

**ЛУЧШИЕ
ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ**



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PAST CHASTOTALI ELEKTROMAGNIT MAYDON VA FITOGARMONLARNING O'SIMLIKLARGA KOMBINATSION TA'SIRI

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kafedrası "Axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari" bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi talabasi*

Anotatsiya: Elektrostimulyatsiya bilan urug'ga ishlov berishda optimal sharoitlar ta'minlanganda, urug'larning ekish uchun sifat darajasi ortishi (unish quvvatining ortishi), o'simlik rivojlanishi tezlashishi, tashqi muhitning noqulay omillariga qarshi chidamlilik darajasi ortishi qayd qilingan, bunda o'simlikning xosildorlik darajasi 5-20% gacha ortishi qayd qilingan. Bunda ishlov berish jarayonining samaradorligi bevosita ko'plab omillarga bog'liq bo'lib, samaradorlik darajasi 0,50 dan 0,75 gacha oraliqda tebranishi kuzatiladi

Kalit so'zlar: Past chastota, elektromagnit maydoni, fitogormonlar, o'simliklarga kombinatsion ta'siri, optimal, tashqi muhit.

Annotation: When optimal conditions are provided for seed processing with electrostimulation, it is noted that the quality level of seeds for planting increases (increased germination capacity), plant development accelerates, and the level of resistance against unfavorable factors of the external environment increases, while the level of plant productivity An increase of 5-20% has been noted. In this case, the efficiency of the processing directly depends on many factors, and the efficiency level is observed to fluctuate between 0.50 and 0.75

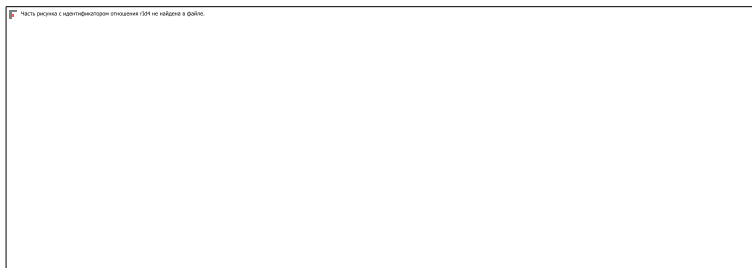
Key words: Low frequency, electromagnetic field, phytohormones, combinatorial effects on plants, optimum, external environment.

Аннотация: При обеспечении оптимальных условий обработки семян электростимуляцией отмечается повышение уровня качества семян для посева (повышение всхожести), ускоряется развитие растений, повышается уровень устойчивости к неблагоприятным факторам внешней среды, при этом уровень продуктивности растений отмечен рост на 5-20%. При этом эффективность обработки напрямую зависит от многих факторов, причем наблюдается уровень эффективности, колеблющийся в пределах 0,50–0,75.

Ключевые слова: Низкая частота, электромагнитное поле, фитогормоны, комбинаторное воздействие на растения, оптимум, внешняя среда.



Электromagnit maydon — elektr zaryadlarning o‘zaro ta’siri bevosita amalga oshadigan fizik reallik; materiyaning alohida shakli. Elektr va magnit maydonlarning kuchlanganligi (induksiyasi) bilan ifodalanadi. J. Maksvell Elektromagnit maydon nazariyasini elektromagnit hodisalarning barcha asosiy qonuniyatlarini ifodalovchi bir necha tenglamalar sistemasi ko‘rinishida ifodalagan (1860). J. Maksvell nazariyasining asosida elektr va magnit maydonlarning o‘zaro uzviy bog‘lanishda ekanligini ifodalovchi ushbu 2 g‘oya yotadi: 1) vaqt davomida o‘zgaruvchi har qanday magnit maydon elektr maydonni yuzaga keltiradi va 2) vaqt davomida o‘zgaruvchi har qanday elektr maydon magnit maydonni yuzaga keltiradi. J. Maksvellning birinchi g‘oyasi to‘g‘riligini elektromagnit induksiya hodisasi tasdiqlaydi, ikkinchisini esa G. Gers elektromagnit to‘lqinlarni kashf qilishi bilan isbotladi. Maxsus shartsharoitlarda Elektromagnit maydon elektr maydon yoki magnit maydon ko‘rinishida mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin. Moddiy jismlar tarkib topgan atomlar teng miqdordagi musbat va manfiy elektr zaryadlarga ega. Atomdagi bu zaryadlarning Elektromagnit maydon orqali o‘zaro ta’sir qilishi har qanday holatdagi jism (gaz, suyuqlik, qattiq jism, plazma)ning xususiyatlarini belgilaydi. Elektromagnit o‘zaro ta’sir tabiatda mavjud uch xil fizik o‘zaro ta’sirlarning biri hisoblanadi.



Ikkita maydon ulangan (elektr maydoni (ko'k) va magnit maydon (qizil) vektorlari)

Zaryadlarning fazoda qanday taqsimlanganligi va qanday harakat qilishi ma'lum bo'lsa, bu zaryadlar hosil qilgan Elektromagnit maydon kattaliklarini aniqlash mumkin.

Elektromagnit maydon - maishiy elektr texnikalari, radio, uyali telefon, GPS navigator qurilmalari, yuqori elektr kuchlanish tarmoqlari, transformatorlar, uyali aloqa stansiyalari, simsiz Internet tarmog‘i va boshqa manbalar asosida yuzaga keladi. Shuningdek, sun‘iy yo‘ldosh orqali signal qabul qiluvchi antennalar ham elektromagnit maydon hosil qiluvchi manbalar ro‘yxati tarkibiga kiritiladi. Amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarda bu sistema elektromagnit maydoni organizmda immun sistemasi funksiyasi buzilishiga olib kelishi, xotira buzilishi, ko‘payish organlari funksiyasi buzilishga olib kelishi mumkinligi tasdiqlangan. Yuqori kuchlanishli elektr tarmoqlari, uyali telefon aloqa stansiyalari antennalari, radioaloqa antennalari, maishiy turmushda



ishlatiluvchi elektr qurilmalar va asbob-uskunalar hosil qiluvchi elektromagnit nurlanish odam organizmiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi tasdiqlangan. Elektromagnit nurlanish qiymati 900 - 1800 MGsni tashkil qiluvchi uyali telefon operator stansiyasi antennalari uchun ruxsat etilgan normativ qiymatlar turli xil davlatlarda o'zaro farqlanadi. Masalan, bu qiymat AQSH da 100 mkV/sm² ni tashkil qilsa, Rossiya miqyosida 10 mkV/sm², Ukrainada esa - 2,5 mkVt/sm² belgilangan.

Fitogormonlar (fito... va gormonlar), o'stiruvchi moddalar — o'simliklarda qosil bo'lib, ularning o'sishi va meva hosil qilish jarayonlarini boshqarishda ishtirok etadigan yuqori fiziologik faol moddalar. O'simliklar hayvonlar kabi gormon ishlab chikaradigan maxsus sekretor organlariga ega emas. F.ga, odatda, auksinlar, gibberellinlar, sitokinlar (kinin)lar, fenoksiatsetat kislota hosilalari va boshqa kiradi. F. 3 ta umumiy xossaga ega: 1) o'simlik organlaridan biri (yosh barglar, kurtaklar, ildiz va novda uchlari)da sintezlanadi va boshqa joylarga tashilib, bu yerda usish va ontogenez jarayonlarini kuchaytiradi; 2) usimliklarda juda oz miqdorda sintezlanadi va ularning usimlik hayotidagi ishtiroki deyarli sezilmaydi; 3) boshqa metabolitlar (jumladan, vitaminlar)dan farkli ravishda o'simliklarda organlar shakllanishi jarayonini tezlashtiradi. Mas, gibberellinlar poya va mevaning o'sishini, auksinlar ildiz o'sishini, kininlar hujayraning bo'linish jarayonini kuchaytiradi. O'sish jarayonlarini sustlashtiradigan tabiiy o'sish ingibitorlari (mas, absiz kislota, etilen) alohida guruxlarni tashkil etadi (yana qarang O'sishni boshqaruvchi moddalar). MRI tizimi-bu yuqori aniqlikdagi tasvirni tashxislash uskunasi bo'lib, u o'rnatish muhitiga yuqori talablarni qo'yadi. NMR signali - juda zaif signal, tashqi aralashuvga sezgir. Natijada, MRT tizimlari tez-tez tashqi chastotali shovqinlarni tizimga kirishini izolyatsiya qilish uchun Faraday qafaslari bilan jihozlanishi kerak. Biroq, Faraday qafasi radiochastota diapazoni uchun yaxshiroq zaiflashuvga ega va past chastotali ekranlash effekti nisbatan cheklangan. Ayniqsa, metro, poezdlar, katta transformatorlar, liftlar, elektr uzatish kabellari va h.k. yaqinidagi MRT tizimlarini o'rnatish uchun nafaqat Faraday qafasi konfiguratsiya qilinishi, balki MRI tizimini diagnostik talablarga javob beradigan qilib, faol ekranlash tizimi ham sozlanishi kerak. CSJ-ASH-bu Ningbo Chuanshan Jia Electromechanical Co., Ltd tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan yuqori chastotali past chastotali elektromagnit maydonli faol himoya tizimi, u shahar elektromagnit maydonlarini, metro, poezd, tramvay, 50Hz/60Hz chastotali elektromagnit maydonlarni samarali himoya qila oladi. uzatish kabellari, transformator uskunalar, liftlar va boshqalar CSJ-ASH uchta asosiy komponentdan iborat: fluxgate yuqori aniqlikdagi prob, xost va ekranli lasan. Yuqori aniqlikdagi fluxgate probi atrof-muhit elektromagnit maydonining aralashuvini sezishi va uy egasiga uzatish uchun mos keladigan elektr signalini ishlab



chiqishi mumkin. Ishlov berilgandan so'ng, uy egasi real vaqtda ketadigan teskari tokni chiqaradi va oqim shovqin magnit maydonini bekor qilish uchun ekran lasanida teskari magnit maydon hosil qiladi va shu bilan past chastotali elektromagnit maydonlarni faol himoya qiladi.

Elektromagnit nurlanish elektromagnit to'liqlardan (ET) iborat bo'lib, ular elektr va magnit maydonlarining sinxron tarqalishidir. Elektromagnit nurlanish yoki elektromagnit to'liqlar elektr yoki magnit maydonning davriy o'zgarishi tufayli hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu davriy o'zgarish qanday sodir bo'lishiga va ishlab chiqarilgan quvvatga qarab, elektromagnit spektrning turli to'liq uzunliklari ishlab chiqariladi. Vakuumba elektromagnit to'liqlar yorug'lik tezligida tarqaladi, odatda c bilan belgilanadi. Bir xil, izotrop muhitda ikki maydonning tebranishlari bir-biriga perpendikulyar va energiya va to'liq tarqalish yo'nalishiga perpendikulyar bo'lib, ko'ndalang to'liq hosil qiladi. Elektromagnit to'liqning elektromagnit spektrdagi holati, uning tebranish chastotasi yoki to'liq uzunligi bilan tavsiflanishi mumkin. Har xil chastotali elektromagnit to'liqlar turli xil nomlar bilan ataladi, chunki ular turli xil manbalarga ega. Chastotasi oshish yoki to'liq uzunligini kamayish tartibida ular quyidagicha joylashadi: past chastotali ET, radioto'liqlar, infraqizil nurlar, ko'zga ko'rinadigan nurlar, ultrabinafsha nurlar, rentgen nurlari va gamma nurlari.

Umumiy ko'rinishda EMM ko'rsatkichlari qiymati va intensivligiga, ishlov berish davomiyligiga bog'liq holatda o'simlik urug'larining ishlov berilishida stimullovchi va ingibirlovchi ta'sir effektlari qayd qilingan. Misol sifatida quyida bir nechta tadqiqotlarni keltirib o'tamiz.

C.И.Аксенова va boshqalar [1996] tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarda past chastotali (30-33 Gs), sinusoida tavsifga ega bo'lgan EMM magnit induksiyasi maksimal amplituda qiymati 30 mTl ni tashkil qilgan holatda, magnitli aylantirgich (meshalka) yordamida 7-10 minut davomida aylantirilgan sharoitda turli xil navlarga mansub bug'doy urug'ining unuvchanlik ko'rsatkichlari o'rganilgan. Amalga oshirilgan tajribalar davomida unuvchanligi susayib ketgan bug'doy donlari EMM bilan ishlov berilganidan keyin 360% gacha unuvchanlik qiymati ortishi aniqlangan, shuningdek maysalarning miqdoriy jihatdan ortishi 10-300% gacha ortishi kuzatilgan. Unuvchanlik darajasi 100%ni tashkil qiluvchi bug'doy doni ekishdan oldin EMM bilan ishlov berilishi natijasi maysaning massasi 20% gacha ortishi kuzatilgan. EMM bilan ishlov berish natijasida urug' tarkibida esteraza fermentining gidrolitik faolligi qiymati faqat 100% unuvchanlik xususiyatiga ega donlarda kuzatilgan, unuvchanlik darajasi susayib ketgan bug'doy donida esa bu holat qayd qilinmagan. Undirilgan urug'larni EMM bilan ishlov berishda barcha holatlarda ungan murtak atrofida muhitning ishqoriylashishi



kuzatiladi, bu holat elektromagnit maydon bilan ishlov berish ta'sirida urug' tarkibida moddalar almashinuvi jadallashishidan dalolat beradi.

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3D KONVOLYUTSION NEYRON TARMOQLARI BILAN TIBBIY TASVIR SEGMENTATSIYASI

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Anotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada 3D Konvolyutsion neyron tarmoqlari bilan tibbiy tasvir segmentatsiyasi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari 3D nimaligi, Neyron tarmog'lari, Konvolyutsion neyron tarmoqlari va tibbiy tasvir segmentatsiyalarining har biri haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: 3D, konvolyutsion, neyron tarmog'i, konvolyutsion neyron tarmoqlari, tibbiy tasvirlash, segmentatsiya.

Annotation: This article provides information on medical image segmentation with 3D Convolutional Neural Networks. In addition, information is provided on each of what 3D is, Neural Networks, Convolutional Neural Networks, and Medical Image Segmentation.

Key words: 3D, convolutional, neural network, convolutional neural networks, medical imaging, segmentation.

Аннотация: В этой статье представлена информация о сегментации медицинских изображений с помощью 3D-сверточных нейронных сетей. Кроме того, предоставляется информация о том, что такое 3D, нейронные сети, сверточные нейронные сети и сегментация медицинских изображений.

Ключевые слова: 3D, сверточная нейронная сеть, сверточные нейронные сети, медицинская визуализация, сегментация.

3D Nima? 3D — uch o'lchamli, ya'ni kengligi, balandligi va chuqurligi (uzunligi) bo'lgan narsani anglatadi. Bizning jismoniy muhitimiz uch o'lchovli va biz har kuni 3 o'lchamli fazoda harakat qilamiz. Odamlar ob'ektlar orasidagi fazoviy munosabatlarni faqat ularga qarash orqali idrok eta oladilar, chunki bizda chuqurlik idroki deb ham ataladigan 3 o'lchamli idrok mavjud. Atrofga qaraganimizda, har bir ko'zdagi to'r parda atrofimizdagi ikki o'lchovli tasvirni hosil qiladi va miyamiz bu ikki tasvirni 3 o'lchamli vizual tasvirga aylantiradi.

3D konvolyutsiyalar: tushunish - foydalanish misoli - dori kashfiyot



Oldingi yadrolarimdan birida men tasvirlar uchun konvolyutsion neyron tarmoqlarning ishlashini baham ko'rdim. Ushbu yadroda men 3D konvolyutsiyalarni va ularni 3D MNIST ma'lumotlar to'plamida amalga oshirishni tushuntirdim. Keyinchalik ushbu yadroda men Sog'liqni saqlashning yutuq va muhim sohalaridan birida 3D konvolyutsiya qatlamlaridan qanday foydalanishni ko'rsatdim: Dori-darmonlarni aniqlash

Konvolyutsiyalar nima?

Matematik nuqtai nazardan, konvolyutsiya - bu bir g funktsiyaning boshqa f funktsiyaga siljiganida bir-birining ustiga tushish miqdorini ifodalovchi integrasiya funktsiyasi.

Intuitiv ravishda konvolyutsiya ma'lumotni saqlagan holda ma'lumotlar maydonini kamaytirish uchun bir funktsiyani boshqasi bilan aralashtiruvchi blender vazifasini bajaradi.

Neyron tarmoqlar va chuqur o'rganish nuqtai nazaridan:

Konvolyutsiyalar - bu kirish ma'lumotlaridan past o'lchamli xususiyatlarni olish uchun ishlatiladigan o'rganiladigan parametrlarga ega filtr (matritsa / vektorlar).

Ular kirish ma'lumotlar nuqtalari orasidagi fazoviy yoki pozitsion munosabatlarni saqlab qolish xususiyatiga ega

Konvolyutsion neyron tarmoqlari qo'shni qatlamlarning neyronlari o'rtasida mahalliy ulanish naqshini qo'llash orqali fazoviy-mahalliy korrelyatsiyadan foydalanadi.

Intutiv ravishda konvolyutsiya - bu kiruvchi oyna kontseptsiyasini (o'rganish mumkin bo'lgan og'irliklarga ega filtr) kiritish va chiqish sifatida vaznli yig'indini (og'irliklar va kiritish) ishlab chiqarish bosqichidir. Og'irlangan yig'indi - bu keyingi qatlamlar uchun kirish sifatida ishlatiladigan xususiyat maydoni.

Misol uchun, Yuzni tanib olish muammosida dastlabki bir nechta konvolyutsiya qatlamlari kirish tasviridagi asosiy nuqtalarning bosilishini o'rganadi, keyingi konvolyutsiya qatlamlari qirralar va shakllarni o'rganadi va oxirgi konvolyutsiya qatlamlari yuzni o'rganadi. Ushbu misolda kirish maydoni birinchi navbatda pastki o'lchamli bo'shliqqa qisqartiriladi (nuqtalar / piksellar haqidagi ma'lumotni ifodalaydi), so'ngra bu bo'sh joy (qirralar / shakllar) bo'lgan boshqa bo'shliqqa qisqartiriladi va nihoyat tasvirlardagi yuzlarni tasniflash uchun qisqartiriladi. Konvolyutsiyalar N o'lchamda qo'llanilishi mumkin.

Konvolyutsiya turlari:

1D konvolyutsiyalar - Ko'pgina soddalashtirilgan konvolyutsiyalar 1D konvolyutsiyalardir, odatda ketma-ketlik ma'lumotlar to'plamida qo'llaniladi (lekin



boshqa foydalanish holatlarida ham foydalanish mumkin). Ular kirish ketma-ketliklaridan mahalliy 1D kichik ketma-ketliklarni chiqarish va konvolyutsiya oynasidagi mahalliy naqshlarni aniqlash uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Quyidagi rasmda yangi xususiyatlarni olish uchun ketma-ketlikda 1D konvolyutsiya filtri qanday qo'llanilishi ko'rsatilgan. 1D konvolyutsiyalarining boshqa keng tarqalgan qo'llanilishi NLP sohasida ko'rinadi, bu erda har bir jumla so'zlar ketma-ketligi sifatida ifodalanadi.

2D konvolyutsiyalar - Rasm ma'lumotlar to'plamida CNN arxitekturalarida asosan 2D konvolyutsion filtrlar qo'llaniladi. 2D konvolyutsiyalarning asosiy g'oyasi shundan iboratki, konvolyutsion filtr tasvir ma'lumotlaridan past o'lchamli xususiyatlarni hisoblash uchun 2 yo'nalishda (x, y) harakat qiladi. Chiqish shakli ham 2 o'lchovli matritsadir.

3D konvolyutsiyalar - 3D konvolyutsiyalar ma'lumotlar to'plamiga 3 o'lchovli filtrni qo'llaydi va filtr past darajadagi xususiyat ko'rinishlarini hisoblash uchun 3 yo'nalishga (x, y, z) harakat qiladi. Ularning chiqish shakli kub yoki kuboid kabi 3 o'lchovli hajmli bo'shliqdir. Ular videolarida, 3D tibbiy tasvirlarda va hokazolarda hodisalarni aniqlashda yordam beradi. Ular 3D maydoni bilan cheklanib qolmaydi, balki tasvirlar kabi 2D kosmik kirishlariga ham qo'llanilishi mumkin.

Neyron tarmoqlar nima? Konvolyutsion neyron tarmoqlari haqida gapirishni boshlashdan oldin, oddiy neyron tarmoqlarni aniqlashga biroz vaqt ajratamiz. bor boshqa maqola mavjud neyron tarmoqlari mavzusida, shuning uchun biz bu erda ularga chuqur kirmaymiz. Biroq, ularni qisqacha ta'riflash uchun ular inson miyasidan ilhomlangan hisoblash modellari. Neyron tarmoq ma'lumotlarni qabul qilish va "og'irliklar" ni sozlash orqali ma'lumotlarni manipulyatsiya qilish orqali ishlaydi, bu kirish xususiyatlarining bir-biriga va ob'ekt sinfiga qanday bog'liqligi haqidagi taxminlardir. Tarmoq o'rgatilgandan so'ng, og'irliklarning qiymatlari o'rnatiladi va umid qilamanki, ular xususiyatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni aniq aks ettiradigan og'irliklarga yaqinlashadi. Oldinga o'tuvchi neyron tarmog'i shunday ishlaydi va CNN ikki qismdan iborat: oldinga uzatiladigan neyron tarmoq va konvolyutsion qatlamlar guruhi.

Konvolyutsion neyron tarmoqlari (CNN) Nneyron tarmoqlar farqi. Konvolyutsion neyron tarmog'ida qanday "konvolyutsiyalar" sodir bo'ladi? Konvolyutsiya - bu og'irliklar to'plamini yaratadigan, mohiyatan tasvir qismlarining tasvirini yaratadigan matematik operatsiya. Ushbu og'irliklar to'plami deb ataladi yadro yoki filtr. Yaratilgan filtr butun kiritilgan tasvirdan kichikroq bo'lib, tasvirning faqat bir qismini qamrab oladi. Filtrdagi qiymatlar rasmdagi qiymatlar bilan ko'paytiriladi. Keyin filtr tasvirning yangi qismining tasvirini hosil qilish uchun harakatlantiriladi va butun rasm qoplanmaguncha jarayon takrorlanadi. Bu haqda o'ylashning yana bir usuli - g'isht



devorini tasavvur qilish, g'ishtlar kirish tasviridagi piksellarni ifodalaydi. "Deraza" filtr bo'lgan devor bo'ylab oldinga va orqaga surilmoqda. Deraza orqali ko'rish mumkin bo'lgan g'ishtlar, ularning qiymati filtr ichidagi qiymatlarga ko'paytiriladigan piksellardir. Shu sababli, filtr bilan og'irliklarni yaratishning bu usuli ko'pincha "surma oynalari" texnikasi deb ataladi. Barcha kirish tasviri bo'ylab ko'chirilayotgan filtrlarning chiqishi butun tasvirni ifodalovchi ikki o'lchovli massivdir. Bu massiv a deyiladi "Xususiyatlar xaritasi".

Neyron tarmoqlari — bu insonning asab tizimini ko'paytirishga urinishlarga asoslangan sun'iy intellekt sohasidagi tadqiqotlar yo'nalishlaridan biri. Aynan: asab tizimining xatolarni o'rganish va tuzatish qobiliyati, bu bizga odam miyasining ishlashini taqlid qilishga imkon beradi. Inson nerv sistemasi yoki asab tizimi — bu tananing barcha tizimlarining o'zaro bog'liq xatti-harakatlarini ta'minlaydigan murakkab tuzilmalar tarmog'i.

Biologik neyron — bu yadrodan, hujayrali tanadan va jarayonlardan iborat bo'lgan maxsus hujayradir. Neyronning asosiy vazifalaridan biri boshqa neyronlar bilan ulanish orqali neyron tarmog'iga elektrokimyoviy impulsni yuborishdir. Bundan tashqari, har bir aloqa sinaptik aloqaning kuchi deb nomlanadigan ma'lum bir miqdor bilan tavsiflanadi. Ushbu qiymat boshqa neyronga o'tkazilganda elektrokimyoviy impuls bilan nima sodir bo'lishini aniqlaydi: u kuchayadi yoki zaiflashadi yoki o'zgarishsiz qoladi.

Biologik neyron tarmoq yuqori darajadagi ulanishga ega: boshqa neyronlar bilan bir necha mingta aloqa bitta neyronga tushishi mumkin. Ammo, bu taxminiy qiymat va har bir holatda u boshqacha. Bir neyronidan ikkinchisiga impulslarning uzatilishi butun neyron tarmog'ining ma'lum bir qo'zg'alishini keltirib chiqaradi. Ushbu qo'zg'alishning kattaligi neyron tarmoqning ba'zi kirish signallariga javobini aniqlaydi. Masalan, odamning eski tanishi bilan uchrashuvi, agar ba'zi tanish va yoqimli hayot xotiralari ushbu tanishish bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, neyron tarmog'ining kuchli qo'zg'alishiga olib kelishi mumkin. O'z navbatida, neyron tarmog'ining kuchli qo'zg'alishi yurak urish tezligining oshishiga, ko'zlarning tez-tez yonib turishiga va boshqa reaksiyalarga olib kelishi mumkin. Neyron tarmoq uchun notanish odam bilan uchrashuv deyarli imkonsiz bo'ladi,

Biologik neyron tarmog'ining quyidagi juda soddalashtirilgan modelini berish mumkin: Har bir neyron yadrodan tashkil topgan hujayrali tanadan iborat. Dendrit deb ataladigan ko'plab qisqa tolalar hujayraning tanasidan ajralib chiqadi. Uzoq dendritlarga aksonlar deyiladi. Aksonlar uzoq masofalarni bosib o'tishadi, bu raqam o'lchovida



ko'rsatilgandan ancha kattadir. Aksonlar odatda 1 sm uzunlikka ega (bu hujayra tanasining diametridan 100 baravar ko'p), ammo 1 metrqa yetishi mumkin.

XX asrning 60–80-yillarida ekspert tizimlari sun'iy intellekt sohasida izlanishlarning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lgan. Ekspert tizimlari yaxshi ishladi, ammo faqat yuqori ixtisoslashgan sohalarda. Ko'proq universal aqlli tizimlarni yaratish uchun boshqacha yondashuv talab qilindi. Ehtimol, bu sun'iy intellekt tadqiqotchilari e'tiborini inson miyasining ostidagi biologik neyron tarmoqlarga qaratganligiga olib keldi.

Sun'iy intellektidagi neyron tarmoqlari biologik neyron tarmoqlarining soddalashtirilgan modelidir. O'xshashlik shu yerda tugaydi. Inson miyasining tuzilishi yuqorida aytib o'tilganlarga qaraganda ancha murakkab va shuning uchun uni hech bo'lmaganda aniqroq ko'paytirish mumkin emas. Neyron tarmoqlari juda ko'p muhim xususiyatlarga ega, ammo asosiysi bu o'rganish qobiliyatidir. Neyron tarmog'ini o'rganish birinchi navbatda neyronlar orasidagi sinaptik aloqalarning «kuchini» o'zgartirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Buni quyidagi misol yaqqol ko'rsatib turibdi. Pavlovning klassik tajribasida har safar itni boqishdan oldin qo'ng'iroq jiringladi. It tezda qo'ng'iroqni ovqat bilan bog'lashni o'rganib oldi. Bunga miyaning eshitish uchun javob beradigan qismlar va tuprik bezlari orasidagi sinaptik aloqalar kuchayganligi sabab bo'lgan. Va qo'ng'iroq sadosi bilan neyron tarmoqning keyingi qo'zg'alishi itda kuchli tupurikka olib kela boshladi. Bugungi kunda neyron tarmoqlar sun'iy intellekt sohasidagi tadqiqotlarning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir.

Tarmoq ma'lum elementlarning yig'indisidir. Bu matematika, fizika yoki texnologiyadagi eng oddiy yondashuv. Agar kompyuter tarmog'i o'zaro bog'langan kompyuterlar to'plami bo'lsa, u holda neyron tarmoq aniq neyronlar to'plamidir.

Biroq, bu elementlarni murakkabligi bo'yicha miyamiz va asab tizimimizning nerv hujayralari bilan uzoqdan solishtirish ham mumkin emas, lekin ma'lum darajada mavhumlik darajasida sun'iy neyron va biologik neyronning ba'zi xususiyatlari keng tarqalgan. Ammo shuni yodda tutish kerakki, sun'iy neyron uning biologik hamkasbiga qaraganda ancha sodda tushuncha bo'lib, biz hali ham hamma narsani bilmaymiz.

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3. <https://medium.com/@bunyodbekhusanov/neyron-tarmoqlari-3e903c748646>
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TARJIMA NAZARIYASINING ASOSIY TUSHUNCHALARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tarjima nazariyasining konkretizatsiya, generalizatsiya va modulyatsiya kabi asosiy usullari yoritiladi. Barxudarov, Komissarov, Fedorov, Vinay va Darbelnet kabi mashhur tarjima nazariyotchilarining qarashlari asosida ushbu usullarning mohiyati va tarjima jarayonidagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Konkretizatsiya so'z va iboralarni aniqroq va maxsusroq qilib tarjima qilishni, generalizatsiya esa murakkab tushunchalarni umumlashtirishni anglatadi. Modulyatsiya esa mazmuni saqlagan holda so'zlarning shaklini o'zgartirish usulidir. Ushbu maqolada tarjima jarayonida ushbu usullarning leksik-semantik jihatlarini va qo'llanishi ko'rib chiqiladi, shuningdek, amaliy misollar bilan tasdiqlanadi. Maqola tarjimonlar uchun nazariy va amaliy qo'llanma sifatida xizmat qiladi. Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati esa mavzuni chuqurroq o'rganish uchun qo'shimcha manbalarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tarjima nazariyasi, Konkretizatsiya, Generalizatsiya, Modulyatsiya, Leksik-semantik tahlil, Tarjima usullari, Madaniy moslashuv, Tarjima jarayoni, Sinonim tanlash, Sintaktik tuzilish.

Основные понятия теории перевода

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются основные методы теории перевода, такие как конкретизация, генерализация и модуляция. На основе взглядов известных теоретиков перевода, таких как Бархударов, Комиссаров, Федоров, Винай и Дарбельне, анализируются сущность этих методов и их значение в процессе перевода. Конкретизация означает более точный и специфический перевод слов и выражений, генерализация — обобщение сложных понятий, а модуляция — изменение формы слов при сохранении их значения. В статье рассматриваются лексико-семантические аспекты и применение этих методов в процессе перевода, а также приводятся практические примеры. Статья служит теоретическим и практическим руководством для переводчиков. Список использованной литературы предоставляет дополнительные источники для более глубокого изучения темы.



Ключевые слова: Теория перевода, Конкретизация, Генерализация, Модуляция, Лексико-семантический анализ, Методы перевода, Культурная адаптация, Процесс перевода, Выбор синонимов, Синтаксическая структура.

Basic concepts of translation theory

Annotation: This article examines the main methods of translation theory, such as concretization, generalization, and modulation. Based on the views of well-known translation theorists such as Barkhudarov, Komissarov, Fedorov, Vinay, and Darbelnet, the essence of these methods and their significance in the translation process are analyzed. Concretization means translating words and phrases more precisely and specifically, generalization means summarizing complex concepts, and modulation means changing the form of words while preserving their meaning. This article explores the lexical-semantic aspects and application of these methods in the translation process, along with practical examples. The article serves as a theoretical and practical guide for translators. The list of references used provides additional sources for a deeper understanding of the topic.

Keywords: Translation theory, Concretization, Generalization, Modulation, Lexical-semantic analysis, Translation methods, Cultural adaptation, Translation process, Synonym selection, Syntactic structure.

Tarjima nazariyasi tarjimonlar uchun muhim vositadir. Bu nazariya tarjima jarayonida duch kelinadigan muammolarni hal qilishga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolada biz konkretizatsiya, generalizatsiya va modulyatsiya kabi tarjima usullarining mohiyati va qo'llanilishi haqida so'z yuritamiz. Bu usullar tarjimonlarga mazmunni aniq va tushunarli qilib yetkazishda yordam beradi.

A.D. Shveyser tarjima jarayonida grammatik transformatsiya, leksik-semantik parafraza va situatsion transformatsiyalarni farqlash lozimligini ta'kidlaydi¹. V. Komissarov esa „Tarjima nazariyasi“ nomli kitobida tarjimaning leksik-semantik aspektida so'zlarni, umaman matni tarjima qilishda 3 xil almashtiruv uslubi haqida bayon qiladi².

Leksik-semantik almashtirishlar asl leksik birliklarni tarjimada til birliklari yordamida tarjima qilish usuli bo'lib, ularning ma'nosi asliyat til birliklarining ma'nolariga to'g'ri kelmaydi, lekin ma'lum turdagi mantiqiy o'zgarishlar yordamida

¹ Швейцер А.Д. Теория перевода: Статус, проблемы, аспекты. М., 1988. С. 75.

² Комиссаров В. Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты): Учеб. для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: Высш. шк., 1990. - 253 с.



ularni ifodalashi mumkin. Bunday almashtirishlarning asosiy turlari - asl birlik ma'nosini aniqlashtirish (konkretizatsiya), umumlashtirish (generalizatsiya) va modulyatsiya qilish (semantik rivojlanish).

Konkretizatsiya, yoki aniqlashtirish keng ma'noli asliyat til birligini tor ma'noli tarjima tilining birligi bilan leksik-semantik almashtirishdir³. Bu usulda keng ma'noli til birliklari tarjima orqali boshqa tilda torroq, aniqroq mazmunda, tushunish oson bo'lgan shaklda beriladi. Konkretizatsiya, ko'pincha, asliyat tilidagi so'z polisemik xususiyatga va unga mos konnotatsiyalarga ega bo'lganda ishlatiladi, chunki bunday so'zlar turli sohalarda va turli darajalarda qo'llanishi mumkin. Shu orqali tarjimon til birligining aynan qaysi ma'noda kelayotganini tushungan holda o'quvchiga ham aniq yetkazib bera oladi.

Generalizatsiya usulida tor ma'noga ega asliyat til birligi kengroq ma'noga ega bo'lgan tarjima til birligiga almashtiriladi, ya'ni transformatsiyaga uchraydi. Buni xususiy ma'noga ega bo'lgan so'z yoki ibora uni umumiyashtiruvchi so'z bilan ifodalanishi bilan ham tushuntirishimiz mumkin.

Modulyatsiya, ya'ni semantik rivojlanishda asliyat tilidagi so'z yoki iboralar tarjima tiliga asliyatdagi til birligining mantiqiy natijasi hisoblanagn ifodasiga leksik-semantik jihatdan almashtiriladi.

Tarjimaning qiyosiy tahlillari yana shuni ko'rsatadiki, asliyatdagi so'z va iboralarning tarjima tilida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ifodalovchi til birligi mavjud bo'lmaydi. Tarjima tilida asliyat tilidagi so'zning ma'nosini aniq ifodalab bera oladigan so'z mavjud bo'lmagan taqdirda, olimlar noekvivalentlik haqida gapiradilar.

Noekvivalentlik, ko'pincha, neologizmlar, maxsus tushunchalarni ifodalovchi so'zlar va milliy realiyalar, tarjima jarayonida okkazonal mosliklarini yaratish lozim bo'lgan uncha mashhur bo'lmagan ismlar va nomlar orasida uchraydi. Biroq noekvivalentlik birlikning mavjudligi uning ma'nosini tarjimada bermaslik yoki noaniq tarjima qilish kerakligini anglatmaydi.

Tarjima jarayonida konkretizatsiya, generalizatsiya va modulyatsiya usullarini leksik-semantik jihatdan qo'llash uchun quyidagi jihatlarga e'tibor berish kerak: deb hisoblaymiz:

Konkretizatsiya

1. Kontekstni tushunish: Konkretizatsiya qilishda so'z yoki iboraning kontekstini chuqur tushunish muhim. Bu tarjimonlarga aniqroq va maxsusroq tarjimini amalga oshirishga yordam beradi.

³ Комиссаров В. Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты): Учеб. для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - М.: Высш. шк., 1990. - 247 с.



2. Madaniy farqlarni hisobga olish: Konkretizatsiya jarayonida madaniy farqlarni inobatga olish zarur. Bu o'quvchilar uchun matnni tushunarliroq qilishga yordam beradi.

3. Sinonimlarni to'g'ri tanlash: Konkretizatsiya qilinadigan so'zning sinonimlari va ular orasidagi farqlarni to'g'ri tanlash kerak. Bu tarjimaning aniqligini oshiradi.

4. Leksik-semantik o'zgarishlar: Konkretizatsiya jarayonida so'zning leksik-semantik o'zgarishlarini nazorat qilish zarur. Bu o'quvchi uchun matnning tushunarli va aniq bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Generalizatsiya

1. Murakkab tushunchalarni soddalashtirish: Generalizatsiya jarayonida murakkab tushunchalarni umumiyroq va soddaroq so'zlar bilan almashtirish kerak. Bu matnni kengroq auditoriyaga tushunarli qiladi.

2. Matnning umumiy mazmunini saqlash: Generalizatsiya qilinadigan so'zlar matnning umumiy mazmunini buzmasligi kerak. Mazmunni saqlagan holda, uni soddalashtirish muhim.

3. To'g'ri sinonimlarni tanlash: Generalizatsiya qilinadigan so'zlar uchun sinonimlarni to'g'ri tanlash zarur. Bu tarjimaning semantik jihatdan to'g'ri bo'lishiga yordam beradi.

4. Madaniy moslashuv: Generalizatsiya jarayonida madaniy jihatdan mos keladigan so'zlarni tanlash lozim. Bu matnning o'quvchi uchun tushunarli va qabul qilinadigan bo'lishiga yordam beradi.

Modulyatsiya

1. Mazmunni saqlagan holda shaklni o'zgartirish: Modulyatsiya jarayonida so'zlarning shaklini o'zgartirgan holda, ularning mazmunini saqlash kerak. Bu tarjimaning aniqligini oshiradi.

2. Konnotativ ma'nolarni hisobga olish: Modulyatsiya jarayonida so'zlarning konnotativ ma'nolarini inobatga olish muhim. Bu matnning asl mazmunini saqlagan holda, tushunarli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

3. Syntaktik tuzilishni moslashtirish: Modulyatsiya qilishda syntaktik tuzilishni moslashtirish zarur. Bu tarjimaning grammatik jihatdan to'g'ri va o'quvchi uchun qulay bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

4. Madaniy va leksik-semantik o'xshashliklar: Modulyatsiya jarayonida madaniy va leksik-semantik o'xshashliklarni hisobga olish lozim. Bu matnning tushunarli va qabul qilinadigan bo'lishiga yordam beradi.

Xulosa



Tarjima jarayonida konkretizatsiya, generalizatsiya va modulyatsiya usullarini leksik-semantik jihatdan qo'llashda yuqoridagi jihatlarga e'tibor berish muhim. Ushbu usullar tarjimaning aniqligi, tushunarililigi va qabul qilinishi uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. Tarjimonlar ushbu yondashuvlarni qo'llashda har bir so'zning kontekstini, madaniy jihatlarni va leksik-semantik o'zgarishlarini inobatga olishlari kerak. Bu tarjimaning sifatini oshiradi va o'quvchilar uchun qulay bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

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XALQ OG'ZAKI IJODI NAMUNALARI TAHLILIGA DOIR NAZARIY BILIMLARNI INTERFAOL METODLAR ASOSIDA O'RGATISH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada umumiy o'rta ta'limda adabiyot fani, ilk bosqichlarda o'qitish metodikasi, xalq og'zaki ijodi, folklor adabiyoti tarixi va turlari.

Kalit so'zlar: adabiyot, metodika, xalq og'zaki ijodi, folklor, doston, ertak, maqol, matal

Mamlakatimiz o'z mustaqilligiga erishganidan keyin adabiyot o'qitish metodikasi ilmida ham keskin o'zgarishlar yuz bera boshladi. Xususan adabiy ta'lim oldiga ma'naviy komillik sari yuz tutgan avlodni shakllantirish vazifasini qo'ydi. Ma'lumki, Komil shaxs tarbiyalash yuki hamma zamonlarda adabiyotning zimmasida bo'lgan. Bu davr metodistlarining har biri mazkur vazifani o'z imkoniyatlari darajasida uddalashga harakat qilmoqdalar. Hozirgi sharoitda o'quvchilarni ham ruhan, ham aqlan, ham jisman yetuk qilib shakllantirish uchun milliy pedagogika ilmi va uzluksiz ta'lim amaliyotida oldingidan tamomila yangicha yo'sinda ish olib borish taqozo etilmoqda. Ta'limning dastlabki boshlang'ich bosqichi o'quvchilar ma'naviyatini shakllantirishda o'qish darslarining o'rni beqiyos. O'qituvchi tomonidan adabiyot kitoblaridagi asarlarni to'g'ri idrok etishga yo'naltirilgan o'quvchi mustaqil ishlashga, uqib o'qishga, o'zgalarning fikrlarini ilg'ashga, o'zi va boshqalarning tuyg'ular olamini kuzatishga va tuyishga o'rgana boradi

“Adabiy ta'lim konsepsiyasi”dagi yetakchi g'oyalar asosida adabiyot o'qitish bo'yicha “Davlat ta'lim standarti” yaratilib, unda turli sinflarning dastur va darsliklarida ko'zda tutilishi hamda o'quvchilar o'zlashtirishlari shart deb belgilangan bilim, ko'nikma, malakalar va ma'naviy sifatlarning minimal ko'rsatkichlari ham o'z ifodasini topdi. DTSning minimal talablar qismi ta'lim jarayonida qatnashayotgan sog'lom bola erishishi shart bo'lgan marra hisoblanib, u davlat tomonidan muayyan bosqichni bitirayotgan o'quvchiga qo'yiladigan talabni anglatadi. “Adabiy ta'lim standarti”da belgilangan mezonlarga tayanib yangidan tuzilgan “Adabiyot” dasturida maktabda adabiyot o'qitishning maqsadi yo'lida soha mutaxassislari tomonidan o'quvchi o'zlashtirishi lozim deb topilgan bilimlar tizimi aks etdi



Ma'lumki O'rta Osiyoning eng qadimiy xalqlaridan bo'lgan o'zbek san'ati va uning eng qadimgi turi hisoblangan xalq og'zaki ijodi, ayniqsa, uning etnik janri bo'lgan dostonlari g'oyat faxrli o'rin tutgan, mehnatkash xalqning g'oyaviy, axloqiy-ma'rifiy, ma'naviy takomilida xalqning asrlar davomida hayotiy tajribalari, ozod va farovon hayotga intilishlari, adolatsizlik va xaqsizlikka qarshi qarshi kurash o'z ifodasini topgan. Shu ma'noda asrlar davomida sayqal topib, avloddan avlodgano'tib kelayotgan o'zbek xalq dostonlari ijtimoiy taraqqiyot bilan bog'liq bo'lib, xalq hayotida turli davrlarda sodir bo'lgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni, marosim va urf-odatlarni o'zida jamlagan boy va mukammal manbadir. Binobarin, bu manbani har jihatdan o'rganib, ulardan foydalanib, an'anaviy qadriyatlarni, muhim g'oyalarni umumlashtirib va ular asosida yosh avlodni tarbiyalashda istiqloq mafkurasini yaratishga kirishilgan hozirgi davrda g'oyatda muhimdir. Xalqimiz bag'ridan ajoyib iste'dod sohiblari yetishib chiqqan. Ularning orzu istaklari, ular yaratgan terma va dostonlarda ona allalari va o'yinlarida o'z ifodasini topgan. Maqol va matallar, ertak va afsonalar, latifa va topishmoqlar hamda qahromonlik dostonlariga xalqning aql-zakovati, orzu havasi, ruhi va irodasi singdirilgan. Dostonchiligimizning o'ziga xosligidan biri jahon xalqlari madaniyatiga qo'shgan katta hissa-undagi turkum dostonlarining yaratilishidir. Jumladan, o'zbek folklorining "Alpomish", "Go'ro'g'li", "Rustamxon" kabi turkum dostonlarga birikkan asarlarning har biri yuksak darajadali bilan ajralib turadi.

Xalq ijodi — xalq ommasining badiiy, ijodiy-amaliy va havaskorlik faoliyati; an'anaviy moddiy va nomoddiy madaniyatning xalq og'zaki badiiy ijodi (folklor), xalq musiqasi (musiqi folklori), xalq teatri (tomosha san'ati), xalq o'yinlari (raqs), qo'g'irchoqbozlik, dor va yog'och oyoq o'yinlari (xalq sirki), xalq tasviriy va amaliy bezak san'ati hamda texnikaviy va badiiy havaskorlik kabi ijodiyot turlari. Yaratilishi va ijodiy jarayonida ko'pchilikning ishtiroki bo'lgan xalq ijodining turlari xalq turmush tarzi, yashash sharoitlari, ijtimoiy mehnat darajasiga moyil ravishda shakllanib, avloddan avlodga, ustozdan shogirdga o'tib, doimiy ravishda mukammallashib, sayqallashib, tobora an'anaviylashib borgan va nihoyat, kasbiylik (professionallik) xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan, jonli ijro sharoitlari va kundalik amaliyotda bizgacha yetib kelgan. Shuningdek, Xalq ijodining bir qator qadimiy namunalari yozma manbalarda, tarixchi va yozuvchilarning asarlarida, qoyatoshlarda (Sarmishsoy, Zarautsoy rasmlari kabi), arxeologiya va arxitektura yodgorliklarida, uy-ro'zg'or buyumlarida saqlanib kelgan.

Xalq ijodi namunalarida xalqning turmush tarzi, ijtimoiy va maishiy hayoti, mehnat faoliyati, tabiat va jamiyatga qarashlari, e'tiqodi va diniy tasavvurlari, inson va



olamga nisbatan his-tuygʻulari, badiiy olami, bilim darajasi, baxtli va adolatli zamon haqidagi oʻy-fikrlari oʻz ifodasini topgan. Xalq ijodi qadimdan rivojlanib kelgan jamiyat taraqqiyoti va mehnat taqsimotining kuchaya borishi bilan xalq ijodi janrlariga nisbatan ayrim isteʼdodli shaxslarning ixtisoslashuvi osha borgan. Shu tariqa baxshilar, masxarabozlar, qiziqchilar, qoʻgʻirchoqbozlar, raqqoslar, mashshoklar, naqqoshlar, kulollar, oʻymakorlar, kashtadoʻzlar va boshqa sanʼatlar yuzaga kelgan, korfarmon va ishboshilar paydo boʻlgan. Ammo uning yaratilishi va oʻzlashtirilishida koʻpchilikning ishtiroki, har bir ijro yoki amaliyot qadimdan qaror topgan mustahkam anʼanalar doirasida voqe boʻlishi saqlanib kelgan. Har qanday badiha, ijodiy xatti-harakat, yangilik barqaror anʼanalar va ustoz shogird munosabatlari doirasida roʻy bergan. Bir tomondan, anʼanalarning oʻzi rivojlana borgan, ikkinchi tomondan, har bir ijro yoki amaliyot davomida oʻzgartirishlar, yangiliklar kiritilgan, yangi asarlar, variantlar yuzaga kelgan. Qay birlari unutilib, ijro va amaliyotdan tushib qolgan.

Xalq ijodi professional sanʼatning yuzaga kelishi va rivojida katta oʻrin tutadi. Oʻz navbatida, professional sanʼat ham xalq ijodi rivojiga taʼsir koʻrsatib, uni boyitib kelmoqda. Jamiyatda xalq ijodi namunalarini saqlash va rivojlantirish, yoʻqolganlarini tiklash ehtiyoji oʻzining estetik talablarini qondirish, yaxshi yashash va hayotini mukammallashtirishga boʻlgan intilishidan kelib chiqqan. Bugungi kunda xalq ijodini saqlash va rivojlantirish uchun katta imkoniyat va sharoitlar yaratilgan. Umum davlat miqyosidagi muzeylar va qoʻriqxonalarining ishlayotganligi, xalq ijodi namunalarining ilmiy oʻrganilishi va nashr etilayotganligi, koʻplab folklor etnografik ansambllarning mavjudligi, badiiy havaskorlikni yuksaltirishga qaratilgan tadbirlarning amalga oshirilayotganligi buning tasdigʻidir.

Xalq ogʻzaki badiiy ijodi (folklor). Inson nutqi shakllanishi bilan xalq ogʻzaki badiiy ixodining qad. tur va janrlari ham qorishiq holda yuzaga kela boshladi. Kishilik badiiy tafakkurining turli shakllarini oʻz ichiga olgan bu sinkretik ijod namunalari ibtidoiy inson maishati va faoliyatining barcha jihatlarini bilan mahkam bogʻlangan boʻlib, qadimgi odamlarning diniy eʼtiqodiy va mifologik qarashlarini, boshlangʻich ilmiy (empirik) bilimlarini, tabiat va jamiyat haqidagi tasavvurlarini aks ettirgan. Biroq qadimiy folklorning bunday namunalari bizgacha yetib kelmagan, balki ularning izlari va ayrim qismlari xalqning yashash va turmush tarzi bilan bogʻliq turlituman tasavvur va qarashlarida, xalq urfodatlarini, udumlari, marosimlari, bayramlari tarkibida, baʼzi bir yozma manbalarda, keyingi davrlarda yozib olingan folklor asarlarida qoldiq holidagina saqlanib qolgan. Yozuvning yuzaga kelishi natijasida xalq ogʻzaki badiiy ijodi bilan tarixan bogʻliq adabiyot xam paydo boʻldi. Badiiy matnning ayrim ijodiy (yozuvchi,



shoir, dramaturg) faoliyat bilan bog‘lanishi, muayyan ijodiy harakat sifatida yozuv bilan mustahkamlanishi adabiyotning asosiy xususiyati bo‘lib, insoniyat badiiy tafakkuri taraqqiyotidagi o‘ziga xos burilish nuqtasidir. Adabiyot o‘zining taraqqiyoti davomida folklordan barcha estetik tushunchalar va badiiy shakllarni olganligiga qaramay, o‘ziga xos badiyat qonuniyatlari asosida mustaqil ravishda rivojlana bordi. So‘z san‘atining mustaqil turi sifatida folklor ham u bilan birgalikda yonmayon yashab keldi. Chunki kishilik jamiyatining umumiy estetik talabi va ehtiyoji uzoq yillar davomida faqat adabiyot bilan emas, balki folklor bilan ham mustaxkam bog‘liq bo‘ldi. So‘z san‘ati bu 2 turining mustaqil rivoji, adabiyot va folklor asarlari yaratilgan ijtimoiy muhitdagi faktlar, ijodiy jarayonning xilma xilligi ularning o‘zlariga xos spetsifik xususiyatlarini yanada kuchaytirdi. Natijada adabiyot va folklor o‘zlariga xos muayyan estetik tizim, janrlar tarkibi, badiiy xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan so‘z san‘atining mustaqil 2 turi — og‘zaki va yozma turi sifatida rivojlanishda davom etdi.

Yaratuvchilik va ijrochilik jarayonining og‘zakiligi va unda ko‘pchilikning ishtirok etishi (jamoaviylik) xalq og‘zaki badiiy ijodining asosiy xususiyatidir. Uning an‘anaviylik, o‘zgaruvchanlik, variantlik, ommaviylik, anonimlik (muallifining noma‘lumligi) kabi ko‘pdan ko‘p belgilari folklorga xos ijodiy jarayonning ana shu bosh xususiyati doirasida namoyon bo‘ladi. Folklor namunalari og‘zaki yaratilib, ajdodlar va avlodlar aloqadorligida og‘zaki tarqalar hamda ommaviy repertuardan keng o‘rin olar ekan, bunda badiiy shakllarning barqarorligi (turg‘unligi), matndan matnga o‘tuvchi umumiy o‘rinlarning qat‘iylashganligi, o‘xshash sayyor syujetlarning ko‘pligi imkoniyat yaratadi. Har bir ijodkor va ijroda an‘anaviy asardagi nimalardir o‘zgaradi, nimalardir avvalgisidan boshqacharoq talqin etiladi, nimalardir qo‘shiladi yoki tushib qoladi. Bunday o‘zgaruvchanlik ijtimoiy muhit, maishiy sharoit, eshituvchilar talabi va ijrochi (ijodkor) salohiyatiga bog‘liq. Lekin har qanday o‘zgarish, ijro davomidagi qayta ijod asrlar davomida kagiylashgan puxta an‘analar doirasida sodir bo‘ladi. Demak, jonli og‘zaki an‘ana doirasidagi badihago‘ylik folklor asarlarining ko‘p variantlarida tarqalishiga olib keladi.

O‘zbek folklorining so‘z san‘atiga asoslangan janrlar tizimi doston, ertak, qissa, rivoyat, naql, afsona, mif, lof, latifa, marosim folklori, bolalar folklori, og‘zaki drama, maqol va hikmatli so‘zlar, afsun, avrash, olqish va qarg‘ishlardan iboratdir. Folklor har bir xalqning ma‘naviy boyligi hamda ulug‘ qadriyatidir. Insonning ma‘naviyatini yuksaltirishda xalq og‘zaki ijodining o‘rni haqida gap ketar ekan, aslida, bu jarayon bolaning tug‘ilishidan boshlanadi. Onalarimiz, momolarimiz aytgan allalar, ertaklar, tez aytishlar, maqollar va qo‘shiqlar bolaning tili va dunyoqarashi shakllanishida alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Har bir yosh vakillarini birday qiziqtiruvchi xalq o‘yinlari esa



bolaning ham aqlan, ham jismonan ulgʻayishida muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, har bir xalqning til boyligi birinchi navbatda, uning folklorida namoyon boʻladi. Biror bir xalqning qanday xalqligini bilish uchun uning xalq ogʻzaki ijodini oʻrganish zarur. Folklorida xalqning til imkoniyatlari, mushohada tarzi, ijodiy quvvati aks etgan boʻladi. Alloma Hodi Zarif: Folklor asarlarining ilmiy va badiiy qiymati ularning lugʻat boyligi bilan belgilanadi degan edi. Barcha davr tilshunoslarini xalq poetik ijodini oʻrganish qiziqtirib kelgan. Mahmud Koshgʻariy zamonidan to bugungi kunga qadar xalq ogʻzaki ijodi haqida nimaiki aytilgan boʻlsa, bularning bari buyuk merosni oʻrganishga oʻzining munosib ulushini qoʻshgan. Folklor ijod namunalari xalqning boyligi hisoblanar ekan, ularni oʻrganish ham hamma vaqt dolzarb masalalardan biri boʻlib kelgan. Xalq ogʻzaki badiiy ijodini oʻrganuvchi fan folklorshunoslik yoki folkloristika deb yuritiladi. Shu maʼnoda folklorshunoslik asoslari qadimgi dunyo estetik tafakkuriga borib taqaladi. Qadimgi dunyo sayyohlari va tarixchilarining afsona va rivoyatlar, turli urf-odat va marosimlar haqidagi qaydlari, yozuvchi va bastakorlarning folklor toʻgʻrisidagi ilk fikrlari folklorshunoslik uchun muhimdir. Barcha davrlarning oʻziga xos urf-odat va madaniyati shakllanishi natijasida folklorshunoslik ham darajama daraja oʻsib borgan. Arab xalifaligi hududlaridagi xalqlar ertak va rivoyatlarining yigʻindisi boʻlmish —”Ming bir kecha kitob”ini ham folklor namunalarini yigʻishda oʻziga xos tajriba deyish mumkin. Folklor atamasini 1846- yilda ingliz olimi Uilyam Tomas taklif qilgan boʻlib, u “xalq donolig”i degan maʼnoni anglatadi. Dastlabki vaqtlarda el adabiyoti, xalq adabiyoti, ogʻzaki adabiyot, xalq ogʻzaki ijodi deb yuritilib kelingan oʻzbek xalq ogʻzaki poetik ijodi Hodi Zarif ijodidan boshlab, yaʼni 1935- yildan eʼtiboran Oʻzbek folklori nomi bilan ishlatiladi. Xususan, folklor namunalari hisoblangan Toʻmaris, Shiroq kabi afsonalar, Alpomish, Ravshan, Kuntugʻmish kabi dostonlar, Malikai Husnobod, Uch ogʻa-ini botirlar kabi ertaklar, lirik qoʻshiqlar, marosim va mehnat qoʻshiqlari hamda boshqa ogʻzaki ijod namunalari oʻzbek xalqi qadriyatlarining ajralmas qismidir. Folklor barcha sanʼatning boshlanishi, sarchashmasi, shu sababli ham boshqa koʻpgina sanʼatlar u bilan uygʻunlikka ega, shuning bilan birga hech biriga oʻxshamagan oʻziga xosligi bilan alohida ajralib turuvchi sanʼat turidir deb taʼkidlagan edi folklorshunos olim Jabbor Eshonqulov darhaqiqat, buni tan olmasdan ilojimiz yoʻq chunki xalqimiz madaniyatining eng dastlabki kurtaklari folklor namunalari orqali koʻrinadi. Bugungi kunda maʼlumki, shaxsni tarbiyalashda uning ruhiy holatiga taʼsir qilmasdan samaraga erishib boʻlmaydi. Xalq ogʻzaki ijodida avlod tarbiyasi aynan ana shu usuldan foydalangan holda amalga oshiriladi. Dostonlarimizning bosh qahramonlariga aylangan jasur va mard oʻgʻlonlar va barno va iboli qizlar timsoli hech bir oʻquvchini eʼtiborsiz



qoldirmaydi. Ularning qilgan xatolari orqali yoshlarga to'g'ri yo'lni tanlash kerakligi uqtiriladi. Nafaqat dostonlarimiz tarbiyaviylik ahamiyati jihatdan folklorshunoslikda maqollarning ham ahamiyati salmoqli darajadadir.

Xalq og'aki ijodini o'quvchilarga turli xil interfaol metodlar asosida tushintirish mumkin. Jumladan 5-sinf o'quvchilariga xalq maqollarini tushintirishda quyidagi metodlardan foydalanish mumkin:

“So`z zanjiri” o`yini

“So`z zanjiri” o`yinini nafaqat ona tili darslarida, balki adabiyot darslarida ham qo`llash mumkin. O`quvchilarga xalq maqollarini yodlatishda va dars qiziqarli o`tishida ko`maklashadi. Bu o`yin og`zaki bo`lganligi sababli o`quvchilar hamda o`qituvchining diqqatli bo`lishini talab qiladi. O`quvchilar tomonidan ayrim maqollar takroran aytilishi mumkin, bu holatda o`qituvchi ularni ogohlantirib turishi kerak.

Topshiriq namunasi:

Avval o`yla, keyin so`yla.

Aytilgan so`z – otilgan o`q.

Qazisan, qartasan, asli zotingga tortasan.

Nonni katta tishlasang ham, gapni katta gapirma.

Achchiqni achchiq kesar . . .

“Qofiyadoshini top” o`yini

Bu topshiriq o`quvchilarga nazariy ma'lumotlardan qofiya turlari: och qofiya va to`q qofiyani tushuntirishga yordam beradi.

Bu topshiriqda o`quvchilar bir necha guruhlariga bo`lingan holda ishtirok etishadi. Har bir guruhga alohida so`z beriladi. So`z berishda o`quvchilarning yoshi va sinfi inobatga olinishi lozim. Topshiriqni bajarish uchun ikki yoki uch daqiqa vaqt beriladi. O`quvchilar navbatma-navbat chiqib qofiyadosh so`zlarni sinf doskasiga yozib borishadi. Topshiriq oxirida eng ko`p qofiyadosh so`z topgan guruh g`olib bo`ladi. Yoki o`quvchilarga maqollardan namunalar beriladi va qofiyadosh so`zlarni topish vazifasi yuklanadi.

Topshiriq namunasi: “Ona bilan bola, gul bilan lola

Birinchi guruh: ona, bola

Ikkinchi guruh: gul, lola

Xulosa qilib aytganda, xalq maqollari yordamida o`quvchilarida mehnatsevarlikni shakllantirishda mehnatning ahamiyati kattadir. Bolalar o`z - o`ziga xizmat qilish, o`qiyotgan joylarini belgilash uchun bo`ladigan xatchup, qutichalar, sanash materiallari, daftar jildlari kabi o`zlari uchun foydali bo`lgan narsalarni



tayyorlash bilan shug'ullanayotganlarida ularda bir - biriga yordam berish fazilatini tarbiyalashga katta e'tibor berish kerak. Chunonchi, sinf xonasini tozalash, maktab tomorqasida ishlash, sport maydonchasini supurish, o'zlaridan kichik o'quvchilar uchun foydali narsalar tayyorlash va boshqalar bu yoshdagi o'quvchilarning bajarish uchun kuchlari yetadigan ijtimoiy - foydali ishlardir. Umuman, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini o'z mehnatlari bilan tevarak - atrofdagi boshqa odamlarga foyda keltirishlarini sekin - asta anglay boshlaydi. Bu esa bolalarda g'ururlanish, shodlanish va o'z ishidan mamnun bo'lish tuyg'ularini shakllantiradi. Aslida, aynan mana shu tuyg'ularni kichik yoshdagi o'quvchilarda mustahkamlanib borish kerak.

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PAXTANING YANGI NAVLARINI SINOVDAN O'TKAZILISH TARTIBI

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“Pedagogika va umumiy fanlar” kafedrasi o`qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada seleksiyachi olimlar tomonidan paxtaning yangi navlarini sinovdan o'tkazishning ahamiyati va uni qanday tartibda o'tkazish kerakligi haqida so'z boradi.

Tayanch so'zlar: rendomendatsiya usuli, delyanka, rayonlashtirish, yarovizatsiya muddati, fonologik kuzatishlar, elitalar, reproduksiya

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о важности государственных испытаний новых сортов хлопчатника учеными-селекционерами и о том, как их следует проводить.

Ключевые слова: метод рандомизации, делянка, районирование, период возникновения, подчеркивание, фонологические наблюдения, элиты, воспроизводство.

Abstract: This article talks about the importance of state testing of new varieties of cotton by breeding scientists and how it should be conducted.

Key words: randomization method, delyanka, zoning, period of springing, underlined, phonological observations, elites, reproduction

Paxta butun dunyo bo'yicha keng qo'llaniladigan tola hisoblanib, uning yangi navlarini davlat sinovidan o'tkazish seleksiyachi olimlar tomonidan amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan muhim jarayondir. G'o'za seleksiyasi olimlari zararkunandalarga chidamli, suv va o'g'itni kam talab qiladigan, yuqori hosil beradigan yangi navlarni yaratish ustida doimiy izlanishlar olib bormoqda. Bu yangi navlarning eng yuqori sifat va kerakli standartlarga javob berishini ta'minlash uchun bir qator ilmiy jarayonlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu yangi navlarning samadorligini oshirish uchun ularni davlat sinovlaridan o'tkazish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Barcha kerakli testlar bajarilganligi va natijalar aniq bo'lishi uchun bu jarayon to'g'ri tartibda bajarilishi lozim.

Paxta tolasini davlat sinovidan o'tkazishning asosiy vazifasi: seleksiya orqali erishilgan yutuqlardan samarali foydalanish, yaratilgan yangi navlarni to'g'ri va aniq baholab, mahsulot hosildorligi va sifati kabi qimmatli belgilari bo'yicha “eng yaxshi”



deb topilgan navlarning duragaylarini mahalliyashtirish orqali Davlat reestriga kiritish va xalq xo'jaligida keng foydalanishga qaratilgan chora tadbirlardir.

Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining genetika va o'simliklar eksperimental biologiyasi olimlari tomonidan paxtaning yangi «Zangi-Ota-2», «Ishonch» va «Zafar» navlari ustida tajriba o'tkazish hamda ekish uchun patent olindi.

Fanlar akademiyasi xabariga ko'ra, paxtaning yangi istiqbolli «Zangi-Ota-2» navi: tezpishar, tola chiqimi va sifati yuqori, turli tuproq hamda iqlim sharoitiga moslashuvchanligi bilan ajralib turadi. Hozirda bu nav Qashqadaryo viloyati "Yangi navlar urug'ligini ko'paytirish" fermer xo'jaligida ko'paytirilmoqda.

Paxtaning yangi istiqbolli «Ishonch» navi andoza navlarga qaraganda, suv tanqisligi, tuproq sho'rxokligiga bardoshli, tola sifati jahon standartlariga javob bera oladigan. Ishonch paxta navi hozirgi kunda Qashqadaryo viloyatining suv tanqis bo'lgan hududlariga ekib ko'paytirilmoqda.

Paxtaning istiqbolli «Zafar» navi olingan natijalarga asosan respublikaning turli hududiy nav sinash shoxobchalarida tolaning sifat ko'rsatkichlari yuqori va barqaror bo'lganligini ko'rsatdi. Bu nav hozirgi kunda Farg'ona viloyatining sharqiy hududlarida yangi navlari urug'ligini ko'paytirish fermer xo'jaliklarida ekib ko'paytirilmoqda.

Erishilgan natijalar va ularning muhokamasi. Hozirgi kunda dala ishlab chiqarish sharoitlarida yangi paxta navlarining hosildorligiga, tezpisharligiga, tolasining sifati va tolaning pishiqligi bilan bozor talablarini qondirishi, zararkunandalar hujumi hamda turli kasalliklarga chalinmasligi, butalarning yotib qolmasligi, paxtaning o'sish davrining qisqa yoki uzun bo'lishi, mahalliy va mineral ozuqalarning o'sish farazlari bo'yicha berilishi muddatlari kabi eng muhim agrotexnik tadbirlar turli variantlar asosida sinovdan o'tkazilmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Qishloq Xo'jaligi ekinlari urug'chiligiga oid ayrim normativ – huquqiy hujjatlarni tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi qaroriga zid bo'lmagan holda.

Tajribalarda foydalanilgan usullar:

Randomizatsiya usuli - davlat testi protsedurasining birinchi bosqichi randomizatsiya usuli hisoblanadi. Bu usul dastlabki navdan tasodifiy bir qator o'simliklarni tanlab olish va ularni sinov uchun turli joylarga belgilashga oid tajribalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu natijalarning biror bir ma'lum joyga nisbatan bir xil bo'lmasligini ta'minlaydi.

Delyanka usuli - davlat testi protsedurasining ikkinchi bosqichi delyanka usuli hisoblanadi. Bu usul tanlangan o'simliklarni bahorda va yozda ikki xil joyga ekishni o'z



ichiga oladi. Bu turli iqlim sharoitida navlarning ko'rsatkichlarini taqqoslash imkonini beradi.

Rayonlashtirish usuli - davlat sinovini o'tkazish tartibining uchinchi bosqichi - rayonlashtirish usuli. Bu usul hududni turli zonalarga bo'lish va har bir zonani ma'lum bir navga belgilashni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu turli xil tuproq va iqlim sharoitlarida navlarning samaradorligini taqqoslash imkonini beradi.

Bahor davri usuli - to'rtinchi bosqichi bahorgi davr hisoblanadi. Bu davrda tanlab olingan paxta navlarining mahsuldorligi nazorat qilinadi va qayd qilinadi. Bu turli fasllardagi paxta navlarining ko'rsatkichlarini taqqoslash imkonini beradi.

Tagi chizilgan usuli - davlat sinovini o'tkazish tartibining beshinchi bosqichi ta'kidlangan usuldir. Bu usul tanlangan paxta navlarini har xil tuproq turlariga, masalan, qumli va qumloq tuproqlarga ekishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu turli xil tuproq turlarida paxta navlarining ishlashini taqqoslash imkonini beradi.

Fonologik kuzatishlar - davlat test sinovi jarayonining oltinchi bosqichi fonologik kuzatishlardir. Bu usul tanlangan navlarning fonologik xususiyatlarini, masalan, barglarning rangi, hosilning shakli va o'simliklarning balandligini kuzatishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu turli xil hududlarda va turli sharoitlarda navlarning samaradorligini taqqoslash imkonini beradi.

Elitalar - davlat sinovini o'tkazish tartibining yettinchi bosqichi elitani tanlash hisoblanadi. Bu usul davlat sinovi tartibida eng yaxshi ko'rsatkichlarga ega navlarni tanlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Keyinchalik bu navlar oldingilariga nisbatan yaxshiroq xususiyatlarga ega yangi navlarni ishlab chiqarish uchun keyingi naslchilik ishlarida foydalaniladi.

Ko'paytirish - davlat sinovi tartibining sakkizinchi bosqichi tanlangan navlarni ko'paytirishdir. Bu kerakli miqdordagi o'simliklarni etishtirish uchun tanlangan navlarni ko'paytirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu yaxshilangan xususiyatlarga ega yangi navlarni ishlab chiqarish imkonini beradi.

Paxtaning yangi navlarini yaratish tartibi:

1. Asosan paxta yetishtiruvchi mintaqalardagi jamoa xo'jaliklarida tuproq-iqlim sharoitlari bir xil bo'lgan hududlarda maxsus ajratilgan paxta navi sinash uchastkalarida amalga oshiriladi.

2. yangi navlarni sinash uchastkasining boshlig'i, yordamchisi, agronomi shu hudud yaqinida joylashgan jamoa xo'jaligi texnikasi va ishchi kuchidan to'liq foydalanishi mumkin.

3. Butun Respublika bo'yicha Davlat nav sinash uchastkalari har doim Qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlarining yangi navlarini sinovdan o'tkazish davlat komissiyasiga



bo'ysunadi. Qishloq va suv xo'jaligi vazirligi yangi navlarni qo'llashga joriy etish uchun tavsiyalar berish hamda shu bilan birga yangi paxta navlarini yetishtirish tartibiga muntazam ravishda e'tibor berib boradi.

4. Paxtaning yangi navlarini davlat sinovidan o'tkazishda ushbu ko'rsatgichlarga qarab baho beriladi:

- a) paxta xom ashyosining hosildorlik miqdori;
- b) umumiy terimdagi tolaning hosildorlik miqdori;
- c) kuzgi davr hosildorlik miqdori;
- d) birinchi sovuq tushguncha bo'lgan kunlardagi hosildorlik miqdori;
- e) paxtaning to'liq unib chiqishi (% hisobida);
- f) tezpisharligi, ya'ni ko'chat birinchi bargini chiqarganidan boshlab, 50% miqdorgacha, pishib yetilgan kunlar soni;
- g) ko'saklarning ochilish;
- h) turli xil kasalliklarga chidamliligi (ball);
- i) ob-havoning o'zgarishiga chidamliligi;
- j) ko'sakning kattaligi hamda o'girli (gramm);
- k) paxtaning ko'sakdan yerga to'kilishi miqdori;
- l) mashina terimiga chidamliligi;
- m) tolaning pishiqlik darajasi;
- n) tolaning uzunlik darajasi;

5. Olimlarning sinovlari orqali yaxshi natijalarga erishilgan, o'zining hosildorlik miqdori va turli xildagi kasalliklarga chidamliligi bilan alohida ajralib turgan paxta navlarini hududlarga tarqatish uchun tavsiya etiladi.

Nav pishish vaqtiga ko'ra 3 ta guruh bo'linadi: tezpishar, o'rtapishar, kechpishar. Har bir yangi g'o'za navi 2 yil muddatda kichik maydonlarga ya'ni to'rt qatorli seyalkada 21,3 metr uzunlikda 4 marotaba takroriy ekiladi. Agar yaxshi natijaga erishilsa, uchinchi yildan boshlab kattaroq maydonda ekila boshlanadi.

Nav sinash metodikasida yangi navlar sinov ishlarini kichik maydonlarda 4-6 takroriy ekish ko'rsatilgan bo'ladi. Buxoro viloyatining tekis va sho'rlangan iqlim sharoitida asosan 4 marotabadan takroriy ekish orqali yaxshi natijalarga erishilgan.

Har yili nav sinash davlat uchastkasida taxminan 40 - 50 nav ekiladigan urug'lik chigiti aloqa bo'limi orqali yuboriladi. Har biri nav ro'yxatdan o'tkazilib, alohida bir kilogrammik xaltachalarga solinib, qopning og'zi ip o'tkazilgan yorliq bilan bog'lanadi. Yorliqqa navning nomi yoziladi. Keltirilgan urug'lik chigit isitish xonalari oldidagi suv havzasiga solinadi.



Ikki kun davomida urug'lar yarovizatsiya muddatlarini o'tgandan so'ng, dalada oldin qo'riqchilar bilan ekish chizig'i va o'rni belgilanib, traktor seyalkalari urug' qadamasdan faqat marker yordamida chizib chiqiladi, shundan so'ng rendomizatsiya sxemasi bo'yicha navlarni maydonda joylashtirish loyihasi belgilangan holda, har bir nav alohida- alohida yerlarda ekiladi. Har bir navning ekilish joyiga yozuv yozilgan bo'lib nav bir takrorda 50 kvadrat metr joyga ekiladi. Agar har bir paxta navi 4 marotabadan ekilsa, bitta nav 200 kvadrat metr joyni egallashi lozim.

Ayrim tajriba dalalarida 20-25 tagacha paxta navlari ham sinalishi mumkin. Sinov natijalarining ijobiy bo'lishi ko'chatlarning tekis yetishtirib olinishi, ko'chat sonining qoldirilishiga, agrotexnik tadbirlarning sifatida bog'liq bo'ladi. Ishlab chiqarish sharoitlarida katta delyankalarning maydoni 0,5-2,0 gektargacha va undan ham ortiq bo'lishi mumkin.

Paxta chigitlari ekib bo'lingandan so'ng bu maydonlarda fonologik kuzatishlar amalga oshiriladi:

- a) Umumiy sug'orishlar soni;
- b) O'g'it berish tartibi va muddatlari;
- c) Paxtani chekanka qilish muddatlarining hosildorlikka bo'lgan ta'sirini aniqlash;
- d) Birinchi terim jarayonida har bir navdan 40-45 kilogramm miqdorida paxta olinadi. Bundan esa kelgusi yilda ekish uchun urug'lik (chigit) ajratiladi. Mazkur urug'lik paxta tayyorlash korxonalariga dalolatnoma asosida topshiriladi.
- e) Har bir navning potentsiali navlar bo'yicha terib olingan paxta xom ashyosining miqdori va sifati bilan belgilanadi.

Yangi paxta navini sinash davlat uchastkasining dala jurnalidagi birinchi terim, ya'ni 30-sentabrgacha bo'lgan terim davri natijalari miqdori, birinchi sovuq tushguncha terib hosil miqdori, har bir ko'sakning og'irligi, pishib yetilguncha o'tgan kunlar hisobi, 60-65% ochilish fazasining muddatlari, ko'sakda qolgan va yerga to'kilgan hosil hamda ikkinchi terimi muntazam yozib yuboriladi.

Seleksiyachi olimlar boshchiligida har bir yangi paxta navining yakka tanlangan urug'lik paxtasi alohida maxsus qoplarga terib olinadi. Ushbu navlardan olingan urug'lik elitalar sifatida yetishtiriladi. Elitalar ekilgan maydondan olingan hosil keyingi yilda birinchi avlodga mansub bo'lib, R1 avlod deyiladi. R1 avlodni ekib olingan hosil ikkinchi ya'ni R2 avlod bo'ladi. R2 avlodni ekib olingan hosil R3 avlod bo'ladi.

Davlat nav sinash uchastkalariga paxta maydonlarida terimdan 15-20 kun oldin aprobatsiyadan o'tkaziladi. Ya'ni hosil oldindan chamalab ko'riladi va natijalari dalolatnoma bilan rasmiylashtiriladi.

Nav tozaligi ushbu ko'rsatkichlar asosida iyul va avgust oyining oxirida o'tkaziladi:



- a) Bargning shakliga va kattalik darajasiga qarab;
- b) Bosh hosil shoxlarning tuklanishi miqdoriga qarab;
- c) Butaning shakliga va shoxlanishi miqdoriga qarab;
- d) Ko'sakning shakliga va yiriklik darajasiga qarab;
- e) Ingichka tolali paxta navlarining gul rangi qarab;

Nav tozaligini aniqlashda paxtaning turli xil kasalliklarga chalinishi ham hisobga olinadi. Nav sinash davlat uchastkasida mas'ul rahbar boshchiligida yakka tanlanib olingan urug'lik paxta urug'larini ko'paytirish uchun boshqa xo'jaliklarga tegishli hujjatlar asosida berilishi va urug'lik ko'paytirish ishlari ham shu yerning o'zida amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Xulosa

Xulosa o'rnida aytish joizki, paxtaning yangi navlarini davlat sinovidan o'tkazish tartibi yangi navlarni yaratishda, seleksiyachi olimlar, mutaxassislar va agronomlar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan tadbirlar muhim qadamdir. Ular har bir yangi paxta navi ustida bir necha bor tajribalar o'tkazib, agar kutilgan natijaga erishsalar davlat orqali ommaga taqdim etadilar. Jarayon randomizatsiya, delyanka, rayonlashtirish, bahor davri, tagiga chizilgan, fonologik kuzatishlar va elita usullarini tanlash, bundan tashqari tanlangan paxta navlarini ko'paytirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu paxta navlarining turli muhitdagi mahsuldorligini taqqoslash, keyingi naslchilik ishlari uchun eng istiqbolli navlarni tanlash imkonini yaratadi.

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MARKAZIY OSIYODA ILK DIPLOMATIK MUNOSABATLAR TARIXI

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“Pedagogika va umumiy fanlar” kafedrasi o`qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O`rta Osiyoning qadimgi davlatlari o`rtasidagi diplomatik aloqalar tarixi adabiyotlar tahlili orqali ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, Miloddan avvalgi I ming yillik birinchi yarmidayoq “Avesto”da diplomatik munosabatlarning paydo bo`lishi haqida ma`lumotlar mavjudligi to`g`risidagi malumotlar mazkur maqoladan o`rin olgan.

Tayanch so`zlar: yozma manba, Turon, parsua, aloqalar, savdo-sotiq, madaniyat, diplomatiya, davlat, xalq, massagetlar.

Markaziy Osiyo xalqlarining Midiya va Ossuriya bilan munosabatlari. Aftidan, miloddan avvalgi IX asrdan boshlab Kavkaz va Markaziy Osiyo hududi orqali Eron qabilalarining hozirgi Eron hududiga migratsiyasi boshlanadi. Bu yerda ular bir qancha qabilalar ittifoqini tuzadilar. Ulardan dastlabkisi Parsua hududining shimoliy-g`arbiy va Eronning janubiy-g`arbiy hududida Midiya davlatidir.

Midiya davlatining ilk hukmdori Deyok ismli shaxs bo`lib, davlatning eng rivojlangan davri Kiaksar (mil.avv. 625-585 yy) hukmdorligiga to`g`ri keladi. Kiaksar davrida Ossuriyaning bir qismi, shimoliy Mesopotamiya, Girkaniya, Parfiya, Areya, shu bilan birgalikda balki So`g`dning bir qismi va Markaziy Osiyoning janubiy qismi ham bosib olinadi.

Ktesiy Knidskiyning ma`lumotiga ko`ra, u Baqtriyaning bo`ysundirgan bo`lsa-da, bu ma`lumot shubhalidir. Aniqrog`i, Hindiston podsholigi chegarasi midiyaliklarning sak qabilalari bilan to`qnashgan Amudaryoning shimoliy-sharqiy tarafi bilan chegaralangandir.

Shunday qilib, bu shartnoma Markaziy Osiyoning miloddan avvalgi VII asr oxiri - VI asr boshidagi tarixiga oid dastlabki shartnoma edi.

Keyingi voqealar Kirning To`maris maslahatiga quloq solmaganligini ko`rsatadi, Sparangiz esa sharmandalikka chiday olmay o`z joniga qasd qiladi.

Shunday qilib, diplomatik munosabatlarning birinchi davrida Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari va Aleksandr Makedonskiy o`rtasida diplomatik munosabatlar masalasida tinchlik shartnomalari va harbiy ittifoqlar tuzish bilan tugallanadi. Istisno emaski,



bundan oldinroq diplomatik munosabatlarni olib boruvchi maxsus kishilar guruhi shakllangan edi.

Xitoy va G'arbiy hududlar o'rtasidagi diplomatik munosabatlar o'rnatilishining dastlabki sababi Markaziy Osiyodagi xunlar va yunon manbalarida toxarlar deb atalgan yuechjilar o'rtasidagi kurash edi. Bu kurashda yuechjilar mag'lubiyatga uchradilar va o'zlari egallagan Gansu hududini tashlab, Yettisuv hududiga joylashishga majbur bo'ladilar. Ammo bu yerda xunlar yuechjilarni quvib yetib, ularning yo'l boshchilarini o'ldiradilar, uning bosh suyagidan qadah tayyorlaydilar. Yuechjilar janubga, ya'ni Markaziy Osiyo tomonga qarab ko'chib, boshqa xalqlar bilan birga Yunon-Baqtriya davlatini qulatilishda ishtirok etadilar va ularning avlodlari ko'p yillardan keyin Buyuk Kushon imperiyasiga asos soladilar.

Chjan Syan Baqtriyada bir yilga yaqin bo'ladi. Hech nimaga erisha olmay janubiy yo'l orqali Xitoyga qaytishga harakat qiladi, ammo yana xunlarga asir tushib qoladi. Chjan Syan o'zaro kurashdan foydalanib, xotini Tanganfu va hamrohlari bilan bir yildan keyin qochib, Xitoyga borishga muvaffaq bo'ladi. Uning g'arbiy hududlarga sayohati 13 yil davom etadi. Sayyohat natijasida uning yuz kishilik missiyasidan o'zi va bitta hamrohi qaytib kelishga muvaffaq bo'ladi.

Chjan Syan axborotida Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari: Dovon, Usun, Qang', Dahyu, Yantsay, Katta Yuechjilar, ularning joylashgan geografik hududlari, poytaxtlari, yo'llari va bir-biridan qanchalik uzoqda joylashganliklari, mashg'ulotlari, an'analari, aholisining soni va qo'shini haqida ma'lumotlar keltiradi. U axborotida Qang' va Katta Yuechjilar davlatlari ijaraga olinishi mumkin bo'lgan kuchli armiyaga ega ekanliklarini, agar ularni ko'ndirishga muvaffaq bo'linsa, Xitoy hududini 10000 liga kengaytirishga muvaffaq bo'linishi mumkinligi haqida ham ma'lumot keltiradi.

Farg'onaga juda ko'plab davlatlar qiziqishining ortishi Xitoyning ham bu yerga ta'sir ko'rsatishga harakat qilishiga sabab bo'lgan. Miloddan avvalgi 140-87-yillarda Xitoyda U-di hukmronlik qilgan. U Sharqiy Turkistonni bosib olgach, O'rta Osiyoning hosildor yerlari orqali o'tishi mumkin bo'lgan "Buyuk ipak yo'li"ni tashkil etishga harakat qilgan. Bu maqsadini amalga oshirish maqsadida Chjan Syan missiyasini O'rta Osiyo orqali o'tishi mumkin bo'lgan yo'llar va u yerdagi xalqlar haqida ma'lumot olish uchun jo'natadi. Chjan Syan Tyanshan va Farg'onada ikki marta: miloddan avvalgi 136-128-yillar va 115-yilda bo'ladi. Chjan Syan Farg'ona hududi va usunlar, Qang' va Dahyu davlatlari haqida to'liqroq ma'lumot olib keladi.

Xitoy-dovon urushidan keyin Xitoyning G'arbiy o'lkalar bilan o'zaro diplomatik aloqalari yanada kuchayadi. "Buyuk Xan uyining tarixi" nomli manbaga ko'ra,



imperator U-di davrida Markaziy Osiyoning turli davlatlariga 10 ga yaqin elchilik missiyalari jo'natilgan.

Bizga ma'lumki, qadimgi Sharq dunyo tamaddunining markazi hisoblanadi. Bu yerda eng qadimgi sivilizatsiyalar, shaharlar, shahar-davlatlar, ilk markazlashgan davlatlar paydo bo'lgan. Bunday sivilizatsiyalarning paydo bo'lishi o'z navbatida davlatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning ham shakllanishiga olib kelgan. Eng qadimgi davlatlararo munosabatlar miloddan avvalgi III ming yillikdayoq Mesopotamiyadagi "en", ya'ni shahar-davlatlar o'rtasida boshlangan. U davrdagi xalqaro munosabatlar boshlangan. Davlatlar o'rtasidagi diplomatik munosabatlar bilan birgalikda harbiy-siyosiy razvedka (josuslik) paydo bo'la boshladi.

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BUYUK IPAK YO`LI – TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH OMILI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada turizm sohasining hozirgi davrda rivojlangan sohalar sirasiga kirib, mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotining ijobiy rivojlanishiga salmoqli hissa qo`shayotganligi, yurtimizda ham shu sababli turizmga keng yo`l ochib berilayotganligi va qadimgi Buyuk Ipak yo`lining o`rganilishi turizm rivojiga ta`siri masalalari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so`zlar: turizm, biznes, karvon yo`llari, valyuta, nodir mahsulotlar.

O`zbekiston yangi XXI asrga shaxdam qadamlar bilan kirib keldi. XXI asr – turizm va sayyohlik asri bo`ladi deb bashorat qilinmoqda. XXI asrda turizm o`zining salmoqli hissasi bilan respublika budjetida katta o`rin egallashi kutilmoqda. Bunga respublikamizda har tomonlama imkoniyatlar va asoslar yetarli. Faqat zamonaviy milliy turizmni rivojlantirish strategiyasini hayotga tatbiq etib, turizm sohasini yuqori pog`onalarga ko`tarish imkoniyatini yaratishimiz kerak. O`zbekistonda turizm yangi soha hisoblanmaydi, bu soha qadimdan mavjud bo`lgan, faqat bizning oldimizda turgan vazifa milliy turizmni yangicha strategiya asosida rivojlantirish va istiqbolini belgilashdir. Ayrim mamlakatlarda turizm sohasi juda ham barqaror rivojlanib bormoqda va ularning har yillik o`shish sur`ati 8%-10% gacha boradi. Bu esa mamlakat turizm sohasining yoki milliy turizmning qanchalik darajada mamlakatlar iqtisodiyoti tizimida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

Respublikamiz Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyev turizm sohasini rivojlantirish va uning imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish dolzarb vazifalardan biri ekanligini alohida ta`kidlab, “Turizmni davlat siyosati darajasiga ko`tardilar”. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda turizmdan olinadigan valyuta tushumlari butun eksport hajmining 10-35% ni tashkil qiladi. Turizm sohasi uchun jadal rivojlanish xos bo`lib, qator mamlakatlarda yillik o`shish sur`atlari yuqoriligi (24% gacha) bilan tavsiflanadi.

Dunyo yaralganidan buyon insoniyat rivojlanishi uchun turli xil o`zaro munosabatlar va aloqalar zarur omil bo`lgan. Qadimgi transkontinental aloqalar bronza davrida ayniqsa rivojlangan. Chunki bronza qotishmasini tayyorlash uchun kerak bo`ladigan mis, qalay, qo`rg`oshin, rux singari nodir metallar odatda bir mintaqada uchramaydi. Shu sababli bronza davrida yashagan insonlar bu metallarga ega bo`lish uchun o`zaro aloqa yo`llarini rivojlantirishgan. Masalan, O`rta Yer dengizi mintaqasidagi asosiy mis konlari Kipr orolida mavjud bo`lib, mis asosan shu yerdan olib ketilgan. Orol nomi ham yunoncha “Cupros” ya`ni “Mis” ma`nosini anglatadi. Xuddi shunga o`xshab qadim zamonlarda Afg`onistondan O`rta Osiyo hududi orqali shimol tomonga qalay va qo`rg`oshin, Ural tog`lari etaklaridan esa janubiy o`lkalarga mis tashib



o`tilgan. Bu haqida arxeolog Y.F.Buryakov Samarqand viloyatidagi Nurafshon tumani hududidagi o`sha davrga mansub eski metallurgiya markazlarini o`rganib, shu xulosaga kelgan.¹

Aynan o`sha davrlardan boshlab O`rta Osiyo mintaqasi muhim ahamiyat kasb eta boshlagan. Jumladan, Vatanimiz O`zbekiston Osiyo qit`asining markazida, ikki daryo oralig`ida joylashgan bo`lib, Afrika, Oltoy, O`rta Yer dengizi bo`ylari, Hind daryosi vohasi, Yevropa qit`asi, Ural tog`lari va Ural daryosi bo`ylarini bog`lab turuvchi o`ziga xos chorraha, ko`prik vazifasini bajargan.

Ma'lumki qadimdan turli xalqlar va mamlakatlar bir-birlari bilan elchilik savdo-sotiq aloqalarini, madaniy siyosiy va ilmiy aloqalarni yo`lga qo`yganlar. Tabiiyki bunday hamkorlikni yo`lga qo`yishda mamlakatlarni bog`lab turgan karvon yo`llari asosiy rol o`ynagan. Jumladan, miloddan avvalgi 3-2 ming yillikda vujudga kelgan qadimgi La'l yo`li miloddan avvalgi IV-V asrda Kichik Osiyoni Eron bilan bog`lab turgan Shoh yo`li, miloddan avvalgi II asrda ochilgan Buyuk ipak yo`li kabilar xalqlar o`rtasidagi aloqa vositasi bo`lib kelgan.

Bunday yo`llarning eng asosiysi Buyuk ipak yo`li hisoblanadi. Qadimda va o`rta asrlarda bu yo`l Sharq va G`arbni bog`lagan. U mamlakatlar o`rtasida nafaqat savdo balki ilmiy madaniy siyosiy aloqalarni bog`lashga xizmat qilgan. Yo`l bo`yida qo`rg`on va shaharlar, bozorlar karvonsaroilar bunyod bo`lgan. Shu jihatdan bu yo`l Osiyo va Yevropa xalqlarning hayotida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo`lgan. Biroq asrlar davomida yer yuzida bo`lgan iqtisodiy siyosiy o`zgarishlar fan texnika yangiliklari bu yo`lning ahamiyatini pasaytirdi.

Miloddan avvalgi VIII-V asrlarda Buyuk ipak yo`lining Choch, So`g`d, so`ngra Poykent, Marv bo`ylab Eron Xurosonga eltuvchi shimoliy qismi muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Ipak bu paytda uch buyuk davlat: Vizantiya imperiyasi Sosoniylar Eroni va Turk xoqonligi o`rtasidagi iqtisodiy raqobat maydoniga aylangan. Biroq bu ipak yoli uzoq vaqt mavjud bo`lmagan, chunki VI asrning 2-yarmida Xitoy ipak ishlab chiqarish bo`yicha monopol huquqdan mahrum bo`lgan, asr oxirida Vizantiya shu qadar ko`p ipak yetishtirar ediki uni Xitoydan keltirishga ehtiyoj qolmagan. Vizantiya ipak sanoati barpo etilishi va uni Kavkaz va O`rta dengiz mamlakatlariga tarqalishi bilan Buyuk ipak yo`lining tarixi tugaydi.² Keyingi asrlarda Mo`g`ullar saltanati, Temuriylar davrida Sharq bilan G`arbni bog`lovchi karvon yo`li bo`lgani haqida ko`plab ma'lumotlar mavjud bo`lsada lekin "Ipak yo`li" nomini shartli ravishda qo`llash mumkin, chunki yo`lning ahamiyatini ipak emas boshqa Tovar va maqsadlar belgilar edi.

O`zbekiston ipak yo`lining markazida bo`lganligi sababli Sharq va G`arb o`rtasidagi tijoratda faol ishtirok etgan. XI asrda O`rta Osiyoga sayohat qilgan arab sayyohi Abu Hamit al Qarnatiyning guvohlik berishicha bu yerdan karvonlar Eron va Arab davlatlariga to`xtovsiz qatnab turgan. Xorazmliklar qovunlarni maxsus tayorlangan qo`rg`oshin g`iloflarda xalifaga olib borar ekanlar, Samarqand qog`ozi

¹Hasanov A.O. Buyuk ipak yo`li me'morchiligi.(Monografiya).-T.: "Fan va texnologiya", 2016, 3 b.

² O`zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. Davlat ilmiy nashryoti. 2-jild. 2002. -B.320-321.



Buxoro gazlamalari butun Sharqqa tarqalgan. Temuriylar zamonida karvonlar qatnovi keng yo`lga qo`yilib xafsizligi taminlangan.³

O`rta Osiyo hududida bevosita dengiz portlariga olib chiqadigan suv yo`llari mavjud bo`lmaganligi sababli O`zbekiston uchun quruqlik yo`llari juda muhim sanaladi. Bu haqda O`zbekiston Respublikasining Birinchi Prezidenti I.A.Karimov bunday degan edi: "...O`zbekiston o`zining go`zal tabiati, ko`hna shaharlari, me`moriy obidalari, betakror qadimiy madaniyati, fe`li keng, mehmondo`st kishilari bilan hamisha o`zga yurt odamlarini o`ziga tortib kelgan. Bu yurt orqali juda qadim zamonlardan boshlab turli mamlakatlarga savdo karvonlari o`tgan. Amudaryo va Sirdaryolar orasidagi bu ajib jannatmakon diyor tillarga tushgan. O`zaro savdo va madaniy aloqalar shaharsozlik va me`morchilik rivojini yanada yuqori bosqichga ko`targan".⁴

O`zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillikka erishgandan so`ng jahon hamjamiyatida o`z munosib o`rnini egalladi. Shuningdek, xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan quruqlik va havo transporti aloqalariga keng yo`l ochib berilayotganligi davlatimiz mavqeyining kundan kunga oshib borayotganligini ko`rsatadi. Birgina turizm sohasining rivoj topib borayotganligi, yurtimizga kelayotgan sayyohlar sonining tobora ortib borayotganligi ham fikrimizni tasdiqlaydi.

Bugungi xalqaro integratsiya jarayonlarida qadim savdo yo`llarini tiklash zaruriyati tug`ulmoqda. Buyuk ipak yo`lining tiklanishi davlatlarni iqtisodiy ma`naviy, siyosiy jihatdan yaqinlashtirishi ayon.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo`lsak, O`zbekiston Respublikasida turizm sohasini Xalqaro talablarga mos ravishda rivojlantirishda xususiy turistik korxonalarining faoliyat doirasini yanada kengaytirish va ularning samaradorligini oshirish borasida talaygina siljishlarga erishilmoqda. Hozirgi kunda, mamlakatimizda 750 dan ortiq kichik va o`rta biznes subyektlari, 10 dan ortiq xususiy turistik korxonalar turizm sohasida faoliyat ko`rsatayotganligini ko`rish mumkin.

Hozirgi davrda iqtisodiyotimizni rivojlantirish, aholini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahvolini yaxshilashda raqobat, sifatli xizmat, ayniqsa, yangi ish o`rinlarini ochish muhim rol o`ynashini bilamiz. Shu sababli har qanday yangi iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, yangi ish o`rinlari ochish imkoniyati va undan samarali foydalanish davr talabi bo`lib kelayotganidan xabarimiz bor albatta. Turizm sohasi jahondagi eng ko`p foyda keltiruvchi biznes ko`rinishlaridan biriga aylangan. Turizm jahonning qariyb barcha rivojlangan hamda rivojlanayotgan davlatlar bozor iqtisodiyotining ajralmas qismi bo`lib, dunyoning ko`pgina qoloq mamlakatlarida ham tezkorlik bilan rivojlanib borayotgan tarmoqqa aylandi. Turizm sohasi jahon xo`jaligining transport, aloqa, savdo-sotiq, qurilish industriyasi, qishloq xo`jaligi, iste`mol mollari ishlab chiqaruvchi sanoat tarmoqlari bilan chambarchas holda rivojlanib, jahon iqtisodiyotida o`z o`rniga ega bo`lmoqda. Iqtisodiyotimizda turistik resurslardan samarali foydalanishda sohada yangi ish o`rinlari ochish katta ahamiyatga ega. XX asr 90-yillarining boshlaridan hozirgi

³ Muhammadiyev N. Dunyoga ochilgan yo`llar // Xalq so`zi. 1999.-28-may.

⁴ Qodirov B.A. Davr talablariga mos avtoturizm me`morchiligi. // Sog`lom avlod uchun // 1999, 2-son-6-7 b.



kunga qadar mazkur sohaga kiritilgan investitsiyalarni o`rtacha yillik o`shish sur`ati 30 foizni tashkil etdi. Hozirgi vaqtda har 16 ish o`rnidan biri turizm tarmog`i zimmasiga to`g`ri keladi. Jahon eksportida turizm neft va neft mahsulotlari hamda avtomobillar eksportidan so`ng uchinchi o`rinni egallaydi.⁵

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BUXORO BUYUK IPAK YO`LIDAGI SHAHAR

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Annotatsiya: Qadimdan O`rta Osiyo sharqning eng muhim strategik ahamiyatga ega bo`lgan grografik hududi hisoblanadi. O`rta Osiyo qadimgi Xitoyi Eron, Hindiston, Yaqin Sharq bilan bog`lab turadigan ko`prik bo`lgan. Bu mintaqalarni o`zaro bog`lab turadigan yo`l esa tarixda Buyuk Ipak yo`li deya nom qoldirgan. Buxoro O`rta Osiyoda joylashgan qadimiy va navqiron, juda boy madaniyatni o`zidan meros qoldirgan ko`hna shahar bo`lib, aynan qadimgi dunyoning asosiy savdo yo`li, Buyuk Ipak yo`lida joylashgan.

Kalit so`zlar: Savdo-sotiq, Buyuk Ipak yo`li, O`zbekturizm, sayyohlar, tarixiy obidalar, turizmdagi muammolar, sayyohlar taassurotlari.

Buyuk ipak yo`li o`tgan qadimiy shahar Buxoroi sharifni bejizga sharqningmo`ji zasi, deya atamaydilar. Axir u ochiq osmon ostidagi muzey shaharlar sirasiga kiradi, shuningdek, uning o`tmishda ilm, madaniyat-ma`rifat, hunarmandchilik va savdo-sodiq markazi bo`lganligi bilan har qancha faxrlansak arziydi. Azal-azaldan Buxoroda yaqin va uzoq mamlakatlardan kelgan savdogar-u xaridorlar, sayyohlar-u ziyoratchilarning oyog`i uzilmagan. Barcha davrlarda ham shahardagi qadimiy me`moriy obidalar keluvchilarning diqqat e`tiboriga tushib, ularni hayratga solgan va hali hamon hayratlantirib kelmoqda. Mustaqillik yillari davomida ushbu makonda sayyohlik sohasi keskin o`sdi. Davlatning har tomonlama ko`magi bilan ko`pgina me`moriy obidalar qayta tiklandi. Shuningdek “Ko`hna va boqiy Buxoro” me`moriy kompleksi va yangi bog`lar yaratildi. Madaniy merosga bo`lgan bunday yuksak ehtirom haqida faqat orzu qilish mumkin.

Bugun “O`zbekturizm” milliy kompaniyasining Buxoro mintaqaviy bo`limi xodimlari har yili Pekin, Berlin, London, Tokio, Parij, Nyu-York va dunyoning ko`plab boshqa shaharlarida o`tadigan turli yarmarkalarda ishtirok etib kelishmoqda. Bir vaqtning o`zida, yangi zamonaviy mehmonxonalar qurilishi va qayta ta`mirlash ishlari davom etayotir, bu esa viloyatning turistik salohiyati o`shishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

Jahonga o`zining qadimiy yodgorliklari bilan tanilgan Buxoroning turistik salohiyati nihoyatda yuqori. Bu zaminda turizmni yanada rivojlantirish, uning infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish uchun barcha imkoniyatlar yetarli. Ayni paytda



viloyatda sayyohlarni yuqori saviyada kutib oladigan 70 ga yaqin mehmonxona faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda, aeroportning yangi terminali foydalanishga topshirildi, turistik markazlarga eltuvchi yo'llar rekonstruksiya qilinib, madaniy va tarixiy ob'yektlarda ta'mirlash ishlari jadal olib borilmoqda. Bir so'z bilan aytganda shaharning iftixori sanaluvchi aksariyat tarixiy obidalarning to'liq bir ansambl tarzida ekanligi xorijiy va mahalliy turistlarni doimo o'ziga jalb etib kelmoqda.

“Sayyohlar bir bor ko'rish niyatida bo'lgan O'zbekistonning qadimiy shaharlari – Samarqand, Buxoro, Xiva va Toshkent o'z jozibadorligi bilan ularni o'z orzu qilganlaridan ham ulug'vor ekanligini namoyish etadi va olam-olam taassurot baxsh etadi, - deydi Italiyalik sayyoh Luka Santarelli. - Buxoro– bu madaniyatlar chorrahasi, o'n beshinchi asrning o'ziga xos Nyu-Yorki. Bu ulug'vor shahar to'g'risidagi afsonalar ko'plab shoirlar, yozuvchi va sayyohlarning asarlarida ta'riflangan, abadiyatga muhrlangan”.

«... yurtingiz ko'hna madaniyat va sivilizatsiya chorrahasida joylashgan. Qadimiy shaharlaringiz va qadriyatalaringiz ko'xna tarixingiz haqida so'zlab turibdi. O'zbek xalqi samimiy va mehmondo'stdir. Mamlakatingiz ana shu boy madaniyati, urf-odatlarini va an'analarini kelajak avlodga bekamu-ko'st yetkazib berishga alohida e'tibor qaratayotgani, bu yo'lda muhim chora-tadbirlarini amalga oshirayotgani muhimdir.¹»

Kelayotgan sayyohlar sonining o'sib borishi, ularning Buxoroga qiziqishi natijasida shahrimizda qadimiy hunarmandchilik, noyob kasblar qayta tiklandi. Viloyatimizda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan 1000 dan ortiq hunarmandlarning qo'llari bilan yaratilayotgan mahsulotlar butun dunyo bo'ylab xalqimizning boy tarixini targ'ib qilmoqda. Natijada ko'plab hunarmandlar avlodlarimizning unutilib ketayotgan kasblari va asriy an'analarini davom ettirish bilan birga bundan yaxshigina daromad ham olmoqdalar.

Mustaqillikdan ilgari Buxoroga ayrim xorijiy mamlakatlardan sayyohlar tashrif buyurib, ularning aksariyati sotsialistik mamlakatlardan edi. Bugun kunda Buxoroga butun dunyo mamlakatlaridan sayyohlar tashrif buyurishmokka. Jumladan, Yaponiya, Fransiya, Germaniya, Avstriya, Angliya, Xitoy, Malayziya, Indoneziya, AQSH, Janubiy Amerika xatto, Avstraliya va Afrikadagi ko'plab mamlakatlardan sayyohlar tashrif buyurmoqdalar.

1991-yilgacha o'zbek xonadoni, tarixi, madaniyati haqida butunlay tushunchaga ega bo'lmagan sayyohlar bugungi kunda yurtimizning uziga xos, ming yillik tarixi, madaniyati tugrisida tasavvurga ega bulib, milliy bayramlarimiz va to'y-

¹YUNESKOning O'zbekistondagi vakolatxonasi rahbari Krista Pikkat. Turizm sohasida yetuk kadrlarni tayyorlash/O'zbekiston Iqtisodiy axborotnomasi. 1/2014-yil. B.30.



marosimlarimizda ishtirok etib, xalqimiz azaliy urf-odatlarining butun dunyoga yoyilishiga hissa qo`shmoqdalar. Bunda har yili o`tkazilayotgan “Ipak va ziravorlar” festivali, “Palov sayli” singari madaniy tadbirlar alohida o`rin egallaydi. O`z navbatida viloyatimiz fuqarolari ham dunyo kezib, xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan do`stona aloqalarni tobora kengaytirmoqdalar².

Buxoro viloyatida turizmni rivojlantirishning ishga solinishi lozim bo`lgan katta imkoniyatlari mavjud bo`lib, turizmning biznes, konferensiya, madaniy-bilish, ekologik, cho`l, ekstremal, tibbiy, folklor-etnokrafik turizmi singari ko`plab turlarini taklif qilish shart-sharoitlari ham mavjud. Hududdagi reaksiyon resurslar nisbatan qisqa muddat davom etadi. Mavjud imkoniyatlardan to`liq foydalanish uchun esa, turizm sektoriga ko`plab malakali kadrlar tayyorlash, sohani yetuk xodimlar bilan muntazam ta`minlab borish talab etiladi.

Viloyatda ichki turizmni rivojlantirishga ham katta ahamiyat berilmoqda, chunki ko`pchilik odamlarda yurtimiz tarixini aks ettiruvchi tarixiy obidalar, shuningdek respublikamiz mustaqillikka erishgandan so`ng barpo etilgan inshootlarni ko`rish, ulardan zavqlanish imkoniyati bo`lmagan. SHuni hisobga olib, jonajon respublikamizning Toshkent, Samarqand, Xiva, SHahrisabz va Buxoro shaharlarini o`z ichiga olgan sayyohlik yo`nalishlari tayyorlandi. Buxoro viloyatida joylashgan 7 pir qadamjolariga respublikamiz va viloyatimiz aholisini ziyoratga olib kelish bo`yicha alohida yo`nalishlar ishlab chiqildi³.

Ulug` mutafakkirlar yetishib chiqqan qadim Buxoroni ko`rish sharafiga muayassar bo`lganimdan baxtiyorman, – deydi braziliyalik Nazaret Serpa. – Shaharning ozodaligi meni juda hayratga soldi. “Asrlar sadosi” festivaliga taqdim etilgan milliy usta va hunarmandlar tomonidan yaratilgan amaliy san`at namunalarining yuqori sifati, betakror va noyobligi tahsinga loyiq. O`zbekistondagi barcha ishlar, avvalo, inson manfaatlarini ta`minlashga xizmat qilayotganining guvohi bo`ldim.

Barchaga ma`lumki, Buxoro O`zbekistonning turistik markazlaridan biri bo`lib hisoblanadi. “O`zbekturizm” MK ning ma`lumotlariga ko`ra 2012 – yilda Buxoroga 100 000 dan ortiq xorijiy turistlar tashrif buyurgan. Manbalarda qayd etilishicha, Buxoroga (nafaqat xorijiy turristlar) 1 mln.dan ortiq sayyohatchilar tashrif buyurgan. Umumiy sayyohatchilar soni 2007 –yilda 903 000, 2008 – yilda 1 069 000, 2009 – yilda 1 215 000, 2010 – yilda 975 000 kishini tashkil etgan. Yuqorida ko`rsatilgan, sayyohlarning umumiy sonidan yarmi – turistlar hisoblanadi, qolganlari ish va boshqa

²O`zbekturizm MK Buxoro bo`linmasi boshlig`i SH.Mahmudovning O`zbekiston iqtisodiy axborotnomasi jurnaliga taqdim etgan ma`lumoti. 2014-yil yanvar.

³O`zbekturizm MK Buxoro bo`linmasi boshlig`i. SH.Mahmudovning O`zbekiston iqtisodiy axborotnomasi jurnaliga taqdim etgan ma`lumoti.2014-yil yanvar.



maqsadlar yuzasidan kelib turistik infrastruktura va xizmatlardan foydalangan. Buxoroga tashrif buyuradigan turistlar asosan Buxoroning qadimiy obidalari va muzeylarini, shahar atrofidagi yodgorliklarni tomosha qilish uchun keladi. Buxoro o'zining joylashuviga ko'ra, "Buyuk Ipak Yo'lining" asosiy qismida joylashgan bo'lib, O'zbekistonga tashrif buyurgan har bir turist dasturida asosiy o'rin egallaydi va xorijiy turistlar bu shaharda o'rtacha 2 – kunlarini o'tkazadilar

So'nggi yillarda Buxoro viloyatida xalqaro va mahalliy turizm oqimining barqaror ravishda oshib borayotganligi kuzatilmoqda. 2013-2014 yillar uchun statistik ma'lumotlarga murojaat qiladigan bo'lsak, sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan tashkilotlar soni ko'pligi nutqai nazaridan etakchilikni Tunash uchun boshpanalar egallaydi. Tunash uchun boshpanalarning hissasi sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan korxonalarining 79 %ini tashkil etadi.

*Buxoro viloyatida turizm, mehmondorchilik va sog'lomlashtirish tashkilotlarining soni*⁴

	2011	2012	2013
Turizm va turoperatorlik tashkilotlari soni	13	17	14
Tunash uchun boshpanalar soni	59	74	70
Sanatoriy-kurort tashkilotlarining soni	6	5	3
Dam olishni tashkil etuvchi korxonalar soni	2	2	2

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⁴Buxoro viloyat statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida tuzildi.



OVERCOMING LANGUAGE BARRIERS: THE COMPLEXITIES OF TRANSLATING UZBEK GRAMMAR INTO ENGLISH

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Abstract: Navigating the challenges of grammatical translation from Uzbek to English encompasses a range of intricate linguistic hurdles. These challenges include delving into the complexities of verb conjugation, where Uzbek's agglutinative nature and rich system of suffixes convey nuances of tense, aspect, mood, person, and number within verbs. The translation process also grapples with Uzbek's elaborate noun case systems, which indicate grammatical functions such as subjects, objects, possession, and relationships through suffixes, contrasting with English's reliance on word order and prepositions for similar clarity.

Key words: verb conjugation, noun, case system, definiteness, articles, prepositions, pronouns, cultural context, idiomatic expression.

Exploring the challenges of grammatical translation from Uzbek to English involves navigating complexities such as verb conjugation, noun case systems, postpositions versus prepositions, definiteness and articles, verb aspect and mood distinctions, idiomatic expressions, and cultural context.

DEFINITENESS AND ARTICLES:

Uzbek, as a language, lacks definite and indefinite articles, such as "the" for definite nouns and "a/an" for indefinite nouns, which are prevalent in English. Instead of relying on articles to convey definiteness, Uzbek utilizes context, word order, and noun forms to indicate whether a noun is specific or nonspecific.

- Context and Word Order: In Uzbek, the context often plays a crucial role in determining the definiteness of nouns. For example, "Kitobni o'qiyman" can mean "I read the book" or "I read a book," with the definiteness inferred from the surrounding information or the speaker's intention. Similarly, word order can also influence definiteness, where placing the noun before the verb may imply definiteness.

-Noun Forms: Uzbek nouns do not change form to indicate definiteness or specificity, unlike languages with articles. Instead, context and grammatical structure



help convey the intended meaning. For instance, using possessive constructions like "Ulug'bekning kitobi" (Ulug'bek's book) can specify a particular book belonging to Ulug'bek.

Translating Uzbek nouns into English requires careful consideration of article usage to ensure accuracy and naturalness in the translated text. The absence of articles in Uzbek means that translators must make nuanced decisions about when to use "the" for definite nouns and when to omit articles for indefinite nouns, taking into account the contextual cues provided in the original Uzbek text.

Furthermore, the absence of articles in Uzbek can lead to differences in emphasis and interpretation when translated into English. Translators must navigate these nuances to convey the intended definiteness or specificity accurately while maintaining the flow and coherence of the translated sentences.

VERB ASPECT AND MOOD:

In Uzbek, verbs can express different aspects, such as perfective (completed actions) or imperfective (ongoing or habitual actions), and moods, including indicative (statements of fact), imperative (commands), conditional (hypothetical situations), and subjunctive (wishes or possibilities). These nuances are conveyed through suffixes and verb forms, adding layers of meaning to the verb stem.

- Aspect: Uzbek verbs use suffixes to denote aspectual distinctions. For example, "ko'rish" (to see) and "ko'rgan" (saw) represent imperfective and perfective aspects, respectively. The aspectual choice can significantly alter the meaning and interpretation of the verb in a sentence.

- Mood: Verbs in Uzbek also change forms to indicate different moods. For instance, "kelaman" (I come) is indicative, "keling" (come!) is imperative, "kelarsiz" (you will come) is conditional, and "kelar ekan" (might come) is subjunctive. Each mood conveys a specific attitude or intention associated with the action.

Translating these aspectual and modal distinctions from Uzbek to English requires thoughtful choices to capture the intended meaning accurately. English may use auxiliary verbs (like "have," "be," or "will") or context cues to convey similar aspects and moods. However, the challenge lies in finding the most appropriate translation that preserves the original nuances while ensuring clarity and naturalness in the target language.

Additionally, some aspectual and modal distinctions in Uzbek may not have direct equivalents in English, requiring translators to use paraphrasing or contextual clues to convey the intended meaning effectively. This can lead to variations in sentence structure and phrasing to maintain the integrity of the original text.



Moreover, the cultural and linguistic context may influence the interpretation of verb aspects and moods, further complicating the translation process. Translators must consider the broader context of the narrative, characters, and cultural norms to convey the nuances of aspect and mood accurately.

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AND CULTURAL CONTEXT:

Idiomatic expressions are phrases or expressions that have a figurative meaning different from the literal interpretation of the words. These expressions are deeply rooted in the cultural and linguistic heritage of a language and often carry nuanced meanings that may not directly translate into another language.

- Cultural Nuances: Uzbek literature is rich in cultural references, traditions, customs, and historical events that shape the narrative and characters' perspectives. Translating these cultural nuances requires more than just linguistic proficiency; it demands a deep understanding of Uzbek culture, history, and societal norms to convey the intended meaning accurately.

- Idiomatic Expressions: Uzbek language is replete with idiomatic expressions that add color, depth, and imagery to the text. For example, expressions like "qo'shiqni quloqqa solib qo'y-" (to put a song into one's ear) or "yomon o'ying ustiga yolg'oncha yashiring" (throwing a lie on top of a bad game) have figurative meanings that may not have direct equivalents in English.

- Local Sayings and Proverbs: Uzbek literature often incorporates local sayings, proverbs, and folk wisdom that reflect the values, beliefs, and wisdom of the Uzbek people. Translating these sayings requires not only linguistic skill but also cultural sensitivity to capture the essence and wisdom encapsulated in these expressions.

Translating idiomatic expressions and cultural context from Uzbek to English adds a layer of complexity to the translation process. It involves making decisions about how to convey the figurative meaning, cultural nuances, and emotional resonance of the original text in the target language.

Moreover, cultural differences may lead to variations in interpretation and understanding of certain expressions. Translators must navigate these differences carefully, using footnotes, explanations, or creative adaptations to bridge the cultural gap and ensure that English-speaking readers can grasp the richness and depth of Uzbek literary works.



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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VIRTUAL AND VISUAL AESTHETIC PERCEPTION OF THE WORLD

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Abstract: Today, the science of aesthetics has a wide influence on the spiritual, educational, social and economic spheres of society. It is an expression of this. Studying the aesthetic taste and aesthetics of the society means improving the human spirituality and culture, developing the market economy, supply and demand, market economy and marketing, determining management tolerance, and simultaneously improving the quality of life.

Key words: Aesthetics, Aesthetics of nature, Aesthetics of technology, design, Sports Aesthetics, Aesthetics of life, archetypes, intellect, will-will, emotion, ethics, Poetics.

¹Aesthetics is a science that studies the emotional perception of the world. Aesthetics studies the subjective perception of art, culture, and nature. Aesthetics belongs to the field of axiology of philosophy. The term "aesthetics" was introduced into scientific circulation by the German philosopher A. Baumgarten (1714-1776). The expressions philosophy of beauty, philosophy of art, philosophy of artistic creation are used as synonyms of aesthetics. In recent times, the terms aestheticism or philosophy of sophistication have also come to mean Aesthetics. Aesthetics includes art Aesthetics, natural Aesthetics, technical Aesthetics, design, sports Aesthetics, lifestyle Aesthetics, environmental beautification, and others.

¹Aesthetics-Ancient Greek: aísthēsis? German: Ästhetik - "feeling", "feeling".

Aesthetics deals with such categories as sophistication, taste, beauty, ugliness, grandeur, depravity, tragedy, ridiculousness, wonder, fantasy. The concept of sophistication occupies a special place among them. On the one hand, it includes all aspects of aesthetic perception (aesthetic feeling, 2aesthetic pleasure, aesthetic taste, 3aesthetic discussion, etc.), on the other hand, aesthetic properties - practical beauty, grandeur, tragic, funny, etc. includes aspects. With this next aspect, elegance is sometimes considered as a subject of Aesthetics.



Among the research objects of aesthetics, art occupies a special place, it is the most studied aesthetic field from ancient times to the present day. Aesthetics differs from art studies in that it approaches its object philosophically. Aesthetics studies art in a holistic system consisting of the artist, the work of art, the person who perceives the work of art, and develops the general laws necessary for all types of art. For example, the theory of rhyme in literature cannot be applied to music or sculpture. The theory of composition or style in aesthetics applies to all forms of art, from architecture to fine art photography. Meanwhile, Aesthetics explores the nature of art, its creativity, and other aspects; studies the essence of artistic currents and trends, creative styles.

Aesthetics or aesthetics is one of the oldest sciences. Its history spans two and a half to three thousand years. However, it got its current name in the 18th century. The great German philosopher Alexander Baumgarten (1714-1762) was the first to introduce the term "aesthetics" into scientific circulation. In this, he reacted based on the teaching of another great German philosopher G. Laebnitz (1646-1716). and emphasizes that each of them should be studied from a separate philosophical point of view. Until Baumgarten, the science that studies intelligence - logic, and the science that studies will - ethics (ethics) had a place in philosophy for a long time. However, the science that studies emotions did not have its own name in the philosophical status.

²Aesthetic pleasure is defined as "the feeling of art or beauty" in Uzbek. This emotion refers to the human ability to understand and value beauty, humor, and thought

³Aesthetic discussion is defined as "beauty assessment" in Uzbek language. This is the process of expressing and defining opinions and values among people on art, music, literature and other types of art.

Baumgarten's contribution in this regard is that he took the phrase "aesthetics" (from the German "aesthetic" - "aesthetic") from the Greek word aisthetikos - "oyestetikos", which means "to feel", "to feel", "to be felt", filled that gap.

The origins of the history of aesthetics can be traced back to Sumerian (Sumerian), Babylonian, ancient Egyptian, ancient Chinese, and later Greek myths. 5-6 thousand years ago, the first writing - mixed script, was reflected in the words "beauty", "art", "music". In ancient Egypt, 4-4.5 thousand years before Christ, all the main types of art appeared, and a little later professional theater.⁴The aesthetic ideas advanced by Avesta, the holy book of Zoroastrian religion, later influenced the development of aesthetics in India and then in Greece. aesthetic ideas in the ancient Shark were first formed on the basis of the principles of utility (what is useful is beautiful), then morality (what is good is beautiful). Representatives of Greek classical aesthetics, especially Aristotle, mentioned that beauty can exist separately from utility and goodness; in this regard, his



work "Poetics" ("The Art of Poetry") is noteworthy. In the Middle Ages, Eastern Muslim Sufism Aesthetics perfected these ideas and raised them to a new level; It served as a theoretical basis for the development of Renaissance and New Age Aesthetics. It can be clearly seen in the legacy of aesthetics Bjork, D. Hume, I. Kant and others. For example, 3 of Kant's famous 4 principles of beauty are based on the theories of Eastern philosophers. These 3 principles are that beauty is based on a disinterested attitude; that he is the object of love that has become a necessity (Ghazali); the fact that we cannot know beauty through a simple logical approach (Pharaobi) led Kant to create the 4th principle that beauty manifests itself for us not in the form of a goal, but in the form of appropriateness. After Kant, the theories of Schiller, Schelling, and Hegel in German rational aesthetics became more important for the development of aesthetics. In the aesthetic views of non-rational philosophers such as Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, and Dilthey, unique new ideas were put forward, for example, Schopenhauer introduced a new category of "interest" to Aesthetics, while Nietzsche proposed to study art by dividing it into two types - Apollonian and Dionysian. In the Aesthetics of the latest era, Z. Freud, especially in the teachings of K. Jung, the study of the relationship between the work of art and the artist on the basis of mental types was a new step forward. Also, J.P. Sartre, A. Camus, G. Marcel, H. Ortega i Gaset and other thinkers were interested in the issues of beauty and destiny of art in industrial society. In the scaling process of current Aesthetics, serious attention is also paid to the Aesthetics of technology, nature and life; the problem of moral beauty began to occupy a more important place.



⁴Zoroastrianism is one of the oldest religions, and this religion appeared in the VII-VI centuries BC in Central Asia - Khorazm oasis. His prophet Zarathustra was a historical figure.



Each science has its own practical importance in the life of a person and society. Aesthetics is no exception. Our science, first of all, is of great importance in terms of correct education of sophistication in our daily life. Every member of our free, democratic society should have an elegant taste that deeply feels beauty and preserves it; they should be able to distinguish between a real work of art and a low-level work, and reject "public art". From this point of view, Aesthetics is important for all members of society.

Aesthetics is of great practical importance, especially for creators of works of art. For example, an artist creating in a certain art form must first of all be a connoisseur of his field. Let's say that the composer, without knowing the notes, without knowing the rules of creating a musical work, including the general laws of aesthetics that apply to music, is unlikely to create a more orderly work. Some people have the wrong idea that genius artists create even without rules. Indeed, the geniuses themselves were often engaged in the theory of sophistication. As an example, it is enough to remember the names of such greats as ⁵Jami, Navoi, Leonardo da Vinci, Schiller, ⁶Chopin.

It is necessary to know Aesthetics for scientists, art critics and literary critics who study the work of art. Let's say that an art critic who knows only "pure theater" - stage art, no matter how talented he is, cannot conduct research at a high level of demand, or even write a noteworthy article. For example, he is not aware of dramaturgy, music, rules of style and composition, in a word, the laws of aesthetics. As a result, his research, article or review will be one-sided, devoid of philosophical generalizations, consisting of a collection of empty and shallow sentences.

Summary

To sum up, today there are several views on the origin of the science of aesthetics. In our opinion, the origin of this science is the result of humanity's aesthetic need for beauty. In its origin, synergetics (in the creation of harmony from chaos), rational mind and intuitive factors (based on mental and emotional), traditions and rituals of peoples, customs, creative process and works of great personalities, archetypes (collective unconscious), game we believe that theory, mimesis (imitation) and labor occupy an important place. Also, the science of aesthetics was gradually formed and developed through life experiences, skills, and knowledge acquired by a person.

⁵Jami (pseudonym; real name Nuriddin Abdurrahman ibn Ahmad) (November 7, 1414, Jam - November 9, 1492, Herat) is a Persian-Tajik poet, a prominent representative of the Naqshbandi order.



⁶Frédéric François Chopin (Fryderik Franciszek Chopin; March 1, 1810 – October 17, 1849) was a Polish composer and virtuoso pianist of the Romantic period, who wrote mainly works for solo piano.

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ANKETA, SO'ROVNOMALARI VA NAZORAT TESTLARINI YARATUVCHI DASTURLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Anketa, so'rovnomalari va nazorat testlarini yaratuvchi dasturlar (Google Classroom, Quizizz, Kahoot) haqida batafsil ma'lumot berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Google Classroom, Quizizz, Kahoot, GoogleDocs, Foydalanishdagi qulaylik, mobillik, tushunarlik.*

Kirish. Shu paytgacha test yaratuvchi dasturlardan ta'lim jarayonida foydalanib kelingan va hozirgacha foydalanilmoqda. Lekin dars jarayonida onlayn test yaratuvchi platformalardan deyarli foydalanilmaydi. Hozirgi rivojlangan texnika asrida internet axborot texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanish kerak. Shu paytgacha test yaratuvchi dasturlar ustida olimlar ko'plab ilmiy ishlar ustida ishlashgan va amalda sinab ham ko'rishgan.

Asosiy qism. Ta'lim jarayoni an'anaviy yoki masofaviy ta'lim bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar o'quvchilarning darsga qiziqishini orttirish ularni o'z ustida ishlashlari uchun undash mustaqil o'rganish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish zarur. O'quvchi dars jarayonida savolni javobini bilmasa qo'rqib "bilmayman" deb emas aksincha shu savolni javobini qo'rqmasdan katta qiziqish bilan "bilmayman" lekin bilishni hohlayman deb javob berishi kerak deb o'ylayman nazirimda. O'quvchilar dars jarayonida bilim olishga bo'lgan ishtiyoq, tirishqoqlik, qiziqish, dars jarayoni boshlanishini intizorlik bilan kutish



ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish kerak. Shundagina ta'limda ancha o'sish va rivojlanish bo'ladi.

Hozirgi fan texnika rivojlangan davrda dars jarayonida interaktiv test yaratuvchi onlayn platformalardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning bilimini nazorat qilish, fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini orttirish va dars jarayonining qiziqarli o'tishini ta'minlaydi. Quizizz, Kahoot, Wordwall va Google docs kabi onlayn test yaratuvchi platformalardan foydalanib o'quvchilar bilimini nazorat qilish darsda interaktiv savol javob o'tqazish o'quvchilar qiziqishini orttirishi mumkin. Bu platformalar viktorinalar yaratuvchi maktablar va boshqa ta'lim muassasalarida sinfda qo'llaniladigan o'yin o'rganish platformasi. Platforma veb-versiyasiga ega hamda mobil smartfonlardan foydalanish ham mumkin. Quizizz, Kahoot, Wordwall, Google docs onlayn platformalardan foydalanib test topshiriqlarini yaratib o'quvchilar bilimini tekshirish uchun, guruh faoliyati uchun yoki darsda tanaffus sifatida foydalanish mumkin.

Bu onlayn platformalarda yaratilgan interaktiv o'yinli testlar o'quvchilar diqqatini tortadi. O'quvchilar o'yinlar orqali test savollarini yechadilar. O'quvchilar o'rtasida raqobatlashish, chaqqonlik, ziyraklik, diqqatlilik kabi ko'nikmalari shakllanadi. Zero raqobat bor joyda o'sish bor deb bejizga aytilmagan. Har bir savol uchun vaqt belgilangan bo'ladi shu vaqt ichida o'quvchilar javob berishlari kerak bo'ladi. Vaqt tugagach yoki barcha o'quvchilar test savollariga javob bergach ularning natijasi shu zahoti ekranda paydo bo'ladi. Agar savolni javobini qanchalik tez va to'g'ri javob bersa ushbu o'quvchiga ko'proq ball qo'shiladi. Test yakunlanganda podium ya'ni birinchi, ikkinchi va uchinchi, o'rinlar aniqlanadi.

O'quvchilar interfaol doska, proyektor, monitor yoki VNC orqali virtual ulashiladigan ekran kabi umumiy ekran atrofida to'planishadi. O'yin jarayoni oddiy: barcha o'quvchilar o'z qurilmalarida bir vaqtning o'zida savollarga javob berishadi. Savollar ekranda birin-ketin o'quvchilarga ko'rsatiladi. Ishtirokchilar har bir to'g'ri javob uchun ball oladi. Viktorina oxirida ekranda barcha ishtirokchilarning savollariga javob berish paytida to'plagan ballari ko'rsatiladi.

Shuni aytish mumkinki dars jarayonini Quizizz, Kahoot, GoogleDocs va Wordwall onlayn test yaratuvchi o'yinli platformalarda elektron testlar kompleksini yaratish va uni ta'limda qo'llash natijasida o'quvchilarning bilim berish uchun onlayn platformalardan foydalanib dars samaradorligini oshirish hamda o'quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlashini, darsga qiziqishini orttirish, o'tilgan mavzuni o'zlashtirish darajasi yuqori bo'lishiga darsga bo'lgan qiziqishi rivojlanishiga, darslikdan tashqari qo'shimcha



1-rasm Test tuzuvchi dasturlar

Google forma yordamida so'rovnoma va test yaratish.

Bugungi kunda test o'qvuichi (talaba) bilimini opeativ baholashning eng samarali usuli hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, testlar, xususan, onlayn testlar so'rovlar, anketalar, ma'lum bir sohaning reytingini aniqlashda ham qulay vosita hisoblanib, natijalarning tezkorligi bilan boshqa baholash mezonlaridan ajralib turadi. Google Classroom ham kurs yaratuvchilarga mana shunday imkoniyatni taqdim etib, kursga test joylashtirishning bir necha xil variantlarini taqdim etadi. Ayniqsa, Google Forms yordamida yaratilgan testlar foydalanishdagi qulayligi jihatidan barcha jabhalarda keng qo'llanilib kelinmoqda. Google Formsdagi har bir shakl veb-sahifa bo'lib, unda anketa (anketa) yoki viktorina (quiz) joylashtirilgan – tanlovda bir yoki bir nechta ishtirokchilar qatnashadigan va savollarga javob beradigan tanlov hisoblanadi.

Google Forms bilan quydagilarni qilishimiz mumkin.

- Turli tadbirlarda onlayn registratsiyadan o'tish;
- Onlayn tadqiqot o'tkazish;
- Fikrlarni jamlash (to'plash);
- Yozma kelishuvlar;
- Ovoz berish;
- Anketa so'rovnomalari va hokazo.



Google Formsning qulay va foydali tomonlari

Foydalanishdagi qulaylik. Google Forms bilan ishlash MS Word bilan ishlashdan ko'ra qiyinroq emas. Interfeysi qulay va tushunarli. Shaklni yuklab olish, mijozlarga yuborish va pochta orqali to'ldirilgan versiyani qabul qilish shart emas. 24/7 mavjudlik. Forma bulutli texnologiya asosida ishlaydi. Agar siz turli xil qurilmalardan ishlasangiz, Google Formsdagi shaklni internet mavjud bo'lgan qurilmalardan xohlagan paytda yuklab olishingiz mumkin. Individual dizayn. Shakl (forma) uchun siz o'z dizayningizni yaratishingiz mumkin. Google Forms sizga bepul bo'lgan ko'p sonli shablonlarni tanlash yoki o'zingizning yuklashingiz mumkin bo'lgan imkoniyatni beradi.

Bepul. Xizmatning o'zi bepul. Agar siz to'satdan qo'shimcha plaginlarning kengaytirilgan versiyasiga ehtiyoj sezsangiz, to'lov qilishingiz kerak bo'ladi.

Mobillik. Google Forms mobil qurilmalarda ishlaydi. Siz to'liq funksional xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan smartfonlar yordamida shakllarni telefoningiz va planshetingizda yaratishingiz, ko'rishingiz, tahrirlashingiz va yuborishingiz mumkin.

Tushunarlilik. Google Forms javoblar bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlarni to'playdi va professional ravishda rasmiylashtiradi. Olingan ma'lumotlarni qo'shimcha ravishda qayta ishlashingiz shart emas, darhol natijalarni tahlil qilishni boshlashingiz mumkin.

Javoblar statistikasini diagramma shaklida, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri shaklda va respondentlarning javoblarini avtomatik ravishda yaratilgan Google elektron jadvalidan topishingiz mumkin. Google Formsdan foydalanib, siz test yaratishingiz, uni kurs ishtirokchilariga yuborishingiz va javoblarni baholashingiz mumkin. Test natijalari to'g'ri javoblar soniga qarab avtomatik ravishda hisoblanadi.

Google Forms yordamida yaratish mumkin bo'lgan test savollari turlari:

- Bitta javobli;
- Ikki va undan ortiq javobli;
- Ochiladigan ro'yxat;
- Matn (qator).



*Ushbu QrCod orqali
Youtube.comda Google Formsda test
tayyorlashni video dars orqali
o'rganing !*



Xulosa.

Bugungi kunda test o'qivuchi (talaba) bilimini opeativ baholashning eng samarali usuli hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, testlar, xususan, onlayn testlar so'rovlar, anketalar, ma'lum bir sohaning reytingini aniqlashda ham qulay vosita hisoblanib, natijalarning tezkorligi bilan boshqa baholash mezonlaridan ajralib turadi. Google Classroom ham kurs yaratuvchilarga mana shunday imkoniyatni taqdim etib, kursga test joylashtirishning bir necha xil variantlarini taqdim etadi. Ayniqsa, Google Forms yordamida yaratilgan testlar foydalanishdagi qulayligi jihatidan barcha jabhalarda keng qo'llanilib kelinmoqda.

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АХОЛИНИ КУЧЛИ ТА`СИР ЕТУВЧИ ЗАХАРЛИ МОДДАЛАР ТА`СИРИДАН МУХОФАЗАЛА ҚИЛИШДА ШАХСИЙ ВА ЖАМОАВИЙ ҲИМОЯ ВОСИТАЛАРИ БИЛАН ТА`МИНЛАШ

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Annotatsiya: Kuchli ta`sir etuvchi zaharli moddalar bilan bog`liq favqulodda vaziyatlarda aholi xavfsizligini ta`minlashning eng ishonchli usullaridan biri ularni himoya inshootlariga yashirish yoki shaxsiy himoya vositalaridan foydalanish hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Shaxsiy himoya vositasi, Jamoaviy himoya vositasi, Kimyoviy muhofaza, modda, ta`sir,

Kirish Favqulodda vaziyatlar orasida kuchli ta`sir etuvchi zaharli moddalar (KTZM) bilan bog`liq ob`ektlardagi avariya o`zining keltiradigan talofatlari yuqoriligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bunday ob`ektlarda avariya sodir bo`lgan taqdirda, nafaqat ob`ekt xodimlarining salomatligiga xavf solmoqda, balki uning atrofida joylashgan hudud aholisiga atrof tabiiy muhiti, hayvonot va nabodod olamiga ham yuqori xavf tug`diradi.

Himoya inshootlari – fuqarolarni tabiiy ofatlar, avariya va halokat oqibatlaridan hamda qirg`in qurollarining ta`sir omillari va ularning ikkilamchi ta`sir omillaridan saqlaydigan boshpanalar hisoblanadi.

Himoya inshootlari quyidagicha tasniflanadi:

Vazifasiga ko`ra:

- aholi uchun mo`ljallangan;
- boshqaruv punktlari tashkil qilish uchun mo`ljallangan.

Havo bilan ta`minlanishiga ko`ra:

- ventilyatsiya;
- filtr - ventilyatsiya;
- regeneratsiya (to`liq izolyatsiya) usuli.



Qurilishiga ko`ra:

- alohida qurilgan;
- bino ostiga qurilgan.

Qurilish vaqtiga ko`ra:

- oldindan qurib qo`yiladigan;
- tez quriladigan.

Xajmiga ko`ra:

- kichik (50-600 kishigacha);
- o`rta (600-2000 kishigacha);
- katta (2000 kishidan ortiq).

Muhofaza qilish xususiyatiga ko`ra:

- panagohlar
- radiatsiyadan yashirinish joyi
- oddiy muhofaza inshootlari

Panagoh – odamlarni xavfli kimyoviy va radioaktiv moddalarning shikastlovchi omillari ta`siridan muhofaza qilish maqsadida yashirish uchun ichida muayyan vaqt mobaynida yashash uchun sharoit ta`minlanib turiladigan muhofaza inshootidir. Ular odamlarni zarba to`lqinining ortiqcha bosimi, yorug`lik nurlanishi, o`tib boruvchi radiatsiya nurlari, radioaktiv zararlanish va zaharlovchi moddalar, bakteriologik (biologik) qurol va yuqori xarorat hamda yonish jarayonida hosil bo`lgan zaxarli gazlar ta`siridan muhofaza qiladi. Ular aholi yashaydigan joylarda, odatda, aholini muhofaza qilish uchun alohida qurilgan yoki fuqaro va sanoat binolarining erto`lalarida qurilgan bo`ladi [39].

O`zbekiston Respublikasining amaldagi qonunchiligiga asosan korxonalar, muassasalar va tashkilotlar aholining hayoti va salomatligini ta`minlash, ularni favqulodda vaziyatlardan muhofaza qilish maqsadida muhandislik himoya inshootlarini zaruratga qarab, oldindan barpo etilishini ta`minlashlari hamda ularni doimo shay holatda saqlab turishlari shart.

Agar korxonalarda maxsus qurilgan panagohlar mavjud bo`lmasa, unda yaqindagi tunellar, erto`larni muhofaza inshooti sifatida foydalanishga moslashtirilishi mumkin.

Buning uchun quyidagi ishlar bajarilishi lozim:

- ✓ xona orasidagi ichki devorlar va tom qismini mustaxkamlash;
- ✓ kirish va chiqish eshiklarini va yo`llarni moslashtirish;
- ✓ ishlatilmaydigan eshik va derazalarni berkitish;
- ✓ odamlarni joylashtirilganda ularning hayoti uchun zarur bo`ladigan vositalar bilan jixozlash.



Panagohlar mustaxkam konstruktsiyali va yonmaydigan materiallardan qurilgan bo`lishi lozim. Ularning ust qismi yopilayotganda po`lat shveller, truba kabi mustahkam qurilish materiallaridan foydalanish mumkin.

Panagohlar asosiy va yordamchi xonalardan iborat

Asosiy xonalarga aholi joylashtiriladigan xonalar, tibbiyot xonasi, boshqaruv xonalari kiradi.

Yordamchi xonalar fil`tr-ventilyatsiya xonalari, sanitar uzal, dizel elektr ta`minoti xonasi, oziq-ovqatlar zahirasi xonasi, tamburlar galeriyasidan iborat.

Panagoh rejasi: 1- odamlar joylashtiriladigan asosiy xona; 2 - boshqaruv punkti; 3 - tibbiyot punkti; 4 - fil`trlovchi-ventilyatsiya kamerasi; 5 - dizel elektr ta`minoti xonasi; 6 - sanitar uzal; 7 - yonilg`i – moylash mahsulotlari va elektrosht uchun xona; 8 – ovqatlanish xonasi; 9 – kirish eshigi; 10 – favqulodda chiqish eshigi.

Panagoh korxonaning smenadagi eng ko`p ishchilar soniga mo`ljallab quriladi. Ularni qurishda har bir yashirinayotgan kishi uchun me`yorlar belgilangan.

Panagohlardan foydalanishdagi asosiy talablar

Panagohlarni va radiatsiyadan yashirinish joylarni doimo shay holatda saqlash maqsadida quyidagi talablar qo`yiladi [39]:

- er ustidagi imoratlarni buzilishi natijasida xosil bo`ladigan kuchlanish va zarba to`lqinidan himoyalovchi muhofaza asboblarining mavjudligini va ishlashini ta`minlash;

- eshik va stavnalarning kaliti ikkita bo`lishi shart, birinchisi javobgar shaxsda, ikkinchisi tashkilot navbatchisida turishi lozim;

- panagohning germetikligini ta`minlash, havo bilan ta`minlash tizimini kishilarni panagohda uzoq vaqt bo`lishlarini hisobga olgan holda shay holatda saqlash;

- muhofaza inshootlarni sanitar texnik asboblar bilan ta`minlash;

- panagohlarni kirish yo`llariga hech qachon narsalar bilan bekitilmasligi, doimo bo`sh saqlanishi lozim;

- kirish yo`laklari va zinapoyalarni toza tutish, qish kunlari esa muz va qordan tozalash kerak;

- filtr - ventilyatsiya kamerasi yopib qo`yilishi tavsiya etiladi.

Agar FVA-49 ventilyatsiya uskunasi o`rnatilgan bo`lsa, avariyaaviy havo tortish klapanlari yopiq bo`lishi, juftlangan (ikkilangan) germoklapan esa havo fil`tr yutgichlaridan o`tmaydigan holatda yopilishi zarur.

Muhofaza inshootlaridan omborxonada sifatida foydalanilayotganda havo harorati sanitar - gigiena me`yorlariga javob berishi lozim. Xonada qish kunlari harorat 10⁰S dan past bo`lmasligi, yozda esa 10⁰S dan yuqori bo`lishi lozim.



Panagohni shamollatish maqsadida faqat ventilyatsiya kanallaridan foydalanish, zarur vaqtlarda esa klapan va so`rib olish kanallaridan foydalanish lozim.

Panagohlarning xonalarini qayta loyihalash, o`tish joylari yoki devorlarini buzish qat`iyan taqiqlanadi. Agar shunday xolatlar sodir bo`lgan bo`lsa zudlik bilan qayta tiklash va aybdor shaxslar aniqlanib, javobgarlikka tortiladi. Vaqtincha to`siqlar qurish, texnik qurilmalar o`rnatish lozim deb hisoblansa faqat Favqulodda vaziyatlar boshqarmasi bilan kelishilgan holda o`tkaziladi.

Panagoh ichidagi barcha asbob - uskunalar raqamlangan bo`lishi, havo trubalarida esa havoning yo`nalishi qizil rangdagi ko`rsatkich belgisi orqali ko`rsatilishi zarur.

Muhandislik tizimi va havo tizimining trubalari quyidagi ranglarga bo`yalgan bo`lishi lozim:

Shamollatish rejimining trubalari	oq;
Filtr ventilyatsiya rejimining trubalari	sariq;
Regeniratsiya rejimi trubalari va yong`in xavfsizligi trubalari	qizil;
Havo so`rilish ventilyatsiya yo`llari	havo rang;
Elektr tarmog`i	qora;
Suv trubalari	yashil;
Ishitish tizimi va DESning moy trubalari	jigar rang.

Panagoh ichidagi havoning karbonat angidrid miqdorini aniqlash maqsadida gazanalizatorlar o`rnatiladi.

Panagohlarni tekshirish

Panagohlarni 1 yilda 1 marta mutaxassislar tomonidan to`liq texnik ko`rikdan o`tkaziladi.

Maxsus ko`rikdan o`tkazish esa yong`in, zilzila, jala, suv toshqini ro`y bergan taqdirda favqulodda vaziyatlardan so`ng tekshiriladi.

Kompleks tekshiruvlar esa 3 yilda bir marta o`tkaziladi. Bunda panagohning germetikligi, muhandislik tizimlarining ishlashi, olti soat davomida panagohni odamlarni qabul qilishga tayyorlash, ventilyatsiya, fil`tr - ventilyatsiya tizimining ishlash qobiliyati tekshiriladi.

Panagohlarga yashiringan kishilar quyidagi majburiyatga ega:

- qo`l ostidagi shaxsiy muhofaza vositalaridan foydalanishni bilishlari lozim;
- ichki tartib-qoidalariga rioya qilishlari;
- vahimaga tushmaslik, o`zlarini erkin his qilishlari;
- tibbiyot jixozlarini shay xolatda saqlash;
- Fuqaro muhofazasi shtabi ko`rsatmalariga amal qilishlari;



- yordamga muxtojlariga (nogironlar, qariyalar, ayollar va yosh bolalarga) yordam ko`rsatish.

SHaxsiy himoya vositalari

Kuchli ta`sir etuvchi zaharli moddalar bilan bog`liq favqulodda vaziyatlarda korxonada hodimlari va yon atrofda istiqomat qiluvchi aholining hayoti va salomatligini saqlashda shaxsiy himoya vositalaridan keng ko`lamda foydalaniladi.

Shaxsiy himoya vositalari – hodimga zararli ishlab chiqarish omili va (yoki) xavfli ishlab chiqarish omili ta`sirining oldini olish yoki uni kamaytirish, shuningdek ifloslanishlardan himoyalash uchun foydalaniladigan texnik vositalar va boshqa vositalardir.

Shaxsiy himoya vositalari – nafas olish a`zolarini, ko`z va teri qavatlarini radioaktiv moddalar, zaharli moddalar, bakteriologik vositalar va kuchli ta`sir etuvchi zaharli moddalar ta`siridan saqlashga xizmat qiladi.

Himoya hususiyatiga ko`ra fil`trlovchi va ajratuvchi (izolyatsiyalovchi) turlarga bo`linadi.

Filtrlovchi vositalarning muhofazalash xususiyati havoni muhofazalovchi materiallar orqali o`tkazishga asoslangan bo`lib, unda havo radioaktiv, zaharlovchi moddalar, bakteriologik vositalar va kuchli ta`sir etuvchi zaharli moddalar ta`siridan tozalanadi.

Ajratuvchi vositalarning muhofazalash xususiyati odam organizmini tashqi muhitdan to`liq ajratishga qaratilgan bo`ladi. Nafas olish uchun kerak bo`lgan havo pnevmatogen yoki pnevmatofor usulda ishlaydigan kislorod apparatlari yordamida olingan bo`ladi.

Pnevmatogen kislorod apparatlarida kerakli bo`lgan kislorod miqdori reaksiyalar natijasida ajralib chiqadi (regenerativ patronlardan), pnevmatofor kislorod apparatlarida kerakli bo`lgan kislorod ballonlarda siqilgan bosimda bo`ladi, masalan kislorod ajratuvchi KIP-5 asbobi.

Foydalanilishiga ko`ra umumharbiy, maxsus, fuqarolar uchun mo`ljallangan va sanoatda qo`llaniladigan himoya vositalariga bo`linadi.

Umumharbiy himoya vositalari bilan butun harbiy qismlarning harbiy xizmatchilari ta`minlanadi.

Maxsus himoya vositalari bilan tank, aviatsion, kimyoviy qismlar, turli xil qo`shinlarning bo`linmalari maxsus vazifalarni bajaradigan vaqtlarida hamda tibbiy xizmat (boshidan yaralanganlar uchun shlem SHR-1) bo`limlari yaradorlarga yordam ko`rsatishda ishlatish uchun ta`minlanadilar.



Fuqarolar uchun ishlab chiqilgan muhofaza vositalari fuqaro muhofazasi qismlarining harbiy xizmatchilari va butun aholini ta'minlash uchun mo'ljallangan.

Sanoatda ishlatiladigan muhofaza vositalari maxsus korxonalarda, qishloq xo'jaligida va boshqa sohalarda zaharli kimyoviy moddalar bilan bog'lik bo'lgan joylarda qo'llaniladi.

Vazifasiga ko'ra nafas olish organlarini himoyalovchi, terini himoyalovchi, shaxsiy tibbiy va zararsizlantirish vositalariga bo'linadi.

Nafas olish organlarini himoyalovchi vositalar:

1. Protivogazlar (gazniqoblar)
2. Respiratorlar
3. Matoli niqoblar
4. Paxta-dokali bog'lagichlar.

Protivogazlar (gazniqoblar) nafas olish organlarini, yuz va ko'zni har xil zaharli ta'sirlardan saqlashga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, fil'trovchi va izolyatsiyalovchi turlarga bo'linadi.

Gazniqoblar filtrlovchi - yutuvchi quti, yuz qismi va xaltachadan iborat. Filtrlovchi - yutuvchi quti nafas olinadigan havoni radioaktiv, zaharlovchi moddalar va bakteriologik vositalardan tozalash uchun xizmat qiladi. U qat-qat qilib buklanadi. Tutunga qarshi filtr har qanday aerzollari, radioaktiv chang, zaharlovchi moddalarning aerzollari, tumanlari hamda bakteriologik vositalarning aerzollarini ushlab qoladi. Lekin zaharlovchi moddalarning bug'lari va gazlari bu erda ushlab qolinmaydi, ular ikkinchi qavat, faollashgan ko'mirda ushlanib qoladi.

Faollashtirilgan ko'mir gazniqob qutida asosiy yutuvchi vosita hisoblanadi. Faollashgan ko'mirning zaharlovchi moddalarni yutishi uning nechog'li g'ovakliligiga bog'liq. U 0,5 – 1.0 mm li mayda donachalar shaklida bo'ladi. Faollashtirilgan ko'mir toshko'mir, pista ko'mir, torf va ba'zi organik mahsulotlarga maxsus ishlov berish yo'li bilan olinadi.

Fuqarolar uchun GP-4, GP-5, GP-7, GP-7V markali protivogazlar, bolalar uchun PDF-D, PDF-SH, PDF-2D, PDF-2SH markali protivogazlar, chaqaloqlar uchun esa KZD-4, KZD-6 markali himoya kameralaridan foydalaniladi. SHuningdek, IP-4, IP-6, IP-46, KIP-5, KIP-7, KIP-8 markali izolyatsiyalovchi protivogazlar mavjud.

Respiratorlar asosan nafas olish organlarini radioaktiv va mexanik changlardan himoya qiladi. Hozirgi vaqtda R-2, R-2D, RU-60M va SHB-1 "lepestok" resperatorlari keng qo'llanilmoqda.

Matoli niqoblar nafas olish organlarini radioaktiv va biologik moddalardan himoya qiladi, lekin zaharli moddalardan saqlay olmaydi.



Pahta-dokali bog'lagich: buning uchun 100x50 sm li doka olinib, o`rtasiga eni va bo`yi 20x30 sm va qalinligi 1-2 sm qilib pahta solinadi, so`ng u doka bilan o`raladi. Dokaning uchlarini 35 sm dan kesib bog'ich ulanadi, bog'lam engak, og'iz va burun berkiladigan qilib tikiladi.

Nafas a`zolarini himoya qilish uchun yuqorida ko`rsatilgan vositalardan birortasi topilmaganda dastro`mol, sharf, sochiq va shunga o`xshash vositalar bilan og'iz va burunni berkitish kerak.

Shaxsiy terini himoyalovchi vositalar inson terisini radioaktiv, kimyoviy zaharlovchi moddalardan va bakterial vositalar ta`siridan himoya qiladi. Ular himoyalash xususiyatiga qarab fil'trovchi va izolyatsiyalovchi turlarga bo`linadi. SHaxsiy terini himoyalovchi vositalarning asosiylariga umumqo`shin himoya to`plami (OZK) va L-1 engil himoya kostyumi kiradi.

Umumqo`shin himoya to`plami:

- Himoya plashi, himoya paypog'i hamda himoya qo`lqoplaridan iborat bo`ladi.
- Himoya plashi rezinali materialdan tayyorlanib, bo`yi 166 sm gacha bo`lganlar uchun birinchi, 166 sm dan 172 sm gacha – ikkinchi, 172 sm dan 178 sm gacha bo`lganlar uchun – uchinchi, 178 sm dan 184 sm gacha va undan yuqorisi – to`rtinchi o`lchamda bo`ladi.
- Himoya paypoqlari ham rezina qo`shilgan matodan tayyorlanadi, oyoq kiyimi ustidan kiyiladi va oyoqqa maxsus tikilgan tasma yordamida mahkamlanadi. Himoya paypoqlarining 40-poyafzal uchun birinchi, 41-42 poyafzal uchun ikkinchi, 43 va undan katta poyafzal kiyuvchilar uchun uchinchi o`lcham to`g`ri keladi.
- Himoya qo`lqoplari ikki hilda tayyorlangan bo`lib, qishda kiyish uchun ikki panjali va yozda besh panjali bo`ladi. Qishki qo`lqoplar ichiga issiq saqlash uchun astar kiygiziladi va tugma qadaladi.

L-1 engil himoya kostyumi:

- Teri qavatlarini va kiyimlarni kimyoviy, radioaktiv moddalar hamda bakterial vositalardan zararlanishdan himoya qilishga mo`ljallangan.
- Rezina matodan tayyorlangan bo`lib, kapyushonli kurtka, paypoqli shim, podshlemnik va himoya qo`lqoplaridan iborat.
- L-1 engil himoya kostyumi 3 o`lchovda, bo`yi 165 sm gacha bo`lganlar uchun birinchi, 165 sm dan 172 sm gacha bo`lganlarga ikkinchi, 172 sm dan yuqori bo`lganlarga uchinchi o`lchovda tayyorlangan bo`ladi.

Xulosa

Kuchli ta`sir etuvchi zaharli moddalar - yuqori zaharlilik xususiyatiga ega bo`lgan va ma`lum sharoitlarda (asosan kimyoviy xavfli ob`ektlardagi avariyalarda) insonlar



hayotiga xavf tug'dirishini inobatga olgan holda himoya vositalaridan unumli foydalanilsa yo'qatishlar jarohatlanishlar soni kamaygan bo'ladi. Buning uchun himoya vositalari haqida tushunchaga va kiyish tartib qoidalarini mukammal darajada foydalanishni fuqarolarimizga keng joriy qilishimiz zarur shunda biz kutgan natijaga erishamiz.

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ТЕРРОРИЗМ ВА ЭКСТРЕМИЗМ БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ ҲУҚУҚБУЗАРЛИКЛАРНИНГ ПРОФИЛАКТИКАСИНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ

Шахобиддинов Убайдулло Нурилложон ўғли
ИИВ Академияси 3-босқич курсанти

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Терроризм ва экстремизм билан боғлиқ Ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг профилактикасини ташкил этиш амалга оширишнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари тариф берилган.

Калит сўзлар: ҳуқуқий асослари, зўравонлик, эътиқод қилиш, тинтув ўтказиш, тажовуз, норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжат.

Мазкур мавзуда Терроризм ва экстремизм билан боғлиқ Ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг профилактикасини ташкил этиш фаолияти таҳлил қилинади.

Жамиятда ҳуқуқий маданиятни юксалтириш, фуқароларга қонунга ҳурмат ва қонун бузилишининг ҳар қандай кўринишига мурасасизлик муносабатини сингдириш, профилактик ишларни мувофиқлаштириш, ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикасининг замонавий ташкилий-ҳуқуқий механизмларини жорий этиш бўйича қонунчилик нормалари ва уларни қўллаш амалиёти билан боғлиқ муаммоларнинг илмий ечимини топиш долзарб ҳисобланади¹.

Республикамиз аҳоли турар жойларида жамоат тартибини сақлаш, фуқаролар хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, ҳуқуқбузарликларни барвақт аниқлаш ва уларни олдини олиш, аҳолининг ҳуқуқий маданиятини юксалтиришга қаратилган комплекс чора-тадбирларни тизимли равишда амалга ошириш ички ишлар органларининг маҳалла ҳуқуқ тартибот масканининг асосий вазифаларидан бири ҳисобланади.

Ўзбекистон Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномасида ҳам алоҳида таъкидлаб ўтилганидек, “Мамлакатимизнинг конституциявий тузуми, суверенитети, ҳудудий яхлитлигини турли

¹ Хўжақулов С.Б. Ҳуқуқбузарликлар умумий профилактикасини такомиллаштириш: Монография / Масъул муҳаррир ю.ф.д., доц. И.Ю. Фазилов.

□ Т.: Ўзбекистон Республикаси ИИВ Академияси, 2019. □ 4 б.



тахдидлардан ҳимоя қилиш, тинчлик ва барқарорликни янада мустаҳкамлаш барча ютуқларимизнинг бош гаровидир” - деган эди.²

Мамлакатимиз президенти мухтарам Мирзиёев Шавкат Миромонович Ички ишлар органларини ҳалқнинг ишончли ҳимоячиси сифатида халқчил профессионал тузилмага айлантириш ҳамда аҳоли билан мақсадли ишлашга йўналтириш ундан ташқари, Ички ишлар органлари ходимларининг «Касбий маданият кодекси»ни амалиётга татбиқ этилишини таъминлаш, ички ишлар органларини маънавий пок, ўз бурчига содиқ, халқпарвар ва масъулиятли ходимлар билан тўлдириш, уларнинг фаолиятини аҳоли муаммоларини ҳал этиш ва фуқаролар мурожаатлари билан ишлаш натижадорлиги ҳамда ижтимоий фикр асосида баҳолаш тизимини жорий этиш, Ички ишлар вазирлиги ва ҳудудий ички ишлар органларида Жамоатчилик кенгашларини тузиш орқали тизим фаолияти устидан жамоатчилик назоратини тизимини яратиш, Ички ишлар органларини максимал даражада «аҳоли билан мақсадли ишлаш»га йўналтириш, унинг хизмат фаолиятига хос бўлмаган функция ва тузилмаларини мақбуллаштириш каби илғор фикрларни Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тарққиёт стратегиясида илгари сурдилар.³

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2000 йил 15 декабрдаги “Терроризмга қарши кураш тўғрисида”ги қонунининг 3-моддасида мавзуга оид бир қатор туШу нчалар берилган бўлиб, улар қуйидагилар ҳисобланади.

гаровда ушлаб турилган шахс - қўлга олинган ёки ушлаб турилган шахсни озод этиш шартлари сифатида давлат ҳокимияти ва бошқарув органларини, халқаро ташкилотларни, Шунингдек айрим шахсларни биронбир ҳаракат содир этишга ёки бундай ҳаракат содир этишдан тийилишга мажбур қилиш мақсадида террорчилар томонидан қўлга олинган ёки ушлаб турилган жисмоний шахс;

терроризм – сиёсий, диний, мафкуравий ва бошқа мақсадларга эришиш учун шахснинг ҳаёти, соғлиғига хавф туғдирувчи, мол-мулк ва бошқа моддий объектларнинг йўқ қилиниши (шикастлантирилиши) хавфини келтириб чиқарувчи ҳамда давлатни, халқаро ташкилотни, жисмоний ёки юридик шахсни бирон-бир ҳаракатлар содир этишга ёки содир этишдан тийилишга мажбур қилишга, халқаро муносабатларни мураккаблаштиришга, давлатнинг

² Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб янги босқичга кўтарамиз. Т.1.- Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – 138 – 139-бет.

³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январдаги ПФ-60 сон Фармони “2022 — 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси”. Т 2022



суверенитетини, ҳудудий яхлитлигини бузишга, хавфсизлигига путур етказишга, қуролли можаролар чиқаришни кўзлаб ифвогарликлар қилишга, аҳолини кўрқитишга, ижтимоий-сиёсий вазиятни беқарорлаштиришга қаратилган, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Жиноят кодексида жавобгарлик назарда тутилган зўрлик, зўрлик ишлатиш билан кўрқитиш ёки бошқа жиноий қилмишлар;

террорчи – террорчилик фаолиятини амалга оширишда иштирок этаётган шахс;

террорчилик гуруҳи – олдиндан тил бириктириб террорчилик ҳаракатини содир этган, бундай ҳаракатга тайёргарлик кўрган ёки уни содир этишга суиқасд қилган шахслар гуруҳи;

террорчилик ташиклоти – икки ёки ундан ортиқ шахсининг ёки террорчилик гуруҳларининг террорчилик фаолиятини амалга ошириш учун барқарор бирлашуви;

террорчиликка қарши операция – террорчилик ҳаракатига чек қўйиш ва унинг оқибатларини минималлаштириш, Шунингдек жисмоний шахсларнинг хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ҳамда террорчиларни зарарсизлантиришга қаратилган, келишилган ва ўзаро боғлиқ махсус тадбирлар мажмуи;

ҳалқаро терроризм – бир давлат ҳудуди доирасидан ташқарига чиқадиган терроризм.

Маълумки, Ўзбекистон қадимдан динлар ўлкаси бўлиб, зардуштийлик, христианлик, яҳудийлик, ислом ва бошқа ўнга яқин динлар мавжуд бўлган. Мазкур динларга эътиқод қилувчи инсонларнинг орасида ҳеч қандай зиддиятлар келиб чиқмаган.

Бироқ бугунги кунда ислом динини ўзларининг ғаразли мақсадларини амалга ошириш учун қурол сифатида ҳаракат қилувчи жиноий гуруҳларнинг пайдо бўлиши, ривожланиши диний экстремизм билан боғлиқ жиноятлар содир этилишига олиб келмоқда.

Дарҳақиқат биз бугунги кунда ниҳоятда мураккаб замонда яшамокдамиз. ХХИ асрда фан техниканинг тез суъратларда жадал ривожланаётганини диний экстремизм, терроризм, гиёҳвандлик, одам савдоси каби жирканч жиноятларнинг пайдо бўлиши, ривожланиши ва уларнинг тобора ортиб боришига сабаб бўлмоқда, аммо бугунги кунда жамиятдаги тинчлик ва осойишталикка раҳна соладиган турли кўринишдаги хуружларни ўз вақтида аниқлаш ва унинг олдини олиш чораларини кўришимиз талаб этилади.

Шундай экан, энг аввало, профилактика инспекторларининг диний мазмундаги материаллар билан қонунга хилоф равишда муомала қилишининг



олдини олиш фаолиятини ёритишдан олдин мазкур ҳуқуқбузарликларга қонунда белгиланган туШу нчаларни таҳлил қилишимиз лозим.

Диний экстремизм келиб чиқишининг биринчи ва асосий сабаби бу – мутаассиб фикр ва қарашларнинг пайдо бўлишидир. Онги заҳарланган ва мутаассибга айланган кишилар ўзлари қилаётган ишларни тўғри деб ҳисоблаган ҳолда, ҳар қандай номақбул ишлардан ҳам бош тортмайдилар. Ваҳоланки, уларни бу йўлга бошлаган “раҳнамоларнинг” асл мақсади моҳиятан ғайриинсоний характерга эга. Уларнинг асосий нияти бутун Осиё ҳудудида қадимги Араб халифалигин барпо этиш керак деб курашмоқдалар. Лекин, уларнинг асосий нияти Шу билангина чекланиб қолмасдан, динни ниқоб қилиб олиб ҳокимиятни қўлга олиш, бу йўлда "инсон" деб аталмиш буюк жонзотни ўлдиришдан ҳам таб тортмаяпти. Улар ҳозирги кунда, айна дақиқада ҳам ўз ёвуз, жирканч ишларни турли давлатларда амалга оширмоқдалар⁴.

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ИНСПЕКТОРИНИНГ МАЪМУРИЙ ХУДУДДА ЖАМОАТ ТАРТИБИНИ САҚЛАШ ВА ХАВФСИЗЛИКНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШ ФАОЛИЯТИ, УНИНГ АСОСИЙ ЙЎНАЛИШ, ТАКТИКАСИ ВА УСУЛЛАРИ

Жамолддинов Нуриддин Зокиржон ўгли
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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Профилактика инспекторининг маъмурий худудда жамоат тартибини сақлаш ва фуқаролар хавфсизлигини таъминлаш фаолияти тўғрисида фикр юритилган ҳамда ушбу фаолият юзасидан кўплаб тушунчаларга таъриф берилган.

Калит сўзлар: ҳуқуқий асослари, зўравонлик, эътиқод қилиш, тинтув ўтказиш, тажовуз, норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжат.

Мазкур мавзуда Профилактика инспекторининг маъмурий худудда жамоат тартибини сақлаш ва фуқаролар хавфсизлигини таъминлаш фаолияти таҳлил қилинади.

Маълумки, жамиятнинг маънавий қиёфаси бевосита қонун устуворлигига боғлиқ, биз қонунга бўйсуниб яшашни турмуш тарзига айлантормас эканмиз, жиноятчиликнинг олдини олиш муаммо бўлиб қолаверади¹. Ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикасида яқка профилактик фаолият ўзи ҳам муайян ҳуқуқий асослар замирида ташкил этилади, қонунга асосланмаган ҳар қандай фаолият нафақат ҳуқуқий демократик давлат принципларига зид, балки амалдаги ҳуқуқ-тартиботни таназзулга олиб келади.

Ҳозирги кунда республикада жиноятчилик устидан ижтимоий-ҳуқуқий назорат шартли равишда уч юналишга 1) жиноятлар содир этилишини олдини олишга; 2) содир этилган жиноятлар учун жазонинг муқарарлигини таъминлашга; 3) суд томонидан белгиланган жазонинг ижросини таъминлашга қаратилган фаолиятларини амалга ошириш билан боғлиқ комплекс тадбирларга ажратилади³. Ички ишлар органлари, хусусан унинг таянч пунктлари эса ушбу йўналишларнинг барчасини таъминлашда ўзига хос ўрнига эга.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январдаги «2022—2026 йилларга мўлжалланган янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида»ги ПФ-60сонли Фармони. : <http://www.lex.uz>



Профилактика катта инспектори, профилактика инспектори, унинг ёрдамчисихамда таянч пунктлари негизда маъмурий ҳудудга бириктирилган ёки қарор асосида доимий хизматга жалб этилган ҳолда фаолият юритувчи ички ишлар органлари жиноят қидирув бўлими ҳудудий тезкор вакил, ёнғин хавфсизлиги хизмати ҳудудий инспектори, шаҳарларда патруль пост хизмати ва йўл патруль хизмати нарядлари, вояга етмаганлар ўртасида ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси инспекторлари (Тошкент шаҳрида) таянч пунктлари субъектлари сифатида эътироф этилади. Тадқиқотларда ички ишлар органларининг таянч пунктларининг фаолиятини, унинг бир-бири билан узвий боғлиқ бўлган вазифалардан келиб чиқиб, шартли равишда тўққизта йўналишга ажратилади⁶. Улар ичида қуйдагиларни алоҳида кўрсатиб ўтиш мақсадга мувофиқдир деб ҳисоблаймиз:

- 1) жамоат тартиби ва хавфсизлигини таъминлаш фаолияти;
- 2) ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси фаолияти;
- 3) маъмурий-юрисдикциявий фаолият;
- 4) тезкор қидирув фаолияти;
- 5) жиноят-процессуал фаолият;
- 6) аҳолига ижтимоий-ҳуқуқий хизмат кўрсатиш фаолияти⁸.

Бошқарув субъекти бажарадиган кўплаб вазифалар орасида унинг сифат даражасини белгиловчилари мавжуд бўлганидек, жамоат тартиби ва хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ички ишлар органлари таянч пунктларининг асосий фаолияти ҳисобланади.

А. Гегамовнинг ушбу тушунчага берган «**жамоат тартиби** – ҳуқуқий ва ахлоқий нормалар асосида жамоат жойларида инсонларнинг умумий осойишталигини таъминловчи, уларнинг узаро муносабатини тартибини белгиловчи жамият манфаатлари ҳуқуқий ҳимояланганлигининг зарур ва етарли даражаси»,² деб берган таърифи мазмунига кўра П. Гришаев берган таърифга яқин бўлсада, унда «жамоат тартиби» тушунчаси жамоат жойлари билан боғлаб берилмаган. Бироқ бу таърифда ҳам «жамоат тартиби» тушунчаси ыамраб олиши керак бўлган айрим жиҳатлар, жумладан «жамоат хавфсизлиги» билан ўзаро алоқаси, юридик шахслар манфаати кўзда тутилмаганлигини айтиш жоиз.

² Исмаилов И., Бухаров Д. Уюшган жиноий тузулмалар шаклланиши ва фаолиятнинг олдини олишда ҳамкорликни ташкил этиш (муаммо ва ечимлари). -Т., 2007. -Б.36-37. ⁷ Козаченко И.П. оперативно-розыскная работа участкового милиция – Киев, 1990. -С.7-8. ⁸ Соатов М.З. Аҳолининг ҳуқуқий онги ва ҳуқуқий маданиятини юксалтиришда милиция таянч пунктларининг роли // Ҳуқуқий онгдан – ҳуқуқий маданият сари. -Т., 2023. -Б.92-96.



«Жамоат тартиби» тушунчасини юридик категория деб тавсифловчи А.Куделич, унинг «жамоат хавфсизлиги» тушунчасидан фарқ қилмаслигини ва ушбу тушунчалар синоним эканлигини таъкидлайди олимнинг жамоат тартиби тушунчасига жинойий-ҳуқуқий жиҳатдан ёндашиб берган ушбу фикрига тўлиқ қўшила олмаймиз. Чунки жамоат тартиби ва жамоат хавфсизлиги тушунчалари бир-бирига яқин бўлсада, аслида мазмунига кўра турли тушунчалардир.

Жамоат тартиби ва жамоат хавфсизлиги ушунчаларнинг ўзаро фарқи тўғрисида олим Ф.Е.Колонтовский: «Улар мақсади, қўриқловчи объектлар, баргараф қилувчи тажовузлар манбаи, тартибга солувчи вазифалари, муносабатларининг таркиби ва таъминлаш усуллари билан ўзаро фарқланади», дейди. Бизнингча, «жамоат тартиби» «жамоат хавфсизлиги» га караганда кенгрок тушунча бўлиб, ўз ичига фуқаролар шахсий хавфсизлиги ва айнан жамоат хавфсизлигини қамраб олади. Жамоат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш жамоат тартибини самарали сақлашига хизмат қилади.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Жиноят кодекси. Тадқиқотлар ва жиноятчиликка қарши кураш амалиёти шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, жамиятда жиноят учун жазонинг муқаррарлигини таъминлаш қанчалик юқори даражада бўлса, Жиноят кодекси нормаларининг ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси бўйича самараси ҳам шунча юқори бўлади. Шунинг учун ҳам бугунги кунда профилактика хизматларидан ўзларининг барча йўналишлар бўйича фаолиятини амалга ошириш жараёнида албатта жазонинг муқаррарлигини таъминлаш борасида чора-тадбирларни мунтазам равишда амалга оширишни талаб қилади.

Жиноят протессуал кодекси³ нормалари жиноят ишларини юритишнинг жиноят-протессуал қонунларда белгиланган тартибда қонунийлигини мустаҳкамлашга, жиноятларнинг олдини олишга, шахс, давлат ва жамият манфаатларини ҳимоя этишга асос бўлиб хизмат қилади. Хусусан, жиноят-протессуал қонун ҳужжатларининг вазифалари жиноятларни тез ва тўла очишдан, жиноят содир этган ҳар бир шахсга адолатли жазо берилиши ҳамда айби бўлмаган ҳеч бир шахс жавобгарликка тортилмаслиги ва ҳукм қилинмаслиги учун айбдорларни фош этишдан ҳамда қонуннинг тўғри татбиқ этилишини таъминлашдан иборатдир.

³ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Жиноят процессуал кодекси.— Т., «Адолат», 2023 йил



Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январдаги «2022—2026 йилларга мўлжалланган янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида»ги ПФ-60сонли Фармони
2. Исмаилов И., Бухаров Д. Уюшган жинойий тузулмалар шаклланиши ва фаолиятнинг олдини олишда ҳамкорликни ташкил этиш.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Жиноят процессуал кодекси



ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ – ПРИЗНАК ПОТЕРЯННЫХ ЛЮДЕЙ

*Курсант 3-го разряда IV Академии
Фаниев Муҳаммад Муҳиддин ўгли*

Абстрактный. Мы упустим это соглашение об зарубежном опыте. ему самому характеристики описаны.

Ключевые слова : юридический основы , насилие , вера делаю , ищущая передача , нарушение , юридический документ.

Этот на предмет Зарубежный опыт розыска без известий о пропавших без вести анализ готово

Статья 2 закона «О ФТС» гласит, что «Законодательство о ФЦФ состоит из настоящего Закона и других законодательных актов». Таким образом, можно выделить следующие уровни правового регулирования:

- 1) международный;
- 2) конституционный;
- 3) законы;
- 4) законодательство¹

Международный уровень Даже если международно-правовые документы не отражены в законодательстве о ТРК, можно сделать вывод, что существует отдельная группа нормативных источников, регулирующих данную сферу. Поэтому в преамбуле Конституции Республики Узбекистан отмечено признание верховенства общепризнанных норм международного права. В статье 17 Конституции Республики Узбекистан закреплена норма о том, что «Республика Узбекистан является полноправным субъектом международных отношений». Данное положение также распространяется на деятельность правоохранительных органов и еще больше повышает значимость международного сотрудничества в борьбе с преступностью. В этой сфере Республикой Узбекистан подписан ряд межгосударственных, межправительственных и межведомственных соглашений, конвенций и других соглашений. Правовые основы ТРК международного уровня можно разделить на две группы. Общепризнанные принципы и нормы

¹ См.: Каримов В. Ускоренная розыскная деятельность и права человека: монография. -

Т., «УРОКПРЕСС», 2019. -Б. 46-55.111



международного права, ратифицированные Республикой Узбекистан, составляют первую группу международно-правовой системы, регулирующей ТРК. Они включают:

Всеобщая декларация прав человека, принятая ООН 10 декабря 1948 года. В статье 12 этого закона говорится, что каждый имеет право на защиту от произвольного вмешательства в его частную жизнь, неприкосновенность жилища и тайну переписки;

Европейской конвенции о защите прав человека и основных свобод, принятой 4 ноября 1950 г., гласит, что каждый имеет право на уважение его частной и семейной жизни, жилища и корреспонденции;

Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах ООН, принятый 16 декабря 1966 г., отражает право каждого человека на защиту не только от произвольного, но и незаконного вмешательства в его частную жизнь;

Конвенция ООН против пыток и других жестоких, бесчеловечных или унижающих достоинство видов обращения и наказания, принятая 10 декабря 1984 г.;

Конвенция ООН против транснациональной организованной преступности, принятая в 2001 году;

Конвенция ООН против коррупции, принятая в 2003 году, а также другие международно-правовые документы, подписанные или ратифицированные Республикой Узбекистан – поиск) образуют основу права на оказание (получение) юридической помощи путем совершения действий, соглашений и договоров. .

Также статьей 15 пункта 6 первой части Закона «О ТРК» предусмотрено рассмотрение обращений, поступивших на основании международных договоров Республики Узбекистан о сотрудничестве в сфере борьбы с преступностью и оказании юридической помощи, в качестве независимая основа для проведения ТQT. Пункт 6 статьи 16 определяет ТКП «поставка под контролем», при которой допускается перемещение (вывоз, ввоз, транзит) товаров и вещей через таможенную границу Республики Узбекистан на основании международных документов, подписанных Республикой. Узбекистана с соблюдением требований таможенного законодательства.

В свою очередь, оперативный работник имеет особые законные права и обязанности по отношению к оказывающему помощь лицу. Привлечение лица к сотрудничеству, постановка перед ним задач и связанные с этим обязанности являются правами и обязанностями оперативного служащего в правоотношениях



с государством через оперативные подразделения, а не с оказывающим помощь лицом.

Но этого нельзя сказать об отношениях «содействующее лицо-подозреваемый». При этом существуют мнения, что существуют особые правоотношения². Но с ними невозможно согласиться без серьезных комментариев. Выполнение задач сотрудничества не наделяет оказывающего помощь лица какими-либо полномочиями государственного органа. В случае возникновения определенных спорных ситуаций он не может обращаться к государству за особой правовой защитой и может защитить свои права, как любой обычный гражданин.

Вмешательство оказывающего помощь лица в права и интересы подозреваемых в размерах, не разрешенных законом, считается правонарушением и влечет за собой юридическую ответственность в целом. С другой стороны, подозреваемый в совершении преступления не может возражать лицу, оказывающему помощь, например представителю органа государственной власти (хотя он имеет право сообщить о них в оперативную часть). Иными словами, отношения этих субъектов имеют тот же социальный характер, что и отношения частных лиц.

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AN APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING MAN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DUALISM AND MONISM

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J.SH.Mustafayev

Abstract: The approach to human understanding through the perspectives of dualism and monism is one of the important topics of philosophy. These approaches influence how we understand the human self and the relationship between mind and body.

Key words: dualism, philosophy, monism, consciousness.

Enter. The place and importance of the concept of man in philosophy - this topic has been the focus of attention of thinkers and philosophers throughout history. In the field of philosophy, man is the main object of study to understand the complexity and uniqueness of mind, body and spirituality.

Plato's Concept of Humanity:

For example, ancient philosophers like Plato studied the mental abilities and the spiritual part of man. He explained the human soul in relation to the world of ideal essence and ideas. This helped a person to understand the world of knowledge and qualities more deeply.

The Importance of Man in Philosophy:

The concept of man in philosophy, in turn, is a basic concept for various philosophical fields such as ethics, metaphysics, epistemology and anthropology. Understanding the human being and his relationship with the environment, as well as analyzing our ways of knowing and mental capacities, is one of the most basic questions in philosophy.

Main Areas of Study:

Another important direction of philosophical studies is the analysis of human interaction with other people and society. It refers to the complexity of relationships and social interactions, while also being associated with moral, political and cultural norms and values.

Human Self-Concept:

Philosophy also studies the ways of self-expression and personal identity of a person. This language contains a comprehensive view of human understanding through approaches to self-understanding, personal experience, and the study of consciousness.



The main tenets of dualism cover complex ideas in philosophy, especially regarding the separation of mind and body or brain and soul. This concept is primarily a component of René Descartes and his ideas based on the saying "Cogito, ergo sum" ("I think, therefore I am"). Dualism claims that every being consists of two main parts: consciousness (mental) and physical (physical).

The Basic Principles of Dualism include:

1. Substantial Dualism: This is a principle advanced by Descartes, which states that mind (soul) and body are two independent entities. These two substances can interact with each other, but the existence of each is independent of the other.

2. Propertial Dualism (Property Dualism): This applies the idea that mind and body are related substances, but their properties are sharply differentiated.

3. Dual Structure Theory: Dualism states that the structure and functioning of the mind is fundamentally different from that of the physical world. Consciousness does not work without abstract concepts, without knowledge of properties, but with its own internal methods.

4. Interdependence and Coherence: Another principle of this is that the human mind and body are interdependent systems that work in harmony with each other.

5. Interaction Theory: Dualistic theories of consciousness talk about the interaction of mind and body; for example, issues such as how our minds can control our bodies or how physical experiences can affect our mental states.

These principles contribute to a deeper analysis of human complexity in dualistic thinking and allow the human experience to be viewed in the context of mind-body interaction.

The main tenets of monism are based on the belief that all existence is united in a single basis. It expresses the idea that there is one principle, one basis, or one substance, and that the whole universe is made up of that one basis.

Basic Principles of Monism:

1. Existential Monism (Ontological Monism): This claims that there is only one kind of being in the universe. This takes the form of materialism (all matter) or idealism (all intelligence).

2. Priority Monism: All things represent parts of a single being. Here it is asserted that there is a single higher system of existence, and all other things are regarded as parts of this basic system.

3. Thought Monism (Tokchilik Monism): This theory emphasizes the existence of only thoughts or perceptions and believes that all events that occur in the world are the result of our consciousness.



4. Matter Monism: In this approach, only matter is equated with reality and all phenomena of the universe are essentially explained on the basis of material laws.

5. Functional Monism: In this approach, the soul and consciousness are understood as natural functions of the brain, and accordingly, consciousness is seen as part of the natural world.

Through the basic principles of monism, all things can be understood in a single system and the phases of the universe can be integrated into this system. These approaches are important in various philosophical schools and interdisciplinary studies.

Dualism and monism offer important philosophical perspectives in understanding the complexity of humanity. Both of these approaches help analyze the nature of human identity and human experience because they conceptualize the relationship between human consciousness and physicality differently.

Role of Dualism: Dualism, by distinguishing between the mental (conscious) and physical (material) aspects of the human being, considers human psychology and bodily functioning as two separate components. The dualistic approach recognizes the psychological and physical aspects of human experiences and analyzes the specific characteristics and interaction processes of each separately. For example, mental processes such as emotion and cognition are explained independently of physical brain activity.

The Role of Monism:

Monism, on the other hand, believes that all of existence is unified in a single framework, and views the human mind and body as parts of that single system. Materialistic monism, for example, proposes a complete connection of the processes of consciousness with the biological activity of the brain, which allows a complete understanding of human identity through the brain system.

Human Complexity and Two Approaches:

Dualism and monism illuminate the full spectrum of human complexity in order to understand man, through mental states, cognition, conscious experiences, physical sensations, and other human processes. Both approaches provide important conceptual frameworks for explaining human behavior, decision-making, and cultural, social, and psychological interactions.

Conclusion: Thus, the place and importance of the human concept in philosophy has a great influence on how we perceive the space, society and ourselves that surround us, our decision-making processes and our spiritual quests. These discussions have evolved over the centuries through various schools of thought and are still hotly debated among thinkers and philosophers.



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ECOLOGICAL CHANGES IN INDUSTRIALIZED AREAS

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Annotation: *The state provides information on soil pollution with toxic substances emitted by thought, agriculture and motor transport. Such methods of technical and biological reclamation of contaminated soils have been studied.*

Keywords: *Pollution, industry, agriculture, heavy metals, environment, reclamation, technical reclamation, biological recultivation.*

Introduction. In recent years, as a result of the increase in the number of people around the world and the rapid growth of cities, the society's need for mineral resources, energy resources, and construction materials has been increasing. As a result of unreasonable use of natural resources by people, it leads to changes in the topography of the earth, destruction of vegetation and soil cover. As we know, industrial sectors and production enterprises are the main source of pollution for changes in the ecological conditions of soils. In this case, the increase of harmful chemical compounds in the soil leads to the deterioration of its ecological conditions. Effective use of such territories is one of the urgent issues of today [9,10,11,12]. A lot of work has been done by foreign researchers on effective use of industrial areas. In particular, some scientists considered that it is appropriate to take soil samples and study its properties in order to eliminate the contamination of land resources with many chemical compounds in industrialized areas and to use these lands effectively [1]. It is said by a number of researchers that technical processing is effective for controlling and remediating soil contamination with heavy metals in mining areas [2].

Sources of soil pollution can be divided into the following groups:

1. Industrial enterprises. Solid and liquid wastes released into the environment under the influence of industrial enterprises have a toxic effect on living organisms and their communities. For example, benzene, phenol, methane substances from the



synthetic fibers production industry; and the machine-building industry emits nitrogen, mercury, and plastic into the environment and pollutes the soil.

2. Transportation. Nitrogen oxide, lead, hydrocarbons and a number of similar harmful substances are emitted from vehicles. These substances have a negative effect on the biological, chemical and physical properties of the soil and destroy the activity of microorganisms in the soil. Such toxic substances enter the human body through plants and food products from the soil and cause various diseases.

3. Agriculture. In order to meet the demand for agricultural products, the soil is affected negatively and positively as a result of people putting various chemicals on the ground. In addition to increasing soil fertility, it also becomes unusable.

4. Housing and household enterprises. Food, household waste, construction material waste, hotel, hospital, kitchen, and store waste from products used for daily needs also play an important role in soil pollution.

Currently, due to the increase in the type and amount of waste released into the environment, the self-cleaning properties of the soil have decreased, and in some regions this situation is not observed at all. As a result of the accumulation of toxic substances in the soil, it causes changes in the chemical, biological and physical properties of the soil and disrupts the unity of the geochemical environment and living organisms. 35-27 kg/km² of man-made substances such as mercury and zinc fall to the soil every year. An increase in these substances in the soil slows down the growth and development of cultivated crops. As a result, the yield is drastically reduced.

Research results:

Harmful substances released from industry and agriculture pollute the upper crust of the lithosphere, the soil, more strongly. Air and water pollution directly leads to soil pollution. Solid and liquid wastes from industrial enterprises, wastes from agriculture and household enterprises fall into the soil and cause deterioration of the ecological condition of the soil. Metals and their compounds are radioactive substances, fertilizers and pesticides that pollute the soil. This corresponds to the organization of reclamation works. Relevant studies show that in the application of modern reclamation technologies, the main focus should be on soil reclamation, not just on the establishment of crop factors. This is the most basic and most important task. The following methods are effective in reclamation of contaminated soils:

In order to reduce the harmful effects of man-made lands on the environment, recultivation takes an important place as the main direction of their exploitation. It is advisable to organize technical reclamation works on such lands. Technical recultivation consists of removing the surface layer of polluted soils and removing the fertile soil layer



as a result of technical works [4]. Technical reclamation of soils contaminated with heavy metals is carried out using techniques and tools with different design features. At the technical stage of reclamation, contaminated soils are removed. After that, the process of recultivation is carried out as a result of filling this technological horizon with fertile soil [3]. In this case, the upper damaged layer of contaminated areas is removed. Leveling is carried out using special techniques. Then, a layer of fertile soil is brought to the prepared area and filled and leveled. After a potentially productive layer and a certain settling time, a layer of black soil is applied and final leveling is carried out [5.6].

To date, a great deal of attention has been paid to the agricultural direction of land reclamation, i.e. biological reclamation, which is the most effective method [7]. The main task of biological reclamation is the formation of the plant cover itself. At this stage, the future purpose of land reclamation is selected, the humus layer is replaced, and mineral and organic fertilizers are applied. Depending on natural and climatic conditions, plants are selected, local conditions are studied, and plants are planted [8]. Planted plants are resistant to heavy metals in the soil, accumulate them and play an important role in increasing soil fertility.

Conclusion. Recultivation contributes to the creation of water, air, heat and food soil regimes favorable for human economic activities, as well as moisture, temperature and air movement regimes in the surface layer of the atmosphere, improvement of the territory and improvement of the natural environment. Reclamation is of great importance for agriculture and provides more stability to this sector of the national economy. It allows to increase the gross yield of agricultural crops and efficient use of the land fund. Recultivation is an important factor for intensification of agricultural production and scientific and technical development in agriculture, it opens wide opportunities for increasing productivity, creating a solid feed base in livestock breeding, and developing deserts and wetlands.

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ONA TILI FANINI O'QITISHNING UMUMIY ASOSLARI

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UrDU akademik litseyi ona tili va adabiyot fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ta'limda ona tili fanini o'qitishning umumiy asoslari, ona tili fanini o'quvchilarga o'rgatishning ahamiyati va xususiyati, ona tili o'qitish metodikasining ilmiy asoslari va ona tili ta'limini bugungi kun yoshlariga o'qitishda muhim bo'lgan tamoyillar to'g'risida to'liq bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: ona tili, umumiy asoslar, o'qitish metodikasi, ona tili didaktikasi, metodologiya.

Kirish:

Tilning jamiyatda tutgan o'rni, til va tafakkur, shuningdek til va nutqning o'zaro bog'liqligi haqidagi fikrlar maktabda ona tili ta'limining nazariy asoslari hisoblanadi. Binobarin, ona tili didaktikasi mamlakatimizning til haqidagi siyosatini amalga oshirish yo'llari, vositalari, tashkiliy shakllarini ishlab chiqish, ularni maktab o'qituvchilari faoliyatiga tatbiq qilishda til va jamiyat, til va tafakkur, til va nutqning o'zaro aloqadorligi xususidagi nazariyalar, shuningdek tamoyillarga asoslanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya:

Maktabda ona tilini o'quv predmeti sifatida o'rgatish — uning tarbiyaviy rolini oshirish, uni tarbiya quroliga aylantirish deb ataladi. Tilning ijtimoiy vazifalari va tarbiyaviy ahamiyatini faqat o'qituvchigina emas, balki o'quvchi ham sezsin, his qilsin. Insonning o'zi uchun gapirib, o'zi uchun yozmasligini, aksincha, kishilar uchun gapirib, kishilar uchun yozishni o'quvchilar ijtimoiy zaruriyat deb tushunmoqlari kerak.

Ona tili didaktikasining muhim vazifalaridan biri, tilshunoslik fani erishgan yutuqlarga tayanib, til va nutqning dialektik aloqadorligi, shuningdek ularning farqlarini ajratishga yo'nalgan o'qitish tizimini asoslashdan iborat. Tilni o'quv predmeti sifatida o'qitishning bugungi amaldagi tajribasida tildan, til haqidagi tasavvurlardan, ta'rif va qoidalardan nutq amaliyotiga qarab borish yetakchi fikr hisoblanadi. Til hodisalariga yondashish metodologiyasiga asoslangan o'qitish tizimida nutqdan tilga qarab borishga moyillikning ustuvorligi tan olinadi. Bunda til va nutqning o'zaro dialektik bog'liqligiga, ularning farqlariga rioya qilinadi.

Natijalar:

Til ijtimoiy-psixologik hodisa hisoblanib, quyidagi xususiyatlarga ega: uning elementlari: tovush, bo'g'in, so'z, so'z birikmasi, gap modellari tayyor shaklda kishi ongida mavjuddir; til elementlari shu tilda so'zlovchilarning hammasi uchun umumiy sanaladi. Bu insonlarning bir-birlarini anglashlarini ta'minlaydi; ona tili elementlari hamma uchun majburiy. Shu tilda so'zlovchilarning barchasi adabiy til me'yorlariga rioya qilib so'zlashlari darkor.



Maktabda ona tili ta'limining muhim vazifalaridan biri o'quvchilarda nutq madaniyatini tarkib toptirishdir. Madaniy nutq milliy tilning o'ziga xosligi, ma'no tomondan aniqligi, so'zlarning rang-barang, turli-tumanligi, badiiy ifodaliligi bilan ajralib turadi. Madaniy nutqning og'zaki shakli adabiy tilning orfoepik me'yorlariga, yozma shakli orfografiya, uslub va shu kabi me'yorlariga mos bo'lishi kerak.

Muhokama:

Ta'limda og'zaki va yozma nutqning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini nazarga olish, ularning o'zaro aloqadorligiga rioya qilish nihoyatda kerak. Grammatika mashg'ulotlarida nutq maqsadiga muvofiq so'z tanlash asoslarini o'quvchilarga o'rgatish, so'zlarning ma'nolarini ochish yordamida o'quvchilar to'g'ri nutq tuzish sirlarini egallab boradilar. O'quvchi nutq maqsadiga muvofiq so'zlarni qancha tez tanlay olsa, nutq faoliyatida shuncha faol ishtirok etadi. Maktab grammatikasini izchil o'rganish natijasida o'quvchilarning nutq jarayonida faol qatnashishlarini ta'minlaydigan nutq qobiliyatlari tarkib topadi.

Ona tili darsligi uchun tanlangan matnlar ta'limiy va tarbiyaviy yo'nalishda, rang-barang mavzularda, shaklan va mohiyatan mukammal, mantiqan to'g'ri, tili soda va ravon, o'qituvchi uchun tushunarli bo'lishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ana shundagina matn yaratish tizimi va matn tahlili o'quvchi uchun kerak bo'lgan natijani beradi – kommunikativ savodxonlik darajasini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa:

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish joizki, hamma ona tili darslarida o'quvchilar bilishini va malaka qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida avval o'tilgan darslarni takrorlashga vaqt ajratiladi. Takrorlash bilimlarni aniq tushunishga, hisobga olish va shu bilan bir vaqtda mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida avval o'tilganlarni takrorlash bilan bir vaqtda va takrorlash mobaynida birozdan yangi bilimlar berib boriladi. Takrorlash yordamida o'quvchilar o'z bilimlarini tartibga soladilar va yanada mustahkamlaydilar.

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TA'LIMDA ADABIYOT FANINI O'QUVCHILARGA O'QITISHNING AHAMIYATI VA XUSUSIYATI

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UrDU akademik litseyi ona tili va adabiyot fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ta'limda adabiyot fanini o'quvchilarga o'qitishning ahamiyati va xususiyati, adabiyot ta'limini bugungi kun yoshlariga o'qitishda muhim bo'lgan jabhalar, bugungi adabiy ta'limda o'quvchi ma'naviy kamolotini ta'minlash, didaktik o'yin asosiga qurilgan o'quv-biluv xarakteridagi muammolarni hal etish haqida to'liq bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: adabiyot ta'limi, didaktik o'yin, ma'naviy kamolot, o'quv-biluv xarakteri, ma'naviy barkamollik, adabiyot metodikasi.

Kirish:

Ma'lumki, ta'lim jarayonini amalga oshiruvchi o'quv faoliyatlari, uning mohiyati, shakl va metodlarini zarur emotsiya bilan ta'minlash asosiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Hissiy holatlar doimo ruhiy bezovtalik, ko'ngil hayajonlari, o'zgani his qilish, quvonch, nafrat, hayrat singari tuyg'ular bilan bog'liq. E'tibor qilish, eslab qolish, anglash jarayonlariga shaxsning chuqur ichki bezovtaligi, hayajoni qo'shilganda u faollashadi, zaruriy intellektual marraning egallanishi ta'minlanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya:

Adabiyot darslarida o'quvchilarning o'z ma'naviy kamolotlarini takomillashtirishda bevosita ishtirok etishlari, ijodiy fikrlashi, mustaqil tarzda bilim egallash malakalarini rivojlantirish va uni shakllantirishlari, mavjud bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini yangi vaziyatlarda foydalana olishlarida syujetli-rolli o'yinlar asosiy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Adabiy ta'limda foydalaniladigan syujetli-rolli o'yinlar badiiy asarlarda ilgari surilgan hayotiy-ijtimoiy masalalarni, inson va tabiat, shuningdek insonlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni badiiy ko'rinish shaklida yoritish yordamida paydo bo'lgan muammolarni o'quvchilarning o'zlaridagi bilim zaxiralariga tayangan holda, hamkorlikda, bosqichma-bosqich hal etishida yangi bilimlarni egallashga qaratilgan didaktik o'yinlar muhim hisoblanadi. Bunda o'yin syujeti jamiyatdan, odamlar hayotidan yoki tabiatdan olinadi. Ba'zan jamiyat va tabiatdagi muammolar uyg'unlashtiriladi.



Natijalar:

Adabiyot darslarida didaktik o'yinlardan foydalanilganda darsning maqsadi, vazifalari, borishi, mantiqiy ketma-ketligi, o'quvchilar bajarishi kerak bo'lgan topshiriqlar tizimini aniq rejalashtirib olish talab etiladi. Didaktik o'yin mobaynida o'quvchilar oldiga qo'yiladigan o'quv-biluv xarakteridagi topshiriqlar muammoli vaziyatlarni vujudga keltirish yo'llarini aniq bilish va oldindan loyihalashtirishni taqozo qiladi. Binobarin, o'quvchilarni didaktik o'yinning maqsadi va vazifalari bilan tanishtirish, o'yin taqozo etadigan vazifalarni to'g'ri taqsimlash, har bir o'quvchiga tegishli aniq yo'llanmalar, ko'rsatmalar berish o'yinning samarali natija berishini ta'minlaydi.

Didaktik o'yin asosiga qurilgan o'quv-biluv xarakteridagi muammolarni hal qilishda o'quvchilardagi mavjud bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni yangi, kutilmagan vaziyatlarda foydalanish imkoniyatlar takomillashadi, asta-sekinlik bilan qat'iylasha boradi. Adabiyot darslarida o'quvchini bilim olishga yo'naltiruvchi motivatsiyalardan bittasi – o'qituvchining ishonchi. O'quvchi qalbida o'qishga harakat qiluvchi ichki ehtiyoj hissini rivojlantirish uchun adabiyot darslarida kerak bo'lgan sharoit, imkoniyat vujudga keltirilmog'i darkor. Bu sharoitning paydo bo'lishi va uning o'quvchi tomonidan anglab olinishi bola shaxsining rivojlanishiga zamin yaratadi.

Muhokama:

Badiiy asarni o'qishga bo'lgan motivatsiyani rivojlantirish o'quvchiga tayyor bilimlarni berish emas, balki uni ixtiyoriy motivlar, maqsadlar, shuningdek dastlabki tajribalar yordamida faoliyat ko'rsatadigan, maqsadga erishish yo'lida aqliy zo'riqishga undaydigan holatga solishdan iboratdir. Har bir o'quvchini boriday qabul qila oladigan tajribali o'qituvchi har bitta bolaning ta'lim motivatsiyasini doimo xayolida tutadi. Ba'zida amaliyotda o'quv faoliyatlarining samaradorligi, o'quvchilar o'zlashtirishi motivatsiyasiz baholanib, bolalarning bilimiga ularning bilishga bo'lgan ehtiyojidan ajratilgan holda qaraladi.

Adabiyot darslarida o'quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash yordamida bilim olishlarini ta'minlash va bilim olishga motivatsiya uyg'otishda ta'lim maqsadini to'g'ri belgilash asosiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Adabiyot metodikasi ilmi har bir adabiyot darsi oldiga tarbiyaviy, ta'limiy, yo'naltiruvchi va shakllantiruvchi maqsadlar qo'yilishi kerakligini nazarda tutadi. Bu xil maqsadlar to'g'ri belgilab olinsa, dars jarayoni yordamida tashkil qilinsa, o'quvchilarning ma'naviy sog'lomlashuvi uchun yuqori imkoniyatlar paydo bo'ladi. Biroq, dars mobaynida o'qituvchining diqqat markazida o'quvchilarning mustaqil faoliyatini ta'minlash emas, balki o'z faoliyatini rivojlantirish turadi. O'qituvchi, dastlab, zamonaviy adabiyot darslarini to'g'ri, mustaqil tafakkur va



faoliyatga asoslangan holda tashkil etishning shartlari nimadan iborat ekanini aniqlab olishi kerak.

Xulosa:

Xulosa qilib aytganda, adabiyot darslarini samarali tashkil qilishda har qanday mavzuga qaraganda o'quvchilarda ichki motivatsiya uyg'otish va asar ustida ishlashni mana shu ichki ehtiyojni qondirish niyatida tashkil qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Binobarin, ma'naviy barkamollik insonda qaror topgan ijtimoiy tafakkurga tayanadi. Har bir insonning ijtimoiylashuvi, jamiyatga aralashuvi, birinchi o'rinda, oila bag'rida, uyda paydo bo'ladi.

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ONA TILI O'QITISH METODIKASI FANINING METODOLOGIK VA ILMIY ASOSLARI

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UrDU akademik litseyi ona tili va adabiyot fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ona tilini o'qitishning metodologik va ilmiy asoslari, samarali til ta'limini yaratishda tadqiqot va pedagogikaning muhim roli, tilshunoslik nazariyalari, kognitiv rivojlanish asoslari va tadqiqotga asoslangan amaliyotlar, qo'llab-quvvatlovchi va qiziqarli o'quv muhitida ona tiliga muhabbatni kuchaytirish muhimligi haqida to'liq bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: ona tili, o'qitish metodikasi, metodologiya, ilmiy asoslar, asosiy tamoyillar, kognitiv rivojlanish, qiziqarli o'quv muhiti.

Kirish:

Ma'lumki, ona tili o'qitish metodikasining metodologik asosi borliqni bilish nazariyasi hisoblanadi. Bu fanning asosiy vazifasi o'quvchilarning o'zbek tili lug'at boyligini yanada to'liq o'zlashtirib olishlarini ta'minlashdir. Binobarin, jamiyatda til insonlar orasidagi aloqaning zaruriy vositasidir. Tilning aloqa vositasi sifatidagi ahamiyati uzluksiz ortib boradi. Til borliqni oqilona, mantiqiy bilish vositasidir. Til birliklari orqaligina bilish jarayonida umumlashtirish, tushunchani muhokama va xulosa bilan bog'lash amalga oshiriladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya:

Badiiy adabiyot ta'lim bosqichlarida ham san'atning bir turi, ham o'quv predmeti sifatida o'rganiladi. Shunga ko'ra o'quvchilarga adabiyot fanining so'z san'ati sifatida o'ziga xosliklari, uning yashash tarzi, paydo bo'lish shakllari, takomillanish qonuniyatlari ularning yosh xususiyatlarini e'tiborga olgan holda o'rgatiladi. Yoshlikdan kitobga bo'lgan munosabatni ijobiy rivojlantirishda maktabgacha bolalar kitobxonligi badiiy adabiyotdagi muhim mohiyat va mazmunni, ularda aks etgan nafosatni his qilishga alohida urg'u beriladi.

Til va nutq tafakkur bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Tilni egallash va nutq o'stirish bilan o'quvchining fikrlash qobiliyati ham birgalikda o'sib boradi. Maktabning vazifasi tilni insonlar o'rtasidagi munosabatning shakllangan nozik quroliga aylantirish sanaladi. Ta'lim sohasidagi davlat siyosati kishini intellektual va ma'naviy-axloqiy tomondan tarbiyalash bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan uzluksiz ta'lim tizimi yordamida har tomonlama barkamol shaxsni rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi.

Natijalar:

Ona tili o'qitish metodikasi fani ham ta'lim jarayonini tashkil qilish shakllarini va usullarini ishlab chiqishda yuqoridagi maqsadlar yordamida faoliyat yuritadi. Milliy dasturda ta'kidlanganidek, bu o'quvchilarga ta'limning yangicha tizimini va mohiyatini rivojlantirish uchun quyidagilar kerak: o'quvchilarning qobiliyatlari va imkoniyatlariga



muvofiq tarzda ta'limga tabaqalashtirilgan yondashuvni joriy qilish; ta'lim berishning ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarini, zamonaviy o'quv-uslubiy majmualarini yaratish va o'quv-tarbiya jarayonini didaktik tomondan ta'minlash va boshqalar.

Muhokama:

Milliy dasturda ta'lim tizimining yaxlit axborot joylashuvini vujudga keltirish bo'yicha ta'kidlangan ko'rsatmalar, uzluksiz ta'limni ta'minlash to'g'risidagi islohotlarni amaliyotga tatbiq qilish o'quvchilarga ona tili o'qitish metodikasi oldida turgan jiddiy vazifalardan sanaladi. Ona tili o'qitish metodikasi psixologiya va pedagogika axborotlariga ham tayanadi. Metodikaning muammolarini hal qilishda pedagogik ilmlar ham yordam beradi. Shuning uchun ham psixologiya va pedagogika fanlari metodikaning metodologik asosi sanaladi. Pedagogik psixologiya insonga ta'lim va tarbiya berishning psixologik qonuniyatlarini o'rganishni o'z predmeti deb biladi. U o'quvchilarda tafakkurning rivojlanishini tadqiq etadi, aqliy faoliyat usullari va ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi.

Xulosa:

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, ona tilini o'qitish fani oddiy nazariy asoslar to'plami emas, balki bizni samarali va qiziqarli o'rganish tajribasini yaratishga yo'naltiradigan dinamik va takomillashayotgan sohadir. Ta'limni tadqiqotga asoslangan amaliyotga asoslash va o'qitish usullarini individual ehtiyojlarga moslashtirish yordamida o'qituvchilar tilga bo'lgan muhabbatni uyg'otishi va o'quvchilarga ishonchli va malakali muloqotchilar bo'lishga yordam berishi mumkin. Ona tilini o'rgatish fanini o'zlashtirib, o'quvchilarni o'z ona tilida ravon muloqotchi, o'ziga ishongan shaxslar va o'z jamoalarining faol a'zolari bo'lishlari mumkin. Samarali til ta'limi sari sayohat davom etmoqda, lekin birgalikda ishlash va tadqiqot va innovatsiyalar kuchini qamrab olish yordamida hamma o'quvchilar til kuchi orqali rivojlanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lgan kelajakni yaratishlari mumkin.

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IJTIMOIY KONFLIKTNING OQIBATLARI (FUNKSIYALARI)

CONSEQUENCES (FUNCTIONS) OF SOCIAL CONFLICT

ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ (ФУНКЦИИ) СОЦИАЛЬНОГО КОНФЛИКТА

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada asosan ijtimoiy konflikt va ijtimoiy konfliktning oqibatlari ya'ni funksiyalari haqida aytib o'tilgan. Avallo konflikt nima va unga qanday ta'riflar berilganligi haqida ham aytib o'tildi. Yana tarixda insonlar orasida qanday ziddiyatlar kelib chiqqanligi haqida ham aytib o'tilgan. Insonlar orasidagi o'zaro ziddiyatlar oqibatida qanday muammolar kelib chiqishi va bunga misollar keltirib o'tilgan. Ijtimoiy konfliktlarga va uning ortidan paydo bo'ladigan sabab va oqibatlariga ham to'xtalib o'tilgan, bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan ma'naviy-ma'rifiy, ta'lim-tarbiya ishlarini markazga qo'yish, ularni yangi bosqichga ko'tarish yosh avlodlarimizni har tomonlama mustaqil fikrlaydigan yetuk dunyoqarash egalari qilib tarbiyalash zarurligi haqida ham gap borgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Davlat, jamiyat, insonlar, konflikt, qonunlar, to'qnashuv, kurash, ziddiyatlar, xalq, ijtimoiy, yoshlar, sabab va oqibatlar, inson.

Abstract: This article mainly talks about social conflict and the consequences of social conflict, i.e. functions. Avallo was also told about what the conflict is and how it is defined. It has also been mentioned about the conflicts between people in history. What kind of problems arise as a result of mutual conflicts between people and examples of this are given. Social conflicts and their causes and consequences have been touched upon, putting them in the center of the spiritual and educational work being carried out in our country today, raising them to a new level. there was also talk about the need to raise our generations to be mature worldview holders who think independently in every way.

Key words. State, society, people, conflict, laws, conflict, struggle, conflicts, people, social, youth, causes and consequences, man.



Аннотация: В данной статье в основном говорится о социальном конфликте и последствиях социального конфликта, т.е. функциях. Авалло также рассказали о том, что представляет собой конфликт и как он определяется. Упоминалось также о конфликтах между людьми в истории. Какие проблемы возникают в результате взаимных конфликтов между людьми и приведены примеры этого. Затронуты социальные конфликты, их причины и последствия, поставив их в центр духовно-просветительской работы, проводимой сегодня в нашей стране, подняв их на новый уровень, заговорили также о необходимости поднятия наших поколений. Быть зрелыми носителями мировоззрения, мыслящими независимо во всех отношениях.

Ключевые слова. Государство, общество, народ, конфликт, законы, конфликт, борьба, конфликты, народ, социальное, молодежь, причины и последствия, человек.

KIRISH.

Farovon hayot - mukammal tarbiyadan boshlanadi. Ma'lumki, yosh avlod tarbiyasi hamma zamonlarda ham muhim va dolzarb ahamiyatga ega bo'lib kelgan. Ammo biz yashayotgan XXI asrda bu masala haqiqatdan ham hayot-mamot masalasiga aylanib bormoqda. «Tarbiya qancha mukammal bo'lsa, xalq shuncha baxtli yashaydi» deb bejizga aytishmagan donishmandlar. Hozirgi qaltis davrda tarbiya mukammal bo'lishi uchun bu masalada bo'shliq paydo bo'lishiga mutlaqo yo'l qo'yib bo'lmaydi» - deydi muhtaram Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev.¹

Biz bu maqolani boshlashdan oldin avvalo konflikt so'ziga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak:

Konflikt (lot. conflictus — ixtilof, to'qnashish) — 1) qarshi tomonlar, fikrlar, kuchlar to'qnashuvi; 2) adabiyot va san'atda — badiiy asar mohiyatida yotgan ziddiyat, personajlarning o'zaro to'qnashishi, ixtilofi. Konflikt epik asarlarga nisbatan qo'llanadi, dedektiv romanlarda esa u kolliziya, kechinma, fikr oqimi tarzida namoyon bo'ladi. Konfliktning 3 xil ko'rinishi mavjud: asar qahramonlarining birbirlari bilan to'qnashuvi, kurashi; shartsharoit, muhit bilan to'qnashuv; o'z-o'zi bilan ichki kurash. Drama konfliktni harakatni rivojlantiruvchi, keskinlashtiruvchi xususiyatga ega. Konfliktda yozuvchining dunyoqarashi, voqelikni, hayotni, dunyoni va insonni qanday idrok etishi va tushinishi namoyon bo'ladi. Dramaturgiyada "tashqi" konfliktga keng o'rin beriladi, bunda qahramonlar o'zaro bir-biri bilan ixtilofda, kurashda bo'ladi, "ichki" konfliktda esa qahramonning o'z burchini his etishi bilan ojiz ruhiy tomoni, hissiy iztiroblari, holati o'rtasidagi ziddiyat tarzida ko'rinadi. Sho'rolar davrida — sotsialistik realizm metodi

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning O'zbekiston yoshlar ittifoqining IV qurultoyida so'zlagan nutqi, 2017 yil.



hukmronlik qilgan davrda konflikt zaminiga ijtimoiy-sinfiy antagonizm qo'yilgan va bu ziddiyatning inqilobiy yo'l bilan yechilishi talab qilingan, individual axloq bilan jamoa ongi o'rtasidagi, xususiy mulkchilik ruhiyati bilan jamoat, xalq manfaati o'rtasidagi kurash tarzida qo'yilgan. Sho'ro tuzumini tanqid qilish man etilgan va shu tufayli adabiyotda, ayniqsa dramaturgiyada Konflikt-sizlik "nazariya"si kelib chiqqan. Hayotdagi keskin ziddiyatlarni chetlab o'tish, voqelikni, hayotni bo'yab ko'rsatish, insonni shunchaki bir qo'g'irchoq, robot tarzida ko'rsatish bu davr adabiyotining bosh belgisi bo'lgan. Milliy mustaqillik tufayli o'zbek adabiyoti va san'atining ijodiy usuli realistik metod bo'lib qoldi, hayot va insonni haqqoniy tasvirlash, voqelikdagi ziddiyatlar kulami va mohiyatini teran ochish, inson va jamiyatning kamol topishidagi qiyinchiliklarni, murakkab jarayonlarni oqilona tasvirlash yagona mezonga aylandi. Ammo yozuvchi, san'atkor voqelikdagi ziddiyatlarni qanday bo'lsa, shundayligicha badiiy asarga ko'chirmaydi, aksincha, ularni tanlab oladi, umumlashtiradi, yanada keskinlashtiradi, ular ma'nosi, mohiyatini ochadi, tushuntiradi.²

Insonlar bir zayilda ketisholmaganlari kabi barcha insonlar orasida ham turli xil ziddiyatlar kelib chiqishi mumkin ya'ni, ijtimoiy hayotimizdagi ziddiyatlar, insonlarning bir- birlarini tushinishmasliklari, insonlar jamiyatimizdagi yangiliklar va o'zgarishlar haqidagi o'zaro fikriy ziddiyatlar, yangi qaror farmoyishlar o'rtasida ham jamiyatimiz a'zolarida turli xil ziddiyatlar kelib chiqmoqda, bu ziddiyatlarni oldini olish bo'yicha ham juda ko'p soha vakillari ish olib borishmoqdalar.

Konfliktni tushunishga bo'lgan ikki xil yondashuv mavjud. Ulardan birinchisi konfliktni ancha keng – taraflar, fikrlar, kuchlar to'qnashuvi deb ta'riflaydi. Bunday yondashuvga ko'ra konfliktlar jonsiz tabiatda ham yuz berishi mumkin. "Konflikt" va "ziddiyat" tushunchalari amalda hajmiga ko'ra qiyoslanuvchan bo'lib qoladilar. Ikkinchi yondashuv konfliktni opponetlar yoki o'zaro ta'sir sub'ektlarining bir-biriga zid (teskari) yo'llangan maqsadlari, manfaatlari, pozitsiyalari, fikrlari yoki qarashlari ning to'qnashuvi deb tushuniladi.³

Ijtimoiy konfliktlarga va uning ortidan paydo bo'ladigan sabab va oqibatlariga ham to'xtalib o'tamiz.

Ijtimoiy (sotsial) konflikt – bu:

1)Ochiq qarama-qarshilik, ikki yo undan ortiq sub'ektlar – sotsial o'zaro ta'sir ishtirokchilarining to'qnashuvi bo'lib, buning sabablari sotsial konflikt ishtirokchilarining o'zaro zid manfaatlari va qadriyatlaridir;

² O'zME. Birinchi jild. Toshkent, 2000-yil

³ Karina V. Korostelina and Simone Lassig. History Education and Post-Conflict Reconciliation. USA Canada. Routledge, 2013.



2) sotsial ziddiyatlarning o‘ta keskinlashgan holati, turli sotsial birliklar – sinflar, millatlar, davlatlar, turli sotsial guruhlar, sotsial institut kabilar manfaatlarining ular manfaatlari, maqsadlari, taraqqiyot tendensiyalarining qarama-qarshiligi yoki jiddiy farq qilishi tufayli kelib chiqadi;

3) sotsial sub’ektlarning ob’ektiv ravishda farqlangan manfaatlari, maqsadlari, taraqqiyot tendensiyalarining ochiq-oydin yoki yashirin kurashi, to‘qnash kelishi, sotsial kuchlarning mavjud ijtimoiy tartibga qarshilik ko‘rsatish asnosida bevosita yoki bilvosita to‘qnashuvi, yangi sotsial birdamlikka tomon tarixiy intilishning alohida shakli;

4) konfliktli o‘zaro ta’sir sub’ektlari o‘zaro zid bo‘lgan yoki bir-birini istisno etadigan qandaydir o‘z maqsadlarini ko‘zlagan vaziyat.

Ijtimoiy konfliktlar konfliktologiyaning markaziy ob’ekti ya’ni yadrosi hisoblanib, u esa shaxslararo konfliktlar hisoblanadi.

Ijtimoiy (sotsial) konflikt sabablari:

- 1) moddiy resurslar;
- 2) o‘ta muhim hayotiy ko‘rsatma(ustanovka)lar;
- 3) hokimiyat vakolatlari;
- 4) ijtimoiy (sotsial) tuzilmadagi maqom-vazifaga oid farqlar;
- 5) shaxsga doir (emotsional-psixologik) farqlar va h.k.

Konflikt sotsial (ijtimoiy) o‘zaro ta’sir(harakat)ning turlari sifatida, uning sub’ektlari va ishtirokchilari bo‘lib alohida individlar, katta va kichik sotsial guruhlar va tashkilotlar keladilar.

Konfliktli qarama-qarshilik – tomonlarning o‘zaro kurashi, ya’ni bir-biriga qarshi qaratilgan harakatlaridir.

Sotsial konflikt asosida faqat sabablari o‘zaro tubdan zid bo‘lgan manfaat, ehtiyoj va qadriyatlar bo‘lgan ziddiyatlar yotadi; bu kabi ziddiyatlar tomonlarning ochiqdan-ochiq kurashi, real qarama-qarshilikka o‘tib ketadi.

Konfliktda to‘qnashuvlarning kuch ishlatiladigan va kuch ishlatilmay digan shakllari mavjud.

Sotsial konflikt o‘z ichiga raqib faoliyatini to‘siq bo‘layotgan yoki boshqa odam(guruh)larga zarar yetkazayotgan individ yoki guruh faolligini oladi.

Konfliktlar problematikasi sohasida quyidagi atamalar qo‘llanadi: “bahs”, “munozara”, “savdolashuv, tortishuv”, “raqobatchilik va nazorat qilinadigan to‘qnashuvlar”, “bilvosita va bevosita (to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri) zo‘ravonlik”.⁴

⁴ “PEDAGOGIK KONFLIKTOLOGIYA”
fanidan O‘QUV – USLUBIY majmua. Namangan.2023



Har bir sohada duch bo'lganidek ijtimoiy sohalardagi konfliktlarni oldini olish va ular insonlar ongiga nojo'ya ta'sir qilmasligi uchun ham biz ijtimoiy ishchilar hamda boshqa soha vakillari ham jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy konfliktlarni oldini olishlari zarur. Bu kabi konfliktlar insonlarga turli xil yoshda turli xil ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Sog'ligiga, psixologiyasiga va boshqa shaklda ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin va oqibatlarini yomon bo'lishi ham mumkin.

XULOSA

Insoniyat taraqqiyoti tarixi turli, ayni paytda, o'ziga xos manfaatli munosabatlarga ega, shaklan mazmunan bir-birini takrorlamaydigan shaxs, guruh, qatlamlar hamda voqea-hodisalarga har xil yondashuvlarning namoyon bo'lishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Turfa madaniyat va yondashuvlar ijtimoiy hayotning rivojlanishining oqilona asoslari paydo bo'lishiga, taraqqiyot qonuniyatining nazariy va amaliy mezonlari shakllanishiga xizmat qilishi bilan birga inson va jamiyat hayotida turli ijtimoiy xatarlar, tanazzullar, murosasizlikning, toqatsizlikning betakror shakllarining namoyon bo'lishiga olib keladi. Shu bois konfliktlarning namoyon bo'lish shakllari va turlarini o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda quyidagicha: konfliktlarning ob'ekti, maqsadi, oqibatlarini hamda yo'nalganligi, ularning namoyon bo'lish sabab-oqibatlarini, to'satdan, kutilmaganda sodir bo'lish vaqtiga, davomiyligi va keskinlik darajasiga, nizolar kelib chiqishi va uning ishtirokchilariga ko'ra, ijtimoiy hayotning tashkil etilganlik darajasiga hamda vaziyatni sub'ektiv idrok etishni hisobga olgan holdagi va boshqa turlariga ajratish mumkin.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillikka erishgach, kuchli fuqarolik jamiyatini barpo etish yo'lini tanladi. Dunyoviy davlatchilik asoslarining bosh tamoyillaridan biri esa tolerantlik hisoblanadi. Shu bois XXI asr takomilini tolerantlik tafakkurisiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Tolerantlik tafakkuri millatlar, elatlar, xalqlar, madaniyatlar, qarashlar, mafkuralar xilma-xilligi sharoitida ularning barchasining o'zaro hamkorlik va bir-birini qabul qilish, tenglik va o'zaro hurmat asosida yashash jarayonlarini anglatadi.

Darhaqiqat, O'zbekiston Respublikasining birinchi Prezidenti I.A.Karimov "Endilikda oldimizda turgan eng muhim vazifa – ana shu yuksak tushunchalar bilan birga milliy g'oyamizning uzviy tarkibiy qismlarini tashkil qiladigan komil inson, ijtimoiy hamkorlik, millatlararo totuvlik, dinlararo bag'rikenglik kabi tamoyillarning ma'no-mohiyatini bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ta'lim-tarbiya ishlarining markaziga qo'yish, ularni yangi bosqichga ko'tarish yosh



avlodlarimizni har tomonlama mustaqil fikrleydigan yetuk dunyoqarash egalari qilib tarbiyalashdan iborat”, - deb ta’kidlagan.⁵ Yana mamlakatimizda insonlar o`rtasidagi va davlat va jamiyatimizda olib borilgan turli siyosiy jarayonlardagi ziddiyatlarni oldini olish maqsadida turli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

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ZAMONAVIY JAMIYATDA SOTSILOGIYA FANINI O'QITISHNING ILMIY ASOSLARI VA METODLAR

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada hozirgi jamiyatimizda keng tarqalgan ijtimoiy munosabatlar, muammolar va ularning hal etilishida sotsiologiyaning o'rni haqida fikr yuritilgan. Qolaversa, jahon hamjamiyatida sotsiologlarga bo'lgan talab hamda bu kasbga oid ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy ish, mijoz, ijtimoiy xodim, ma'naviyat, jamiyat, sotsiologiya, nazariya, sotsiologik tadqiqot, ijtimoiy jarayonlar, O.Kont, G.Spenser, M.Veber, E.Dyurkgeym

Abstract: In this article, encouraging the client to have an open conversation, understanding the unclear and controversial situations in his situations and finding a solution to them. Establishing openness and sincerity in communication with the client. They cover the issues of forming skills in independent decisionmaking and encouraging them to achieve their goals.

Key words: social work, client, social worker, provision of social services, event management, community spirituality.

KIRISH

O'z mustaqil taraqqiyot yo'lidan borayotgan Respublikamiz yoshlarini yangicha ijtimoiy muhitga tayyorlash, davr ruhida tarbiyalash dolzarb va ustuvor vazifalardan biri. Hozirgi kunda Respublikamizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning rivoji yoshlarning ma'naviy qiyofasiga, shaxsiy barkamolligiga ham ko'p jihatdan bog'liq. Insonlar o'rtasidagi ijtimoiy munosabatlar Sharqda o'ziga xos va har bir millat psixologiyasiga mos holda qaror topgan.



Ijtimoiy ish xodimlarining muloqot malakalar.

Insonning tom ma'nodagi ijtimoiy qiyofasi uning Ijtimoiy me'yor va qadriyatlarini o'zlashtirishi, egallashi hamda unga amal qilishi bilan belgilanadi ¹. Ijtimoiy hayotda konfliktlarning tutgan o'rni va keng tarqalganligi uzoq o'tmishda ham e'tiborni o'ziga tortgan. O'tgan asrlarda ijod qilgan faylasuflar, tarixchilar, yozuvchilarning asarlarida, afsonalarida va g'oyalarida vujudga kelishi ehtimol bo'lgan konfliktlarning yuzaga kelish sabablari va ularni tugatish yo'llari haqida muayyan fikrlar bildirilgan. Avvalo insoning inson bilan, qo'shning qo'shni bilan, qarindoshning qarindosh, oilaning oila bilan, eng muhimi, shaxsning jamiyat bilan uyg'un bo'lib yashashi, yetim-yesir, beva-bechora va nogironlarga saxovat ko'rsatish, sidqidildan, beg'araz yordam berishini anglatadi va bunday xususiyat xalqimizning ma'naviy olamiga singib ketganini hech kim inkor eta olmaydi. O'tmishda konfliktlarni hal etishning asosiy usuli sifatida urug'-qabila oqsoqollar, dohiylarning yakka hokimligi tushunilgan, ba'zida ijtimoiy notenglikni keskinlashtirgan, konfliktlarni yaqqol namoyon etgan va kuchaytirgan. Shu bois asrlar davomida insonlar urushlar bo'lmaydigan, nizolar va adovat barham topadigan mukammal kelajakka ishonch hissi bilan yashaganlar. Mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatish va ularga berilgan va'dalarni o'z vaqtida yoki hatto undan oldin bajarish muhimdir. Kamroq va'dalar va ko'proq amallar qilish uchun so'rovni qaysi vaqt oralig'ida bajarish kerakligini aniqlang. Mijoz bilan muloqot jarayonida avvalo uning ishonchini qozonish zarur bo'ladi. Mijoz bilan muloqot qilishni boshlaganingizda, uning malakalaka darajasini tushunishingiz kerak. Uni qanchalik tez aniqlasangiz, suhbatingiz shunchalik foydali bo'ladi. Agar mijoz nima haqida gapirayotganingizni tushunmasa, murakkab iboralarni ishlatishning hojati yo'q. Mijoz bilan muloqot jarayonida siz muammolarni hal etishga qaratishingiz ishning samarasini ortishiga sabab bo'lib, jarayonning yanada yaxshilanishiga olib keladi. Kommunikatsiyalar sotsiologiyasi. Madaniyat sotsiologiyasi, Tibbiyot sotsiologiyasi, Yoshlar sotsiologiyasi, Fan sotsiologiyasi, Ilmiy bilim sotsiologiyasi, Ta'lim sotsiologiyasi, Tashkilotlar sotsiologiyasi, Siyosat sotsiologiyasi, Huquq sotsiologiyasi, Psixiatriya sotsiologiyasi, Din sotsiologiyasi, Oila sotsiologiyasi, Mehnat sotsiologiyasi, Boshqaruv sotsiologiyasi, Hissiyotlar sotsiologiyasi, Iqtisodiy sotsiologiya, Ekosotsiologiya, Etnosotsiologiya, Ijtimoiy sotsiologiya. Sotsiologiya – insonning ijtimoiy turmushini o'rganish, guruh va jamiyatlarni o'rganishdir. Bu yorqin va butun vujudni qamrab oladigan mashg'ulot bo'lib, ijtimoiy mavjudot bo'lgan odamlarning xulq-atvori- uning predmetidir. Sotsiologiya nisbatan yangi fan bo'lib, u nafaqat yangi zamonaviy jamiyatni o'rganadi, balki o'tgan zamon jamiyati bilan taqqoslash va uni rivojlantirish masalalarini ham



o'rganadi. Sotsiologiya fani inson hatti harakatlarini yaqqol tushunish yo'llarini ko'rsatib beradi. Inson hatti harakati, hulq atvori jamiyat taraqqiyotini ko'rsatib berar ekan bu borada Prezidentimiz "Ma'naviyat — insonni ruhan poklanish, qalban ulg'ayishga chorlaydigan, odamning ichki dunyosi, irodasini baquvvat, iymon-e'tiqodini butun qiladigan, vijdonini uyg'otadigan beqiyos kuch, uning barcha qarashlarining mezonidir - deb ta'kidlagan. Sotsiologiya sosietas, logos (lotincha sosietas – jamiyat va yunoncha logos – ta'limot) – so'zlaridan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, jamiyat haqidagi fan ma'nosini anglatadi. Bu termini fransuz faylasufi Ogyust Kont XIX asrning 30 yillarida ilmiy muomalaga kiritgan. Sotsiologiya fani to'g'risida bir qator olimlarning fikrlariga e'tibor qaratamiz: Ogyust Kont fan asoschisi deb bilamiz, lekin, bir kishi butun bir fanga asos sola olmaydi, sotsiologiyaning rivojlanishiga ko'pgina kishilar o'z hissasini qo'shgan. O.Kont sotsiologiya fanini yosh, lekin ahamiyatiga ko'ra eng murakkab va eng muhim fan hisoblarda. Kont fikricha, yangi fan insoniyat baxt- saodatga erishuviga to'g'ridan- to'g'ri ta'sir ko'rsatadi deb ta'kidlagan. Yana bir fransuz sotsiologi Emi Dyurkgeymning fikricha, sotsiologiya fanga aflinishi uchun, "sotsial faktlarni" o'rganishi, "sotsial faktlarni buyumlar kabi o'rganish lozim" deb jamiyatda yuz berayotgan o'zgarishlarni alohida empirik tarzda o'rganishni ilgari surgan. Kzzga ko'ringan buyuk sotsiologlardan biri Maks Veber sotsiologiya fani to'g'risida gapirar ekan, uni shunday tushuntirgan; "...tabiy olamni tadqiq etishda qo'llaniladigan tartiblardan foydalangan holda, insonlar hayotini ham o'rgana olishimiz mumkin, deb o'ylash unchalik ham to'g'ri emasdir. Inson- fikrolvchi va mulohaza yurituvchi mavjudotdir; biz qilayotgan ishlarimizga ko'proq ma'no va ahamiyat beramiz va inson hulq- atvori bilan shug'ullanadigan har qanday fan, bu omilni albatta hisobga olishi lozim." deb tushuntirgan. Aniqroq qilib aytganda u yaxlit tizim sifatidagi jamiyat, alohida institutlar, ijtimoiy guruhlar, jamiyat tuzilmalari va ularda yuz beradigan jarayonlarni o'rganuvchi fan. Uning tushunishicha sotsiologiya jamiyatga taalluqli bo'lgan hamma narsalarni o'z ichiga olgan jamiyatshunoslik bilan bir qatorda turgan. Sotsiologiya – insoniyatning tarixiy taraqqiyoti davomida yaratilgan madaniyatning tarkibiy qismidir. U XVIII asrda kishilik jamiyati va uning qonuniyatlarini o'rganuvchi mustaqil fan sifatida tarix falsafasida shakllandi. Ijtimoiy hayotning murakkablashuvi va ilmiy bilimlarning tabaqalanishi sotsiologiyaning falsafadan ajralib, mustaqil fanga aylanishini muqarrar qilib qo'ydi. Ma'lumki falsafiy bilimlar doirasi juda keng bo'lib, ularning tarkibiga qo'yidagilar kiradi:

- 1) **Ontologiya – borliq haqidagi qarashlar.**
- 2) **Sotsiologiya – jamiyat haqidagi qarashlar.**
- 3) **Gnoseologiya – borliqni bilish muammolari.**



- 4) **Logika – inson tafakkuri qonunlari haqidagi qarashlar tizimlari.**
- 5) **Etika – axloqiylik haqidagi qarashlar.**
- 6) **Estetika – go‘zallik haqidagi qarashlar.**

Demak, biz falsafiy bilimlar doirasidan kelib chiqib, sotsiologiya fani va uning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini o‘rganamiz. Sotsiologiya XIX asr boshlaridan boshlab o‘ziga xos ilmiy metodlar asosida falsafadan ajralib chiqish imkoniga ega bo‘la boshladi. Shunga ko‘ra sotsial sistemaning taraqqiyoti va faoliyat ko‘rsatish qonuniyatlari haqidagi mustaqil fan sifatida XIX asr 30-yillarida ilmiy muomalaga «Sotsiologiya» atamasi, so‘zi kiritilgandan so‘ng shakllandi. Jamiyat haqidagi «pozitiv fan» (haqiqiy fan) yaratishga urinish XIX asr o‘rtalarida yuzaga keldi. Sotsiologiyaning asoschisi fransuz mutafakkiri O.Kont sotsiologiyani jamiyat haqidagi tajribaga asoslangan fan deb hisoblaydi. Uning vatandoshi E. Dyurkgeym sotsiologiyaning predmetini sotsial dalillar haqidagi fan deb ataydi. Marksizmda sotsiologiyaning predmeti ijtimoiy tizim sifatida jamiyat va uning tuzilmaviy elementlarini tashkil etgan shaxslar, ijtimoiy birliklar, ijtimoiy institutlarni ilmiy asosda o‘rganish hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kundagi adabiyotlarda sotsiologiyaga quyidagicha ta’rif berilgan:

Xulosa:

Sotsiologiya - yaxlit ijtimoiy tuzum sifatida jamiyat haqidagi va uning ayrim tarkibiy elementlari (shaxslar, ijtimoiy birliklar, institutlar) orqali bu tuzumning amal qilishi va rivojlanishini o‘rganuvchi fandır. Sotsiologiya ob’ekti jamiyat hisoblansada, lekin sotsiologiya predmetining dastlabki bosqichi sifatida jamiyat tushunchasini ajratib ko‘rsatish yetarli emas.

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**O‘ZBEKISTONDA IJTIMOYIY SOHANI RIVOJLANTIRISH
BO‘YICHA OLIV BORILAYOTGAN ISLOHATLAR**

REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE SOCIAL SECTOR

РЕФОРМЫ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ
СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СЕКТОРА

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirib boorish maqsadida qilinayotgan ishlar va islohatlar haqida ma`lumotlar berilgan. ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirishga yo`naltirilgan aholi bandligi va real daromadlarini izchil oshirib borish, "Inson qadri uchun" tamoyili asosida xalqimiz farovonligini yanada oshirish, inson huquqlari va manfaatlarini so‘zsiz ta‘minlash, nogironligi bo‘lgan shaxslarning turmush darajasi va sifatini yanada yaxshilash, ularga tibbiy-ijtimoiy yordam ko‘rsatish bo‘yicha, ijtimoiy himoyasi va sog‘lig‘ini saqlash tizimini takomillashtirish, yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasida aholini ijtimoiy qo‘llab-quvvatlashga alohida e‘tibor berilganligi haqida, xususan, unda ijtimoiy sohadagi davlatning majburiyatlari bilan bog‘liq normalar qariyb 3 barobarga ko‘paydi, va boshqa yo‘nalishlardagi islohatlar bo‘yicha ma`lumotlar qisqacha berib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Jamiyat, insonlar, milliy g‘oya, ijtimoiy soha, siyosiy faollik, infratuzilma, bandlik, ta‘lim, madaniyat, inson qadri, ijtimoiy himoya, yoshlar, ayollar.

Abstract: This article provides information about the works and reforms that are currently being carried out in order to develop and enrich the social sphere. to consistently increase employment and real incomes of the population aimed at the development of the social sphere, to further increase the well-being of our people based on the principle of "for the value of man", to unconditionally ensure human rights and interests, to further improve the living standards and quality of persons with disabilities, about providing them with medical and social assistance, improving the system of social protection and health care, that special attention is paid to the social support of the population in the newly revised Constitution, in particular, it is related to the obligations



of the state in the social sphere The norms have increased by almost 3 times, and the information on the reforms in other directions is briefly given.

Key words: Society, people, national idea, social sphere, political activity, infrastructure, employment, education, culture, human value, social protection, youth, women.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация о работах и реформах, которые проводятся в настоящее время в целях развития и обогащения социальной сферы. последовательно повышать занятость и реальные доходы населения, направленные на развитие социальной сферы, дальнейшее повышение благосостояния нашего народа на основе принципа «на благо человека», безусловно обеспечивать права и интересы человека, в целях дальнейшего повышения уровня и качества жизни лиц с ограниченными возможностями, об оказании им медицинской и социальной помощи, совершенствовании системы социальной защиты и здравоохранения, в новой редакции Конституции особое внимание уделено социальной поддержке населения, в частности, это касается обязательств государства в социальной сфере. Нормы увеличены почти в 3 раза, кратко дана информация о реформах по другим направлениям.

Ключевые слова: Общество, народ, национальная идея, социальная сфера, политическая деятельность, инфраструктура, занятость, образование, культура, человеческие ценности, социальная защита, молодежь, женщины.

KIRISH

Mamlakatimizda hozirgi kunda turli sohalarda shu jumladan ijtimoiy sohaga bo'lgan e'tabor ham keskin kuchaymoqda. Jamiyati izdagi ijtimoiy qatlamni hayotini yaxshilash borasida bir qancha islohatlar ishlab chiqilmoqda. Jamiyatning ijtimoiy hayot sohasini jamiyatning tizimli ravishda tashkil etilgan qismi sifatida tavsiflash mumkin, bunda odamlarning tarixiy va ijtimoiy guruhlarining ularning ijtimoiy mavqei, jamiyat hayotidagi o'rni va roli to'g'risida o'zaro ta'sir o'tkazadilar. U o'z ichiga quyidagilarni oladi: sinflar va ijtimoiy qatlamlar, guruhlar, millatlar va millatlarning manfaatlari, jamiyat va shaxs o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, mehnat va yashash sharoitlari, sog'liq va bo'sh vaqt. Jamiyatning ijtimoiy hayoti sohasi - bu nisbatan mustaqil, ajralmas quyi tizim bo'lib, u odamlarning muayyan ijtimoiy hamjamiyatlar a'zosi sifatida faoliyati va ularning jamiyatdagi mavqeining tengligi va tengsizligi nuqtai nazaridan ular o'rtasida yuzaga keladigan munosabatlar bilan tavsiflanadi. Jamiyatning boshqa sohalari qatorida ijtimoiy hayot sohasining muhim roli ijtimoiy faoliyat va munosabatlarda turli ijtimoiy jamoalarning hayotiy vaziyatida tenglik yoki tengsizlik o'lchovi amalga



oshirilayotganligi bilan belgilanadi. Bu to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ijtimoiy adolat tamoyilini amalga oshirish darajasida aks etadi. Shu sababli ijtimoiy hayot sohasini yanada rivojlantirish - chuqur o'zgarish yo'liga qadam qo'ygan jamiyatimizni takomillashtirishning asosiy vazifalaridan biridir.

ASOSIY QISM

So'nggi yillarda aholining ijtimoiy himoyasini kuchaytirish, davlat tomonidan fuqarolarga ijtimoiy xizmat ko'rsatish ko'lamini va turlarini kengaytirish bo'yicha tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. O'zbekistonda ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirish borasida yana bir islohatlardan biri bu aholiga sifatli ijtimoiy xizmat va yordam ko'rsatish hamda uning samarali nazorat tizimini yo'lga qo'yish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 01.06.2023 yildagi PF-82-son Farmoni ishlab chiqildi.

Jumladan, ijtimoiy dasturlarni moliyalashtirish xarajatlari YIMga nisbatan 2 baravarga oshib, kam ta'minlangan nafaqa oluvchi oilalar qamrovi 5 barabarga ko'paydi hamda nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar va nogironligi bo'lgan bolalarning parvarishi bilan band bo'lganlar uchun yangi nafaqa turlari joriy etildi.¹

Aholiga majburiy ijtimoiy kafolatlarni ta'minlash, aholining ehtiyojmand qatlamlarini ijtimoiy himoyasini hamda keksalar va imkoniyati cheklangan shaxslarni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlashni kuchaytirish, ijtimoiy xizmat ko'rsatishni yaxshilash, aholiga ijtimoiy xizmatlar ko'rsatishda davlat-xususiy sherikligini rivojlantirishga davlatimiz tomonidan katta e'tibor berib kelmoqda. Aholiga tibbiy va ijtimoiy-tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish qulayligi hamda sifatini oshirishga, aholi o'rtasida sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirishga, tibbiyot muassasalarining moddiy-texnika bazasini mustahkamlashga yo'naltirgan holda sog'liqni saqlash sohasini, eng avvalo, uning dastlabki bo'g'inini, tez va shoshilinch tibbiy yordam tizimini yanada isloh qilish kabi muhim vazifalar belgilab berilgan.

"Aholi turmush darajasi" tushunchasi juda murakkab va ko'p qirrali bo'lib, uni tavsiflash uchun biror indikatorni tanlash qiyin, shuning uchun bu atamaning turli jihatlarini tavsiflaydigan bir qator statistik ko'rsatkichlar hisoblab chiqiladi. Bugungi kunda aholining turli guruhlari manfaatlari hisobga olinmoqda, ish bilan bandlikning samarali tizimi va ish haqi to'lash tizimi, aholini ijtimoiy muhofaza qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni ko'rish orqali har bir insonga munosib hayot bilan ta'minlanmoqda. So'nggi yillarda hukumatimiz tomonidan aholi daromadlari va turmush darajasini yanada oshirish, fuqarolarni ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida amalga

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 01.06.2023 yildagi PF-82-son



oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar natijasida aholi jon boshiga to`g`ri keladigan daromadlar, ish haqi va pensiyalar izchil ravishda o`sb borganini yaqqol namoyon bo`lmoqda. Aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish – bu davlatning bevosita aniq maqsadli, aholining normal yashash sharoitlarini ta'minlovchi kafolatlar tizimidir. Aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish va sog'liqni saqlash tizimini takomillashtirish, xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, keksalikni, mehnatga layoqatligini yoki boquvchisini yo'qotishni sug'urtalash (pensiya ta'minoti), kam ta'minlangan oilalarga ijtimoiy to'lovlar (bolalar uchun nafaqalar), vaqtinchalik ishsizlarni ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash (ishsizlik nafaqalari), moddiy ta'minlanganligi va xizmatlarini hisobga olgan holda aholining ayrim toifalari uchun imtiyoz va qulayliklar (patronaj xizmatlari ko'rsatish, mahsulot, dori-darmonlarni etkazib berish va h.) berish, onalikni himoya qilish (tug'ruqgacha va tug'ruqdan keyingi mehnat ta'tillari), salomatlikni sug'urtalash (vaqtinchalik mehnatga layoqatsizlik nafaqalari), ta'lim olayotgan yoshlarni moddiy qo'llab-quvvatlash (stipendiyalar), nogironlikning oldini olish va mehnat qobiliyatini tiklash (nogironlarni rehabilitatsiya qilish, protezortopedik markazlar) tizimi orqali ta'minlanadi.²

Davlat qonunlar va qonunosti hujjatlar tizimi orqali aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish darajasini tartibga soladi, eng kam yashash minimumini aniqlaydi va undan kelib chiqqan holda, eng kam oylik ish haqi, ijtimoiy to'lovlar, sug'urta mukofotlari va ijtimoiy yordam (imtiyozlar) turlarini belgilaydi, ijtimoiy himoya qilishda ishtirok etuvchi xizmat (idora) larning faoliyatini muvofiqlashtiradi. Shu bilan birga, aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish darajasini tartibga solish bo'yicha davlatning eng samarali roli aholini kasbiy tayyorgarlikka, qayta tayyorlash va malaka darajasini oshirishga ko'maklashish uchun aholiga, shu jumladan nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarga qo'shimcha ish o'rinlari yaratishni rag'batlantirishdan iborat. Ta'lim va fan sohasini rivojlantirish ya'ni uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta'lim xizmatlari imkoniyatlarini oshirish, mehnat bozorining zamonaviy ehtiyojlariga mos yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash siyosatini davom ettirishni ko'zda tutadi.

O'tgan davrda "Inson qadri uchun" tamoyili asosida xalqimiz farovonligini yanada oshirish, inson huquqlari va manfaatlarini so'zsiz ta'minlash, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarning turmush darajasi va sifatini yanada yaxshilash, ularga tibbiy-ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatish bo'yicha jiddiy qadamlar tashlandi.

Yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasida aholini ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlashga alohida e'tibor berilgan. Xususan, unda ijtimoiy sohadagi davlatning majburiyatlari bilan

² lex.uz



bog'liq normalar qariyb 3 barobarga ko'paydi. Aholining bepul va zarur tibbiy xizmatlarning kafolatlangan hajmidan foydalanishi huquqlari kiritildi.³

Bosh qomusimizda mehnatga layoqatsiz va yolg'iz keksalar, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar hamda aholining ijtimoiy jihatdan ehtiyojmand boshqa toifalarining huquqlari davlat himoyasida bo'lishining belgilangani ushbu sohani yagona yondashuv asosida isloh qilish zarurligini taqozo etmoqda.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak harakatlar strategiyasining "ijtimoiy sohani rivojnantirish" deb nomlangan to'rtinchi yo'nalish aholi badligini oshirish, fuqarolarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish va ularning salomatligini saqlash, yo'l-transport, muhandislik kommunikatsiya hamda ijtimoiy ijtimoiy infra tuzulmani rivojlantirish va modernizatsiyalash va aholini elektr energiya gaz bilan ta'minlashni yaxshilash, aholining muhtoj qatlamlariga ko'ratiladigan ijtimoiy yordam sifatini oshirish, xotin qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotdagi maqomini oshirish hamda Mamlakat iqtisodiyotining transformatsiyasi xo'jalik tarmoqlari bo'yicha ish bilan bandlik tarkibi o'zgarishiga olib keladi. Bu o'rinda yangi hodisalargagina emas, balki ish bilan to'liq bandlikka, xodimlarning tarmoqlar va sohalar bo'yicha rejali taqsimlanishiga asoslangan oldingi munosabatlar buzilishiga duch kelinadi. Mana shu nuqtai nazardan ish bilan bandlik tarkibida yuz berayotgan o'zgarishlarni tahlil qilish birinchi darajali nazariy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shunday qilib, ushbu muammoni tadqiq etishning dolzarbligi aholini ish bilan ta'minlash tarkibini takomillashtirishning nazariy, metodologik va amaliy bazasini ishlab chiqish tugallanmaganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Bugungi kunda inson qadrini ulug'lash, fuqarolarning mehnat qilish va tadbirkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshirishi uchun yaratilayotgan sharoitlar, berilayotgan imtiyozlar yuqori natija berayotganini ko'rib, sezib turibmiz. Shu bilan birga, so'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda aholining ijtimoiy himoyasini kuchaytirish, davlat tomonidan fuqarolarga ijtimoiy xizmat ko'rsatish ko'lami va turlarini kengaytirish bo'yicha tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Inson huquqlari demokratik-huquqiy davlatning eng muhim belgisidir. Oxirgi yetti yilda yurtimizda nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning manzilli ijtimoiy muxofazasini kuchaytirish, uy-joy-maishiy va boshqa yashash sharoitlarini yaxshilash bo'yicha salmoqli ishlar qilindi va bu boradagi ishlar izchil davom etmoqda.

³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi 2023



Bir soʻz bilan aytganda, aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish masalasi hamma vaqt dolzarb boʻlib kelgan. Yurtimizda kam taʼminlangan oilalar, ayollar, yoshlar, keksalar, shuningdek, nogironligi boʻlgan shaxslarga har tomonlama yordam koʻrsatilayotgani mamlakatimizda har inson davlatning eʼtiborida, himoyasida ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

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JISMONIY VA AQLIY NOSOG`LOM BOLALARNI MOSLASHUV MARKAZLARIGA JOYLASHTIRISH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jismoniy va aqliy nosog`lomligi bo`lgan bolalarni moslashuv markazlariga joylashtirish borasidagi masalalar, shuningdek, bolaning moslashuvi va nogironligi bo`lgan bolalar uchun moslashuv markazlarining umumiy ko`rinishlari, bundan tashqari, nogiron bolalarni moslashuv markazlariga joylashtirishning huquqiy asoslari haqida so`z boradi.

Kalit so`zlar: jamiyat, yoshlar, nogironlik, ijtimoiylashuv, bola, moslashuv.

Kirish:

Ma`lumki, jamiyatimizda yoshlarning huquqiy madaniyatini shakllantirish eng avvalo huquqiy tarbiya tizimi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bu tizimga umumiy ta`lim maktablari va oliy o`quv yurtlarida "Davlat va huquq asoslari", "Inson huquqlari" o`quv kurslarini o`qitish bilan bir qatorda ommaviy axbarot vositalari orqali huquqni targ`ib qilish, davlat va jamoat tashkilotlarining bu sohasidagi faoliyatini yoritish kabi bir qator boshqa tashkiliy shakl va vositalarni kiritish mumkin. SHuningdek, ommaviy axborot vositalari ham huquqiy bilimlarni keng yoyishda muayyan ahamiyatga ega.

Asosiy qism:

Bugungi kunda yurtimizda 18 yoshgacha bo`lgan nogiron bolalar soni 130 mingga yaqin kishini tashkil etadi. Respublikamizda, imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar o`qiydigan maxsus ta`lim muassasalarini rivojlantirishga katta e`tibor qaratilmoqda. Rahm-shafqat aktlari va muhtojlarni maqsadli qo`llab-quvvatlash mamlakat hayotining ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Bundan tashqari, oila, ayollar, bolalar, yoshlar, qariyalar va nogironlar manfaatlarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan, barcha Prezident farmonlarini o`z



ichiga olgan dasturiy tavsifga ega huquqiy-me'yoriy hujjatlar mavjud. O'zbekiston bolalar, alohida ehtiyojlarga muhtoj shaxslar huquq va erkinliklari sohasidagi asosiy xalqaro shartnomalar, akdlar, deklarasiyalar, konvensiyalarga qo'shildi va ular bilan hamkorlikda Davlat siyosatini amalga oshirmoqda.

Davlatimiz nogironligi bo'lgan bolalarni hamda jismoniy va (yoki) ruhiy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni tarbiyalayotgan oilalarga moddiy yordam, maslahat yordami va boshqa yordam ko'rsatadi hamda ularni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Ota-ona qaramog'idan mahrum bo'lgan bola to'g'risida g'amxo'rlik qilishda imtiyozli huquq bu vazifani bajarishga qodir bo'lgan qarindoshlariga beriladi. Bolani oilaga joylashtirishning imkoniyati bo'lmagan taqdirda, uni ixtisoslashtirilgan muassasalarga joylashtirish oxirgi chora hisoblanadi.

Ijtimoiy moslashuv markazlari-aqliy, jismoniy, ruhiy jihatdan noqis bolalarga ijtimoiy xizmat ko'rsatadigan markaz hisoblanadi. Respublikamizda alohida ehtiyojli bolalar bilan korreksion talimiy-tarbiyaviy rivojlantiruvchi ishlarni olib borish, ijtimoiy jamiyatga erta moslashtirish, imkoniyatlaridan foydalanib o'z-o'ziga xizmat qila oladigan qilib voyaga yetkazish bugungi kunning dolzab masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kunda Respublikamizda 87 ta maxsus maktab va maktab-internatlar mavjud bo'lib, ushbu ta'lim muassasalarida imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar uchun barcha shart-sharoitlar mavjud. Ammo ko'plab sabablarga ko'ra ayrim imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar uyda yakka tartibda o'qishmoqda yoki ayrimlari esa batamom ta'limdan chetda qolib ketmoqdalar.

Bugungi kundagi eng muhim masalalardan yana biri yoshlarni pok qalbini har-xil unsur aqidalardan asrash, ularning zararli g'oyalaridan yiroq qilishdir. Qachonki, bolaning huquqiy tarbiyasi to'g'ri yo'naltirilsa, vatani haqida ongli mushohada qilishiga zamin yaratilsagina, yoshlar har qanday yot g'oyalar ta'sirini chetlab o'tishga qodir bo'ladilar.¹

Bola ijtimoiylashuvi- uni ijtimoiy hayotga tortish jarayonidir. U mazkur jamiyatga xos bo'lgan bilim, qadriyatlar, o'zini tutish namunalari tizimini o'zlashtirishda mujassamlashgan.

Bolaning ijtimoiy moslashuvi- uni ijtimoiy muhit shart-sharoitlariga faol moslashuvi jarayoni, bolaning ijtimoiy muhit bilan o'zaro ta'siri turi.

¹M.S.Abbosova. Ijtimoiy moslashuv markazlarida ijtimoiy ish. O'quv qo'llanma. Kattaqo'rg'on-2024.



Nogiron bolalar uchun moslashish markazlarining umumiy ko'rinishi:

1. Jismoniy va aqliy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni moslashish markazlariga joylashtirish ularning o'ziga xos ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun maxsus parvarish va qo'llab-quvvatlash imkonini beradi.

2. Ushbu markazlar nogiron bolalar uchun turli sohalarda o'z ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish va rivojlantirish uchun xavfsiz va inklyuziv muhitni taklif etadi.

3. Har tomonlama rivojlanish va individuallashtirilgan parvarish rejalariga e'tibor qaratgan holda, moslashuv markazlari nogiron bolalar uchun hayot sifatini oshirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

Jismoniy imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarni moslashish markazlariga joylashtirishda qiyinchiliklar mavjud ular:

- Jismoniy va aqliy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni moslashish markazlariga joylashtirish ko'plab muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Muhim muammolardan biri jismoniy nogiron bolalarni o'ziga xos ehtiyojlari va talablari tufayli joylashtirishdagi qiyinchilikdir.

- Moslashuv markazlarida jismoniy nogiron bolalarning o'ziga xos ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun zarur resurslar va jihozlar yetishmasligi mumkin. Bu ularning rivojlanishi va farovonligiga to'sqinlik qiladigan etarli darajada g'amxo'rlik va qo'llab-quvvatlashga olib kelishi mumkin.

- Jismoniy imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarni joylashtirish uchun moslashuv markazlarining infratuzilmasi va xizmatlarini yaxshilashga harakat qilish kerak. Bu ularning qulay muhitda rivojlanishi uchun zarur bo'lgan g'amxo'rlik va qo'llab-quvvatlashni ta'minlaydi.

Bolaning ijtimoiy moslasha olmasligi- ijtimoiy muhit shart-sharoitlariga muvaffaqiyatli moslashishga qarshilik qiladigan undagi ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega xislatlarning yo'qolib ketishi yoki shakillanmasligi jarayoni.²

Jismoniy va aqliy zaif bolalarni moslashish markazlariga joylashtirish muhim axloqiy mulohazalarni keltirib chiqaradi. Bu bolalarning farovonligi va qadr-qimmatini ta'minlash juda muhimdir. Ularni joylashtirish bo'yicha qarorlar ularning shaxsiy ehtiyojlari va afzalliklarini hisobga olgan holda ehtiyotkorlik bilan qabul qilinishi kerak. Bolaning eng yaxshi manfaatlari doimo birinchi navbatda bo'lishi kerak. Oxir oqibat, nogiron bolalarni moslashish markazlariga joylashtirishdan maqsad, ularning rivojlanishi va baxtli hayot kechirishi uchun zarur bo'lgan yordam va resurslar bilan ta'minlash bo'lishi kerak. Bundan tashqari jismoniy va aqliy rivojlanishida nuqsoni

² B.T.Qodirova. Bolalarning ijtimoiy moslashuvi. O'quv qo'llanma. Toshkent "Innovatsiya-Ziyo" 2021.



bo'lgan bolalarni moslashish markazlariga joylashtirish har tomonlama puxta o'ylashni talab qiladi. Ota-onalar va vasiylar o'z farzandlarining ehtiyojlarini himoya qilish orqali joylashtirish jarayonida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Atrof-muhit bolaning o'sishi va rivojlanishi uchun mos bo'lishini ta'minlash uchun ular pedagoglar va ijtimoiy xodimlar bilan yaqindan hamkorlik qiladilar. Ota-onalarning ishtiroki inklyuziv va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi muhitni yaratishga yordam beradi. Ota-onalar va vasiylar joylashtirish jarayonida faol ishtirok etib, farzandining moslashuv markazida rivojlanishi uchun zarur bo'lgan g'amxo'rlik va yordamni olishini ta'minlashi mumkin.

Jismoniy va aqliy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni moslashuv markazlariga joylashtirish ularning o'ziga xos ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun ixtisoslashtirilgan parvarish va qo'llab-quvvatlashni ta'minlaydi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu markazlar jismoniy imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarda shaxsiy reabilitatsiya dasturlari va ta'lim imkoniyatlari orqali mustaqillikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. SHuningdek tarbiyalanuvchi muhitni yaratish va moslashtirilgan yordamni taklif qilish orqali bolalarga qiyinchiliklarni engib o'tishga va kundalik hayotlarida muvaffaqiyatga erishishga yordam beradi.

Jismoniy va aqliy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni moslashish markazlariga joylashtirishning huquqiy jihatlar mavjud:

- Jismoniy va ruhiy nogiron bolalarni moslashish markazlariga joylashtirish murakkab huquqiy muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Huquqiy jihatlar bolalar huquqlariga e'tibor qaratadi va ularga to'g'ri g'amxo'rlik va qo'llab-quvvatlashni ta'minlaydi.

- Moslashish markazlariga joylashtirishda ishtirok etayotgan bolalarning manfaatlarini himoya qilish uchun qat'iy ko'rsatmalarga rioya qilish kerak. Qonunlar ushbu zaif shaxslarni qabul qilish, davolash va monitoring qilish tartiblarini belgilaydi.

- Moslashish markazlarida nogiron bolalarning farovonligini ta'minlashda huquqiy nazorat muhim ahamiyatga ega. Hokimiyat ularning huquqlari, qadr-qimmatini hamda sifatli xizmat va ta'lim olish imkoniyatini ta'minlovchi qonunlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashi kerak.

Xulosa:

Xulosa qilib aytsak, Jismoniy va aqliy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni moslashish markazlariga joylashtirish ularning har tomonlama rivojlanishi va sog'lom bo'lishi uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu markazlar har bir bolaning o'ziga xos ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan holda maxsus parvarish va yordam ko'rsatilishi lozim. Moslashuv markazlari sog'liqni saqlash sohasi mutaxassislari, o'qituvchilar va jamiyat a'zolari bilan hamkorlik qilish orqali nogiron bolalar o'sib-ulg'ayishi va o'z salohiyatini



to'liq ro'yobga chiqarishi uchun muhim bo'lgan tarbiyaviy muhitni yaratishi maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Zero, "Ma'lum bir shaxs intellektual fikrlash salohiyatiga ega bo'lishi uchun ijtimoiylashuv bosqichidan o'tishi, ya'ni u yoshlikdan ijtimoiy munosabatlar tizimida faol ishtirok etishi kerak".³

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THE PANDEMIC IS A GLOBAL PROBLEM OF THE 21ST CENTURY AND HIS CONSEQUENCES

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Abstract: This in the article pandemic during social to the defense needs population layer support is needed population layer from poverty release , social to the defense needs families every bilaterally support regarding Neighborhood and the family support Ministry by done increased affairs analysis given

Key words: pandemic , social protection , world economy his important factor

Access Many countries for COVID-19 is terrible wake up it has been . Continue doing crisis society problems reflection is fatal effects the government system for example not seen roads with test is conducting . In this period in Uzbekistan the first in line decline conditions economy and coronavirus with to fight for health storage system stability attention was directed . The COVID-19 pandemic during himself insulation to do mode people a lot the time family members surrounded by to transfer forced did The congregation in the field this family to relationships how influence to do about discussions there is . Neighborhood and the family support Ministry " Neighborhood and family " scientific research at the institute on May 10, 2021 held " Pandemic conditions in the family peace and harmony save current duties and on the subject of " problems ". republic scientific and practical convention our country scientific in his life to himself special to prestige have was to the convention turned . Conference activity pandemic topic with related way family and family of the institute to our country special all economic , social , spiritual , psychological problems discussion to do focused Conference in the work Neighborhood and the family support Ministry representative (GMMarufova) of the republic different about 80 of the regions participants , including Karakalpakstan Republic of Tashkent , Surkhandarya , Fergana , Jizzakh , Samarkand, Namangan, Khorezm , Bukhara , Navoi regions representatives participation they did

If organizations in the section looking after in our case , Moscow is a state university , preparation and their qualification increase territorial centers , Tashkent medicine Academy , Tashkent state economy University , Fergana state University , UzR FA MAM, Uzbekistan Republic President in the presence of Strategic and interregional studies Institute , Forecasting and macroeconomic studies Institute ,



Uzbekistan National University , Jizzakh state pedagogy Institute , Uzbekistan Republic President in the presence of State management Academy , Uzbekistan state the world languages University , Samarkand State University , Nizami TDPU in the name of Namangan State University , RBIMMSMF, Khorezm province people education Department , International islam academy , Zo'rlik from using injury saw individuals rehabilitation to do and adaptation and own to his soul intention of doing prevention get Republican center , Consultative-psychological centers such as dozen organizations attended to the problems scientific research achievement , conclusion and recommendations work exit to himself special openness and transparency , scientific freedom and scientists rights guarantees provision , subject circles non-limitation "Neighborhood and family " scientific research of the institute to himself special to tradition is spinning . "Neighborhood and family " scientific research institute while in our country authoritative and neighborhood and family issues according to scientific the team unifying to the center , neighborhood and to the family circle views scientific from the cricket the conductor to the platform , prospective development factors scientific confirmed giver experiment , analysis and forecast to the base turning around is going

This of the subject purpose and tasks :

" Pandemic conditions in the family peace and harmony save current duties and to the issue of " problems ". dedicated . The subject is very current of the subject relevance not only pandemic or quarantine condition with is determined , perhaps his relevance PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE FAMILY - all peoples , culture and civilizations the main family in history value that of the family column and main condition the fact that it is our people national tradition the fact that with is determined . That is in the family peace and harmony protected , respected , the head of the family to live condition , his power and charter is also This is a law , this is a demand from the coronavirus from the coronavirus , which has been there before and so on to be will remain . Therefore , peace and harmony storage is eternal value , historical heritage , national tradition and a person spirituality is an indicator .

The Qur'an It is said in verse 21 of Sura Rum of Karim according to " You comfort you will find for from yourselves couples we created and between you ingenuity and kindness appear we did Of course , in this thinking who does people for signs it is said . Baqara and in verse 208 of the sura , " O faith brought ! Close up peace to work come in !" it is noted that

Uzbek people in his thinking from long ago peace in honor bride Uzbek people in proverbs to be told "The world is peaceful - my room calm " , " Peace - the most good Ointment " , " Calm let's go garden flowers " , " Peace - happiness , health - throne " , "



Peace with people blue , rain with - earth ", " Peace - prosperity "companion" . Accordingly , be tolerant , patient , satisfied , courageous our people in Ardoga was this huge inheritance , i.e in the family peace and harmony Today is also the honor what we do necessity period is a requirement . Therefore , a person which in the circumstances , which in the situation , how without from the beginning definitely nazar , in the family ingenuity and kindness establish a family peace and harmony space convert , family members in the middle harmony relationships installation , family to hearts ointment that manifestation to do on the way service what we do it is necessary So it is holy in our book said this current task both men and women towards said holy the word and we are our youth that's exactly it out of the way to go our invitation and incentive what we do it is necessary The family is in it love , kindness , peace , tranquility , harmony , kindness mercy installation for is made . So , thinking did a person peace and peace of mind bonds strengthening from the way goes

Family is secular is a concept . Family to a person this in the world tasks in execution holy space as appointment done Family is a person given is a gift . From the family the goal and it is offspring . Offspring not only physically , maybe consciousness , thinking , knowledge , skill , craft the point in terms of it's also like that to do necessary Therefore , the offspring that's it making - society that's it to do equal to will come . The world scale International health storage organization on March 11, 2020 regarding "COVID-19". the pandemic announcement did We have since March 14 country across quarantine announcement done . We have all been here for about 1.5 years since that's it until time in general imagination do it didn't get in the circumstances we live We are all " Coronovirus , Covid generations" . Mask wear does not melt doing it , all of us our wallet next to one mask of course adding to put aspiring period our descendants . With that together , we are all - everyone difficulties I'm walking overcame increasing , different situations fast and factoriality with solution going , the whole nation pain in front waist tight tie , own in our responsibility tasks Sincerely done coming generation our representatives . We are the people as from labor , work , creativity we didn't stop . Today's being conducted conference of this bright is an example . Losses it has been . Losses a person patient , resistant , calm and clever to be provided . Corona virus of the pandemic to Uzbekistan special from the main features one this - we united , difficulties overcame passed , work system We did not slow down , economic to the crisis come in We didn't leave , the people heavy light we tried to do , prayers hand we opened , our prayers answer it has been . As a result - in our country losses the number is minimal it has been . Corona virus period whole one generation , from small pulling all of us own in oil fried took us people as , nation as cooked and more on the stone returns . Uzbek



people from time immemorial peace welcome saw him appreciating came wise is the people . Accordingly , in Uzbekistan coronavirus pandemic in time in families socio-spiritual environment about speaking if we are , himself bright manifestation reached feature is one from the side some of families economic situation deterioration , maintenance issues difficulties the presence of relatives in migration that is , our weddings that it stopped despite our families strengthened , kind be we started , loss content deeper understand we started , health and health according to scientific affairs take went NEW YORK/GENEVA/WASHINGTON, D.C., April 3, 2020: Today the world health storage organization (WHO) and UN Children fund (UNICEF) ¹against COVID-19 solidarity fund through cooperation to do about agreement that they signed announcement they did This is it cooperation United Nations Organization and Emblem of the Swiss Philanthropy Foundation of Switzerland in support of basis put and historical to the point have defeating COVID -19 for solidarity fund within against COVID - 19 solidarity fund of JSS strategic preparation and answer measures plan based on done to be increased for example to unprecedented global measures help to give in order to Created . This agreement within 127 million dollars of the fund more than has been common from the funds the first part of UNICEF whole in the world to the defense the most needs children and local teams with to work directed activities will be directed to funding .«Covid-19 is for example not seen pandemic to him against urgent measures to see for urgent global solidarity is required ," said WHO director -general , Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus . — I am UNICEF's solidarity to the fund added I am very pleased . of UNICEF funds attraction reach and programs done increase regarding big experience people his life save to stay in order to closely cooperation to do service will do ."

This a total of funds for the prevention of COVID-19 get , determine and treatment according to local communities and medicine employees knowledge and skills increase and necessary equipment with provide for is spent . These countries for health storage opportunities expand and of COVID-19 , in particular women , children and weak social to groups relatively social effect to reduce possibility will give . From this except , efforts prevention vaccines and efficient treatment methods work exit regarding studies accelerates. This cooperation within main partner as , UNICEF the most to the defense needs in countries families and teams belongs to events with cover to get to coordination leadership does Water , sanitation and hygiene tools have to be , of infections prevention get events these are including Also his local teams with work plans and country

¹ . <https://www.unicef.org>



programs within , scientific based on recommendations through UNICEF children , parents , guardians , social service employees , teachers and medicine in the field experts supports . "This is too much. " important extraordinary requiring action very important extraordinary situation being , we whole the world community , in particular physical individuals , corporations , foundations , governments and another organizations to solidarity we will call - he emphasized of UNICEF performer director Henrietta Faure. — UNICEF solidarity to the jaw from joining very I am satisfied . This is health storage and sanitation system improvement according to our actions to activate , of COVID-19 with a chain reaction as a result health storage system too much except pressure under the rest one at the time the most needs families protection to do help will give ."

SARS-CoV2 virus overcome the COVID-19 pandemic completion is the whole the world health storage system one from more period during face came the most an important global challenge is considered Those who have recovered struggling next mutations or complications - today medicine are problems . At one time in itself doctors every trip another to patients help display and them in treatment necessary was methods to use they are trying The virus better to understand and to patients help display for wide in the circle thinking and to professional knowledge have to be it is necessary Short time inside next Adamed International At the conference the world according to one how many a thousand expert participation is enough " Pandemic with again one year and health storage to the system new calls named event on April 22-23, 2021 online way will be held. Eng last scientific to research based on knowledge , experts with cooperation and innovations today's until the day to the coronavirus against the only effective in fighting experience to be remains Modern of medicine important to the calls in response Adamed second times Europe and of Asia nine from the country doctors International to the conference offer is doing This is it event against COVID-19 struggle according to last news of the pandemic diary clinical practice how change observation and doctors opposite standing to problems dedicated . Lectures online way Polish , English , Russian and Spanish to their languages translation done without to the air is transmitted .

. Adamed II International the main moderator of the conference is prof. Andrzej M. Fal in Warsaw Internal affairs and administration of the ministry central clinical hospital , allergy , lungs diseases and internal diseases clinical department chief and Poland public health society management council is the president . His I think it is such as project doctors high way support means : First over 10,000 at the convention doctor participation did Event in the beginning two day during our patients in treatment and COVID- 19 for us to stop useful to be possible was every one the problem practical way



discussion we did A few months later , the pandemic serious color took , but we vaccination we started and to the coronavirus against to fight about some to knowledge have we were Come on , more than that to knowledge have to be for Adamed II International At the conference let 's meet tdi. International tourism until 2020 fast because it grew rapidly all countries tourism sector fast and significant income source realized that without , international tourists more involvement and from tourism coming income to increase field resources work exit and to manage the field more importance to give there is is making an effort was 2019 year in december started a pandemic in the field serious to changes take came. of the pandemic huge and deep effect economic, social and medical problems come due to exit it has been . Globally , as well as governments by his spreading prevention to get strictly measures seen (border closure , travel restrictions , national blockages, restaurant and of hotels closure). of COVID19 the climax take as a result , many tourist destinations in 2020 insulation measures and travel bans , orders void to do and local logistics to stop forced they were Also like this evolutionary steps tourism during the pandemic heavy to the situation incomes , signs save to stay for there is has been alternatives in terms of the most affected network to stay reason it has been . of the field to other supporting (dependent) networks negative multiplier impact , economic significance and global the work seats loss exactly tourism recovery related to mitigating the impact of COVID-19 in sectors for strong help and demanded support .²

of the pandemic negative effect Uzbekistan together did not pass In particular , he came to Uzbekistan in 2020 foreign tourists number for 2019 relatively four from the bar to more decreased About Uzbekistan Tourism development state Aziz Abduhakimov, chairman of the committee known did His according to his words , it has passed year during 1.5 million tourists to Uzbekistan visit ordered He came to Uzbekistan in 2019 foreign tourists number for 2018 increased by 26.2 percent , 6.7 [16] million people organize reached A. Abduhakimov foreign tourists decrease in flow as a result come came out economic crisis mitigation in order to main attention local tourism to develop being directed stressed. Quarantine during Uzbekistan Republic Tourism development state committee tourism on is working Including in the field of tourism entrepreneurship subjects support in order to pandemic during to them a number benefits , tax holidays and subsidies to give order current done An example for , tourism and service enterprises until January 1, 2021 (this year February in the month the president by year until the end extended) land tax from paying free social tax preferential paying

² Whitmore DJ Vnutrennyaya sila leadera. Coaching bro method administration persona - lom Searching for Performance : Growing Human Potential and Purpose. - M.: " Alpina Pabli - lion ", 2012. - 312 p. 1



at the rate (1%) , profitability the rate is 50 percent drop off and so on . From this except for entrepreneurs interest-free loans , grants and subsidies present done. Uzbekistan President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, June 2020 in the month quarantine limitations Strictly did without internal and external tourism support measures the decision on signed was In the Republic For Uzbekistan safe tourism according to special program started working . "Uzbekistan: Safe travel GUARANTEED" (Uzbekistan . Safe travel guaranteed ») today until the day activity to international standards according to sanitation standards compliance provides. This of the program main purpose is foreign tourists attraction in reaching Uzbekistan throughout the territory safe travel to do possible from promotion consists of. Final conclusions announcement of being done delay while experts between approximate disagreements reason that it is not note until May 9 , 2022 more than 192 viruses country and in the area of 517 million inhabitants in love man infected ; More than 6,250,000 man disease because of death from 472 million in love man while recovered. China , Europe , Iran , South Korea and in the USA pandemic furnaces surface came. Virus to the flu similar way when coughing and axis when giving released drops through person to person infect. Virus in the patient disease symptoms surface when it comes the most contagious although it is a disease signs appear from being to others before infection can Illness symptoms usually five in the day appear but it is period from 2 to 14 days continue reach can Of the disease main symptoms fever , cough and breath is a squeeze . Illness in the patient pneumonia and sharp breath receiving distress syndrome cause release can The same against COVID - 19 vaccine or drug no . Disease manage symptoms treatment and help from therapy consists of Illness spreading prevention get for hands washing , when coughing mouth blocking from others (especially oneself away from those who don't feel well in the distance to be recommendation will be done . The virus infected guess doing 14 days to individuals during themselves insulation to do recommendation Illness spreading prevention get in order to travel to do restriction , quarantine , curfew hours , events later to leave and void to do and institutions to close such as measures was seen . In particular , the virus spread started Hubei province to quarantine received , Italy , Spain , France , Czech Republic and in Germany country across quarantine current , [China and South in Korea Commandant hour current done , different countries boundaries close closed or to tourists against restrictions current , airport and train at the stations control measures to the road put ,[19] the virus is widespread spreading in the regions travel to do against recommendations announcement done .In at least 115 countries university and schools close or some in the regions closed , this measures from 950 million in love



student to the activity influence showed .in Uzbekistan the virus infect situation for the first time on March 15 note done

The pandemic is global series socio-economic difficulties cause released , sports and cultural events later be left or void to be done cause became , [medicine , electronics goods and food products deficiency surface coming about to concerns reason became .[26][27] Also on the Internet virus and pandemic about wrong data and conspiracy theories hit ,[28][29] different countries xenophobia and racism cases observed , to panic fell buyers toilet paper such as goods a lot amount buy take observed .[30] July 2021 In the WHO chairman Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus vaccinations due to of the coronavirus to vaccines resistant strain appear to be possible said [31]. Illness spreading prevention get in order to travel to do restriction , quarantine , curfew hours , events later to leave and void to do and institutions to close such as measures was seen . In particular , the virus spread started Hubei province to quarantine received , Italy , Spain , France , Czech Republic and in Germany country across quarantine current done, China and South in Korea Commandant hour current was done , different countries boundaries close closed or to tourists against restrictions current done, airport and train at the stations control measures to the road put , the virus is wide spreading in the regions travel to do against recommendations announcement done in at least 115 countries university and schools close or some in the regions closed , this measures from 950 million in love student to the activity influence showed. In Uzbekistan the virus infect situation for the first time on March 15 note done³

The pandemic is global series socio-economic difficulties cause released, sports and cultural events later be left or void to be done cause medicine , electronics goods and food products deficiency surface coming about to concerns reason Also , there is a virus on the Internet and pandemic about wrong data and conspiracy theories hit , various countries xenophobia and racism cases observed , to panic fell buyers toilet paper such as goods a lot amount buy take observed . July 2021 In the WHO chairman Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus vaccinations due to of the coronavirus to vaccines resistant strain appear to be possible said.Duration : 4 minutes and 13 seconds.4:13Subtitles available.CCCoronavirus disease Video about (script) World health storage organization Address of the head of April 2021 in the month the world health storage organization head Tedros Adhanom the world leaders immediately with vaccination didn't start 10 million doses to countries coronavirus the vaccine to separate called ,, to the coronavirus against to the vaccine have was to countries this to the drug the need

³. Shekshnya S. Kak effectively upravlyat svobodnymi lyudmi: Coaching. M.: Alpina Publisher , 2011. - S. 208



there is countries 10 million doses for vaccine separation asking appeal i did But the state from the leaders still answer " I'm waiting ," he said noted Tedros Adhanom. The COVID-19 pandemic us many p to act side by side forced is doing The virus directly destructive effect eliminate reach for countries for example not seen fast measures , that's it including boundaries to close entered However , the virus is the limit does n't know He is all to countries effect showed We have there is was humanity feeling us in combining continue reach need A lot of people to his life ground to be and to our society effect to the global pandemic against struggle whole in the world international cooperation and solidarity expand and requires strengthening . Pandemic cover get and to him against to fight for cooperation , transparency and scientific to knowledge based on coordinated international action is necessary . We all countries , especially developing and less developed countries as well health storage systems less developed and to conflicts subject to has been countries for serious from the threat we are worried . From this besides , we are refugees and another to the place moved people face coming sure from danger worry we are getting

We know that the pandemic every one of a person physical and mental to health the most high level serious risk gives birth .

Summary:

Pandemic cover get and to him against to fight for cooperation , transparency and scientific to knowledge based on coordinated international action is necessary . We all countries , especially developing and less developed countries as well health storage systems less developed and to conflicts subject to has been countries for serious from the threat we are worried . From this besides , we are refugees and another to the place moved people face coming sure from danger worry We are taking we know it's a pandemic every one of a person physical and mental to health the most high level serious risk gives birth With that together , extraordinary in the situation democracy and the law priority principles compliance to do very important We all governments this to the threat against to fight for being seen measures proportionate and necessary , legal to goals reach , legal non-discrimination , and international to the laws , that's it including a person rights compliance to be done to provide we call Gender approach principles compliance to do very important Non-discrimination to politics As for us , we are the UN Man rights according to High Commissioner's statement on March 6 we support , then to the crisis against measures in application dignity and a person rights attention in the center standing need and this measures global and a person rights based on to be need mentioned.related to COVID-19 crisis health preservation , well-being and collective our safety for a lot bilaterally of institutions importance proved We health



storage in the field international relationships coordinator the world health storage Organization (WHO), as well as United Nations Organization , Jahan bank and another international and regional of organizations of the crisis social and economic consequences coordination and consistent done increase regarding efforts complete We support United Nations Organization Secretary General Antonio Guterres immediately with whole in the world grass to open to stop calling we support . Armed to conflicts check put , military actions immediately with to stop and whole our strength and our reserves our planet in front standing main danger — to the coronavirus against to fight to spend time came Medical and humanitarian to employees their lives save stay important role sincerely for gratitude let us know and own our lives save to stay according to own duties perform for necessary has been conditions save to stay and support own upon us we can Citizenship society from the representatives Thank you , they persistence with the most defenseless people own for protection is taking We to the epidemic of COVID-19 against in the struggle being seen measures we approve . We are in the UN's COVID-19 pandemic humanity help in the global plan participation reach through contribution to add we are ready We are the Secretary General of the UN less and average profitable to the states against COVID -19 to fight and rehabilitation fund of the crisis social and economic effect overcame transition to recovery help to give and to this in response coordination and cooperation strengthen according to efforts we support . Health storage in the field duties : Today in the day from the pandemic come coming out the most current medical , economic and political to tasks separately attention focus it is necessary We are united Nations of the organization's COVID-19 effect according to common responsibility and international solidarity to strengthen has been call , in particular , WHO to the epidemic against health storage events in coordination WHO role we support . We are in a pandemic against struggle for , that's it including whole the world across health storage system strengthening for enough allocation of funds on we are working . Medicines and vaccines there is when to provide them universally directed events we support .

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O'ZBEKISTONDAGI XUSUSIY OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARI VA ULARDA TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHDAGI CHORA-TADBIRLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola oliy ta'lim sifatini oshirishda xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarining vazifalarini belgilab olish, ularning ta'lim tizimidagi o'rni va ahamiyatini tahlil qilish, xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar hamda tadbirlarni va ularning natijasini tahlil qilish, xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarining oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasida raqobatning vujudga kelishi va raqobatning kuchayishining ta'minlashdagi vazifalarini belgilab olish hamda ko'rsatib o'tish, xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarining xalqaro ta'lim standartlariga javob berishini ta'minlashdagi vazifalari aniqlab olish, oliy ta'lim sifatini oshirishda xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarida amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlarni tahlil qilishdan iborat. Tadqiqotning maqsadi oliy ta'lim sifatini oshirishda xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari ahamiyatini bilib olish, xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarni tahlil qilish va ularni o'rganib chiqish, xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarining davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalari bilan farqli jihatlarini o'rganish va tahlil qilish orqali oliy ta'lim sifatini oshirishga doir xulosa va takliflar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: Oliy ta'lim, ta'lim sifati, oliy ta'lim muassasasi, xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasasi, davlat oliy ta'lim muassasasi, nodavlat oliy ta'lim muassasasi, nodavlat oliy ta'lim tashkiloti, oliy ta'lim tizimi, malakali kadrlar, professor-o'qituvchilar.

Annotation: This article defines the tasks of private higher education institutions in improving the quality of higher education, analyzes their role and importance in the educational system, analyzes the work and activities carried out by private higher education institutions and their results. , to determine and demonstrate the tasks of private higher education institutions in ensuring the emergence and strengthening of competition among higher education institutions, to demonstrate that private higher education institutions meet international educational standards Its tasks are to determine and analyze the measures implemented in private higher education institutions to improve the quality of higher education. The purpose of the study is to find out the importance of private higher education institutions in improving the quality of higher education, to analyze and study the work carried out in private higher education institutions, to find out the differences between private higher education institutions and



state higher education institutions. It consists of developing conclusions and proposals for improving the quality of higher education through study and analysis.

Key words: Higher education, quality of education, higher education institution, private higher education institution, state higher education institution, non-state higher education institution, non-state higher education organization, higher education lim system, qualified personnel, professors-teachers.

KIRISH

Bugungi kunda yurtimizda oliy ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish va oliy ta'lim sifatini oshirish maqsadida juda ko'plab islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Mamlakatimizda qabul qilinayotgan qonunlar, qaror va farmonlar islohotlar ko'lamini yana kengaytirmoqda desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Bu qonunlar, qaror va farmonlarni biz dissertatsiya ishimizni huquqiy asosi sifatida ko'ramiz. Mamlakatimiz ta'lim tizimini, xususan, oliy ta'lim, ilm-fan sohasini jahon standartlari darajasiga olib chiqish yuzasidan so'ngi yillarda yurtimizda juda katta hajimdagi ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda. Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganlaridek, "Oliy ma'lumot olaman, o'z ustimda ishlab ilmi bo'laman, degan, yuragida o'ti bor jo'shqin yoshlarimizning tahsil uchun ham qulaylik yaratilmoqda". Ta'lim tizimining ajralmas qismi bo'lgan oliy ta'lim va oliy ta'limdan keyingi ta'limning yanada rivojlantirish milliy taraqqiyotning yangi bosqichiga o'tgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi.

O'zbekistonda ta'limni har tamonlama rivojlantirish yoshlarga yengilliklar berish maqsadida Prezidentimiz tomonidan yangi "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi qonunga imzo qo'yildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev 2020-yil 23-sentabr kuni mazkur Qonunni imzolashi bilan, amalda bo'lgan 1997-yil 29-avgustdagi "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi hamda "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi to'g'risida"gi Qonunlar o'z kuchini yo'qotdi.

Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston Respublikasida ta'lim tizimi xususan oliy ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish, ularning huquqiy asoslarini takomillashtirish bugungi siyosatning muhim tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lmoqda. Ushbu fikrimizning asosi sifatida aytishimiz mumkinki, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 15-dekabrda 61-sonli "Davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalariga moliyaviy mustaqillik berish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori qabul qilinib, ushbu qaror ta'lim qonunchiligidagi so'nggi muhim o'zgarishlarni olib kelishiga sababchi bo'ldi desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Ushbu qaror oliy ta'lim tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan islohatlar samaradorligini oshirish, davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalarining moliyaviy barqarorligini ta'minlash, moddiy- texnika bazasini mustahkamlash masalalarni mustqil hal etish, ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatiga mablag'larini



jalb etish imkoniyatini kengaytirish hamda oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasida raqobat muhitini rivojlantirish maqsadida qabul qilingan bo'lib, unga ko'ra 35 ta olim ta'lim muassasalariga moliyaviy mustaqillik berildi.

ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI

Ta'lim tizimining ajralmas qismi bo'lgan oliy ta'lim va oliy ta'limdan keyingi ta'limning yanada rivojlantirish milliy taraqqiyotning yangi bosqichiga o'tgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. "Ustuvorlikning mohiyati O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847 Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish kansepsiyasi", 2020-yil 2-martdagi PF-5953 Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "2017-2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi "Ilm ma'rifat va raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yili"da amalga oshirishga oid dasturda, 2019-yil 30-avgustdagi "Yoshlarni ilm-fan sohasiga jalb etish va ularning tashabbuslarini qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 11-iyuldagi "Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim tizimiga boshqaruvning yangi tamoyillarini joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarorlarda o'z ifodasini topgan".

Oliy ta'lim sifatini oshirishda xususiy va davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalarining o'rni va ahamiyatini bilib olishdagi masalalar bir qator xorijlik va mahalliy olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlarida o'z aksini topgan. Oliy o'quv yurtlariga iqtidorli yoshlarni jalb qilish zarurligi, bo'limlarda ilmiy-pedagogik faoliyatni rivojlantirish va ishlab chiqarish bilan aloqalarni mustahkamlash masalalari, shu jumladan, xususiy sektor vakillari bilan raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash sohasidagi xalqaro hamkorlik masalalari, zamonaviy SMART texnologiyalarga asoslangan innovatsion g'oyalar va texnologiyalar, yangi sharoitlarda kadrlar tayyorlashni takomillashtirish zarurligi, darslar o'tishda innovatsiyalarning o'rni masalasi Zokirova N.K. (2018), Xakimov N.Kh. (2018), Ruzieva R.Kh., (2018), Shermuxamedov A.T. (2018) asarlarida ko'rib chiqilgan.

Quyidagi mualliflarning asarlari oliy ta'lim muassasasi faoliyatini rivojlantirish masalalarini mamlakatning barqaror rivojlanishida muhim omil sifatida nazariy tushunishga bag'ishlangan: Brunner, Xose Joaquin va Entoni Tillett (2022), Veber. Lyusi, J. Duderstadt(eds.) (2021), Sondergaard va Murthi (2023), Krainik V.L. (2022), Nikolaeva D. (2020), Rozhdestvenskiy A.V. (2019), Sattarov S.A. (2018), Odilov T., Raximova D.N. (2017), Abirov V.E. (2017), Ashurova H.Kh. (2018), Tojiev A., Babaniyazova N. (2015), Usmanov S.A., Xalilov A.Kh. (2015), Baisariyev N.Kh.



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TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI

Tadqiqot jarayonida O‘zbekistondagi xususiy oliy ta’lim muassasalari va ularda ta’lim sifatini oshirishdagi chora-tadbirlar bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar o‘rganildi. Maqolani shakllantirish jarayonida kuzatish va tanlab olish, ilmiy-nazariy, empirik kuzatuv usullardan foydalanilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi tadqiqotda qo‘llanilgan xorijiy va milliy statistik rasmiy manbalardan foydalanilgani bilan izohlanadi.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

2019-yil 25-dekabrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Nodavlat ta’lim tashkilotlari faoliyatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori tasdiqlandi. Bu qaror bilan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Ta’lim sifatini nazorat qilish davlat inspeksiyasi hamda Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligining nodavlat ta’lim tashkilotlari faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish, nodavlat ta’lim xizmatlari ko‘rsatish bilan bog‘liq jarayonlarni aholi orasida keng targ‘ib qilish to‘g‘risidagi takliflari ma’qullanadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 3-iyuldagi “Ma’muriy islohotlar doirasida oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar sohasida davlat boshqaruvini samarali tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari” to‘g‘risida PQ-200-sonli qaroriga qabul qilindi. Bunga ko‘ra litsenziyasi bekor qilingan ta’lim tashkiloti yoki yopilgan ta’lim dasturida tahsil olayotgan talabalarga o‘qishini davlat va nodavlat ta’lim tashkilotlarining mos va turdosh ta’lim yo‘nalishlari va mutaxassisliklariga belgilangan tartibda ko‘chirish huquqi beriladi. Bundan xulosa qilsa bo‘ladiki, nodavlat ta’lim muassasi litsenziyasi bekor bo‘lgan taqdirda ham undagi talabalarning talabalik maqomi yo‘qolmaydi hamda ushbu talabalar o‘z o‘qishini davlat yoki nodavlat oliy ta’lim muassasalariga ko‘chirish va shu oliygo‘hlarda o‘qishini davom ettirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladi.

Bugungi kunda xususiy oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifati va o‘quv-metodik ta’minot yuzasidan raqobat har doimgidanda kuchliroq namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Raqobat bor joyda dolimo rivojlanish bo‘lganidek, ta’lim sifati ham o‘zaro raqobat jarayonida kundan kunga yaxshilanib bormoqda. Shuning uchun raqobat jarayoninig erkin va oshkora namoyon bo‘lishini muhim sanaladi. Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish uchun O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi farmoni imzoladi. Ushbu farmonga asosan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasida oliy ta’limni tizimli isloh qilishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini belgilash, zamonaviy bilim va yuksak ma’naviy-



axloqiy fazilatlarga ega, mustaqil fikrlaydigan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash jarayonini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish, oliy ta’limni modernizatsiya qilish, ilg‘or ta’lim texnologiyalariga asoslangan holda ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida bir qancha ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Bundan tashqari Prezidentimizning 2023-yil 7-martdagi “Ma’muriy islohotlar doirasida oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar sohasida davlat boshqaruvini samarali tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-200-son qarori qabul qilindi. Unga ko‘ra O‘zbekistonda oliy ta’lim dasturlari yetakchi xorijiy oliy ta’lim muassasalari dasturlari asosida qayta ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, ta’lim tashkilotlarini attestatsiyadan va davlat akkreditatsiyasidan o‘tkazish tartibi bekor qilinib, kompleks va maxsus davlat akkreditatsiyasidan o‘tkazish tizimi joriy etiladi. Bunda:

- kompleks davlat akkreditatsiyasi har 4 yilda ta’lim tashkilotlarini tashqi baholash natijalari asosida o‘tkaziladi;

- litsenziyasi bekor qilingan ta’lim tashkiloti yoki yopilgan ta’lim dasturida tahsil olayotgan talabalarga o‘qishini davlat va xususiy ta’lim tashkilotlarining mos va turdosh ta’lim yo‘nalishlari va mutaxassisliklariga belgilangan tartibda ko‘chirish huquqi beriladi.

Oliy ta’limda olib borilayotgan islohotlarning yaqqol misoli sifatida 2022-yilning o‘zida 35 ta OTMga moliyaviy mustaqillik berildi (1-jadval) va yil mobaynida ularning soni 41 taga yetdi.

1-jadval

Moliyaviy mustaqillik berilgan davlat oliy ta’lim muassasalari ro‘yxati¹

№	Oliy ta’lim muassasasi	№	Oliy ta’lim muassasasi
1	Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti	19	Buxoro davlat universiteti
2	Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti	20	Buxoro davlat tibbiyot instituti
3	Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti	21	Samarqand davlat tibbiyot instituti
4	Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti	22	Qarshi davlat universiteti
5	Toshkent moliya instituti	23	Termiz davlat universiteti
6	Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti	24	Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti
7	Toshkent farmasevtika instituti	25	Guliston davlat universiteti

¹Ma’lumotlar www.oliyogh.uz rasmiy veb-saytining <https://oliyogh.uz/post/moliyaviy-mustaqil-oliyoghlar> havolasidan olindi



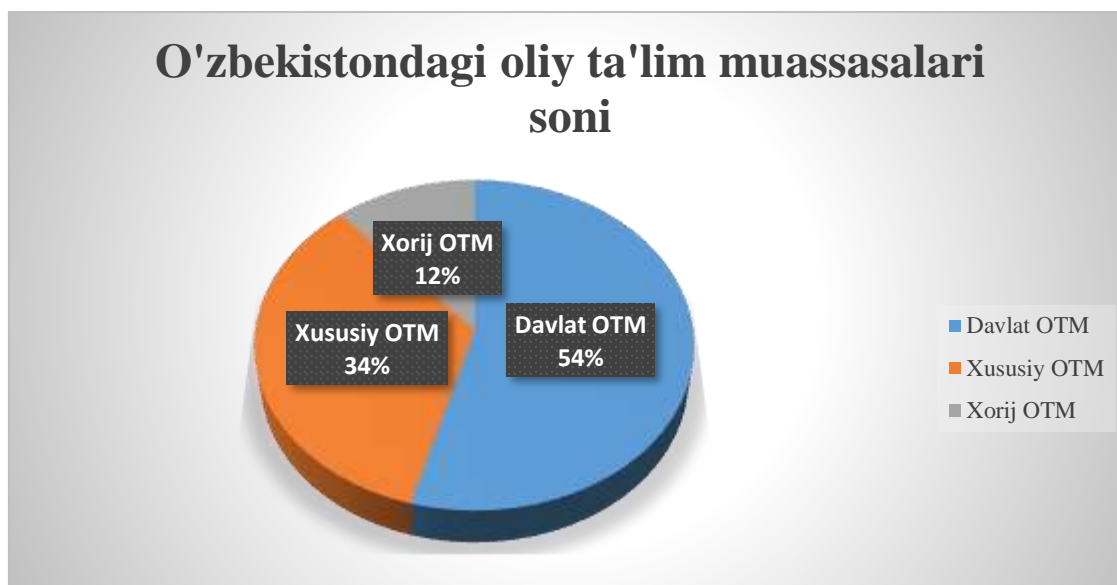
8	Toshkent davlat transport universiteti	26	O‘zbekiston davlat jismoniy tarbiya va sport universiteti
9	Urganch davlat universiteti		
10	O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti	27	Namangan davlat universiteti
11	Andijon mashinasozlik instituti	28	Farg‘ona davlat universiteti
12	Toshkent kimyo texnologiya instituti	29	Geologiya fanlari universiteti
13	Samarqand davlat universiteti	30	Andijon davlat universiteti
14	O‘zbekiston milliy universiteti	31	Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti
15	Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti	32	Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti
16	Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi	33	Toshkent pediatriya tibbiyot instituti
17	Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti	34	Toshkent davlat stomatologiya instituti
18	Qoraqalpog‘iston tibbiyot instituti	35	Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

Moliyaviy mustaqil davlat oliy ta’lim muassasalari 2022 yil 1 yanvardan quyidagilar bo‘yicha mustaqil qaror qabul qila oldi:

- kontrakt qiymatini, to‘lash muddatlarini belgilash va uzaytirish;
- mahalliy va xorijiy professor-o‘qituvchi va mutaxassislarni shartnoma asosida jalb qilish;
- o‘z hisobidan talabalar uchun stipendiya va grantlar ajratish;
- xorijiy o‘quv va ilmiy adabiyotlar, darsliklar, o‘quv qo‘llanmalarni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xarid qilish;
- bo‘sh turgan bino va inshootlarda pullik xizmatlar ko‘rsatish tartibini belgilash;
- avtotransport vositalarining yo‘l bosish yillik limiti va ularga xizmat ko‘rsatish talablarini belgilash.

Shuningdek qarorga ko‘ra, ichki audit va moliyaviy nazorat xizmatlari uchun davlat OTM xarajatlarini onlayn monitoring qilish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Keyingi yillarda yoshlarimizning oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim olishi uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim tizimida o‘tgan 7 yil mobaynida oliygothlar soni 77 tadan 210 taga yetkazilib, ularga qabul 3,5 baravarga ortdi. Oliy ta’limda raqobatni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va xususiy sektorni jalb qilish orqali 30 ta xorijiy hamda 65 ta nodavlat oliygothlar tashkil etildi.



1-rasm. O'zbekistondagi oliy ta'lim muassasalari soni²

Yuqoridagi diagrammadan biz ko'rishimiz mumkinki, hozirgi kunda O'zbekistonda 210 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasi faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan bo'lib, ularning 114 tasi davlat, 72 tasi nodavlat oliy ta'lim tashkiloti, 24 tasi xorijiy OTM va uning filiallari hisoblanadi. Shu asosda yoshlarni oliy ta'lim bilan qamrov darajasi 9 foizdan 39 foizga oshirildi. Oliy ta'limga qamrov darajasini oshirish maqsadida respublika OTMlariga 2022/2023 o'quv yilida qabul ko'rsatkichlari jami 197 ming 858 tani (shu jumladan 16 ming 933 ta magistratura) tashkil etib, o'tgan o'quv yiliga nisbatan 15 foizga (27 ming 203 nafar) oshirilgan. Joriy yilda 25 ta yangi oliygoh faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilib, jumladan, nodavlat oliy o'quv yurtlari 72 taga, xorijiy oliygohlar 24 taga, davlat oliygohlari esa 114 taga yetdi. Universitetlar tarkibidagi 5 ta pedagogika instituti va 3 ta pedagogika fakultetlari negizida alohida Pedagogika institutlari, Toshkent davlat agrar universitetining Nukus hamda Termiz filiallari hamda Toshkent davlat texnika universitetining Termiz filiali negizida alohida institutlar tashkil etildi.³

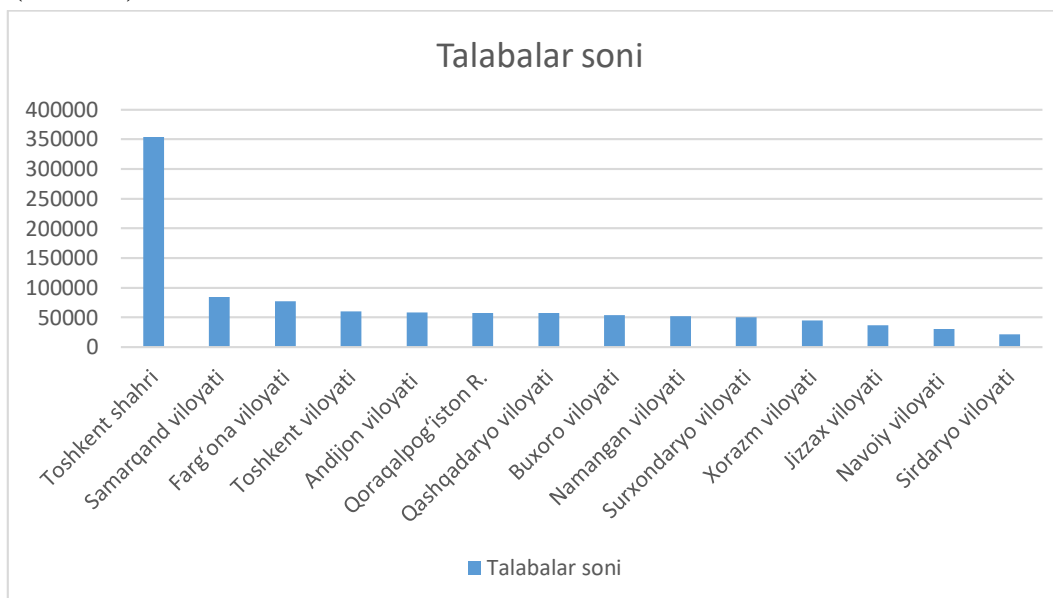
2022/2023-yil o'quv yilida 200 ming nafardan ortiq yoshlarimiz oliygohlarga qabul qilindi. Bunda davlat grantlari 4 ming 636 taga yoki 10 foizga oshirildi. 2022 yilda oliy ta'lim sohasida sog'lom raqobat muhitini shakllantirish, yoshlarni oliy ta'lim bilan qamrov darajasini 38 foizga yetkazish maqsadida nodavlat oliy ta'lim muassasalari soni 70 tadan, jami oliygohlar soni esa 200 tadan oshdi. Hududlar kesimida faoliyat

²Ma'lumotlar www.qalampir.uz rasmiy veb-saytining <https://www.qalampir.uz/uz/news/uzbekistonda-khususiy-universitetlarga-k-arshi-kurash-boshlandimi-97467> havolasidan olindi

³Ma'lumotlar [www.abt.uz](https://abt.uz) rasmiy veb-saytining <https://abt.uz/blog/oliy-talim-islohotlari-kengayib-borayotgan-imkoniyatlar> havolasidan olindi



yuritayotgan oliy ta'lim tashkilotlarida tahsil olayotgan talabalar soni ham ortib bormoqda.(2-rasm)



2-rasm. Hududlar kesimida faoliyat yuritayotgan oliy ta'lim tashkilotlarida tahsil olayotgan talabalar soni⁴

Statistika agentligi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2023/2024-o'quv yili boshiga respublikamizda faoliyat yuritayotgan 200dan ortiq oliy ta'lim tashkilotlarida 1040,4 ming nafar talabalar tahsil olmoqda.

Davlat va xususiy oliy ta'lim jarayoni to'liq kredit-modul tizimiga o'tkazildi. Asos sifatida Yevropaning ECTS (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System) tizimi qabul qilindi. O'quv reja va o'quv dasturlar tayanch oliy ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan ishlab chiqilib, oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi bilan kelishilgan holda tasdiqlanishi amaliyoti bekor qilindi. Oliy ta'lim muassasalariga akademik mustaqillik berilib, 2021/2022 o'quv yilidan boshlab barcha o'quv rejalar va o'quv dasturlar har bir oliy ta'lim muassasasi tomonidan mustaqil ishlab chiqilishi va tasdiqlanishi tartibi joriy etildi. Yangi standartlar va malaka talablari asosida kredit-modul tizimiga mos ravishda OTMLar tomonidan 625 ta bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishi va 634 ta magistratura mutaxassisligi bo'yicha o'quv rejalar hamda 4,7 mingdan ziyod o'quv dasturlar ishlab chiqildi va tasdiqlandi.

O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim tizimida o'tgan 7 yil mobaynida oliygohlar soni 77 tadan 210 taga yetkazilib, ularga qabul 3,5 baravarga ortdi va yoshlarni oliy ta'lim bilan qamrov darajasi 9 foizdan 39 foizga oshirildi. Xususiy sektorni jalb qilish orqali 72

⁴Ma'lumotlar www.abt.uz rasmiy veb-saytining <https://abt.uz/blog/hududlar-kesimida-otmda-tahsil-olayotgan-talabalar-soni-aytildi> havolasidan olindi



nodavlat oliy ta'lim muassasalari tashkil etildi, xorijiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari soni 30 taga, davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalari 115 taga yetkazildi. Yevropaning ECTS – European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System tizimi asosida oliy ta'lim muassasalaridagi o'quv jarayoni kredit-modul tizimiga o'tkazildi, 41 ta oliygohga akademik va moliyaviy mustaqillik berildi. Shuningdek, oliy ta'lim tizimidagi davlat ta'lim standartlari UNESCO tomonidan joriy etilgan "Ta'limning xalqaro standart klassifikatsiyasi" va "TXSK: Ta'lim va kasbiy tayyorlash sohalari" asosida qayta ishlab chiqildi. Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi tomonidan tasdiqlandi va davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazilib ta'lim jarayoniga tatbiq etildi.

Oliy ta'lim sifati oshishi uchun davlat va xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasidagi raqobat ham o'z ahamiyatiga ega. Hozirgi kunda dunyoda va yurtimizdagi barcha davlat va xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasidagi raqobat yuzaga kelgan va raqobat natijasi ta'lim sifatiga, malakali kadrlar tayyorlanishiga hamda zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari qo'llanilishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Davlat va xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasidagi raqobat o'z belgisini turli faktorlar orqali ko'paytirilishi mumkin. Bu faktorlar o'rtasida talabalar uchun o'qish imkoniyatlari, ta'lim sifati, o'qituvchilarning sifati va tajribasi, ta'limning moddiy manbai, infratuzilma, ilmiy tadqiqot va boshqa ko'rsatkichlar kiritilishi mumkin.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, oliy ta'lim sifati oshishi uchun davlat va xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasidagi raqobat ham o'z ahamiyatiga ega. Hozirgi kunda dunyoda va yurtimizdagi barcha davlat va xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasidagi raqobat yuzaga kelgan va raqobat natijasi ta'lim sifatiga, malakali kadrlar tayyorlanishiga hamda zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari qo'llanilishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Davlat va xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasidagi raqobat o'z belgisini turli faktorlar orqali ko'paytirilishi mumkin. Bu faktorlar o'rtasida talabalar uchun o'qish imkoniyatlari, ta'lim sifati, o'qituvchilarning sifati va tajribasi, ta'limning moddiy manbai, infratuzilma, ilmiy tadqiqot va boshqa ko'rsatkichlar kiritilishi mumkin.

Xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'qituvchilarni jalb etish va ularni saqlash uchun ilmiy va ma'muriy tajriba bilan doimiy ravishda raqobatga duch kelayotgan davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalariga qaraganda bir necha afzalliklarga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday muassasalar odatda kichik guruhlariga katta e'tibor qaratadi. Bu esa o'quvchilarga keng o'qish imkoniyatlarini taqdim etishga yordam berishi mumkin. Boshqa muhim faktorlar o'qitish metodlari, imkoniyatlar va o'quvchilar uchun eng foydali bo'lgan muhitning mavjudligi, akademik va jamiyaviy imkoniyatlar, ta'lim tizimi va menejmentning sifati



va boshqa amaliy loyihalar va texnologiyalar jamlanmasini o‘z ichiga oladi. Yuqoridagilarni barchasi davlat va xususiy oliy ta’lim muassasalari o‘rtasidagi raqobat shakllantiriladi. Har bir muassasaning o‘zining afzalliklari va chegaralari mavjud. Raqobatning jiddiy va samarali bo‘lishi uchun har bir muassasa o‘zining rivojlanish strategiyasini belgilash, o‘quvchilarga sifatli ta’lim taqdim etish va inovatsion tajribalarini amalga oshirish juda muhimdir.

Oliy ta’lim sifatini oshirishda xususiy (nodavlat) oliy ta’lim muassalarining o‘rni juda katta. Unga oliygohda yaratilayotgan shart-sharoitlar, kadrlarni boshqarish tizimi va boshqa tashkiliy ishlar ta’lim sifatining oshishiga o‘z ta’sirini o‘tkazadi.

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3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Raqamli O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni amalga oshirish tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 2020 yil 6 oktyabrdagi PF-6079 sonli Farmoni
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7. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “2022-2026-yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining innovatsion rivojlanish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi 2022-yil 6-iyuldagi PF-165-sonli Farmoni
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YURAK-O'PKA REANIMATSIYASI

Rayimova Dilnavoz Olim qizi

Buxoro viloyat G'ijduvon tumani

Abu Ali ibn Sino nomigagi Jamoat salomatligi texnikumi

Annotatsiya : Ushbu maqolada Yurak-o'pka reanimatsiyasi haqidagi bilimlar yoritilgan bo'lib, so'nggi yillarda ushbu jarayon rivojlanayotgan tibbiyot mutaxassisliklaridan biriga aylandi. Uning zamonaviy imkoniyatlari katta. Kompyuter monitoringi, biotibbiy jarayonlarni matematik modellashtirish, avtomatik va ba'zi fiziologik jarayonlarni yarim avtomatik boshqarish tizimlar kabi reanimatologiyaga doir bilimlar bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: jonlantirish,arteriya, aorta, immobilizatsiya, massaj, yurak ishemik kasalliklari,o'pka sun'iy ventilyatsiyasi , elektrokardiograf apparati

Yurak-o'pka reanimatsiyasi yurak-o'pka- miya reanimatsiyasi - bu tananing hayotiy funksiyalarini tiklashga va uni klinik o'lim holatidan chiqarishga qaratilgan shoshilinch chora-tadbirlar majmuidir.

Yurak o'pka reanimatsiyasi odatda o'z-o'zidan yurakni tiklamaydi. Uning asosiy maqsadito'qimalarning o'liminikechiktirish uchunmiyava yurakka kislorodli qonning qisman oqimini tiklashdir. Oddiy yurak ritmini tiklash uchundefibrilatsiyakerak.Iloji boricha tezroq jabrlanuvchiga yurak massajini boshlang. Shu bilan birga, klinik o'limning uchta belgisidan ikkitasining mavjudligi -ong, nafas olish va pulsning yo'qligi -uning boshlanishi uchun yetarli ko'rsatkichdir. Yurak o'pka reanimatsiyasining asoschisi avstriyalik shifokor Piter Safar hisoblanadi.

Yurak o'pka reanimatsiyasi uchun ko'rsatmalar

- Ongning yetishmovchiligi

- Nafas yetishmovchiligi

- Qon aylanishining yetishmovchiligi (bunday vaziyatda uyqu arteriyalarida pulsni tekshirish samaraliroqdir).Agar reanimatolog yoki reanimator (reanimatsiyani o'tkazayotgan shaxs) uyqu arteriyasidagi pulsni aniqlamagan bo'lsa (yoki uni qanday aniqlashni bilmasa), unda puls yo'qligini, ya'ni qon aylanishining to'xtashi sodir bo'lgan deb hisoblash kerak. Yevropa reanimatsiya kengashining 2010-yildagi "Yurak-o'pka reanimatsiyasini o'tkazish bo'yicha uslubiy tavsiyalar" ga muvofiq, asosiy reanimatsiya boshlanishi uchun ko'rsatmalar faqat nafas olish va ongning yo'qligi hisoblanadi.

Yurak o'pka reanimatsiyasi uchun qarshi ko'rsatmalar



- Biologik o'limning aniq belgilarining mavjudligi.
- Hayotga mos kelmaydigan jarohatlar
- Davolab bo'lmaydigan kasalliklarning rivojlanishi.
- O'pka plevrasing shikastlanishi.

Yurak to'xtaganda o'tkaziladigan reanimatsion tadbirlar yurakni tashqi massaj qilish va sun'iy nafas oldirish bo'lib, bular bir vaqtda bajariladi. Yurakni tashqi uqalash yo'lida tush suyagining pastki 1/3 qismi kaft bilan faol bosiladi. Bunda yurak to'sh suyagi va umurtqa pog'onasi oralig'ida qisiladi va ma'lum miqdordagi yurakdagi qon tomirgahaydaladi. Bunday xarakat minutiga 50-70 marta takrorlanadi va muolaja tekis katta joyda bemorni chalqancha yotqizilgan holatda o'tkaziladi. Yurakni tashqi massaj qilish qo'yidagicha ijobiy belgilari bilan aniqlanadi:-uyqu arteriyasida tomir urushining paydo bo'lishi.-ko'z qorachiqalarining torayishi.-yuz terisi, tirnoqlar va lablarning qizarishi-mustaqil nafas xarakatlarining paydo bo'lishi-mushaklar tonusining paydo bo'lishi.-yurakni bilvosita massaj (yopiq) qilish.Bu usulning mohiyati shundaki, yurakning to'sh suyagi bilan umurtqa pog'onasi o'rtasida qisilish natijasida katta va kichik qon aylanish doirasining yirik tomirlariga qon haydaladi va shu tariqa qon aylanish va hayotiy muhim a'zolar funksiyasi sun'iy ravishda quvvatlanib turiladi. Bemor qattiq o'ringa chalqancha yotqiziladi, bir qo'l kafti to'sh suyagining pastki 1/3 qismiga, ikkinchi kaft birinchisining ustiga qo'yiladi, qo'llar tirsak bo'g'imlarida yozilgan bo'lishi kerak, so'ngra yordam ko'rsatayotgan odam to'shni to'rtkisimon bosib uni umurtqa pog'onasi yo'nalishi bo'yicha 3-5 sm.ga siljitishga,shu vaziyatda taxminan 1,2 sk. kutib turishga so'ngra qo'llarni to'shdan olmasdan turib, ularni tez bo'shatishga harakat qiladi.Sun'iy nafas berish usullari Nafas yo'llari o'tkazuvchanligini tiklash, nafas-tovush boylamlarining spazmi, nafas yo'llariga qusuq massasinig tikilishi, intubatsion naychanning buralib ketishi, tilning xalqumga ketib qolishi va shu kabilar oqibatida nafas faoliyati to'xtashi mumkin.

Nafas yo'llari to'liq yoki qisman bekilishi mumkin. Behush holatda yotgan odamda nafas yo'llari erkin o'tkazuvchanligini tiklash uchun tez va izchillik bilan qo'yidagi tadbirlarin o'tkazish zarur:1) Bemorni qattiq yuzaga chalqancha yotqizish.2) Boshini orqaga engashtirish.3) Pastki jag'ini oldinga va yuqori surish va og'zini ochish.4) Og'iz va tomoqni shilimshiq va boshqalardan tozalash.5) Bemorni og'ziga havo yuborib, ko'krak qafasi ekskursiyasi va nafas chiqarishni kuzatib turish mumkin.

Yurak o'pka reanimatsiyasi -1 daqiqada ko'krak qafasining 5-6 sm chuqurligidagi, 100-120 marotaba siqilishini o'z ichiga oladi.Reanimatolog, o'pkaning sun'iy ventilyatsiyasini ham amalga oshirishi mumkin (sun'iy nafas olish); mutaxassis bo'lmagan insonlar uchun esa, ko'krak qafasining faqat siqishni o'z ichiga



olgan soddalashtirilgan usul tavsiya etiladi. Siqish va nafas olish nisbati kattalar uchun 30 dan 2 gacha bo'lishi kerak.

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THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF POPULAR CULTURE AND ITS TYPES: COUNTERCULTURE, SUBCULTURE, POPULAR CULTURE, SCREEN CULTURE

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Abstract: A study of the topic of popular culture, showing its powerful influence in society and how it is connected to people's lives, attitudes and cultural values. How Popular Culture can be used in the teaching and learning of cultural concepts is embodied in this article.

Key words: culture, counterculture, thinking, consciousness, subculture

Enter. Popular culture is a unique form of culture that is complex and not always interpreted in the same way. It is common to understand popular culture as a phenomenon related to Western culture, as well as to evaluate it as an example of lack of ideas, quality and taste. At the same time, folklore and folk culture are interpreted as manifestations of mass culture. Popular culture has deep social and cultural roots. The socio-economic roots of the emergence of mass culture are connected with the emergence of large-scale industrial production. If the development of large-scale industry created a need for hired workers, the collapse of the traditional social structure of the feudal society created a mass of people who lost their usual work and served to satisfy this need. The formation of mass culture was a reflection of this process. After all, it was formed as a result of the aspiration of new social strata (hired workers and servants) to create their own culture. The emergence and development of popular culture is also the transfer of social values to a simple, understandable language, the growth of mass literacy, and the emergence of publishing products. For a long time, worldviews and norms of behavior were passed down from the teacher to the students individually. Historical development, social experience and the universalization of the transmission mechanism have brought them to a wider range. This should also be considered as an important aspect of mass culture formation. Today, we can see the unique result of this process in kindergartens, schools, and higher educational institutions, when the educational process is organized on the basis of a universalized model and programs. Such universalization is now gaining a global scale.



In the 20th century, as a result of the emergence of radio, cinema, TV, video, computer systems, a new stage of the development of mass culture was entered. This stage is characterized by a sharp increase in the possibilities of forming views and values acceptable to the majority. With the help of means such as advertising and fashion, which have become subtle and powerful tools of influence, it is an attempt to form a physically fit person by actively promoting various types of sports that serve to be physically healthy at a time when intellectual activity is increasingly pushing out physical labor from all areas. is the result of the process. Mass culture, unlike folk culture, can acquire not only a national, but also an international, international character, and at the same time, it can be far from national. In most cases, the national affiliation of a particular sample of mass culture can be distinguished only by its language or performer. Elite culture was distinguished by the fact that it was not intended for the masses and was incomprehensible, which served to give its carriers a special position in society. Popular culture is distinguished by its specific authors who are popular among the general public. Folk culture has always been associated with a certain place. In popular culture, such locality is not observed. It will be aimed at a wide audience from the start. It is based on human emotions - love, fear, desire to achieve success, faith in the strangeness, and so on. In this way, mass culture creates a landscape of life that is similar to real life in some respects, but at the same time somewhat distant from it, serves to form a system of views and values, a model of behavior. With these features, popular culture strives to satisfy the natural need of a person for an ideal.

Popular culture is interpreted differently by scientists and experts. They can be summed up as follows: 1. Popular culture is a concept that represents people's culture, traditions, rituals, art, etc. 2. Popular culture is a phenomenon related to the development of mass media. 3. Mass production, a negative phenomenon in the form of mass-produced examples of culture created by the "entertainment industry". Today, mass culture has become one of the most dangerous weapons of cultural and ideological oppression. Mass culture, which is the core of consumerism, is a phenomenon that contradicts the original culture of the individual, violates it, destroys its essence, and ultimately lowers a person to the level of a living being, an animal, and turns the people into a crowd. Today, mass media and TV serve as the main means and source of popularization of culture. This is manifested, first of all, in the transformation of any problem that expresses people's sadness and happiness, into a commodity, into a stereotyped entertainment. Fundamental changes in the value system under the influence of the processes of globalization and the expansion of mass culture, which is one of its directions, cause certain changes in the person who is considered a "social being", the



person and society are deprived of their spiritual and moral support, and the society is in crisis.

A subculture is a set of values and routines of a group of people who are united by a particular worldview, united by specific interests that define their worldview. Subculture is a sovereign entity, a part of public culture.

From the point of view of cultural studies, subcultures are associations of people that do not contradict the values of traditional culture, but complement it.

A subculture may differ from the dominant culture in language, behavior, clothing, etc. The basis of subculture can be music style, lifestyle, certain political views. Some subcultures are extreme in nature and protest against society or certain social events. Some subcultures are closed in nature and tend to isolate their members from society. Sometimes subcultures develop and enter as an element of a single culture of society. Developed subcultures have their own periodicals, clubs, public organizations.

A narrower concept that is close to subculture, but does not replace it, is fandom (English fandom - fanaticism) - as a rule, a group of fans of a certain topic (writer, performer, style). A fandom may share some cultural characteristics, such as party jokes and slang, similar interests outside of the fandom, and its own publications and websites. However, most fandoms do not form subcultures, they focus only on the topic of their interest. Also, the concept of a hobby is sometimes confused with the concept of a subculture, a person's passion for any profession (gamers, hackers, etc.). Communities of people with common hobbies can form a stable fandom, but at the same time do not have the signs of a subculture (common image, worldview, common taste in many areas).

Today's interactive television technology includes many set-top boxes, some of which include hard drives, which allow viewers to change, pause, and record screen clips while watching television programs. can be removed. Interactive communication in television art is carried out in the selection of art programs by telephone, in asking the public opinion about a particular art program, in the daily correction of contemporary culture more.

Let's briefly touch on the acceptability of the concept of "computer art". Using the capabilities of a modern screen through the Internet, the user has the opportunity to choose a wide range of artistic values, and also has the opportunity to participate in the creation of artistic works. Although the creation of such works does not allow us to talk about art in the absence of professional education, it is impossible to emphasize the unquestionable influence of modern computer technologies on art in the following areas:



On the one hand, computer screen technology is used in the creative works of artists and sculptors, painters and composers;

on the other hand, modern mass media present high culture to the public and thereby diminish its value.

Thus, for example, most of the attempts to use computer technology in art are related to painting and drawing, which gives rise to two approaches to the use of computers in this field, in the first case, the computer plays a role. a simple tool, in the second, the artist installs a program for the machine, does not know what will come from it, and the computer itself creates a work of art that can only be conventionally called such.

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THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF MAJID QORI QADIRI

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Abstract: This article provides detailed information about the creative heritage and spiritual views of Majid Qori Qadiri. The article covers topics such as the life of the writer, his most famous works, their essence, patriotism, justice, mystical ideas. Also, the significance and relevance of Qadiri's heritage in the present period will be revealed.

Key words: Majid Qori Qadiri, Uzbek literature, mysticism, patriotism, spiritual and moral views.

Enter

Majid Qadiri was born on October 2, 1886 (on the 4th day of Muharram, 1304 Hijri) in the Qoryogdi neighborhood of Shaikhontohur district of Tashkent city, in a religious family. His father, Abdul Kadir Khanqori, was an employee of the religious office. He studied at one of the schools in the old city of Tashkent. Then he completed his studies at the madrasa. He was fluent in Persian, Arabic, Ottoman Turkish, Russian and English.

He started his first career at the "usuli-savtiya" (old method) school in Tashkent. From 1906, he taught in Russian-style and new-style schools. Until the October coup in 1917, he taught and was the director of secondary schools in Tashkent. He was a member of the "Turon" society established at the end of 1913, a member of the "Shuroi Islamiya" (1917), "National Union" (1919) organization and worked together with national intellectuals. He was the head of the "6th Turon school" (1918-1921) established by the revolutionary movement in Tashkent. He participated in the exhibition opened in Paris in 1925 as a representative of the Uzbek SSR. On his way to Paris, he stopped in Berlin and met Uzbek students studying in Germany.

Majid Qadiri first published in Uzbek the arithmetic applied to education in new-style schools (Majid Qori, "Hisob (Basics of elementary education from mathematics)", Tashkent, 1910 (reprinted in 1913 and 1915 by the publishing house "Turkistan Kutubonus" made), geography (Majid Qori, "Jugrofiya", Tashkent 1911) and grammar books in Chigato-Turkish (Uzbek) language. Saidrasul Azizi, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, Muhammad Rasuliy, Shokirjon Abdurahimjanov, Abdulla Avloni,



Khamza Niyozzi, Abduvahid Munzim, Sadridin Ainiy and others participated in publishing activities.

The successful development of the educational process in new-style schools was hindered by the lack of a single teaching methodology at that time. Proponents of introducing a new teaching method in Muslim schools have discussed this issue several times at different levels. In September 1910, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov sent an application to the State Duma for the implementation of school education reform, asking for the introduction of general programs and textbooks at the state level in Turkestan. The same issue was discussed in May 1914 by representatives of advanced national intellectuals who gathered in the house of Shayhantohur Daha Qazi. The participants of the meeting emphasized the success of the school education process and the way to get rid of problems in the transfer of students from one school to another. At the meeting, the members of the committee responsible for the development and implementation of the unified educational methodology were confirmed, including teachers of the new method school: Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, Qori Samig Ziyoyev, Shokirjon Muhammad Rasul Abdulloh Avloni, proofreader of the newspaper "Sadoi Turkistan" and teacher of the Russian-Tuzem school. The correction worked at that time: a meeting of schools novometodnyh teachers, including the selection of a competent committee for the development of a unified curriculum Russian-system schools Abdul Majid Qari Qadiri were approved. Turkestan moderns, along with the introduction of secular sciences in educational institutions, made a great contribution to the reform of traditional sciences and learning provided invaluable assistance to low-income families who wanted it. Thanks to their efforts, the "Turon" charity fund was established in Tashkent, "Tarbiyai atfol" in Bukhara, "Gayrat" in Kokand, more than ten enterprises, publishing houses, and libraries were established. The founders of the first charitable foundation "Jamiyati Khairiya" founded in 1909 were Munavvarqari and Avlony. On the basis of this society, in 1913, the "Turon" society was organized by the intellectuals and wealthy people of Tashkent. On the basis of this society, the "Turon" drama troupe, the "Turon" library and study hall, and the "Turkistan library" publishing house were established. Majid Qadiri was the head of the community-based "6th Turon" school from its establishment in 1918 until he transferred to Turkestan State University in 1921.

Majid Qadiri worked as the head of the "Physics Cabinet" established in 1928 at the Central Asian State University, as well as the dean of the Faculty of Arts and the head of the Department of History (1928-1930). In 1929-1930, he was criticized and falsely accused. After that, i.e. from 1930, he was a teacher at the Central Asian University in Tashkent. the basis of education) (1910) is the author of the arithmetic



book, "Geography" (1911) and grammar books in the Chigato-Turkish (Uzbek) language. Majid Qadiri was a supporter of reforms in the field of education in Turkestan and the liberation of the Uzbek people by raising the level of literacy. He published articles in the national press on the issues of education and culture, problems in the fields he worked in, and the development of Turkestan. His wife was Mehrinisokhan Mirsoatova. They had 6 children. Sons Quddus Khan, Ramzikhan, Rashodkhan, Erkin Khan, Otkirkhan and daughters Nafisakhan. The name of Majid Kadirov (Majit Kadirov) was included in "Stalin's shooting lists" of the Uzbek SSR. This list includes high and mid-level leaders who worked in the field of party, national economy, military and science. The lists were compiled by the NKVD authorities after the investigation was completed and sent to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) for approval. With the approval of 2-5 members, it was sent to the Military Committee of the Supreme Court of the USSR for "legal formalization" with investigative work. The lists were divided into categories, category 1 (they made up the main bulk) were those sentenced to death by firing squad. The military panel of the Supreme Court (in this case - its visiting session in Tashkent) issued a verdict without the participation of the prosecutor and the lawyer in the so-called special order of the court.

A maximum of 20-30 minutes was allocated for consideration of the case, without the possibility of appeal against the decision, and it was carried out with the execution of the sentence within hours. The list including Majid Qadiri was approved by Stalin, Molotov and Zhdanov on September 12, 1938.

The first prosecution against Majid Qadiri began in 1929. At the beginning of 1929, he was deprived of the membership of the Communist Party due to unproven suspicions. In 1930, he was dismissed from all responsible positions. The reason was the slanders organized by the supporters of the proletariat and the Soviet government in 1929-1930 and the feuilletons printed in the press.

Summary

Majid Qori Qadiri's creative heritage and spiritual views are an integral part of Uzbek literature and culture. His works and opinions serve the spiritual and moral perfection of our people and remain relevant even today. The study and promotion of Qadiri's work is of great importance in the formation of national pride.

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ABOUT THE SPIRITUAL AND ARTISTIC WORKS OF ABDULLA AVLONI

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

Key words: philosophical, socio-political thoughts, modernity, culture, enlightenment, worldview, mysticism, tradition, lifestyle, life and creativity.

Enter

The views of Abdulla Avloni in the field of education are closely connected with the mentality, lifestyle, and national values of the Uzbek people. The rich pedagogical heritage of the writer is the development of educational issues, the moral and meaning of Abdulla Avloni in forming it in the hearts of students. his views in the field of education and upbringing are closely connected with the mentality, lifestyle, and national values of the Uzbek people, the rich pedagogical heritage of the writer, the development of educational issues, and the formation of moral and spiritual perfection in the hearts of students, the national school and it is becoming the need of the hour to study what has served as a valuable source.

It is becoming a demand of the time to study the fact that Aviy served as a national school and a valuable resource for perfect education.

Every nation has its own spiritual image. Today, raising spirituality is one of the highest tasks in our society, which is progressing in every way. In further development of our spirituality, the importance and role of historical artistic and scientific works that artistically reflect the history and spiritual image of our nation is incomparable. Uzbek There are many such works in literature. They are important in bringing the young generation to maturity. In this regard, the famous Uzbek writer Abdulla Avloni's four-part "Literature or National Poems" and "The First Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan or Morals", " Textbooks such as "Second Teacher", "School Gulistoni" are also considered to be characteristic. The ideological completeness of the perfect thoughts in these works, the scientific-theoretical basis of the thoughts on the educational system and concepts are proof of our above opinions. Also, the fact that Abdulla Avloni was embodied as a perfect creator of the first textbooks with his creative heritage, the concepts of education



and upbringing, ideological and artistic observations were researched in his works, and the relevance of the topic is the most important today in the work of the enlightened writer and brilliant creator Abdulla Avloni. The proof of the thoughts on the important issue of education and training is visible in the case of stories, poetic scenes, or metaphorical narratives.

On August 3, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a meeting with the representatives of the creative intellectuals of our country. In this meeting, many problems arising in the field of culture and art were revealed. At this meeting, there was talk about large-scale work to be carried out in order to radically reform the sphere of culture, mass media, literature and art, new ideas, initiatives and proposals for the education of young talents, development of our culture and literature. stated: "There is another very important issue that will never leave the agenda for us, and I think it is necessary to pay special attention to it, and it is related to the education of our young generation, our children. As our great grandfather Abdulla Avloni said, this issue is really a matter of life or death for us, or salvation or destruction, or happiness or disaster. In this sense, the views of Abdulla Avloni in the field of education are closely connected with the mentality, lifestyle, and national values of the Uzbek people. and researching the fact that it served as a national school and a valuable resource for raising spiritually mature young people is becoming the demand of the times. The works created by Abdulla Avloni for the school and the illumination of moral concepts in them are not only an artistic expression of the issue of education, but also a unique historical-pedagogical, It is considered an educational and encyclopedic monument. As we closely familiarize ourselves with Avloni's works, we once again admit that the educational, educational, ideological and philosophical pedagogic wisdoms expressed in his works still amaze us today with their vital meaning. It is worth noting that the principles of humanity, hard work, patriotism and morals, which determine the essence of Avloni's works, have lessons that are very instructive even for the present time.

Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in the Mergancha neighborhood of Tashkent city. The artist is a writer, a public figure and a talented pedagogue who has made great contributions to the art and literature of the Uzbek people, as well as national culture and public education. He was one of the first to turn the Uzbek theater into a professional theater, contributed to the development of the press and education. He is considered one of the prominent representatives of the Jadid movement, who carried out spiritual and educational work in Turkestan. Avloni's work was highly appreciated and he was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor" in 1925, and the title of "Educator of Uzbekistan" in 1930 for his long-term work in improving Uzbek culture and literature, training



employees. Also, the writer was awarded the Order of Merit on September 30, 2020 for his incomparable contribution to the creation of the national education system.

Avloni wrote "Literature or National Poems" consisting of four parts and "First Teacher" (1912), "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" (1913), "Second Teacher" (1915), "School created textbooks such as Gulistoni (1917). In these works and journalistic articles, he calls the culture, science, school and education of the peoples of the world. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were many alphabets written for new schools. Among them, Avloni's work "The First Teacher" has its own place. When writing it, Avloni relies on Saidrasul Azizi's work "Ustozi avval". Avloni's work "The Second Teacher" is a continuation of the book "The First Teacher". We can tentatively call the first book the alphabet, and the second book the chrestomathy. The book opens with a poem praising school: School makes you a man,

In this poem, Avloni praises the school as a way of salvation for a person, a flower of life, a force that mobilizes people towards perfection. Therefore, it is emphasized that the place of education is the school.

Among Avloni's educational works, "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" is an important moral and educational work. The work reflects on the idea of science and morality, which calls people to goodness and deters them from evil.

Also, he thinks about the role of child education and says: "If a person's ego is corrupted at a young age, he grew up without education and morals, expecting good from such people is like reaching out from the ground and reaching for the stars." In his opinion, the social environment, family conditions and people around children are important for the composition of moral qualities in children. In the history of Uzbek pedagogy, Avloni defined it as the first "Pedagogy", that is, the science of child education. Avloni divides child education into 4 sections:

1. Time of education.
2. Physical education.
3. Thought education.
4. Thinks about moral education and its importance.

In the "time of education" section, it is necessary to give education from a young age

emphasizes that it is necessary to involve everyone: parents, teachers, government and others. After all, education is not a private matter, but a national social matter. "As a result, education is a matter of life or death for us, salvation or destruction, or happiness or disaster," he says.



The author states that the progress of every nation and the state's power depends on the education of generations. 3 Abdulla Avloni..Turkish culture or ethics - Tashkent: Youth Publishing House, 2019. - 96 6. p. 6

4 Abdulla Avloni..Turkish culture or morality - Tashkent: Youth Publishing House, 2019. - 96 6. 11 p.

Education begins from the birth of offspring and continues until the end of life. It consists of several stages - home, kindergarten, school and community education.

Avloni understands the scope of education in a broad sense. It does not limit it to only morality. He emphasizes the importance of taking care of the child's health first.

The work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" promotes the ideas of enlightenment. Adib says about knowledge in the book: "Knowledge is the glory of the world and the honor of the hereafter. Knowledge is a very high and holy virtue for a person. Because knowledge shows us our condition and actions like a mirror."

CONCLUSION:

In short, Avloni's creative heritage is a propagator of the idea of spiritual and educational education. The educational ideas presented in his works serve as a valuable resource for the development of our national spirituality. It is not wrong to say that the work and practical work of this great writer is a lesson for our youth today.

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POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE DIRECTIONS OF GLOBALIZATION IN ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The article represents a method of in-depth analysis of a topic, its importance, program, or achievements using a purpose-oriented reading strategy. The topic of development usually focuses on the study of advancements and improvements in various fields such as economic, social, technological and intellectual growth.

Key words: economic, social progress, development

Enter. Progress is a form of development from simple to complex, from bottom to top, its rise. In the literature, development is often equated with development, in fact, it is a direction of the philosophy of development. Also, in some literature, development is used only in the sense of social development in society, which is also a one-sided approach. Development is used in philosophical literature as progressive development. Usually there are 2 important directions of development, one is progress (progressive development) and the other is crisis (regressive development). The mistake of applying progress only to society is that progress also occurs in systems outside of society. For example, the development of certain living organisms, the development of a disease in a patient, the development of a chemical process, etc. Progress is relative.

Development can be progress for one system and regression for another. For example, the development of a disease is a crisis (regression) for the patient's body, if it is progress for the viruses that cause the disease. Any system experiences both progress and crisis during its development. The prosperity of the system means progress, and its decay means crisis. Development is a natural and necessary process characteristic of both inanimate and inorganic nature, animate and organic nature, society, human thinking and psyche.

Development takes place in the micro, macro, and mega world. Thanks to development, the world is perfected and improved, it takes place in the form of the processes of emergence, complication, growth, renewal, recovery, system formation. Development is a holistic process.

Sustainability is about meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept aims to ensure that



living conditions and resources in society are able to meet human needs, but without compromising the integrity of our planet.

Key Printers to Ensure Progress:

1. Environmental Protection:

This means rational management of natural resources, reduction of harmful waste and preservation of biodiversity.

2. Economic Stability:

Economic development is necessary, but this process must be done in a way that does not harm the environment and helps reduce poverty.

3. Social Justice:

All citizens should be guaranteed equal rights to basic social services such as education, health and employment.

4. Technological Achievements:

It is necessary to produce new, sustainable technologies and create solutions that can be used in the long term.

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

1. Poverty Eradication:

End all forms of poverty worldwide.

2. Improving Food Security and Nutrition:

End hunger, achieve food security and promote improved nutrition.

3. Environmental Protection:

Taking measures to protect the environment in order to protect our land.

BTM is a global challenge to achieve a sustainable future. With these goals, we strive to reduce global poverty, protect the planet, and provide people with a better, more sustainable future.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call of the United Nations aimed at improving the way of life and well-being of all mankind by improving the economic, social and environmental situation in the world, and building a fair and stable society. Since the experience of different countries in the field of sustainable development is very different, all the goals and related tasks of the 2030 Agenda are formulated in a general, universal form and, as a rule, there are no specific quantitative goals. It is determined that each country will localize the BRM, that is, develop national development goals based on its development priorities and financial capabilities from the 169 tasks of the 2030 agenda. Countries should adapt these targets to their national circumstances, define quantitative indicators for the relevant statistical indicators for



each objective, and define objectives and specific quantitative indicators in national strategic documents.

Today, at the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the Division on Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) focuses on SDGs and related thematic issues, including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology. provides support and capacity building activities.

Nowadays, the world is undergoing a process of globalization, which is gradually changing, which is increasingly taking the world of humanity closer and deeper into their lives, affecting their national culture and spirituality. As a result of this process, a clash of different civilizations and cultures took place, causing a number of problems and causing threats to the spirituality of nations. President Islam Karimov, who clearly understood the positive and negative nature of this process, in the third chapter of his works entitled "High Spirituality-Invincible Power" published this year by "Manaviyat" publishing house, focused on the example of "globalization processes and spiritual threats". In this work, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan approaches the phenomenon of globalization as follows, "this process represents the formation of a completely new economic, social-political, natural-biological global environment and, at the same time, the transformation of existing national and regional problems into global problems" expressed few opinions and explained the essence of the issue in detail. Let's find out what the word globalization is, or rather, its basic dictionary meaning. The term "Global" means global-"common" in French, and globe-"sphere" in Latin. Thus, globalization can be interpreted as an "all-encompassing" term. The emergence of global problems led to the formation of concepts of globalization. Even as a result of this process, science-globalization (global studies), which focuses on universal human problems, was born. Environmental, economic, social and political problems are at the center of this science.

"Another peculiar aspect of the globalization process is that, in the current conditions, it has become a very sharp weapon of ideological influence, and any sane person can certainly observe that it serves the interests of various political forces and centers." The national ideal and ideology of each country is of particular importance in the development of this immunity. Of course, in this, the ideology is based on feelings of love, loyalty, and trust for the motherland, peace and tranquility, which is the age-old dream of our ancestors, to preserve and strengthen it, and to ensure that our traditions, values, and traditions, which have been going on for centuries, will reach future generations. Only when it is built, ideological immunity emerges.

Positive aspects of globalization:



The struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, the cooperation of different countries in economy, politics, science and technology, culture, education and other fields, the fight against the arms race, the fight against drug addiction; unbiased assistance from other countries to the population affected by natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, fires, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, etc.

Disadvantages of Globalization:

Environmental problems, i.e. ozone holes, increase in earth temperature, reduction of forests, i.e. emergence of deserts and deserts, tragedy of the Aral Sea, etc., increase in drug addiction, threat to public morale. the expansion of arms and drug trafficking, etc.

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БОШЛАНҒИЧ СИНФ ЎҚУВЧИЛАРИНИ ТУРЛИ МУНОСАБАТ ШАКЛЛАРИГА ВА БИЛИМЛАР ТИЗИМИГА АДАПТАЦИЯЛАШ

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада болаларнинг умумтаълим мактабида бошланғич синф ўқувчиларини турли муносабат шакллари ва билимлар тизимига мослаштириш ва билиш фаолияти соҳасида таълим жараёнидаги фаолият мотивлари баён қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Ўткир зеҳн, дидактик машғулотлар, тасаввур, тафаккур, тўғри, талаффуз, мактаб, бола, ихтиёрийлик, индивидуал, мустақил фаолият, хулқ-атвор.

Мактабга бориш болаларнинг ҳаётида жуда катта воқеадир. Мактаб ҳаёти болаларга янги бир дунёни очиб беради, мактаб даврида болаларнинг асосий фаолиятлари ўзгаради. Энди болаларнинг асосий фаолиятлари, асосий вазифаси ва ижтимоий бурчи ўқиш бўлиб қолади.

7 ёшли болалар учун янги фаолият бўлган ўқиш улардан янги сифат, янги хусусиятларга эга бўлишларини талаб этади. Ўқиш фаолияти учун болаларда барқарор диққат, ўткир зеҳн, мустақиллик, ишчанлик ва батартиблик хислатлари бўлиши керак.

Боғчадан мактабга ўтишлари натижасида катталар билан бўлган муносабатларида ҳам бирмунча ўзгаришлар юз беради. Шунини ҳам назарда тутиш керакки, бола мактабга ўтиши билан унинг ижтимоий ҳолатида ҳам ўзгариш рўй беради. Чунончи мактаб ёшига яқинлашган болалар боғчада “катта” деб ҳисобланар эдилар. Мактабга ўтгач, улар яна “энг кичкиналар” қаторига тушиб қоладилар. [1.].

Мактабгача таълимда болаларнинг жисмоний жиҳатдан ўсишларига қанчалик эътибор берилса, уларнинг ақлий ва ахлоқий ўсишларига ҳам шунчалик эътибор берилади. Уларнинг мактабга чиқишлари доимо назарда тутилиб, ўтказиладиган турли дидактик машғулотларда болаларнинг идроклари, тасаввур ва хотиралари, ҳаёл ҳамда тафаккурлари, иродалари системали тарзда тараққий эттириб борилади.



Болаларни мактабдаги ўқиш жараёнига тайёрлашда уларнинг нутқини ўстириш жуда зарур асосий шартлардан биридир. Шунинг учун катта гуруҳ болаларини мактабдаги ўқишга тайёрлашда ўз она тилларини яхши ўрганишларига, яъни сўз бойлигини орттиришга, тўғри талаффуз ва тўла ҳамда тўғри жумла туза олишларига аҳамият бериш керак. Болаларнинг ташқи олам ҳақида тасаввурларни кенгайтириш, бойитиш ишлари улар нутқини ўстириш асосида олиб борилиши лозим. [4.].

Шу нарса диққатга сазоворки, ҳамма мактабагача таълим муассасаларидаги мактаб ёшига тўлган болалар мактабдаги ўқишга баравар тайёр бўлавермайдилар. Айрим болалар мактабга келгач, янги шароитга тез киришиб кета олмайдилар. Уларда ўқиш учун қандайдир бир хусусият етишмаётгандек кўринади. Бу ўринда шундай бир савол туғилади. Болаларни қай пайтда психологик жиҳатдан мактабдаги ўқишга тайёр деб ҳисоблаш мумкин? Айрим психологларнинг фикрича, бола мактабда ўқиши учун атрофдаги нарса ва ҳодисаларга доир анчагина тасаввурларга эга бўлиши ҳамда маълум даражада ақлий жиҳатдан ўсган бўлиши лозим. Бироқ ҳаётда шундай воқеалар учрайдики, анчагина тасаввур бойлигига эга бўлган ва ҳаттоки ёзиш ҳамда ўқишни биладиган болалар ҳам мактабдаги ўқишга тайёр бўлмайдилар. Улар мактаб ва ўқитувчининг талабларини бажара олмайдилар. Аксинча, айрим болалар етарли тасаввур бойлигига эга бўлмасалар ҳам, мактабда ўқиб кета оладилар.

Болаларда 7-8 ёшдан бошлаб шахсий онг таркиб топа бошлайди. Бу шундай ҳолларда кўринадики, болалар ўзлари яшаб турган ижтимоий муҳитдан ўз ўринларини белгилашга, катталар билан янада яқинроқ, янада тўлароқ муносабатлар системасини ўргатишга интиладилар. Мактабга чиқадиган болалар мактабга ўтишдан анча илгарийек мактаб ҳақида орзу қила бошлайдилар. Мактабнинг қандай эканини катталардан тез-тез суриштириб турадилар. Мактабга бориш вақтларини аниқ билишга ҳаракат қиладилар. Катта ёшдаги боғча болаларининг мактабга интилишлари ижтимоий муносабатлар системасидан янгини эгаллашга бўлган интилишларининг конкрет ифодасидир. [7.].

Мактаб ёшидаги болаларнинг психологик хусусиятлари

Кўрсаткичлар	7-8 ёш
Тафаккур	Мантиқий тафаккур элементлари кўргазмали- образли тафаккур асосида ривожланади



Нутқ	Ички нутқнинг ривожланиши
Билиш жарёнларининг ихтиёрийлиги	Ихтиёрийликнинг ҳаракат қилиш ва ўзлаштириш жараёнини концентратлаш сифатида шаклланишининг бошланиши
Физиологик таъсирчанлик	Индивидуал, кўпчиликда паст даражада
Билиш объекти	Предмет ва ҳодисалар ўртасидаги сабаб-оқибатли боғланиш
Билиш усуллари	Мустақил фаолият, катталар ва тенгдошлари билан билишга оид мулоқот
Эмоциялар	Олий ҳисларнинг ривожланиш.
Ўйин фаолияти	Узоқ ўйинли бирлашув; ўз хулқ-атворини ролга мувофиқ равишда мослаштира олиш кўникмаси

Етти ёшга тўлиш даври болаликнинг тугалланиши даврига тўғри келади. Худди ана шу даврдан бошлаб болаларда ўз-ўзини англаш таркиб топа бошлайди. Шунинг учун болаларнинг етти ёшга тўлган даврдан бошлаб тизимли равишда ўқишга бориши мақсадга мувофиқдир. К.Д.Ушинскийнинг фикрича, боланинг мактабдаги ўқиш фаолиятига тайёрлиги айрим психик жараёнларнинг тараққиёт даражаси билан эмас, балки бола шахсининг умумий тараққиёт даражаси билан аниқланади.

Шундай қилиб, боланинг мактабдаги ўқишга тайёрлиги шахснинг ижтимоий етуклик босқичларидан биридир. Лекин ижтимоий тараққиётнинг бундай етуклик босқичига бола ўз-ўзидан кўтарилмайди, уни бу босқичга таълим муассасасидаги ва оиладаги бутун таълим-тарбия жараёни кўтаради.

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BRITISH LITERATURE DURING WORLD WARS I AND II

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Abstract:

This thesis delves into the profound impact of World Wars I and II on British literature, examining how these cataclysmic events shaped literary expression, cultural identity, and societal perceptions. Through a comparative analysis, it explores the thematic evolution within British literature during the two wars, highlighting the common motifs of trauma, loss, patriotism, and resilience while also acknowledging the nuanced differences between the two periods. By scrutinizing key literary works and the socio-political contexts in which they emerged, this study illuminates the transformative role of conflict in shaping the narrative landscape of Britain, providing insights into the complex interplay between war, literature, and national identity.

Keywords: British literature, World War I, World War II, comparative analysis, thematic evolution, trauma, loss, patriotism, resilience, socio-political context, cultural identity, societal perceptions, narrative landscape, transformative role, conflict, war literature, national identity.

Introduction:

The periods encompassing World Wars I and II marked tumultuous chapters in human history, profoundly impacting societies worldwide. For Britain, these conflicts left an indelible imprint on its cultural fabric, reshaping the nation's identity and collective consciousness. Amidst the chaos and upheaval of war, British writers found themselves uniquely positioned to articulate the experiences, emotions, and reflections of their time. The literature produced during these periods serves as both a mirror and a lens, offering insights into the complexities of wartime existence while also shaping societal narratives and perceptions.

The aim of this thesis is to explore the multifaceted relationship between British literature and the World Wars, delving into the thematic parallels, divergences, and transformative effects of conflict on literary expression. Through a comparative



analysis, we will examine how writers navigated the landscapes of World Wars I and II, addressing common themes such as trauma, loss, patriotism, and resilience, while also exploring the unique nuances of each era. By scrutinizing key literary works within their socio-political contexts, we seek to illuminate the ways in which war profoundly influenced the narrative landscape of Britain, shaping not only the literature of the time but also broader cultural identities and societal perceptions.

Main part.

1. The Socio-Political Context:

- World War I: The outbreak of World War I in 1914 plunged Britain into a period of unprecedented upheaval. The socio-political landscape was marked by a sense of national unity, fueled by patriotism and a fervent belief in the righteousness of the cause. However, the realities of war soon shattered these illusions, giving way to disillusionment, dissent, and profound loss.

- World War II: The onset of World War II in 1939 ushered in a different set of challenges for Britain. The scars of World War I still lingered, and the nation found itself once again thrust into the throes of conflict. The socio-political context was characterized by resilience, resolve, and a determination to overcome the horrors of war, even as the specter of fascism loomed large over Europe.

Thematic Parallels and Divergences:

- Trauma and Loss: Both World Wars I and II exposed individuals to unimaginable horrors, leaving deep psychological scars in their wake. British literature of the time reflects this trauma, exploring themes of shell shock, grief, and the futility of war. While World War I literature often portrays a sense of disillusionment and despair, World War II literature exhibits a greater emphasis on resilience and the indomitable human spirit.

- Patriotism and National Identity: Patriotism played a significant role in both wars, shaping societal attitudes and perceptions. However, the nature of patriotism differed between the two conflicts. World War I literature often grapples with the disillusionment of patriotic fervor giving way to cynicism, while World War II literature celebrates a more steadfast and unified national identity in the face of adversity.

Key Literary Works:

- World War I: Works such as Wilfred Owen's "Anthem for Doomed Youth" and Siegfried Sassoon's "The War Poems" exemplify the disillusionment and despair felt by soldiers on the front lines. Novels like Erich Maria Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front" offer poignant portrayals of the human cost of war.



- World War II: Literature of World War II includes iconic works such as George Orwell's "Animal Farm" and "1984," which serve as allegorical critiques of totalitarianism and the erosion of individual freedoms. Additionally, the poetry of poets like T.S. Eliot and W.H. Auden reflects the resilience and determination of the British people in the face of adversity.

Impact on Cultural Identity and Societal Perceptions:

- The literature of both World Wars played a crucial role in shaping cultural identity and societal perceptions in Britain. Through their works, writers challenged existing norms, questioned authority, and offered poignant critiques of the human condition. The legacy of this literature continues to resonate, providing insights into the enduring effects of war on the collective consciousness of the nation.

Conclusion:

The exploration of British literature during World Wars I and II reveals the profound impact of conflict on artistic expression, cultural identity, and societal perceptions. Through a comparative analysis of the socio-political contexts, thematic parallels, and key literary works of these periods, it becomes evident that war served as both a catalyst and backdrop for profound literary exploration.

The literature of World War I reflects the disillusionment, despair, and trauma experienced by a generation shattered by the brutality of modern warfare. Writers such as Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon gave voice to the anguish of soldiers on the front lines, challenging societal perceptions of heroism and patriotism. Novels such as "All Quiet on the Western Front" provided stark portrayals of the human cost of war, leaving an indelible mark on the collective consciousness.

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HIDDEN PARTS OF SIR THOMAS MORE'S "UTOPIA"

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ABSTRACT

Thomas More's "Utopia" stands as a seminal work of political philosophy and speculative fiction, offering a visionary critique of the societal norms and institutions prevalent in Renaissance Europe. Published in 1516 amidst social upheaval and religious turmoil, More's text presents an alternative model of social organization through the depiction of an imaginary island society governed by principles of communal ownership, egalitarianism, and civic virtue.

Keywords: Thomas More, Utopia, Renaissance Europe, societal critique, alternative model.

INTRODUCTION

Thomas More's "Utopia," published in 1516, stands as a seminal work of political philosophy and speculative fiction. Written during a period of profound social upheaval and religious turmoil in Europe, More's text presents a detailed portrayal of an imaginary island society that operates under principles vastly different from those of his own time. This thesis aims to explore how More employs the medium of utopian fiction to critique the injustices and inequalities inherent in Renaissance Europe while proposing an alternative vision of social order.

Thomas More's "Utopia" serves as a potent critique of the prevailing societal norms and institutions of Renaissance Europe. In presenting the character of Raphael Hythloday, More provides a mouthpiece for his criticisms, which encompass various aspects of the socio-political landscape of his time.

One of the primary targets of More's critique is the pervasive corruption within governments. Through Hythloday's narration, More highlights the self-serving nature of rulers and officials who prioritize personal gain over the welfare of their subjects. Hythloday's accounts of bribery, nepotism, and abuse of power resonate with the political realities of Renaissance Europe, where monarchs and nobles often wielded unchecked authority at the expense of the common people.

Moreover, More takes aim at the exploitation of the peasantry by the aristocracy. In Utopia, the stark disparities between the wealthy elite and the impoverished masses



are notably absent, as all citizens enjoy equal access to resources and opportunities. This stands in stark contrast to the feudal system of More's time, where landowners profited off the labor of serfs who had little to no control over their own lives or livelihoods.

Another facet of Renaissance society critiqued in "Utopia" is the mercenary nature of warfare. Hythloday recounts tales of senseless bloodshed and conquest, where wars are fought not for noble causes but for the enrichment and glory of rulers. More's condemnation of such practices reflects his humanist beliefs, which prioritize reason, compassion, and the common good over brute force and aggression.

Critique of Contemporary Societal Norms:

In "Utopia," More provides a scathing critique of the prevailing social, political, and economic structures of sixteenth-century Europe. Through the character of Raphael Hythloday, More challenges the widespread corruption within governments, the exploitation of the peasantry by the aristocracy, and the mercenary nature of warfare. By depicting the stark disparities between the wealthy elite and the impoverished masses, More highlights the inherent flaws and injustices within the feudal system and capitalist economy of his era.

Alternative Model of Social Organization:

Central to More's critique is the presentation of Utopia, an idealized society governed by principles of communal ownership, egalitarianism, and civic virtue. In Utopia, private property is abolished, and resources are collectively owned and distributed according to need rather than individual wealth or status. More's portrayal of a society where citizens engage in meaningful work, share common goals, and enjoy equitable access to education and healthcare stands in stark contrast to the rampant inequality and social stratification of Renaissance Europe.

Challenges to Established Institutions:

Through the depiction of Utopian religious tolerance, participatory governance, and emphasis on rational debate, More challenges the authority of both the Catholic Church and the monarchy. By advocating for religious pluralism and democratic decision-making processes, More subverts the hierarchical structures that dominated European society, envisioning a community where individual freedom and collective welfare are prioritized over institutional power.

Conclusion:

Thomas More's "Utopia" remains a timeless and provocative work that continues to inspire critical reflection on the nature of society, politics, and human nature. By offering a radical critique of his own era and proposing an alternative vision of social organization, More invites readers to imagine possibilities beyond the constraints of



existing institutions and norms. In doing so, “Utopia” serves as a testament to the enduring relevance of visionary thought in the pursuit of a more just and equitable world. More’s critique of contemporary societal norms in “Utopia” highlights the inherent flaws and injustices within Renaissance Europe. Through vivid depictions and incisive commentary, More challenges readers to confront the realities of their own society and imagine alternatives that prioritize equity, justice, and communal welfare.

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XIX CENTURY ENGLISH ROMANTIC LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to delve into the essence of Romanticism within 19th-century English literature, exploring its multifaceted nature through the examination of prevalent themes, literary techniques, and the socio-political influences that shaped the movement. The study encompasses a comprehensive analysis of prominent works and authors, shedding light on the profound impact of Romantic ideals on the literary landscape of the time. By dissecting the works of seminal figures such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and John Keats, among others, this thesis seeks to unravel the complexities of Romantic literature, highlighting its enduring relevance and contribution to the literary canon.

Keywords: Romanticism, 19th century, english literature, themes, literary, techniques, socio-political context, individualism, nature

INTRODUCTION

The 19th century in England witnessed a literary revolution marked by the emergence of Romanticism—a movement characterized by a profound shift in artistic expression, encompassing a rejection of classical conventions in favor of individualism, emotion, and a deep connection with nature. This period gave rise to a plethora of literary masterpieces that continue to captivate readers and scholars alike, serving as a testament to the enduring influence of Romantic ideals. This thesis endeavors to explore the essence of Romanticism within English literature of the time, examining its thematic preoccupations, innovative literary techniques, and the socio-political backdrop against which it flourished.

Origins and Characteristics of English Romantic Literature

Provides an overview of the historical and philosophical underpinnings of Romanticism, tracing its roots to the intellectual currents of the late 18th century and its subsequent evolution in England. It explores the key characteristics of Romantic literature, including a celebration of nature, an emphasis on individual experience and



emotion, a fascination with the supernatural, and a critique of industrialization and urbanization.

Themes in Romantic Literature

Delving deeper into the thematic concerns of Romantic literature, this chapter examines recurring motifs such as the sublime, the imagination, the quest for transcendence, and the exploration of the self. Through close readings of seminal works, including Wordsworth's "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and Coleridge's "Kubla Khan," it elucidates how these themes are manifested and interwoven within the fabric of Romantic texts.

Literary Techniques and Innovations

Explores the innovative literary techniques employed by Romantic writers to convey their vision and aesthetic sensibilities. From the use of vivid imagery and symbolism to experimentation with narrative structures and poetic forms, this section analyzes how these techniques contribute to the distinctiveness and enduring appeal of Romantic literature.

Socio-Political Context and Influence

Romantic literature within its socio-political context, examining the ways in which the movement responded to and was shaped by the turbulent events of the time, including the French Revolution, the rise of industrial capitalism, and the Napoleonic Wars. It also explores the influence of Romanticism on other artistic forms and its lasting legacy in shaping the cultural landscape of the 19th century and beyond.

I have long thought that literature by the English Romantics is among the most beautiful written in the English language; this body of literature was probably my first serious literary love. Poets of this era turned to intensely personal experiences with Nature to develop their beliefs about life and to elevate and assuage their struggles. The resulting works contain line after line of beautiful natural description for readers to revel in, even before starting to think about deeper meanings.

The emphasis on feeling—seen perhaps at its finest in the poems of Robert Burns—was in some ways a continuation of the earlier “cult of sensibility”; and it is worth remembering that Alexander Pope praised his father as having known no language but the language of the heart. But feeling had begun to receive particular emphasis and is found in most of the Romantic definitions of poetry. Wordsworth called poetry “the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling,” and in 1833 John Stuart Mill defined poetry as “feeling itself, employing thought only as the medium of its utterance.” It followed that the best poetry was that in which the greatest intensity of feeling was expressed, and hence a new importance was attached to the lyric. Another key quality of Romantic



writing was its shift from the mimetic, or imitative, assumptions of the Neoclassical era to a new stress on imagination. Samuel Taylor Coleridge saw the imagination as the supreme poetic quality, a quasi-divine creative force that made the poet a godlike being. Samuel Johnson had seen the components of poetry as “invention, imagination and judgement,” but Blake wrote: “One Power alone makes a Poet: Imagination, the Divine Vision.” The poets of this period accordingly placed great emphasis on the workings of the unconscious mind, on dreams and reveries, on the supernatural, and on the childlike or primitive view of the world, this last being regarded as valuable because its clarity and intensity had not been overlaid by the restrictions of civilized “reason.” Rousseau’s sentimental conception of the “noble savage” was often invoked, and often by those who were ignorant that the phrase is Dryden’s or that the type was adumbrated in the “poor Indian” of Pope’s *An Essay on Man*. A further sign of the diminished stress placed on judgment is the Romantic attitude to form: if poetry must be spontaneous, sincere, intense, it should be fashioned primarily according to the dictates of the creative imagination. Wordsworth advised a young poet, “You feel strongly; trust to those feelings, and your poem will take its shape and proportions as a tree does from the vital principle that actuates it.” This organic view of poetry is opposed to the classical theory of “genres,” each with its own linguistic decorum; and it led to the feeling that poetic sublimity was unattainable except in short passages.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this thesis argues that English Romantic literature represents a transformative moment in literary history, characterized by its profound engagement with the human condition, its celebration of the individual imagination, and its critique of societal norms and conventions. By elucidating the thematic concerns, literary techniques, and socio-political influences of the movement, this study seeks to underscore the enduring relevance and significance of Romanticism within the broader literary tradition.

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PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN POLITICS AND THE NEW POLITICS OF ETHICS

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Annotation: In this article, we will consider professional ethics and new ethics policy in our politics, the status of ethics, how much ethics is needed in today's society, and how ethics is related to politics.

Key words: politics, ethics, morals, society, people, human, progress, thought.

It covers important issues related to the proper and ethical conduct of political leaders and their activities.

Professional ethics is an evolving system of rules and principles for individuals working in politics. This ethics ensures that those who work in politics follow the norms and principles of the law, are fair and ethical. Persons working in politics should be fair, reliable, responsible, genuine and conscientious in the performance of their duties.

A new moral policy is a system of principles and rules used to ensure human rights and freedoms in a political system. This policy includes protecting the environment for people, protecting human rights, enforcing laws and prohibiting unjust actions against people. The new ethics policy includes high ethical standards in terms of laws and regulations for political organizations and individuals.

Professional Ethics in Politics and the New Ethics Policy covers the following important issues for political organizations and individuals:

1. Fairness and Integrity: Those who work in politics must be fair and honest, and ensure that they fulfill their duties and the following laws.
2. Elections and Records: It is important to be truthful and honest in election processes, and to conduct election records fairly and without violating the law.
3. Fight against corruption: Those who are active in politics should fight against corruption and proceed on the basis of justice and ethics.
4. Transparency and accounting: There should be transparency and fairness in accounting and information sharing processes between political organizations and individuals.
5. Human rights and freedoms: In politics, any decision, rule or action should be aimed at protecting human rights. People should have freedom and liberty.



6. Environmental protection: It is important to pay attention to environmental protection and environmental protection in politics.

7. Religious and Ethnic Tolerance: The new policy of ethics, which includes changes in the policy, seeks to ensure religious and ethnic tolerance and encourage community coexistence.

Professional ethics in politics and the new ethics policy will help to develop political activities based on ethical and ethical principles. It is a study of political organizations and leaders based on professional ethics and new ethics policy in politics, ethical foundations of political leadership and activities, laws and values. It covers important issues related to the proper and ethical conduct of political leaders and their activities.

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The concept and importance of professional ethics. It is superfluous to prove the necessity of teaching the science of "Professional ethics" at a time when statecraft and legislation are developing more and more for the welfare of our people. That is, mastering professional culture, striving to speak culturally, and the ability to fully translate the product of thought into text should be the dream of all professionals. This is without a doubt, besides, today the problem of professional ethics is put on the agenda by life itself, and it is difficult to imagine the cultural and educational nature of the human society without it. Therefore, it is clear that professional culture, legal "professional need" will become a vital requirement.

As every science has its own subject, the science of professional ethics has its own subject. The science of professional ethics is organized by morality. Ethics consists of a set of scientists who study the laws of the origin, essence, characteristics, role of morality in society and prove its truth in practice. Ethics actually comes from the Latin word "maralis" which means moral.



The moral life of society is the relationships that arise in the organization of the production process of people, in their socio-political and legal activities, in their family and in their daily life; their behavior, walking - standing; refers to the set of relationships such as justice, loyalty, duty, happiness. Based on this, the concept of "ethics" reflecting the multifaceted and complex moral life of society can be defined as a category as follows. Morality is a set of principles and norms of certain behavior, manners, and behavior that lead and regulate the life and activities of each person based on the coordination of personal and common interests, which arise due to the objective relationship between a person and society.

Morality is a social phenomenon, and humanity emerged as a social relationship serving the needs and interests of communities and individuals at the same time as society. In its historical development, it performed the following tasks:

changing the human nature of universal culture

component of the form of activity;

spiritual development of every person living in the society

one of the foundations of the social factor;

improving people's inner feelings and emotions, realizing universal material and spiritual values, preserving them and passing them on to future generations is the best.

In politics, professional ethics and new ethics policy occupy an important place.

Below are the tasks of these directions:

1. Honesty: Ensuring that politicians and civil servants adhere to the principle of honesty, preventing corruption and abuse of official powers.

2. Accountability: Increasing responsibility for the decisions made and actions taken, ensuring transparency and accountability.

3. Fairness: Treating citizens equally and fairly, avoiding discrimination and discrimination.

4. Adherence to the rules of service ethics: Strict adherence to the rules of public service, in particular, to be professional and impartial in the performance of duty.

5. Citizens' interests: Putting citizens' interests first in all decisions and actions, protecting their rights and freedoms.

Renewal of moral standards: Renewal and modernization of moral standards in society, as well as their application to political processes.

1. Spiritual leadership: Educating politicians as spiritual leaders, increasing their social and moral responsibility.

2. Education and enlightenment: Development and implementation of educational programs to increase the moral literacy of civil servants and political figures.

3. Development of social morality: raising the general moral level in society, strengthening the culture and moral values of the population.

4. Labor ethics: Ensuring compliance of public and private sector employees with labor ethics, thereby improving the working environment and labor efficiency.



CONCLUSION

Professional ethics and the new ethics policy are closely related concepts. Professional ethics - a system of rules that determine the norms of etiquette and behavior, adopted within a certain field, profession or field of activity. The new ethics policy includes approaches aimed at regulating the ethical and social-humanitarian consequences of technological development, particularly artificial intelligence, robots, and biotechnology.

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LOGIC TAFALITTLE ENTERPRISE YOU PAY CHINAKARMS AND METHODOLOGY OF THEATRENI LEAEN FAN AREAAC CFATIDA

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Annotatsiya: Logic tafalittle enterprise you pay chinakarms and methodology of theatreni o'rganuvchi fan areaac cfatida was conducted advanced philosophical thoughts ijtimoiysiyosiy information given.

Key words: though the law, outlook, tasavvuf, falsafiy, socio-political thoughts, jadid, the culture, the enlightenment, of the paradoxes category

Access

Principles of logic and evidence for your conclusions out of her bri o'rga known as philosophical research. Fthe items will survey the logic of the system is given as an abstrakt, the abuse can be given items ta'kid or argument. Into the logic of the paradox itself is the problem, the error between takes on the questions of the causes and consequences for garden use. Logic — the science of the basic laws and the form on running though. A history of the development of logic and feel of your form. Initial thoughts on logic. The countries of the east, especially in india, camel into being in china. In ancient times, the structure in philosophy and logic, the form was not an independent science. Originally green in the logic of the philosophy parmenid issues of "Nature" in the moment the game, let's see the eliminate zenon aporiyalarida, it was considered at this level Geraklit or in doctrine. Demokrit of the doctrine in aristotle's doctrine of logic that make sense to a plateau dialektik Sokrashncht induktiv metho and highlights. The format of a separate science of the science as the logic of aristotle is associated with the name. The range of issues clarified logic should learn it first. Her "Categories", "interpretation", "analytics first", "Second analytics", "raddiya about Sofistik", "topik" dedicated to the game of logic is called. Aristotle's logic of "unknown knowledge from knowledge to determine cert", "error thoughts and separated from the idea of the heart-tuvchi" as science describes. Logic after aristotle, basically, stoiklar school representatives , Epikur, loc skeptiklar in the development of the doctrine. Stoiklar logic and truth from the mistakes of the human mind knew that to achieve the



purpose of preservation. Of the countries in the middle east was also a form of science of the lateral logic. Also as a developer, an independent scientific philosophy and logic in central asia. The thu, Farobi, ibn test, Amudarya, Umar Novella, alisher navoi, of great thinkers like bedil the service is great. Farobi feel "Logic "introduction, "science of the origin and classification of the" game logic and the scientific metho to know that look in to the issues. Farobi opinion, to know the various mistakes in the process and save lost human logic. Farobi understanding, and their types in the judgment, concluded, and feel sillogizm figura of moduslarini analysis. Sillogizm metho prove the most accurate, the truth is that bri is a metho to do. Ibn sina's "book ashshifo", "annajot Book", "Donishnoma" thoughts on the logic outlined in the works. "agi to handle logic (knowledge), which indicates how to handle detected using agi, the truth, and what is the types of knowledge and how they liest haqiqatsifat and the science has determined that" ibn test was. ¹

Farobi related to the logic of the doctrine of aristotle, ibn test, ibn rushd camel to europe through the works related to logic. The problem with the logic in medieval europe, the main lovely, was studied within the framework of the relations of general and individual concepts. A new era in Dekart r. f. bac upon, t. avicenna's logic, modal logic temporal logic of science v. were negotiated in various area and the other to create. 18 — 19th century, i. kant and the philosophical thoughts in the logic of the system has been created in the name of v. f. rolan play an important. The opinion in the name of philosophical logic available in the form consists of thinking of the object of its study. The main objective is to determine the logic of the truth, study the ways to achieve it. Though the Logic of the idea to be the manifestation of the form of connection between the rule of law, including the development and interaction, which indicates the summary of learning. The logic of the consolation — that's the whole idea much remuneration determine the truth. The object of the science of logic is the study of the thoughts of 3 different though in the form of understanding, judgment (review) and will be concluded in the form available. Maintaining access to spark discussion and also as a result of their interaction with other logic that those aris clonal structure (mas, problem, hypothesis, theo the idea, and others)and is realized. Proceedings of the term in the discussion of the achievement of the minimum required to achieve reliable and meet the number on the construction of the idea of the formal aspects include the result be true. The accord, which represents the idea comes to the subject himself, who — called much is the whole

¹ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mantiq>



idea's remuneration (see the proof). The idea is to build on the requirements can be achieved with the laws of the comp lovely though. Though the laws (see Ayniyat law, Conflict of law, sufficient law, third law of exclude) mu-in the process of doing hokama thoughts (thinking element) consists of communications between the available necessary. Though it is a multifaceted process, various dog on the other hand, in particular, the content and form (structure) or to learn the origins and development can take. This function organizes all of the logic of science, the metho its various (see induktiv in deduktiv in a different direction after each separation, the use in the design of causes.

Logic (from the green. the logos – the so called'z, thoughts, speech, mind) and though the laws of the science of the form. Logic (logika), one of the most ancient science toe"become its is found, the green philosopher aristotle is. "The language of the logos green terma "though", so "z" "aql", "speech", "qonuniyatlike" ma'represents no. "Logic" is equivalent to the term logika the term. Logic is the science of one of the ancient science toe'become centuries, g for"learning in the education system of the toe of the east and across arb necessary'science is at presentone of ards toe'become № tea in the form of the toe munching the topic'citizens of hours allocated to the French audience, which is total downloads lessonof ulot (in hours) total independent work Ma"ruza Seminar 1-module 1. The basic law of the subject of the science of logic. 2 2 2 4 4 8 of the form as though understanding. Judgment. 8 4 2 2 3 4 concluded. Argumentlash 2 2 4 4 5 8 the logic of the development in the form of knowledge, and comes. The science of logic o"rga get a man toknow a knowledge of abuse univer ko'to payib around inthe moment to communicate with people from the'settings for the organization server. Logic of philosophical knowledge, including the knowledge of science in general all the time, all o'rga is carrying also a necessary condition. Ab mantiqshunos our opinion dalillab great scientistshe Nasr farobi the philosophy of "o'b rga before whatyou should ilish 'fromrising," we will pamphlets referat. Farobi this game, your efforts, writes: "the study of philosophy from earlier error and edashishdan the store, either the wire at the truth'lini tushunto take ib beginner speaker (so'zlovchi) desire of cleaning is necessary. This prove 'fromthe rising science of logic), bilan methodology engage as a result ofhe is ab handle to enter.²

The feelings of Victories univer highway,the movement of things and events i o'a worthy aris is on the basi of the typical domestic law. Binikosi of the man of action in mind, that the thought process is also o'a worthy qonuniyat on the basi of the specific

²<https://prezi.com/p/jtz5ckacxqqt/mantiq-tafakkur-shakllari-va-qonunlarini-organuvchi-fan-sohasi-sifatida/>



objective is realized. Things and events important in the concept of philosophy of law, it is necessary, in general, represents a stable relationship relative. Mantiqda the law of nature while the Formalelements of the thinking behind hun o'rtasi inner, essential, necessary, the relevant interaction represents. Just the thought of the laws of formal logic applies only recently uncovered. The laws of formal logic (or the laws of thought) deyilganda fikrlashga meet the minimum required important characteristic of the garden to thegreenhouses due to be understood. Though the laws of the objective reality of the human brain in the form of embodied and reflected for a long time as a result. The laws of this thinking from the 'settings fulfillment ta'is minlash. Though they form the toe' of the present concepts, judgments and conclusions , and out of the format of o' represents zero communications. Qar laws of the superficial thoughtas subjective toe agan of law'even I have become, in essence, the objective is to handle the content of ab. Think of all the people th of this law, the universal law, which applies are the same. I have to break the exchange'sbrowsing, o'zgarib you can't update. Taftpay to follow the laws of kk from the 'settings understandable, clear, consistent, without conflict, - based meditation allows. Accuracy, trackoff, free from conflict toe'lish and not proof (the basi) from the 'settings tafakkurlashning are not the main sign. Formal m'antique've ayniyat of the basic law, conflict, third exception, the law of basi are enough.

Ayniyat of law. This law of ko"ra within the framework of a discussion of when the use of an understanding of each terminology, a ma"noda, ya"o"z 8 ma" in nosi must be use. Having in mind the same size toe"lsa, said the thoughts of the aspect from the size of o"that rema after zgarib if the idea is exactly the one. I think about the items or events specific to any given th toe"present all the important characters, the side cover. Despite the constant thinking about the case and how many times to repeat the subject, o"zgarib and the"content iy toe"ladi. The first toe of the property constitute the essence of law, to contemplate this present ayniyat accuracy. Ayniyat law "A – a" ($a=a$) is based on the formula. For example, the "philosophical laws" and "nature, society, and the most general laws of human thought the birth of the concept of" equal to each other, that is. O thoughts of you"ma z"nosi work, and it leads to confusing thoughts ayniyat is a violation of law. For example, someone spoke to the people yolg steam cheat"on. Akhmedov aldama so true without someones spoke, he yolg"oncha not. This conclusion was in error. Ayniyat here because the law is being broker. The first yolg in general"to the people who are speaking on the"g"if it's going rising, the second the moment yolg the same on the basi"to people who did not speaking on"g"rising it's going. Ayniyat simvolik - in-law of the science of logic, ya"to get the judgment manti"and I get the manti predikat"ida o"zi- specific ko"is characterized rinib: for example: from the



philosophical point of view "quality" tushunchas o"worthy toe with specific content'lsa trade this concept by any other content (good, useful) methodology'is llab. Debate-thatearth isin the process of how zara toe'ayniyat intentionally cheat and also the opponent in order to win, the lsa out of the demands of the law, it was an example of the uvchi sofistlar the unit is not'the bodi while limot are called.³

Unviarsity of conflict. Two opposite views of the same thing, or phenomenon has been expressed about the same timein the same proportions at the right toe ing'la can't. Of the conflict of law "is also a b, b is also not toe'can't la" is characterized by the formula: Ithough up upon ns clear, obvious toe'libgina rema did not may be, but without conflict toe"lish is also necessary. Conflictspecific to the human though sizlik toe'is one of the most important qualities present. Ma"lum at the same time as the events in the object and objective reality, any featured in the same conditionsalso to handle ab toe"lish, too toe'at lmasmay not be. Time o'the subject of two contrary properties taala zidathe toe of luke' in the form of the conflict of law even though the lmas as the year of the resto. Conflict and contrary to the law of economic relations in the judgment of the opposite methodology" is llab. Thu, the ea when the opposite of judgment , both at the same time the toe error'can lish; o"zaro contrary, the judgment is not an error, while at the same time, the toe of the one I error'lsa, the latter is of course true toe"ladi. The opposite judgmentin m toe while , when su"lmas was ya'from the error that comes out to one of the two I do not chinligi. For example: "Aristotle – found the linear logic of science" and "Aristotle – the way of the logic of science is not found" - this is o"zaro judgment are contrary to. This is contrary to the judgment of the toe, both at the same time error'lmasydi. One is true and the other toe'at ucl present thehun, the latter is the error. O'the toe zaro opposite"present "this sweet drug" and "this bitter drug" of the judgment, while at the same time, the error is the same ratio in both toe"can lish. The drug because of too sweet, too bitter toe"lmas, but bemaza or sour can be. Ba'zida two opposite opinions in a conflict in logic toe when I say'can be of lmas. This chair made a statement on the opinions opposite various the timeand said in a different ratio toe'ladi. For example: "subject of the ex 10 on taste not deliver a student at the shops. logic" and "logic. students on the subject when you handed your ex". This judgment contrary to thisdifferent time thai r is true, ya"to the conflict between the I toe'was lmas. Therefore, in the process of thinking, time, relations, and conditions necessary for the preservation of an object, a unit of the validity of law is the conflict.

³ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mantiqiy_qonunlar



Summary:

When you conclude, the field of cognitive science of the form and logic of the law though, the study of the conditions is very important. In this field study, research and practice through theories of logic, laws, and are taught the basic principles of logic though. This will help you to understand the structure of the system and its laws subject area to learn the basic principles of management.

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SAHNADA NUTQ MADANIYATI

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada sahnada nutq madaniyati, sahnada ishtirok etishni va ishonch bilan gapirishni o'rganishi, har bir ijrochining o'ziga xos nutq uslubi, olomon bilan aloqa o'rnatishning eng oson yo'li va boshqalar to'g'risida yozilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sahna, nutq, madaniyat, ishonch, gapirish, ijro, uslub, aloqa.

Olomon bilan ishonch bilan gaplashishning asosiy siri bu sizning sahnadagi ishtirokingizni rivojlantirishdir. Bu siz oqshom ohangini o'rnatishingiz va tomoshabinlar siz yaratgan dunyoga qadam qo'yishi uchun.

Agar siz o'zingizga ishonchsizlik yoki uyatchanlikdan azob chekayotgan bo'lsangiz, unda sahnada ishtirok etish va ishonch siz tug'ilgan yoki tug'ilmagan narsalar degan xulosaga kelishingiz mumkin. Lekin bu shunchaki to'g'ri emas.

Har kim sahnada ishtirok etishni va ishonch bilan gapirishni o'rganishi mumkin.

O'zingizning tabiiy nutq va ijro mahoratingizni rivojlantirib, o'zingizga bo'lgan ishonchni oshirib, sahnadagi shaxsni qabul qilmasdan yoki o'zingizni bo'lmagan odam sifatida ko'rsatmasdan turib, sahnadagi ishtirokingizni yaxshilashingiz mumkin.

Bu boshqacha bo'lib tuyulishi mumkin, lekin o'zingizga sodiq qolish - sahnada o'zingizni ishonchli his qilishning eng yaxshi usuli. Bu sizning kuchli tomonlaringizni ta'kidlash va ular atrofida ishlashingizni oshirishni anglatadi.

Misol uchun, agar sizda ajoyib hazil tuyg'usi bo'lsa, u erda va u erda bir nechta hazillarni sepib, sahnada o'zingizni yanada qulay his qilishingizga yordam beradi.

Sahnada ishtirok etish va ishonchni ko'rsatish sahnada o'zini qulay his qilishdan boshlanadi va o'z kuchingiz va jozibangizga sodiq qolish - boshlash uchun yaxshi joy.

Sahnada ishtirok etish - bu ijrochining tomoshabinlar e'tiborini jalb qilish va uni shou, nutq yoki taqdimot davomida ushlab turish qobiliyati. Bu ijrochining mahorati, o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchi, xulq-atvori, kiyinishi va umumiy yulduz kuchi yoki jozibasi bilan belgilanadi.

Qanday qilib sahnada ishtirok etishni hech o'ylab ko'rganmisiz? Bu siz uchun qo'llanma.



Ishoning yoki ishonmang, tinglovchilar e'tiborini jalb qilish uchun ajoyib nutq tayyor bo'lish etarli emas. Sizning yetkazib berishingiz ham xuddi shunday muhim.

Sizning sahnada ishtirok etishingizga qo'shadigan yoki olib tashlashi mumkin bo'lgan og'zaki bo'lmagan belgilar mavjud: sizning xulq-atvoringiz, imo-ishoralaringiz, turishingiz, pozitsiyangiz va tashqi ko'rinishingiz sahnadagi jozibadorligingizga yordam beradi.

Har bir ijrochining o'ziga xos nutq uslubi bor. O'zingiznikini bilasizmi?

Nutq uslublari va sizning shaxsiyatingizning turli toifalari mavjud va nutq maqsadlari qaysi biriga kirishingizni belgilaydigan omillardan faqat bir nechtasi.

Agar siz o'zingizning shaxsiyatingizga mos kelmaydigan uslubni majburlamoqchi bo'lsangiz, o'zingizni muvaffaqiyatsizlikka tayyorlayapsiz.

Sizning nutq uslubingiz sizning shaxsiyatingiz, xabaringiz va, albatta, hodisaning o'zi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi kerak.

Agar siz sahnada nutq so'zlashda ko'p tajribaga ega bo'lmagan bo'lsangiz yoki tajribali ma'ruzachi bo'lsangiz, sahnadagi ishtirokni namoyish qilish yo'llarini izlayotgan bo'lsangiz, yaxshiroq ishlashning kaliti mukammal nutq uslubini topishdir.

Nutq uslublari va o'zingiznikini qanday aniqlash haqida ko'proq ma'lumot olish uchun ma'ruzachilar testimizdan o'ting.

Sahnada chiqish qilayotgan intiluvchan komediyachi o'zining eng yaxshi lahzalarini o'tkazib yuboradi, lekin olomondan bir marta ham kula olmaydi. Siz bu timsolni yaxshi bilasiz, shunday emasmi?

Ommaviy axborot vositalari sizni boshqacha ishonishga undashi mumkin bo'lsa-da, haqiqat shundaki, "qattiq olomon" degan narsa yo'q. Muvaffaqiyatli ishlash va bir tekis tushib ketadigan ishlash o'rtasidagi farq tadqiqotdir.

Tinglovchilaringizni bilish, nutqingizni yozish haqida o'ylamasdan oldin qilishingiz mumkin bo'lgan eng muhim narsadir.

Bu sizning demografik holatingizga e'tibor berishni anglatadi. Yoshi, jinsi, etnik kelib chiqishi, ta'lim darajasi, daromadi va joylashuvi sizning nutqingiz qanday qabul qilinishiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillardir.

Masalan, yoshroq auditoriya yangi ofis stajyorini boshqarish haqidagi hazildan ko'ra, talaba qarzi haqidagi hazilni ko'proq qabul qilishi mumkin.

Eng yaqin do'stingiz bilan gaplashganda va ish beruvchi yoki potentsial investor bilan gaplashganda tilingiz va ohangingiz o'rtasidagi farq haqida o'ylab ko'ring.

Xulosa? Bir oz madaniy sezgirlik uzoq yo'lni bosib o'tishi mumkin.

Ishonchlilik ishonchni tug'diradi.



Siz barcha to'g'ri so'zlarni ayta olasiz, lekin agar siz ularga ishonmasangiz, ular siz kutgan ta'sirga ega bo'lmaydi.

Aytgan narsangizga ishonish nutqingizning har bir so'ziga ishonch bag'ishlaydi. Agar siz o'z g'oyalaringizga ishonsangiz, olomon ularga va sizga ham ishonadi.

LEKIN so'zlaringizni diqqat bilan tanlang.

Ishonch bilan gapirish, shuningdek, o'ziga ishongan tildan foydalanishni anglatadi. O'z fikringizni "menimcha", "ehtimol" va "um" kabi so'zlar va iboralar bilan aytishdan saqlaning.

Sizning dalillaringizning afzalliklaridan qat'i nazar, noaniqlik yoki ikkilanishni ifodalovchi so'zlardan foydalanish nutqingizda allaqachon qilgan barcha harakatlaringizni bekor qilishning ishonchli usulidir.

Ishonchlilik, siz nimaga ishonganingiz bilan bir qatorda, uni qanday muloqot qilishingiz bilan bog'liq.

Shaxsiy latifalar - olomon bilan aloqa o'rnatishning eng oson yo'li.

Shaxsiy tajribangizni tomoshabinlar bilan baham ko'rish sizning xabaringizni etkazishga yordam beradigan zanjirli reaksiyani keltirib chiqaradi.

O'zingizning tajribangiz haqida tushuncha berish orqali zaiflikni ko'rsatsangiz, o'zingiz va tinglovchilaringiz o'rtasida aloqa o'rnatasiz.

Va odamlar umuman begona emas, balki o'zlari bilan bog'langan yoki o'zini bilgandek his qiladigan odamga ko'proq e'tibor berishadi.

O'zingizning shaxsiy latifalaringizni hamma uchun mos keladigan tarzda tuzish, ayniqsa, tinglovchilarda his-tuyg'ularni uyg'otish va doimiy taassurot qoldirishda samaralidir.

Misol uchun, ishingizni yo'qotish haqida bir oz osonlikcha rad etilgandan keyin oldinga siljish haqida suhbatga aylanishi mumkin.

Shunday qilib, tinglovchilaringiz sizning latifangizni o'zlarining shaxsiy tajribalariga, shu jumladan, ularning tanishuv hayotidan tortib kollejga o'qishga kirishlarigacha osonlikcha qo'llashlari mumkin.

Hech kim, hatto eng tajribali ma'ruzachi ham sahna qo'rquvidan immunitetga ega emas.

Spektakldan oldin yoki davomida qandaydir tashvish yoki vahima his qilish mutlaqo normaldir.

Aslida, sahna qo'rquvi faqat bosqichlarga xos emas. Ishlash tashvishi test yoki imtihon, uchrashuv yoki suhbat, o'yin yoki o'yin oldidan paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

Milliy ruhiy salomatlik instituti (NIMH) hisob-kitoblariga ko'ra, odamlarning taxminan 73 foizi sahna qo'rquvidan azob chekishadi.



Agar siz ilgari hech qanday muammosiz ijro etgan bo'lsangiz ham, agar biror narsa noto'g'ri bo'lsa, zaxira tarkibga ega bo'lish odatda yaxshi amaliyotdir.

Nutqingizning bo'limlarini unutasizmi, muzlatib qo'yasizmi yoki tadbir davomida rejalar kutilmaganda o'zgarganmi, zaxira kontentga ega bo'lishingiz kontentingizni yodlab olishingiz yoki improvizatsiya qilishingizga majbur qilishi mumkin.

O'zingiz bilan to'liq yozma nutq so'zlash, bir nechta eslatma kartalarini tayyorlash yoki asosiy fikrlaringizni ta'kidlash uchun bir nechta vizual tasvirlarni loyihalash asablaringizni nazorat qilish va namoyishni davom ettirishga yordam beradi.

Zaxira tarkibingizni eslab qolishingiz shart emasligini unutmang. Miyangizni haddan tashqari yuklash sizning ishlashingizni murakkablashtiradi va sizni yanada xavotirga soladi.

Ishonchli tana tili - sahnadagi ishtirokingizni yaxshilashning eng yaxshi usullaridan biri.

Bir so'zni aytishdan oldin tana tilingiz tinglovchilaringizga nimanidir bildiradi.

Misol uchun, asabiy shomil yoki tebranish tinglovchilarni nutqingizning afzalliklaridan chalg'itadi va sizni o'zingizga ishonchsiz ko'rinishga olib keladi.

Do'stlaringiz va oilangiz odatda chalg'itadigan nutq odatlari, xulq-atvori yoki imo-ishoralari haqida sizga ma'lumot berishi mumkin.

Ularni tizimingizdan olib tashlash uchun ishlashingizdan oldin ushbu muammolarni hal qilishga harakat qiling. Sahnaga chiqqaningizda o'ylashni istagan oxirgi narsa bu sizning holatingiz.

Xo'sh, sizning holatingizni yaxshilashning qanday oddiy usullari bor?

Kundalik hayotingizda tik o'tirish va tik turishni mashq qiling va devor va peshtaxtalarga suyanish vasvasasidan qoching. Yelkangizni orqaga va pastga tuting, bo'yningizni cho'zing va iyagingizni yuqoriga qo'ying.

Biror kishi bilan gaplashayotganda qo'llaringizga va qo'llaringizga e'tibor bering. Sekin harakatlar tinch va ishonchli tana tili sifatida tarjima qilinadi.

Odamlar kitoblarni muqovasiga qarab baholaydilar. Bu shunchaki hayot haqiqati.

O'zingizni dunyoga qanday ko'rsatishni tanlaganingiz sizning shaxsiyatingiz va ishonchingiz haqida gapiradi.

Odamlar har doim sizning kiyimingizdan siz haqingizda xulosa chiqarishadi. - ayniqsa, ular sizni shaxsan tanimasalar.

Tomoshabinlaringiz kimligingizni ularning ongida tasvirlash uchun siz haqingizda mavjud bo'lgan barcha ma'lumotlardan foydalanadilar.



Agar kiyinish hissi sizning kimligingizni yoki kim bo'lishni xohlayotganingizni to'g'ri tasvirlamas, siz tomoshabinlar siz haqingizda mavjud bo'lgan tasvirni o'chirish va uni qayta tiklash uchun ishlashingizning qolgan qismini sarflaysiz.

Biroq, taassurot qoldirish uchun kiyinish har safar chiqishda siz mexnat ko'ylak va poshnali yoki kostyum va galstuk taqish kerak degani emas. Sizning kiyimingiz tadbirga mos bo'lishi kerak. Kontekstga qarab, jinsi va futbolka mos bo'lishi mumkin.

Ortiqcha kiyinish ham kam kiyinish kabi yomon.

Yaxshi kiyinish sizga ajralib turishga yordam beradi va gapirganda sizga ko'proq e'tiborni jalb qiladi.

O'z-o'zidan bo'lishi kerak, lekin birinchi marta nutqingizni baland ovozda aytayotganingizda, chiqish paytida bo'lmasligi kerak.

Bu maslahat sizning ishlashingizni kuzatish uchun ham amal qiladi. Voqea sodir bo'lgandan keyin sizning chiqishingizni tomosha qilish va ijtimoiy media akkauntlaringizni o'chirib tashlash va o'rmondagi kabinaga ko'chib o'tish kabi hech narsa yo'q.

Amaliyot paytida o'zingizni yozib olish, tinglovchilaringiz nuqtai nazaridan zaif tomonlaringizni aniqlashga yordam beradi. Yaxshisi, do'stingizdan chiqishingizni oldindan ko'rishini va sizga qandaydir fikr-mulohaza bildirishini so'rang.

Albatta, yakuniy spektakldan so'ng o'zingizni kuzatish juda muhimdir. Olomon oldida chiqish qilish hammom oynasi oldida mashq qilishdan juda farq qiladi.

Bosim, hayajon va asablar sizning yakuniy ishlashingizga siz kutmagan tarzda ta'sir qiladi.

Sizning chiqishingiz davomida olomon sizga qanday munosabatda bo'lishiga alohida e'tibor bering. Agar siz uni parkdan chiqarib yuborgan bo'lsangiz ham, har doim o'zingizdan keyingi safar tomoshabinlar tajribasini qanday yaxshilash mumkinligini so'rang.

Agar siz hech qachon tennis o'yinini ko'rmagan bo'lsangiz, onlayn klip qidiring va bir-ikki daqiqa davomida o'yinchilarning harakatlarini tomosha qiling.

E'tibor bering, siz doimo to'pga qanday qaraysiz? Olomon to'pni ta'qib qilganda boshlarini u yoqdan bu yoqqa qanday siljitayotganiga e'tibor bering?

Sahnaga chiqqaningizda tomoshabinlaringizga xuddi shunday ta'sir ko'rsatishni xohlaysiz. Odamlar tabiiy ravishda harakatni sezadilar va sahna bo'ylab yurish tomoshabinlar e'tiborini jalb qilishga yordam beradi.

Agar siz doimo bir joyda tursangiz, olomonni jalb qilish qiyin.



Nutq qancha uzun bo'lsa, sahna shunchalik katta yoki auditoriya qanchalik katta bo'lsa, vizual stimulyatsiyani ta'minlash orqali narsalarni jalb qilish shunchalik muhimroqdir.

Olomon e'tiborini qozonishga qanchalik intilsangiz ham, ijro etish - berish va olishdir va jamoaviy tuyg'uni rivojlantirish uchun olomonga biroz e'tibor berish muhimdir.

Tomoshabinlarning turli bo'limlaridagi shaxslar bilan ko'z aloqasini o'rnating. Odamlar o'zlarini ko'rishganda, ular sizning nutqingiz ularga qaratilgandek his qilishadi va sizning ijroingizga ko'proq qiziqish bildirishadi.

Avvaliga bu qo'rqinchli bo'lib tuyulishi mumkin, ammo omma oldida nutq so'zlash biroz vaqt va amaliyot bilan osonlashadi.

Siz uchun eng mos keladigan ma'ruzachi uslubini topish uchun testimizni topshirib, sahnada ishonchli gapirish uchun birinchi qadamni qo'ying.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

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КАК АКТЕРЫ ЗАПОМИНАЮТ РЕПЛИКИ? УРАЗЫМБЕТОВА ШАХСАНЕМ

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Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются основы процесса запоминания, но давайте углубимся в то, как ваш мозг может улучшить процесс запоминания. В зависимости от того, как работает ваш ум, вы можете обнаружить, что вербальные или визуальные методы запоминания помогают вам лучше запоминать фрагменты информации.

Ключевые слова: процесс запоминания, мозг, ум, вербальный, визуальный, метод, фрагмент, информация.

Память — это способность разума, с помощью которой данные или информация кодируются, сохраняются и извлекаются при необходимости. Это сохранение информации с течением времени с целью повлиять на будущие действия. Если бы прошлые события нельзя было помнить, было бы невозможно развивать язык, отношения или личностную идентичность. Потеря памяти обычно описывается как забывчивость или амнезия.

Человеческий мозг – любопытная вещь. Иногда он вспоминает случайный и вырванный из контекста факт, которым ваш друг поделился с вами 17 лет назад, и заставляет вас задуматься, сколько у вас там места для хранения данных (забавный факт: около 2,5 петабайт). В других случаях вы выходите из офиса или выходите из Zoom на весь день и чувствуете, что ваша память была стерта в ту же секунду, когда вы это делаете.

К какому бы сценарию вы ни относились больше, знайте, что с помощью правильных методов запоминания каждый может улучшить емкость и скорость, с которой его мозг обрабатывает информацию. Отсутствие необходимости постоянно искать данные или проверять список дел, потому что вы запомнили эту информацию, также повысит производительность.

Хранение: перемещение информации из кратковременной памяти в долговременную — это активный шаг. Ваш мозг не может принять это решение



за вас, вам придется запомнить его, используя метод, который подойдет именно вам, — но мы вернемся к этому через минуту.

Извлечение. То, как вы обращаете внимание, кодируете и храните информацию, будет влиять на то, насколько хорошо вы сможете получить ее в более поздний момент времени. Чем больше времени проходит между двумя последними этапами — хранением и извлечением — тем важнее часто возвращаться и просматривать информацию, чтобы она оставалась свежей в вашей памяти.

Будь то автозапись или личное прослушивание, всегда полезно запоминать свои реплики. Таким образом, вы сможете сосредоточиться на чем-то другом, кроме сценария. Звучит просто, правда? А что, если твое прослушивание завтра... или через три часа? Как можно запомнить строки настолько быстро, насколько это возможно?

Примите тот факт, что ваша память уже намного лучше, чем вы думаете, потому что я обещаю вам, что это так.

Осознайте, что сценарии — это всего лишь цепочка предложений, а каждое предложение — это всего лишь группа изображений, которые в конечном итоге используются для передачи истории и смысла. Если вы можете представить изображение для каждого ключевого слова или фразы, то вы сможете соединить эти изображения в цепочку.

Потратьте не менее 50 процентов времени репетиций на самые сложные части, даже если они составляют лишь один процент всего сценария или сцены.

Они используют свое воображение, выполняют отдельные разделы и двигаются, пока запоминают.

Кэтрин Хартт, основатель Hartt and Soul Studio, говорит:

Есть несколько приемов, которые помогут упростить запоминание:

С самого первого раза, когда вы увидите эту сцену, читайте ее, как хороший роман, и представляйте себя в этой сцене так, как если бы она была реальной. Это уже начнет придавать вам смысл реальности и хода сцены. Убедитесь, что вы понимаете, что заставляет вас произносить слова и что заставляет вас переходить от одного такта к другому.

Берите по одному маленькому разделу за раз. Начните с первого раздела и продолжайте до тех пор, пока не появится смысл сделать большой сдвиг и поработать над этой одной областью. Затем уйдите ненадолго. Когда вы вернетесь, просмотрите этот первый раздел, а затем перейдите к следующему разделу. Продолжайте часто делать перерывы.



Двигайтесь, пока запоминаете. Это поможет вам легче запомнить.

Скажите себе, что это легко запомнить. Позитивное мышление!

Они подходят к сценарию так, чтобы это имело для них смысл.

Филип Эрнандес, тренер по прослушиванию из Нью-Йорка, говорит:

Сначала выясните, что вы хотите от сцены. Затем определите события, которые приближают вас к достижению этой цели или отталкивают ее от нее. Новые события требуют от вас корректировки своего мышления, чтобы и дальше получать желаемое. Воспринимайте каждую корректировку как новый раздел в ваших мыслях.

Иметь ход мыслей, который имеет для вас смысл, а не думать о десятках отдельных строк, которые нужно запомнить, более управляемо и значительно облегчает запоминание. Это немного похоже на пункты списка идей. Вы можете запомнить всю речь, потому что вам нужно запомнить всего пять пунктов, а не 1000 слов! Поймите ход своих мыслей, и отдельные строки появятся быстрее.

Быстрое заучивание строк — это вопрос выработки; это требует практики. Чем больше вы это делаете, тем лучше у вас это получается. Визуализируйте то, о чем вы говорите, вместо того, чтобы сосредоточиться исключительно на том, как это сказать. Если в тексте, который вы пытаетесь запомнить, очень мало образов, напрягите свое воображение. Представьте, что вам напоминает язык текста, затем представьте каждую мысль, используя как можно больше органов чувств, чтобы вспомнить каждую мысль (каждую строку). Другими словами, представьте то, о чем вы говорите, с как можно большим количеством звуков, движений и образов. Пройдитесь по комнате и поместите каждую мысль в разное место. Это также задействует зрение и ваши собственные движения и объясняет, почему мы лучше всего запоминаем реплики, когда стоим на ногах. Результаты могут вас поразить.

Попробуйте запоминая изображения вместо линий. Эту технику я использую всякий раз, когда поручаю актерам играть Шекспира или любой другой материал, в котором используются образы или описательный язык, но он работает со всем материалом, пока у актера есть воображение. Я видел, как актеры использовали его, чтобы запомнить целые акты пьесы за выходные. Просто свяжите с каждой из ваших строк определенное изображение или визуальный элемент, и ваши строки придут к вам гораздо быстрее. Это потому, что разум запоминает изображения быстрее и лучше, чем слова. Конечно, помогает, если материал определенного характера, но вы можете взять даже самый обычный,



скучный диалог и связать с ним образы, если у вас есть воображение. Стоит попробовать!

Есть много способов запомнить строки, и крайне важно выяснить, какой из них подойдет именно вам. Я использую пару устройств. Для начала, прочитав все, я просматриваю сценарий и просматриваю его построчно. Если я забываю строчку, я возвращаюсь к началу до тех пор, пока не смогу просмотреть всю страницу, не подглядывая. Как только я смогу достичь этого, я пойду на скорость. У меня также, как правило, фотографическая память, поэтому я представляю, где находится линия на странице, когда начинается новая страница и т. д., и это может быть полезно для вспоминания. Если есть блокировка, я запоминаю, используя эту телесность, которая помогает соединить линию и стоящее за ней намерение. И, конечно же, повторение и практика являются ключевыми моментами. Память — это мышца, которую нужно тренировать.

Самый очевидный проверенный метод — это повторение, повторение и повторение. Но некоторым актерам повторения недостаточно. Чтобы получить больше поддержки, репетируйте с другим актером или с кем-нибудь, кто готов помочь. Им не обязательно быть великим актером. Фактически, монотонное чтение партнером по репетиции подготовит вас к работе с неподготовленным читателем.

Нет времени репетировать с человеком? Приложения линейного обучения становятся все более популярными, помогая запоминать. Я рекомендую Rehearsal, приложение.

Самый старый трюк в книге — написать все строки от руки на листе бумаги. А затем сделайте это снова. Да, это звучит утомительно, но это работает.

У актеров разные стили обучения. Некоторые из них визуальные. Другие лучше всего учатся, слушая. Многие делают. А некоторые тактильны и хорошо реагируют на запись.

Повторяй, повторяй, повторяй. Это лучший способ быстро подготовить свой мозг. Выделите линии персонажа. Это позволит вам быстро найти нужную строку, взглянув на бумагу. Разбейте линии на более мелкие части. Не беритесь за весь сценарий сразу. Разбейте сценарий на небольшие части и повторяйте, повторяйте, повторяйте, пока строки не укоренятся. Работайте над строками перед сном. Исследования показали, что изучение строк прямо перед сном может оказать большое влияние на запоминание. Обязательно просмотрите их еще раз утром, чтобы закрепить их в памяти.



Я учу актеров в Screen Actors System никогда не «запоминать». Это не школа. Не зубрите. Вам нужно глубоко знать строки. Сколько информации вы запомнили для школьных тестов? Забыто. Бесполезно. А теперь вспомните реальную историю из вашей жизни. Легкий. Думайте о словах как о части вашей истории, потому что на самом деле так оно и есть.

Не поймите меня неправильно: как режиссер и сценарист я ожидаю, что вы будете безупречны в словах. Противоречие? Нет.

Просто выучите строки так: Проведите полнотекстовый анализ сцены. Определите все доли. Выберите свои цели, точки фокуса, тактику и учтите эмоциональные препятствия. Отметьте их на странице. Изучите предысторию вашего персонажа. Ни в коем случае нельзя повторять строки вслух снова и снова. Это только закрепит неудачную репетицию.

К тому времени, когда вы как драматург узнаете сцену, вы выучите и строки органично. Запоминание — это утомительно. Изучение материала увлекательно. Даже если бы у меня было всего 15 минут, я бы все равно работал таким образом.

Сделай это. Отпустить. И вы будете знать строки.

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АКТЁРСКОЕ ИСКУССТВО

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Аннотация: *исполняя определённую роль в театральном представлении, актёр как бы уподобляет себя лицу, от имени которого он действует в спектакле. Путём воздействия на зрителя во время спектакля создаётся особое игровое пространство и сообщество актёров и зрителей.*

Ключевые слова: *история, танец, театр, музыка,*

Актёрское искусство (устар. «лицедейство») — профессиональная творческая деятельность в области исполнительских искусств, состоящая в создании сценических образов (ролей), вид исполнительского творчества.

Принцип актёрского искусства

Идейное содержание актёрского искусства — перевоплощение. Перевоплощение бывает внешнее и внутреннее, метод его постижения различается в зависимости от техники, которой пользуется актёр, школы (например, Станиславского или Михаила Чехова), факторов внешнего вмешательства в построение роли (работы партнёров, режиссёра, гримёра и т. д.).

Рабочие инструменты актёра также различаются внешние и внутренние.

- Внешние (технологические) — грим, костюм, в некоторых видах театра — маска.

- Внутренние (психо-физические) — физические: тело, пластика и моторика, голос (в том числе дикция), музыкальный слух, чувство ритма; психические: эмоциональность, наблюдательность, память, воображение, скорость реакции, способность к импровизации.

История актёрского искусства

Истоки актёрского искусства восходят к массовым действиям первобытного общества, хотя в тот момент актёрского искусства как такового не существовало. Наивное человеческое мировоззрение той эпохи приписывало подобным действиям магическое значение, способное повлиять на силы природы, принести удачу на охоте или утратить врага.



Распад массовых действ, исполнявшихся всем племенем, на игры и танцы привёл к появлению исполнителей и зрителей.

Исполнительские искусства — один из видов художественно-творческой деятельности, в котором произведения так называемого «первичного» творчества материализуются в виде определенной системы знаков и часто предназначены для перевода в тот или иной конкретный материал. К исполнительным искусствам относят творческую деятельность: актеров и режиссеров, воплощающих на сцене, эстраде, цирковом манеже, радио, кино, телевидении произведения писателей и драматургов; чтецов, переводящих в живую речь литературные произведения; музыкантов, певцов, инструменталистов, дирижеров, воспроизводящих творения композиторов; танцоров, исполняющих замыслы хореографов, композиторов, либреттистов.

Исполнительских искусств нет в изобразительном искусстве, в архитектуре, прикладных искусствах (если не задействованы художники особого типа, а для перевода замысла в материал используются рабочие или машины), литературном творчестве, которое, несмотря на создание законченных произведений, допускающих исполнение чтецами, предназначено все же для непосредственного восприятия читателем.

Исполнительские искусства по своей сути считаются художественно-творческой деятельностью, так как основаны не на простом механическом переводе исполняемого произведения в другую форму, а на его перевоплощении, включающем такие творческие элементы, как вживание в духовное содержание произведения, его интерпретация исполнителем согласно его собственному мировоззрению и эстетической позиции.

Часто из-за этого произведения поэтов, драматургов, сценаристов, композиторов, хореографов приобретают различные исполнительские трактовки, каждая из которых представляет собой объединение самовыражений автора и исполнителя. Иногда даже исполнение актером одной и той же роли или пианистом одного и того же этюда становится неповторимым, поскольку стойкое, сформированное при репетициях содержание пропускается через варьирующееся и импровизационно рождающееся в самом действии исполнения.

Типы

Исполнительское искусство может включать танец, музыку, оперу, театр и музыкальный театр, иллюзионизм, пантомиму, художественную декламацию, театр кукол, цирковое искусство и перформанс.



Также существует специализированная форма изобразительного искусства, в которой художники представляют свои работы вживую перед публикой. Это тоже называется исполнительским искусством. Большая часть исполнительского искусства также включает в себя некоторую форму пластического искусства, например, в создании реквизита. Танец также относится к пластическому искусству в эпоху танца модерн.

Музыка

Композитор А. Серов определял музыку как «особого рода поэтический язык, имеющий своим органом особого рода определённые звуки, производимые или голосом человеческим... или особыми искусственными орудиями, в сущности более или менее подходящими под звук голоса человеческого»^[4]. То есть музыка это своеобразный «язык», делающий доступными для окружающих внутренние переживания человека.

Театр

Театр это отрасль исполнительского искусства, связанная с разыгрыванием историй перед аудиторией с использованием комбинации речи, жестов, музыки, танца, звука и зрелища. Один или несколько из этих элементов считаются исполнительскими искусствами. В дополнение к стандартному повествовательному диалоговому стилю пьес театр принимает такие формы, как пьесы, мюзиклы, опера, балет, иллюзия, мимы, индийский классический танец, кабуки, ряженьё, театр импровизации, комедия, пантомима и нетрадиционные или современные формы, такие как постмодернистский театр, постдраматический театр или перформанс.

Танец

Танец это искусство жестов и движений, обладающее способностью с необычайной силой и яркостью выражать многообразные человеческие переживания.^[6] Мелодичный и ритмичный звук становятся мелодичным и ритмичным движением человеческого тела, раскрывающим характеры людей, их чувства и мысли о мире.

История

Исполнительские искусства начали возникать в процессе развития художественной культуры, как результат распада фольклорного творчества, в котором характерна неразрывность соиздания произведения и его исполнения. Также их возникновению способствовали появления методов письменной фиксации словесных и музыкальных сочинений. Хотя и в развитой культуре присутствуют формы целостного творчества, при котором сочинитель и



исполнитель это одно и то же лицо (например творчество Ч. Чаплина, И. Андроникова, Б. Окуджавы, В. Высоцкого и других).

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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THE FORM AND METHODS OF USING THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF T. JALILOV AND Y. RAJABI

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Abstract: This article describes the forms and methods of using the musical heritage of T. Jalilov and Yu. Rajabi, and scientifically analyzes the principles and methods present in the pedagogical heritage of these composers.

Key words: Pedagogical heritage, repertoire, figurative and emotional, circle, bright performance, ensemble, teacher, didactic teaching, composer.

The growing attention to the restoration, further enrichment and development of the national musical traditions of our people has created the need to further study the work experiences of representatives of our classical musical heritage. Since this study examines the principles and methods present in the pedagogical heritage of T. Jalilov and Yu. Rajabi, who took an important place in the performance of our national music, in the experimental work, the main attention was paid to the specific rules of performance skills.

Some aspects of the work skills of these well-known composers and performers, their unique creative ways and methods of professional training of music teachers are sufficiently covered in the pedagogical literature created from music. [1].

They can include:

1. Promotion of musical artists in the student audience.
2. Ability to vividly and emotionally perform the work.
3. Knowing the school repertoire.
4. Knowing how to perform important themes and fragments.
5. Knowing the skills of correct choice of accompaniment and transposition.



6. Skills for managing various organizational activities outside the classroom, creating musical clubs and ensembles.

Until recently, the traditions of national-cultural, spiritual and pedagogical views covering all aspects of the people's lifestyle were not taken into account in the process of professional training. Therefore, as one of the main tasks of this work, we tried to solve this problem based on the use of the national musical heritage of T. Jalilov and Yu. Rajabii, which came down to us and created by them, in order to raise the process of training professional competence of future music teachers to a higher level.

For example, the fact that teachers teach their students in the house of the teacher, on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is connected with the existence of national traditions of raising a child, that is, a student, around a large number of relatives. It had a clear educational meaning, and in families with many children, the skills of cooperation with people of different ages and personalities were developed: children were forced to participate in various types of activities, and on this basis, a solid foundation of labor education was created in the family, and the main focus was on young people following the example of adults. were able to educate. In a home where there are adults, the influence of attention and cordial treatment is strong, and they are achieved not by blind obligations and calls, but by personal example. For example: Hashars, various meetings, hospitality, participation in taking care of young children in the family, etc. created conditions for the regular penetration of folk traditions into the life of children. [2].

All the conditions based on family upbringing were created in the house of teachers who lived with their students. Great importance was attached to the following pedagogical factors in their didactic teaching.

The goals of past and present music pedagogy education are:

These are: - High moral qualities: hard work, humility, having a sense of responsibility, being considerate and alert to others, politeness, endurance, nurturing a strong-willed person.



- To be faithful to his work, to educate a musician who has high performance skills and praises beauty.

- Educating a person who is able to preserve and continue the folk musical heritage, that is, from professional qualities (the ability to hear music, the ability to remember, the sense of rhythm, etc.) In addition; Uzbek folk and classical music and poetry, the history of the origins of all genres, mastering the traditions of performance, high spirituality, professional demand, regular work on oneself, sensitivity to the artistic and aesthetic requirements of the audience, understanding the value of the national musical heritage, feeling its beauty, its ideological direction, meaning, and the education of a person who is able to perceive and perform the richness of the emotional image. [3.].

The national framework of music education can be described as follows:

- paying attention to all genres and forms of folk performance, folk songs and melodies, status and sagas, musical instruments and vocal parts;

- performances at concerts and various spiritual and musical events, commemoration days held in the republic, dedication to traditional national holidays - Independence Day, Navroz, and other such solemn days;

- knowledge and wider study of folk traditions and customs related to folk art. Our experimental works in the field of music education and many years of teaching experience show that the effectiveness of the educational impact on students largely depends on the following factors. [6.].

1. Coach's reputation.

2. Existence of a close relationship between the coach and students and its essence.

3. To what extent the coach knows the personal characteristics of his students.

4. Creating conditions close to the relationship of teacher and student living as a family in the educational system. It should be noted that the importance of solving a number of contradictions related to the differences between folk pedagogy and modern pedagogy and their activity at different times was demonstrated during the experiment.



As one of such contradictions, it became clear that the family character of the interaction between the teacher and the student in teaching and the lack of possibility to continue this relationship in the conditions of the educational processes of the higher educational institution. [8].

But we came to the following conclusion, which was proven by experimental work with the possibility of rapprochement in the environment of close cooperation of the teacher and the learner in the conditions of the educational process. These are, - establishing close relations between the teacher and the student in various forms of work in the auditorium and outside the auditorium; - Fulfilling the requirements of the individual lesson process or the musical ensemble; - Discipline. (arrive and leave on time); - Performance culture (listening and respecting each other) - Perfect study of each student's personality by the coach.

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XIX-ASR BOSHLARIDA SAMARQAND TARIXI

САМАРКАНД В НАЧАЛЕ XIX ВЕКА

SAMARKAND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the 19th century, Samarkand was a city with many historical traditions. During this period, it was in practice among the armies of Samarkand, Kazakh Empire and China. The city became a protectorate of the Kazakh Empire at the beginning of the 19th century, but later Chinese troops overran Samarkand.

KEY WORDS

Development and innovation of cultural life in Samarkand, the city of Samarkand and its features. The 19th century was a period of rule and development for Samarkand

In the 19th century, Samarkand occupied a central place for various fields in various ways, and its triches were of great importance in world history, showing its cultural, economic and political life. In the first half of the 19th century in Samarkand, the Russians occupied Samarkand, and it was also one of the main industrial cities in Maverannahr, which participated in Russia during this period. During this period, Samarkand was the central part of the Russo-Maverannahr war in the 19th century, and this war was one of the most effective cities in military strategy and economic development. is one of the defeated neighboring powers. During this period, there were many cultural, economic and political developments throughout Samarkand, and Samarkand made a great contribution to the development of Islamic culture, cultural and religious spirituality in the 19th century. At the beginning of the 19th century, Samarkand was a city with many traditions in its history. The city of Samarkand is known as one of the oldest cities, a garden of buildings, culture and cultural heritage. This city has more than 2,500 years of history and is one of the oldest cities along the Zeravshan River, which is why it is called the "City of the World".

In the 19th century, Samarkand became the center of Asia, becoming many cultural, scientific and religious centers, and was the circle of many important states through the protection of the Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal and other empires. During this



period, Samarkand was a strong and developed center, since the historical city territory was in another circle of these empires. As a result, in the first half of the 19th century, Samarkand lived another good period in the field of ancient cultural and cultural life, especially in the field of architecture, philosophy, literature, and science. During this period, cultural property gaps, interstate wars, and religious movements were important events in the history of Samarkand.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Samarkand showed good economic, cultural and cultural development. The historical city has preserved its cultural heritage and continued to develop in the fields of culture, science, art, and architecture. During this period, Samarkand was a central city occupied by several independent houses, bird feeders, farmers, and cultural productions, and at the same time, it developed in the fields of industry, commerce, and culture. Samarkand, the Kazakh Empire, and China It is located in the 13th-15th centuries, when there were practical events between these countries, starting from the talk about tires. Samarkand is a cultivated Western Tokhristian region, and its history has long been the center of modern Asian civilizations. The history of this city began in the 7th-8th centuries and reached its highest level during the reign of Amir Temur. During the rule of Amir Temur, Samarkand became a center of modern culture and created excellent conditions for cultural, scientific and cultural development. The Kazakh Empire was an empire that waged mutual wars in Central Asia and South Russia in the 15th-19th centuries. had a widespread area. Along with the people of the Kazakh Empire, the famous troops were famous all over the world. Their military activity and political importance was great.

From the second half of the 19th century, modernization and Russification processes were widespread in Samarkand. During this period, many cultural and architectural objects, mosques, caravan palaces, madrasahs and cells of the ancient city of Samarkand were destroyed. Also, the city opened the way for independence and wide burial to deepen to the surface, difficulties and serious problems were born. fell under the rub. It was at this time that Russian, Uzbek-Kipchak and Turkestan Muslims were introduced to Samarkand and its territories for experimentation. The process of Russification was surprising in other features. From year to year, Samarkand changed its customs, teaching and working in Russian language was used. The cultural environment changed to suit Russian culture, and national identity was largely lost. These processes led to shortages and sorrows in the population of Samarkand, and thousands of people wanted to leave the city. In the midst of this, the situation of the city of Samarkand and its inhabitants became more difficult as the end of the 19th century approached. During this period, the city became essentially a Russian colony, and



Russian imperialism became an encyclopedic client of this client, and at the same time, a world of necessity between space and the city.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Kazakh Empire occupied a protected area in the city of Samarkand, but later Chinese troops took power in the city of Samarkand. Chinese troops fought against the Ottoman Empire from the middle of the 19th century and conquered many territories. In the midst of these battles, Samarkand was also overrun by the Chinese. Chinese troops taking power in the city of Samarkand is one of the notable events in history. They also influenced the cultural and economic development of the city of Samarkand and helped to increase the historical importance of the city.

The history of the 19th century Samarkand courthouses was connected with the development of the city of Samarkand at the beginning of the 19th century, during the reign of the Soviet Union. During this period, the city of Samarkand was the center of culture, science and development, and its future was similar to the courthouses created for a long time. Samarkand courthouses are usually located far from the city center, large and large, and served as a center of culture, medicine and trade. At the end of the 19th century, Samarkand courthouses became very popular and popularized, and were important for domestic and international trade relations. had A number of special goods were sold in these khazinas, including yarn, music, medicine, tea, knives, etc.

History of Samarkand Khazijans Due to the regulation and industrialization policy of the Soviet Union, the old structure was lost and replaced by new settlements. Today, the adjoining courthouses house many modern shops and restaurants, but have preserved much of their history. Today, Samarkand's courthouses are of great importance for city tourism, and the country always becomes an image of big tourists.

In conclusion, it should be noted that Samarkand underwent modernization and Russification processes from the second half of the 19th century. During this period, cultural and economic life in Samarkand changed under Russian rule. Russians tried to regulate cultural and economic life in Samarkand and opened new areas for attracting new foreign investments. During this period, cultural and economic modernization of Samarkand took place

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THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF MAJID QORI QADIRI

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Abstract: In this article, no matter how much our people suffered from national oppression and social injustice during the colonial period, no matter how much they suffered, they were never depressed. Looking to the future with complete confidence, it is said that he has consistently fought for freedom and freedom against national oppression and colonialism in various forms.

Key words: Society, modernity, education, freedom, national idea, spirituality.

Majid Qari Qadiri (Kadyrov) (Russian: Маджид Кадыри (Kadyrov)); real name Abd-ul-Majid-khan Qari Abd-ul-Qadir-khan Qari son of мжид гарі кадри (Russian: Abd-ul-Majid-khan Kary Kadyri; May 2, 1886, Qori-Yogdi neighborhood, Shaykhantohur district, Tashkent - October 4, 1938, Yunusabad (now the site of the "Martyrs' Memorial" complex, Tashkent) - Uzbek scientist, writer, first published in Uzbek the author of textbooks, in particular textbooks of literature, history and arithmetic, one of the founders of the modernist movement in Turkestan.

Majid Qadiri (Qadirov) was born in the family of an imam in the Qori-yogdi neighborhood of Tashkent's Shaykhantohur district. First, he studied in the old method school, and then in the madrasa. He started teaching in "usuli-savtiya" (old method) and then "usuli-jadidiya" (new method) schools, later he worked in madrasas and Russian-tuzem schools. He knew Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Russian and English languages. 1906 He began to teach mathematics in Russian schools from 1917, before the Red Revolution in 1917, he taught and was the headmaster of secondary schools in Tashkent. In 1918-1921, he was the headmaster of the 6th Turon school founded by the Jadidist movement. From 1918, he became a member of the Communist Party. In 1920-1921, he was the head of the Pedlaboratory of Nature and History in Tashkent. In 1921 he taught at the Boy Scout School in Tashkent. participated as (Decisions issued by the first national Uzbek language and spelling congress, which was held in January 1921. - Tashkent.: State publishing house of the Republic of Turkestan. - 1922.) He started teaching Uzbek language. In 1921-1923, he was the dean of the "Working Faculty" of the Turkestan State University, and at the same time he was the head of the "Research" laboratory of the Turkestan State University. He was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor" on March



23, 1923. In 1923-1925, he was the director of the Nature Conservation Museum. In 1924, he was an employee of the Tashkent Foundation branch. went as a representative of the newly established Republic of Uzbekistan. On his way to Paris, he stopped in Berlin and met with Uzbek students studying in Germany. In 1928, he headed the "Physics Department" at the Central Asian State University. In 1928-1930, he held the position of dean and head of the history department of the "Working Faculty" of the Central Asian State University. He was expelled from the party in 1929 and dismissed from his job at the beginning of 1930. His expulsion from the party and his dismissal were caused by the slanders of some proletariat and pro-Soviet people and the columns published in the press in 1929-1930. Majid Qadiri continued to teach at the Central Asian State University after 1930. In 1937, he was arrested by the NKVD of the USSR as an "enemy of the people". In the investigative work, it was officially written that he was arrested on April 2, 1938. On September 12, 1938, Prigovar was sentenced to be shot by the "troika" of the NKVD. The bloody day was October 5, 1938 (AP RF, op. 24, delo 418, list 114). 507 of the most reformers of the Uzbek nation were condemned as "enemies of the people" on this day, and they were executed in the White House in Yunusabad. shot at the top. After independence, the "Martyrs' Memorial" complex was built in this place. On February 13, 1958, he was found innocent by the Military Collegium of the USSR - "posthumously rehabilitated" and re-incorporated into the Communist Party. Majid Qadiri first printed in Uzbek and applied arithmetic to education in new-style schools (Majid Qori, "Hisob (Basics of Elementary Education in Mathematics) Volume 1"), Tashkent 1910 (in 1913 and 1915 by the publishing house "Turkistan Kutubonus" reprinted), "Hisob 2-Juz", Tashkent 1914, geography (Majid Qori, "Jugrofiya", Tashkent 1911) and grammar books in Chigato-Turkish (Uzbek) language. Saidrasul Aziziy, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, Muhammad Rasuliy, Shokirjin Abdurahimjanov, and others participated in publishing activities. The successful development of the educational process in the new-style schools was hindered by the lack of a single teaching methodology at that time. The same issue was discussed by the representatives of the intellectuals for the implementation of the school education reform, who gathered in May 1914 in the house of the Shayhantohur daha qazi, asking for the introduction of advanced national textbooks and textbooks. . The participants of the meeting emphasized the success of the school education process and the way to get rid of problems in the transfer of students from one school to another. At the meeting, the members of the committee responsible for the development and implementation of the unified educational methodology were confirmed, including teachers of the new method school: Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, Qori Samig



Ziyoyev, Shokirjon Muhammad Rasul Abdulloh Avloni, proofreader of the newspaper "Sadoi Turkistan" and teacher of the Russian-Tuzem school. correction Worked at that time: a meeting of schools novometodnyh teachers, including the selection of a competent committee for the development of a unified curriculum Russian-system schools Abdul Majid Qori Qadiri were approved (Central Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan. fund R-461, 1 volume , 1260 case , 22 sheets). The Jadids of Turkestan made a great contribution to the reformation of traditional sciences along with the introduction of secular sciences in educational institutions and provided invaluable support to poor families who wanted to learn. Thanks to their efforts, the "Turon" charity fund was established in Tashkent, "Tarbiyai atfol" in Bukhara, "Gayrat" in Kokand, more than ten enterprises, publishing houses, and libraries were established. The founders of the first charitable foundation "Jamiyati Khairiya" founded in 1909 were Munavvarqari and Avlony. On the basis of this society, in 1913, the "Turon" society was organized by the intellectuals and wealthy people of Tashkent. On the basis of this society, the "Turon" drama troupe, the "Turon" library and study hall, and the "Turkistan library" publishing house were established. The community-based "6th Turon" school was headed by Majid Qadiri from its establishment in 1918 until he moved to the Turkestan State University in 1921. In 1923, in the January 1 issue of the "Turkistan" newspaper, in order to promote new style educational programs It was announced that "Publishing-Maarif" society was established. The founders of this society were Munavvar-Kori Abdurashidkhanov, Mannon Ramz Shokirjon Rahimi, Zahiriddin a'lam Elbek, Shahid Eson, Salimkhan Tillakhanov, Hamid Sulaiman, Holmuhammad Ohundi and Majid Qadiri. was an ardent supporter of liberating the Uzbek people. .Professor Naim Karimov in his article "Founding Jadidism as the basis of the national idea" describes Turkestan Jadids as follows: "The best representatives are the best representatives of Jadidism, they certainly served the people and the Motherland. Their entire lives were devoted to a great historical mission - to shed light on the oppressed people, to show them the way to a happy life, to instill a sense of self-respect and pride, and to instill in them a sense of ownership of the land where their ancestors lived." and remained in people's memory as a child of the great Uzbek people and a hero of his time.

The name of Majid Kadirov (Majit Kadirov) was included in "Stalin's shooting lists" of the Uzbekistan SSR. This list includes high and mid-level leaders who worked in the field of party, national economy, military and science. The lists were compiled by the NKVD authorities after the investigation was completed and sent to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) for approval. With the approval of 2-5 members, it was sent to the Military Committee of the Supreme Court of the USSR



for "legal formalization" with investigative work. The lists were divided into categories, category 1 (they made up the main bulk) were those sentenced to death by firing squad. The military panel of the Supreme Court (in this case - its visiting session in Tashkent) issued a verdict without the participation of a prosecutor and a lawyer in the so-called special order of the court. A maximum of 20-30 minutes was allocated for consideration of the case, without the possibility of appeal against the decision, and it was carried out with the execution of the sentence within hours. The list including Majid Kadiri was approved by Stalin, Molotov and Zhdanov on September 12, 1938. (Information provided by Memorial Foundation in 2009).

Conclusion. Every new era moves towards development with the change of human thinking, outlook, and understanding. As the gradual progress in social life, scientific achievements raise the spiritual world of human society, its own history, values, his views on civilization and perspective will expand. This article also mentions that Majid Qari Qadiri studied Persian, Arabic, Ottoman Turkish, Russian and English languages, despite the difficulties of being engaged only in science.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS / ОГЛАВЛЕНИЯ / MUNDARIJA

№	The subject of the article / Тема статьи / Maqola mavzusi	Page / Страница / Sahifa
1	PAST CHASTOTALI ELEKTROMAGNIT MAYDON VA FITOGARMONLARNING O'SIMLIKLARGA KOMBINATSION TA'SIRI	3
2	3D KONVOLYUCTION NEYRON TARMOQLARI BILAN TIBBIY TASVIR SEGMENTATSIYASI	8
3	TARJIMA NAZARIYASINING ASOSIY TUSHUNCHALARI	13
4	XALQ OG'ZAKI IJODI NAMUNALARI TAHLILIGA DOIR NAZARIY BILIMLARNI INTERFAOL METODLAR ASOSIDA O'RGATISH	18
5	PAXTANING YANGI NAVLARINI SINOVDAN O'TKAZILISH TARTIBI	25
6	MARKAZIY OSIYODA ILK DIPLOMATIK MUNOSABATLAR TARIXI	31
7	BUYUK IPAK YO'LI – TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH OMILI	34
8	BUXORO BUYUK IPAK YO'LIDAGI SHAHAR	38
9	OVERCOMING LANGUAGE BARRIERS: THE COMPLEXITIES OF TRANSLATING UZBEK GRAMMAR INTO ENGLISH	42
10	DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VIRTUAL AND VISUAL AESTHETIC PERCEPTION OF THE WORLD	46
11	ANKETA, SO'ROVNOMALARI VA NAZORAT TESTLARINI YARATUVCHI DASTURLAR	51
12	AHOLINI KUCHLI TA'SIR ETUVCHI ZAHARLI MODDALAR TA'SIRIDAN MUHOFAZALA QILISHDA SHAXSIY VA JAMOAVIY HIMOYA VOSITALARI BILAN TA'MINLASH	56
13	ТЕРРОРИЗМ ВА ЭКСТРЕМИЗМ БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ ҲУҚУҚБУЗАРЛИКЛАРНИНГ ПРОФИЛАКТИКАСИНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ	64
14	ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ИНСПЕКТОРИНИНГ МАЪМУРИЙ ХУДУДДА ЖАМОАТ ТАРТИБИНИ САҚЛАШ ВА ХАВФСИЗЛИКНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШ ФАОЛИЯТИ, УНИНГ АСОСИЙ ЙЎНАЛИШ, ТАКТИКАСИ ВА УСУЛЛАРИ	68
15	ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ – ПРИЗНАК ПОТЕРЯННЫХ ЛЮДЕЙ	72
16	AN APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING MAN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DUALISM AND MONISM	75
17	ECOLOGICAL CHANGES IN INDUSTRIALIZED AREAS	79
18	ONA TILI FANINI O'QITISHNING UMUMIY ASOSLARI	83
19	TA'LIMDA ADABIYOT FANINI O'QUVCHILARGA O'QITISHNING AHAMIYATI VA XUSUSIYATI	85



20	ONA TILI O'QITISH METODIKASI FANINING METODOLOGIK VA ILMIY ASOSLARI	88
21	IJTIMOY KONFLIKTNING OQIBATLARI (FUNKSIYALARI)	90
22	ZAMONAVIY JAMIYATDA SOTSILOGIYA FANINI O'QITISHNING ILMIY ASOSLARI VA METODLAR	96
23	O'ZBEKISTONDA IJTIMOY SOHANI RIVOJLANTIRISH BO'YICHA OLIB BORILAYOTGAN ISLOHATLAR	100
24	JISMONIY VA AQLIY NOSOG'LOM BOLALARNI MOSLASHUV MARKAZLARIGA JOYLASHTIRISH	106
25	THE PANDEMIC IS A GLOBAL PROBLEM OF THE 21ST CENTURY AND HIS CONSEQUENCES	111
26	O'ZBEKISTONDAGI XUSUSIY OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARI VA ULARDA TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHDAGI CHORA-TADBIRLAR	122
27	YURAK-O'PKA REANIMATSIYASI	134
28	THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF POPULAR CULTURE AND ITS TYPES: COUNTERCULTURE, SUBCULTURE, POPULAR CULTURE, SCREEN CULTURE	137
29	THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF MAJID QORI QADIRI	141
30	ABOUT THE SPIRITUAL AND ARTISTIC WORKS OF ABDULLA AVLONI	147
31	POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE DIRECTIONS OF GLOBALIZATION IN ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	149
32	БОШЛАНҒИЧ СИНФ ЎҚУВЧИЛАРИНИ ТУРЛИ МУНОСАБАТ ШАКЛЛАРИГА ВА БИЛИМЛАР ТИЗИМИГА АДАПТАЦИЯЛАШ	153
33	BRITISH LITERATURE DURING WORLD WARS I AND II	157
34	HIDDEN PARTS OF SIR THOMAS MORE'S "UTOPIA"	160
35	XIX CENTURY ENGLISH ROMANTIC LITERATURE	163
36	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN POLITICS AND THE NEW POLITICS OF ETHICS	166
37	LOGIC TAFALITTLE ENTERPRISE YOU PAY CHINAKARMS AND METHODOLOGYOF THEATRENI LEAEN FAN AREAAC CFATIDA	170
38	SAHNADA NUTQ MADANIYATI	176
39	КАК АКТЕРЫ ЗАПОМИНАЮТ РЕПЛИКИ? УРАЗЫМБЕТОВА ШАХСАHEM	182
40	АКТЁРСКОЕ ИСКУССТВО	187
41	THE FORM AND METHODS OF USING THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF T. JALILOV AND Y. RAJABI	190
42	XIX-ASR BOSHLARIDA SAMARQAND TARIXI	196
43	THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF MAJID QORI QADIRI	200

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