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METHODOLOGY OF CONDUCTING AUDITS OF INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract. The article discusses the specific features of insurance organizations and delves into issues related to organizing their accounting. Additionally, the process of conducting audits in insurance organizations is examined. The article also covers the procedures for managing the accounting of insurance organizations, conducting analyses, comprehensively evaluating the activities of insurance organizations, and the concept of conducting insurance audits on an international scale.

Furthermore, the article provides comparative opinions of scholars on the formulation of financial reports in insurance organizations. It discusses the utilization of analytical practices for the purpose of conducting audits, summarizing audit results, and presenting effective audit findings. In conjunction with this, the article presents important conclusions and practical recommendations regarding the methodology of conducting audits in insurance organizations, thereby elucidating the content and significance of the academic article.

Keywords: Insurance organization, audit, internal control, financial reporting, audit conclusion, international audit standards, comparative indicators, analytical practice.

Introduction. In the process of modernizing and developing economic sectors, organizing accounting and conducting audits according to the specific features of each field have become imperative for the advancement of that particular sector. Currently, Uzbekistan is actively integrating international standards into the country's market, thereby enabling the application of international requirements in all aspects of auditing. It is necessary to emphasize that today, the issues related to conducting audits in compliance with international standards are of significant importance and are being discussed comprehensively from all angles. The confidence in the reliability of insurance organizations' financial reporting is closely associated with the proper handling of their accounting, as articulated in the opinions based on the results of insurance audits.

Formalizing the results of insurance audits, first and foremost, based on internationally established standards, provides valuable information for users and stakeholders, as well as serves as a crucial source of information for investors. It is essential to recognize the critical importance of formalizing the conclusions of auditing in accordance with the requirements of international standards for auditors themselves.

Moreover, the manner in which auditing reports are formalized and structured, and their generalization within the framework of international standards, holds particular significance. Ensuring the confidence and compliance with normative requirements of internationally formalized reporting is essential for the benefit of financial report users and leads to an increased level of interest in financial reporting.

In the international practice, significant scientific research has been conducted on the methodology of organizing insurance audits, evaluation criteria for the activities of insurance organizations, comprehensive assessment methods, the concept of insurance auditing, and methods of conducting audits.

Based on today's accounting practices, some customers are likely to be dissatisfied with their purchase and want a refund. Accordingly, a reserve must be created in the amount of the best estimated amount of returns [9].

It is important to emphasize that Uzbek scholars such as B. Alimov, I. Ochilov, and M. Khodjaeva have made significant contributions by announcing their scientific works in the field of analyzing and evaluating insurance activities.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the establishment of auditing procedures in compliance with international standards in this area can lead to an increased confidence in the participation of the global capital market in our country, which has a significant share in the world market.

Literature review

The Level of Confidence - Financial reporting holds significant importance for users of financial information. Each individual gains valuable information and confidence from utilizing financial reports.

The reliability of financial reporting in insurance organizations is unquestionably confirmed through the results of auditing. Janina Mühlnickel and Gregor N.F. Weiß emphasize the role of contracts in consolidating financial reporting, which aims to minimize expenses in insurance organizations and all economic entities in general. Therefore, the number and type of insurance organizations are closely related to the scope of internal audit services. [3]

Practitioner Kuzminov N.N. identifies three fundamental approaches to formalizing accounting specifics and conducting audits in insurance organizations:

1. Identifying necessary measures to mitigate high risks that may lead to significant risks and events in the future.
2. Localizing risks, proactively preventing their occurrence, and promptly mitigating potential threats.
3. Aggregating losses incurred as a result of unforeseen risks. [4]

S. Mekhmonov suggests that the final stage of the audit process, in which the auditor evaluates the quality of documents used in the accounting and internal control system of the organization, identifies potential errors influencing the accuracy of financial reporting. It evaluates the content, scope, and number of audit actions, which contribute to the accuracy of the audit results. [5]

A. Avlokulov emphasizes the importance of enhancing the quality of audit services provided, as the quality of audit work directly affects the degree of risk. Therefore, one of the significant issues is to enhance the quality of services provided by auditing organizations. [6]

M. Abduraimova views the audit of financial reporting in insurance organizations as having macroeconomic importance, highlighting the following points in the context of conducting audits:

The results of auditing the financial reporting of insurance organizations are used by decision-makers, interested parties, state bodies, and the public.

The process of conducting an audit of financial reporting in insurance organizations may fail for various reasons, including inadequate information or the failure to identify violations. For example, discrepancies in revenue recognition can lead to an inaccurate representation of income in financial reporting. [7]

In summary, if we generalize the above opinions and provide a definition of authorship, the process of formally issuing the results of auditing in insurance organizations is considered based on the professionalism of auditors, encompassing the organization of audits and the assessment of the reliability of financial reporting. The conclusion or opinion is formed based on the results of auditing, which are the outcomes of a comprehensive and lawful examination of financial reporting.

Research methodology.

Forming the results of an audit in insurance organizations is the auditor's opinion on processing various information, gathering evidence, and forming a single basis. It is possible to achieve the effectiveness of audit results by applying mathematical methods and similar methods in addition to analytical methods for organizing and summarizing the results of audits in insurance organizations.

Analytical methods used in organizing audits in insurance organizations and revealing directions for summarizing their results definitely reveal the essence of the scientific article and serve to increase its quality, and are of great importance in the development of proposals and practical recommendations for this research.

Analysis and discussion of results.

The process of summarizing the results of the audit of insurance organizations is considered the final stage of the work performed by the auditor, in which the work done by the auditor and the results of the audit are summarized and reflected in the auditor's conclusion.

The results of the audit are summarized and evaluated before the auditor issues a conclusion. Evaluation of audit results is carried out in the following sequence:

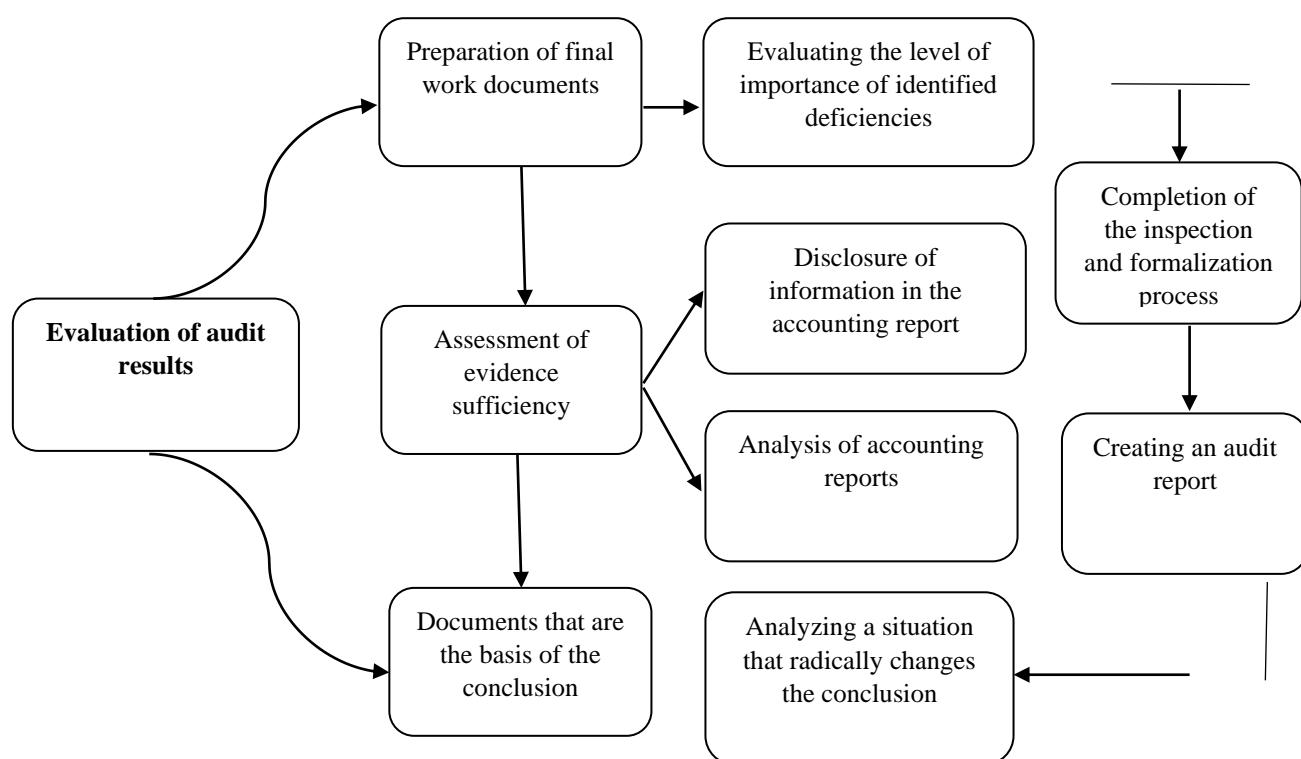


Figure 1. Metagram of evaluation and generalization of the results of the audit of the accountancy of the insurance organization¹.

The report based on the results of the audit reflects the company's activity and its results, the general condition, the state of keeping and creating accounting accounts, and the account structure of the company.

When summarizing the results of the audit, the auditor should also indicate his suggestions for eliminating the shortcomings mentioned in the report:

¹ Developed by the author as a result of research

during the audit of insurance organizations, the auditor gets to know, first of all, the internal structure of the insurance organization, the internal environment, the decision-making process, the system of distribution of powers;

secondly, the insurance organization studies the possibility of material management and constant monitoring;

thirdly, he identifies and analyzes the most likely risks that may occur in the insurance organization and closely familiarizes himself with the department's activities;

fourthly, the client gets acquainted with the information base formed in the company;

fifth, the effectiveness of the internal control system in the insurance organization is evaluated. It involves correct, complete and accurate reflection of the transactions and account balances of the financial statements in the accounting account, studying the errors in the content of the transactions. The audit of the above processes by the auditor takes into account the planned scope and objects of the selection in order to obtain detailed information about the client's activities, and the selection is carried out by forming and accounting.

When conducting an audit of insurance organizations, the auditor should determine the following: what methods should be used in a certain situation, which methods should be used in relation to which objects, and how often to perform audit procedures.

In general, the auditor should carry out a separate optimal inspection of the departments with a high level of risk when inspecting the activity of the insurance organization.

Based on the above information, we can say that audits must be carried out qualitatively, for this IAS 220 "Controlling the quality of the audit of financial statements" has revealed the types of control that the auditor should know. In addition, the auditor should have information on the following issues during the audit of the economic entity.

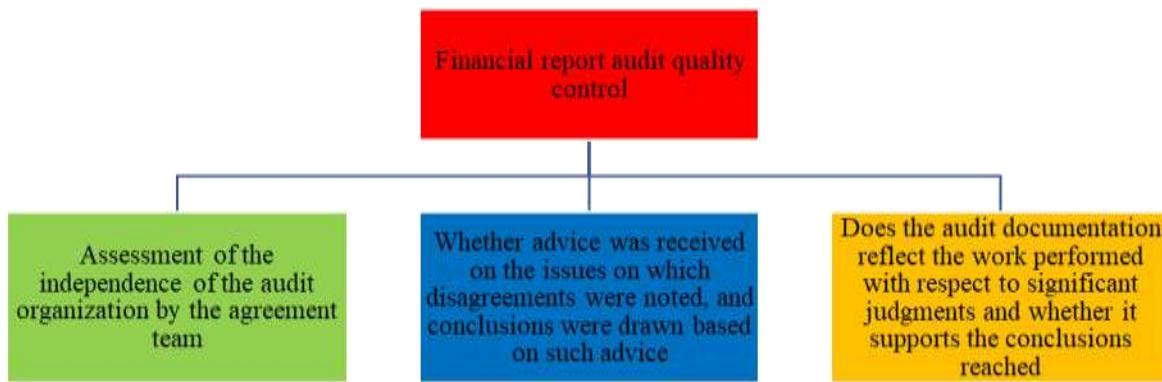


Figure 2. Trilemma of quality control of financial statement audit.¹

Organizational work on quality assurance should be done before the audit test. It is necessary to ensure the high level of qualification of the employees of the audit organization, that is, auditors, experts, specialists. For this, in the first place, a special procedure of personnels should be provided. It is especially desirable to conduct competency tests during the recruitment process.

Examinations should be carried out in several stages.

At the 1st stage, a test is conducted to determine the level of knowledge of the recruits and take the position accordingly. At the 2nd stage, an advanced test can be conducted to determine the level of knowledge for a specific position. It is also important to conduct the exams in the form of an interview together with the test form. The following are important:

- the essence of the auditor's activity, what audit organizations understand by the rights and obligations of clients;
- actions of the employee in non-standard situations;
- theoretical and practical qualification of the employee;
- future plans related to the new workplace;
- readiness for a business trip;
- what are the family circumstances that may affect the fulfillment of service obligations.

¹ Developed by the author as a result of research

Conclusions and suggestions.

The issue of auditing in insurance organizations is extremely urgent. The reason is that insurance also has its own special characteristics and network activities. Therefore, the results of the audit by the auditor are reflected in the auditor's report and conclusion.

During the audit of insurance organizations, it is determined whether the accounting methodology used in the organization meets the requirements set by the current legislation on insurance activity, whether the recognition of income, insurance accounting and cost calculation is in accordance with the current laws and internal regulatory documents; errors and violations in the implementation of all types of reports and their impact on the reliability of financial reports are determined; reserves for improving the efficiency of the use of funds are determined.

Based on the above conclusions, we can make the following suggestions:

1. When auditing insurance organizations by the auditor, first of all, the auditor should draw up an audit plan and strategy and start the audit based on a specific direction;
2. At the beginning of the audit, the auditor should familiarize himself with the internal control system of the insurance organization and evaluate its activity.
3. In order to optimize the audit processes, the auditor should definitely pay more attention to the activities of insurance organizations with a high risk area, in particular, the status of premiums, the existence and activity of the department for handling applications and complaints.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNET OF THINGS IN IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract: *The Internet of Things (IoT) has emerged as a powerful tool in various domains, and language learning is no exception. This article explores the importance of integrating IoT technologies into language learning environments to enhance effectiveness and engagement. By leveraging IoT devices and connectivity, language learners can benefit from interactive learning experiences, access to authentic language resources, personalized instruction, language immersion, and collaborative learning opportunities. The article also emphasizes the need to address challenges such as data privacy and security to ensure the responsible and effective use of IoT in language learning.*

Keywords: *Internet of Things, IoT, language learning, effectiveness, interactive learning, personalized learning, language immersion, collaborative learning.*

Introduction: The Internet of Things (IoT) has revolutionized the way we interact with technology and has the potential to transform language learning. By connecting devices and leveraging data, IoT offers unique opportunities to enhance the effectiveness and engagement of language learning experiences.[1] This article sheds light on the importance of integrating IoT technologies into language learning environments and the benefits it brings to learners.

The Internet of Things (IoT) has become an integral part of our daily lives, transforming the way we interact with technology. Its impact extends to the field of education, particularly in language learning. In the context of learning English, IoT offers numerous benefits that enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the learning

process. This article explores the importance of IoT in learning English and highlights the advantages it brings to language learners.[4]

The Internet of Things (IoT) plays a significant role in improving the effectiveness of language learning. By connecting devices and leveraging data, IoT enables a more immersive and personalized learning experience. Here are some key reasons why IoT is important in enhancing language learning:[2]

1. Interactive Language Learning: IoT devices, such as smart speakers or language learning apps, can engage learners in interactive language practice. These devices can provide real-time feedback, pronunciation correction, and interactive exercises, making language learning more engaging and effective.

2. Access to Authentic Language Resources: IoT allows learners to access a vast array of authentic language resources. Connected devices can provide access to online libraries, news articles, podcasts, and videos in the target language. This exposure to authentic content enhances language comprehension and vocabulary acquisition.[3]

3. Personalized Learning: IoT devices can collect data on learners' language proficiency, learning preferences, and progress. This data can be used to personalize the learning experience by providing tailored content, adaptive exercises, and targeted feedback. Personalized learning helps learners focus on their specific needs and progress at their own pace.

4. Language Immersion: IoT devices can create immersive language learning environments. For example, smart home devices can be set to operate in the target language, exposing learners to constant language input. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies can also provide simulated language immersion experiences, allowing learners to practice language skills in realistic scenarios.

5. Collaborative Learning: IoT facilitates collaborative language learning experiences. Connected devices enable learners to interact with peers, native speakers, or language tutors remotely. This collaboration enhances communication

skills, cultural understanding, and provides opportunities for authentic language practice.[3]

Conclusion: The integration of IoT technologies in language learning environments brings forth numerous benefits, including interactive learning experiences, access to authentic resources, personalized instruction, language immersion, and collaborative learning opportunities.[4] By embracing IoT, educators can create more effective and engaging language learning experiences, catering to the individual needs and preferences of learners. However, it is crucial to address challenges related to data privacy and security to ensure the responsible and effective use of IoT in language learning. This article aims to shed light on the importance of IoT in language learning, encouraging further research and exploration in this dynamic field.

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THE CONTENT OF THE CONCEPT OF MORAL SELF-AWARENESS

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the content of the concept of moral self-awareness, examining its significance in moral psychology and ethical decision-making. The concept of moral self-awareness encompasses the content of an individual's understanding, reflection, and evaluation of their own moral values, beliefs, and actions. This article provides an overview of the content of moral self-awareness, highlighting its significance in moral psychology and ethical decision-making. Through a multidimensional lens, moral self-awareness involves an understanding of one's moral values, an examination of moral emotions, an assessment of moral reasoning, and an awareness of moral strengths and weaknesses. By exploring the content of moral self-awareness, individuals can develop a heightened sense of moral responsibility, make informed ethical choices, and contribute to personal growth and the advancement of an ethical society.

Keywords: moral self-awareness, ethics, moral psychology, ethical decision-making, personal growth.

INTRODUCTION

Moral self-awareness is a fundamental aspect of human consciousness that pertains to an individual's ability to recognize, reflect upon, and evaluate their own moral values, beliefs, and actions. It involves a deep understanding of one's ethical

principles and an ongoing examination of how one's behavior aligns with those principles. This introspective process plays a crucial role in moral psychology and ethical decision-making, as it allows individuals to navigate complex moral dilemmas and make ethically informed choices. The literature suggests that the moral sense is based on innate abilities. In fact, it has been shown that children show the capacity for moral discernment, emotions and prosocial motivations from an early age. However, the moral sense is a complex construct of an evolutionary and social nature that evolves under the influence of interpersonal relationships. The emergence and development of moral sense is a challenge that has prompted many research studies with the aim of achieving a clear comprehension of moral development. However, success has been scarce, and studies relevant to this subject are limited. Thus, a systematic review of studies relevant to this topic was conducted to clearly establish how moral sense emerges and develops.(Limone & Toto, 2022). Several authors suggested that, with age, some abilities decline and others improve (Baltes, 1987; Pascual-Leone, 1993). In psychometric terms, it was supposed that fluid intelligence declines from early adulthood onwards and crystallized intelligence develops until late in age). (Demetriou & Bakrcevic, 2009). Life-span cognitive developmental research adds to the picture of development depicted by the psychometric and information processing studies summarized above.

This line of research, in particular, implies that there is a succession of postformal stages of cognitive development that follow the stage of formal operations and reflect the adult's key intellectual attainments. That is, it is said that as a person progresses through these post-formal stages, cognition shifts from a logical examination of the universe, which is the fundamental feature of formal thought, to a largely relativistic and dialectical approach to reality. This shift in orientation enables mature adults to consider various or alternative views, both in regard to different individuals and to one's own developing experience, allowing for a more informed decision-making process.

METHODS

The concept of moral self-awareness is multidimensional and encompasses several key components. Researchers have employed various methods to study and measure moral self-awareness, including self-report questionnaires, interviews, and experimental designs. These approaches aim to capture individuals' awareness of their moral values, moral emotions, moral reasoning, and the recognition of moral strengths and weaknesses.

RESULTS

Research on moral self-awareness has revealed significant findings regarding its content. Firstly, moral self-awareness involves an understanding of one's own moral values and the ability to articulate and defend them. It requires individuals to critically evaluate the origins and justifications for their ethical beliefs, considering factors such as culture, upbringing, and personal experiences.

Secondly, moral self-awareness entails an examination of one's moral emotions and their influence on ethical decision-making. Recognizing and reflecting upon emotions such as guilt, empathy, and moral outrage allows individuals to better understand their moral responses and how they shape their behavior.

Thirdly, moral self-awareness involves an assessment of one's moral reasoning abilities. It requires individuals to reflect on the principles and reasoning processes they employ when faced with moral dilemmas, identifying potential biases, inconsistencies, or contradictions.

Lastly, moral self-awareness encompasses an awareness of one's moral strengths and weaknesses. It involves acknowledging areas where moral improvement is needed and developing strategies to align behavior with personal values. This aspect of moral self-awareness is closely linked to personal growth and ethical development.

DISCUSSION

The content of moral self-awareness has important implications for individuals and society as a whole. By cultivating moral self-awareness, individuals can enhance their ethical decision-making processes. Understanding one's moral values, emotions, reasoning, and areas for improvement enables individuals to make conscious choices that align with their principles and contribute positively to society.

Additionally, moral self-awareness fosters a sense of moral responsibility and accountability. It encourages individuals to take ownership of their actions and consider the ethical implications of their behavior. This heightened awareness can lead to increased empathy, compassion, and social awareness, promoting a more just and ethical society.

Educational institutions, organizations, and policymakers can play a vital role in promoting moral self-awareness. By incorporating ethics education and fostering environments that encourage introspection and reflection, individuals can develop the cognitive and emotional skills necessary for moral self-awareness. Moreover, interventions aimed at enhancing moral self-awareness can have positive effects on ethical decision-making and behavior.

In conclusion, the concept of moral self-awareness encompasses various dimensions, including moral values, emotions, reasoning, and personal growth. By exploring its content, individuals can gain a deeper understanding of their own ethical beliefs and behaviors. Cultivating moral self-awareness has the potential to enhance ethical decision-making, foster personal growth, and contribute to a more ethical and responsible society.

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ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ АРОМАТИЧЕСКИХ УГЛЕВОДОРОДОВ

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Аннотация: В статье приведены материалы по ароматическим углеводородам, который применяется в нефтехимического и органического синтеза, включая такие важные отрасли химической промышленности, как производство синтетических каучуков, пластических масс, синтетических волокон, взрывчатых, анилино-красочных и фармацевтических веществ.

Ароматические углеводороды - это углеводороды, обладающие специфическими свойствами, связанными с бензольным ядром, или кольцом, в котором шесть углеродно-водородных групп размещаются в углах шестиугольника. Связи, посредством которых шесть групп объединяются в кольцо, по своим свойствам занимают промежуточное положение между одиночными и двойными связями. Так например, хотя бензол может участвовать в реакциях присоединения, образуя вещества типа циклогексана, характерной для него является реакция не присоединения, а замещения, в которой водород замещается одновалентным элементом или группой.

Каждая из кольцевых структур может формировать основу гомологичной серии углеводородов, в которой последовательность алкильных групп,

насыщенных или ненасыщенных, заменяет один или несколько атомов водорода в углеродно-водородных группах.

Главные источники ароматических углеводородов - перегонка угля и ряд нефтехимических процессов, в частности каталитический реформинг, перегонка сырой нефти, и алкилирование низших ароматических углеводородов. Эфирные масла, содержащие терпены и п-цимол, могут быть получены из сосны, эвкалипта и других ароматических растений, а также быть побочным продуктом целлюлозно-бумажной промышленности в случае использования целлюлозы из сосны. Полициклические углеводороды присутствуют в дыме, содержащемся в атмосфере городов.

Ароматические углеводороды и их производные - это вещества, молекулы которых состоят из одной или более устойчивых кольцевых структур описанного типа; они могут рассматриваться как производные бензола, полученные в результате трех основных процессов:

1. заменой атомов водорода радикалами углеводородов алифатического ряда
2. связыванием двух или большего количества бензольных колец, непосредственно или промежуточными алифатическими цепочками или другими радикалами
3. конденсацией бензольных ядер.

Для производства синтетических материалов необходимы ароматические углеводороды -бензол, толуол, ксиол, нафталин и др. Пока не был разработан процесс каталитического реформинга, единственным промышленным методом получения ароматических углеводородов из нефти был пиролиз, при котором наряду с газом образуется жидкий продукт, содержащий какmonoциклические (бензол и др.), так и полициклические ароматические углеводороды (нафталин, антрацен и др.).

При катализитическом риформинге происходит дегидрогенизация шестиленных нафтенов, образуются ароматические углеводороды. Происходят и другие реакции-гидрогенизация парафинов, циклизация и др.

Соотношение выпускаемых углеводородов зависит от состава исходного сырья. Выход толуола, как правило, значительно превышает выход бензола и ксилолов. Быстрый рост промышленности пластических масс и синтетических волокон привел к необходимости развития крупнотоннажных производств изомеров ксилола, и процессы катализитического риформинга не стали обеспечивать полностью спрос на эти продукты ввиду низкого содержания о- и п-ксилолов в продуктах риформинга. Поэтому внимание исследователей было направлено на разработку процессов изомеризации технического ксилола риформинга, в результате которых выход целевых продуктов достигает 90%. Современные методы получения ароматических углеводородов позволяют создавать мощные комплексы по производству этих изомеров ксилола.

Толуол используется в качестве растворителя при изготовлении и нанесении акриловых, виниловых, нитроцеллюлозных, эпоксидных и хлоркаучуковых лакокрасочных материалов. Кроме того, толуол применяют в качестве сырья для органического синтеза, высокооктановой добавки к моторным топливам, растворителя тощих алкидов.

Ксилол применяется в текстильной промышленности для удаления красителей с одежды, чтобы ее можно было снова окрасить. Например, его можно использовать в качестве промышленного обезжиривателя или растворителя краски для удаления масел и пятен с поверхностей одежды перед стиркой в моющем средстве.

Фракция ароматических углеводородов применяется в различных видах деятельности: как абсорбент, как топливо для котельных, в качестве дубля нефтяного сольвента, а за счет октанового числа в 100 единиц — как октаноповышающая присадка для топлива.

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TURLI KASALLIKLAR RIVOJLANISHIGA TO'LA VAZNLILIKNING TA'SIRI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada semirish muammosi, semirishning organizm normal fiziologik holatiga ta'siri haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Kalitso 'zlar: semizlik, tanamassaindeksi, yog 'to 'planishi.

Kirish: Tana massasi indeksining oshishi bilan yuqumli bo'lmagan kasalliklar xavfi ortadi: 2012-yilda o'limning asosiy sababi bo'lgan yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari (asosan yurak kasalliklari va insult), qandli diabet, tayanch-harakat tizimining buzilishi (ayniqsa osteoartrit), ba'zi saratonlar, shu jumladan endometrium, ko'krak, tuxumdon, prostata, jigar, o't pufagi, buyrak va yo'g'on ichak saratoni. Bolalik semizligi kattalarda semizlik, erta o'lim va nogironlik ehtimolini oshiradi, semiz bolalar ham nafas qisilishini boshdan kechiradilar, ular sinish, gipertoniya, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, insulin qarshiligi xavfi ortadi, ular psixologik muammolarni boshdan kechirishi mumkin. Semirib ketish va ortiqcha vaznning bevosita sababi energiya muvozanatining buzilishi bo'lib, unda oziq-ovqatdan energiya olish tananing energiya ehtiyojlaridan oshadi. Semirishning yana bir asosiy sabablaidan bir bu ekologik omillar, jumladan, inson turmush tarzi hisoblanadi. Hozirda semirish

ancha yosharib qolgan. Ya’ni semirish faqatgina kattalarda emas, yoshlarimiz o’rtasida ham ko‘payib bormoqda. Agarda hozirgi yoshlarizga e’tbor qaratadigan bo‘lsak ularni hayotini asosiy qismi uyda aqliy mehnat yoki turli elektron o‘yinlar o‘ynash bilan o‘tmoqda. Bolalarimizning asosiy mashg‘ulotidan jismoniy tarbiya ancha chetga chiqib qolgan. Bu esa bolalarimizda semirishni rivojlanishiga olib kelmoqda.

Tadqiqot va natijalar: Bolalarimizda aqliy mehnat bilan bir qatorda jismoniy mehnat, jismoniy tarbiyani ham bir maromda olib borish zarur. Shunda semirishni boshlanishidan oldin oldini olgan bo‘lamiz. Biz amaliy tadqiqotimizni Samarqand shahridagi 16 sonli MTT da o‘tkazdik va u yerdagi bolalarning o‘rtacha tana massa indeksi 18.66 chiqdi. Bu o‘rtacha norma hisoblanadi.

JSST hisob-kitoblariga ko‘ra, 2016-yilda 0-5 yoshdagi 41 millionga yaqin bola ortiqcha vazn yoki semirib ketgan. 5-19 yoshdagi bolalar—340 million (18 % qizlar va 19 % o‘g‘il bolalar), 1975-yildagi 4 % dan 18 % dan ko‘proq o‘sdi, ulardan 124 millioni semirib ketgan (6 % qizlar va 8 % o‘g‘il bolalar), 1975-yil 5-19 yoshli semiz bolalar 1 % dan kam edi.

Natijalar muhokamasi: 2000-yilda JSST mo‘g‘ullar uchun ortiqcha vazn chegarasini 25 dan 23 gacha va semirish chegarasini 30 dan 25 ga tushirishni taklif qildi. Bunga sabab epidemiologik tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, mo‘g‘uloidlar pastroq massa indeksida semirish bilan bog‘liq muammolardan aziyat cheka boshlaydi. Shu bilan birga, ba’zi tadqiqotchilar Negroid irqi vakillariga, shuningdek, Polineziyadan bo‘lgan odamlarga ortiqcha vazn chegarasini 25 dan 26 gacha va semirish chegarasini 30 dan 32 gacha oshirishni taklif qilishadi.

Semizlik (lotincha Adipositas—semirib ketish va obesitas—to‘liqlik, semizlik, o‘g‘itlash) —sog‘liq uchun zararli bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan ortiqcha yog‘ birikmalarining shakllanishi natijasidir. Kattalarda semizlik 30 ga teng bo‘lgan tana vazni indeksi (BMI)ga mos keladi. Semirib ketishdan tashqari, mutaxassislar $BMI \geq 25$ (kattalarda) bo‘lgan g‘ayritabiyy tana yog‘larining shakllanishi natijasida

ortiqcha vaznni alohida ajratib ko‘rsatishadi. Semizlik rivojlangan jamiyatda o‘lim sonini va umumiy kasallanish soni ortishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda.

Tanadagi tana vaznini tartibga solish tananing energiya tizimini boshqaradigan o‘zaro bog‘langan tizimlar majmuasining murakkab o‘zaro ta’siri orqali amalga oshiriladi. Semirib ketishning rivojlanishiga ijobiy energiya balansi (jismoniy harakatsizlik) va oson erishiladigan kaloriyalar manbai yordam beradi, ularning ortiqcha qismi yog ‘ to‘qimalarida triglitseridlar shaklida tanada to‘planadi (saqlanadi). Umumiy qabul qilingan “kaloriyalar = sarflangan kaloriyalar“ gipotezasi yog ‘cho‘kishi jarayonida gormonlarning rolini hisobga olmaydi, buning uchun jiddiy ilmiy asoslar mavjud. Yog‘ to‘planishiga gormonlar — kortizol, leptin va insulin bilan bog‘liq muammolar yordam beradi. Ayniqsa, adrenal kortizol sekretsiyasi subklinik darajada yuqori bo‘lgan odamlarda (Kushing sindromi) BMI ortishi kuzatiladi.

Rossiyada va aksariyat Yevropa mamlakatlarida aholining qariyb 20 foizi semirishdan aziyat chekmoqda, AQShda-36,2 foiz. Rossiyada ortiqcha vazn aholining taxminan 60 % ni, AQShda-70 % (Yevropada-kamroq). Hindistonda (3,9 %) va Yaponiyada (4,3 %) semizlik bilan kasallangan aholining minimal ulushi.

Semirib ketishni davolashda amaliy samaradorlik kam energiyali oziqlanish (dieta) protokoliga rioya qilish yoki boshqacha aytganda, dietani kaloriya cheklash orqali erishiladi. Har qanday ovqatlanish protokoliga o‘tish malakali shifokor nazorati ostida amalga oshirilishi kerak.

Yangi parhezga o‘tishdan oldin, qon testlarini o‘tkazish, shuningdek, laboratoriya testlari asosida kerakli parametrlarni muntazam ravishda kuzatib borish kerak. Misol uchun, go‘sht tarkibidagi temir miqdori yuqori bo‘lganligi sababli, keto-yirtqichli dietani tanlashda qondagi temir belgilarini (qondagi temir ionlari, gemoglobin, ferritin, transferrin) hisobga olish muhimdir. Agar dori-darmonlarni davolash kursini to‘xtatgandan so‘ng, bemor o‘z turmush tarzini o‘zgartirmasa va parhez tavsiyalariga rioya qilmasa, tana vazni yana ortadi. Ehtimol, bu ortiqcha tana vaznining gipotalamusda qaytarilmas yallig‘lanish jarayonlarini keltirib chiqarishi

bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu yog' to'qimasini tartibga solishni buzadi. Parhez va dori terapiyasi bilan bir qatorda choy yoki boshqa dori-darmonlar shaklidagi o'simlik preparatlaridan foydalanish mumkin, ammo ularning tarkibini yaxshi bilish kerak. Bundan tashqari semizlik jarrohlik yo'li bilan ham davolanadi. Uzoq muddatli tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, jarrohlik (bariatrik jarrohlik) semizlikni davolashda maksimal ta'sirga ega. Hozirgi kunda dunyoda eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan uchta turdag'i semizlik jarrohligi mavjud. Ushbu uchta operatsiya bariatrik jarrohlikning uzoq muddatli evolyutsiyasi bo'yicha tanlangan, chunki minimal darajadagi yon ta'sirlar bilan vazn yo'qotish nuqtai nazaridan maksimal samara beradi:

Xulosa: Hozirgi kunda semirish dunyo miqyosida dolzarb muammolardan bir bo'lmoqda. Semirish organizm uchun juda katta zarar bo'lib, uning normal ishlashiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Uning oldini olish uchun ovqatlanish rejimiga va jismoniy faollikka e'tibor berish zarur. Ovqatlanish insonning jismoniy faolligiga mos tushishi zarur.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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O. Huinov "Patalogik fiziologiyadan amaliyot darslari uchun qo'llanma".

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada buyuk shoh va shoir Zahiriddin Muhammd Bobur lirikasi va unda tasvirlangan davr ruhiyati haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: mumtoz adabiyot, bayt, lirika, motiv, mahzun she’riyat, xalq ohangi, “oinai jahon”.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается лирика великого царя и поэта Захируддина Мухаммеда Бабура и дух описанной в ней эпохи.

Ключевые слова: классическая литература, стих, лирика, мотив, грустная поэзия, народный напев, «oinai jahon».

ANNOTATION

This article discusses the lyrics of the great king and poet Zahiruddin Muhammed Babur and the spirit of the era described in it.

Key words: classic literature, verse, lyric, motive, sad poetry, folk tune, "oinai jahon".

Mumtoz adabiyotning yetakchi namoyondalaridan hisoblangan, podshohlik, saltanat tashvishlari bilan Movaraunnahr va Hindiston davlatlarida o‘ziga xos boburiylar sulolasini tuzgan Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur lirikasi davrlar o‘tib yanada qimmatli manbalar qatoridan o‘rin olmoqda. She’riyatda mavzular xilma-xil. Bobur lirikasida ham mavzular turlicha, ammo vatan sog‘inchi g‘azal va ruboilyarni

eng yuksak cho‘qqiga olib chiqa olgan. So‘z tanlash mahorati yuksak bo‘lgan shoir xalq og‘zaki ijodidan unumli foydalandi. Oddiygina tilda biz yomon so‘z bilan birovning ko‘nglini qoldirma, shirin so‘z bilan insonlarni ko‘nglini ol deymiz. Bobur shuni quyidagicha baytga singdiradi:

Birovingkim, birovdan ko‘ngli qolur,
Kishi yuz so‘z bila ko‘ngli qolur.

Shoирning ham yuksak mahorati so‘zni o‘rnida va tartibli joylay olishida bo‘lib, ohang uni xalq ijodi bilan yaqinlashtirgan.

Xalq orasida keng tarqalgan hikmatlardan unumli foydalana olgan shoирning bu bayti el orasida juda mashhurdir:

Har kimki vafo qilsa, vafo topqusidur,
Har kimki jafo qilsa, jafo topqusidur,
Yaxshi kishi ko‘rmag‘ay yomonlig‘ hargiz,
Har kimki yomon bo‘lsa jazo topqusidur.

Shoир ijodida xalq og‘zaki ijodi motivlari juda keng qo‘llanilgan. Motiv-ohang. Og‘zaki folklor san’ati asarlarida: syujetning eng kichik elementi, hikoyaning eng sodda muhim tarkibiy qismi.¹ Bundan tashqari, Bobur she’riyatida tazod san’ati ham faol qo‘llanilgan. Bu san’at lirik qahramonning ziddiyatli kechinmalarini ifodalash uchun qo‘l keladi. Vafo-jafo, yaxshilik-yomonlik so‘zlarining parallel qo‘llanishi ruhiy tahlilni chuqurlashtirgan. Bobur lirkasida g‘azal va ruboilar yetakchi mavqe tutadi. Adib ushbu janrlarning ijtimoiy motivlar bilan boyitishga katta hissa qo‘shadi. U she’rlarida iyhom, tajnis kabi murakkab san’atlardan ham mahorat bilan foydalangan.

Do‘stlar, ko‘nglumdagi qabrim toshig‘a yozg‘asiz
Toki birdek bo‘lgay ul oy ishqida ichim, toshim.

Ushbu baytda shoир “tosh” so‘zi orqali ham tajnis, ham iyhom san’atini qo‘llagan. Ikkinci misradagi “tosh” so‘zi tosh va tashqari ma’nolarini ifodalagan. Bu san’atlar shoирга qisqa jumlalarda kengroq mazmunni ifodalash imkonini bergen.

¹ www. Ziyonet uz. Adabiy atamalar lug‘ati. 2012. 73-bet

Aslida bu misralar tarkibidan iching-tashing bir bo‘lsin iborasini yuzaga keltirsa ham bo‘ladi.

Har nimag‘a g‘am yema, g‘am ko‘p turur,
Aysh bila o‘zni ovtmoq kerak.

Shoir she’riyatini kuzatar ekanmiz, nazarimda, shunday bir mavzu borki, har bir asariga tomirda oquvchi qondek jon, tiriklik ato etib turadi. Dunyo tashvishlari hech qachon tugamaydi. Faqat undan nolib o‘tirmay, hayotdan zavq olib yashash kerak. “Bu dunyo o‘tar-ketar, yuzi qoralik qolar” shaklida ham qo‘llanadi.

O‘zungni shod tutqil, g‘am yema dunyo uchun zinhor
Ki, bir dam g‘am yemakka arzimas dunyoyi farsuda.

Bu ibora xalq orasida juda keng tarqalgan. Bu dunyo uchun g‘am yeb o‘tirishdan foyda yo‘q. chunki u bunga arzimaydi. “Bu dunyo o‘tar-ketar, yuzi qoralik qolar” kabi mazmunga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bobur-tuyg‘ulari ulkan shoir. U dunyoni ko‘ngil ko‘zlari bilan ko‘ra oladi. Borliqdagi har bir ashyodagi mo‘jiza, tilsimni anglaydi. Ularning tilini, qalbini tushunadi. Bobur ijodida vogelikning haqqoniy va ta’sirchan ifodalanishi masalasini tadqiq etishdan avval o‘tmish mumtoz merosimizga murojaat qilish katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu borada xalq og‘zaki poetik ijodi muhim manbadir. Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur asarlari jahon adabiyoti durdonalariga aylandi. “Boburnoma”, “Risolayi aruz”, “Mubayyin”, “Voldiya” kabi ijod namunalari avlodlarni ma’naviy kamolotga ko‘taruvchi ulkan badiiy chashmadir. Sohir tuyg‘uylarga, chuqur fikrlarga boy she’riyati shoirni dillarga yaqin etguvchi qanotlaridir. Ularda xalq ohangi taralib turadi. Xulosalar mukammal darajada beriladi.

Bori elga yaxshlig‘ qilg‘ilki, mundin yaxshi yo‘q
Kim, degaylar dahr aro qoldi falondin yaxshilig‘!

Yoki xalq orasida juda keng tarqalgan ruboilyardan biri:

Hijron qafasida jon qushi ram qiladur,
G‘urbat bu aziz umrni kam qiladur.
Ne nav bitay firoq-u g‘urbat sharhin
Kim, ko‘z yoshi nomaning yuzin nam qiladur.

Bobur she’riyati – mahzun she’riyat. Unda armonning suratini ko‘rish mumkin.

Har bir bayt juda chuqur o‘y-mushohadaning mevasidir. Bobur she’riyati ulug‘ daryo. Unda xalq dardi yashiringan. Ushbu kichik bir g‘azal bir dunyo tuyg‘ularni, ichki kechinmalarни o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu tuyg‘ular o‘zining haqqoniyligi va hayotiyligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ular kundalik hayot ko‘rinishlarining shoir qalbida tug‘dirgan g‘ulg‘ulalari ta’sirida yuzaga kelgan. Lirikasi xalq ohangiga boy. Ularda so‘z tartibi, maqol, matal, ibora mohirona joylashtirilgan. Bobur o‘zbeklar nomini jahonga tanitgan ulug‘ allomalardan biri bo‘ldi. U noyob qobiliyatga ega sarkarda va podshoh, ulkan tafakkur qudratiga ega tarixchi, olim va shoir sifatida dunyonи hayratga soldi.

Tarix avlodlarga kuch-qudrat beruvchi ulkan kuch manbai. Qadimdan insoniyat o‘z hayoti davomida go‘zallikdan, nafosatdan bahra olib yashagan. She’riyat inson tafakkurining eng chuqqur joylaridagi tilga ko‘cha olmagan tuyg‘ularni ohangga solib, ruhiy quvvat ulashib kelgan. Mumtoz she’riyatimizda ham ilohiy ishq eng yuksak darajada tarannum etiladi. Bu yuksaklik insoniyat yaralgandan buyon olamni anglashga bo‘lgan intilishlari natijasida yuzaga kelgandir. XXI asrda insoniyat juda ko‘p tushunchalarni anglashda, yangiliklar yaratishda, texnika sohasida bir necha yutuqlarni qo‘lga kirtitdi. Ammo bu yutuqlarning ta’mal toshlari o‘rta asrlarda qo‘yilgan edi. Xalq ertaklaridagi uchar gilamlar-u, oinai jahon asrlar o‘tib, hayotda samolyot-u televizor ko‘rinishida paydo bo‘lganini hammamiz bilamiz. Ulug‘ ajdodlarimizning ilmiy-adabiy merosiga chuqur sho‘ng‘iganimiz sari yangidan yangi kashfiyot-u ixtirolarga innovatsiyalarga duch kelamiz. Masalan: Alisher Navoiy bir necha asr ilgari “Farhod va Shirin” dostonida shunday yozgan edi.

G‘aroyib ko‘p huvaydo bo‘lg‘usidir,
Bas, anda shakl paydo bo‘lg‘usidir...

Ekranda kadrlar bir sekundda 24 marotaba almashadi va jonli tasvir ko‘rinadi. Shakl bu kadrlar desak, ularning almashinuvidan turli-tuman g‘aroyibotlar, jonli suratlar, rangin qiyofalar silsilasi namoyon bo‘ladi. Eng ajablanarlisi, Navoiy bu qurilmani ham o‘z holicha “oinai jahon” deb nomlaydi. Shoir she’riyati xalq og‘zaki ijodidan ilhom olib uni yuksak darajaga olib chiqdi. G‘azallar tarkibiga singdirilgan tarbiyaviy g‘oyalari bugungi kun uchun ham g‘oyat qadrlidir.

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UZBEKISTAN-GERMANY: PECULIARITIES OF JUVENILE LIABILITY AND THE SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT

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Summary: in this article, the Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects the system of punishment assigned to minors, the rules of sentencing, cases of exemption from liability and punishment. The criminal law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Federal Republic of Germany also touches on the peculiarities of juvenile liability, the system of punishment and some similarities and differences between them.

Keywords: criminal law, juvenile delinquency, fine, compulsory public works, correctional work, Parole, Parole, juvenile Commission, StGB(German penal code), Jugendstrafrecht (GFR juvenile penal law), Jugendamt (Commission on juvenile cases in GFR), fine, compulsory public works, correctional work, restriction of freedom, imprisonment, educational measures, disciplinary punishment, imprisonment.

Rezyume: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat qonunida voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan tayinlanadigan jazo tizimi, jazo tayinlash qoidalari, javobgarlikdan va jazodan ozod qilish holatlari aks ettirilgan. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi va Germaniya Federativ Respublikasi jinoyat qonunida voyaga yetmaganlar javobgarligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, jazo tizimi va ular orasidagi ba'zi o'xshashlik va farqlarga to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Jinoyat qonuni, voyaga yetmaganlar, jarima, majburiy jamoat ishlari, axloq tuzatish ishlari, ozodlikdan cheklash, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish, voyaga yetmaganlar komissiyasi, StGB (Germaniya jinoyat kodeksi),

Jugendstrafrecht (GFR voyaga yetmaganlar jinoyat qonuni), Jugendamt (GFRda voyaga yetmaganlar ishlari bo'yicha komissiya), jarima, majburiy jamoat ishlari, axloq tuzatish ishlari, ozodlikni cheklash, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish, tarbiyaviy chora-tadbirlar, intizomiy jazo, qamoqqa olish.

Резюме: В данной статье отражена система наказаний, устанавливаемых уголовным законодательством Республики Узбекистан в отношении несовершеннолетних, правила назначения наказания, обстоятельства освобождения от ответственности и наказания. Также в уголовном законодательстве Республики Узбекистан и Федеративной Республики Германия затронуты особенности ответственности несовершеннолетних, система наказаний и некоторые сходства и различия между ними.

Ключевые слова: Уголовный закон, несовершеннолетние, штраф, обязательные общественные работы, исправительные работы, ограничение свободы, лишение свободы, комиссия по делам несовершеннолетних, СтГБ (Уголовный кодекс Германии), *Jugendstrafrecht* (уголовный закон ФРГ по делам несовершеннолетних), *Jugendamt* (комиссия по делам несовершеннолетних в ФРГ), воспитательные мероприятия, дисциплинарное наказание, заключение под стражу.

INTRODUCTION.

Based on the humanitarian and justice principles of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, chapter XV-XVI of the sixth section of the Criminal Code [1] defines the “characteristics of juvenile liability”. These chapters cover the system of punishment imposed on minors, the rules of sentencing, the cases of exemption from liability, punishment. We know that even though under the former Union there was sufficient emphasis on preventing and combating juvenile delinquency, the norms in criminal law aimed at preventing such delinquency had not been given in a

separate section, as in our current code, until then, once systematized. While the norms outlined in it include general provisions of criminal liability, it is indicated that the types of punishment for them are greatly improved when a crime is committed by minors, the court expresses to them the degree of mental development of a teenager in the assignment of punishment, living conditions and upbringing, health, the reasons for the crime he committed, people of, such cases are an example of the practical application of the humanitarian principle outlined in Article 7 of the Criminal Code.

There have been various opinions among practitioners and scholars about the need to distinguish the liability of minors separately in law for many years, which was reflected in the Criminal Code of 1994. In relation to the liability of minors, various opinions have been expressed in the subject of criminal law, arguing that the significance of the guilty person is not less than the nature and level of social danger of the crime committed.

Persons who have reached the age of sixteen in accordance with Article 17 of the Criminal Code are liable under general rules and taking into account the features provided for in section six of the Criminal Code. When I studied and analyzed the Criminal Code, I found that a special part of the code, 224 norms, established liability for minors.

A minor is defined as a person who has reached the age of sixteen before committing a crime, but has not reached the age of eighteen. Under the general rule, Sane persons who have reached the age of sixteen are considered to have reached the age of the criminal subject. For some crimes, the subject's age is set at fourteen years.

The penalties specified in Article 81 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan are a strict list of types of punishment that can be imposed on minors. In this article, the punishment system is arranged from light to heavy, i.e.:

- 1) fine;
- 2) compulsory public works;
- 3) correctional work;

- 4) restriction of freedom;
- 5) deprivation of Liberty.

Penalty is a penalty for minors, in accordance with Article 82 of the Criminal Code, from twice to twenty times the amount of the base calculation. At the appointment of this punishment, the court takes into account the fact that a minor has independent income, salary or property. If the culprit evades payment of the fine within six months of its appointment, the court replaces the amount of the unpaid fine with correctional work. A fine of twice the amount of the base calculation is calculated equal to one month of correctional work.

Compulsory public works (article 821 JK)-appointed for a period of sixty to two hundred and forty hours in relation to working minors only. Compulsory public works should not harm the health and spiritual development of minors, nor disrupt the reading process. The period for the execution of compulsory public works should not exceed two hours a day for six months, unless otherwise specified in the law, and in the event of non-convict-dependent circumstances, no more than two hours a day in a fan of up to a year.

Correctional work (Article 83 JK) is a punitive measure in which a convicted person is subjected to forced labor for a period established by a court verdict and charged a certain amount of interest in favor of the state from his salary. Correctional work applies only to working persons. Labor competence is the ability of an individual to work. As a general rule, an individual is considered to be able to work after reaching the age of sixteen. This type of punishment is appointed for a period of one month to one year. The term of the sentence includes rest, a holiday, as well as the days when the convicted person was sick.

Restriction of Liberty (Article 84 JK) is a term of six months to two years as a basic punishment for juvenile convicts.

Deprivation of Liberty (Article 85 JC) is a term of six months to ten years for minors.

Deprivation of Liberty refers to persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen at the time of committing a crime:

For a serious crime-up to six years;

For a serious crime – a term of up to ten years.

Deprivation of Liberty in relation to persons between sixteen and eighteen years of age at the time of committing a crime:

For a serious crime-up to seven years;

For a serious crime – a term of up to ten years.

A sentence of imprisonment shall not be imposed on persons who have committed a crime of no greater social risk or who have committed a crime of lesser severity than intentional.

In accordance with paragraph 12 of the plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan of February 3, 2006 “on the practice of imposing punishment for crimes by the courts”, when imposing punishment on minors, the courts are obliged to take into account the features established in articles 81-90 of CC [2].

In addition to the circumstances provided for by Article 54 of the CC [3] during the appointment of penalties for minors, in each specific case, as well as the level of its development, living conditions and upbringing, health, including the level of mental development, motives for committing a crime, information about the negative impact of older persons on its behavior, other circumstances affecting its personality should be identified and assessed.

Even if a person who committed a crime before the age of eighteen has reached the age of majority at the time of the trial of the case, the penalty or amount assigned to him cannot exceed the maximum period and amounts established in articles 82-85 of CC [4].

Most states' criminal law sets a minimum age limit for criminalizing minors. The UN General Assembly of 1989 adopted the Convention on the rights of the child, which includes a number of norms for the protection of the rights of children and minors who have entered the criminal path. The convention sets a minimum term for

criminalizing minors. But in a number of states, this can be even less than the age limit is set. For example, in Irish criminal law, the age of a criminal subject is set at seven years, in the Netherlands at twelve years, in Japan at thirteen years. The qualification and punishment system for crimes committed by minors also varies in different countries. A number of foreign developed countries have become clear in particular during the study of the Criminal Law (StGB) of the Federal Republic of Germany—that the crimes of minors in Germany are qualified under the same criminal law (StGB) as the crimes of adults, but have several characteristics of their own:

1. The juvenile delinquency law (Jugendstrafrecht) [5] does not list criminal offenses, but specifies sanctions and principles for their use against minors, and applies to children and adolescents between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one who have committed criminal offenses in Germany;
2. Minors under the age of fourteen do not have jurisdiction in Germany, but the guardianship authority under the court may apply measures aimed at preventing a minor from repeating a criminal offense in the future;
3. The age limits set by the German juvenile delinquency law (Jugendstrafrecht) are decisive for setting criminal penalties.
4. According to the Jugendgerichtsgesetz (law on minors), minors are children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen and adolescents between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one;
5. Penalties for minors are much lighter than penalties for adults, and measures of an educational nature are also provided;
6. Minors may also be subject to criminal penalties under the juvenile delinquency law and adult delinquency law (StGB). The decisive thing here is the level of individual development of a minor. If a teenager is developed as an adult, criminal punishment is established under the StGB (adult criminal law), Jugendstrafrecht (juvenile criminal law) applies only to adolescents with developmental delay. As a rule, in such cases, representatives of the Office of

Juvenile Affairs (Jugendamt) make recommendations to the court to apply their assessment and type of punishment to the person of the accused.

7. If there is a minor military officer who committed a criminal offense, special rules apply to him.

When imposing criminal penalties on minors:

- a) rules apply for educational purposes;
- b) the main session of the court passes behind closed doors;
- (c) a hearing may be heard by a court of people's counsel or by a jury of professional judges.

Types of punishment that can be imposed on minors:

- 1) Educational Measures;
- 2) disciplinary punishment(fine, social work);
- 3) imprisonment.

Educational measures are the mildest form of punishment and include, for example, participation in crimes against aggression.

Disciplinary punishment is a means of preventing incarceration and helps minors understand the crime they commit. Disciplinary punishment tools can be repairing damaged objects, asking the victim for personal forgiveness, performing fines and social work. For example, a court may set social hours for juvenile offenders for causing theft or minor bodily harm.

Incarceration is the most severe form of punishment, and is applied as a last resort to minors if the interests of protecting society demand (e.g., if the offender has a detrimental tendency). A child can be imprisoned for a period of 6 to 5 years, and a teenager up to 10 years. The determination of the particular severity of murders and crimes is an exception to the general rule. In this case, a minor can be sentenced to up to 15 years of imprisonment.

CONCLUSION

While a comparative analysis of the Criminal Law of many developed foreign countries, in particular the Federal Republic of Germany, we note that the penalties

assigned to them are important in protecting the rights and freedoms, interests of minors, in preventing the commission of crimes by minors.

In a general conclusion based on the information cited above, we can see a number of similarities and differences in the penal system applied to minors in the Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Criminal Law of the Federal Republic of Germany (StGB). The Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan uses five types of punishment for minors, while the Federal Republic of Germany uses three types of punishment. Referring to the differences in the penal system, where the Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifically states the penalty of fines against minors, we can see that in the Criminal Law of the GFR minors, the fine is included as a component of the type of "disciplinary punishment". In addition, another noticeable difference is that paragraph 3 of the plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 21 of September 15, 2000 [6] on the judicial practice of juvenile delinquency", according to Article 51 of the Code of Criminal Procedure [7] the participation of a lawyer in criminal cases committed by minors during the period of inquiry, preliminary investigative actions and In cases where a defender is required to participate, any evidence determined without his participation is not of legal force. During the study of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Germany (StGB) and the juvenile criminal law (Jugendstrafrecht) it was observed that this norm does not exist for minors. To dwell on the similarity aspect, the case of juvenile crimes in both countries will be seen in a closed court session. In accordance with Article 37 of the Convention on the rights of the child, it is established that penalties such as death and life imprisonment for minors cannot be applied. This norm in the convention is studied, both countries are embodied in criminal law.

Emphasizing another different aspect, the German Criminal Code also includes signs that are characteristic of the age of a criminal subject. For example, according to Article 19 of the Code, "a person who has not reached the age of 14 at the time of committing a crime has been found to have acted without guilt". This norm is important for qualification and clearly determines the age of the subject of the crime.

So, for any crime in Germany, a person can be criminally liable from the age of 14. Unlike the German Criminal Code, the age of the subject is defined in three different age categories according to the “liability of individuals” established in Article 17 of the Criminal Code of our country. According to the first part of this article, the total subject age is set at sixteen years. In addition, this article also specifies substances in which the subject of the crime is fourteen years old and substances in which he is eighteen years old.

As a proposal for information and research in the scientific article, I would like to note the following. I think it will be appropriate to revise and change the age of the criminal subject, which is established in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, for JK Article 97 (intentional homicide), the age of the crime subject is set at fourteen years. In this norm, I express as a proposal to establish the age of the subject as sixteen years. Because a fourteen-year-old minor does not fully realize and consciously feel his actions and the behavior he is doing in this situation. Examples of this type can be cited with other articles in the Criminal Code. For crimes committed against minors, responsibility should be strengthened more strongly. For example, in relation to pedophile criminals. It is a saying that if crimes of a pedophile type are committed against underage girls and the punishment system is not strengthened further, these cases will increase even more and cause many negative consequences. We all witness that many of these crimes are still being committed today. Turning a blind eye to such disgusting situations or not further strengthening the penal system can then lay the groundwork for the increasing number of these crimes.

It is every society's duty to minors to create the necessary conditions for the physical, mental, social development of children. Juvenile delinquency in a certain sense represents the failure of the above obligations by society. And the restoration of justice is primarily expressed in the re-education of minors. To make a final conclusion, we will witness in the article that in both countries studied underage liability, there are reliefs and justice in the imposition of penalties on minors.

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ДЕҲҚОНЧИЛИК БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ УРФ-ОДАТЛАРДА ҚАДИМИЙ ДИНИЙ ЭЪТИҚОДЛАР ИЗЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Уибу мақолада ўзбек халқининг асрлар давомида тўплаган тажрибалари асосида узига хос деҳқончилик билан боғлиқ анъана ва маросимлари, улардаги диний мифологик дунёқараши ҳамда деҳқончилик билан боғлиқ урф одат ва маросимларнинг босқичма-босқич такомиллашиб бориши ҳақида сўз боради.

Калим сўзлар: Культ, магия(сехиргарлик), Авесто, Ведевдот ва Виспарад, агромаданият, ис чиқарииш, қўши хайдаш, шох мойлар, қўши оши, обло барака, хайри худойи.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассказывается о традициях и обрядах узбекского народа, связанных с земледелием, их религиозно-миологическом мировоззрении, а также о постепенном совершенствовании традиций и обрядов, связанных с земледелием, на основе многовекового опыта узбекского народа.

Ключевые слова: Культ, магия (колдовство), Авеста, Ведевдот и Виспарад, земледелие, ис чиқарииш, қуши хайдаш, шох мойлар, куши оши, обло барака, хайри худойи.

Abstract: This article talks about the Uzbek people's traditions and rituals related to farming, their religious and mythological worldview, and the gradual improvement of traditions and rituals related to farming based on the experiences of the Uzbek people over the centuries.

Keywords: Cul't, magic (witchcraft), Avesta, Vedevdot and Visparad, agroculture, is chiqarish, qo'sh haydash, shox moylar, qo'sh oshi, oblo baraka, xayri xudoyi.

Инсоният цивилизациясининг қадимги марказлари шаклланиши ва тараққиётида дехқончилик маданияти муҳим роль ўйнаган. Шу ўринда таъкидлаш жоизки, Шарқ цивилизациясида дехқончилик маданияти ривожи сугорма дехқончиликка асосланганлиги билан ажралиб туради. Тарихий тадқиқотлардан маълумки, қадимги Миср ва Месопотамияда милоддан аввалги VII, Ҳиндистон, Эрон ва Ўрта Осиёнинг жанубий минтақаларида эса милоддан аввалги VI минг йилликдан бошлаб инсоният илк дехқончилик ва ҳунармандчилик билан шуғуллана бошлаган ҳамда дастлабки чорвачиликни йўлга қўйган, яъни одам табиат инъомларини ўзлаштириб қолмасдан, ўзи ҳам яратувчилик фаолиятини бошлаган. Ўрта Осиё заминидаги энг қадимги зироатчилик маданияти “Жойтун маданияти” бўлиб, у милоддан аввалги VI-V минг йилликларда шаклланган.

Жамиятдаги бу тараққиёт Ўзбекистон ҳудудида ҳам ўзига хос кўринишда юз берган. Илк дехқончиликнинг ибтидоий шакли неолит даврида бошланган. Бироқ, сугорма дехқончилик ибтидоси милоддан аввалги II минг йиллик бошида қадимги Бақтрия ҳудуди (Сурхондарё вилояти)да кузатилади¹. Археолог олимлар хулосаларига кўра, биз учун тадқиқот обьекти бўлган Фаргона водийсида бу жараён милоддан аввалги II минг йилликнинг ўрталаридан бошланган.

Қадимги анъанавий дехқончилик хўжалиги ва у билан боғлиқ маросимлар ҳамда аграр культлар тарихчи, археолог ва этнолог олимлар учун доимо долзарб ва қизиқарли мавзулардан бири бўлиб келган. Бу борада мутахассислар томонидан бажарилган тадқиқотлар туфайли маълум бир илмий натижаларга ҳам эришилган деб айтиш мумкин.

¹ Каримов И.А. Истиқлол ва маънавият. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1994. – 64 б.

² Каримов И.А. Тарихий хотирасиз келажак йўқ. // Биз ўз келажагимизни ўз қўнимиз билан қурамиз. Танланган асарлар. Т. 7. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1999. – Б.132-155.

³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Махкамасининг “Авесто”нинг 2700 йиллик юбилейини нишонлаш тўғрисидаги” қарори // Халқ сўзи. 2000. 29 март.

⁴ Абу Райҳон Беруний. Қадимги халқлардан колган ёдгорликлар / Танланган асарлар. Т. 1. – Т.: Фан, 1968. – 468 б.

Ўз навбатида шуни ҳам қайд этиш лозимки, дәхқончилик – ўзбекларнинг қадимги анъанавий хўжалик машғулотларидан бири ҳисобланган. Асрлар давомида тажриба ва усуллар, нозик фенологик қузатишлар асосида ўзига хос дәхқончилик анъана ва маросимлари шаклланган. Мазкур анъаналарда диний-мифологик қарашлар ва ритуаллар ҳам муҳим аҳамият касб этган. Умуман олганда, дәхқончилик билан боғлиқ урф-одатлар, маросимлар халқ тафаккурининг ғаройиб мўъжизаларидан биридир. Ўзбек халқи қадимдан уларга амал қилиш баробарида уларга тааллуқли қоидалар, дуолар, айтимлар ва аломатларни ҳам яратган. Дәхқонларнинг табиат инжиқликлари олдидағи ожизлиги, сермашаққат меҳнат эвазига етиширилган ҳосилнинг табиий оғатлар туфайли нобуд бўлиши ва табиатнинг уларга номаълум кўринмас кучларидан қўркув муаммолардан қутилиш чораларини излаш ҳамда дәхқончилик билан боғлиқ қатор магик маросимлар бажарилишига асос бўлган. Мазкур маросимлар ва урф-одатлар илдизи жуда узоқ даврга бориб тақалиб, қадимги анимистик тасавурлар билан боғлиқ бўлган. Дәхқончилик билан боғлиқ равишда ўtkазилган урф-одатлар, маросимлар турли аграр культларнинг магик (сехргарлик) кучига бўлган инонч асосида шаклланган.

Шу боисдан ҳам дәхқончилик билан боғлиқ удум ва маросимларнинг кўплари исломгача бўлган табиат ҳодисаларини илоҳийлаштириш, осмон ва ер илоҳларига сигинишга асосланган. Шарқнинг дәхқончилик воҳалари аҳолиси қадими турмуш тарзида муҳим ўринни эгаллаган ўлиб қайта тириувчи илоҳлар культи таникли диншунос ва этнограф В.Н. Басилов фикрича, айнан ислом таъсирида унутилган. Бироқ тарихий-этнографик материаллар шундан далолат берадики, қадимги аграр культлар ислом кириб келиши билан буткул йўқ бўлиб кетмаган, балки исломий қарашлар билан синкретик (қоришган) ҳолда сақланиб қолган ва ҳатто даврлар оша XX асргача етиб келган. Хуллас, Ўрта Осиё халқларига хос қадими аграр культларни тадқиқ этиш, биринчидан, қадимги дәхқончилик билан боғлиқ диний эътиқодий қарашлар тавсифига оид

янги материаллар беради, иккинчидан, уларнинг исломий қарашлар билан ўзаро уйғунлашиш қонуниятларини аниқлаш имкониятини яратади.

Деҳқончилик билан боғлиқ агромаданият анъаналарида баҳорги экиш мавсумида далага биринчи қўш чиқариш маросими муҳим аҳамият касб этган. Чунки етиштириладиган ҳосилнинг мўл бўлиши ва йил баракали келиши экиш мавсумининг ўз вактида сифатли ўтказилишига боғлиқ бўлган¹.

Шу сабабга кўра жаҳон халқлари этнографиясида далага илк бор қўш солиш, ерга уруғ сепишга алоқадор маросим ва удумлар кенг кўламда тадқиқ этилган.

XX асрда анъанавий деҳқончилик машғулоти замонавий техника тараққиёти билан уйғунлашган даврда ҳам баҳорги деҳқончилик юмушларини бошлишдан аввал маросимий қурбонлик қилиш одати сақланиб қолган ва ҳатто бугунга қадар давом этиб келмоқда

Ўрта Осиё халқларининг исломгача бўлган динларида муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлган деҳқончилик культлари жуда тез унутилиб кетган. Бунинг сабаби улар расмий кульплар ҳисобланиб, бир гуруҳ мубадлар тасарруфида бўлган ва ислом кириб келган дамлардан бошлаб мубадларнинг йўқ қилиниши билан бирга ушбу кульплар ҳам унутилган. Лекин бу кульплар расман кундалик ҳаётдан чиқиб кетган бўлса-да, халқ орасида улар билан боғлиқ алоҳида инончлар, анъаналар ва маросимлар сақланиб қолган.

Шунингдек, Ўзбекистоннинг кўплаб худудларида эрта баҳорда далаларга сув келадиган асосий ариқ ва каналлар ҳашар усулида лойқадан тозалаган. Маҳаллий ўзбеклар ушбу маросим учун ҳам пул, буғдой ва озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари тўплаб, пулга “жонлик” (бузоқ, бўз бия, оқ тойчоқ, кўчкор ёки эчки) сотиб олган ва уни қурбонлик қилганлар. Ўрта Осиёнинг баъзи бир худудларида бўғизланган ҳайвон қони сувга оқизилган ёки танаси ҳам сувга

⁵ Авесто. Тарихий-адабий ёдгорлик / Асқар Маҳкам таржимаси. – Т., 2001. – 338 б.

⁶ Авесто: Яшт китоби / М. Исҳоқов таржимаси.–Т.:Шарқ, 2001.– 128 б

⁷ Авеста: “Ведеводот” китоби / М. Исҳоқов таржимаси. – Т.: ТошДШИ нашриёти. – 100 б.

⁸ Асқаров А. Энг қадимги шахар. – Т.: Матнавият, 2001. – 24 б.

ташланиб, сўнгра уни сувдан олиб чиқилган. Хоразмда янги ариқ қазилиб, у Амударёга уланганда, хоннинг буйруғига кўра, мазкур ариқда доимо сув бўлишини тилаган ҳолда 8-10 та сигир ва хўқизлар қурбонлик қилиб ташланган. Сўнгра дехқонлар сувга тушиб бўғизланган ҳайвонларни олиб чиқишиган ва ундан турли таомлар тайёрлаб шу ернинг ўзида ейишган. Бу одат қадимда сув илоҳлари учун одамларни қурбон қилишнинг сакланиб қолган кўринишларидан бири ҳисобланади.

Таниқли элшунос олим К. Шониёзовнинг ёзишича, қарлуқлар эрта баҳорда далага биринчи марта омоч солишдан аввал “ис” чиқаришган. Улар қозонга мой солиб қиздиришган ва кейин унга бўғирсоқ ташлаб, пишириб олганлар. Халқ қарашларига кўра, вафот этган аждодлар руҳлари ана шу “ис”дан баҳраманд бўлиб, ўз яқинларига омад тилашар экан. Пиширилган бўғирсоқни қўни-қўшнилар, яқин қариндошлар биргалашиб истеъмол қилганлар, ҳатто қўшга қўшиладиган хўқизларга ҳам бир оз бўғирсоқ едирилган¹. Умуман, ўзбек ва тожик дехқонлари орасида баҳорда дастлабки ҳайдовдан олдин хўқизлар шохлари ва бўйинтуруғини ёғ билан мойлаш одати кенг тарқалган.

Кексаларнинг таъкидлашларича, ушбу иримда шохлари мойланиб, бақувват бўлган хўқиз йил бўйи ҳормай-толмай ишласин, деган магик ният ўз ифодасини топган. Удумга биноан биринчи қўшни қишлоқнинг ёши улуғ, обрўли кишиларидан бири бошлаб берган. Ушбу куннинг бундай тантана билан ўтказилиши биринчи кун магиясига алоқадор бўлган. Биринчи кун магиясига кўра, бирор – бир фаолият ёки йилнинг бошланиши қандай бўлса, ўша фаолият йил ниҳоясига қадар ана шундай руҳда давом этади, деган тасаввур хукмронлик қиласи². Қолаверса, кекса ёшли, бола-чақаси, невара-чевараси кўп пиру бадавлат, иши доим олдинга кетадиган тадбиркор, обрўли кишининг биринчи қўшни ҳайдаб бериш одати унинг хўжалик юритишдаги бой тажрибаси

⁹Берзин Э. Зардуштийлик таълимоти нима? – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1987. – 24 б.

¹⁰Бўриев О., Шойимарданов И., Насридинов Қ. Ўзбек оиласи тарихи. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – 128 б.

¹¹Жабборов И.М. Худолар, авлиёлар ва одамлар. – Т.: Ёш гвардия, 1985. – 144 б.

¹²Жабборов И., Жабборов С. Жахон динлари тарихи. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2002. – 324 б.

билангина боғлиқ бўлмаган. Бу ўринда узоқ умр кўрган, серфарзанд, бадавлат кишининг ўзига хос рамзий фазилатлари заминга, етишириладиган ҳосилга ўтишига қаратилган ўзига хос магик қонуният айнан кекса кишининг дастлабки қўшни бошлаб беришига сабаб бўлган. Дехқонларнинг биринчи марта ер ҳайдаш учун қўш ва хўқизларни ҳам маҳсус тайёрлаш одати маълум маънода қадимги агарар культлар билан боғлиқ. Ўрта Осиёда қадимда хўқиз серпуштлик рамзи ҳисобланган ва шу боис ерни омоч билан ҳайдаш орқали унинг ғайритабиих хусусияти ерга ва етишириладиган ҳосилга ўтиши мумкин¹, – деган архаик қарашиб асос бўлган бўлса керак.

Умуман олганда, “Қўш чиқариш”, “Шох мойлар”, “Қўш оши” номлари билан аталувчи маросимлар дехқонларнинг йил бошидаги биринчи иш куни бўлганлиги сабабли уни имкони борича шоду хуррамлик билан кутиб олишга ҳаракат қилинган.

Биринчи қўш маросими билан боғлиқ архаик инончларнинг асл кўринишлари бугунга келиб асосан унутилиб кетган. Лекин айрим археологик ёдгорликлар ҳамда қоятошларга чизилган суратлар қадимий диний-аграр ритуалларнинг тарихий асослари борасида сўз юритиш имконини беради.

Фольклоршунос олим М. Жўраев ҳам бу лавҳаларни қадимги дехқонларнинг эрта баҳорда ерга биринчи қўш солиш удуми билан боғлаган ҳолда, ўзбек маросим фольклори жанрлари таркибида сақланиб қолган “шох мойлар” маросимининг тарихий-генетик асосларини аниқлаш учун нодир манба бўла олади, деб таъкидлайди. Шунингдек, у биринчи қўш маросими акс этган бу суратдаги “қуёш одам”лар ҳар бири ўн икки ойдан иборат (“қуёш одам”лар бошидан тараалаётган нурлар сони ҳам ўн иккитадан) янги ва эски йилни англатади, – деб таъкидланган.

Биз ҳам юқоридаги фикрларни тасдиқлаган ҳолда шуни қайд этишимиз жоизки, аждодларимиз қадимдан дехқончиликда афсонавий табиат культини

¹³ Жўраев М. Ўзбек халқ самовий афсоналари. –Т.: Фан, 1995. – 108 б.

¹⁴ Жўраев У.Т. Дунё динлари тарихи. – Т.: Шарқ, 1998. – 176 б.

¹⁵ Ислом энциклопедияси. “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси”. Давлат илмий нашриёти 57-бет. Т.2003й.

¹⁶ Х. Караматов Ўзбекистонда мозий эътиқодлари тарихи. 72 бет. Тошкент 2008 й.

антропоморф шаклда тасаввур қилғанлар ва уни ўзларининг мифологик ҳомийси деб билғанлар. Кейинчалик мазкур культга бўлган эътиборнинг ўзгариши натижасида у унутила бошлаган ва айнан дехқончилик билан боғлиқ айrim урф-одатлардагина қолдиқ кўриниши тарзида сақланиб қолган.

Дехқончилик билан боғлиқ анъаналар ва маросимлар тизимида ёзги, айниқса, буғдой ўрими билан боғлиқ маросимлар ўзига хос удумларга бойлиги ҳамда кўплаб қадимий эътиқодларга дахлдор ҳолда ўтказилиши билан фарқланиб турган. Айнан мазкур даврда ўтказилган маросимлардан бири «хайри худойи» бўлиб, у ўрим бошланишидан олдин ўтказилган. Элшунос Ф. Раҳмоновнинг ёзишича, Қашқадарё ўзбекларида хайри худойини бошлашдан аввал 3, 5, 7 та сузма пиширилиб, ис чиқарилган. Уй эгаси ёки пайкал аъзолари жонлиқ сўйиб қон чиқаргандар. Хайри худойида ҳашарчилар, дин пешволари ва кексалар иштирок этганлар. Таом истеъмол қилиб бўлингач, қишлоқ мулласи Куръондан оятлар ўқиб, худодан, Бободехқондан, авлиё ва анбиёлардан доннинг мўл бўлишини, хирмоннинг баракасини сўрашган. Оқсоқоллар хайри худойи кунида ўрим учун омадли, файзли кунни белгилаганлар. Ўримга (ҳашарга) нопок деб ҳисобланган кишилар яқинлаштирилмаган. Буғдойнинг илк тутамини ҳам бой-бадавлат ёки фазилатли, серфарзанд киши ўриб берган. Шундан сўнг ёппасига ўрим бошланган.

Хайри худойи одатининг илдизлари узоқ замонларга бориб тақалади. У Аллоҳ йўлида қилинган хайр-эҳсон бўлиб, худо йўли, хатми Куръон, дуою фотиҳа, қон чиқариш, курбонлик деб ҳам аталган¹⁷. Таниқли элшунос Э.Б. Тайлор хайри худойи маросимларини худди илтижо ва дуолар каби инсониятнинг илк, энг қуий босқич тараққиётига хос деб ҳисоблайди.

¹⁷ Рапорт. Ю. А. Хорезм в древности // В низовьях Окса и Яксарта. Образы Древнего Приаралия 67-68 бет Москва 2000 г.

¹⁸ Саримсоқов Б. Тўй маросими фольклори // Ўзбек маросим фольклори очерклари. – Т., 1986. – Б. 193-208. Фалсафа қомусий лўғат. 428-бет. Тошкент “Шарқ”

¹⁹ Сулаймонова Ф. Шарқ ва Фарб. – Т., Ўзбекистон, 1997. – 415 б.

²⁰ Сулейманов Р.Х. Древний Нахшаб. – Самарканд-Ташкент: Фан, 2000. – 342 с.

Умуман, қурбонликлар қилиш диннинг энг илк шаклларидан то замонавий, жаҳон динларигача хос одатлардан биридир. Масалан, қадимги Шумерда ҳўқиз, сигир, қўй каби ҳайвонлар билан бирга баъзан қушлар ҳам сўйилган, егулик неъматларидан ҳам тангриларга эҳсон этилган. Дехқонлар томонидан ҳосилни йифиб олишдан аввал ҳайри худойи қилиш уни беziён йиғиштириб олиш мақсадида ёвуз руҳлар, инсу-жинслар хуружининг олдини олишга қаратилган бўлса керак.

XX аср биринчи чорагига қадар республика ҳудудидаги қўплаб минтақаларда ҳосилни йифиб тугаллаш арафасида буғдой ўримиға йиғилган ҳашарчилар иштирокида “*обло барака*” деб номланган маҳсус маросим ўтказилган. Бу жараёнда иштирок этаётган ҳашарчилар буғдой ўрими якунланиши арафасида, яъни ўрилмаган бир парча ер қолганда ҳар томондан охирги тутам буғдойни ўриб олишга ҳаракат қилганлар. Ана шу буғдой “Она буғдой” деб аталади. Охирги тутам буғдойга етган ўроқчи “*еттим, еттим, еттим, обло барака берсин*” деб уни ўриб олади. Она буғдой тутам ҳолида боғланиб, уйга олиб кетилади ва баҳорги экин пайтигача сақланади. Буғдой сепишга тайёргарлик ишлари бошлаб юборилган пайтда она буғдой тозаланиб, бир қисми уруғлик донга, бир қисми эса янчилиб хонадондаги бошқа унга аралаштирилиб юборилади. Уруғлик сепиладиган куни она буғдой уни аралаштирилган ундан нон, патир ёпилади ва далага дон сепишга чикқан дехқонларга улашиб берилади.

Дарҳақиқат, қадимги халқлар тасаввурида она буғдой магик қудратга эга бўлиб, уни уруғликка аралаштириш ҳосилдорликни оширишга кўмак берган. Бу борада фольклоршунос олим Б. Саримсоқов қарашлари диққатга сазовор. Фольклоршунос олимнинг ёзишича, она буғдой тушунчаси анимистик тасаввур натижасидир. Бу тушунчага кўра, жонли, яшаётган буғдой ўрилгач, бутунлай ўлади ва уларнинг жони она буғдойга ўтади. Она буғдой эса ана шу жонни янаги йилга сепиладиган буғдойга ўтказади.

Иккинчидан, она буғдойда янгидан тирилувчи буғдойнинг жони сақланар экан, унинг уруғлик донга аралаштирилиши ана шу жоннинг бу йилги ҳосилга ҳам ўтишини таъминлайди. Бу нарса ўз-ўзидан ўлувчи ва қайта тирилувчи табиат ҳақидаги ота-боболаримизнинг қадимги анимистик тасаввурлари – “Обло барака” маросимида сақланиб қолганлигидан далолат беради.

Ўз навбатида шуни ҳам қайд этиш керакки, табиатнинг эзгу кучларидан мадад тилаш ва уларга эътиқод қилиш маросимларининг тадрижий ривожи жараёнида кейинчалик Ўрта Осиё халқлари мифологиясидаги аграр культлар зардуштийлик динида ҳам ўз аксини топган. “Авеста”нинг “Ведевдот” ва “Виспарад” қисмларининг алоҳида бўлимида ерга ишлов бериш, экин экиш, ернинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилашга оид қатор йўл-йўриқлар баён этилган. Жумладан, “Ведевдот”нинг учинчи фаргарди, 4-бандида Зардуштнинг Ахура Маздага қаратса “Замини ҳаммадан кўра баҳтиёрроқ бўлган дунёдаги учинчи жой қаер” деган саволига Ахура Мазда: “Эй Спийтмон Зардушт! Бундай жой бир Ашаван ҳаммадан кўра кўпроқ буғдой, ёғ ва мевали дарахтлар эккан, одамлар куруқ ерларга сув чиқарган, сувли ерларни шудгор қилган заминдир”, – деб жавоб берган. Шунингдек, “Ведевдот”да таъкидланишича, узоқ вақт экилмаган ва омоч тегмаган замин баҳтсиздир. У омочни орзу қилади. Бундай замин балоғат палласига кирган соҳибжамол қиздир. Бу оила қуриш, қиз фарзанд кўришни хоҳлагани сингари, ҳайдалмаган ер ҳам қўшчини кутади”.

Биз ўзбек халқи анъанавий турмуш тарзи билан боғлиқ қарашлар ва маросимларни ўрганар эканмиз, ер, дон ва нонга бўлган ўзига хос хурмат-эҳтиромнинг турли-туман удумлар ва маросимларда ҳозиргача сақланиб келаётганлигини кўришимиз мумкин.

Юқорида таъкидлаганимиздек, “Авеста”да ёзилишича, “кимда-ким буғдой экса, у Аша (ҳақиқат)ни экади. У Мазда динини яна ва яна кўкартиради. У Мазда динини юзлаб ҳамду сано, назру ниёз ва ўн минглаб қурбонликлар билан қувватлантиргандек қудратли қилади. Қачонки эгатларда уруғ етилса, девлар ўринларидан қўпадилар. Қачонки буғдой гуркираб кўкарса, девлар даҳшатдан

титрай бошлайдилар. Қачонки буғдой ун бўлса, девлар нола чекадилар. Қачонки буғдой хирмонга уюлса, девлар нобуд бўладилар. Қай бир хонадонда буғдой бош чиқарса, у хонадонга девлар яқинлаша олмайдилар. Қай бир хонадонда буғдой бош чиқарса, у хонадондан девлар узоқлашадилар. Қай бир хонадонда буғдой омбори бўлса, гўё қиздирилган темир девлар бўйини чирмаб ташлайди”²¹. Кўринадики, «Авеста» пайдо бўлган даврда ғалла экиш, дон етишириш, умуман, дехқончилик маданияти етарли даражада ривожланган ва уларнинг айрим кўринишлари XX асргача етиб келган.

XX аср бошларида ўзбекларда баъзан экинлар ривожи паст, ҳосил кам бўлса ва бу ҳодиса икки-уч бора қайтарилса, бундай ерларга одамлар салбий назар билан қараганлар. Гиёҳ унмайдиган ёки кам ҳосилли пайкалларни “ит теккан ер” (инс-жинс теккан маъносида), “худо қарғаган ер” деб номлаганлар. Хоразмда ўлган одамнинг жасади теккан ер нопок ер дейилган. Агар экин экиладиган ердан одам жасади ёки унинг суюклари топилса, бу жой ҳаром ҳисобланган. Бундай ерга беш марта суғорилгандан кейингина экин экилган. Айрим жойларда эса бундай ерлар атрофини жўяк олиб, ўраб қўйилган ва икки-уч йил давомида суғорилмаган, экин экилмаган. Биз бу удумга айнан ўхшаш кўринишни “Авеста” китобида учратамиз.

Зардуштийларнинг «мурданинг нопоклиги» концепциясига кўра, дастлабки пайтларда тупроқнинг ҳолатини бузмаслик мақсадида ва мурда “маросимий макруҳ” ҳисоблангани боис ўлик ерга кўмилмаган. Мурда одамлар назаридан йироққа – баланд тепаликларга элтиб маҳсус супаларга қўйилган. “Ведевдот” 7-фаргарди, 7-бўлимидиа Зардуштнинг Ахура Маздага қаратса “офтоб остида ётган одам жасади ерга тушиб кетса, ер неча вақтдан сўнг ўзининг покизалик ҳолатига қайтади” деган саволига “офтоб остида ётган одам жасади ерга тушиб кетган лаҳзадан бир йил ўтгач, замин ўзининг поклик ҳолига

²¹ Сулейманов Р.Х. Древний Нахшаб. – Самарканд-Ташкент: Фан, 2000. – 342 с.

²² Шоназоров Р. “Муқаддас”лаштирилган ўсимликлар ва фан. – Т.: Фан, 1977. – 60 б.

²³ Шониёзов К.Ш. Ўзбек халқининг шаклланиш жараёни. – Т.: Шарқ, 2001. – 464 б.

²⁴ Снесарев Г.П. Реликты домусульманских верований и обрядов у узбеков Хорезма. Москва: «Наука», 1969.

²⁵ Штернберг Л.Я. Первобытная религия в свете этнографии: Исследования, статьи, лекции. Л., 1936.

қайтади”, деб жавоб берган. Бошқа ўринда Ахура Мазда Зардуштга қаратада “одам жисми тупроққа топширилған лаҳзадан эллик йил ўтганидан сўнг замин ўзининг поклик ҳолига қайтади”, – деб таъкидлаган.

Демак, биз бундан ўзбек халқининг дехқончилик билан боғлиқ қатор урф-одатлари кеча ёки бугун пайдо бўлмай балки ўзининг кўп минг йиллик тарихига эга эканлигига яна бир бор амин бўламиз.

Одатда, дехқонлар ҳосилни йиғишириб чошга тўплаганларидан кейин “Ҳақулло” деб номланувчи маросимни ўтказганлар. Бунда чош эгаси шарқдан ғарбга – қиблага қараб етиширилған ҳосилдан бир ғалвир буғдой ёки арпа олган. Уни худо ҳақи (ҳақулло) ҳисоблаб, етим-есирлар, кам даромадлилар, қаровчиси йўқ киши (чолу кампир)ларга беришган.

Шунингдек, яна бир одатга биноан хирмон эгаси қушлар ҳақи сифатида бир ҳовуч донни хирмонжой атрофига сепиб юборган. Г.П. Снесаревнинг ёзишича, бу одатдан мақсад қуш кўринишида учиб келган аждодлар руҳини озиқлантириш, шод этиш бўлган. Биз бу қарашни буткул рад этмаган ҳолда шуни таъкидлаймизки, айнан мазкур одат бажарилгандан кейингина ҳосилнинг эгаси ва бошқалар томонидан олишга рухсат берилган. Яъни ушбу маҳсулотга нисбатан бўлган ўзига хос табу олиб ташланган. Демак, ушбу маросим замирида аждодлар руҳини озиқлантириш билан бирга хирмонга нисбатан кўйилган рамзий табуни олиб ташлаш гояси ҳам ётади. Айнан “ҳақулло”дан сўнг маҳаллий ҳокимият вакиллари (оқсоқол ва мироблар) ва қишлоқ мулласига, сартарош, темирчи, косиб, кўнчи, подачи каби турли касб эгаларига кафсан берилган.

Қадимдан дунё халқларида “одамлар руҳи дарахтларда яшайди, агар марҳумга бағишилаб дарахт экилмаса, унинг руҳи азобда қолади”, деган тушунча мавжуд эди. Қабристонларда қадимдан қабр бошига дарахт экиш ҳам ана шундай нуктаи назар замирида юзага келган. Шу боисдан ҳам одамлар дарахтларни сабабсиз кесишга қўрққанлар. Е.М. Пешереванинг таъкидлашича, фарғоналий тожиклар тут дарахтида Сулаймон пайғамбар яширинган деб

ҳисоблаб, уни кесмаганлар. Дарвоқе, халқ әртакларида ҳам девларнинг руҳи дарахтларда яшаганлиги баён этилади. Сибирда яшовчи туркий халқларда ҳар бир қабила ёки уруғнинг ўз ҳомий дарахти бўлган. Масалан, оқ қайин бир уруғнинг, арча ва қарағай бошқа бир уруғ ҳомийси ҳисобланиб, ҳеч бир уруғ ўзининг ҳомий дарахтини кесишга журъат этолмаган. Агар зарурат туғилгудек бўлса бошқа уруғдагилардан шу дарахтни кесиб беришни сўраб мурожаат қилинган. Маҳаллий аҳоли орасида қадимдан ёнғоқ ва жийда дарахтида ҳам руҳлар яшаши тўғрисида қарашлар мавжуд. Келтирилган маълумотлардан кўриниб турибдики, аждодларимиз табиатнинг ҳар бир мўъжизасини муқаддас деб билганлар.

Шу боисдан ҳам улар дарахтларни худди инсонлар сингари жонли деб ҳисоблаб, уларга азоб беришдан ҳайиққанлар. Айниқса, аждодлар руҳи ўлимидан сўнг дарахтларда яшайди, деган қадимги анимистик қарашлар даврлар ва динлар тазиёки остида бўлишига қарамай ҳанузгача яшовчалигини сақлаб қолган.

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COMPREHENSIVE MARKETING STRATEGY FOR ADVANCING FOOD PRODUCTION

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Abstract: This article presents a comprehensive marketing strategy for the development of food production, aiming to empower businesses and organizations in the food industry to enhance their market presence, increase brand value, and drive sustainable growth. The strategy encompasses key elements such as market analysis, target audience identification, product positioning, branding, digital marketing, and customer engagement.

Keywords: Marketing strategy, food production, market analysis, target audience, branding, digital marketing, customer engagement, sustainability.

Аннотация: В этой статье представлена комплексная маркетинговая стратегия развития производства продуктов питания, направленная на расширение возможностей предприятий и организаций пищевой промышленности для расширения своего присутствия на рынке, повышения ценности бренда и обеспечения устойчивого роста. Стратегия включает в себя такие ключевые элементы, как анализ рынка, выявление целевой аудитории, позиционирование продукта, брендинг, цифровой маркетинг и привлечение клиентов.

Ключевые слова: Маркетинговая стратегия, производство продуктов питания, анализ рынка, целевая аудитория, брендинг, цифровой маркетинг, привлечение клиентов, устойчивость.

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish bo'yicha keng qamrovli marketing strategiyasi keltirilgan bo'lib, oziq-ovqat sanoatidagi korxona va tashkilotlarga ularning bozordagi ishtirokini oshirish, tovar qiymatini oshirish va barqaror o'sishni ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Strategiya bozorni tahlil qilish, maqsadli auditoriyani aniqlash, mahsulotni joylashtirish, Brendlash, raqamlı marketing va mijozlarni jalg qilish kabi asosiy elementlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Marketing strategiyasi, oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish, bozor tahlili, maqsadli auditoriya, brending, raqamlı marketing, mijozlarni jalg qilish, barqarorlik.

Under the influence of objective factors of scientific and technological progress, qualitative changes in the marketing of enterprises occur. Competition and changes in consumer preferences require the introduction of innovations, which become a tool for achieving competitiveness. A high level of competition and market saturation requires business development through meaningful growth and focus on high-tech and functional production. The food production industry plays a crucial role in meeting the ever-growing demand for quality food products. However, in today's competitive market, merely producing high-quality food is not sufficient to thrive. A well-defined marketing strategy is essential to effectively communicate the value proposition of food products, build brand equity, and capture market share. This article outlines a comprehensive marketing strategy that can assist food producers in achieving their growth objectives.

Conducting a thorough market analysis is the foundation of any successful marketing strategy. Food producers must identify market trends, consumer preferences, and competitive dynamics. This entails studying factors such as changing dietary patterns, emerging food trends, and regulatory requirements. Market analysis provides insights into untapped opportunities, potential target segments, and product differentiation strategies.

Defining the target audience is crucial for tailoring marketing efforts. Food producers should identify specific demographic, psychographic, and behavioral characteristics of their target customers. This enables the creation of personalized

marketing messages, product development, and effective communication channels to reach the intended audience.

To stand out in the competitive food production landscape, businesses must establish a unique value proposition. Product positioning involves identifying and highlighting the distinct features, benefits, or values that set their food products apart from competitors. Whether it's organic, sustainable sourcing, or health benefits, emphasizing these unique selling points helps attract and retain customers.

Building a strong brand is essential for long-term success in the food industry. Developing a compelling brand identity, including a memorable logo, tagline, and visual elements, helps create brand recognition and loyalty. Packaging design should align with the brand image and effectively communicate product attributes to consumers.

In the digital age, an effective online presence is essential for food producers. Leveraging digital marketing channels, such as social media, search engine optimization, content marketing, and influencer partnerships, can significantly enhance brand visibility and customer engagement. Engaging storytelling, visually appealing content, and interactive campaigns help create a lasting impact on the target audience. Effective digital marketing channels that food producers can leverage to enhance their marketing efforts:

Social Media Platforms:

Social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and LinkedIn provide excellent opportunities for food producers to connect with their target audience. They can share visually appealing content, including high-quality food photos, recipes, cooking tips, behind-the-scenes glimpses, and engaging videos. Social media also allows for direct interaction with customers through comments, likes, shares, and messages.

Content Marketing:

Content marketing involves creating and sharing valuable, relevant, and informative content to attract and engage the target audience. Food producers can

establish a blog on their website where they can share recipes, cooking tips, nutrition advice, and stories related to their products. They can also create e-books, infographics, and how-to videos that offer valuable insights and establish their expertise in the industry.

Influencer Partnerships:

Collaborating with influential food bloggers, vloggers, and social media influencers can significantly expand the reach and visibility of food producers. Partnering with influencers who align with the brand's values and target audience allows for authentic product endorsements, sponsored content, and recipe collaborations. This type of partnership can drive brand awareness, increase credibility, and generate buzz around food products.

Email Marketing:

Email marketing remains an effective tool for nurturing customer relationships and driving repeat purchases. Food producers can build an email list by offering incentives such as exclusive recipes, discounts, or newsletters. Regularly sending personalized emails with product updates, seasonal recipes, special offers, and customer loyalty rewards can help build brand loyalty and keep customers engaged.

Search Engine Optimization (SEO):

Optimizing the website and content for search engines is crucial for increasing visibility and driving organic traffic. Food producers should focus on relevant keywords, create high-quality and informative content, optimize meta tags and descriptions, and ensure their website is mobile-friendly. By appearing higher in search engine results, they can attract more qualified visitors and potential customers.

Online Recipe Platforms:

Leveraging online recipe platforms such as All recipes, Food Network, and Tasty can expose food producers to a wider audience. They can submit their own recipes using their products or sponsor recipe content on these platforms. Including links back to their website or social media profiles within the recipe can drive traffic and brand recognition.

User-Generated Content (UGC):

Encouraging customers to share their experiences with food products through user-generated content can be a powerful marketing tool. Food producers can create branded hashtags, run contests or challenges, and feature customer photos or reviews on their social media platforms. UGC creates social proof, fosters engagement, and showcases the authenticity and popularity of the brand.

It's important for food producers to select the digital marketing channels that align with their target audience's preferences and behavior. By strategically utilizing these channels, they can effectively promote their food products, engage with customers, and build a strong online presence. Establishing strong customer relationships is crucial for sustained success. Engaging with customers through personalized communication, feedback mechanisms, loyalty programs, and social responsibility initiatives fosters brand loyalty and advocacy. Regularly seeking customer feedback and incorporating it into product development and marketing strategies demonstrates a commitment to customer satisfaction.

Incorporating sustainability and social responsibility practices into the marketing strategy is vital in today's conscientious consumer landscape. Highlighting sustainable sourcing, eco-friendly packaging, and community involvement can attract environmentally and socially conscious customers, while positively impacting the brand's reputation.

Regularly monitoring and evaluating the marketing strategy's performance is essential for continuous improvement. Key performance indicators (KPIs) such as sales growth, customer acquisition, customer retention, and brand awareness should be tracked to assess the effectiveness of the implemented strategies. This data-driven approach enables businesses to make informed decisions and optimize their marketing efforts.

In an increasingly competitive food production landscape, a well-defined marketing strategy is paramount for success. By conducting market analysis, identifying target audiences, positioning products, building strong brands,

implementing digital marketing initiatives, engaging customers, and emphasizing sustainability, food producers can achieve their growth objectives and contribute to a thriving and sustainable food industry.

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МЕТОДИКА И ПРАКТИКА ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ МОЛОДЁЖИ

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ГУМАНИЗМА И ПАТРИОТИЗМА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрены понятия патриотизм и гуманизм, их широкий и узкий смыслы, роль патриотизма и гуманистических качеств в воспитании молодежи.

Ключевые слова: Родина, чувство Родины, патриотизм, гуманность, верность, справедливость.

METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH

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HUMANISM AND PATRIOTISM

Annotation. This article describes the concepts of patriotism and humanitarianism, their broad and narrow meanings, the role of patriotism and humanitarian qualities in youth education.

Key words: Homeland, feeling of Homeland, patriotism, humanity, loyalty, justice.

Родина – это прошлое, настоящее и будущее каждого человека. Слова «Родина» и «патриотизм» тесно связаны, и «Родина » порождает этот Патриотизм. Когда мы слышим слово Родина, перед каждым из нас возникает множество мыслей. Эту концепцию можно понимать двумя широкими и узкими способами. Если имеется в виду дом, район, деревня, где человек родился и вырос, то это узкое понимание. Под ним понимаются в широком смысле, если имеется в виду территория, на которой постоянно проживали представители народа и где испокон веков жили их предки. Это дорогое место, т. е. любить Родину, делать что-то достойное народа и чтить его, достигать его ценности – это и есть Патриотизм.

ПАТРИОТИЗМ – понятие, выраждающее любовь и верность людей к своей Родине и своей Родине. Патриотизм все люди, народ, это одно из общечеловеческих чувств и духовных ценностей, общих для всех народов и отточенных веками. Исторически патриотизм – это совокупность эмоций, сложившихся в процессе общественного развития и борьбы людей за неприкосновенность и независимость территории, на которой они живут. Это проявляется в гордости за прошлое и настоящее Родины, в защите ее интересов.

Осознание своего долга перед своей страной и народом должно быть высшей целью каждого человека. Прежде всего, этот человек должен чувствовать себя частью своей Родины и гордиться ею. Для него должно быть естественным не забывать, что он вырос на Родине, и помнить, что Родина ждет от него любви и ответственности. Только тогда человек сможет достичь счастья.

В современных условиях нет задачи важнее, чем задача формирования патриотизма. Вместо с тем нет задачи и сложнее. Но сложно не означает невозможнo. Поэтому каждому воспитателю, заболевшему этой проблемой, целесообразно продумать собственную идеологию воспитания чувства любви к Родине. В ее основу можно положить примерно следующие размышления. Сам воспитатель должен быть искренним и убежденным патриотом и уметь не

проповедовать любовь к Родине, а увлекательно исповедовать и доказывать ее своими делами, полными энергии и преданности. Преподаватель — первый патриот в учебном заведении.

Любовь к Родине — чувство во многом, как говорил русский философ Иван Ильин, инстинктивное. Поэтому нужно пробуждать в молодом человеке дремлющий патриотизм. Именно пробуждать, но не навязывать. Ни полюбить, ни разлюбить Родину по приказу невозможно.

Патриотизм (от. гр. *patris* – родина, отчество) – чувство любви и преданности Родине, Отечеству, своему народу, вера в его духовные возможности, готовность служить интересам своей Родины



Идеал исследования собственных корней нашла живой отклик у студентов, их родителей, ветеранов. Творческие исследования семей были представлены в виде проекта. А ведь проектная деятельность — это активный поиск, исследования. Она носит творческий и проблемный характер, позволяет студентам проявить себя, свои творческие способности, свою привязанность и любовь к семье, техникуму, городу.

Цель подобных проектов:

- развитие патриотического самосознания студентов через понимание истории своей семьи;
- формирования духовного единства семьи;
- расширение знания студентов о своей семье;
- прививать любовь к своей Родине;

Задача:

- собрать домашние архивы, газеты, книги о своей семье, о ее реликвиях, о ее традициях, государственных наградах, фотомонтажи.
- начать работу по созданию семейного архива.

И первыми наставниками в пробуждении патриотических стремлений у детей всегда были родители. Для того, чтобы патриотизм стал подлинной сердцевиной воспитания, чтобы проявилось его влияние на ум и сердце ребенка, нужны постоянные и глубокие усилия. Следует говорить о Родине, о преданности служении Родине. Подростки приемлют слово в момент душевной распахнутости к ним. Надо находить и использовать эти минуты, тогда патриотическая струна долго звучит в сердце ребенка, оставляя в нем глубокий след.

Понятие гуманизма также является широким понятием. Филантропия – это доброта, верность и искренность по отношению к людям. Многие понятия выражены в понятии гуманизма. Примеры этих понятий включают честность, веру, доверие, гостеприимство, уважение, справедливость, справедливость, щедрость, терпение, понимание себя и других, лояльность, трудолюбие и искренность. Следовательно, эти концепции являются важными факторами формирования гуманизма. Обеспечение справедливости и мира между людьми – это также патриотизм и гуманизм. В свою очередь, эти процессы влияют на духовно-воспитательное нравственное состояние людей. В то же время это важное средство воспитания молодежи в духе гуманности. Нарушение гуманитарных норм и обязанностей отрицательно влияет на взаимное

равенство. Это разрушает духовное образование. Гуманизм создавался и пропагандировался великими личностями, полководцами, учёными, имевшими жизненный опыт в истории человечества.

В целом нельзя отрицать, что гуманизм — это очень приятное явление, имеет некоторые полезные свойства для человека. В то же время, как ни крути, но оно не является главным среди всего того, что существует в человеческой жизни. Люди объединяются в сообществе в форме государств, народов и наций и только те, кто побеждает в борьбе с другими сообществами, могут в конечном итоге обеспечить своим жителям достойную жизнь. А вот проигравшие, как бы сильно они не верили в гуманизм, не смогут добиться ничего и будут обречены на нищенское существование на обочине цивилизации.

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SECURITY PROTOCOLS, SAFEGUARDING THE DIGITAL FRONTIER

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Abstract: This article provides a concise overview of cyber security protocols and their role in protecting the digital landscape from cyber threats. It emphasizes the significance of cyber security protocols in maintaining the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information. The article briefly mentions key components of cyber security protocols, such as access control mechanisms, data encryption, intrusion detection systems, incident response, secure coding practices, and security audits. It highlights the importance of these protocols in preventing unauthorized access, securing data, detecting and mitigating threats, and ensuring quick incident response. The annotation concludes by emphasizing the crucial role of cyber security protocols in safeguarding the digital frontier and maintaining a secure digital environment.

Key words: Cyber security, protocols, digital systems, control mechanism, key Components, IoT, Intrusion Detection, secure coding.

INTRODUCTION

In today's interconnected world, where information and communication technologies play a pivotal role, cyber security has become a paramount concern. Cyber security protocols form the backbone of defense against malicious activities, protecting sensitive data, critical infrastructure, and individuals from cyber threats. This essay explores the significance of cyber security protocols, their key components, and their role in safeguarding the digital frontier.

MAIN PART

Cyber security protocols encompass a set of guidelines, practices, and technologies designed to secure digital systems and networks from unauthorized access, data breaches, and cyber attacks. In an era where cyber threats are constantly evolving, cyber security protocols are crucial in maintaining the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.

Cybersecurity protocols are essential for protecting organizations from a wide range of cyber threats, including Malware infections, Data breaches, Denial-of-service attacks, Advanced persistent threats (APTs).

Cybersecurity protocols offer a number of benefits, including:

Protection from unauthorized access: Cybersecurity protocols can help to prevent unauthorized users from accessing networks, systems, and data.

Protection from data interception: Cybersecurity protocols can help to protect data from being intercepted by attackers as it travels between devices and networks.

Protection from data modification: Cybersecurity protocols can help to prevent attackers from modifying data as it travels between devices and networks.

Protection from denial-of-service attacks: Cybersecurity protocols can help to protect networks, systems, and data from denial-of-service attacks, which can disrupt or disable network services.

Compliance: Cybersecurity protocols can help organizations to comply with industry regulations and requirements.

Reputational protection: Cybersecurity protocols can help to protect organizations from reputational damage caused by cyber attacks.

Effective cyber security protocols consist of several essential components. These include authentication mechanisms, encryption techniques, intrusion detection systems, incident response plans, secure coding practices, and regular security audits. Each component plays a unique role in fortifying the digital ecosystem.

Access control protocols form the foundation of cyber security by ensuring that only authorized individuals can access sensitive information or critical systems. Techniques such as strong password policies, multi-factor authentication, and role-based access control help prevent unauthorized access and protect against identity theft.

Data encryption protocols employ cryptographic algorithms to convert sensitive information into an unreadable format. This ensures that even if an unauthorized entity gains access to the data, they cannot decipher its content without the corresponding decryption key. Encryption protocols play a vital role in safeguarding data during transmission and storage.

Intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPS) monitor network traffic and system activities to identify and mitigate potential threats. These protocols use a combination of signature-based and anomaly-based detection techniques to identify suspicious behavior and prevent unauthorized access, malware infections, and other cyber attacks.

Incident response protocols outline the steps to be taken in the event of a cyber security incident. These protocols include timely detection, containment, eradication, and recovery procedures to minimize the impact of an attack and restore normal operations. Well-defined incident response plans are crucial for limiting damage and reducing downtime.

Secure coding protocols guide software developers in writing robust and secure code. By adhering to secure coding practices, such as input validation, output

encoding, and secure configuration management, developers can mitigate common vulnerabilities and ensure that their applications are resilient against cyber threats.

Security audits evaluate the effectiveness of cyber security protocols and identify vulnerabilities or weaknesses in an organization's systems. Regular audits, conducted by internal or external experts, help identify potential risks, ensure compliance with industry standards, and provide recommendations for strengthening cyber security defenses.

As technology evolves, new challenges and risks emerge. The proliferation of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, artificial intelligence (AI), and cloud computing present unique cyber security challenges. Future cyber security protocols must adapt to these advancements and address emerging threats, such as AI-powered attacks and data breaches through IoT devices.

Cyber security protocols require collaboration between governments, organizations, and individuals. Public-private partnerships, international cooperation, and cyber security awareness campaigns are crucial in fostering a culture of cyber security and ensuring a collective defense against cyber threats.

We can develop our cyber security by **Develop protocols that are specific to the types of threats that organizations are facing, develop protocols that are easy to implement and use** (cybersecurity protocols should be easy for organizations to implement and use in order to be effective), **develop protocols that are open and transparent.**

By developing and implementing new cybersecurity protocols, organizations can help to protect themselves from the ever-evolving threat landscape.

CONCLUSION

Cyber security protocols serve as the foundation for protecting our digital landscape. By implementing robust access controls, encryption techniques, intrusion detection systems, incident response plans, secure coding practices, and regular audits, organizations can fortify their defenses against evolving cyber threats. As technology advances, it is essential to adapt and enhance cyber security protocols to

stay one step ahead of malicious actors. By fostering collaboration and raising awareness, we can collectively safeguard the digital frontier and ensure a secure digital future.

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AHAMIYATI**

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada masofaviy bank xizmatlari tushunchasi, uning zamонавий тijorat banklari faoliyatidagi roli va o'rni, masofaviy bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishlari, afzalliklari va kamchiliklari, masofaviy bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirishda uchraydigan ba'ze muammolar o'rganib chiqilgan va bu muammolarni hal etish uchun ba'ze amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan. O'zbekiston tijorat banklari amaliyotida masofaviy bank xizmatlari haqidagi barcha to'plangan statistik ma'lumotlar asosida tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: *onlayn-banking, internet-banking, mobil-banking, sms-banking, bank-mijoz, dibank, chat-botlar, blokcheyn, onlayn tahlil.*

**PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF REMOTE BANKING SERVICES
IN COMMERCIAL BANKS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR
ELIMINATION**

ABSTRACT

This article examines the concept of remote banking services, its role and place in the activities of modern commercial banks, the main directions, advantages and disadvantages of the development of remote banking services, some problems

encountered in the development of remote banking services, and some practical suggestions and recommendations are given to solve these problems. In the practice of commercial banks of Uzbekistan, it was analyzed on the basis of all accumulated statistics on remote banking services.

Key words: *online-banking, internet-banking, mobile-banking, sms-banking, bank-client, dibank, chat-bots, blockchain, online analysis.*

KIRISH

Bozor munosabatlarining muhim bo‘g‘inlaridan biri bo‘lgan bank tizimini isloh qilish va erkinlashtirish zamirida iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, xalqaro bank tizimi talablariga mos keluvchi mahalliy banklar faoliyatini tashkil qilish va ular faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish bugunning dolzarb vazifalaridan hisoblanadi. Yangi texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi, aloqa vositalarining rivojlanishi bankning turli hududdagi mijozlarga xizmat ko‘rsatishi, shuningdek, qog‘ozbozlikni qisqartirish imkonini beradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoev o‘z nutqida bu borada “...bank tizimini rivojlantirish uchun bu yil keskin choralar ko‘rishimiz lozim. 2020 yildan boshlab har bir bankda keng ko‘lamli transformatsiya dasturi amalga oshiriladi. Bu borada banklarimizning kapital, resurs bazasi va daromadlarini oshirish alohida e’tiborimiz markazida bo‘ladi” deya, aytib o‘tgan edilar [1].

Murojaatnomadan keyin 2020 yildan boshlab har bir bankda keng ko‘lamli transformatsiya dasturi va har xil innovatsiyalarni joriy etish amalga oshirilmoqda.

Bundan tashqari so‘ngi yillarda bank tizimini ommaboplashtirish va erkin raqobat sharoitiga moslashtirish ko‘zda tutilgan bir qator hujjatlar qabul qilindi. Xususan, 2018 yil 23 martda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Bank xizmatlari ommabopligrini oshirish bo‘yicha qo‘srimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida»gi 3620-sonli Qarori qabul qilinishi bank xizmatlarini ko‘rsatishda mavjud muammolar va banklar tomonidan amalga oshirilishi kerak bo‘lgan chora-tadbirlarni belgilab berdi [2].

Shu yildan boshlab hozirgi vaqtgacha Qaror ijrosi bo'yicha birqancha amaliy ishlar bajarildi. Jumladan, xalqaro to'lov tizimlari bilan o'zaro hamkorliklar va birqancha naqd pulsiz to'lovlarni amalga oshirish uchun innovation texnologiyalarni amalga oshirilmoqda.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Mavzuga oid birqancha olimlarning tadqiqot ishlari va ilmiy nazariyalari bilan yaqindan tanishib chiqildi. Xususan, Rus iqtisodchisi Lavrushin O.I. fikriga ko'ra "Uy sharoitida bank operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish elektron texnologiyalardan foydalanishga asoslangan aholiga bank xizmatlari ko'rsatishning mustaqil shakli hisoblanadi. Har bir operatsiyani boshlashdan oldin, hisob egasi tizimga noqonuniy ulanishdan himoya kodidagi kalitni oladi. Ushbu tizimdan foydalanish joriy hisob, depozit, mijozning byudjet bilan hisob-kitoblarini, to'lov va jamg'arma hisobvaraqlarini boshqarish imkonini beradi" [3].

Jarkovskaya E.P. fikricha "Bank xizmatlarini mijoz va bank xodimi o'rtasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aloqada bo'lgan bank ofisida emas, balki uyda, mijozning ofisida, ya'ni ikkinchisi uchun qulay bo'lgan joyda ko'rsatish kerak" [4].

Bir qator rus iqtisodchi olimlari masofaviy bank xizmati haqida o'zlarining fikrlarini aytib o'tishgan. "Masofaviy bank xizmati – bu mijozlarga turli telekommunikatsiya kanallari orqali bankka kelmasdan bank operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish imkoniyatini taqdim etishdir" deb ta'kidlaydi rus olimi Korobova G.G. [5]. Kornilova Yu.A.ning fikricha "Masofaviy bank xizmati - bu mijoz tomonidan masofadan turib (uning bankka tashrifisiz) ko'pincha kompyuter va telefon tarmoqlaridan foydalangan holda uzatiladigan buyurtmalar asosida bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatish texnologiyalari uchun umumiy atama" [6].

Yuqordagi fikr-mulohazalarni umumlashtirgan holda masofaviy bank xizmati – bu bank xizmatlarini masofadan turib, bank ofisiga bormasdan, mijoz va bank xodimlari o'rtasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aloqa qilmasdan, telekommunikatsiya kanallaridan foydalangan holda, ko'pincha mobil telefon yoki noutbukdan foydalangan holda ko'rsatish deb ta'rif berish mumkin.

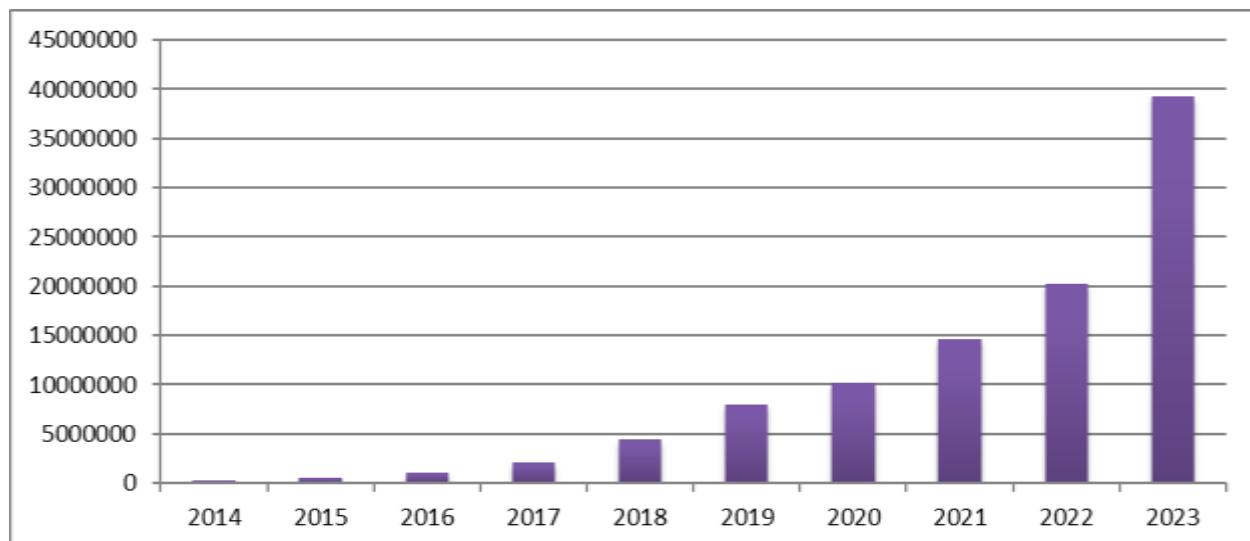
NATIJALAR

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi bank tizimida elektron to‘lov tizimi va masofaviy bank xizmatlari o‘zining me’yoriy-huquqiy rivojlanish bosqichlariga ega. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi tijorat banklarida masofaviy bank xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish yildan-yilga rivojlanib borayotgan bo‘lsa-da, ushbu xizmatlarning yanada taraqqiy topishida muammolar yo‘q, deb bo‘lmaydi. Masofaviy bank xizmatlarida yuzaga kelgan muammolarni bartaraf etish va dasturda qulayliklar yaratish orqali mijozlar sonining ortishiga erishish mumkin. Masofadan boshqariladigan bank xizmatlarining paydo bo‘lishiga turki bo‘lgan axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari hisoblanadi. Tijorat banklarida masofaviy bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirishga muammolardan tashqari bir qancha omillar ham ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shunga qaramasdan, mamlakatimiz bank tizimida ham masofaviy bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirish borasida bir qancha me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar ishlab chiqildi va jadal ishlar olib borilmoqda. Bugungi kunda banklar mijozlarining soni ortib borishi, ko‘plab mijozlarni jalg qilish va ularga ko‘rsatilayotgan xizmatlar sifatini oshirish natijasida o‘zlarining daromadini ham ko‘paytirish uchun harakat qilmoqdalar.

Masofadan bank xizmatini ko‘rsatuvchi dastlabki «Bank-mijoz» tizimi respublikamizdagi barcha banklarda tatbiq qilingan. Ushbu tizimni amaliyotda qo‘llash uchun mijozning kompyuter yoki boshqa telekomunikatsiyasida maxsus dastur o‘rnatilib, aloqa kanallari orqali bankning axborot tizimi bilan o‘zaro muloqot ta’milanadi. Lekin, «Bank-mijoz» tizimidan foydalanish imkoniyati cheklangan. Shuning uchun hozirda internet tarmog‘i va oddiy brauzer orqali ishlashini ta’minlovchi onlayn-banking (internet-banking) tizimi keng qo‘llaniladi.

Onlayn banking (internet-banking) - bu bank xizmatlarining ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, u Internet orqali mijozlar bilan o‘zaro aloqa tuzishga diqqat qaratish imkonini beradi. Bugungi kunda aholi tijorat banklarining mobil ilova dasturlari orqali real vaqt rejimida kartadan kartaga pul o‘tkazish (P2P) operatsiyalarini bajarish, soliq, byudjet, kommunal va boshqa to‘lovlarni amalga oshirish, mikroqarz olish va kreditlarni so‘ndirish, onlayn omonatlarni rasmiylashtirish, depozit hamda ssuda

(kredit) hisobvaraqlarini masofadan ochish, xalqaro bank karta hisobvarag'idan to'lovlarni amalga oshirish, onlayn konversiya operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish va boshqa masofaviy bank xizmatlaridan keng foydalanmoqda. Endi biz masofadan bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatuvchi tizimlardan foydalanuvchilar sonining o'zgarish dinamikasini ko'rib chiqamiz (1-diagramma).



1-diagramma. Masofadan bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatuvchi tizimlardan foydalanuvchilarning soni¹
(2023-yil 1-oktabr holatiga)

Diagramma ma'lumotlaridan ko'rinish turibdiki, 2014-2023-yillarda (oxirgi 10 yilda) respublikamiz tijorat banklarida masofadan bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatuvchi tizimlardan foydalanuvchilar sonining o'sish tendensiyasi kuzatilgan.

Tijorat banklarning respublika bo'ylab keng filiallar tarmog'i mavjudligi, bankka kelib uning xizmatlaridan foydalanuvchi mijozlari sonining ko'pligi sababli ham ularda masofadan bank xizmatlaridan foydalanuvchilar soni nisbatan ko'proq. Bu esa, ushbu xizmat turlarining tobora va jadal rivojlanib borayotganini ko'rsatadi.

MUHOKAMA

Bizning tadqiqotlarimiz shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki banklarda masofaviy bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirishda bir qancha muammolar mavjud, jumladan quyidagi muammolarni sanab o'tishimiz mumkin:

¹ www.cbu.uz

1. Ba'ze banklarning mobil ilovasi takomillashtirilmagan va xizmatlar turi kam joylashtirilgan.

2. Banklarning bozorlar, sotuvchilar va xaridorlar o'rtasida vositachi bo'lib, ularning o'z interaktiv mahsulotlari kam.

3. Ba'ze banklarning interaktiv xizmatlar tizimiga animatsion o'yinlashtirish va chat-bot tizimi umuman yo'qligi.

XULOSA

O'zbekistonda masofaviy bank xizmatlarini rivojlanish istiqbollari bo'yicha olib borgan tahlillar natijasida quyidagi taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi:

1. Banklarning mobil ilovasini takomillashtirish va ko'proq xizmatlar turini mobil ilovada joylashtirish kerak. Xususan, xalqaro pul o'tkazmalariga integarsiyalashuv orqali xorijga mablag'larni jo'natish va qabul qilish, plastik kartalar virtual emmisiyasi xizmatini kiritish kabilar shular jumlasidandir.

2. Banklarning interaktiv mahsulotlarini ko'paytirish kerak. Masalan, pulli reklamalar, savdo komissiyasi kabi molivayi hamkorliklarni ilovalarda joylashtirish kerak. Har bir bank o'zining mintaqaviy ekotizimni yaratishi kerak.

3. Masofaviy bank tizimlarini rivojlantirishning yana bir zamonaviy tendentsiyasi - bu o'yinlashtirish kabi texnologiyalarni joriy etishdir. Mijoz o'yin ko'rinishidagi barcha kerakli ma'lumotlarni olish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Banklarning masofaviy bank xizmatlari tizimida yangi chat-bot tizimlarini kiritish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Banklar uchun ushbu texnologiyaning joriy etilishi bank xarajatlarini tejashga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

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COMPLEX TREATMENT COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN WITH MYOCARDITIS: EXPERIENCE WITH LEVOCARNITINE

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Abstract: We examined 150 children aged 1 to 7 years with pneumonia, which we divided into 4 groups. The results proved that against the background of community-acquired pneumonia in children, all the symptoms of acute heart failure are masked, the cause of which in most cases is acute coronary insufficiency, a change in the heart muscle in this pathology in children increases the risk of severe unwanted complications from the heart, which should be included in the future in complex therapy, the drug levocarnitine.

Key words: acute myocarditis, community-acquired pneumonia, levocarnitine, children.

Relevance. Over the past few decades, severe pneumonia has remained one of the urgent problems of modern medicine due to the steady upward trend in the number of patients and consistently high mortality, despite the use of new principles and methods of treatment [5,7,8]. One of the main causes of acute myocarditis today is acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI), which remain the most common and global diseases in children [10]. Cardiovascular insufficiency is typical of

pneumonia, especially in young children. It develops rapidly, already in the early stages of the disease. In an uncomplicated course of the disease, clinically hidden heart failure occurs, which is diagnosed using instrumental studies such as ECG, echocardiography [9, 11].

Hypoxia, pathogenetically occurring in pneumonia, and even more so in pneumonia with myocarditis in children, is a powerful stress factor contributing to the development of secondary mitochondrial dysfunction, disruption of cellular energy metabolism, and may be associated with L-carnitine deficiency. When cellular metabolism is disturbed, the most energy-dependent organs and systems suffer, including the respiratory and cardiovascular systems [4].

Currently, clinical experience has been accumulated on the use of levocarnitine in pediatrics, recommendations have been developed for its dosage in various pathologies and conditions in children [1].

Taking into account the nature of the identified disorders in children with CAPM, we chose Elkar®, the active substance levocarnitine, as the optimal drug with a metabolic effect. The drug was used at a dose of 100 mg/day in 2 oral doses, during the entire period of treatment of patients.

Target. To evaluate the effectiveness of treatment with levocarnitine for community-acquired pneumonia with myocarditis in children.

Materials and research methods. The results of complex treatment of 150 sick children with community-acquired pneumonia on the basis of I and II children's departments and intensive care units of the Samarkand branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care were analyzed. The results of anamnestic, clinical, generally accepted laboratory, microbiological, virologic, instrumental and special methods of examination in 150 children with community-acquired pneumonia aged from 1 month to 7 years, including 120 patients with concomitant myocarditis, were studied.

When analyzing the effectiveness of various therapeutic approaches at the 2nd stage of the study, 120 children with community-acquired pneumonia with

myocarditis (patients from groups B and C from the 1st stage of the study) were divided into 4 groups:

In group I, 30 patients with community-acquired pneumonia with myocarditis received standard therapy.

In group II, 30 patients with community-acquired pneumonia with myocarditis received pentoxifylline in the complex of standard therapy.

In group III - 30 patients with community-acquired pneumonia with myocarditis who received levocarnitine in the complex of standard therapy.

Group IV included 30 patients with community-acquired pneumonia with myocarditis who received pentoxifylline and levocarnitine as part of standard therapy.

The control group consisted of 30 practically healthy children.

Verification of the diagnosis of pneumonia was carried out according to the classification of the main clinical forms of bronchopulmonary diseases in children, approved at the meeting of the XVIII National Congress on Respiratory Diseases [3]. We used the classification of myocarditis in children of the working group of the Association of Pediatric Cardiologists of Russia [6].

Upon admission, patients were prescribed identical basic therapy for pneumonia and myocarditis in accordance with currently used protocols and clinical guidelines [2,6].

Analysis of patients by sex differences showed that boys (58.7%) were predominantly ill in comparison with girls (41.3%).

Among the examined patients, the majority were children aged 3-4 years - 81 (54.0%), from 1 to 2 years - 47 (31.2%) and less often in children aged 5 years - 22 (14.7%), which is comparable with the literature data on the incidence of pneumonia.

The discharge of sick children from the hospital was carried out taking into account the specifics of the work of the EMC service according to the standards of diagnosis and treatment, in which the recommended terms of inpatient treatment are

11 days for community-acquired pneumonia. In the future, if necessary, monitoring and treatment of discharged patients.

Research results. The dynamics of clinical indicators) showed an improvement in symptoms in patients treated with levocarnitine in comparison with traditional treatment from 0.6 to 1.9 days. Improvement in the general condition in patients of group III occurred on day 6.4 ± 0.3 , cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle disappeared on day 6.6 ± 0.3 , temperature normalization on day 6.4 ± 0.4 , normalization of auscultatory data in the lungs on 8.4 ± 0.5 days, disappearance of respiratory failure on 7.2 ± 0.3 days, normalization of the heart boundaries was detected on 9.0 ± 0.6 days, disappearance of systolic murmur on 10.7 ± 0.5 days, but statistically insignificant in comparison with group I ($P > 0.1$, $P > 0.2$, $P > 0.5$).

Only the disappearance of acrocyanosis at 7.9 ± 0.5 days and tachycardia at 8.0 ± 0.4 days showed a significant effectiveness of the effect of levocarnitine on the course of the disease ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). However, according to the duration of inpatient treatment (11.6 ± 0.6 days), there was no significant clinical benefit of levocarnitine in the treatment of CAPM in children, in comparison with traditional therapy ($P > 0.1$).

Conclusions. Thus, the inclusion of levocarnitine in the complex therapy of community-acquired pneumonia with myocarditis has a positive effect on the dynamics of clinical symptoms, contributes to the normalization of echocardiography data, the state of coagulation hemostasis and cardiospecific enzymes, allowing us to conclude that metabolic drugs are appropriate in the complex therapy of the disease in children.

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GERMANIYALIK SHARQSHUNOS RALF KAUZNING MING VA TEMURIYLAR O'RTASIDAGI SIYOSAT VA SAVDO. O'RTA ASRLARNING OXIRLARIDA XITOY, ERON VA MARKAZIY OSIYO ASARI HAQIDA

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Annotation: Mazkur maqolada sharqshunos olim Ralf Kauzning Ming va Temuriylar o'rtasidagi siyosat va savdo. O'rta asrlarning oxirlarida Xitoy, Eron va Markaziy Osiyo asari haqida bayon qilingan, Asarda bayon etilgan Ming imperiyasi hamda Temuriylar sultanati o'rtasidagi siyosiy hamda tijoriy masalalar tahlil etilgan.

Аннотация: Эта статья востоковеда Ральфа Каузе о политике и торговле между Мин и Тимуридами. В конце средневековья в работе были описаны Китай, Иран и Средняя Азия, а также проанализированы описанные в работе политические и торговые вопросы между империей Мин и империей Тимуридов.

Annotation: This article is about politics and trade between the Ming and the Timurids by the orientalist Ralph Kause. At the end of the Middle Ages, China, Iran and Central Asia were described in the work, and the political and commercial issues between the Ming Empire and the Timurid Empire described in the work were analyzed.

Kalit so'z va iboralar: R.Kauz Amir Temur, temuriylar, Ming sulolasi, Kauz Chju Di, Shohrux, savdo, siyosat.

Ключевые слова и фразы: Р. Кауз Амир Тимур, Тимуриды, династия Мин, Кауз Чжю Ди, Шахрух, торговля, политика.

Keywords and phrases. R. Kauz Amir Timur, Timurids, Ming dynasty, Kauz Zhu Di, Shahrukh, trade, politics.

Bugungi kunda jamiyatimizda har bir soha rivojlanib bormoqda. Davlatimiz barcha sohalarni kompleks rivojlantirish dasturlarini ishlab chiqmoqda. Va, albatta bu say-harakatlar o‘z samarasini bermoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi taraqqiyoti yangi bosqichida tarix faniga ham jiddiy e’tibor berilmqda. Yoshlarni vatanparvarli, mardlik va jasurlik ruhida tarbiyalashda asosiy ro‘lni tarix fani o‘taydi. Shuning uchun buyuk sarkarda bbolarimizning hayoti, jangovar shijoati va harbiy me’rosini yanada chuqurroq o‘rganish dolzarb mavzulardan biridir. Mamalakatimiz Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev tarixni o‘rganish xususida shunday deydi: “O‘tmishdagi yutuq va g‘alabalardan kuch-quvvat olib, xato va mag‘lubiyatlaridan xulosa va saboq chiqarib yashaydigan xalq o‘zining taraqqiyot yo‘li va kelajagini to‘g‘ri belgilay oladi.” Shuning asnosida biz tarixni to‘g‘ri va xolis tarzda yoritishiz darkor.

Mamlakatimiz hududida ko‘plab sulolar hukumronlik qilgan. Mamlakatimiz tarixida o‘chmas iz qoldirgan sulolalardan biri bu temuriylar sulolasidir. Amir Temur va temuriylar davrida jamiyat har tomonlama rivojlandi. Amir Temur va temuriylar tarixiga oid mamlakatimizda va chet mamlakatlarda ko‘plab ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. Xusan, Amir Temur va temuriylar davlati tarixi haqida germaniyalik sharqshunos olimlar tomonidan bugungi kunda bir qanchi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda. Manashunday tadqiqotlardan biri 2002-yilda Myuxendagi Lyudvig Maksimilian universitetining Madaniyatshunoslik fakulteti tomonidan qabul qilingan sharqshunos olim Ralph Kauzning “Ming va Temuriylar o‘rtasidagi siyosat va savdo. O‘rta asrlarning oxirlarida Xitoy, Eron va Markaziy Osiyo” dissertatsiyasi ishdir. U to‘liq sof tarzda xolislik ruhida tadqiq etilgan ilmiy ishdir. Min imperiyasi (1368-1644) va Temuriylar imperiyasi (1363-1506) o‘rtasidagi tashqi siyosat, diplomatik va savdo tarixini qayta qurishda Ralf Kauz ko‘pchilik tarixchilar uchun mavhum bo‘lgan manbalardan foydalanganligi diqqatda sazovordir. Xitoy va Markaziy Osiyo tadqiqot sohasi bo‘yicha xitoy va fors tillaridagi ma’lumotnomalarini bir vaqtda va qiyosiy o‘rganuvchi tadqiqotlar juda kam. R.Kauz Ming yilnomalarini hamda fors tilidagi tarixshunoslikni tahrir qiladi.

R.Kazuning ushbu tadqiqoti asosan tarixiy xronologiyaga amal qiladi. Tarixiy-uslubiy muqaddimadan so‘ng (1-22-betlar) ikkinchi bobda, xususan, Xitoy tomonidagi mas’ul “vazirlik”ni hisobga olgan holda elchixona va o‘lpon harakatining xarakteriga batafsil to‘xtalib o‘tadi (23-46-betlar). Haqiqiy asosiy qism uchinchi bobdan boshlanadigan “Temur hayotida diplomatiya?”, unda tashqi siyosat Chju Yuanchjang davrida paydo bo‘lgan Ming sulolalari va temuriylar o‘rtasidagi “aloqa” (“Xun Vu davri’, 1368-yil) 1398) va Temur (1370-1405 y.) oldingi o‘rinda turadi (51-78-betlar). To‘rtinchi bob (79-144-betlar) xronologik jihatdan Chju Di (“Yongle davri” 1402-1424) va Shohrux (1406-1447) davridagi “diplomatik va siyosiy imkoniyatlar”ga qaratilgan, chunki bu davrda eng yuqori cho‘qqisiga chiqqan ikki tomonlama munosabatlar sifat jihatidan eng yuqori cho‘qqiga yetgan. . Savdo hajmi bo‘yicha esa, beshinchi bobda (145-150-betlar) ko‘rinib turganidek, Syuande davridagi (1426-1435) ayirboshlashlar eng diqqatga sazovor bo‘lgan ko‘rinadi. O‘rta osiyoliklarning ko‘chishi va ularning Xitoyga joylashishi va Min-Xitoy va Temuriylar munosabatlarining so‘nggi o‘n yilliklarida siyosiy kontekst ikki yo‘nalishda kuzatilgan (151-192; 193-246-betlar). Yakuniy bob (247-258-betlar) ikkala tomonning ishtirokchilari, tashqi siyosati va savdosi sohasidagi eng muhim natijalarni umumlashtiradi.

Qo‘sishchalar, ayniqsa, murakkab manbalar haqida umumiylar ma’lumot berish uchun qimmatlidir. 1-ilovada (259-268-betlar) Xitoy registrlarida Temuriylardan keyingi davrda Min davrining oxirgi yozuvigacha (1618-yil) qayd etilgan O‘rta Osiyo legionlari sanab o‘tilgan. 2-ilovada (269-272-betlar) Ming va Sin davrlarida O‘rta Osiyoga oid eng muhim Xitoy ma’lumotnomalari (ayniqsa, Ming Shi, Ming yilnomalari deb ataladi), 3-ilovada (273-274-betlar) keltirilgan. Temuriylarning Xitoy imperatoriga yo‘llagan elchi maktublari to‘plamidan iborat. XIV – XV asrdagi Osiyoning qatlama xaritasi o‘quvchiga kompleks mintaqaviy savdo tarmog‘i doirasida ham yo‘nalishlarni, ham markazlarni aniqlash imkonini beradi.

R. Kauz o‘z tadqiqotida makrotarixiy bog‘lanishlarni Markaziy Osiyodan Ming Xitoyigacha bo‘lgan va teskari lokatsiyalarning mikrotarixiy istiqboli bilan bog‘laydi.

U shunday xulosaga keladiki, bu aloqalar vaqt o‘tishi bilan borgan sari tijoriy tus oldi, vaholanki, Xitoyga umuman kirish uchun temuriylar legionerlari o‘lpon missiyasi sifatida rasman e’lon qilinishi kerak edi. Manbalarning mavjudligi va, ehtimol, iqtisodiy ahamiyati tufayli taqdimotda asosiy e’tibor Temuriylar delegatsiyalariga qaratilgan (jami 88 ta). Qarama-qarshi yo‘nalishda Kauz 21 ta Ming delegatsiyasida ishladi. U bir necha bor ta’kidlaydiki, bu “legatsiyalar” ko‘pincha diplomatik emas, balki tijorat xarakteriga ega edi. Dastlabki bosqichda o‘zaro munosabatlarda tuzilgan tashqi aloqalar haqida gapirish qiyin, chunki elchixonalarni refleks sifatida ko‘rish mumkin edi. Ming Xitoy Temuriylar imperiyasini - u bilan umumiyl chegaraga ega bo‘lmagan - vassal sifatida qaradi, uning “o‘lponlari” faqat imperatorning barcha xalqlar ustidan hukmronligini tasdiqlashi kerak edi. Temur, o‘z navbatida, hayotining so‘nggi yillarida Xitoyga keng ko‘lamli yurishni rejalashtirgan edi, agar uning o‘limi aralashuvi bo‘lmasa, motivatsiya nuqtai nazaridan bosqinchilikdan ko‘ra ko‘proq bosqinchi bo‘lar edi.

Missiyalar (asosan savdo) uchun institutsional asoslarni o‘rganar ekan, Kauz Ming Xitoy byurokratiyasining ajoyib rasmini chizadi. Ko‘p sonli vazirlik va idoralardan tashqari, 1407-yilda tashkil etilgan “tarjimon idorasi” (siyi guan) ham mavjud bo‘lib, o‘sha davrda dunyoda noyob muassasa bo‘lib, unga “musulmon idorasi” (huihui guan) mas’ul edi. Hujjatlarni fors tiliga va undan tarjima qilish. Ushbu muassasaning tarixiy-siyosiy muhitida Kauz Chju Di va Shohrux o‘rtasidagi nisbatan faol diplomatik aloqalarni qayd etadi. Har ikki tomonda ham hokimiyat mafkuralarining qurolsizlanishi kuzatilishi mumkin edi. Biroq, Xitoy tomonining siyosiy takliflariga qaramay, savdo sherikligiga e’tibor saqlanib qoldi. Kauzning fikricha, ikki davlat o‘rtasida hech qachon haqiqiy muvofiqlashtirilgan tashqi aloqalar bo‘lmagani uchun “XV-XVI asrlar bo‘yida Yevropa ekspansiyasining boshlanishini hisobga olib, Osiyo ittifoq tizimining qo‘ldan boy berilgan imkoniyatidan afsuslanish kerak”

R.Kauzning tadqiqoti asosan tavsifiy bo‘lib qolmoqda. Kauz xitoy va fors tillarining birlamchi matnlarini har tomondan o‘rganib chiqadi va shu tariqa o‘zi

ehtiyotkorlik bilan yondashadigan gipotezalar tarmog‘ini yaratadi. O‘ta ijobiy umumiylar alohida asossiz da’volar bilan buzilmaydi (masalan, Temurning hujum rejalarini amalga oshirish vaqt). Ralf Kauz “texnik” muammoni ham muvaffaqiyatli hal qildi, ya’ni elchixonona vakillarining asl forscha o‘ziga xos ismlarini aniqlash Ming hujjatlarida tabiiy ravishda o‘zgartirilgan.

Shuning uchun ushbu tadqiqot tarixiy-siyosiy konteksti chizish va matn materiallarini tayyorlash va tahlil qilishning muvozanatli aralashmasi bilan tavsiflanadi, shuning uchun alohida elchixonalar umumiylar siyosiy vaziyat fonida yoritiladi. Shu sababli, ushbu tadqiqot O‘rta asrlarning oxirlarida Markaziy Osiyo va Xitoyda savdo va tashqi siyosatga qiziqqan har bir kishiga, albatta, tavsiya etiladi.

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NECESSITY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

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Abstract. *The banking system is a system that plays a leading role in the future of the country. It is the primary factor that supports the democratic and economic development of the society. This article describes in detail the importance of the corporate governance system in the banking system.*

Keywords: *banking sector, corporate governance, economic development, government structure, democratic society, etc.*

Corporate governance means the organizational structure necessary for determining the bank's strategic goals and controlling their achievement, as well as the set of relationships between the bank's management bodies and other interested parties, including the powers of the management bodies and enabling them to make management decisions. it is understood to create an opportunity to distribute responsibility and make management decisions. The following are the foundations of effective corporate governance:

- clear division of powers and duties defined in the bank's internal documents;
- adequate level of accountability;
- distribution of powers between the bank's management bodies and (or) structural structures, which ensures mutual control and prevention of decisions that may have negative consequences for the bank;
- highly qualified members of the bank's supervisory board (hereinafter referred to as the board) and executive body (hereinafter referred to as the board) who are well

aware of their powers and duties, comply with the rules of business ethics and ethics in the performance of their functional duties existence.

In order for commercial banks to effectively participate in the reform of the national economy, they must have high efficiency. For this, banks should be large, that is, they should have large assets that contribute to their survival in crisis conditions, as well as provide the opportunity to finance many projects aimed at the development of the republic's economy. In addition, in order to ensure a high level of efficiency in the activities and development of banks, it is necessary to establish a proper corporate management system and have qualified personnel. In recent years, issues of corporate governance in banks have become more and more relevant. This is related to both the essence of corporate management and the specific characteristics of banking activity. In a commercial bank, corporate governance means a procedure that ensures the planned, consistent development of relations between the administration of a commercial bank, its owners and other interested parties, and a strict sequence of actions in these relations, in other words, it is the rules adopted by the bank and a set of measures, sanctions and incentive measures to ensure proper orderly creative actions of the participants of corporate relations. The effectiveness of banking operations and the provision of banking services, the speed of changing cash flows and directing them to areas in need of additional liquidity, accurate and timely payments depend on how effectively the corporate management system is built in credit organizations. liq. Corporate management, which provides adequate protection of the interests of bank owners, creditors and customers from increasing risks and uncertainties, is becoming one of the decisive factors for the stable operation of both individual banks and the entire banking system. The main models of corporate governance in banks are: the Anglo-Saxon model, the continental model and the Japanese model. Each of the models has its strengths and weaknesses.

A bank is a unique organization: on the one hand, a bank is a commercial enterprise that aims to make a profit, on the other hand, a bank is a credit institution

that has the exclusive right to carry out a number of banking activities. transactions and transactions. The composition of these operations and operations, as well as the directions used to attract and distribute resources, make the bank not only an economic, but also a socially responsible organization. In this regard, the importance of establishing an effective system of bank corporate management for society is increasing. In the modern conditions of development of society and banking business, the system of corporate management goals is expanding. Today, it is aimed not only at ensuring the protection of the rights of shareholders and their funds entrusted to banks, but also at reducing risks, defining the mission and strategy of the credit organization, selecting personnel and monitoring its work, organizing and implementing the operating system. activity, formation of corporate culture, organization of risk management and internal control systems. One of the main tasks of the bank's corporate management system is the strictest compliance with banking legislation. Corporate governance is primarily focused on that part of the management of any organization, the relationship between owners and management. An effective corporate governance system allows to increase the value of the company, reduce the cost of raising capital, reduce financial, operational and business risks, and increase the company's resistance to changes in external conditions. Many definitions of corporate governance have a number of common elements, features and approaches:

- i. corporate management-a system of relations characterized by certain structures and processes;
- ii. participants in corporate relations have different (sometimes conflicting) interests;
- iii. all parties of the corporate management system must participate in the management of the company and control its activities;
- iv. the system of corporate relations should be aimed at the fair distribution of the rights and obligations of all entities belonging to it in order to increase the long-term efficiency of activity and the value of the company.

v. In the above context, corporate governance refers to a certain range of participants in corporate relations. They are:

vi. company managers;

vii. owners (shareholders / investors);

viii. other interested groups (the scope of authority of these groups, their composition depends on the specific characteristics of the economic and social system, the corporate management system of a particular country). These groups may include the company's creditors, hired employees, local self-government bodies, and others.

The next group that invests in the business are small creditors, who are less likely than minorities to control management in the organization. This group of participants in the system of corporate relations provides debt financing organizations on the basis of payment and repayment terms. In case of non-fulfillment of obligations to these counterparties, small creditors, as a rule, try to return the invested funds due to the existing debt guarantee. If this procedure is not followed, bankruptcy proceedings will be initiated, as a result of which the company will be reorganized and a new management will be appointed. Thus, the ability of small creditors to influence the activities of company managers depends on the effectiveness of legislative institutions and the institution of bankruptcy. However, for such creditors, there are a number of barriers to the debtor's influence on the corporate governance system. First of all, this is a problem where everyone hopes for another ("free-rider"). In many countries, the law gives the company the right to dispose of the property until a court decision is made on the matter, which reduces the possibility of influencing the management of the company, even by creditors secured by their debts.

The spread of corporate governance, including in the banking sector, until the beginning of the 21st century, is due to the fact that the world economic development is distinguished by the active development of corporate integration of economic entities. The reasons for this phenomenon are, first of all, the desire of companies to

reduce the costs of production, distribution and sale of products, to increase the earned income, to increase the level of return on investments and to strengthen their competitive advantages in the national and world markets. The corporate sector of the economy, especially when it enters the highest form of development with the help of network structures, creates conditions for optimal management at the micro and macro levels. Especially the fact of combining corporations with banking, financial and commercial structures, in which each economic unit has the opportunity to engage in activities that bring maximum profit. The corporation provides additional benefits from the mobilization of large capital and the specialization of all its participants, facilitates access to financial resources and securities transactions, controls the use of resources, creates the opportunity to obtain constant and objective information about the economic situation, actions improves coordination, pooling of funds and getting real help when faced with difficult economic conditions. In accordance with these processes, forms of corporate management were developed in business entities and banking structures. And credit activity was carried out mainly in joint-stock banks. Therefore, the bank business and corporate governance issues of corporate organization have been the object of close attention of the banking community, expressed in very representative forums and congresses. The role of corporate governance in banks is especially related to the emergence of new, off-balance sheet financial instruments that expose banks to high levels of new risks. The relationship between different risks, both within a bank and in the banking system as a whole, has increased and become very complex. To manage this level of risk and ensure its competitiveness, each bank seeks to find its own, most effective method of corporate governance.

Banking activity should be aimed at increasing corporate income and increasing shareholders' capital, which is the result of increasing the price of one share. Shareholders hire competent managers, specialists charged with the most effective management of investment funds. Here comes a problem known only as "conflict of interest", which means that the interests of the shareholders and the interests of the

managers may not only be incompatible, but also conflict with each other. For example, bank shareholders are always interested in receiving dividends, which are paid in a fixed period of time. From the point of view of the managers, the funds directed to paying dividends can be used for other purposes to obtain greater profits. This type of conflict is especially common when choosing projects: shareholders prefer investments that are less demanding, but they are less profitable, and managers are more demanding, but they give great financial results. Many of the differences that exist between different corporate governance systems often generalize system concepts, that is, they focus on insiders and outsiders. In the first case, since the company's shares are concentrated in the hands of a small number of owners, the control network of the company's activities belongs to the employees of the corporation, and external management systems, such as acquisitions, acquisitions, competition for power of attorney, etc., are almost non-existent. plays a role. Internal control over the company's activities is limited by its expansion prospects, which gives the right to representation to other interested parties - shareholders and minority representatives of employees. Within the alien system typical of companies with a large injection of capital, shareholder control is exercised in direct ways—through the capital markets, through independent directors, mergers, bankruptcies, and proxy contests. The level of control cannot be weakened by requirements to take into account the interests of "partners" who are not shareholders.

It should be noted that today countries are actively dealing with the issue of introducing corporate governance practices into their banking systems, in this regard, state codes of banking corporate governance have been developed, and banks are obliged to comply with their rules. However, compliance with these codes by banks is still very low, given the number of corporate governance banking codes established today. In this regard, in order to create a stable global banking system, it is necessary to involve the banking community in creating and developing codes and disseminating the best global practices in this field. According to the results of the research, the author suggested the following directions for improving the corporate

governance structure: 1. Using shares based on public shares and financial instruments as incentives for members of executive bodies and other key management employees of the bank. Corporate management means a system of mutual relations between shareholders and the management of a commercial bank, as well as other interested parties, based on the coordination of the interests of all participants of corporate relations with the priority of the rights and interests of the owners. Improvement of corporate management is one of the main conditions that affect the level of development of the banking environment and serve to increase the competitiveness and stability of credit organizations. The improvement of corporate governance in the banking sector should be comprehensive, that is, it is necessary to determine the ultimate goal of the reform and the benefit of each participant from the implementation of this reform, as well as the body responsible for its implementation. reform. At the moment, the situation with the body is already clear - this is the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, and the question of the final goal is still controversial. Thus, one of the effective ways to increase the stability and reliability of the banking system is the corporate governance system. The main task of corporate management of credit organizations is to preserve their own capital and to develop such a strategy that allows the corporations themselves to increase rather than reduce capital in the markets. Good corporate management in banks allows not only their efficient operation and strengthening of their competitive position in the market, but also allows to maintain public trust in banks as separate market organizations.

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МАЪЛУМОТ ВА НУТҚ ХАБАРЛАРИНИ УЗАТИШНИНГ ЭҲТИМОЛЛИК ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКАЛАРИНИ ТАҲЛИЛИ

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Аннотация: Ушибу мақолада абонент кириши тармоғида кўпимконийликдан фойдаланган ҳолда маълумот ва нутқ хабарларини биргаликда узатишнинг эҳтимоллик характеристикалари таҳлил этилган ва уларни баҳолаш учун декомпозиция усули тақлиф этилган.

Ключевые слова: Абонент кириши тармоқлари, Пуассон қонуни, юклама, $P(j)$ эҳтимоллик қиймати, ρ_v , ρ_d , N_c .

Abstract: In this paper the decomposition method is proposed for probability of characteristic analysis for the voice and data transmission over the access network with using multiple access principle.

Keywords: Subscriber access networks, Poisson's law, upload, $P(j)$ probability value, ρ_v , ρ_d , N_c .

Аннотация: В данной статье анализированы вероятностные характеристики совместной передачи данных и речи при множественном доступе сетей абонентского доступа и для их оценки предложен метод декомпозиции.

Ключевые слова: Сети абонентского доступа, Закон Пуассона, нагрузка, $P(j)$ значение вероятности, ρ_v , ρ_d , N_c .

КИРИШ

Хозирги кунда абонент кириш тармоғи тез суръатлар билан ривожланиш даврини бошдан кечирмоқда. Абонентларнинг мультимедиа (Internet тармоғидан фойдалана олиш, видеотасвиirlар узатиш, кенг полосали алоқанинг интерфаол хизматлари ва шу каби) хизматларига талаблари сезиларли даражада кенгайди. Ахолининг янги хизматлар турларига талабларининг ошиши узатиладиган ахборотнинг нутқ, матн, график, видео ва ҳ.к. ҳар хил турларини бирлаштириш натижасида шакллантирадиган абонент тармоғи трафиги тузилмасининг ўзгаришига сабаб бўлмоқда. Тармоқ юкламасининг ошиши замонавий алоқа тизимларида фойдаланиладиган частота спектрининг юқорироқ бўлишини талаб этади. Ажратилган частота спектрининг чекланганлиги сабабли канал ресурсларини бошқаришнинг янги ва самарали усууларига эҳтиёж пайдо бўлмоқда.

АДАБИЁТЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ ВА МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ

Моделлаштирилаётган абонент кириш тармоғида ҳар қандай абонентнинг каналлардан фойдалана олиши тенг имконийлик даражасига эга эканлиги кўзда тутилган. Тармоқнинг ҳар бир абоненти маълумотлар пакетини ёки нутқли ахборотни узатиш имконига эга бўлади. Овозли трафикка хизмат қўрсатиш маълумот пакетига хизмат қўрсатишга нисбатан устуворликка эга бўлганлиги сабабли пакетли маълумотларни узатишнинг узилиши назарда тутилади. Нутқли чақирувлар ва маълумотлар пакетлари Пуассон қонуни бўйича тақсимланган. Тизимда шунингдек фақат маълумотлар пакетларига хизмат қўрсатиш учун буфердан фойдаланиш мумкин. Пакетларнинг келиб тушиш жадаллилиги маълумотлар пакетларининг янгидан келиб тушган ва буфердан такrorан узатилган пакетлар каби аниқланади.

Хозирги вақтда нутқ ва маълумотларни биргаликда узатиш жараёнини тавсифлайдиган бир қатор усуулар мавжуд. Жумладан [1] ишда маълумотлар трафигини узатиш учун резервланган қўшимча каналлардан фойдаланиш мўлжалланган. [2] ишда буферсиз тизим ва пакетларни узатиш учун

резервланган каналлар кўриб чиқилган. Ушбу ҳолатда нутқли чақиравлар учун рад этишлар жадаллиги узатиладиган маълумотлар пакетлари учун хизмат кўрсатишнинг устувор узилишлари усулидан фойдаланилганлиги сабабли камаяди. Мисол учун, абонентлардан нутқли чақиравни узатиш учун талаб келиб тушса, тизим маълумотлар пакетларини узатишни тўхтатади ва ушбу канални нутқли чақиравни узатиш учун ажратади. Бундан ташқари [1] да шу нарса кўрсатиладики буфернинг ҳажми тизимнинг сифат кўрсаткичларига таъсири этади. Иккала таклиф этилган усулларда реал алоқа тизимлари учун қўлланишни чеклайдиган қатор камчиликлар бор. Шундан келиб чиқсан ҳолда, келтириб ўтилган камчиликларга эга бўлмаган ва реал мавжуд бўлган алоқа тизимларини катта аниқлик билан тавсифлаш имконига эга бўладиган янги усулларни яратиш зарурияти юзага келди.

Буфердан фойдаланган ҳолда нутқли хабарлар ва маълумотлар пакетларини биргаликда узатиш сифатининг характеристикаларини баҳолаш учун декомпозиция усули таклиф этилади. Ушбу усулнинг моҳияти шундан иборатки тадқиқ қилинаётган моделнинг ишлаш сифати характеристикаларининг ҳисобини дастлабки тизимга нисбатан анча содда тузилган ва аналитик кўринишдаги ечимга олиб келадиган алоҳида модулларнинг тегишли характеристикаларини баҳолашга келтиришдан иборатdir. Дастлабки моделга ва модулга фойдали юклама оқимларининг келиб тушиши ва уларга хизмат кўрсатиш жараёнларининг ўхшаш бўлиши модулнинг кириш параметрларини танлаш ҳисобига эришилади. Тадқиқ қилинаётган нутқли хабарлар ва пакетларни биргаликда узатиш модели учун декомпозиция усулини қўллаш хизмат кўрсатилаётган ҳар бир оқим учун характеристикаларини алоҳида ҳисоблашдан иборатdir. Нутқли хабарлар маълумотлар пакетлари узатилишини узиш имконини берадиган мутлақ устуворликка эга, шунинг учун нутқли юклама оқими характеристикаларини баҳолаш йўқотишлар билан оммавий хизмат кўрсатиш тизимининг стандарт моделлари доирасида амалга оширилади. Ушбу ҳолатда нутқли хабарни узатиш

давомийлигини тақсимлаш функцияси ихтиёрий бўлиши мумкинлигини белгилаб ўтамиз. Йўқолган нутқли хабарлар улушининг қиймати битта хабарни узатишнинг ўртacha давомийлигини унинг келиб тушиш жадаллигига кўпайтмаси билан аниқланади. Маълумотлар пакетларини узатиш сифатининг характеристикаларини алоҳида баҳолаш йўлини кўриб чиқамиз. Нутқли хабарлар ва пакетларни узатиш давомийлиги ўртacha бир хил ва бир хил кўринишдаги тақсимлаш функциясига эга бўлсин. Нутқли хабарлар оқими характеристикаларини мустақил ҳисоблаб чиқиш имконига эга бўлган ҳолда, каналли ресурс катталигини шундай танлаш мумкинки, у нутқли хабар йўқолишининг берилган даражасини таъминлаши керак бўлади. Кейинги тузилишларда нутқли хабарлар йўқолишининг эришилган кичик даражасидан, шунингдек пакетлар ва нутқли хабарларни узатиш вазиятлари бир хил содир бўлиш шароитидан фойдаланамиз. Ушбу шароитларда етказилган пакетлар улушининг тизимда бўлишининг ўртacha вақтини баҳолаш учун иккала мавжуд бўлган юклама оқимини бирлаштириш ва уларни узатишни кутиш модели доирасида кўриб чиқиш таклиф этилади. Бирлаштирилган оқимнинг ҳар бир чақируви, аввал нутқли хабар ёки маълумотлар пакети бўлишидан қатъий назар, хизмат кўрсатишда рад этилгандан кейин кутишга қўйилади, агарда бўш жой бўлса, ёки қайта тикланмасдан йўқолади. Пакетни етказиш эҳтимолини ва тизимда пакетларнинг маълум вақтга бўлишининг ўртacha вақтини баҳолашда ҳисоблаш алгоритмини тадбиқ қилиш нутқ хабарлари ва пакетларга хизмат кўрсатиш вақтини тақсимлаш хусусияти билан аниқланади ва биргаликда узатишнинг муайян моделларини кўриб чиқишида тадқиқ қилинади.

Аввалом бор нутқ узатиш жараёнини кўриб чиқамиз. Нутқли хабарларни узатиш жараёнининг маълумотлар пакетининг келиб тушиши ва уларга хизмат кўрсатиш жараёнига боғлиқ бўлмаганлиги сабабли тизим характеристикаларини баҳолаш хизмат кўрсатиш мумкин бўлмаган чақирувларнинг йўқолишилари билан бўлган телетрафика назариясининг стандарт модели доирасида амалга оширилади. Ушбу ҳолатда нутқли

чақирувларнинг фақат бир турдаги йўқотишлари мавжуд, яъни янги келиб тушадиган талаблар учун каналли ресурсларнинг етишмаслиги натижасида юзага келадиган йўқотишлар мавжуд. Узатиш учун бўш каналларнинг бўлмаганлиги туфайли йўқолган нутқли юклама хабарларининг улуши Эрланг формуласи билан аниқланади:

$$P_{rad,v} = \frac{\left(\frac{\rho_v^{N_c}}{N_c!}\right)}{\sum_{k=0}^{N_c} \left(\frac{\rho_v^k}{k!}\right)}$$

(1)

бу ерда N_c – тизимдаги каналларнинг умумий миқдори. Овозли чақирувлар ва маълумотлар пакетлари Пуассон қонуни бўйича тақсимланган ва тизимга λ_v ва λ_d мос равища жаддаллик билан келиб тушади. Талабларга хизмат кўрсатишнинг ўртacha вақти $1/m_v$ ва $1/m_d$ бўлади. Нутқли юклама $\rho_v = \lambda_v/m_v$, Эрлангда ифодаланган. Нутқли хабарларни узатиш билан банд бўлган тизим каналларининг ўртacha сони,

$$L_{o_{rt}} = \rho_v (1 - P_{rad,v})$$

(2)

Энди эса маълумотларни узатиш жараёнини кўриб чиқамиз. Маълумотлар пакетларини узатишни кўриб чиқамиз. Ушбу усул шунга асосланганки, нутқли хабарни узатиш жараёнида каналлар сони шундай танланганки, унда йўқолган нутқли хабарлар улуши жуда кичик бўлсин. Нутқли хабарларнинг келиб тушадиган оқимларини ва маълумотлар пакетларини битта дастлабки моделга бирлаштирган ҳолда ёрдамчи моделни қурамиз. Ёрдамчи модел учун ҳисоблаб чиқилган йўқолган пакетлар улуши ва пакетларнинг тизимда бўлишининг ўртacha вақти дастлабки моделнинг тегишли характеристикалари учун юқори баҳо чегараси ҳисобланади. Дастлабки моделда нутқли хабар йўқолган бўлиб ҳисобланган пакет ёрдамчи моделда кутиш учун навбатга туради ва айрим кечикиш билан узатилиши мумкин. Шундай қилиб, ёрдамчи моделда дастлабки

моделга нисбатан, тегишли баҳоларнинг юқори характеристикини таъминлаган ҳолда, катта бўлган юклама ҳажми узатилади. Йўколган пакетлар улушининг топилган баҳоси нутқли хабарлар йўқолишининг кичик катталигини ҳисоблашларнинг биринчи босқичида эришиладиган ҳақиқий қийматга яқин бўлади.

Маълумотлар пакетларининг характеристикаларини баҳолаш учун фойдаланиладиган модельнинг ишлаш схемаси қўйидагича бўлади. Бизда N_c алоқа тизими маълум бўлиб унга $\lambda_v + \lambda_d$ жадаллик билан маълумотлар пакетининг Пуассон оқими келиб тушади. Пакетни узатиш вақти бир хил узунликда бўлиб $1/m_v$ га teng бўлади. Йифинди юкламани $\rho_d = (\lambda_v + \lambda_d)/m_v$ деб белгилаймиз. Тизимда В ўлчамли буфердан фойдаланилади. Агар барча мавжуд бўлган узатувчи линия сигими банд бўлса, унда пакет кутиш жойининг биттасини банд қиласи.

НАТИЖАЛАР

Дастлабки модел учун киритилган ахборот оқимларини биргаликда узатиш сифатининг характеристикаларини баҳолаш учун $P(j)$ эҳтимоллик қиймати орқали аниқланадиган ёрдамчи модельнинг тегишли кўрсаткичларининг қийматидан фойдаланамиз.

Агар $P(j)$ – стационар ҳолатда моделда узатиш ёки кутища бўлган j маълумотлар пакетларига эга бўлган эҳтимоллик ҳисобланса, у ҳолда:

$$P(j) = \begin{cases} P(0) \frac{\rho_d^j}{j!}, & 1 \leq j \leq N_c; \\ P(0) \frac{\rho_d^j}{N_c! N_c^{j-N_c}}, & N_c \leq j \leq N_c + B; \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$P(0) = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N_c-1} \frac{\rho_d^j}{j!} + \frac{\rho^{N_c}}{N_c!} \sum_{N=1}^B \left(\frac{\rho}{N_c} \right)^s \right]^{-1}$$

(4)

Барча каналли ресурслар банд бўлганлиги сабабли, йўқолган маълумотлар пакетининг улуши $P_{rad,d}$ билан баҳоланади. У Пуассон типидаги пакетлар бўлганлиги учун N_c+B пакетларга хизмат кўрсатилиши ва кутилиши учун бўлган ҳолатда соддалаштирилган моделни бўлиш вақтининг улуши каби аниқланади

$$P_{rad,d} = P(N_c + B)$$

(5)

Устувор нутқли хабар билан келиб тушган линия бўйича маълумотлар пакетларини узатиш узилганлиги ва $P_{rad,uzish}$ кутиш жойига эга бўлган барча В банд бўлганлиги сабабли йўқолган маълумотлар пакетларининг улуши соддалашган моделда тегишли ҳодисалар жадалликка нисбатан баҳоланади

$$P_{rad,uzish} = \frac{\lambda_v P(N_c + B)}{\lambda_d}$$

(6)

$P_{rad,umum}$ маълумотларнинг йўқолган пакетларининг умумий улушкининг қиймати юқорида келтирилган сабаблар бўйича йўқолган пакетлар улушкининг суммаси каби баҳоланади

$$P_{rad,umum} = P_{rad,d} + P_{rad,uzish}$$

(7)

Муваффақиятли етказилган P_{muvf} маълумотлар пакетларининг улуши $P_{rad,umum}$ га қўшимча катталик каби баҳоланади.

$$P_{muvf} = 1 - P_{rad.umum} \quad (8)$$

Маълумотлар пакетларини узатиш учун банд бўлган M_d каналларнинг ўртача сони, шунингдек маълумотлар пакетлари билан банд бўлган M_{dw} кутиш жойининг ўртача сони тегишли ўртача қиймати каби аниқланади:

$$M_d = \sum_{j=1}^{N_c} P(j)j + N_c \sum_{j=N_c+1}^{N_c+B} P(j) - L_{o'rt}$$

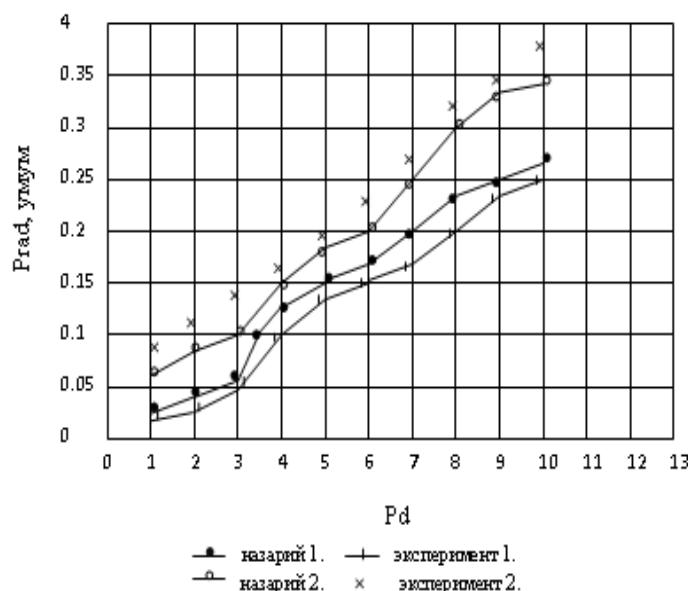
(9)

$$M_{dw} = \sum_{j=N_c+1}^{N_c+B} P(j)(j - N_c)$$

Пакетларнинг кутиш ва узатишка бўлишининг ўртача вақти T_d Литтл формуласи бўйича топилади [3]:

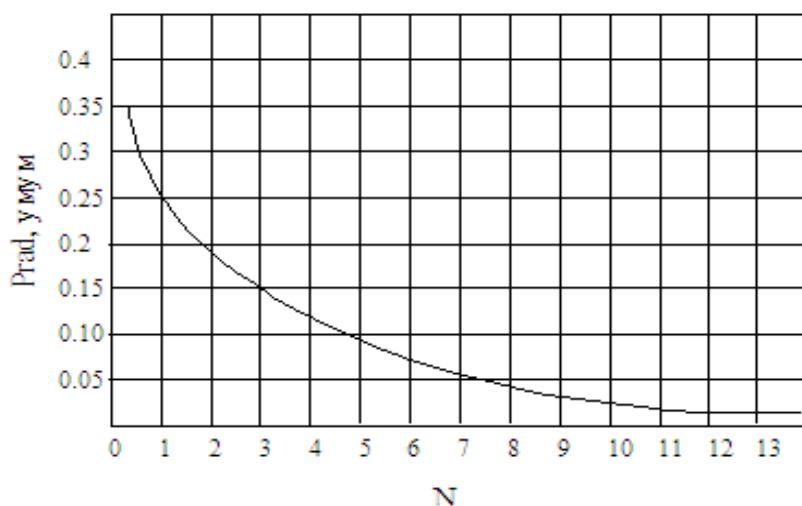
$$T_d = \frac{M_d + M_{dw}}{\lambda_d}$$

(10)



1-расм. Рад этиш эҳтимолининг пакетлар юкламасига боғлиқлиги

Тизимда $N_c=30$, $M=2$ аб. кўзда тутилган.



2-расм. Рад этиш эҳтимолининг каналлар сонига боғлиқлиги

МУҲОКАМА

Абонент кириш тармоқларини лойиҳалаштиришда таклиф этилган усуллардан фойдаланиш мумкинлигини аниқлаш учун имитацион моделлаштириш дастури ишлаб чиқилган. Ушбу ҳолатда имитацион моделлаштириш аналитик моделлар ёрдамида олинган натижаларнинг юзага келадиган хатоликларини баҳолаш учун қўлланилади. Имитацион моделлар учун характеристикалар қийматини тегишли ҳодисаларни ҳисоблагичларни ҳисоблаб чиқиши йўли билан топиш мумкин. Ҳисоблашларни амалга оширишда ρ_v , ρ_d , N_c кириш параметрларининг қиймати ва М абонентлар сони танланади. Кейин имитацион ва ҳисоблаш модели характеристикаларининг айрим диапазонда асосий параметрларидан бири ўзгаришига боғлиқлиги таҳлил қилинади.

$P_{rad,umum}$ рад этиш эҳтимолининг $\rho_v=0,1$ Эрл/абон., $\rho_d=4$ кбит/с/абон., $M=2$ аб. қайд этилган кириш параметрларида «нутқ-маълумотлар» узатишнинг биргаликдаги режимида N_c каналлар сонига боғлиқлигини кўрамиз. 1-расмда математик моделнинг (1 назария) келтирилган формулалари бўйича ҳисоблаб чиқилган эҳтимолликнинг тақсимланиши ва имитацион моделлаштириш дастури ёрдамида олинган натижалар асосида боғлиқлик(1 эксперимент) келтирилган.

Кейин $P_{rad,umum}$ қутиш учун жойларнинг турли қийматларида ($B=0$ (назария ва 1 эксперимент), $B=20$ (назария ва 2 эксперимент)) узатишнинг бирлаштирилган режимида ρ_d келиб тушадиган пакетларнинг йифинди юкламасига боғлиқлиги таклиф этилади.

ХУЛОСА

Олинган натижалар абонент кириш тармоқларининг сифат кўрсаткичларини ҳисоблаш учун тақдим этилган усулни қўллаш имконияти мавжудлигини кўрсатади. Ҳисоблашнинг ушбу алгоритмидан фойдаланганлиги сабабли етарлича аниқлик билан пакетли трафикка хизмат кўрсатиш учун зарур бўлган каналлар миқдорини аниқлаш имконияти пайдо бўлди. Аввал телекоммуникация операторларига ускунани эксплуатация қилиш тажрибаси ва тахминий юкламалардан келиб чиқсан ҳолда, тармоқда ўта юкланишларга йўл қўймаслик учун аҳамиятли захира билан каналли ресурсларни ажратишга тўғри келарди. Ушбу усулдан фойдаланиш натижасида абонент кириш тармоғининг ўтказувчанлик имкониятида эришилган ютуқ ҳисоблашнинг ушбу усулидан фойдалана олиш кириш тармоғининг каналли ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш имконини беришини тасдиқлаши мумкин. Шу билан бирга кириш тармоғи учун ускунани сотиб олиш ва эксплуатация қилиш учун сарфланадиган харажатларни қисқартиради.

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**MAKTAB LABORATORIYALARIDA HAYDASH USULI YORDAMIDA
AZEATROP BO'LMAGAN ARALASHMALARINI AJRATISH.
HAYDASH ASBOB –USUKUNALARI BILAN ISHLASHDA
O'ZIGA XOS IMKONIYATLARDAN FOYDALANISH**

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***Annotatsiya:** O‘qitishda o‘ziga xos metodik tushunchalar, o‘quvchilarga amaliy dars mashg‘ulotlarini sodda va xavfsiz qilib o‘rgatish, asbob -uskunalarini yig‘ish va undan to‘g‘ri foydalanish. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar darsliklarida o‘quvchilarni haydash usuli bilan tanishtirish. Haydash asbob-uskunalar bo‘lmagan holda ham jarayonni amalga oshirish, maktab labaratoriylarida haydash usuli uchun suv bo‘lmagan holda sovuq suv aylanmasini yo‘lga qo‘yish bo‘yicha tavsiya va takliflar. Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktab darslarida haydash usulini takomillashtirgan holda STEAM ta’limini joriy etish.*

***Kalit so‘zlar:** azeatrop aralashmalar, Vyurs kolbasi, alanj, Libix sovutgichi, kondensatsiya, qaynash nuqtalari, etanol, propanol, toluol, ksilol, kondensator, termometr, kauchuk quvurlar, gaz gorelkasi.*

Kirish

Maktab laboratoriyalarda aralashmalarni xavfsiz va samarali ajrata olish muhimdir. Ajratish usullaridan biri haydash usuli bo‘lib, u ko‘proq uchuvchan birikmani bug‘lash uchun suyuqliklar aralashmasini qizdirib, keyin uni yana suyuqlikka kondensatsiya qilishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu usul turli xil birikmalarni, shu jumladan, qaynash nuqtalari o‘xshashlarni ajratish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Demak ishning borishida qaynash temperaturasi bir – biriga yaqin bo‘lgan azeatrop bo‘lmagan aralashmalar (etanol, propanol, ksilol, toluol) kerak bo‘ladi. Azeatrop bo‘lgan aralashmalar haydash usulida ajratish mexanizmini qiyinlashtiradi.

Kerakli jihoz va raekтивlar. Ajratiladigan suyuqliklar aralashmasi etanol, propanol, toluol, ksilol, Vyurs kolbasi, Libix sovutgichi, alanj, termometr, qabul qiluvchi kolba, kauchuk tiqin, rezina quvur(shlang), isitish manbai (masalan: gaz gorelkasi, spirt lampasi yoki quruq yonilg‘i urotropin), asbest to‘r, chinni bo‘lakchalari.

Ishning borish tartibi.

Haydash moslamasini ishlab chiqaruvchining ko‘rsatmalariga muvofiq sozlanadi. Gaz gorelkasining ustiga shtativ, asbest to‘r, Vyurs kolbasi ketma-ketligida mahkamlanadi, Vyurs kolbasini rezina quvur(shlang)lar yordamida Libix sovutgichga, termometrni esa kolbaga ulang. Azeatrop bo‘lmagan aralashmalar: etanol, propanol, toluol, ksilolni va chinni bo‘lakchalarni Vyurs kolbaga soling. Isitish manbai yordamida kolbani isitishni boshlang. Harorat asta-sekin o‘sib borishi kerak, bu esa ko‘proq uchuvchi birikmaning bug‘lanishiga va kondensatorning ko‘tarilishiga olib keladi. Bug‘ kondensator bo‘ylab harakatlanar ekan, u soviydi va yana suyuqlikka aylanadi. Keyin bu suyuqlik qabul qiluvchi kolbaga tomiziladi. Ko‘proq uchuvchi birikmaning hammasi ajratilib, qabul qiluvchi kolbaga yig‘ilguncha kolbani isitishni davom ettiring. Bunda aralashmadagi turli xil moddalarning qaynash haroratiga e’tibor beriladi va temperaturani nazoratda ushslash kerak.

Chet el mamlakat maktab darsliklarida haydash usuli

Ozarbayjon maktablarida haydash (distillash) usuli. Haydash (distillash) -

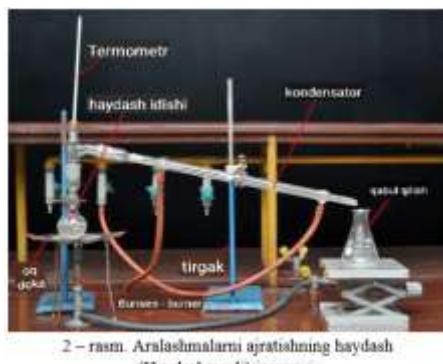


1 – rasm. Haydash qurilmasi.

bu usul turli xil qaynash haroratiga ega bo‘lgan suyuqliklar aralashmasini ajratish uchun qo‘llaniladi (1-rasm). Haydash usuli aralashmadagi suyuqliklarning qaynash haroratlaridagi farqga asoslanadi. Masalan, bu usul suv va etil spirtining aralashmasini ajratish uchun ishlatalishi mumkin. Chunki bu moddalarning qaynash harorati past va turlichay. Bunday holda, birinchi navbatda, juda past qaynash nuqtasiga ega bo‘lgan etil spirti bug‘lanadi. Etil spirti ko‘proq uchuvchan suyuqlikdir va 78 °C da qaynaydi. Sovutgichda esa suyuqlangan spirt bug‘lari konteynerga yig‘iladi.^[1]

Efopiya maktablarida haydash (distillash) usuli. Haydash (distillash) usuli - suyuq aralashmaning tarkibiy qismlarini yoki eruvchan qattiq moddalarni eritmadi suyuqlikdan ajratish usuli. U bug‘lanish (qaynatish) va kondensatsiya jarayonlaridan iborat.

Haydash jarayonida aralashmani ajratish komponentlarning qaynash nuqtalaridagi farqga asoslanadi. Haydash usuli paytida aralashmani haydash usuli kolbasida qizdirganda,



2 – rasm. Aralashmalarni ajratishning haydash (Haydash usuli) jarayoni.

qaynash harorati past bo‘lgan suyuqlik birinchi navbatda bug‘lanadi. Bu bug‘ kondensator deb ataladigan sovutish trubkasi orqali o‘tkaziladi va u yerda 2-rasmda ko‘rsatilgandek suyuqlikka aylanadi.

Keyin suyuqlik qabul qiluvchiga yig‘iladi.

Masalan, dengiz suvidan toza suv olish uchun oddiy haydash usulidan foydalanish mumkin. Dengiz suvi namunasi haydash usuli idishida qizdirilganda, suv bug‘lanadi va tuzdan ancha past haroratda qaynab ketadi. Bug‘ toza suyuq suvgaga kondensatsiyalanadi va qabul qiluvchiga yig‘iladi. Tuz, haydash usuli orqali idishda qoldiq sifatida qoladi.

Ikki aralash suyuqlik aralashmasini oddiy haydash usuli orqali ham ajratish mumkin. Bir-biri bilan aralashib eritma hosil qiladigan suyuqliklar gomogen aralashmadir. Alkogol va suv, benzol va moy aralashmasi aralashadigan suyuqliklarga misoldir.

Aralashmalarni ajratish ikki yoki undan ortiq texnikani birlashtirishni talab qilishi mumkin. Masalan, oddiy tuz va qum aralashmasini eritish, filtrlash va bug‘lanish jarayonidan foydalanib ajratish mumkin. Ajratishning birinchi bosqichi aralashmaga suv qo‘shishdir. Tuz suvda eriydi va eritma hosil qiladi, lekin qum emas. Keyin filtrlash yordamida qumni tuz eritmasidan ajratish mumkin. Nihoyat, filtratning bug‘lanishi suvning chiqib ketishiga olib keladi va tuzni ortda qoldiradi.

Spirtli ichimliklar va suv aralashmasini ko‘rib chiqing. Uchuvchan spirt bo‘lgan etanol 78 °C da, suv esa 100 °C da qaynatiladi. Aralashma qizdirilganda, qaynash nuqtasi past bo‘lgan spirt suvga qaraganda tezroq bug‘lanadi. Suv bug‘i kondensatorдан o‘tadi va keyin qabul qiluvchiga yig‘iladi.^[2]

Maktablarda haydash usulini o‘rgatishning ahamiyati

Haydash usulini o‘rgatish talabalarda fan va texnologiyaga qiziqishni kuchaytirishi mumkin. Fanning real hayotda qo‘llanilishini ko‘rsatish orqali talabalar fandan amaliy muammolarni hal qilish va odamlar hayotini yaxshilash uchun qanday foydalanish mumkinligini ko‘rishlari mumkin.^[3] Bu ularni fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika (STEAM) sohalarida martaba izlashga ilhomlantirishi mumkin. Va nihoyat, haydash usulini o‘rgatish talabalarga tanqidiy fikrlash va muammolarni hal qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.^[4] Haydash usuli ehtiyyotkorlik bilan rejalashtirish va bajarishni talab qiladigan bir qator qadamlarni o‘z ichiga oladi va talabalar jarayonni muvaffaqiyatli bajarish uchun asosiy tamoyillar va tushunchalarni tushunishlari kerak. Bu ularga ta’limning boshqa sohalarida va kelajakdagi martabalarida qo‘llashi mumkin bo‘lgan tahliliy ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.^[5]

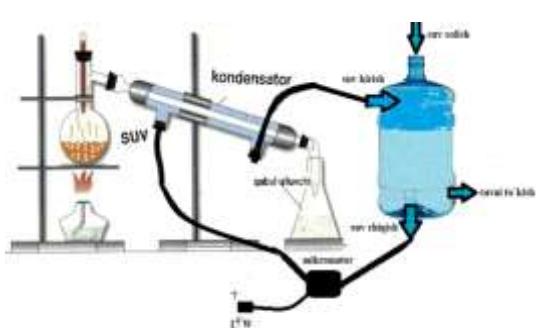
Aralashmalarni ajratishda haydash usuli bo‘yicha asbob - uskunalar bo‘limgan holda uni oddiy tarzda yasash. Avval polietilenli idishning tag qismi

va ustki qismini teng o‘rtasidan flomastir bilan belgilab, rezina quvurlarga moslashtirib teshib olindi. So‘ngra undan 40 sm li rezina quvurni o‘tkazib, yelim bilan mahkamlandi (yelim sifatliliga e’tibor bering). Kondensator asbobini hosil qilishda polietilenli idishda suv aylanish mexanizimini hosil qiliniladi. Polietilenli idishning qarama – qarshi yon qismi teshib olindi (birini pastroq, ikkinchisini esa yuqoriq holda). 50 sm bo‘lgan rezina quvurni teshiklardan o‘tkazib, yelim yordamida birini kirish, ikkinchisini chiqish qismi etib, mahkamlandi.

Endi suv aylanmasini yo‘lga qo‘yishda kattaroq hajmga ega polietilenli idish tanlandi. Uning ham yuqoriq va pastki qismlari teshib, jumraklar o‘rnatib olindi . Biri chiquvchi, ikkinchisi kiruvchi qism bo‘ldi. Suv ilib qolishligi sabab, suvni chiqarib almashtirish uchun yana bir quyiroq qismdan chiqish qilib jumrak o‘rnatildi. So‘ng chiquvchi suv kauchuk quvurlar orqali mikromatorga o‘rnatildi. Mikromator suvni bir maromda aylanib turishini ta’minladi.

Keyingi qadamda biz suv aylanmasi idishiga o‘rnatilgan mikromatordagi rezina quvur, sun’iy kondensatorga o‘rnatildi. Sun’iy kondensatordagi chiquvchi suv rezina quvur orqali suv aylanmasi uchun mo‘ljallangan idishga mahkamlandi.

Shtativga tagi yumaloq kolba o‘rnatildi va aralashma solindi. Nayli tiqinni sun’iy kondensatorga rezina quvurlar orqali o‘rnatildi. Kolbaga rangli spirt va suv aralashmasi solindi va og‘zi nayli tiqin bilan yopgan holda usti yopiq qizdirish (elektr pechi) asbobida qizdirildi. Ma’lum vaqtadan so‘ng spirt bug‘lari ajralib sun’iy kondensatorda suyuq holatga o‘ta boshladi. Suyuq holatdagi sof spirt qabul qiluvchi stakanga yig‘ib olindi. Yorlig‘ yozib belgilandi.



3- rasm. Maktab labaratoriyasida suv bo‘lmagan holda sovuq suv aylanmasini yo‘lga qo‘yish.

Maktab labaratoriylarida haydash usuli uchun sovutish bo‘lmagan holda sovuq suv aylanmasini yo‘lga qo‘yish bo‘yicha tavsiya va takliflar. Maktablarimiz bugungi kunda ko‘plab o‘ziga xos yangiliklarni kashf etib, kelmoqda. Har bir fizik va kimyoviy jarayonlarda o‘ziga xos metodik yondashuvlar

takomillashmoqda. Maktab labaratoriysiga to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak, deyarli 80 – 90 % gacha hamma sharoitlar mavjud. Endi shu 10 – 20 % gacha bo‘lgan kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish uchun quyidagilar tavsiya qilindi. Labaratoriya sharoitida aralashmalarni ajratishda haydash usulida suv muhim hisoblanadi. Bilamizki ba’zi mакtab labaratoriyalarida doimiy suv mavjud emas. Shuning uchun ushbu kamchilikni barataraf etish maqsadida suv aylanish mexanizimini yuzaga keltirish talab etiladi. Buning uchun hajmi kattaroq bo‘lgan polietilenli idishlardan foydalanildi . Uning tag qismi va yuqoriroq qismidan suvni chiqish va kirish yo‘llari hosil qilindi. So‘ngra idishda suvni almashtirish uchun yana alohida tag qismidan rezina quvurdan jumrak o‘rnatildi. Idishning ustki qismi yopiq holatda bo‘lib, zarur bo‘lganda suv solish uchun ochiladi. Idishdan chiqadigan suv rezina quvur orqali mikromatorga undan esa kondensatorga o‘rnatildi (3–rasm). Kondensatorda suv to‘lib bo‘lgandan so‘ng chiqish qismi rezina quvur orqali to‘g‘ri polietilenli idishga qaytarildi. Bu holatda mikromator bo‘lmasa ham sun’iy bosim hosil qilinilib, undan suv aylanmasini shu holatda amalga oshirish mumkin.

Agar maktab labaratoriyasida tok bo‘lmasa quyidagi amalni ham bajarsak bo‘ladi. Buning uchun binoning yuqori qavatiga 600 – 700 l (50 – 60 chelak va undan ko‘proq) suv ketadigan bak o‘rnatiladi. Bakni cherdakka qo‘yish ham mumkin, lekin bunda suv muzlab qolmasligi uchun uning atrofini o‘rab qo‘yish kerak bo‘ladi.Bak qancha yuqori o‘rnatilsa suv vodoprovod jumraklaridan shuncha yaxshi tushadi, ammo bakka suv chiqarish qiyinroq bo‘ladi. Bak sinf devorining teparog‘iga temir ilgak yordamida o‘rnatilishi ham mumkin. Devorga yaxshi mahkamlangan ilgak 250 l suv ketadigan bak o‘rnatilsa bo‘ladi,bunday bak ko‘p joy olmaydi. (50 • 50 • 100 sm). Bak yashikka o‘xshatib temir taxtalarni bir – biriga parchinmix yordamida biriktirib yasalishi yoki taxtadan qilinib ich tomonidan qo‘rg‘oshin bilan qoplangan bakning bir avzalligi bor: suv tarkibidagi moddalar qo‘rg‘oshin bilan birikib, juda oz miqdor qo‘rg‘oshin birikmalarini hosil qiladi, bu birikmalar bakteriyalarni o‘ldiradi. Natijada suv buzilmaydi. Bak qopqoq bilan berkitiladigan bo‘lishi lozim. Bakka uning ichidagi suv satxini ko‘rsatib turuvchi moslama qilinadi.

Xulosa

Haydash usuli məktəb laboratoriyalarda aralashmaları aşratışının xavfsız və oson usulini ta'minlaydı. Yuqoridagi tartibni bajarıb, keraklı materiallardan foydalangan holda, tələbələr bir xil qaynash haroratlı birikmaları aşratıb olishləri və turli moddaların xossalarını yaxşıroq tushunışları mümkün.

Xulosa qılıb aytganda, məktəblarda Haydash usulini o'rgatış o'quvchılarga kimyo və fan bo'yicha fundamental tushunchaları berish, uları STEAM sohalarında martaba izlashga ilhomlanırtırış, tanqidiy fikrlash və muammolarnı hal qılış ko'nikmalarını rivojlantırış uchun juda muhimdir. Haydash usulini fan o'quv dasturlariga kiritish orqali o'qituvchilar tələbəlarnı XXI asr iqtisodiyotda muvaffaqiyatga tayyorlashga yordam berishi mümkün. Deylik turli xil efirlərni olish uchun ham boshlang'ich qiliniladigan jarayonimiz haydash orqali efiri mavjud bo'lgan gul va o'simliklarnı spirtda eritib, olish mümkün.^[6]

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ILG‘OR TEXNOLOGIYALAR MOHIYATI VA IQTISODIYOTDAGI AHAMIYATI

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TATU Nurafshon filiali Raqamli iqtisodiyot magistranti

Ilg‘or texnologiyalar (yoki ilg‘or raqamli texnologiyalar) — bu shunday texnologiyalar turi-ki, ular aynan bir sohadagi faoliyat yoki xizmat turiga bog‘liq bo‘lmasdan, deyarli barcha sohalar, jumladan, sanoat, qurilish, ta’lim, tibbiyot, energetika, qishloq xo‘jaligi kabilarda birdek keng qo‘llaniladi. Ular asosan yangi turdagи mahsulot va xizmatlar yaratish uchun emas, balki mavjudlari rivojlanishiga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi, bozorlardagi vaziyatni o‘zgartiruvchi yoki yangi bozorlar shakllanishiga ko‘maklashuvchi yo‘nalish hisoblanadi. Umumiy olganda, ilg‘or raqamli texnologiyalar texnologik rivojlanish va internetdan foydalanishni qo‘llash orqali yaratilgan yangi tizimdir. Bu tizimda axborotlar, har bir harakat va ko‘rsatmalar ma’lumotlar bazasida saqlanib, avtomatik ravishda to‘planib boradi va yaratilgan baza asosida ishlab chiqarish jarayoni avtomatlashtiriladi. Yuqori potensialga ega, amalda jadal rivojlanishni ta’minlaydigan ushbu tur hozircha an’anaviy texnologiyalarga nisbatan kam tarqalgan, lekin jahon miqyosida xizmat va mahsulotlarni loyihalash va ishlab chiqarishdagi o‘zgacha yondashuv va usullar orqali juda tez sur’atda raqobatda yutib chiqmoqda. Ilg‘or raqamli texnologiyalar iqtisodiy faoliyatni samaraliroq va total nazorat qilishga imkon beradi, shuningdek, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish va innovatsiyalarni rag‘batlantirishga olib keladi. Xususan, O‘zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyotni faol rivojlantirish, barcha tarmoqlar va sohalarda zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng joriy etish bo‘yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan, jamiyat va iqtisodiyotning turli sohalarida yagona elektron platformani yaratish orqali ma’lumotlarni kiritish, to‘plash, shakllantirish va tahlil qilishning zamonaviy uslubi

yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. Bu jarayon, ayniqsa, COVID-19 pandemiyasidan keyin tezlashdi va davlat xizmatlari, arxiv, soliq, bank sohalarida namoyon bo‘lmoqda¹.

Ilg‘or texnologiyalar universal vositalar bo‘lib, ulardan yirik va kichik biznesda, og‘ir sanoat va qishloq xo‘jaligida, davlat va xususiy sektorda biday foydalanish mumkin. Mazkur texnologiyalarni o‘z sohalariga jalb qilgan tomonlar ilg‘or texnologiyalarning tobora kengayib borayotgan imkoniyatlaridan foydalangan holda odatdagidan ko‘proq sharoitlar va vakolatlarga ega bo‘lmoqda.

Sun’iy intellekt (Artificial Intelligence - AI) bu mashinaning inson ongi imkoniyatlariga taqlid qilishi, kompyuterlarni odam kabi o‘ylash va yechim topishga yo‘naltirilgan raqamli texnologiya bo‘lib, bu tizim muntazam ravishda qo‘sishma funksiyalar bilan kengaytirilmoqda. Bu texnologiya, bizning harakatlarimiz va ko‘rsatmalarimizni o‘rganadi va bizning ko‘rsatmalarimizni boshqa sohalarga moslashtiradi. Xorijda sun’iy intellekt texnologiyasini ko‘plab sohalarda qo‘llayotgan mamlakatlar soni yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda. Jumladan, sog‘liqni saqlash sohasida sun’iy intellektga asoslangan raqamli texnologiyalar kasalliklarga tashxis qo‘yish va umr ko‘rish davomiyligini uzaytirishga yordam bermoqda. Shuningdek, Daniya 2018-yilda soliq hisobotlarini yashirish natijasida qariyb 325 million AQSh dollari zarar ko‘rgan. Mamlakat hukumati sun’iy aql vositalarini o‘z soliq tizimiga tatbiq etishi natijasida soliqlarni to‘lashdan bo‘yin tov lashning har 100 holatidan 85 tasini muvaffaqiyatli aniqladi².

Raqamli texnologiyalar rivojlanayotgan asrda eng muhim manba bu - ma’lumotlar hisoblanadi. Ularni turli manbalardan to‘plib, o‘rganishlar asosida xulosalar chiqarishda Big Data texnologiyasining ahamiyati katta. Undan ko‘pincha katta ma’lumotlarning prognozli tahlillariga yoki ma’lumotlardan qiymat chiqarib olishning boshqa usullariga murojaat qilishda foydalaniladi. Dastlab Big Data atamasi kuniga 100 gigabaytdan ko‘p ma’lumot tushadigan oqimlarga nisbatan qo‘llanib kelingan. Keyinchalik ma’lumotlarning keskin ko‘payishi oqibatida mazkur

¹ [“Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida](#) – O‘z. Res. Prezidenti Farmoni, 06.10.2020

² [Raqamli texnologiyalar imkoniyatlari](#) - Yangi O‘zbekiston, Raqamli texnologiyalar imkoniyatlari. I. Toshmatova 19.05.2021

tushuncha yanada keng qamrov kasb eta boshladi. Bugungi kunda ushbu atama odatda soniyasiga gigabayt darajasidagi katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarga nisbatan qo'llaniladi. Big Data texnologiyalaridan olinadigan daromadlar yildan-yilga o'sib bormoqda. AQSh, Avstraliya kabi mamlakatlarda katta hajmli ma'lumotlar texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish va moliyalashtirish bo'yicha maxsus davlat dasturlari ishlab chiqilgan¹.

Zamonaviy moliyaviy operatsiyalar, foydalanuvchilar ma'lumotlarini saqlash va kiberxavfsizlik sohalarini blokcheyn texnologiyalarisiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Markazlashmagan, axborot xavfsizligi va onlayn erkinlikni ta'minlashda blokcheynga asoslangan Internetning yangi avlodi – Web 3.0 ma'lumotlar bozorida yuqori o'ringa ega bo'lib ulgurdi. Bu muvaffaqiyatning asosiy poydevori esa ma'lumotlar tarixini saqlash va ularni ko'chirishni cheklash algoritmidir. Aynan shu sababdan ham ular bank, moliyaviy xizmatlar, hukumat tashkilotlari, ko'chmas mulk va logistika uchun juda muhim bo'lib bormoqda. 2022-yil holatiga ko'ra sanab o'tilgan sohalarda blokcheyn uchun deyarli 10 milliard AQSh dollari sarmoya kiritilgan. 2022-2029-yillar prognoz davrida blokcheyn texnologiyasi bozori o'rtacha yillik o'sish sur'ati 56%ga yetadi, 2030-yilga kelib esa trillion AQSh dollariga baholanishi kutilmoqda. Blokcheyndan raqamli valyutalar tranzaksiyasi uchun foydalanilayotgani sababidan, moliyaviy tarmoq blokcheynning asosiy ulushiga ega bo'lib qolmoqda. Ammo mazkur texnologiya xavfsiz axborot almashinuvi, ma'lumotlar shaffofligi va raqamli identifikatsiya uchun ham samarali ishlatilishi mumkin².

So'nggi yillarda Internetga ulangan va masofadan boshqariladigan qurilmalarning keskin ko'payishi buyumlar Interneti (IoT – Internet of Things)ning asosiy trendiga sabab bo'ldi. Ushbu turdagи texnologiyalar tarmoqqa ulangan va bir-biriga ko'maklashuvchi qurilmalar o'rtaida aloqa o'rnatadi va natijada samaradorlik va iqtisodiy daromad oshib, ishchi kuchiga tushadigan yuk kamayadi. Soha nisbatan

¹ [Raqamli texnologiyalar imkoniyatlari](#) - Yangi O'zbekiston, Raqamli texnologiyalar imkoniyatlari. I. Toshmatova
19.05.2021

² [Trends in Blockchain technology in 2023](#) – How is the blockchain technology is growing? A. Horiachko, 22.03.2023

yangi bo‘lishida qaramay, 2018-yildayoq Internetga ulangan qurilmalar son jihatdan insonlarni ortda qoldirib, 8 milliardlik marraga yetgan. 2022-yil hisobi bo‘yicha dunyoda 14.4 milliard shunday qurilmalar aktiv holatda ishlamoqda. Soha ekspertlari fikriga ko‘ra, bu ko‘rsatkichlar, aslida oldingi yillarga nisbatan past o‘sishni ifodalaydi, sababi dunyo miqyosida ishlab chiqarilayotgan chip yetishmovchiligi bo‘lib, ushbu omil bozor kengayishini sekinlashtirmoqda¹.

Hozirgi kunda bir xil vazifani bajarishga qaratilgan loyihalarda tamoman farqli usul va ishlanmalardan foydalanilmoqda. Muqobili yo‘q innovatsion loyihalari shunchalar ko‘p-ki, ularning har birini sanoat miqyosida ishlab chiqarish imkonsiz. Chunki, bu kabi ishlanmalar, asosan, yosh havaskorlar tomonidan startap sifatida yaratilgan va katta ehtimol bilan real sharoitlarda sinab ko‘rilmagan bo‘ladi. Buning yechimlaridan biri sifatida 3D printlash texnologiyasini qo‘llash mumkin. Mazkur texnologiya yordamida katta quvvat sarfini tejagan holatda kam sonli sinov namunalarini yaratish mumkin. Bunda kamchiliklarni tezda bartaraf etish orqali ishlanma hayotga tadbiq etiladi. O‘zgartirishlar esa shunchaki ob’yektning raqamli uch o‘lchamli modelida amalga oshiriladi. 1980-yillarda 3D prinlash faqat ikkinchi darajali ehtiyyot qismlari ishlab chiqarish uchun mos deb hisoblangan va shunga yarasha tezkor prototiplash sifatida nomlangan. 2019-yildan keyin 3D printlashda materiallar diapazonidagi aniqlik va oson takrorlanuvchanlik shunday bosqichga ko‘tarildi-ki, endilikda jarayon sanoat ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi sifatida baholanmoqda².

XXI asrda Internet orqali taqdim etiladigan onlayn xizmat ko‘rsatish tizimlari uchun “bulutli texnologiyalar” terminidan foydalanilmoqda. Bulutli texnologiyalarning mohiyati foydalanuvchilarga Internet orqali xizmatlarga, hisoblash resurslari va dasturlariga, shu jumladan, operatsion tizimlar va onlayn platformalarga masofadan turib kirish va ishlash imkoniyatini berishdan iborat. Ushbu hosting sohasining rivojlanishi alohida dasturiy ta’midot va raqamli xizmatlarga ehtiyoj paydo bo‘lishiga olib keldi, bugungi kunda an’anaviy yondashuv

¹ [Number of connected IoT devices growing 18% to 14.4 billion globally](#) – State of IoT 2022, M. Hasan, 18.05.2022

² [3D printing](#) – Wikipedia, Free Online Encyclopedia, 2023

bilan taqqoslaganda “bulutli texnologiyalar” tejamkor va samarali deya baholanmoqda. Bulutli hisoblash texnologiyalari kelajak texnologiyalari sifatida e’tirof etiladi, chunki barcha zamonaviy kompyuter mahsulotlari foydalanuvchilar kompyuterining texnik jihozlariga bo‘lgan talablarini doimiy ravishda oshirib boradi, bu esa muqarrar ravishda yangilanish xarajatlarini keltirib chiqaradi. Dasturiy ta’midot va o‘yin sanoati, ayniqsa tizim resurslariga talabchan bo‘lib bormoqda. Bulutli texnologiyalarning paydo bo‘lishi kuchli, qimmat kompyuterlarni sotib olish muammosini hal qildi. Endi foydalanuvchilar tizimda drayverlar to‘liqligini yoki qurilmaning ishlashini kuzatishi, eski avlod ehtiyyot qismlarini doimiy o‘zgartirishlari shart emas. Bulutdan foydalanadigan tashkilotlar va shaxslar kuchli serverlarni moliyalashtirishdan voz kechishlari mumkin. “Bulutli” xizmatlardan foydalanish uchun foydalanuvchiga faqat yuqori tezlikdagi Internet va funksional brauzer yetarli¹.

Nazariy fan va amaliy texnologiyalar rivojlanishi nanotexnologiyalar yo‘nalishi paydo bo‘lishiga olib keldi. Endilikda atom tuzilishi ustida tadqiqot o‘tkazish va natijalarini tahlil qilish usullari yordamida oldindan belgilanadigan atom tuzilishiga ega mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish va ulardan foydalanish mumkin. Nanomaterial deb hisoblanishi uchun o‘lchamlar 100 nm (metrning milliarddan bir qismi) dan kam bo‘lishi zarur. Nanotexnologiyalarning amaliy jihatni atomlar, molekulalar va nanozarrachalarni yaratish, qayta ishlash va manipulyatsiya qilish uchun zarur bo‘lgan qurilmalar va ularning tarkibiy qismlarini ishlab chiqarishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Nanoolam o‘z bag‘riga elektronika, biologiya, tibbiyat, energetika, materialshunoslik va boshqa sohalarni qamrab olgan, uning chegaralari muntazam kengaymoqda. Texnologiyalarning ushbu turi an’anaviy fanlardan sifat jihatidan farq qiladi, chunki bunday kichik shkalalarda materiya bilan ishlashning odatiy makroskopik texnologiyalari ko‘pincha, qo‘llanilmaydi va odatdagি shkalada ahamiyatsiz bo‘lgan mikroskopik hodisalar sezilarli darajada kuchayadi. O‘zbekiston aholisi nanotexnologiyalar asosida ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlardan kundalik hayotida foydalanaymoqda. Masalan, sintezlangan kumush nanozarrachalari bir qator gigiena

¹ [“Bulut texnologiyasi” nima?](#) – Shongames, 2022

vositalariga qo'shilmoqda. Bu esa mahsulotlarning bakteritsid hamda davolash xususiyatini oshirayotir. 2014-yili Respublika ixtisoslashtirilgan dermatologiya va venerologiya ilmiy-amaliy tibbiyat markazida o'tkazilgan klinik tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, ishlab chiqarilayotgan kumush nanozarrachalari eritmasi teri yallig'lanishi kasalliklari, xususan, ekzema, yuqumli dermatit, mikoz va boshqa xastaliklarda yordam beradi¹.

Raqamli texnologiyalar tariximizdagi har qanday innovatsiyaga qaraganda tezroq rivojlandi – soha XXI asrning dastlabki 20 yili ichida dunyo aholisining qariyb yarmini qamrab oldi va jamiyatlarni tubdan o'zgartirdi. Biroq, ilg'or texnologik yutuqlardan hamon foydalanmayotgan jamiyatlar ushbu yangi davrning imkoniyatlaridan uzilib qoladilar va taraqqiyotda orqada qolishadi. Global raqamli trendlar barcha mamlakatlarga birdek kirib borishiga yo'l qo'ymayotgan xilma-xil sharoitlarni muvozanatga keltirishi talab qilinadi.

Tarix davomida texnologik inqiloblar ishchi kuchini tubdan o'zgartirgan: mehnatning yangi yo'nalishlari va shakllarini yaratish orqali an'anaviy shakllarni eskirgan deb hisoblanishiga va kengroq ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarga olib kelgan. Hozirgi o'zgarishlar to'lqini ham mehnat resurslariga shunday chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Misol uchun, McKinsey konsalting agentligi hisobotlari shuni ko'rsatadi-ki, 2030-yilga borib butun dunyo bo'y lab 800 million kishi avtomatlashtirish tufayli o'z ishini yo'qotishi mumkin. Ushbu so'rovlarda aniqlanishicha, barcha xodimlarning aksariyati yaxshi maoshli ishga ega bo'lish uchun zarur tayyorgarlik yoki ko'nikmalarga ega emasligidan, bugun o'zlashtirilgan ko'nikmalar ertangi texnologiyalar uchun foydasizligidan xavotirda. Shu bilan birga, Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkilotining hisob-kitoblariga ko'ra, yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish energetika sohasida barqaror amaliyotlarni o'zlashtirish, elektr transport vositalaridan foydalanish hamda mavjud va kelajakdagi binolarda energiya samaradorligini oshirish orqali 2030-yilga kelib dunyo bo'y lab 24 million yangi ish o'rni yaratishi mumkin. Ushbu

¹ [Nanotexnologiya rivojlanishi odimlari](#) – U. Qosimova. 11.03.2021

tendentsiyalarni boshqarish, masalan, fan, texnologiya va muhandislikga ko‘proqe’tibor berish orqali ta’limga bo‘lgan yondashuvimizni o‘zgartirishni talab qiladi.

Bugungi kunda ma’lumotlarni yig‘ish va sun’iy intellekt kabi raqamli texnologiyalar qishloq xo‘jaligi, sog‘liqni saqlash va atrof-muhitga oid muammolarni kuzatish va tashxislash, tirbandliklarni boshqarish yoki to‘lov xizmatlari kabi kundalik vazifalarni bajarish uchun qo‘llaniladi. Ular inson huquqlarini himoya qilish va shu yo‘nalishdagi qonunlarni ijro etish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin, lekin ular, masalan, harakatlarimizni, xaridlarimizni, suhbatlarimiz va xatti-harakatlarimizni kuzatish orqali ayni o‘sha qonunlarni buzish uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Hukumatlar va korxonalar moliyaviy va boshqa maqsadlarda ma’lumotlarni qayta ishslash va ulardan foydalanish vositalariga tobora ko‘proq ega bo‘lmoqda. Biroq, shaxsiy ma’lumotlarga egalik huquqini yaxshiroq tartibga solish formulasi yaratilmasa, fuqarolarning shaxsiy ma’lumotlari endi biznes uchun aktivga aylanib boradi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar butun dunyo aholisining yarmini bir-biri bilan bog‘laydi. Bu odamlarga o‘z ovozlarini eshitish va real vaqt rejimida butun dunyo bo‘ylab boshqa odamlar bilan muloqot imkonini beradi. Biroq, u nafrat ruhidagi shiorlar va asossiz ma’lumotlar platformasini qurish orqali noto‘g‘ri qarashlarni kuchaytirishi va xalqaro kelishmovchilikni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Shu tarzda, ijtimoiy mediya algoritmlari dunyo bo‘ylab jamiyatlarning bo‘linishini kuchaytirishi mumkin. Va shunga qaramay, ular buning aksini qilish imkoniyatini ham saqlab qoladi, albatta.

Ushbu voqealarni qanday boshqarish kerakligi - geosiyosiy keskinliklar kuchayib borayotgan bir paytda - milliy va xalqaro miqyosda ko‘p muhokama qilinadigan mavzu. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh kotibi har biri o‘z Internet va sun’iy intellekt strategiyasiga ega bo‘lgan, shuningdek, valyuta, savdo va moliyaviy qoidalar va qarama-qarshi geosiyosiy va harbiy qarashlarga ega bo‘lgan jahon kuchlari o‘rtasida “katta yorilish” haqida ogohlantiradi. Bunday bo‘linish yangi “raqamli Berlin devori”ni yaratishi mumkin. Tinchlik va xavfsizlik, inson huquqlari va barqaror rivojlanish uchun global standartlarni aks ettiruvchi universal kibermakon davlatlar o‘rtasidagi raqamli hamkorlik tobora hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega

bo‘lmoqda. "Raqamli hamkorlik bo‘yicha global majburiyat" Bosh kotibning raqamli hamkorlik bo‘yicha yuqori darajadagi guruhining asosiy tavsiyasidir.

Ilg‘or texnologiyalar insonlarning umr ko‘rish sifati va davomiyligini yaxshilash, sanoatni rivojlantirish va jamiyat xavfsizligini ta’minlash imkoniyatlaridir. Odatda bu turdagи texnologiyalar aynan qanday ishlashini tushuntirish qiyin, ularni tushuntiruvchi yangi termin va ta’riflar esa mavhum. Lekin, asosiy ma’noni tushunish muhim: ilg‘or texnologiyalar ta’lim, tibbiyot, sanoat va qishloq xo‘jaligi kelajagi sifatida bir butun tizimdir va bu taraqqiyot uchun zarur.

THE ROLE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING

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ABSTRACT:

This paper discusses the role and importance of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching the basics of nursing, the methods and means of forming the growing future staff as comprehensive specialists with the effective use of modern equipment.

Key words: Education, education, profession, textbook, technology, visual, tactile, information communication technologies.

INTRODUCTION:

The introduction sets the stage by highlighting the significance of nursing education and the challenges faced by educators. It explains the purpose of the article and provides an overview of the role of modern pedagogical technologies in addressing these challenges.

Methods:

This section outlines the methods employed to gather relevant information and data for the article. It may include a literature review, surveys, interviews, or case studies conducted to investigate the impact of modern pedagogical technologies on nursing education. The sources utilized will be cited to ensure credibility and reliability.

Enhanced Learning Experience: Modern pedagogical technologies, such as virtual simulations, augmented reality (AR), and virtual reality (VR), provide students with immersive learning experiences. These technologies allow students to practice clinical skills, engage in realistic patient scenarios, and make critical decisions in a safe and controlled environment. By actively participating in these simulations, students can develop confidence, improve their clinical reasoning abilities, and bridge the gap between theory and practice.

Personalized and Adaptive Learning: Pedagogical technologies offer the opportunity for personalized and adaptive learning experiences. Intelligent learning systems and online platforms can assess individual student's strengths and weaknesses and provide tailored content and activities accordingly. This personalized approach helps students focus on areas where they need improvement, enabling them to progress at their own pace and optimize their learning outcomes.

Access to Resources and Collaboration: Technology has made it easier for nursing students to access a wide range of educational resources. Online platforms, digital libraries, and educational websites provide students with up-to-date information, research articles, multimedia content, and practice quizzes. Additionally, technology facilitates collaboration among students and educators, allowing them to connect remotely, share knowledge, and engage in group discussions, thereby fostering a collaborative learning environment.

Real-time Feedback and Assessment: Modern pedagogical technologies enable real-time feedback and assessment, providing students with immediate insights into their performance. Online quizzes, interactive assignments, and simulation-based assessments allow students to receive feedback on their progress, identify areas for improvement, and track their learning outcomes. This timely feedback helps students monitor their growth and make necessary adjustments to their learning strategies.

Bridging Geographical Barriers: Pedagogical technologies have the potential to overcome geographical barriers in nursing education. Online learning platforms and virtual classrooms allow students from different locations and backgrounds to access

quality education and interact with expert educators. This is particularly beneficial for students in remote areas or those with limited access to educational institutions, as it provides them with opportunities to pursue nursing education and gain valuable skills.

Lifelong Learning and Professional Development: Technology plays a crucial role in facilitating lifelong learning and continuous professional development in nursing. Online courses, webinars, and virtual conferences allow nurses to stay updated with the latest advancements, evidence-based practices, and healthcare trends. Moreover, technology offers convenient options for nurses to engage in self-paced learning, acquire new skills, and pursue advanced certifications or degrees while balancing their professional commitments.

Ethical Considerations: While modern pedagogical technologies offer numerous benefits, it is essential to address ethical considerations. Educators must ensure the ethical use of patient data, maintain privacy and confidentiality, and adhere to professional standards and guidelines. Additionally, it is crucial to promote digital literacy and responsible use of technology among nursing students to mitigate potential risks and challenges associated with technology-mediated learning.

METHODS:

To investigate the role of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching the fundamentals of nursing, a mixed-methods approach was employed. The research involved a combination of literature review and surveys conducted among nursing educators and students. The methods used for data collection and analysis are outlined below:

Literature Review:

A comprehensive literature review was conducted to gather existing research, scholarly articles, and academic publications related to the integration of modern pedagogical technologies in nursing education. Databases such as PubMed, ERIC, and CINAHL were searched using keywords such as "modern pedagogical technologies," "nursing education," "virtual simulations," "augmented reality," and

"adaptive learning." Relevant studies published between 2010 and 2023 were included to ensure the inclusion of recent advances in the field. The literature review aimed to provide a theoretical foundation and identify key themes and findings related to the role of modern pedagogical technologies in nursing education.

RESULTS:

The results of the study revealed several positive outcomes associated with the integration of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching the fundamentals of nursing. The findings are presented below:

Enhanced Critical Thinking Skills:

The incorporation of modern pedagogical technologies was found to promote the development of critical thinking skills among nursing students. Virtual simulations and case-based scenarios allowed students to apply theoretical knowledge, analyze complex situations, and make informed clinical decisions. The interactive nature of these technologies challenged students to think critically, solve problems, and prioritize patient care effectively.

Increased Knowledge Retention:

The study revealed that modern pedagogical technologies positively influenced knowledge retention among nursing students. The use of multimedia elements, interactive modules, and adaptive learning platforms facilitated the effective transfer of information and improved long-term memory retention. Students reported that the visual and interactive components of these technologies aided in comprehending and remembering nursing concepts and procedures.

Improved Clinical Decision-Making Abilities:

The integration of modern pedagogical technologies was found to enhance students' clinical decision-making abilities. Virtual simulations and scenario-based learning provided students with opportunities to practice making critical decisions in a realistic and safe environment. This hands-on experience helped students develop confidence, improve their clinical reasoning skills, and bridge the gap between theory and practice.

Access to Diverse Learning Resources:

The incorporation of pedagogical technologies expanded students' access to diverse learning resources. Online platforms, digital libraries, and educational websites provided students with a wealth of up-to-date information, research articles, and multimedia materials. Students reported that these resources enriched their learning experience, facilitated self-directed learning, and allowed them to explore nursing topics beyond the scope of traditional textbooks.

Overall, the results indicated that modern pedagogical technologies have a positive impact on teaching the fundamentals of nursing. These technologies improve student engagement, enhance critical thinking skills, increase knowledge retention, improve clinical decision-making abilities, and provide access to diverse learning resources. However, it is essential to address challenges, provide appropriate training, and maintain a balanced approach to maximize the potential benefits of these technologies in nursing education.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, modern pedagogical technologies have revolutionized the field of nursing education. By incorporating innovative tools and techniques into the teaching process, educators can create a dynamic and interactive learning environment that fosters critical thinking, skill development, and knowledge retention among nursing students. While these technologies offer numerous benefits, it is crucial to address the associated challenges and ensure proper training and support for educators. By embracing modern pedagogical technologies, nursing education can effectively prepare future nurses to meet the evolving demands of the healthcare industry.

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THE ROLE OF THE TEACHER IN THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

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Annotation:

This article examines the crucial role of teachers in shaping the professional characteristics of students enrolled in the Vocational Technical College of Medicine. The study recognizes the significance of teachers as key influencers in the development of students' professional identity, knowledge, and skills within the context of medical education. The research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys to gather data from both teachers and students.

Keywords: Professional characteristics, effective teaching strategies, mentorship, learning environment, professional ethics, communication skills, critical thinking.

INTRODUCTION:

The role of teachers in shaping the professional characteristics of students is of paramount importance, particularly in specialized educational institutions such as the

Vocational Technical College of Medicine. As future healthcare professionals, students in this college require not only a solid foundation of medical knowledge and technical skills but also the development of key professional attributes that will enable them to excel in their careers. This article investigates the vital role that teachers play in the formation of these professional characteristics among students in the Vocational Technical College of Medicine.

In the healthcare field, professional characteristics encompass a broad range of attributes, including competence, ethical behavior, effective communication skills, and a patient-centered approach. These qualities are instrumental in ensuring the delivery of high-quality care and fostering positive patient outcomes. While the acquisition of medical knowledge is a crucial aspect of education, the development of these professional characteristics is equally essential in molding well-rounded healthcare professionals.

The article acknowledges that teachers are central figures in the educational process and have a profound influence on students' personal and professional development. As educators and mentors, teachers have the unique opportunity to guide students, not only in the acquisition of knowledge but also in the cultivation of professional values, attitudes, and behaviors. Through their interactions, instructional methods, and role modeling, teachers play a pivotal role in shaping students' professional identities and preparing them for the challenges and responsibilities of the healthcare profession.

To explore the role of teachers in the formation of professional characteristics, this study employs a mixed-methods approach. It combines qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys to gather comprehensive data from both teachers and students. By utilizing this approach, the research aims to provide a holistic understanding of the multifaceted dimensions of the teacher-student relationship and its impact on the development of professional characteristics.

The study investigates various aspects related to the role of teachers in the formation of professional characteristics. It explores the pedagogical strategies

employed by teachers to facilitate the integration of theoretical knowledge with practical skills and ethical values. Additionally, it examines the importance of teacher-student relationships in creating a supportive and nurturing learning environment that fosters students' professional growth. The research also considers the challenges faced by teachers in fulfilling this role and highlights the significance of ongoing professional development for educators.

Understanding the role of teachers in shaping the professional characteristics of students in the Vocational Technical College of Medicine is crucial for educational institutions, faculty members, students, and healthcare stakeholders. By identifying effective teaching methods, fostering positive teacher-student relationships, and supporting teachers' professional growth, educational institutions can enhance the quality of education and ensure that graduates possess the essential attributes required for successful careers in healthcare.

In the following sections, this article will delve into the findings of the study, offering valuable insights into the specific strategies employed by teachers, the impact of teacher-student relationships, and the overall significance of the teacher's role in the formation of professional characteristics among students in the Vocational Technical College of Medicine.

METHODS

To understand the role of teachers in shaping the professional characteristics of students, a comprehensive review of relevant literature was conducted. Various scholarly articles, research papers, and academic resources were examined to gather insights into the topic. Additionally, interviews were conducted with teachers and students of the Vocational Technical College of Medicine to gain firsthand perspectives on the teacher's role in the students' professional development.

RESULTS

The role of teachers in the formation of professional characteristics among students of the Vocational Technical College of Medicine is multi-faceted and crucial. Teachers serve as mentors and role models, guiding students on their journey

towards becoming competent medical professionals. They provide students with knowledge and skills necessary for their field, but also emphasize the importance of professionalism, ethics, empathy, and effective communication.

Imparting Professional Ethics

Teachers play a vital role in instilling professional ethics and values in students. They teach medical students about patient confidentiality, integrity, and the importance of ethical decision-making. By setting high standards and modeling professional behavior, teachers help students understand the significance of ethical conduct in their future medical practice.

Developing Communication Skills

Effective communication is a fundamental skill for medical professionals. Teachers in the Vocational Technical College of Medicine focus on developing students' communication skills, including verbal, non-verbal, and written communication. They provide opportunities for students to engage in role-plays, case discussions, and presentations, enabling them to effectively communicate with patients, colleagues, and other healthcare professionals.

Fostering Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Abilities

Teachers encourage students to think critically and develop problem-solving skills. They design learning activities that challenge students to analyze complex medical scenarios, evaluate evidence, and make informed decisions. By promoting critical thinking, teachers help students develop the ability to solve problems independently, a crucial skill for medical professionals.

Providing Mentorship and Guidance

Teachers act as mentors, guiding students throughout their academic journey. They provide guidance on career development, offer support, and motivate students to reach their full potential. Through mentorship, teachers inspire students to embrace continuous learning and professional growth.

DISCUSSION

The role of teachers in shaping the professional characteristics of students in the Vocational Technical College of Medicine is of utmost importance. By imparting professional ethics, developing communication skills, fostering critical thinking, and providing mentorship, teachers create a nurturing learning environment where students can flourish.

Teachers should employ various teaching strategies, including interactive lectures, case-based discussions, and hands-on learning experiences, to effectively engage students in the learning process. By incorporating real-life scenarios and practical experiences, teachers can bridge the gap between theory and practice, preparing students for the challenges they may encounter in their medical careers.

Moreover, teachers should continuously update their knowledge and skills to keep up with the ever-evolving medical field. By staying up-to-date with the latest advancements, teachers can provide students with relevant and current information, ensuring their preparedness for the dynamic healthcare environment.

CONCLUSION

The role of teachers in the formation of professional characteristics among students of the Vocational Technical College of Medicine cannot be overstated. They serve as mentors, imparting knowledge, skills, and values that shape the future medical professionals. By focusing on professional ethics, communication skills, critical thinking, and problem-solving abilities, teachers create an environment that fosters the development of competent and compassionate medical practitioners. It is essential for teachers to employ effective teaching strategies and provide mentorship to ensure the successful professional growth of the students.

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**TALABALARDA STRESSLI VAZIYATLARGA NISBATAN KOPING
XULQ-ATVOR STRATEGIYALARI NAMOYON BO'LISHINING IJTIMOIY
PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

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***Annotatsiya.** Maqolada talabalarda coping-strategiyalarini o'rganish muammosi tadqiq etilgan. Oliy ta'lim muassasasi talabalarining yengish strategiyalaridan foydalanishda gender, yosh va ta'lim muassasasi jihatidan o'rganilishi natijalari keltirilgan. Turli psixologik metodikalar va mualliflik anketasi qo'llanildi. Talabalarning coping-strategiyalari va ular tahlisil olayotgan mutaxassislik sohasi o'rtaqidagi bog'liqlik aniqlandi.*

Kalit so'zlar: Stress, talabalar, coping strategiyasi, xulq-atvor, stressli vaziyat.

Shaxs hayoti davomida qiyin hayotiy vaziyatlarga duch keladi. Hozirgi vaqtida iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohalarda inqiroz hodisalarining o'sishini hisobga olgan holda, murakkab, inqirozli vaziyatlarning soni sezilarli darajada oshmoqda. Buning sababi muayyan hayotiy qiyinchiliklarni yengish tajribasining yetishmasligi yoki shaxsiy va atrof-muhit resurslarining yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi bo'lishi mumkin. Ko'pgina tadqiqotlarda ta'kidlanganidek, aynan talabalalar bunday vaziyatlarda nisbatan yuqori darajada stressli holatlarga tushadilar.

Koping-strategiyalar – bu uzun va yetarlicha murakkab o‘tmishga ega tushuncha.

“Koping”(yengib o‘tish) atamasi ilk bora fanga 1962 yilda amerikalik psixolog L.Merfi tomonidan kiritilgan. “Koping” shaxs ichki resurslariga faol xavf soluvchi, vaziyatni konstruktiv qayta tashkil etishga bo‘lgan urinish. So‘nggi paytlarda shaxs xatti-harakati va faoliyatini tartibga solishning muhim ongli mexanizmi sifatida “Koping-strategiyalar” ni o‘rganish tobora dolzarb bo‘lib bormoqda. G‘arb tadqiqotchilarining stressga qarshi turish usullarini belgilash “Muvaffaqiyatli yengish” ma’nosida “Koping” tushunchasida aks ettirilgan. R.Lazarus va S.Folkman stress ta’sirini kamaytirish uchun shaxs tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan usullar to‘plamini ishlab chiqqanlar. B.D.Karavasarskiy fikricha “Koping” atamasi birinchi marta L.Merfi tomonidan 1962 yilda bolalarda rivojlanish inqirozi davrida paydo bo‘luvchi muammolarni tadqiq qilishda ishlatalgan. Ularga shaxsning murakkab muammolar yoki holatlarni yengib o‘tishdagi faolligi tegishli bo‘lgan. L. Merfi fikricha, yengib o‘tish shaxsning tizim osti himoya mexanizmidir. Biroq, A.V.Libinaning so‘zlariga ko‘ra, birinchi marta koping 1939 yilda X.Xartmanning “Ego-psixologiya va adaptatsiya muammolari” asarida “MEN ning konflikt va erkin zonalari” tahlilida qo‘llangan [2].

1966 yilda R.Lazarus o‘zining “Psixologik Stress va Koping Jarayonlari” (“Psychological Stress and Coping Process”) asarida kopingni anglangan stressni va boshqa tashvishli holatlarni yengib o‘tish strategiyasi deb izohlagan. Murakkab hayotiy vaziyatlarni yengib o‘tuvchi xatti-harakatlar shakllarini belgilash uchun “Koping-strategiya” atamasi qo‘llanadi. Koping-strategiyalar asosida shaxsning predmet bilan munosabatdagi, qiyinchiliklardagi, nazoratga olish va qochishdagi ichki va tashqi xarakterini qamrab oluvchi turli shakldagi psixologik faolligi tushuniladi [3]. Stressli holatga tushgandan so‘ng shaxs stressni yengib o‘tish mexanizmlarini qo‘llashga kirishib, kopingga murojaat qiladi. Agar mexanizmlar kutilgan natijani bermasa, yengib o‘tish urinislari davom ettiriladi. Agar stressorga obyektiv ta’sir etishning imkonи bo‘lmasa, subyekt qochish strategiyasini qo‘llaydi.

Agar buning imkoni bo‘lmasa, unga boshqa ma’no beruvchi, jarayonga kognitiv qayta baho berishga kirishiladi. [4]

Psixologiyada coping xulq-atvor XX asrning 2 yarmida vujudga kelgan. Koping xulq-atvor ingliz tilidan olingan bo‘lib “cope, to cope” - yenga olish, bartaraf qilish degan ma’nolarni anglatadi. Ushbu terminni birinchi bo‘lib L.Merfi 1962 yil bolalarda inqiroz davrida muammoni qanday qilib yengishni o‘rganish vaqtida foydalangan. A.Maslau esa bu terminni fanga kiritgan. Umuman olganda coping xulq-atvor individning hayotiy muammolarni yechishga tayyorgarligi bilan xarakterlanadi. “Koping strategiyasi” tushunchasi jarayon resurslarini boshqarish sifatida ham keng tahlil qilinadi. Taxminlarga ko‘ra, hayotiy murakkabliklarni bartaraf etish mohiyatan shaxs resurslarini safarbar etish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Koping strategiya va uning usullari himoya mehanizmlaridan farqlanganda konstruktiv faol zarurat nazarda tutiladi va vaziyat orqali yoqimsizliklardan chetlashishga harakatdir. Psixologiyada kopingsning predmeti mavjud bo‘lib, u maxsus tadqiqot hududida insondagi emotsional mexanizm va ratsional regulyatsiyani o‘rganishda o‘zining maqsadli optimal xulq-atvoriga ko‘ra hayotiy holatlarni o‘zining maqsadlariga muvofiq qayta qurishni amalga oshiradi.

Shaxsnинг stressli vaziyatlardagi coping xulq-atvori ma’lum darajada stressli vaziyatlarda javob reaksiyasi uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuni hisobga olib, talabalarda coping xulq-atvor va stressli vaziyatlarda javob reaksiyasi o‘rtasidagi mutanosiblik bilan bog‘liq ijtimoiy psixologik omillarni empirik jihatdan o‘rganish va shartli ravishda qabul qilingan mezonlar asosida uning natijalarini tahlil qilish ko‘zda tutilgan edi. Ushbu vazifani amalga oshirish uchun tadqiqot metodikalari tanlandi.

Yana shuni ta’kidlash joizki, ba’zan har bir talaba stressli vaziyatlarda o‘z imkoniyatlariga adekvat baho bera olishga ma’lum ma’noda qiyinchilikka uchrashi mumkin. Bizningcha, bunday qiyinchilik zamirida stressli vaziyatlar haqida yetarli tasavvurga ega emasligi bilan izohlash mumkin. Endi bevosita mazkur metodikalar yordamida olingan empirik ma’lumotlar tahliliga o’tamiz.

EMOTSIONAL HOLATLAR VA STRESS METODIKASI

- yomon uxlaysiz; doimo charchab yurasiz; chekish, ichish, ortiqcha ovqatdan o‘zingizni tiya olmaysiz; sevgi, ishqiy yaqinlikka qiziqishingiz qolamagan; tez-tez terlab turasiz; jahldor, jizzaki bo‘lib qolgansiz; so‘ngi paytlarda besabab yig‘lab yuboradigan odat chiqargansiz; nafas siqishidan qiynalasiz; doimo, bezovta yurasiz; ishtahangiz bazan zo‘r, bazan yo‘q bo‘ladi; tez-tez oshqozoningiz faoliyati buzilib turadi; goh u yeringiz, goh bu yeringiz og‘rib turadi;

Javoblar:

Juda tez-tez – 6 ball; Tez-tez – 5 ball; Bazan – 4 ball; Juda kamdan-kam – 2ball;
Hech qachon – 1 ball

1. Agar 40 balldan kam ball jamg‘argan bo‘lsangiz siz bazan past stress holatiga tushib qolasiz. Lekin shunda ham o‘zingizni boshqara olasiz;
2. 40-48 ball, vaqtı-vaqtı bilan stress holatiga tushib qoasiz. Siz o‘rtacha stress holatidasiz;
3. 48 balldan yuqori bo‘lsa hayot tarzingizni qayta ko‘rib chiqing. Sizda yuqori darajadgi stress kuzatilmoqda. Stressdan chiqish uchun psixolog konsultatntga murojat qiling

Tadqiqotimiz davomida olingan metodikalar tahliliga tayanib quyidagi xulosa va takliflar keltirib o‘tiladi. O‘tkazilgan empirik tadqiqotlar ma’lum darajada ilmiy yangilikka, qo‘yilgan maqsadga erishilganini ko‘rsatdi va bu asosiy nazariy xulosalarni shakllantirish va amaliy tavsiyalarni taklif qilish imkonini beradi.

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PROYEKTIV METODLARNI QO'LLASH AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya. Psixologiya fani va amaliyotida shaxsni o‘rganishning proektiv metodikalari alohida o‘ringa ega. Rivojlanish tarixiga ega proektiv metodikalar bugungi kunda inson haqidagi psixologik bilim sohalaridan biri bo‘lib, uni o‘zlashtirmay shaxs haqidagi yaxlit tasavvurlarni shakllantirish mumkin emas. Shaxsni tadqiq qilishning proektiv metodi proyeksiyalarni aniqlash va tasvirlashga asoslangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Proyektiv metodlar, fan, amaliyat, psixologiya, rivojlanish, proyektsiya, yaxlit qarash, tadqiqot usuli, shakllanish.

“Proyektiv” tushunchasi dastlab Z.Freyd tomonidan sub’ektning ongли va ongsiz tarzda ko‘chirilgan shaxsiy xususiyatlari, tashqi ob’ektlarga nisbatan holatlarning mazmunini ifodalash uchun qo‘llanilgan. Proyektiv -oldinga irg‘itish, tashlash ma’nosini bildiradi. Shaxsni o‘rganishning proyektiv metodi eksperiment natijalariga asosan proyeksiyalarni aniqlash va so‘ngra ularni tahlil qilishni ko‘zda tutadi. Proyeksiya tushunchasini tavsiflash “Men”ning himoya mexanizmlari bilan uzviy bog‘liq. Proyektiv metodlar yordamida inson proyeksiyalarining psixologik mexanizmlari o‘rganiladi. G.S.Friman proyeksiyani:

- 1) ongsizlik holati, ya’ni insonning bu holatda boshqa kishilarning g‘oya, qarash, istak, emotsiya yoki xarakter xislatlarini o‘ziga olishi sifatida;
- 2) o‘z shaxsiy ehtiyojlarini boshqalarga ko‘chirish sifatida;

3) qandaydir tajribaga asoslangan noto‘g‘ri xulosa chiqarish sifatida qaraydi, xislatlari namoyon bo‘ladi. Proyeksiya so‘zli assotsiatsiyalar, tugallanmagan jumlalar, rasm va dog‘lar, tekshiriluvchining chizgan rasmlari kabi verbal hamda rasmli metodlarning barchasini qo‘llaganda kuzatiladi. Proyektiv metodikalarga o‘ziga xos eng muhim xususiyatlar quyidagilardan iborat:

- nisbatan aniq tuzilishga ega bo‘lmagan va turli-tuman javob berishga yo‘l qo‘yuvchi topshiriqlardan tashkil topgan;
- Shaxsning yashirin, anglanmagan tomonlarini aniqlash va baholashga yondashuvning keng tarmoqliligi.

Pedagogik-psixologik eksperiment, tadqiqotning ishonchli vositasi bo‘lishi hamda natijalarning haqqoniyligiga ishonch hosil qilish uchun va ushbu natijalar asosida to‘g‘ri xulosa chiqarish uchun tadqiqotda qo‘llanilgan psixodiagnostik metodika ilmiy asoslangan bo‘lishi kerak, bunda metodlar quyidagi talablarga javob berishi lozim: validlik, ishonchlilik, bir sifatlilik va aniqlik.

Metodikaning ishonchliligi — metodika yordamida barqaror, qat’iy ko‘rsatkichlarni olish im koniyatlari bilan tavsiflanadi. Psixologik test natijalarini nazorat qilish murakkab omillarga bog‘liq va bu quyidagilardir: asbob-uskunalarning o‘Ichov sifati; psixologik testlarning doimiy relevant tavsifi; sinaluvchining ko‘rsaimalarni to‘g‘ri tushunishi; sinaluvchining xulqi, xatti-harakati; sinaluvchining dolzarb psixologik holati.

Oila rasmi testi

Pedagoglar va psixologlar oila muammolarini, uning an’ana va udumlarini, bola shaxsining shaklanishida oilaning ta’sirini o‘rganishda juda ko‘p ishlar qilmoqdalar. Biz qachonki atrofimizdagi olamni bola ko‘zi bilan ko‘rishga o‘rganib olganimizdan so‘nggina, ularni to‘g‘ri tushunamiz, hayajonlariga, qayg‘ulariga yordam bera olamiz. Eston psixologi G.Xementaskas tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan mashhur

“Oila rasmi” testi kattalarga dunyonи bola ko‘zi ko‘rishga yordam beruvchi vositadir. Bu test bolaning o‘z oilasiga bergan shaxsiy bahosi haqida, oila a’zolari bilan birga bo‘lgan munosabatlari, bola nimalarni idrok qila olmasligi, nimalarni

kuch-hayajon bilan his qilishi haqida tushuncha beradi. Oila rasmi 3 yoshdan 10 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarda qo‘llash mumkin.

Tadqiqotni o‘tkazish uchun: 21x29 sm hajmidagi oq qog‘oz, o‘chirg‘ich kerak. Bolaga: “Iltimos, o‘z oilang rasmini chizib ber”, - deb aytiladi. Topshiriq bajarilgandan so‘ng, bolaga quyidagi savollar beriladi: 1) Aytchi, sen bu rasmda kimlarni chizding? 2) Ular nima qilyaptilar? 3) Ular xursandmilar, yoki biron narsadan zerikkanmilar? 4) Ulardan qaysi biri baxtli yoki baxtsiz? Nima uchun?

“Avtoportret” metodikasi

Mualliflar: E.S.Romanova, S.F.Potemkina. Proyektiv metodikalar-dan biri. Katta maktab o‘quvchilarining shaxsini diagnostika qilish uchun qo‘llanishi mumkin. Avtoportret – insonning o‘zi chizgan qiyofasi.

Bosh: Katta bosh – o‘z aqliy imkoniyatlaridan qoniqmaslik;

Kichik bosh-ijtimoiy mavqeidan norozilik, bezovtalanish;

Katta ko‘z-shubhalanuvchanlik, boshqalar fikriga ko‘p e’tibor berish ;

Kichik ko‘zlar yoki yumuq ko‘zlar – ichki yo‘nalganlik.

Quloq: Katta quloq – tanqidga sezgirlik;

Burun: Burunga alohida urg‘u berish – jinsiy muammolarning mavjudligi;

Burun kataklarining kattaligi tajovuz (jahldorlik).

Og‘iz har qanday shaklda bo‘lmasin, yaqqol ajralib tursa bu nutqiy kamchiliklarning mavjudligidan darakdir;

Og‘izning bo‘lmasligi – muloqotga kirisha olmaslik, depressiya

Qo‘llar: Kishining atrof olam bilan bo‘lgan munosabatini ifodalaydi. Tushirilgan qo‘llar – jismoniy yoki psixik nimjonlik; uzun qo‘llar tashqi muhit voqeа – hodisalariga kuchli berilish; kalta qo‘llar – ichki yo‘llanganlik.

Oyoqlar: Uzun oyoklar- mustakillikka intilish; katta oyoklar – xavfsizlikka ehtiyoj; oyoqsiz rasm – beqarorlik.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak shaxs psixologiyasining proyektiv metodikalarning o‘rni va ahamiyati ilmiy testologiyaning tarkib topishida psixologiya fanida eksperiment va o‘lchash g‘oyalarining kirib kelganligini tadqiqot sohasida

qo‘yilgan katta qadam. Proektiv metodikalar shaxsning xususiyatlari va intellektini o‘lchashga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, natijalarni qayta ishlash va sharhlash xususiyatiga ko‘ra farq qiladi. Proyeksiya voqelikni, odamlarni, namoyon qilingan stimullarni idrok etish muayyan darajada shaxsning psixik holati, ehtiyoj, motiv, ustanovkalariga asoslangan.

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JADIDLARNING INNOVATSION TA'LIMGA OID QARASHLARI

Sevara Asanbayevna Qurbonova

Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti,

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar va aniq fanlar” kafedrasи mustaqil izlanuvchi.

***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada innovatsion ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishda jadidchilik ta'limotidan foydalanish va yangi taraqqiyot bosqichida ta'lim jarayonidagi ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Turkiston jadidlari yangi usul maktablari tashkil etish, darsliklarning yangi avlodini yaratish, ta'lim sohasida xorij tajribasini o'rghanish va undan samarali foydalanish orqali jamiyatning ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga erishishga intilganlar. Jadidlar uzliksiz ta'lim usullarini jamiyat talabiga moslash va savodxonlikni keng tarqatish orqali jamiyatning ma'naviy yuksalishiga erishish mumkinligi g'oyasini ilgari surdilar. Jadidlar fikricha, ma'rifat bilan ma'naviyat aslida madaniyatning tarkibiy qismlari bo'lib, uning negizida vujudga keladi. Ta'kidlash lozimki, ma'naviyat inson onglilagini ifodlovchi, uning o'z-o'zini anglashi, axloqiy kamoloti, hatti-xarakatlarining in'ikosini anglatadigan, madaniy saviyasi uyg'unligidan iborat bo'lgan fazilatdir.*

Kalit so'zlar: jadidchilik, komil inson, zamon kishisi, ma'rifatparvarlik, ma'naviyat, ma'rifat, ta'lim, tarbiya, milliy qadriyatlar, umuminsoniy qadriyatlar.

***Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается использование джадидизма в повышении эффективности инновационного образования и его значение в образовательном процессе на новом этапе развития. Туркестанские джадиды стремились общественного развития за счет создания новых методических школ, создания учебников нового поколения, изучения и эффективного использования зарубежного опыта в области*

образования. Джадиды выдвинули идею о том, что непрерывное духовное образование может способствовать духовному подъему общества, приспосабливая его к запросам общества и широко распространяя грамотность. По мнению джадидов, просвещение и духовность фактически являются составными частями культуры и опираются на нее. Следует отметить, что духовность – это качество, выражющее сознание человека, его самосознание, нравственную зрелость, отражение своих поступков, гармонию культурных уровней.

Ключевые слова: джадидизм, совершенный личность, современный человек, просвещение, духовность, просветительство, образование, воспитание, национальные ценности, общечеловеческие ценности.

Annotation. This article discusses the use of Jadidism in improving the effectiveness of innovative education and its importance in the educational process at a new stage of development. The Turkestan Jadids sought social development through the creation of new methodological schools, the creation of new generation textbooks, the study and effective use of foreign experience in the field of education.

The Jadids put forward the idea that continuing spiritual education can contribute to the spiritual uplift of society, adapting it to the needs of society and widely spreading literacy. According to the Jadids, enlightenment and spirituality are actually integral parts of culture and rely on it. It should be noted that spirituality is a quality that expresses a person's consciousness, his self-awareness, moral maturity, a reflection of his actions, the harmony of cultural levels.

Key words: Jadidism, perfect person, modern person, enlightenment, spirituality, education, upbringing, national values, universal values.

Mamlakatimizda jadid allomalarining ilmiy-ma'naviy merosini o'rganish va mohiyatini targ'ib etish, yoshlarni ajdodlarimizning ezgu an'analari ruhida tarbiyalash ta'limdagi islohotlarning bosh maqsadini tashkil qiladi. Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy sohadagi islohotlar samarasini oshirish zarurati ta'lim sifatini yangi bosqichga ko'tarishni talab qilmoqda. Shuning uchun ham, "Biz ajdodlarimizning donishmandlik an'analariga amal qilib, ularning g'oyalarini anglagan holda, qat'iy islohotlarni amalga oshirmoqdamiz, mamlakatimizning yangi qiyofasini shakllantirish yo'lida bormoqdamiz" [1,184]. Bu borada jadidlarning Vatanga muhabbat, sadoqat, bag'rikenglik, oilani muqaddas qadriyat sifatida e'zozlash ijtimoiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek jadidlar ilgari surgan ma'naviy ogohlilik, gumanizm va ma'rifiy islomning insonparvarlik qadriyatlariga rioya etish, komil insonni tarbiyalash kabi g'oyalarining mazmunini ilmiy asosda ochib berish ta'limni takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Jadidlar xalqning ma'navyati va madaniyati darajasini ko'tarish uchun orzu qilganlar, buning uchun esa kelajak bunyodkori bo'lgan yoshlarni jahonning etakchi universitetlarida ta'lim olishini istaganlar. Ma'rifatparvar jadidlar yurt kelajagi bunyodkor yoshlari qo'lidaligiga ishonib, millat taraqqiyotining poydevorlari deb hisoblangan yosh avlodni millatning taraqqiyoti uchun mardonavor kurashishga chaqirganlar.

Shuni alohida ta'kidlash zarurki, jadidlar mafkurasida hozirgi kunda ham dolzarb bo'lib turgan inson ma'naviy kamoloti masalalari va demokratik institutlarni shakllantirish hamda milliy rivojlanishni yo'lga qo'yish kabi tarixiy vazifalar mujassamlashgan.

Ma'rifatparvar jadidlar Turkistonning ravnaqi va taraqqiyoti zamonaviy ta'lim dargohlari va oliy dorilfununlarda ta'lim olgan, yangi islohotlarni ro'yobga chiqarishdan cho'chimaydigan yoshlari shijoati orqali amalaga oshadi deb ta'kidlaganlar. Shu bilan birga ma'rifatparvar jadidlar murakkab ijtimoiy muammolar echimiida yoshlarning ilmiy salohiyatidan, shijoatidan umidvormiz va suyanamiz hamda ulardan yordam so'raymiz, degan g'oyani ilgari suradilar. Bundan

anglashiladiki zamонавиј илмнинг бешиги саналган жадид мактаблари ва юшларнинг таҳсилни о‘рта максус ва олий та’лимда занжирсimon давом ettirishlari учун yo‘l ochib berish lozim.

Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy o‘zining “Padarkush” drammasidagi ziyoli tili bilan davr qahramonini tarbiyalash xususida shunday fikr yuritadi: “Olimi zamoniyl bo‘lmoq учун bolalarni avvalo muslimmoniy xat va savoduni chiqarib, zaruriyat diniya va o‘z millatimiz tilini bilaturgan so‘ngra hukumatimizni(ng) nizomli mакtablariga bermoq kerakdur... so‘ng Peterburg, Moskva universitetlariga yuborib, dokturlik, zakunchilik, injenerlik, sudyalik, ilmi san’at, ilmi iqtisod, ilmi himmat, muallimlik va boshqa ilmlarni o‘qitmoq lozimdu”.[2, 17]

Etuk ma’rifatparvar Abdulla Avloniy kelajak bunyodkori bo‘lgan юшларни ma’naviy-axloqiy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlargacha mos qilib tarbiyalashga e’tiborini qaratib, insonning o‘z oilasi, jamoasi, xalqi, millati va Vataniga katta naf keltirishi hamda baxtiyor va osuda hayot kechirishi uning юshligidan etuk tarbiya olib, eng олий ma’naviy fazilatlarga ega bo‘lishi va buzuq xulqlardan saqlanganlidan dalolat berishini ta’kidlaydi.

Turkistonlik ma’rifatparvar жадид Hoji Muin Shukrullo ta’kidlaganidek, millatning taraqqiysi va rivoj topishi, ularning avvali muntazam mакtablardan boshlanishi, agarda biz o‘z dinimizni, o‘z millatimizni yaxshi ko‘rib, muhofaza qilmoqchi bo‘lsak, avvallo saodat eshigi bo‘lgan mакtablarimizni zamonga muvofiq isloh qilishimiz zarurligi haqida fikr bildiradi.

Ta’lim tizimi yoki mакtablarni isloh qilish жадид matbuotining kun tartibi masalasiga aylandi. Ma’rifatparvar Munavvar qori Abdurashidxonov bir necha asrlar давомида mavjud bo‘lgan ta’limdagi o‘qitish tizimini islohotini ilgari surib, bolalarga geografiya, matematika, islom falsafasi va tarix kabi dunyoviy bilimlarni o‘qitish ancha samara berishini ta’kidlagan.

Jадид Niyoziy Rajabzoda esa o‘zining “Ibtidoiy mакtablarimizning tartibsizligi yohud taraqqiyning yo‘li” nomli maqolasida Turkiston o‘lkasidagi boshlang‘ich ta’lim mакtablarining давр talablariga mutlaqo javob bermasligini qayd qiladi.

“Buxoro, Samarqand, xoh Toshkand bo‘lsin xullas, Umumturkiston shaharlarinda bo‘lgan musulmon qarindoshlarimiz insof ila fikr qilsalar, maktablarimizni ko‘p parishon va beintizom holatda ko‘rarlar. Muddati tahsil ko‘p uzoq bo‘lganligi uchun ko‘p kishilar bolalarini sakkiz, o‘n yil mакtabga qo‘yolmaydurlar. Chunki qudrati iste’dodlari etmaydur. Shuning uchun maktabda yurgan bolalarimizdan o‘n yo sakkiz nafardan ikki yo uch nafar ahli savod bo‘lub chiqadurlar” [3, 1914 yil, №27]. Niyoziy Rajabzodaning fikricha, diniy bilimlar bilan birga kishining hunarlar egasi va boy bo‘lmog‘i uchun albatta ilmu-ma’rifat lozimligi, o‘z navbatida ilmu-ma’rifat uchun maktab, madrasalarni isloh qilinishi, nizomlar bilan tartibga solmog‘imiz lozimligini bildiradi. Rivojlangan Germaniya va Angliya kabi mamlakatlar ilm-fanni rivojlantirish hisobiga er yuzidagi jamiki boyliklarni o‘zlariga jamlab olganligi bilan baholansa, ilmdan, ma’naviyat-ma’rifatdan mahrum bo‘lgan millat esa, san’at va hunar egasi bo‘lgan millatlarning oyog‘i ostida toptalishi majbur bo‘ladi[3, 1914 yil, №27].

Ma’rifatparvar-jadidlardan Abdusalom Azimiyy “Agarda har millatning istiqbolini bilmak xohlansa ul millatni bolalarig‘a nazar va... alarning sihhatlariga va husni tarbiya va ta’limlarig‘a” [4, 1915 yil, 5 fevral soni] degan fikrlarni ilgari suradi. Azimiyning ta’kidlashicha, “bolag‘a ona birinchi omil va murabbiyidir. Onani ta’siri bolag‘a, otani ta’siridan ziyodadir” shu bilan birga “Agarda onalar johila bo‘lmay, balki oqila, muhazzaba, mutaallama va odobi sahihalarga dono bo‘lsalar va bolani o‘z tarbiyasiga muvofiq bo‘luvini tushunsa, hifzi sihhat va odobga rioya etsa va nobajo bo‘lunmog‘idan to‘xtatsa va odibi islomiya va axloqi marziya birla tarbiyat etsa, albatta, ul bolani oqil va halim bo‘lmog‘iga shak va shubha yo‘qdur” [4, 1915 yil, 5 fevral soni].

Xotin-qizlarning ilmli, o‘qimishli va madaniyatli hamda jamiyat uchun foydali inson bo‘lishlari kabi masalalar ma’rifatparvarlar matbuotning dolzarb mavzulariga aylanib, bu borada ko‘plab maqolalar va badiiy asarlar nashr etilgan. Tavalloning “Hamshiralalar tilindan”, So‘fizodaning “O‘qunglar onalar”, kabi badiiy she’rlarida Turkiston o‘lkasi xotin-qizlarning “mute’ joriyalar”ga aylanganligi hamda ularning

ma'rifatli bo'lishlariga qarshilik ko'rsatayotgan kishilarga qarshi chiqib, ma'rifatni joriy qilish zarurligini uqtiradi. Turkiston jadidchlari ayollarning ilmsizligi masalasi doimiy tashvishlantirib bu holatni hatto boshqa musulmon davlatlari bilan solishtirishga harakat qilganlar. Zahriddin Fatxiddinzoda o'zining maqolasida yozilishicha, Misr hududida 5 million 265 ming 250 nafar xotin-qizlar borligi, ularning 20 ming nafaridan ziyodi, ya'ni yuz xotin-qizdan bir nafari o'qib va yozishni bilishligini ta'kidlab, ularningda ko'pchiligi ovrupalik yoki nasroniy arab xotin-qizlari ekanligini bildiradi. Ayni shu ma'noda, bilim olishni xuddi namoz o'qimoqdek har bir er va ayolga ham farz, ham qarz ekanligini qalamga olib, xotin-qizlarning ilm o'rganishi va tarbiyasi xususida takliflar berib boradi.

Zero, ma'rifatparvar Abdulla Avloniy ta'kidlaganidek, "olti oyda, haftada to'rt kun, har kun bir soatdan dars o'qusangiz, bir yili komilda bir yuz o'ttiz olti soat dars o'qur ekansiz. Ammo tartibli madrasalarda bu sizning bir yilda o'qug'on darsingiz haftada olti kun, har kun olti soatdan o'qub, to'rt haftada tamom qilurlar" [4, 1915 yil, 5 fevral soni].

Asta sekin tartibli ta'limning amaliy natijalari jadid maktablarining natijali faoliyatida ko'zga tashlanib, Ishoqxon Ibrat yangicha ta'lim-tarbiya tizimining imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatib berishda asosan erishgan muvaffaqiyatlarga, o'zi amaliyotga tadbiq etgan yangi usullarga asoslanligini yozadi. Jumladan: "Men o'zum ham o'zumga qarashlik o'nta-o'n beshta bolalarni eski maktabda hech bahra topmay, behuda yurduklarina jonim achib, Qozon tarafindan... bir muallim jalb edub, maktab qilib berdim. Maktabning kushodig'a uch oy bo'lgani yo'q, yigirmadan ziyoda kichik bolalar, o'n beshta odamlar "alif nima?" degan savolina "kaltak" deb javob beruvchilar tamom savodi chiqib, har narsani yozadurgon bo'ldilar. To'rt-beshta, etti va sakkiz sanalar Qo'qong'a yurub hech narsa bilmagan mullabachchalar bitamomihi arabiylar mukolamag'a qodir bo'lub, har bir kitoblarni mutoalaa etadurgon bo'ldilar. Shul sababdin biz ko'zumiz ila tajriba qilib, bul o'qitishga tamom ixlos qildik" [6, 328].

Ma’rifatparvar Ishoqxon Ibrat maktabining yangicha ta’lim tizimidagi o‘rnini sifatida haftalik dars jadvalini joriy qilganligi bilan izohlaydi. Ishoqxon Ibrat o‘ndan ortiq tilni bilgan va ruscha so‘zlarni arabcha yozilishini bir tizimiga keltirib, “Lug‘ati sitta as-sina” nomli asarini nashr etgan. Asarda olti til ya’ni arab, fors, turk, sart, hind, rus tillari jamlangan bo‘lib, rus alifbosini bilmaydigan xalqlar uchun amaliy yordam berishni samarali usuli sifatida tavsiya etadi. Asar millatni xorijiy tilni o‘rganishga bo‘lgan millat ehtiyojini qondirish va jahon ilm-fani va madaniyati yutuqlariga yaqinlashtirish uchun yaratilgan bo‘lib Ishoqxon Ibrat o‘zi tomonidan tashkil etilgan mактабига o‘z davrining ilg‘or pedagogi, rus tilini bilimdoni bo‘lgan tatar maорifparvari Husain Makaevni taklif qilib, yoshlarni, millatni ilm-ma’rifatli qilish yo‘lida harakat qildi.

Ziyoli jadidlar mahalliy yoshlarni o‘z ona-Vatani va millatini kelajigi borasida jon kuydiruvchi, mintaqqa hayotida muhim o‘rinlarini egallashi va mutaxassislar bo‘lib etishishlarida xorij tilini o‘rganish suv va havodek zarurligini matbuotlarda qayta-qayta nashr qilganlar. Jadidlarning etakchi vakillaridan hisoblangan Sadriddin Ayniy “Har millat o‘z tili ila faxr etar” nomli maqolasida turkiy tildagi ma’nodoshi bo‘lsa ham, tilga evropacha so‘zlarni, ularning qo‘sish shingunga putur etkazishi mumkinligiga urg‘u bergen. Abdulla Avloniy esa har bir millat o‘z ona tili va adabiyotini saqlamagini o‘z navbatida “hifzi lison” deb ta’kidlagan. Chunonchi, “har bir millatning dunyoda borligini ko‘rsatadirg‘on oynai hayoti tili va adabiyotidur. Milliy tilni yo‘qotmak, millatni ruhini yo‘qotmakdur”[5,126].

Jadidlar jamiyat taraqqiyotini, Turkiston o‘lkasidagi mavjud kamchiliklarni tahlil qilib eng avvalo maорif islohotida, nashriyotlarning rivojida, iqtisodiyotning islohida amaliy natijalarga erishganliklaridadir. Ushbu loyihalarni amalga oshirishda mablag‘ni muruvvatli boylar o‘z sarmoyalarining ma’lum qismidan ajratishlari zarurligini ta’kidlaganlar. Shu bilan birga yoshlarni birlashtirish va foydali ishlarga jalb etish orqali, madaniy-ma’rifiy tadbirlarni amalga oshirganlar.

Ta’kidlash lozimki, yuz yil muqaddam yoshlarni bilimli-ilmli bo‘lishiga doir Behbudiyl tomonidan bildirilgan fikr yangi taraqqiyot bosqichida ham o‘z

dolzarbligini yo‘qotmagan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoev tashabbusi bilan o‘g‘il-qizlar nafaqat Evropaga, balki Amerika, Janubiy Koreya, Xitoy, Yaponiya, boshqa davlatlarga ham yuborilmoqda. O‘zbekiston yoshlari uchun ingliz, nemis, fransuz, rus, xitoy – turli chet tillarini o‘zlashtirish kun tartibidan alohida o‘rin olgan. Jadidlar etakchilarining asriy orzulari amalga oshayotir.

Jadidlarning konseptual falsafiy g‘oyalari hozirgi innovation taraqqiyotning darakchisi, bugungi kundagi strategiya yo‘nalishdagi demokratik islohotlarning genetik asosi bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Chunki ularning siyosiy dasturlari umuminsoniy xususiyatlarni asosan erk, ozodlik,adolat, mustaqillik kabi g‘oyalarni tarannum etadi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida jadidchilik harakati mustaqillikka erishishimizga g‘oyaviy asos bo‘lganligidan dalolatdir.

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ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА САНОАТИ ИККИЛАМЧИ МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИДАН САМАРАЛИ ФОЙДАЛАНИШ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Тадқиқот мақсади – целлюлоза саноати иккиламчи маҳсулоти “лигнин” асосида полиметиленлигнин сульфокислота синтез қилиши, уни структураси ва физик-кимёвий хоссаларини аниқлаши, олинган маҳсулотларни қурилиши, ҳамда саноат корхоналарида ишилатиладиган импорт суперпластификатор, шунингдек корхона оқова сувларини тозаловчи катионитлар сифатида қўлланилишини тадқиқ қилиши. Лигниндан чизиқли ва фазовий полиметиленлигнин сульфокислота синтези жараёни шароитлари ўрганилди. Олинган янги суперпластификатор (СП) ва катионитнинг (АСО) тузилиши ИК-спектроскопия ва СЕМ (сканерловчи электрон микроскоп) усуллари ёрдамида ўрганилди. Катионитнинг ТГА/ДТА термал таҳлили ўтказилди. Суперпластификаторни бетон аралашималарига таъсири ўрганилди. Катионитларнинг эксплуатацион хоссалари аниқланди. Катионитларнинг муҳим эксплуатацион хоссаси СОЕ(статик алмашиниши сизими) ва ДОЕ(динамик алмашиниши сизими) аниқланди. СОЕ = 4,6 мг-екв/г, ДОЕ = 475-490 мол/м³. 0,8% суперпластификатор қўшилганда бетон аралашималари мустахкамлигини 84,39 % га ошириши аниқланди.

Калит сўзлар: целлюлоза саноати иккиламчи маҳсулоти, лигнин, поликонденсация, сульфолаши, полиметиленлигнин сульфокислота, суперпластификатор, сульфокатионит, термик ва кимёвий барқарорлик, алмашиниши сизими.

ANNOTATION

Purpose of scientific research - synthesis of polymethylene lignin sulfonic acid based on a secondary product of the cellulose industry "lignin", determination of its structure and physicochemical properties, study its use as superplasticizers used in construction, as cation exchangers for industrial wastewater treatment. The conditions of the process of synthesis of linear and spatial polymethylenaphthalene sulfocyanate using naphthalene fraction obtained by fractional driving of pyrolysis secondary product "pyrolysis oil" were studied. The structures of resulting new superplasticizer(SP) and cationite(ASO) were studied using IR-spectroscopy and SEM (scanning electronic microscope) methods. TGA / DTA thermal analysis of cationitis was performed. The effect of superplasticizer on concrete mixtures has been studied. Excretory specimens of cationites were determined. An important operational characteristic of cationit COE (static exchange capacitance) and ДОЕ (dynamic exchange capacitance). COE = 4,6 mg-ekv/g, ДОЕ = 475-490 mole/m³ have been determined. It was found that at adding 0,8% superplasticizer strength of concrete mixtures has increased by 84,39%.

Key words: secondary product of the cellulose industry, lignin, polycondensation, sulfanation, polymethylenlignin sulfocyanate, superplasticizer, sulfocationite, thermal and chemical stability, exchange capacity.

КИРИШ

Хозирги вақтда қурилиш саноати жуда тез суръатлар билан ривожланиб бормоқда. Қурилиш саноатида хомашё ва энергия ресурсларидан оқилона ва самарали фойдаланишга қўйиладиган талаблар ҳам мос равишда ўзгариб, битон аралашмаларининг мустаҳкамлиги, ишончлилиги ва чидамлилиги юқори бўлган йифма, монолит бетон ва темир-бетон конструкцияларни ишлаб чиқариш муаммосини самарали ҳал қилиш учун маҳсус кимёвий қўшимчалардан кенг фойдаланишни талаб қиласди[1]. Целлюлоза олиш жараёнида иккиламчи маҳсулот сифатида кўп миқдорда лигнин ҳосил бўлиши

туфайли ундан фойдаланишнинг муҳим йўналишларидан бири бетон аралашмалари учун пластификаторлар ишлаб чиқариш ҳисобланади. Бетон материаллари мустаҳкамлигини камайтирмасдан оқувчанлигини оширишда суперпластификаторлар - полимер қўшимчалар кенг қўлланилади. Кимёвий пластификаторлар таркиби жиҳатидан нафталин сульфокислотасининг формалдегид конденсати, меламин формалдегид конденсати, лигносулфонатларнинг модификациясидан олинган маҳсулотлардан иборат [2-4]. Ҳозирги кунда дунё бўйича йилига 1,25 млн тоннадан ортиқ суперпластификаторлар ишлаб чиқарилмоқда. Бу кўрсатгич йилдан-йилга ортиб бормоқда.

Кимё саноатини эса синтетик ионитларсиз таъсаввур қилиб бўлмайди чунки, ионитлар турли соҳаларда ишлатилади: тозаланган ёки тузсизлантирилган сув олишда, гидрометаллургия саноатида рангли ва қимматбаҳо металларни ажратишда, оқова сувлардан токсик ва оғир металларни ажратиш учун ишлатилиб келинмоқда [5-6]. Бундан ташқари сўнги йилларда радиактив элементларни ўз ичига олган сувларни ионитлар ёрдамида тозалаш ёки радиактив изотопларни ажратиб олишда қўлланилмоқда. Шуни такидлаш керакки, стирол ва дивинилбензол сополимерлари асосида олинган ионитлар радиактив чиқинди сувларни тозалашда қўлланилмайди. Чунки, бу ионитлар радиактив нурлар таъсирига барқарор эмас. Шунинг учун агрессив ва радиактив нурлар таъсиrlарга чидамли янги ионитларни синтез қилиш долзарб муаммолардан бири ҳисобланади[7-9].

Иккиламчи маҳсулотлардан фойдаланиб импорт суперпластификатор ўрнини босувчи маҳсулот чизиқли олигомер полиметиленлигнин сулфонат натрий олиш шароитлари ва уни бетон аралашмалари мустахкамлигига таъсирини ўрганиш. Фазовий тузилишли полиметиленлигнин сульфокислотани эса сулфокатионит сифатидаги хоссаларини ўрганиш муҳим ахамиятга эга.

АДАБИЁТЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ ВА МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ

Хом-ашё сифатида целлюлоза саноати иккиламчи маҳсулоти лигнин қўлланилди. Лигнин фракциясини сулфолаш учун лаборатория установкаси ва поликонденциялаш учун герметик босим остида ишлайдиган ускунадан фойдаланилди.

Олинган натижаларни тадқиқ қилиш учун физик-кимёвий анализ усувлардан фойдаланилди.

Суперпластификатор қўлланилган бетон аралашмалари мустаҳкамлиги ГОСТ 10180-2012 усули бўйича Гидравлик прес (№МИГ.1000.06 РУ) прибори орқали аниқланди.

Намуналарнинг ИК-спектрлари ITRracer-100 спектрометрида 400 - 4000 см⁻¹ оралиқ соҳали олмосли/ZnSe MIRасле 10 призма билан фойдаланиб ўлчанди.

Сканерловчи электрон микроскоп(СЕМ) EVO MA-10 сканерлаш электрон микроскопида (Carl Zeiss, Германия) энергия дисперсияли рентген (EDX) микроанализи (Oxford Instruments, Буюк Британия) учун микроаналитик тизим билан жиҳозланган.

Катионитларнинг термогравиметрик(ТГА) ва дифференциал термик анализи(ДТА) ТГ 209 Ф1 термогравиметрик анализаторида ўрганилди.

Сулфокатионитни синовга тайёрлаш, солиштирма массаси, солиштирма ҳажми, намлиги, СОЕ ва ДОЕ ларини аниқлаш ГОСТ талабларига муофиқ аниқланди [10-13].

НАТИЖАЛАР ВА МУҲОКАМА

Полиметиленлигнин сульфокислотани синтез қилиш учун дастлабки ҳомашё сифатида целлюлоза саноати иккиламчи маҳсулоти- лигниндан фойдаланилди.

Суперпластификаторни синтезлаш учун дастлаб целлюлоза олиш жараёнида ҳосил бўладиган қора суюқликни 55-75°C оралиғида нейтраллаш орқали лигнин ажратиб олинди ва тозаланди.

Олинган лигнин $110\text{-}120^{\circ}\text{C}$ да 6 соат концентранган сулфат кислота ёрдамида сулфиранди, натижада тўқ қора рангли сулфомасса олинди [14].

Сулфомасса босим остида ишлайдиган идишга солиниб дистилланган сув билан суюлтирилди ва 38% ли формалин билан (дастлабки лигнин ва формалдегид мол нисбати 1;1) харорат $110\text{-}120^{\circ}\text{C}$ да поликонденсатланди.

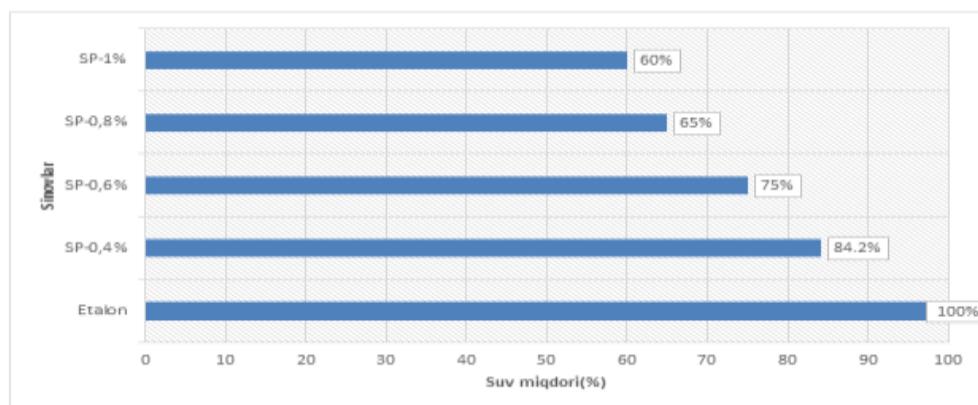
Чизиқли тузилишли полиметиленлигнин сульфокислота олигомери каустик сода ёрдамида кучсиз ишқорий муҳитгача($\text{pH}=8$) нейтралланди.

Олинган суперпластификаторнинг бетон аралашмаларга таъсирини ўрганиш учун қуидаги 5 та таркибли бетон қоришма тайёрланди (1-жадвал). 1-қоришма этalon учун, 2-қоришма 0,4% суперпластификатор, 3-қоришма 0,6% суперпластификатор, 4-қоришма 0,8% суперпластификатор, 5-қоришмага 1% суперпластификатор сement миқдорига нисбатан қўшилган ҳолда синалди. Синовда бетон қоришмасининг конус чўкмасини P4 яъни 18 смда ушлаган ҳолда сув сарфини камайтириш ва мустаҳкамлигини ошириш натижалари ўрганилди.

1-Жадвал.

Бетон қоришмаларининг таркиби

№	Семент (гр)	Кум (гр)	Чақиқ тош (гр)	Сув (гр)	СП сementга нисбатан (%)	Конус чўкмаси (см)
1.	2660	8750	3990	1115	-	18
2.	2660	8750	3990	935	0,4	18
3.	2660	8750	3990	845	0,6	18
4.	2660	8750	3990	725	0,8	18
5	2660	8750	3990	669	1	18



1-расм. Бетон қоришмаси учун сарфланган сув миқдори (%)

Еталон учун олинган бетон қоришмасининг конус чўкмаси 18 см пасайиши учун сарфланган сув миқдорига нисбатан 0,4% СП қўшилганда 16,2% га, 0,6% СП қўшилганда 25% га, 0,8% қўшилганда 35% га, 1% қўшилганда 40% гача камайтирди.

Юқорида ўтказилган синовлар натижасида олинган бетон қоришмалари 10x10x10 см ўлчамдаги қолипларга қўйилди. Олинган намуналар 28 кундан сўнг мустаҳкамлиги ГОСТ 10180-2012 усули бўйича Гидравлик прес (№МИГ.1000.06 РУ) прибори орқали аниқланди. (2-жадвал). Намуналарнинг мустаҳкамлиги 2-5-расмларда келтирилган.

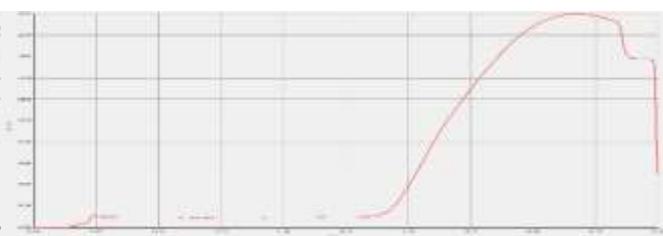
2-жадвал

ГОСТ 10180-2012 бўйича 28 кунлик намуналарнинг мустаҳкамлиги

Намуна рақами	Максимал куч, Р _{max} , кН	Сиқилиш кучи, Р _{сж} , МПа	Сиқилиш модули, Е _c , МПа
1(Еталон)	204.466	20.447	328.483
2(СП-0,4%)	249.896	24.990	355.144
3(СП-0,6%)	332.700	33.270	396.561
4(СП-0,8%)	377.022	37.702	376.516
5(СП-1 %)	274.206	27.421	533.264



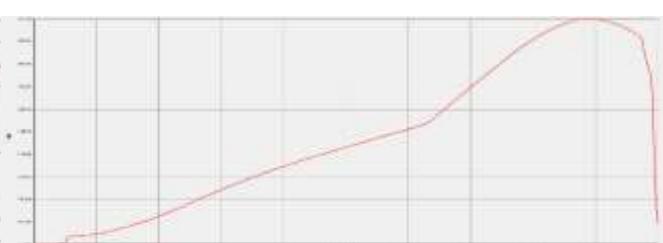
**2-расм. Эталон учун тайёрланган
10×10×10 см ўлчамли 28 кунлик
намунанинг мустаҳкамлиги**



**3-расм. 0,4% СП қўшилиб
тайёрланган 10×10×10 см ўлчамли
28 кунлик намунанинг
мустаҳкамлиги**



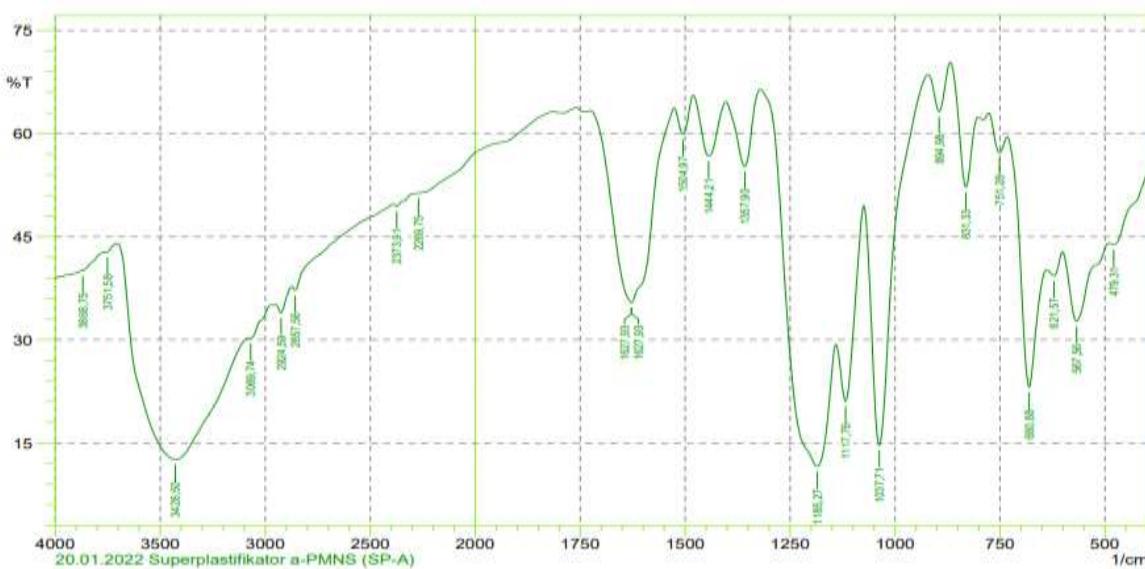
**4-расм. 0,6% СП қўшилиб
тайёрланган 10×10×10 см ўлчамли
28 кунлик намунанинг
мустаҳкамлиги**



**5-расм. 0,8% СП қўшилиб
тайёрланган 10×10×10 см ўлчамли
28 кунлик намунанинг
мустаҳкамлиги**

Олинган натижалар шуни қўрсатадики, пиролиз саноати иккиламчи маҳсулоти асосида олинган суперпластификатор бетон қоришимларининг 28 кундан кейинги мустаҳкамлигини этalonга нисбатан 0,4% қўшилганда 22,2% га, 0,6% қўшилганда 62,7% га, 0,8% қўшилганда 84,39 % га, 1 % қўшилганда 34,4 % га ошириши аниқланди. Олинган натижалардан холоса қилиб энг оптималь таркиб сифатида бетон қоришма таркибиغا 0.8% СП қўшилган холат деб топилди.

Синтез қилинган суперпластификаторнинг ИК-спектри олинди ва тахлил қилинди (6-расм).



6-расм. Чизиқли полиметиленлигнин сульфонат натрийнинг ИК-спектри

Юқоридаги ИК-спектрнинг тахлили шуни кўрсатадики,. $3428,5\text{ cm}^{-1}$ соҳада –ОН гурухининг валент тебраниши, $3069,74\text{ cm}^{-1}$ соҳада ароматик ядродаги С–Н боғининг валент тебраниши, $1117,76\text{ cm}^{-1}$ соҳада $-\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ гурухнинг валент тебранишини кўришимиз мумкин.

Сулфокатионитни синтезлаш учун қўйидаги жараёнлар амалга оширилади:

⊕ Суперпластификаторни синтезлаш учун дастлаб целлюлоза олиш жараёнида ҳосил бўладиган қора суюқликни $55\text{--}75^{\circ}\text{C}$ оралиғида нейтраллаш орқали лигнин ажратиб олинди ва тозаланди.

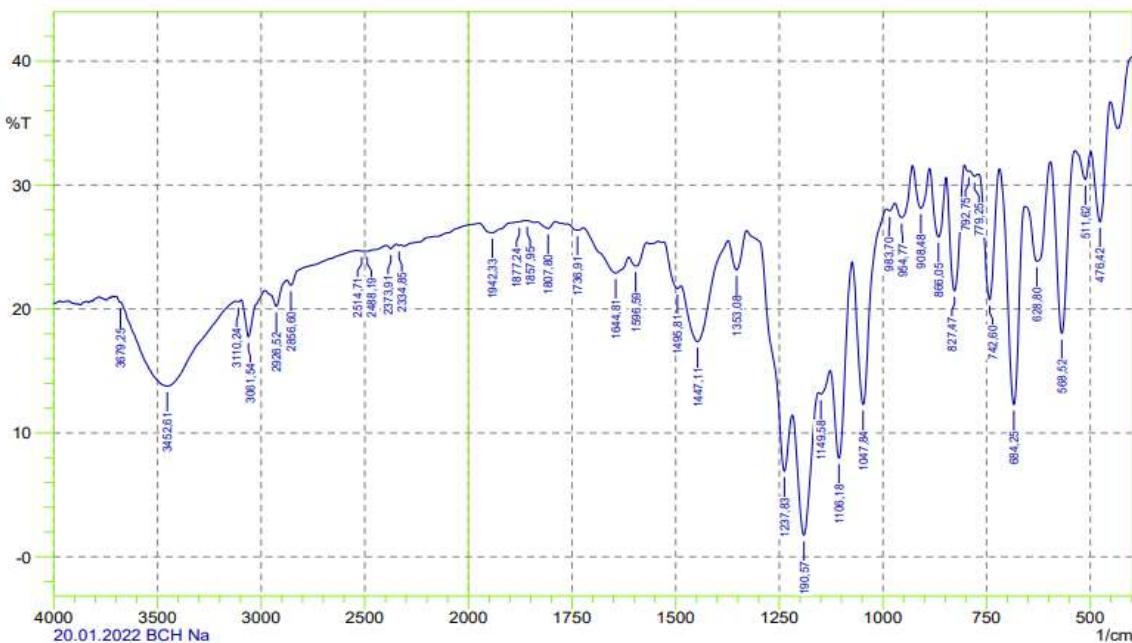
⊕ Олинган лигнин $110\text{--}120^{\circ}\text{C}$ да 8-10 соат концентранган сульфат кислота ёрдамида (мол нисбат 1:2,5) сульфирланди, натижада тўқ қора рангли сульфомасса олинди.

⊕ Сульфомасса босим остида ишлайдиган идишга солиниб, 38% ли формалин билан(дастлабки нафталин ва формалдегид мол нисбати 1:2) харорат $110\text{--}120^{\circ}\text{C}$, босим 20-40АТМ да поликонденсатланди.

⊕ Сувда эримайдиган қаттиқ поликонденсат механик майдаланиб поликонденсацияни охирига етказиш учун 12 соат $90\text{--}95^{\circ}\text{C}$ да қиздирилди.

Олинган маҳсулотлар тузилиши ИК-спектроскопия ёрдамида тасдиқланди.

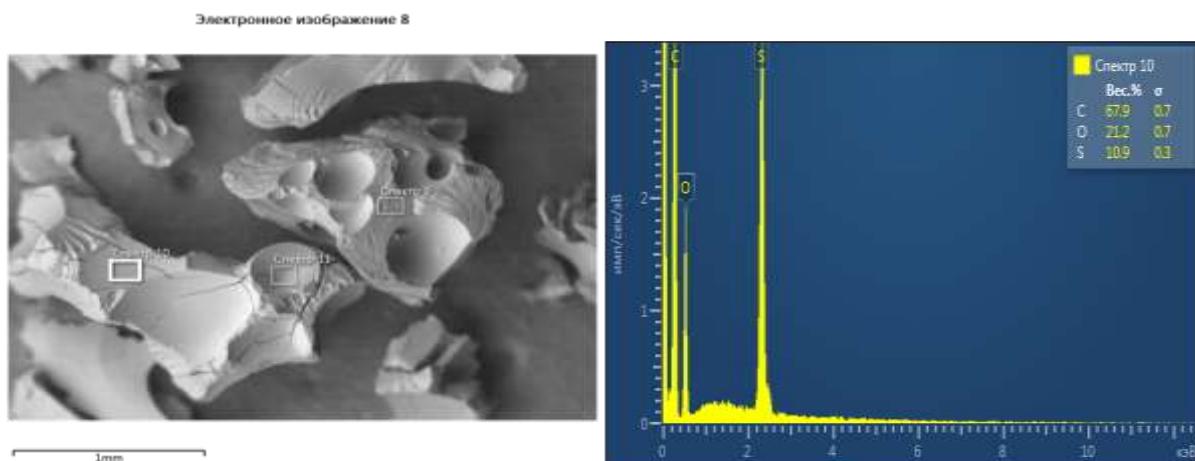
 SHIMADZU



7-расм. Сулфолигниннинг ИК-спектри

ИК-спектрда $3061,54\text{ см}^{-1}$ соҳада ароматик ядродаги С-Н бοғининг валент тебраниши, $1106,18\text{ см}^{-1}$ соҳада $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ гуруҳнинг валент тебраниши кузатилган.

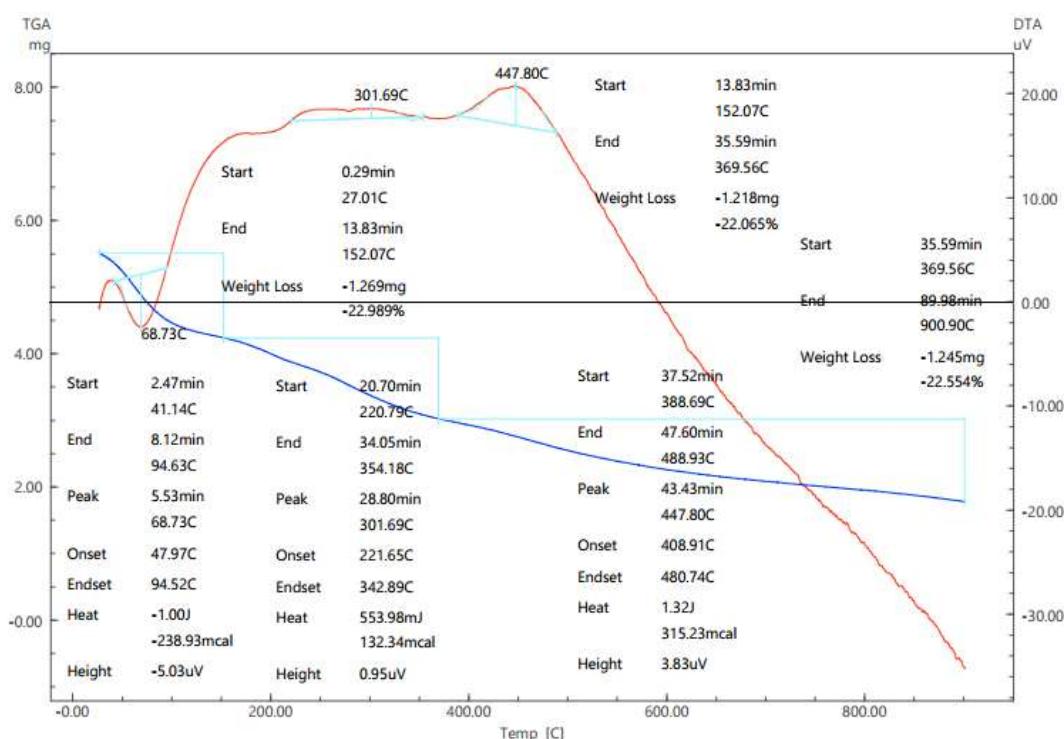
Синтез қилинган сулфокатионитнинг морфологияси ва сирт тузилиши ва элемент таркибини аниқлашда СЕМ (сканерловчи электрон микроскопи) ёрдамида аниқланди.



8-расм. Сулфокатионитнинг сирт тузилиши ва элемент таркиби

Сулфокатионитининг сирт СЕМ тахлилиниң натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, сулфокатионит таркибида мезофовакларниң мавжудлигини кўриш мумкин. Сулфокатионитниң элемент тахлили унинг таркибида 69,9% C, 21,2% O ва 10,9% S борлиги аниқланди.

Сулфокатионитниң термик барқарорлиги термогравиметрик усул билан ўрганилди.



11-расм. Сулфокатионитниң ТГ - термогравиметрик эгри; ДТА - дифференциал термик эгри чизиги

Расмда келтирилган маълумотлар уч босқичда вазн йўқотиш билан намуна тузилишининг ўзгаришини кўрсатади, биринчиси $27,01\text{-}152,07^{\circ}\text{C}$, бу диапазонда 22,989 % гача, иккинчи босқич эса $152,07\text{-}369,56^{\circ}\text{C}$, бу оралиқда 22,065%, $369,56\text{-}900,9^{\circ}\text{C}$ гача эса 22,554% модда массасини йўқотди. Олинган сулфокатионит 900°C гача қиздирилганда умумий 67,608% массасини йўқотиши аниқланди. Ўрганилаётган катионитларниң дифференциал термик эгриси икки эндотермик тепалик ва иккита экзотермик тепалик билан ифодаланади. Биринчи эндотермик таъсир $41,14\text{-}94,52^{\circ}\text{C}$ да содир бўлган бу катионитдан гигроскопик ва кристализацион сувнинг йўқолиши билан

изохланади. Иккинчи эндотермик тепалик 600°C дан юқори хароратда пайдо бўлади, бу ионитнинг деструксияси билан тушинтириш мумкин. Иккита экзотермик тепаликлар $220,79\text{-}354,14^{\circ}\text{C}$ ва $388,69\text{-}488,93^{\circ}\text{C}$ ларда кузатилиб бу оралиқларда катионитдаги фаол фуруҳлар $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{OH}$ гурухларининг ўзаро поликонденсалтаниши натижасида сувнинг ажралиб чиқиши билаб боғлик. КУ-2 катионит учун $353\text{-}413$ К да энергия ютилиши билан эндотермик тепалик кузатилади ва унинг деструксияси эса 423 К да кузатилади. Шундай қилиб, лигнин асосидаги олинган катионитнинг термал барқарорлиги КУ-2 катионитдан юқори эканлигини кўриш мумкин.

Сулфокатионитнинг қуйидаги эксплуатацион хоссалари ўрганилди:

-  катионитнинг солиширма массаси
-  катионитнинг солиширма ҳажми
-  катионитнинг намлиги
-  катионитнинг статик алмасиниш сифими
-  катионитнинг динамик алмасиниш сифими

Олинган катонитларни синовга тайёрлаш учун ГОСТ 10896-78 халқаро стандарт бўйича ишлар амалга оширилди. Солишириш мақсадида КУ-2-8 сулфокатионити олинди (3-жадвал).

3-Жадвал

Синтез қилинган сулфокатионит ва КУ-2-8(импорт) сулфокатионитларнинг эксплуатацион хоссалари

№	Катионит тури Ўрганиш ўсули	Солиширма массаси (г/дм ³)	Намлиги (%)	Солишир- ма ҳажми (см ³ /т)	Умумий статик алмасиниш сифими (мг-екв/г)	Динамик алмасиниш сифими (мол/м ³)
		ГОСТ 10898.2-74	влагомер XY-100MW	ГОСТ 10898.4-84	ГОСТ 20255.1-89	ГОСТ 20255.2-89
1	ACO	650-720	62,5	4,8	4,6	475-490
2	КУ-2-8 (назорат)	750 – 800	48-58	2,8	4,6-4,8	500-520

Жадвалдан кўринадики, синтез қилинган АСО сулфокатионитларнинг асосий эксплуатацион хоссалари импорт сулфокатионит КУ-2-8 нинг статик ва динамик алмасиниш қобилиятига яқинлигини кўшишимиз мумки.

ХУЛОСА

Целлюлоза саноати иккиласми махсулоти лигниндан оқилона фойдаланиб полиметиленлигнин сульфокислота ишлаб чиқариш ва бу полимернинг чизиқли олигомерини суперпластификатор сифатида бетон аралашмаларида, фазовий полимери сулфокатионит сифатида фойдаланиш мумкинлиги аниқланди.

Еталон учун олинган бетон қоришинининг конус чўкмаси 18 см пасайиши учун сарфланган сув миқдорига нисбатан 0,4% СП қўшилганда 16,2% га, 0,6% СП қўшилганда 25% га, 0,8% қўшилганда 35% га, 1% қўшилганда 40% гача камайтириши аниқланди.

Синтез қилинган суперпластификатор бетон қоришинининг 28 кундан кейинг мустаҳкамлигини этalonга нисбатан 0,4% қўшилганда 22,2% га, 0,6% қўшилганда 62,7% га, 0,8% қўшилганда 84,39 % га, 1 % қўшилганда 34,4 % га ошириши аниқланди. Олинган натижалардан холоса қилиб энг оптимал таркиб сифатида бетон қоришига 0.8% СП қўшилган холат деб топилди.

Катионитларнинг муҳим эксплуатацион хоссаси СОЕ(статик алмасиниш сифими) ва ДОЕ(динамик алмасиниш сифими) аниқланди. СОЕ = 4,6 мг-екв/г, ДОЕ = 475-490 мол/м³.

Полиметиленлигнин сульфокислота таркибидаги функционал гурухининг мавжудлиги ИК-спектроскопияси ёрдамида исботланган ва сулфокатионит СЕМ ёрдамида морфологияси ўрганилди.

Сулфокатионитнинг термик барқарорлиги термогравиметрик усул билан ўрганилди. Нафталин асосидаги олинган катионитнинг термал барқарорлиги КУ-2 катионитдан юқори эканлиги аниқланди.

Синтез қилинган сулфокатионитларнинг статик ва динамик алмасиниш сифими КУ-2-8 сулфокатионити хоссасига яқинлиги ўрганилди.

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AVTOMOBIL YO'LLARINING HARAKAT XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASH

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Ilmiy rahbar: **Odinayev Rustam Qurbanaliyevich**

Yo'l muhandisligi kafedrasi katta o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada avtomobil yo'llarining xavfsizligi darajasini ta'minlash, avtomobil yo'llarining sifat nazariyasini takomillashtirish masalalari o'rGANildi va ko'rib chiqildi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Yo'l, transport, xavfsizlik, harakat xavfsizligi, avtomobil.*

ENSURING ROAD SAFETY AND IMPROVING QUALITY THEORY

Alikulova Madina

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Termiz Institute of EngineeringTechnology

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Abstract: *In this article, ensuring the level of safety of highways, improving the quality theory of highways was studied and considered.*

Key words: *Road, transport, safety, traffic safety, car.*

Kirish: Keyingi yillarda mamlakatimizda yo'l harakati xavfsizligi tizimini takomillashtirish borasida keng ko'lamlı tashkiliy-amaliy ishlар amalga oshirilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, ko'rيلотган chora-tadbirlarga qaramay, halokatli yo'l-transport hodisalari soni hamon ko'pligi yo'l harakati xavfsizligi tizimini tubdan isloh qilish zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda. Xususan, yo'l infratuzilmasi xavfsizligini ta'minlash

quyidagi jarayonlarni o‘z ichiga oladi: Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtomobil yo‘llarida harakat xavfsizligini ta’minlash, texnik holati to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar asosida istiqboldagi rejalarga o‘zgartirishlar kiritish. avtomobil yo‘llari va transport harakati; Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtomobil yo‘llarida sun‘iy inshootlar va harakat xavfsizligi elementlarining texnik holati to‘g‘risida ma’lumotlarni toplash va tahlil qilish; Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtomobil yo‘llaridan foydalanish, avtomobil yo‘llarini saqlashda yagona yo‘l-texnik siyosatni amalga oshirish; Yo‘l-pudrat-ta’mirlash korxonalari, hududiy avtomobil yo‘llaridan foydalanish tashkilotlari, xalqaro va davlat avtomobil yo‘llarini saqlashga ixtisoslashgan texnik xizmat ko‘rsatish va ta’mirlash korxonalari, avtomobil yo‘llari ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari, loyiha- tadqiqot tashkilotlari avtomobil yo‘llarini joriy ta’mirlash va saqlash bo‘yicha yillik, o‘rta va uzoq muddatli rejalarini ishlab chiqadilar. bo‘limlar bilan birgalikda avtomobil yo‘llari; Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtomobil yo‘llari tarmog‘ini joriy ta’mirlash va saqlash xarajatlarini hududlar bo‘yicha taqsimlashni ko‘rib chiqadi va kelishish uchun O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligi huzurida

Respublika yo‘l jamg‘armasiga kiritadi. , va kompaniya rahbariyatiga tasdiqlash uchun taqdim etadi; Yo‘l harakati xavfsizligini ta’minlash maqsadida Prezidentning “2020-2030-yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi avtomobil yo‘llarinirivojlantirish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarori loyihasi e’lon qilindi. iqtisodiyotning barqaror va jadal rivojlanishiga, respublikaning mudofaa qobiliyati va iqtisodiy xavfsizligini mustahkamlashga, aholi turmush darajasini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi avtomobil yo‘llari tarmog‘ini takomillashtirish, ulardan foydalanish xususiyatlarini yaxshilashni belgilaydi. Xusan, yo‘l infratuzilmasini harakat xavfsizligini ta’minlashning zamonaviy talablari bilan to‘liq muvofiqlashtirish, bu boradagi huquqbuzarliklarning barvaqt oldini olishga qaratilgan samarali tizimni yo‘lga qo‘yish, shuningdek, inson omilini istisno qiluvchi raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish talab etiladi. 2022-2025- yillarda O‘zbekiston

Respublikasida jamoat xavfsizligi tizimini rivojlanirish strategiyasiga muvofiq, shuningdek, Yangi O‘zbekiston sharoitida avtomobil yo‘llarida odamlarning hayoti

va sog‘lig‘ini har qanday noxush hodisalardan kafolatli himoya qilish maqsadida: 1. Quyidagilar mamlakatimizda yo‘l harakati xavfsizligini ta’minlashning dolzARB yo‘nalishlari sifatida belgilansin: “Piyoda – jamoat transporti” ustuvorligidan kelib chiqib, avtomobil yo‘llari infratuzilmasini yaxshilash va sifatini oshirish, yo‘l harakati qatnashchilarining xavfsiz harakatlanishi uchun ishonchli sharoitlar yaratish. – velosiped transporti -avtotransport”; haydovchilarni tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish tizimiga innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali o‘quv jarayonini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish, haydovchilarning talablarga rioya qilish madaniyatini oshirish zarur va piyodalarga yo‘l harakati qoidalariiga rioya qilish, har qanday qoidabuzarlik uchun jazo muqarrarligini ta’minlash, yo‘l harakati qoidalari asoslarini bolalikdan joriy etish, ushbu amaliyotni maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlari va umumta’lim mакtablarida joriyetish, to‘liqharakatni tashkil etishni raqamlashtirish, amalga oshirish ilg‘or axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy etgan holda yangi boshqaruv va nazorat tizimlari. O‘zbekistonda bir qator avtomobil yo‘llarining o‘tkazuvchanligi oshiriladi.

Loyihada yo‘l harakati xavfsizligini ta’minlash, yo‘l-transport hodisalarining oldini olish, yo‘l harakat qatnashchilari uchun qulay shart-sharoit yaratish va Ichki ishlar vazirligi Davlat yo‘l harakati xavfsizligi xizmatining moddiy-texnik bazasini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha “Yo‘l xaritasi” belgilandi.

Hujjatga ko‘ra, avtomobil yo‘llarining o‘tkazuvchanligini oshirish, harakat xavfsizligini ta’minlash va yo‘l-transport hodisalarining oldini olish ko‘zda tutilgan. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 11-fevral kuni yo‘llarda inson xavfsizligini ta’minlash chora-tadbirlariga bag‘ishlangan videoselektor yig‘ilishi bo‘lib o‘tdi. – Bu masala so‘nggi besh yil ichida biror bir rahbar yoki tashkilot tomonidan jiddiy tahlil qilingan. Bu boradagi qonunlar va ishlar mutlaqo qoniqarsiz. Yo‘l harakati xavfsizligi masalasi nazoratdan chiqib ketdi. Bu esa odamlarning e’tiroziga sabab bo‘lmoqda, – dedi davlatimiz rahbari. Bularning barchasi mamlakatimizda harakat xavfsizligini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarga alohida e’tibor qaratilayotganining yorqin dalilidir.

Adabiyotlar:

1. "Magistral yo'llarda harakat xavfsizligini ta'minlash"
2. Q.X. Azizov "Yo'llarda harakat xavfsizligini ta'minlash"

TALABALARING MA'LUMOTLAR BAZASIDA KOMPETENTLIGINI OSHIRISH

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ANNOTATSIYA

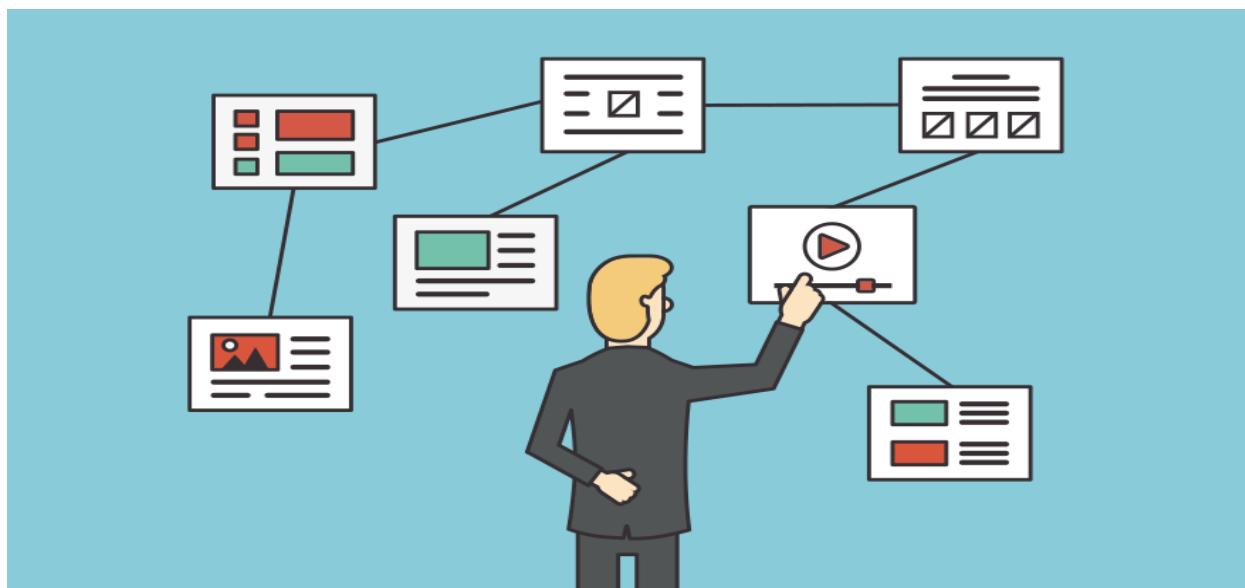
Maqolada talabalarining fanda bo'lgan qiziqishlarini yondashuvlari asosida oshirish.Ta'lism oluvchilarining ma'lumotlar bazasi faniga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini oshirish, bilimlarini sinash va mustahkamlash muammolarini aralash turdag'i totopshiriqlarni tayyorlash orqali bartarafe etish yo'llari ko'rsatildi.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lism vositalari, kompetensiyaliy yondashuv, aralash topshiriqlar, elektron ta'lism vositalari, Internet tarmog'i, masofaviy platformalar, mobil qurilmalar.

Talabalar ma'lumotlar bazida kompetentliklarini oshirish uchun quyidagi usullardan foydalanishlari mumkin: Talabalar o'rganish jarayonida o'qishni mustahkamlashlari kerak. Bu, o'qish texnikalarini o'rganish, ma'lumotlarni effektiv ravishda o'qish, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va yozishni rivojlantirishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Talabalar o'zlarining o'zlashtirilgan masalalar ustida tadqiqot qilishni o'rganishlari kerak. Bu, talabalarga tahlil qilish, ma'lumotlarni topish va o'rganish, qator masalalarni yechish va o'z fikrlarini rivojlantirish imkonini beradi. Amaliyatga asoslangan o'rganish talabalarga o'rganishni amaliyatga o'tkazish imkonini beradi. Talabalar loyihalar, amaliy mashqlar va boshqa amaliyotiy vazifalar orqali o'rganishni mustahkamlashlari kerak. Bu ularga ma'lumotlarni amaliyotda qo'llash va o'rganishning amaliy asoslari bilan tanishish imkonini beradi. Hamkorlik va guruh

ishi: Talabalar va guruhlarda ishlash, hamkorlik va guruhda ko'rsatiladigan vazifalarni bajarish yo'llarini o'rganish uchun zarurdir. Guruhlar o'rganish jarayonida o'z fikrlarini almashish, masalalarga jamoaviy yechim topish va joriy amaliyotni o'rganish imkonini beradi. Mentorlik va ko'p to'lovli resurslardan foydalanish: Talabalar ma'lumotlar bazsida kompetentliklarini oshirish uchun mentorlarning yordami va ko'p to'lovli o'quv resurslaridan foydalanishlari mumkin. Mentorlar talabalarga yo'nalish berish, maslahat berish va ularga o'rganish jarayonida qo'llanma berishda yordam berishadi. Ko'p to'lovli resurslar esa kurslar, seminarlar, o'quv videolar, onlayn ma'ruzalar va boshqa o'quv materiallari bo'lishi mumkin.



1-rasm. Ma'lumotlar bazasi haqida.

Mustaqil o'rganish: Talabalarning mustaqil o'rganish jarayonida o'z fikrlarini o'rganish, o'zlashtirish va rivojlantirishga e'tibor berishlari kerak. O'zlashtirilgan materiallar yaratish, o'rgangan ma'lumotlarni qisqa maqolalarga yozish, blog yozish yoki o'z fikrlarini ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ulashish orqali o'zlashtirishni mustahkamlash imkonini beradi. Dasturchilik va texnologiyalardan foydalanish: Talabalar ma'lumotlar bazasida kompetentliklarini oshirish uchun dasturlash va texnologiyalardan foydalanishlari zarurdir. Dasturchilik va texnologiyalar o'rganishga imkon beradi, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, ma'lumotlarni vizualizatsiyalash, ma'lumotlar bazalarini ishlatish va boshqa ma'lumotlar bilan ishslashni o'rganish imkonini beradi.

Xulosa, Muhokama qilish va hamkorlik qilish maqsadida boshqa insonlar bilan muloqot qilishning ahamiyatini tushunishingiz kerak. Talabarning ma'lumotlar bazisida kompetentligini oshirishda mentorlarning yordami, ko'p o'quvchilar bilan hamkorlik qilish, onlayn forumlarga qo'shilish va o'z fikrlaringizni boshqalarga ulashish kerakli bo'lishi mumkin.

Foydalilanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati.

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