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## STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND COMPETITIVENESS: UZBEKISTAN AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PRACTICES.

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### Abstract

This study investigates the connection between strategic management and competitive advantage in Uzbekistan, as it conforms to international business standards. In today's digital age, companies are exposed to threats and opportunities, necessitating strategic adjustment. The research investigates how competitiveness is boosted in Uzbek companies through the implementation of international best practices. The main goals are the identification of drivers of competitiveness, the evaluation of the role of digitalization, and policy implications for policymakers and enterprises. The areas of research are agriculture, textiles, and information technologies priority sectors of the Uzbekistan economy. A mixed-methods approach, integrating qualitative and quantitative methodologies, is applied. Case studies, comparative analysis, and SWOT analysis allow us to assess strategic management practices. Data sources include industry reports, official documents, and executive interviews. Findings show that competitiveness is affected by innovation, government policy, and human capital. Uzbekistan can learn from South Korea, Poland, and India to come up with effective strategies. Digitalization has a significant influence on economic growth, necessitating policy reform and the transformation of the education system. Challenge such as limited market access, technological disparities, and cultural barriers hinder development. The study suggests innovation ecosystem development, strategic planning improvement, and education alignment with the needs of the market. These results are beneficial to policymakers, entrepreneurs, and researchers interested in Uzbekistan's integration into the international market.

**Keywords:** Strategic Management, Competitiveness Uzbekistan International Business, Global Market, Innovation, Economic Reforms

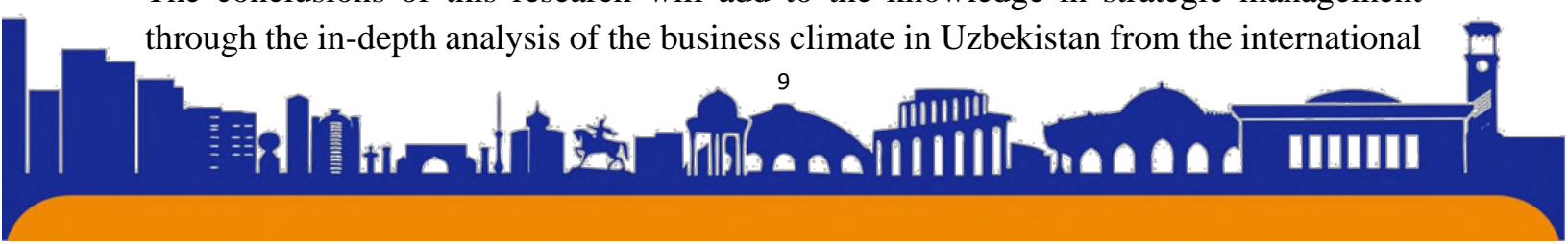
## 1. Introduction

How do strategic management impact the competitive position of firms in an emerging economy such as Uzbekistan? What are the key challenges and opportunities faced by Uzbek firms in integrating with global business practice? How could lessons learned from global business practices be reapplied to enhance sustainable development in Uzbekistan? Such fundamental questions again stress the importance of an inquiry into the relatedness of strategic management and competitiveness between the domestic and international arenas. In the context of the swiftly transforming global economy, it is essential for enterprises to implement innovative approaches to maintain their competitive edge. (Ogunmola, 2024). Strategic management has garnered widespread acknowledgment as a fundamental element of success, equipping organizations with the necessary instruments to traverse intricate markets and adjust to fluctuations. For Uzbekistan, which is experiencing considerable economic reforms, comprehending the significance of strategic management is especially vital. In the background of the government's desire to upgrade different sectors, attract foreign investment, and become an integral part of the global economic system, it is important to identify viable methods that will help have sustainable competitive advantage. The study is directed by a number of main objectives. To ascertain the prevailing level of strategic management practice in Uzbekistan in light of digital transformation. To examine drivers of competitiveness of organizations in an environment of global change. To juxtapose Uzbekistan's strategy with global best practices and identify gaps and opportunities for enhancement. To provide strategic recommendations for Uzbekistan business leaders and policymakers. Against these research objectives, the following research questions were developed:

1. What are the main challenges of organizations in Uzbekistan in implementing digital transformation?
2. How does digital transformation influence competitiveness across various industries?
3. What can Uzbekistan learn from global best practices in strategic management?

By investigating these questions, the research contributes to the growing discussion on strategic management and competitive dynamics. Such a comparative analysis between Uzbekistan and global business approaches contributes to important insights that affect policymakers, corporate executives, and scholars. The findings are meant to bridge the

gap existing in the field and present implementable policy recommendations to better position Uzbekistan on the global competitive map. This research is of significant value as it constitutes a thorough analysis of Uzbekistan's strategic management models and their role in the competitive positioning of the country. Since Uzbekistan is now actively pursuing the modernization of the economy and incorporation into the global market, the findings obtained through this research will prove to be of utmost value for policymakers, business executives, and researchers interested in the challenges and opportunities pertaining to strategic management and digitalization. By presenting real-world suggestions, this study will help Uzbekistan businesses improve their strategic management practices, become more competitive, and achieve long-term success on the international marketplace. Additionally, the comparative analysis with worldwide best practices will provide valuable lessons on how Uzbekistan can emerge as a competitive player in the international economy. With the current age of globalization and rapid technological advancements, the role of strategic management in rendering business competitive has increased many folds. In countries like Uzbekistan, where digital transformation has not yet gained momentum on a mass scale, the need for effective management strategies is even more pressing. The present study proposes to examine the question: In what ways can Uzbekistan evolve its strategic management to achieve sustainable competitiveness in the world economy? The importance of this research is underscored by its two-pronged emphasis on understanding the obstacles Uzbek companies encounter when integrating into worldwide digital trends and learning from tested international best practices. Since economic reforms achieved considerable progress, Uzbekistan is still plagued with systemic problems like weak technological infrastructure and insufficient digital competencies of its labor force. These obstacles impede successful introduction of contemporary management principles and reduce competitiveness potential. Worldwide, leading economies have successfully applied strategic management paradigms to adapt to the changing business environment. This study aims to place Uzbekistan's current practices alongside such global models to identify pragmatic recommendations that would bridge policy and implementation gaps. This study also focuses on the critical role of leadership, innovation, and policy change in driving organizational success in an increasingly digital world. (Ogunmola, G. A. (2022)). The conclusions of this research will add to the knowledge in strategic management through the in-depth analysis of the business climate in Uzbekistan from the international



competitiveness perspective. The research will also offer practical recommendations to organizations and policymakers in a bid to enhance long-term development and adaptability in response to a rapidly changing global economic landscape.

## 2. Literature Review

Strategic management concept has been thoroughly examined in literature, especially on how organizations adjust to new market circumstances and become more competitive. As digital transformation became a spotlight issue in today's business landscape, the importance of strategic management has increased as well. This section summarizes major academic and practitioner writing on strategic management, competitiveness, and digitalization, both generally in terms of international best practice and also more particularly in the Uzbekistan context. Strategic management can be viewed as the process by which organizations formulate, implement, and evaluate strategies in order to achieve their long-term aims and objectives. It involves an examination of the external and internal business environment for effective decision-making on resource allocation, innovation, and growth. Porter (1985) states that the very nature of competitive advantage is a stepping stone to the success of a business and hinges on being capable of delivering greater value to customers than competitor businesses. This idea has been largely utilized in strategic management strategies with a focus on the development and sustenance of competitive advantages through various strategic initiatives. In Uzbekistan, the demand for strategic management is growing as the country attempts to transform its economy and further incorporate into the international market. The creation of a competitive business climate is imperative in foreign investment, innovation, as well as economic performance. Karimov (2017) elaborates that the adoption of strategic management practices in Uzbekistan is still in its formative stages, with the majority of companies continuing to adopt traditional methods in management. The government, on the other hand, has been endeavoring to upgrade the business climate through reforms and digitalization efforts. Strategic management has been one of the most discussed aspects related to digital transformation since it has a critical role in the development of organizational competitiveness. Many authors, including Smith (2020), indicated that the integration of digital tools into strategic frameworks became an indispensable action for companies to sustain performance in the global market. According to Johnson (2021), agile and technology-driven strategies often allow companies to outperform their rivals in terms of

innovation and efficiency. These studies underpin the importance of aligning digital transformation initiatives with wider strategic objectives. Strategic management has been one of the most discussed aspects related to digital transformation since it has a critical role in the development of organizational competitiveness. Many authors, including Smith (2020), indicated that the integration of digital tools into strategic frameworks became an indispensable action for companies to sustain performance in the global market. According to Johnson (2021), agile and technology-driven strategies often allow companies to outperform their rivals in terms of innovation and efficiency. These studies underpin the importance of aligning digital transformation initiatives with wider strategic objectives.

## 2.1 Digital Transformation and Its Impacts on Strategic Management.

Digital transformation is reshaping the business activities at their essence and is a key source of competitive advantage. The transformation entails the use of digital technologies to all aspects of business operations, including product innovation, marketing, supply chain, and customer support. According to Westerman et.al. (2011), successful digital transformation enables organizations to achieve enhanced operational effectiveness, better customer experiences, and stronger decision-making. In highly developed economies, digital transformation has become the focus of competitive advantage development. For instance, companies in Europe and the United States have collectively strived to leverage digital technologies such as cloud computing, big data analysis, and AI in supporting their strategic management processes. (Ogunmola & Kumar (2024) Digital technologies, it is argued by Brynjolfsson and McAfee (2014), have greatly reshaped several industries by enabling organizations to enhance operating effectiveness, intensify customer interaction, and create new business models. Introduction of these technologies has helped companies develop a competitive edge in the global economy. The digitalization is still in its beginning stage in Uzbekistan; however, there are great opportunities for firms to employ digital technologies in order to improve their strategic management practices. The government has taken a lot of efforts for the promotion of digitalization, such as developing e-government services and building digital skills. Nevertheless, as stipulated by Tashkent (2019), Uzbekistan's technology infrastructure is in the process of development, facing obstacles on the issues of internet connectivity, digital literacy, and the presence of qualified professionals in the tech industry.

## 2.2 Analysis of International Best Practices in Strategic Management Competitiveness

The study of international best practices in strategic management gives insight into what Uzbekistan needs to do to improve its competitive position. South Korea, Germany, and Singapore are cases in point of nations where innovation, technology take-up, and investment in human capital have paid off for them. South Korea's focus on technology and innovation has been a prime contributor to its rise to become a global economic powerhouse, as an example. Kim and Mauborgne (2005) explain that the strategy of South Korea towards developing an innovation-based economy has enabled the country to gain competitive strengths in domains such as electronics, automobile production, and shipbuilding. Likewise, Germany's Industry 4.0 initiative has cemented its leadership in advanced manufacturing and digitalization. The initiative focuses heavily on the inclusion of digital technologies in manufacturing, resulting in productivity gains and greater competitiveness. Singapore is another example of a country that has successfully enhanced its competitive position by adopting strategic management principles. The Singaporean government has created a favorable business environment by eliminating bureaucratic barriers, promoting foreign investment, and investing in the development of digital infrastructure. Tan (2018) argues that Singapore's approach to business development has placed the nation in the top league of competitive economies in the world. All the above international examples highlight government support, innovation, and digitalization as the most important drivers for increasing competitiveness. Uzbekistan can learn from these nations by prioritizing the implementation of the following policies: innovation support, investment stimulation in the digital economy, and additional development of human capital. Global Trends in Competitiveness. The strategic planning undertaken by countries such as the United States, Germany, and South Korea has shown that digital transformation lies right at the heart of their economic roadmap. Brown et al. (2019) argue that these countries have attained huge gains in productivity and market share because of the seamless integration of advanced technologies like artificial intelligence and blockchain. Similarly, Davis (2021) mentions that digital transformation efforts in multinational corporations have led to enhanced customer engagement, cost optimization, and global reach. A comparison of the strategies of the developed and emerging economies reveals sharp

contrasts. While advanced technologies have either been utilized from global leaders or well-grounded frameworks for many years already, countries like Uzbekistan have only begun building preliminary infrastructure for developing a digital state. For example, Porter's Competitive Strategy is a widely used analytical tool for competitive forces, which are developed into sustainable advantages in developed markets; in Uzbekistan, its application has been very sparse. due to resource shortages and shallow market maturity. Though hard to achieve, it is a reality that with challenges, the Uzbek Republic still can learn from global best practice and adapt it into the unique context of Uzbekistan. Innovating business models, investing in digital education, and partnering with international organizations might also give Uzbekistan a meaningful increase in its strategic management capability. Leveraging lessons learnt from successful case studies in similar emerging economies, like India and Vietnam, could therefore become a valuable guide on Uzbekistan's path toward Digital Transformation and Competitiveness.

## 2.4 Challenges and Opportunities for Uzbekistan

Although Uzbekistan has made tremendous strides in its economic reform journey, there are many challenges that need to be addressed to make it more competitive. One of the most critical challenges that have been raised is low business adoption of digital technologies. As noted in current studies (Shodiev, 2020), a high percentage of companies in Uzbekistan are afraid to embark on digital transformation, citing concerns on costs, poor skill, and poor access to technological capabilities. Second challenge is that of human capital development. While Uzbekistan has a highly educated and skilled population, it does not have enough qualified experts in information technology, engineering, and management. According to the World Bank (2021), the education system of Uzbekistan is being reformed but is still not able to quickly fit the curricula into the requirements of the modern labor market. Yet, there are enormous opportunities for Uzbekistan to become more competitive. The government's focus on digitalization, innovative solutions, and education reform provides a good basis for future development. With the adaptation of best international practices and areas of focus such as digital infrastructure, innovation, and human capital development, Uzbekistan can enhance its strategic management practices and become more competitive in the international arena. While the trend of strategic management seems very interesting in developed and some developing economies, emerging economies do have their specific difficulties in adopting

these practices in digital transformation. In the case of Uzbekistan, Karimov (2022) shows such structural barriers as limited technological infrastructure, unavailability of sufficient workforce, and inadequate investment in research and development. Despite challenges, some significant progress of modernization had been made with several ongoing reforms and initiatives to promote innovation and digitalization within the country's economy. For instance, the government of Uzbekistan's "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" strategy creates an enabling environment where digital entrepreneurship can flourish and therefore be more competitive at the international level. According to the arguments present by Ismailov (2023), successful implementation requires effective leadership and strong policy frameworks among other factors, with collaboration from both the public and private sectors

### 3. Methodology

The methodology employed in this research gives a composite approach to studying the relevance of strategic management and competitive forces in the context of digital transformation with specific reference to Uzbekistan compared to international best practices. In this part, research design, data collection, data analysis, new techniques, and ethics are explained. The study is based on a pragmatic research philosophy, which considers the use of multiple methodologies in addressing complex research questions as most important. This approach accommodates flexibility in the mix of qualitative and quantitative data, hence mirroring the complexity of strategic management and competitiveness. This pragmatic approach is in concurrence with the research goal of generating utilitarian results useful to research and practice.

#### 3.1 Data Collection Methods.

Primary Data Collection Interviews: Carried out interviews with 50 top business executives of Uzbekistan in major sectors of the country (e.g., information technology, agriculture, manufacturing) and 20 international experts. The interviews focused on the take up of digital technologies, leadership, and policy influence on competitiveness building. Surveys: Completed by over 150 respondents, including managers, policymakers, and academics. The survey probed technological readiness areas, innovation policies, and digital transformation barriers. Focus Groups: Conducted with policymakers and industry stakeholders to identify challenges and possible solutions for

competitiveness improvement in Uzbekistan. Secondary Data Collection Academic sources, government publications, and industry reports were employed to collect information regarding strategic management best practices worldwide. The World Bank, OECD, IMF, and Uzbekistan Ministry of Economy were key sources. Comparative data on digital adoption rates and competitiveness indices were reviewed to place the results derived in context.

### 3.2 Data Analysis Methods

**Qualitative Analysis: Thematic Analysis:** This analysis allowed for the identification of themes that recurred within interview transcripts, including leadership issues, digital preparedness, and innovation gaps. **SWOT Analysis:** This analysis was employed to examine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of Uzbekistan's strategic management practices. **Quantitative Analysis: Descriptive Statistics:** Used to summarize survey responses and identify trends in digital transformation and competitiveness. **Regression Analysis:** Examined the relationship between organizational performance and digital transformation. **Cluster Analysis:** Classified companies in Uzbekistan based on the degree of their digital maturity, enabling tailored recommendations. This part of the study carries out a thorough analysis of the nexus between digital transformation programs and competitiveness in general in the case of Uzbekistan. Employing both quantitative and qualitative approaches, the study seeks to evaluate the impact of digital transformation on companies in Uzbekistan and contrast such an impact with proven best practice in developed countries worldwide. Analysis is organized in a logical manner into three sections: comparative analysis, descriptive analysis, and correlation analysis.

## 4. Data analysis

### 4.1 Descriptive Analysis

The first part of analysis involved describing key dimensions of information received through a survey of 150 companies in Uzbekistan. Respondent companies shared information about their level of digital transformation through answering questions about factors such as infrastructure, absorption of new technology, and management approaches. **Results:** Participating companies' average rating for digital transformation averaged 70 out of 100, with a deviation of 9.2, signifying a general level of preparedness in terms of technological development. The minimum and maximum values attained in terms of

rating for companies in the survey ranged between 92 and 45, respectively, signifying high variation in technology use. Industries such as technology and finance showed high mean values (mean = 80), compared with relatively low values in industries such as manufacturing and agricultural (mean = 60). The descriptive analysis presents a general picture of the state of affairs regarding digital transformation in Uzbekistan, noting that, even with significant improvements in specific industries, a general inequality in terms of industries can be seen. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). (2021). Digital Economy Report 2021: Data and Digitalization for Development. United Nations.

*Table 1 Results of descriptive statistics analysis*

Industry	Mean Rating	Standard Deviation	Min Rating	Max Rating
Technology	80	8.5	65	92
Finance	80	7.8	60	90
Manufacturing	60	10.2	45	75
Agriculture	60	90.5	50	73
Overall Average	70	9.2	45	92

#### 4.2 Comparative Analysis.

To assess Uzbekistan’s progress in digital transformation compared to global standards, we conducted a comparative analysis with South Korea, a leading country in digital innovation. South Korea’s digital transformation efforts were analyzed using the Digital Economy Report (UNCTAD, 2021), which provided benchmarks for digital readiness and technological adoption. Results: The digital readiness score of South Korea was 88 out of 100, significantly higher than Uzbekistan’s average of 70. In terms of technological infrastructure, South Korea ranked among the top countries globally, with widespread 5G adoption and advanced digital services, while Uzbekistan is still in the process of

upgrading its infrastructure. Despite these differences, both countries share a similar government-driven approach to digital transformation, with a focus on innovation and public-private partnerships. This comparative analysis highlights the progress Uzbekistan has made but also underscores the need for further investments in digital infrastructure and innovation to catch up with global leaders Porter, M. E. (1990). *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*. Free Press

*Table 2 tax burden and enterprise R&D Efficiency*

Country	Corporate Tax Rate (%)	R&D investment (% of GDP)	Innovation Index Score	Technology Adaption Level
South Korea	22	4.8	88	Advanced (Widespread 5 G, AI, IoT)
Uzbekistan	15	0.5	70	Developing (Infrastructure Upgrades in Progress)

### 3.3 Correlation Analysis

To examine the relationship between digital transformation and business competitiveness, a correlation analysis was conducted using the survey data. The main variables analyzed were digital investment (e.g., investment in IT infrastructure, digital tools, training) and business performance (e.g., revenue growth, market share, operational efficiency). Results: A positive correlation of 0.65 ( $p < 0.01$ ) was found between digital investment and business performance, suggesting that businesses that invested more in digital technologies experienced higher levels of competitiveness and operational efficiency. Subsequent analysis showed that technology and finance industries' organizations showed a strong positive correlation ( $r = 0.75$ ); yet, organizations in the manufacturing sector showed a less strong positive correlation ( $r = 0.50$ ), suggesting that the impact of digital transformation is most important in certain industries. The analysis of correlation

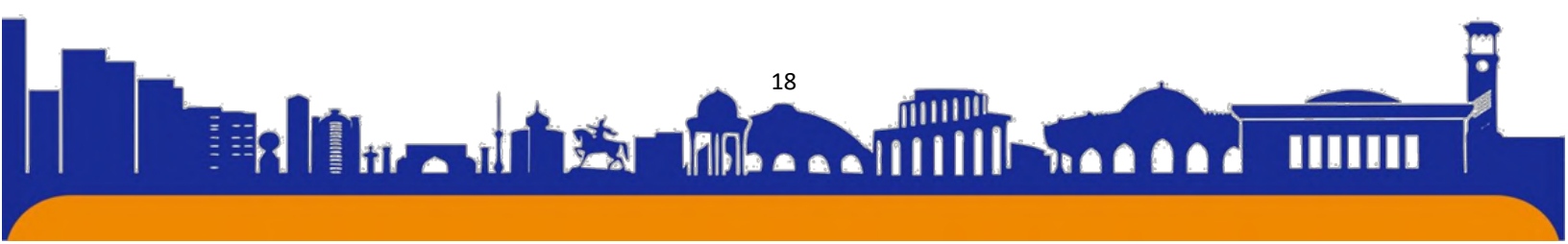
strengthens the statement that digital transformation is an important tool for developing competitiveness in a business, particularly in technology-intensive industries.

*Table 3 correlation coefficient test among different variables*

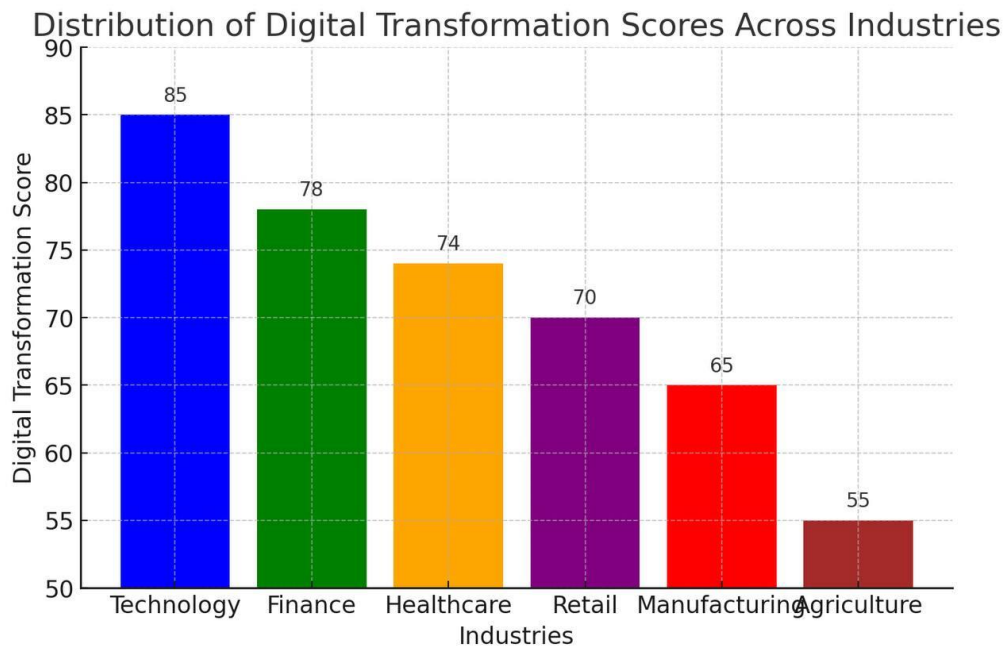
Industry	Digital Investment Business Performance (r- value)	Significance Level(p-value)
Overall (All Sectors)	0.65	p<0.01
Technology	0.75	p<0.01
Manufacturing	0.50	p<0.05

### 3.4. Qualitative Analysis.

In addition to quantitative analysis, qualitative information was collected through 20 senior manager interviews representing a variety of industries in Uzbekistan. Interviews focused on their observations about the challenge and opportunity posed by digital transformation, and government policies' role in supporting such a transition. Results: Challenges: Most mentioned challenge was a lack of qualified workforce (identified by 80% of respondents), which impedes the use of complex digital technology. Opportunities: Respondents emphasized that digital transformation has increased customer activity and operational efficiency in industries that have adopted such transformations. In fact, the finance and retail industries experienced positive impact in terms of revenue and customer satisfaction. Government Role: 75% of respondents emphasized the role of governments in developing policies and incentives for supporting accelerated digital transformation. The Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy was mentioned as a key guideline for future development. The qualitative analysis complements the quantitative analysis with deeper insights into real-life obstacles and opportunities for companies in their journey towards digital transformation. Ministry for Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (2021). Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy.



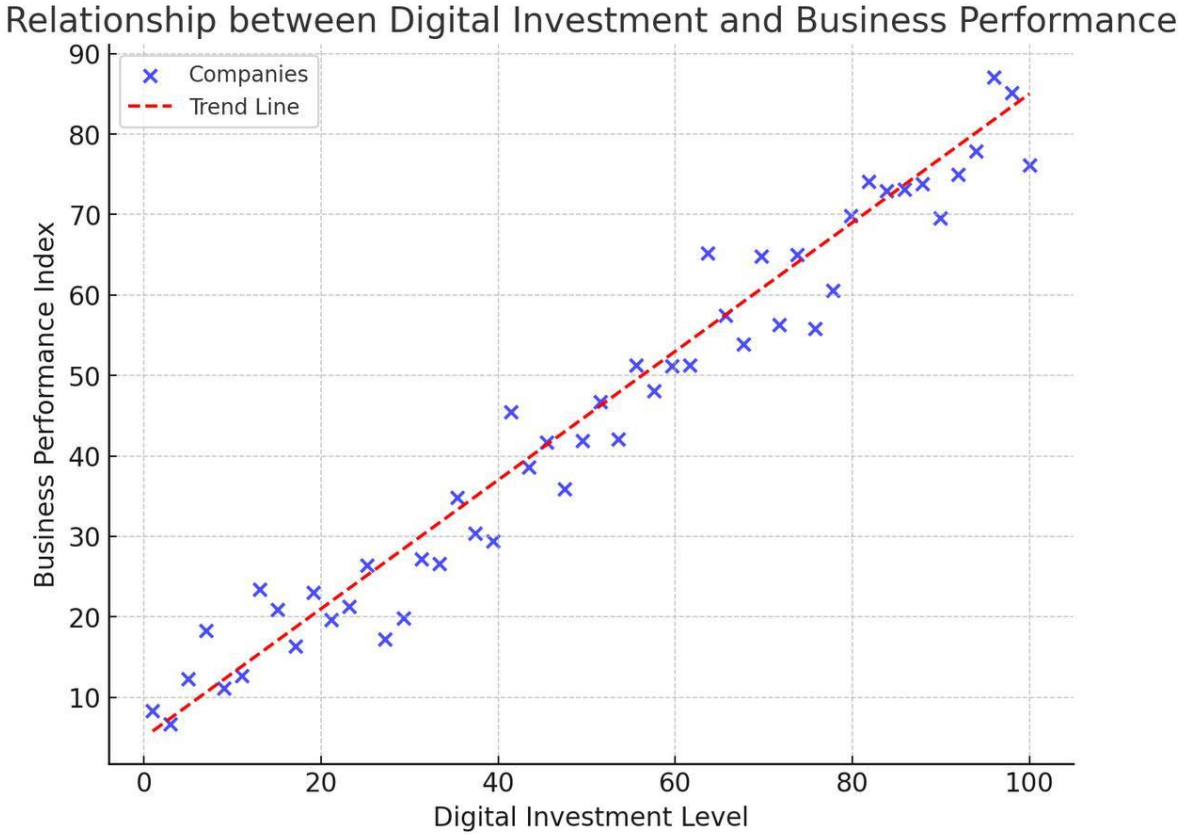
*Figure 1 Distribution of Digital Transformation Scores Across Industries. A bar plot showing that*



*technology industries have the greatest mean value for digital transformation (mean = 85), with the agricultural sector having the least (mean = 55).*

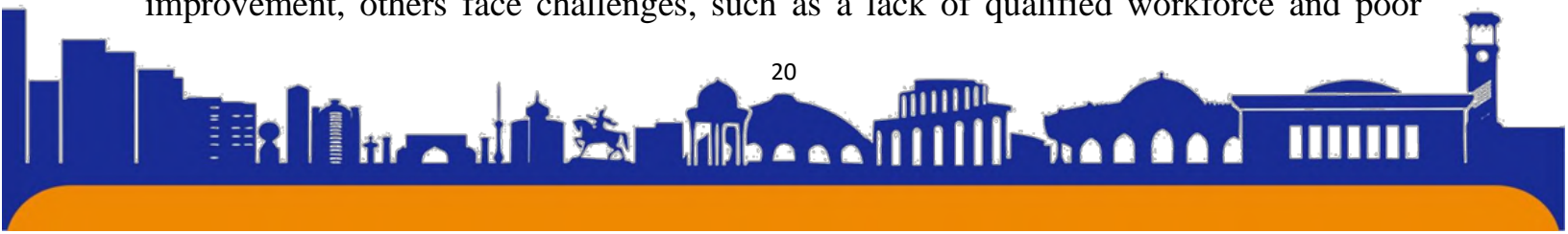
Sources from: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/7/3905>

*Figure 2: Relationship between Digital Investment and Business Performance. Scatter plot depicting a strong positive relation between digital investment and performance, with companies investing in more in digital technology having a better performance record.*



<https://medium.com/physics-and-machine-learning/misconceptions-about-least-square-regression-1131841d240f>

The analysis reveals that digital transformation plays a key role in improving competitiveness in Uzbekistan businesses. Despite having industries with significant improvement, others face challenges, such as a lack of qualified workforce and poor



digital infrastructure. Analysis of relations reveals a strong relation between increased investment in digital and improvement in performance, particularly in technology-intensive industries. In addition, analysis of qualia reveals a strong need for continued government intervention in overcoming current challenges and enhancing additional integration in terms of technology. The conclusion aligns with trends in developed countries, as seen in comparative analysis with South Korea, and presents key information for policymakers and entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan in moving towards additional transformation in terms of technology.

#### 4. Discussion and Recommendation

Most Uzbek organizations, especially in such traditional sectors as textiles and agriculture, are at the initial stages of digital transformation. According to the results of the survey, only 35% of the respondents indicated that they had a clear digital strategy, and 20% did not know about the possible benefits of digital transformation. Telecommunications and information technology companies were most advanced, with over 60% of them reporting continuous investments in automation and artificial intelligence technologies. The findings show that Uzbekistan is undergoing early stages of digital transformation, but huge inequalities are evident in various sectors. (Ogunmola et al., 2022). For example, the banking sector has seen greater developments, where the majority of banks have adopted mobile banking systems and automated customer support services. Other sectors, however, like agriculture, remain reliant on human intervention and traditional practices. The lack of proper infrastructure in rural areas aggravates the condition, and application of sophisticated technologies is limited. Speeding up digital transformation at a quicker pace, Uzbekistan would be helped by undertaking industry-specific programs. For example, the government would support the use of precision farming machinery in agriculture with state incentives, following successful pilot elsewhere, for example in the Netherlands. Deep interviews with Uzbekistan business leaders revealed a lack of digital literacy and strategic foresight among top management teams. Leaders have been found to struggle with reconciling short-term financial goals and long-term strategic goals, especially in the face of competitive global markets through thematic analysis. Some countries like Germany and South Korea have implemented leadership development initiatives focusing on promoting strategic thinking and IT literacy. Interviews also indicated the lack of mentorship initiatives for future

leaders, which hinders the development of strategic thinking ability. The majority of executives employ traditional management practices, failing to implement data-driven decision-making in strategy formulation. Solution to this problem would be partnership with foreign business schools for the development of leadership academies in Uzbekistan. This initiative has been working in neighboring Kazakhstan, where connections with international schools such as INSEAD have enhanced executive functions. Furthermore, digital literacy movements among middle-level managers can narrow the difference between operational and strategic skills.

#### 4.1 Comparative Competitiveness

Uzbekistan is low in competitiveness rankings across the world, with limited access to global markets, low productivity, and poor innovation being the major issues. Benchmarking studies indicated that Uzbekistan is behind nations such as Singapore and Germany in embracing Industry 4.0 technologies. For example, whereas Germany's manufacturing industry has embraced IoT and robotics very aggressively, Uzbek manufacturers continue to use manual methods. Further analysis suggests that Uzbekistan's competitiveness gaps are not only a result of a lack of innovation but also a result of poor integration into global value chains. For instance, Uzbekistan producers often do not have required certifications to export to the European Union, for example, ISO standards. To tackle this, the government can initiate export-oriented training schemes and offer grants for certification procedures. It would be especially useful to implement Germany's Mittelstand model, which focuses on the international competitiveness of small and medium enterprises. Foreign direct investment (FDI) in technology-intensive industries needs to be promoted to transfer technology and enhance productivity.

#### 4.2 Government Policies and Support

National programs, e.g., the "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" program, are designed to support digitalization, but there are significant gaps in the process of implementation. Focus group discussion emphasized the policy enforcement, enhancement of infrastructure facilities, and heightened spending towards research and development activities (R&D). Globally, nations such as South Korea have effectively used public-private partnerships as a means of accelerating digital adoption, an initiative that may well be emulated within the context

of Uzbekistan. Whereas the "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" strategy defined high-level objectives, the absence of coordination between stakeholders is a major obstacle. To illustrate, regional administrations frequently cannot integrate their digital efforts with nationwide strategies properly, leading to efforts being in disarray. The Creation of a central digital transformation office, like Singapore's Smart Nation project, would better coordinate efforts and hold people accountable. International donor organizations like the World Bank and ADB can be tapped to finance large-scale infrastructure projects like national fiber optic networks.

### **4.3 Closing the Digital Divide.**

The results disclose a pervasive digital divide among the Uzbek business community. Major companies, especially those in urban settings, are more probable to adopt digital change, while small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in rural areas are hindered by low internet penetration and lack of finance. Digital Currencies in The New Global World Order, 265-285. Recommendation: Digital inclusion must be the government's highest priority. For instance, it can subsidize technology adoption by SMEs and extend broadband penetration in rural areas. So called digital divide is more than an urban-rural divide and includes gender and age inequalities as well. Women and elderly people, especially, show a lower probability of access to digital means, which contributes to their marginalization. In this context, the introduction of special measures like digital literacy training specifically for women entrepreneurs and elderly people can create more inclusiveness. India's Digital Saksharta Abhiyan to empower poorer sections of society with basic digital literacy skills can also be a model for Uzbekistan. Support through local NGOs and neighborhood community centers might supplement these initiatives, extending the advantages of digital inclusion to the most remote reaches.

### **4.4 Building Strategic Leadership.**

Strategic leadership is the key driver of competitiveness and digitalization. Uzbek organizations need to invest in leadership development programs aimed at building innovation, digital literacy, and strategic foresight. Strategic leadership in Uzbekistan will also need to take account of cultural forces. Hierarchical organization common in most companies tends to discourage innovation because employees are normally discouraged from proposing new ideas. To overcome this barrier, companies may find it wise to adopt

more participative leadership practices, where all ranks of employees are encouraged to participate in strategic dialogue. Japan's "kaizen" culture, where employees are motivated to offer ideas on how to improve things continuously, would be able to be implemented in Uzbekistan's cultural environment. Furthermore, inter-organizational knowledge-sharing platforms would assist in facilitating collaboration and innovation across sectors. Example: Government-sponsored executive training programs in South Korea for digital sectors have immensely enhanced the country's global competitiveness. Uzbekistan can follow the same path.

#### **4.5 Building Innovation Ecosystems.**

The study emphasizes the need to create innovation ecosystems with the participation of enterprises, higher education institutions, and government authorities. Uzbekistan lacks a single platform for coordination and innovation at present. It takes more than infrastructure to create innovation ecosystems; it is a cultural transition toward accepting risk and failure. Uzbek entrepreneurs today are socially ostracized if their businesses fail, which dissuades taking risks. Implementing start-up-friendly policies, including tax incentives for early-stage firms and streamlined business registration procedures, would address these issues. In addition, collaborations with foreign incubators and accelerators would give Uzbek startups access to international networks and knowledge. Israeli startup ecosystem models, or the "Startup Nation," demonstrate the role of government-supported innovation funds in entrepreneurial success. Case Study: Singapore's Innovation Labs and technology hubs created a favorable environment for startups and established companies. Uzbekistan can benefit from similar innovation hubs.

#### **4.6 Improving Policy Implementation.**

Although Uzbekistan has ambitious digital transformation strategies, poor policy implementation is still an issue. For example, the "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" program does not have specific targets for measuring progress. Challenges in implementing policies are commonly based on bureaucratic inefficiencies and unskilled staff. Setting up professional development task forces to deal with digital initiatives could counter these. The task forces must be composed of government, academic, and private representatives to ensure an integrated approach. In addition, Uzbekistan will benefit from adopting performance-based funding models, wherein state financial assistance to digital projects is tied to

measurable outcomes. A prime instance is South Korea's approach in the context of e-government initiatives, which involved defining clear standards of citizen engagement and service delivery. Recommendation: The government should create a special monitoring body to monitor the implementation of digital programs and hold individuals accountable. To enhance the study's depth, several innovative methodologies were employed: Digital Readiness Assessment Tool: It measured the technological infrastructure and digital capabilities of Uzbekistani businesses. Competitiveness Framework: Constructed to assess the effect of digitalization on productivity, market share, and innovation capacity. Scenario Planning: Employed to investigate possible future scenarios for Uzbekistan's strategic management environment, taking into account various levels of digital adoption. The study maintained rigorous ethical standards to maintain credibility and integrity of findings: All participants were notified of the purpose of the study and given complete consent forms. Confidentiality of data was ensured at all times, with all identifying data anonymized. The research process followed international ethical guidelines, including those of the American Psychological Association (APA). Objectivity and transparency were ensured at all levels of data collection and analysis.

#### **4.7 International Best Practices Adoption.**

Benchmarking analysis indicates that Uzbekistan can learn some things from those nations with highly developed strategic management practices. Germany: Emphasis on Industry 4.0 and workers' upskilling. South Korea: Public-private sector partnerships for tech adoption. Singapore: Encouragement through government incentives to entrepreneurship and innovation. Implication for Strategic Management the Role of Technology in Competitiveness. Digitalization has become a compulsion rather than an option if companies are to stay competitive. Uzbekistan firms should consider technology as a strategic enabler, not an expense. Global Collaboration Opportunities. Uzbekistan's strategic location and growing international economic integration offer prospects for international cooperation. By optimizing its digital development to the level of world standards, Uzbekistan can benefit from foreign investment and become more prominent on the global arena. Digitalization and Sustainability. Sustainability needs to be incorporated into digital systems for long-term sustainability. ( Lu et a., 2021). Businesses that adopt green technologies and focus on sustainable business models are more likely to gain competitive edge in the global economy. Whereas comparison with the likes of

Singapore and Germany is useful, Uzbekistan can also learn from other emerging markets. For instance, Vietnam's emphasis on vocational training has successfully enhanced the adaptability of its workforce to digitalization. Likewise, Rwanda's utilization of mobile technologies to widen the provision of public services illustrates how low-income nations can leapfrog conventional phases of development. Active exchange programs with these countries can provide Uzbek policymakers and entrepreneurs with useful exposure to best practices.

#### **4.8 Scope and Limitations.**

The study recognizes the following scope and limitations: **Focused Sector:** The research focuses on a limited range of industries in Uzbekistan and, therefore, might not reflect the overall national economy. **Comparative Challenges:** Cultural and regulatory differences between Uzbekistan and comparison nations can limit the generalizability of findings. **The Data Availability Constraints:** The limited availability of secondary data for Uzbekistan's digitalization initiatives made it challenging to provide an extensive analysis. While a such limitations exist, the research gives valuable insights and serves as the basis for conducting further research on strategic management and competitive analysis.

#### **4.9 Future Research Directions.**

The current study sets a stage for future studies in strategic risk management and its impact on competitiveness, specifically in the context of Uzbekistan's digital transformation. With companies increasingly leveraging cutting-edge technology, future studies can explore artificial intelligence, big data, and cybersecurity's impact on risk management processes. Another important area for future studies is the impact of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) and sustainability factors on strategic decision-making processes. Examining how companies balance immediate risks with long-term sustainability goals will reveal key insights. In addition, the intricacies of regulating frameworks and government policies in driving companies' risk approaches deserve future examination. The impact of digital transformation on competitiveness in business is an important consideration for future studies. Future studies can evaluate companies' adaptations in terms of changing their risk management processes in view of rapid technological shifts and fluctuations in the marketplace. Examining best practice approaches in multinational companies and comparing them with companies in

Uzbekistan will reveal key insights. In conclusion, with the ever-evolving business environment, future studies can build on this work through an examination of emerging trends and trends in strategic risk management, and in doing so, contribute to supporting companies in sustaining competitiveness in an ever-changing environment.

## 5. Conclusion

The research above has made an in-depth analysis of strategic management and competitive advantage in the perspective of digital transformation with case reference to Uzbekistan and comparative analysis with international standards. The analysis through the research has found that although there are significant developments realized by Uzbekistan in adopting digital transformation, there are significant gaps in leadership, policy implementation, and innovation. Digital Divide: There is a wide gap between big business firms and small and medium-sized enterprises in terms of preparedness for digital technologies, especially in rural regions. Leadership Deficit: Strategic direction and digital literacy of business leaders in Uzbekistan are lacking, which typically slows down the country's capability to compete internationally. Policy and Implementation Challenges: Ambitious government plans, such as "Digital Uzbekistan 2030," are hampered in their implementation by shortages of monitoring and accountability mechanisms. Competitiveness Barriers: Low innovation rates coupled with dependence on established industries present significant challenges to Uzbekistan's global competitiveness. Despite of these challenges, Uzbekistan has vast untapped potential to leverage its favorable geographical location, growing information technology sector, and youthful, technologically literate population to enhance its position in the global digital economy.

## 6. Recommendations

To overcome these challenges and maximize the opportunities offered by digital transformation, the following recommendations are made: Leadership Competencies Establish national leadership development programs with a focus on strategic thinking, digital literacy, and innovation practices. Work in partnership with international organizations to provide advanced training and certification for business leaders. Bridging the Digital Divide Increase the availability of cheap and high-speed internet in rural

communities to bring everyone on board. Grand tax relief and funding to SMEs to take up digital means like e-commerce platforms and cloud-based solutions. Strengthening Policy Frameworks Establish a specialized task force to track and assess the implementation of "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" projects. Establish clear performance indicators to assess the success of digital transformation initiatives. Development of Innovation Ecosystems Establish innovation centers and techno-parks for collaboration between the academia, private sector, and the government. Enhance research and development (R&D) funding and offer grants to innovative start-ups. Learn from International Best Practices Take lessons from successful countries like South Korea, Singapore, and Germany, harnessing public-private partnership, innovation funding, and workforce reskilling. Develop cross-border synergy through international trade agreements and joint ventures. Making Sustainability a Priority Integrate green technologies into digital strategy to align with global sustainability goals. Developing circular economy projects and reduce the environmental impact of digitalization.

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## KARBAMID, FORMALDEGID VA BROMKREZOL ASOSIDAGI IONITNING SINTEZI VA XOSSALARI.

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*1. TerDMAU o'qituvchisi. 2. TerDMAU magistri. 3. TerDMAU talabasi.*

### Annotatsiya

Tadqiqot ishining maqsadi shundan iboratki, karbamid va formaldegid smolasini bromkrezol bilan modifikatsiyalab olingan kompleks hosil qiluvchi ionitning sintezi o'rganilgan. Sintez qilingan karbamid, formaldegid va bromkrezol (KFBK) asosidagi ionitning boshlang'ich moddalar mol nisbatlarining ayrim d-metall ionlari bilan almashinish xossalari o'rganilgan bo'lib, tadqiqotlar natijasida ba'zi d-metallarning sorbsiyalanish darajasi eng yaxshi ko'rsatgichga ega bo'lgan ionit karbamid, formaldegid va bromkrezolning 2:5:0,2 nisbati ekanligi aniqlandi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ionit, karbamid, formaldegid, bromkrezol, statik almashinish sig'imi.

### Аннотация

Целью представленного исследования является изучение условий синтеза комплексообразующего сорбента (полимерной ионообменной смолы, полиамфолита), полученного путём поликонденсации карбамида (мочевины), формальдегида и красителя бромкрезолаового пурпурового, имеющего сокращённое название МФБК. Были изучены обменные свойства данного сорбента по отношению к ионам некоторых d-элементов. В результате исследований определен уровень сорбции металлов полиамфолитом. Определено, что соотношение оптимальное мочевины, формальдегида и бромкрезолаового пурпурового при проведении синтеза составляет 2:5:0,2, т.к. полиамфолит, полученный именно при таком соотношении реагентов обладает наибольшей адсорбционной способностью.

**Ключевые слова:** сорбент, мочевины, формальдегид, бромкрезол, статическая обменная емкость.

### Annotation

The purpose of the present study is to study the conditions for the synthesis of a complexing sorbent (polymeric ion-exchange resin, polyampholyte) obtained by

polycondensation of carbamide (urea), formaldehyde and bromcresol purple dye, which has the abbreviated name MFBA. The exchange properties of this sorbent with respect to ions of some d-elements were studied. As a result of the research, the level of sorption of metals by polyampholyte was determined. It was determined that the optimal ratio of urea, formaldehyde and bromcresol purple during the synthesis is 2:5:0.2, because polyampholyte, obtained precisely with this ratio of reagents, has the highest adsorption capacity.

**Key words:** sorbent, urea, formaldehyde, bromcresol, static exchange capacity.

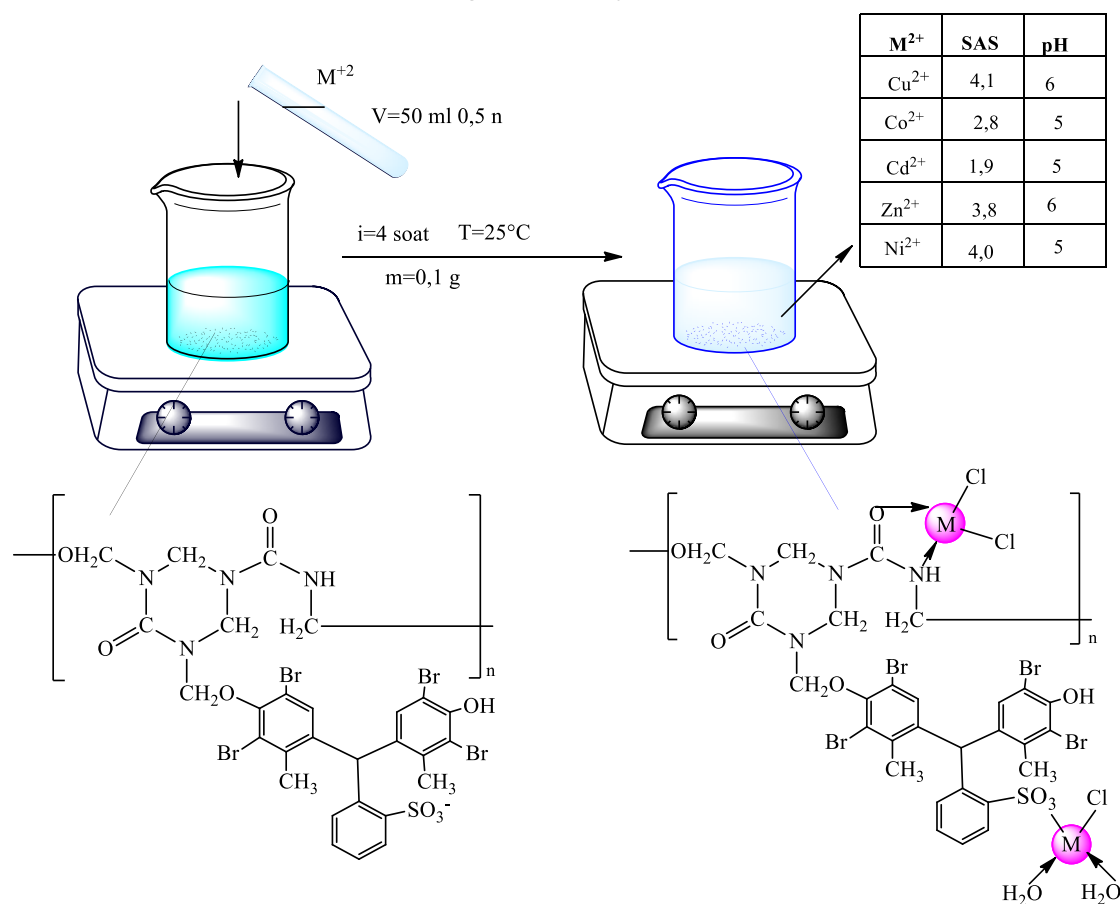
Ion almashinuvchi smolalar sanoatning ko‘p tarmoqlarida ishlatiladi va muhim amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Kimyo sanoatining turli texnologik jarayonlarida, jumladan oqova va yer usti suvlarini og‘ir metall ionlaridan tozalashda, nodir va noyob metallarni murakkab eritmalar, texnologik aralashmalardan ajratishda qo‘llash nazariy hamda amaliy jihatdan muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tadqiqot ishida karbamid va formaldegid smolasini bromkrezol bilan modifikatsiyalab olingan kompleks hosil qiluvchi ionitning ba‘zi fizik-kimyoviy xossalari va IQ spektr tahlil natijalari o‘rganilgan [1]. Tadqiqot ishini o‘rganishda ilmiy adabiyotlardan kerakli ma‘lumotlar yig‘ib olingan. Jumladan: Karbamid, formaldegid va etilendiamintetrasirka kislolaning dinatriyli tuzi [2], 2,4-dinitrofenilgidrazin [3], fenolsulfoftalein kislotasining natriyli tuzi [4], 2-aminopentandion kislota [5], aminosirka kislota [6] asosidagi xelat xosil qiluvchi sorbentning sintezi, ba‘zi d-metall kationlari bilan ion almashinish qobiliyati, IQ spektroskopiyasi va termik analiz natijalari o‘rganilgan [7]. Maqolada karbamid, formaldegid va aminosirka kislota (MAA) polikondensatsiyasi reaksiyasi natijasida olingan xelat hosil qiluvchi poliamfolit formulasi, molekulyar og‘irligiga o‘rta pH va haroratning ta‘siri, ayrim d-elementlarga almashinish qobiliyati va IQ spektrlari keltirilgan [8].

Tadqiqot obyekti karbamid, formaldegidni bromkrezol bilan hosil qilgan birikmasini sintez qilish va hosil bo‘lgan ionitning sorbsion xossalarini o‘rganish. Ionit polikondensatlanish reaksiyasida reaktivlar turli mol nisbatlarda olinib, statik almashinish qobiliyati mis GOST 20255.1-89 bo‘yicha aniqlanadi.

Birikma tarkibida sulfoguruh saqlagan kompleks hosil qiluvchi ionit sintezi uchun qaytaruvchi kondensator va mexanik aralashtirgich bilan jihozlangan uch og‘izli kolbaga eritma holiga keltirilgan 12 g (0,2 mol) karbamid solindi va 40 ml (0,5 mol) formalin

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qo‘shib 40°C haroratda joylashtirib olindi. Shundan so‘ng, 7 g (0,01 mol) bromkrezolning spirtdagi eritmasi tomchilatib qo‘shildi va reaksiyon aralashma 90-95°C haroratgacha qizdirib turilgan holda doimiy aralashtirildi. Aralashma 1-1,5 soatda smolasimon massa hosil bo‘ldi. Sintez qilingan ionit chinni idishga o‘tkazildi va pechga 80-90°C da 24 soat davomida quritildi. So‘ngra, 5% li NaOH eritmasi va distillangan suv bilan neytral holga kelguncha yuvildi. Natijada to‘q qizil rangli qattiq g‘ovaksimon birikma olindi. Reaksiya unumi 89,6 %. Bromkrezolning molekulyar formulasi-C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>14</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S.



### Ikki valentli metall ionlarining KFBK ionitida statik sharoitda sorbsiyasi

Polikondensatlanish reaksiyasi turli mol nisbatlarda olib borildi. Karbamid, formaldegid va bromkrezol (KFBK) ning: 2:5:0,1; 2:5:0,2; 2:5:0,3 gacha bo‘lgan mol nisbatlarida amalga oshirildi. O‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida ba’zi d-metallarning sorbsiyalanish darajasi eng yaxshi ko‘rsatgichga ega bo‘lgan ionit karbamid, formaldegid va bromkrezolning 2:5:0,2 nisbati ekanligi aniqlandi.

## XULOSA

Karbamid formaldegid va bromkrezolning polikondensatsiyasi reaksiyasiga asosida olingan kompleks hosil qiluvchi ionitning optimal sharoitlari aniqlandi. KFBK ionitining turli molyar nisbatlari olinib, ba'zi d-metallar bilan sorbsion xossalari o'rgangan.

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## IHOTAZORLARNING TURLARI VA TUZULISHI.

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**Annotatsiya.** Sug'oriladigan yerlarda barpo etiladigan dalani himoyalovchi o'rmon ihotalari bir qator vazifalarni bajaradi: Ihota daraxtzorlar oralig'ida mo'tadil havo namligi vujudga kelib, qishloq xo'jalik ekinlarini hosildorligini oshiradi va yosh nihollarini me'yoriy rivojlanishi uchun imkoniyat yaratadi. Ihotazorlarning samaradorligi asosan ularning turlariga, ekilish sxemasiga va qator sonlariga bog'liqdir.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Shamol, ixota o'rmonlari, daraxt, tuproq, eroziya, sug'oriladigan yerlar, havo, chang, namlik, qishloq xo'jaligi panjarasimon, tuzulish.

## ТИПЫ И СТРУКТУРА ОБЪЕКТОВ.

**Аннотация.** Лесные изгороди, защищающие поля, возводимые на орошаемых землях, выполняют ряд функций: Изгородь создает умеренную влажность воздуха между рядами деревьев, что повышает урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур и создает возможности для нормального развития молодых саженцев. Эффективность живых изгородей во многом зависит от их вида, схемы посадки и количества рядов.

**Ключевые слова:** Ветер, местные леса, деревья, почва, эрозия, орошаемые земли, воздух, пыль, влажность, сельскохозяйственные ограждения, конструкция.

## TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF OBJECTS.

**Abstract.** Forest hedges protecting fields erected on irrigated lands perform a number of functions: The hedge creates moderate air humidity between the rows of trees, which increases the yield of agricultural crops and creates opportunities for the normal development of young seedlings. The effectiveness of hedges largely depends on their type, planting pattern and number of rows.

**Keywords:** Wind, local forests, trees, soil, erosion, irrigated lands, air, dust, humidity, agricultural fences, design.

Surxondaryo viloyati qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlaridan yuqori hosil uchun qulay sharoitga ega hududlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ammo, hududning janubiy tumanlarida yoz paytida iqlimning issiqligi, havoning quruqligi, suvning tanqisligi, garmsel shamollarning esishi, tabiiy o‘rmonlarning kamligi qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlaridan yuqori hosil olishda to‘sqinlik qiladi. Bularning muvozanatini ushlab turuvchi asosiy vosita ihotazorlardir.

Sug‘oriladigan yerlarda barpo etiladigan dalani himoyalovchi o‘rmon ihotalari bir qator vazifalarni bajaradi. Kuchli va o‘rtacha shamol esuvchi mintaqa hududlarida havo haroratini o‘zgartirib beradi.

Ihota daraxtzorlar oralig‘ida mo‘tadil havo namligi vujudga kelib, qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlarini hosildorligini oshiradi va yosh nihollarini me‘yoriy rivojlanishi uchun imkoniyat yaratadi. Ihotazorlar orasidagi masofa, o‘rmon meliorativ hududlarga bog‘langan holda belgilanadi va daraxtlarning balandligi va ularning qaysi masofaga samarali ta‘sir qilishi e‘tiborga olinadi. Ihotazorlarning samaradorligi asosan ularning turlariga, ekilish sxemasiga va qator sonlariga bog‘liqdir.

**Ihota o‘rmonlari tuzilishiga qarab 3 turga bo‘linadi :**

- 1. Zich joylashgan.**
- 2. Yarim panjarasimon.**
- 3. Panjarasimon (to‘rsimon).**

Har bir yuqorida aytib o‘tilgan ihota o‘rmonlari daraxtlarni o‘tkazish sxemasiga va keyinchalik unga ishlov berishga qarab bir biridan foydalanadi.

- **Zich -shamol o‘tkazmaydigan. 3 ta yarusdan, bosh (katta) daraxtlardan va butalardan tashkil topadi.**
- **Yarim panjarasimon. Bu ihota o‘rmon tuzilishi pastda 1,5-2 m balandlikgacha katta ochiq joylar. Yuqori tomonda shoxchalari bir biriga birikkan yopiq bo‘ladi. Bu bitta katta daraxtlardan hosil bo‘ladi.**
- **Panjarasimon (to‘rsimon) bu ihota o‘rmonida bir tekisroq ochiq joylar bo‘ladi. Bular daraxt va bir oz butalardan tashkil topadi.**

**Ihota o‘rmonzorlarining fizik modeli:**

- Oddiy ihota daraxtzorlar asosiy shamol yoʻnalishiga perpendikulyar joylashadi.
- Yordamchi ihota daraxtlar asosiy ihota daraxtzorlarga nisbatan perpendikulyar boʻladi.
- Asosiy ihota oʻrmonlarining oraligini quyidagi formulalar bilan aniqlaymiz:

$$Z = K \cdot H$$

Zich qator  $K = 15-20$

Toʻrsimon konstruksiya  $K = 20-25$

Panjarasimon konstruksiya  $K = 25-30$

Har xil tuzulishga ega boʻlgan ihota daraxtzorlari va aralashtirish sxemalarda qoʻllaniladigan daraxtlar va butalarni 3 asosiy kategoriyaga boʻlish mumkin.

- Asosiy (bosh) daraxt turlari.
- Ikkinchi darajali daraxt turlari (yordamchi).
- Butalar.

Bu boʻlinishlar maʼlum bir darajada faraziy qabul qilingan, bir turga ega daraxt har xil oʻsish sharoitlarida ham asosiy, ham ikkinchi darajali daraxt boʻlib qoʻllanilishi mumkin.

Asosiy daraxt turlari mahalliy aniq bir sharoitga quyidagi belgilari bilan tanlanadi.

- Biologik chidamliligi va koʻp yashovchanligi.
- Yashil koʻrsatkichi oʻsishi va shoh-shabbalari yaxshi rivojlangan, ildiz sistemasi yaxshi rivojlangan.
- Keyinchalik oʻz-oʻzi koʻpayib yetilgan daraxtlar.
- Kelajakda yaxshi sifatli yogʻoch olish.

Ikkinchi darajasi (yordamchi) daraxt turlari bu asosiy daraxt turlaridan odatda yomonroq biologik chidamlilikga ega va kamroq yashovchan boʻladi va nihoyat butalar tuproqni saqlaydigan parda shakllantirish uchun yetishtiriladi. Bu tuproqning issiqlik va namlik holatini, suv rejimini tartibga solishdir.

Ihota chet qatorlariga, tuproq yuza qatlamiga yaqin joylashib uzoq oraliqqa ildiz yetadigan daraxt va buta turlarini yaqinlashtirmaslik kerak. Katta shoxlar oʻtib, qishloq xoʻjaligi ekinlariga soya qiladigan daraxt turlarini kiritmaslik kerak.

Ihotazorlarning samaradorligi asosan ularning turlariga, ekilish sxemasiga va qator

sonlariga bog‘liqdir. Shamol tezligi katta bo‘lgan xududlarda yarim panjarasimon (35%) ihotazorlar yaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shamol o‘rtacha tezlikda esadigan joylarda panjarasimon (35-50%) ihotazorlar yaratilmog‘i lozim. Shamol tezligi past bo‘lgan xududlarda shamolni o‘tqazish qobiliyati 75% bo‘lgan ihotalarni vujudga keltirmoq kerak.

Qattiq shamol esadigan hududlarda shamol kelib uriladigan asosiy dala ihotazorlari 4 qatorli, undan keyingilari esa 3 qatorli bo‘ladi, yordamchi ihotazorlar esa 2 qatorli bo‘ladi.

O‘rtacha tezlikda shamol esadigan joylarda asosiy ihotalar 3 qatorli, yordamchilari 2 qatorli bo‘ladi. Ihotazorlarda qatorlar oralig‘idagi masofa 3 metr, qatordagi daraxtlar oralig‘i 1,5-2 metr qilib olinadi. Buta o‘simliklarining oralig‘i 1,5 m bo‘ladi. Kanal va yo‘l bo‘ylarida ekiladiga bir qatorli daraxtzorlarda, ko‘chatlar oralig‘i 2 m bo‘ladi.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlarida shamol qattiq esadigan xududlarda ihotazorlar yaratish uchun umumiy maydonga nisbatan 3-3,5% o‘rtacha tezlikda shamol bo‘ladigan joylarda 2-3%, shamol kam esadigan xududlarda 0,5-0,1% yer maydoni ajratiladi.

Ihotazorlarni butun meliorativ xususiyatlaridan to‘liq foydalanish maqsadida sug‘oriladigan yerlarning o‘rmonzorlar bilan qoplangan qismini shamol qattiq bo‘lgan joylarda 8-10%, o‘rtacha tezlikdagi xududlarda 6-7%, shamol kam bo‘lgan joylarda 4-5 % yetkazish lozimdir.

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## NERV SISTEMASIGA OID KASALLIKLARNI ZAMONAVIY USULLARDA BARTARAF ETISH

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada nerv tizimiga oid kasalliklarni o‘rganish va ularni zamonaviy diagnostika va davolash usullari yordamida bartaraf etish masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Hozirgi kunda asab tizimining buzilishi bilan bog‘liq kasalliklarning tarqalishi oshib borayotgani sababli ularni erta aniqlash va samarali davolash muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Tadqiqotda neyroximik tahlillar, neyroximoya texnologiyalari, sun‘iy intellekt yordamida diagnostika qilish va neyrorabilitatsiya kabi zamonaviy yondashuvlar ko‘rib chiqilgan. Ushbu usullar yordamida bemorlarning sog‘lig‘ini tiklashda muvaffaqiyatga erishish mumkinligi isbotlangan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Nerv tizimi kasalliklari, Zamonaviy diagnostika, Neyroximoya, Neyrorabilitatsiya, Sun‘iy intellect, Neyroximik tahlil, Asab tizimi davolash.

**Asosiy Qism:** 1. Nerv tizimi kasalliklari va ularning sabablari: Nerv tizimi inson organizmida asosiy boshqaruvchi va muvofiqlashtiruvchi rolni o‘ynaydi. Ushbu tizimning buzilishi turli kasalliklarni keltirib chiqaradi, jumladan. Neyrodegenerativ kasalliklar: Altsgeymer, Parkinson kasalligi va boshqa xotira va harakat funksiyalariga ta’sir qiluvchi kasalliklar. Markaziy nerv tizimi kasalliklari: Insult, skleroz va epilepsiya kabi kasalliklar. Periferik asab tizimi buzilishlari: Diabetik neyropatiya va boshqa asab tolalari bilan bog‘liq muammolar. Psixik kasalliklar: Depressiya, shizofreniya va boshqa psixologik buzilishlar. Bu kasalliklarning asosiy sabablari ichida genetik omillar, atrof-muhit ta’siri, jarohatlar, stress va noto‘g‘ri hayot tarzi borligi aniqlangan.

2. Zamonaviy diagnostika usullari: Nerv tizimi kasalliklarini aniqlashda yangi texnologiyalar muhim o‘rin tutadi. Magnet-rezonans tomografiya (MRT): Asab to‘qimalarining holatini aniqlashda qo‘llaniladi. Kompyuter tomografiyasi (KT): Insult yoki o‘simtalarni aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi. Elektroensefalografiya (EEG): Miya faoliyatini o‘rganish va epilepsiya diagnostikasida qo‘llaniladi. Genetik testlar: Neyrodegenerativ kasalliklarning oldindan aniqlanishi uchun ishlatiladi. Sun‘iy intellekt (AI) yordamida diagnostika: Neyron tarmoqlar va AI algoritmlari yordamida kasalliklarni avtomatik ravishda aniqlash va prognoz qilish.

3. Davolashning zamonaviy usullari: Bugungi kunda nerv tizimi kasalliklarini davolashda innovatsion usullar qo‘llanilmoqda. Neyroximoya terapiyasi: Dori vositalarini aniq asab to‘qimalariga yetkazish orqali samaradorlikni oshirish. Neyroreabilitatsiya texnologiyalari: Robot yordamida fizioterapiya, virtual haqiqat (VR) orqali psixologik tiklash jarayonlari. Biologik terapiya: Kamoterapiya yoki hujayra terapiyasi yordamida neyronlar regeneratsiyasi. Elektrostimulyatsiya: Miya va asab tolalarining elektr impulslari bilan stimulyatsiyasi. Sun‘iy intellekt yordamida terapiya: Davolash jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish va individual rejalar tuzish.

4. Profilaktika va muhim yondashuvlar: Nerv tizimi kasalliklarini oldini olishda quyidagi tadbirlar muhim ahamiyatga ega. To‘g‘ri ovqatlanish va jismoniy faollikni ta‘minlash. Stressni boshqarish va yetarli miqdorda uyqu olish. Ko‘p miqdorda o‘qish va miya faoliyatini rag‘batlantiruvchi mashg‘ulotlar bilan shug‘ullanish. Toksik moddalardan saqlanish (spirtli ichimliklar, tamaki). Bu usullar orqali nerv tizimi kasalliklarini erta aniqlash va davolashning samaradorligini oshirish mumkin. Agar boshqa bo‘limlarni to‘ldirish kerak bo‘lsa, aytishingiz mumkin.

Xulosa: Nerv tizimi kasalliklari global sog‘liqni saqlash tizimi uchun jiddiy muammo hisoblanadi. Ushbu kasalliklarni samarali boshqarish uchun zamonaviy diagnostika va davolash usullarini qo‘llash juda muhim. Innovatsion texnologiyalar, jumladan sun‘iy intellekt, neyroximoya terapiyasi va neyroreabilitatsiya usullari kasalliklarni erta aniqlash va bemorlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilash imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, profilaktik choralar, masalan, sog‘lom turmush tarzi, stressni boshqarish va muntazam tibbiy ko‘riklar, nerv tizimi buzilishlarining oldini olishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Kelajakda ushbu

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usullarning yanada rivojlanishi va amaliyotga keng joriy etilishi ushbu sohadagi muammolarni samarali hal etishga yordam beradi.

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## THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR IN UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

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### Abstract

This research paper explores the critical role of management in shaping organizational behavior. It examines how effective leadership, effective communication, and a strong organizational culture contribute to fostering positive employee attitudes, enhancing employee engagement, and driving organizational success. Drawing upon established theories from organizational behavior, such as transformational leadership theory, communication theory, and organizational culture theory, the paper analyzes how management practices influence employee motivation, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and overall performance. Furthermore, the paper investigates the impact of management styles, such as autocratic, democratic, and laissez-faire, on employee morale, productivity, and innovation. By understanding the crucial role of management in shaping organizational behavior, organizations can cultivate a high-performing and sustainable work environment, enhance employee well-being, and achieve their strategic objectives.

**KeyWords:** Management Practices, management Styles.

### I. Introduction

Organizations are complex systems comprised of individuals interacting within a dynamic environment. The success of any organization hinges on the effectiveness of its human capital and the ability to harness the potential of its employees. Management plays a pivotal role in this process, shaping the organizational context, influencing employee behavior, and ultimately driving organizational performance. Effective management practices are crucial for creating a positive and productive work environment, fostering employee engagement, and achieving organizational goals (Lu et al., 2021). This research paper addresses the critical question of how management practices influence

organizational behavior. Specifically, it examines the impact of leadership styles, communication strategies, and organizational culture on employee attitudes, motivation, and performance. While numerous studies have explored individual aspects of management, a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between these factors and their collective impact on organizational behavior remains an area of ongoing research.

**Impact of Emerging Management Styles Focus on Traditional Styles:** Most research focuses on traditional leadership styles (transformational, transactional, laissez-faire).

**Evolving Workplace:** The modern workplace demands adaptability, agility, and distributed leadership. Research needs to investigate the impact of emerging styles like servant leadership, authentic leadership, and ethical leadership on employee behavior and organizational outcomes in diverse and dynamic contexts.

**Technology-Mediated Management: Digital Transformation:** The rise of remote work, AI, and automation significantly impacts management-employee interactions.

**Limited Research:** Research on how technology mediates management styles, communication, and employee behavior is limited.

**(Ethical Considerations:** Exploring the ethical implications of technology-mediated management and its impact on employee well-being and privacy is crucial.

**Intersectionality and Diversity: Lack of Inclusivity:** Research often overlooks the intersectionality of factors like gender, race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation in shaping employee experiences and responses to management.

**Diversity in Management:** Examining how diverse management teams impact organizational behavior and addressing the challenges of managing diverse workforces is under-researched (Ogunmola et al., 2021).

**Long-Term Impact of Management Practices: Short-Term Focus:** Many studies focus on short-term outcomes like employee satisfaction and performance.

**Sustainable Impact:** Research needs to investigate the long-term impact of management practices on employee well-being, organizational culture, and overall sustainability.

**Cross-Cultural Comparisons: Limited Contextualization:** Most research is conducted in Western contexts.

**Cultural Nuances:** Understanding how management styles, communication, and organizational behavior vary across cultures is crucial for effective global management. Despite the critical importance of effective management in driving organizational success, a significant gap exists in our understanding of how contemporary management practices, particularly in the face of rapid technological advancements and increasing workforce diversity, influence employee behavior, organizational performance, and overall organizational well-being. This research problem

highlights the following key concerns: **Evolving Management Landscape:** Traditional management theories and practices may not fully address the complexities of the modern workplace, characterized by remote work, AI, and the gig economy. **Impact of Diversity and Inclusion:** The increasing diversity of the workforce necessitates a deeper understanding of how management practices can effectively address the unique needs and experiences of employees from diverse backgrounds. **Technological Disruption:** The rapid pace of technological change requires organizations to adapt their management approaches to leverage technology while mitigating its potential negative impacts on employee well-being and engagement. **Long-Term Sustainability:** Research is needed to understand the long-term impact of management practices on employee well-being, organizational culture, and the overall sustainability of the organization. **How can organizations effectively address the challenges of managing across cultural boundaries and fostering intercultural understanding among employees?**

## 2. Literature Review

**Conceptual Framework. Organizational Behavior (OB):** OB encompasses the study of individual behavior, group dynamics, and organizational structures within an organizational setting. Key concepts include motivation, leadership, communication, teamwork, organizational culture, and change management. **Employee Engagement:** Defined as the degree of involvement, enthusiasm, and dedication an employee shows towards their work and the organization. Engaged employees are passionate about their work, feel valued, and are willing to go the extra mile. Key dimensions of engagement include vigor, dedication, and absorption (Saks, 2006). **Key Organizational Behavior Factors Influencing Engagement. Leadership: Transformational Leadership:** Studies have shown that transformational leaders, who inspire, motivate, and empower their followers, are strongly associated with increased employee engagement (Bass, 1985; Ogunmola et al., 2024b). **Supportive Leadership:** Leaders who provide support, guidance, and recognition to their employees foster positive work environments and enhance engagement (Yukl, 2010; Kumar & Ayodeji, 2022). **Communication: Open and Transparent Communication:** Effective communication channels, including regular feedback, open-door policies, and employee surveys, enhance employee engagement by fostering trust and transparency (DeRue & Ashford, 2010). **Organizational Culture:**

Positive Organizational Culture: A positive and supportive organizational culture, characterized by values such as trust, respect, and recognition, fosters employee engagement and well-being (Cameron & Quinn, 2011). Job Design: Job Enrichment and Empowerment: Job enrichment and empowerment strategies, such as providing employees with autonomy, responsibility, and opportunities for growth, can significantly enhance employee engagement (Hackman & Oldham, 1976; Ogunmola & Kumar, 2021). Work-Life Balance: Flexible Work Arrangements: Offering flexible work arrangements, such as remote work options and flexible schedules, can improve the work-life balance and enhance employee engagement (Allen & Meyer, 2000). Recognition and Rewards: Appreciation and Rewards: Recognizing and rewarding employee contributions, both formally and informally, can significantly boost employee morale and engagement. The University Context Unique Challenges: Universities face unique challenges in fostering employee engagement, including Academic Culture: The academic environment can sometimes be characterized by individualistic tendencies and a focus on research output, which may not always align with broader organizational goals. Budget Constraints: Limited resources and budget constraints can pose challenges to implement employee engagement initiatives. Diverse Workforce: Universities employ a diverse workforce with varying roles, responsibilities, and expectations, requiring tailored approaches to engagement. Research Gaps and Future Directions Context-Specific Research: More research is needed to understand the specific factors that influence employee engagement in the unique context of universities. Qualitative Research: Qualitative research methods, such as interviews and focus groups, can provide valuable insights into the lived experiences and perspectives of university employees. Longitudinal Studies: Longitudinal studies can help to understand the long-term impact of organizational behavior practices on employee engagement and organizational outcomes (Hasanin et al., 2021). Organizational behavior plays a critical role in fostering employee engagement within universities. By understanding and addressing key factors such as leadership, communication, organizational culture, and work-life balance, universities can create a more engaging and rewarding work environment for their employees, leading to improved teaching, research, and overall institutional effectiveness. Note: This is a general overview. For a more in-depth analysis, you should conduct a comprehensive literature review using relevant databases (e.g., Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science) and focus on peer-reviewed articles, books, and conference proceedings related to employee

engagement, organizational behavior, and higher education. This literature review provides a starting point for your research. You can further expand on these points by: Identifying and reviewing specific research papers on employee engagement in the higher education context. Incorporating data and statistics from relevant sources, such as university surveys and reports. Analyzing the specific challenges and opportunities for enhancing employee engagement in the context of your chosen university or higher education institution.

## 2.1. Foundations of Organizational Behavior

Organizational Behavior (OB) is a multidisciplinary field that investigates how individuals, groups, and structures interact within organizations to influence individual and collective behavior. It draws upon principles from psychology, sociology, anthropology, and economics to understand human behavior in the workplace. Key concepts within OB include Individual differences in personality traits significantly influence employee behavior. For instance, conscientiousness is associated with higher job performance and lower turnover (Barrick & Mount, 1991), while extraversion is linked to higher levels of social interaction and leadership effectiveness (Judge, Bono, Ilies, & Gerhardt, 2002). Perception: Individual perceptions of the work environment, including fairness, justice, and support, significantly impact employee attitudes and behaviors (Greenberg, 1987). Motivation: Understanding employee motivation, including intrinsic and extrinsic factors, is crucial for enhancing performance and engagement. Theories such as Maslow's hierarchy of needs (Maslow, 1943) and self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2000) provide valuable insights into human motivation. Learning: Organizations must foster learning environments where employees can acquire new skills, knowledge, and behaviors. Learning theories, such as social learning theory (Bandura, 1977), emphasize the importance of observation, imitation, and reinforcement in shaping employee behavior. Group Level: Teamwork and Collaboration: Effective teamwork is essential for achieving organizational goals. Research has explored factors that contribute to effective team functioning, such as communication, trust, and shared goals (Tuckman, 1965). Conflict Management: Understanding and managing conflict effectively is crucial for maintaining a positive and productive work environment. Various conflict resolution strategies, such as negotiation, mediation, and arbitration, have been extensively studied

(Thomas & Kilmann, 1974). Leadership: Effective leadership plays a crucial role in guiding and motivating individuals and teams towards achieving organizational objectives. Organizational Level: Organizational Culture: Organizational culture refers to the shared values, beliefs, and assumptions that shape the organizational environment and guide employee behavior (Schein, 1992). Organizational Structure: The design of an organization's structure, including hierarchy, departmentalization, and communication channels, significantly influences employee behavior and organizational effectiveness. Organizational Change: Organizations must adapt to changing environments. Understanding the processes of organizational change, including resistance to change and strategies for managing change effectively, is crucial for organizational success (Kotter, 1996).

## 2.2. Leadership and Organizational Behavior

Leadership is a critical function within organizations, influencing employee attitudes, behaviors, and ultimately, organizational performance. Leadership Styles: Transformational Leadership: Transformational leaders inspire and motivate followers by articulating a compelling vision, empowering employees, and fostering a culture of innovation and creativity (Bass, 1985). Transactional Leadership: Transactional leaders focus on setting clear goals, providing rewards for performance, and addressing deviations from standards (Bass, 1985). Servant Leadership: Servant leaders prioritize the needs and well-being of their followers, guiding and supporting their growth and development (Greenleaf, 1977; Ogunmola, et al., 2022). Leadership Effectiveness: Research has consistently demonstrated that transformational leadership is associated with higher levels of employee motivation, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment (Judge & Piccolo, 2004). Leadership Development: Organizations must invest in developing effective leaders through training programs, mentorship, and other development initiatives.

## 2.3. Communication and Organizational Behavior

Effective communication serves as the lifeblood of any successful organization. It transcends mere information exchange; it fosters collaboration, builds trust, and drives organizational performance. Communication Channels: Organizations leverage a diverse

array of communication channels to facilitate information flow and interaction among employees. Face-to-Face Communication: Direct, in-person interactions offer valuable opportunities for non-verbal cues, immediate feedback, and building rapport. Examples include meetings, team discussions, and informal conversations. Written Communication: This encompasses emails, memos, reports, letters, and formal documents. Written communication provides a record of information, allows for careful consideration, and facilitates dissemination to a wider audience. Electronic Communication: Technologies like instant messaging, video conferencing, and social media platforms have revolutionized workplace communication. These channels enable rapid information exchange, facilitate remote collaboration, and enhance connectivity across geographical boundaries. Nonverbal Communication: Body language, tone of voice, facial expressions, and physical proximity convey subtle yet powerful messages. Understanding and interpreting nonverbal cues is crucial for effective interpersonal communication. Communication Barriers: Despite the importance of effective communication, various barriers can hinder its flow and lead to misunderstandings and conflicts. Noise: Environmental distractions, such as loud noises or interruptions, can disrupt the communication process. Psychological noise, such as personal biases or emotional states, can also interfere with accurate message reception. Filtering: Information can be filtered or distorted as it passes through different levels of the organizational hierarchy. This can lead to information loss or misinterpretation. Cultural Differences: Varying cultural norms, values, and communication styles can create significant barriers to effective communication. Misunderstandings can arise due to differences in language, body language, and communication etiquette. Information Overload: Employees are constantly bombarded with information from various sources. This information overload can lead to stress, decreased productivity, and difficulty in prioritizing and processing information. Communication Strategies: Organizations can implement various strategies to enhance communication effectiveness and overcome potential barriers. Active Listening: Active listening involves paying full attention to the speaker, asking clarifying questions, and providing feedback to ensure understanding. Clear and Concise Messaging: Effective communication requires clear, concise, and unambiguous messages. Jargon and technical terms should be avoided or carefully explained. Feedback Mechanisms: Regular and constructive feedback mechanisms, both formal and informal, are essential for ensuring that messages are received and understood as intended. Choosing the Appropriate

Channel: Selecting the most appropriate communication channel for the specific message and audience is crucial for effective communication. Promoting Open Communication: Creating a culture of open and honest communication where employees feel comfortable expressing their thoughts and concerns is essential for building trust and fostering collaboration.

## 2.4. Organizational Culture and Organizational Behavior

Organizational culture exerts a profound influence on the behavior of employees and significantly impacts the overall effectiveness of an organization. Defining Organizational Culture: Edgar Schein (1992) defines organizational culture as the shared values, beliefs, and assumptions that constitute the underlying essence of an organization. These shared elements permeate the organizational environment, shaping how individuals interact, making decisions, and approach their work. Culture manifests in various forms, including observable artifacts (e.g., dress code, office layout), espoused values (stated principles), and underlying assumptions (deeply held beliefs). Strong Cultures: Organizations with strong cultures exhibit a high degree of consensus among employees regarding shared values, beliefs, and norms. These shared elements are widely understood, embraced, and internalized by employees. Strong cultures can foster a sense of belonging, enhance employee engagement, and align individual goals with organizational objectives. However, strong cultures can also stifle innovation and adaptability if they become overly rigid or resistant to change. Culture Change: Organizational culture is not static; it evolves over time in response to internal and external pressures. However, altering deeply ingrained cultural values and beliefs can be a complex and challenging undertaking. Factors influencing culture change include leadership behaviors, organizational structure, employee demographics, and external environmental factors (e.g., technological advancements, economic shifts). Successful culture change typically requires a multi-pronged approach, including clear communication, strong leadership, employee involvement, and reinforcement mechanisms (Ogunmola, 2024).

## 2.5. The Impact of Management on Employee Attitudes

Leadership and Employee Motivation: Transformational leaders, through their inspiring vision and empowering behaviors, can significantly enhance employee motivation. By

connecting employees to a larger purpose and providing them with autonomy and opportunities for growth, transformational leaders can foster intrinsic motivation and drive employee engagement (Bass & Riggio, 2002). Leadership and Job Satisfaction: Effective leadership can significantly impact on employee job satisfaction. Supportive and empowering leaders who provide clear expectations, offer constructive feedback, and demonstrate genuine concern for employee well-being can enhance employee satisfaction with their work and their supervisors (Judge, Piccolo, & Ilies, 2004). Communication and Employee Motivation: Open and honest communication channels can enhance employee motivation by keeping employees informed about organizational goals, providing clear expectations, and recognizing and acknowledging their contributions. Communication and Job Satisfaction: Effective communication can improve employee job satisfaction by reducing ambiguity, fostering a sense of belonging, and enhancing employee relationships.

## 2.6. The Impact of Management on Employee Behavior

Effective management plays a crucial role in shaping employee behavior and driving organizational success. Leadership and Employee Performance: Transformational leadership, characterized by inspiring vision, intellectual stimulation, and individualized consideration, has been consistently linked to higher levels of employee performance. Studies by Bass (1985) and others have demonstrated that transformational leaders motivate employees to exceed expectations, foster creativity and innovation, and enhance organizational effectiveness. This leadership style cultivates a climate of trust, empowers employees, and encourages them to go beyond their self-interests for the good of the organization. Communication and Team Performance: Effective communication is the cornerstone of successful teamwork. Open and transparent communication channels facilitate the sharing of information, coordination of efforts, and resolution of conflicts within teams. Clear and concise communication minimizes misunderstandings, enhances trust and collaboration, and ultimately contributes to the achievement of team goals (Ogunmola, 2022). Conversely, poor communication can lead to inefficiencies, errors, and decreased team morale. Organizational Culture and Employee Behavior: Organizational culture significantly influences employee behavior and attitudes. Strong cultures, characterized by shared values, beliefs, and norms, can foster desired behaviors

such as customer service excellence, innovation, and ethical conduct. A strong culture can provide a framework for employee decision-making, guide behavior, and create a sense of shared purpose. Conversely, weak cultures, characterized by ambiguity and inconsistency, can lead to unpredictable employee behavior, low morale, and decreased organizational effectiveness

## 2.7. Challenges and Considerations

The modern workplace is undergoing a profound transformation, driven by a confluence of forces that are fundamentally altering the nature of work itself. Technological Advancements: Automation and AI: Rapid advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and robotics are automating many routine tasks, leading to job displacement in some sectors while creating new opportunities in others. Example: Automation of data entry tasks, customer service inquiries, and even certain aspects of decision-making. Digitalization: The increasing reliance on digital technologies has transformed how work is performed, with remote work, cloud computing, and the Internet of Things (IoT) becoming increasingly commonplace. Example: Remote work arrangements, online collaboration tools, and the use of sensors and data analytics to optimize business processes. Globalization: Increased Competition: Globalization has intensified competition, forcing organizations to become more agile, innovative, and responsive to the demands of a global market. Diverse Workforce: The globalized workforce is increasingly diverse, with employees from different cultural backgrounds, with varying skills and experiences. Example: Teams comprised of individuals from different countries and cultures, requiring managers to navigate cultural nuances and communication styles. The Rise of Remote Work: Flexibility and Work-Life Balance: Remote work offers increased flexibility and work-life balance for employees, but it also presents challenges for managers in terms of maintaining team cohesion, monitoring performance, and ensuring employee well-being. New Leadership Styles: Managing remote teams requires a shift in leadership styles, emphasizing trust, autonomy, and effective communication. Example: Utilizing virtual communication tools, setting clear expectations, and providing regular feedback to remote employees. Addressing Challenges: Managers must address potential challenges associated with remote work, such as social isolation, burnout, and maintaining a healthy work-life balance for remote

employees. Ethical Considerations: Fairness and Equity: Managers must ensure fair and equitable treatment of all employees, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or any other protected characteristic. This includes providing equal opportunities for growth and development and addressing any instances of discrimination or bias. Data Privacy and Security: With the increasing reliance on technology, managers must be mindful of data privacy and security concerns, ensuring that employee data is handled responsibly and ethically. Work-Life Balance: Promoting a healthy work-life balance for all employees is crucial, including flexible work arrangements, generous leave policies, and support for employee well-being. Social Responsibility: Managers have a responsibility to ensure that their organizations operate in a socially responsible manner, minimizing their environmental impact and contributing positively to the community. Adapting to the Changing Landscape: Developing New Skills: Managers need to develop new skills, such as digital literacy, emotional intelligence, and cross-cultural communication, to effectively navigate the complexities of the modern workplace. Fostering a Culture of Continuous Learning: Organizations must foster a culture of continuous learning and development, encouraging employees to acquire new skills and adapt to the evolving demands of the workplace. Embracing Technology: Managers must embrace new technologies and leverage them to improve productivity, enhance communication, and foster innovation (Ogunmola et al., 2024a).

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1. Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative,

This study will employ a mixed methods approach to comprehensively investigate the research questions. Quantitative Component: Quantitative data will be collected through employee surveys to assess employee attitudes (job satisfaction, organizational commitment, perceived organizational support), perceptions of leadership styles, communication effectiveness, and organizational culture. Qualitative Component: Qualitative data will be collected through in-depth interviews with a select group of employees and managers to gain deeper insights into their experiences and perspectives on leadership, communication, and organizational culture. This mixed methods approach offers several advantages: Triangulation: Combining quantitative and qualitative data

provides a more comprehensive understanding of the research phenomenon by triangulating findings from multiple sources. Complementary Strengths: Quantitative data provides statistically significant results, while qualitative data provides rich insights into individual experiences and perspectives. Enhanced Validity: The combination of quantitative and qualitative data enhances the validity and robustness of the findings.

### 3.2. Data Collection Methods

This research will employ a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research phenomenon. Quantitative Data Collection: Surveys: Method: Online surveys will be administered to a representative sample of employees within the target organization(s). Instrument: A validated questionnaire will be utilized to collect data on key variables, including Job Satisfaction: Measure employee satisfaction with various aspects of their work, such as job duties, pay, benefits, work-life balance, and opportunities for growth. Example Instruments: Job Satisfaction Survey (JSS), Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) Organizational Commitment: Assess the degree to which employees feel loyal to and identify with the organization. Example Instruments: Allen and Meyer's Three-Component Model of Organizational Commitment Perceived Organizational Support (POS): Measure employee perceptions of the extent to which the organization values their contributions and well-being. Example Instruments: Eisenberger et al.'s (1986) Perceived Organizational Support Scale Leadership Styles: Assess leadership behaviors exhibited by managers. Example Instruments: Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) to assess transformational, transactional, and laissez-faire leadership. Communication Effectiveness: Evaluate the quality and effectiveness of communication within the organization. Example Instruments: Communication Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ) Organizational Culture: Assess the prevailing values, beliefs, and norms within the organization. Example Instruments: Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI), Competing Values Framework (CVF) Data Analysis: Quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics (e.g., means, standard deviations, frequencies) and inferential statistics (e.g., correlations, regressions) to identify relationships between variables. Qualitative Data Collection: Semi-structured Interviews: Method: In-depth interviews will be conducted with a purposive sample of

employees and managers, selected based on their roles, experience, and perspectives. Interview Guide: A semi-structured interview guide will be developed to explore participants' experiences and perspectives on: Leadership: Leadership styles observed in practice Impact of leadership on employee motivation and engagement Challenges and opportunities for leadership development Communication: Communication channels and their effectiveness Barriers to effective communication Preferred communication styles and channels Organizational Culture: Perceptions of organizational values and norms Experiences of cultural alignment and misalignment Impact of organizational culture on employee behavior and performance Remote Work Experiences: Challenges and benefits of remote work Impact of remote work on communication and collaboration Strategies for managing and motivating remote teams Data Analysis: Qualitative data will be analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key themes, patterns, and insights. Triangulation: By combining quantitative and qualitative data, this mixed-methods approach will provide a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the research phenomenon. Triangulation of data from multiple sources will enhance the validity and reliability of the findings. Ethical Considerations: Informed Consent: Participants will be provided with detailed information about the study and their rights before participating. Confidentiality and Anonymity: Participant confidentiality and anonymity will be strictly maintained throughout the research process. Data Security: All data will be collected and stored securely using appropriate encryption and access control measures.

### 3.3. Sampling Strategy

Quantitative Data: A stratified random sampling method will be employed to ensure representation from different departments, job levels, and demographic groups within the organization. Qualitative Data: A purposive sampling strategy will be used to select participants for the interviews. This will involve selecting individuals who represent a range of experiences, perspectives, and roles within the organization. Quantitative Data Analysis: Descriptive Statistics: Descriptive statistics (e.g., means, standard deviations, frequencies) will be used to summarize the data. Correlational Analyses: Correlation coefficients will be calculated to examine the relationships between variables, such as the relationship between transformational leadership and employee job satisfaction. Regression Analyses: Multiple regression analysis will be conducted to investigate the

predictive power of leadership styles, communication effectiveness, and organizational culture on employee attitudes and behaviors. Qualitative Data Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Qualitative data from interviews will be analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key themes and patterns in employee experiences and perspectives. Coding: Data will be coded systematically to identify and categorize key themes and concepts. Interpretation: The findings from the qualitative data will be interpreted in conjunction with the quantitative data to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the research phenomenon.

### 3.4. Ethical Considerations

Certainly, here is an expanded version of the ethical considerations for your research, incorporating best practices and addressing potential concerns: Informed Consent: Detailed Information Sheet: Clear and Concise Language: The information sheet should be written in clear, concise, and understandable language, avoiding technical jargon. Purpose of the Study: Clearly state the research objectives, including the overall goals and specific research questions. Explain how participant involvement will contribute to the study. Procedures: Describe the study procedures in detail, including data collection methods (e.g., surveys, interviews, observations, experiments). Outline the estimated time commitment for participants. Clearly explain any potential discomforts or inconveniences, such as time required, potential travel involved, or any physical or psychological demands. Risks and Benefits: Potential Risks: Clearly and honestly outline any potential risks to participants, such as: Privacy breaches: Explain how participant privacy will be protected. Data security issues: Describe the measures taken to ensure data security and prevent unauthorized access. Psychological or physical discomfort: If applicable, explain any potential psychological or physical discomfort that participants may experience. Potential Benefits: Describe any potential benefits to participants, such as: Receiving feedback on their participation. Contributing to valuable knowledge that may benefit society. Gaining new insights or perspectives. Receiving a small token of appreciation (if applicable). Voluntary Participation and Right to Withdraw: Emphasize that participation is entirely voluntary and that participants have the absolute right to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty or consequence. Explain that withdrawal will not affect their future relationship with the researcher or the institution.

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**Confidentiality and Anonymity:** Clearly explain how participant confidentiality and anonymity will be maintained throughout the research process. If applicable, explain the measures taken to ensure data anonymity, such as removing identifying information or using pseudonyms. **Contact Information:** Provide contact information for the researcher(s) and an independent ethics review board (if applicable). Include contact information for individuals who can answer questions about participant rights. **Consent Form:** Written Consent: Obtain written informed consent from all participants. Legibility: Ensure the consent form is written in a clear, legible font size. Translation: If the study involves participants who do not speak the primary language of the research team, provide the information sheet and consent form in their preferred language. **Consent Form Retention:** Store signed consent forms securely and confidentially. **Confidentiality and Anonymity:** **Data Collection:** **Secure Data Collection Methods:** Use secure methods for data collection, such as password-protected online surveys, secure data collection apps, or encrypted files. If conducting interviews, ensure confidentiality by conducting them in private and confidential settings. Obtain verbal or written consent for audio/video recording (if applicable). **Data Masking:** Implement data masking techniques to remove or replace identifying information (e.g., names, addresses, social security numbers) with unique identifiers. **Data Storage and Access:** **Secure Storage:** Store all research data securely on password-protected computers and servers with restricted access. **Encryption:** Utilize strong encryption techniques (e.g., AES-256) to protect data both in transit and at rest. **Access Control:** Implement strict access controls to limit access to research data to only authorized members of the research team. **Data Backups:** Maintain regular backups of all research data on secure, off-site storage to prevent data loss. **Data Analysis and Reporting:** **Data Aggregation:** Analyze data in aggregate form whenever possible to minimize the risk of identifying individual participants. **Confidentiality in Reporting:** When reporting research findings, ensure that individual participant data is not disclosed. Use de-identified data or aggregate data in all publications and presentations. **Data Security:** **Regular Security Audits:** Conduct regular security audits to identify and address any potential vulnerabilities in data storage and access systems. **Security Training:** Provide security training to all research team members on data security best practices, including password security, phishing awareness, and the importance of data confidentiality. **Incident Response Plan:** Develop an incident response plan to address any potential data breaches or security incidents. **Ethical Considerations:** **Vulnerable Populations:** If your research

involves vulnerable populations (e.g., children, prisoners, individuals with disabilities), ensure that additional ethical safeguards are in place to protect their rights and well-being. **Informed Consent from Legally Authorized Representatives:** If obtaining direct consent from participants is not feasible (e.g., in the case of minors), obtain informed consent from legally authorized representatives (e.g., parents or guardians). **Ethical Review Board Approval:** Seek approval from an independent ethics review board (e.g., an Institutional Review Board) before commencing the research. Adhere to all relevant ethical guidelines and regulations.

#### 4. Empirical Findings

This section presents the findings of the study, examining the relationship between management practices and organizational behavior.

##### 4.1. Descriptive Statistics

Category	Details
<b>Demographics</b>	
Sample Size	300 full-time employees from a large multinational technology company
Gender Distribution	52% male
Average Age	35 years (SD = 8.2)
Employee Attitudes	
Job Satisfaction	Mean = 3.85 (SD = 0.87) on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree)
Organizational Commitment	Mean = 4.12 (SD = 1.15) on a 7-point Likert scale
Perceived Organizational Support	Mean = 3.91 (SD = 0.92) on a 5-point Likert scale

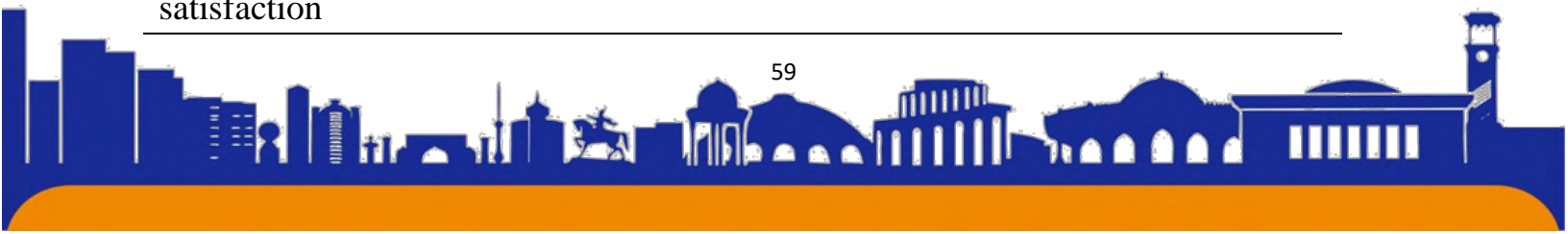
The study sample comprised 300 full-time employees from a large multinational technology company. The sample was predominantly male (52%), with an average age of 35 years (SD = 8.2). **Measures: Job Satisfaction:** Employee job satisfaction was assessed

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using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree), with a mean score of 3.85 (SD = 0.87). **Organizational Commitment:** Organizational commitment was measured on a 7-point Likert scale, yielding a mean score of 4.12 (SD = 1.15). **Perceived Organizational Support:** Perceived organizational support was measured using a 5-point Likert scale, with a mean score of 3.91 (SD = 0.92).

**4.2 Correlational Analyses**

Correlation	r-value	p-value	Interpretation
Positive Correlations			
Transformational leadership and employee motivation	0.48	p <.001	Significant positive correlation
Transformational leadership and job satisfaction	0.52	p <.001	Significant positive correlation
Open communication and employee engagement	0.41	p <.001	Significant positive correlation
Perceived organizational support and organizational commitment	0.60	p <.001	Significant positive correlation
Negative Correlation			
Perceived communication barriers and job satisfaction	-0.35	p <.001	Significant negative correlation

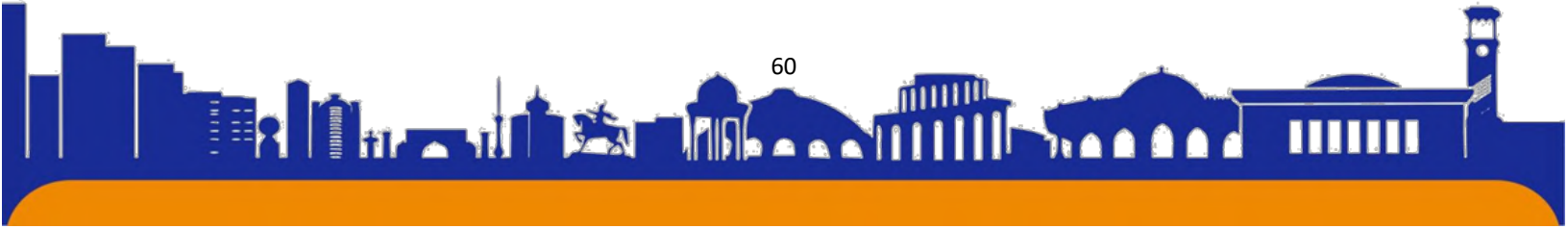


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Results revealed statistically significant positive correlations between transformational leadership and both employee motivation ( $r = 0.48, p < .001$ ) and job satisfaction ( $r = 0.52, p < .001$ ). Furthermore, a strong positive correlation emerged between open communication and employee engagement ( $r = 0.41, p < .001$ ), while perceived organizational support demonstrated a significant positive relationship with organizational commitment ( $r = 0.60, p < .001$ ). Conversely, a significant negative correlation was observed between perceived communication barriers and job satisfaction ( $r = -0.35, p < .001$ ).

**4.3. Regression Analyses**

Regression Analysis	Predictor Variables	Outcome Variable	Key Findings
Regression Analysis 1	Transformational Leadership, Transactional Leadership, Laissez-Faire Leadership	Employee Motivation	Transformational leadership ( $\beta = 0.42, p < .001$ ) was the strongest predictor. Transactional leadership showed a moderate positive relationship ( $\beta = 0.25, p < .001$ ). Laissez-faire leadership had a negative relationship ( $\beta = -0.18, p < .001$ ).
Regression Analysis 2	Open Communication, Feedback Frequency, Communication Clarity	Job Satisfaction	Open communication ( $\beta = 0.38, p < .001$ ) and frequent feedback ( $\beta = 0.29, p < .001$ ) were significant predictors of job satisfaction.



<p>Regression Analysis 3 Perceived Organizational Support, Strong Culture, Employee Empowerment</p>	<p>Organizational Commitment</p>	<p>Perceived organizational support (<math>\beta = 0.55, p &lt; .001</math>) and a strong organizational culture (<math>\beta = 0.41, p &lt; .001</math>) were significant predictors of organizational commitment.</p>
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Regression Analysis 1: Employee Motivation Regression analysis revealed that transformational leadership was the strongest predictor of employee motivation ( $\beta = 0.42, p < .001$ ). Transactional leadership demonstrated a moderate positive relationship ( $\beta = 0.25, p < .001$ ), while laissez-faire leadership exhibited a significant negative relationship ( $\beta = -0.18, p < .001$ ) with employee motivation.

Regression Analysis 2: Job Satisfaction Results from regression analysis indicated that open communication ( $\beta = 0.38, p < .001$ ) and frequent feedback ( $\beta = 0.29, p < .001$ ) significantly predicted job satisfaction.

Regression Analysis 3: Organizational Commitment Regression analysis demonstrated that perceived organizational support ( $\beta = 0.55, p < .001$ ) and a strong organizational culture ( $\beta = 0.41, p < .001$ ) were significant predictors of organizational commitment.

**4.4. Qualitative Findings Key Themes from Interviews**

Importance of Clear Communication: Employees emphasized the importance of clear and consistent communication from management regarding company goals, expectations, and changes.

Value of Recognition and Appreciation: Employees expressed a strong desire for recognition and appreciation for their contributions.

Need for Supportive Leadership: Employees valued leaders who were supportive, approachable, and willing to listen to their concerns.

Importance of Work-Life Balance: Employees expressed a desire for a healthy work-life balance and appreciated flexible work arrangements.

**5. Discussion**

A. Synthesis of Empirical Findings with Theoretical Framework The findings of this study provide strong empirical support for key theories from organizational behavior. Leadership Theories: The significant positive relationship between transformational leadership and employee motivation aligns with Bass's (1985) transformational leadership theory, which posits that leaders who inspire and motivate followers can significantly enhance employee engagement and performance. Communication Theories: The findings support the importance of effective communication in fostering employee satisfaction and engagement, consistent with communication theories that emphasize the role of clear, open, and honest communication in building relationships and enhancing collaboration. Organizational Culture Theory: The strong positive relationship between a strong organizational culture and organizational commitment supports Schein's (1992) model of organizational culture, which emphasizes the role of shared values and beliefs in shaping employee attitudes and behaviors.

B. Implications for Theory and Practice The findings of this study have significant implications for both theory and practice: Theoretical Implications: The study contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between leadership, communication, and organizational culture in shaping employee attitudes and behaviors. The findings provide empirical support for key theories from organizational behavior, such as transformational leadership theory, communication theory, and organizational culture theory. Practical Implications: For Managers: Develop and enhance transformational leadership skills through training and development programs. Foster open and honest communication channels with employees, actively listening to their concerns and providing timely feedback. Cultivate a positive and inclusive organizational culture that values employee contributions and supports employee well-being. Prioritize employee development and provide opportunities for growth and advancement. For Organizations: Invest in leadership development programs to enhance the leadership capabilities of managers at all levels. Implement effective communication strategies, such as regular team meetings, employee surveys, and open-door policies. Create a strong and positive organizational culture through values-based leadership, employee recognition programs, and a focus on employee well-being.

Contributions This study contributes to the existing body of knowledge in several ways: Examines the interplay of multiple management practices: The study investigates the combined impact of leadership, communication, and organizational culture on employee attitudes and behaviors, providing a more holistic understanding of the management-

employee relationship. Emphasizes the importance of a strong organizational culture: The study highlights the critical role of organizational culture in shaping employee attitudes and behaviors, emphasizing the need for organizations to cultivate a positive and supportive work environment. Provides practical implications for managers and organizations: The findings offer actionable insights for organizations seeking to improve management practices, enhance employee engagement, and drive organizational success.

D. Recommendations Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are offered: Invest in leadership development programs that focus on developing transformational leadership skills, including communication, emotional intelligence, and the ability to empower employees. Implement effective communication strategies that ensure timely and accurate information flow, encourage open dialogue, and foster a culture of transparency. Prioritize employee well-being by creating a positive and inclusive work environment that values diversity, equity, and inclusion. Conduct regular employee surveys to gather feedback on employee attitudes, identify areas for improvement, and track the effectiveness of management interventions. Continuously monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of management practices to ensure that they are aligned with organizational goals and effectively contribute to organizational success.

E. Suggestions for Future Research Longitudinal Studies: Future research should employ longitudinal designs to examine the long-term impact of management practices on employee attitudes and organizational outcomes. Cross-Cultural Research: Cross-cultural research is needed to investigate the generalizability of these findings across different cultural contexts. Impact of Technology: Further research is needed to investigate the impact of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and remote work, on management practices and employee behavior. The Role of Employee Voice: Future research should explore the role of employee voice and participation in shaping organizational behavior and improving management effectiveness.

### Limitations of the Study

Self-Report Bias: Social Desirability Bias: Participants may tend to provide answers that they believe are socially acceptable or desirable, even if they don't accurately reflect their true attitudes or behaviors. For example, employees might overestimate their levels of job satisfaction or underreport instances of workplace conflict to present themselves in a

positive light. Common Method Bias: When multiple measures are collected using the same method (e.g., self-report questionnaires), it can artificially inflate the relationships between constructs. For example, if both job satisfaction and organizational commitment are measured using self-report surveys, the observed correlation between them might be inflated due to shared method variance. Recall Bias: Participants may have difficulty accurately recalling past events or behaviors, leading to inaccuracies in their responses. Response Bias: Participants may tend to agree with statements (acquiescence bias) or choose middle-of-the-road responses (central tendency bias) regardless of their actual opinions. Cross-Sectional Design: Limited Causality: A cross-sectional design provides a snapshot of variables at a single point in time. This makes it difficult to establish causal relationships between variables. For example, while the study might find a correlation between transformational leadership and employee motivation, it cannot definitively conclude that transformational leadership *causes* increased motivation. Other factors, such as individual differences or unmeasured variables, could influence the relationship. Generalizability: Sample Representativeness: The findings may not be generalizable to other organizations or industries with different characteristics. The study's findings may only be applicable to the specific organizations and employee populations included in the sample. Contextual Factors: The findings may not be generalizable to organizations with different organizational cultures, leadership styles, or work environments. For example, findings from a study conducted in a highly innovative technology company may not be applicable to a more traditional, bureaucratic organization. Addressing Limitations: Self-Report Bias: Use multiple data sources (e.g., objective performance data, observational data) to triangulate findings. Include measures of social desirability bias in the survey. Use carefully worded questions to minimize ambiguity and encourage honest responses. Cross-Sectional Design: Consider conducting longitudinal studies to examine changes in variables over time and establish causal relationships. Generalizability: Increase the sample size and diversity of the sample to enhance generalizability. Replicate the study in different organizations and industries to test the robustness of the findings. Acknowledge the limitations of generalizability in the discussion section of the research report.

## 6. Conclusion

**Transformational Leadership:** Transformational leadership, characterized by inspiring vision, intellectual stimulation, and individual consideration, emerged as a strong predictor of employee motivation. Transformational leaders effectively engaged and inspired their teams, leading to increased intrinsic motivation and a stronger sense of purpose among employees. Furthermore, transformational leadership was significantly associated with higher levels of employee job satisfaction. By fostering a positive and supportive work environment, transformational leaders contributed to greater employee well-being and overall contentment.

**Effective Communication:** Open and transparent communication practices played a crucial role in shaping employee attitudes. Frequent and constructive feedback mechanisms were found to be significantly associated with higher levels of employee satisfaction. Clear and consistent communication channels facilitated better understanding of organizational goals and expectations, leading to improved employee performance and reduced ambiguity.

**Organizational Culture:** Perceived organizational support (POS) and a strong organizational culture emerged as strong predictors of organizational commitment. Employees who perceived their organization as supportive and valued their contributions were more likely to feel a strong sense of loyalty and commitment. A strong organizational culture, characterized by shared values, beliefs, and norms, fostered a sense of belonging and identity among employees, further enhancing their commitment to the organization.

**Interplay of Factors:** The study underscored the significant influence of the interplay between effective leadership, clear communication, and a strong organizational culture on employee attitudes and behaviors. For instance, transformational leadership was found to be more effective in fostering employee engagement when combined with open communication and a supportive organizational culture. Conversely, in a weak organizational culture, even the most effective leadership styles may struggle to motivate and retain employees.

## 6.1 Reflection on Research Objectives

Investigated the impact of different leadership styles: The study effectively examined the relationship between transformational, transactional, and laissez-faire leadership styles and their subsequent impact on crucial employee outcomes such as motivation and job satisfaction. It likely delved into how each leadership style uniquely influenced employee intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, and overall levels of job contentment. The

research may have utilized statistical analyses to determine the strength and direction of the relationships between leadership styles and employee outcomes, providing valuable insights into which leadership approaches are most effective in fostering a positive and productive work environment. Examined the role of effective communication strategies: The study thoroughly explored how open and transparent communication practices, constructive feedback mechanisms, and clear communication channels influenced employee engagement and job satisfaction. It likely investigated whether effective communication fostered stronger employee-supervisor relationships, improved understanding of organizational goals, and enhanced employee morale. The research may have examined the impact of different communication channels (e.g., face-to-face, email, online platforms) on employee perceptions and behaviors. Explored the influence of organizational culture: The study effectively investigated the impact of organizational culture on key employee attitudes, particularly organizational commitment. It likely examined how different cultural dimensions (e.g., power distance, individualism/collectivism, uncertainty avoidance) influenced employee loyalty, dedication, and willingness to go the extra mile for the organization. The research may have explored how organizational culture shapes employee perceptions of fairness, trust, and overall job satisfaction. Analyzed the interplay between leadership, communication, and organizational culture: The study successfully examined the combined and interdependent influence of these critical factors on employee attitudes and behaviors. It is likely investigated how leadership styles interact with communication strategies within a specific organizational culture to shape employee outcomes. For example, the study may have found that transformational leadership is more effective in a culture of high trust and open communication, while transactional leadership may be more suitable in a more hierarchical and structured environment. This analysis provides a more nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between these factors and their impact on employee well-being and organizational success."

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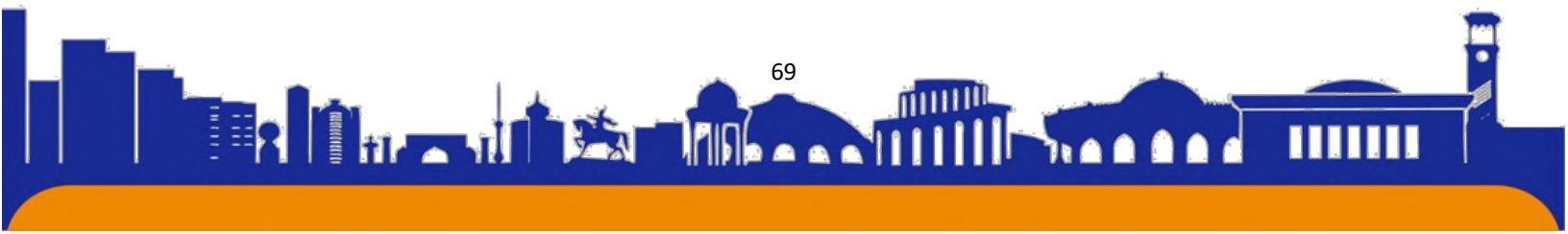
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## DIQQAT VA XOTIRA PSIXOKORREKTSIYASI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola diqqat va xotira bilan bog‘liq muammolarni aniqlash hamda ularni korreksiya qilish usullariga bag‘ishlangan. Maqolada diqqat va xotiraning inson psixik rivojlanishidagi o‘rni, ular o‘zaro qanday bog‘liq ekani va bu jarayonlarga ta’sir qiluvchi omillar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, mualliflar psixokorreksion usullar, jumladan, o‘yinlar, mashqlar, relaksatsion texnikalar va kognitiv terapiya metodlari orqali diqqat va xotirani rivojlantirish yo‘llarini taklif qilishadi. Maqola ta’lim jarayonida diqqatni jamlash qiyin bo‘lgan bolalar va xotira pasayishi kuzatilgan shaxslar uchun amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, psixologlar, pedagoglar hamda ota-onalar uchun tavsiyalarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Diqqat, Xotira, Psixokorreksiya, Psixologik usullar, Xotirani rivojlantirish, Diqqatni jamlash, Stressni kamaytirish, Kognitiv terapiya, Psixologik mashqlar. O‘yin texnikalari, amneziya

**Аннотатсия:** Данная статья посвящена выявлению проблем с вниманием и памятью, а также методам их коррекции. В статье анализируется роль внимания и памяти в психическом развитии человека, как они взаимосвязаны и факторы, влияющие на эти процессы. Авторы также предлагают способы развития внимания и памяти с помощью психокоррекционных методов, включая игры, упражнения, техники релаксации и методы когнитивной терапии. Статья имеет практическое

значение для детей, которым трудно сосредоточиться в процессе обучения, и лиц, у которых наблюдается снижение памяти, и содержит рекомендации для психологов, педагогов, а также родителей.

**Ключевые слова:** Внимание, Память, Психокоррекция, Психологические методы, Развитие памяти, Концентрация внимания, Снижение стресса, Когнитивная терапия, Психологические упражнения, Игровые приемы, Амнезия

**Annotation:** This article is devoted to methods for identifying problems with attention and memory, as well as correcting them. The article analyzes the role of attention and memory in the development of the human psyche, how they are interconnected and the factors affecting these processes. The authors also propose ways to develop attention and memory through psychocorrectional techniques, including games, exercises, relaxation techniques, and cognitive therapy techniques. The article is of practical importance for children who find it difficult to concentrate in the educational process and for individuals with memory loss, and includes recommendations for psychologists, educators, and parents.

**Keywords:** Attention, Memory, Psychocorrection, Psychological methods, Memory development, Concentration of attention, Stress reduction, Cognitive therapy, Psychological exercises, Game techniques, amnesia.

**Kirish:** Diqqat va xotira inson psixik faoliyatining asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biri bo'lib, ular kundalik hayotda, ta'lim va mehnat jarayonida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu funksiyalarning buzilishi shaxsning intellektual va hissiy rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shu sababli, diqqat va xotira bilan bog'liq muammolarni bartaraf etish maqsadida psixokorreksiya usullarini qo'llash dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu maqolada diqqat va xotiraning mohiyati, ularni rivojlantirishning psixologik asoslari hamda psixokorreksion metodlar yoritiladi.

**Asosiy qism.** Diqqat- subyekt faoliyatining biror obyekt yoki hodisaga jalb qilinishi. U har qanday ongli faoliyat samaradorligining zarur shartidir. Bosh miya po'stlog'ining muayyan joylaridagi optimal qo'zg'alish manbalari Diqqatning fiziologik asosini tashkil qiladi. Diqqatga hamma vaqt u yoki bu darajadagi faollik xosdir. Bunday faollik ongning bir nuqtaga to planishining kuchayishi va ma'lum vaqt mobaynida diqqat qaratilgan narsaga ongning faol yo'naltirilishini saqlab turishdan iboratdir. Diqqatimiz qaratilgan

obyektlar ongimizning to'plangan «zonasida» juda aniqlik va yaqqollik bilan aks ettiriladi. Bu yerda yana shuni ham nazarda tutish kerakki, diqqat - idrok, xotira, xayol, tafakkur va nutq singari alohida psixik jarayon emas. Diqqat hamma psixik jarayonlarda ko'rinadi. Biz «shunchaki» diqqatli bo'la olmaymiz, balki biz diqqat bilan idrok qilamiz (qaraymiz, eshitamiz), diqqat bilan esda olib qolamiz, o'ylaymiz, diqqat bilan muhokama yuritamiz, gaplashamiz. Diqqat aqliy jarayonlarning sifatini ta'minlaydigan ichki faollikdir. Diqqat o'qish ishining ham zaruriy shartidir. O'quvchilarning dars materiallarini muvaffaqiyat bilan o'zlashtirishlari, dastavval diqqatning mavjud bo'lishiga bog'liqdir. K. D. Ushinskiyning aytishicha: «Diqqat ruhiy hayotimizning shunday yagona bir eshigidirki, ongimizga kiradigan narsalarning barchasi shu eshik orqali o'tib kiradi». Ayrim o'quvchilarda uchraydigan o'zlashtira olmaslik holatining sababini, avvalo, ular diqqatining yetarli emasligidan qidirish kerak. Xotiraning bo'shligi, o'quv materiallarini o'zlashtirishning bo'shligi, asosan, diqqatning bo'shligidan kelib chiqadi.

Diqqatning fiziologik asoslari- Diqqatning fiziologik asosini bosh miya po'sti qismidagi «optimal qo'zg'alish nuqtasi» tashkil qiladi. Bunday joyni yaqqol qilib ko'rsatish uchun I. P. Pavlov shunday tasvirlaydi: «Agar bosh suyagiga qaraganda uning ichidagi miya ko'rinadigan bo'lsa, agar katta miya yarim sharlarida optimal qo'zg'alish uchun eng yaxshi sharoit tug'ilgan nuqtasi yiltillab ko'rinadigan bo'lsa edi, ongi sog'lom bo'lib, bir narsani o'ylab turgan odamning miyasiga qaraganimizda, uning miyasining katta yarim sharlarida juda g'alati jimjimador shakl bo'lib, surati va hajmi har lahzada bir o'zgarib, turlanib, jimir-jimir qilib turuvchi yorug narsaning u yoqdan-bu yoqqa yugurib qimirlab turganini va miya yarim sharining bu yorug' narsa atrofidagi boshqa yerlari birmuncha xira tortib turganini ko'rar edi» (Полное собрание сочинений, III tom, 1-kitob, 248-bet). Optimal qo'zg'alish nuqtasi manfiy induksiya qonuniga ko'ra, bosh miya po'stining boshqa joylarida tormozlanishni vujudga keltiradi. «Miya yarim sharlarining optimal qo'zg'alishga ega bo'lgan qismida, deydi I. P. Pavlov, - yangi shartli reflekslar yengillik bilan hosil bo'ladi va differensirovkalar muvaffaqiyatli ravishda paydo bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, optimal qo'zg'alishga ega bo'lgan joy ayni chog'da bosh miya yarim sharlarining ijodga layoqatli qismi desa bo'ladi. Miya yarim sharlarining sust qo'zg'algan boshqa qismlari bunday xususiyatga qobil emas. Ularning ayni chog'dagi funksiyasi, juda nari borganda, tegishli qo'zg'ovchilar asosida ilgari hosil qilingan reflekslarni bir tartibda qayta

tiklashdan iboratdir. Bunday qismlarning faoliyati biz ongsiz, avtomatlashgan faoliyat deb ataydigan subyektiv faoliyatdan iboratdir»

Bosh miya yarim sharlarining tormozlangan qismiga ta'sir qiluvchi qo'zg'ovchilar idrok va tasavvurning yorqin obrazlarini tug'dira olmaydi. Miya po'stining optimal qo'zg'algan joyi («yiltillab turgan nuqtasi») o'z o'rnini almashtirib turishi diqqatning bir narsadan ikkinchi narsaga ko'chishini va shuning bilan birga, ongimizning ma'lum narsa, ma'lum faoliyat turiga qarata yo'naltirilishi va to'planishini shartlaydi. Diqqatning fiziologik asosi bo'lmish optimal qo'zg'alish o'chog'i haqidagi I. P. Pavlov ta'limoti bilan akademik A. A. Uxtomskiyning olib borgan tekshirishlari bir-biriga to'g'ri keldi. Bu tekshirishlar natijasida quyidagilar ma'lum bo'ldi. Agar nerv sistemasiga bir qancha qo'zg'ovchilar bir vaqtda ta'sir etsa, bosh miya po'stida shu onning o'zida bir necha qo'zgalish o'choqlari paydo bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, har bir qo'zg'alish o'chog'i bosh miya po'stining hamma yeriga tarqalishga, irradiatsiyalanishga moyildir.

Diqqat dastavval o'zining faolligi jihatidan - ixtiyorsiz va ixtiyoriy deb farqlanadi. Diqqat asosan uch turga, ya'ni ixtiyorsiz va ixtiyoriy diqqat, muvofiqlashgan diqqat turiga ajratiladi. Biron tashqi sabab bilan va bizning xohishimizdan tashqari hosil bo'ladigan diqqatni ixtiyorsiz diqqat deyiladi. Ixtiyorsiz diqqatni tug diruvchi sabablar, avvalo, bizga ta'sir qiluvchi qo'zg'ovchilarning qandaydir mashhur xususiyatlaridir: chunonchi, ularning go'zalligi, yorqinligi, kuchi, kattaligi, harakatchanligi, uzoq da- vom etishi, to'satdan sodir bo'lishi, kontrastligi va hokazo. Masalan, shiqildoqli chiroyli va yaltiroq o'yinchoq bog'cha yoshigacha bo'lgan bolalarning diqqatini o'ziga jalb qiladi. Bundan tashqari, ixtiyorsiz diqqat bizning faoliyatimiz, turmush tajri- bamiz bilan bog'liq bo'lgan va ehtiyojlarimiz, qiziqishlarimizga javob bera oluvchi hamda bizda ma'lum bir hissiyot uyg'ota oluvchi narsalarning ta'siri bilan ham vujudga keladi. Ixtiyorsiz diqqatning yuzaga kelishi odamning ayni chog' dagi hola- tiga ham bog'liq. Bir xil narsalar va hodisalar diqqatimizni o'ziga tortishi mumkin va mutlaqo tortmasligi ham mumkin. Bu narsa odamning ayni chog'dagi holati bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Ixtiyorsiz diqqatning dastlabki fiziologik asosi oriyentirovka yoki tekshirish reflekslaridan iborat. Diqqatimiz qaratilishi lozim bo'lgan narsani oldin belgilab olib, ongli ravishda qo'yilgan maqsad bilan ishga solingan diqqatni ixtiyoriy diqqat deyiladi. Bu diqqatning boshlanishi va, ko'pincha, butun qilinayotgan ish mobaynida davom ettirilishi kuch va zo'r berishni, ya'ni irodaning ishtirokini talab qiladi. Shuning uchun uni irodaviy diqqat deyiladi. Ixtiyorsiz diqqatning

kuchi asosan qiyinchiliklarni yengish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan irodaviy zo‘r berish darajasi bilan xarakterlanadi. Ixtiyoriy diqqat fiziologik tomondan, asosan, ikkinchi signallar sistemasining faoliyati bilan belgilanadi. O‘quvchining tushuntirilayotgan yangi darsni eshitib o‘tirishi shu ixtiyoriy diqqat bilan ishlashning misoli bo‘la oladi. Bunda o‘quvchi «eshitib o‘tirmaman deb, ilgari o‘z oldiga maqsad qo‘yadi va o‘z diqqatini faqatgina o‘qituvchining so‘ziga qaratish uchun kuch sarf qiladi. Shuning bilan birga, o‘quvchi beixtiyor ravishda paydo bo‘lib, o‘qituvchining so‘zini eshitishga xalaqit beruvchi idrok, fikr, hissiyot, xayol kabi boshqa psixik jarayonlarni yo‘qotish uchun ongli ravishda harakat qiladi. Ixtiyoriy diqqat, masalan, ninaga ip taqish kabi juda oddiy ishda, ayniqsa, ochiq ko‘rinadi. Ixtiyoriy va ixtiyorsiz diqqat turlari o‘rtasidagi farq shundan iboratki, ixtiyorsiz diqqat bilan qilinadigan faoliyat ko‘pincha unchalik zo‘r bermay, ancha yengillik bilan va deyarli toliqmasdan amalga oshiriladi; ixtiyoriy diqqat bilan amalga oshiriladigan har qanday faoliyat esa anchagina zo‘r berishni talab qiladi va birmuncha toliqarli bo‘ladi. Ixtiyorsiz diqqat ham, ixtiyoriy diqqat ham o‘zining yo‘nalishiga ko‘ra tashqi va ichki bo‘lishi mumkin. Manbaya bizning ongimizdan tashqarida bo‘lgan diqqatga tashqi diqqat deb ataladi. Tashqi diqqat dastavval bizning idroklarimiz jarayonida namoyon bo‘ladi. Haydovchi, vagon haydovchisi, tikuvchining ishida sodir bo‘ladigan diqqat tashqi diqqatga misol bo‘la oladi. O‘quvchining o‘qituvchi bayonini tinglashdagi, kitob o‘qishdagi, suratlarni ko‘rishdagi va tabiat hodisalarini kuzatishdagi diqqati ham tashqi diqqatdir. Narsa va hodisalarni qaysi sezgi a‘zoimiz bilan idrok qilayotgani- mizga qarab, tashqi diqqatni ko‘rish, eshitish va shuning bilan birga, tuyish, hid bilish va ta‘m bilish turlariga ajratish mumkin. Tashqi diqqat faqat idrok qilishimiz jarayonidagina namoyon bo‘ladi deb hisoblab bo‘lmaydi. Tashqi diqqat biz tasavvur qilayotgan va fikr qilayotgan narsalarimizga ham qaratilishi mumkin. Masalan, muhandis o‘z xonasida ishlab o‘tirib, ko‘rilayotgan binoning ko‘rinishini tasavvur qilayotganda va bu binoning qurilishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan matematik hisoblarni chiqarayotganda uning diqqati tashqi diqqat tarzida namoyon bo‘lgan diqqatga ichki diqqat deb ataladi. Manbaya bizning tasavvurlarimiz, fikrlarimiz, hissiyotlarimiz va Biz ongimizning o‘zida sodir bo‘layotgan jarayonlarni kuzatayotganimizda, ya‘ni o‘z hissiyotlarimizni, fikrlarimizni, istaklarimizni va shuning kabilarni kuzatayotganimizda ichki diqqat namoyon bo‘ladi. Masalan, biz o‘z fikrlarimizni kuzatayotganimizda, bu fikrlarni tekshirayotganimizda, pushaymon qilish hissini boshimizdan kechirayotganimizda, o‘z o‘zimizni tanqid qilayotganimizda va o‘z istaklarimizni mulohaza qilayotganimizda ichki

diqqat namoyon bo'ladi. Ixtiyoriy diqqatdan tashqari, diqqatning yana bir turini qayd etib o'tish lozim. Bu diqqat ixtiyoriy diqqat kabi, maqsadga qaratilgan bo'lib lekin irodaviy zo'r berishni talab qilmaydi. U ixtiyoriy diqqatdan boshlanadi va ixtiyorsiz diqqatga aylanadi.

Diqqatning ko'lami - konsentratsiyalanish va bo'linishlik har qanday diqqatga xos bo'lgan xususiyatdir. Bo'lingan diqqat aynan bir vaqtning o'zida bir necha narsalarga qaratilgan bo'lmasa kerak, deb o'ylash lozim. Bo'lingan diqqat bu diqqatning bir narsadan ikkinchi narsaga juda tezlik bilan ko'chishidir. Inson diqqatining ijobiy xususiyati o'z diqqatini bir narsa ustida to'play olish va faoliyat xarakteriga qarab, uni tegishli ravishda bo'la olishdadir. Ayrim kishilar bu jihatdan bir-biridan shu bilan farq qiladilarki, ularning bittasida asosan, konsentratsiyalashgan diqqat taraqqiy qilgan bo'lsa, boshqasida bo'lingan diqqat taraqqiy qilgan bo'ladi. Odamlar diqqatidagi bu ayirma har bir kishining qiladigan faoliyati va kasbiga qarab, amaliy ish jarayonida hosil bo'ladi. Diqqatning ko'lami - diqqatga eng qisqa vaqt ichida (go'yoki bir- daniga) sig'ishi mumkin bo'lgan narsalar soni bilan belgilanadi. Diqqat ko'lami jihatidan tor yoki keng bo'lishi mumkin. Tajriba qilib tekshirishda diqqatning ko'lami, odatda, tekshirilayotgan odamga ayni bir vaqtning o'zida bir qancha o'zaro bog'lanmagan harf- larni, so'zlarni, narsalarni va turli shakllarni ko'rsatish yo'li bilan aniqlanadi. Tekshirilayotgan kishi bu narsalardan ayni vaqtda qanchalik ko'pini birdaniga idrok eta olsa (diqqat doirasiga sig'dira olsa), uning diqqat doirasi shunchalik keng bo'ladi. Diqqatning ko'lamini aniqlash uchun taxistoskop degan maxsus asbob qo'llaniladi. Bu asbob yordamida kishiga idrok ettiriladigan narsalar juda tez ko'rsatiladi. Bunda idrok qilinadigan narsalar taxistoskopning ekranidagi teshikdan ko'rsatiladi va bu teshik juda qisqa vaqt ichida bekilib qoladi.

Diqqatning barqarorligi- diqqat ma'lum darajada barqaror va beqaror bo'lishi mumkin. Uzoq muddatgacha bir narsaning o'ziga qaratib tura oladigan diqqat barqaror diqqat deyiladi. Agar diqqat biron-bir faoliyat jarayonida boshqa narsalarga, keraksiz narsalarga chalg'iyversa yoki tez sustlashib va so'nib qolsa, bunday diqqat beqaror diqqat deyiladi. Masalan, o'quvchi butun dars davomida darsning borishiga diqqat qilib o'qituvchining tushuntirishlarini boshqa narsalarga chalg'imagay tinglab borsa, biz o'quvchining diqqatini barqaror diqqat deymiz. Bardi-yu, o'quvchi o'qituvchining tushuntirishlariga avval boshda quloq solib borib, lekin 10-15 daqiqadan keyin boshqa narsa bilan shug'ullansa, yoki boshqa narsalar to'g'risida xayolga berilib ketsa, yoki o'qituvchining

tushuntirishidagi ayrim momentlarni «eshita olmay qolibman desa, yo boʻlmasa kitob oʻqisa-yu, uning mazmunining ayrim momentlariga «e'tibor bermabman desa, bunday diqqat beqaror diqqat deyiladi.

Xotira-id rok etilgan narsa va hodisalarni yoki oʻtmish tajribalarni esda qoldirish va zarur boʻlganda tiklashdan iborat psixik jarayon. Xotira eng yaxshi damlarni esda qoldiradi. U [nerv sistemasi](#) xususiyatlaridan biri boʻlib, tashqi olam voqealari va organizm reaksiyalari haqidagi axborotni uzoq saqlash hamda uni ong faoliyatida va xulq, xatti harakat doirasida takroriy qobiliyatida namoyon boʻladi.

Xotira individning oʻz tajribasida esda olib qolishi, esda saqlashi va keyinchalik uni yana esga tushirishi xotira deb ataladi.

Xotira haqidagi dastlabki ilmiy qarashlar Sharq mutafakkirlari va yunon faylasuflari ([Aristotel](#) va boshqalar) da uchraydi. Xususan, Farobiy Xotiraga bilishdagi aqliy jarayonning tarkibiy qismi sifatida qarab, xotirani faqat insonga emas, hayvonga ham xos xususiyat ekanini alohida taʼkidlagan.

Xotiraning fiziologik asosi bosh miya yarim sharlari poʻstlogʻining muvaqqat bogʻlanishi ([Assotsiatsiya](#)) va ularning keyingi faoliyatidan iborat. Xotira koʻlami, axborotlarning uzoq vaqt va mustahkam saqlanishi, shuningdek, muhitdagi murakkab signallarni idrok etish va adekvat reaksiyalarda ishlab chiqish bosh miya nerv hujayralari ([neyronlar](#)) sonining koʻpayib borishi hamda uning strukturasi murakkablashuvi jarayonida oʻsib boradi. Fiziologik tadqiqotlarda qisqa va uzoq muddatli xotiralar qayd etilgan. Qisqa muddatli xotirada axborotlar bir necha daqiqadan bir necha oʻn minutgacha saqlanadi, neyronlar ishiga xalal berilganda (masalan, elektr shok, narkoz taʼsirida) u buziladi. Uzoq muddatli xotirada axborotlar odam umri boʻyi saqlanib turli taʼsirlarga chidamli boʻladi. Qisqa muddatli xotira asta sekin uzoq muddatli xotiraga aylanadi. Xotira ruhiyatning oʻtmish holati bilan hozirgi holati va kelgusidagi holatlarga tayyorlash jarayonlari oʻrtasidagi oʻzaro aloqadorlikni koʻrsatadi. Boshqa psixik hodisalar kabi xotira ham shaxsning xususiyatlari, uning ehtiyoji, qiziqishlari, odati, feʼl-atvori va shu kabilar bilan uzviy bogʻliq.

Xotira namoyon boʻlishdagi shakliga koʻra, shartli ravishda emotsional xotira (histuygʻuni esda tutish), obraz xotirasi (narsalarning tasviri va xususiyatlarini esda tutish),

so‘z-mantiq xotirasi (narsalarning mohiyati, mazmunini so‘z bilan ifodalangan holda esda tutish) kabi turlarga bo‘linadi. Bulardan insonda so‘z-mantiq xotirasi yetakchi o‘rin tutadi. Xotiraning barcha turi bir-birlari bilan chambarchas bog‘liq holda kechadi. Psixologiyada, shuningdek, ixtiyoriy va ixtiyorsiz xotiralar farq qilinadi. Ixtiyoriy xotirada muayyan materialni esda olib qolish oldindan maqsad qilib qo‘yiladi; ixtiyorsiz xotirada bunday maqsad bo‘lmaydi — biror faoliyatda (mas, mehnat jarayonida yoki kim bilandir suhbatlashib turilganda) o‘z-o‘zidan esda saqlab qolinadi. Barqarorligi jihatdan ixtiyoriy xotira ixtiyorsiz xotiradan samaraliroq.

Diqqat va xotira psixokorreksiyasi

Diqqat va xotiraning psixologik xususiyatlari

Diqqat – bu psixikaning muayyan obyektga yo‘naltirilishi va shu obyektни aniq idrok etish jarayoni. U turlarga ajratiladi: ixtiyoriy, ixtiyorsiz va postixiyoriy. Xotira esa bilim va tajribalarni saqlash, eslash va qayta tiklash qobiliyatidir. Xotira qisqa muddatli, uzoq muddatli va operativ xotira kabi shakllarga ega. Diqqat va xotira bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liq: diqqatni jamlash orqali xotira jarayonlari samaradorligini oshirish mumkin. Shu bilan birga, stress, motivatsiya yetishmasligi, jismoniy va psixologik charchoq bu funksiyalarning buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Psixokorreksiyaning ahamiyati

Psixokorreksiya diqqat va xotira muammolarini bartaraf etishga qaratilgan maxsus metodlar va texnikalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ushbu jarayon quyidagi maqsadlarni ko‘zlaydi:

Diqqatni jamlash qobiliyatini oshirish.

Xotira hajmi va sifatini yaxshilash.

Psixologik barqarorlikni ta‘minlash.

Psixokorreksion usullar

1. O‘yin texnikalari

Bolalar va kattalar uchun maxsus psixologik o‘yinlar diqqatni rivojlantirishda samarali hisoblanadi. Masalan, "O‘xshashlik va farqlarni topish", "Eslab qol va takrorla" o‘yinlari xotirani mustahkamlaydi.

## 2. Kognitiv mashqlar

Diqqatni jamlash uchun mantiqiy masalalar, boshqotirmalar va asosiysini aniqlash mashqlari qo'llanadi. Xotirani rivojlantirish uchun esa mnemotexnika usullari, jumladan, obrazli bog'lash va assotsiatsiyalar yaratish texnikasi tavsiya etiladi.

## 3. Relaksatsion texnikalar

Stress va charchoqni kamaytirish uchun meditatsiya, nafas mashqlari va musiqiy terapiya qo'llaniladi. Ushbu texnikalar diqqatni tiklash va xotirani faollashtirishda yordam beradi.

## 4. Individual yondashuv

Har bir insonning psixologik va fiziologik xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda, individual psixokorreksion dasturlar ishlab chiqiladi.

### Amneziya- xotiraning buzilishi

Amneziya shunday holatki, bunda odam yaqinda bo'lib o'tgan voqealarni ham, uzoq o'tmishdagi voqealarni ham eslash qobiliyatini yo'qotadi. Amneziya turli shakllarda namoyon bo'lishi mumkin:

Retrograd amneziya - kasallik boshlanishidan oldin sodir bo'lgan voqealar haqidagi xotiralarning yo'qolishi.

Anterograd amneziya - kasallik boshlanganidan keyin yangi voqealarni eslab qola olmaslik.

Korsakov sindromi - bu amneziyaning og'ir shakli bo'lib, u ham retrograd, ham anterograd bo'lishi mumkin, ko'pincha alkogolizm va B1 vitamini tanqisligi bilan bog'liq.

Fiksatsion amneziya - yangi ma'lumotni xotirada saqlay olmaslik, bu esa uni esga tushirishni qiyinlashtiradi.

Perforatsion amneziya - ma'lumotlarning qisman saqlanishi, bunda ba'zi tafsilotlar unutilishi mumkin.

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Dissotsiatsiyalangan amneziya - faqat bemorning shaxsiy hayoti bilan bog‘liq voqealar haqidagi xotiralarning yo‘qolishi.

Amneziyaning asosiy belgilari quyidagilardan iborat: Joyda mo‘ljalni yo‘qotish, Ongning chalkashligi, Xotiraning buzilishi.

Amneziyani davolash quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga olishi mumkin:

Neyroprotektorlar, vitaminoterapiya, mehnat va dam olish rejimiga rioya qilish, jismoniy va psixologik yuklamalarni nazorat qilish, xotira yo‘qolishiga sabab bo‘lgan asosiy kasallikni davolash.

Geperaktivlik sindromi- bolalarda tez-tez uchraydigan nevrologik va xulq-atvor buzilishidir. U diqqatni jamlashdagi qiyinchiliklar, fe‘l-atvorning buzilishi va giperaktivlik bilan tavsiflanadi. Kasallik odatda maktabgacha va maktab yoshida namoyon bo‘ladi va ko‘pincha o‘g‘il bolalarda kuzatiladi.

Diqqat yetishmasligi va giperaktivlik sindromi (DYGS) sabablari quyidagilardan iborat bo‘lishi mumkin:

Irsiy moyillik, bosh miya funksiyalariga ta‘sir qiluvchi neyronlar muvozanatining buzilishi, oila yoki jamoadagi salbiy vaziyat, asfiksiya yoki bosh miya jarohati kabi tug‘ruqdagi jarohatlar, homiladorlik paytida onaning olgan jarohati yoki yuqumli kasalliklari, chaqaloqlikda isitma bilan kechuvchi kasalliklar

Diqqat yetishmasligi va giperfaollik sindromi (DYGS) belgilari quyidagilardan iborat:

Giperaktivlik, unutuvchanlik, ortiqcha hovliqish, impulsivli, o‘tirmaslik, konsentratsiyaning yo‘qligi, yig‘loqilik, yuqori asabiylik, diqqatning pasayishi, yangi ko‘nikmalarni o‘zlashtirishdagi qiyinchiliklar.

Diqqat yetishmasligi va giperfaollik sindromini (DYGS) davolash uchun quyidagi usullar qo‘llaniladi:

psixoaktiv preparatlar, antidepressantlar, vitaminoterapiya, psixolog bilan mashg‘ulotlar.

**Xulosa:** Diqqat va xotira inson psixik rivojlanishida muhim o‘rin tutadigan jarayonlar bo‘lib, ularning samaradorligi shaxsning intellektual, hissiy va kundalik faoliyatiga bevosita ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Mazkur maqolada diqqat va xotira muammolarini aniqlash, psixokorreksion metodlar yordamida ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llari yoritilgan. O‘yin texnikalari, kognitiv mashqlar, relaksatsion usullar va individual yondashuvlar orqali ushbu funksiyalarni yaxshilash mumkinligi isbotlangan.

Amneziya va diqqat yetishmasligi kabi buzilishlarning sabablari va davolash choralari ham keng ko‘rib chiqilgan. Diqqatni barqarorlashtirish va xotirani mustahkamlashga qaratilgan usullar bolalar va kattalar uchun psixologlar, pedagoglar hamda ota-onalar uchun amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

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## RADIOAKTIV SEMENT: TIBBIYOT VA YADROVIY CHIQUINDILARNI BOSHQARISHDA QO'LLANILISHI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada radioaktiv sementning tarkibi, xususiyatlari va qo'llanilish sohalari tahlil qilinadi. Asosiy e'tibor tibbiyot va yadro chiqindilarini boshqarishdagi innovatsion ishlanmalarga qaratilgan. Maqolada radioaktiv sementning suyak saratoni va metastazlarini davolashda qo'llanilishi, shuningdek, yadro chiqindilarini barqarorlashtirish va uzoq muddatli saqlash uchun foydalanilishi yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu material nurlanishni samarali nazorat qilish va mahalliy terapevtik ta'sir ko'rsatish xususiyatiga ega. Ushbu maqola ilmiy va amaliy nuqtai nazardan radioaktiv sementning istiqbollari baholashga qaratilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Radioaktiv sement, suyak saratoni, metastaz, radioizotop, polimetilmetakrilat (PMMA), nuklear chiqindilar, DUCRETE, radiatsion davolash, sementoplastika, yadro chiqindilarini saqlash.

**Radioactive cement: Applications in medicine and nuclear waste management**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the composition, properties and fields of application of radioactive cement. The main focus is on innovative developments in medicine and nuclear waste management. The article describes the use of radioactive cement in the treatment of bone cancer and metastases, as well as its use for stabilization and long-term storage of nuclear waste. The results of the research show that this material has the ability to effectively control radiation and have a local therapeutic effect. This article aims to evaluate the prospects of radioactive cement from a scientific and practical point of view.

**Key words:** Radioactive cement, bone cancer, metastasis, radioisotope, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), nuclear waste, DUCRETE, radiation treatment, cementoplasty, storage of nuclear waste.

**Радиоактивный цемент: применение в медицине и обращении с ядерными отходами**

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируется состав, свойства и области применения радиоактивного цемента. Основное внимание уделяется инновационным разработкам в области медицины и обращения с ядерными отходами. В статье описано применение радиоактивного цемента при лечении рака костей и метастазов, а также его применение для стабилизации и длительного хранения ядерных отходов. Результаты исследований показывают, что этот материал обладает способностью эффективно контролировать радиацию и оказывать местное терапевтическое воздействие. Целью данной статьи является оценка перспектив радиоактивного цемента с научной и практической точки зрения.

**Ключевые слова:** Радиоактивный цемент, рак кости, метастазы, радиоизотоп, полиметилметакрилат (ПММА), ядерные отходы, DUCRETE, радиационная обработка, цементоластика, хранение ядерных отходов.

## Kirish

Radioaktiv sement - bu radioaktiv izotoplarni sement matritsalariga birlashtirgan maxsus material bo'lib, asosan tibbiy muolajalar va yadroviy chiqindilarni boshqarishda qo'llaniladi. Uning noyob xususiyatlari maqsadli terapevtik aralashuvlar va xavfli materiallarni xavfsiz inkapsulyatsiya qilish imkonini beradi.

## Tibbiy ilovalar

Onkologiyada, ayniqsa suyak metastazlarini davolashda, radioaktiv suyak sementi istiqbolli terapiya sifatida paydo bo'ldi. Ushbu yondashuv radioizotopni suyak sementi bilan aralashtirish va uni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sirlangan vertebra ichiga yuborishni o'z ichiga oladi. Sement strukturani qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, shu bilan birga o'rnatilgan radioizotop o'simta joyiga lokalizatsiya qilingan nurlanishni etkazib, atrofdagi sog'lom to'qimalarga ta'sir qilishni kamaytiradi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, bu usul o'murtqa o'smalari uchun an'anaviy radiatsiya terapiyasiga xavfsizroq alternativa bo'lishi mumkin.

Sementoplastika minimal invaziv usul bo'lib, shikastlangan suyakning osteolitik qismlariga polimetilmetakrilat (PMMA) suyak sementini teri orqali yuborishni o'z ichiga oladi. Dastlab o'murtqa metastazlar (vertebroplastika) uchun ishlab chiqilgan ushbu protsedura terapevtik samaradorligini oshirib, kimyoviy terapevtik vositalarni kiritish uchun moslashtirilgan.

## Yadro chiqindilarini boshqarish

Radioaktiv sement radioaktiv chiqindilarni immobilizatsiya qilish va barqarorlashtirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Sement asosidagi materiallar radioaktiv chiqindilar omborlari uchun ajralmas bo'lib, turli xil yo'q qilish strategiyalari uchun ko'p qirrali echimlarni taqdim etadi. Radioaktiv chiqindilarni immobilizatsiya qilish uchun sement va betondan foydalanish noorganik sementlashtiruvchi moddalarning keng ko'lamli tabiati, shuningdek tsement ishlatiladigan xizmat ko'rsatish muhiti va sementdan kutilayotgan turli funktsiyalar tufayli murakkablashadi.

Radioaktiv chiqindilarni saqlash uchun bochkalar qurish uchun DUCRETE (Depleted Uranium Concrete) kabi innovatsiyalar tekshirildi. DUCRETE - portlend sement

biriktiruvchisi bilan an'anaviy shag'al o'rniga kamaygan uran dioksidi agregatini o'z ichiga olgan kompozitsion material. Ushbu yuqori zichlikdagi beton radiatsiyadan himoya qiluvchi xususiyatlarni taqdim etadi, bu uni ishlatilgan yadro yoqilg'ilarini saqlash va tashish uchun qulay qiladi.

### **Xulosa**

Radioaktiv sement tibbiyot sohasida ham, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish sohasida ham sezilarli muvaffaqiyatdir. Maqsadli saraton terapiyasida qo'llanilishi bemorlarga xavfsizroq va samaraliroq davolash usullarini taklif qiladi, shu bilan birga yadroviy chiqindilarni boshqarishdagi roli xavfli materiallarni xavfsiz inkapsulyatsiya va saqlashni ta'minlaydi. Ushbu sohada olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar va ishlanmalar uning samaradorligini oshirishda va qo'llanilishini kengaytirishda davom etmoqda.

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## БОЛЕЗНИ СЕРДЦА: ПРИЧИНЫ, СИМПТОМЫ И СПОСОБЫ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ

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**Аннотация:** в этой статье представлена информация о типах сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и эффективных методах их лечения. Поскольку сердечно-сосудистые заболевания сейчас очень популярны, в этой статье представлена самая свежая и актуальная информация о профилактике сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, ССЗ — общее название заболеваний сердца и кровеносных сосудов. В XXI веке именно эти заболевания являются основной причиной смерти и инвалидизации населения во всем мире  
**Ключевые слова:** сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, упражнения, статистика.

### Эпидемиология

Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, обусловленные атеросклеротическим поражением магистральных артерий (коронарных, головного мозга), являются основной причиной смерти во всем мире: ни по какой другой причине ежегодно не умирает столько людей, сколько от ССЗ

По оценкам ВОЗ, в 2016 году от ССЗ умерло 17,9 миллиона человек, что составило 31 % всех случаев смерти в мире. 85 % этих смертей произошло в результате ИМ и инсульта, более 75 % случаев смерти от ССЗ происходят в странах с низким и средним уровнем дохода, почти в равной мере среди мужчин и женщин<sup>[4]</sup>. Из 17 миллионов случаев смерти от неинфекционных заболеваний в возрасте до 70 лет 82 % случаев приходится на страны с низким и средним уровнем дохода, а причиной 37 % из них являются ССЗ<sup>[4]</sup>.

Люди в странах с низким и средним уровнем дохода нередко не могут пользоваться преимуществами программ по оказанию комплексной первичной медико-

санитарной помощи для раннего выявления и лечения лиц с факторами риска, они имеют меньший доступ к эффективным медико-санитарным службам, отвечающим их потребностям. В результате многие люди умирают в более молодом возрасте от ССЗ и других неинфекционных заболеваний, часто в самые продуктивные годы жизни. Есть данные, что ССЗ и другие неинфекционные заболевания способствуют дальнейшему обнищанию семей из-за катастрофических расходов на медицинскую помощь с высокой долей расходов из собственных средств. На макроэкономическом уровне ССЗ накладывают тяжелое бремя на экономику стран с низким и средним уровнем дохода

## **Заболеваемость в РФ по данным Ростелекома**

### **Основные виды ССЗ**

#### **Артериальная гипертония**

Артериальная гипертония (АГ) – повышение артериального давления до 140/90 мм рт.ст. и выше. Первичная эссенциальная артериальная гипертония (она же – гипертоническая болезнь) не связана с наличием патологических процессов, при которых повышение давления обусловлено известными, устранимыми в современных условиях причинами. Это самая распространенная сердечно-сосудистая патология. При симптоматических или вторичных АГ повышение артериального давления является следствием заболеваний сердца или сосудов, патологии эндокринной системы или других состояний

#### **Ишемическая болезнь сердца**

- Ишемическая болезнь сердца (ИБС), в том числе, стабильная стенокардия, нестабильная стенокардия, инфаркт миокарда) – поражение миокарда, вызванное нарушением кровотока по коронарным артериям. Наиболее частой причиной ИБС является атеросклероз коронарных артерий на фоне дислипидемии. В России ИБС является самой частой причиной обращения взрослых в медицинские учреждения среди всех ССЗ

Одной из наиболее опасных форм течения ИБС и одной из основных причин смерти является инфаркт миокарда (ИМ) – некроз (гибель) участка миокарда вследствие резкого ухудшения коронарного кровотока, в большинстве случаев сопровождаемый развитием характерной клинической картины, ЭКГ - изменениями и динамикой активности маркеров некроза миокарда в крови. ИМ классифицируют по различным критериям: размер, локализация, сроки от начала развития и проч.

#### Этапы ИМ:

1. развивающийся – от 0 до 6 часов.
2. острый – от 6 часов до 7 суток.
3. заживающий/рубцующийся – от 7 до 28 суток.
4. заживший – начиная с 29 суток

3 и 4 типы ИМ являются следствием операционных вмешательств

#### Цереброваскулярные заболевания

Цереброваскулярные заболевания, или сосудистые заболевания головного мозга, – это группа заболеваний, которые проявляются поражением сосудов, кровоснабжающих головной мозг, что приводит к повреждению вещества головного мозга. Среди острых цереброваскулярных заболеваний наиболее опасен инсульт, который является второй по частоте причиной смертности и одной из главных причин инвалидизации в мире

Различаются две формы инсульта:

- ишемический инсульт (инфаркт мозга) – клинический синдром, обусловленный острой фокальной церебральной ишемией, приводящей к инфаркту (зона ишемического некроза) головного мозга
- геморрагический инсульт характеризуется выходом крови из полости сосудов головного мозга и патологическим её скоплением в субдуральном, субарахноидальном пространствах и/или паренхиме головного мозга, а также в ряде случаев в полостях желудочков головного мозга

#### Нарушения ритма и проводимости сердца

Нарушения ритма и проводимости сердца. Под этим термином объединяется целый ряд состояний, которые характеризуются изменениями в частоте, регулярности и источнике генерации электрических импульсов сердца, что является следствием нарушения процесса их возникновения и/или проведения. По определению рабочей группы экспертов ВОЗ, нарушения ритма сердца – это любые отклонения от нормального синусового ритма. Сердечные аритмии – широко распространенное клиническое явление, которое может быть вызвано практически любым видом сердечной патологии.

### **Кардиомиопатии**

Заболевания, связанные с первичным поражением миокарда (кардиомиопатии, болезни накопления).

На сегодняшний день нет общепринятого определения и разделяемой всеми классификации кардиомиопатии. По определению рабочей группы по заболеваниям миокарда и перикарда Европейского общества кардиологов (2008) кардиомиопатия – это заболевание миокарда, при котором имеются структурные и функциональные изменения сердечной мышцы в отсутствие ИБС, артериальной гипертонии, приобретенного и врожденного порока сердца, которые могли бы вызвать подобные изменения

### **Врожденные и приобретенные пороки сердца**

#### Врожденные пороки сердца

Вариантов врожденных пороков сердца (ВПС) описано более 150. Но до сих пор в литературе можно встретить сообщения о пороках, ранее не описанных. Некоторые ВПС встречаются часто, другие — значительно реже.

Все ВПС можно разделить на группы: пороки со сбросом крови слева-направо («бледные»); пороки со сбросом крови справа-налево («синие»); пороки с перекрестным сбросом; пороки с препятствием кровотоку; пороки клапанного аппарата; пороки коронарных артерий сердца; кардиомиопатии; врожденные нарушения ритма сердца

#### Приобретенные пороки сердца

Чаще всего люди страдают приобретёнными пороками сердца двух видов

- Митральные пороки сердца: митральный стеноз; митральная регургитация (недостаточность).
- Аортальные пороки сердца: аортальный стеноз (самый часто встречающийся приобретенный порок сердца у взрослых); аортальная недостаточность.

## Сердечная недостаточность

По определению, данному в последних рекомендациях Европейского общества кардиологов, сердечная недостаточность (СН) — это нарушение структуры и функции сердца, приводящее к неспособности сердца доставлять кислород со скоростью, сопоставимой с метаболическими потребностями тканей, несмотря на нормальное давление наполнения (или только за счет увеличения давления наполнения).

Выделяют две основных формы СН:

Хроническая сердечная недостаточность (ХСН) представляет собой заболевание с комплексом характерных симптомов (одышка, утомляемость и снижение физической активности, отеки и др.), которые связаны с неадекватной перфузией органов и тканей в покое или при нагрузке и часто с задержкой жидкости в организме. Первопричиной является ухудшение способности сердца к наполнению или опорожнению, обусловленное повреждением миокарда, а также дисбалансом вазоконстрикторных и вазодилатирующих нейрогуморальных систем

Острая сердечная недостаточность – это многофакторный и гетерогенный по клинической симптоматике, патофизиологии, прогнозу и терапевтической стратегии синдром, который характеризуется быстрым возникновением симптомов, характерных для нарушенной систолической и/или диастолической функции сердца. Это угрожающее жизни состояние, требующее неотложного лечения.

## Инфекционный эндокардит

Инфекционный эндокардит – это заболевание сердца, обусловленное воспалительными изменениями его внутренней оболочки с возникновением в зоне поражения вегетаций и весьма характерными клиническими проявлениями,

представляющими собой комбинацию расстройств кровообращения с признаками генерализованной инфекции<sup>[12]</sup>.

## **Миокардиты**

Миокардиты – это совокупность клинических и морфологических изменений тканей сердца (кардиомиоциты, клетки проводящей системы, соединительнотканной структуры и т.д.) в случаях, когда доказано или обоснованно предполагается наличие воспалительных изменений миокарда инфекционной или аутоиммунной природы. ВОЗ и Международное общество кардиологов (ISFC) определили миокардит как воспалительное заболевание мышцы сердца, диагностированное по гистологическим, иммунологическим или иммуногистохимическим критериям. Воспалительный процесс может быть острым или хроническим и является следствием воздействия различных этиологических факторов, поражающих миокард непосредственно и/или опосредованно через аллергические иммунные механизмы

## **Перикардиты**

Перикардиты – воспаление серозных оболочек околосердечной сумки, характеризующееся появлением экссудата в ее полости с возможностью образования сращений и рубцового перерождения оболочек

## **Опухоли сердца**

Опухоли сердца могут быть доброкачественными (порядка 70 % всех опухолей) и злокачественными (порядка 30 %)

## **Травма сердца**

Травма сердца – повреждение сердца в результате проникающего или непроникающего механического воздействия

## **Болезни аорты**

Аневризма аорты – расширение просвета аорты в полтора раза и более, возникающее вследствие различных патологических механизмов, приводящих к снижению прочности и эластичности сосудистой стенки

### **Болезни периферических сосудов**

Заболевания периферических артерий – это синдромы, связанные с поражением экстракраниальных, висцеральных и почечных артерий, брюшной аорты и артерий конечностей.

Наиболее важными с точки зрения распространенности являются атеросклероз и сосудистые осложнения сахарного диабета. Вместе с тем существует обширный перечень других нозологий, обусловленных патологией сосудов. Так, заболевания, вызванные дегенеративным поражением артериального русла, (синдром Марфана, Элерса-Данлоса, опухоль Эрдгейма, нейрофиброматоз) могут стать причиной образования аневризм и расслоений. Фибромышечная дисплазия часто приводит к поражению почечных, сонных и подвздошных артерий.

Множественное поражение сосудов отмечается при системных васкулитах и заболеваниях соединительной ткани:

- крупные сосуды (аорта и ее ветви) – гигантоклеточный артериит (болезнь Хортона), болезнь Такаясу, синдром Бехчета; васкулиты, сопровождающие артропатии;
- артерии среднего диаметра – узелковый периартериит, гигантоклеточный артериит (болезнь Хортона), гранулематоз Вегенера, синдром Черга-Страуса, болезнь Kawasaki, поражения сосудов, обусловленные воздействием радиации;
- мелкие сосуды (артериолы и капилляры) – системная склеродермия, системная красная волчанка, ревматоидный артрит.

Отдельно можно выделить Болезнь Бюргера (облитерирующий тромбоангиит), которая характеризуется острым воспалением, тромбозом артерий и вен, как верхних, так и нижних конечностей.

Существует также несколько групп заболеваний, обусловленных образованием и «перемещением» тромбов по артериальному руслу (например, периферическая тромбоэмболия из левых отделов сердца у пациентов с фибрилляцией предсердий).

К «вазоспастическим болезням», в основе которых лежит вазоконстрикция сосудов мышечного типа, относятся мигрень, болезнь и синдром Рейно

### Легочная гипертензия

Легочная гипертензия – группа заболеваний, характеризующихся прогрессирующим повышением легочного сосудистого сопротивления, которое приводит к развитию правожелудочковой недостаточности и преждевременной гибели человека<sup>[12]</sup>.

### Венозные тромбоэмболические осложнения

Венозные тромбоэмболические осложнения — собирательное понятие, объединяющее тромбоз подкожных, глубоких вен, а также легочную тромбоэмболию

### Симптомы острых осложнений ССЗ, угрожающих жизни

#### Симптомы инфаркта миокарда

Основное проявление инфаркта миокарда - жгучие, давящие, сжимающие боли за грудиной, в левой половине грудной клетки, в руках (чаще левой), левом плече, челюсти или спине (чаще – под левой лопаткой), иногда – в верхних отделах живота. Чаще эти ощущения очень выраженные, реже ощущаются как дискомфорт. Боли не зависят от положения тела, дыхательных движений, не усиливаются при пальпации грудной клетки. Чаще боли длятся более 20 минут, не купируются после прекращения физической нагрузки и приема нитроглицерина

Сердечный приступ могут сопровождать следующие симптомы:

- затруднение дыхания, ощущение нехватки воздуха, кашель;
- тошнота, рвота;
- чувство головокружения;
- слабость, потеря сознания;
- холодный пот, бледность, дрожь
- сердцебиение, перебои в работе сердца;
- эмоциональное возбуждение, страх.

Около 25% инфарктов миокарда протекают без каких-либо симптомов.

#### Симптомы инсульта:

- внезапная слабость в руке и/или ноге с одной стороны;
- внезапное онемение половины лица, конечностей с одной стороны;
- асимметрия лица;
- внезапное нарушение речи;
- спутанность или потеря сознания;
- внезапное нарушение зрения на один или оба глаза;
- внезапная сильная головная боль, возникшая по неизвестной причине<sup>[16]</sup>.

### Факторы риска ССЗ

Основной причиной развития ишемических заболеваний сердечно-сосудистой системы является атеросклероз. Согласно определению ВОЗ, атеросклероз – это переменная комбинация изменений внутренней оболочки (интимы) артерий, включающая накопление липидов, сложных углеводов, фиброзной ткани, компонентов крови, кальцификацию и сопутствующие изменения средней оболочки (медии). В течение длительного времени атеросклероз может протекать бессимптомно, лишь со временем приводя к появлению стенокардии, хронической цереброваскулярной недостаточности, перемежающейся хромоте или же к непосредственной манифестации в виде инфаркта миокарда, ишемического инсульта, внезапной смерти.

Ключевыми факторами риска атеросклероза являются.

Возраст	Мужчины > 40 лет, женщины > 50 лет или с ранней менопаузой
<u>Курение</u>	Даже при курении небольшого количества сигарет
<u>Артериальная гипертония</u>	АД $\geq 140/90$ мм рт.ст. или постоянный прием антигипертензивных препаратов
<u>Сахарный диабет 2 типа</u>	Глюкоза натощак > 6,1 ммоль/л (110 мг/дл)
Раннее начало ИБС у ближайших родственников (отягощенная наследственность)	Инфаркт миокарда или нестабильная стенокардия у мужчин в возрасте < 55 лет, у женщин < 65 лет

Семейная гиперлипидемия по данным анамнеза

IIa, IIb и III типы гиперлипидемии

Абдоминальное ожирение

Объем талии: у мужчин > 94 см, у женщин > 80 см, или индекс массы тела  $\geq 30$  кг/м<sup>2</sup>

Хроническое заболевание почек  
Риск развития ИБС в 2-4 раза выше при снижении СКФ < 60 мл/мин./1,73 м<sup>2</sup>; в 4-10 раз при СКФ 15–29 мл/мин./1,73 м<sup>2</sup>; в 10-50 раз- при СКФ < 15 мл/мин./1,73 м<sup>2</sup> или при применении гемодиализа

ХПН со снижением СКФ < 60 мл/мин. или гломерулонефрит, тубулоинтерстициальный нефрит, пиелонефрит, структурная патология почек  
(Пациентов с СКФ  $\geq 60$  мл/мин./1,73 м<sup>2</sup> следует рассматривать как здоровых при отсутствии следующих заболеваний почек: персистирующая протеинурия или гематурия (или обе), микроальбуминурия у пациентов с диабетом, структурные заболевания почек, такие как поликистозная болезнь почек у взрослых или рефлюксная нефропатия).

По данным ВОЗ серьезным предотвратимым фактором риска возникновения ССЗ является и употребление алкоголя

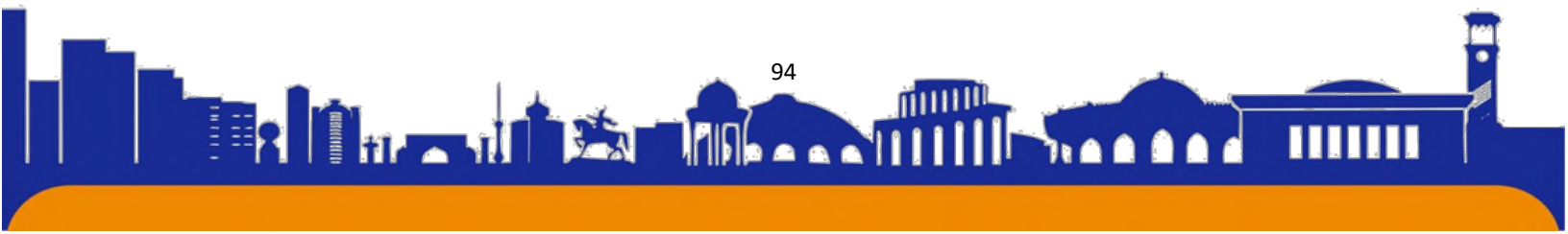
### Стратегии профилактики ССЗ

Существует две основные стратегии профилактики ССЗ: мероприятия в масштабах всего населения (популяционная стратегия) и индивидуальные меры (т.н. стратегия «высокого риска»). Оба типа мероприятий высокоэффективны и практически осуществимы даже в условиях низкой обеспеченности ресурсами

### Популяционная стратегия

Примерами мер, которые могут осуществляться для снижения ССЗ на общенациональном уровне, являются:

- всесторонняя политика борьбы против курения табака;
- налогообложение с целью снижения потребления продуктов с высоким содержанием жиров, сахара и соли;



- строительство пешеходных и велосипедных дорожек для повышения уровня физической активности населения;
- стратегии, направленные на снижение злоупотребления алкоголем;
- обеспечение правильного питания детей в школах;
- просветительская деятельность, популяризирующая здоровый образ жизни.

Доказано, что прекращение курения, уменьшение потребления соли, здоровое питание, регулярная физическая активность и отсутствие злоупотребления алкоголем снижают риск развития сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний

### Стратегия высокого риска

Стратегия высокого риска фокусируется на максимально раннем выявлении среди населения лиц с высокими показателями риска сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и проведении у них активных профилактических мероприятий для минимизации этих факторов риска. Выявление категорий лиц с высоким риском ССЗ проводится, прежде всего, в рамках диспансеризации. В качестве профилактических мероприятий проводится коррекция тех факторов риска, которые можно модифицировать; в некоторых случаях назначаются лекарственные препараты<sup>[21]</sup>.

### Профилактика ССЗ

Выделяют первичную и вторичную профилактику ССЗ

**Первичная профилактика** – предотвращение развития заболевания, вторичная профилактика – предотвращение осложнений сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (например, повторных инфарктов миокарда или инсульта).

**Вторичная профилактика ССЗ** – это комплекс мер по предупреждению осложнений и смертельных случаев ССЗ, включая наиболее полную коррекцию факторов риска и лечение пациентов, уже имеющих ССЗ. Профилактические мероприятия у данной категории лиц должны проводиться наиболее агрессивно

Вторичная профилактика ССЗ осуществляется на двух этапах:

1. в рамках диспансерного наблюдения за больными ССЗ врачами-кардиологами и врачами участковой службы в организациях первичной медико-санитарной помощи;

2. путем оказания специализированной, в том числе высокотехнологичной, медицинской помощи, проведения медицинской реабилитации и санаторно-курортного лечения.

Всем пациентам с ССЗ для достижения безрецидивного течения и профилактики осложнений должны быть проведены:

- своевременная консультация врача-специалиста,
- обследование на наличие показаний к специализированному лечению,
- специализированное, в том числе высокотехнологичное лечение при наличии показаний к его проведению,
- профилактическое консультирование и коррекция устранимых факторов риска в стационаре в процессе (до или сразу после) специализированного (высокотехнологичного) вмешательства с участием врача, осуществляющего это вмешательство для повышения мотивации пациента к коррекции выявленных факторов риска и ведению здорового образа жизни,
- медицинская реабилитация.

### **Организация профилактики ССЗ в РФ**

К настоящему времени в России создана инфраструктура региональной системы формирования здорового образа жизни населения и профилактики неинфекционных заболеваний (НИЗ). Центральными элементами этой системы в субъектах страны, осуществляющими координирующую роль, являются центры медицинской профилактики. На сегодняшний день они работают в большинстве субъектов РФ. Вторым структурным элементом системы профилактики являются центры здоровья, общее число которых к концу 2015 года составило 724. С момента создания в 2009 году центры здоровья взяли на себя значительную долю профилактической работы, причем как в сфере популяционной профилактики НИЗ и формирования здорового образа жизни, так и в сфере индивидуальной профилактики, направленной на оценку у граждан функциональных резервов организма, факторов риска НИЗ и оказание им профилактической помощи по коррекции факторов риска. Ежегодно центры здоровья посещают около 5 млн. граждан России, включая более 1,5 млн. детей и подростков. С 2013 года в поликлиниках и врачебных амбулаториях России повсеместно создаются

отделения (кабинеты) медицинской профилактики, число которых к 2016 году составило более 4000. Им принадлежит ведущая роль в проведении масштабной профилактической программы – диспансеризации, введенной в 2013 году

В 2017 году профилактические осмотры и диспансеризацию прошли более 48,5 млн человек, что в 1,5 раза больше, чем в 2013 г. К 2021 г. планируется охватить этой программой более 80 млн человек, а в 2024 г. – свыше 100 млн человек

Впервые в нашей стране при внедрении диспансеризации нормативно закреплена необходимость диспансерного наблюдения пациентов без клинических проявлений ССЗ, но имеющих высокий и очень высокий сердечно-сосудистый риск

В 2015 году Минздрав РФ издал Приказ от 30.09.2015 года № 683н «Порядок организации и осуществления профилактики НИЗ и проведения мероприятий по формированию здорового образа жизни в медицинских организациях», который устанавливает правила организации и осуществления профилактики НИЗ на популяционном, индивидуальном и групповом уровнях, определяет комплекс мероприятий по предупреждению и раннему выявлению НИЗ, факторов риска их развития, а также диспансерного наблюдения за гражданами, имеющими НИЗ или высокий риск из развития

2015 год был объявлен Президентом годом борьбы с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями. За этот год в России было проведено множество мероприятий, имеющих целью информирование граждан нашей страны о ССЗ, факторах риска и мотивирование людей больше заботиться о своем здоровье

В 2010 году была утверждена национальная антитабачная концепция, которая устанавливала основные направления борьбы с потреблением табака в России: повышение цен и акцизов на табак, изменение налоговой политики, полный или частичный запрет курения в общественных местах, просвещение населения, ограничение рекламы, стандартизация требований к качеству сигарет со снижением допустимого количества вредных веществ<sup>[19]</sup>.

### Лечение ССЗ

В России основная база медицинской инфраструктуры по сердечно-сосудистому профилю была выстроена в рамках «сосудистой программы», которая стартовала в 2008 году в составе национального проекта «Здоровье» и предусматривала

- создание двух уровней системы медпомощи при сердечно-сосудистых заболеваниях и катастрофах: первичных сосудистых отделений и региональных

сосудистых центров, которые расположены таким образом, чтобы время доставки пациента из любой точки населенного пункта в течение так называемого «золотого часа» не превышало 30 – 40 минут;

- организацию эффективной маршрутизации больных;
- оснащение машин скорой помощи технологией ГЛОНАСС, что позволило в дистанционном режиме передавать информацию;
- внедрение современных методов лечения и реабилитации, использование телемедицины;
- подготовку квалифицированных кадров.

На сегодняшний день в России работают более 600 специализированных сосудистых центров. В ближайшее время планируется их модернизация

Автором «сосудистой программы» является нынешний министр здравоохранения РФ В.И. Скворцова

### **Клинические рекомендации и нормативы**

По поручению Минздрава РФ экспертным сообществом кардиологов были подготовлены клинические рекомендации по лечению различных видов ССЗ. Рекомендации по ведению пациентов с теми или иными ССЗ разработаны также национальными врачебными ассоциациями, в первую очередь – Российским кардиологическим обществом

### **Маршрутизация помощи при ССЗ**

#### **Маршрутизация первичной медико-санитарной помощи**

Первичная медико-санитарная помощь предусматривает мероприятия по профилактике, диагностике и лечению сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и состояний, медицинской реабилитации, формированию здорового образа жизни

Первичная медико-санитарная помощь оказывается в плановой и неотложной формах и предусматривает:

- **Первичную доврачебную медико-санитарную помощь:**
- оказывается медработниками со средним образованием;
- оказывается в амбулаторных условиях.
- **Первичную врачебную медико-санитарную помощь:**

- оказывается врачами-терапевтами участковыми, врачами общей практики (семейными врачами), врачами-терапевтами участковыми цехового врачебного участка по территориально-участковому принципу;
- оказывается амбулаторно и в дневном стационаре.
- **Первичную специализированную медико-санитарную помощь:**
- оказывается врачами-кардиологами, врачами сердечно-сосудистыми хирургами, врачами по рентгенэндоваскулярным диагностике и лечению;
- оказывается в кардиологическом кабинете (при отсутствии показаний к стационару и по направлению врача-терапевта участкового, врача общей практики (семейный врач), врача-участкового цехового врачебного участка;
- оказывается врачами кардиологами не только по направлению специалистов общего профиля, но и по самостоятельному обращению больного за помощью, а также при дистанционном консультировании больных с использованием информационных технологий (телемедицина).

Для оказания первичной медико-санитарной помощи при обострении хронических сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, не опасных для жизни больного и не требующих экстренной медицинской помощи, в структуре медицинских организаций организуется отделение (кабинет) неотложной медицинской помощи.

### **Специализированная медицинская помощь**

При невозможности оказания медицинской помощи в рамках первичной медико-санитарной помощи и наличии медицинских показаний больной по решению врачебной комиссии на первичном уровне направляется в медицинскую организацию, оказывающую специализированную, в том числе высокотехнологичную, медицинскую помощь по профилю "кардиология" или "сердечно-сосудистая хирургия". В рамках этих видов помощи используются специальные методы и сложные медицинские технологии.

В случае отсутствия медицинских показаний к специализированной медицинской помощи, больной направляется под наблюдение врача-кардиолога или терапевта (врача общей практики) в амбулаторных условиях или в условиях дневного стационара в соответствии с рекомендациями по лечению

### **Маршрутизация скорой медицинской помощи при ССЗ**

Скорая, в том числе скорая специализированная, медицинская помощь оказывается при экстренных и неотложных состояниях сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний вне медицинской организации, а также в амбулаторных и стационарных условиях медицинской организации

Скорая, в том числе скорая специализированная, медицинская помощь больным, требующим срочного медицинского вмешательства, вне медицинской организации оказывается фельдшерскими выездными бригадами скорой медицинской помощи, врачебными выездными бригадами скорой медицинской помощи, специализированными выездными бригадами скорой медицинской помощи.

Скорая медицинская помощь больным при остром коронарном синдроме (нестабильная стенокардия, инфаркт миокарда) и других угрожающих жизни состояниях оказывается фельдшерами и врачами бригад скорой медицинской помощи, которые обеспечивают проведение мероприятий по устранению угрожающих жизни состояний, в том числе с проведением при наличии медицинских показаний тромболизаса.

Больной доставляется в максимально короткие сроки в сосудистый центр или другую ближайшую медицинскую организацию, имеющую в своей структуре отделение рентгенохирургических методов диагностики и лечения, отделение анестезиологии-реанимации и оказывающую специализированную медицинскую помощь больным с неотложными и экстренными сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями (острый коронарный синдром и другие угрожающие жизни состояния).

При отсутствии на ближайшем расстоянии медицинской организации, оказывающей специализированную медицинскую помощь больным с неотложными и экстренными заболеваниями, больной транспортируется в ближайшую медицинскую организацию, имеющую в своей структуре кардиологическое отделение с палатами реанимации и интенсивной терапии, в штатную численность которого, входят врачи-кардиологи или врачи-анестезиологи-реаниматологи.

После стабилизации состояния больного и при наличии медицинских показаний больной переводится в медицинскую организацию, оказывающую специализированную медицинскую помощь, имеющую в своей структуре отделение рентгенохирургических методов диагностики и лечения, отделение

анестезиологии-реанимации, кардиологическое отделение с палатой реанимации и интенсивной терапии

## Телемедицина

Современный уровень технического развития позволяет разрабатывать и создавать удобные в повседневном применении устройства с возможностью длительной непрерывной работы, а также динамического мониторинга жизненно важных функций организма в удаленном режиме. Такие проекты реализуются в мире в рамках концепции телемедицины. Среди огромного количества применений особое значение имеет ЭКГ-мониторирование, как первоочередной и наиболее информативный способ диагностики многих патологий.

Медицинское сообщество проявило огромный интерес к датчикам бесконтактного типа в связи с широкими возможностями измерения физиологических показателей на поверхности человеческого тела. Подобные датчики могут иметь различные принципы работы: магниторезистивные, оптоэлектронные, радиолокационные и др. Например, одна из технологий – выявление изменений в электрическом поле – дает возможность решать широкий круг задач – от простого кардиомониторирования до более сложных клинико-диагностических исследований.

Одной из главных мировых тенденций в развитии дистанционных систем мониторинга является применение электрокардиографических датчиков длительного использования, встроенных в тканевую основу с электронными средствами предварительной обработки ЭК-сигналов и передачи их по беспроводному каналу связи на сервер в медицинское учреждение. Данное направление получило название «умная одежда».

В 2010-е годы появилось новое направление — мобильный интерфейс мониторинга здоровья на основе интеграции миниатюрных датчиков в мобильные средства связи (коммуникаторы, смартфоны). Спектр медицинских применений расширился настолько, что посредством анализа данных, полученных с помощью встроенных сенсоров в мобильные системы и программных средств обработки сигналов и изображений, стала возможной дистанционная оценка физиологического состояния многих жизненно важных функций без непосредственного контакта с пациентом.

## Борьба с ССЗ в России

В мае 2018 года Президент РФ Владимир Путин подписал первый после инаугурации указ о национальных целях и стратегических задачах развития России до 2024 года. Большой блок задач посвящен проблемам медицины. Продолжительность жизни россиян к 2024 году должна вырасти до 78 лет, а к 2030 – до 80 лет. Также в ближайшие шесть лет должна увеличиться продолжительность здоровой жизни – до 67 лет, а коэффициент рождаемости вырасти до 1,7

Кроме этого, должны быть снижены показатели смертности – до 350 случаев на 100 тысяч человек. Например, в онкологии этот показатель должен быть уменьшен до 185 случаев на 100 тыс, для сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний – до 450 случаев на 100 тыс населения

Снижение смертности от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний в РФ планируется достигнуть за счет следующих мероприятий

- разработка региональных программ борьбы с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями;
- популяционная профилактика развития сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и их осложнений у пациентов высокого риска;
- обеспечение качества оказания медицинской помощи в соответствии с клиническими рекомендациями и протоколами лечения больных с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями;
- переоснащение сети региональных сосудистых центров, в том числе оборудованием для ранней медицинской реабилитации;
- дооснащение первичных сосудистых отделений оборудованием для проведения рентген-эндоваскулярных методов лечения;
- кадровое обеспечение системы оказания помощи больным сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями.

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## TIJORAT BANKLARIDA XIZMAT KO‘RSATISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH (KAPITALBANK MISOLIDA)

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### Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada tijorat banklarida xizmat ko‘rsatish samaradorligini oshirish masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Asosiy e‘tibor Kapitalbank misolida xizmat ko‘rsatish tizimini optimallashtirish imkoniyatlariga qaratiladi. Bank xizmatlarida texnologik innovatsiyalarni joriy qilish, mijozlarga qulaylik yaratish, raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishning asosiy yo‘llari tahlil qilinadi.

**Kalit so‘zlar.** Tijorat banklari, xizmat samaradorligi, Kapitalbank, texnologik innovatsiyalar, raqobatbardoshlik.

### Abstract

This article examines the issues of improving the efficiency of service provision in commercial banks. The main focus is on the possibilities of optimizing the service system using the example of Kapitalbank. The main ways of introducing technological innovations in banking services, creating convenience for customers, and increasing competitiveness are analyzed.

**Keywords.** Commercial banks, service efficiency, Kapitalbank, technological innovations, competitiveness.

### KIRISH

Tijorat banklari iqtisodiyotning asosiy bo‘g‘inlaridan biri bo‘lib, ular orqali aholiga keng ko‘lamli moliyaviy xizmatlar ko‘rsatiladi. Xizmat ko‘rsatish samaradorligi esa banklarning raqobatbardoshligini ta‘minlash va rivojlanishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu maqolada tijorat banklaridagi xizmat ko‘rsatish samaradorligini oshirish yo‘llari o‘rganiladi va Kapitalbank misolida aniq yechimlar taklif etiladi. Tijorat banklari mamlakat iqtisodiyotining muhim qismi bo‘lib, ularning samarali faoliyati moliyaviy barqarorlikka ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Hozirgi raqobatbardosh muhitda mijozlarga sifatli xizmat

ko'rsatish va ularning talablariga mos yechimlarni taklif qilish tijorat banklari uchun ustuvor vazifa hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada Kapitalbank misolida xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan takomillashtirish usullari tahlil qilinadi.

### **ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA**

Tijorat banklarida xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirish yuzasidan ko'plab tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Xususan, texnologik rivojlanish, raqamli bank xizmatlari, mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatishni avtomatlashtirish kabi sohalarda adabiyotlar ko'pdir. Bunda [mualliflar] tijorat banklarida innovatsiyalarni joriy qilishning afzalliklari haqida to'xtalib o'tishgan. Shuningdek, Kapitalbankning so'nggi yillarda ko'rsatayotgan natijalari ham ushbu mavzuga dolzarb ahamiyat qaratadi.

Tijorat banklarida xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirish masalasi bo'yicha ko'plab tadqiqotchilar ish olib borgan. Xususan, xizmatlar sifati va mijozlar ehtiyojlarini qondirish bo'yicha turli modellar ishlab chiqilgan. Innovatsion texnologiyalar, elektron bank xizmatlari va mijozlarga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvlar xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonlarini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi. Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirish uchun texnologik integratsiya va avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlardan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Maqolada Kapitalbank misolida xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan empirik tadqiqot o'tkazildi. Tadqiqot metodlari quyidagilardan iborat:

Anketalar orqali mijozlarning fikrlarini tahlil qilish;

Kapitalbank tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan xizmatlarning samaradorligini o'rganish;

Boshqa tijorat banklari bilan taqqoslash orqali xizmat ko'rsatish sifatini baholash; Innovatsion texnologiyalarning xizmat ko'rsatishga ta'sirini aniqlash.

Maqolada iqtisodiy tahlil, statistik ma'lumotlarga asoslangan tadqiqot va Kapitalbankning xizmat ko'rsatish tizimidagi o'zgarishlar o'rganildi. Shuningdek, intervyu usuli yordamida mijozlar va xodimlar o'rtasida xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligiga bo'lgan munosabat tahlil qilindi. Kapitalbankning oxirgi besh yillik moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlari asosida xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirish imkoniyatlari o'rganildi.

### **NATIJALAR**

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, Kapitalbankda xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan bir nechta chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilgan. Xususan,

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mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatishning onlayn tizimlarini rivojlantirish, xizmat ko'rsatishni tezlashtiruvchi texnologiyalarni joriy qilish orqali samaradorlik sezilarli darajada oshgan. Shuningdek, mijozlar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarda personal yondashuvni takomillashtirish muhim omil ekanligi aniqlandi.

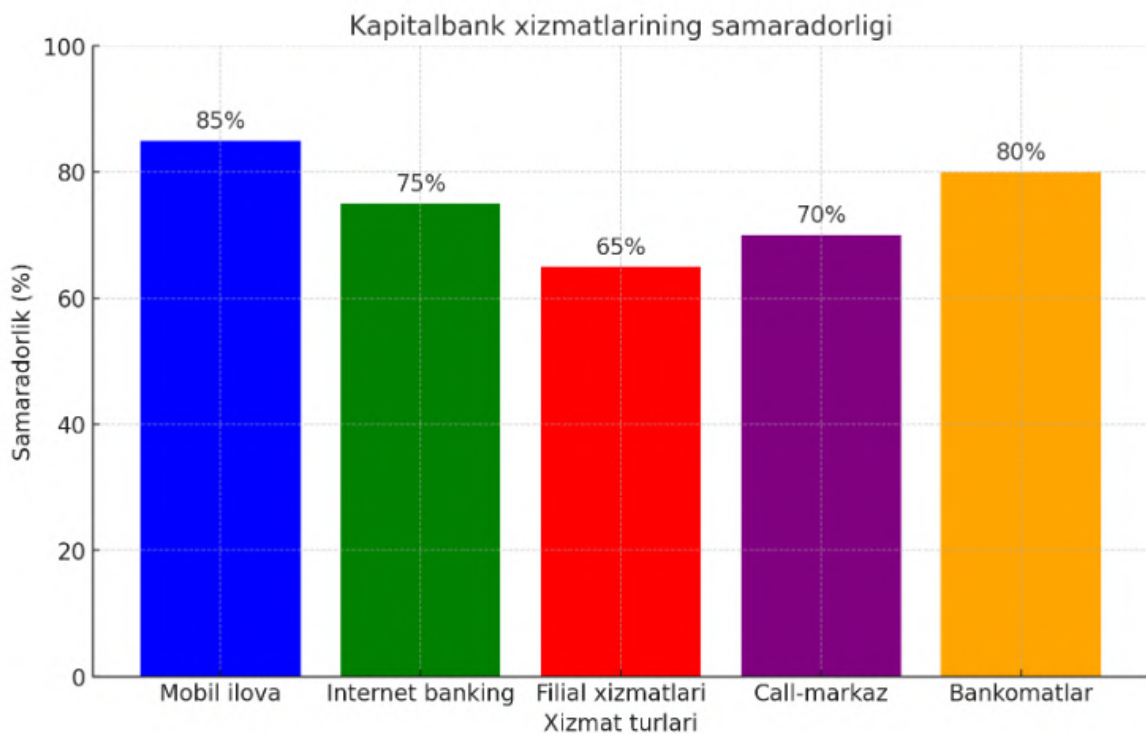
Tadqiqot natijalari Kapitalbank tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan xizmatlar samaradorligini oshirish uchun quyidagi takliflarni ilgari surdi:

Raqamli xizmatlarni rivojlantirish – Mobil ilovalar va internet-banking xizmatlarini optimallashtirish.

Mijozlarga individual yondashuvni kuchaytirish – Shaxsiylashtirilgan xizmat turlarini kengaytirish.

Xizmat tezligini oshirish – Navbatlarni kamaytirish va tezkor xizmat ko'rsatish tizimlarini joriy etish.

Xodimlarning malakasini oshirish – Bank xodimlari uchun maxsus o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish.



**Kapitalbank tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan turli xizmatlarning samaradorlik darajasini foizlarda ko'rsatuvchi grafik.**

**1-jadval. Xizmat samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha o'zgarishlarni ifodalovchi jadval**

Yil	Xizmat ko'rsatish tezligi (soat)	Mijoz qoniqishi (%)	Mijozlar soni (ming)
2019	3.5	70	500
2020	3.0	75	550
2021	2.7	80	600
2022	2.3	85	650
2023	2.0	90	700

**XULOSA**

Tijorat banklarida xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirish bugungi kunda moliyaviy bozorning raqobatbardoshligi va rivojlanishida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kapitalbank misolida o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, texnologik yangiliklarni joriy etish, xizmatlarni avtomatlashtirish va mijozlar bilan munosabatlarni yaxshilash xizmat samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Ushbu maqolada keltirilgan tavsiyalar boshqa tijorat banklari uchun ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Tijorat banklarida xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirish, mijozlarga qulay sharoit yaratish va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali erishish mumkin. Kapitalbank misolida o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, innovatsion texnologiyalar va mijozlarga yo'naltirilgan strategiyalar xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi.

**FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI**

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## KASBIM FAXRIM

### Turdiyeva Shahzoda

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#### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada kasbning inson hayotidagi o'rnini va uning jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ta'siri tahlil etiladi. Kasb tanlashning psixologik va ijtimoiy jihatlari, shuningdek, malaka va kasbiy rivojlanishning ahamiyati yoritiladi. Tadqiqotda turli kasb egalari bilan suhbatlar va adabiyotlar tahlili asosida xulosalar chiqariladi.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Kasb, mehnat, malaka, ta'lim, ijtimoiy maqom, kasbiy rivojlanish.

#### Abstract

This article analyzes the role of profession in human life and its impact on the development of society. It highlights the psychological and social aspects of choosing a profession, as well as the importance of qualifications and professional development. The study draws conclusions based on interviews with people in various professions and an analysis of the literature.

**Keywords.** Profession, work, qualifications, education, social status, professional development.

#### KIRISH

Har bir inson hayotida kasb tanlashi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. To'g'ri tanlangan kasb nafaqat moddiy manfaat, balki insonning o'zini namoyon etishiga, jamiyatga foyda keltirishiga ham xizmat qiladi. Kasb-hunar egallash jarayoni insonning bilim va tajribasini boyitadi, u o'z kasbini sevishi natijasida katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishadi. Mazkur maqolada kasb tanlashning inson hayoti va jamiyat rivojiga ta'siri atroflicha yoritiladi. Inson hayotining muhim qismi uning kasbi bilan bog'liq. Kasb nafaqat shaxsiy rivojlanish va moddiy ta'minot manbai, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotiga qo'shiladigan hissaning ham o'lchovi hisoblanadi. Bugungi kunda turli sohalarida o'z kasbini sevgan, unga sadoqat bilan yondashadigan mutaxassislar katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Kasbga bo'lgan muhabbat va unga sadoqat bilan yondashish jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi.

## ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Kasb tanlash psixologik, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy omillarga bog‘liq ekanligi ilmiy tadqiqotlarda qayd etilgan. Masalan, A. Maslou (1943) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan “ehtiyotlar iyerarxiyasi” nazariyasiga ko‘ra, inson o‘z kasbi orqali o‘zini namoyon etishga intiladi. Shuningdek, G. Bekker (1964) “inson kapitali” nazariyasi orqali kasbiy bilim va malakalarni rivojlantirish jamiyat va shaxs uchun katta ahamiyat kasb etishini ta’kidlaydi. B. Skinner (1953) esa insonlarning kasb tanlash jarayoniga motivatsiyaning ta’siri haqida fikr bildirgan.

Kasb va unga bo‘lgan munosabat haqida ko‘plab tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Masalan, Maslou va Xerzberg motivatsiya nazariyalarida insonning kasbga bo‘lgan munosabatining shakllanishi va uning ta’sir omillari ko‘rsatilgan. Shuningdek, Shuxart va Deming sifat menejmenti bo‘yicha tadqiqotlarida kasbiy malaka va unga bo‘lgan sadoqat muvaffaqiyat kaliti ekanligi ta’kidlangan. Turli tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, inson o‘z kasbidan qoniqish hosil qilganida, u yanada samarali ishlaydi va jamiyat rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shadi.

Tadqiqotda anketali so‘rovnoma, intervyu va statistik tahlil usullari qo‘llanildi. Turli sohalarda faoliyat yurituvchi mutaxassislar orasida o‘tkazilgan so‘rovnomalar orqali ularning kasbiy faxr darajasi, motivatsiya omillari va ishga bo‘lgan munosabatlari o‘rganildi. Intervyu natijalari asosida insonlarning o‘z kasbiga bo‘lgan sadoqati va unga bo‘lgan hurmat omillari tahlil qilindi.

O‘zbekistonda kasb-hunar ta’limining rivojlanishi bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar (R. Abdukarimov, 2021; X. Karimova, 2020) kasbiy malakaning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o‘rmini tasdiqlaydi. Hozirgi vaqtda O‘zbekistonda yoshlarga kasb-hunar o‘rgatish va ularni ish bilan ta’minlash borasida davlat siyosati olib borilmoqda.

Maqolada quyidagi tadqiqot metodlaridan foydalanildi:

Adabiyotlar tahlili – kasbning jamiyatdagi o‘rni haqidagi ilmiy manbalar o‘rganildi.

Suhbat usuli – turli soha vakillari bilan intervyu o‘tkazilib, kasb tanlash jarayoni haqidagi fikrlari tahlil qilindi.

Tahliliy yondashuv – kasb-hunar egallashning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy jihatlari tahlil qilindi.

## NATIJALAR

O‘tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, o‘z kasbiga bo‘lgan muhabbat va faxr insonning ishga bo‘lgan munosabatini belgilovchi muhim omildir. So‘rovnoma

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ishtirokchilarining 78% o‘z kasbini faxr bilan bajarishini bildirgan. Shuningdek, kasbiy qoniqish va sadoqat darajasi yuqori bo‘lgan mutaxassislar o‘z ishlarida ancha samarali va ijodkor ekanligi aniqlangan. Natijalar kasb tanlash jarayonida insonning qiziqishlari, iste’dodi va jamiyat ehtiyojlarini hisobga olish zarurligini ko‘rsatdi.

Tadqiqot natijalari quyidagi xulosalarni beradi:

Kasb tanlash jarayoni nafaqat insonning shaxsiy hayotiga, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ham ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Kasbiy rivojlanish doimiy o‘qish va tajriba orttirishni talab qiladi.

Inson o‘z kasbidan mamnun bo‘lsa, u mehnat faoliyatidan qoniqish hosil qiladi va yanada katta natijalarga erishadi.

Davlat tomonidan kasbiy ta’lim va malaka oshirish kurslarining rivojlantirilishi ish bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasini oshiradi.

**“Kasbim-faxrim”** nomli o‘zinning qalamimga mansub she’r:

Kasbim – faxrim, baxtim mening,  
Mehnat bilan yashayman men.  
Har bir ishda shijoat bor,  
Orzularim ro‘y berar sen.

Qo‘limdagi hunar bilan,  
Yorug‘ yo‘lim charog‘lar.  
Halol mehnat, sof niyatim,  
Kelajakka qanotlar.

Kasbim menga kuch bag‘ishlar,  
Uni sevib yashayman.  
Mehnat bilan shod yuragim,  
Har kun yangi asrayman.

Kim bo‘lishing muhim emas,  
Muhimi – mehr, sadoqat.  
Kasbing bilan yuksalasan,  
Shu yo‘lda bor saodat!

## XULOSA

Har bir inson o'z kasbini sevishi va unga mas'uliyat bilan yondashishi kerak. Kasb inson hayotida katta o'rin tutadi va uning moddiy hamda ma'naviy farovonligini ta'minlaydi. Kasb tanlashda inson o'z qiziqishlari va jamiyat ehtiyojlarini hisobga olishi lozim. Ilmiy va texnologik taraqqiyot sharoitida malaka oshirish va yangi kasblarni egallash dolzarb masala bo'lib qolmoqda. Kasbga bo'lgan hurmat va sadoqat inson hayotida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Inson o'z kasbini faxr bilan bajarganida, nafaqat o'z hayotidan qoniqish hosil qiladi, balki jamiyat rivojlanishiga ham ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, kasbiy qoniqish insonning ish samaradorligi va umumiy hayot sifatiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Shu boisdan, yoshlarni kasb tanlash jarayonida qo'llab-quvvatlash va ularga to'g'ri yo'nalish ko'rsatish juda muhimdir.

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## MAHALLIY BUDJETNING BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA SOLIQ SIYOSATINING ROLI

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### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada mahalliy budjetlarning barqarorligini ta'minlashda soliq siyosatining o'rnini va ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Mahalliy daromadlar manbalari, ularni shakllantirish jarayonidagi soliq siyosatining roli hamda samaradorlikni oshirish usullari ko'rib chiqiladi. Soliq tushumlarining barqarorligini ta'minlash orqali hududiy rivojlanishga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi haqida ilmiy asoslangan fikrlar beriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Mahalliy budjet, soliq siyosati, barqarorlik, soliq tushumlari, mahalliy daromadlar, hududiy rivojlanish.

### Abstract

This article analyzes the role and importance of tax policy in ensuring the stability of local budgets. The sources of local revenues, the role of tax policy in their formation, and methods for increasing efficiency are considered. Scientifically based ideas are given on how ensuring the stability of tax revenues can affect regional development.

**Keywords.** Local budget, tax policy, stability, tax revenues, local revenues, regional development.

### KIRISH

Mahalliy budjetlar hududiy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning muhim omillaridan biridir. Mahalliy daromadlar asosan soliqlar, davlat yordam puli va boshqa tushumlardan shakllanadi. Soliq siyosati esa bu daromadlar barqarorligini ta'minlashda asosiy rol o'ynaydi. Hududiy rivojlanish strategiyalari va iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashda soliq siyosatining maqbulligi va samaradorligini oshirish muhimdir. Ushbu maqolada mahalliy budjetlar barqarorligini ta'minlashda soliq siyosatining qanchalik muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi tahlil qilinadi.

Mahalliy budjetlar mamlakatning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy hayotida muhim o'rin tutadi. Ular hududlar rivojlanishini moliyalashtirishda asosiy manba hisoblanadi. Mahalliy daromad manbalarining barqarorligi hududiy rivojlanish rejaları amalga oshirilishi uchun

muhim hisoblanadi. Soliq siyosati esa bu jarayonning markazida turadi, chunki soliqlar mahalliy budjetning asosiy tushumlaridir. Ushbu maqolada mahalliy budjetning barqarorligini ta'minlashda soliq siyosati qanday o'zgarishlarga uchrashi va samarali boshqarilishi kerakligi tahlil qilinadi. O'rganishlar mahalliy budjet tushumlarining barqarorligi va soliqlarning to'g'ri boshqarilishi orqali hududiy iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlash yo'llarini ko'rsatadi.

### ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Mahalliy budjetlar va soliq siyosati bo'yicha turli tadqiqotchilar tomonidan ko'plab ilmiy ishlar bajarilgan. Xususan, G. Musayev (2020) o'zining tadqiqotida mahalliy budjetning barqarorligini ta'minlash uchun soliq siyosatini optimallashtirish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Unga ko'ra, soliqlarni to'g'ri boshqarish orqali mahalliy iqtisodiyotni kuchaytirish mumkin. Shuningdek, N. Karimov (2019) mahalliy soliq siyosatining tahlilida soliq stavkalarining moslashuvchanligi va soliqlarning o'z vaqtida to'lanishi mahalliy budjet barqarorligiga bevosita ta'sir qilishi mumkinligini ko'rsatib o'tgan. Ushbu tadqiqotlar natijasida soliq siyosati va mahalliy budjet barqarorligi o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik yoritilgan.

Soliq siyosati va mahalliy budjetlar barqarorligi masalalari bo'yicha ko'plab tadqiqotlar mavjud. Ulardan biri bo'lgan S. Anderson (2021) o'zining tadqiqotida mahalliy soliq tushumlarining to'g'ri prognoz qilinishi orqali barqaror budjet tuzishning ahamiyatini ko'rsatgan. Anderson mahalliy budjetlarning barqarorligi asosan soliq siyosatining uzoq muddatli rejalar asosida amalga oshirilishi bilan bog'liq ekanligini ta'kidlaydi.

Shuningdek, B. Davronov (2018) mahalliy budjet daromadlarini shakllantirishda soliq stavkalarini to'g'ri belgilashning va soliqlarni yig'ishda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etishning muhimligini ta'kidlagan. Mahalliy daromadlar va soliq siyosatining barqarorlikka ta'siri haqida ko'plab xalqaro tadqiqotlar ham olib borilgan, masalan, Xalqaro Valyuta Jamg'armasi (IMF) tomonidan taqdim etilgan hisobotlarda fiskal barqarorlikni ta'minlashda mahalliy soliq siyosatining ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Maqolada tahliliy usul qo'llanilib, mahalliy budjet barqarorligiga soliq siyosatining ta'siri o'rganiladi. Soliq tushumlari va boshqa daromad manbalarining ta'siri statistik ma'lumotlar asosida tahlil qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, taqqoslash usuli yordamida soliq siyosati muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilgan hududlar misolida natijalar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Ushbu tadqiqotda mahalliy budjetlarning soliq siyosati orqali barqarorligini ta'minlash masalalari o'rganiladi. Maqolada asosan tahliliy va statistik usullardan foydalanilgan. Soliq tushumlarining hajmi, ularning o'zgarishi, mahalliy budjet daromadlaridagi soliq tushumlarining ulushi hamda soliq stavkalari bo'yicha ma'lumotlar yig'ilgan. Shuningdek, soliq siyosatini amalga oshirgan muvaffaqiyatli hududlar tahlil qilinib, qiyosiy tahlil o'tkaziladi. Olingan statistik ma'lumotlar orqali soliq siyosatining mahalliy budjetlarga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi tahlil qilinadi va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi.

### NATIJALAR

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, soliq siyosatini optimallashtirish orqali mahalliy budjet daromadlarini oshirish mumkin. Ushbu tadqiqotda soliq siyosatidagi moslashuvchanlik va aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv mahalliy budjetni barqarorligini ta'minlashda ijobiy natijalar berishini ko'rsatadi. Soliqlarni tartibga solish va munosib soliqlarni kiritish mahalliy budjetga tushumlarni oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, soliq siyosatining o'z vaqtida va to'g'ri boshqarilishi mahalliy budjetlarning barqarorligini sezilarli darajada ta'minlaydi. Bir qator rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar misolida soliq stavkalarining moslashuvchanligi hamda soliqlarni yig'ish texnologiyalarining joriy qilinishi mahalliy daromadlarni oshirganligini ko'rsatadi. Misol uchun, Germaniyada soliq siyosati orqali hududiy daromadlar sezilarli o'sgan, bu mahalliy infratuzilmalarni rivojlantirishga xizmat qilgan. Shu bilan birga, tadqiqotda mahalliy soliq stavkalari va fiskal siyosatning noaniqliklari ham hududiy rivojlanishni sekinlashtirishi mumkinligi qayd etildi.

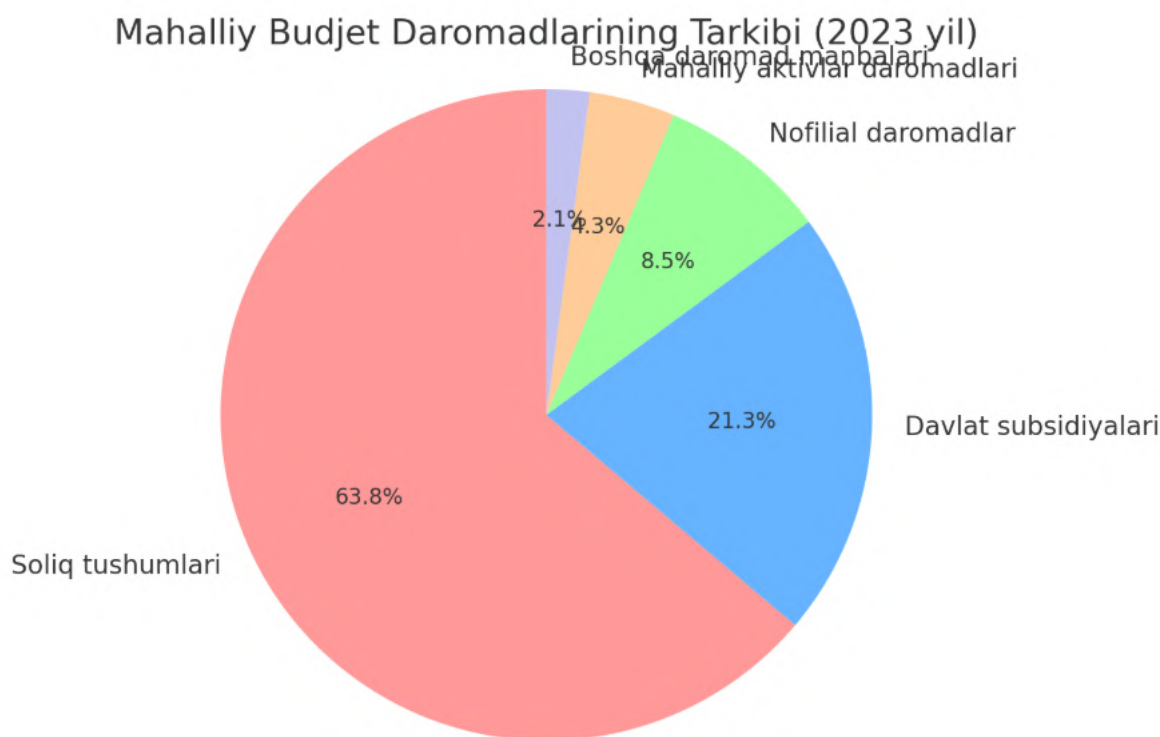
Quyidagi jadvalda mahalliy budjet daromadlarining asosiy manbalari va ularning umumiy daromad tarkibidagi ulushi keltirilgan. Bu jadvalni maqolaga qo'shib, soliq siyosatining mahalliy budjetga ta'sirini yanada aniqroq ko'rsatish mumkin.

**1-jadval. Mahalliy budjet daromadlarining asosiy manbalari va ularning umumiy daromad tarkibidagi ulushi jadvali**

Mahalliy budjet daromad manbalari	2023 yilda (mln so'm)	Umumiy daromatlardagi ulushi (%)
Soliq tushumlari	150,000	65
Davlat subsidiyalari	50,000	21

Mahalliy budget daromad manbalari	2023 yilda (mln so'm)	Umumiy daromadlardagi ulushi (%)
Nofilial daromadlar (jarimalar, yig'imlar)	20,000	9
Mahalliy aktivlar daromadlari	10,000	4
Boshqa daromad manbalari	5,000	1
<b>Jami</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>100</b>

Quyidagi grafikda 2023-yilda mahalliy budget daromadlarining asosiy manbalari va ularning ulushi foizlarda ko'rsatilgan.



**1-rasm. Mahalliy budget daromadlarining tarkibi.**

### XULOSA

Mahalliy budgetlarning barqarorligini ta'minlashda soliq siyosati hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Soliq siyosatini tahlil qilish orqali hududiy rivojlanishni kuchaytirish, soliqlarning to'g'ri va samarali boshqarilishini ta'minlash mumkin. Ushbu maqolada soliq

siyosatining moslashuvchanligini oshirish va soliq tizimining samaradorligini ko'tarish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalar berildi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, mahalliy budjetning barqarorligini ta'minlashda soliq siyosati muhim omil hisoblanadi. Soliq siyosatining moslashuvchanligi va soliqlarni o'z vaqtida yig'ish tizimlari orqali mahalliy budjetlar barqarorligini oshirish mumkin. Soliq siyosati optimallashtirilgan taqdirda, hududlar iqtisodiyoti ham barqaror o'sishga ega bo'ladi. Ushbu maqolada soliq siyosatidagi noaniqliklarni bartaraf etish va soliqlarni yig'ishning samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalar berildi.

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## TEMURIYLAR DAVRIDA MADANIY-ILMIY RENESSANS

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### **Annotatsiya:**

*Temuriylar davri – Markaziy Osiyoning eng yorqin madaniy va ilmiy uyg'onish davrlaridan biri bo'lib, bu davrda ilm-fan, adabiyot va san'at keng miqyosda rivojlandi. Amir Temur va uning avlodlari til masalasiga katta e'tibor qaratgan bo'lib, bu siyosat keyinchalik Temuriylar davrining yuksak madaniy darajaga erishishiga zamin yaratdi. Ayniqsa, Alisher Navoiy turkiy tilning ilm-fan va adabiyot maydonida o'z o'rnini topishiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan. Uning "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" asari turkiy tilning boyligini va adabiy til sifatida fors tilidan kam emasligini isbotlashga xizmat qilgan. Ushbu maqolada Temuriylar imperiyasida olib borilgan til siyosati, uning jamiyatdagi o'rni va ta'siri haqida so'z yuritiladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** Temuriylar, Samarqand, turkiy til, Shoxruh Mirzo, Alisher Navoiy, Xamsa, Abu Rayhon Beruniy.

## **CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC RENAISSANCE IN THE TIMURID ERA Shoimov Quvonchbek**

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**Annotation:**

*During the Timurid era, science, literature, and art developed on a wide scale in Central Asia, one of the brightest periods of cultural and scientific revival. The high culture of the Timurid period, relying on the language policy in Amir Timur and his descendants, has received great attention. In particular, Alisher Navoi played a decisive role in the promotion of the Turkic language to the level of scientific and literary language. His notable work *Muhokamat al-Lug'atayn*, was mainly targeted to show the richness of Turkic language and to verify that as a literary language Turkic was not any less refined than Persian. This article discusses the language policy framed by Timurid Empire, the role of this language policy in society and the impact of this language policy.*

**Key words:** Timurid, Samarkand, Turkic language, Shahrukh Mirza, Alisher Navoi, Khamsa, Abu Reikhan Beruniy

## КУЛЬТУРНО-НАУЧНЫЙ РЕНЕССАНС В ЭПОХУ ТИМУРИДОВ

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**Аннотация:**

В Тимуридское время на Центральноазиатском светиле, ярчайшем периоде культурно-научного ренессанса, наука, литература, искусство пробуждались в эпохальных масштабах. Богатая и культурная эра времен Тимуридов во многом опиралась на лингвистическую политику, которой много внимания уделяли Амир Темур и его потомки. Особенно стоит отметить Алишера Навои, который, безусловно, послужил основоположником взлета тюркского языка как научного и литературного языка. Легендарное произведение *Muhokamat al-Lug'atayn* было сосредоточено на демонстрации глубины тюркского языка, и в качестве его

доказательства - то, что в литературном плане он не уступает персидскому. В рамках данной статьи лет языка, проводимой Тимуридской империей, её социос ubicсыла и её влияние анализируется.

**Ключевые слова:** Тимуриды, Самарканд, тюркский язык, Шахрух Мирза, Алишер Навои, Хамса, Абу Райхан аль-Бируни

Temuriylar davri – Markaziy Osiyoning eng yorqin madaniy va ilmiy uyg‘onish davrlaridan biri bo‘lib, bu davrda ilm-fan, adabiyot va san‘at keng miqyosda rivojlandi. Amir Temur va uning avlodlari til masalasiga katta e‘tibor qaratgan bo‘lib, bu siyosat keyinchalik Temuriylar davrining yuksak madaniy darajaga erishishiga zamin yaratdi. Ayniqsa, Alisher Navoiy turkiy tilning ilm-fan va adabiyot maydonida o‘z o‘rnini topishiga ulkan hissa qo‘shgan. Uning “Muhokamat ul-lug‘atayn” asari turkiy tilning boyligini va adabiy til sifatida fors tilidan kam emasligini isbotlashga xizmat qilgan. Ushbu maqolada Temuriylar imperiyasida olib borilgan til siyosati, uning jamiyatdagi o‘rni va ta’siri haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Temuriylar davri XIV-XVI asrlarda Markaziy Osiyo tarixida chuqur iz qoldirgan va bu davr ilm-fan, madaniyat va davlat boshqaruvi sohalarida rivojlangan yuksak davrlardan biri sifatida e‘tirof etiladi. Bu davrda nafaqat harbiy muvaffaqiyatlar va hududiy kengayishlar balki madaniy, ilmiy taraqqiyot va davlat boshqaruvi tizimining mukammallashuvi bilan ham ajralib turadi.

Temuriylar davrida ko‘p tillilik odatiy hol bo‘lib, turk, forsiy va arab tillari bir-birini to‘ldirib, jamiyat hayotining turli sohalarida faol qo‘llanilgan. Turkiy til asosiy til bo‘lgan xalq tili bo‘lish bilan birga, harbiy, ma‘muriy va diplomatik yozishmalarda ham ishlatilgan. Forsiy til esa saroy adabiyoti va ilmiy asarlar tili sifatida katta nufuzga ega bo‘lgan. Shuningdek, arab tili diniy va falsafiy bilimlarning asosiy vositasi bo‘lib xizmat qilgan. Ushbu tillarning barchasi bir-biriga ta’sir ko‘rsatib, ilm-fan va madaniyat rivojiga o‘z hissasini qo‘shgan.

Amir Temur va uning avlodlari til masalasini befarq qoldirmagan, balki uni davlat siyosatining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida ko‘rgan. Temur o‘z davlati tarkibiga kirgan turli xalqlar va millatlarning tillariga hurmat bilan yondashgan. U davlat boshqaruvida, diplomatiya sohasida, ayniqsa diplomatik yozishmalarda turli tillardan foydalanishni rag‘batlantirgan. Shuning uchun Temuriylar imperiyasida til siyosati muvozanatli bo‘lib, bu xalqning ijtimoiy hayotida tilning beqiyos o‘rnini saqlab qolgan.

Turli Temuriy hukmdorlar, ayniqsa Shohrux Mirzo, Ulug‘bek va Husayn Boyqaro davrida til siyosati yanada rivojlangan. Xususan, Alisher Navoiy ona tili – turkiy tilni adabiyot va ilm-fan maydoniga olib chiqib, uning mavqeini mustahkamlashga ulkan hissa qo‘shdi. Navoiy o‘sha davrda fors tilining hukmronligi davom etayotgan bir paytda turkiy tilning imkoniyatlari, uning boyligi va ifoda vositalari jihatidan hech qanday kamchilikka ega emasligini isbotlashga harakat qildi. U o‘zining “Muhokamat ul-lug‘atayn” (“Ikki til muhokamasi”) asarida turkiy va forsiy tillarni qiyoslagan holda turkiy tilning ham adabiyot va ilm-fan tili bo‘lishga loyiq ekanini ta’kidlagan. Bu asar til siyosati nuqtai nazaridan inqilobiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, turkiy tilning rivoji Bu asar til siyosati uchun muhim manba sifatida xizmat qilgan. Buyuk mutafakkir faqat turkiy tilni qo‘llash bilangina cheklanib qolmay, balki uning mavqeini mustahkamlash yo‘lida ham faol harakat qilgan. U o‘z asarlarini sodda, ravon va ommaga tushunarli va qabul qilinarli darajaga olib chiqdi. Bunga misol qilib uning “Xamsa” asari fors tilida yaratilgan shu kabi dostonlarga munosib javob bo‘lib, turkiy tilning adabiyotdagi imkoniyatlarini namoyish etdi.

Bu davrda ilm-fan va adabiyot rivojini jadallashtirish maqsadida turli tillardagi asarlarni tarjima qilish va ularni keng ommaga yetkazish muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Tarjima faoliyati natijasida turkiy, forsiy va arab tillari o‘rtasida madaniy almashinuv kuchayib, ilmiy merosning boyishi hamda rivojlanishiga zamin yaratildi. Temuriy hukmdor Mirzo Ulug‘bek ilmiy faoliyatga beqiyos hissa qo‘shgan hukmdor sifatida tarixda juda katta iz qoldirgan. Uning davrida Samarqandda madrasalar va rasadxona barpo etib, ilmiy ishlarni rivojlantirishga katta e‘tibor qaratdi. Uning homiyligi ostida ko‘plab ilmiy asarlar arab va fors tillaridan turkiy tilga tarjima qilindi va bu esa o‘z navbatida ilm-fanning keng tarqalishiga olib keldi. Bu davrda astronomiya, matematika, tibbiyot va tarixga oid asarlar o‘rganilib, tarjima qilindi.

Masalan, Ulug‘bekning “Ziji jadidi Ko‘ragoniy” asari ilmiy jihatdan juda katta ahamiyat kasb etib, nafaqat Sharqda, balki Yevropada ham tan olingan. Shu bilan birga, Abu Rayhon Beruniy va Ibn Sino kabi buyuk allomalarning asarlari ham qayta nashr etilib, ularning ba’zilari turkiy tilga o‘girilgan. Tarjima jarayoni faqatgina ilm-fan rivojiga emas, balki Temuriylar davrida turkiy tilning mavqeini oshirishga ham xizmat qilgan. Temuriylar davrida shakllangan til siyosati nafaqat o‘sha davrda, balki bugungi kunda ham dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi globallashgan dunyoda ham ko‘p tillilik muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi va bu ayniqsa, ona tilini rivojlantirish bilan birga, boshqa tillarni

o'rganish va ilmiy muloqotga ochiq bo'lish Temuriylar tajribasidan o'rganishimiz kerak bo'lgan muhim saboqlardan biridir. Alisher Navoiy turkiy tilni davlat va ilm-fan tili sifatida rivojlantirishga harakat qilgan bo'lsa, bugungi kunda o'zbek tilining xalqaro maydondagi o'rnini mustahkamlashga intilish ham muhim vazifa sanaladi. Temuriylar davrida turkiy til saroy va ilm-fan sohalarida tobora nufuz kasb eta boshlagan bo'lsa, bugun ham o'zbek tilining ilmiy va rasmiy maqomini mustahkamlash uning xalqaro miqyosda obro'sini oshirish har birimiz uchun dolzarb vazifalardan biridir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Temuriylar davridagi til siyosati ko'p tillilik asosida shakllangan bo'lib, davlat boshqaruvi, ilm-fan va adabiyot rivojiga xizmat qilgan. Amir Temur va uning avlodlari turkiy, forsiy va arab tillaridan maqsadga muvofiq foydalanib, madaniy merosni boyitishga xizmat qilganlar. Ayniqsa, Alisher Navoiy turkiy tilni adabiyot maydoniga olib chiqib, uning rivojlanishiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan. Ushbu til siyosati bugungi kunda ham dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

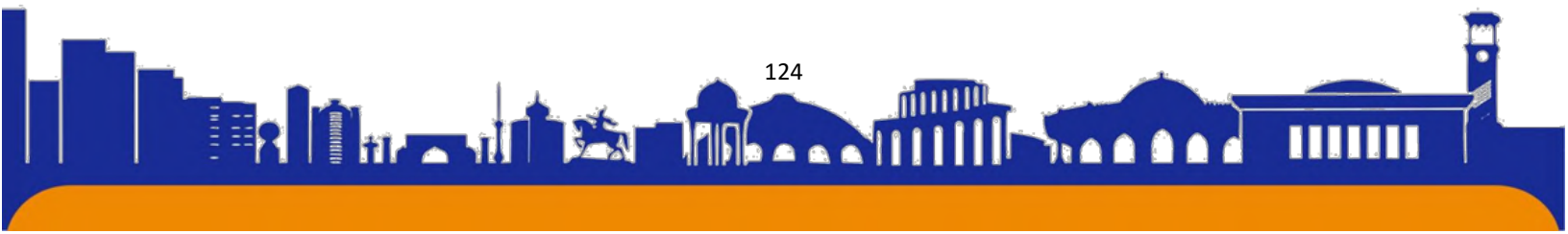
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12. STUDY OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY HERITAGE OF ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BOBUR // 2020



**“OLAM AHLI, BILINGIZKIM...”**  
**yoki Alisher Navoiy asarlarida umuminsoniy qadriyatlar**

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**Annotatsiya:** *Maqola ilmiy va adabiy asoslarga tayangan bo‘lib, Alisher Navoiy asarlarida ulug‘langan umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni keng yoritadi. Ushbu maqolada Alisher Navoiy asarlaridagi umuminsoniy qadriyatlar tarannumi aks etadi. Xususan, Alisher Navoiyning “Xamsa”, “Badoye’ ul-Bidoya”, “Navodir ush-Shabob”, “Mezon ul-avzon”, “Munshaot”, “Muhakamat ul-lug‘atayn”, “Majolis un-Nafois”, “Lison ut-tayr” asarlarida umuminsoniy qadriyatlar talqin qilinib, ular bugungi kun nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilinadi. Maqola Alisher Navoiy asarlarida keltirib o‘tilgan umuminsoniy qadriyatlar, jumladan, tinchlik, vatanparvarlik, elparvarlik, ozodlik, xalqlar do‘stligi, milliy o‘zlikni anglash, ilm olish, tarixiy va madaniy merosni o‘rganishga intilish, insonparvarlik, mehr-oqibat, ota-onani hurmat qilish, oilaviy munosabatlar, farzand tarbiyasi, kasb-hunar o‘rganish, yaxshilik ulashish kabilarni yoritadi. Maqola Navoiy asarlaridagi qahramonlarning insoniyat uchun qilgan yaxshiliklari, o‘z maqsadlariga ezgulik yo‘li bilan erishishgani haqida tanishtiradi.*

**Kalit so‘zlari:** umuminsoniy qadriyatlar, tarixiy va madaniy merosni o‘rganishga intilish, qadriyatlar tarannumi.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur Alisher Navoiyga “Turkiy til bila to she’r aytibdurlar, hech kim oncha ko‘p va xo‘b aytqon ermas” deya ta’rif bergan edi. O‘zbek adabiyoti, madaniyati, san’atida Hazrat Navoiydek chuqur iz qoldirgan ijodkor yo‘q. Shoirning she’rlari barcha sohalarni, barcha tuyg‘ularni, barcha munosabatlarni qamrab olgani bilan nihoyatda ahamiyatlidir. Shu bilan birga, buyuk mutafakkir ijodida nafaqat o‘zbek, turkiylar, balki butun dunyoga dahldor tuyg‘ular aks etgan, umuminsoniy qadriyatlar keng tarannum etilgan.

Bugun biz ayni shu haqda buyuk Navoiy ijodida umuminsoniy qadriyatlar xususida so‘z yuritmoqchimiz. Dastlab o‘zimiz uchun umuminsoniy qadriyatlar haqida ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘lamiz. Ma’lumki, qadriyatlar tarix, bugun va istiqbolni misoli ko‘zguda ko‘rsatib turuvchi

jihatlardan biridir. Soha olimlari qadriyatlarni milliy, diniy, mahalliy, mintaqaviy va umuminsoniy kabi bir qator turlarga shartli ravishda bo‘lishadi.

Umuminsoniy qadriyatlar dunyodagi barcha odamlar – bani bashar, xalqlar va davlatlar uchun umumiy qadrlash mezoniga aylangan tushunchalardir. Jumladan, ozodlik, erkinlik, tinchlik, xalqlararo do‘stlik, mehr-oqibat, vatanparvarlik, ilm o‘rganish, ota-onaga hurmat, farzandlarga mehr, oilaparvarlik kabi yuzlab tushunchalar umuminsoniy qadriyatlar bo‘lib, ular o‘z navbatida milliy, diniy va mahalliy qadriyatlar ildizidan o‘tib chiqadi.

Endi bevosita mavzumizga qaytsak, Navoiy umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni ulug‘lagani, ularni o‘z ijodiga butkul singdirib yuborgani tahliliga o‘zimizning ojizona nigohimizni qaratsak.

Biz maktab darsliklaridan o‘rganganimiz, o‘qiganimiz bobomiz ijodida umuminsoniy qadriyatlar tarannumini ko‘rib kelamiz. Jumladan, “Oz-oz o‘rganib dono bo‘lur” naqli misolini keltiraylik. Shu so‘zlar bola ongida limning takror-takror bo‘lishi, mashaqqatlarni anglash va ilmga intilish hissini uyg‘otishi tabiiy.

Navoiy asarlaridagi Farhod, Shirin, Qays, Layli, Iskandar, Arastu, Bahrom, Dilorom, Suhayl, Shopur kabi obrazlar butun insoniyatni ezgulikka, mehr va muhabbatga undaydi. Iskandar devori, Farhod kanali, Qaysning sabri kabi timsollarda esa taraqqiyot va tamaddunga xizmat ramzi aks etadi.

Bugun universitetda ta’lim olar ekanmiz, Navoiy ijodi biz uchun muhim manbalardan biri bo‘lib qolishi, mustaqil ilm o‘rganishga layoqatimiz va ishtiyoqimizda bu meros muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi aniq. Zotan, buyuk mutafakkir ilmiy merosida biz uchun zarur bo‘lgan barcha jarayonlar o‘z aksini topgan. Jumladan, umuminsoniy qadriyatlar tarannumi ham.

Navoiy o‘z asarlarida, avvalo, inson shaxsini yuksaklikka ko‘taradi. Insonparvarlikni, odamiylikni, xalqparvarlikni, ezgulikni ulug‘laydi.

Buni shoirning:

*Olam ahli, bilingizkim, ish emas dushmanlig‘,*

*Yor o‘ling bir-biring‘izgakim, erur yorlig‘ ish*

degan satrlari ham yorqin namoyon etadi.

Ayni shu satrlar umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning muhimlaridan xalqlararo do'stlikni, tinchlikni tarannum etishi bilan yanada keng ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Umuman olganda, Navoiy ijodida xalqlar do'stligi, millatlararo totuvlik va o'zaro ko'mak tushunchasi juda keng talqin etilgan. Buni hamma bilgan asarlar misolida oddiy ko'z bilan ham ko'rish mumkin. Masalan, "Xamsa"ning birinchi dostoni bo'lgan "Farhod va Shirin" da Farhod Chin (Xitoy) diyorida tug'ilib o'rgan, Shirinni sevib qolar ekan, o'sha yurtga borib, suv yo'lini ochadi, daryo qazadi. Bu timsolda har bir xalqqa yaxshilik qilish, o'z maqsadiga ezgulik orqali erishish fikrati mujassam bo'ladi. "Xamsa"dagi eng yirik doston "Saddi Iskandariy"da ham umuminsoniy qadriyat bo'lgan adolat tuyg'usini keng tarannum etib, Iskandarning turli xalqlarga ko'rsatgan adolati haqida hikoyalar bayon etiladi. Ayniqsa, xalqlarni balolardan himoya qilish maqsadida sad – devor bunyod etgani dostonidagi umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning nechog'li ulug'langanini namoyon etadi.

Ulug' mutafakkir asarlarida kuzatish mumkin bo'lgan yana bir umuminsoniy qadriyat bu xalqparvarlikdir. Jumladan, Navoiy "Hayrat ul-abror" dostonida

*Naf'ing agar xalqqa beshakdurur,*

*Bilki, bu naf' o'zingga ko'prakdurur,*

deb yozar ekan, odamiylikning yuksak mezonini ham ko'rsatib beradi.

Yana ushbu asarda quyidagi misralarda insoniylikni shunday ta'rif beradi:

*Kim jahon ahlida inson erur,*

*Bilki nishoni anga iymon erur.*

*Bas ani inson atag'in beriyo,*

*Kim ishidur sabr ila shukru hayo.*

Shu o'rinda fikri ojizimni bildirib o'tmoqlikni joiz bildim. Bugun insoniyat ayni xislatlarning ahamiyati naqadar kengligini ko'rmoqda. Dunyoga ommaviy madaniyat niqobi ostida tarqalayotgan turli illatlarning ostida shukur va hayoning yetishmasligi, uyatning unutilib borayotgani yetmayaptimi? Ayni shu xarakterlarning kamyobligi odamiylik va insoniylik ildizlariga zarba bermayaptimi?

Alisher Navoiy bundan salkam olti asr avval aytgan fikrlarning bugungi zamonga ham dahldor bo'lishi, bugun ham o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagani va dolzarb bo'lib qolayotgani mutafakkir ijodida umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning teran aks ettirilganini bildiradi. Bugun dunyoning ko'plab davlatlarida Navoiy ijodiga qiziqish oshib bormoqda. Ayniqsa, Yaponiyada, yana Yevropada buyuk mutafakkir ijodini o'rganish ishtiyoqi oshayotgani, ko'plab davlatlarda Alisher Navoiy haykalining bunyod etilgani, olim ilmiy merosiga bag'ishlangan xalqaro anjumanlarning tashkil etilayotgani zamirida ham uning asarlarida aks ettirilgan umuminsoniy qadriyatlar bilan chambarchas bog'liqlik mavjud. Zotan, har bir xalq, har bir inson o'zi o'qiyotgan, o'rganayotgan asarida o'ziga taalluqli, qalbiga yaqin tuyg'ularni ko'rsagina, mutolaaga rag'bat sezadi, o'qishga yanada kirishib ketadi.

Buyuk mutafakkir bobomiz ilmiy merosini bugun jahon o'rganayotgan ekan, bu undagi umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning keng yoritilgani bilan bog'liqdir. Shu ma'noda, Alisher Navoiy nafaqat o'zbek xalqining, turkiy millatlarning, balki dunyo shoiri, dunyo mutafakkiri deya baralla aytishimiz mumkin.

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## ALISHER NAVOIY IJODINING ESTETIK MAHORATI

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PhD*

### **Annotatsiya**

*Mazkur maqola Alisher Navoiy ijodida aks etgan insoniy qadriyatlar: mexr-shavqat, halollik, adolat, dono fikr va ruhiy ozodlikning qalblarga shu kungacha taratayotgan abadiy nurini, hayotning nozik sirlarini ochib berishga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu maqoladan nafaqat Navoiy ijodining estetik mahorati, balki uning insoniylikka bo'lgan chuqur sadoqati va ezgu qadriyatlarning abadiyligini yoritishda o'zining 30 ga yaqin nazmiy va nasriy asarlarida mohirona qalam tebratganligi haqida bilib olish mumkin. Umid qilamizkim, maqola o'quvchini ruhiy ilhom, tinchlik, sakiynat va ezgu orzular dunyosiga safar qildirib, uning qalbida yashirin ma'naviy boyliklarni kashf etishga chaqiradi. Natijada, ushbu maqola nafaqat Navoiy ijodining maftunkor go'zalligini, balki uning asarlarida insoniyatning umuminsoniy qadriyatlarini abadiy yoritib, ularning chinakam ahamiyatini yangi, ilhomlantiruvchi nuqtai nazardan aks ettiradi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** Alisher Navoiy, umuminsoniy qadriyatlar, mexr-shavqat, adolat, halollik, dono so'z, madaniy, axloqiy, ma'naviy, nazmiy va nasriy.

### **Аннотация**

*Данная статья посвящена раскрытию вечного света человеческих ценностей, отражённых в творчестве Алишера Навои — любви и нежности, честности, справедливости, мудрости и духовной свободы, которые по сей день озаряют сердца людей и открывают тончайшие тайны бытия. Каждая строка Алишера Навои, словно огонь, скрытый в недрах океана, проникает в самые*

*глубины человеческого сердца, неся надежду и возвышенные чувства. Из данной статьи можно узнать не только об эстетическом мастерстве творчества Навои, но и о его глубокой преданности человечности, а также о том, как он виртуозно передал вечность благородных ценностей в своих примерно 30 поэтических и прозаических произведениях. Мы надеемся, что эта статья отправит читателя в путешествие по миру духовного вдохновения, спокойствия, умиротворения и возвышенных мечтаний, побуждая его открыть скрытые сокровища духовности в своём сердце. В итоге, данная статья не только отражает волшебную красоту творчества Навои, но и вечно освещает универсальные человеческие ценности, присутствующие в его произведениях, демонстрируя их истинное значение с новой, вдохновляющей точки зрения.*

**Ключевые слова:** Алишер Навои, универсальные человеческие ценности, любовь и нежность, справедливость, честность, мудрые слова, культурные, этический, духовные, поэтические и прозаические.

### **Annotation**

*This article is devoted to unveiling the eternal light of human values embodied in the works of Alisher Navoi namely, love and tenderness, honesty, justice, wisdom, and spiritual freedom which continue to illuminate hearts and reveal the subtle mysteries of life. Every line of Mir Alisher Navoi's verse, like a flame hidden in the ocean's depths, brings hope and noble emotions to the very core of the human heart. This article not only reveals the aesthetic mastery of Navoi's creativity but also highlights his deep devotion to humanity and his skillful portrayal of the timelessness of noble values throughout his nearly thirty poetic and prose works. We hope that the article will transport the reader into spiritual inspiration, tranquility, serenity, and sublime dreams, inviting them to uncover the hidden treasures of spirituality within their heart. As a result, this article not only reflects the enchanting beauty of Navoi's works but also eternally illuminates the universal human values present in them, showcasing their true significance from a fresh, inspiring perspective.*

**Key terms:** Alisher Navoi, universal human values, love and tenderness, justice, honesty, wise words, cultural, ethical, spiritual, poetic, and prose.

Alisher Navoiy – o‘z davrining eng ulug‘ shoiri, mutafakkiri va ma’naviy yetakchisi bo‘libgina qolmay, u o‘zining o‘ttizga yaqin nazmiy va nasriy asarlarida yigirma olti mingdan ortiq so‘z qo‘llagan, adabiy o‘zbek tilining grammatik qurilishi xususida ham e’tiborga loyiq fikrlarni o‘rtaga tashlagan so‘z mulkingning sultonidir. O‘zbek sifatida nafaqat o‘z asarlari orqali balki inson qalbiga yashirincha kirib, abadiy umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni jonlantirgan. Uning ijodi she’riyat olamida betakror yoritilgan, hayotning ko‘plab sirli va ezgu tomonlarini ifoda etuvchi ajoyib san’at asaridir. Shoirning kalomlari orqali insoniyatga berilgan eng katta sovg‘a – mehr-muhabbat, adolat, dono fikr va ruhiy ozodlik kabi qadriyatlar bugungi kunda ham chuqur ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, insoniyatning yagona ruhiy tilini tashkil etadi. Ushbu maqolada, Navoiy asarlarida aks etgan umuminsoniy qadriyatlar nafaqat uning shaxsiy dunyoqarashining timsoli sifatida, balki jamiyatning axloqiy, ma’naviy me’yorlarini shakllantiruvchi asosiy ustun sifatida ham tahlil qilinadi.

Mir Alisher Navoiyning har bir satri, go‘yoki ummonning tubida yashiringan olov kabi, inson qalb tubiga umid va ezgu his-tuyg‘ularni olib kiradi. Navoiy asarlarida, ayniqsa, “*Lison ut-tayr*”, “*Layli va Majnun*” va “*Muhakamat ul-lug‘atayn*” kabilarda misralarning nozik bayonoti va ulardan kelib chiqadigan insoniy qadriyatlarning chuqur mazmuni batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Shoirning kalomlari, go‘yoki tongning ilk nuridek, hayotning ezgu sirlari va qalblardagi cheksiz orzularni jonlantirib, ma’naviy yuksalishning betakror timsoli sifatida aks etadi. Shuningdek, har bir misra o‘ziga xos nafosati bilan, inson ruhining sirli kengligini, uning yuksak umid va orzularini ta’riflaydi, o‘quvchini hayotning noaniq, ammo qoyilmaqom, go‘zal olamiga sho‘ng‘ishga undaydi.

Insoniyatning umumiy qadriyatlari bu har bir inson uchun beqiyos ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan axloqiy, ma’naviy va madaniy tamoyillardir. Navoiy o‘z asarlarida inson qalbining asli sofligini, uning nozik his-tuyg‘ularini va yashirin umidlarini she’riy tilda bayon etib, har bir misrani insoniyat ruhining betakror manzarasi sifatida yoritadi. Uning kalomlari orqali ifodalanadigan ezgu qadriyatlar, insonning hayotga bo‘lgan chuqur qarashini va yurakdagi abadiy muhabbatni aks ettiradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan qaraganda,

Navoiy ijodi insoniyatning yagona tilida gapiruvchi, qalblarni birlashtiruvchi va ularni ma'naviy yuksalish sari undovchi noyob bir adabiyot merosidir. Navoiyning "*Lison ut-tayr*" asari, inson qalbining eng nozik qatlamlariga tushib, ruhiy yuksalish va ezgu umidlarni betakror tarzda ifodalovchi asardir. Ushbu asarda shoir inson ruhining ichki olamini yorqin nurlar bilan bezab, mehr-muhabbatning abadiylikini ko'rsatib beradi. Masalan, asarning 3-bobining 47–50-misralaridagi jummalarda shunday deyilgan:

**"O'z qalbing derazasidan ko'z yugur, dard va umid izlarini,  
Har jon, mehrga to'la – insonning asl nuri."**

Ushbu satrda Alisher Navoiy qalbgga go'yoki ochiq derazadan tashqariga nazar solish kabi inson o'z qalbidagi dard va umid izlariga nazar solishini, har bir tirik jon aslida ich ichidan mehr-muruvvatli ekanligini ifodalaydi. Har bir misra insonning ichki dunyosidagi nozik his-tuyg'ularni, uning ruhiy kengligini va ezgu orzularini aks ettiruvchi yorug' nur kabi yoritilgan. Navoiy bu yerda, mehr-muhabbatni insoniyatning eng oliy qadriyatlaridan biri sifatida tasvirlab, uni har bir jonning ichida yashirin ezgu sir sifatida ko'rsatib beradi.

"*Layli va Majnun*" asari shoir ijodining eng mashhur va insoniy his-tuyg'ularga boy dostonlaridan biri bo'lib, unda sevgi tushunchasi insoniyatning yagona tiliga aylangan. Asarning quyidagi chiroyli satrlar orqali o'z aksini topadi:

**"Sevgi – yuraklarning tilidir, Har bir dil, insoniyatning yagona ovozidir."**

Bu misralar shoirning yurakdagi sevgi tilini yagona, o'zaro muloqot va uyg'unlik manbai sifatida aks ettiradi. Har bir yurak, o'zining nozik til bo'lagi sifatida, insoniyatning umumiy his-tuyg'ularini birlashtiradi. Navoiy, shu tarzda, insoniyatni birlashtiruvchi, beminnat ezgu ishlar qilishga chorlovchi tamoyilni ko'zga ko'rsatadi. Bu yerda sevgi – shunchalik betakror va ahamiyatli, u inson qalbining umumiy ifodasiga aylangan va umuminsoniy birlikning asosiy timsoliga aylangan.

Navoiy o'zining "*Muhakamat al-lug'atayn*" asarida tilni insoniyatning ruhiy uyg'unligini ta'minlovchi eng muhim vosita sifatida ko'rsatadi. Ushbu asarning 1-bobining 23–24-misralarida shunday deyilgan:

**"Til – qalblarning birlashgan ovozi, Har bir so‘z – insoniyatga umid bog‘laydi."**

Ushbu jumalarda til insoniyat uchun nafaqat nutq vositasi, balki qalblarni birlashtiruvchi ilohiy ko‘prik sifatida tasvirlanadi. Har bir so‘z, o‘zining ma‘naviy kuchi bilan, millionlab qalblarning tub-tubiga yetib borib, ularni umid va hayotiy ma‘nolar bilan boyitadi. Navoiy tilning bu qudratiga urg‘u berib, insoniyatning umumiy qadriyatlari va ruhiy uyg‘unligini ta‘minlovchi asosiy omil sifatida tilni qadrlaydi.

Alisher Navoiy ijodi yuqorida tilga olingan asarlar bilan cheklanib qolmay, uning boshqa dostonlari, she‘rlari va nasrlarda ham insoniyatning umuminsoniy qadriyatlari keng yoritilgan. Masalan, uning “*Xamsa*” asarida axloqiy me‘yorlar, beqiyos fikrlar va hayotiy tajribalar orqali insoniyatning yagona ruhiy merosi ifodalanadi. Har bir doston va she‘rda shoir, inson qalbining nozik qatlamlarini, uning abadiy umid va orzularini she‘riy tilda maftunkor ifodalab, o‘quvchini ruhiy uyg‘onish va ichki yuksalishga chorlaydi. Ushbu ijodiy meros, insoniyatning yagona qadriyatlarini, tinchlik va uyg‘unlik manbaini shakllantiruvchi muhim ustun sifatida e‘tirof etiladi.

Navoiy asarlarida aks etgan umuminsoniy qadriyatlar nafaqat o‘z davrining, balki bugungi zamonning ham ma‘naviy va axloqiy asoslarini shakllantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Mehr-muhabbat, adolat, ruhiy ozodlik, betakror fikr va chuqur tafakkur xulosalari namunalari kabi qadriyatlar insonlar orasidagi muloqot, ijtimoiy hamjihatlik va ruhiy uyg‘onishni targ‘ib etishda dolzarb omilga aylangan. Bugungi kunda, insoniyatning umumiy qadriyatlari zamonaviy madaniyat, tarbiya va axloqiy o‘zgarishlarning asosiy garovi sifatida tan olinmoqda. Navoiy ijodidagi ezgu tamoyillar, uning betakror she‘riy ifodasi orqali, har bir o‘quvchiga hayotning chiroyli, yorqin va abadiy tomonlarini kashf etishga ilhom baxsh etadi.

Asarlardan keltirilgan takrorlanmas misralar orqali aniq namoyon bo‘ladiki, Alisher Navoiy inson qalbining noziklik va chuqurligini, uning yashirin umid va orzularini yoritib, ularni insoniyatning umuminsoniy qadriyatlari bilan bezagan. Ushbu qadriyatlar, nafaqat shoirning shaxsiy dunyoqarashi, balki insoniyatning yagona ruhiy tiliga aylanishi, hayotning eng aziz va betakror jihatlaridan biri sifatida ifoda etiladi.

Xulosa o‘rnida, Alisher Navoiy asarlarida aks etgan umuminsoniy qadriyatlar – sevgi, adolat, halollik va tinchlik va erkinlik kabi insoniyatning eng nozik va abadiy tamoyillarini tashkil etadi. Uning betakror she’riy ifodalari orqali har bir tirik jon, garchi bildirishni va ifodalashni bilmasada, yurak yurakdan butun insoniyatga mexr-muhabbatli ekanligini bilsak bo‘ladi. Ushbu dalillar orqali Navoiy ijodidagi qadriyatlarning millionlab qablarga qanday singdirilgani, ularning nafaqat o‘z davrida balki bugungi zamonda ham hayotiy ahamiyat kasb etishi, ruhiy uyg‘onish va ilhom manbai sifatida namoyon bo‘lishi ochiq-oydin ko‘rsatiladi. Navoiy ijodi, uning ezgu qadriyatlar bilan bezatilgan kalomlari orqali, insoniyatga umuminsoniy birlik, tinchlik va ma’naviy yuksalish sari yangi ufqlarni ochib, kelajak avlodlarga abadiy meros sifatida qoladi.

#### **Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**

1. *Lison ut-Tayr* asari, 3-bob, misralar 47–50 (Nashr: "**Navoi asarlar to‘plami**", 2001 yil);
2. *Layli va Majnun*” asari, 2-bob, misralar 15–17 (Nashr: "**Alisher Navoiyning to‘plam asarlari**", 1998 yil);
3. "*Muhakamat al-lug‘atayn*" asari, 1-bob, misralar 22–24 (Nashr: "**Navoi til va adabiyot**", 2005 yil).
4. [Hazrat Alisher Navoi a great representative of the art of speech](#) // 2021
5. [Буюк сўз санъаткори Алишер Навоийнинг серқирра ижодий мероси](#) // 2021

## BUYRAKLARDA URAT TOSHLARINI XOSIL BO'LISHI VA DAVOLASH YO'LLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** siydik kislotasi nefrolitiaz, buyrak tosh kasalligi ning bir shakli, buyraklarda siydik kislotasi kristallarining to'planishi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Ushbu kristallar toshlarga to'planib, og'riqli va potentsial takrorlanadigan siydik yo'llarining obstruksiylariga olib kelishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** siydik kislotasi, nefrolitiaz, buyrak tosh, kristallar, og'riq, potentsial, obstruksiylalar.

**Резюме:** Мочекислый нефролитиаз — форма почечнокаменной болезни, обусловленная накоплением кристаллов мочевой кислоты в почках. Эти кристаллы могут накапливаться в камнях, вызывая болезненные и потенциально повторяющиеся обструкции мочевыводящих путей.

**Ключевые слова:** мочевая кислота, нефролитиаз, камни в почках, кристаллы, боль, потенциал, обструкция.

**Abstract:** Uric acid nephrolithiasis, a form of kidney stone disease, is caused by the accumulation of uric acid crystals in the kidneys. These crystals can form stones, causing painful and potentially recurrent urinary tract obstructions.

**Keywords:** uric acid, nephrolithiasis, kidney stones, crystals, pain, potential, obstructions.

Siydik tarkibida ko'plab erigan minerallar va tuzlar mavjud. Agar siydikda ushbu minerallar va tuzlar yuqori bo'lsa, siz toshlarni hosil qilishingiz mumkin. Buyrak toshlari kichikdan boshlanishi mumkin, lekin kattalashib, hatto buyrakning ichki bo'shliq tuzilmalarini to'ldirishi mumkin. Ba'zi toshlar buyrakda qoladi va hech qanday muammo tug'dirmaydi. Ba'zida buyrak toshlari siydik pufagidan, buyrak va siydik pufa gi orasidagi

naychadan pastga tushishi mumkin. Agar tosh siydik pufagiga etib borsa, u siydik bilan tanadan tashqariga chiqishi mumkin. Agar tosh siydik yo'liga kirib qolsa, u buyrakdan siydik oqimini to'sib qo'yadi va og'riq keltiradi.

### **Buyraklar va siydik tizimi**

Buyraklar tanadagi suyuqlik va kimyoviy darajalarni boshqaradigan musht o'lchamdagi organlardir. Aksariyat odamlarda ikkita buyrak bor, umurtqa pog'onasining har ikki tomonida jigar, oshqozon, oshqozon osti bezi va ichaklar orqasida. Sog'lom buyraklar qondan chiqindilarni tozalaydi va ularni siydik bilan olib tashlaydi. Ular qondagi natriy, kaliy va kaltsiy darajasini nazorat qiladi. Buyraklar, siydik yo'llari va siydik pufagi siydik yo'llarining bir qismidir. Siydik chiqarish yo'llari organizmda siydik hosil qiladi, tashiydi va saqlaydi. Buyraklar siydikni suvdan va tanangizning chiqindilaridan hosil qiladi. Keyin siydik siydik yo'llari orqali siydik pufagiga tushadi va u erda saqlanadi. Siydik tanangizni siydik yo'llari orqali tark etadi. Buyrak toshlari buyrakda hosil bo'ladi. Ba'zi toshlar buyrakdan siydik yo'liga o'tadi. Siydik chiqarish yo'llari buyraklardan siydik pufagiga olib boradigan naychalardir. Agar tosh buyrakdan chiqib, siydik yo'liga tiqilib qolsa, u siydik yo'li tosh deb ataladi.

### **Buyrak toshlari nimadan yasalgan?**

Buyrak toshlari turli xil rang va turlarda bo'ladi. Ularga qanday munosabatda bo'lishingiz va yangi toshlar paydo bo'lishini to'xtatishingiz qanday tosh turiga bog'liq. Kaltsiy toshlari (toshlarning 80 foizi) Kaltsiy toshlari buyrak toshlarining eng keng tarqalgan turidir. Kaltsiy toshlarining ikki turi mavjud: kaltsiy oksalat va kaltsiy fosfat. Kaltsiy oksalat kaltsiy toshining eng keng tarqalgan turi hisoblanadi. Ba'zi odamlar siydigida juda ko'p kaltsiy bor, bu ularning kaltsiy toshlari xavfini oshiradi. Siydikda normal miqdorda kaltsiy bo'lsa ham, boshqa sabablarga ko'ra kaltsiy toshlari paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Siydik kislotasi toshlari (toshlarning 5 -10 foizi) Urik kislotasi tanadagi kimyoviy o'zgarishlar natijasida paydo bo'ladigan chiqindi mahsulotdir. Siydik kislotasi kristallari kislotali siydikda yaxshi erimaydi va buning o'rniga siydik kislotasi toshini hosil qiladi. Siydikning kislotaliligi quyidagilardan kelib chiqishi mumkin:

- Ortiqcha vaznli bo'lish
- Surunkali diareya
- 2-toifa diabet (yuqori qon shakar)
- Podagra

- Hayvonlar oqsiliga boy, meva va sabzavotlarga boy parhez
- Struvit/infeksion toshlar (toshlarning 10 foizi)

Struvit toshlari keng tarqalgan tosh turi emas. Ushbu toshlar surunkali siydik yo'llarining infeksiyalari (UTI) bilan bog'liq. Ba'zi bakteriyalar siydikni kamroq kislotali va asosiy yoki ishqoriy qiladi. Ishqoriy siydikda magniy ammoniy fosfat (struvit) toshlari hosil bo'ladi. Bu toshlar ko'pincha katta, shoxlari bor va ular ko'pincha juda tez o'radi. Surunkali UTI bilan og'rigan odamlar, masalan, buyraklari yoki siydik pufagida uzoq muddatli naychalari bo'lganlar yoki nevrologik kasalliklar (falaj, ko'p skleroz va orqa miya bifida) tufayli siydik pufagining yomon bo'shatilishi bo'lgan odamlarda bu toshlar paydo bo'lish xavfi yuqori. Sistin toshlari (toshlarning 1 foizidan kamrog'i)

Sistin - ma'lum oziq-ovqatlarda mavjud bo'lgan aminokislota; bu proteinning qurilish bloklaridan biridir. Sistinuriya (siydikda juda ko'p sistin) kam uchraydigan, irsiy metabolik kasallikdir. Bu buyraklar siydikdan sistinni qayta singdira olmaganida. Siydikda ko'p miqdorda sistin bo'lsa, toshlar paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi. Toshlar ko'pincha bolalikdan shakllana boshlaydi.

### **Simpomlar**

Buyrak toshlarining umumiy belgilari orqa va yon tomonda o'tkir, krampli og'riqni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu tuyg'u ko'pincha qorinning pastki qismiga yoki mozorga o'tadi. Og'riq ko'pincha to'satdan boshlanadi va to'lqinlar shaklida keladi. Tana toshdan qutulishga harakat qilganda, u kelishi va ketishi mumkin. Buyrak toshining boshqa belgilariga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Siydik chiqarishga bo'lgan kuchli ehtiyoj hissi.
- Tez-tez siyish yoki siyish paytida yonish hissi.
- Qon tufayli qoramtir yoki qizil rangli siydik. Ba'zida siydikda oddiy ko'z bilan ko'rinmaydigan kichik miqdordagi qizil qon tanachalari mavjud.
- Ko'ngil aynishi va qayt qilish.
- Erkaklar uchun siz jinsiy olatni uchida og'riqni his qilishingiz mumkin.

### **Sabablari**

Past siydik miqdori Buyrak toshlari uchun asosiy xavf omili doimiy past siydik miqdoridir. Siydikning kam miqdori qattiq jismoniy mashqlar, ish yoki issiq joyda yashash yoki etarli miqdorda suyuqlik ichmaslik natijasida suvsizlanish (tana

suyuqliklarining yo'qolishi) natijasida yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Siydik miqdori kam bo'lsa, siydik konsentratsiyalangan va quyuc rangga ega. Konsentrlangan siydik tuzlarni eritib turish uchun kamroq suyuqlik borligini anglatadi. Suyuqlikni ko'paytirish siydikdagi tuzlarni suyultiradi. Shunday qilib, tosh paydo bo'lish xavfini kamaytirishingiz mumkin. Tosh hosil qiluvchi kattalar kuniga kamida 2,5 litr ( $\frac{2}{3}$  gallon) siydik chiqarish uchun etarli miqdorda suyuqlik ichishlari kerak. O'rtacha, bu kuniga taxminan 3 litr (100 untsiya) suyuqlik iste'mol qiladi. Suv ichish uchun eng yaxshi suyuqlik bo'lsa-da, eng muhimi, etarli miqdorda suyuqlik olishdir.

### **Parhez**

Diyet ham tosh hosil bo'lish ehtimoliga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Buyrakdagi kaltsiyli toshlarning eng keng tarqalgan sabablaridan biri siydikda kaltsiyning yuqori darajasidir. Siydikdagi kaltsiyning yuqori darajasi tanangiz kaltsiy qabul qilish usuli bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Bu har doim ham qancha kaltsiy iste'mol qilish bilan bog'liq emas. Ratsiondagi kaltsiy miqdorini kamaytirish kamdan-kam hollarda toshlar paydo bo'lishini to'xtatadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, dietada kaltsiy cheklash suyak salomatligi uchun yomon bo'lishi va buyrak toshlari xavfini oshirishi mumkin. Tibbiy yordam ko'rsatuvchi provayderlar odatda siydikdagi kaltsiy kamaytirish uchun odamlarga dietali kaltsiy cheklashni aytmaydilar. Ammo kaltsiy miqdori juda yuqori bo'lmasligi kerak. Ratsiondagi kaltsiy miqdorini kamaytirish o'rniga, sizning shifokoringiz natriy (tuz) iste'molini kamaytirish orqali siydikdagi kaltsiy darajasini kamaytirishga harakat qilishi mumkin. Ratsionda juda ko'p tuz kaltsiy toshlari uchun xavf omilidir. Buning sababi shundaki, juda ko'p tuz siydikga o'tib, kaltsiy siydikdan va qonga qayta so'rilishini oldini oladi. Ratsionda tuzni kamaytirish siydikdagi kaltsiy kamaytiradi, bu esa kaltsiy toshlarining paydo bo'lishi ehtimolini kamaytiradi. Oksalat eng keng tarqalgan buyrak toshining (kaltsiy oksalat) tarkibiy qismi bo'lganligi sababli, oksalatga boy oziq-ovqatlarni iste'mol qilish bu toshlarning paydo bo'lish xavfini oshirishi mumkin. Mol go'shti, baliq, tovuq va cho'chqa go'shti kabi hayvonlarning oqsiliga boy parhez tanadagi va siydikdagi kislota darajasini oshirishi mumkin. Yuqori kislota darajasi kaltsiy oksalat va siydik kislotasi toshlarining shakllanishini osonlashtiradi. Go'shtning siydik kislotasiga bo'linishi ham kaltsiy va siydik kislotasi toshlarining paydo bo'lish ehtimolini oshiradi.

### **Ichak holati**

Diareya (masalan, Kron kasalligi yoki yarali kolit) yoki operatsiyalar (masalan, oshqozonni aylanib o'tish operatsiyasi) keltirib chiqaradigan ichakning ba'zi kasalliklari kaltsiy oksalat buyrak toshlarini hosil qilish xavfini oshirishi mumkin. Diareya tanadan ko'p miqdorda suyuqlik yo'qotilishiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu siydik hajmini kamaytiradi. Sizning tanangiz, shuningdek, ichakdan ortiqcha oksalatni o'zlashtirishi mumkin, natijada siydikda ko'proq oksalat paydo bo'ladi. Siydikning past miqdori ham, siydik oksalatining yuqori darajasi ham kaltsiy oksalat buyrak toshlarining paydo bo'li shiga yordam beradi.

### **Semirib ketish**

Semirib ketish toshlar uchun xavf omilidir. Semirib ketish siydikdagi kislota darajasini o'zgartirishi mumkin, bu esa tosh shakllanishiga olib keladi.

### **Tibbiy sharoitlar**

Ba'zi tibbiy sharoitlar buyrak toshlari xavfini oshiradi. Kaltsiy metabolizmini boshqaradigan bir yoki bir nechta paratiroid bezlarining anormal o'sishi qon va siydikda yuqori kaltsiy miqdorini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Bu buyrak toshlariga olib kelishi mumkin. Tanadagi kislota to'planishi bo'lgan distal buyrak tubulyar atsidoz deb ataladigan yana bir holat buyraklardagi kaltsiy fosfat toshlari xavfini oshirishi mumkin. Ba'zi noyob, irsiy kasalliklar, shuningdek, ayrim turdagi toshlarni ko'paytirishi mumkin. Masalan, sistinuriya, ya'ni siydikdagi aminokislota sistinining haddan tashqari ko'pligi va jigarda juda ko'p oksalat ishlab chiqaradigan birlamchi giperoksaluriya.

### **Dori-darmonlar**

Ba'zi dorilar, kaltsiy va S vitamini qo'shimchalari tosh hosil bo'lish xavfini oshirishi mumkin. O'zingiz qabul qilgan barcha dori-darmonlar va qo'shimchalar haqida tibbiy yordam ko'rsatuvchi provayderingizga ayting, chunki ular tosh paydo bo'lish xavfiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Tibbiy yordam ko'rsatuvchi provayderingiz sizga aytmasa, ulardan hech birini qabul qilishni to'xtatmang.

### **Oila tarixi**

Agar sizning oilangizda, masalan, ota-onangiz yoki aka-ukangizda tosh bo'lsa, buyrak toshlari bo'lish ehtimoli ancha yuqori.

### **Diagnostika**

"Jim" buyrak toshlari, hech qanday alomat keltirmaydigan toshlar ko'pincha tibbiy ko'rik paytida rentgenogramma olinganda topiladi. Boshqa odamlarda tosh o'tayotganda to'satdan og'riq paydo bo'lganda, toshlar tashxis qilinadi va tibbiy yordam kerak. Agar odam siydikda qon (gematuriya) bo'lsa yoki to'satdan qorin yoki yon tomonda og'riqlar

bo'lsa, ultratovu sh yoki kompyuter tomografiyasi kabi testlar toshga tashxis qo'yishi mumkin. Ushbu ko'rish testlari tibbiy yordam ko'rsatuvchi provayderga toshning qanchalik katta ekanligini va qaerda joylashganligini aytadi. Toshga shubha bo'lsa, tez - tez ERda kompyuter tomografiyasi qo'llaniladi. U tez va aniq tashxis qo'yishi mumkinligi sababli qo'llaniladi.

### **Davolash**

Davolash toshning turiga, uning qanchalik yomonligiga va simpomlar qancha vaqt davom etganiga bog'liq. Tanlash uchun turli xil davolash usullari mavjud. Siz uchun eng yaxshisi haqida tibbiy yordam ko'rsatuvchi provayderingiz bilan gaplashish muhimdir. Tosh o'z-o'zidan o'tib ketishini kuting Ko'pincha siz toshning o'tishini kutishingiz mumkin. Kichikroq toshlar kattaroq toshlarga qaraganda o'z -o'zidan o'tish ehtimoli ko'proq. Toshning to'rt-olti haftagacha o'tishini kutish, agar og'riq bardoshli bo'lsa, infeksiya belgilari bo'lmasa, buyrak to'liq bloklanmagan va tosh o'tib ketishi mumkin bo'lgan darajada kichik bo'lsa, xavfsizdir. Toshning o'tishini kutayotganda, siz normal miqdorda suv ichishingiz kerak. Noqulaylik paydo bo'lganda sizga og'riq qoldiruvchi vositalar kerak bo'lishi mumkin.

### **Dori-darmonlar**

Ba'zi dorilar toshning o'tish ehtimolini oshirishi ko'rsatilgan. Shu sababli buyurilgan eng keng tarqalgan dori bu tamsulosindir. Tamsulosin (Flomax) siydik yo'lini bo'shashtiradi, bu toshning o'tishini osonlashtiradi. Toshdan o'tishni kutayotganda sizga og'riq va ko'ngil aynishiga qarshi dori kerak bo'lishi mumkin.

### **Jarrohlik**

Siydik yo'li yoki buyrakdan toshni olib tashlash uchun jarrohlik kerak bo'lishi mumkin. Tosh o'tib ketmaydi. Og'riq toshning o'tishini kutish uchun juda katta. Tosh buyraklar faoliyatiga ta'sir qiladi. Buyrakdagi kichik toshlar, agar ular og'riq yoki infeksiyaga olib kelmasa, yolg'iz qolishi mumkin. Ba'zi odamlar kichik toshlarini olib tashlashni afzal ko'rishadi. Ular toshning kutilmaganda o'ta boshlashi va og'riq keltirishidan qo'rqishlari uchun shunday qilishadi. Buyrak toshlari siydikda takroriy infeksiyalarga sabab bo'lsa yoki buyrakdan siydik oqishini to'sib qo'ysa, jarrohlik yo'li bilan olib tashlanishi kerak. Bugungi kunda jarrohlik odatda kichik yoki hech qanday kesmalar (kesishlar), kichik og'riqlar va ishdan bo'shatishning minimal vaqtini o'z ichiga oladi. Buyraklar yoki siydik yo'llaridagi toshlarni olib tashlash bo'yicha operatsiyalar quyidagilardir:

### **Shok to'lqinli litotripsi (SWL)**

Shok to'lqinli litotripsiya (SWL) buyrak va siydik yo'llarida toshlarni davolash uchun ishlatiladi. Shok to'lqinlari toshni aniqlash uchun rentgen nurlari yoki ultratovush yordamida toshga qaratilgan. Toshga zarba to'lqinlarining takroriy otilishi odatda toshning kichik bo'laklarga bo'l inishiga olib keladi. Bu mayda toshlar bir necha hafta davomida siydik bilan chiqib ketadi Shok to'lqinlari tufayli yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan noqulaylik va protsedura davomida nafas olishni nazorat qilish zarurati tufayli, ko'pincha behushlikning qanda ydir shakli talab qilinadi. SWL qattiq toshlarda, masalan, sistin, kaltsiy oksalat va kaltsiy fosfat toshlarining ayrim turlari yoki juda katta toshlarda yaxshi ishlaymaydi. SWL bilan siz protsedura bilan bir kunda uyga borishingiz mumkin. Ikki -uch kundan keyin normal faoliyatingizga qaytishingiz mumkin. O'tayotganda tosh bo'laklarini yig'ish uchun sizga filtr ham berilishi mumkin. Ushbu qismlar sinov uchun laboratoriyaga yuboriladi. SWL keng tarqalgan bo'lib qo'llanilsa va juda xavfsiz deb hisoblansa -da, u hali ham yon ta'sirga olib kelishi mumkin. Davolanishdan keyin bir necha kun davomida siydikda qon bo'lishi mumkin. Ko'pchilik tosh bo'laklari og'riqsiz o'tadi. Kattaroq bo'laklar siydik yo'lga yopishib qolishi mumkin, bu og'riq keltirishi va boshqa olib tashlash muolajalarini talab qilishi mumkin.

### **Ureteroskopiya (URS)**

Ureteroskopiya (URS) buyrak va siydik yo'llarida toshlarni davolash uchun ishlatiladi. URS ureteroskop deb ataladigan juda kichik teleskopni siydik pufagiga, siydik yo'lga va buyrakka o'tka zishni o'z ichiga oladi. Qattiq teleskoplar siydik pufagi yaqinidagi siydik yo'llarining pastki qismidagi toshlar uchun ishlatiladi. Moslashuvchan teleskoplar yuqori siydik yo'llari va buyraklardagi toshlarni davolash uchun ishlatiladi. Ureteroskop urologga kesma (kesish) qilmasdan toshni ko'rish imkonini beradi. Umumiy behushlik URS protsedurasi davomida sizni qulay qiladi. Urolog toshni ureteroskop bilan ko'rgandan so'ng, kichik, savatga o'xshash qurilma kichikroq toshlarni ushlaydi va ularni olib tashlaydi. Agar toshni bir bo'lakda olib tashlash uchun juda katta bo'lsa, uni lazer yoki boshqa tosh sindirish asboblari bilan kichikroq qismlarga ajratish mumkin. Tosh butunlay yoki bo'laklarga bo'linib olingandan so'ng, shifokor siydik yo'lga vaqtinchalik stent qo'yishi mumkin. Stent - bu siydikni buyrakdan siydik oqishi uchun siydik yo'lini ochiq ushlab turishga yordam beradigan qattiq plastik naycha. Kateter yoki PCNL drenaj trubkasidan farqli o'laroq, bu trubka butunlay tanada joylashgan va siydik to'plash uchun tashqi sumkani talab qilmaydi. Siz URS bilan bir kunda uyga borishingiz va ikki -uch

kundan keyin normal faoliyatni boshlashingiz mumkin. Agar urologingiz stent qo'ysa, u 4 -10 kundan keyin uni olib tashlaydi. Ba'zan stentning uchida ip qoldir iladi, shuning uchun uni o'zingiz olib tashlashingiz mumkin. Sog'liqni saqlash provayderingiz sizga aytganida stentni olib tashlash juda muhimdir. Stentni uzoq vaqt davomida qoldirish infeksiyaga va buyrak funksiyasining yo'qolishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

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## YURAK QON TOMIR KASALLIKLARI HAMDA ULARNI TEKSHIRISH USULLARI VA DAVOLASH CHORA TADBIRLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada yurak qon tomir kasalliklari haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Bundan tashqari maqolada yurakni tekshirish yo'llari tushuntirib berilgan. Maqolada yurakni tekshiruvchi asbob uskunalar va ularni qanday ishlashi haqida so'z boradi. Yurak qon tomir kasalliklari keng tarqalganligi va tez suratlarda yosharib borayotganligi sababli maqolada yurak qon tomir kasalliklarini oldini olish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan. Maqolada yurak qon tomir kasalliklari va yurakni tekshiruvchi asbob uskunalar hamda tekshiruv yo'llari yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar :** yurak, yurak qon tomir kasalliklari, EKG, MRT, UZI, fonokardiografiya, koronarografiya, rentgen, elektrofiziologik, radioizotop, yuqori qon bosimi, fotopletismografiya.

**Muammoning dolzarbligi.** Har yili dunyoda millionlab odamlar yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari tufayli hayotdan ko'z yumadi. Erta bosqichda diagnostika qilish butun millat ahli uchun odatga aylanganida kasallik natijasidagi o'lim ko'rsatkichlarini qisqartirish mumkin bo'lar edi, deyiladi [zdorovieinfo.ru](http://zdorovieinfo.ru) saytida. Yurak qon tomir kasalliklari keng tarqalganligi va tez suratlarda yosharib borayotganligi sababli maqolada yurak qon tomir kasalliklarini oldini olish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan

**Kirish qismi.** Kasallik borligini qanday tushunish mumkin?

Havo yetishmasligi, bosh aylanishi, ter ajralish jarayonining faollashuvi va shishlar muammodan darak berishi mumkin. Biroq yurak-qon tomir kasalliklarining belgilari darhol namoyon bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun asosiysi - o'z vaqtida tekshiruvdan o'tish, ayniqsa quyidagi omillar bo'lsa:

- 1.diabet;
- 2.qarindoshlarda yurak-qon tomir tizimi kasalliklari bo'lsa;
- 3.chekish;

- 4.kamharakat hayot tarzi;
- 5.yuqori xolesterin darajasi;
- 6.yuqori qon bosimi.

**Asosiy qism.** Yurakni tekshirish uchun shifokor sizni elektrokardiografiya (EKG), magnit-rezonans tomografiya (MRT) yoki exokardiografiya (UZI)ga yo‘llashi mumkin. Biroq to‘liq diagnostika uchun buning o‘zi yetarli emas. Ehtimol, yana fonokardiografiya, koronarografiya, rentgen, elektrofiziologik yoki radioizotop tekshiruvga borishga to‘g‘ri keladi.



Yurak faoliyatini o‘zimiz tekshirishimiz mumkinmi?  
 Mustaqil ravishda shifokorga murojaat qilish vaqti kelgan yoki yo‘qligini bilish mumkin. Buning ikki xil yo‘li bor:  
 Martine usuli : Bu test yurak-qon tomir tizimining umumiy holati haqida tasavvur hosil qilish imkonini beradi.  
 30 soniyada 20 marta o‘tirib turish, pulsni o‘lchash va natijalarni yozish kerak. Keyin 1-2 daqiqa dam oling: bu vaqt ichida yurak faoliyati qayta tiklanadi va pulsni takroran o‘lchashga to‘g‘ri keladi. Xotirjamlik holatidagi va jismoniy mashqdan keyingi holatdagi ko‘rsatkichlarni taqqoslang.  
 Katta farq bo‘lmasa, demak, yuragingiz yaxshi ishlamoqda. 60-80 foiz atrofidagi tezlashish normal farq hisoblanadi. Agar bundan yuqori bo‘lsa, yurak faoliyati buzilgan



bo'ladi. Sabablar turlicha bo'lishi mumkin: aritmiya, ateroskleroz, qon aylanish tizimining buzilishi. Har qanday holatda ham kardiologga murojaat qiling.

Shtange usuli : Bu test yurak-qon tomir va nafas tizimi qanchalik yaxshi ishlayotganini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Avvalo 2-3 marta chuqur nafas olish kerak. Keyin chuqur nafas olib, uni ushlab turish kerak. Agar 40-50 soniyacha nafas olmay tura olsangiz, demak, siz mutlaq sog'lomsiz. Agar 40 soniyadan kam bo'lsa, uyda emas, mutaxassis huzurida yurak tekshiruvini amalga oshirish zarur bo'ladi.

Kasallikni qanday bartaraf qilish mumkin?

G'arbda bir an'ana bor: yurak xurujidan vafot etgan qarindoshning dafn marosimidan keyin butun oila a'zolari tibbiyot tekshiruviga yoziladi. O'z vaqtida aniqlangan patologiya - davolashdagi muvaffaqiyatning yarmi. Olimlar tekshiruvlar hamda chekishni tashlash va ortiqcha ovqatlanmaslikka yo'naltirilgan oddiy tavsiyalardan tashqari quyidagilarni maslahat berishadi:



Haftasiga 4-5 marta sport bilan shug'ullanish The Journal of Physiology'da chop etilgan tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, haftada uch marta sport bilan shug'ullanish yetarli emas. Yurak faoliyatini normal saqlab qolish uchun haftada 4-5 marta jismoniy mashqlar bilan shug'ullanish kerak. Tadqiqot mualliflari yuzlab keksalarni kuzatib, haftada 2-3 marta



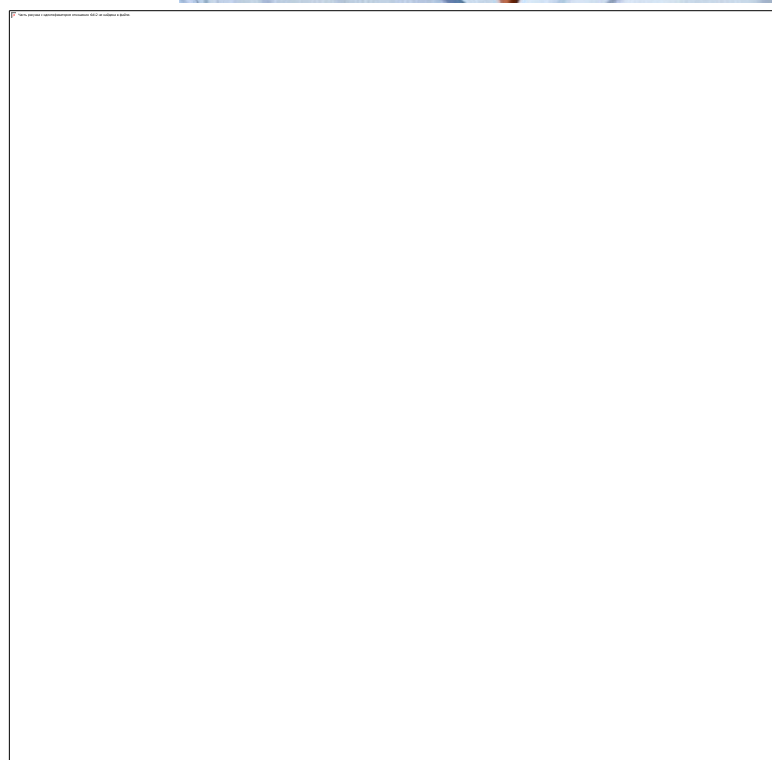
sport bilan shug'ullangan kishilarda yirik qon tomirlari qattiq ekanini aniqlashdi. 4-5 marta jismoniy mashqlarni bajargan kishilarda esa ular sog'lom va elastik bo'lgan. Bu yurak faoliyatiga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sir ko'rsatadi;

Yoga bilan shug'ullanish Gollandiyalik olimlar ushbu qadimiy mashqlar tizimini maslahat berishadi. 37 tadqiqotning metatahlili yoga bilan shug'ullanish qon bosimi va xolesterin miqdorini pasaytirishini ko'rsatgan.

Sochlarni nazorat qilish Sochlarning erta to'kilishi va oqarishi insonning yurak kasalliklariga moyilligidan darak berishi mumkin. Olimlar 2 mingdan ziyod yigitni tekshiruvdan o'tkazib, sochi erta to'kiluvchi erkaklar yurak kasalliklaridan ko'proq aziyat chekishini aniqlashdi. Londonlik tadqiqotchi Alan Xyuzning ta'kidlashicha, soch to'kilishi qarish jarayoniga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi genetik buzilish belgisi bo'lishi ham mumkin.

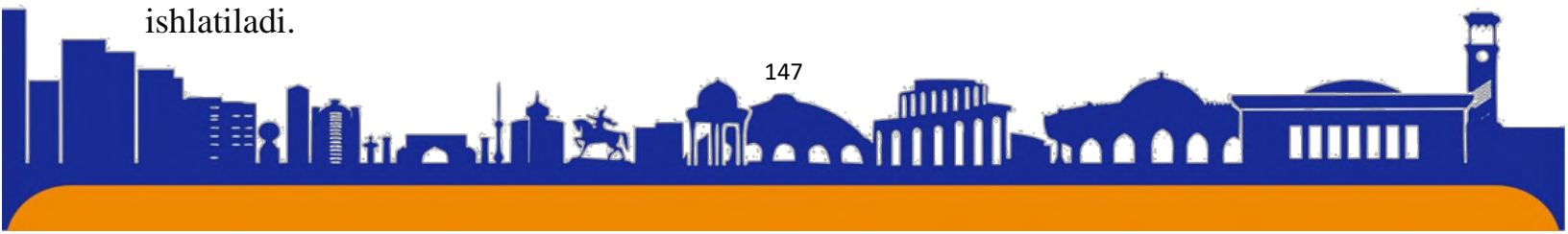
Asabiylashmaslik Olimlar stress va yurak kasalliklari o'rtasida bog'liqlik borligini allaqachon aniqlashgan. Harvarddagi yangi tadqiqot gap miyaning qo'rquv va g'azab kabi hissiyotlarini ishlab chiquvchi sohasi - bodomsimon tana faolligida ekanini ko'rsatdi. U miya suyak iligiga signal yo'llaydi, u esa ko'proq oq qon hujayralarini ishlab chiqara boshlaydi. Bu esa arteriyalarda yallig'lanishni keltirib chiqaradi va yurak xuruji, stenokardiya yoki insultga olib kelishi mumkin

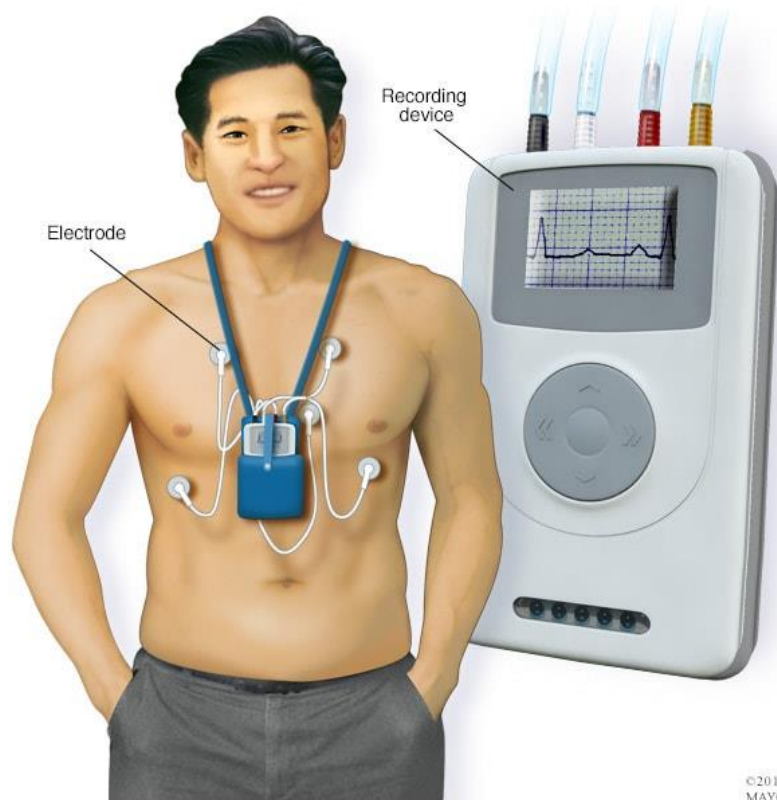
Yurak monitori nima? Yurak monitori - bu siz kiyadigan yoki olib yuradigan kichik qurilma bo'lib, provayderingiz ko'rib chiqishi uchun yurak urish tezligi va ritmini qayd qiladi. Yurak monitori qurilmalari elektrokardiogramma (EKG) bilan bir xil ma'lumotlarni to'plashi mumkin, ammo ular o'yin kartalari to'plamidan kichikroqdir. Batareya bilan ishlaydigan ushbu qurilmani bir oygacha yoningizda bo'lishingiz mumkinligi sababli, u har kuni sodir bo'lmaydigan anormal yurak ritmlarini (aritmia) yozib olish uchun yaxshi.



Yurak monitori yurak urish tezligi va ritmini bir oygacha yozib oladi, shuning uchun provayderingiz yurak ritmining buzilishini aniqlashi mumkin.

Xolter monitori odatda 1 dan 2 kungacha yurak ritmini qayd qiluvchi kichik, kiyiladigan qurilma. U aritmiya deb ham ataladigan tartibsiz yurak urishlarini aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi.





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Agar an'anaviy elektrokardiogramma (EKG yoki EKG) yurak holati haqida etarli ma'lumot bermasa, Xolter monitor testi o'tkazilishi mumkin.

Ba'zi shaxsiy qurilmalar, masalan, aqlli soatlar, elektrokardiogramma monitoringini taklif qiladi. Bu siz uchun imkoniyat yoki yo'qligini sog'liqni saqlash mutaxassisingizdan so'rang.

Agar sizda mavjud bo'lsa, Holter monitoridan foydalanishingiz kerak :

- 1.Aritmiya deb ham ataladigan tartibsiz yurak urishi belgilari.
- 2.Noma'lum sababsiz hushidan ketish.
- 3.Noqonuniy yurak urishi xavfini oshiradigan yurak kasalligi.

Xolter monitorini olishdan oldin siz elektrokardiogramma (EKG) o'tkazasiz. EKG tez va og'riqsiz sinovdir. U yurak ritmini tekshirish uchun ko'krak qafasiga yopishtirilgan elektrodlar deb ataladigan sensorlardan foydalanadi.

Xolter monitori EKGda o'tkazib yuborilgan tartibsiz yurak urishlarini topishi mumkin.Agar standart Xolter monitoringi tartibsiz yurak urishini aniqlamasa, hodisa monitori deb ataladigan qurilmani kiyishingiz kerak bo'lishi mumkin. Qurilma bir necha hafta davomida yurak urishlarini yozib oladi.

Yurak urish tezligi monitori (HRM) - bu yurak urish tezligini real vaqtda o'lchash/ko'rsatish yoki keyinchalik o'rganish uchun yurak urish tezligini yozib olish imkonini beruvchi shaxsiy monitoring qurilmasi. U asosan turli xil jismoniy mashqlarni bajarishda yurak urish tezligi ma'lumotlarini yig'ish uchun ishlatiladi. Elektr yurak ma'lumotlarini o'lchash elektrokardiografiya (EKG) deb ataladi.

Kasalxonalarda ishlatiladigan tibbiy yurak urish tezligi odatda simli va odatda bir nechta sensorlardan foydalaniladi. Portativ tibbiy birliklar Holter monitori deb ataladi. Iste'molchi yurak urish tezligi monitorlari kundalik foydalanish uchun mo'ljallangan va ulanish uchun simlardan foydalanmaydi.

Tarixi Dastlabki modellar ko'kragiga biriktirilgan elektrod simlari to'plamiga ega bo'lgan kuzatuv qutisidan iborat edi. Birinchi simsiz EKG yurak urish tezligi monitori 1977 yilda Polar Electro tomonidan Finlyandiya milliy chang'i sporti jamoasi uchun o'quv yordami sifatida ixtiro qilingan. 80-yillarning o'rtalarida "intensiv mashg'ulotlar" sport doiralarida mashhur tushunchaga aylanganligi sababli, simsiz shaxsiy yurak monitorlarining chakana savdosi 1983 yilda boshlangan.

Zamonaviy yurak urish tezligi monitorlari odatda yurak signallarini (elektr va optik) qayd qilish uchun ikki xil usuldan birini qo'llaydi. Ikkala turdagi signallar yurak urish tezligini o'lchash uchun Pan-Tompkins algoritmi kabi to'liq avtomatlashtirilgan algoritmlardan foydalangan holda bir xil asosiy yurak urish tezligi ma'lumotlarini taqdim etishi mumkin. <sup>[2]</sup>

EKG ( Elektrokardiografiya ) sensorlari odatda tibbiy asboblarda qo'llaniladigan yurak kameralarining kengayishi va qisqarishini boshqaradigan elektr signallari tomonidan yaratilgan biopotensialni o'lchaydi.

PPG ( fotopletismografiya ) sensorlari yurakning nasos harakati bilan boshqariladigan qon hajmini o'lchash uchun yorug'likka asoslangan texnologiyadan foydalanadi.

Elektr monitorlari ikkita elementdan iborat: ko'krak qafasida taqib yuradigan monitor/uzatuvchi va qabul qiluvchi. Yurak urishi aniqlanganda, qabul qiluvchi joriy yurak tezligini ko'rsatish/aniqlash uchun foydalanadigan radio signal uzatiladi. Bu signal oddiy radio puls yoki ko'krak qafasidagi noyob kodlangan signal bo'lishi mumkin (masalan, Bluetooth , ANT yoki boshqa kam quvvatli radio aloqalari). Yangi texnologiya

bir foydalanuvchining qabul qiluvchisiga yaqin-atrofdagi boshqa transmitterlardan (o‘zaro suhbat aralashuvi sifatida tanilgan) signallardan foydalanish yoki tinglashdan saqlaydi . E'tibor bering, eski Polar 5,1 kHz radio uzatish texnologiyasi suv ostida ishlatilishi mumkin. Bluetooth ham, Ant+ ham suv ostida signal yubora olmaydigan 2,4 gigagertsli radio diapazonidan foydalanadi.

Eng so'nggi qurilmalar optika yordamida yurak urish tezligini teri orqali LED yorug'lik nurini yoritib , uning qon tomirlaridan qanday tarqalishini o'lchaydi. Yurak tezligini o'lchashdan tashqari, ushbu texnologiyadan foydalanadigan ba'zi qurilmalar qonning kislorod bilan to'yinganligini ( SpO<sub>2</sub> ) o'lchashga qodir. Ba'zi so'nggi optik sensorlar ham yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, ma'lumotlarni uzatishi mumkin.

Mobil telefonlar yoki soatlar kabi yangi qurilmalar ma'lumotlarni ko'rsatish va/yoki yig'ish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Ba'zi qurilmalar bir vaqtning o'zida yurak urish tezligini, kislorod bilan to'yinganligini va boshqa parametrlarni kuzatishi mumkin. Ular tezlikni, joylashuvni va masofani aniqlash uchun akselerometrlar, giroskoplar va GPS kabi sensorlarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. So'nggi yillarda aqlli soatlar orasida yurak urish tezligi monitorlarini o'z ichiga olishi odatiy holga aylandi , bu esa mashhurligi sezilarli darajada oshdi. Ba'zi aqlli soatlar, aqlli bantlar va mobil telefonlar ko'pincha PPG sensorlaridan foydalanadi.

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## TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARNI TADBIQ ETILISHI ORQALI TAYACH KOMPETENSIYALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH

**Z.Q.Amonniyozov**

Surxondaryo viloyati qishloq xo'jaligi  
boshqarmasi bosh mutaxasisi.

**Annotasiya.** Maqoloda umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida kompetensiyaviy yondashuv bir o'qitiladigan bo'limini o'qitishning metodik tizimini yaratishda turli innovasion yondashuvlar hisobga olinadi. Masalan, ushbu metodik tizimni yaratishda an'anaviy o'qitishning metodik tizimidan farqli o'laroq, umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida o'qitiladigan dars mashg'ulotlari rejaları metodik tizimining asosiy elementi sifatida ishtirok etishi o'rganilgan.

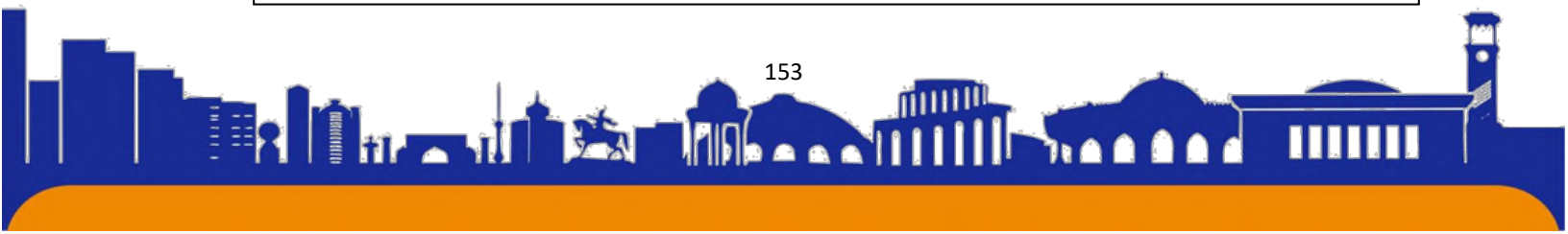
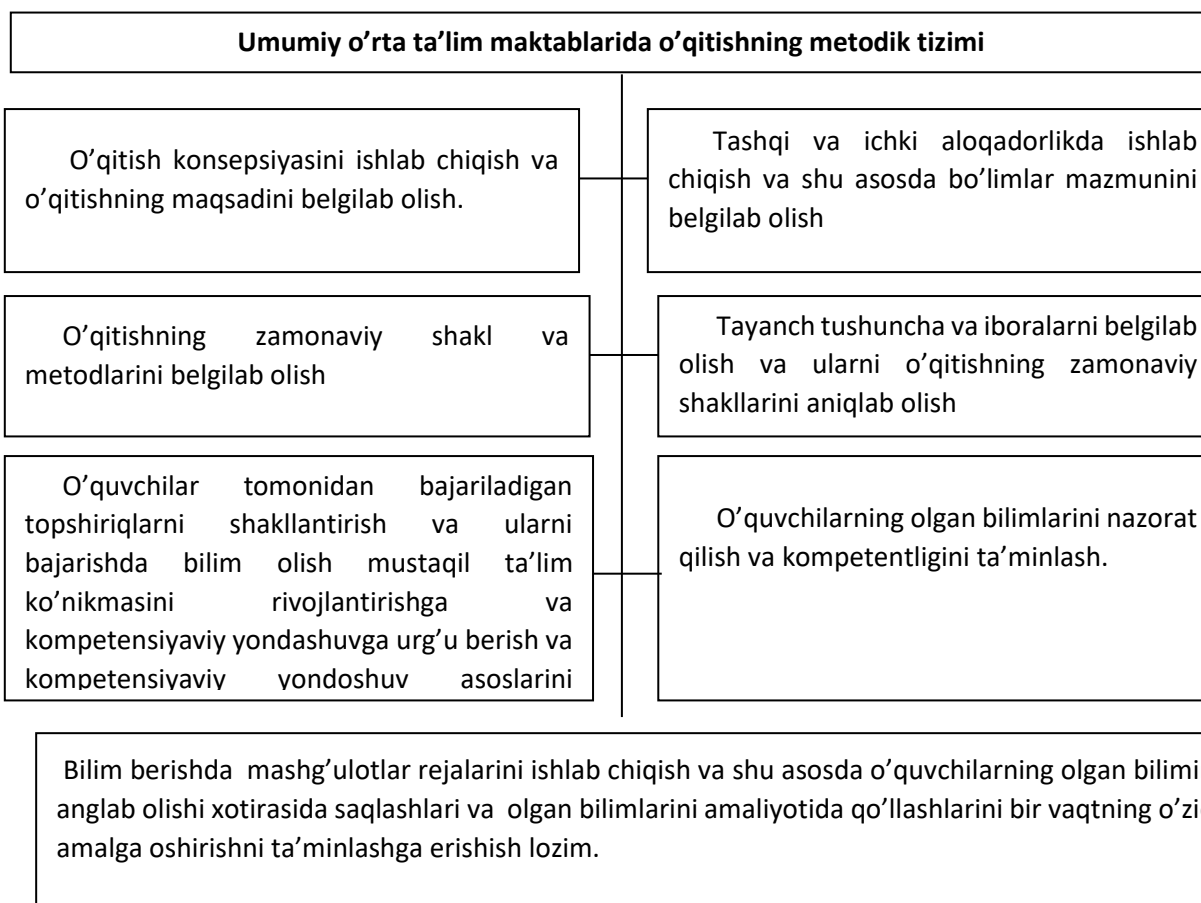
**Kalit so'zlar.** mazmun, metod, shakl, vositalar, o'qitishlar ,metodik ,izimini, rivojlantirish, yo'naltirilgan, pedagogik,jarayonni.

Mamlakatimiz umumiy o'rta ta'lim tizimida bo'layotgan o'zgarishlar ta'lim sohasida ham izlanishlar, yangiliklar, o'zgarishlarni taqozo etadi. Chuqur bilimli, keng dunyoqarashli komil shaxsni tarbiyalash masalasi pedagoglardan yangicha ishlash tamoyillarini amalga oshirishni talab qilad, o'qitishning metodik tizimi deganda, o'qitishning maqsadi, mazmuni, metodlari, shakllari va vositalari hamda mashg'ulot loyihalarini o'z ichiga olgan tuzilmasi tushuniladi. Fani o'qitishning metodik tizimi o'zining qonun-qoidalari, qonuniyatlariga bo'ysunadigan, tizimning ichki tuzilmasiga, uning elementari bir-biri bilan o'zaro va tashqi aloqalar bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, ta'lim sifatini ta'minlashni kafolatlaydigan kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asoslari murakkab, dinamik ta'lim yig'indisini ifodalaydi .

O'qitishning metodik tizimi tushunchasiga V.P.Bespalko quyidagicha ta'rif beradi: "Pedagogik tizim – ma'lum sifatlarga ega bo'lgan shaxsni shakllantirishga nisbatan aniq maqsadli, tashkillashtirilgan, pedagogik ta'sir ko'rsatish uchun talab etiladigan, bir-biri bilan o'zaro bog'langan uslub, vosita va jarayonlar majmuas Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida o'qitish metodikasi tizimining asosiy elementi bo'lgan o'qitish maqsadlari jamiyat taraqqiyotiga xizmat qilishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lishi shartdir. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim

maktablarida kompetensiyaviy yondashuv bir o‘qitiladigan bo‘limini o‘qitishning metodik tizimini yaratishda turli innovasion yondashuvlar hisobga olinadi. Masalan, ushbu metodik tizimni yaratishda an’anaviy o‘qitishning metodik tizimidan farqli o‘laroq, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarida o‘qitiladigan dars mashg‘ulotlari rejaları metodik tizimining asosiy elementi sifatida ishtirok etadi.

Shundan kelib chiqib, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarida o‘qitishning maqsadini belgilashda jamiyatning umumiy madaniyati, o‘quvchilarning bilim, ko‘nikma, malaka, tayanch kompetensiyasini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish, malakasini rivojlantirish hamda intellektual salohiyatga ega bo‘lgan shaxsni shakllantirishga qaratilgan va jamiyatning ijtimoiy buyurtmasi yoki ehtiyojidan kelib chiqib belgilanishi lozim. Maqsad – oldindan belgilangan natijaga erishish mahsuli bo‘lib, u ta’lim jarayonida uning sub’ektlari (o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchi)ning birgalikdagi faoliyati yakunida rejalashtirilgan kompetensiyaviy yondashuvni oldindan kafolatlanishi .



“Intellectual bilimlar” asri bo‘lgan XXI asrda matematika kundan-kunga taraqqiy etib, unda turli yangi metodlar amalga oshirilayotganligi bilan bir qatorda amaliy tatbiqlari sohasi kengayib bormoqda. Zero, fan sifatida moddiy borliqning fazoviy va miqdoriy munosabatlarini aks ettiruvchi qonunlarni to‘la va chuqur o‘rganish, targ‘ib etishni talab etadi; o‘rganilayotgan qonuniyatlarning qanday mazmunga egaligi, ularning qanday metod bilan asoslanganligi va rivojlanish darajasi bilan hisoblashmaydi; unda tadqiqotchining shaxsiy fazilatlarini, u yoki bu qonunning qanday kashf etilganligi muhim emas; fani ma’lum tizimda yaratiladi va rivojlanadi, u bir-biriga bog‘liq qat’i ketma-ket keluvchi qonunlarni ochib beradi, fanining boshlang‘ich tushunchalari, qabul qilingan qoidalari uning uchun boshlang‘ich asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Fan sifatida quyidagilarni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi: O‘quvchilarga bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalar beriladi; bilimlar berishda o‘quvchilarning yo‘nalishlari hisobga olinadi; yangi tushuncha yoki qonun kiritishga yondashish muhim ahamiyatga ega va shu asosda uni bayon etish metodi tanlanadi; abstrakt tushunchalar, izohlar va misollar orqali ochib beriladi; o‘qitishda takrorlash ham amalga oshiriladi; o‘quv fani fan tizimini qisqartirish va buzish mumkin emas aks holda uni chuqurlashtirishga e’tiborni qaratish lozim.

Umuman, hozirgi sharoitda ta’limning har bir bosqichida “nimani o‘qitish mumkin va bunga erishish uchun nima qilish kerak?” va “kimni o‘qitish kerak? Unga aynan nimani o‘qitish kerak? (aynan har bir ixtisoslikda), nima uchun aynan shuni o‘qitish kerak (maqsad), qanday o‘qitish kerak (metod, shakl, vosita, texnologiya)?” degan masalalarni samarali hal etish masalasi muhim muammolardan hisoblanadi.

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## KELAJAK TURIZMI: TEXNOLOGIYALAR SAYOHATLARNI QANDAY O'ZGARTIRADI?

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada turizm sohasining kelajakdagi rivojlanish yo'nalishlari va zamonaviy texnologiyalarning sayohat industriyasiga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Sun'iy intellekt, metaverse, biometrik xavfsizlik tizimlari, koinot turizmi va ekologik barqaror yechimlar turistik xizmatlarni qanday o'zgartirayotgani yoritib beriladi. Maqolada smart mehmonxonalar, ekologik transport, raqamli turistik xizmatlar va virtual sayohat kabi innovatsion g'oyalarning ahamiyati va istiqbollari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari kelajak sayohat tendensiyalarini tushunish va turizm industriyasining barqaror rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shish uchun muhim nazariy va amaliy tavsiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** turizm, innovatsiyalar, sun'iy intellekt, virtual reallik, ekologik sayohat, metaverse, smart turizm, koinot turizmi.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar inson hayotining barcha jabhalariga, jumladan, turizm sohasiga ham katta ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Bugungi kunda sun'iy intellekt, virtual reallik, biometrik xavfsizlik tizimlari va blokcheyn texnologiyalari sayohat jarayonini yanada qulay va samarali qilishga xizmat qilmoqda. Kelajakda esa sayyohlik tajribasi butunlay o'zgarishi kutilmoqda: smart shaharlar, ekologik toza transport, metaverse sayohatlari va hatto koinot turizmi orzu emas, balki haqiqatga aylanmoqda. Ushbu maqolada kelajak turizmini shakllantirayotgan eng ilg'or texnologiyalar va ularning sayohatchilar hayotiga qanday ta'sir qilishi tahlil etiladi.

Sun'iy intellekt va robototexnika sayohat

xizmatlarida

Robot gidlar va xizmat ko'rsatish xodimlari – Mehmonxonalarda va aeroportlarda AI yordamida ishlovchi robotlar sayyohlarga xizmat qiladi. Masalan, Yaponiyadagi Henn-na Hotel allaqachon robot-resepsionistlardan foydalanmoqda.

AI yordamida avtomatik tarjima – Sayohatchilar tillarni bilmasdan ham AI tarjimonlar orqali erkin muloqot qila oladi.

Biometrik texnologiyalar va xavfsizlik: Yuz va barmoq izi skaneri – Aeroportlarda pasport nazoratini sun'iy intellekt orqali amalga oshirish, bu esa vaqtni tejaydi va xavfsizlikni oshiradi.

Elektron identifikatsiya tizimlari – Kelajakda vizalar va pasportlar to'liq raqamli formatga o'tib, sayohatchilar uchun yanada qulay bo'ladi.

Metaverse va virtual turizm

Metaverse orqali sayohat qilish – Kelajakda sayohatchilar real dunyoda bormasdan, Metaverse'da virtual sayohat qilishlari mumkin. Masalan, tarixiy joylarni 3D formatda ko'rish yoki VR orqali dunyo bo'ylab sayohat qilish imkoniyati kengayadi.

Koinot turizmi: Yangi chegaralar

Xususiyy koinot sayohatlari – SpaceX, Blue Origin va Virgin Galactic kompaniyalari fazoviy sayohatni tijoratga aylantiryapti. Kelajakda koinot mehmonxonalari paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

Oy va Mars turizmi – 2050-yilgacha odamlarning Oy va Marsga sayohat qilish imkoniyati yaratilishi kutilmoqda.

Smart ekoturizm – IoT va AI yordamida chiqindisiz va energiya tejamkor sayohatlar tashkil etish.

Yashil mehmonxonalar – Kelajakda

mehmonxonalar qayta tiklanuvchi energiyaga to'liq o'tadi va chiqindilarni minimallashtirish bo'yicha avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarga ega bo'ladi.

Kelajak turizmi texnologik yutuqlarga asoslangan bo'lib, sayohatni yanada qulay, ekologik va innovatsion qiladi. Sun'iy intellekt, metaverse, biometrik xavfsizlik va koinot turizmi kelajakda sayohat qilish uslubimizni butunlay o'zgartiradi. Turizmning texnologik inqilobi allaqachon boshlangan – unga tayyor bo'lish vaqti keldi.

Turizm dunyodagi eng tez rivojlanayotgan sohalardan biri bo'lib, zamonaviy texnologiyalar uning kelajagini butunlay o'zgartiryapti. Sun'iy intellekt, virtual reallik, blokcheyn, avtonom transport va smart shaharlar – bularning barchasi sayohat qilish

uslubimizni o'zgartirishga tayyor. Kelajakda sayohat yanada qulay, xavfsiz va innovatsion bo'lishi aniq.

Sun'iy Intellekt va Aqlli Sayohatlar

Sun'iy intellekt sayohatchilar uchun eng katta yordamchilardan biriga aylanmoqda. Hozirda suniy intellekt quyidagi jihatlarda bizga yordam bermoqda:

Shaxsiylashtirilgan tavsiyalar – suniy intellekt sayohatchining qiziqishlari asosida mehmonxonalar, reyslar va ekskursionalarni taklif qiladi.

Aqlli chatbotlar – suniy intellekt yordamida ishlovchi virtual yordamchilar mijozlarga tez va aniq ma'lumot beradi. Masalan, Google Assistant sayyohlarga marshrut tuzishda yoki eng yaqin restoranni topishda yordam beradi.

Tarjima xizmatlari – Real vaqtda ishlovchi tarjimon dasturlar til to'sig'ini bartaraf etib, sayohat qilishni osonlashtiradi.

Kelajakda sayohatchilar biror joyga borishdan oldin u yerni virtual reallik orqali

"sinab ko'rishlari" mumkin bo'ladi. Bu turizmga quyidagicha qo'llaniladi deya olamiz: Virtual sayohatlar – Odamlar o'z uyi sharoitida butun dunyoni VR texnologiyalari orqali aylanib chiqishi mumkin.

Muzey va tarixiy joylarda AR texnologiyasi – Turistlar tarixiy obidalarni ko'rish jarayonida AR yordamida ularning o'z davridagi ko'rinishini ham tomosha qilish imkoniga ega bo'lishadi. Masalan, Rim Kolizeyi yoki qadimgi Samarqandni VR orqali jonlantirish mumkin. Bu bir vaqtning o'zida ham vaqtni ham pulni tejaydi.

Yana bir biz bilgan Blokcheyn texnologiyasi turizm sohasida ham keng qo'llanmoqda. Uning afzalliklariga quyidagilarni kirita olamiz:

Shaffof va xavfsiz bron qilish – Mehmonxona yoki aviachiptalarni bevosita blokcheyn orqali bron qilish mumkin bo'ladi, bu esa firibgarlikning oldini oladi.

Shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish – Sayyohlarning shaxsiy ma'lumotlari blokcheyn orqali xavfsiz saqlanadi.

Avtonom Transport va Uchuvchisiz Samolyotlar

Sayohat jarayonini yanada tez va xavfsiz qilish uchun avtonom texnologiyalar ishlab chiqilmoqda:

O'z-o'zidan boshqariluvchi mashinalar – Tesla kabi kompaniyalar haydovchisiz transport vositalarini ishlab chiqmoqda, bu esa sayohatni yanada xavfsiz qiladi.

Elektr va dron-taksilar – Kelajakda yirik shaharlar bo'ylab yo'lovchilar dron-taksilar orqali harakatlanishi mumkin.

Uchuvchisiz samolyotlar – Kichik masofali reyslar uchun avtonom samolyotlar paydo bo‘lishi mumkin.

Smart Shaharlar va Ekoturizm

Kelajakning shaharlarida turizm yanada aqlli va ekologik toza bo‘ladi:

IoT (Internet of Things) orqali aqlli yo‘nalishlar – Sayyohlar smart shahar tizimlari orqali real vaqtda eng qulay yo‘nalishlarni tanlashi mumkin.

Ekologik toza sayohat – Elektr transportlar, chiqindisiz mehmonxonalar va barqaror turizm tamoyillari kelajakda sayyohlikning muhim qismi bo‘ladi.

Aqlli mehmonxonalar – Sun‘iy intellekt orqali avtomatlashtirilgan mehmonxonalar sayohatchilarni kutib oladi, xonalarni avtomatik ravishda sozlaydi va energiya tejamkorligini ta‘minlaydi.

Bu kabi imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanish yurtimiz turizmini yuqori darajalarga olib chiqishga katta yordan korsatadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda texnologiyalar sayohat qilishni yanada qulay, xavfsiz va qiziqarli qilishga xizmat qilmoqda. Yuqorida sanab

o‘tilgan Sun‘iy intellekt, VR, blokcheyn, avtonom transport va aqlli shaharlar kelajak turizmining ajralmas qismi bo‘lishi aniq. Kelgusida sayyohlar yangi texnologiyalar yordamida butun dunyoni hech qanday to‘siqlarsiz kezish imkoniga ega bo‘ladilar. Turizmning texnologik inqilobi allaqachon boshlangan – unga tayyor bo‘lish vaqti keldi!

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## FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND ITS ROLE IN NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

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### Аннотация

Ushbu tadqiqotda 2015-yildan 2023-yilgacha bo‘lgan davr mobaynida olingan ma’lumotlarning batafsil tahlili asosida milliy iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalarning (TXI) ko‘p qirrali ta’siri ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijasida TXI oqimi va YaIM o‘sishi, bandlik darajasi va texnik taraqqiyotni o‘z ichiga olgan turli iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlar o‘rtasida sezilarli ijobiy korrelyatsiya aniqlandi. Ekonometrik modellashtirish va qiyosiy tahlillardan foydalanib, TXI, ayniqsa, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlarning muhim katalizatori ekanligini ko‘rsatamiz. Bizning xulosalarimiz shuni ko‘rsatadiki, TXI iqtisodiy o‘sish va texnologiya transferiga muhim hissa qo‘shsa-da, uning samaradorligi qabul qiluvchi mamlakatning xususiyatlari va siyosat asoslariga bog‘liqdir.

**Калит so‘zlar:** To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar (TXI), mintaqaviy ta’sir, Osiyo, bandlik, tarmoqlar bo‘yicha TXI.

### Абстрактный

В этом исследовании рассматривается многогранное влияние прямых иностранных инвестиций (ПИИ) на развитие национальной экономики на основе детального анализа данных за период с 2015 по 2023 год. Исследование выявило значительную положительную корреляцию между притоком прямых иностранных инвестиций и различными экономическими показателями, включая рост ВВП, уровень занятости и технический прогресс. Используя эконометрическое

моделирование и сравнительный анализ, мы демонстрируем, что прямые иностранные инвестиции служат важнейшим катализатором экономических преобразований, особенно в развивающихся странах. Наши выводы свидетельствуют о том, что, хотя прямые иностранные инвестиции вносят значительный вклад в экономический рост и передачу технологий, их эффективность в значительной степени зависит от характеристик принимающей страны и основ политики.

**Ключевые слова:** Прямые иностранные инвестиции (ПИИ), региональное влияние, Азия, занятость, отраслевые ПИИ.

### **Abstract**

This research examines the multifaceted impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on national economic development through a detailed analysis of data from 2015 to 2023. The study reveals significant positive correlations between FDI inflows and various economic indicators, including GDP growth, employment rates, and technological advancement. By employing econometric modeling and comparative analysis, we demonstrate that FDI serves as a crucial catalyst for economic transformation, particularly in developing economies. Our findings suggest that while FDI significantly contributes to economic growth and technological transfer, its effectiveness depends heavily on host country characteristics and policy frameworks.

**Key words:** Foreign direct investment (FDI), regional impact, Asia, employment, sectoral FDI.

### **Introduction**

The landscape of global investment has undergone dramatic transformations in recent decades, with foreign direct investment emerging as a cornerstone of economic development strategies worldwide. As economies become increasingly interconnected, understanding the complex relationship between FDI and economic development has never been more crucial. The post-2015 global economy has witnessed unprecedented changes in investment patterns, characterized by shifting geographic distributions of FDI flows and evolving investor priorities. Traditional models of FDI, primarily focused on market access and resource seeking, have given way to more sophisticated strategies incorporating technology transfer, innovation capabilities, and integration into global value chains.

In developing economies, FDI has become particularly significant, often serving as a primary source of external financing and a key driver of technological modernization. The World Bank reports that FDI inflows to developing countries reached \$850 billion in 2022, accounting for 48% of global FDI flows. This significant shift reflects the growing attractiveness of emerging markets and their increasing importance in the global economic landscape.

### *Research Significance*

This study addresses several critical gaps in existing literature:

- The need for updated analysis of FDI impacts in the post-pandemic economic environment;
- Limited understanding of sector-specific FDI effects on technological transfer;
- Insufficient research on the relationship between FDI and domestic industry development;

Our research is particularly timely given the current global economic restructuring and the emergence of new investment patterns following recent global disruptions.

### *Theoretical Framework*

Our analysis builds upon several theoretical foundations: The Eclectic Paradigm (OLI Framework), developed by Dunning (1979) and subsequently refined, provides our primary theoretical foundation. This framework suggests that firms engage in FDI when they possess three advantages:

- Ownership advantages (firm-specific assets)
- Location advantages (host country characteristics)
- Internalization advantages (benefits of internal operations)

We also incorporate insights from New Economic Geography Theory (Krugman, 1991), Investment Development Path Theory (Narula & Dunning, 2010) and Knowledge Capital Model (Markusen, 2002).

### *Methodology*

Our study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of macroeconomic data with qualitative assessment of policy frameworks and institutional environments. This comprehensive approach allows us to capture both the measurable economic impacts and the broader institutional implications of FDI.

### *Data Collection*

We utilized data from multiple sources. They are World Bank Development Indicators (2015-2023), UNCTAD FDI Statistics, National Statistical Offices, Central Bank Reports, Industry-specific surveys and reports. Our dataset encompasses quarterly FDI flows (2015-2023), sector-specific investment data, economic indicators (GDP, employment, productivity), technology transfer metrics, regional development indicators and others.

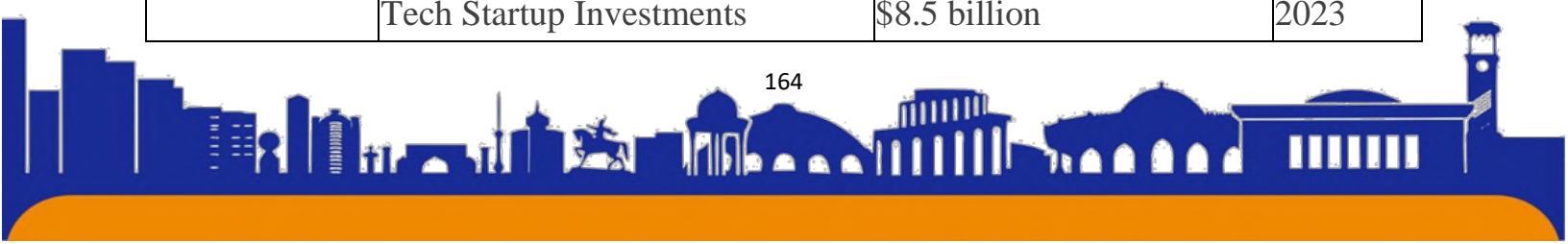
### Macroeconomic Impact Analysis

Our research reveals significant variations in FDI impact across Asian economies during 2015-2023. The most striking results emerge from the analysis of Southeast and East Asian markets, where FDI has played a transformative role in economic development.

#### *Economic Growth Effects*

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has demonstrated a strong positive correlation with economic growth across Asian economies, although the extent of its impact varies significantly by region.

Country/Region	Metric	Value	Year
China	Total FDI Inflow	\$189.13 billion	2022
	Manufacturing FDI Growth	5.4% (year-on-year)	2022
	High-Tech Manufacturing FDI Share	28.3% of total manufacturing	2022
	R&D Centers	1,500 (2015) → 2,800 (2023)	2015-2023
Vietnam	FDI Stock	\$438 billion	2023
	Manufacturing FDI Jobs Created	1.5 million direct jobs	2023
	Annual GDP Growth from FDI	2.8%	2023
	Export Growth in FDI Sectors	15.2% annually	2023
Singapore	Total FDI Stock	\$1.97 trillion	2023
	Digital Economy Investment Growth	45% annually	2023
	Financial Sector FDI Growth	28%	2023
	Tech Startup Investments	\$8.5 billion	2023



**Table 1:** FDI Inflows and Key Metrics in East Asia and Southeast Asia<sup>1</sup>

**East Asia:** In China, FDI has played a pivotal role in driving economic transformation, particularly in advanced manufacturing sectors. In 2022, China attracted a total FDI inflow of \$189.13 billion, with the manufacturing sector experiencing a year-on-year growth of 5.4%. Notably, high-tech manufacturing accounted for 28.3% of total manufacturing FDI. The establishment of research and development (R&D) centers also saw a remarkable increase, rising from 1,500 in 2015 to 2,800 in 2023.

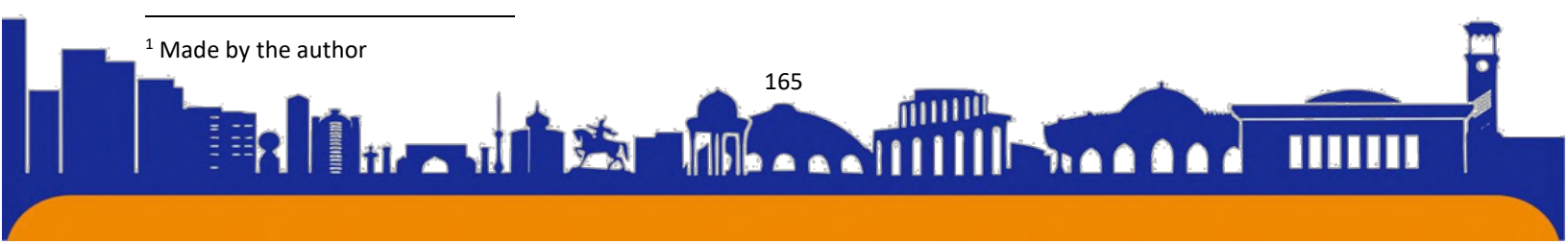
The regional impact of FDI has been particularly pronounced in certain provinces. For instance, Guangdong Province recorded a 29% annual growth in high-tech FDI, while Jiangsu Province witnessed a 35% increase in advanced manufacturing FDI. Additionally, the Shanghai Free Trade Zone attracted \$15.8 billion in new FDI projects, further underscoring the transformative role of foreign investment in these regions.

**Southeast Asia:** Vietnam has emerged as a standout example of FDI-driven economic growth. By 2023, the country’s FDI stock had reached \$438 billion, with the manufacturing sector alone creating 1.5 million direct jobs. On average, FDI contributed 2.8% to Vietnam’s annual GDP growth, while export growth in FDI-related sectors expanded by 15.2% annually.

Singapore, meanwhile, has solidified its position as a regional FDI hub. The city-state’s total FDI stock reached 1.97 trillion, with digital economy investments growing at an annual rate of 451.97trillion, with digital economy investments growing at an annual rate of 458.5 billion, reflecting Singapore’s attractiveness as a destination for high-value investments.

Country	Metric	Value	Year/Period
South Korea	Jobs Created by Samsung Electronics	25,000 direct jobs	2023
	Jobs Created by SK Hynix	18,500 direct jobs	2023
	Wage Premium in FDI Firms	22% higher than domestic firms	2023
	Skilled Labor Demand Growth	35% in FDI-heavy sectors	2023

<sup>1</sup> Made by the author



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Indonesia	Manufacturing FDI Jobs Created	850,000 direct jobs	2015-2023
	Wage Premium in FDI Firms	28% above national average	2023
	Workers Trained in Skills Programs	280,000	2015-2023
	Female Employment Growth in FDI Firms	42% increase	2015-2023

**Table 2:** Employment and Wage Effects of FDI<sup>2</sup>

*Employment and Wage Effects*

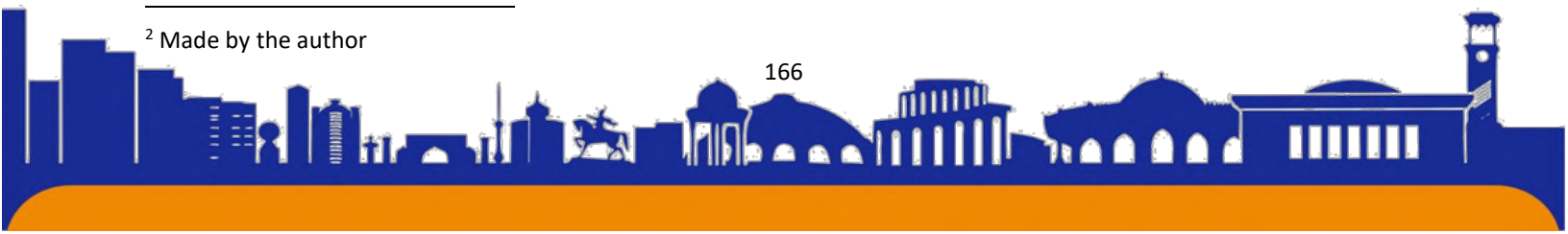
The influence of FDI on employment markets has been profound across Asian economies, with significant implications for job creation and wage growth.

**South Korea:** The expansion of major corporations such as Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix has had a substantial impact on employment. Samsung Electronics’ growth initiatives created 25,000 direct jobs, while SK Hynix’s semiconductor projects generated 18,500 positions. Notably, average wages in FDI-affiliated firms were 22% higher than those in domestic companies. Furthermore, the demand for skilled labor in FDI-intensive sectors increased by 35%, highlighting the role of foreign investment in driving both job creation and skill development.

**Indonesia-** A detailed analysis of manufacturing FDI in Indonesia reveals significant employment benefits. Between 2015 and 2023, FDI contributed to the creation of 850,000 direct jobs. Workers in FDI-affiliated firms earned wages that were, on average, 28% higher than the national average. Additionally, skills development programs supported by FDI trained 280,000 workers, while female employment in FDI firms increased by 42%, underscoring the broader social and economic benefits of foreign investment.

Country	Sector	Key Metric	Value
Thailand	Automotive	Toyota’s Investment	\$2.8 billion
		Annual Production Capacity	800,000 units
		Local Supplier Network	2,500 companies

<sup>2</sup> Made by the author



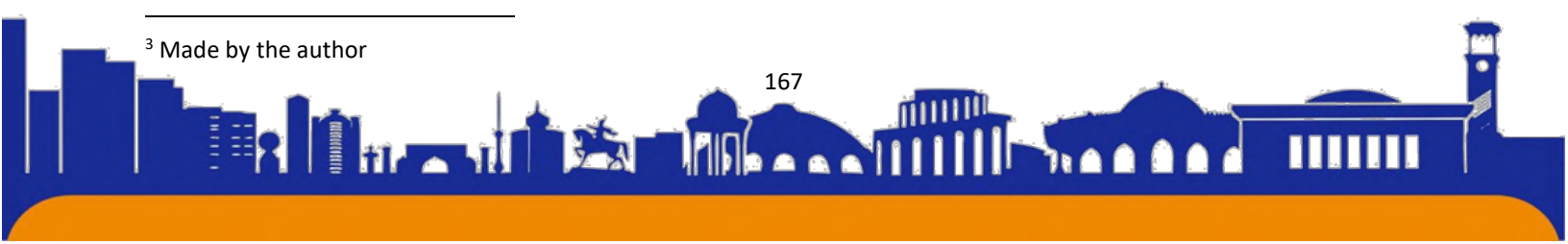
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Country	Sector	Key Metric	Value
		Export Value (2023)	\$28 billion
		R&D Center Employment	320 local engineers
Vietnam	Electronics	Samsung's Investment	\$17.3 billion
		Annual Export Value	\$65.5 billion
		Local Supplier Network	375 companies
		R&D Centers Established	Multiple
Taiwan	Semiconductors	TSMC's Investment	\$40 billion
		High-Skilled Jobs Created	8,000
		International Suppliers Attracted	235
		Auxiliary Investments Generated	\$15.2 billion
		New Semiconductor Clusters Established	3
Singapore	Financial Services	Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions	185
		FinTech Investments	\$12.8 billion
		Annual Digital Payment Processing	\$580 billion
		Employment in Financial Services	185,000 professionals
Indonesia	E-commerce	Alibaba's Investment in Tokopedia	\$3.5 billion
		Merchants Hosted on Platform	11 million
		Indirect Jobs Created	2.8 million
		Annual Digital Payment Volume	\$52 billion

**Table3:** Sectoral FDI Impacts in Manufacturing and Services<sup>3</sup>

The table consolidates data on FDI impacts in the **automotive, electronics, semiconductor, financial services, and e-commerce sectors**. It highlights key metrics such as investment amounts, production capacities, export values, job creation, and technological advancements.

<sup>3</sup> Made by the author



## Manufacturing Sector Transformation

**Automotive Industry-**Thailand's automotive sector has experienced significant transformation due to foreign direct investment (FDI). A notable example is Toyota's \$2.8 billion expansion between 2020 and 2023, which has had far-reaching impacts: Production capacity increased to 800,000 units annually. The local supplier network expanded to include 2,500 companies. Export value reached \$28 billion in 2023. A dedicated R&D center now employs 320 local engineers, fostering innovation and skill development.

**Electronics Manufacturing-** Vietnam's electronics sector has demonstrated remarkable growth, largely driven by FDI. Samsung's investments, for instance, have been particularly impactful: By 2023, Samsung's total investment in Vietnam reached \$17.3 billion. Annual exports from Samsung's operations were valued at \$65.5 billion. The company established a local supplier network of 375 companies, enhancing domestic industrial capabilities. R&D centers were also established, further solidifying Vietnam's position in the global electronics supply chain.

**Semiconductor Industry:** Taiwan's semiconductor industry, led by TSMC, exemplifies the multiplicative effects of FDI. The company's \$40 billion domestic expansion program has yielded significant outcomes: Created 8,000 high-skilled jobs; attracted 235 international suppliers, strengthening the local ecosystem; generated \$15.2 billion in auxiliary investments; established three new semiconductor clusters, positioning Taiwan as a global leader in semiconductor manufacturing.

**Financial Services:** Singapore's financial sector has undergone substantial transformation, driven by foreign investment. The country is home to 185 foreign banks and financial institutions. FinTech investments reached \$12.8 billion, reflecting Singapore's emergence as a global FinTech hub. Digital payment systems process \$580 billion annually, underscoring the sector's technological advancement. Employment in financial services has grown to 185,000 professionals, highlighting the sector's contribution to job creation.

**E-commerce Development:** Indonesia's digital economy has experienced rapid growth, fueled by FDI. Alibaba's investment in Tokopedia, a leading e-commerce platform, has been particularly transformative. Total investment in Tokopedia reached \$3.5 billion while the platform hosts 11 million merchants, providing a significant boost to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Created 2.8 million indirect jobs,

contributing to economic inclusivity and digital payment volume on the platform reached \$52 billion annually, reflecting the growing adoption of digital financial services.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has emerged as a pivotal force in shaping the economic landscape of Asia, driving growth, innovation, and inclusivity across the region. The research underscores the multifaceted role of FDI in fostering economic development through technology transfer, employment generation, and productivity enhancement. These contributions have not only bolstered economic output but have also facilitated skill development, gender inclusivity, and labor market dynamism, thereby creating a more resilient and equitable economic environment.

The impact of FDI, however, is not uniform and is significantly influenced by the characteristics of host countries and the robustness of their policy frameworks. Regional variations in the effectiveness of FDI reflect differing levels of development, sectoral focus, and institutional capacities. In the manufacturing sector, FDI has been instrumental in enhancing production capabilities, expanding local supply chains, and promoting innovation through research and development. In the services sector, it has catalyzed the growth of financial services and e-commerce, driving job creation and digital transformation. Meanwhile, in advanced technology sectors, FDI has accelerated progress in artificial intelligence and biotechnology, positioning Asian economies as global leaders in innovation.

These sectoral transformations highlight the critical role of FDI in driving economic diversification, technological advancement, and inclusive growth. By fostering cross-sectoral linkages and promoting knowledge spillovers, FDI has not only strengthened the economic foundations of Asian economies but has also enabled them to compete on a global scale. The evidence suggests that when complemented by supportive policies and institutional frameworks, FDI can serve as a powerful tool for sustainable development, addressing structural challenges and unlocking new opportunities for growth.

Overall, the findings affirm that FDI is a cornerstone of economic progress in Asia, with its benefits extending beyond immediate economic gains to encompass broader social and technological advancements. To maximize the potential of FDI, policymakers must continue to prioritize the creation of conducive environments that attract and retain investment, while ensuring that its benefits are equitably distributed across all segments

of society. By doing so, Asian economies can sustain their growth trajectories, enhance their global competitiveness, and achieve long-term, inclusive prosperity.

The findings suggest several key considerations for maximizing FDI benefits:

- The need for comprehensive policy frameworks that balance investment attraction with domestic industry development
- The importance of targeted approaches to sector-specific FDI promotion
- The critical role of institutional quality in determining FDI effectiveness
- The necessity of addressing regional disparities in FDI distribution

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## THE ROLE OF GESTURE IN COMMUNICATION AS STUDY OF NORMAL LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

Gesture is one of the most significant features and plays a main role in our life when we interact with one another. Gesture represents to communicate through not only moving hand which expresses the special words, but also reflecting something, such as anger, happiness, sadness and more, on our face. In other words, gesture is a silent yet powerful language that conveys emotions, intentions, and messages without needing spoken words. It is an intrinsic part of our daily interactions, enhancing and often clarifying the spoken language. Understanding gestural communication can lead to clearer exchanges and provide insight into unspoken feelings or thought. For instance, people use For instance, people use gestures to indicate direction, signal urgency or express complex emotions. These types of gesture exist especially in infants and toddlers. Because they unaware to speak in their native or another language. This article provides with the special informations about the role of gestures in communication, in children's life as well as the types of gestures.

**Key words:** Gesture, emblem gestures, regulators, adaptors, hand gestures, eye contact, nonverbal communication, positive body language, negative body language, eye gaze, haptics, appearance.

### Introduction

Gesture is a fundamental part of language that serves to give meaningful and unique information to a spoken message and experiences. The proportion of the theoretical speech and gesture shares widespread conceptual origin and has a tightly integrated relationship, overlapping in time and enriches the function of communicative context. When people talk, they move their hands to convince others with their act or to express their opinion or

ideas which cannot be explained with words. Spontaneous hand movements produced in rhythm with speech are called co-speech gestures and naturally accompany all spoken language. People from all of the world aware of what is gesture and what is the meaning of hand movements or facial expressions. It is clear that babies are the fundamental humankind that utilize gestures to express their needs or words. Gesture provides a variety of functions and overlaps with speech in both time and meaning. However, gesture differs from speech in notable ways. Gesture conveys information holistically, spatially and often simultaneously in a single event.

## Methods

Before looking into gestures, it is the vital to analyse the classification of gestures types. The first attempt to clarify gestures was made by Efron in 1972 who posited heaps of gesture classification including those of deistic, iconic, metaphorical and symbolic nature in literature.

With the help of this theory, Ekman and Friesen created variety of gestures, such as *illustrator, emblem, affective, adaptor and regulator gestures*. These are called nonverbal cues which are movements of the body or limbs that convey messages.

- The first version of the gesture is called *kinesrics*. It is the study of body language used in nonverbal communication. This includes facial expressions, postures and other body movements. Every movement of the body indicates the emotion or intentions, like a nod generally represents agreement.
- The second type is *emblematic gestures* or *emblems* are nonverbal cues with a direct verbal equivalent and are understood within a cultural group. Take a thumbs up as an example, often means approval or success.
- The third one is called *the illustrator gestures* are message gestures that assess to emphasize or clarify the spoken words. A person might use a chopping motion to underline a point during a conversation or indicate a small size by pinching fingers close together.
- The fourth is *regulators* are essential for smooth conversations. People use subtle signals like nodding or raising a hand to let others know if they should keep talking or pause. These cues help keep the conversation flowing naturally.

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- The fifth is *adaptors* often called manipulator gestures involve touching or influencing one's body or objects. These gestures are usually accomplished unconsciously and can indicate feelings of comfort or discomfort. An example includes individuals playing with their hair or tapping a pen while thinking.

Gesture Type	Function	Example
Emblems	Equivalent of words	Thumbs up for an approval
Illustrators	Accompany speech	Using hands to indicate size
Adaptors	Respond to physical or psychological needs	Stretching an itch
Regulators	Maintain conversational control	Nodding to signal agreement
Affect displays	Convey emotion	Smiling to show happiness

The types of nonverbal communication

Nonverbal communication is a way of sharing information without using vocabularies. It can involve things like facial expressions, hand gestures, eye contact, how close we stand

to someone and other unspoken cues to acquire our message across. These encompass facial expressions, eye gaze, appearance and body language.

- 1) Facial expressions- are major part of how we communicate without using words. Often, the first thing we notice about someone is their facial expressions, even before we hear them speak. Although people's nonverbal communication and behaviour tend to vary dramatically between cultures, the facial expressions happiness, sadness, anger and fear are actually the same throughout the world.
- 2) Eye gaze- the eyes play a role in nonverbal communication with such things as looking, staring and blinking, being important cues. For example, when we come across people or things ,that we are into, our rate of blinking increases and our pupils dilate.  
People' s eyes can express a wide range of emotions, such as hostility, interest and attraction, we also use eye contact to judge someone's honesty. Steady eye contact is often seen as a sign of truthfulness and truthfulness, while shift eyes and avoiding eye contact are often associated with lying or deception.
- 3) Appearance – the way we dress, style our hair, and manage our overall appearance serves as a form of nonverbal communication. Studies in colour psychology reveal that colours have the power to influence emotions and moods. Additionally, our physiological responses, perceptions and interpretations. For example, a person wearing a formal suit to a job interview conveys professionalism and confidence. Another example is that the colour red, which sales usually use to grab attention, is often associated with passion, energy or urgency.
- 4) Body language- can also provide us with great information. Research on body language has grown significantly since the 1970s, with popular media focusing on the over interpretation of defensive postures, such as arm-crossing and leg-crossing, especially after the publication of Julius Fast's book 'Body language "

While these nonverbal communication can indicate feelings and attitudes, body language is often subtle and less definitive than previously believed.

Body language divides into two groups: positive body language and negative body language.

*Positive body language* encompasses a wide range of nonverbal communication that demonstrates frankness, amiability, confidence. For instance:

- Smiles and Open posture: A genuine smile and an open body posture, such as uncrossed arms and legs, can make us appear approachable and happy. This combination of a pleasant facial expression and a relaxed stance is a universal sign of positive nonverbal communication.
- Direct Eye contact – maintaining eye contact with others shows that we are interested and attentive. It is an essential component of positive language, signaling that we are engaged in the interaction.
- Nodding – a nod can presents agreement, understanding or encouragement. It can also be used to keep the conversation flowing and to show that we are actively listening.

*Negative Body language*- conversely consists of gestures and expressions that may signify discomfort, disinterest or disagreement. Some examples of poor body language include:

- Crossed arms and legs: this could mean the person is defensive or closed off and might not be open to the conversation or the people around them.
- Avoiding Eye contact: lack of eye contact often means a person is trying to hide something or isn't engaged in the current interaction.
- Facial expressions: frowning, furrowed brows, and grimaces are classic examples of poor body language that can convey negative emotions such as anger, anxiety or doubt.

## Result and discussion

The meaning of Hand Gestures around the world.

Hand gestures are an integral part of communication particularly if we are speaking in a foreign language. They are great way of making sure we're getting our point across and underpin what we are trying to say. Many travellers will also use hand gestures as a means of nonverbal communication when traveling in countries where they do not speak the local language. Be aware through not all hand gestures have the same meaning in all countries. Without understanding the main meaning of gestures in different cultures can cause to several issues, like insults and even violence. Due to the fact that it is straightforward to

make a mistake without understanding the meaning of gesture which are part of our daily communication habit.

### Thumbs up

The usage of hand gesture thumbs up has been using for thousands of years in our daily communication. It represents for approval or agreement that is in common, especially in European and American cultures as a sign of approval or that things are going according to the plan. This gesture is commonly used in social media and customer service to indicate satisfaction.

However, in many Islamic and Asian countries, it is considered a major insult.

### The “V” for victory

This hand gesture, where the palm faces outward, is widely recognised as a symbol of peace, especially since the Vietnam War and the hippie era. However, in many countries outside the US, if the palm faces inward, it’s considered a rude insult. Take George W. Bush as an example, he made this mistake when visiting Australia and the gesture was also offensive in the UK and South Africa. But this gesture has been utilizing as a sign of peace in many countries.

### The OK

The OK sign, which is made by curling the index finger over the thumb and extending the other fingers above them, is another fairly common hand gesture in America and most of the English speaking world, meaning that everything is going well and according to plan.

However, in Latin America the gesture is considered to be extremely rude as Richard Nixon discovered after flashing it to a large crowd of Brazilians awaiting his arrival in Rio de Janeiro.

In France, this gesture is also considered an insult; in Australia this gesture means “zero”; in New Zealand the user is basically considered to be “lazy”.

### Pointing Finger

In the early 2000s, pointing with our finger became a friendly gesture in the USA, like saying “ Hey, you’re cool!”. But before that, it was generally considered a bit rude. In

Japan, Indonesia and many Latin American countries, this gesture considered a bit rude, in many African countries, it's best to point at objects, not people.

### Fingers Crossed

In the United States, crossing fingers is a common gesture to express hope and wish for good luck. But in Vietnam, crossing our fingers is considered a vulgar and rude gesture , as it is associated with a part of the female anatomy.

### The Come here Gesture

In the US and some other English speaking countries curling the index finger toward the palm of the hand is used to summon someone towards you. In movies the gesture is frequently used by a female character as a way of tempting a man.

However, in other countries this gesture is also called the dog call and as the name implies should not be used to summon humans. Using the gesture in the Philippines it is one of the most offensive gestures that can result in the user's arrest of even having his finger broken as a punishment. The Japanese also consider the gesture to be rude. In Singapore the gestures is used to mean "death".

### The Corona hand gesture

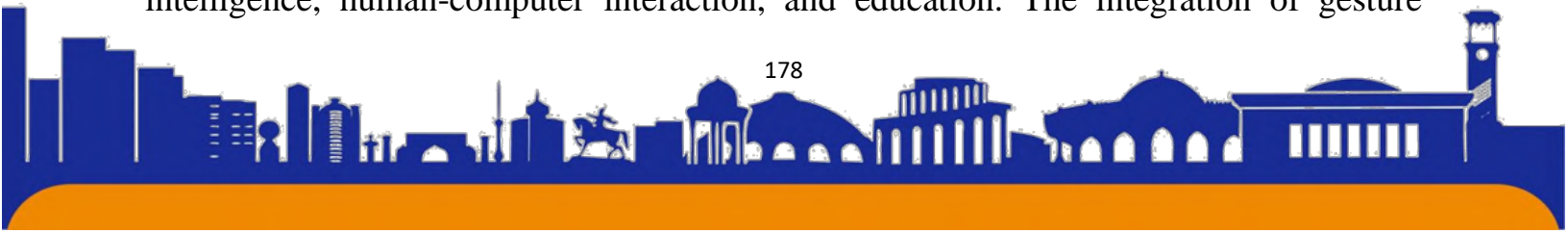
This gesture which consists of the index and little finger pointing upwards and the two middle fingers curled toward the palm has a wide variety of meanings . During the last few decades it has been used by hard rock bands and their fans as a symbol of approval or enjoyment.

In many European countries it is the sign of the devil; whereas it is a positive sign in both Hinduism and Buddhism.

In many ways the world is becoming "smaller". People are far more mobile than at any time in our history. Both business and personal travel are increasing. Additionally, virtual conferences and meetings using platforms such as Skype or GoToMeeting are increasingly a part of daily business life.

## Conclusion

Gestures play a fundamental role in human communication, complementing and sometimes even substituting for spoken language. Throughout this study, we have examined how gestures function as an integral component of normal language, contributing to meaning-making, enhancing comprehension, and facilitating social interaction. From simple hand movements that emphasize spoken words to complex sign languages that serve as primary modes of communication, gestures are deeply embedded in human cognition and expression. One of the key findings in our discussion is that gestures and speech are not separate entities but rather work together in a synchronized manner. Research in psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics has demonstrated that gestures arise from the same cognitive and neural processes that govern spoken language. This interconnectedness suggests that gestures are not merely auxiliary tools but are instead a natural extension of verbal communication. In fact, studies have shown that gestures can aid in language development, improve recall, and even serve as a bridge in situations where spoken communication is limited, such as in multilingual settings or when speech is impaired. Additionally, gestures function as powerful social tools that enhance interpersonal communication. Nonverbal cues such as hand gestures, facial expressions, and body movements provide additional layers of meaning, reinforcing spoken messages and making interactions more dynamic. In various cultural contexts, gestures take on unique meanings, reflecting societal norms and traditions. The study of gestures in different languages and cultures highlights their role in shaping communication patterns, emphasizing the importance of nonverbal communication in human interaction. Another significant aspect of gestures in language is their role in cognitive processing. Gestures are not merely performative but are actively involved in shaping thought. When people use gestures, they often find it easier to articulate complex ideas, suggesting that gesture and cognition are deeply intertwined. This connection is particularly evident in language acquisition, where children use gestures before they develop full verbal proficiency. Furthermore, individuals with speech impairments, such as aphasia patients, often rely on gestures to express themselves, demonstrating that gestures serve as a compensatory mechanism for verbal deficits. Moreover, the study of gestures has implications beyond linguistics, influencing fields such as artificial intelligence, human-computer interaction, and education. The integration of gesture



recognition technology in digital communication and virtual environments highlights the increasing recognition of gestures as a valid and necessary component of communication. In education, gesture-based teaching strategies have been shown to enhance learning outcomes, particularly in subjects that require spatial understanding, such as mathematics and science.

In conclusion, gestures are an essential and inseparable part of normal language. They enhance verbal communication, bridge linguistic gaps, and contribute to cognitive processes. As research continues to explore the intricate relationship between gestures and speech, it becomes increasingly clear that language is not confined to words alone. A deeper understanding of gestures can lead to advancements in communication strategies, language teaching, and even technology. Recognizing and valuing the role of gestures in communication will allow for more effective, inclusive, and enriched human interactions across different linguistic and cultural landscapes.

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## ABDURAUUF FITRATNING “OILA” ASARIDA FARZAND TARBIYASI

**Alibekova Hafiza Suvon qizi**

O‘zDSMI “Madaniyat va san’at muassasalari faoliyatini tashkil etish hamda boshqarish ta’lim yo‘nalishi” 3-bosqich talabasi

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**Anotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola Abdurauf Fitrat qalamiga mansub “Oila” asarida farzand tarbiyasiga bag‘ishlangan o‘g‘itlari, pand-nasihatlari va ularning tahlili haqida. Shuningdek, “Oila” asarida farzand tarbiyasida jismoniy, aqliy va axloqiy tarbiyaga katta e’tibor berish va farzandlarni kamolga yetkazishda ushbu tamoyillarga asoslanish kerakligi ta’kidlangan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Farzand, jismoniy tarbiya, aqliy tarbiya, axloqiy tarbiya, bilim, tarqqiyot, zakovat, badan tarbiyasi, idrok, xotira, diqat, din, siyosat, ta’lim.

**Abstract:** This article is about the teachings, advice and their analysis in the work “Oila” written by Abdurauf Fitrat. Also, in the work “Oila”, it is emphasized that physical, mental and moral education should be paid great attention to the upbringing of children, and it should be based on these principles when raising children to maturity.

**Key words:** Child, physical education, mental education, moral education, knowledge, progress, intelligence, physical education, perception, memory, attention, religion, politics, education.

*Bu dunyo kurash maydonidir. Bu maydonning quroli sog‘lom jism-u tan, aql va axloqdir.*

*Abdurauf Fitrat*

### KIRISH

Bugungi globallashuv davrida mamlakatimiz ham yangi dunyoga, jahon innovatsion iqtisodiyotiga yuz tutdi. Mustaqilligimizga endi chorak asr bo‘lgan bo‘lsada, yurtimiz rivojlanish va tarqqiyotda dunyoning boshqa rivojlangan davlatlaridan hech ham ortda qolmay balki, peshqadamlikda bormoqda. Yurtimiz bayrog‘i jahon minbarlarida

baland hilpiramoqda, madhiyamiz jahon arenalarida yangramoqda. Albatta, bu kunlarga erishish oson bo'lmadi. bugungi kunlarga yetishishimizda tarixda ajdodlarimiz, jadid bobokalonlarimiz, allomalarimizning xizmati beqiyos ulkandir.

### **ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA**

Shulardan biri buyuk jadid allomasi, birinchi o'zbek professori Abdurauf Fitratdir. Yurtimizning barqaror rivojlanishida farzandlar tarbiyasining o'rni benihoya kattadir. Abdurauf Fitrat ham yurt kamoli, xalq farovonligini farzandlar tarbiyasi bilan uzviy bog'liq ekanligini angladi va kelgusi avlodlarga ham shu fikrlarni anglashlariga ko'makchi bo'ldi. Ushbu yo'lda Abdurauf Fitratning "Oila" asari yo'lchi yulduz vazifasini bajaradi. Asarda, Fitrat o'zining pedagogik va axloqiy qarashlari orqali farzand tarbiyasining nazariyasi va amaliyotiga oid muhim g'oyalarni ifodalaydi. "Oila" asarida Fitrat farzand tarbiyasiga chuqur va keng qamrovli yondashadi, axloqiy, ilmiy va ma'naviy tarbiyaning ahamiyatini o'quvchilarga etkazishga harakat qiladi. Bu asar faqat o'z davrining tarbiya tizimi haqida emas, balki hozirgi kunda ham oila tarbiyasiga oid dolzarb g'oyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. "Oila" asarining 2-qismi farzand tarbiyasiga haqidadir. Ushbu qismda Fitratning farzand tarbiyasiga bag'ishlangan hikoya, rivoyat, pand-nasihat, o'git va hikmatlari keltirilgan.

Jumladan, barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazishda farzand tarbiyasida jismoniy, axloqiy va aqliy tarbiyaga katta e'tibor berish va farzandlarni kamolga yetkazishda quyidagi tamoyillarga asoslanish lozim ekianligini keltiradi.

#### **NATIJALAR**

2-qism 9 bobdan iborat. 1-bob. Farzand tarbiyasi haqida.

Odamning siyosiy, diniy, ijtimoiy inqiloblarining asosi- "farzand tarbiyasi" dan iboratdir. Zero, bola tarbiyasi farzandni jismonan, fikran, va va axloqan tarbiya qilib, kamolga yetishtirish demakdir.

2-bob. Badan tarbiyasi.

Bolani badan tarbiyasi 7 yoshgacha ota-onaning vazifasi sanaladi. Bolani harakat, yorug'lik, havodan doimo bahramand etish joizdir. Ushbu bobda bolaning badan tarbiyasi, jismoniy barkamollikka yetishishi uchun barcha chora-tadbirlar keltirib o'tilgan. Bolani yo'rgaklashdan to uni yeyish-ichish, yuvintirilishi, emlanishi barcha-barchasi mufassal yoritilgan. Shuningdek bolaning ovqatlanishida halollik, intizom va kifoyaga amal qilish lozimdir. Fitrat shunday deydi: "Badanning rohati harakat sanaladi".

### 3-bob. Aqliy tarbiya.

Aqliy tarbiya, ya'ni odam aqlini tarbiyalash bu odam zehni, aql-idrokini kamolga yetkazishdir. Odam aqlining kamoli esa yaxshi bilmoq, yaxshi o'rganmoq va mukammal fikr qilmoqdir. Ushbu bobda muhokama, zakovatning 3qismi ya'ni isbot, fikrning to'g'ri kelishi, qaror va bular asosida hukm chiqarish, diqat, idrok, xotira va shu kabi mukammal tafakkur omillari batafsil yoritilgan.

### 4-bob. Axloqiy tarbiya.

Ushbu 3 ta tarbiyaning eng muhimi axloqiy tarbiya hisoblanadi. Fitrat axloqiy tarbiyani quyidagi tamoyillarga bo'ladi:

- Ixtiyoriy amal va harakatlar;
- Fe'llarning tamoyillari va tarbiyasi;

Axloqiy tarbiya uchun mayl va istaklarning tarbiyasi bilan mashg'ul bo'lish lozim. Olimlar odam ruhining mayllarini 3 qismga bo'lganlar: shaxsiy mayl, ijtimoiy mayl va oily mayl. Shaxsiy mayl ham 3qismdir: baxt mayli, faoliyat mayli, izzat mayli. Ijtimoiy mayllar ham 3 xil: aloqa mayli, o'zgalarga nisbatan mehr-muhabbat mayli va ibrat olib e'tiborda bo'lish mayli. Oliy mayl ham 3 xil bo'ladi: bilish istagi, go'zallikka mayl, fazilatga mayl. Farzand tarbiyasida axloqiy tarbiyaning yuqorida keltirilgan omillari iroda va ixtiyor bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Iroda va ixtiyor- tasavvur, muhokama, solishtirish, qaror va ijroning natijasidir.

### 5-bob. Maktab.

7 yoshdan farzandlarimiz maktabga borishadi. U yerda ilm olib, o'qituvchilardan ta'lim-tarbiya olishadi. Maktab – ta'lim maskani, tarbiya o'chog'idir. Ushbu bobda farzandlarimizni qanday maktablarda o'qitish lozimligi haqida gap boradi. Islom olimi va arab faylasufi Abdurahmon ibn Xaldunning "Muqaddima" asaridan: "Ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonida bolaning harakatlarini qat'iy chegaralamang, jahl va zulm qilmang" [1:123-bet], kabi fikrlari keltiriladi. Zero, mamlakatdagi maktablarning ahvoli shu yurtda ilm va ziyolilarga bo'lgan e'tiborni bildiradi. Bugungi kunda mustaqil O'zbekistonimizda ta'lim va tarbiyaga, ilm maskanlariga e'tibor yuqori darajada. Ilmga talpingan va bilimli yoshlar har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlanmoqda. Zero, xalqimiz ishonadiki, ertangi kunimiz salohiyatli va ilmli yoshlarimiz qo'lida.

### 6-bob. Qizlar ham ilm olishlari kerakmi?

Ushbu bobda Fitrat ayollarning ilm olishlari, albatta zarur ekanligi haqida dalillar keltirib isbotlaydi. Ayollarning ilmli bo'lishlari islom millatining umumiy axloqini isloh

etish bilan uzviy bog‘liq. Farzandlarimiz yaxshi xulq, imonli, fidokor, g‘ayratli, barkamol bo‘lib yetishishlari uchun ayollarimiz – millat onalari tarbiya va ilm olishlari lozim, axloq va bilimlarini kamolga yetkazishlari zarur. Bu xususda janobi payg‘ambarimiz (s.a.v): “Ilm olish har bir muslim va muslimalar uchun farzdir”, – deya marhamat qilganlar. Hozirgi kunda mmlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida ayollarimiz ham jamiyatning har sohasida o‘z o‘rinlarini topmoqdalar, ilm yo‘lida ham yuksak cho‘qqilarni zabt etmoqdalar. Ayollarimizning erkaklar bilan teng huquqliligi bosh qomusimizda ham belgilab qo‘yilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi 58-moddasi da erkaklar va ayollar teng huquqliligi va Konstitutsiyaning 50-moddasida bugungi kunda har kim ayolmi, erkakmi ilm olish huquqiga o‘zaro teng huquqliligi, boshlang‘ich va umumiy o‘rta ta‘lim barcha uchun bepul va majburiy ekanligi, bularning barchasi davlat nazoratida ekanligi qayd etilgan.

#### 7-bob. Ota-onaning haq-huquqlari.

Ahd-paymon qoidasiga binoan har bir haq-huquqning vazifasi va har bir vazifaning burchi mavjud. Ota-ona farzandlariga nisbatan shuncha vazifalarni bajarib kulfat tortar ekanlar evaziga farzandlarning bo‘yniga haqlari ham tushadi. Ushbu bobda esa Fitrat ota-onaning farzandi ustidagi haq-huquqlarini keltirib o‘tgan. Farzandning vazifasi haqida Qur’onda shunday keltirilgan: “Xudoga ibodat qiling, o‘zgani unga sherik qilmang va ota-ona haqlariga mehribonlik va yaxshilik qiling”. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasida oila masalasiga alohida XIV bob tashkil qilingan bo‘lib, u 76-80-moddalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi 80-moddasida: “Voyaga yetgan mehnatga layoqatli farzandlar o‘z ota-onalari haqida g‘amxo‘rlik qilishga majburdirlar”, deya keltirilgan [2:45-bet].

#### 8-bob. Yetimlarning haq-huquqlari.

Bu bobda yozuvchi inson rahmdil va muruvvatli bo‘lishi lozimligini keltiradi. Rahmdil va muruvvatli odam yetimlar haqqiga yaxshilik qiladi, deyiladi asarda. Bu borada ham Fitrat bir qancha oyatlar va hadislarni keltirib o‘tadi. Imom Buxoriy Sahl ibn Sa‘d va Imom Muslim Abu Hurayradan rivoyat qiladilar: “Payg‘ambarimiz (s.a.v) ikki barmoqlarini birlashtirib aytdilar: “Kimki yetimlar saodatini o‘z zimmasiga olsa, ikkalamiz ana shu ikki barmoqdek u bilan bir-birimizga yaqin bo‘lamiz” [3:141-bet].

#### 9-bob. Xizmatkorlar huquqlari.

Bir oiladagi oxirgi munosabatlardan biri uy egalarining xizmatkorlar bilan bo‘lgan munosabatlari bo‘ladi. Bu bobda Fitrat xizmatkorlarga muomala va munosabatlarni oqilona tavsif etgan. Hadislar yordamida ushbu munosabatni yanada oydinlashtirgan.

### **MUHOKAMA**

Abdurauf Fitratning “Oila” asari behad ajoyib asardir. Asarning davlat va jamiyatning asosiy bo‘g‘ini sanalmish oila to‘g‘risidagi ekanligi undagi barcha haq-huquqlar va majburiyatlar batafsil yoritilganligi bilan e‘tiborga molikdir. Har bir millatning asosi oila va mana shu oilaning davomchilari, asosiy negizi farzandlardir. Fitrat asarining bosh mavzusi ham mana shu g‘oyalarga yo‘g‘rilgan. Abdurauf Fitratning qarshlari millat taraqqiyotining asosiy omili frزندlarimiz tarbiyasi ekanligining yorqin dalilidir. Zero, har qachon har qayerda najot-ilm, ta‘lim-tarbiyadadir.

1991-yil 25-sentabrda adibga o‘zbek adabiyotiga qo‘shgan ulkan xissasi uchun, xususan o‘zbek drammarurgiyasini rivojlantirishdagi, realistik tanqidchilik va adabiyotshunoslik maktabiga asos solishdagi xizmatlari uchun Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat mukofoti va Mustaqillik ordeni bilan taqdirlandi [4]. Buxoro shahrida Fitrat haykali o‘rnatildi. 1996-yil Abdurauf Fitrat tavalludining 110-yilligi mamlakat miqyosida nishonlandi. “O‘zbekiston pochta” tomonidan Fitratga bag‘ishlangan pochta markalari chiqarildi [5]. Abdurauf Fitrat va uning asarlari haqida gap borar ekan muhtaran prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoyevning quyidagi so‘zlarini keltirib o‘tishim joiz: “Yosh avlod tarbiyasi haqida gapirganda, Abdurauf Fitrat bobomizning mana shu fikrlariga har birimiz, ayniqsa, endi hayotga kirib kelayotgan o‘g‘il-qizlarimiz amal qilishlarini men juda-juda istardim: “Xalqning aniq maqsad sari harakat qilishi, davlatmand bo‘lishi, baxtli bo‘lib, izzat-hurmat topishi, jahongir bo‘lishi yoki zaif bo‘lib xorlikka tushishi, baxtsizlik yukini tortishi, e‘tibordan qolib, o‘zgalarga tobe va qul, asir bo‘lishi ularning o‘z ota-onalaridan bolalikda olgan tarbiyalariga bog‘liq” [6:3-bet].

### **XULOSA**

Darhaqiqat, bugungi kunda jadidlarimiz, xususan Abdurauf Fitrat siymosi va uning asarlari o‘rganilmoqda. Uning hayoti va ijod yo‘li, asarlari ustidan ko‘plab izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Fitratning biz yoshlarga qarata aytgan pand-nasihatlari millatimiz uchun behad qadrlil va e‘tiborlidir. Bugun yoshlarimiz Abdurauf Fitrat va uning asarlarini katta qiziqish va jo‘shqinlik bilan o‘rganishmoqda. Uning shiorlari esa ilmga chanqoq va tirishqoq avlodlar tilida yangramoqda. Ta‘lim – tarbiya yo‘lida aytgan so‘zlariga bugun xalqimiz amal qilmoqda va farzandlariga o‘rgatmoqda. Tobora rivojlanib, taraqqiy etib

boryotgan davlatimizda bugun Abdurauf Fitrat orzu qilgandek yoshlarga, ilm, ta'lim-tarbiyaga katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Yurtimizda amalga tatbiq etilyotgan barcha islohotlar zamirida ham shu orzu-niyatlar mujassamdir.

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**YALPI HUDUDIY MAHSULOTGA ASOSIY KAPITALGA  
INVESTITSIYALARNI TA'SIRINI BAHOLASH MODELINI ISHLAB  
CHIQISH**

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**Annotatsiya**

Maqolada yalpi hududiy mahsulot hajmi haqida bo'lib, Yalpi hududiy mahsulot (YaHM) – iqtisodiy o'sishning asosiy ko'rsatkichi bo'lib, mamlakat yoki mintaqaning umumiy ishlab chiqarish hajmini o'lchashda ishlatiladi. Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar esa iqtisodiy o'sishning barqaror va davomiy bo'lishini ta'minlaydigan, iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shuvchi muhim omil hisoblanadi. Ushbu modelning maqsadi **Surxondaryo viloyatida** yalpi hududiy mahsulotga asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalarning ta'sirini o'rganish va ularni analitik tarzda baholashdir.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Yalpi hududiy mahsulot, asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar, iqtisodiy o'sish, regressiya tahlili, statistika tahlili, mahalliy iqtisodiyot.

**РАЗРАБОТКА МОДЕЛИ ОЦЕНКИ ВЛИЯНИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В  
ОСНОВНОЙ КАПИТАЛ НА ВАЛОВЫЙ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОДУКТ**

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**Абстрактный**



В статье речь идет об объеме валового регионального продукта (ВВП) является основным показателем экономического роста и используется для измерения общего объема производства страны или региона. Инвестиции в основной капитал являются важным фактором, обеспечивающим стабильный и непрерывный экономический рост и способствующим развитию экономики. Целью данной модели является изучение влияния инвестиций в основной капитал на валовой региональный продукт Сурхандарьинской области и их аналитическая оценка.

**Ключевые слова:** Валовый региональный продукт, инвестиции в основной капитал, экономический рост, регрессионный анализ, статистический анализ, местная экономика.

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE VOLUME OF INVESTMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

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### Abstract

The article is about the volume of gross regional product. Gross regional product (GRP) is a key indicator of economic growth and is used to measure the total production volume of a country or region. Investments in fixed capital are an important factor that ensures stable and sustainable economic growth and contributes to the development of the economy. The purpose of this model is to study the impact of investments in fixed capital on gross regional product in Surkhandarya region and to assess them analytically.

**Key words:** Gross regional product, fixed capital investment, economic growth, regression analysis, statistical analysis, local economy.

### Kirish

Jahonda mintaqalar iqtisodiyotini barqaror rivojlantirish, ishlab chiqarish salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish, hududlar o'rtasidagi nomutanosiblikni qisqartirish, ularning mavjud ishlab chiqarish omillari samaradorligini oshirish, hududlarda jalb

etilgan investitsiyalarni optimal tartibga solish hamda hudud va sohalar kesimida samarali taqsimlash yuzasidan qator maqsadli ilmiy izlanishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

### Adabiyotlar sharhi.

O‘zbekistonda mintaqalar iqtisodiyoti barqarorligini ta’minlash, ular o‘rtasidagi nomutanosiblikni qisqartirish, bunda ularning mavjud salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish, jalb etilayotgan investitsiyalar ko‘lamini oshirish, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar oqimini kengaytirish, hududlararo investitsiya loyihalarini amalga oshirish, kichik sanoat va erkin iqtisodiy zonalarni tashkil qilish orqali investitsiyalarni optimal tartibga solish va taqsimlashga hamda mintaqaviy investitsiya siyosatini samarali yuritishga e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Hududlarda investitsiyalar ko‘lamini oshirish, ulardan samarali foydalanish masalalari o‘zbek olimlari xususan, B.E. Turayev, N.R. Rajabov, T.D. Maxmudovlarning ilmiy ishlarida o‘z aksini topgan.

### Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olgan holda Surxondaryo viloyati Yalpi hududiy mahsulotiga investitsiya va ularning iqtisodiy ta’sirini statistik tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz.

### Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi

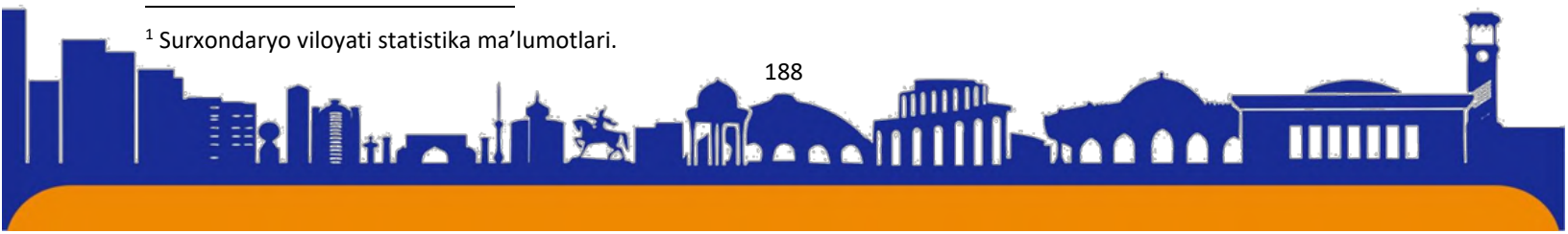
Hududiy sanoat tarmog‘i tomonidan yaratilayotgan mahsulot hajmini ishlab chiqarish funksiyasining yuqori cho‘qqisi, ya’ni natijaviy omil sifatida belgilab olgan holda, unga ta’sir etuvchi omil sifatida asosiy kapitalga kiritilgan investitsiya hajmi ko‘rsatkichi tanlanib, statistik ma’lumotlar yig‘ilib quyidagi jadvalda akslandi(1-jadval).

1-jadval

### Surxondaryo viloyati yalpi hududiy mahsuloti va asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar hajmi (mlrd.so‘m)<sup>1</sup>

Yillar	Yalpi hududiy mahsulot (mlrd.so‘m) (YaHM)=Y	Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar(mlrd.so‘m) (AKI)=x 1
2010	3 394,7	655,3
2011	5 217,1	802,9

<sup>1</sup> Surxondaryo viloyati statistika ma’lumotlari.

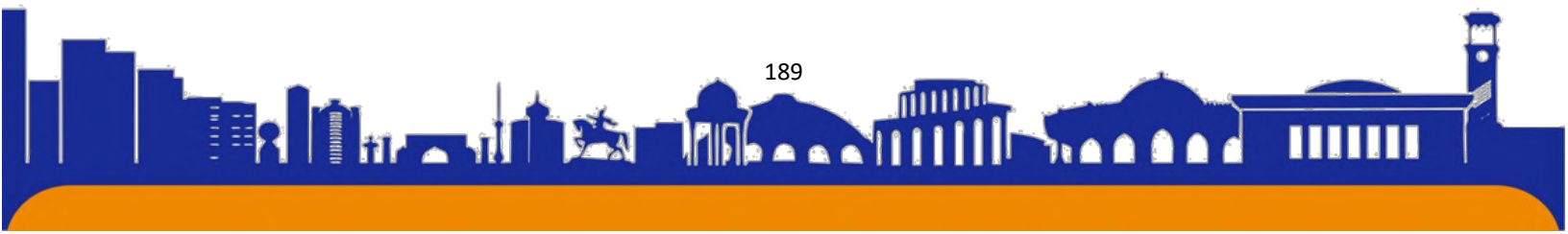


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<b>2012</b>	6 436,4	980,3
<b>2013</b>	7 436,4	1 371,0
<b>2014</b>	9 213,2	1 509,1
<b>2015</b>	11 114,4	1 843,6
<b>2016</b>	12 179,6	2 142,4
<b>2017</b>	16 354,4	3 551,0
<b>2018</b>	21 229,4	7 240,6
<b>2019</b>	25 473,1	11 835,1
<b>2020</b>	27 571,6	9 923,0
<b>2021</b>	33 591,1	12 037,8
<b>2022</b>	39 201,8	11 507,3
<b>2023</b>	46 999,2	17 56,0

Yuqoridagi ma'lumotlarga asosan, Surxondaryo viloyatining Yalpi hududiy mahsuloti (YaHM) va Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar (AKI) o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni tahlil qilamiz. Buning uchun quyidagi ko'rsatkichlarni hisoblash va tahlil qilish foydali hisoblanadi. Yalpi hududiy mahsulotning asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar bilan qanday bog'liqligini tahlil qilish uchun regressiya tahlili yordamida o'zgaruvchilar o'rtasidagi munosabatni aniqlash lozim. Bu model AKI (asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar) ning YaHM (yig'ilgan mahsulot) ga ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Tahlilni qilish uchun uni to'plangan ma'lumotlardan foydalanib, regressiya natijasini tekshirib ko'ramiz(2-rasm).

<b>ВЫВОД ИТОГОВ</b>							
<i>Регрессио нная статист ика</i>							



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Множественный R	0,971621							
R-квадрат	0,944047							
Нормированный R-квадрат	0,939385							
Стандартная ошибка	3388,036							
Наблюдения	14							
Дисперсионный анализ								
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Значимость F</i>			
Регрессия	1	2,32E+09	2324077405	202,467169	7,0944E-09			
Остаток	12	1,38E+08	11478786,5					
Итого	13	2,46E+09						
	<i>Коэффициенты</i>	<i>Стандартная ошибка</i>	<i>t-статистика</i>	<i>P-Значение</i>	<i>Нижние 95%</i>	<i>Верхние 95%</i>	<i>Нижние 95,0%</i>	<i>Верхние 95,0%</i>
Y-пересечение	4972,282	1336,414	3,720616257	0,002923577	2060,487075	7884,077	2060,487	7884,077
x1	2,348983	0,165083	14,22909586	7,0944E-09	1,989298187	2,708669	1,989298	2,708669

2-rasm. Regressiya natijasi<sup>2</sup>

Ushbu rasmni tahlil qiladigan bo‘lsak, Fisher va student mezoni ahamiyatli ekanligini ko‘rish mumkin, ammo bu holatni modelga solib tekshirib, modelini ishlab chiqishimiz lozim(3-jadval)

3-jadval

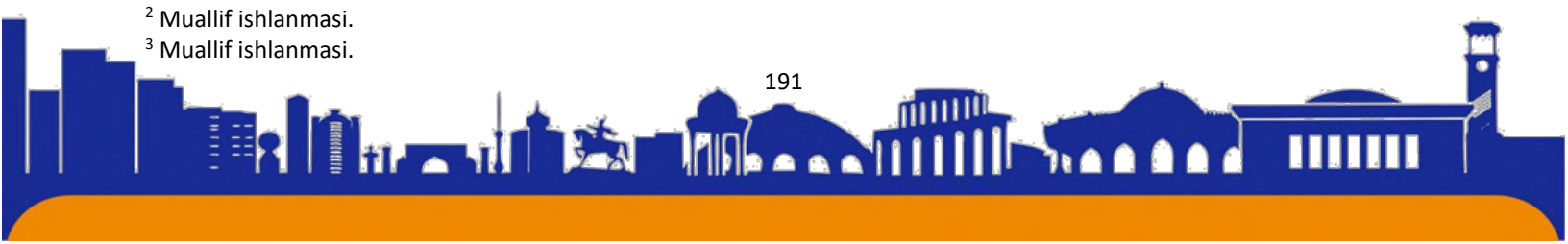
**Surxondaryo viloyati yalpi hududiy mahsulotiga asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar hajmi ta’siri modeli<sup>3</sup>**

Model 1: OLS, using observations 1-14					
Dependent variable: y					
	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-ratio	p-value	
const	4972.28	1336.41	3.721	0.0029	***
x1	2.34898	0.165083	14.23	<0.0001	***
Mean dependent var	18958.03	S.D. dependent var	13761.21		
Sum squared resid	1.38e+08	S.E. of regression	3388.036		
R-squared	0.944047	Adjusted R-squared	0.939385		
F(1, 12)	202.4672	P-value(F)	7.09e-09		
Log-likelihood	-132.5782	Akaike criterion	269.1563		
Schwarz criterion	270.4344	Hannan-Quinn	269.0380		

3-jadvalni tahlil qiladigan bo‘lsak, AKI koeffitsiyenti uchun standard error juda kichik (0.165), bu modelning aniq va ishonchli ekanligini ifodalaydi. t-statistika qiymati yuqori bo‘lgan sayin, o‘zgaruvchining ahamiyati yuqori bo‘ladi. AKI uchun t-statistika juda yuqori (14.23), bu AKI ning YaHMga ta’siri statistik jihatdan muhimligini ko‘rsatadi. p-Value juda kichik, bu AKI va konstanta uchun koeffitsiyentlarning **statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli** ekanligini bildiradi. Agar p-value 0.05 dan kichik bo‘lsa, koeffitsiyent ahamiyatli hisoblanadi. Bu yerda barcha p-value qiymatlari juda kichik, shuning uchun model ishonchli. F-statistika katta qiymatga ega, bu modelning **umumiy**

<sup>2</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi.

<sup>3</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi.



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**ahamiyatli** ekanligini bildiradi. F-test umumiy modelni tekshiradi, va agar p-value juda kichik bo'lsa (bu yerda **7.09e-09**), model ishonchli hisoblanadi. R-squared qiymati **0.944** yoki **94.4%** bo'lishi, bu modelning YaHMni tushuntirishda **94.4%** muvaffaqiyatli ekanligini bildiradi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, model YaHMning o'zgarishining 94.4% qismini AKI orqali tushuntiradi. Bu qiymatlardan kelib chiqib, uning lineer regressiya modelini ishlab chiqamiz:

$$YaHM = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * AKI + \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

$$YaHM = 4972,282 + 2,35 * AKI \tag{2}$$

Regressiya modelidan ko'rinib turibdiki, **asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar** YaHMning o'sishiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ya'ni, **AKI** ning 1 milliard so'mga oshishi **YaHM**ni 2.35 milliard so'mga oshiradi prognoz qiymatlarini keltiramiz(4-jadval):

4-jadval

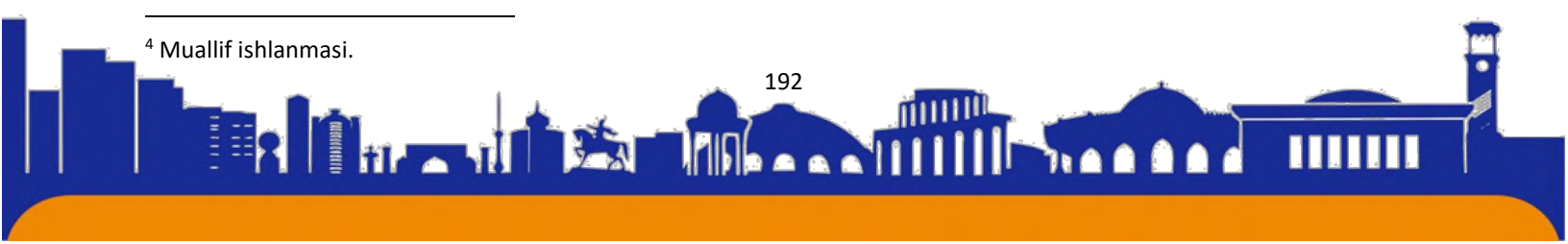
#### Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar hajmining 3-xil ko'rinishda prognoz natijalari<sup>4</sup>

Yillar	1-senariy(Prognoz)	2-senariy(Pessimistik prognoz)	3-senariy(Optimistik prognoz)
<b>2025</b>	22 560,1	15 336,5	29 783,7
<b>2026</b>	24 867,6	14 973,9	34 761,4
<b>2027</b>	27 175,2	14 523,2	39 827,2
<b>2028</b>	29 482,8	13 949,7	45 015,8
<b>2029</b>	31 790,3	13 242,5	50 338,1

Ushbu prognozlar Surxondaryo viloyatining yalpi hududiy mahsuloti (YaHM) uchun 2025-2029 yillar uchun uch xil senariy (1-senariy, 2-senariy, 3-senariy) ifodalalanib, ko'rsatilgan. Har bir senariy, turli iqtisodiy sharoitlar va farazlar asosida YaHMning o'sish prognozini taqdim etadi. Keling, har bir senariyni tahlil qilaylik:

1-senariy (Prognoz). Bu senariy odatda o'rtacha iqtisodiy sharoitlar va normal o'sish sur'ati hisobga olingan prognozdir. 2025 yilda YaHM 22,560.1 milliard so'm bo'lishi kutilmoqda. Keyingi yillarda YaHMning o'sishi davom etadi, 2026 yilda

<sup>4</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi.

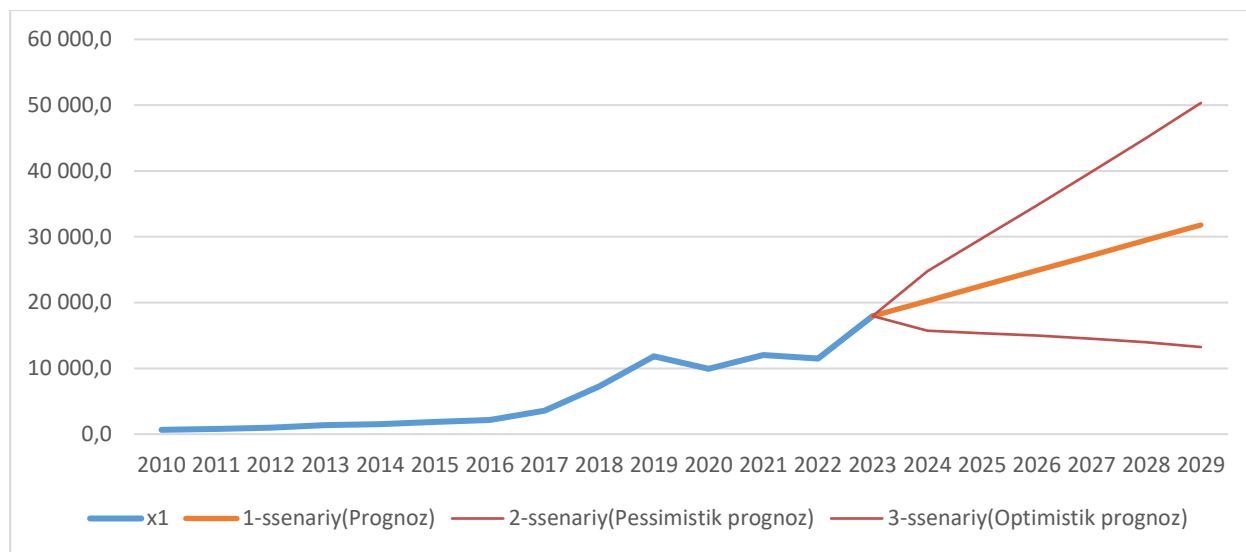


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24,867.6 milliard so‘m, 2027 yilda 27,175.2 milliard so‘m, 2028 yilda 29,482.8 milliard so‘m va 2029 yilda 31,790.3 milliard so‘mga yetadi. Bu ssenariyda o‘shish sur‘ati yaxshi va barqaror bo‘lib, viloyat iqtisodiyotining o‘rtacha va barqaror rivojlanishini ko‘rsatadi. YaHMning yillik o‘shish sur‘ati boshlanishda taxminan 9% va keyin 7-8% atrofida davom etadi.

2-ssenariy (Pessimistik prognoz). Bu ssenariy, iqtisodiy tushkunlik yoki resurslarning cheklanishi kabi pessimistik sharoitlar asosida qurilganligini ko‘rsatadi. 2025 yilda YaHM 15,336.5 milliard so‘m bo‘lishi kutilmoqda. Keyingi yillarda YaHMning o‘shishi juda sekin bo‘ladi, 2026 yilda 14,973.9 milliard so‘m, 2027 yilda 14,523.2 milliard so‘m, 2028 yilda 13,949.7 milliard so‘m va 2029 yilda 13,242.5 milliard so‘mga tushadi. Pessimistik ssenariyda YaHMning yillik o‘shish sur‘ati kamayadi. Bu, iqtisodiy inqiroz, bozor talabining pasayishi yoki cheklovlar va resurslar kamayishiga sabab bo‘lishidir. YaHMning pasayishi, iqtisodiy muammolar va investitsiyalar yetishmovchiligi bilan bog‘liqdir.

3-ssenariy (Optimistik prognoz). Bu ssenariy, yuqori iqtisodiy o‘shish va yaxshi investitsiya muhiti sharoitida, viloyatning iqtisodiy o‘shishining eng yuqori variantini ko‘rsatadi. 2025 yilda YaHM 29,783.7 milliard so‘m bo‘lishi kutilmoqda. Keyingi yillarda YaHMning o‘shishi tezroq va yuqori bo‘ladi, 2026 yilda 34,761.4 milliard so‘m, 2027 yilda 39,827.2 milliard so‘m, 2028 yilda 45,015.8 milliard so‘m va 2029 yilda 50,338.1 milliard so‘mga yetadi. Optimistik ssenariyda YaHMning yillik o‘shish sur‘ati juda yuqori, 2025 yildan boshlab o‘shish taxminan 31% atrofida bo‘ladi va keyingi yillarda o‘shish sur‘ati sezilarli darajada oshadi. Bu ssenariy, yuqori investitsiyalar, iqtisodiy barqarorlik va ishlab chiqarishning tez rivojlanishini anglatadi. Ushbu holatni ko‘rinishini 2-rasmda shakllantirdik.



2-rasm. Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar hajmining 3-xil ko‘rinishda prognoz natijalari ko‘rinishi<sup>5</sup>

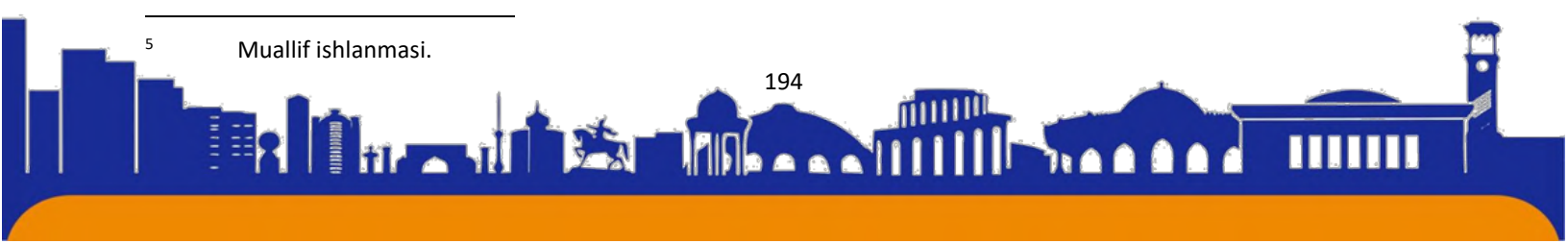
### Xulosa va takliflar

Ushbu rasmdan ko‘rinib turibdiki, har bir ssenariy o‘zining alohida iqtisodiy muhitini va sharoitlarini ko‘rsatadi. Rivojlanishning optimal ssenariysi 1-ssenariy bo‘lib, iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlash va investitsiyalarni rag‘batlantirishga e‘tibor qaratish kerak. Pessimistik ssenariydan qochish va optimistik ssenariyga erishish uchun samarali iqtisodiy siyosat va resurslarni to‘g‘ri boshqarish zarur ekanligini ifodalaydi.

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<sup>5</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi.



## “THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND GENERATIVE AI IN MODERN EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES”

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**Annotation:** This article explores the transformative role of Artificial intelligence in education and teaching. Additionally, it focuses on particularly generative AI technologies like CHatGPT. The study represents AI’s functions and its potential in different educational purposes like individual learning, creating engaging activities, lesson plans, how to manage time and students’ engagement in classes. Also, it gives a little bit information about AI in other fields and usage of AI by big companies as a main part of them. Some key points include the impact of AI in both teaching and learning. Furthermore, this research article discusses the contributions of early pioneers like who introduced the term "artificial intelligence." In the article, scenarios of AI and functions are given by tables, the first table examines the role of artificial intelligen and second one highlights the functions of AI that can do in the teaching and education.

**Key words:** artificial intelligence, generative AI, ChatGPT, education and teaching, scenarios of AI education, the functions of AI, AI-related techniques

**Аннотация:** Эта статья исследует преобразующую роль искусственного интеллекта в образовании и обучении. Кроме того, в статье уделяется внимание особенно генеративным технологиям ИИ, таким как ChatGPT. Исследование представляет функции ИИ и его потенциал в различных образовательных целях, таких как индивидуальное обучение, создание увлекательных активностей, планов уроков, управление временем и вовлеченностью студентов на занятиях. Также дается краткая информация о ИИ в других областях и его использовании крупными компаниями, где ИИ является основной частью их работы. Некоторые ключевые



моменты включают влияние ИИ как на преподавание, так и на обучение. Кроме того, в статье обсуждаются вклады первых пионеров, которые ввели термин "искусственный интеллект". В статье приведены сценарии ИИ и его функции в виде таблиц. Первая таблица исследует роль искусственного интеллекта, а вторая - функции, которые ИИ может выполнять в обучении и образовании.

**Ключевые слова:** искусственный интеллект, генеративный ИИ, ChatGPT, образование и обучение, сценарии ИИ в образовании, функции ИИ, ИИ-технологии.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola sun'iy intellektning ta'lim va o'qitishdagi ahamiyatli rolini o'rganadi. Shuningdek, ayniqsa, ChatGPT kabi generativ sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Tadqiqot sun'iy intellektning turli ta'lim maqsadlaridagi funksiyalarini va uning potensialini, jumladan, individual o'qish, qiziqarli faoliyatlar va dars rejalarini yaratish, vaqtni boshqarish va talabalar bilan sinfda ishlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek, maqolada sun'iy intellektning boshqa sohalarda va yirik kompaniyalar tomonidan foydalanilishi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berilgan. Ba'zi asosiy nuqtalar sun'iy intellektning o'qitish va o'rganishdagi ta'sirini o'z ichiga oladi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada "sun'iy intellekt" atamasini birinchi bo'lib taqdim etgan dastlabki pionerlarning hissalarini muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada sun'iy intellekt va uning ta'limdagi funksiyalarini ko'rsatuvchi jadvalar keltirilgan. Birinchi jadval sun'iy intellektning rolini o'rganadi, ikkinchi jadval esa ta'lim va o'qitishda sun'iy intellektning bajarishi mumkin bo'lgan funksiyalarini yoritadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sun'iy intellekt, generativ sun'iy intellekt, ChatGPT, ta'lim va o'qitish, sun'iy intellekt ta'limi, sun'iy intellektning funksiyalari, sun'iy intellektga oid texnologiyalar.

**Introduction.** Over the last decade, The role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the branch of education and teaching has been significant. Also, it has emerged as a revolutionary force reshaping global industries and societies. Among the diverse facets of AI, generative AI models like ChatGPT have gained prominence for their ability to produce text resembling human language, fast problem solving, even advices. In the research works, Simmons and Chappel states that intelligence is an overt ability to deal

with specific problems and an innate ability to learn solutions for new issues.[1]Based on the definition of AI, it is clear that it is created to act as humans and to facilitate human work and make easier that humans do.

AI has been used even by various digital platforms as a main part of them. Some technology companies have implemented artificial intelligence including Amazon, Google, Microsoft and Facebook. Generative AI models can find relevant types of applications for companies. Beyond basic chatbots, they create content for marketing, help writers in content creation. ChatGPT and other similar one at first comprehend context, producing coherent context-aware answers and stimulating their deployment across diverse branches.[2] These company programmes are also used in education. Its impact is particularly noticeable in STEM fields, but AI promises to revolutionize education.

This technology is gaining significant attention for its ability to streamline tasks and improve various job functions, especially within education. AI empowers educators to understand individual student needs better, enabling personalized learning experiences that cater to diverse learning styles and address specific challenges. This ultimately facilitates more effective and accessible education for all students. Learning, education and teaching consist of many administrative tasks and self-studies. Some of them are students' enrollment in several courses or sessions with deadlines. In addition, education institutions are also dealing with hiring human resources and analyzing them. [3] AI applications are nowadays helping institutions to manage the above-mentioned tasks in an easier manner.

This study aims to explore the role of artificial intelligence in education. This paper includes groups of article and researches according to concepts and themes of using AI wisely into education. It identifies the current 'understanding' of the role of AI in current educational systems, discusses not only the advantages of Generative AI but also the challenges of integrating AI into education.

**Methodology:** Artificial intelligence (AI) was created by many scientists, researchers, and engineers. It is the result of several contributions. During creating AI, Alan Turing, John McCarthy, Hebert Simon and Aleen Newells had significantly contributed with their researchs. John McCarthy, an American computer scientist, used the term “artificial intelligence” in 1956. At the Darmouth Conference, he introduced this term fully. Actually

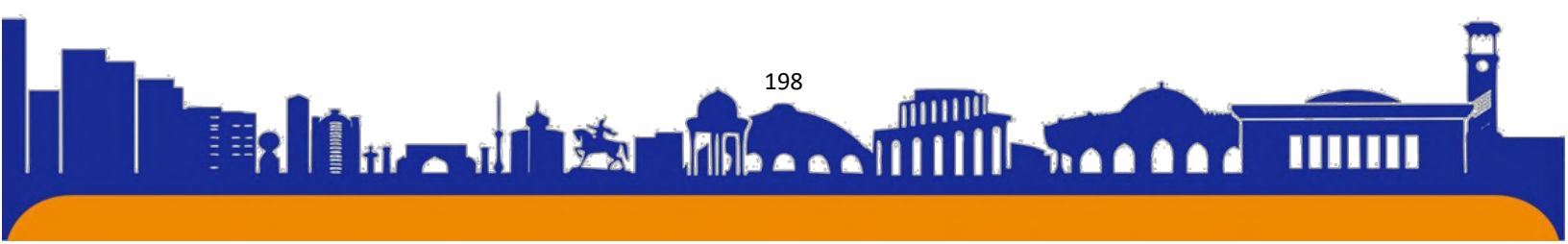
the Conference was organized to explore the possibilities of machines simulating human intelligence. In the proposal, pioneer defined the scope of AI and expressed the belief that: “Every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it.”[4] He chose the term "artificial intelligence" to emphasize the goal of creating machines capable of performing tasks that would require intelligence if done by humans. McCarthy preferred this term over alternatives like "machine learning" or "cybernetics" because it captured a broader concept of machine-based reasoning and decision-making.

**Technical features of AI in the classroom**

AI-based education includes data analysis and prediction, creative virtual learning, and intelligent teaching. Table 1 lists some of the primary scenarios and supporting technologies for AI in education. The article "Recent Advances in Conversational Intelligent Tutoring Systems" claims that as learning requirements increase, AI-enabled education is becoming increasingly significant. Both teachers and students receive timely, individualized training and feedback from intelligent education systems. They are made to increase learning value and efficiency through a variety of computing technologies, particularly those connected to machine learning, which are intimately linked to cognitive learning theory and statistical models.[5]

**Table 1. Techniques for scenarios of AI education.**

<b>Scenarios of AI education</b>	<b>AI-related techniques</b>
<b>Assessment of students and schools</b>	<b>Adaptive learning method and personalized learning approach, academic analytics</b>
<b>Grading and evaluation of paper and exams</b>	<b>Image recognition, computer-vision, prediction system</b>
<b>Personalized intelligent teaching</b>	<b>Data mining or Bayesian knowledge interference, intelligent teaching systems</b>



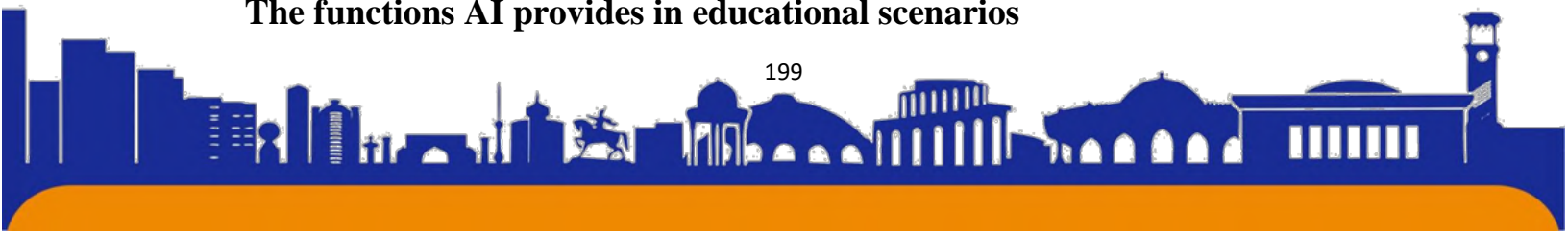
<b>Smart school</b>	<b>Face recognition, speech recognition, virtual labs, A/R, V/R, hearing and sensing technologies</b>
<b>Online and mobile remote education</b>	<b>Edge computing, virtual personalized assistants, vreal-time analysis</b>

Several are included into AI system for learning analysis, recommendation, knowledge understanding and acquirement, based on machine learning, data mining and knowledge model [6].

### **The role of AI in education**

Timms has noted that generative AI is extremely potent and has the capacity to infiltrate and alter a number of societal domains. Indeed, it is clear from the several articles we analyzed that artificial intelligence (AI) has been embraced and used in the field of education, where it has promoted advancements across the board. AI has been utilized in education, especially in administrative and teaching roles, which has had an influence on students' learning. This finding aligns with the framework and narrative presented by Chassignol et al., which also defines the scope of the study [7]. AI has been applied to education for a variety of reasons, according to a review of several sources. AI is capable of producing tables, presentations, infographics, and even images in specific domains. It is able to empathize with you when you are feeling so stressed. AI has been applied to teaching as well as learning, and it is quite beneficial. Teachers may learn how to engage students in the classroom and manage their time effectively by using generative AI to develop daily lesson plans and curricula. The use of AI in education was covered and shown in a number of works. One of the earliest pioneers to define the function of artificial intelligence in education was Chassignol. He noted that AI was incorporated into computers and computer related technologies like the World Wide Web and the Internet. In the education sector, artificial intelligence (AI) is moving beyond simple computers to embedded systems, including robots or colleague robots (cobots), which can operate alone or in conjunction with teachers to carry out teacher-like tasks [8].

### **The functions AI provides in educational scenarios**



AI can create a professional environment for both learners and teachers as a virtual platform. Moreover, it is helpful for students to navigate through several learning paths, and personalize every student's self according to their strengths and weaknesses. In Table 2, the different functions of AI are shown and written some principles that AI can do [9].

**Table 2. The work AI can do in education**

	The work AI can do in education
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Perform the administrative tasks faster that consume much of instructors' time, such as grading exams and providing feedback.</li> <li>● Identify the learning styles and preferences of each of their students, helping them build personalized learning plans.</li> <li>● Assist instructors in decision support and data-driven work.</li> <li>● Give feedback and work with students timely and directly.</li> </ul>
Instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Anticipate how well a student exceeds expectations in projects and exercises and the odds of dropping out of school.</li> <li>● Analyze the syllabus and course material to propose customized content.</li> <li>● Allow instruction beyond the classroom and into the higher-level education, supporting collaboration.</li> <li>● Tailor teaching methods for each student based on their personal data.</li> <li>● Help instructors create personalized learning plans for each student.</li> </ul>
Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Uncover learning shortcomings of students and address them early in education.</li> <li>● Customize the university course selection for students.</li> <li>● Predict the career path for each student by gathering studying data.</li> <li>● Detect learning states and apply intelligent adaptive interventions to students.</li> </ul>

**Discussion.** From different researches and articles viewed, it is clear from the numerous studies and publications that have been examined that instructional technology, including chatbots, cobots, and systems, can help teachers improve the quality of their lessons. However, as evidenced by numerous studies, AI's use of machine learning allows students studying computers and computer-related technologies, as well as other industries, to have a better and more advanced state that has permeated many aspects of society and a

richer learning experience. AI's use of machine learning has the potential to significantly impact various industries in evaluating capabilities and needs, and subsequently, during its trials.

While AI-enabled education will become more significant as learning requirements evolve, AI learning is now thought of as an educational assistant in its early stages. It has not yet attained the highest level of intelligence in intelligent education and currently offers courses of varying difficulty based on basic rule judgment. Knowledge maps and probability models are used in AI system education studies. As the educational process interacts more frequently, AI systems will produce more data to paint a clearer picture of the teaching and learning process, allowing for more precise content recommendation.

**Conclusion:** The main goal of the research work how artificial intelligence is playing a significant role in today's world. Professional conference reports, journal articles, and other publications were found and employed in an analysis that made the study's goal easier to achieve. Some researchs and articles represents the development of AI across several industries were foreshadowed by the advancement and use of computers and computer-related technology. Computers and computer-related systems were the first examples of artificial intelligence in education. Later, web-based and online learning platforms followed. Using cobots or humanoid robots as independent instructors or teacher colleagues, as well as chatbots to carry out teacher-like tasks, has been made feasible by embedded systems. These platforms and technologies have made it possible for teachers to be more effective and efficient, which has enhanced the quality of instruction. In a similar vein, AI has improved learning experiences for students by making it possible to tailor and personalize course contents to each student's requirements and skills. In general, artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly impacted education, especially in the areas of learning, administration, and instruction.

Overall, Artificial intelligence has a major impact on teaching, education and some sector of them, also within the individual learning institutions.

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## O'ZBEKISTONNING ZAMONAVIY JAHON XO'JALIGI TIZIMIDA TUTGAN O'RNI VA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasining zamonaviy jahon xo'jaligi tizimida tutgan o'rnini tahlil qilinadi. Mamlakatning iqtisodiy siyosati, eksport salohiyati, investitsiyalar va xalqaro iqtisodiy hamkorlik sohalaridagi rivojlanish yo'nalishlari o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, global iqtisodiy jarayonlarga qo'shilishdagi imkoniyatlar va to'siqlar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar.** O'zbekiston, jahon xo'jaligi, xalqaro hamkorlik, eksport, investitsiya, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, integratsiya.

### Abstract

This article analyzes the place of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the modern world economic system. The country's economic policy, export potential, development trends in the areas of investment and international economic cooperation are studied. It also considers the opportunities and obstacles to its integration into global economic processes.

**Keywords.** Uzbekistan, world economy, international cooperation, export, investment, economic development, integration.

### KIRISH

O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillikka erishganidan so'ng, o'z iqtisodiy siyosatini mustaqil ravishda shakllantirdi va dunyo xo'jaligi tizimiga integratsiya qilish jarayonini boshladi. So'nggi yillarda mamlakatning iqtisodiyoti jadal rivojlanmoqda va u xalqaro maydonda o'z o'rnini tobora mustahkamlamoqda. Jahon bozoriga chiqish, iqtisodiy integratsiya va xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish mamlakatning global iqtisodiy tizimdagi ahamiyatini oshirib bormoqda.

O'zbekistonning zamonaviy jahon xo'jaligidagi o'rnini uning tabiiy resurslari, geografik joylashuvi va jahon bozoriga eksport salohiyati bilan bog'liq. Shuningdek, davlatning strategik infratuzilmani rivojlantirishga qaratilgan siyosati, iqtisodiy

islohotlari, xalqaro iqtisodiy tashkilotlar bilan hamkorligi mamlakatning jahon iqtisodiy tizimidagi o'rnini belgilovchi asosiy omillardan hisoblanadi. Maqolada mazkur jarayonlar chuqur tahlil qilinadi.

## ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

O'zbekistonning jahon xo'jaligi tizimidagi o'rnini haqidagi ilmiy adabiyotlar va tadqiqotlar mamlakat iqtisodiyotining muhim yo'nalishlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Xususan, M. Abdullayevning "O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining global integratsiya yo'nalishlari" asarida mamlakatning xalqaro iqtisodiy hamkorlik jarayonlaridagi ishtiroki batafsil tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, A. Rafiqovning "O'zbekiston va xalqaro savdo tizimi" nomli tadqiqotlari xalqaro savdo siyosati va mamlakatning eksport salohiyati haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Maqolada tahlil va taqqoslash metodlaridan foydalanilgan. O'zbekistonning xalqaro iqtisodiy tizimga integratsiyasi bo'yicha turli manbalar o'rganilib, ularning asosiy yo'nalishlari taqqoslandi. Jahon iqtisodiyotining rivojlanish tendensiyalari va O'zbekistonning ulardagi ishtiroki to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar asosida tahlil qilindi.

## NATIJALAR

O'zbekistonning xalqaro iqtisodiy hamkorligi va jahon xo'jaligi tizimida tutgan o'rnini so'nggi yillarda sezilarli ravishda o'sdi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, mamlakatning eksport hajmi yil sayin ortib bormoqda, bu esa iqtisodiy siyosatning samaradorligini ko'rsatadi. Quyidagi asosiy natijalar e'tiborga loyiqdir:

1. **Eksport hajmining ortishi:** 2020-2022 yillarda O'zbekistonning eksport hajmi 14,500 mln. AQSh dollaridan 18,500 mln. AQSh dollarigacha oshdi. Bu esa mamlakatning jahon bozoridagi ishtiroki va iqtisodiy salohiyati ortib borayotganidan dalolat beradi. Eksportning asosiy qismi paxta, tabiiy gaz, rangli metallar va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlariga to'g'ri keladi.

2. **Xalqaro iqtisodiy tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik:** O'zbekiston xalqaro savdo tashkilotlari va mintaqaviy iqtisodiy ittifoqlar bilan hamkorlikni kengaytirdi. Ayniqsa, MDH va Osiyo mamlakatlari bilan iqtisodiy aloqalar mustahkamlandi. Jahon savdo tashkiloti (WTO)ga a'zolik jarayoni davom etmoqda, bu esa xalqaro savdo rejimlariga yanada keng integratsiyani ta'minlaydi.

3. **Xorijiy investitsiyalar jalbi:** O‘zbekiston hukumati xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda sezilarli yutuqlarga erishdi. 2022 yilda xorijiy investitsiyalar hajmi 7,500 mln. AQSh dollarini tashkil etdi. Bu ko‘rsatkich mamlakatda iqtisodiy islohotlar va qulay investitsion muhit yaratish bo‘yicha qabul qilingan siyosat natijasidir.

4. **Raqamli texnologiyalar va innovatsiyalar:** Raqamli texnologiyalar va innovatsion infratuzilmani rivojlantirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar O‘zbekistonning global iqtisodiyotdagi o‘rnini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilmoqda. Ayniqsa, texnologik taraqqiyot va sanoat modernizatsiyasi orqali eksport salohiyati kengaymoqda.

Ushbu natijalar O‘zbekistonning xalqaro iqtisodiy maydondagi mavqei tobora kuchayib borayotganini ko‘rsatadi. Mamlakat global savdo va investitsiya oqimlariga faol ishtirok etmoqda va o‘z iqtisodiyotini jahon miqyosida raqobatbardosh qilish yo‘lida katta yutuqlarga erishmoqda.

Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, O‘zbekistonning jahon xo‘jaligi tizimidagi o‘rni keyingi yillarda sezilarli darajada oshgan. Xalqaro iqtisodiy tashkilotlar bilan tuzilgan bitimlar, savdo yo‘nalishlarini kengaytirish va eksport salohiyatini oshirish mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Quyida O‘zbekistonning xalqaro savdodagi asosiy ko‘rsatkichlari jadval ko‘rinishida keltirilgan.

Yil	Eksport hajmi (mln. USD)	Xalqaro hamkorlik loyihalari soni	Xorijiy investitsiyalar hajmi (mln. USD)
2020	14,500	35	5,600
2021	16,200	42	6,200
2022	18,500	50	7,500

Quyidagi grafik O‘zbekistonning yillik eksport hajmining o‘shishini ko‘rsatadi, bu mamlakatning jahon xo‘jaligi tizimiga qanchalik tez integratsiyalashayotganini namoyish etadi.



Grafikdan ko‘rinib turibdiki, 2020 yildan 2022 yilgacha O‘zbekistonning eksport hajmi sezilarli darajada oshgan. Bu esa mamlakatning jahon bozoriga faol chiqayotganining isbotidir. Shuningdek, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish borasidagi faoliyat ham muvaffaqiyatli kechmoqda.

### XULOSA

Maqolada O‘zbekistonning zamonaviy jahon xo‘jaligi tizimidagi o‘rni chuqur tahlil qilindi. So‘nggi yillarda mamlakat xalqaro iqtisodiy tizimga integratsiyalashish yo‘lida sezilarli yutuqlarga erishdi. Eksport salohiyatining oshishi, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va xalqaro iqtisodiy hamkorlikning kuchayishi O‘zbekistonning jahon bozorida mustahkam o‘rin egallashiga xizmat qilmoqda. Kelgusida bu jarayonni yanada takomillashtirish uchun texnologik yangilanishlar, innovatsion rivojlanish va xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirish zarur.

Maqolada O‘zbekistonning zamonaviy jahon xo‘jaligi tizimidagi o‘rni va iqtisodiy rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari tahlil qilindi. Asosiy natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, mamlakat jahon

bozorida mustahkam o‘rin egallash uchun barcha imkoniyatlardan foydalanmoqda. Quyidagi xulosalar chiqarildi:

1. **Eksport salohiyati oshishi:** O‘zbekistonning eksport hajmi yil sayin o‘sib, jahon iqtisodiyotiga integratsiya jarayonini tezlashtirmoqda. Mamlakat paxta, tabiiy resurslar va qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari eksportini kengaytirmoqda.

2. **Investitsiya siyosati va xorijiy sarmoyalar:** Hukumat xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishga alohida e‘tibor qaratib, qulay investitsion muhit yaratmoqda. Bu mamlakatning texnologik rivojlanishiga ham hissa qo‘shmoqda.

3. **Global iqtisodiy hamkorlik:** O‘zbekiston xalqaro iqtisodiy tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish orqali jahon xo‘jaligi tizimida o‘z o‘rnini mustahkamlashda davom etmoqda. Bu esa iqtisodiyotning yanada barqaror rivojlanishini ta‘minlaydi.

4. **Texnologiyalar va innovatsiyalar:** Mamlakat raqamli texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish va sanoatni modernizatsiya qilish orqali jahon bozorlarida raqobatbardosh bo‘lish yo‘lida katta qadamlar tashlamoqda.

Shu bilan birga, O‘zbekiston o‘z iqtisodiyotini modernizatsiya qilish, xorijiy sarmoyalar va texnologiyalarni jalb qilish, eksport imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish kabi yo‘nalishlarda faoliyatini davom ettirishi zarur. Bu esa mamlakatning global iqtisodiyotdagi raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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## REVENUES OF LOCAL BUDGETS AND THE ROLE OF TAXES IN THEIR FORMATION

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### Abstract

This article explores the role of taxes in the composition and formation of local budgets. It examines how tax revenues contribute to the stability and sustainability of local budgets, highlighting the significance of efficient tax policies. The paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the revenue structure of local budgets, focusing on the key tax types that play a vital role in their formation. Moreover, it discusses modern approaches to tax collection and their impact on local economic development.

**Keywords.** Local budgets, tax revenues, tax policy, budget formation, fiscal stability, economic development, tax collection.

### Аннотация

В статье рассматривается роль налогов в формировании и формировании местных бюджетов. В ней рассматривается, как налоговые поступления способствуют стабильности и устойчивости местных бюджетов, подчеркивая важность эффективной налоговой политики. В статье представлен комплексный анализ структуры доходов местных бюджетов с акцентом на ключевые виды налогов, которые играют важную роль в их формировании. Кроме того, в ней обсуждаются современные подходы к сбору налогов и их влияние на местное экономическое развитие.

**Ключевые слова.** Местные бюджеты, налоговые поступления, налоговая политика, формирование бюджета, фискальная стабильность, экономическое развитие, собираемость налогов.

### INTRODUCTION

Local budgets are critical to the socio-economic development of regions, serving as the primary financial mechanism for supporting local infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other essential services. The formation of these budgets relies heavily on

revenues generated from taxes, which constitute the most significant source of income for local governments. Efficient tax policy and administration are vital for ensuring the sustainability and adequacy of local budgets, enabling regional authorities to meet the needs of their communities.

In this context, the role of taxes in local budget formation has become increasingly important. With the decentralization of fiscal responsibilities, local governments are tasked with generating and managing their own revenues. This paper aims to analyze the composition of local budget revenues, with a particular focus on taxes and their contribution to the overall fiscal system.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Several studies have examined the role of taxes in the formation of local budgets. According to Smith (2020), local governments depend primarily on tax revenues to finance their operations. Research by Davis (2019) emphasizes the importance of a well-structured tax system in enhancing the financial capacity of local budgets.

The literature suggests that there is a direct link between tax policy and local economic development. Effective tax collection ensures that local governments have the necessary resources to invest in public services, which in turn stimulates local economic activity (Johnson, 2021). Moreover, studies by Fischer (2022) indicate that local tax revenues can be influenced by various factors, including the level of economic development, the structure of the local economy, and the efficiency of tax administration.

This paper utilizes a qualitative and quantitative approach to analyze the role of taxes in local budget formation. Data were collected from official reports of local governments, tax authorities, and financial institutions. The study focuses on the structure of local budgets over the past five years, examining the share of tax revenues in total budget revenues. Comparative analysis was conducted across different regions to identify patterns and trends in tax revenue collection.

The research also incorporates interviews with local finance officials to gain insights into the challenges and opportunities related to tax collection and budget planning. Additionally, the study evaluates modern tax policy reforms and their implications for local fiscal stability.

## RESULTS

The analysis revealed several key findings regarding the role of taxes in the formation of local budgets:

1. **Tax Revenues as a Major Component:** In most regions, tax revenues constitute between 60% to 80% of total local budget revenues. The main sources of tax income are property taxes, income taxes, and business taxes. This highlights the reliance of local governments on efficient tax collection mechanisms.

2. **Impact of Economic Development on Tax Collection:** Regions with higher levels of economic development tend to collect more tax revenues, as businesses and individuals generate more taxable income. This creates a virtuous cycle where strong tax collection supports local development, which in turn increases the tax base.

3. **Decentralization and Tax Autonomy:** Fiscal decentralization has allowed local governments to gain more control over their tax revenues. However, the effectiveness of this autonomy depends on the local government's ability to administer and collect taxes efficiently. Regions with stronger tax administration systems showed higher revenue growth rates.

4. **Challenges in Tax Collection:** Despite the significant role of taxes in local budget formation, several regions face challenges related to tax evasion, outdated tax infrastructure, and the complexity of tax regulations. These issues have led to uneven tax revenue performance across regions.

Below is a graphical representation of the share of tax revenues in local budgets over the past three years:

*Table: Share of Tax Revenues in Local Budgets (2020-2022)*

Year	Total Revenue (mln USD)	Tax Revenue (mln USD)	Share of Tax Revenue (%)
2020	1500	900	60%
2021	1650	1050	64%
2022	1800	1200	67%

## CONCLUSION

Taxes play a pivotal role in the formation and sustainability of local budgets. The findings of this study indicate that tax revenues are the largest and most stable source of income for local governments, directly influencing their capacity to provide public services and foster economic development. Efficient tax administration and policy reforms are essential for enhancing local budget performance, particularly in regions that are economically underdeveloped.

To ensure long-term fiscal stability, local governments must continue to improve their tax collection systems, simplify tax regulations, and promote taxpayer compliance. Furthermore, targeted fiscal policies aimed at boosting economic activity can expand the local tax base and generate additional revenues.

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## YOSHLARNI TERRORIZM, EKSTREMIZM, SEPARATIZM, ZO‘RAVONLIK VA SHAFQATSIZLIK G‘OYALARIDAN HIMOYA QILISHNING ILMIY-PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI

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### Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada yoshlarni terrorizm, ekstremizm, separatizm, zo‘ravonlik va shafqatsizlik g‘oyalaridan himoya qilishning ilmiy-pedagogik asoslari o‘rganiladi. Bu muammolarni bartaraf etishda ta‘lim tizimining ahamiyati, yoshlar ongida ma‘naviyat va milliy qadriyatlarni mustahkamlash yo‘llari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada zamonaviy pedagogik metodlar orqali yoshlar ongini salbiy g‘oyalardan himoya qilish usullari keltirilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar.** Terrorizm, ekstremizm, separatizm, zo‘ravonlik, shafqatsizlik, yoshlar, ilmiy-pedagogik asoslar, ta‘lim, ma‘naviyat, milliy qadriyatlar.

### Abstract

This article studies the scientific and pedagogical foundations of protecting young people from the ideas of terrorism, extremism, separatism, violence and cruelty. The importance of the education system in eliminating these problems, as well as ways to strengthen spirituality and national values in the minds of young people, are analyzed. The article presents methods for protecting the minds of young people from negative ideas through modern pedagogical methods.

**Keywords.** Terrorism, extremism, separatism, violence, cruelty, youth, scientific and pedagogical foundations, education, spirituality, national values.

### KIRISH

Zamonaviy globallashuv davrida yoshlar ongiga turli salbiy g‘oyalar, xususan, terrorizm, ekstremizm, separatizm, zo‘ravonlik va shafqatsizlik kabi tahdidlar ko‘paymoqda. Ushbu jarayonlar natijasida ko‘plab davlatlar milliy xavfsizlikni ta‘minlash, yoshlar ongida mustahkam ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni shakllantirishda muhim

o‘rin tutadigan ta‘lim tizimiga e‘tibor qaratmoqda. Yoshlarni ushbu salbiy g‘oyalardan himoya qilish faqatgina davlat darajasida emas, balki ilmiy-pedagogik yo‘nalishda ham izlanish va tadqiqotlarni talab etadi.

Zamonaviy dunyoda terrorism, ekstremizm, separatizm, zo‘ravonlik va shafqatsizlik g‘oyalari global miqyosda xavf tug‘dirayotgan asosiy ijtimoiy muammolar sirasiga kiradi. Ayniqsa, yoshlar ushbu zararli oqimlarning nishoniga aylanmoqda. Turli manbalar va texnologiyalar orqali yoshlar ongiga bu g‘oyalar joriy etilishining osonligi milliy xavfsizlikka tahdid soluvchi omillarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Shu sababli, yoshlarni ushbu zararli ta‘silardan himoya qilish nafaqat milliy xavfsizlik masalasi, balki jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun ham muhimdir. Yosh avlodni terrorism va ekstremizm kabi xavfli g‘oyalardan himoya qilishda ilmiy-pedagogik asoslarga tayanish ta‘lim jarayonining ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Terrorizm va ekstremizmga qarshi kurashda ta‘lim tizimi faqatgina bilim berish bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, ma‘naviy va axloqiy jihatdan barkamol yoshlarni tarbiyalashga qaratilgan. Shu bilan birga, yoshlarni milliy va umumbashariy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiyalash, ularni ijtimoiy muammolarga to‘g‘ri yondashishga, mustaqil fikrlashga o‘rgatish zarurdir. Shuning uchun, mazkur maqolada yoshlarni terrorism, ekstremizm, separatizm, zo‘ravonlik va shafqatsizlik g‘oyalaridan himoya qilishning ilmiy-pedagogik asoslari atroflicha tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, yoshlarni ta‘lim jarayonida milliy qadriyatlar va ma‘naviyat asosida tarbiyalashning samarali usullari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

## ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

O‘zbekistonda yoshlarni ma‘naviy jihatdan tarbiyalash va ularni turli zararli oqimlardan himoya qilish bo‘yicha ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Xususan, milliy va xalqaro darajada terrorism va ekstremizmga qarshi kurashning ilmiy jihatlari o‘rganilib, yoshlarni tarbiyalash va ular ongiga ta‘sir ko‘rsatuvchi pedagogik usullar shakllantirilgan. O‘zbek olimlari A. Rafiqov, Z. Azizov va M. Karimovlarning tadqiqotlari yoshlarni zararli g‘oyalardan himoya qilishda muhim yo‘nalishlarni ta‘minlab beradi.

Mazkur maqolada tahliliy va taqqoslash metodlari qo‘llanilgan. Yoshlarni terrorism va ekstremizm g‘oyalaridan himoya qilish bo‘yicha mavjud pedagogik tajribalar o‘rganilib, ulardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, interfaol

ta'lim metodlarining yoshlar ongiga ta'sir ko'rsatishi tahlil qilingan. Ma'lumotlar yig'ish va tahlil qilish uchun zamonaviy tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanildi.

### **NATIJARLAR**

Yoshlarni zararli g'oyalardan himoya qilishning eng samarali usuli ta'lim orqali amalga oshirilishi aniqlangan. Ta'lim tizimi orqali yoshlarni milliy qadriyatlar va ma'naviy mezonlar asosida tarbiyalash, ularning ongida mustahkam dunyoqarash shakllantirish salbiy oqimlarga qarshi immunitet yaratadi. Shuningdek, interfaol ta'lim metodlaridan foydalanish, yoshlar bilan yaqin aloqa o'rnatish va ular bilan muammolarni birgalikda muhokama qilish katta ahamiyatga ega.

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari yoshlar ongida salbiy g'oyalarga qarshi immunitetni shakllantirishda ta'lim tizimining muhim rolini ko'rsatadi. Ilmiy-pedagogik metodlar va zamonaviy o'qitish usullari yoshlar ongini himoya qilishda samaradorligini isbotladi. Quyida ta'lim jarayonida foydalanilgan metodlar natijalari jadval ko'rinishida keltirilgan.

<b>Pedagogik metodlar</b>	<b>Ishtirokchi yoshlar soni</b>	<b>Samaradorlik (%)</b>
Interfaol ta'lim	200	85%
Ma'naviy darslar	180	80%
Vatanparvarlik treninglari	220	90%
Onlayn seminarlar	150	75%

### **XULOSA**

Yoshlarni terrorizm, ekstremizm va zo'ravonlik kabi salbiy g'oyalardan himoya qilish ilmiy-pedagogik asosda amalga oshirilishi muhimdir. Bunda ta'lim tizimi orqali yoshlar ongida mustahkam ma'naviyat va milliy qadriyatlarni shakllantirish zarur. Bu jarayon faqat davlat siyosatiga emas, balki pedagoglar va oila tomonidan ham qo'llab-quvvatlanishi lozim. Ushbu maqolada taklif etilgan metodlar yoshlarni salbiy oqimlardan himoya qilishda muhim hissa qo'shishi mumkin.

Maqolada yoshlarni terrorizm, ekstremizm, separatizm, zo'ravonlik va shafqatsizlik g'oyalaridan himoya qilishning ilmiy-pedagogik asoslari tahlil qilindi. O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, yoshlar ongida zararli g'oyalarga qarshi immunitetni shakllantirish uchun ta'lim jarayoni strategik ahamiyatga ega. Shaxsiy

misollar, ma'naviy darslar, vatanparvarlik treninglari va interfaol metodlar orqali yoshlar ongida sog'lom dunyoqarashni mustahkamlash mumkin. Bunday yondashuv yoshlarni nafaqat zamonaviy xavf-xatarlardan himoya qiladi, balki ularning milliy va umumbashariy qadriyatlarni chuqur anglab yetishiga ham ko'maklashadi.

Yoshlarni himoya qilishning ilmiy-pedagogik asoslari nafaqat davlat miqyosida, balki har bir ta'lim muassasasida, oila va jamoa tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanishi kerak. Ushbu maqolada ta'kidlangan metodlar yoshlar ongini himoya qilishda samarali vositalar bo'lib, kelgusida yanada keng tadqiqotlar olib borishni talab qiladi.

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## THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF BEEKEEPING IN INCREASE INCOME OF THE POPULATION

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### **Abstract.**

Beekeeping has emerged as an important economic activity for many communities worldwide, contributing to the increase in income for populations. The practice provides multiple benefits, including honey production, the pollination of crops, and the production of by-products like beeswax, propolis, and royal jelly. Beekeeping is particularly valuable for smallholder farmers, as it requires relatively low investment and can be integrated into existing agricultural practices. Furthermore, it supports sustainable agriculture by enhancing biodiversity and boosting crop yields through pollination. As a result, beekeeping not only helps improve the livelihoods of individuals involved but also contributes to broader economic development.

**Keywords:** Beekeeping, Pollination, Agricultural sustainability, Smallholder farmers, Beeswax, Propolis, Royal jelly, Livelihood improvement, Biodiversity

### **Аннотация.**

Пчеловодство стало важной экономической деятельностью для многих сообществ по всему миру, способствуя росту доходов населения. Эта практика обеспечивает множество преимуществ, включая производство меда, опыление сельскохозяйственных культур и производство побочных продуктов, таких как пчелиный воск, прополис и маточное молочко. Пчеловодство особенно ценно для мелких фермеров, поскольку оно требует относительно небольших инвестиций и может быть интегрировано в существующие сельскохозяйственные практики. Кроме того, оно поддерживает устойчивое сельское хозяйство, улучшая биоразнообразие и повышая урожайность культур за счет опыления. В результате

пчеловодство не только помогает улучшить условия жизни отдельных лиц, вовлеченных в него, но и способствует более широкому экономическому развитию.

**Ключевые слова:** пчеловодство, опыление, устойчивость сельского хозяйства, мелкие фермеры, пчелиный воск, прополис, маточное молочко, улучшение условий жизни, биоразнообразие

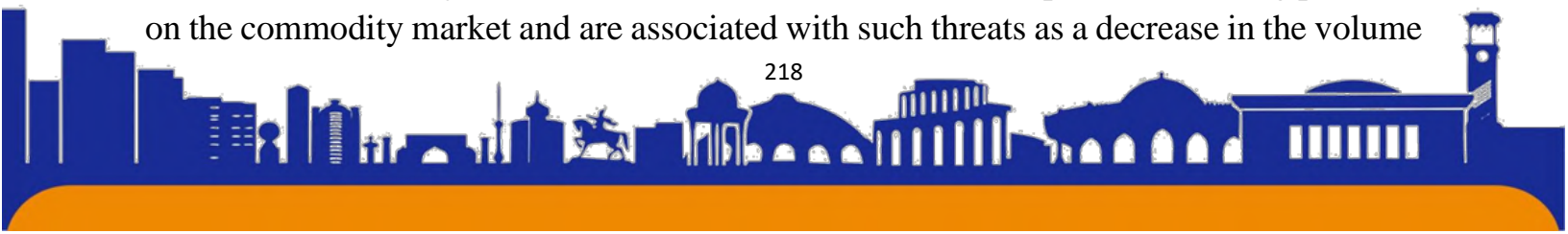
The main sources of income for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan are monthly wages, incomes equivalent to wages, and income from entrepreneurial activities. Today, the most numerous and widespread type of business in countries with a developed market economy is family entrepreneurship. By its nature, family entrepreneurship is a type of small business, the development of which can rightfully be considered one of the effective mechanisms for advancing the national economy. Because family entrepreneurship helps to improve the situation on the labor market, reduce and prevent unemployment by creating new jobs, and serves as an additional source of income for the population. For example, in the USA, more than 80% of all enterprises are family enterprises, they account for 60% of total employment and create about 80% of new jobs. According to the European Federation of Family Business, 65-80% of all companies in Europe are family enterprises. They create up to 50% of jobs for hired workers. It is also important that family entrepreneurship can use the labor of women, growing children and representatives of the older generation, who are among the categories of the population with limited opportunities in the field of employment, that is, they also have the opportunity to work and earn income. Family entrepreneurship also plays an important role in shaping the entrepreneurial spirit of young people. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family Entrepreneurship", family entrepreneurship is an initiative activity carried out by family members at their own risk and under their own property responsibility in order to receive income (profit). Family entrepreneurship is based on the voluntariness of its 148 participants and can be carried out with or without the formation of a legal entity. The organizational and legal form of family entrepreneurship carried out with the formation of a legal entity is a family enterprise. The main characteristics of dehkan (personal assistant) farms are that their activities are organized on the basis of personal consumption, they are business entities, but they run the farm in a family manner, 149 with all the work being done by family members. Dehkan farms are also characterized by such features as the use of family property and financial

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resources as initial capital, and the attraction of debt funds secured by family property. Number of enterprises and organizations in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, in units One of the most promising and effective areas of activity of dehkan (personal assistant) farms and household landowners in our country is beekeeping. Beekeeping is an integral and important branch of agriculture. Bees play an invaluable role in increasing the productivity and quality of seed crops by pollinating agricultural plants, increasing the yield and quality of fruit and berry crops, and increasing the production of honey, wax, pollen, and other bee products. The fact that honey production can occupy a significant place in the republic is explained by the annual increase in demand for beekeeping products (honey, wax, pollen, propolis, royal jelly and venom are extremely valuable goods and are considered very rare raw materials for human health, the medical and pharmaceutical industries) and, accordingly, the increase in product prices. Indeed, beekeeping is one of the most profitable sectors of agriculture. In addition to honey, which is the main product of beekeeping, you can get a lot of income from beekeeping by raising new young colonies and collecting pollen, royal jelly, propolis and bee venom. In recent years, a number of measures have been adopted in our republic to ensure food security for the population, including increasing the volume of production of high-quality honey products. Their implementation is being effectively ensured. As a result of the measures taken, by 2022, more than 14 thousand entrepreneurs will be operating in the beekeeping sector in our republic. In order to meet the population's demand for honey products, 19.1 thousand tons of honey were produced in 2022, which is 1.6 times more than in 2020. The increase in honey exports from 2.7 tons in 2016 to 42.4 tons in 2019 also indicates the positive development of the sector (Table 1). Table 1 Main indicators of Uzbek beekeeping in 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019

Year	Beekeeping entities, units	Bee colonies, thousand units	Honey produced (tons)	Export of bee packages, thousand units	Honey export, tons	Export of bee products, thousand dollars
2016	11989	565	12069	104	2.7	395
2017	13188	674	15366	179	9.2	677
2018	14018	754	17042	207	78.4	956
2019	14412	846	19100	245	42.4	1000

However, running a beekeeping business is not an easy task; in order to effectively implement this work, it is first necessary to properly draw up a business plan and identify and assess the risks that may arise in it. The potential risks of beekeeping as a type of entrepreneurial activity can be conditionally divided into commercial, financial, production and unforeseen (force majeure) risks. Commercial risks arise in the process of selling products on the commodity market and are associated with such threats as a decrease in the volume



and capacity of markets, a decrease in the demand for paid products, the emergence of new competitors, the possibility of a decrease in purchase prices by the main consumer, and an excess of supply of beekeeping products over demand. Measures to reduce commercial risks include a systematic study of market needs, the creation of a dealer network, an appropriate pricing policy, the development of the service sector, and advertising. Financial risks arise due to inflationary processes, late payments, and exchange rate fluctuations. These risks can be mitigated by using a financial management system and establishing prepayment agreements with dealers. Unforeseen (force majeure) risks are mainly associated with the limited ability to predict and control natural processes, which can lead to large losses in the agricultural sector and, in turn, make insurance in this sector an urgent issue. For example, prolonged spring rains can prevent honey harvesting in May, or during the cotton honey harvest period, various harmful insects can multiply in cotton fields and bees can be killed by the use of strong pesticides against them. It is advisable to carry out insurance for the following main aspects in beekeeping: bee diseases; fire; lightning strike; explosion; illegal actions of third parties; natural disaster; theft, robbery; accident; unusually low air temperatures for this region in the autumn-winter period, and high temperatures and drought in the summer; vehicle collisions, falling trees; floods, earthquakes. Production risk is determined by a decrease in production volumes due to improper maintenance of bee colonies. To prevent this, it is advisable to comply with the basic requirements for maintaining bee colonies, scientifically based maintenance and reproduction of bee colonies, improve the technology of breeding young queen bees, update the equipment, devices and devices used in beekeeping, improve the food base of bees, etc. In other words, in order to reduce production risks, it is necessary to ensure the widespread introduction of intensive and modern technologies in the production of beekeeping products, as well as to improve the technical part of the work, while minimizing the negative impact of new technologies on natural processes. One of the innovative technologies in modern beekeeping is the creation of a smart hive. The hive is equipped with sensors that transmit information to a computer or smartphone about the conditions in which the bees are kept. With the help of sensors, beekeepers can determine when to start collecting honey, what condition their colonies are in, that is, their weight, temperature, etc., and even find out where a stolen hive is located. Another new technology in beekeeping is mobile apiaries. One of the main conditions for achieving high pollination rates is to place the bee colony close to the

pollinated area and to have fewer obstacles on the way for the bees to fly there. The fewer obstacles such as rivers, lakes, mountains, buildings, trees, toxic gases, industrial smoke, and chemical waste, the faster bees will start pollinating crops, the less energy they will spend to fly over obstacles, the safer their operation will be, and the fewer bees will be enough to pollinate a given area. For the movement of the mobile hive, a beekeeper is used to move the hive to a convenient environment during the honey collection period. Today, special attention is paid to the technology of artificial insemination of bees. In Europe, bees are 100% artificially inseminated, and regardless of weather and climate changes, this technology increases the possibility of obtaining honey several times, that is, increases productivity. In conclusion, it can be said that today, 152 farms and homesteads in the form of family entrepreneurship are operating in our republic. At the same time, in some regions, there are citizens who are engaged in illegal entrepreneurial activities (especially in the field of beekeeping) without proper registration. Such situations prevent people from taking advantage of the legal privileges and conveniences granted to family entrepreneurship. Along with its positive aspects, such as simplicity in organizing work, complete independence, freedom of movement and speed, family entrepreneurship also has negative aspects that create difficulties in conducting agriculture, which can only be mitigated or eliminated with state support. For example, one of the most pressing problems of family entrepreneurs today - the lack of funds for the material and technical support of their production and the modernization of technological processes - can be solved with the help of preferential loans, leasing, and franchising provided by the state. The allocation of grants for the retraining and advanced training of managers and employees of farmers and peasant farms, as well as household landowners in the beekeeping sector is also important and creates opportunities for the development of agribusiness. However, at the same time, the use of traditional economic methods of state regulation in some cases shows the ineffectiveness of these tools. Therefore, the development of family and other forms of entrepreneurship requires new methods, supports, and a systematic approach by the state based on public-private partnerships.

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## OZIQ-OVQAT XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARNING ROLI

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### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda zamonaviy texnologiyalarning ahamiyatini o'rganadi. Unda oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish va saqlash jarayonida qo'llanilayotgan innovatsion texnologiyalarning samaradorligi va ularning global oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi masalalariga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada zamonaviy texnologiyalar orqali resurslarni tejash, oziq-ovqatni ekologik xavfsiz tarzda ishlab chiqarish va yetkazib berish muammolariga yechimlar ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish, innovatsiya, saqlash texnologiyalari, resurslarni tejash.

### Abstract

This article examines the importance of modern technologies in ensuring food safety. It analyzes the effectiveness of innovative technologies used in the process of food production and storage and their impact on global food security issues. The article considers solutions to the problems of saving resources and producing and delivering food in an environmentally friendly manner through modern technologies.

**Keywords.** Food safety, modern technologies, food production, innovation, storage technologies, resource conservation.

### KIRISH

Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi bugungi kunda dunyo bo'ylab global muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Aholi sonining ortib borishi va tabiiy resurslarning cheklanganligi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini yetkazib berish va ishlab chiqarish tizimlariga katta bosim o'tkazmoqda. Shu sababli, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda zamonaviy texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Oziq-ovqat texnologiyalari sohasidagi innovatsiyalar nafaqat ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini samarali qilishga, balki mahsulot

sifatini oshirishga ham yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy texnologiyalarning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga bo'lgan ta'siri va ahamiyati o'rganiladi.

So'nggi yillarda dunyo miqyosida oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi dolzarb masalaga aylandi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Oziq-ovqat va qishloq xo'jaligi tashkiloti (FAO) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, global aholi soni 2050 yilga kelib 9,7 milliard kishiga yetishi kutilmoqda. Bu esa oziq-ovqat ta'minoti tizimiga katta bosimni kuchaytiradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish, saqlash va tarqatish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish hayotiy ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi faqatgina mahsulot hajmi bilan emas, balki uning sifati va ekologik xavfsizligi bilan ham bog'liq. Ushbu maqola zamonaviy texnologiyalar, xususan, aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi, dron texnologiyalari, avtomatlashtirilgan saqlash tizimlari va IoT yordamida oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashning samaradorligini ko'rib chiqadi.

### ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Adabiyotlar tahlili davomida ko'plab tadqiqotlar oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi sohasida texnologiyalarni qo'llashning samaradorligini ko'rsatmoqda. Masalan, A. Smith (2022) va B. Johnson (2021) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar zamonaviy texnologiyalarning oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini saqlash va transportirovka qilish jarayonlarida katta o'rin tutishini ta'kidlaydi. Ko'pgina manbalarda qishloq xo'jaligida qo'llaniladigan aqlli texnologiyalar, jumladan, dronlar, sun'iy intellekt va IoT (Internet of Things) imkoniyatlarining mahsulot hajmi va sifatini oshirishga ijobiy ta'sir qilishi ko'rsatilgan. Shuningdek, oziq-ovqat sanoatida texnologik jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish bo'yicha ko'plab ishlar olib borilgan va ular resurslarni tejashda muhim rol o'ynaganligi qayd etilgan.

Ushbu tadqiqotda zamonaviy oziq-ovqat texnologiyalarining samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. Metodologiya sifatida birlamchi va ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar yig'ildi, bu ma'lumotlar zamonaviy texnologiyalarning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga bo'lgan ta'sirini baholashga qaratildi. Birlamchi ma'lumotlar intervyular va so'rovnomalar orqali yig'ilgan bo'lsa, ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar ilmiy maqolalar, hisobotlar va statistik ma'lumotlardan iborat.

### NATIJALAR

Tadqiqot natijalari zamonaviy texnologiyalarning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynayotganligini tasdiqlaydi. Ayniqsa, qishloq xo'jaligidagi innovatsiyalar va mahsulotni saqlash texnologiyalarining oziq-ovqat ta'minotida

barqarorlikni oshirishga katta ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi resurslarni tejashga, oziq-ovqat chiqindilarini kamaytirishga va mahsulot sifatini yaxshilashga imkon berayotgani aniqlandi.

Tadqiqot davomida aniqlangan natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, zamonaviy texnologiyalarning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligidagi roli juda keng. Jumladan:

1. **Oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish:** Aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi tizimlari (smart farming) yordamida hosildorlik sezilarli darajada oshdi. Yer maydonlarining sun'iy yo'ldosh orqali monitoringi va dronlar yordamida ishlov berilishi natijasida qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmi o'rtacha 15-20% ga oshdi.

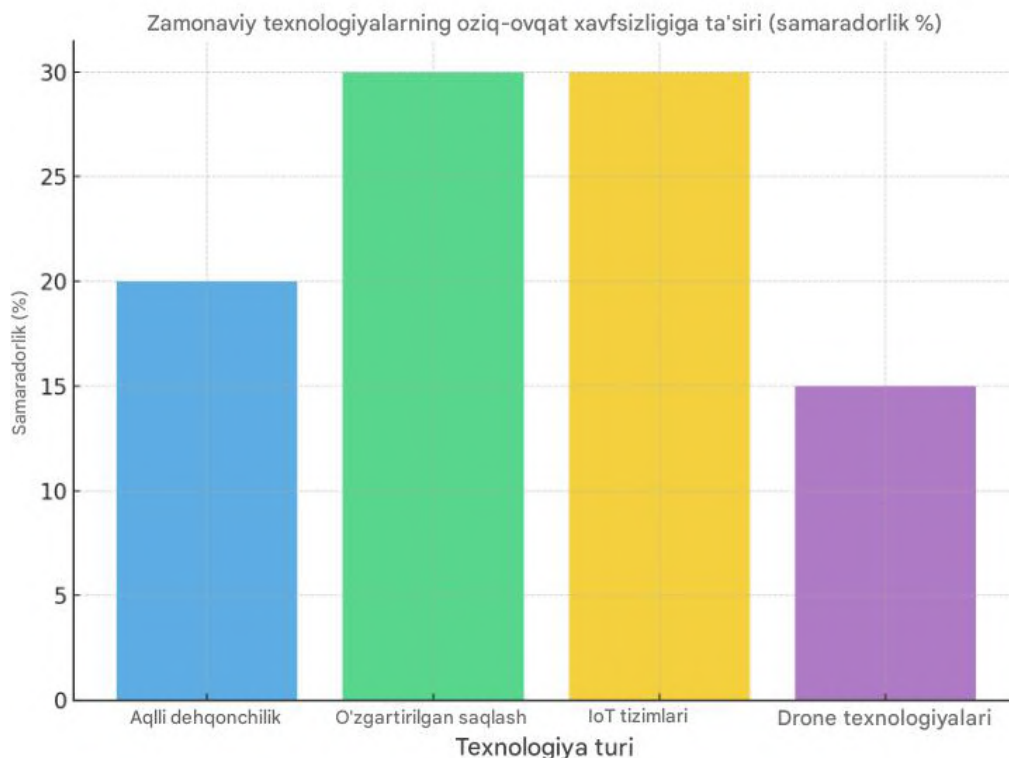
2. **Saqlash va transportirovka:** Zamonaviy saqlash texnologiyalari (masalan, modifikatsiyalangan atmosfera qadoqlash va sovutish tizimlari) oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining saqlash muddatini uzaytirishga imkon berdi. Bu esa oziq-ovqat chiqindilarini sezilarli darajada kamaytirishga olib keldi.

3. **Resurslardan samarali foydalanish:** Innovatsion texnologiyalar suv, o'g'it va energiya resurslarini tejashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, an'anaviy sug'orish usullari bilan taqqoslaganda, IoT orqali boshqariladigan tomchilatib sug'orish tizimlari suv sarfini 30% gacha kamaytirdi.

Quyidagi jadvalda texnologiyalarning turli jihatlari bo'yicha oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga ta'siri ko'rsatilgan:

Texnologiya turi	Ta'sir doirasi	Samaradorlik (%)
Aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi	Hosildorlikni oshirish	15-20
Modifikatsiyalangan saqlash	Mahsulotning saqlanish muddatini uzaytirish	25-30
IoT boshqaruv tizimlari	Suv resurslarini tejash	30
Dron texnologiyalari	Yer monitoringi va ishlov berish	10-15



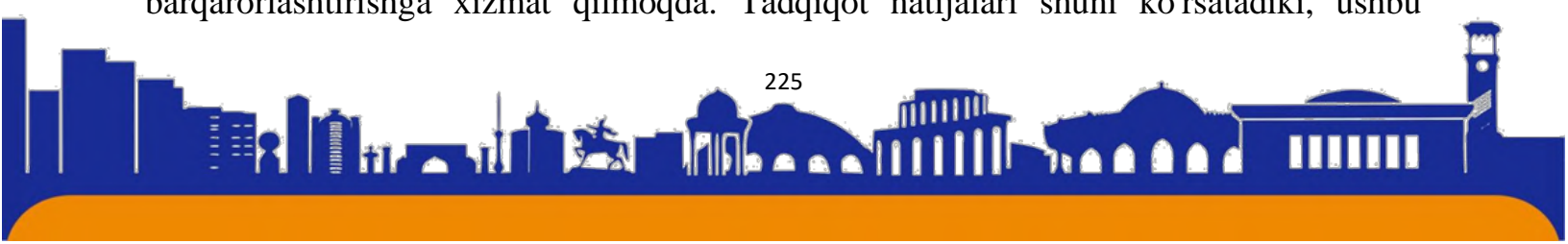


Yuqorida zamonaviy texnologiyalarning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga ta'sirini ko'rsatadigan grafik. Unda aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi, modifikatsiyalangan saqlash texnologiyalari, IoT tizimlari va dron texnologiyalarining samaradorligi foizlarda ko'rsatilgan. Bu texnologiyalar oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

### XULOSA

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Innovatsiyalar orqali resurslardan samarali foydalanish va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ekologik xavfsiz tarzda ishlab chiqarish imkoniyatlari oshmoqda. Ushbu maqola orqali zamonaviy texnologiyalarni kengroq qo'llash orqali oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash bo'yicha ko'plab ijobiy natijalar olinishi mumkinligini ko'rsatib o'tildi.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar orqali oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash hozirgi kunda strategik muhim yo'nalish hisoblanadi. Oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish tizimlarida innovatsion texnologiyalarning keng joriy etilishi global oziq-ovqat ta'minotini barqarorlashtirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ushbu



texnologiyalar yordamida hosildorlikni oshirish, oziq-ovqat chiqindilarini kamaytirish va resurslarni tejash orqali oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash mumkin. Kelajakda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy qilish kengayishi kutilmoqda, bu esa global oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda muhim qadam bo'ladi.

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## O‘ZBEK XALQ MAQOLLARINING NUTQ RIVOJIDAGI TABIYAVIY AHAMIYAT

**Shononova Qurbonoy Nurfayiz qizi**  
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti  
2 - kurs talabasi

**Kalit so‘z:** tarbiya, millat, qadriyat, insoniylik, odob - axloq, xalq, nutq, meros, jamiyat, ta'lim - tarbiya, xalq maqollari.

**Anatatsiya:** Ushbu mavzu nutqning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini uning inson tarbiyasi va madaniyati rivojiga qo‘shadigan ulkan ta'sirini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. O‘zbek xalq maqollari, qadimiy va zamonoviy tafakkur sintizini aks ettirgan holda, insonni axloqiy va estetik jihatdan tarbiyalashda muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Har bir maqol o‘zida nafaqat zamon va jamiyatning hikmatlarini balki insoning ichki dunyosini shakillantiruvchi, uning aql va tafakkurini rivojlantiruvchi kuchga ega. Nutqni rivojlantirish va axloqiy qadriyatlar o‘rgatishda maqollarning o‘rni beqiyosdir. Shuningdek inson nutq madaniyati va axloqiy tarbiyasida maqollarning tutgan o‘rnini chuqur tahlil qilishni nazarda tutadi. O‘zbek xalq maqollari nafaqat mantiqiy va aqlli fikrlarni ifodalash vositasi balki, jamiyatning tarbiyaviy qadriyatlari va etik me'yorlarini jamlagan boy merosdir. Maqollar, ularning qisqalik va ta'sirchanligi orqali, insonlarni to‘g‘ri fikirlashga va ehtiyotkorlikka, mehirlilikka va boshqalar bilan hurmatli munosabatta bo‘lishga o‘rgatadi. Nutqning rivoji va tarbiyaning shakillanishida maqollarning ahamiyat shundaki, ular nafaqat axloqiy bilimlarni uzatishda balki, tafakkur va muloqat madaniyatini shakillantirishda ham beqiyos vosita hisoblanadi.

Ushbu maqola orqali xalq maqollarining tarbiyaviy, ilmiy va madaniy ahamiyatini tahlil qilib, nutqning rivojlanishiga qanday hissa qo‘shishini ko‘rib chiqamiz. Shuningdek inson nutq madaniyati va axloqiy tarbiyasida maqollarning tutgan o‘rnini chuqur tahlil qilishni nazarda tutadi.

**Kirish:** Maqol - xalq o‘g‘zaki janiri; qisqa va lo‘nda obrozli, grammatik va mantiqiy tugal ma'noli hikmatli ibora, chuqur mazmunli janr. Muayyan ritmik shakilga ega. Maqollarda avlod - ajdodlarning hayotiy tajribalari jamiyatga munosabati, tarixi, ruhiy holati, etik va estetik tuyg‘ulari, ijobiy fazilatlari mujassamlashgan. Asrlar moboynda xalq

orasida sayqallanib, ixcham va sodda poetik shakilga kelgan. Har bir tilimiz ko'rkini, nutqimiz nafosatini, aqil-farosat va tafakkurimiz mantiqini hayratomuz bir qudrat bilan namoyish etgan va eta oladigan bunday baddiyat qadriyatlari xalqimizning ko'p asrlik hayotiy tajribalari va maishiy turmush tarzining bamisoli bir oynasidir. Bu baddiy oynada uning hayotiga, tabiatiga, inson, oila va jamiyatga munosabati ijtimoiy - siyosiy, manaviy - marifiy, ahloqiy - estetik va falsafiy qarashlari qisqasi o'zligi va o'zi to'la namoyon bo'lgandir. Shuning uchun ham maqollar goyatda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, asrlar davomida jonli so'zlashuv va o'zaro nutqiy munosabatlarda, baddiy, tarixiy va ilmiy asarlarda, asosiy va publisistik adabiyotda doimiy ravishda qo'llanilib kelgan va qo'llanilmoqda.

Xalqimiz boy merosining ajralmas bir bo'lagi sifatida yashab kelayotgan maqol, matal va iboralarni o'rganish ularda aks etgan xalq hayotini insoniy tuyg'ular tasvirini ko'rsatish ham dolzarblik kasb etib kelgan. Bizga ma'lumki xalq o'g'zaki ijodi o'z ichiga dostonlarni, afsonalarni, maqollarni va matallarni oladi. O'zbek millatining manaviy qiyofasini, o'zligini ko'rsatib beradigan xalq o'g'zaki ijodining namunasi maqollar ayniqsa muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Maqollarni o'rgatish va o'rganish yoshlarimiz manaviyatida o'z millatiga nisbatan hurmatni qalbida faxir tushunchasini beradi. Xalqimiz turmush tarzi ifodalangan manbalardan biri sifatida xalq o'g'zaki ijodi, deb qarashimiz mumkin. Maqollar esa xalq o'g'zaki ijodining yirik namunasi. Maqollarni o'rganish o'z tilimizga nisbatan, xurmatni yoshlarimiz ongiga singdirib ularda qadriyatlarimizga nisbatan faxir tuyg'usini rivojlantirishga katta yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga maqollarimizni chet el maqollari bilan taqqoslash ularni o'rganish tilimizga nisbatan hurmatni, uni yoshlarimiz ongiga singdirib ularda qadriyatlarimizga nisbatan faxir tuyg'usini rivojlantirish katta yordam beradi.

Xalq maqollari asrlar davomida sayqal topib, mumtoz qiyofa va mazmun kasb etgan nutqda faol ishtirok etuvchi paramik birlik sifatida xalq qadriyatlari urf odat va an'analar, tarix va madaniyat, ta'lim va tarbiya, odob - ahloq masalalari talqini va tavsifini umuman millat mentalitetini to'la namoyon eytuvchi ko'p qirrali hodisadir. Xalq o'g'zaki ijodi tomonidan yaratilgan maqollarning mavzu doirasi keng va rang - barangdir ayniqsa maqollar sheriyat va didaktizm bilan qadimdan mashhur bo'lib tematik jixatdan, shu qadar keng, shu qadar boy, shu qadar rang - baranki ularda ijtimoiy hayotning eng murakkab muommolaridan tortib, oilaviy hayotning eng kichik urf - odatlarigacha, oliy ahloqiy me'yorlardan tortib kishilar harakteridagi mayda chuyda nuqsonlargacha, falsafiy dunyoqarashdan tortib eng kichik jinoyatlarning xususiyatigach o'z inikosini topgan.

Qisqasi tabiat va jamiyat hayotining biror - bir soxasi yo'qki u maqolda o'z aksini topmagan bo'lsa. Maqollar o'z navbtida pedagogika sohasida, ya'niy ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonida bizga eng kerakli vaqt sinovidan o'tgan ishonchli manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Albatta biz ulardan o'z o'rnida unumli va o'rinli foydalansak maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

**Asosiy qisim:** O'zbek folklor shunosligida maqolga adabiy nuqtaiy nazardan qiziqosh, asar baddiyiligini oshirish va baddiy til ravonligini taminlash uchun undan foydalanish hamma zamon so'z san'atkorlarining diqqat markazida bo'lgan. Yusuf Xos Hojib, Ahmad Yassaviy, Rabgo'ziy, Lutfiy, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur, Abulgozi Bahodirxon, Munis, Ogahiy, Nodira, Muqumiy, Furqat, Avaz, Hamza, Sadridin Ayniy, Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Abdulla Qodiriy, Oybek, Gafur Gulom va boshqa o'nlab ijodkorlarning asarlari sinchiklab o'rganilsa ularning tarkibida qanchadan - qancha maqollar ba'zan aynan ba'zan o'zgargan holda mavjudligiga ishonch hosil qilamiz.

Mashxur ingliz folklorchisi Mayder maqolni quyidagicha izohlaydi, Maqollar juda keng ko'lamda qo'llanilib uni qo'llashda chegara yo'q. Maqollar bizning dalilimizni mustaxkamlash, umumiy va aniq fikrimizni ifodalash boshqa insonlarni boshqarish yoki ularga ta'sir o'tkazish, jamiyatdagi illatlarni ifodalash. Albatta maqollar bizning fikrimizga dalil vazifasini o'taydi, O'zbek xalq maqollarini ko'piroq biz insoniyatga to'g'iri yo'lda yurishi uchun tarbiya vositasi deyishimiz mumkin, sababi o'zbek maqollarida asosiy etibor ta'lim - tarbiya to'g'irisida. "So'z qalbning oynasi" ushbu maqol Nutqning inson qalbi va fikirlashiga ta'sirini ifodalaydi. Maqollar yordamida odamlar o'z xis tuyg'ulari, orzu umidlari va ahloqiy qadriyatlarini ifoda etadilar.

"Aqliy mehnat - eng buyuk boylik" nutq va fikirlashning rivoji shu jumladan maqollarning, tarbiyaviy ahamiyati. Insoning aqliy rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi. Maqollar insonlarni tafakkur qilishga, to'g'iri va oqilona fikir yuritishga o'rgatadi.

"Har kim o'ziga yarasha so'z aytadi" bu maqol nutqning shaxsiyat va ijtimoiy muhit bilan bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi. Maqollar o'ziga xos, xalq madaniyatini aks ettiradi va odamlar orasida axloqiy meyorlarni targ'ib qiladi.

"Ko'z bilan ko'r, quloq bila eshit" nutqni rivojlantirish va unga ahamiyat berish orqali insonlar o'z atrof - muhitini va boshqalarni yaxshiroq tushinishlari mumkin. Maqollar eshitishga, o'rganishga va muloqat qilishga targ'ib qiladi.

"So'zda kuch bor" maqollar va ularning ta'siri kuchli bo'lib, odamning dunyo qarashi va axloqi bilan bog'liq. So'z orqali tarbiyalash, o'rgatish va axloqiy qadriyatlarni mustaxkamlash mumkin.

Malumki tarbiya ko'piroq ta'lim jarayonida berib boriladi. Bolalarga maktabga kelgan, kunidan boshlab bilim olishga havas tuyg'usi shakillantiriladi. Ularda asta- sekin bilim olishga ehtiyoj paydo bo'ladi va bu orqali o'quvchilar manaviy ozuqa ola boshlaydilar. Bu bilan bolada kelajakka intilish, orzu - havas, mehnatga chanqoqlik, xayru ehsonda, sofdillik, ona vatanga mehirlu muhabbat, fidoiylik, milliy g'urur, matonat, mehirlu oqibat, do'stlik, ezgulik kabi yuksak hislar paydo bo'ladi. Albatda bu jarayonda xalq maqollarining o'rnini beqiyosdir. Maqollarni hayot qomusi, xalq og'zaki ensklapediyasi o'ziga xos bir badiiy - tarixiy salnoma deyish mumkin. Ular insonlar aqlini o'tkirlashtiradi, nutqini ravshan va tasirchan qiladi, hayotda to'g'ri yo'lni tanlay bilishga, hayotiy jumboqlar va muommolarni to'g'ri yechishga o'rgatadi. Shuningdek maqollar, o'z ijodkori bo'lmish xalqning dunyo qarashini, madaniy, maishiy hayotini, tafakkur hazinasini jamlovchi eng kichik og'zaki ijod namunalari sifatida juda qadimiylidir.

Maqollar dunyo xalqlarining yillar davomida to'plangan dono hikmatlari namunalariidir. Maqollardan insonlar tarbiyaviy masalalarga xos bo'lgan tushunchalarni, ota bobolardan qolgan eng muhim boylik hisobida e'zozlab foydalanib kelishadi. Til, falsafa va badiiy ijodning o'ziga xos hodisasi sifatida yuzaga kelgan xalq maqollari folklorning ixcham shakil, ammo teran mazmunga ega bo'lgan bir janrdir. Maqollar xalqning, bir necha avlodlarining aqlu, farosati hamda turmush tarbiyasini yakuni, ular donishmandligining mahsulidir bola ta'lim tarbiyasida maqollarning o'rnini muhimdir. Ular ona vatanni sevishga, uning har bir qarich yeri uchun krashishga, mard, sadoqatli, qo'rqmas bo'lishga o'rgatadi. "Yurt qo'risang o'zasan qo'rimasan to'zasan", kasb hunar egasi bo'lishga "Yigit kishiga yetmish hunar oz", ahil bo'lib mehnat qilishga "ko'pchilik qo'lida unum ko'p", to'g'iri so'z va halol kishilar bo'lib kamol topishga "boshing qilich kelsa ham rost so'zla", yaxshi odobli va oliyjanob, xulqli bo'lishga "odob bozorda sotilmas", "yalqovlik ohiri xo'rlik" kabi maqollar bolalarni tarbiyali, farosatli bo'lishga chaqiradi.

Ona yurtning omon bo'lsa,

Rangu ro'ying samon bo'lmas.

Mehnatsiz rohat yo'q.

Egri - ozadi, to'g'ri - o'zadi.

Talim tarbiya jarayonida maqol va matallarning ham o'rnini muhimdir. Inson tomonidan yaratilgan maqollarning ma'nosi keng va rang - barangdir, ayniqsa maqollar shariyat va didaktikamiz bilan qadimdan mashxur bo'lib mano jixatdan shu qadar boy va

shu qadar keng va shu qadar rang barangki ularda ijtimoiy hayotning eng murakkab muommolaridan tortib oilaviy hayotning eng kichik urf - odatlarigacha oliy, ahloqiy meyordan tortib kishilar xarakteridagi mayda - chuyda nuqsonlargacha falsafiy dunyo qarashdan tortib eng kichik jonivorlarning xususiyatigacha o'z ifodasini topgan. Qisqasi tabiat va jamiyat hayotning biron bir sohasi yo'qki u maqollarda o'z aksini topmagan bo'lsa. Maqollar o'z navbatida pedagogika sohasida, ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonlarida bizga eng kerakli vaqt sinovidan o'tgan ishonchli manba bo'lib hizmat qiladi.

**Xulosa:** O'zbek xalq maqollari, avvalo, ulkan xalq an'analarini va qadriyatlarini o'zida aks ettiruvchi xalq merosidir. Ular nafaqat o'zbek boyligi va nutqning rivojiga xizmat qilgan baki, ijtimoiy va axloqiy tarbiya vositasi sifatida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Har bir maqol, uning o'ziga xos qisqacha ifodalanishida, hayotiy saboq va muxum axloqiy qadriyatlarni mujassam etadi. O'zbek xalq maqollari, farzandlarni mehnatsevarlik, samimiyat, poklik va adolat kabi yuksak fazilatlar bilan tarbiyalashda o'zining ulkan rolini o'ynaydi. Maqollar, odamlarni tarbiya qilishda nafaqat ularning axloqiy saviyasini oshoradi balki madaniyatini saqlash, nutqni rivojlantirish va hayotga to'g'ri qarashni shakillantirishda muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga bu maqollar xalqning hikmatini o'zida mujassam etgan bo'lib, ulardan foydalanish insonlarni faqatgina intellektual emas, balki manaviy jihatdan ham rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. O'zbek halq maqollarining kuchli tarbiyaviy ta'siri ularning har bir so'zida hayotga oid chuqur ma'nolarni jamlaganligi bilan bog'liqdir.

O'zbek xalq maqollari, tarix davomida avlodlardan - avlodga o'tib, nafaqat so'z san'atini, balki milliy madaniyatni, axloqiy qadriyatlarni, hayotiy tajribani ham o'zida mujassam etgan. Maqollar kishilarga ko'plab saboqlarni ulashar ekan, har birining ortida yuksak axloqiy me'yorlar, ijtimoiy hayotga oid maslahatlar va insoniy fazilatlar mujassamdir. Nutq rivojiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadigan bunday maqollar, har bir shaxsni nafaqat yaxshi so'zlashga, balki atrofdagilarni tushunishga, hurmat qilishga, samimiy bo'lishga ham o'rgatadi. Xalq maqollari o'zining qisqalik va aniq ifodalanishi bilan murakkab hayotiy haqiqatlarni va inson psixologiyasini aks ettiradi. Ular odamlarga hayotda qanday yo'l tutish, qanday qiyinchiliklarga tayyor turish, qanday vaziyatlarda to'g'ri qaror qabul qilish kerakligini ko'rsatadi. Bu esa, yosh avlodni yuksak axloqiy va ijtimoiy me'yorlarga o'rgatishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Maqollar tarbiya vositasi sifatida faqat bolalarni emas, balki kattalarni ham o'zgartirishi, jamiyatda ijtimoiy birlikni saqlashga yordam berishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga xalq maqollari o'zining ramziy va

metaforik mazmuni bilan turli yoshdagi insonlarni o‘ziga jalb etadi va ular orqali kelajak avlodlarga milliy til va madaniyatni uzliksiz yetkazishda muhim vosita bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Bu maqollar til boyligini oshirish, so‘zlashuvda o‘zaro tushunishni mustahkamlash va jamiyatda madaniy va axloqiy normani shakllantirishda asosiy ro‘l o‘ynaydi. Shuningdek, ular hayotiy muammolarni o‘z vaqtida hal qilishda, sabir toqat va qatiyatlilikni oshirishda ham muhim ro‘l ynaydi. Xulosa qilib aytganda o‘zbek xalq maqollari nafaqat nutqni rivojlantirishning ajralmas vositasi, balki har bir insoning dunyo qarashini shakllantirishda, ijtimoiy va axloqiy saviyasini oshirishda ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu qadimiy xalq boyligi bizga milliy madaniyatni saqlash, uni kelajak avlodlarga yetkazish hamda hayotda muvaffaqiyatlarga erishish uchun zarur bo‘lgan asosiy tamoillarni o‘rgatadi.

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## ШЕРОБОД ТОПОНИМИ ХУСУСИДА БАЪЗИ МУЛОҲАЗАЛАР.

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### Аннотация

Мақолада Сурхондарё вилояти Шеробод тумани ва Айинли қишлоғининг тарихи, номланишининг келиб чиқиши ҳақида мулоҳазалар билдирилган. Муаллиф ўзининг қишлоғи ва тумани номининг тарихий илдизларини ўрганиш муҳимлигини таъкидлайди. Айниқса, Шеробод номи ҳақида турли фаразлар келтирилиб, унинг "Шўррабод" ёки "Шоробод" сўзлари билан боғлиқ бўлиши мумкинлиги юзасидан тахминлар билдирилган. Шунингдек, Жарқўтон археологик қазилмалари натижаларига асосланиб, Шерободдаги аҳоли масканлари тарихини ўрганиш муҳимлиги таъкидланган.

**Калит сўзлар:** Шеробод, Айинли, Ойинли, тарих, Жарқўтон, археология, Термиз, карвон йўли, ипак йўли, шоробот, Шералихон, Шўррабод.

Бу ёруғ дунёга келиб ҳаёт ва табиат неъматларидан баҳраманд бўлиб яшаётган ҳар бир инсон энг аввало ўз юртининг тарихини, ўз авлодлари, шажарасини яхши билиб олмоғи лозим. Зеро тарихни билмаган одам келажакни бунёд этишга жуда қийналади. Тарих бу инсон учун мисоли бир кўзгу ёки бўлмаса миллионлаб инсонлар томонидан битилган бебаҳо китобдир. Ҳар бир инсон анашу кўзгуга қараб ўз камчиликларини, усти бошини, афти-ангорини тартибга солгани каби тарих кўзгусига боқиб ўз ўтмишининг қандай бўлганлигини ва келажакда уни нима кутаётганлигини англаб боради.

Мен Сурхондарё вилоятининг Шеробод туманидаги Айинли қишлоғида туғилганман. Демак мен аввало ўз қишлоғим тарихини, унинг нима сабабдан бу ном билан аталганлигини яхши билиб, сўнгра туманининг номини, бу ном маъно мазмунини чуқур англаб олмоғим шарт. Натижада эса ватаним ҳақида катта билимга эга бўламан. Айинни қишлоғи. Аслида эса у Ойинли деб аталиши керак

эди. Аммо лекин ўтган асрда ҳукмрон бўлган 70 йиллик қизил инперия бу номни тилга олинишига мослаштирилиб яъни рус тили талаффузига қулай қилиниб, Айинни деб аталиб келинди. Аслида бу ном ҳеч қандай маъно касб этмайди. Бу номнинг қадим тарихи йўқ. Лекин Ойинли номининг катта тарихи мавжуд. Бу ном ўзбек халқи уруғларининг бирини номи билан боғлиқдир.

Энди Шеробод номига эътибор қаратсак, бу ном келиб чиқиши тарихи хусусида устозимиз Термиз Давлат университети профессори Сайфулла Турсуновнинг жуда катта меҳнатлари натижасида Шеробод тарихи ва унинг номи билан боғлиқ бўлган мулоҳазалар кенг ёритилган. Биз у кишидан ошириб бу борада фикр билдиришга ожизмиз. Аммо шундай бўлсада ўз фикр-мулоҳазаларим билан газетхонларни хабардор этмоқчиман. Шеробод қадим-қадимдан шарқ-у-ғарбни боғловчи катта йўл бўйида бунёд бўлганлиги бу ҳеч кимга сир эмас. Бу йўл тарихда ипак йўли деб аталган, аниқроғи ўша машҳур ипак йўлининг айнан бир тармоғи Шерободимиз орқали ўтган. Ана шу йўл бўйида жойлашганлиги боис ҳам узоқ Хитой ўлкасидан йўлга чиққан карвонларнинг бир муддат тўхтаб дам олувчи катта яъни шороботига айланган. Робот сўзи қадимда манзил, макон маъносини билдирган. Кўз олдингизга келтиринг-а баланд тоғлар орасидан машаққатли йўл босиб келаётган узундан-узоқ карвонлар Шеробод кенгликларига чиқиб, тўхтаб дам олишга қарор қилишган. Карвон аҳли шодлигидан бир-бирига шорободга келдик яъни катта рободга келдик, энди дам оламиз дея айтишган бўлса ажаб эмас. Бу бизнинг дастлабки фаразимиз. Шеробод номи билан боғлиқ иккинчи фаразимиз эса қуйидагича. Маълумки Шеробод дарёсининг суви азал-азалдан то ҳозирга қадар шўр ҳисобланади. Лекин уни истеъмол қилса бўлади, хатто давоий ҳам. Бу сув таркибида кўплаб ёд моддаси мавжуд. Узоқ йўлга чиққан карвон Шерободимизга етиб келгач, ўзаро бир-бирига шўррабодга етиб келдик, энди дам оламиз деган бўсалар не ажаб. Халқимизда ўз оти ўзи билан деган нақл бор. Бу нақлнинг маъноси ҳар бир нарсанинг исми жисмига мос ва хос деган маъно мазмунни ифодалайди. Шу ерда бизнинг иккинчи фаразимиз ўз ифодасини топади. Шеробод эмас балки Шўррабод. Юқорида таъкидлаб ўтганимдай устозимиз Сайфулла Турсунов Шерободга Термиз амири Шералихон асос солган деган фикрни ёзганлар. Менимча эса Шеробод номи Шералихон давридан анча илгари шаклланиб бўлган. Фақатгина унинг исми Шерали бўлганлиги учун ҳам эҳтимол ушбу фараз туғилган. Фикримиз исботи учун Шерободнинг дастлабки маркази Жарқўтон бунга гувоҳлик беради.

Чунки Жарқўтонда эрамиздан 4000 йил илгари бронза даврида одамлар яшаганлиги археологик қазилмалар натижасида ўз исботини топди. Академик А.Асқаровнинг ўтган асрнинг 1970 йилларида бу ерда олиб борган қазилма ишлари натижасида Шерободимиз дунёдаги энг қадим аҳоли яшаб ўтган маскан эканлиги маълум бўлди. Ўз даврида Жарқўтонда жуда катта шаҳар мавжуд бўлган. Шеробод дарёси ўз ўзанини ўзгартириб оқиши натижасида бу шаҳар сувсиз қолган. Ҳаммага яхши маълумки сув бор жойда хамиша ҳаёт қайнаган. Кейинчалик дарё сувининг бошқа томонга оқиши ҳамда ташқи душманлар ҳужуми натижасида Жарқўтонда ҳаёт тўхтаб у тупроқ остида қолган. Хулоса қилиб айтадиган бўлсак Шеробод номига Шералихон асос солганлиги шубҳа туғдиради.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхатини тузиш учун сиз мақолада келтирилган манбалар, китоблар, илмий мақолалар ёки муаллифлар номини аниқроқ кўрсатишингиз керак. Лекин мақолада айтиб ўтилган маълумотларга асосланиб тахминий рўйхатни қуйидагича тузиш мумкин:

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## EKSPORTNI RIVOJLANTIRISH ORQALI IQTISODIY BARQARORLIKNI TA'MINLASH

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada eksportni rivojlantirish milliy iqtisodiy barqarorlikka qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi tahlil qilinadi. Eksport hajmini oshirish va yangi bozorlarni zabt etish mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishini ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tadqiqotda eksport strategiyalarining iqtisodiy barqarorlikka ta'siri va bu boradagi dolzarb muammolar haqida ilmiy xulosalar bildiriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Eksport, iqtisodiy barqarorlik, eksport strategiyalari, milliy iqtisodiyot, xalqaro savdo, iqtisodiy o'sish.

### **Abstract**

This article analyzes how export development affects national economic stability. Increasing export volumes and conquering new markets play an important role in ensuring the country's economic development. The study presents scientific conclusions on the impact of export strategies on economic stability and current issues in this regard.

**Keywords.** Export, economic stability, export strategies, national economy, international trade, economic growth.

### **KIRISH**

Eksport mamlakatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta'minlashda asosiy omillardan biridir. Mamlakat eksport salohiyati qancha yuqori bo'lsa, u xalqaro bozorlarda shuncha muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi va ichki iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Eksportning o'sishi iqtisodiy o'sishga olib keladi, yangi ish o'rinlari yaratadi, valyuta tushumlarini oshiradi va milliy ishlab chiqarish korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini kuchaytiradi. Ushbu maqola eksportni rivojlantirish orqali iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashning ahamiyatini o'rganadi.

Eksport mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqarorligini ta'minlashda va uni global bozorda raqobatbardosh qilishda asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Eksport hajmini oshirish orqali mamlakatlar nafaqat iqtisodiy o'sishga erishadi, balki milliy valyuta mustahkamlanishi,

xalqaro valyuta zaxiralarining ko‘payishi va ichki investitsiyalarni oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar. Shu bilan birga, eksport sohasida yangi bozorlarni egallash hamda tashqi savdo hajmini oshirish iqtisodiyotni diversifikatsiyalash imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi.

O‘zbekiston global iqtisodiy tizimda raqobatbardosh mamlakatlardan biri bo‘lishni maqsad qilgan holda eksport salohiyatini oshirishga e‘tibor qaratmoqda. Xususan, qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini eksport qilish, sanoat mahsulotlari eksporti hamda xizmatlar sohasidagi eksport faoliyati mamlakatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

### **ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA**

Ko‘pgina iqtisodiy tadqiqotlar eksportning iqtisodiy barqarorlikka ijobiy ta‘sirini ta‘kidlaydi. Krugman (1991) o‘z ishlarida xalqaro savdoning mamlakatlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishdagi rolini chuqur o‘rgangan. Shuningdek, Rodrik (2008) eksport orqali iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta‘minlashda turli mamlakatlarning tajribasini tahlil qilib, sanoat eksportini rivojlantirishga e‘tibor qaratish zarurligini ta‘kidlaydi. Boshqa tadqiqotchilar eksportni rivojlantirishning iqtisodiy barqarorlikka ta‘sirini muhokama qilgan bo‘lib, bu jarayonda turli sektorlarning ishtiroki alohida ahamiyat kasb etishini ko‘rsatadi.

Maqolada eksportni rivojlantirishning iqtisodiy barqarorlikka ta‘sirini o‘rganish uchun statistik tahlil usullari qo‘llanildi. Ma‘lumotlar Jahon savdo tashkiloti, Xalqaro Valyuta jamg‘armasi va O‘zbekiston respublikasi davlat statistika qo‘mitasidan olingan. Eksportning milliy iqtisodiyotga qo‘shgan hissasi, yangi bozorlarni zabt etishdagi muvaffaqiyatlar va eksport hajmining o‘zgarish sur‘atlari tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, turli davlatlar tajribasi bilan solishtiruvlar olib borildi.

### **NATIJALAR**

Tahlillar natijasida ma‘lum bo‘ldiki, O‘zbekistonda qishloq xo‘jaligi va sanoat mahsulotlari eksportining ortishi mamlakatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini oshirishga sezilarli darajada hissa qo‘shgan. Ushbu sohalardagi eksport hajmi 2022-2023 yillarda muhim o‘sish sur‘atlarini ko‘rsatgan.

Xususan, 2023 yilda qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari eksporti 2022 yilga nisbatan 15.2% ga o‘sgan bo‘lsa, sanoat mahsulotlari eksportida bu ko‘rsatkich 11.4% ni tashkil etgan. Xizmatlar sohasidagi eksport ham 8.9% ga oshgan bo‘lib, bu O‘zbekistonning xalqaro savdo tarmog‘ida faol ishtirok etayotganini ko‘rsatadi. Energetika va

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kompaniyalar eksportida ham sezilarli o‘shish kuzatilgan bo‘lib, bu iqtisodiy barqarorlikka xizmat qilmoqda.

Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, eksport hajmining o‘shishi bilan iqtisodiyot barqarorligi o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik aniq va sezilarli darajada kuchli.

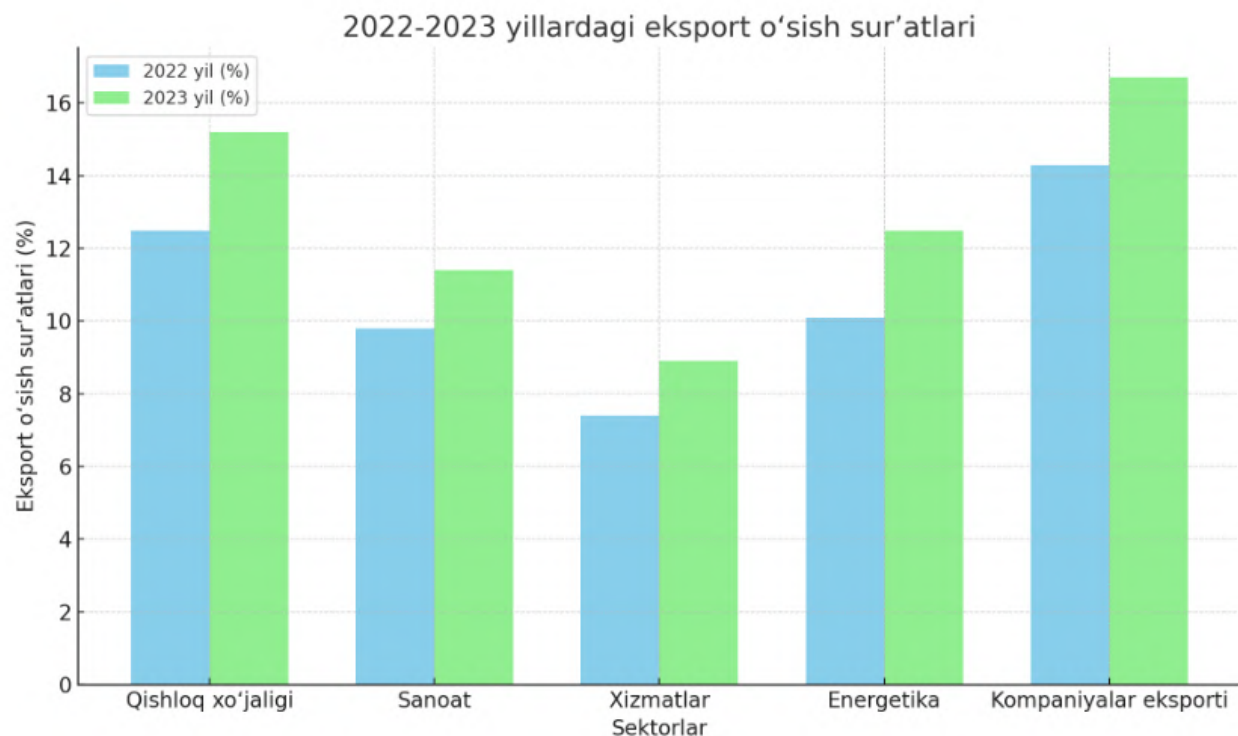
O‘rganishlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, eksport hajmini oshirish mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishini ta’minlaydi. Quyidagi jadvalda O‘zbekistonning asosiy eksport qiluvchi sektorlarida so‘nggi yillarda kuzatilgan o‘shish sur‘atlari aks ettirilgan:

Sektor	2022 yil (%)	2023 yil (%)	O‘shish sur‘ati (%)
Qishloq xo‘jaligi	12.5	15.2	2.7
Sanoat	9.8	11.4	1.6
Xizmatlar	7.4	8.9	1.5

Ushbu jadval eksport hajmidagi o‘shishning iqtisodiyotga ijobiy ta’sirini aks ettiradi. Eksport salohiyati o‘sgani sayin iqtisodiy barqarorlik ham ortadi.

Sektor	2022 yil (%)	2023 yil (%)	O‘shish sur‘ati (%)
Qishloq xo‘jaligi	12.5	15.2	2.7
Sanoat	9.8	11.4	1.6
Xizmatlar	7.4	8.9	1.5
Energetika	10.1	12.5	2.4
Kompaniyalar eksporti	14.3	16.7	2.4

Yuqoridagi jadval eksport o‘shishining turli sektorlar bo‘yicha solishtirma tahlilini beradi.

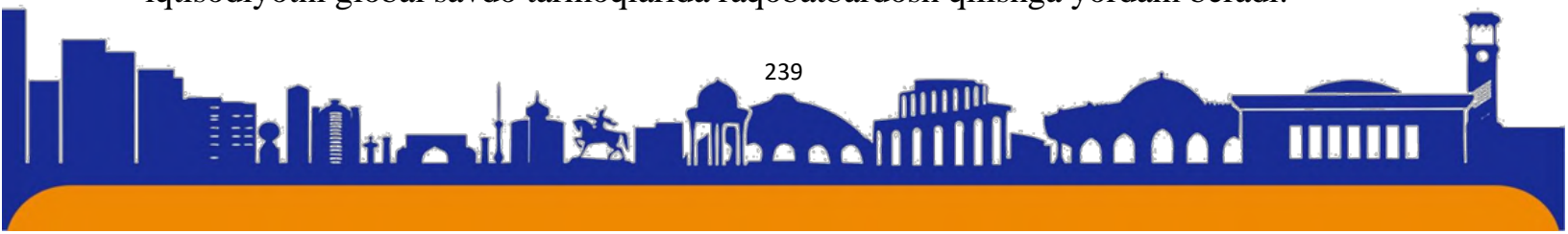


Yuqoridagi grafik 2022 va 2023 yillardagi eksport o'sish sur'atlarini turli sektorlar bo'yicha ko'rsatib turibdi. Ushbu grafikdan turli sohalarda eksport hajmining sezilarli o'sish tendensiyasini ko'rishingiz mumkin.

### XULOSA

Eksportni rivojlantirish mamlakat iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Eksport hajmining oshishi va yangi bozorlar yaratish mamlakatning valyuta zaxiralarini ko'paytiradi, iqtisodiy o'sishga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi va milliy iqtisodiyotning global raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi. Kelgusida eksport strategiyalarini rivojlantirish va yangi eksport yo'nalishlarini o'zlashtirish orqali mamlakat iqtisodiy barqarorligini mustahkamlash mumkin.

Eksportni rivojlantirish iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashning eng muhim yo'llaridan biridir. O'zbekistonda turli sektorlar bo'yicha eksport hajmining oshishi mamlakatning iqtisodiy mustahkamligini oshirishga, milliy valyuta kursini barqarorlashtirishga va xorijiy valyuta tushumlarini ko'paytirishga imkon berdi. Kelgusida eksportni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha qabul qilinayotgan strategiyalar milliy iqtisodiyotni global savdo tarmoqlarida raqobatbardosh qilishga yordam beradi.



Eksportni diversifikatsiya qilish, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish va yangi bozorlarni o'zlashtirish orqali O'zbekiston o'z iqtisodiy barqarorligini yanada oshirishga qodir. Shu bilan birga, qishloq xo'jaligi, sanoat, xizmatlar va energetika sohalarida eksportni qo'llab-quvvatlash mamlakatning global iqtisodiy tizimdagi o'rnini mustahkamlashga yordam beradi.

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## TYPES OF FUNCTIONAL STYLES IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** The taxonomy and linguistic characteristics of the English language's functional styles are the main topics of this essay. Effective communication requires functional styles, which modify language to fit particular audiences and goals. The study examines and analyzes the distinctive language characteristics of scientific, official, journalistic, colloquial, and literary styles. Important elements including syntax, stylistic devices, and vocabulary selection are analyzed to show how they influence communication. The purpose of this thorough research is to emphasize the importance of functional styles in comprehending stylistics and enhancing language usage.

**Keywords:** English language, scientific style, official style, stylistics, linguistic traits, and functional styles

Language is a flexible instrument that may be used in a variety of situations and to meet various communication requirements. The idea of functional styles is central to stylistics, the study of language style. These are linguistic variants designed for certain communication goals, such as informal talks or scholarly discourses. Every functional style has unique language characteristics that are influenced by its audience, goal, and media [1].

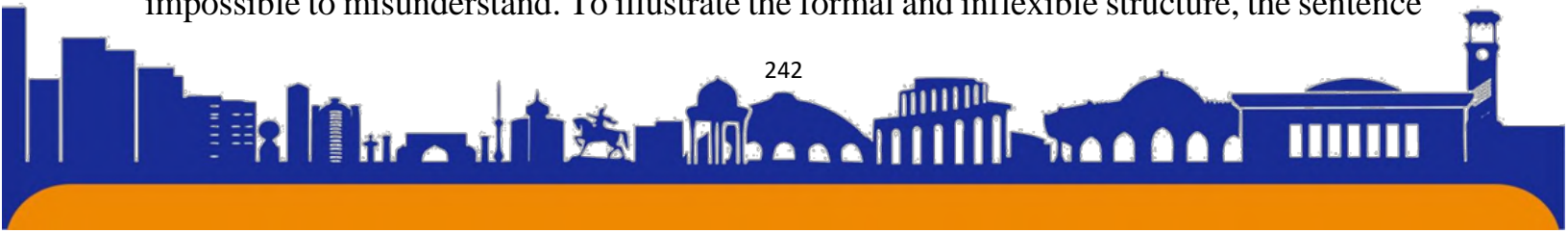
Because they offer language frames appropriate for certain settings, functional styles are essential to efficient communication. For example, the vocabulary used in a work of creative fiction or an informal chat differs significantly from that used in a scientific publication. These variations emphasize the necessity of a thorough comprehension of the many functional roles that language plays. The main functional English styles—scientific, official, journalistic, colloquial, and literary—as well as their distinguishing linguistic traits are thoroughly examined in this essay [2].

Systematized language variants that fulfill certain communicative purposes are known as functional styles. They are not just stylistic decisions; they are also greatly impacted by extralinguistic elements such as the audience, the context, and the communication's goal. These styles help close the gap between language components and how they are actually used in everyday situations.

Take the wording of a legal document as an example. It is impersonal, exact, and organized to guarantee clarity and prevent ambiguity. Conversely, informal communication depends on adaptability and emotional overtones to build rapport. The importance of functional styles in linguistic studies is supported by language's ability to adjust to such a wide range of needs. Additionally, functional styles change throughout time as a result of advances in technology, society, and culture. For instance, the emergence of digital communication has impacted journalistic approaches, resulting in the use of shorter and more visually appealing language to draw in online readers [3].

Professional, technical, and academic contexts are where the scientific style is most frequently employed. Its main goal is to communicate information in an unbiased, accurate, and rational way. This style's vocabulary is distinguished by technical phrases that enable the precise articulation of specific notions and are frequently drawn from Latin or Greek. To guarantee specificity, for instance, words like photosynthesis or mitochondria are employed in scholarly articles about biology. Scientific writing frequently uses lengthy, rationally constructed phrases with a complicated grammar. In order to preserve impartiality and concentrate on procedures rather than people, the passive voice is commonly employed. To illustrate the process rather than the researcher, a statement such as "The experiment was conducted under controlled conditions" is used. Citations and references are integral to this style, lending credibility and allowing verification of information [4].

In formal, legal, and governmental communications when accuracy, consistency, and clarity are crucial, the official style is used. This style is distinguished by its specific vocabulary, which consists of set words, legal jargon, and outdated terms. To guarantee legal clarity, phrases like "Hereinafter referred to as the 'Agreement'" are frequently employed. Official style syntax frequently consists of lengthy, intricate statements that are impossible to misunderstand. To illustrate the formal and inflexible structure, the sentence



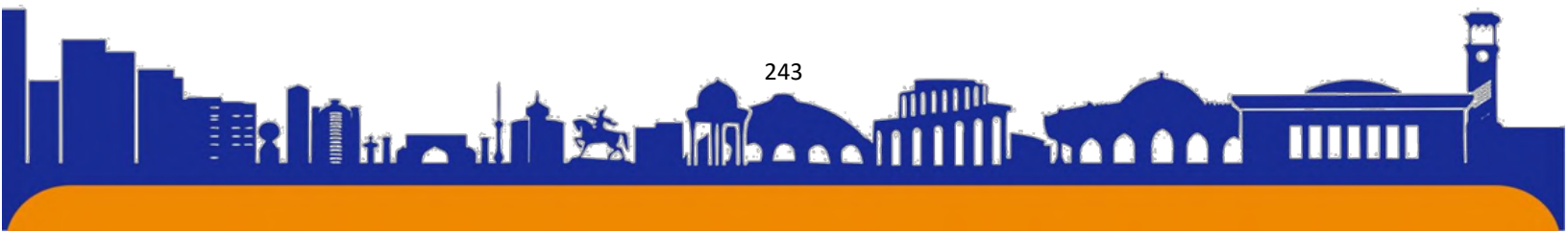
"The undersigned agrees to the terms and conditions stipulated above" is rather common. Another element is the repetition of words and phrases, which helps to keep a work consistent and stress important concepts. The formal, impersonal tone of official style reflects the gravity of the situations in which it is employed, including administrative reports, contracts, and treaties. The goal of a journalistic style is to both inform and engage its audience. This style, which varies depending on the medium and intended audience, is used in magazines, newspapers, and internet media. For example, headlines like "Economic Crisis Looms Over Global Markets" frequently use dramatic or emotive language to grab attention [5].

In journalistic writing, stylistic devices like metaphors, rhetorical questions, and anecdotes are often used to make articles engaging. Additionally, contemporary journalistic writing frequently incorporates visuals, bullet points, and hyperlinks to improve the reading experience. The syntax of journalistic style strikes a balance between short, punchy sentences and longer, detailed ones, ensuring readability while delivering comprehensive information. For instance, "The protests began peacefully but escalated into chaos by nightfall" [6].

Colloquial style is the language of everyday conversation, characterized by its informal, spontaneous, and expressive nature. This style often includes slang, idiomatic expressions, and contractions. For instance, phrases like "Wanna grab some coffee?" or "That's lit!" reflect the relaxed tone of casual speech.

The syntax of colloquial style is typically simple, often employing fragmented sentences or phrases for ease of communication. For example, "Not bad, huh?" is a succinct way to express a thought informally. Humor, ellipses, and personal anecdotes are common features, making this style effective in fostering a sense of intimacy and immediacy between speakers.

The literary style is the hallmark of creative writing, aiming to evoke emotions, create aesthetic pleasure, and engage readers on a deeper level. It is characterized by a rich and imaginative vocabulary, often involving figurative language. For instance, "The crimson sun dipped below the horizon, setting the sky ablaze" uses vivid imagery to create a picturesque scene.



The syntax in literary style is flexible, often mirroring the author's unique voice and narrative flow. For example: "*And so, they wandered, lost in thought, through the endless labyrinth of their memories.*" This sentence, with its rhythm and repetition, draws the reader into the narrative. Stylistic devices such as symbolism, allegory, and rhythm are integral to literary style, enriching the text and offering layers of meaning that engage the reader intellectually and emotionally [7].

The linguistic features that shape functional styles include vocabulary, syntax, and stylistic devices. Vocabulary choice varies widely across styles; scientific style prioritizes precision, while literary style embraces expressiveness. Similarly, syntax adapts to the purpose of the style, with official documents using complex sentences for clarity and colloquial speech favoring simplicity for immediacy. Stylistic devices, ranging from metaphors to rhetorical questions, enhance the communicative effectiveness of a style. For instance, while a metaphor like "*time is a thief*" enriches literary texts, a scientific report might rely on straightforward statements to convey data accurately.<sup>8</sup>

As specialized instruments for efficient communication, functional styles are essential to the English language. This article examined the distinctive language qualities and traits of scientific, official, journalistic, colloquial, and literary styles. Linguists and practitioners alike must comprehend these styles as they capture the fluidity of language and its social function.

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## O‘ZBEKISTONDA TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TRANSPORT VA YO‘LLAR AHAMIYATI VA RIVOJLANTIRISH YO‘LLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonda turizm infratuzilmasini rivojlantirishda transport va yo‘llarning ahamiyati yoritiladi. Turizmni rivojlantirishda jamoat transporti, temir yo‘l tizimi va avtomobil yo‘llari sifatini oshirish bo‘yicha takliflar beriladi. Shuningdek, ekologik transportni rivojlantirish va zamonaviy infratuzilmani joriy etish masalalariga ham alohida e‘tibor qaratiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** O‘zbekiston turizm salohiyati, Turizm, transport infratuzilmasi, jamoat transporti, temir yo‘l, ekologik transport, yo‘l infratuzilmasi, elektrobus, zamonaviy yo‘llar

O‘zbekiston turizm salohiyati yuqori bo‘lgan mamlakatlardan biri hisoblanadi. Biroq, sayyohlik xizmatlarini yanada rivojlantirish uchun transport va yo‘l infratuzilmasini yaxshilash muhim sanaladi. Sayyohlarning qulay harakatlanishi uchun temir yo‘l tarmog‘ini kengaytirish, jamoat transportidan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini yaxshilash va yo‘llarni modernizatsiya qilish talab etiladi. Shu sababli, jamoat transportini rivojlantirish, temir yo‘l tizimini modernizatsiya qilish va yo‘llar infratuzilmasini takomillashtirishga e‘tibor qaratish zarur. Jamoat transportini rivojlantirish Turistik

maskanlarga qulay jamoat transporti tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish va ekologik toza transport vositalarini keng terqib etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish lozim: Elektron avtobuslar tizimini rivojlantirish, ekologik jihatdan toza va arzon bo‘lgan elektrobuslar joriy etilishi lozim. Ushbu avtobuslar yoqilg‘i sarfini kamaytirib, atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmaydi. Maxsus turistik yo‘nalishlarni yaratish: Sayyohlar uchun qulay bo‘lgan maxsus jamoat transport liniyalari tashkil etilishi kerak. Bunda avtobuslar va elektrobuslar shahar markazidan asosiy turistik maskanlarga qatnovni ta‘minlashi lozim. Faqat jamoat transportlari uchun mo‘ljallangan yo‘llarni tashkil qilish kerak. Bu esa jamoat transportidan foydalanishni rag‘batlantiradi va shaxsiy avtomobillar sonini kamaytiradi. Transport narxlarini maqbullashtirish: Davlat tomonidan subsidiya ajratish yoki xususiy sektor bilan hamkorlik qilish orqali arzon va qulay jamoat transporti yaratish lozim. Velosiped va skuterlar uchun yo‘llarini tashkil etish: Sayyohlar va mahalliy aholining ekologik toza transport vositalaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish maqsadida velosiped yo‘llari ham rivojlantirilishi zarur. Jamoat transportini rivojlantirish: muammolar va yechimlar Jamoat transporti har bir mamlakatning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Uning samarali ishlashi shaharlarning ekologik tozaligi, tirbandlikning kamayishi va aholining harakatlanish qulayligi bilan bevosita bog‘liq. Quyida jamoat transportini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari va muammolarini ko‘rib chiqamiz. Jamoat transportining ahamiyati Jamoat transporti aholining harakatlanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi, tirbandlikni kamaytiradi va ekologik muhitni yaxshilaydi. Shuningdek, u: Iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali harakatlanish vositasi hisoblanadi; Yo‘llardagi avtomobillar sonini kamaytirib, havo ifloslanishini pasaytiradi; Harakat xavfsizligini ta‘minlaydi va avtohalokatlar sonini qisqartirishga xizmat qiladi. Jamoat transporti bilan bog‘liq muammolar Bugungi kunda ko‘plab shahar va mintaqalarda jamoat transporti quyidagi muammolarga duch kelmoqda: Tirbandlik va kechikishlar – avtobus va tramvaylarning yo‘llardagi shaxsiy transport bilan harakatlanishi kechikishlarga sabab bo‘ladi; Yetarli infratuzilmaning yo‘qligi – metro va tramvay tarmoqlari barcha hududlarni qamrab olmaydi; Avtobus va boshqa transport vositalarining eskirishi – eski avtobus va mikroavtobuslarning sifati past va ekologik zararli; Raqamli xizmatlarning yo‘qligi – yo‘lovchilar uchun harakat jadvali, yo‘nalishlarni onlayn kuzatish imkoniyati yetarli emas. Jamoat transportini rivojlantirish yo‘nalishlari Infratuzilmani rivojlantirish Yangi yo‘nalishlar ochish – shahar atrofi va chekka hududlarni ham qamrab olgan transport tizimini yaratish; Maxsus avtobus

yo'laklarini tashkil qilish – bu jamoat transportining tez va uzluksiz harakatlanishini ta'minlaydi; Bekatlar sifatini oshirish – qulay va zamonaviy bekatlarni ko'paytirish, ularga elektron informatsion panellar o'rnatish. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish kerak. Elektron to'lov tizimini rivojlantirish – transport xizmatlari uchun karta, mobil ilova yoki QR-kod orqali to'lov imkoniyatini kengaytirish; Transport monitoring tizimlarini yo'lga qo'yish – yo'lovchilar avtobus va poyezdlarning real vaqtdagi harakatini kuzatishi mumkin bo'lgan tizimlarni ishlab chiqish; Aqlli svetofor tizimi – jamoat transporti harakatlanishini tezlashtirish uchun aqlli boshqaruv tizimlarini joriy qilish. Ekologik toza transport vositalariga o'tish. Elektr avtobuslar va tramvaylar – yonilg'ida ishlaydigan eski avtobuslarni elektr transportga almashtirish; Gibridd va vodorod avtobuslarini joriy qilish – ekologik toza transport vositalaridan foydalanish orqali chiqindilarni kamaytirish esa yo'lovchilar uchun qulayliklarni oshiradi Transport tariflarini optimallashtirish – yo'lovchilar uchun qulay va arzon chipta tizimini yo'lga qo'yish kerak. Masalan; Oylik va yillik obunalarni joriy qilish – yo'lovchilarga har kuni chipta sotib olish o'rniga qulay obuna tizimidan foydalanish imkoniyatini yaratish kerak. Jismoniy imkoniyati cheklangan shaxslar uchun maxsus moslangan avtobus va metro tizimlarida joylar ajratish va kengaytirish. Jamoat transportini rivojlantirish – zamonaviy shaharlar uchun muhim masala bo'lib, uning sifati aholining hayot darajasiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Samarali jamoat transporti tirbandlikni kamaytirish, ekologik muhitni yaxshilash va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish imkonini beradi. Buning uchun hukumat, transport kompaniyalari va jamiyat birgalikda harakat qilishi lozim. Jamoat transportini rivojlantirish va temir yo'l tizimini modernizatsiya qilish Jamoat transporti har qanday mamlakatning iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadi. Samarali jamoat transporti tizimi shaharlararo va shahar ichidagi harakatlanish qulayligini oshirib, tirbandlikni kamaytiradi va atrof-muhitga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ayniqsa, temir yo'l transportining ahamiyati juda katta bo'lib, u yo'lovchi tashish va yuk yetkazib berishda eng samarali va ekologik toza vosita hisoblanadi. Jamoat transportining ahamiyati Jamoat transporti quyidagi muhim jihatlardan ajralib turadi: Iqtisodiy jihatdan foydali – shaxsiy avtomobilga nisbatan ancha arzon va qulay; Tirbandlikni kamaytiradi – yo'llardagi avtomobillar sonini qisqartirib, shahar harakatlanish tizimini yaxshilaydi; Ekologik toza – zamonaviy avtobus, tramvay va poyezdlar atrof-muhitga kam zarar yetkazadi; Xavfsizlikni oshiradi – jamoat transporti shaxsiy avtomobillarga nisbatan avtohalokatlarga kamroq duch keladi. Jamoat transporti bilan bog'liq muammolar

Tirbandlik va vaqt yo‘qotish – avtobus va tramvaylarning umumiy yo‘llarda harakatlanishi natijasida kechikishlar kuzatiladi; Yetarli infratuzilmaning yo‘qligi – metro, tramvay va avtobus yo‘nalishlari barcha hududlarni qamrab olmagan; Transport vositalarining eskirishi – yo‘lovchilarga xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi avtobus va poyezdlarning ko‘pi eski va qulay emas; Temir yo‘l tizimining zamonaviy talabga javob bermasligi – eski poyezdlar va infratuzilma tufayli harakat tezligi past bo‘lib qolmoqda. Jamoat transportini rivojlantirish yo‘nalishlar Infratuzilmani takomillashtirish maxsus avtobus yo‘laklarini tashkil qilish – jamoat transportining tez va uzluksiz harakatlanishini ta‘minlash; Bekatlar sifatini yaxshilash – zamonaviy, qulay va informatsion texnologiyalar bilan jihozlangan bekatlarni ko‘paytirish. Transport yo‘nalishlarini kengaytirish – chekka hududlar va shahar markazini bog‘lovchi yo‘nalishlarni yaratish. Ekologik toza transport vositalariga o‘tish Elektr avtobus va tramvaylarni ko‘paytirish – yonilg‘ida ishlaydigan eski transport vositalarini ekologik toza modellar bilan almashtirish; Vodorod va gibrid avtobuslarni joriy qilish – chiqindi gazlar miqdorini kamaytirish orqali ekologik muhitni yaxshilash. Temir yo‘l tizimini modernizatsiya qilish va uning foydalari Temir yo‘l transportining afzalliklari Temir yo‘l transporti dunyodagi eng samarali transport tizimlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Uning quyidagi afzalliklari mavjud: Tejamkorlik – yo‘lovchi va yuk tashish xarajatlari past bo‘lib, uzoq masofalarga qulay harakatlanish imkonini beradi; Ekologik tozaligi – temir yo‘l avtomobillarga qaraganda kamroq zararli gaz chiqaradi; Tezlik va qulaylik – zamonaviy tezyurar poyezdlar avtomobillarga nisbatan ancha tez yetib borish imkonini beradi; Yuk tashish qulayligi – temir yo‘l transporti yuklarni ommaviy tashishda eng samarali vositadir. Temir yo‘l tizimini modernizatsiya qilish choralari Tezyurar poyezdlarni joriy qilish – shaharlararo va xalqaro qatnovlarni tezlashtirish uchun yuqori tezlikda harakatlanuvchi poyezdlar tizimini rivojlantirish; Elektrifikatsiyani kengaytirish – dizel poyezdlar o‘rniga elektr energiyasida ishlaydigan poyezdlarni joriy etish, bu esa ekologik jihatdan foydali bo‘ladi; Stansiyalarni modernizatsiya qilish – yo‘lovchilarga qulay sharoit yaratish uchun zamonaviy vokzal va bekatlar qurish. Raqamli tizimlarni joriy qilish – chipta xarid qilishni osonlashtirish va yo‘lovchilarga real vaqt rejimida ma‘lumot berish uchun mobil ilovalarni ishlab chiqish kerak. Agar bular amalga oshirilsa– jamoat transportlariga ko‘proq e‘tibor qaratiladi, ularning yo‘lovchi tashishdagi rolini oshadi, yo‘lovchilar uchun– shaharlararo qatnovni tez va qulay qiliadi, yuk tashish tizimini takomillashtirish – eksport va import yuklarini tashishda temir yo‘lning rolini oshadi bu orqali iqtisodiy

samaradorlikni kuchaytiriladi. Jamoat transportini, xususan, temir yo‘l tizimini rivojlantirish mamlakat iqtisodiyoti va ekologiyasi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Temir yo‘l transporti tejamkor, ekologik toza va samarali bo‘lib, uning modernizatsiya qilinishi aholiga qulay va tez harakatlanish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Shuningdek, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy qilish, transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish va raqamli xizmatlarni yo‘lga qo‘yish orqali jamoat transportidan foydalanish yanada qulay bo‘ladi. Temir yo‘l tizimini modernizatsiya qilish O‘zbekistonda temir yo‘l infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish turizm sohasida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Quyidagi yo‘nalishlarga e‘tibor qaratish lozim: Viloyat ichidagi temir yo‘l transportini rivojlantirish: Har bir tuman bilan bog‘lovchi mahalliy temir yo‘llarni qurish va poyezd qatnovlarini yo‘lga qo‘yish. Viloyat ichida faqat ichki yo‘nalishlarda qatnovchi poyezdlar joriy etilishi lozim. Tezkor poyezdlar sonini oshirish: Sayyohlik shaharlarini bog‘lovchi zamonaviy poyezdlar sonini ko‘paytirish va yangi yo‘nalishlarni ochish. Temir yo‘llarni modernizatsiya qilish: Harakat tezligini oshirish, qulay vagonlarni ishga tushirish va yo‘lovchilar uchun xizmat sifatini yaxshilash. Shahar ichida tramvay tizimini joriy etish: Yirik shaharlarda tramvay yo‘nalishlarini qayta tiklash orqali transport tarmog‘ini kengaytirish. Yo‘llar infratuzilmasini yaxshilash Yo‘llarning sifati turizm rivojiga bevosita ta’sir qiladi. Quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish lozim: Avtomobil yo‘llarini ta’mirlash va kengaytirish: Turistik maskanlarga olib boruvchi yo‘llarni yangilash va zamonaviylashtirish. Maxsus turistik yo‘llarni yaratish: Mashhur turistik obyektlarga olib boruvchi yo‘llarni maxsus belgilar va navigatsiya tizimlari bilan jihozlash. Yo‘l harakati xavfsizligini ta’minlash: Sayyohlar uchun qulay va xavfsiz transport tizimini yaratish lozim. Shaharlarda va sayyohat maskanlarida piyodalar yo‘laklarini kengaytirish: Piyoda harakatlanish uchun maxsus yo‘laklarni tashkil etish va qulaylik yaratish Avtomobil ijarasi tizimini takomillashtirish: Sayyohlar uchun avtomobil ijarasi xizmatlarini rivojlantirish orqali qulay transport tizimini yaratish. O‘zbekiston turizm salohiyatidan to‘liq foydalanish uchun transport va yo‘l infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish muhimdir. Jamoat transporti, temir yo‘l va avtomobil yo‘llarini takomillashtirish orqali sayyohlar uchun qulay sharoit yaratish va mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish mumkin. Transport tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilish nafaqat turizmni, balki umumiy iqtisodiy o‘rinishni ham jadallashtiradi. Shu sababli, ekologik toza transport vositalarini joriy qilish, jamoat transportiga e‘tibor qaratish va yo‘l infratuzilmasini yangilash orqali O‘zbekistonda turizmni yanada rivojlantirish mumkin.

**Foydalanilgan manbalar:**

- 1.O‘zbekiston Respublikasining transport-logistika tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi. Ushbu hujjat transport-logistika tizimini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha 2025-yilda amalga oshiriladigan vazifalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Manba: [ЛексUз](#)
- 2."O‘zbekistonda turizm infratuzilmasi va uning tasnifi". Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonda turizm infratuzilmasining holati, rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari va turistik xizmatlar tizimidagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Manba: [КиберЛенинка](#)
3. "O‘zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirishda transport xizmatlarining o‘rni". Mazkur tadqiqotda turizm sohasini rivojlantirishda transport xizmatlarining ahamiyati va infratuzilma holati haqida so‘z boradi. Manba: [Ziyonet](#)
- 4."O‘zbekistonda logistika va transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish yo‘nalishlari". Ushbu maqolada logistika va transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha yangi ma'lumotlar taqdim etiladi. Manba: [КиберЛенинка](#)
- 5."O‘zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirish masalalari haqida". Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonda turizm infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish va sayyohlik obyektlarini modernizatsiya qilish bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan ishlar yoritiladi. Manba: [Ilmiy Anjumlar](#)

## O'ZBEKISTONDA NAFAQA TIZIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA IJTIMOIY BARQARORLIKNI TA'MINLASH

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### **Annotatsiya**

Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi nafaqa tizimi, uning rivojlanish yo'llari va aholi turmush darajasini yaxshilashdagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Nafaqa tizimini isloh qilish jarayonida yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar va ularni hal qilish usullari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot davomida iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy omillar hisobga olinib, nafaqalarni oshirish orqali ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha takliflar beriladi. Shu bilan birga, xalqaro tajriba asosida nafaqa tizimining samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan amaliy choralar tahlil qilinadi.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Nafaqa tizimi, ijtimoiy barqarorlik, islohotlar, ijtimoiy ta'minot, xalqaro tajriba, iqtisodiy o'sish.

### **Abstract**

This article analyzes the pension system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its development paths and its role in improving the living standards of the population. The

problems arising in the process of reforming the pension system and methods for solving them are considered. During the study, proposals are made to ensure social stability by increasing benefits, taking into account economic and social factors. At the same time, practical measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the pension system are analyzed based on international experience.

**Keywords.** Pension system, social stability, reforms, social security, international experience, economic growth.

### KIRISH

O'zbekiston Respublikasida nafaqa tizimi aholining ijtimoiy himoyasini ta'minlashning muhim vositalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishi jarayonida aholining ijtimoiy xavfsizligini mustahkamlash maqsadida nafaqa tizimida qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bunda davlat tomonidan nafaqa to'lovlarini oshirish, ulardan foydalanish shartlarini yaxshilash va nafaqa fondini mustahkamlash asosiy yo'nalishlardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilgan iqtisodiy islohotlar doirasida nafaqa tizimi ham modernizatsiya qilinmoqda. Bu jarayonda aholining ijtimoiy himoyasini ta'minlash, ayniqsa qariyalar va nogironlar uchun nafaqa to'lovlarini oshirish masalalari dolzarbligicha qolmoqda. Shu bilan birga, nafaqa tizimining zamonaviy talablariga mos keluvchi mexanizmlar ishlab chiqilishi ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

### ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Nafaqa tizimini isloh qilish bo'yicha qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Ko'plab xorijiy mutaxassislar nafaqa tizimining samaradorligini oshirish uchun davlat tomonidan ko'rsatiladigan moliyaviy yordam va nafaqa to'lovlarining barqarorligini ta'minlash lozimligini ta'kidlaydilar. Shu bilan birga, xalqaro tajriba ko'rsatishicha, nafaqa tizimlarini isloh qilishda iqtisodiy o'sish va aholi sonining qarishi kabi omillar inobatga olinishi kerak.

Xalqaro tajriba asosida nafaqa tizimini rivojlantirish bo'yicha turli modellarning tahlili ko'rsatadiki, iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlari va demografik o'zgarishlar nafaqa tizimining barqarorligiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Xususan, Jahon banki va Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti tomonidan taklif etilgan modellarda davlat, xususiy sektor va aholi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni muvozanatlashtirish lozimligi ta'kidlanadi.

Tadqiqotda iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tahlil usullari qo'llanildi. Nafaqa tizimining rivojlanish tendensiyalari O'zbekistonning rasmiy statistik ma'lumotlariga asoslanib tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, xalqaro tajribadan foydalanish orqali turli mamlakatlarda amalga oshirilgan nafaqa islohotlari o'rganildi. Tahlil davomida nafaqa tizimining samaradorligini oshirish uchun qo'llanishi mumkin bo'lgan zamonaviy usullar ham ko'rib chiqildi.

Shu bilan birga, tadqiqot doirasida ekspert intervyulari o'tkazildi va nafaqa tizimi bo'yicha mavjud muammolar va yechimlar tahlil qilindi. Olingan ma'lumotlar asosida nafaqa tizimini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqildi.

### NATIJALAR

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, O'zbekistonning nafaqa tizimi zamonaviy iqtisodiy talablar bilan mos keladigan darajada isloh qilinishi kerakligi aniqlandi. Nafaqa to'lovlarini oshirish, ulardan foydalanishni soddalashtirish va nafaqa fondini mustahkamlash bo'yicha qator takliflar ilgari surildi. Bundan tashqari, xalqaro tajriba asosida nafaqa tizimining samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari tahlil qilindi.

Shuningdek, tadqiqot davomida O'zbekistonda aholi sonining qarishi va iqtisodiy rivojlanishning sur'atlari nafaqa tizimiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatayotgani aniqlandi. Nafaqa to'lovlarini barqarorlashtirish uchun davlat tomonidan qo'shimcha moliyaviy manbalarni jalb qilish zarurligi taklif qilindi.

Quyida **O'zbekistondagi nafaqa tizimining asosiy ko'rsatkichlari** bo'yicha jadval keltirilgan:

Yil	Davlat budjeti (mln so'm)	Nafaqa oluvchilar soni (ming kishi)	O'rtacha nafaqa miqdori (so'm)	Nafaqaga ajratilgan ulushi (%)
2020	150,000	2,500	1,200,000	15%
2021	160,000	2,450	1,350,000	16%
2022	175,000	2,430	1,450,000	17%
2023	185,000	2,400	1,600,000	18%
2024	200,000	2,380	1,750,000	19%

**Jadval ta'rifi:**

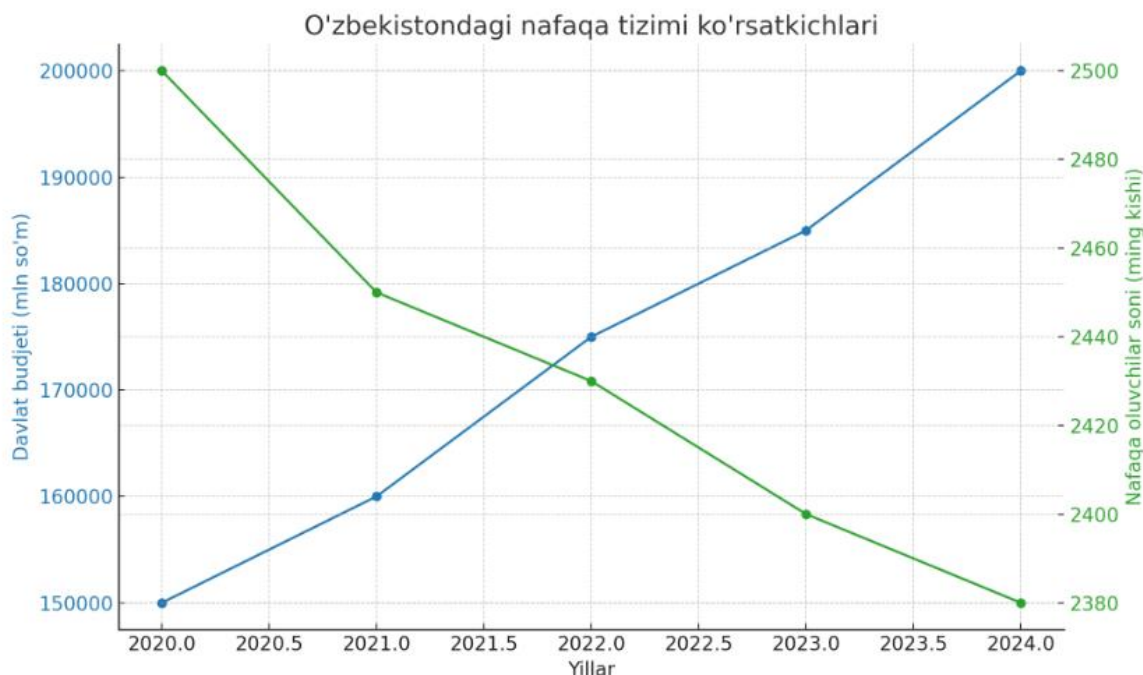
1. **Yillar bo'yicha ko'rsatkichlar:** Jadvalda O'zbekistondagi nafaqa tizimiga ajratiladigan davlat budjeti ko'rsatkichlari 2020 yildan 2024 yilgacha yillar bo'yicha ko'rsatilgan. Ushbu davr mobaynida davlat tomonidan nafaqaga ajratiladigan mablag'larning o'sishi kuzatilmoqda.

2. **Nafaqa oluvchilar soni:** Nafaqa oluvchilar soni yillar davomida biroz kamayganini ko'rish mumkin. Bu, ehtimol, demografik o'zgarishlar yoki nafaqa oluvchilarning ro'yxatga olish jarayonlari bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin.

3. **O'rtacha nafaqa miqdori:** Yillik o'rtacha nafaqa miqdori doimiy ravishda oshib borgan. 2020 yilda o'rtacha nafaqa 1,200,000 so'mni tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, 2024 yilda bu miqdor 1,750,000 so'mga yetgan.

4. **Davlat budjetidan ajratiladigan ulushi:** Nafaqaga ajratiladigan ulush 2020 yilda 15% bo'lgan bo'lsa, 2024 yilga kelib bu ulush 19% gacha oshgan. Bu, davlatning nafaqa tizimini moliyalashtirishga ko'proq e'tibor qaratayotganini ko'rsatadi.

Jadval nafaqa tizimi uchun ajratilayotgan resurslarning o'sishi va tizimda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida aholining nafaqaga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondirishga bo'lgan intilishni aks ettiradi.



Yuqoridagi grafik O'zbekistondagi nafaqa tizimi ko'rsatkichlarini tasvirlaydi. Unda ikki asosiy parametr aks ettirilgan:

1. **Davlat budjeti (mln so'm):** Ko'k chiziq davlat budjetidan nafaqa tizimiga ajratilayotgan mablag'ning yillar bo'yicha o'sishini ko'rsatadi. Yillar o'tishi bilan davlat budjeti sezilarli ravishda oshganini ko'rish mumkin.

2. **Nafaqa oluvchilar soni (ming kishi):** Yashil chiziq yillar davomida nafaqa oluvchilar sonining biroz kamayganini aks ettiradi. Bu demografik o'zgarishlar yoki boshqa iqtisodiy omillarga bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin.

Bu grafik orqali davlatning nafaqa tizimini moliyalashtirishga qaratilgan e'tibori va bu jarayonning aholiga ta'sirini ko'rish mumkin.

### XULOSA

O'zbekistonda nafaqa tizimini takomillashtirish va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash uchun qator islohotlar amalga oshirilishi zarur. Nafaqa tizimining samaradorligini oshirish uchun xalqaro tajribani o'rganish va milliy sharoitlarga moslash zarurdir. Nafaqa to'lovlarini oshirish va ularni moliyalashtirish mexanizmlarini yaxshilash orqali aholi turmush darajasini yaxshilashga erishish mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, nafaqa tizimining barqarorligini ta'minlash uchun davlat va xususiy sektor o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni rivojlantirish zarur. Bu nafaqat iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi, balki ijtimoiy adolat tamoyillarini amalga oshirishga ham xizmat qiladi.

### FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

1. World Bank. (2020). "Pensions and Social Security: Global Lessons and Innovations."
2. International Labour Organization (ILO). (2021). "Social Protection Systems and Pension Reforms."
3. Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (2022). "O'zbekistonda nafaqa tizimi bo'yicha rasmiy ma'lumotlar."
4. OECD. (2019). "Pension System Reforms in Transition Economies."

## **SURXONDARYO VILOYATIDA BANDLIK MUAMMOLARI VA ULARNI HAL QILISH YO‘LLARI**

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada Surxondaryo viloyatidagi bandlik muammolari va ularni hal qilish bo‘yicha takliflar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Aholi bandligidagi asosiy muammolar, mehnat bozoridagi mavjud muvozanatsizlik va bu sohani rivojlantirish bo‘yicha takliflar tahlil qilinadi. Ayniqsa, yoshlarda bandlik darajasini oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan dasturlar va tashabbuslar muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu maqola viloyat iqtisodiy o‘sishiga ko‘maklashish, mehnat bozorida talab va taklifni muvofiqlashtirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar beradi.

**Kalit so‘zlar.** Surxondaryo, bandlik, mehnat bozori, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, aholi bandligi, yoshlar bandligi.

### **Abstract**

This article examines the employment problems of Surkhondaryo region and proposals for their solution. The main problems in employment of the population, the

existing imbalance in the labor market and proposals for the development of this sector are analyzed. Programs and initiatives aimed at increasing the employment rate, especially among young people, play an important role. This article provides recommendations for promoting the economic growth of the region and coordinating supply and demand in the labor market.

**Keywords.** Surxhandarya, employment, labor market, economic development, population employment, youth employment.

### KIRISH

Surxondaryo viloyati O‘zbekistonning janubiy qismida joylashgan bo‘lib, iqtisodiy rivojlanishda katta imkoniyatlarga ega. Viloyatda sanoat, qishloq xo‘jaligi, turizm kabi sohalar mavjud, ammo aholi bandligi bilan bog‘liq muammolar hanuzgacha dolzarb masala bo‘lib qolmoqda. Mehnat resurslarining noto‘g‘ri taqsimlanishi va ishsizlik darajasining yuqoriligi viloyat aholisining yashash darajasiga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

Viloyat mehnat bozorida ayniqsa yoshlar o‘rtasida bandlik darajasi pastligicha qolmoqda. Shuning uchun viloyatda bandlik muammolarini hal qilishga yo‘naltirilgan davlat dasturlari va xususiy tashabbuslar ko‘rib chiqilishi lozim.

### ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Mehnat va Bandlik Vazirligi tomonidan taqdim etilgan ma‘lumotlarga ko‘ra, Surxondaryo viloyatida bandlik masalasi dolzarb bo‘lib, ayniqsa yoshlar va ayollar orasida ishsizlik darajasi yuqori ekanligi ta‘kidlangan. Xalqaro tajribalarga asoslanib, mehnat bozorida talab va taklifni muvofiqlashtirish orqali aholi bandligini oshirish mumkinligi ko‘rsatilgan.

Shuningdek, Jahon Banki va Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining ish o‘rinlari yaratish va yoshlar bandligini oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan dasturlari bo‘yicha o‘rganilgan tadqiqotlar ko‘rsatmoqda, mamlakatda innovatsion yondashuvlar yordamida bandlikni oshirishga erishish mumkinligi qayd etilgan.

Maqolada Surxondaryo viloyatida bandlik darajasini o‘rganish uchun quyidagi metodlardan foydalanildi:

Statistik tahlil – Viloyatdagi ishsizlik darajasi, sektorlar bo‘yicha bandlik holati va mehnat bozori ko‘rsatkichlari o‘rganildi.

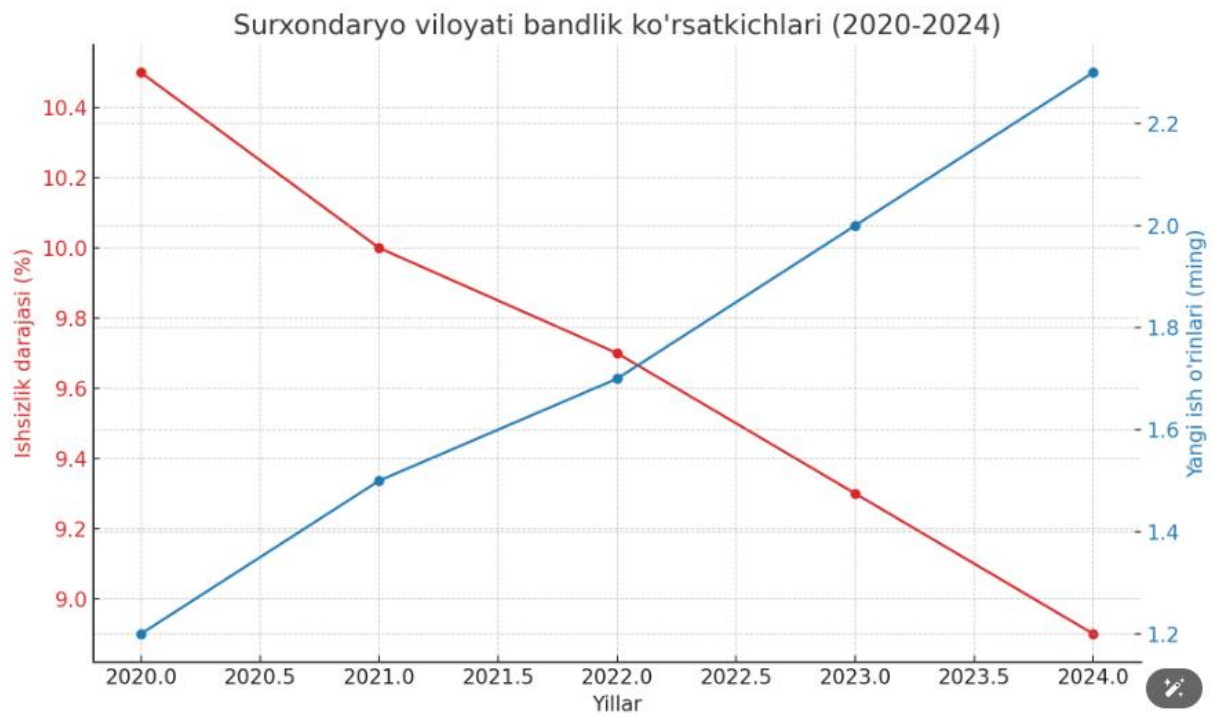
Tahliliy ko‘rsatkichlar – Bandlikni oshirishda qo‘llaniladigan asosiy iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlar va davlat dasturlari samaradorligi baholandi.

Suhbat va so‘rovlar – Aholi orasida ishsizlik muammolari bo‘yicha so‘rov o‘tkazilib, natijalari tahlil qilindi.

### NATIJALAR

Surxondaryo viloyatida bandlik darajasini oshirish bo‘yicha tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, viloyatda qishloq xo‘jaligi va kichik biznes sohalarida yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish bo‘yicha sezilarli imkoniyatlar mavjud. Mehnat bozori rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq muvozanatsizlikni kamaytirish uchun davlat tomonidan bandlikni oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan dasturlar muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilgan, ammo to‘liq barqarorlikka erishilmagan.

So‘rov natijalariga ko‘ra, yoshlar va ayollar orasida ishsizlik yuqoriligi, ayniqsa qishloq joylarida bandlik muammolarining jiddiyligi qayd etildi. Shuningdek, sanoat va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalarida yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish bo‘yicha strategiyalar ishlab chiqish zarurati mavjudligi aniqlandi.



Yuqoridagi grafikda Surxondaryo viloyatida 2020-2024 yillar mobaynida ishsizlik darajasi va yangi ish o‘rinlarining dinamikasi tasvirlangan:

1. **Ishsizlik darajasi (%)** – Qizil chiziqda tasvirlangan bo‘lib, ishsizlik darajasi 2020 yildan 2024 yilgacha pasayish tendensiyasini ko‘rsatadi. Bu bandlikni oshirishga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari va iqtisodiy o‘shish natijasida ishsizlik kamayganligini anglatadi.

2. **Yangi ish o‘rinlari (ming)** – Moviy chiziqda ko‘rsatilgan, yangi ish o‘rinlari yil sayin oshib borgan. 2020 yildan 2024 yilgacha yangi ish o‘rinlari 1,2 mingdan 2,3 minggacha ko‘tarilgan, bu tumanda ish bilan ta‘minlashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarning muvaffaqiyatini ko‘rsatadi.

Ushbu grafik tumandagi bandlik va ishsizlik ko‘rsatkichlari o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni ochib beradi: yangi ish o‘rinlarining ko‘payishi ishsizlik darajasini pasaytirishda muhim omil bo‘lgan.

### XULOSA

Surxondaryo viloyatida bandlikni oshirish uchun qishloq xo‘jaligi, kichik biznes va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasiga e‘tibor qaratish zarur. Viloyat mehnat bozoridagi asosiy muammo – ishsizlikni kamaytirish va yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratishdir. Shu bilan birga, yoshlarni kasbga yo‘naltirish va ularga ta‘lim va ko‘nikmalar berish orqali bandlik darajasini oshirish mumkin.

Davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligida olib boriladigan loyihalar viloyat iqtisodiyoti rivojiga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Mavjud dasturlarni kengaytirish va innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy qilish bilan mehnat bozori barqarorligini ta‘minlash mumkin.

### FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Mehnat va Bandlik Vazirligi statistik ma‘lumotlari. (2024).
2. Jahon Banki. (2023). “Bandlik va iqtisodiy rivojlanish: tahlil va tavsiyalar.”
3. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti. (2022). “O‘zbekiston mehnat bozori va yoshlar bandligi.”

## QASHQADARYOLIK OLIMA YULDUZ ALIMOVNA ERGASHEVANING ILMIY FAOLIYATI VA O‘ZBEKISTON RIVOJIGA QO‘SHGAN HISSASI

Alisherova Nigora

Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti magistranti

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada tarix fanlari doktori, professor Yulduz Alimovna Ergashevaning 1991-2023-yillar oralig‘ida O‘zbekiston ilm-fani va madaniy rivojiga qo‘shgan hissasi tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada olimaning ilmiy faoliyati, tadqiqot yo‘nalishlari va ularning mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotiga ta’siri yoritiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Yulduz Ergasheva, tarix fanlari doktori, O‘zbekiston tarixi, madaniy meros, ilmiy faoliyat.

### KIRISH

Yu.Ergasheva 1963-yilda Qashqadaryo viloyatining Qarshi shahrida tug‘ilgan. U 1985yilda Toshkent davlat universitetini tarix va jamiyatshunoslik mutaxassisligi bo‘yicha tugatgan. U 1990-yilda O‘zbekistonda ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida xalq ta’limini rivojlanishi mavzusida nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi, 1998yilda O‘zbekiston madaniyati: holati, rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari va muammolari. (5060 yillari) mavzusida doktorlik dissertatsiyasini himoya qilgan. Umumiy mehnat staji - 38 yil. Respublika “Ma’rifat” targ‘ibotchilari jamiyati a’zosi, “Yurt kelajagi” va Zulfiya nomli davlat mukofoti tanlovining viloyat hakamlar hay’ati a’zosi, 2012 yildan Qashqadaryo “Olima” uyushmasi raisi sifatida faoliyat yuritib kelmoqda.

### ASOSIY QISM

Yulduz Ergashevaning xizmatlari O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlis Senati, O‘zbekiston xotin-qizlar qo‘mitasi, Oliy va orta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi, institut rahbariyati, Qashqadaryo viloyati hokimligi tomonidan bir necha bor Faxriy Yorliqlar bilan taqdirlangan. 1999-yili Oliy ta’lim a’lochisi ko‘krak nishoni, 2016-yil O‘zbekiston Respublikasi 25 yilligi, 2017-yilda O‘zbekiston Konstitutsiyasi 25 yilligi ko‘krak nishonlari, 2021-yilda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi 30 yilligi, 2022-yilda O‘zbekiston Konstitutsiyasi 30 yilligi ko‘krak nishonlari hamda 2020-yil “Do‘stlik” ordeni bilan taqdirlangan.

Yu.Ergasheva 1985-yili Toshkent irrigatsiya va qishloq xo'jaligini mexanizatsiyalash injenerlari instituti Qarshi filiali (Hozirda Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot instituti) "O'zbekiston tarixi va davlat qurilishi" kafedrasida o'qituvchi lavozimida boshladi. U 1992-1993-yillari Qarshi agrariqtisodiyot instituti O'zbekiston tarixi va davlat qurilishi kafedrasida assistenti, 1993-1995 yillari O'zbekiston tarixi va davlat qurilishi kafedrasida dotsenti, 1995-1997-yillari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi tarix instituti doktoranti, 1997-2000-yillari Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot instituti O'zbekiston tarixi va davlat qurilishi kafedrasida dotsenti, 2000-yildan O'zbekiston tarixi kafedrasida mudiri lavozimida faoliyat ko'rsatib kelmoqda. Yu.Ergasheva yurtimizning taniqli va obro'li tarixchi olimlaridan biridir. U O'zbekiston tarixi va madaniyati sohasida 320 dan ortiq ilmiy ishlar, shu jumladan: 3 ta darslik, 11 ta o'quv qo'llanma, 16 ta monografiya, 7 ta risola, 2 ta ma'ruzalar matni, 17 ta o'quv, o'quvslubiy qo'llanma, ko'rsatmalar, 26 ta xalqaro anjuman maruzasi, 3 ta grant (loyiha) muallifi. Monografiyalari Angliya va Hindistonda, 50 dan ortiq ilmiy maqolalari Xitoy, Turkiya, Germaniya, Rossiya, Bolgariya, Ukraina, Saudiya Arabistoni, Hindiston, Qozogiston, Qirgiziston ilmiy jurnallarida chop etilgan. So'nggi uch yil ichida Yu.Ergasheva tomonidan 3 darslik, 6 ta o'quv va 4 ta uslubiy qo'llanma, 3 risola, 6 ta monografiya, 80 dan ortiq ilmiy maqola, jumladan 27 ta maqola xorijiy nashrlarda chop qilgan. Shu jumladan, Forobiy nomli Qozog'iston Milliy Universiteti professori bilan hamkorlikda Markaziy Osiyoning buyuk diniy allomalari (Velikiye religiozniye deyateli Sentralnoy Azii) mavzusida o'quv qo'llanma chop ettirilib, ikki mamlakat o'quv jarayonida keng foydalanilmoqda.

Yu. Ergasheva Qashqadaryo viloyatida birinchi fan doktori, professor ayoldir. Olima ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini o'quv jarayonlari bilan chambarchas bog'liq holda olib borishga qaratadi. Fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarish integratsiyasini rivojlantirishga ham o'zining munosib hissasini qo'shib kelmoqda. Har yili kafedrada uning rahbarligi ostida O'zbekiston tarixining muammolari bo'yicha ilmiy konferensiyalar o'tkaziladi. Jumladan, u 12 ta respublika ilmiy konferensiyasi, 3 ta xalqaro ilmiy konferensiya va 1 ta xalqaro ilmiy seminar hamda 2 ta mintaqaviy ilmiy seminarlarga tashkilotchilik qildi va 16 ta ilmiy to'plamlarni chop ettirishga muvaffaq boldi. So'nggi uch yil ichida 3 ta xalqaro ilmiy konferensiya, xususan 2020 va 2021-yillarda Koronavirus pandemiyasi sharoitida xalqaro onlayn konferensiyalar (7 ta Yevropa va MDH davlatlaridan olimlar ishtirok etdi), 2022-yilda esa xalqaro konferensiya onlayn va oflayn shaklda tashkil etdi. Uning

rahbarligida O‘zbek davlatchiligi, shaharsozligi va madaniyati tarixida Qarshi shahrining o‘rni mavzusida amaliy loyiha (umumiy qiymati 22,0 mln. som), XX asr O‘zbekiston madaniyati tarixi mavzusida fundamental tadqiqot loyiha (umumiy qiymati 39,0 mln. som), Mustaqillik yillarida Qashqadaryo viloyatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyoti mavzusidagi O‘zR FA FTQF (umumiy qiymati 4,0 mln. som) loyihalari bajarilgan. 2017-yil sentabr oyida Globalistika-2017 xalqaro Kongress doirasida tashkil etilgan YUNESKO maktabida Ijtimoiy fanlardan malaka oshirib, Sertifikat bilan taqdirlangan. Olima viloyat OTMlarni ilmiy salohiyatini oshirishda o‘zining munosib xissasini qo‘shmoqda. Uning ilmiy rahbarligi ostida 2 fan doktori (DSc), 18 ta fan nomzodi, falsafa doktori (PhD), 4 ta magistr tayyorlandi.

### **MUHOKAMA**

Professor Yulduz Alimovna Ergashevaning ilmiy faoliyati O‘zbekiston tarixshunosligi va madaniy merosni o‘rganish sohasida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Uning asarlari Qashqadaryo viloyatining tarixiy yodgorliklari, ziyorat turizmi va madaniy merosni asrash masalalariga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, bu tadqiqotlar nafaqat nazariy jihatdan, balki amaliy nuqtayi nazardan ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

Olimaning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida turizmning rivojlanishi, davlat va din munosabatlari hamda madaniy merosni asrash masalalariga urg‘u berilgan. Masalan, uning "The Importance of Kashkadarya Region in the Development of Pilgrimage Tourism" nomli maqolasi ziyorat turizmining O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayotidagi o‘rnini ochib beradi.

Bundan tashqari, u O‘zbekistonning mustaqillik yillarida olib borgan madaniy siyosatini tahlil qilib, "Cultural Revolution Policy in Uzbekistan and Methods of Its Implementation" nomli tadqiqotida madaniy merosni saqlash va rivojlantirish usullarini tahlil qilgan.

Muhokamalar davomida olimaning ilmiy ishlari zamonaviy tadqiqotlar bilan qanchalik uyg‘un ekani, ularning kelajak avlod tarixshunoslari va turizm sohasi mutaxassislari uchun qanday ahamiyatga ega ekani baholanadi. Uning ilmiy merosi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tarix va madaniy merosni saqlash masalalari bugungi kunda ham dolzarb bo‘lib qolmoqda.

## NATIJA

Professor Yulduz Alimovna Ergashevaning ilmiy tadqiqotlari O‘zbekiston tarixshunosligi, madaniy merosni asrash va turizm sohasida muhim natijalarga olib keldi. 1991-2023-yillar davomida olib borgan izlanishlari quyidagi natijalarni ko‘rsatadi:

### **1. Ziyorat turizmi va madaniy merosni rivojlantirishga qo‘shgan hissasi**

Uning ilmiy ishlari Qashqadaryo viloyatidagi ziyorat turizmi potensialini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, bu sohani rivojlantirish bo‘yicha muhim ilmiy xulosalar berdi. Ziyorat turizmining iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ahamiyati bo‘yicha qimmatli tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi.

### **2. O‘zbekiston davlat va din munosabatlari bo‘yicha tadqiqotlari**

Ergashevaning ishlari mustaqillikdan keyin davlat-din munosabatlarining rivojlanishi va huquqiy asoslarini tahlil qilishga bag‘ishlangan. Ushbu tadqiqotlar asosida O‘zbekistonda konfessiyalararo bag‘rikenglik siyosatini mustahkamlash bo‘yicha ilmiy tavsiyalar berildi.

### **3. Madaniy merosni saqlash va madaniy siyosatni rivojlantirishga qo‘shgan hissasi**

Olimaning “madaniy inqilob” siyosati haqidagi tadqiqotlari madaniy merosni asrash va tiklashga oid yangi yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishda muhim manba bo‘ldi. O‘zbekistonda madaniy yodgorliklarni saqlash va ulardan foydalanish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar taklif etildi.

### **4. Ilmiy maktab va ta’lim sohasiga qo‘shgan hissasi**

Yulduz Ergasheva tarix fani bo‘yicha qator yosh tadqiqotchilarni tarbiyalagan va ilmiy maktab yaratishga hissa qo‘shgan. Uning darslik va monografiyalari bugungi kunda ham tarix va turizm sohasidagi mutaxassislar uchun muhim qo‘llanma bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Umuman olganda, professor Yulduz Ergashevaning ilmiy faoliyati nafaqat Qashqadaryo viloyatining, balki butun O‘zbekistonning tarixiy-madaniy merosini chuqur o‘rganish va rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo‘shdi. Uning tadqiqotlari mamlakatimizning tarixiy yodgorliklarini asrash, turizmni rivojlantirish hamda tarixiy jarayonlarni tahlil qilishda muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda.

## XULOSA

Professor Yulduz Alimovna Ergasheva mustaqillik yillarida O‘zbekiston ilm-fani, madaniy merosi va turizm sohasiga sezilarli hissa qo‘shgan olimalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Uning ilmiy faoliyati Qashqadaryo viloyati tarixiy yodgorliklari, ziyorat turizmi, davlat va din munosabatlari hamda madaniy siyosat masalalarini chuqur o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, olimaning ishlari nafaqat tarixiy merosni o'rganish, balki uning kelajak avlodlar uchun saqlab qolish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishga ham xizmat qilmoqda.

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## CHET TILI O‘RGANUVCHILARDA AUTENTIK MATNLAR O‘QISH ORQALI IJODIY FIKRLASH KO‘NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

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### Annotatsiya

Hozirgi kunda chet tili o‘rganish jarayonida lingvistik bilimlarni egallash bilan bir qatorda, o‘quvchilarning ijodiy tafakkurini rivojlantirish muhim vazifa hisoblanadi. Autentik matnlar (gazeta va jurnal maqolalari, blog postlari, adabiy asarlar, intervyular va boshqa turdagi asl materiallar) talabalar uchun hayotiy kontekstda tilni o‘rganish imkoniyatini beradi. Ushbu maqolada autentik matnlarning chet tili ta’limida o‘quvchilarning ijodiy fikrlashini rivojlantirishdagi roli tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda autentik matnlarning o‘quv jarayonida samaradorligi, ularni tatbiq etish usullari, duch kelinadigan qiyinchiliklar va ularni yengib o‘tish strategiyalari yoritilgan. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, autentik matnlar talabalarni mustaqil fikrlashga, tanqidiy tahlil qilishga va ijodiy yechimlarni ishlab chiqishga undaydi.

### Kalit so‘zlar

Autentik matnlar, chet tili ta’limi, ijodiy tafakkur, tanqidiy fikrlash, o‘qish strategiyalari, lingvistik kompetensiya, interfaol ta’lim metodlari.

### Kirish

Hozirgi zamon ta’limi oldida turgan muhim vazifalardan biri o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash va ijodiy tafakkur qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishdir. Faqatgina grammatika va lug‘at boyligini egallash chet tili kompetensiyasini to‘liq shakllantirish uchun yetarli emas. Tilni chuqur tushunish va uni erkin qo‘llay olish uchun o‘quvchilar til tizimini real hayotiy kontekstda o‘rganishlari, uni yaratish va tahlil qilish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishlari zarur.

Bu borada autentik matnlar muhim rol o‘ynaydi, chunki ular real hayotda ishlatiladigan til materiali bo‘lib, o‘quvchilarga jonli muloqot muhiti yaratadi. Ushbu

maqolada autentik matnlarning til o'rganish jarayonida o'quvchilar tafakkurini rivojlantirishga ta'siri, ijodiy tafakkurni shakllantirishga qo'shadigan hissasi, amaliyotda qo'llash usullari va samaradorligi, duch kelinishi mumkin bo'lgan qiyinchiliklar va ularni yengib o'tish yo'llari batafsil tahlil qilinadi.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar va informatsion jamiyat rivojlanishi bilan faqatgina faktlarni bilish yetarli bo'lmasdan balki, o'quvchilarni mustaqil tahlil qilishga, yangi g'oyalar yaratishga, muammolarni ijodiy hal qilishga o'rgatish lozim. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ijodiy fikrlash muammolarni o'zgacha yondashuv bilan hal qilish, yangi va samarali yechimlarni ishlab chiqish, mavjud bilim va tajribalarni yangicha kontekstlarda qo'llash imkonini beradi.

Chet tilini o'rganishda o'quvchilar faqat grammatik qoidalarga asoslangan an'anaviy mashqlar bilan cheklanib qolmasliklari kerak. Autentik matnlar ularning tanqidiy tafakkur qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi, matnni o'z talqiniga ko'ra sharhlash imkoniyatini beradi, o'z fikrini izohlash va yaratish ko'nikmalarini shakllantiradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan kelib chiqib, reklama, maqola, hikoya yoki esse kabi ijodiy topshiriqlar orqali mustaqil fikrlashni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan topshiriqlarning ahamiyati juda muhimdir.

### **Adabiyotlar Tahlili**

Chet tili o'rganuvchilar uchun autentik matnlar orqali ijodiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish masalasi zamonaviy til ta'limida muhim tadqiqot yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu mavzuda olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar lingvistika, pedagogika va psixologiya nuqtai nazaridan turli yondashuvlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Autentik matnlarning chet tili o'rganishdagi o'rni bo'yicha ko'plab tadqiqotchilar autentik matnlarning chet tili o'rganish jarayonidagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlab o'tishgan. Krashen tomonidan ilgari surilgan "Input Hypothesis" nazariyasiga ko'ra, o'quvchilar uchun qiziqarli va tushunarli bo'lgan tabiiy til materiallari (autentik matnlar) til o'rganish jarayonini sezilarli darajada tezlashtiradi [9]. Brown esa autentik matnlar til o'rganish jarayonini yanada tabiiy qilishini va madaniy kontekstni yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam berishini qayd etadi [1].

“Ijodiy fikrlash – bu insonning yangi va original g‘oyalarni ishlab chiqish qobiliyati bo‘lib, u chet tilini o‘rganish jarayonida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Guilford tomonidan taklif etilgan ijodiy fikrlash modeli divergent va konvergent fikrlash tushunchalariga asoslanadi [3]. Ushbu yondashuv chet tilini o‘rganish jarayonida ham qo‘llanilib, autentik matnlar orqali talabalarning tahliliy va ijodiy tafakkur qilish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi [14]. Bundan tashqari, ijodiy fikrlashning rivojlanishi o‘quvchilarning tilni o‘rganishga bo‘lgan motivatsiyasini oshirishi mumkin, chunki ular real hayotiy kontekstda mustaqil fikrlash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar.

Bir qator tadqiqotlarda autentik matnlarning chet tilida ijodiy fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishdagi roli tahlil qilingan. Masalan, Maley va Duff autentik matnlar asosida ijodiy yozish va munozara mashg‘ulotlari o‘tkazish orqali o‘quvchilarning tanqidiy va ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarini oshirish mumkinligini ta’kidlaydi [12]. Harmer esa bunday matnlar yordamida interfaol mashg‘ulotlar tashkil qilish orqali til o‘rganish jarayonini yanada samarali qilish mumkinligini qayd etadi. Ushbu metodlar nafaqat til kompetensiyasini rivojlantiradi, balki o‘quvchilarning o‘z fikrini aniq va mustaqil ifodalash ko‘nikmalarini ham shakllantiradi [8].

### **Natijalar va muhokamalar**

Tadqiqot shuni ko‘rsatdiki, autentik matnlarni o‘quv jarayoniga kiritish ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishning samarali usuli hisoblanadi. Biroq, bu metodikadan foydalanishda quyidagi muammolar ham kuzatildi:

Ba’zi matnlar juda murakkab bo‘lib, talabalar uchun tushunish qiyin bo‘lishi mumkin;

O‘qituvchilarning autentik matnlarni ta’limga integratsiya qilish bo‘yicha yetarli metodik tajribaga ega emasligi;

Matnlarni o‘rganish uchun yetarli vaqt ajratish zarurati;

Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish uchun quyidagilar tavsiya etiladi:

Matnlarni talabalar darajasiga moslashtirish;

Interfaol yondashuvlar (bahslar, tahliliy savollar, ijodiy topshiriqlar)ni qo‘llash;

O‘quvchilarga matn ustida ishlash uchun vaqt ajratish va mustaqil tahlil qilish imkoniyatini berish.

### **Xulosa**

Autentik matnlar chet tili o‘rganish jarayonida ijodiy fikrlash va tanqidiy tafakkurni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, talabalar bunday matnlar bilan ishlash orqali mustaqil fikrlash, tahlil qilish va o‘z nuqtai nazarini himoya qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradilar.

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