O'quvchilar "Mening kelajakdagi kasbim" mavzusida insho yozishadi. Bularning barchasi har bir o'quvchiga ushbu qiyin tanlovda yordam berish, uni to'g'ri harakatlarga yo'naltirish uchun amalga oshiriladi. "Mening kelajakdagi kasbim" - bu insho yoki u yoki bu bolaning faoliyatiga bo'lgan qarashlar tasvirlanishi kerak bo'lgan insho. Bu bola bilan uning barcha fazilatlari, aqliy qobiliyatlari va qiziqishlarini chinakamiga qadrlash orqali kim bo'lishi mumkinligi haqida suhbatni boshlashning birinchi qadamidir. Ushbu topshiriqdan oldin o'qituvchi "Mening kelajakdagi kasbim" mavzusida insho yozish bo'yicha aniq ko'rsatmalar berishi kerak. Mavzuning ahamiyatini yetkazish va nima uchun uni yozish uchun berilganligini tushuntirish kerak. "Mening kelajakdagi kasbim" - bu insho bo'lib, unga shunchaki baho qo'yish kifoya qilmaydi.

Texnologiya fani o'qituvchisi texnologik ta'lim jarayonida kasb va mehnat turlari haqidagi ma'lumotlarni muayyan mavzularga bog'lagan holda o'quvchilarga yetkazishi lozim. O'quvchilarning qiziqishlariga asoslangan holda o'tkaziladigan mashg'ulotlar orasida muayyan kasblarga oid to'garaklar alohida o'rin egallaydi. Bunday to'garaklar aksariyat hollarda mehnat va kasb ta'limi o'qituvchilari tomonidan olib boriladi. Bular jumlasiga texnik-ijodkorlik, yosh rassomlar, yosh texnologlar, yosh fiziklar kabi to'garaklarni kiritish mumkin. O'qituvchi bunday to'garaklarda o'quvchilarning loyihachilik, texnik-ijodkorlik, ixtirochilik kabi qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish ustida tizimli ish olib borish imkoniyatiga ega. Texnologiya o'qituvchisi o'z ish faoliyatida pedagogik-psixologik tashxisga alohida o'rin ajratishi lozim.

Pedagogik-psixologik tashxis jarayonida o'qituvchi maktab rahbariyati va psixologi, o'quv-ishlab chiqarish muassasasi hamda kasb-hunar maktablari mutasaddilari bilan hamkorlikda har bir o'quvchining tanlagan kasbi bilan shaxsiy sifatlari orasidagi mutanosiblikni aniqlashi kerak. Texnologiya fani o'qituvchisi o'zining o'quvchilarni kasbga yo'llashga oid faoliyatini sinf rahbarlari, fan o'qituvchilari,



maktab rahbariyati va psixologi, ota-onalar, mahalla faollari, hududdagi kasb-hunar maktablari ma'muriyati faoliyati bilan mujassamlashtirgan holda amalga oshirishi kerak. O'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga to'g'ri yo'llashda mehnat xonasi, laboratoriya va ustaxonalar ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Mehnat fani o'qituvchisi ularni zamonaviy talablar asosida jihozlashga alohida e'tibor qaratishi lozim, chunki o'quvchilarda muayyan mehnat va kasb turi haqidagi bilim, tushuncha va tasavvurlar ularning jamiyat hayotida tutgan o'rni haqidagi ma'lumotlar dastlab shu yerda hosil bo'ladi. Ma'lumki, mehnat va kasb-hunarga bo'lgan muhabbat, e'tiqod, barcha o'quv fanlari tarkibida shakllantiriladi. Shuning uchun ham texnologik ta'lim darslarida fanlararo aloqadorlikka alohida e'tibor qaratish talab etiladi. Mehnat o'qituvchisining o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'llash orqali ijtimoiylashtirishga oid faoliyatini turli o'quv fanlari o'qituvchilari va sinf rahbarlarining bu sohadagi ishlari bilan uyg'unlashtirish muhim pedagogik ahamiyatga ega.

Bolaning kelajakdagi kasbini tanlashda ota-onalarning o'rni Ota-onalar - chaqalog'ini beshikdan biladigan, uning qanday rivojlanganini, bolaligidanoq nimani yoqtirganini ko'rgan odamlar. Barcha vaqt davomida ular yaqin joyda bo'lishgan va birgalikda ba'zi muammolarni hal qilishgan. Ular qizini yoki o'g'lini eng yaxshi tarzda tasvirlab, bolasi qaysi sohada muvaffaqiyatga erishishi mumkinligini ayta oladi. Albatta, ota-onalar farzandlari bilan kelajagi haqida tez-tez gaplashishlari kerak. Kelajakdagi kasb inson hayotida juda muhim rol o'ynaydi, shuning uchun siz kim bo'lishni tanlash bilan bolani yuzma-yuz qoldirolmaysiz. Ota-onalar o'z farzandlari bilan birgalikda dunyodagi vaziyatni tahlil qilib, oldindan aniqlab olishlari kerak. Ota-onalarning izidan boring. Albatta, bitta istisnolar borki, bitta oilada bir necha avlod shifokorlar yoki o'qituvchilar sifatida muvaffaqiyatli ishlaydi. Ammo agar biron bir odam biron bir kasbga moyil bo'lmasa, u hech qachon yuqori malakali mutaxassisga aylanmaydi.

Ma'lumki, kasb tanlash, kasbga yo'naltirish haqida qanchalik fikr yuritmaylik, maxsus testlarni ishlab chiqmaylik, baribir hayotda kim bo'lish kerakligini ota-ona ham bitiruvchi ham bilmaydi. Shu bois, bu muammoni samarali hal qilish maqsadida psixologlar quyidagi tavsiyalarga amal qilish zarurligini ta'kidlaydilar.

1. O'zingizni sinab ko'ring. Aksariyat kasb tanlash bosqichida bo'lganlar faqat bitta narsani bilishadi. Undan keyin nima qilish kerakligini umuman bilmasliklari barchamizga ayon. Shuning bilan birga qaror qabul qilish natijasida o'ziga xos qarama-qarshiliklar yuzaga keladi. Buning uchun sizga tanlagan kasbingizga mos yoki mos kelmasligingizni aniqlash maqsadida ishlab chiqilgan testlarni maslahat beramiz. Shuni unutmang, siz bir vaqtning o'zida 3-4 ta testdan o'tsangiz, ularning natijalari mutlaqo bir-biriga teskari bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday paytda siz kasbga yo'naltirish bo'yicha



qulay testni tanlashingiz lozim. Psixolog E.Suslovaning fikriga ko‘ra, test to‘plami mazkur soha mutaxassisleri tomonidan tayyorlanish hamda individual ravishda tanlashi kerak. Shuni esda tutish kerakki, test natijalariga “hukm” deb qarash kerak emas. Biz psixik xususiyatlar va intellektni hisobga olgan holda aniq bir faoliyat turiga nisbatan moyillik xususida fikr yuritamiz.

2. Bilimlaringizni kengaytiring. Mazkur muammoni biroz osonlashtirish maqsadida siz mehnat faoliyati va undagi yo‘nalishlar, istiqboli mavjud bo‘lgan soha va mutaxassisliklar to‘g‘risida bilimlaringizni mustahkamlashingiz kerak. Har yili o‘quvchilarni kasbga yo‘naltirish bo‘yicha kitoblar nashr qilib boriladi. Ularda siz hattoki, maktab o‘quvchilari ko‘pincha bilmaydigan kasblar bilan ham tanishishingiz mumkin. Ehtimol ulardan qaysi biridir sizning tanlovingiz bo‘lishi mumkin.

3. Kasblar bilan yaxshiroq tanishib chiqing. Maktabni bitirish arafasida o‘spirin kasblar haqida xato va noto‘g‘ri tasavvurga ega bo‘ladilar. Ko‘pincha ular tanlagan kasblarini faqat ijobiy tomonlarini yoki aksincha salbiy jihatlarini ko‘radilar. Buning uchun ota-onalar farzandlariga ko‘p narsalarni aniqlab olishlari uchun yordam berishlari kerak. Shuning uchun 9-sinfdan boshlab asta–sekin o‘zingiz tanlagan yo‘nalishingiz bilan tanishish maqsadida institut va universitetlardagi “Ochiq eshiklar” kuniga tashrif buyurishni unutmagan holda qaror qabul qilishingiz lozim.

4. O‘z xohishlaringizni tizimlashtiring. Ba’zi soha mutaxassisleri maslahat berganidek, o‘zingiz uchun stol tayyorlashingiz mumkin. Sizni yuragingizga yaqin bo‘lgan kasblarni vertikal ravishda va faoliyatingizda nimani xohlashingizni gorizontol ravishda joylashtirishga harakat qiling. Jadvalni iloji boricha batafsil to‘ldirishingiz kerak. Agar tanlagan kasb sohasi va ishga qo‘yilgan talablar bir-biriga mos keladigan bo‘lsa, “+”, agar mos bo‘lmasa “-” ishoralarini qo‘yishingiz lozim. Shunday qilib, tanlovni amalga oshirishga yordam beradigan yoki tanlov doirasini va fikrlarni sezilarli darajada aniqlashga qaratilgan tasvir shakllantiriladi.

5. So‘zdan amalga. Shunday qilib, biz biror narsa to‘g‘risida qaror qildik yoki biror narsani tanladik. Endi siz o‘zingizni sinab ko‘rishingiz kerak. Buning uchun turli o‘quv-guruhleri bo‘lgan ko‘plab ixtisoslashgan maktablar va kursleri mavjud bo‘lib, ular sizga transport vositalarini mexanikasidan tortib, tadbirkorlikkacha o‘zingizni sinab ko‘rish imkoniyatini beradi. Mazkur ta’lim muassasalarining aksariyat qismida darslar bepul amalga oshiriladi.

6. Zaxira aerodromi. Sizni o‘zingiz xohlagan aniq tanlovingiz bo‘lishi bilan birga har holda qo‘shimcha ravishda e’tiborga olishingiz kerak bo‘lgan kasbingiz ham bo‘lishi kerak. Hayotni oldindan aytib bo‘lmaydi chunki har qanday narsa yuz berishi mumkin. Shu bois, tanlagan universitet va yo‘nalishingizga qobiliyatlaringiz mos kelmaganligi



sababli kira olmay ko'nglingizda jarohat hosil bo'ladi. Siz shunchalik ertalab uyg'onishingiz mumkin va o'zingizni tanlovingizdan xafsalangiz pir bo'lib, uni o'zgartirishga harakat qiling.

7. Qaror faqat mustaqil ravishda amalga oshiriladi. Ota-onangiz tomonidan beriladigan maslahatlar foydali lekin ularni fikri yakuniy qaror bo'lmasligi kerak. Psixologlarning ta'kidlashicha, biz ko'pincha atrof-muhitga, qarindoshlar, o'qituvchilar, do'stlarimizga e'tibor qaratamiz. Odatda bunday vaziyatda ikkita yo'ldan boramiz ya'ni ularning fikriga amal qilamiz yoki aksincha. O'zi o'smir uchun nima kerak? Masalan, ona butun hayot davomida o'qituvchilik faoliyati bilan shug'ullandi lekin u bu faoliyatidan allaqachon voz kechish kerak edi. Endi o'zi xohlagan narsasiga qizi orqali erishishga harakat qiladi. Bunday vaziyatda qanday yo'l tutish kerak? Qarorni tinchlik yo'li bilan qabul qilishga harakat qiling. Masalan, raqs o'qituvchisi yoki ximiya o'qituvchiligidan qaysi birini tanlashingiz uchun ota-onangiz va do'stlaringizning maslahatlariga amal qiling. Baribir yakuniy qarorni o'zingiz qabul qilishingiz lozim.

8. Kasb tanlashda oilaviy an'anani davom ettirish shart emas. Siz o'zingizni ishingiz undagi imkoniyatlar qulayliklar shuning bilan birga farzandingiz uchun muvaffaqiyatli martaba haqida oldindan bashorat qilib gapirishingiz mumkin. Agar farzandingiz sizni yoki otasini kasbini davom ettirmoqchi bo'lsa bu juda yaxshi. Lekin majbur qilishning o'zi noto'g'ri.

Agar inson o'zi yoqtirmagan ishi bilan butun hayot davomida shug'ullangandan keyin o'zini baxtsizdek his qiladi. Shunday qilib fikrlarimiz asosida quyidagi xulosalarni keltirib o'tamiz: - oila a'zolaringiz va do'stlaringiz bilan maslahatlashilgan holda ularning fikriga ko'ra, siz tanlagan kasbingiz o'zingizga mos keladi; - ommaviy axborot vositalari yangi kasb sohalari haqida ko'proq ma'lumot olishga yordam beradi va maxsus manbalar (adabiyotlar internet va boshqalar) sizga jamiyatda ehtiyoji yuqori bo'lgan yo'nalishlar haqida ma'lumotlar beradi; - o'zingizni xohishingiz va hayotingizdagi ustanovkalaringizni esingizga oling; - olingan materiallarni har tomonlama ko'rib chiqing, yaxshilab tahlil qiling va o'zingizga "Hayotda menga nima kerak?" degan savolga javob berishga harakat qiling.

Kasb-hunarga tayyorlashning maqsadi o'quvchilarni kasb bo'yicha ijodiy fikrlaydigan, tashkilotchilik, tadbirkorlik ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lgan shaxsni tarbiyalash hamda ularning qiziqish va qobiliyatlaridan kelib chiqib kasb-hunar tanlashda ko'maklashishdan iborat. Ta'lim tizimida psixologik xizmatning tashkil etilishi tarbiyalanuvchi, o'quvchining individual - psixologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish bilan, shaxsning har tomonlama kamol topishi, uning ham ma'naviy, ham aqliy



rivojlanishi, o'zligini anglashi va qobiliyatlarini namoyon etishi uchun tegishli ta'limiy - tarbiyaviy hamda ma'naviy - ruhiy sharoitlar yaratishni nazarda tutadi.

Ta'lim muassasalarida psixologik xizmatning asosiy yo'nalishlari quyidagilardan iborat: - psixologik ma'rifat va tashviqot; - psixologik profilaktika; - psixologik diagnostika; - psixologik korreksiya va rivojlantirish; - psixologik maslahatlar; - kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish.

Psixologik ma'rifat va tashviqot – ta'lim tizimining pedagogik jamoasini, o'quvchilarni va ota-onalarni psixologik bilimlarni egallashga jalb etish, ularning psixologik madaniyatini oshirish maqsadida turli mashg'ulotlar va ma'ruzalar uyushtirishdan iborat.

Psixologik profilaktika - pedagog va ota-onalarda farzandlarning har bir yosh davridagi psixik taraqqiyoti haqidagi psixologik bilimlarni egallash ehtiyojlarini tarkib toptirish bilan bola shaxsi va aqliy taraqqiyotida sodir bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan har qanday salbiy og'ishlarning o'z vaqtida oldini olishga qaratilgan psixologik tadbirlardir.

Psixologik diagnostika – o'quvchilarni psixologik jihatdan uzluksiz har tomonlama o'rganish, ularning individual-psixologik xususiyatlarini aniqlash, o'qish va xulq-atvoridagi nuqsonlarning sabablarini aniqlab berishga qaratilgan psixologik tadbirlardir.

Psixologik korreksiya va rivojlantirish - shaxs shakllanishi va psixik rivojlanishida sodir bo'lgan salbiy burilish va nuqsonlarni, ruhiy zo'riqish va kechikishlarni bartaraf etish, shaxs va jamoaga faol ijobiy ruhiy ta'sir o'tkazish, ijtimoiy-psixologik muhitni sog'lomlashtirish, shaxslararo munosabatlardagi ziddiyat va nizolarni yumshatish, har bir shaxsning mavjud imkoniyatlarini imkon qadar kuchliroq namoyon eta olishiga shart-sharoit yaratish.

Psixologik maslahatlar - pedagoglar, ota-onalar va o'quvchilarga shaxsiy, kasbiy va hayotiy muammolarini hal etishga yordam berish, ularni o'z psixologik salomatligini muhofaza qilishga o'rgatish. Psixologik maslahat individual, guruhviy tarzda o'tkaziladi, profilaktik va korreksion xarakterga ega bo'ladi.

Kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish – o'quvchilarni layoqati, qiziqishi va qobiliyatlariga mos kasb-hunarga ongli tanlashga tayyorlash. Mazkur yo'nalishlarning uzviy va uzluksiz bog'liqligi psixologik xizmat mazmunining yaxlitligini ta'minlaydi. Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan barcha yo'nalishlar bir-biri bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, natijada har bir o'quvchining egallamoqchi bo'lgan kasbini ongli tarzda, o'z qiziqishi va qobiliyati asosida to'g'ri tanlashiga yo'naltirilgan. O'quvchi o'z kelajagini to'g'ri tanlay olsagina, uning kasbiy va shaxsiy o'sishida muvaffaqiyatlar bo'lishi tabiiy. Bu borada o'quvchiga eng to'g'ri yo'lni ko'rsata olishda ham mutaxassis psixologlardan ehtiyotkorlik va



mas'ullik talab etiladi. Kasb etikasi qoidalari va tamoyillariga amal qilishlari maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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VOYAGA YETMAGANLAR HUQUQBUZARLIGINING PROFILAKTİKASIDA UMUMTA'LIM MAKTAB PSIXOLOGLARNING O'RNI

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11-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi psixologi

Annotatsiya. Jamiyat hayotining turli sohalarida inson omili ustun hisoblanadi, ayniqsa, unda voyaga yetmaganlarning haq-huquqlarini himoya qilish, ularning ilmiy, ijodiy, intellektual salohiyatini yuksaltirishga asosiy vazifalardan biri sifatida qaraladi. Maqolada voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi profilaktikasi borasida umumta'lim maktablarining o'rni va ahamiyati o'rganib tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: huquqbuzarlik, g'ayriijtimoiy hatti-harakatlar, deviant xulqatvor, yakka tartibdagi profilaktika, maxsus profilaktika, nazoratsiz bola, bola rehabilitatsiyasi, ijtimoiy pedagog.

Davlatimiz yoshlar masalasini davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarib, bugungi kunda aholining yoshlar qatlamiga oid islohotlarni to'la-to'kis amalga oshirib kelmoqda. Yoshlarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlash, yoshlarga oid qonun hujjatlarini takomillashtirish kabi vazifalar bilan bir qatorda voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligining oldini olish masalasi ham dolzarb vazifalar qatoridan joy oldi. Huquqbuzarliklarning oqibati bilan emas, balki uning kelib chiqishi sabablarini aniqlash profilaktika ishlarini olib borishning samaradorligini oshirishga asos bo'ladi. Voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi profilaktikasi masalasi faqatgina bir tashkilot zimmasidagi vazifa bo'lib qolmasdan, bu yo'nalishda tizimli faoliyatni olib borish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lishi haqida

Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev —Davlat idoralari aksariyat hollarda huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasini faqatgina huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarning vazifasi sifatida baholab, oqibatda ushbu faoliyatga lozim darajada e'tibor qaratmayapti, deb ta'kidlagan. Shu bilan birgalikda, voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan sodir etiladigan huquqbuzarliklar sonining ortishi, o'smirlar o'rtasida deviant xulqning ommalashuvi kabi holatlar huquqbuzarlik profilaktikasi masalasida jamiyatning barcha institutlari tizim sifatida o'zaro hamkorlikda faoliyat olib borishini taqozo etmoqda. Ushbu tizimning o'ziga xos subyekti sifatida umumta'lim maktablari jamiyatdagi asosiy ta'lim-tarbiya manbai bo'lib qolmay, huquqbuzarlik profilaktikasi vositasi ham



sanaladi. O‘zaro hamkorlik asosida tashkil etilgan faoliyat huquqbuzarlik sodir etish havfi ostidagi voyaga yetmagan shaxslarni har tomonlama o‘rganish va amaliy yordam ko‘rsatishga imkon beradi.

2010-yil 29 sentabrda qabul qilingan —Voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida nazoratsizlik va huquqbuzarliklarning profilaktikasi to‘g‘risidagi qonunning 2-bob 8-moddasiga ko‘ra —Voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida nazoratsizlik va huquqbuzarliklarning profilaktikasini amalga oshiruvchi organlar hamda muassasalar tizimiga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Voyaga yetmaganlar ishlari bo‘yicha idoralararo komissiyalar;
- Ichki ishlar organlari;
- Ta‘limni boshqarish organlari va ta‘lim organlari;
- Vasiylik va homiylik organlari;
- Sog‘liqni saqlashni boshqarish organlari va sog‘liqni saqlash muassasalari;
- Mehnat organlaril, deb belgilangan. Yakka tartibdagi profilaktika ishi — ijtimoiy

jihatdan xavfli ahvolda bo‘lgan voyaga yetmaganlar va oilalarni o‘z vaqtida aniqlash, shuningdek ularni ijtimoiypedagogik reabilitatsiya qilish hamda voyaga yetmaganlarning huquqbuzarliklar yoki boshqa g‘ayriijtimoiy xatti-harakatlar sodir etishining oldini olishga doir faoliyatdir.

Huquqbuzarlik sodir etgan yoki xulqiy og‘ishlari ijtimoiy havf ehtimolini yuzaga keltiradigan voyaga yetmaganlar umumta‘lim maktablarining ichki nazoratiga olinishi belgilangan. Bunday o‘quvchilar qatoriga ta‘lim muassasalaridagi mashg‘ulotlarga uzrli sabablarsiz kelmayotgan va muntazam ravishda qatnashmayotgan o‘quvchilar, ma‘muriy huquqbuzarlik sodir etganlar, notinch oila farzandlari, tarbiyasi og‘ir bolalar, ta‘lim muassasalariga o‘tkir tig‘li ta‘qiqlangan buyumlarni olib kelgan yoki olib kirishga uringan o‘quvchilar va ijtimoiy havfli hattiharakatlarni sodir etgan voyaga yetmaganlar kiradi. Umumta‘lim maktablarida yakka tartibda ishlashda huquqbuzarlik sodir etish ehtimoli bo‘lgan yoki qayta sodir etish ehtimoli bo‘lgan bola barcha profilaktik tadbirlarning markazida bo‘ladi. O‘quvchilar bilan yakka tartibda profilaktik tadbirlarni olib boruvchi mas‘ul xodim sifatida sinf rahbari, yoshlar yetakchisi, maktab psixologi, tajribali o‘qituvchilardan bir nafari (zarur hollarda bir necha nafar) bo‘lishi mumkin.

O‘quvchilar maktab ichki nazoratiga uch, olti, to‘qqiz oy va bir yil muddatga olinadi, ushbu muddat o‘quvchining xulqida ijobiy o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘lgunga qadar uzaytirilishi mumkin. Mas‘ul xodimlar bolaning davomati, o‘zlashtirish ko‘rsatkichlarini nazorat qilish, u bilan suhbatlar o‘tkazish, bolaga turli sohada maslaxat va yordam berish, bolaning oilasi bilan muntazam aloqa qilish, bolani o‘zi qiziqqan to‘garakka biriktirish va boshqalarni amalga oshiradilar.



Профилактик тadbirlar jarayonida bolani profilaktikaning to'liq obyektiga aylantirmasdan, barcha jarayonlarda u bilan birgalikda ishtirok etish va profilaktika subyektlari (maktab, jamoat tashkilotlari, oila, davlat organlari, jamiyat) hamkorligi to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yilgan bo'lishi kerak.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi profilaktikasi bo'yicha umumta'lim maktablarida quyidagi ishlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lardi:

- Umumta'lim maktablarida psixologlarning malakasini muntazam oshirib borish va ular uchun ta'lim muassasasi hududida alohida xona ajratish.

- Maktab yoshlar yetakchilari shtatiga qo'shimcha ish o'rnini ajratish.

- Maktablardagi profilaktik ishlarga ijtimoiy ishchilarni jalb qilish. Bunda huquqbuzarlik sodir etish havfi ostidagi o'quvchi bilan birgalikda ularning oilasi bilan ishlash imkoniyati kengayadi.

- Umumta'lim maktablarida o'tiladigan huquq darslarida muammoli vaziyatlar-kazuslar ishlash amaliyotini kengaytirish. Bunda o'quvchilar nazariy bilimlar bilan birga amaliy tajribani uyg'unlashtirish imkoniga ega bo'lishadi.

- Maktab psixologi bilan birgalikda maktab ichki nazoratiga olingan o'quvchilarning qobiliyati va qiziqishlarini aniqlash hamda ularni to'garaklarga, seminarlarga jalb qilish amaliyotini takomillashtirish.

O'quvchilarning genogramma va ekoxaritasini tuzishni yo'lga qo'yish. Bunda o'quvchilarning oila a'zolari va oila bilan aloqada bo'lgan tashkilotlar haqida yetarlicha ma'lumot olish imkoni yaratiladi.

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MANIFESTATION OF PROFESSIONAL DEFORMATION IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES (MILITARY SERVICE)

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Annotation: The article discusses the pedagogical and psychological aspects of the development of professional deformation in military personnel. The pedagogical and psychological factors that affect the occurrence of professional deformation are highlighted. The factors that affect the professional disruption of military personnel, the many years of service, and the environment in the workplace are interrupted.

Keywords: Military servant, deformation, disorder, factors, occupational psychology, psychologist, psychiatrist, physicist, professional fatigue, professional mind, environment.

It is only natural for each profession to have its own positive or negative impact on the worldview of professionals and their formation. The impact of the profession on the spirituality of the specialist is one of the most practical, historical, and analytical problems not only. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, some psychologists tried to study this problem. This problem has not been adequately studied in pedagogy, especially in military pedagogy.

In pedagogical and psychological dictionaries, the concept of professional deformation is described as follows: deformation (Latin, "deformation", "breakdown", "change") is a change in body shape and functions as a result of external and internal effects. Professional deformation is a negative change in the cognitive, behavioral, and motivational field of an expert as a result of the influence of external and internal factors in professional activities.

Deformation (Latin, "deformation", "breakdown", "change") is a change in body shape and functions caused by external and internal (objective and subjective) effects. Professional deformation is a negative change in the cognitive, behavioral and motivational field of an expert as a result of the influence of external and internal factors in professional activities.

Each profession has its own influence on the human spirit, and the positiveness or negativeness of the influence is reflected in the professional hierarchy. Today, the concepts of "professional psychology" and "occupational influence on human psychology" have emerged. When it comes to "professional psychology," opinions about the nature of the profession, the uniqueness of the profession, the impact of the profession on human social relationships, the reasons for the gradual disappearance of the profession, and the emergence of new professions are understood



As we study the essence of professions in a scientific way, in addition to the pros of each profession, there is a negative impact, such as years of work that can result in professional disturbances.

Professional breakdown in each professional prevents them from doing their job efficiently, and their honesty, duty, and poor performance of their duties and duties have a negative impact on the performance of the duties of all professionals. Our research has shown that professional disorders can be physiological, biological, psychological. These professional violations are also related to the essence of the profession.

The abundance of work of each individual in one place, in the same environment, forms dogmatism, conservatism. Physically engaged professionals develop more physical disorders, doctors, teachers, and all of them experience professional disorders and leave a variety of complications in their spirituality.

Before the professional breakdown of military personnel, there is a concept of their professional formation. "Professional formation" is understood in the sense of having this professionally robust knowledge and quality. Professional formation it takes a long time.

And before formation, of course, there is also a stage of professional adaptation. Through professional adaptation, one can understand the essence of a profession, such as the role of agendas, commands, instructions and regulations in adapting a military officer to a profession.

A military officer is not only trained and adapted to professional activities, to wear his head on a charter basis.

Their family and children will also adapt to the environment, circumstances, the nature of the service if necessary. That is why many military personnel form a dynasty through their attitude toward the profession. The professional formation of military personnel also depends on professional competence, and competence means that a military officer is the most important specialist.

When considering the "professional deformation" of military personnel, of course, it is also important to remember the meaning of "professional suitability." Eligibility in professional activities is understood in the sense of a description of the profession. That is, the conditions for working, the rights and duties of the servant are the necessary professional knowledge, skills, necessary qualities of professionalism, as well as the inability of this profession to correspond to the health of the employee.

Through the "Professiogram", it is possible to determine the professional suitability of employees. "Professionalism", on the other hand, is a scientific science that originated at the intersection of philosophy, sociology, and psychology, studying the laws and development of professionalization of an expert.

The uniqueness of the professional activities of military personnel is that "Professional migration" is also compared to other professionals. What do we mean by "professional migration"? It is understood that changing the type of professional activity, changing the place of service in general, specialty and profession.



Professional breakdown takes a certain time as a process. In what actions does professional disorder manifest itself? First of all, the lack of honesty in the duty of service is reflected in the conduct of the service, the harshness of its servants, and the behavior of the hokoza. The resulting slinger would place in this powlychure into a entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in your country.

He serves in his tribe when I do it, not in the timely execution of the instructions and assignments of the chiefs.

In general, all professionals may definitely be a professional disorder after many years of work in one place, but such professional disorder varies with everyone.

Professional disorders vary widely in female military personnel and male servicemen, family servicemen and family-free military personnel. For example, sincere attitudes toward service are always superior in military personnel. Because family problems are solved through their workshop in most cases. It receives material and spiritual assistance from the workshop.

For example, attitudes towards the service play a key role. However, in the post-service hierarchy (slightly different because there is no family), freedom, companywork, greatness, and so on are always available, meaning that they come home late, fall asleep in the morning after drinking, come to work late, and serve as lanterns at work. Whether or not we want such a situation will lead to a professional breakdown, we think.

Prevention of professional disturbance in military personnel also depends on the mental stability of the military officer.

Spiritual stability is the ability of military personnel to resist dangers, to allow military personnel to resist the complex conditions of his mind and spirituality, emotional and physical influences, while maintaining the activity and effectiveness of military-professional activities.

When professional disturbance begins to manifest in military personnel. Mainly after a decade of service, the symptoms of deformation begin to appear. Is it possible to profile professional breakdown cases? During our research, we searched for answers to questions about who might be responsible for the development of professional disorders and identified the following factors.

- a) Environment;
- b) professionals;
- c) the serviceman himself;
- g) Command;
- d) Workplace noise, constant humidity, constant heat;
- (e) Sometimes the family is also responsible;
- j) health, physical condition;
- c) the state of spirituality;
- i) Young (adult youth).

Professionalization of professional breakdowns in military personnel can be carried out through the following activities. For example, the direct assistance of psychologists,



psychiatrists, the command, first and foremost, supports his family, improves the environment, promotes treatment by sending them to profiling, sanatoriums, changing the place of service, and serving By replacing it, and most importantly, it must also be desire, especially in military personnel who accidentally choose a military profession, professional disruption is manifested faster.

Instead of ulosa, we can say that it is only natural for each professional to have a professional breakdown after years of working in one specialty. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) It is only natural for a professional to develop a professional eligibility trait before a professional breakdown. Any person will be eligible first. Then it is only natural that a professional disorder occurs. Because professional consciousness is essential in the professional breakdown of military personnel, the mental environment defines the professional mind.

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“CONCEPTUAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ANIMAL NAMES”

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Phraseological units, comprising idioms, proverbs, and other fixed expressions, are integral components of language that encapsulate cultural, social, and psychological dimensions. Within the vast repertoire of phraseological units, those utilizing animal names hold a distinctive place, serving as potent vehicles for conveying complex meanings and evoking vivid imagery. This embarks on a journey to explore the conceptual features inherent in phraseological units with animal names, aiming to unravel the symbolic and metaphorical associations that enrich language with nuanced expressions.

Language, as a reflection of human culture and cognition, abounds with figurative expressions that draw upon the natural world for symbolic resonance. From the cunning "sly as a fox" to the majestic "proud as a lion," animal-related phrases permeate linguistic discourse, offering insights into cultural values, social dynamics, and psychological processes¹. By delving into the conceptual underpinnings of these phraseological units, this coursework endeavors to unravel the intricate tapestry of meanings woven into the fabric of language.

The significance of studying phraseological units with animal names lies not only in their linguistic creativity but also in their profound implications for cultural communication and identity construction². Furthermore, the study of phraseological units with animal names offers a window into the complex interplay between language, cognition, and society. Through linguistic analysis, cognitive semantics, and discourse studies, this coursework aims to uncover the cognitive processes involved in the interpretation and usage of these linguistic constructs, as well as their social functions within various discourse communities. By adopting an interdisciplinary approach, drawing upon insights from linguistics, cultural studies, and psychology, this study seeks to provide a holistic understanding of the multifaceted nature of language and its role in shaping human experience³. As societies navigate the complexities of intercultural communication and identity negotiation, understanding the symbolic meanings and



metaphorical associations embedded within language becomes imperative. This coursework thus endeavors to contribute to a deeper appreciation of the richness and diversity of language usage, fostering cross-cultural understanding and dialogue in an increasingly interconnected world. The significance of studying phraseological units with animal names lies not only in their linguistic creativity but also in their profound implications for cultural communication and identity construction. Across diverse cultures and languages, animals serve as potent symbols imbued with rich cultural meanings and associations. By examining how these symbols are utilized and interpreted within different cultural contexts, this coursework seeks to shed light on the ways in which language reflects and shapes cultural beliefs, attitudes, and practices. Furthermore, the study of phraseological units with animal names offers a window into the complex interplay between language, cognition, and society. Through linguistic analysis, cognitive semantics, and discourse studies, this coursework aims to uncover the cognitive processes involved in the interpretation and usage of these linguistic constructs, as well as their social functions within various discourse communities⁴. By adopting an interdisciplinary approach, drawing upon insights from linguistics, cultural studies, and psychology, this study seeks to provide a holistic understanding of the multifaceted nature of language and its role in shaping human experience.

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THE ESSENCE OF PROCESSES OF GLOBALIZATION, GLOBALISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Globalization as a new philosophical topic

In order to create a clearer picture of the present era, it is important to consider that the world history until the beginning of the 20th century consisted of civilizations that developed independently and did not seriously affect each other. Today, the world has changed significantly as a result of the active integration of all aspects of society over the last hundred years and has become a whole organism. As a result of this, serious changes began to take place in the social consciousness of some peoples and all humanity, marked by global processes and general (world-wide) problems caused by them. It became clear that the world community has entered a new stage of its development, which differs from the previous stages not only in the scale of changes, but also in the level of activity and its universal nature.

The whole set of these changes, as well as their causes, was called globalization (lat. Globus – globe) in the 1990s. Globalization is the process of universalization, the formation of structures, connections and relations that are unique to the entire planet Earth in various aspects of society's life. Also, globalization is characterized by the connectivity of the global space, a single world economy, general ecological interconnection, global communications, and so on.

Globalism. Numerous efforts to understand the newest trends in world development have led to the emergence of globalistics, an interdisciplinary field of scientific research aimed at understanding the nature, trends and causes of globalization processes, the global problems arising under their influence, and the consequences of these processes. Led to In a broader sense, the term «globalistics» refers to scientific, philosophical, cultural and practical studies of various aspects of globalization and global problems, including their results, as well as practical activities related to their



implementation on the economic, social and political fronts, both at the level of some countries and at the international level.

Globalistics as an independent scientific direction and field of social practice began to take shape in the late 1960s, but the objective grounds for its emergence were formed much earlier.

The history of the formation of global processes. The first signs of the current globalization process can be seen from the end of the 15th century, and by the beginning of the 19th century, it took a real shape. This was the period of Great geographical discoveries that ultimately led to the formation of a single geographical, to some extent economic and political world space. At the same time, geocentric approaches to understanding the world gave way to heliocentric approaches, and humanity finally managed to correctly interpret the alternation of day and night. Science, separated from philosophy, gave a strong impetus to the accumulation of knowledge and the development of technology, which led to the development of science and technology and the industrial revolution. The last mentioned events ultimately completely changed man's ability to change nature and his relationship with the environment.

By theoretically and practically proving that the earth is in the shape of a globe, humanity was the first in its history to reach the world level in the field of trade and laid the foundation for international relations on a global scale. At the same time, the first transnational trading companies were created. Soon, their activities went beyond the limits of pure trade, and they began to participate in the process of capturing and exploiting slaves, establishing plantations and settlements in the conquered territories, finally becoming the main executors of the colonial policy implemented by their countries.

Fundamental globalization is associated with the emergence of global connections, structures and relations. As a result of these processes, the world was gradually formed as a whole organism in almost all its aspects. The first signs of this type of globalization, known as fundamental, appeared in the second half of the 19th century, and by the middle of the 20th century it became a full-fledged existence.

At the same time, the economic transformation of the world was completed, and as a result of this, acute international problems of a completely new nature arose, arising from the growing interdependence of different countries and peoples. These processes covered not only the economy, politics and social life, but also communication and communication tools, as well as the spiritual aspect – culture, science and philosophy. Various international organizations, forums, meetings, and congresses began to emerge,



which was enabled by the active development of communication and mass communication tools at that time.

The end of the First World War in 1918 caused a new balance of power in the international arena and had consequences that tied the post-war relations, interests and conflicts of various countries into a tighter knot, thus making the whole world in all major indicators. Turned into a world community. After all, the globalization processes became more prominent in the period between the First and Second World Wars. In this period, the main signs of globalization:

a) the increase of anthropogenic influence on the biosphere and the transformation of man into a real «geological force»;

b) the active development of mass culture, first of all, in the field of cinema, music, literature, and the production of consumer goods;

c) the invention of television, and over time it became the main promoter of mass culture and a symbol of globalization;

g) for the first time, space and time were «reduced» to the parameters of human daily life, and it was manifested in intercontinental flights without landing.

But the unresolved conflicts and increasing interdependence led to the outbreak of World War II, the largest and longest war in human history. This time, three-quarters of the Earth's population participated in the world war, several times more victims than in the First World War.

From the point of view of the globalization of world-scale processes, both of these wars were actually different stages of the same global war. The difference between them is visible only in quantitative indicators. In essence, both wars were aimed at solving the same problems – the repartition of the world, which was divided at the beginning of the 20th century, as a whole and interconnected. The methods of waging war were also almost the same, the difference is that the level and scale of technical equipment is several times higher than in the Second World War, and the ideological influence was either radio, telephone, which did not exist in the previous war, or aviation, sea, and iron were not yet well developed. Road, automobile transport was manifested in multiple strengthening with wide use of means of communication.

The Second World War, like the previous world war, had a series of far-reaching consequences that became a characteristic feature of the post-war world order. Among them, the most important was that the war stimulated research and practical work on the creation of a completely new type of weapon (atomic and reactive weapons). During this period, their first prototypes were tested in combat and created unlimited opportunities for humanity to turn the entire world into a wasteland and exterminate all



living creatures. These same achievements of science and technology development determined the essence and content of the arms race that later escalated during the «cold war» and demonstrated in practice the delicacy of our planet and its spatial connectivity.

Another consequence of the Second World War occurred in the socio-political sphere of society, and it was manifested in the unprecedented growth of various international organizations. Among them, the United Nations (UN) stands out, without a doubt. Integration processes in Europe are also related to the end of the war, and 1946, when British Prime Minister U. Churchill called for the creation of the United States of Europe, can be considered the beginning of them.

The Nuremberg trials of the main war criminals and the main organizations of the Nazis were another important event and at the same time the first experience of global cooperation in the field of legal regulation of international relations. This process was carried out by the first International Military Tribunal in history, established by the victorious countries – USSR, USA, Great Britain and France on August 8, 1945, and was an important step towards the establishment of the current international judicial system. At the same time, the ideas of liberalism and democracy began to spread worldwide, a set of serious studies and theoretical works aimed at re-understanding the foundations of social existence, the moral foundations of society and the main principles of social development appeared.

The brilliance of globalization. The awareness of global threats and processes of globalization by the broad layers of the population, as well as the attitude towards the world community and the values corresponding to it, the formation of culture and lifestyle are characteristic features of the stage of globalization prosperity. Since the 1970s, globalization has reached a new stage of its development and has taken on a vibrant tone. At the same time, the development of the information technology revolution accelerated, along with myth, religion, philosophy, science, and ecology, global consciousness emerged as another form of social consciousness.

The wave of globalization has significantly changed the world market, the world economy has shown its own characteristics, and created an opportunity for it to become stronger and more important than national economies. The following are important features of the globalization trend:

- a) the emergence of the «resonance effect», in which economic booms or crises pass from one country to other countries and regions that are closely related to it;
- b) creation of world markets of various goods and services;
- c) the formation of world prices for the specified goods and services, which determine the policy of the national producers of these goods and services in many ways.



Along with the internationalization of the economy and the unification of the role of money, the formation of mass society and mass culture corresponding to it has become a characteristic feature of rapid globalization and to a certain extent its legitimate product.

Thanks to modern means of transportation and communication, the factors of space and time have practically ceased to be important in the conditions of globalization. The objective need for a common language has always existed, but the volumes of world trade and capital transfer have increased many times, political relations have expanded to a global level, international public organizations, sports competitions, the tourist industry and it has become especially strong in the era of rapid globalization that has brought about such things. Today, English has become the language of intercultural communication due to a number of objective reasons.

After the emergence of the Internet in 1991, the world became increasingly connected in terms of information. The computer revolution and the development of the Internet created a new information space where everything exists but borders.

Since global problems are not only related to the whole world, but are manifested at the level of its regions and even some countries, in scientific literature, in addition to recognizing their universal importance, some of them have a special essence and a narrower scope of influence. Differentiation from local, regional problems is also made. When studying problems at different levels as specific expressions of the philosophical categories of «generality», «particularity» and «singularity», they usually interpret them in such a way that private problems are some problems, local and regional problems are private problems, and global problems are general problems. As problems. The main criterion underlying the differentiation of the mentioned problems determines the same approach. It is called geographical because it reflects the factor of space or, in other words, the area where certain problems exist.

Private problems are problems related to a certain aspect of the state's activities, certain population centers or small natural objects. These are, as a rule, various problems arising as a result of various accidents, malfunctions, local social conflicts, etc.

The concept of local problems is applied to higher-level problems, more precisely, to problems related to certain countries or large areas of large countries. This usually refers to strong earthquakes, large floods or, for example, a civil war in a small country.

The concept of national problems sometimes reflects certain difficulties and concerns of a particular state or national community in socio-political and scientific treatment. Depending on the scale, they can be interpreted as regional or local problems.



Regional problems cover the range of important issues that arise in certain continents, large socio-economic areas of the world or much larger countries. An example of such problems can be the Chernobyl tragedy, which led to radioactive poisoning of several Eastern European countries, or the climate changes that occurred in much larger areas covering a number of countries. For example, the drought that occurred in the Sahel region in 1968 was called the «catastrophe of the century». It covered 18 countries of the African continent, in which more than 250 thousand people died as a result of famine, about 18 million head of cattle died, epidemics of dangerous diseases occurred, and the territory of this vast region was almost full of desert.

Global problems are explained by the fact that they cover the entire globe, not only the part of it directly inhabited by people, but also the rest of the Earth's surface, underground spaces, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and even outer space within the scope of human activity.

Among the various approaches to the classification of global problems today, according to the most widely recognized classification, all global problems are divided into three large groups depending on the level of tension and importance of their solution, as well as what causal connections exist between them in real life.

The uniqueness and novelty of the situation is that if any specific problems can be studied within the framework of some science or a set of several sciences, then man, society and nature can be studied in the context of their numerous interactions and interactions. Some sciences are not capable of researching global problems consisting of a complex system that covers in its dependencies. Because the scope of certain sciences is narrow to interpret the object of their research – this or that particular problem in the context of other global problems. For this reason, regardless of the specific tasks that this or that science solves, a philosophical approach to the processes and events related to them, that is, to the entire situation, including the results obtained in the end, is always a necessary condition of research.

Any certain sciences at a certain stage need a philosophical understanding of the subject of their research to one degree or another. Without such a broad approach to a specific subject of science and the problems facing humanity, neither fundamental discoveries nor the development of science in general is possible.

Thus, in this case, on the one hand, there is a question about the philosophical solution of problems, and on the other hand, about the fact that philosophy encourages the interaction of a wide range of sciences, in which their interdisciplinary integration plays an important role. Is conducted.



Although there is an opinion that philosophy studies extremely general issues that are far removed from the daily life and practice of people, it (philosophy) plays an important role in solving global problems. After all, it is well known that general theories can sometimes be more effective than most specific areas of knowledge.

While describing the specific features of the philosophical understanding of global problems, we note the features that arise from the main functions of philosophy and are unique to this form of knowledge.

First, philosophy, while forming a worldview, gives certain goals that determine the direction of human activity in many ways. In this way, philosophy fulfills its worldview formation and axiological functions.

Secondly, the lack of a comprehensive understanding of the complex systems studied within different disciplines is a serious obstacle to the mutual cooperation of these disciplines. In this sense, the methodological function of philosophy, which summarizes the theories that arise within the scope of this science, is especially important, because it helps the integration of scientific knowledge.

Thirdly, philosophy makes it possible to explain social events and processes in a historical context. It describes the general laws of the development of society and nature, and therefore, in the study of global problems, it leads to understanding them as a legal phenomenon that is inextricably linked with social development. Therefore, the emergence of global problems is not considered as a coincidence or a judgment of fate that predestined humanity to destruction, but as a product of the objective development process of human history full of contradictions.

Fourthly, philosophy makes it possible to understand the general trend of the development of global problems, their interrelationship and the level of mutual need from a philosophical point of view.

Fifth, philosophy performs a spiritual-cultural function by creating an opportunity for the development of a culture of theoretical thinking. Studying the history of philosophy of different peoples allows you to get acquainted with their culture. It is impossible to solve any of the problems facing certain peoples without connecting them to their culture.

Sixth, the ability to get a more precise target in the rapidly growing flow of scientific information on global problems is a product of a dialectical approach to the holistic view of the natural-historical process and its interpretation.

Seventh, philosophy puts the issues of the meaning of human life, death and eternity on the agenda, which is especially important in the conditions of global problems threatening humanity.



Finally, another important methodological function of philosophy is that it is directly related to the current important problems of humanity and plays a huge role in understanding and realizing the objective trends of human development: «nature», «society», «civilization». «, «social development», «science and technology revolution» develops other categories.

Having formed a certain idea about the philosophical approach to the study of global problems of the present time, now we will consider the problems themselves, which are increasing in importance due to the strengthening of globalization processes, from this point of view.

The concept of «contemporary global problems» became widespread in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and since then has taken a firm place in the scientific and political discourse (lexicon) and public consciousness. In most cases, it is used as a term applied to global events and events. Such a situation can be encountered when events of national and universal importance are equated, for example, referring to the social problems of a particular country and calling them «global».

In philosophy, appropriate criteria for solving this task are defined, according to which this or that problem is defined as global and thus differs from a large number of other problems that do not have such a characteristic.

Etymologically, the term «global», like the term «globalization», is related to the earth. It is for this reason that it is customary to call the problems that concern the interests of all humanity, as well as the problems that belong to each person in different parts of the world, that is, they acquire a universal character, as «global». They significantly affect the development of some countries and regions as an important objective factor of world economic and social development. Solving them requires the joint efforts of most countries and organizations at the international level. At the same time, failure to solve global problems can have disastrous consequences for the future of all mankind.

The importance of global debt forecasting. The global problems of the present time are a unique, active and open system that constantly changes its state in time, because new problems of universal importance can enter it, and previous problems can disappear depending on their solution. A. Pechchei, the founder and first president of the Club of Rome, drew attention to this situation, saying that most of the problems facing humanity «are tightly intertwined, a huge sprut clawed newness is gripping the entire planet... the number of unsolved problems is growing, they are becoming more complex, their entanglement is getting more complicated, and their «clamp» is squeezing our planet more and more tightly in its grip», wrote 1.



However, no matter how complicated the knot of global conflicts is, it should be understood theoretically in order to solve it with the help of science and philosophy, that is, to distinguish the cause from the effect, the important details from the secondary details, the objective from the subjective. Given the limited human capacity and resources to influence global processes, it is important to distinguish between which problems require immediate solutions and which are of secondary importance.

In Western countries, social forecasting has emerged as a type of scientific prediction under the name «futurology» (lat. Futurum – future and Greek. Logos – teaching). This term was first used by Professor O. Flextheim of the Otto Zur Institute at West Berlin University. It should be noted that the term «futurology» is not universally recognized. For example, most of the French specialists in prediction problems believe that futurology is the basis for crude speculation about the human ability to predict the future with confidence. Instead of futurology, the term «futuristic» was proposed, which means «probable future». It emphasizes the conditionality and multiplicity of the future.

In the current period, researches related to social predictions are called «prognostics». Prognostics studies the laws, principles and methods of forecasting, develops logic problems and classifications of various types of prognostic research. It is still in its infancy, but it is already an important tool for creating scientific alternatives for the future. K. Tulenova deals with forecasting in Uzbekistan.

Pessimistic scientists predict that the Day of Judgment is near, while optimists predict that this is just a change of astronomical cycles. What awaits humanity in the near future. A person should answer this question according to the goals and results of his activity.

Daily prediction is based on the daily life experience of a person, direct observation of the frequent repetition of one or another events in nature and society. Popular weather signs can be an example of daily predictions. For example, if the sunset is caught longer than usual, you should wait for rain; if there is fog in the morning in the summer, it means that the weather will be clear during the day; The wind blows from the EAST, and the rains will soon end.

Astrological predictions are based on observation of the movement of celestial bodies, cycles of lunar and solar eclipses. Although astrological prediction was widespread in the Middle Ages, the attitude towards it changed later. However, the development of esoteric knowledge in the 20th century recognizes the validity of astrological predictions.



Intuitive prediction is direct access to reality without scientific experience and logical observation. This type of prediction is not well studied and often underestimated. However, mind-boggling facts are known. For example, the French physician Michel Nostradamus, who lived four hundred years ago, had an unprecedented ability to predict. In his famous «Centuries» and other works, he describes not only the technical discoveries of the 20th century – submarines, airplanes, hydrogen bombs, but also the French and Russian revolutions, as well as the emergence of figures such as de Gaulle, Franco, Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini. Also predicted that.

The history of the formation of corruption. The problem of corruption and the fight against it is one of the most urgent tasks of the present time. Because the widespread spread of this disease leads to very negative consequences. Corruption, in particular, hinders the implementation of democratic processes, slows down economic development, lowers the quality of personnel and, as a result, causes stagnation in all sectors, rooting of organized crime, loss of trust in the government, and socio-political instability.

That is why every country has been fighting against bribery in its own way, and in some countries corruption has been almost eradicated, while in other countries this evil continues to «flourish».

Reforms in Singapore can be cited as an example of a successful fight against corruption. This country has turned from a backward country of Asia into one of the most developed countries in the world in a short period of time. At the heart of this is the fight against corruption.

The government has developed a special program in this regard, according to which the activities of officials at all levels are fully transparent. Systematic control was established in the relations of officials at all levels with citizens, and the mechanism of these relations was improved in order to remove various bureaucratic obstacles.

In addition, the salaries of all officials have been significantly increased, the independence of the judicial system has been ensured, and the punishment for taking and giving bribes has been tightened. At the same time, an independent mass media was formed to inform the public about any form of corruption.

The famous saying of the leader of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, that a person who wants to win over corruption should be ready to arrest his relatives and close friends, shows that the fight against corruption in the country has been ruthless.

On July 7, 2008, Uzbekistan joined the UN Convention on Combating Corruption, and the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Plan (September 10, 2003) adopted within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in March



2010. Also, the Agreement on the Eurasian Group to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Moscow, June 16, 2011) was ratified by the Oliy Majlis on December 13, 2011.

Today, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev: «In our society, it is necessary to fight against corruption, committing various crimes and other violations, to prevent them, and to ensure the requirements of the law that punishment for crime is inevitable. «We need to take strict measures» and stressed that «We consider it our first priority to establish the sense of justice, which our people value and value above all else, in our lives.» . For this purpose, on the initiative of the head of our country, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On Combating Corruption» was developed.

The Law «On Combating Corruption» was adopted by the Legislative Chamber on November 24, 2016, by the Senate on November 24, 2016

It was approved on December 13, signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 3, 2017 and announced in the press on January 4, 2017. It consists of 6 chapters and 34 articles.

Article 3 of this law defines corruption as follows:

Corruption is illegal use of one's position or service position by a person for the purpose of obtaining material or immaterial benefits for personal interests or the interests of other persons, as well as illegal presentation of such benefits.

Article 4 contains the main principles of fighting against corruption. They consist of:

Legality;

Priority of rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens;

Openness and transparency;

Systematicity;

Cooperation between the state and civil society;

Priority of measures to prevent corruption;

The inevitability of liability.

Article 5 defines the following main directions of state policy in the field of combating corruption:

Raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society;

Implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and public life;



Timely identification of corruption-related offenses, putting an end to them, eliminating their consequences, reasons and conditions that enable them, ensuring the principle of inevitability of responsibility for committing corruption-related offenses.

Pursuant to Article 7 of the Law «On Combating Corruption», the state bodies that directly carry out anti-corruption activities are as follows:

General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

National Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

The Department of Combating Tax, Currency-related Crimes and Legalization of Criminal Proceeds under the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Also, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other organizations, mass media and citizens participate in the fight against corruption.

The Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Corruption was established to coordinate the activities of the bodies and organizations involved in the fight against corruption. In accordance with Article 8 of this law, the formation of the Inter-Departmental Commission and the order of its activity shall be determined by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Our legislation prescribes a fine of 50 to 100 times the minimum monthly salary or imprisonment for up to 5 years with the deprivation of certain rights for taking a bribe. When this crime is committed in aggravating circumstances

A sentence of imprisonment from 10 to 15 years is imposed.

Basharti, if extortion for a bribe was made against a person, or if this person voluntarily reported about it after committing criminal acts, sincerely repented and actively helped in solving the crime, he is exempted from liability. Will be released.

The crime of bribery is punishable by a fine of up to 50 times the minimum monthly salary to imprisonment for 5 to 10 years.

For mediating bribery, a fine of up to 50 times the minimum monthly salary to imprisonment for 5 to 8 years has been established. If the person who acted as a mediator, after committing a criminal act, voluntarily reports about it, sincerely repents and actively helps in solving the crime, he will be released from responsibility.

Adoption of legislation alone is not enough to fight corruption effectively. For this, civil society should actively participate in this work, cooperation between law enforcement agencies and civil society should be strengthened, courts should be



independent and impartial, laws should be based on the interests of the country, not members of parliament. To be accepted, to ensure transparency in all state bodies, active participation of mass media, to eliminate administrative and bureaucratic obstacles, to provide services through an electronic system as much as possible, to create a healthy competitive environment.

In the 20th century, under the influence of mind-boggling results in the field of science and technology, the first technocratic social theories appeared. The author of one of them, the American economist and sociologist T. Veblen, was the first to philosophically justify the leading role of industrial production and technical development in the development of society. In his opinion, the modern state should be managed by engineers and technicians, because the development of production in the interests of society (this idea is the core of T. Veblen's technocratic theory) can only be done by them, and the political power gives them the same goal. Needed for production.

The speech was translated into many languages of the world and spread widely around the world. Then the next series of lectures appeared (today there are more than twenty of them). These lectures shed light on many aspects of universal problems and attracted the attention of not only scientists and philosophers, but also politicians, public figures, and the world community as a whole.

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YANGI ISH O'RINLARI YARATISH BILAN INSON KAPITALIDAN OQILONA FOYDALANISH YO'LI

Sharipov Ilyosbek Ilxomovich

Maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi vazirligining

Inson resurslarini rivojlantirish boshqarmasi boshlig'i

Annotatsiya: Sifati va qiymati baland inson kapitali sohibini ish o'rni bilan ta'minlash – unga o'zining bilim, ko'nikma, salohiyat va kuch-g'ayratlarini to'la namoyon etadigan faoliyat maydoni yaratish vazifasi o'z ahamiyati nuqtai nazaridan ijtimoiy infratuzilmalarni tubdan yaxshilash va uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini mukammallashtirish yo'li bilan inson kapitalini shakllantirishdan aslo kam emas. Chunki shakllangan inson kapitali -shaxsning haqiqiy hayotiy faoliyati, o'z salohiyatini namoyon qilishi, jamiyatning intellektual va ma'naviy boyligiga boylik qo'shish imkoniyati unga o'z bilimi va tajribasiga mos ish o'rni yaratilganidagina vujudga keladi.

Kalit so'zi: Inson, kapital, mehnat, investitsiya, iqtisodiyot, ta'lim, ish, fan va texnika

Annotation: The task of providing the owner of high-quality and valuable human capital with a job - to create an activity space for him to fully demonstrate his knowledge, skills, potential and energy, in terms of its importance, social infrastructures no less than the formation of human capital through the fundamental improvement and improvement of the continuous education system. Because the formed human capital - the real life activity of the person, the opportunity to show his potential, to add wealth to the intellectual and spiritual wealth of the society, is created only when a job suitable for his knowledge and experience is created for him.

Key words: People, capital, labor, investment, economy, education, work, science and technology

G'arbdagi liberal iqtisodiy munosabatlar hukmron bo'lgan mamlakatlarda inson kapitali bozori erkin bozorning qonuniyatlari bilan ishlaydi; bu bozorning yozilmagan qonunlariga ko'ra eng oddiy kollejning zukko bir bitiruvchisi transmilliy kompaniyadan ish topishi, eng mashhur universitetning bitiruvchisi esa, agar u uquvsizroq bo'lsa, bir necha oylab ish topolmasdan ovora bo'lishi mumkin.

Xalq turmushi farovonligi va ijtimoiy infratuzilmalarning namunali faoliyat ko'rsatishi uchun davlat va jamiyatning barcha kuchg'ayratlari va ulkan moddiy resurslarni safarbar etilayotgan bizning mamlakatimizda inson kapitalidan unumli



foydalanish ishini, albatta, bozor stixiyasi izmiga topshirib bo'lmaydi. Shu sababli mamlakatda amalga oshirilgan muvaffaqiyatli ta'lim islohotlarining mantiqiy yakuni sifatida shakllangan bilimli va salohiyatli yosh inson resurslarini - inson kapitalining eng faol va qiymatli qismi bo'lgan yosh mutaxassislarini ish bilan ta'minlash, ulavrning bilimi, saviyasi va ko'nikmalariga mos keluvchi zamonaviy ish o'rinlarini vujudga keltirish uchun davlat yo'li bilan katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Ma'lumki, hozirgi tahlikali dunyoning bir qator mamlakatlarida kuzatilayotgan turli salbiy jihatlar, to'polonlar, tartibsizliklar negiziga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, ularda davlatning o'sib-unib kelayotgan yoshlarga, ularning jamiyatdagi qiziqishlari, huquqlariga, manfaatlariga e'tiborsizligi, ulardagi yoshlarga oid siyosatning hozirgi zamonning yangi tahdidlariga javob bermasligi oqibati ekanligi alohida ko'zga tashlanadi. Ayniqsa, hozirda qator jamiyatlar, hattoki rivojlangan jamiyatlarda ham muammo bo'lib kelayotgan yoshlar va ularni ma'naviy-axloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalash, ish bilan band qilish, ular o'rtasida sog'lom turmush tarzini targ'ib qilish o'ziga xos tarzda amalga oshirib kelinayotganligi, qaysi birlarida esa umuman uddasidan chiqmayotganligi naqadar achinarli oqibatlariga olib kelishini keyingi dunyodagi ba'zi mamlakatlarda kuzatmoqdamiz. Ushbu jamiyatlarda jamiyat va yoshlar o'rtasida nomutanosiblik, hattoki, uzilishlar paydo bo'lganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bu kabi muammolarning asosida jamiyat uchun muhim hisoblangan bir kasb-hunarga ega bo'lmaslik, ishsizlik, bekorchilik yotadi. Darhaqiqat, tevarak-atrofga bir nazar tashlasangiz, dunyoda ishsizlik va yoshlar o'rtasidagi ishsizlikning keskinlashib borayotganini ko'rasiz. Jumladan, BMT huzuridagi Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti "2013 yilda global bandlik istiqbollari" deb nomlangan hisobot e'lon qildi. Unda 2012 yilda sayyoramizdagi ishsizlik bilan bog'liq hollar tahlil etilgan. Hisobotda ta'kidlanishicha, Yer shari mehnatga yaroqli aholisining 6 foizi o'tgan yilda ishsiz qolgan.

XIX asrda yashagan buyuk biolog Lui Paster «Fan Vatanning eng yuksak qiyofasi bo'lmog'i zarur, zotan barcha xalqlar ichida fikr va aqliy faoliyati sohasida boshqalardan o'zib ketgan xalqgina birinchi o'rinni oladi», degan edi. Olimning bu gaplaridagi mantiqni anglash oson: fan va ilmiy tadqiqotlar butun xalqning ideali bo'lganida, jamiyatda fanga hurmat va ixlos mavjud bo'lganidagina yaratuvchilik g'oyalari tug'iladi, kashfiyotlar o'rtaga chiqadi. O'quvchilar va talaba-yoshlarni ular maktab va dorilfunun partasida ekanidan e'tiboran fanga, ilmiy tadqiqotlarga qiziqtirish va yo'naltirish bu ishda juda muhim tomondir.

Respublikami rahbariyati ilmiy-texnika va texnologiyalar davrining va zamonaviy innovatsion ekonomikaning talablariga javob beradigan va mamlakatimiz yoshlarining barchasini o'zida qamrab oladigan uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini barpo etish bilan bu ishning



eng murakkab bosqichini muvaffaqiyat bilan uddaladi. Bu muvaffaqiyatli islohotlar butun dunyoda e'tirof etildi. Bundan keyingi davrda amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan eng muhim vazifalardan biri, shubhasiz, «Milliy dastur»da o'rtaga qo'yilgan vazifalardan kelib chiqqan holda fan-ta'lim va innovatsion ishlab chiqarish sohalarining bir-biri bilan uzviy aloqada ishlashini va jahon bichimidagi texnologiyalar ishlab chiqish kabi ustuvor vazifani bajarish uchun butun kuch-g'ayratlarni safarbar etishdir. Mamlakatimizda aynan shu yo'nalishda, ya'ni akademiya tizimi va OTMLaridagi fan va texnika potensialini innovatsion ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirishga yo'naltirish doir katta ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda

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DARSDA O'QUVCHILARNI ASAR QAHRAMONLARINI BAHOLASHGA O'RGATISH

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Kalit so'zlar: dars turlari, baholash, tanqid, tafakkur, badiiy asar qahramoni

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada o'quvchilarni mustaqil fikrlashga o'rgatish, badiiy asarni o'qish jarayonida munosabat bildirib, badiiy asar qahromonlarini to'g'ri baholay olishga o'rgatish misollar bilan izohlanadi.

Badiiy asar tahlili ustida ishlash jarayonida qahramonlarni baholash uchun o'quvchilarning tanqidiy tafakkuri yuzaga chiqa boshlaydi. Tanqidiy tafakkur tushunchasi ostida insonlarning mustaqil fikrlash tarzi yotadi va uning asosini turli xabarlar tashkil qiladi. Tanqidiy tafakkur tushunchasi ostida qo'yilgan masalaga ishonchli ma'lumotlar asosida mustaqil ravishda yondashiladi. Mazkur pedagogik hodisaning o'ziga xosligi shundaki, unda o'quvchilar ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonidagi faoliyatlarini o'zlari aniq, obyektiv maqsaddan kelib chiqib, mustaqil tarzda loyihalashtiradilar.

O'quvchilarni badiiy asar qahramonlariga tanqidiy baholashga yo'naltirilgan darslar an'anaviy darsdan farq qiladi. Bu kabi darslarda o'qituvchining aytgan topshiriqlarini qiladigan obyektlikdan dars jarayonida faollangan subyektlarga aylanadilar. Ular o'z oldilariga qo'yilgan murakkab masala, savol va topshiriqlar ustida o'ylanadilar, izlanadilar, qayta-qayta badiiy matnga murojaat qiladilar, bir-birlari bilan fikr almashadilar, badiiy asar va undagi obrazlarni har xil rakurslarda tahlil qiladilar. Bu jarayonda o'quvchida badiiy matnga nisbatan ijodiy munosabat paydo bo'ladi.

O'quvchilarni badiiy asar qahramonlarini baholashga o'rgatuvchi adabiyot darslarining turli tiplari va ko'rinishlari mavjud. Darsning alohida usullari maktab amaliyotida namoyon bo'ladi. Bunday darslar o'qituvchilarning amaliy faoliyatida alohida o'rin egallaydi. O'quvchilarni badiiy asar qahramonlarini tasniflashga o'rgatadigan darslar o'z maqsadiga ko'ra o'quvchilarning tanqidiy hamda estetik tafakkurlari, badiiy his-tuyg'ulari, ko'rkam asarni idrok etish ko'nikmalari, obrazli tafakkurlarini o'stirish, ular ongini timsollar yordamida boyitish, axloqiy, estetik, ijtimoiysiyosiy, huquqiy, ma'naviy tarbiyalash, o'qishga ijobiy munosabat uyg'otish, badiiy asar va san'at namunalari bilan muntazam muloqot qilishga ehtiyoj hosil qilish,



kitoblarni mustaqil tahlil qilish, ularni baholay olish, qiziqarli badiiy asarlarni mustaqil izlab topish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

“Adabiyot” darsliklaridagi yozuvchi yoki shoirlarning tarjimai holi bilan bog'liq ma'lumotlar ham o'quvchiga u yoki bu darajada asar qahramonlarini baholashga yordam beradi. Bunday darslarda o'qituvchining adiblar shaxsi, turmush tarzi bilan bog'liq darsliklarga kiritilmagan axborotlari katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'quvchilar asarlarning mualliflari haqida qancha ko'p ma'lumotga ega bo'lsalar, uning shaxsi bilan qanchalik yaqindan tanishsalar u yaratgan obrazlarni ham imkon qadar mukammalroq his qiladilar.

Muallifning insonni anglash yo'lidagi izlanishlari, kashfiyotlarini yozgan asarlari zamiridan qidirish ham o'quvchi shaxsini to'kislik sari yetaklaydi.

O'quvchilarga tanqidiy fikrlashni o'rgatishda ularga o'zlarida qanday savollar paydo bo'lganligi, asar qahramonlari, sodir bo'layotgan voqealar haqida fikr mulohazalarini tinglash lozim. O'quvchi asarni tahlil qilish jarayonida mustaqil fikrlay olishi, voqealar rivojini to'g'ri baholay olishi badiiy asar psixologiyasini his qilishi ahamiyatlidir.

Yaqin yillarda nashr qilingan adabiyot darsliklarida badiiy asarlarda bitta yoki ikkita xatboshidan keyin o'quvchilarni munosabat bildirishlari uchun savollar beriladi. Bundan tashqari asarlar boshlanishidan oldin asar sarlavhasiga ham munosabat bildirishni, asarni mutolaa qilmasdan oldin o'quvchilar fikrini bilishga intilish ham o'quvchilar salohiyatini yuksaltirishga xizmat qiladi. 6-sinf adabiyot darsligida berilgan asarlar asosida tahlil qilamiz.

“Dunyoning ishlari” qissasidan biz o'qiydigan hikoya “Eng og'ir gunoh” deb nomlanadi. “Eng og'ir gunoh” jumlasini eshitganingizda xayolingizdan nimalar o'tdi? Nima uchun hikoya “Eng og'ir gunoh” deb atalgan bo'lishi mumkin? Unda yozuvchi qanday gunoh haqida hikoya qiladi deb o'ylaysiz?

Asarni o'qishga kirishmasdan oldin o'quvchida paydo bo'ladigan, o'z fikrini aytishi mumkin bo'lgan bu kabi savollar darsliklarda anchagina. Yaratilayotgan darsliklarda bu kabi savollarning berilishi o'quvchilarda asar voqealarini to'g'ri idrok qilishga ko'maklashadi. Oldin yaratilgan darsliklarda savol-javob qismi asar mutolaa qilib bo'lingandan keyin berilar edi. Bu o'rinda o'quvchida asar o'rtasida uzulish bo'lib qolar edi. Agar hikoya yoki qissadan berilgan parcha 2 yoki 3 darsga mo'ljallangan bo'lsa oldingi darsda o'rganilgan qismi mustahkamlanmay qolar edi.

Endi “Shum bola” qissasidan berilgan parchada muhokama qilishga qo'yilgan savollarga ‘etibor qaratsak. “Gard orasidan oriq baytalga mingan bir uzumchi chol paydo bo'ldi. Men uning bariga yopishib, meni ham o'tkazib qo'yishini iltimos qildim.



Uzumchi: “Otim oriq, yangi qulunlagan, yukim ko‘p, ikkita devday kishi bitta baytalga mingashsa, uyat bo‘ladi”, deb bahona qilsa ham, xiralik qila berdim. Noiloj qolib, o‘tkazib qo‘yishga majbur bo‘ldi”. Shu parchaan keyin berilgan savol quyidagicha: Inson tabiatiga xos “xiralik” nimaning belgisi? Xiralikni ham shum bolalarga xos xususiyat deb ayta olamizmi? Keyingi o‘qinlarda quyidagicha savollar beriladi: 1. Nima uchun xizmatkorlar Sariboyning oldiga Shum bolani yuborishga qaror qilishdi? Shum bola qanday qilib Sariboy-“innaykeyin”ning “tinkasini quritishi” mumkin deb o‘ylaysiz? 2. Nima uchun Shum bola gapni Sariboyning “dandon sopli pichog‘ining sinishi” dan boshladi? Uning ezma boyni g‘azabidan omon qolish sabablarini qanday izohlaysiz?

Oldingi darsliklarda berilgan topshiriqlar yangi darsliklardan tubdan farq qiladi. O‘quvchi bu kabi savollar qarshisida o‘zi mulohaza qiladi. Hayotiy vaziyatlardan foydalanib savollarga javob beradi. Badiiy asar qahramonlarining xarakterini savollarga javob berish asosida tanqid qila oladi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, badiiy asarlarning qahramonlarini munosib baholashda muayyan nazariy bilimlarga ham ehtiyoj seziladi. Chunki bunday faoliyatga kirishgan o‘quvchi ilmiy mantiqqa tayangan holda ish olib borishi taqozo etiladi. Badiiy asar qahramonlari shaxsini baholashda o‘quvchilarning psixologik, pedagogik, mantiqiy, falsafiy bilimlari integratsiyalashadi va berilgan bahoning har jihatdan munosib va asosli bo‘lishiga imkon yaratiladi.

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НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ПЛАТЁЖНАЯ СИСТЕМА

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены этапы развития платежной системы в Республике Узбекистан, межбанковская платежная система Центрального банка, виды платежных документов, клиринговая система, системы дистанционного обслуживания, а также единый общереспубликанский процессинговый центр - Платежная система «Uzcard», Национальный межбанковский процессинговый центр – платежная система «Нумо». Кроме того, были высказаны мнения о значении национальной платежной системы в экономике и путях совершенствования платежной системы.

Ключевые слова: платежная система, Центр расчетов Центрального банка (ЦР ЦБ), Главный центр информатизации Центрального банка (ГЦИ), электронные платежные документы (ЭПД), Uzcard, Нумо.

Abstract: In this article, the stages of development of the payment system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the interbank payment system of the Central Bank, types of payment documents, clearing system, remote service systems, as well as the single all-republic processing center - "Uzcard" payment system, national interbank processing center - "Humo" payment system. In addition, opinions were expressed about the importance of the national payment system in the economy and ways to improve the payment system.

Keywords: payment systems, Settlement Center of the Central Bank, Main Information Center of the Central Bank, electronic payment documents, Uzcard, Humo.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Платежная система - совокупность отношений, обеспечивающих осуществление платежей оператором платежной системы, участниками платежной системы и (или) платежными организациями посредством использования процедур, инфраструктуры и правил платежной системы, установленных оператором платежной системы.



Банки, осуществляющие расчеты с оператором платежной системы и заключившие договор об участии в платежной системе, являются участниками платежной системы. Традиционные платежные системы включают платежные документы (например, чеки) и документарные аккредитивы, такие как аккредитивы. С появлением компьютеров и электронных коммуникаций появилось множество альтернативных электронных платежных систем. Термин «электронный платеж» означает платеж, осуществляемый с одного банковского счета на другой с использованием электронных методов и без прямого вмешательства сотрудников банка. В узком смысле электронный платеж означает электронную коммерцию. Оплата покупки и продажи товаров или услуг, предлагаемых через Интернет или, в широком смысле, любой вид перевода электронных денег. Современные платежные системы используют заменители наличных денег по сравнению с традиционными платежными системами. Сюда входят дебетовые карты, кредитные карты, банковские переводы, прямые кредиты, прямой дебет, интернет-банкинг и платежные системы электронной коммерции.

ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Развитие республиканской платежной системы, которая считается в Республике Узбекистан наиболее эффективной и соответствующей мировым требованиям, разделено на четыре этапа. Первый этап: Первый этап охватывал период с 1991 по 1995 год. За этот период были приняты Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об информатизации», Постановление Кабинета Министров №146 «О мерах по совершенствованию банковских систем и стабилизации денежно-кредитных отношений» и Кабинета Министров «О мерах». финансовой поддержки банковской системы Республики Узбекистан» Решение принято. Также в честь третьей годовщины Независимости создано временное Положение об электронных платежах. Второй этап включает 1995-1998 годы. В апреле 1995 года Центральный банк объявил международный конкурс, направленный на совершенствование межбанковской платежной системы Республики Узбекистан за счет Всемирного банка. Созданная при ЦБ рабочая группа по созданию электронной платежной системы создала технологию электронной платежной системы. Старая система была заменена новой технологией с 19 августа 1995 года. К этому времени в системе Центрального банка были созданы расчетные центры, а коммерческим банкам стали предоставляться услуги электронных платежей. В связи с переходом на новые технологии к концу года в республике работали 2 системы: электронная почта и электронные платежные системы. К концу года все



коммерческие банки присоединили к системе электронных платежей расчетные центры и клиринговые центры ЦБ. Третий этап 1998 год стал годом третьего этапа перехода к платежной системе Республики Узбекистан. В декабре 1998 года было подписано соглашение между Центральным банком и Всемирным банком о предоставлении кредита для развития финансового сектора республики. Четвертый этап длился с 2002 по 2019 год. В 2002 году была выбрана технология обеспечения оперативных расчетов и оказания услуг коммерческим банкам через единый представительский счет, разработано техническое задание, создана программа для перевода межбанковских платежей через единый представительский счет и организации информационной системы в банках. Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан, принятого 24 сентября 2004 года «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию системы расчетов на основе пластиковых карточек», первые показатели плана расширения этой системы, а также расчетов по пластику утвержден перечень объектов, которые будут оборудованы терминалами приема карт. Кроме того, в соответствии с этим решением в стране создан Единый общереспубликанский процессинговый центр. В соответствии с этим решением во всех коммерческих банках создана база для работы в системе пластиковых карт. Согласно решению Президента Республики Узбекистан от 27 июня 2013 года «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию национальной информационно-коммуникационной системы Республики Узбекистан №» о создании клиринговой системы и интеграции ее с биллинговой системой Республики Узбекистан» Также был включен проект «Поставщики услуг», и данная Клиринговая система была внедрена на практике. Вместе с тем, в целях регулирования работы межбанковской розничной платежной системы «Uzcard» и эффективной организации ее деятельности, в связи с запуском программного комплекса «Межбанковская универсальная информационная система взаиморасчетов» в Информационном центре Центрального банка, Задачи банка, реализующего бухгалтерские книги в системе «Uzcard», передаются из Межбанковского расчетного центра Национального банка внешнеэкономической деятельности Республики Узбекистан в Расчетный центр Центрального банка Республики Узбекистан. С 2015 года начался новый период четвертого этапа. В частности, в соответствии с Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 19 сентября 2018 года № ПП-3945 «О мерах по развитию национальной платежной системы», в IV квартале создан Национальный межбанковский процессинговый центр. 2018 года, а платежная система «Нито» создана в 2019 году. Запущена с первого квартала. Помимо мер по развитию платежной системы,



особое внимание было уделено совершенствованию ее нормативно-правовой базы. В связи с этим на основе углубленного изучения передового опыта зарубежных стран, международных стандартов и правил был разработан и утвержден 1 ноября 2019 года Закон Республики Узбекистан «О платежах и платежных системах». Правила межбанковской платежной системы определяются Центральным банком Республики Узбекистан. Межбанковская платежная система Центрального банка функционирует в соответствии со следующими нормативно-правовыми документами:

Закон Республики Узбекистан «О Центральном банке Республики Узбекистан»(11.11.2019, ЗРУ-582);

Закон Республики Узбекистан «О банках и банковской деятельности» (05.11.2019, ЗРУ-580);

Закон Республики Узбекистан «О платежах и платежных системах» (01.11.2019, № ЗРУ-578);

«Положение о порядке осуществления электронных платежей через межбанковскую платежную систему Центрального банка» (14.02. 2006 г., № 1545);

«Положение о безналичных расчетах в Республике Узбекистан» (13.04.2020 г., № 3229).

Участниками межбанковской платежной системы являются Главный центр информатизации и Центр расчетов ЦБ. Пользователями межбанковской платежной системы являются банки и финансовые институты, которые имеют корсчета в Центре расчетов ЦБ.

Центр расчетов Центрального банка (ЦР ЦБ) отвечает за открытие и обслуживание корреспондентских счетов головных офисов коммерческих банков (банков) и обеспечение непрерывности электронных платежей между ними.

Главный центр информатизации Центрального банка (далее - ГЦИ) - центр, обеспечивающий техническое, программное и эксплуатационное сопровождение межбанковской платежной системы в соответствии с действующим законодательством, а также договорами между ГЦИ и банками.

Права и обязанности участников и пользователей межбанковской платежной системы регулируются двусторонними договорами банков-пользователей с ЦР ЦБ - на открытие и обслуживание корсчетов банков, с ГЦИ - на проведение электронных платежей через межбанковскую платежную систему.

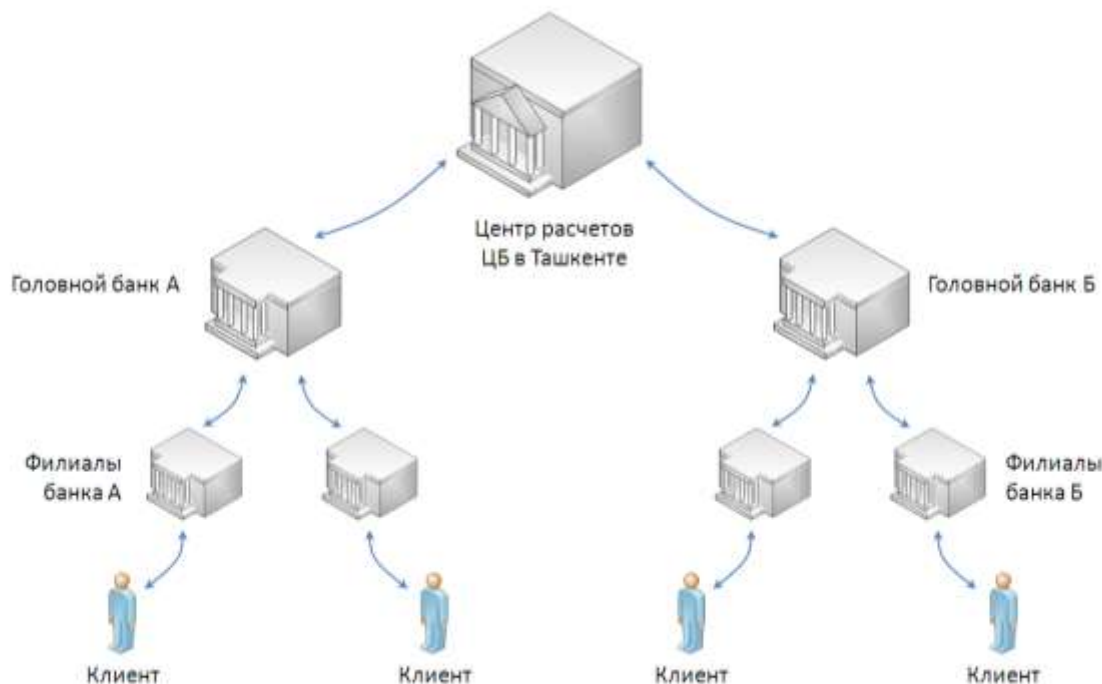


Рисунок 1.Схема прохождения электронных платежных документов

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

При изучении темы наряду с общеэкономическими методами применялись такие методы, как систематический анализ, обобщение, абстрактно-логическое мышление.

АНАЛИЗ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Платежным документом в соответствии со статьей 33 Закона Республики Узбекистан «О платежах и платежных системах» является документ, составленный на бумажном носителе или сформированный в электронной форме, на основании или с помощью которого осуществляется оплата.

Для осуществления платежей на территории Республики Узбекистан используются следующие платежные документы:

- платежное поручение;
- платежное требование;
- инкассовое поручение;
- мемориальный ордер;
- заявление на аккредитив;
- приходные и расходные кассовые платёжные документы.



Формы, обязательные реквизиты платежных документов и другие требования к их содержанию, особенности использования средств электронного платежа устанавливается Центральным банком.

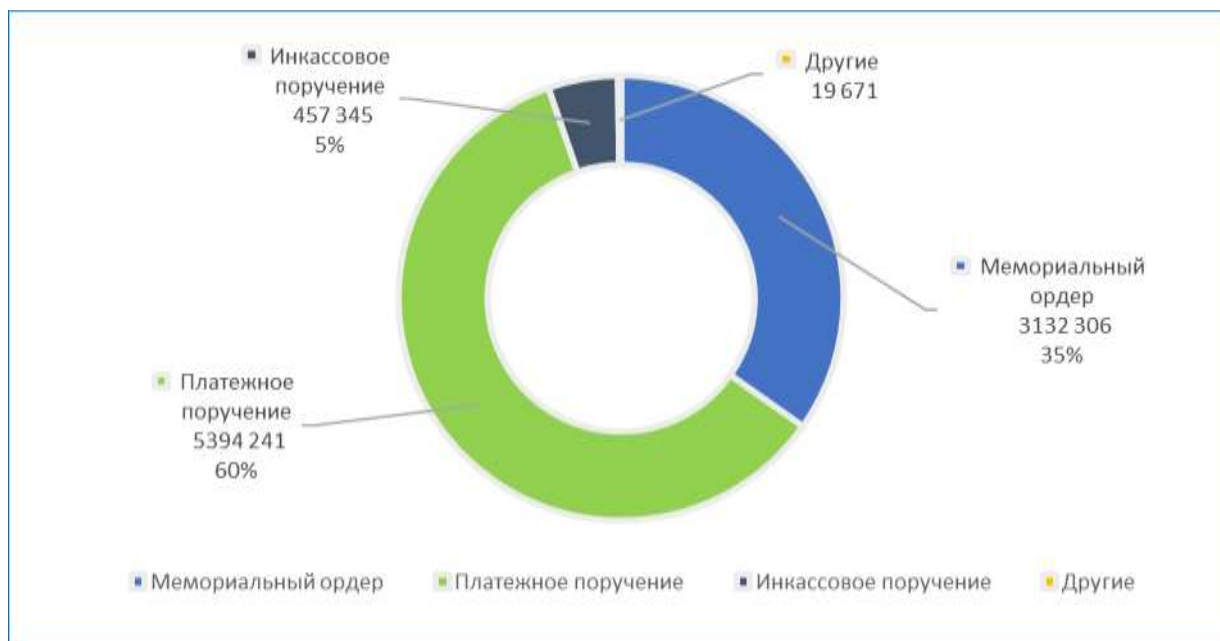


Рисунок 2. Количество транзакций, осуществленных через межбанковскую платежную систему ЦБ за марта 2024 года

Из рисунка 2 видно, что в марте 2024 года платежные поручения составляли 60% (5,3 млн) платежных документов, использованных при расчетах через систему межбанковскую платежную систему ЦБ, мемориальных ордеров было использовано 3,1 млн. раз (35%) в течение этого месяца. В следующих местах инкассовое поручение использовалось в платежных документах больше всего и составило 5% от общего количества.

В данное время коммерческие банки выпускают банковские карты в национальной валюте платежных системах «Uzcard» и «Нимо» расширяют инфраструктуру данных систем.

В соответствии с Постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 445 от 24 сентября 2004 г. «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию системы расчетов на основе пластиковых карточек» создан Единый общереспубликанский процессинговый центр и запущена платежная система «Uzcard».

В соответствии с Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 19 сентября 2018 года №ПП-3945 «О мерах по развитию национальной платежной



системы» создан Национальный межбанковский процессинговый центр, а с I квартала 2019 года запущена платежная система «Нумо».

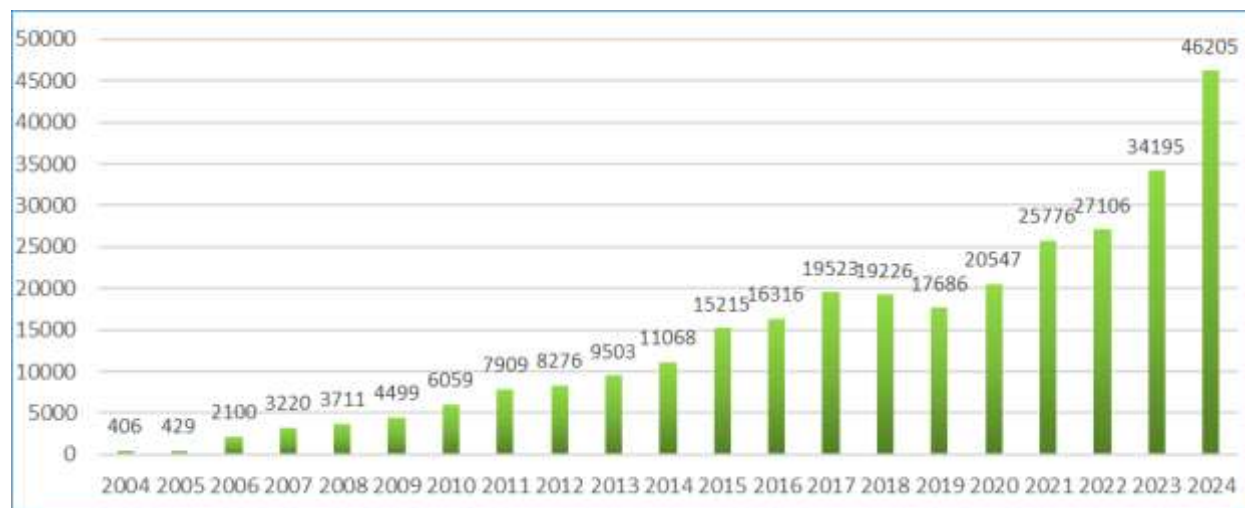


Рисунок 3. Количество банковских карт в обращении на 1 января (тыс.)

Из рисунка 3 видно, что количество пластиковых карт увеличилось за последние 5 лет. В частности, в 2020 году он увеличился на 16%, в 2021 году - на 25%, в 2022 году - на 5%. По состоянию на 1 января 2024 года в обращении находилось 46,2 млн пластиковых карт, что на 35% больше, чем за аналогичный период прошлого года.

Банковская инфраструктура предоставляет возможности для оплаты в режиме реального времени коммунальных услуг, налогов, таможенных и других бюджетных платежей, государственных пошлин, сборов, услуг нотариусов и ЗАГС, штрафов МВД, услуг предоставляемых через Агентство государственных услуг, услуг в сфере кадастра, платежи за автомашины «UzAuto Motors», мобильной связи, интернета и других услуг через Клиринговую систему расчетов Центрального банка посредством идентификации плательщика с помощью биллинговых систем поставщиков услуг.

Через клиринговую систему расчетов Центрального банка в 2017 году было проведено платежей на 5 205,7 млрд. сум, в 2018 году сумма транзакций увеличилась почти в 2 раза по сравнению с 2017 годом и составила 10 155,0 млрд сум. В 2019 году количество транзакций, совершаемых через эту систему, увеличилось почти вдвое по сравнению с 2018 годом и составило 20 030,4 млрд сум.

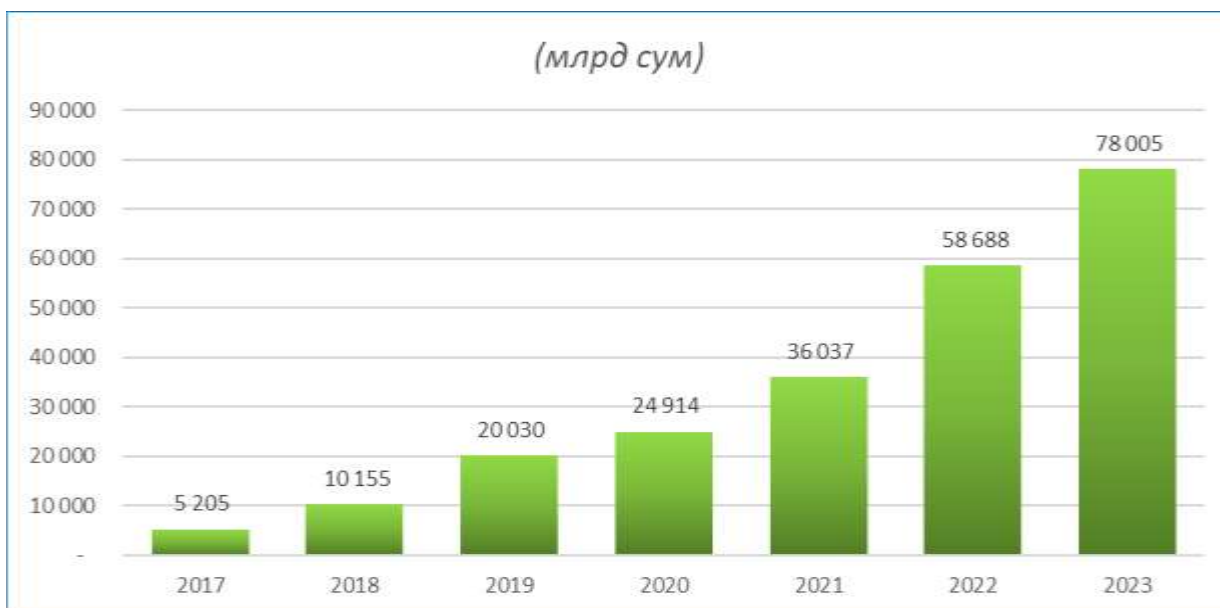


Рисунок 4. Сумма осуществленных транзакций через расчетно-клиринговую систему

В период с 2020 по 2024 год наблюдалась устойчивая тенденция роста операций, проводимых через клиринговую систему. В частности, мы видим, что объем транзакций увеличился на 24% в 2020 году по сравнению с 2019 годом и на 44% в 2021 году по сравнению с предыдущим годом. Эти показатели составляют 62% и 32% на 2022 и 2023 годы соответственно, а общая сумма платежей, осуществленных через расчетно-клиринговую систему ЦБ в течение 2023 года, составляет 78 005,6 млрд долларов. достиг сумов.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В заключение можно сказать, что сейчас осуществление платежей в нашей стране может соответствовать очень удобным мировым стандартам, и принимаются меры по совершенствованию платежной системы в нашей стране. Текущие платежные системы в Узбекистане: Click, Uzum, Anor, Oson.

Центральным банком постоянно проводятся необходимые реформы для дальнейшего развития платежной системы республики.

Продолжающаяся работа по дальнейшему реформированию и развитию платежных систем банковской системы, которые являются основой экономики нашей страны, окажет положительное влияние на дальнейшее усиление развития всех отраслей экономики.



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CONCEPTS OF THE ESSENCE OF BEING IN PHILOSOPHY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

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Annotation: philosophy responds best to intellectual problems that arise in other fields and fields, such as physics, psychology or politics.

Keywords: connection, connection, repetition, Law, Law, Law, identity, discrepancy, contradiction, conflict, quantity, quality, negation, negation of negation, succession, renewal, categories, isolation, generality, cause and effect, content and form.

Introduction

As you know, philosophy is one of the forms of social consciousness. This form provides information about being, what is the role of man in it, about nature and the laws of the development of society. It provides an opportunity to determine the worldview of people. Therefore, the teaching of philosophy about being is extremely important and relevant. None of the philosophers circumvented the concept of being. Each expressed his personal thoughts about being and tried to unravel different aspects of the subject. If we pay attention to the origin (etymology) of the word philosophy, then its Greek translation means "I love wisdom". According to Diogenes Laertius (late 2nd - early 3rd century AD), the first person to call himself a philosopher is the Greek thinker and scientist Pythagoras. Describing what philosophers are like, he said: "Life is like a game: when some come to compete for it, some come to bargain, and the happiest come to watch; the same in life, some come into the world in revenge for fame and wealth, like slaves, while philosophers - come only for the truth."

Today it cannot be agreed that the search for truth applies only to philosophy. Even without being a philosopher, it is possible to strive for knowledge and truth in physics, medicine, artistic creation or in everyday life. However, the conscious search for truth began precisely with philosophy. "What does philosophy mean?" it is not easy to look for an answer to the question. Each of us feels with inner intuition that this or that text, or speech, is not philosophical. But it is very difficult to give a strict scientific definition of philosophy. It is enough just to try. It is easier to determine what does not belong to



philosophy. For example, philosophy does not deal with determining DNA structure, does not solve Differential Equations, does not study chemical reactions, does not Research the motion of the Earth's crust, etc. If we take the definitions of Sciences, say, Botany or linguistics, then the existing difference in them usually does not apply to the original essence of training. It does not object to the fact that the subject of One Botanical specialty is the plant world. Any linguist confirms that the subject of his science is language. In philosophy it is different. The definition of one philosopher may differ from that of another. The definition of philosophy is so numerous and varied that many people say "is it about a science or not?" may arise. In some philosophical systems, philosophy is defined as the science of the Supreme Prime Genesis or the first cause. For example, in the doctrine of the ancient Greek philosopher Arastu, where it is said to be "a science of the primitives and causes of all being", the middle Asian thinker Abu Ali Ibn Sino described philosophy as "the Supreme science of absolute being". In other directions it is generally rejected that the main reason for philosophy is knowledge of the first primitives, for example, the medieval theologian al-Ghazzali dedicated his special work "rejecting philosophers" to this topic.

Philosophy fulfills its worldview function, that is, forms a certain system of human attitudes and values in relation to the world, and also takes the field as an ideology with its direct relevance to social studies. People cannot exist in an abstract - possessive form, outside a certain-historical context; they are considered representative of a certain Society, State, Class, State, gender, are the product of a certain historical period and the historical situation that has arisen. Thus, the philosophical attitude towards the world is, of course, directly expressed by ideological attitudes. In these, the interests of people are noted as representative of certain social groups and institutions. Ideology is a system and set of ideas, views, theories and ideals. These, in a systematized form, through the perspective of certain social interests, reflect and shape the attitude of a person to the surrounding being (above all, social life processes) in a directed way. Any ideology declares and justifies normative values. A particular social group in general represents a part of a society or its full aspirations and goals.

Ideology exists in the form of philosophical, political, religious, legal, moral (ethical) and aesthetic views. Any ideology is based on the interests of a certain social group, institutions and general associations, structures (state, party, public action, religious, sexual, age-related, ethnic, racial, etc.). Ideology can serve to strengthen certain social relationships or transform them due to their connection with the interests of certain social groups, which is also reflected in philosophy. For example, in New - Age European philosophy, the ideological goals of a new class – the bourgeoisie and a



new social system-capitalism-were expressed. The development of capitalism entailed the development of production Forces, industry, which in turn implied the development of natural sciences, technology and technology. It is no coincidence that the issues of logic and theory of cognition in New Age philosophy, the ways and methods of achieving true knowledge, have taken a central place, pushing back scholastic arguments about the religious construction of the medieval universe. The expression of philosophy as an ideology of the direction and aspirations of a certain social group does not mean that one or another ideology is obliged to exist strictly in the same philosophical ideas and concepts. For example, the philosophy of the new era, which was the ideology of the new class - the bourgeoisie and the new historical period, sira was also not the only one. In addition we meet in it the clash of directly opposite directions: monism and pluralism, materialism and idealism, dialectics and metaphysics, empiricism and rationalism, among others. It is also possible that the interests of the different social classes are incompatible, and sometimes uncompromising. At the same time, it is also possible that these interests correspond to the logic of historical development, and in some cases oppose progress. In such cases, philosophical concepts can also have a relative value attached to a specific-historical period.

Within modern philosophy, the following independent areas are often distinguished: history of philosophy, ontology - the doctrine of existence, gnoseology (epistemology) - the doctrine of cognition, Axiology - the doctrine of values, philosophical anthropology - the doctrine of Man, social philosophy – the doctrine of society, logic – the doctrine of the laws and forms of thought, ethics – the doctrine of morality, aesthetics – the doctrine of beauty. As well as philosophy of natural science, philosophy of religion, philosophy of law, philosophy of science, philosophy of technology, philosophy of history, philosophy of Culture, Philosophy of politics, philosophy of global problems, today it is divided into all directions with obtaining the status of an independent science. The level of development of this or that philosophical science is Turlich. Some of them (e.g. ontology) originated in the genesis of philosophy, while others (philosophy of global problems or philosophy of technology) emerged in the 20th century. Speaking about the independence of philosophical sciences, it is necessary to imply the relativity of independence itself. Philosophical sciences are not disconnected from each other, they are closely related and interconnected. The themes of their foundation often come in common with each other: logic and cognition, cognition and religion, religion and ethics, ethics and art, and hakoza. The philosophical Sciences will be particularly interrelated and interrelated within certain systems and currents. For example, without understanding dialectics or the phenomenology of the



soul in Hegel's system, one can understand neither its logic nor its history of Philosophy. Likewise, for example, in Neo-Confucianism and dzen-Buddhism, ontology, knowledge theory, and ethics are interrelated. The abundance of Sciences in the structure of philosophical knowledge has a natural systemality. Therefore, philosophy can be spoken of as a system. The fact that philosophy has one whole and a system property comes from one whole and integrity of the world. It follows from this that human knowledge as a whole is in a systemic way, its orientation to its own organizational structure and the specificity of the subject of philosophy to the system. If we analyze the peculiarities of the philosophical Sciences presented above, then through them we see the expression of the versatility and how rich the subject of philosophy is.

Our this is surrounded by various material objects of different appearance, shakhl. They have different properties and properties. Once Upon a time, the idea prevailed that all bodies could have found a carriage from atoms, an indivisible form of matter. Hypotheses about the complex arrangement of atoms were definitively confirmed by our century of B'izriying. To the conclusions of modern sciences Koga, any body around us has found tasmdl from molecules, while molecules are made from atoms. Atoms are composed of complex structured nuclei and electron shells. The nucleus of the hydrogen atom, which is considered the simplest atom, is made up of a single proton, and the nucleus of more complex atoms is made up of protons and neutrons, while protons and neutrons are made up of Quandars and the gluons that hold them together (gluon means glue). Proton and neutron nucleons (lot. nucleus-nucleus, nucleus), nuiclons and hyperon (yun. hyper-over, except above) S, baryons (yun. barys-heavy). These are in the field of strong interactions as heavy particles, and adrons (yun. adros strong) belongs to the gruppas and inorganic substances differ from each other in the structure of the molecule. Living organisms will be made up of organic matter. On the basis of the transformation of living organisms lie cells and cellular systems. It is munikin to consider the biosphere that surrounds the globe as a whole living system. Microorganisms, flora, fauna and human interrelationsthat ensure the existence of this biosphere. The fact that a person lives a good life depends, on the one hand, on the society in which he lives, on the other hand, on the natural environment. Throughout the entire historical development, the relationship between man and nature has been improved. A person cannot live without a natural environment, without water, air, sun and soil. These elements ensure his tiriicism. Such favorable conditions are available to a person only on the globe.



Conclusion:

Philosophy is inextricably linked with real life and is always focused on realizing the most important problems of the human being. It is for this reason that the important problem of the present era is globalization and its philosophical realization as a completely new subject in philosophy. Another topic that deserves special attention when discussing the subject and problems of philosophy is the role and significance of philosophy in educating and maturing a person as a person. This drawback of philosophy, which does not allow it to become a holistic doctrine and rely on the unity of language, general laws and methodology, at the same time becomes its advantage, when it works with complex systems that require the solution of interdisciplinary complex problems.

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HOMONYMS: A SOURCE OF ENRICHING THE ENGLISH WORD STOCK

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Abstract: Language is a dynamic and evolving system, constantly adapting to the needs and creativity of its speakers. One fascinating aspect of language development is the presence of homonyms, words that share the same pronunciation or spelling but have different meanings. Homonyms have played a significant role in enriching the English word stock, contributing to its versatility and expressive power. This article explores the importance of homonyms in expanding the vocabulary of the English language.

Key words: *homonyms, enriching, english word stock, language development, pronunciation, spelling, different meanings, versatility, expressive power, vocabulary, importance, language evolution.*

Аннотация: Язык - это динамическая и эволюционирующая система, постоянно приспособляющаяся к потребностям и креативности его носителей. Одним из увлекательных аспектов развития языка является наличие омонимов, слов, которые имеют одинаковое произношение или написание, но разные значения. Омонимы сыграли значительную роль в обогащении английского словарного запаса, способствуя его гибкости и выразительности. В данной статье исследуется важность омонимов в расширении словаря английского языка.

Ключевые слова: *омонимы, обогащение, английский словарный запас, развитие языка, произношение, написание, разные значения, гибкость, выразительная мощь, словарный запас, важность, эволюция языка.*

Annotatsiya: Tili - bu harakatlanuvchi va rivojlanuvchi tizim, doimiy ravishda ona til foydalanuvchilarning ehtiyojlariga va kreativligiga moslashtiriladi. Til rivojlanishining ajoyib tomoni tilning homonimlar mavjudligi - bir xil talaffuz yoki yozuvga ega bo'lgan, lekin farqli ma'nolarga ega bo'lgan so'zlari. Homonimlar ingliz tilining so'zlar to'plamini boyitishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, uning o'zgartirish va ifodaviy kuchini oshirishga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolada homonimlarning ingliz tilining so'zlar to'plamini kengaytishdagi ahamiyati o'rganiladi.



Introduction

Language is a complex and ever-changing phenomenon, shaped by the interactions of its users and their creative expressions. Among the many intriguing aspects of language development are homonyms, words that possess identical pronunciation or spelling but carry distinct meanings. Homonyms have emerged as a valuable resource in augmenting the English lexicon, bestowing it with enhanced versatility and expressive capabilities.

The Types and Examples of Homonyms:

Homonyms can be broadly classified into two categories: homophones and homographs. Homophones are words that sound alike but have different meanings, such as "write" and "right." Homographs, on the other hand, are words that share the same spelling but possess different meanings, such as "bat" (a flying mammal) and "bat" (a sports equipment). These examples illustrate the diverse array of homonyms present in everyday language usage [4].

Enriching Vocabulary through Lexical Ambiguity:

One of the primary contributions of homonyms to the English word stock lies in their ability to create lexical ambiguity. This ambiguity allows for wordplay, puns, and clever linguistic constructions, adding depth and humor to communication. Through this linguistic playfulness, homonyms foster creativity and innovation, making the language more vibrant and engaging [1].

Enhancing Precision and Versatility:

Homonyms enhance the precision and versatility of the English language by providing multiple meanings for a single word form. This versatility allows speakers to convey nuanced ideas and express abstract concepts more effectively. The availability of multiple meanings within a single word facilitates efficient communication, as speakers can convey diverse meanings with fewer words, leading to concise and impactful expressions [6].

Role in Language Acquisition and Learning:

Homonyms pose challenges for language learners, requiring them to develop critical thinking skills, context comprehension, and word discrimination abilities. The process of understanding and correctly using homonyms enhances vocabulary acquisition and promotes linguistic fluency[5]. By engaging with the complexities of homonyms, learners deepen their understanding of language structure and expand their lexical knowledge [3].

Literary and Poetic Significance:



Homonyms play a crucial role in literature, poetry, and wordplay. Writers and poets employ homonyms to create wordplay, riddles, and double entendres, adding depth, complexity, and literary richness to their works. Homonyms provide a toolbox of linguistic resources for creative expression, allowing for intricate wordplay and the exploration of multiple meanings within a single phrase or sentence [2].

Impact of Technology and the Internet:

With the advent of technology and the internet, homonyms have become more prominent in popular culture. Social media platforms and online communication channels provide opportunities for humor, brevity, and engaging content through the clever use of homonyms. The internet also serves as a medium for the dissemination and exploration of different homonyms, contributing to the expansion of the English word stock [6].

Conclusion

Homonyms have played a vital role in enriching the English word stock, contributing to its versatility, expressive power, and cultural significance. Their presence fosters creativity, enhances communication, and deepens the understanding of language structure. As the English language continues to evolve, the exploration and utilization of homonyms ensure that it remains a dynamic and expressive medium of communication. In conclusion, homonyms play a vital role in enriching the English word stock. Their presence fosters creativity, linguistic versatility, and efficient communication. Homonyms offer a rich resource for writers, poets, and language learners, challenging them to explore multiple meanings and engage in wordplay.

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OLIV TA'LIMDA OYBEK IJODIYOTINING O'QITILISHIDAGI INTERFAOL USULLAR

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Ushbu maqolamizda Muso Toshmuhammad o'g'li Oybek hayoti va ijodini o'qitish bo'yicha bir qancha interfaol usullar yoritilgan bo'lib, u oliy ta'lim muassasalari uchun mo'ljallangan. Maqolada Oybek hayoti va ijodi, siyosiy-ijtimoiy faoliyati, yozuvchi sifatidagi mahorati xususida gap ketadi.

Tayanch tushunchalar: Oybek, adabiy tanqid, XX asr adabiyoti, nasr, nazm, maa'rifat, madaniyat, istiqlol, oybekshunoslik, romannavis, Vatan taraqqiyoti.

Ishning maqsadi: Talaba-yoshlarda milliy qadriyatlarga hurmat ruhini tarbiyalash, ulug' ajdodlarimiz bosib o'tgan hayot yo'lini o'rnak sifatida ko'rsatish, Oybek hayoti va ijodini o'rganishning zaruriyatini tushuntirish, Oybekning bugungi milliy ma'naviyatimiz, boy madaniy merosimiz xazinasida tutgan o'rnini, qadr-qimmatini asoslashdan iborat.

Ishning vazifasi:

- XX asr o'zbek adabiyoti taraqqiyotidagi tutgan o'rni va mavqeyini ochib berish;
- Oybek hayoti va ijodiga doir muhim ma'lumotlarni tarixiy dalillar asosida xolisona yoritib berish;
- Oybekning olim, yozuvchi, shoir va jamoat arbobi sifatidagi xizmatlariga urg'u qaratish;
- yoshlarni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash, ma'rifat va taraqqiyotga boshlash yo'lida Oybek faoliyatidan, asarlaridan foydalanishni targ'ib etish;
- Oybek hayot yo'li va faoliyati asosi bo'lgan jasorat, sadoqat, mardlik, fidoyilik, ma'rifatparvarlik, erkparvarlik, to'g'riso'zlik, adolatlilik kabi fazilatlarning ma'navi-axloqiy mohiyati va bugungi kun yoshlari kamolotidagi ahamiyatini tushuntirish;
- adib yaratgan ijod mahsullari: she'rlari, nasriy asarlari, tarjimalari, tanqidiy maqolalari mohiyatini, ma'no-mazmunini, g'oyaviy maqsadlarini bugungi kun nuqtayi nazaridan kelib chiqib tahlil qilish.

Mavzuning boshqa fanlar bilan bog'liqligi: "Milliy uyg'onish adabiyoti", "O'zbek adabiyoti tarixi", "Pedagogika", "Tarix", "Madaniyatshunoslik", "Milliy matbuot". "Siyosatshunoslik", "Milliy g'oya va mafkura" va ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar bilan o'zaro aloqador hisoblanadi.



Ta'lim tizimida interfaol ta'lim texnologiyalarining bir qancha turlari mavjud bo'lib ular pedagog va yoshlarning bilim salohiyatiga ko'ra turlarga ajratiladi. Ta'lim innovatsiyalari bir necha turga ajratiladi:

1. Faoliyat yo'nalishiga ko'ra: pedagogik jarayonda yoki ta'lim tizimini boshqarishda qo'llaniladigan innovatsiyalar.
2. Kiritilgan o'zgarishlarning tavsifiga ko'ra: radikal, modifikatsiyalangan hamda kombinatsiyalangan innovatsiyalar.
3. O'zgarishlarning ko'lamiga ko'ra: tarmoq (lokal), modul va tizim innovatsiyalari.
4. Kelib chiqish manbaiga ko'ra: jamoa tomonidan bevosita yaratilgan yoki o'zlashtirilgan innovatsiyalar.

Zamonaviy sharoitda ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishning eng maqbul yo'li – bu mashg'ulotlarning interfaol metodlar yordamida tashkil etish. Interfaol termini ingliz tilida “interact” (rus tilida “interaktiv”) “inter” – o'zaro, ikki taraflama, “act” – harakat qilmoq, ish ko'rmoq kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. Interfaol ta'lim – ta'lim jarayoni ishtirokchilarining bilim, ko'nikma, malaka hamda muayyan axloqiy sifatlarni o'zlashtirish yo'lida birgalikda, o'zaro hamkorlikka asoslangan harakatni tashkil etishga asoslanuvchi ta'lim hisoblanadi.

Interfaollik ta'lim jarayoni ishtirokchilarining bilim, ko'nikma, malaka hamda muayyan axloqiy sifatlarni o'zlashtirish yo'lida birgalikda, o'zaro hamkorlikka asoslangan harakatni tashkil etish layoqatiga egaliklaridir. Mantiqiy nuqtai nazardan interfaollik, eng avvalo, ijtimoiy subyektlarning suhbat, o'zaro hamkorlikka asoslangan harakat, faoliyatning olib borishlarini ifodalaydi. An'anaviy ta'limda ham, tabiiy ravishda, suhbat asosini axborot tashkil etadi. Ammo axborot uzatishning asosiy manbai o'qituvchining tajribasi bo'lib, bu jarayonda u yetakchilik, dominantlik qiladi, ya'ni u darsning asosiy vaqtida bilimlarni og'zaki tarzida o'quvchi (magistrant)larga etkazib berishga intiladi. Faollik ko'rsatish o'qituvchigagina xos bo'lib, o'quvchi (magistrant)lar bu vaziyatda sust tinglovchi bo'lib qoladi. Ularning asosiy vazifasi o'qituvchini tinglash, zarur o'rinlarda yozish, savollar bilan murojaat qilinganida javob qaytarish, kam holatlarda ruxsat etilganidagina so'zlashdan iboratdir.

Mashg'ulot: Muso Toshmuhammad o'g'li Oybekning hayoti va ijodi.

O'tkazish shakli: ma'ruza.

O'qituvchi talabalarni Oybek hayoti va ijodi bilan aloqador eng muhim va asosli ma'lumotlar bilan tanishtiradi. Oybek XX asr adabiyotining yetuk vakili sifatida o'lmas asarlar yaratgani va bu asarlar xalqning ma'naviy mulki ekanligini aytib o'tadi. Ijodkor yashagan tarixiy sharoit va davr ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlari to'g'risida tasavvur



uyg'otadi. Oybek hayoti va faoliyati tadqiq etilgan ishlar bilan tanishtiradi. Oybekning adabiy jarayonlarga kirib kelishida muhim ta'sir ko'rsatgan omillar izohlanadi. Oybek hayoti va ijodini o'rganishning ahamiyatini bugungi milliy g'oya mafkura negizida tushuntirib o'tadi. (Shu o'rinda Oybek hayoti va ijodi yoritilgan tegishli multimedia materiallari namoyish etiladi).

Interfaol metod. Mazkur mashg'ulotda o'qituvchi Didaktik o'yin texnologiyasi (Matbuot konferensiyasi)dan foydalanadi. Matbuot konferensiyasi darsi o'qituvchining kirish so'z bilan ochiladi. U kirish so'zida darsning mavzusi, maqsadi va borishi bilan talabalarni tanishtirib, bugungi matbuot konferensiyasi Oybek hayoti va ijodini o'rganishning muhim jihatlarini yoritish, Oybek asarlari g'oyasining bugungi milliy mafkuramizga mos keluvchi nuqtalarini tahlil qilish, Oybek faoliyati va qarashlarining keng targ'ib etilishi va o'rganilishi masalalariga bag'ishlanishi, konferensiyada faylasuf-jamiyatshunos olimlar, san'at va davlat arboblari, soha mutaxassislari, shuningdek, respublikamiz ommaviy axborot vositalarining muhbirlari ishtirok etayotganligini qayd etadi. "Matbuot konferensiyasi"da muhbirlarning rolini bajarayotgan talabalar olimlarga quyidagi savollar bilan murojaat etishlari mumkin:

1. XX asr adabiy muhitining o'ziga xos jihatlari nimada?
2. Oybek asarlarining g'oyaviy ko'lami, mavzu doirasi qamrovi haqida nima deysiz?
3. Oybek ijodi bo'yicha qanday tadqiqotlar yaratilgan.

Qo'llash: tarixiy haqiqatni to'g'ri anglab yetishda, Oybek faoliyatining o'ziga xos jihatlari belgilab olishda hamda "Milliy uyg'onish adabiyoti", "O'zbek adabiyoti tarixi", "Pedagogika", "Tarix", "Milliy matbuot" fanlarining tegishli mavzulariga qo'llash mumkin.

Natija: Oybek hayoti va ijodi to'g'risida tasavvurga ega bo'ladi. Oybek hayotini o'rganishning maqsad va mohiyatidan hamda mamlakatimizda san'at va adabiyot sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan yangilanish jarayonlaridan xabardor bo'ladi. Talabada Oybek ijodi, Oybek asarlarining g'oyasini xolisona baholash ko'nikmalari paydo bo'ladi.



PSIXOLOGIYADA TARBIYASI OG'IR BOLALAR BILAN ISHLASHNING MUHIM VAZIFALARI

Muzrabova Nargiza Murotovna
Farg'ona viloyati Farg'ona shahar
17-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi psixologi
Fazilova Nargiza Adildjonovna
Farg'ona viloyati Farg'ona shahar
19-IDUM psixologi

Annotatsiya. *“Tarbiyasi og’ir” bolalar bilan ishlash azaldan dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Ko’pgina olimlarning fikriga ko’ra (Dubinin N.P., Sergeev B.F. va boshqalar) shaxsning genetik xususiyatlari, tug’ma kasallik va xususiyatlar ham uning xulq-atvoriga bevosita va bilvosita ta’sir ko’rsatar ekan. Shu bilan birga, bu muammoning kelib chiqishiga bir qancha tashqi sabablar ham ta’sir qilishi mumkin. Masalan, televizor , kompyuter, internet axborotlari, kattalarning e’tiborsizliklari, oiladagi krizis va boshqalar. Mazkur omillarni inkor etmagan holda ushbu muammoning asosiy sabablarni bolaning psixik shakllanishidan ham qidirish mumkin.*

Kalit so’zlar: *tarbiya,shakllanish,shaxs,xususiyat,aloqa,krizis*

KIRISH

Tarbiya- atrof-muhitdagi voqea hodisalar shaxsga salbiy yoki ijobiy ta’sir etishi mumkin va bu uning shaxsiy fazilatlarining shakllanish darajasini belgilab beradi. Bu esa ta’lim sohasi oldidagi eng dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi.

Bu muammoning yuzaga kelishi sabablarini chuqur tahlil qilar ekanmiz, eng avvalo, tug’ilgan bolaning uni dunyoga keltirgan shaxslarning kimligi, ikkinchidan u qanday ijtimoiy muhitda tug’ilib voyaga yetib, ulg’ayotganligiga e’tibor qaratish lozim. Ko’pchilikning fikriga ko’ra, oxirgi paytlarda «tarbiyasi og’ir» bolalar bilan bog’liq muammolarning tez-tez uchrab turishi va ular soning keskin oshganligi tasdiqlanmoqda. Shuningdek, bu muammoni bir qancha tashqi sabablarga bog’lash mumkin, ya’ni hozirgi vaqtda axborot oqimining yuqoriligi (uzluksiz televizor ko’rish, kompyuterda xar hil o’yinlar o’ynash, internet tizimidagi norasmiy saytlar orqali har xil nomaqbul axborotlarni o’zlashtirish) yoki kattalarning e’tibori, oiladagi iqtisod va hokazolar. Amerikalik amaliyotchi pedagoglar tomonidan pedagogik xizmat doirasida bola tarbiyasidagi salbiy o’zgarishlarning oldini olishda eng avvalo bolaga ta’sir



ko'rsatish lozimligini ta'kidlashgan. Buning uchun bolaning o'zini o'zgartirishga tayyorlash, ya'ni: tashqi muhit ta'siridan sarosimaga tushmaslik; turli xil qiyinchiliklarni yengib o'tishga o'rgatish lozim.

Olimlarning fikricha bolada mavjud noto'g'ri salbiy o'zgarishlarni ruhiy rivojlanishning me'yor darajasiga yetkazish orqali tarbiyasidagi qiyinchiliklarni yo'qotishga erishish mumkin. Shunday ekan, insonning psixik taraqqiyotida va shaxsiy sifatlarining tarkib topishida tashqi ijtimoiy muhit va tarbiyaning roli hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Inson tabiatini o'zgartiradigan, uning shaxsini tarkib topishiga ta'sir qiladigan kuch □ ijtimoiy omillar yoki boshqacharoq qilib aytganda, jamiyat ishlab chiqarish kuchlari, hamda ishlab chiqarish munosabatlarining o'sishi va o'zgarishidir. Bundan tashqari yana inson shaxsining tarkib topishiga ta'sir qiluvchi kuchli omil □ inson orttirgan tajribalarning tarbiya vositasi orqali bolalarga berilishidir. Ma'lumki odamga hech vaqt uning psixik xususiyatlari, ya'ni uning aqliy tomonlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan sifatlari nasliy yo'l bilan berilmaydi deb izoh beriladi. Lekin, shuni hech qachon esdan chiqarmaslik kerakki, real hayotda ko'pincha insonning xarakter xususiyatidagi salbiy og'ishlar uning nasliy tarkibi bilan bog'liq ekanligiga amin bo'lamiz.

Boladagi salbiy illatlarni oldini olishda va bartaraf etishda quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratish lozim:

Har bir yosh davrni o'ziga xos psixologik rivojlanish darajalarini aniqlab olish lozim;

Bolani tarbiyasidagi sodir bo'layotgan salbiy o'zgarishlarni o'rganib chiqish kerak;

«Tarbiyasi og'ir» bolalarning psixologik rivojlanishini me'yorlashtirishga yo'naltirilgan maxsus tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish lozim. Shunga amal qilgan holda:

Maktab hududida ko'cha-ko'yda, o'qituvchilar, tarbiyachilar, ota-onalar va jamoatchilik nazoratini kuchaytirish.

Bolaga bo'sh vaqtdan unimli foydalanish yo'llarini o'rgatib borish va uni nazorat qilish;

Ijtimoiy foydali mehnat turlaridan unimli foydalanish;

Bolaning qiziqish va qobiliyatlarini hisobga olgan holda to'g'araklarga qatnashtirish;

Ijobiy qahramonlarning xatti-harakatlari, yutuqlari, shu yutuqlarga erishish uchun kurashlari kabilarga e'tibor qaratish;

Barcha darslarda o'sh tarbiyasi og'ir bolani iloji boricha bir daqiqa ham nazardan qoldirmaslik. Ota-onalarni psixologik bilimlardan xabardor bo'lishini ta'minlash;



Maktabda o'tkaziladigan turli tadbirlar: har-xil kechalarda, o'z tengdoshlari davrasida, o'rtoqlari orasida unga so'z navbatini berish, ularda faol bo'lishini ta'minlash;

Gazeta, radio, televideniya va jurnallardan to'g'ri foydalanishni o'rgatish;

Rag'batlantirish metodlarini ishlatib ko'rish. Lozim topilganda olgan baholarga yarim ball, bir ball qo'shish, yutuqlarinisinfda, maktabda me'yorida ta'kidlab qo'yish lozim.

Agar bola tartibsiz, intizomsiz davraga o'ralashib kirib qolgan bo'lsa, uni tezlik bilan o'sha davradan ajratib olib, so'ng o'sha tarbiyasi og'ir bolani «yaxshi» va «a'lo» baholarga o'qiydigan intizomli o'quvchilarga birlashtirib qo'yish kerak.

Mamlakatimizda mustaqillikka erishgandan buyon jamiyatimizda kelajagimiz bunyodkori bo'lgan yoshlarga nisbatan bo'lgan e'tibor ancha kuchayadi. Ayniqsa xalq ta'limi sohasida jiddiy o'zgarishlar bo'lmoqda. Bugungi kunda o'quvchilar tarbiyasidagi ijobiy o'zgarishlarni har damda sezish mumkin. O'zbekistonni butun jahon tan olayotgan bir paytda yosh avlodni to'g'ri tarbiyalash muhim omillardan biri bo'lib hisoblanmoqda. «Kelajakka qanday yoshlar kerak? Ularni qanday tarbiyalash lozim?» degan savollar hozirgi kunda har bir jonkuyar pedagogni tashvishga solib kelmoqda. Bola maktab ostonasiga qadam qo'ygunga qadar oiladagi olti, yetti yillik hayoti mobaynida oila birinchi darajali tarbiyachi ekanligini ham nazarda tutish lozim.

Bolalar narsa va hodisalarning mohiyatiga o'zlaricha baho beradilar. Ular ezgulik mezonini intilishlari mo'ljalini dastavval ota-onalari hayoti tarziga qarab belgilaydi. Yaxshi tarbiya berib yaxshi kishilarni kamol totirgan oilalardagi sofdillik, samimiylik, bir-biriga hurmat, bolalarda ham shu fazilatlarini kamol topishiga sabab bo'ladi. Ahil oilada bolaning xulq-atvori me'yorlari to'g'risidagi tasavvuri ota-onalarning hulqi bilan uyg'un bo'lsa farzandlarini oqilona so'rab □ tergap tursalar bu uydan tarbiyasiz bola chiqishi mumkin emas. Harqalay haqiqat, mehr-oqibat, adolat tushunchalari, ichi qoralik, loqaydlik, ma'naviy zaiflik, insoniy munosabatlardagi qashoqlik, ahloqiy nopoklik hukm surgan oilalarda o'sgan bolalarning tarbiyasi ko'pincha izdan chiqadi. Bola yaxshilik va yomonlikka, haq va nohaqlikka nisbatan juda sezgir bo'ladi. Agar katta yoshdagi odam nohaqlikka xato deb tushinish mumkin bo'lsa, bola hayotning barcha murakkabliklarini hali tushinmaydi.

Afsuski, katta yoshdagilarning hammasi ham bolani ruhiy kechinmalari to'g'risidagi tasavvurlarga ega bo'lmaydi. Ruhiy holat insonning biron □ bir tarzda ta'sir etuvchi xatti-harakatlariga berilgan chuqur shaxsiy emotsional bahodir.

Bolaga nohaqlik qattiq ta'sir qiladi. Bola qo'pol baqiriqda ham, mazax qilishda ham, yo'l-yo'lakay aytilgan tanbehda ham, kattalarning bolaga e'tiborsizligida ham



nohaqlik ko'radi. Nohaqlik haqorat bo'lib tuyuladi, uning izzat nafsigaga tegadi, g'azabini qo'zg'aydi, uning qalbida aktiv(naftrat) va passiv(g'iybat va ko'ra olmaslik) norozilikning turli tuman formalarini keltirib chiqaradi. Katta yoshdagi odamni yengilgina hayajonlantirgan narsa, bolada katta kulfatning manbai bo'lishi mumkin.

Ota-onaning yengil-yelpi mehnatni oqlab, oson pul toppish yo'llarini bolalar oldida maqtab gapirishlari, otaning o'z hamkorini mazax qilib, maqtanib aytgan gaplari bolaga axloqsizlik darajasini ochib beradi. «Tarbiyasi og'ir» va uzluksiz bo'lsagina ijobiy samara beradi. Odatda tartibsiz, intizomsiz, ishyoqmas, o'qishda qoloq va no'noq o'quvchilar «tarbiyasi og'ir» bola hisoblanadi. Tajribalardan ma'lumki, bolalar xarakter jihatdan xar hil bo'ladilar. Bunday bolalarning ayrimlari anomal xulq-atvorli, ba'zilari sotsial va bir qismi «tarbiyasi og'ir» bo'lishi mumkin. Axloq normalariga, jamiyat talablariga javob bermaydigan xulq-atvorli bolalar asotsial xulq-atvorli bolalar deb ataladi. Anomal xulq atvor va harakat bola miyasining kasalligi bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. «Tarbiyasi og'ir» bolalar □ bular tarbiyada e'tibordan chetda qolgan, o'z xoliga tashlab qo'yilgan bolalardir. Ular qayerdadir, qachonlardir, kimlarningdir tomonidan yo'l qo'yilgan xatolar, tarbiyalashda ularga individual yondasha bilmaslik oqibatida paydo bo'ladi. «Tarbiyasi og'ir» bolalar murakkab tushuncha. Ularning har birida «tarbiyasi og'ir» boshqa bolalarga o'xshamagan, o'zigagina xos alohida individual xususiyatidir. O'z sababi, o'z xususiyati, o'zining normadan chetga chiqishi, o'zining tarbiya yo'li bo'ladi.

Boshqacha aytganda, normal ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida chetda qolgan o'quvchilar, o'rtoqlari bilan normal munosabat o'rnatolmagan, qalb tug'yonlarini oshkor etishning tog'ri usullarini topa bilmagan bolalar «tarbiyasi og'ir» bolalar turiga kiradi. Bunday bolalarni o'z vaqtida payqab, ular bilan yaxshi ish olib borilmasa, ularga jamoatchilik ta'sirini o'tkazilmasa, noxush ko'ngilsiz voqealar sodir bo'lishi mumkin. Demak, «tarbiyasi og'ir» degan ibora o'ta salbiy ma'noni bildirmaydi. U yomon buzilgan, ishonchsiz bola emas. «Tarbiyasi og'ir» bolaga alohida munosabat, e'tibor va individual yondashuv zarur. Har qanday kasalni vaqtida davolagan maqul. E'tiborsiz qoldirilgan mayda-chuyda narsadan katta baxtsizlikka duchor bo'lish ehtimoli tug'iladi. Bolani «tarbiyasi og'ir» holatga olib boruvchi yagona sabab yo'q. Shuningdek ularni axloqsizlik illatlaridan sog'aytirib, mo'minqobil qilib qo'yadigan yagona shifobaxsh vosita ham yo'q.

Lekin shunisi ham aniq-ki, jamoatchilik nazoratining bo'shlig'i tufayli og'irlashgan noqulay shart-sharoitlar, tarbiya ishlarida yuzakilikka yo'l qo'yish o'smir hayotida salbiy oqibatlarga olib keladi.



Tarbiya inson uchun kurash demakdir. Bolaning qanday bo'lishi □ bu shaxsiy ish bo'lmay, balki jamoatchilikni qiziqtirgan muammodir bolani tarbiyalaganda, u qilgan gunohining mohiyatini yaxshi anglamasligi oqibatida nima bilan tugashini hali tasavvur qila bilmasligini hisobga olish ham muhim. U chinakam mard yigit bilan do'st, chin o'rtoq qilishni orzu qiladi. Yanglishib yoki adashib yomonlar ta'siriga tushib qolganda esa unga darhol tog'ri yo'l ko'rsatilsa, har tomonlama maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

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TEMIR YO‘L TRANSPORTIDA YO‘LOVCHILARNI TASHISHNI BOSHQARISH

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunda temir yo‘l transportida yo‘lovchilarga sifatli xizmat ko‘rsatishda bo‘lgan dolzarb muammolardan biri – bu yo‘lovchilarni o‘z vaqtida manziliga olib borish va vokzallarda yo‘lovchilarga qulayliklar yaratishdir. Ushbu nuqtai nazardan vokzallarda yuqori xizmat ko‘rsatish maqsadida chiptaxonalarni to‘g‘ri loyihalash va joylashtirish katta ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada shaxaratrof va uzoqqa qatnovchi poyezdlarga chipta sotuvchi uskunalarni to‘g‘ri tanlash va joylashtirish xisoblari keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: temir yo‘l transporti, yo'lovchi, vokzal, stantsiya, AnyLogic dasturi, chipta mashinalarini, vokzal kassalari, iqtisodiy samaradorlik.

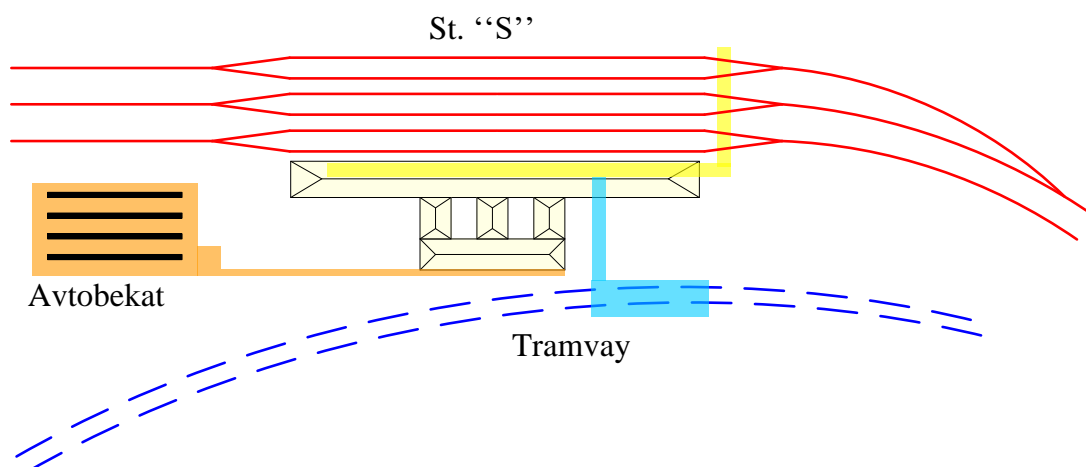
Abstract: today, one of the urgent problems in providing quality services to passengers by rail transport is to take passengers to their destination on time and create comfort for passengers at train stations. From this point of view, the correct design and placement of ticket offices for the purpose of high service at the stations is of great importance. This article presents the rules for the correct selection and placement of equipment that sells tickets for suburban and long-haul trains.

Keywords: railway transport, passenger, train station, station, AnyLogic program, ticket machines, train station ticket offices, economic efficiency.

Temir yo'l yo'lovchi stansiyasi o'ziga xos transport markazi - yo'lovchilar oqimining boshlang'ich va yakuniy nuqtasidir. Yo'lovchilar uzoq masofali poyezddan mahalliy elektr poyezdiga yoki aksincha, temir yo‘l transporti tizimiga kirish yoki chiqish imkoniyatiga ega.

Ushbu nuqtai nazardan yo‘lovchilarga xizmat ko‘rsatadigan temir yo'l stantsiyalarining asosiy vazifalari:

- shaharlararo, mahalliy va shahar atrofi yo‘nalishlardagi poyezdlarga xizmat ko‘rsatish;
- faqat shahar atrofi transportiga xizmat ko'rsatish;
- shahar atrofi hududlarida (ularning jo'nashini kutayotgan poyezdlarning to'xtab turishi uchun xizmat qiladi), shu jumladan metro liniyalari bilan tutashgan yoki kesishgan nuqtalardagi almashuv stansiyalari bo'yicha zonalarga ajratishdan iborat.

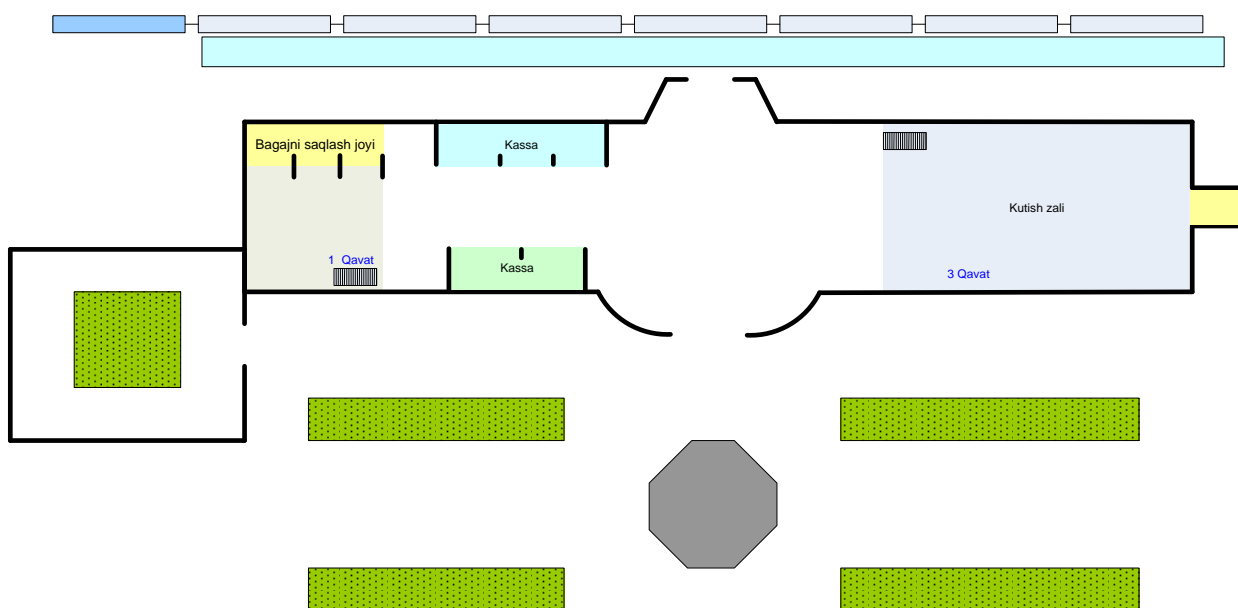


Rasm 1. Transport markazi

1-rasmda yo'lovchi temir yo'l stantsiyasining uchastkalari ko'rsatilgan. Ochiq jigarrang sektor (avtobus stantsiyasi) tashqi tizimlardan tizimga kirish va chiqishni ifodalaydi. Sariq sektor (platformalar) shaharatrofi va shaharlararo poyezdlar hamda avtomobil transporti aloqalaridan tashkil topgan ichki tizimga kirish va chiqishni ifodalaydi. Moviy sektor, shuningdek, boshqa transport tizimi - tramvay harakati bilan aloqani ifodalaydi. Vokzal barcha kirish va chiqishlarni birlashtiradi va yo'lovchilar oqimi aralashadigan joydir.

Odatda uzoq yurtdan kelgan yo'lovchilar uchun shahrining "tashrif qog'ozi" – temir yo'l vokzallaridir. Tranzit yo'lovchilari ko'pincha stantsiyadan boshqa hech narsani ko'rishga vaqtlari bo'lmaganligi sababli, mehmonlar shahar bilan tanishishni platformaga chiqqan paytdan boshlaydilar.

Quyida yo'lovchilarga xizmat ko'rsatadigan "S" vokzalining sxemasi keltirilgan.

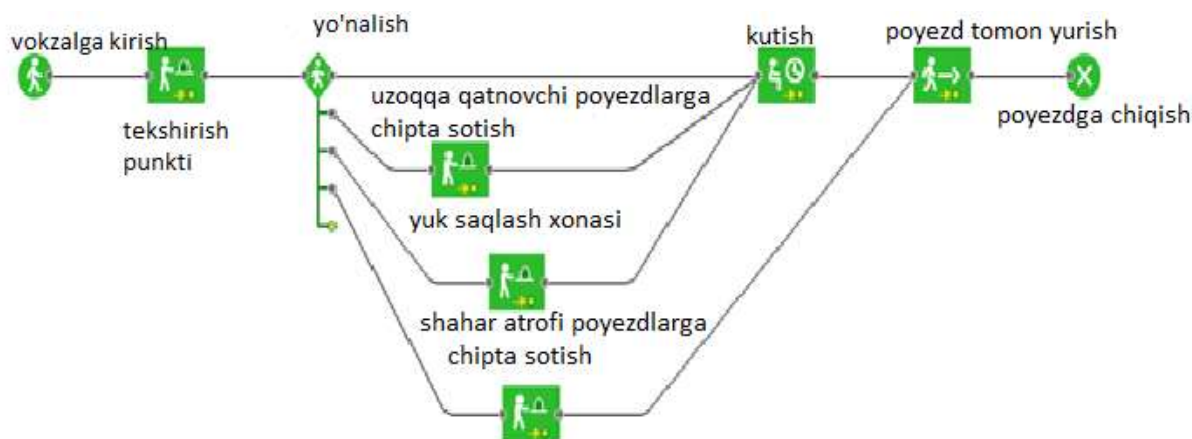


Rasm 2. "S" vokzalining sxemasi

Temir yo'l stantsiyasining simulyatsiya modelini qurish - domen jarayonlari samaradorligini oshirishning mumkin bo'lgan usullarini aniqlaydi.

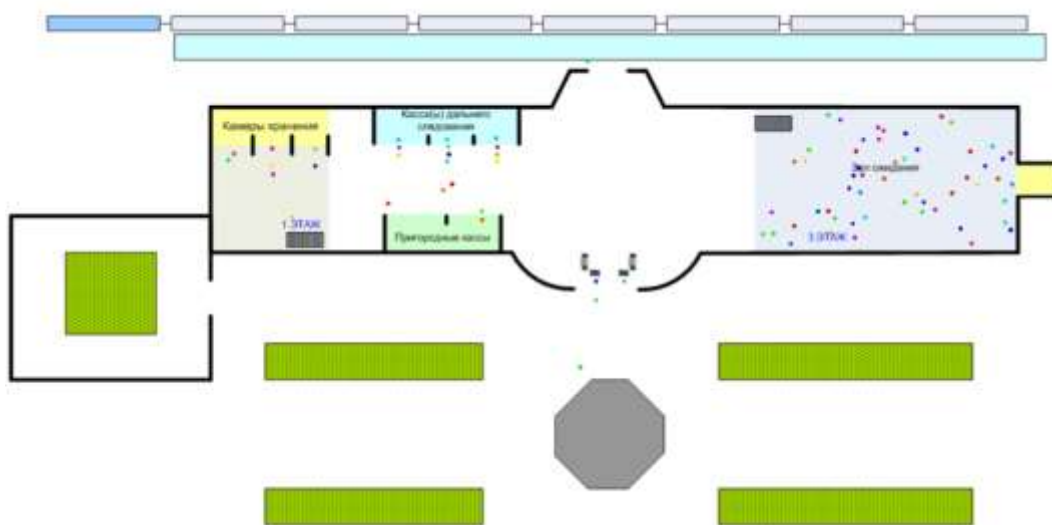
Simulyatsiya modellashtirish inson faoliyatini turli sohalarda tahlil qilish uchun kuchli vositadir. Masalan, boshqa "universal" modellashtirish usullari mavjud, ammo ular simulyatsiyani yo'qotadilar, chunki ikkinchisi ma'lum qarorlarni qabul qilishning mumkin bo'lgan oqibatlarining sifat va miqdoriy baholarini olishga imkon beradi. Simulyatsiya vositalaridan biri bu AnyLogic kompaniyasining dasturiy ta'minoti – AnyLogic.

Vokzal yo'lovchilarga tez, xavfsiz va sifatli xizmat ko'rsatish uchun mo'ljallangan. Ular uchun vokzal quyidagi xizmatlarni ko'rsatadi: shaharlararo va shaharatrofidagi yo'lovchilarni chiqishi va tushirilishi; axborot-ma'lumot xizmati; kutish xonalarida va ona - bolaning xonalarida bo'lishni tashkil etish; porter xizmati; bagajni saqlash xizmatlari; qo'shimcha qo'l yukini tashishni rasmiylashtirish; yozishmalarni tashishni ro'yxatdan o'tkazish; transport vositasini tashishni ro'yxatdan o'tkazish; katta hajmli yuklarni tashish va boshqa xizmatlarni rasmiylashtirish.



Rasm 3. "Chipta va kassa xizmati" jarayoni modeli

“S” stansiyasining modeli “qisqa yo`llar”ni tahlil qilish va aniqlash imkonini beradi, shuningdek, stansiyaning samaradorligini baholash imkonini berdi. Haqiqiy kirish parametrlari bo'lgan modeldagi birinchi eksperimentlar davomida stansiya ushbu mijozlar oqimiga xizmat ko'rsatishga muvaffaq bo'lganligi aniqlandi.



Rasm 4. “S” vokzal jarayonining 2d modeli

Tadqiqot natijasida vokzalning eng yuqori soatlarida yo'lovchilarga xizmat ko'rsatishdagi muammolar aniqlanadi, bular:

1. Stansiyaga kiraverishdagi skrining maydoni;
 2. Shahar atrofidagi kassalar yo'lovchilar oqimiga bardosh bera olmadi;
 3. Shaharlararo chipta sotish kassalari;
 4. Bagaj ombori kiruvchi yo'lovchilar oqimiga mos kelmadi
- Quyida ba'zi muammolarning yechimi ko'rsatiladi.



Shaharlararo harakatda kassalar sonini hisoblash

“S” vokzalidagi kassalarning kerakli sonini hisoblash formula bo'yicha har bir ish soati uchun aniqlanadi.

$$S = \frac{A^{soat}}{60} \cdot \frac{t_{o\bar{o}}}{f} \quad (1)$$

Bu yerda A^{soat} - aniqlangan yo'lovchilardan soatlik vaqt davomida kelib tushgan so'rovlar soni (yil davrlari, oy haftalari, hafta kunlari, kun soatlari bo'yicha yo'lovchi tashishning notekisligi hisobga olinishi kerak);

$A^{soat}/60$ - shuningdek, bir daqiqa ichida;

$t_{o\bar{o}}$ - bitta so'rovga xizmat ko'rsatishning o'rtacha vaqti, daqiqalarda

f - chipta kassasining yuk koeffitsiyenti.

Quyida yo'lovchilar oqimi va davrga ko'ra chipta kassalarining taxminiy sonini aniqlash jadvali keltirilgan

1-jadval Chipta kassalarining taxminiy soni

Davrlar, soat	Bir soat davomida chiptalar zaliga yo'lovchilar oqimi, $A^{час}$	Chipta kassalarining taxminiy soni, S
1	2	3
5-6	57	3
6-7	96	3
7-8	181	5
8-9	201	9
9-10	212	10
10-11	178	10
11-12	136	8
12-13	171	6
13-14	135	8
14-15	178	6
15-16	186	8



16-17	241	9
17-18	301	11
18-19	281	14
19-20	302	13
20-21	341	14
21-22	277	16
22-23	261	13
23-24	206	12
24-1	67	10
1-2	98	3
2-3	45	5

Chipta avtomatlarini joriy etish uchun kapital qo'yilmalar

Temir yo'l vokzalini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan faoliyat sifatida, chipta mashinalarini tashkil etishda BKPda olib borilgan hisob-kitoblar natijalariga ko'ra, 18 ta kassa yo'lovchi tashishga xizmat ko'rsatishi kerak. Vokzalda 3 ta chipta mashinasi ishga tushirilgach, 5 ta kassaga ehtiyoj paydo bo'ladi.

$$K_{qur} = N_{kassa} \times S_{kassa} \times (1 + k), \text{ ming. so`m}, \quad (3)$$

Bu yerda N_{kassa} – chiptaxonalarlar, kassalar soni;

S_{kassa} – chiptalarni chop etish mashinalarining narxi, ming so`m

Standart to'lov terminali - 97 ming so`m;

k – chipta mashinalarini etkazib berish va o'rnatish koeffitsienti.

$$K_{qur} = 5 \times 97 \times (1 + 0,12) = 543,2 \text{ ming. so`m},$$

Chipta mashinalarini sotib olish va o'rnatish uchun umumiy kapital qo'yilmalar 543,2 ming so`mni tashkil qiladi.



Chipta mashinalariga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish uchun foydalanish xarajatlarini aniqlash

Chipta mashinalariga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlash xarajatlari \mathcal{E}_{aem} , ming. surtish. formula bo'yicha hisoblanadi:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{yct}} = K_{\text{yct}} \times (2\% + 6\% + 2,2\%), \text{ ming. so'm} \quad (4)$$

Chipta mashinalariga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlash xarajatlari:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{yct}} = K_{\text{yct}} \times (2\% + 6\% + 2,2\%) = 543,2 \times \frac{10,2}{100} = 55,4 \text{ ming. so'm}$$

Elektr xarajatlarini belgilash iste'mol qilinadigan energiya miqdorini aniqlash va bu miqdorni bir kilovatt quvvat elektr energiyasining narxiga ko'paytirishga qisqartiriladi. Elektr-energiya xarajatlari quyidagi formula bo'yicha aniqlanadi:

$$\sum \mathcal{E}_c = \sum N_k \cdot \eta_0 \cdot \eta_1 \cdot C, \text{ ming so'm} \quad (5)$$

Bu erda $\sum N_k$ – o'rnatishning nominal umumiy quvvati, kVt;

η_0 – mashinaning elektr taqsimlash tarmog'ida va batareyalarda elektr yo'qotilishini hisobga oladigan koeffitsient; $\eta_0 = 1,05 \div 1,15$;

η_1 – o'rtacha yukda quvvat va vaqt bo'yicha dvigateldan foydalanishni hisobga olgan holda koeffitsiyent; $\eta_1 = 0,6 \div 0,8$;

C – elektr energiyasining narxi, rub./kVt*soat, shu jumladan. QQS

$$\sum \mathcal{E}_c = 3 \cdot 1,05 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 5,42 \cdot 365 \cdot 24 = 89,8 \text{ ming so'm}$$

Chipta mashinalariga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish uchun umumiy operatsion xarajatlar bo'ladi $55,4 + 89,8 = 145,2$ min gso'm

Iqtisodiy samaradorlikni baholash

Chipta mashinalarini o'rnatishning integral ta'siri (sof daromad - SD) formula bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{int}} = \frac{270 - 145,2}{0,15} - 543,2 = 288,8 \text{ ming so'm}$$

Daromadlilik indeksi \mathcal{E}_k berilgan natija summasining kapital qo'yilmalar



(харajatlar) hajmiga nisbati sifatida aniqlanadi:

$$\mathcal{E}_k = \frac{270-145,2}{0,15 \times 543,2} = 1,53$$

Doimiy natija va bir martalik xarajatlar bilan chiptalarni bosib chiqarish mashinalarini o'rnatishda ularning rentabelligining (rentabelligining) E_{vn} ichki darajasi quyidagilarga teng:

$$E_{vn} = \frac{270-145,2}{543,2} = 0,23$$

Xuddi shu shartlar ostida to'lov muddati $T_o = \frac{543,2}{270-145,2} = 2,8 \text{ yil}$

Chipta mashinalarini o'rnatish samaradorligini barcha ko'rsatkichlar to'plamidan foydalangan holda baholash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Biroq, integral ta'sirga va to'lov muddatiga ustunlik berish kerak.

Rentabellik indeksi $\mathcal{E}_k > 1$ ($\mathcal{E}_k=1,53$), chipta chop etish mashinalarini o'rnatishda tejamkor loyiha hisoblanadi.

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