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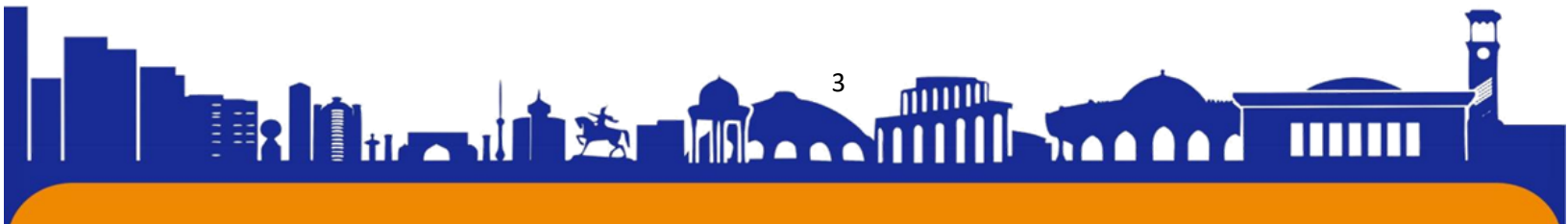
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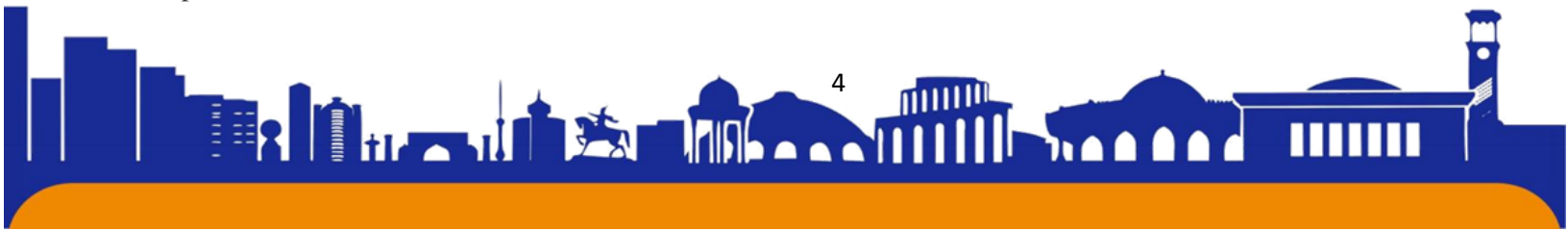




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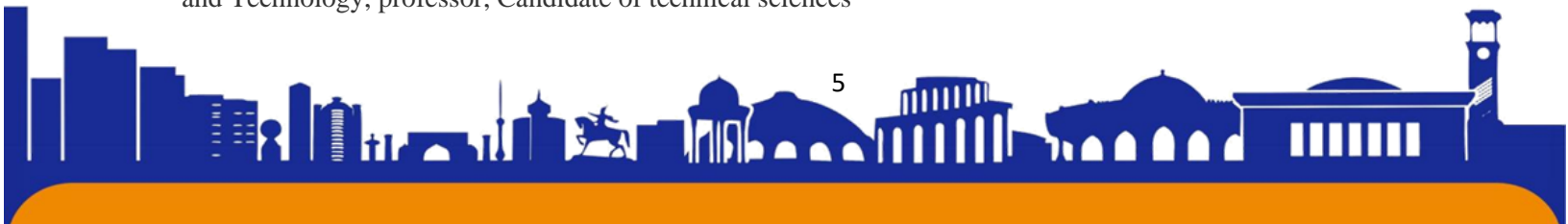
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THE INTERACTION BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND TECHNOLOGY: HOW AI (CHATGPT) IS INFLUENCING THE ENGLISH LEXICON AND CAN ASSIST IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract. The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) has significantly influenced human language use. Among the most prominent AI tools, ChatGPT has become a major agent in shaping and expanding the English lexicon while providing innovative opportunities for language learning. This paper examines how AI-specifically ChatGPT – has contributed to lexical innovation, changed language practices, and served as a dynamic educational tool. Through a mixed-methods approach, this study investigates the emergence of neologisms, shifting semantic fields, and the incorporation of AI in language pedagogy. The findings indicate that AI technologies are not only reshaping English vocabulary but also enabling more personalized and effective language acquisition strategies.

Key words: ChatGPT, AI, English lexicon, neologisms, language learning, educational technology

Introduction. The twenty-first century has witnessed an unprecedented integration of technology into daily life, with language being a key area of transformation. Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly large language models such as ChatGPT developed by OpenAI, is playing an increasingly pivotal role in human communication, education, and information processing. This interaction between language and technology is altering the English lexicon through the creation of new terms, redefinition of existing ones, and introduction of novel discourse practices.

The English language, being highly adaptable and global, readily absorbs technological changes. Words like "algorithm", "bot", "deepfake", and "prompt engineering" have





entered mainstream usage, while older words like "feed" or "thread" have acquired new meanings in digital contexts. ChatGPT, an AI capable of human-like text generation, has accelerated these changes. Additionally, the application of AI in language education – providing real-time feedback, interactive conversation, and custom learning paths – is reshaping pedagogical methods.

This article explores two interrelated dynamics: first, the influence of ChatGPT on English vocabulary; and second, its application as a supportive tool in language learning. By examining recent examples and educational use cases, we aim to demonstrate how AI is both a product and driver of linguistic evolution.

Methodology. A mixed-methods approach was adopted to explore the impact of ChatGPT on the English lexicon and its utility in language learning. The methodology comprises three components:

Lexical Data Analysis. We collected a corpus of English-language content (2022-2025) from online platforms where AI-related discussions are prevalent (e.g., Reddit, Medium, Twitter, Quora). Using Python's Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK), keyword frequency and semantic shift analyses were conducted to track neologisms and evolving meanings.

Case Studies in Language Learning. Several educational use cases were examined in detail. These included data from teachers using ChatGPT to enhance student vocabulary and learner interviews conducted in Uzbekistan and India, focusing on A2 to B2-level English learners.

Survey. A questionnaire was distributed to 150 English learners and educators globally to collect qualitative and quantitative data about ChatGPT's usefulness in language learning.

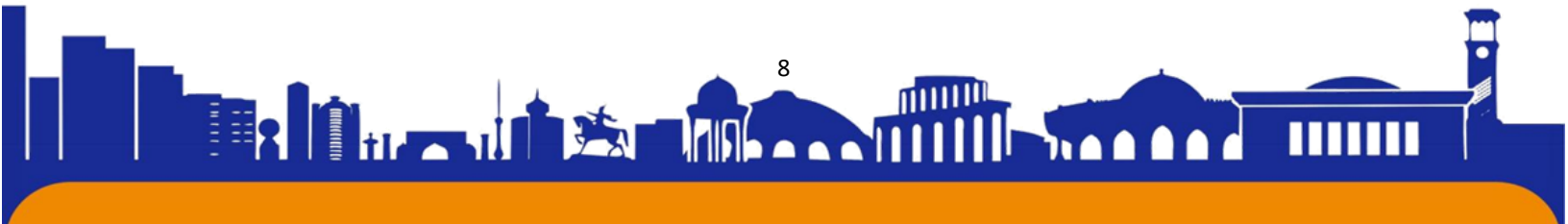
This triangulation method ensures a robust and comprehensive understanding of both linguistic and pedagogical dimensions.

Results. Lexical Innovations. Our corpus analysis revealed over 200 new terms or semantic shifts directly or indirectly related to AI use.

For instance: Prompt engineering: refers to crafting effective inputs for AI.

Hallucination (in AI): AI-generated content that is plausible-sounding but factually incorrect.

Zero-shot learning: AI's ability to perform tasks without explicit prior training.





AI ethics: a multidisciplinary term becoming more lexically salient. These terms are increasingly present in online dictionaries, blogs, and even academic journals. Social media contributes to their rapid dissemination and informal standardization.

ChatGPT in Language Learning. The survey revealed that 82% of respondents found ChatGPT helpful in expanding vocabulary, especially for academic English. Case studies showed that learners who practiced vocabulary through ChatGPT-generated dialogues retained words better. For example, Uzbek students learning English used ChatGPT to practice idioms, receiving both contextual examples and grammatical explanations.

One student remarked. "I learned how to use 'beat around the bush' from ChatGPT in a funny roleplay about politicians - it helped me remember it better". Learners also reported improved confidence in conversation and self-expression due to real-time, nonjudgmental AI interaction.

Discussion. The findings suggest a dual impact of AI tools like ChatGPT: they are both sources of new language and tools for acquiring it. From a linguistic perspective, AI accelerates lexical expansion in three key ways:

Terminological Innovation. As AI tools develop, so do new linguistic terms. These innovations often follow patterns of compounding (e.g., "chatbot," "prompt-chain") and conversion (e.g., "to prompt" as a verb).

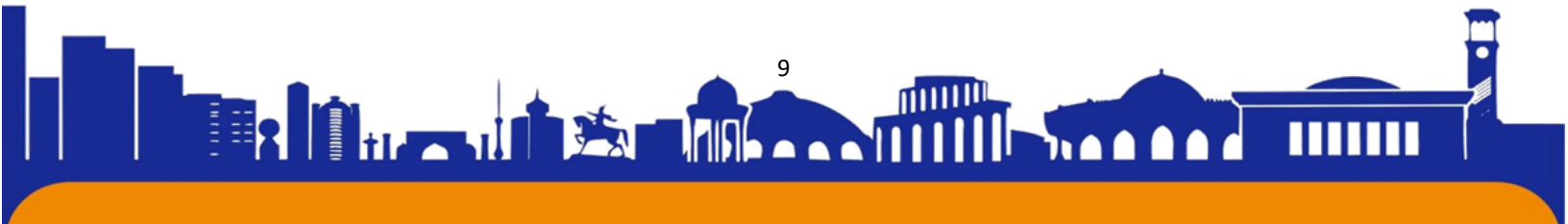
Semantic Broadening and Narrowing. Existing words gain new technical meanings (e.g., "token", "model"), creating polysemy and domain-specific jargon.

Syntax Influence. AI interactions may normalize certain sentence patterns. For instance, the "Could you please..." structure appears with high frequency in ChatGPT prompts, subtly influencing politeness strategies in learners. In education, ChatGPT fosters autonomous learning. It enables:

- Instant definitions and example generation;
- Grammar correction with explanation;
- Simulated dialogues with situational vocabulary.

Furthermore, AI adapts to learners' styles. A B2 student in India used ChatGPT to paraphrase complex IELTS passages and practiced writing essays. Her scores improved by 1.5 bands in three months. However, challenges persist:

- AI may reinforce incorrect usage if misused;





Over-reliance may reduce human interaction;

Cultural and pragmatic nuances are not always conveyed.

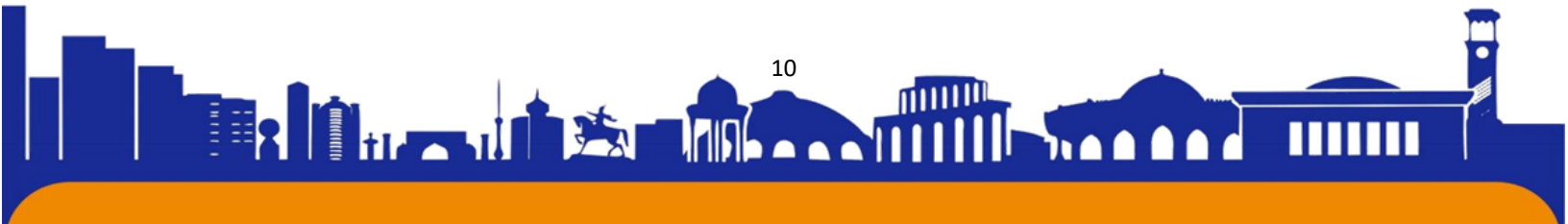
Despite these issues, when integrated with proper guidance, ChatGPT proves a powerful educational ally.

Conclusion. ChatGPT is reshaping the English lexicon and language education simultaneously. It contributes to rapid neologism formation, alters semantic fields, and provides personalized, scalable learning tools. As this paper demonstrates, these changes are not isolated but reflect a broader technological transformation influencing how we speak, write, and learn.

Future research should examine cross-linguistic effects of AI, long-term retention in AI-assisted learning, and strategies to mitigate over-dependence. If harnessed ethically and thoughtfully, ChatGPT and similar tools can democratize language learning and enrich linguistic diversity.

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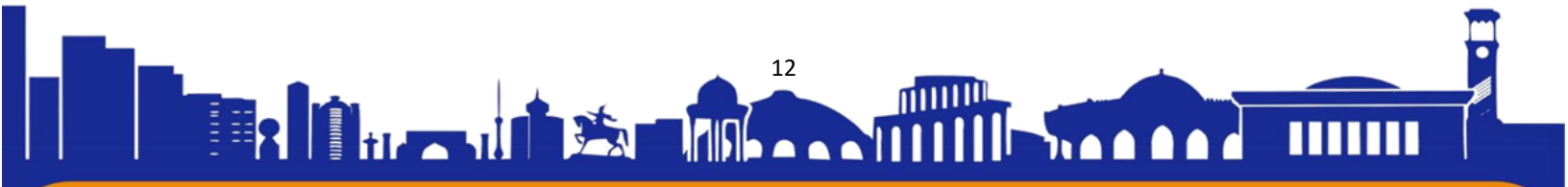
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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada “Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasining asosiy yo‘nalishlari va uning mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ko‘rsatayotgan ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Strategiya doirasida raqamli infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, davlat xizmatlarini elektron shaklga o‘tkazish, iqtisodiyotning barcha sohalarida raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish bo‘yicha tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Shu orqali davlat boshqaruvining shaffofligi ortmoqda, tadbirkorlik muhitiga qulaylik yaratilmoqda, xizmatlar sifati oshmoqda va yangi ish o‘rinlari yuzaga kelmoqda. Maqolada, shuningdek, raqamli transformatsiyaning iqtisodiy samaradorlik ko‘rsatkichlariga – masalan, soliq tushumlarining oshishi, vaqt va xarajatlarning qisqarishi, ish unumdorligining ortishi kabi jihatlariga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Xulosa sifatida, strategiyaning amaliy natijalari va uzoq muddatli istiqbollari iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashda muhim omil ekanligi ta’kidlanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030, raqamli iqtisodiyot, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, elektron xizmatlar, transformatsiya, davlat boshqaruvi, texnologiyalar, infratuzilma, innovatsiyalar, samarali boshqaruv.

Globalashuv va texnologik taraqqiyot sharoitida raqamli iqtisodiyot dunyo davlatlari oldida ustuvor vazifa sifatida maydonga chiqmoqda. Ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining avtomatlashtirilishi, sun’iy intellektdan foydalanish, “aqlli” texnologiyalar, katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlar (Big Data) bilan ishlash, elektron hukumat va



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raqamli to'lov tizimlari hozirgi zamonaviy jamiyatda asosiy vositalar sifatida xizmat qilmoqda.

“O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasining ikkinchi ustuvor yo‘nalishi mamlakatning iqtisodiy o‘sishi va aholi farovonligini oshirishga qaratilgan. U 17 ta maqsadni o‘z ichiga oladi.

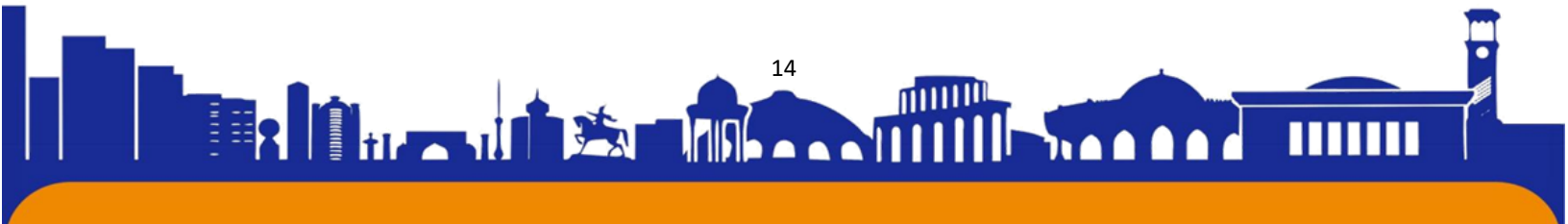
Ushbu yo‘nalishda O‘zbekistonning iqtisodiy o‘sish sur‘atlarini ta‘minlab, yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmini 160 milliard dollarga va aholi jon boshiga daromadlarni 4 ming dollarga yetkazish rejalashtirilgan.

Bu mamlakatning investitsiyaviy jozibadorligi, bank tizimidagi islohotlar va “yashil iqtisodiyot”ga o‘tish, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini rivojlantirish kabi jabhalarda muhim o‘zgarishlarni talab qiladi. Shuningdek, monopol sohalarni bozor tamoyillariga o‘tkazish, iqtisodiyotda xususiy sektor ulushini oshirish va tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirish maqsadlari ham belgilangan. Ushbu islohotlar, mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishi va aholi farovonligini oshirishga qaratilgan.

O‘z navbatida “O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasini 2023 yilda amalga oshirilishi doirasida qator chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirildi.

Strategiyaning 2023 yilda amalga oshirilishi doirasida tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar va siyosiy qarorlar mamlakat iqtisodiyotining turli sohalarida tadbirkorlik muhitini yaxshilash, rag‘batlantirish va moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta‘minlashga qaratilgan. Bularning barchasi mamlakatning uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga muhim hissa qo‘shadi va “O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasining muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishini ta‘minlaydi.

Shu o‘rinda ta‘kidlash lozimki, 2023 yilda tadbirkorlik sub’ektlariga miqdori 10 million so‘mdan ortiq bo‘lgan soliqqa oid huquqbuzarliklar uchun moliyaviy sanksiyalarni faqat sud tartibida qo‘llash amaliyoti yo‘lga qo‘yilgani, bu sohadagi tadbirkorlar uchun muhim adolatli qadamdir.





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Mazkur o‘zgarish, ayniqsa, kichik va o‘rta biznes uchun muhim, chunki ular eng ko‘p duch keladigan muammolardan biri byurokratik to‘siqlar va noaniq qonunchilik sharoitlaridir. Sud tartibi orqali sanksiyalarni qo‘llash, tadbirkorlarga adolatli va shaffof muhitda o‘z muammolarini hal qilish imkonini beradi.

Shu bois, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi ham zamon talablari asosida iqtisodiyotning raqamlashtirilishiga alohida e‘tibor qaratmoqda. “Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi davlat va jamiyat hayotining barcha jabhalarini raqamli texnologiyalar asosida isloh qilish, iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish, davlat xizmatlarini elektronlashtirish, aholi va tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun qulay muhit yaratishni nazarda tutadi.

Mazkur maqolada ushbu strategiyaning mazmun-mohiyati, amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalar va ularning iqtisodiyotga ta’siri, erishilgan yutuqlar hamda istiqbolli yo‘nalishlar tahlil qilinadi.

Strategiya 2020-yilda Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev tashabbusi bilan ishlab chiqilib, 2030-yilgacha bo‘lgan davrda O‘zbekistonni raqamli texnologiyalar asosida rivojlantirishni ko‘zda tutadi. Ushbu hujjatda quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlar belgilanadi:

Raqamli infratuzilmani rivojlantirish (internet tarmog‘ining qamrovini kengaytirish, mobil aloqani yaxshilash);

Elektron hukumat tizimlarini chuqurlashtirish;

Axborot xavfsizligi va kiberxavfsizlikni ta’minlash;

Raqamli savodxonlikni oshirish, IT kadrlar tayyorlash;

Iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlarini raqamlashtirish;

Texnoparklar va IT-inkubatorlarni rivojlantirish;

Startaplarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, IT eksportini oshirish.

Strategiya real sektor, moliya, ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, transport, qishloq xo‘jaligi va boshqa ko‘plab sohalarda raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali milliy iqtisodiyotning barqarorligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.





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2020–2024-yillar davomida internet qamrovi deyarli ikki baravar oshdi. Qishloq joylarda mobil internet tezligining ko‘payishi, 4G va 5G texnologiyalarining joriy etilishi orqali:

Aholi va tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun xizmat ko‘rsatish imkoniyatlari oshdi;

Raqamli xizmatlarga bo‘lgan talab o‘sdi;

Iqtisodiyotning ko‘plab tarmoqlari masofadan boshqarish va nazorat qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ldi.

Bugungi kunda 300 dan ortiq davlat xizmati my.gov.uz va boshqa elektron platformalar orqali taqdim etilmoqda. Bu orqali:

Byurokratik to‘siqlar kamaydi;

Ma‘muriy xarajatlar va vaqt tejaldi;

Davlat-xususiy sektor o‘rtasidagi ishonch mustahkamlandi;

Davlat byudjetiga tushumlar oshdi.

Misol: 2023-yilda elektron hukumat tizimlari orqali 50 milliondan ortiq xizmatlar ko‘rsatildi, bu avvalgi yillarga nisbatan 40% ko‘proq.

Elektron hisob-fakturalar, onlayn kassa apparatlari va soliq to‘lovlarining elektron shaklda amalga oshirilishi orqali:

Yashirin iqtisodiyot hajmi qisqardi;

Soliq bazasi kengaydi;

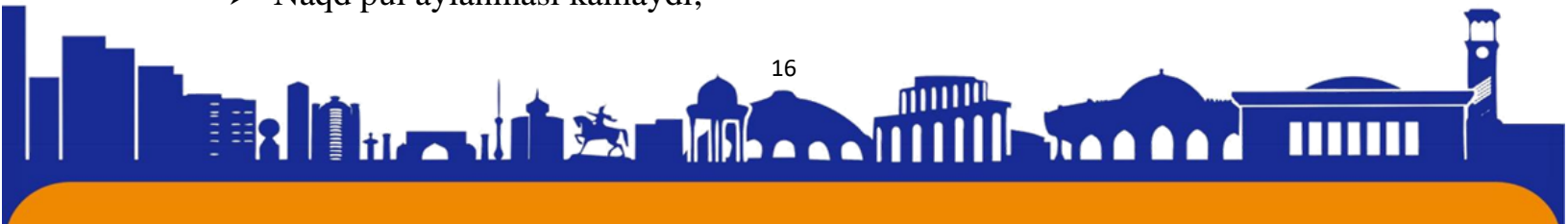
Davlat byudjetiga tushumlar oshdi;

Soliq intizomi mustahkamlandi.

Natija: 2024-yil yakuniga qadar, raqamli soliq tizimlari orqali tushgan soliqlar umumiy byudjet tushumlarining 45 foizini tashkil etdi.

Raqamli to‘lov tizimlari (Click, Payme, Apelsin, Anor, Uzum Pay) orqali:

➤ Naqd pul aylanmasi kamaydi;





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- Pul operatsiyalari shaffoflashdi;
- Kichik biznes uchun kredit olish imkoniyatlari kengaydi;
- Fintech startaplar rivojlanmoqda.

Statistika: 2023-yilda onlayn to'lovlar hajmi 150 trillion so'mdan oshdi, bu 2020-yildagi ko'rsatkichdan 3 baravar yuqori.

Qishloq xo'jaligida "Agroplatforma", "Smart Agriculture", GPS monitoring, dron texnologiyalari joriy qilinmoqda. Bu hosildorlikni oshirish, suv va resurslarni tejash imkonini beradi.

Sanoatda esa avtomatlashtirish va robotlashtirish ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini 20–30% oshirishga yordam bermoqda.

"Online maktab", "UzEdu", "Kundalik.uz" tizimlari orqali ta'lim sifati oshmoqda;

"EMIS", "E-Poliklinika" kabi sog'liqni saqlash tizimlari orqali tibbiy xizmatlar elektronlashtirildi;

Tibbiy xarajatlar qisqardi, aholining xizmatlardan foydalanish qulayligi oshdi.

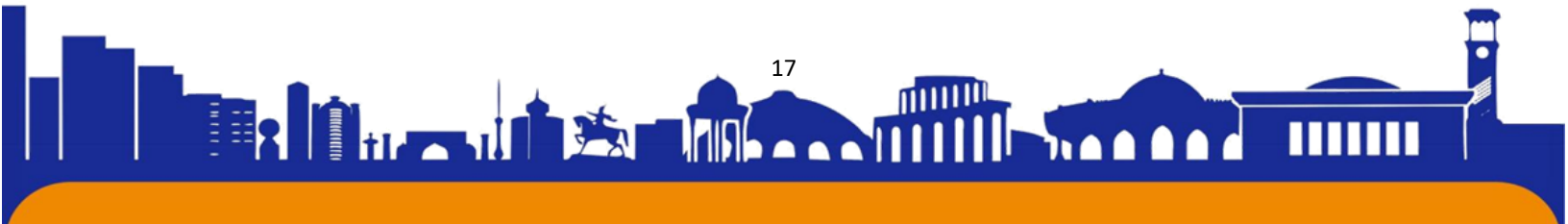
Raqamli iqtisodiyot yangi turdagi kasblar — dasturchi, kiberxavfsizlik mutaxassisi, data-analitik, sun'iy intellekt muhandisi kabi sohalarda ish o'rinlarini yaratmoqda.

2024-yil oxiriga kelib, IT Park rezidentlari soni 1500 taga yetib, 20 mingdan ortiq ish joyi yaratilgan. Rejaga ko'ra, 2030-yilga qadar bu ko'rsatkich 100 mingga yetkazilishi kutilmoqda.

IT mahsulotlar eksporti 2020-yildagi 12 million dollardan 2024-yilda 300 million dollarga yetdi. Bu:

- Xorijiy investitsiyalar oqimini oshirmoqda;
- Milliy mahsulotlar xalqaro bozorlarda raqobatbardoshligini oshirmoqda;
- Valyuta tushumlari orqali iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlamoqda.

Toshkent, Samarqand, Namangan va boshqa shaharlarda "aqlli shahar" loyihalari yo'lga qo'yilgan. Bu orqali transport, ekologiya, energiya sarfi va xavfsizlik tizimlari raqamlashtirilmoqda.





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O‘zbekiston 2023-yilda “Sun’iy intellektni rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi”ni tasdiqladi. Unga ko‘ra, sog‘liqni saqlash, ta’lim va iqtisodiy sohalarga AI texnologiyalar joriy qilinmoqda. Shu bilan birga, axborot xavfsizligini ta’minlash bo‘yicha davlat darajasida kompleks chora-tadbirlar ko‘rilmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, “Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi mamlakat iqtisodiyotida tub o‘zgarishlarga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Ushbu strategiya nafaqat xizmatlar sifatini oshirish, balki iqtisodiy o‘sish, byudjet barqarorligi, resurslarni tejash, bandlikni ta’minlash va xalqaro raqobatbardoshlikni mustahkamlashda muhim vositaga aylanmoqda.

Ammo bu yo‘lda hali ko‘plab muammolar mavjud: texnik infratuzilma yetishmovchiligi, kadrlar tanqisligi, axborot xavfsizligi tahdidlari, raqamli savodxonlik darajasining pastligi. Shu sababli, strategiyaning to‘liq natijadorligini ta’minlash uchun davlat, xususiy sektor va xalqaro hamkorlik asosida tizimli yondashuv zarur.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. “O‘zbekiston — 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Farmoni
2. “O‘ZBEKISTON — 2030” strategiyasini 2023-yilda sifatli va o‘z vaqtida amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori, 11.09.2023 yildagi PQ-300-son
3. <https://president.uz/>



INVESTITSIYA FAOLIYATINI RAQAMLASHTIRILGAN MONITORING TIZIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.

Raxmatov Azim Maxamatovich

"Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ "Energosavdo" filiali Toshkent shaxar bo'linmasi
bosh mutaxassisi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada investitsiya faoliyatini samarali boshqarish va nazorat qilishda raqamlashtirilgan monitoring tizimlarining ahamiyati yoritilgan. Raqamli texnologiyalar asosida ishlab chiqilgan monitoring tizimlari investitsion jarayonlarni shaffof, aniqligi yuqori va tezkor tarzda nazorat qilish imkonini beradi. Maqolada mavjud monitoring tizimlarining afzalliklari va kamchiliklari, shuningdek, ularni takomillashtirish yo'llari haqida fikr yuritiladi. Xususan, sun'iy intellekt, katta ma'lumotlar (Big Data) va blokcheyn texnologiyalari asosida monitoring tizimlarini yanada rivojlantirish istiqbollari ko'rib chiqiladi. Taklif etilgan yechimlar investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash, investorlar ishonchini oshirish va iqtisodiy barqarorlikka erishishda muhim rol o'ynashi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: investitsiya faoliyati, raqamlashtirish, monitoring tizimi, sun'iy intellekt, Big Data, blokcheyn, iqtisodiy barqarorlik, investitsion muhit

Kirish

Bugungi globallashtirish sharoitida raqamli texnologiyalar barcha sohalarga chuqur kirib bormoqda va iqtisodiyotning barqaror o'sishini ta'minlashda muhim vositaga aylanmoqda. Ayniqsa, investitsiya faoliyatining samarali yuritilishi va nazorat qilinishi uchun zamonaviy raqamli monitoring tizimlarining joriy etilishi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Investitsiya jarayonlari ko'p bosqichli, murakkab va o'zgaruvchan xususiyatga ega bo'lib, ularning to'liq, shaffof va tezkor monitoringi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. An'anaviy nazorat usullari bugungi talabga to'liq javob bermasligi, byurokratik to'siqlar, inson omilining yuqori darajadagi ta'siri hamda ma'lumotlarning noto'g'ri tahlil qilinishi natijasida investitsion muhitda salbiy holatlar yuzaga kelmoqda. Shu bois, raqamlashtirish asosida shakllantirilgan monitoring tizimlari orqali investitsiya jarayonlarini real vaqt rejimida kuzatish, baholash va tahlil qilish imkoniyati vujudga kelmoqda. Bu esa nafaqat investitsion resurslardan oqilona foydalanishni ta'minlaydi,



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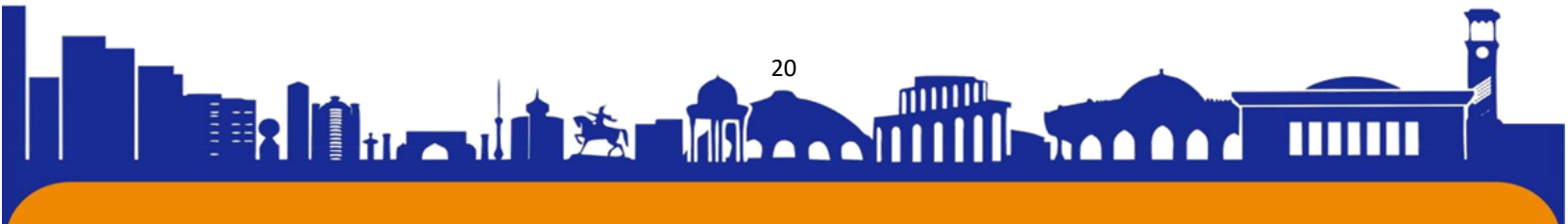
balki investorlar ishonchini mustahkamlash, investitsion xavflarni minimallashtirish hamda davlat boshqaruvi samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Mazkur maqolada investitsiya faoliyatini nazorat qilishda raqamlashtirilgan monitoring tizimlarining dolzarbligi, ularning mavjud holati va samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, ilg'or texnologiyalar – sun'iy intellekt, katta ma'lumotlar (Big Data) va blokcheyn imkoniyatlaridan foydalangan holda ushbu tizimlarni takomillashtirish istiqbollari yoritiladi.

Adabiyotlar sharhi

Investitsiya faoliyatini monitoring qilishga oid ilmiy va amaliy tadqiqotlar ko'plab xorijiy va mahalliy olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan. Xususan, P. Drucker, M. Porter kabi iqtisodchilar o'z asarlarida investitsiyalarning samaradorligini oshirishda axborot texnologiyalarining o'rni haqida fikr bildirganlar. Ularning ta'kidlashicha, raqamli vositalardan foydalangan holda investitsion faoliyatni tahlil qilish va boshqarish zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning ajralmas qismiga aylangan. O'zbekiston iqtisodiy siyosatida ham investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash va raqamlashtirish jarayonlari faol davom etmoqda. So'nggi yillarda Prezidentning qaror va farmonlarida investitsion jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish, ularni ochiqlik va shaffoflik asosida yuritish, investitsiya loyihalarining monitoringini olib borish uchun zamonaviy axborot tizimlarini joriy etish masalalari alohida qayd etilgan. Xususan, "Investitsiyalar va tashqi savdo vazirligi" tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan Investitsiyalar monitoringi tizimi (IMT) bu boradagi muhim qadamlardan biri bo'ldi. Shuningdek, ilmiy maqolalarda sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari asosida monitoring tizimlarini takomillashtirish, investitsion ma'lumotlar oqimini real vaqt rejimida qayd etish va tahlil qilishga doir yondashuvlar keng yoritilgan. Big Data, blokcheyn va bulutli texnologiyalar yordamida investitsion xavflarni kamaytirish va qaror qabul qilish jarayonini optimallashtirish bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda.

Metodologiya

Mazkur tadqiqotda investitsiya faoliyatini raqamlashtirilgan monitoring tizimi orqali boshqarish va nazorat qilishning hozirgi holati, mavjud muammolari va takomillashtirish yo'llari o'rganildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida quyidagi ilmiy-uslubiy yondashuvlardan foydalanildi: Tahliliy usul – O'zbekiston va xorijiy mamlakatlarda mavjud investitsion monitoring tizimlari, ularning ishlash mexanizmi, funksional imkoniyatlari va huquqiy asoslari tahlil qilindi. Taqqoslash usuli – Raqamli





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texnologiyalar asosida faoliyat yurituvchi investitsion monitoring tizimlari o‘zaro solishtirilib, eng samarali va innovatsion yondashuvlar aniqlab chiqildi. Ekspert baholash – Soha mutaxassislari, iqtisodchilar, IT-mutaxassislar va investitsiya agentliklari vakillari bilan suhbatlar o‘tkazilib, ularning amaliy fikrlari asosida real muammolar va ehtiyojlar aniqlandi. Statistik tahlil – Investitsiya faoliyatiga oid mavjud ma’lumotlar, statistik hisobotlar va raqamli monitoring tizimlari orqali yig‘ilgan ma’lumotlar asosida muayyan xulosalar chiqarildi. Model yaratish yondashuvi – Investitsiya faoliyatini monitoring qilishda sun’iy intellekt, Big Data va blokcheyn texnologiyalarini qo‘llagan holda takomillashgan monitoring tizimi modeli ishlab chiqildi.

Tadqiqotning ma’lumot manbalari sifatida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Investitsiyalar, sanoat va savdo vazirligi hisobotlari, Davlat statistika qo‘mitasi ma’lumotlari, ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar (AQSH, Yaponiya, Janubiy Koreya va Yevropa davlatlari), shuningdek, dolzarb ilmiy maqolalar, texnologik hisobotlar va qonun hujjatlaridan foydalanildi. Ushbu metodologik yondashuvlar orqali investitsiya faoliyatini raqamli monitoring qilishda mavjud holat va istiqbollor chuqur tahlil qilinib, takomillashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy asoslangan takliflar ishlab chiqildi.

Natijalar

O‘tkazilgan tahlillar va tadqiqotlar asosida investitsiya faoliyatini raqamlashtirilgan monitoring tizimi orqali boshqarish va nazorat qilish borasida quyidagi asosiy natijalarga erishildi: Mavjud tizimlarning texnologik salohiyati baholandi. O‘zbekistonda investitsiyalarni monitoring qilish bo‘yicha yaratilgan mavjud tizimlar – xususan, "Investitsiyalarni boshqarish axborot tizimi" (IBAT) ma’lum darajada samarali ishlayotgan bo‘lsa-da, ularning funksional imkoniyatlari cheklangani, real vaqt rejimidagi tahlil imkoniyatlari sustligi va texnik integratsiya darajasi past ekani aniqlandi. Monitoringda inson omiliga bog‘liqlik yuqori ekanligi aniqlandi.

Investitsion jarayonlarni nazorat qilishda inson omiliga ortiqcha bog‘liqlik sababli noto‘g‘ri qarorlar, subyektiv baholashlar va korrupsiya xavflari yuzaga kelmoqda. Bu esa tizimni avtomatlashtirish zaruratini yanada kuchaytiradi.

Sun’iy intellekt asosidagi tahlil modelining afzalliklari aniqlandi. Investitsiya jarayonlarini tahlil qilishda sun’iy intellekt modellaridan – xususan, prognozlash algoritmlari, xavf darajasini aniqlovchi modullar va avtomatik baholash mexanizmlaridan foydalanish monitoring samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkinligi isbotlandi. Big Data





va blokcheyn texnologiyalarini integratsiya qilish imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqildi. Bu natijalar investitsion faoliyatning raqamlashtirish orqali yangicha sifat bosqichiga ko‘tarilishi, ishonchli muhit yaratilishi va davlat boshqaruvi samaradorligining ortishiga xizmat qiladi

Tahlil va muhokama

Yuqorida keltirilgan natijalar asosida investitsiya faoliyatini raqamlashtirilgan monitoring tizimi orqali nazorat qilish imkoniyatlari va muammolari chuqur tahlil qilindi. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, hozirgi davrda investitsion jarayonlarni faqat an‘anaviy vositalar bilan boshqarish samaradorlikni pasaytiradi, investitsiyalar oqimini sekinlashtiradi va xatolar ehtimolini oshiradi.

Birinchi, O‘zbekistonda joriy etilgan monitoring tizimlarining texnik imkoniyatlari yetarli darajada emas. Ular faqat statistik ma‘lumotlarni yig‘ish va arxivlash bilan cheklanadi, chuqur tahlil, xavf baholash yoki samaradorlik monitoringi kabi funksiyalar sust rivojlangan. Shu sababli, bu tizimlar investitsion qarorlar qabul qilishda yetarli darajada qo‘llab-quvvatlay olmaydi.

Ikkinchi, inson omiliga ortiqcha tayanilgan holatlar monitoring jarayonlarida subyektivlik, sustlik va xatolarga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Bu holat investitsiya muhitining ishonchliligiga putur yetkazishi mumkin. Aynan shu jihatdan avtomatlashtirilgan, mustaqil ishlovchi sun‘iy intellekt algoritmlari va xatolikni minimal darajaga tushiruvchi tizimlar joriy etilishi zarur.

Uchinchi, sun‘iy intellekt asosidagi tizimlar real vaqt rejimida investitsion loyihalarni tahlil qilish, istiqbollarni prognozlash, resurslar taqsimotini optimallashtirish va xavf-xatarlarni oldindan aniqlash imkonini beradi. Bu esa davlat boshqaruvi organlariga tez va asosli qarorlar qabul qilishda yordam beradi

Blokcheyn texnologiyasi esa ma‘lumotlarning shaffofligi va o‘zgartirib bo‘lmazligini ta‘minlagani sababli korrupsiya holatlarini kamaytirishda kuchli vosita sifatida baholanmoqda. Uning asosida yaratilgan monitoring tizimi investorlarga ishonch muhitini yaratadi, davlat organlariga esa real va ishonchli hisobotlar taqdim etadi. Shu bilan birga, bu tizimlarni joriy etish uchun kadrlar salohiyatini oshirish, texnologik infrastrukturani yaxshilash, va qonunchilik asoslarini mustahkamlash zarurligi ham aniqlangan. Bularsiz eng ilg‘or tizimlar ham amaliyotda kutilgan natijani bermasligi mumkin.





Xulosa va takliflar

O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar va tahlillar asosida investitsiya faoliyatini raqamlashtirilgan monitoring tizimi orqali takomillashtirish zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri ekani isbotlandi. Mazkur tizimlar yordamida investitsion jarayonlar ustidan nazorat kuchayadi, qaror qabul qilish samaradorligi oshadi va investorlar uchun ochiq, ishonchli muhit shakllanadi.

Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi asosiy xulosalarga kelindi:

1. Mavjud monitoring tizimlari cheklangan funksional imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lib, ularni avtomatlashtirish va raqamli texnologiyalar bilan boyitish zarur.

2. Sun'iy intellekt, Big Data va blokcheyn texnologiyalari asosida monitoring tizimlarini takomillashtirish orqali investitsion xavflarni kamaytirish, real vaqt tahlilini joriy qilish mumkin.

3. Kadrlar salohiyatining yetishmasligi, texnologik infratuzilmaning zaifligi va normativ-huquqiy asoslarning to'liq emasligi mavjud tizimlarning samaradorligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish va takomillashtirish maqsadida quyidagi takliflar ishlab chiqildi: Investitsion monitoring tizimlariga sun'iy intellekt algoritmlari integratsiya qilinishi kerak. Bu orqali real vaqt rejimida xavf tahlili va samaradorlik baholash mexanizmlari joriy etiladi. Blokcheyn texnologiyasi asosida investitsion loyihalar monitoringi yo'lga qo'yilishi, bu esa ma'lumotlar shaffofligi va o'zgartirib bo'lmazligini ta'minlaydi. Investitsiya sohasi uchun raqamli savodxonlik va IT ko'nikmalariga ega mutaxassislar tayyorlash tizimi kuchaytirilishi lozim. Normativ-huquqiy baza takomillashtirilib, raqamli monitoring tizimlarining ishlashini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi aniq mexanizmlar yaratilishi zarur.

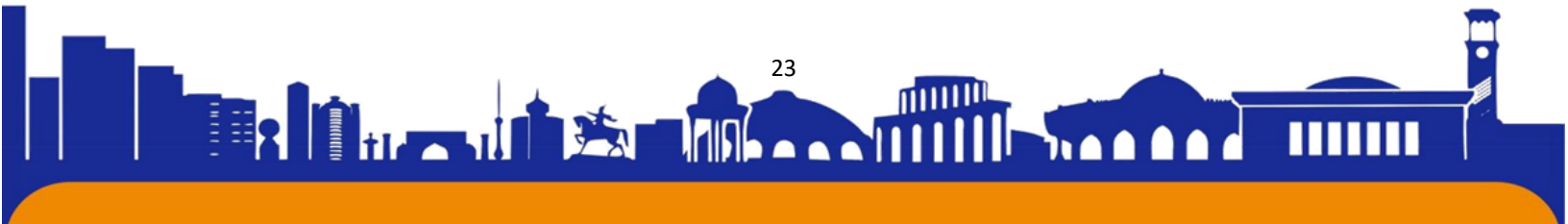
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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОЧИСТКИ СТОЧНЫХ ВОД В ИНТЕНСИВНЫХ ВОДОЕМОВ

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Аннотация

В статье приводятся сведения о том, что одним из простых эффективных способов повторного использования сточных вод в системах прудового рыбоводства и ПВС с использованием ресурсосберегающих технологий является повторное обогащение очищенной фильтрацией воды кислородом и сброс ее в водоемы.

Ключевые слова: аквакультура, фильтрация, экология, загрязнение, гидроциклон, ламель, секции, водный объект, интенсивный, биоочистка.

Введение. В настоящее время во всем мире проблемы эффективного использования водных ресурсов и их защиты от загрязнения привлекают внимание специалистов всех отраслей. Поэтому во всем мире особое внимание уделяется эффективному использованию воды и процессам механической и биологической очистки сточных вод.

В последнее время исследования уделяют большое внимание вопросам механической и биологической очистки сточных вод различных отраслей народного хозяйства и их повторного использования. Это связано с тем, что источники воды приходят в негодность в результате повышения уровня загрязнения различными вредными веществами[2].

Например, часть воды, используемой в нашей Республике, очищается, а оставшаяся часть (50%) сбрасывается в сельское хозяйство или водные объекты без полной очистки. Одним из основных путей предотвращения таких негативных последствий, то есть поддержания гигиенического состояния водных объектов, является строительство очистных сооружений сточных вод, применение современных методов, разработка научной основы повторного использования очищенных сточных вод.





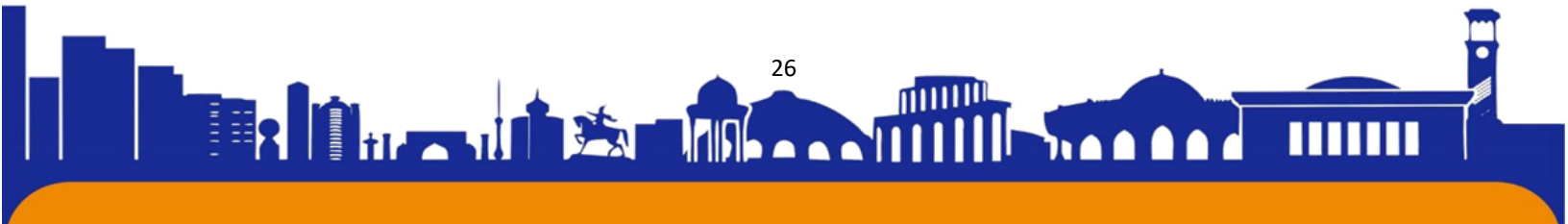
Загрязнение и порча водных ресурсов приводит к накоплению в этой воде различных органических, неорганических, механических, бактериологических и других веществ, увеличению ее цвета, запаха и вкуса, количества органических и минеральных добавок, появлению вредных соединений, снижению содержания кислорода в воде, увеличению видов бактерий и появлению бактерий, распространяющих инфекционные заболевания[7].

Для очистки сточных вод, используемых в сельском хозяйстве, от органических соединений в основном используется биологический метод. Этот метод может быть реализован в естественных или искусственных водоемах. Биологическая очистка воды в естественных водоемах осуществляется за счет сброса в фильтрационные поля или оросительные каналы. При биологической очистке важное значение имеет метод фильтрации сточных вод на площадях, так как вода проходит через несколько слоев почвы, накапливая нерастворенные тяжелые и коллоидные вещества, которые со временем образуют микробиологический тонкий слой в почве. Этот тонкий слой удерживает органические вещества, окисляет их и превращает в минеральные соединения[8].

Искусственная биологическая очистка осуществляется в специально построенных гидросооружениях, а использование биологических фильтров - в аэротенках и окситенах. В последнее время биологические пруды широко используются для очистки сточных вод, проходящих через очистные сооружения (аэротенки, биофильтры)[1]. Такие очищенные сточные воды обладают высокой степенью очистки и широко используются в сельском хозяйстве для орошения орошаемых земель. В этом процессе резко сокращается сброс сточных вод в реки и водоемы, создаются возможности для экономии чистой воды и повышения урожайности сельскохозяйственной продукции.

На сегодняшний день известно множество водоочистных установок для выращивания в условиях аквакультуры. В большинстве случаев они входят в состав закрытых установок водоснабжения и состоят из последовательно расположенных фильтров механической и биологической очистки.

Нам известно, что в Центральной Азии неравномерное распределение сточных вод, высокий уровень загрязнения водоемов и неравномерность системы сброса и очистки сточных вод.





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Поэтому сегодня важно сосредоточиться на системе обратного водоснабжения или оборотного водоснабжения, которая возвращает использованную воду в цикл для повторного использования после очистки и переработки в производственных процессах. Это позволяет значительно сократить расход воды и минимизировать сброс сточных вод, то есть вторичной воды[2].

Повторное использование сточных вод - вода, использованная в технологических процессах, не сбрасывается, а очищается и возвращается в систему для повторного использования. На этой основе она должна быть направлена отдельно во всех отраслях. Для этого использование замкнутого цикла - система оборотного водоснабжения представляет собой замкнутый цикл, в котором вода циркулирует между производственными процессами и очистными сооружениями. За счет этого, экономия воды позволяет значительно снизить расход воды в оборотном водоснабжении, что особенно актуально для водоснабжения с высоким расходом воды.

В целом, циркуляционное водоснабжение является важным элементом рационального водопользования и способствует устойчивому развитию.

Рыбоводство также играет важную роль в сельскохозяйственном секторе, принимая во внимание следующее. Причина в том, что в этой области требуется большое количество воды, часть из которых вызывает потери за счет сточных вод. Учитывая это, проведено множество исследований по повторному использованию воды в прудовом рыбоводстве[4,8].

Одним из таких методов является внедрение фильтрующего устройства для рыбоводных бассейнов, который осуществляется без механических очистных барабанов. В этом методе вода сначала очищается от крупных частиц, а затем поступает в очистной комплекс.

Внутри комплекса выделен ряд звеньев, в каждом из которых очищаемая вода проходит через несколько секционных звеньев очистки с различными фильтрами, установленных последовательно, и сточные воды поступают через камеры, каждая камера заполняется различными фильтрующими элементами или биоагрузкой, вода поступает снизу вверх, а на выходе вниз, при этом механический фильтрующий элемент размещается перед биологическим элементом, вызывая прохождение воды через фильтрующие покрытия 50-100 мкрн и очищается

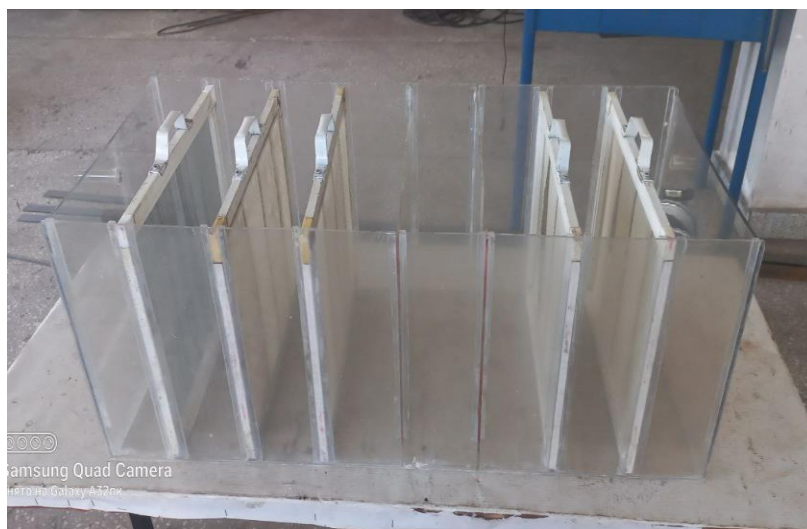




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биологическим методом, проходит вторично через пластинки с ламельным покрытием и подается насосом[1,6].

В процессе эксплуатации данного устройства особое внимание уделяется контрольным работам, т.е. в нужное время имеется возможность смены рам с ламельным и сетчатым покрытием, а также очистки основного корпуса через трубы, установленные на подставке.



Заключение. С одной стороны, она обладает высокой экологической эффективностью, уменьшение сброса сточных вод снижает негативное воздействие на окружающую среду, а ее преимущества отличаются такими аспектами, как: снижение затрат на водоснабжение, уменьшение объема сброса сточных вод, минимизация негативного воздействия на окружающую среду, повышение эффективности использования водных ресурсов, снижение затрат на сброс сточных вод.

Данное устройство используется не только в системе замкнутого циркуляционного водоснабжения, но и в интенсивных открытых водоемах, что позволяет эффективно использовать воду в рыбоводстве. Еще одним преимуществом является возможность снять сетку и ламельные пластины в системе комплексной очистки, очистить их и заменить в течение определенного периода. Кроме того, устройство не имеет механических фильтров, имеет высокий КПД и





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экономическую эффективность, изготовление зависит от производственной мощности гидроциклона, материал не требуется много, удобно и недорого для открытых водоемов при выращивании рыбы интенсивным методом, экономия воды из бассейна составляет до 80 процентов.

Также целесообразно использовать солнечные панели (до 3,0-3,5 кВт) в качестве источника энергии.

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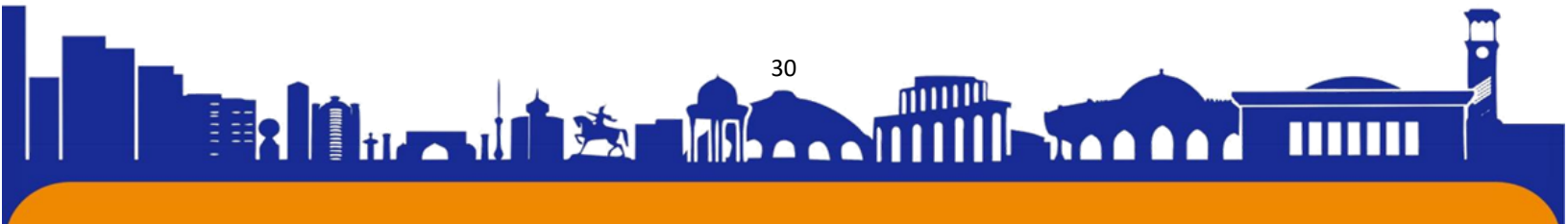
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СОБСТВЕННЫЕ КРУТИЛЬНЫЕ КОЛЕБАНИЯ ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКОЙ ОБОЛОЧКИ В ВЯЗКОУПРУГОЙ СРЕДЕ

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Г.Наманган

Рассматривается достаточно протяженная цилиндрическая оболочка и окружающая ее вязкоупругая среда. Задача сводится к плоской задаче динамической теории вязкоупругости. Уравнения движения деформируемого слоя (при отсутствии сил) удовлетворяет интегро-дифференциальным уравнениям [1,2,5]:

$$\tilde{\mu}_\kappa \nabla^2 \bar{u} + (\tilde{\lambda}_\kappa + \tilde{\mu}_\kappa) \text{grad div } \bar{u} = \rho_\kappa \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial t^2} \quad (1)$$

Здесь \bar{u} - вектор перемещений точек среды; ρ_κ - плотность материала слоя; ν_κ - коэффициент Пуассона слоя

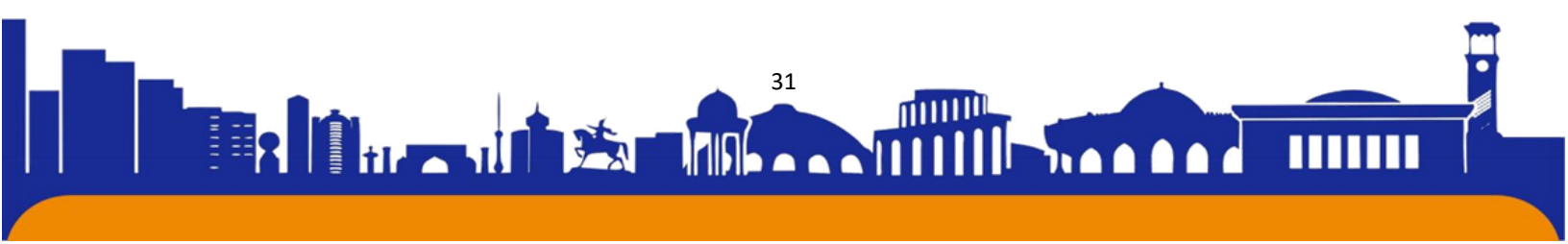
$$\tilde{\lambda}_\kappa f(t) = \lambda_{0\kappa} \left[f(t) - \int_0^t R_{\lambda\kappa}(t-\tau) f(\tau) d\tau \right]; \quad \tilde{\mu}_\kappa f(t) = \mu_{0\kappa} \left[f(t) - \int_0^t R_{\mu\kappa}(t-\tau) f(\tau) d\tau \right] \quad (2)$$

$f(t)$ - произвольная функция времени; $R_{\lambda\kappa}(t-\tau)$ и $R_{\mu\kappa}(t-\tau)$ - ядра релаксации, $\lambda_{0\kappa}$, $\mu_{0\kappa}$ - мгновенные модули упругости. Далее применяя процедуру замораживания, заменим соотношения (1) приближенными вида [2,6]

$$\bar{\lambda}_\kappa f(t) = \lambda_{0\kappa} [1 - \Gamma_{\lambda\kappa}^C(\omega_R) - i\Gamma_{\lambda\kappa}^S(\omega_R)] f(t), \quad \bar{\mu}_\kappa f(t) = \mu_{0\kappa} [1 - \Gamma_{\mu\kappa}^C(\omega_R) - i\Gamma_{\mu\kappa}^S(\omega_R)] f(t).$$

Здесь

$$\Gamma_{\lambda\kappa}^C(\omega_R) = \int_0^\infty R_{\lambda\kappa}(\tau) \cos \omega_R \tau d\tau, \quad \Gamma_{\mu\kappa}^C(\omega_R) = \int_0^\infty R_{\mu\kappa}(\tau) \cos \omega_R \tau d\tau,$$





$$\Gamma_{\lambda\kappa}^S(\omega_R) = \int_0^{\infty} R_{\lambda\kappa}(\tau) \sin \omega_R \tau d\tau, \Gamma_{\mu\kappa}^S(\omega_R) = \int_0^{\infty} R_{\mu\kappa}(\tau) \sin \omega_R \tau d\tau,$$

соответственно косинус и синус образы Фурье ядра релаксации; ω_R - действительная величина. Уравнение (1) решается в плоской постановке в потенциалах перемежения $\vec{u} = grad \phi + rot \vec{\psi}$. Здесь ϕ - потенциал продольных волн, $\vec{\psi}(\psi, 0)$ - потенциал поперечных волн. Уравнение движения цилиндрической оболочки в плоской постановке имеет следующий вид:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{R^2}{B} x_1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + b^2 \left(\frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial \theta^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \theta^2} + W \right) + W = \frac{R^2}{B} x_2 \quad (3)$$

где u и w - соответственно продольное и поперечное перемещения оболочки. При собственных колебаниях бесконечности ставятся укороченные условия Зоммерфельда [3-7].

С увеличением коэффициент Пуассона в пределах $0 \leq \nu \leq 0.4$ реальные и мнимые части комплексной частоты изменяются до 27%. При $\nu_1 = 0,5$ среда становится несжимаемой, затухания, естественно, отсутствуют.

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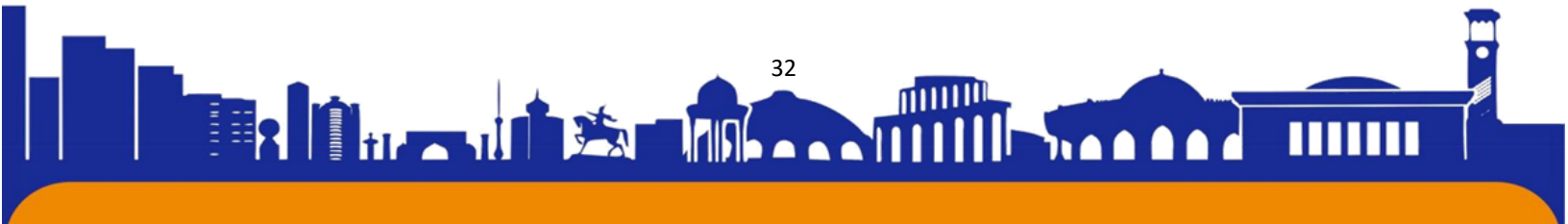
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BUXORO, XIVA VA QO‘QON XONLIKLARI: BOSHQARUV VA MADANIYATI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada XIX asr va undan oldingi davrlarda Markaziy Osiyoda mavjud bo‘lgan Buxoro, Xiva va Qo‘qon xonliklarining boshqaruv tizimi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayoti hamda madaniy yutuqlari tahlil qilingan. Har bir xonlikning o‘ziga xos boshqaruv usullari, iqtisodiy asoslari, diniy siyosati va madaniy taraqqiyoti haqida ma’lumot berilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu xonliklarning o‘zaro siyosiy munosabatlari va ularning tarixiy ahamiyati ham yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Buxoro xonligi, Xiva xonligi, Qo‘qon xonligi, boshqaruv tizimi, madaniyat, tarix, Markaziy Osiyo.

БУХАРСКОЕ, ХИВИНСКОЕ И КОКАНДСКОЕ ХАНСТВА: ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ И КУЛЬТУРА

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Аннотация



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В статье анализируются система государственного управления, общественно-политическая жизнь и культурные достижения Бухарского, Хивинского и Кокандского ханств, существовавших в Средней Азии в XIX веке и ранее. Приводится информация об особенностях государственного управления, экономических основах, религиозной политике и культурном развитии каждого ханства. Также освещаются политические отношения между этими ханствами и их историческое значение.

Ключевые слова: Бухарское ханство, Хивинское ханство, Кокандское ханство, административная система, культура, история, Средняя Азия.

BUKHARA, KHIVA AND KOKAND KHANATES: GOVERNANCE AND CULTURE

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Annotation

This article analyzes the governance system, socio-political life and cultural achievements of the Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand Khanates that existed in Central Asia in the 19th century and earlier. Information is provided about the specific governance methods, economic foundations, religious policy and cultural development of each khanate. The political relations between these khanates and their historical significance are also covered.

Keywords: Bukhara Khanate, Khiva Khanate, Kokand Khanate, administrative system, culture, history, Central Asia.

Kirish





Markaziy Osiyo hududi qadimdan turli xalqlar, sulolalar va davlatlar chorrahasi bo‘lib kelgan. XVIII–XIX asrlarga kelib bu hududda uchta yirik siyosiy tuzilma — Buxoro amirligi (Buxoro xonligi), Xiva xonligi va Qo‘qon xonligi shakllanib, o‘z mustaqil davlat tizimiga ega bo‘ldi. Ular umumiy jihatdan islomiy an‘analar, turkiy va forsiy madaniyat sintezi, shuningdek, savdo yo‘llari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa-da, har birining boshqaruv shakli, ichki siyosati va madaniy hayoti o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega edi.

Bu xonliklar nafaqat ichki hayotida, balki o‘zaro siyosiy va iqtisodiy munosabatlarda ham faol bo‘lib, hududda muayyan kuchlar muvozanatini ta‘minlab turdi. Buxoro o‘zining diniy-ma‘rifiy markaz sifatidagi roli bilan ajralib turgan bo‘lsa, Xiva qadimiy Xorazm sivilizatsiyasining merosxo‘ri sifatida me‘morchilik va irrigatsiya tizimida katta yutuqlarga erishgan, Qo‘qon esa adabiyot, hunarmandchilik va ipakchilik bilan shuhrat qozongan.

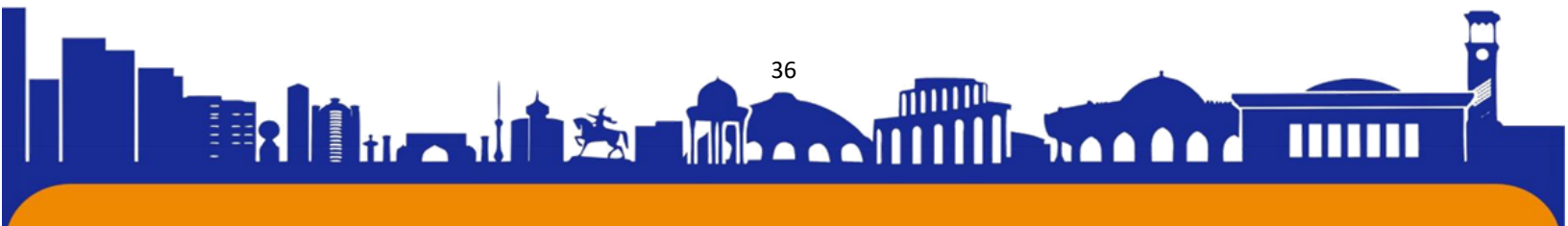
Shu bois Buxoro, Xiva va Qo‘qon xonliklarini birgalikda o‘rganish, ularning boshqaruv tizimlari, madaniy merosi va o‘zaro aloqalarini tahlil qilish nafaqat tarixiy bilimlarni boyitadi, balki bugungi mustaqil O‘zbekiston madaniy va siyosiy taraqqiyotining ildizlarini chuqurroq anglash imkonini beradi. Ushbu maqolada aynan shu masalalarga e‘tibor qaratiladi.

Asosiy qism

1. Buxoro xonligi (amirligi)

Buxoro xonligi XVII asrdan boshlab Mang‘itlar sulolasi qo‘l ostida boshqarilgan bo‘lib, 1785-yildan rasmiy ravishda Buxoro amirligi deb atalgan. Davlat boshida amir turar, u diniy va dunyoviy hokimiyatni bir vaqtning o‘zida amalga oshirgan. Amir eng oliy qonun chiqaruvchi va ijro etuvchi hokim bo‘lib, barcha siyosiy, harbiy va dini qarorlar uning irodasiga bo‘ysungan. Uning huzurida devonbegi (bosh vazir), qo‘shbegi (moliyaviy va ma‘muriy ishlar rahbari), qozikalon (shariat ishlari bo‘yicha bosh qozilik lavozimi) va boshqa yuqori amaldorlar faoliyat yuritgan.

Buxoro xonligining iqtisodiy asosini dehqonchilik, hunarmandchilik va karvon savdosi tashkil etgan. Zarafshon vodiysidagi sug‘orish tizimlari yaxshi yo‘lga qo‘yilgan bo‘lib, paxta, g‘alla, meva-sabzavot yetishtirish keng tarqalgan edi. Karvon yo‘llarida joylashgan Buxoro shahri nafaqat ichki savdo markazi, balki xalqaro bozor sifatida ham tanilgan.





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Madaniy jihatdan Buxoro Sharq musulmon dunyosining yirik ilm-ma'rifat markazi edi. Ko'plab madrasa va masjidlar, boy kutubxonalar faoliyat yuritgan. Bu yerda fiqh, hadis, falsafa, adabiyot va tabobat sohalarida ko'plab olimlar yetishib chiqqan. XIX asrda ham Buxoro ulamolari butun Markaziy Osiyo bo'ylab obro'-e'tiborga ega bo'lishgan.

2. Xiva xonligi

Xiva xonligi tarixan qadimiy Xorazm davlatlarining merosxo'ri bo'lib, XVIII–XIX asrlarda Qungratlar sulolasi hukmronlik qilgan. Xon davlat boshlig'i sifatida barcha siyosiy va harbiy qarorlarni qabul qilgan. Uning atrofida inoq, otaliq, yasovulboshi kabi yuqori mansabdordlardan iborat kengash bo'lgan. Xonlik hududi asosan Amudaryo deltasi va uning atrofidagi sug'oriladigan yerlardan iborat bo'lib, bu yerlar sug'orish inshootlari orqali hosildor qilingan.

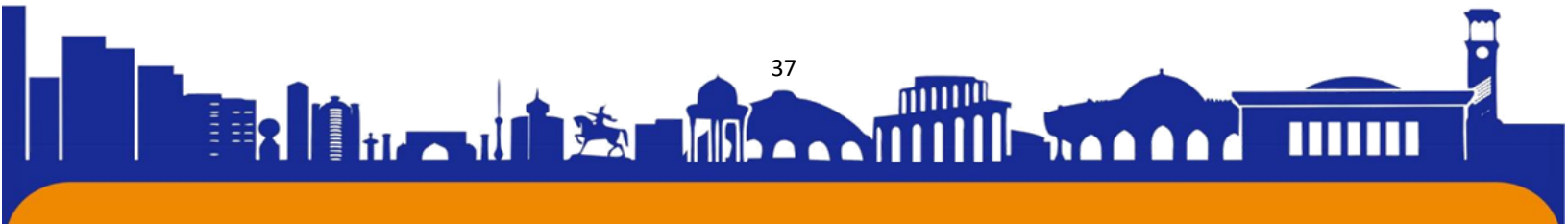
Xiva iqtisodiy hayotida irrigatsiya juda katta ahamiyatga ega edi. Amudaryodan chiqarilgan ko'plab kanallar orqali g'alla, paxta, sholi va sabzavot yetishtirish yo'lga qo'yilgan. Savdo aloqalari ham rivojlangan bo'lib, xonlik Eron, Rossiya va boshqa qo'shni hududlar bilan mollar almashgan. Hunarmandchilikda gilam to'qish, yog'och o'ymakorligi, zargarlik keng tarqalgan edi.

Xiva madaniy hayoti ayniqsa me'morchilikda yorqin namoyon bo'lgan. Poytaxt Xiva shahri Ichan-Qal'a majmuasi bilan dunyoga tanilgan. XVIII–XIX asrlarda Ko'k Minor, Muhammad Aminxon madrasasi, Juma masjidi, Tosh hovli saroyi kabi noyob inshootlar bunyod etilgan. Bu obidalar nafaqat o'z davrida, balki bugungi kunda ham O'zbekiston madaniy merosining eng qimmatli qismi sifatida qadrlanadi.

3. Qo'qon xonligi

Qo'qon xonligi XVIII asr oxirida Farg'ona vodiysida yuzaga kelib, XIX asrda mintaqaning yirik siyosiy kuchlaridan biriga aylangan. Uning asoschisi sifatida Shahruxbiy va Minglar sulolasi nomi tilga olinadi. Xon davlatning oliy hokimi bo'lib, uning huzurida yasovulboshi (harbiy ishlar boshlig'i), qozikalon (diniy ishlarga mas'ul), otaliq va boshqa mansabdor shaxslar faoliyat yuritgan.

Qo'qon iqtisodiyotining asosini bog'dorchilik, dehqonchilik va ipakchilik tashkil etgan. Farg'ona vodiysi serhosil yerlarida uzum, anor, o'rik, g'alla yetishtirish keng tarqalgan bo'lsa, ipak qurti boqish va ipak to'qish Qo'qon shahrini butun mintaqaga mashhur qilgan.





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Savdo-sotiq ham rivojlangan bo‘lib, Qo‘qon Buyuk ipak yo‘lining muhim bo‘g‘inlaridan biri edi.

Madaniyat sohasida Qo‘qon xonligi adabiyot markazlaridan biri bo‘lgan. Mashhur shoir va adiba Nodira, shoir Uvaysiy, Furqat, Gulxaniy kabi ijodkorlar shu davrda yashab ijod qilgan. Qo‘qon xonlari ko‘plab madrasa, masjid va madaniy inshootlar qurdirib, ma‘rifat va ilm-fanni qo‘llab-quvvatlashgan.

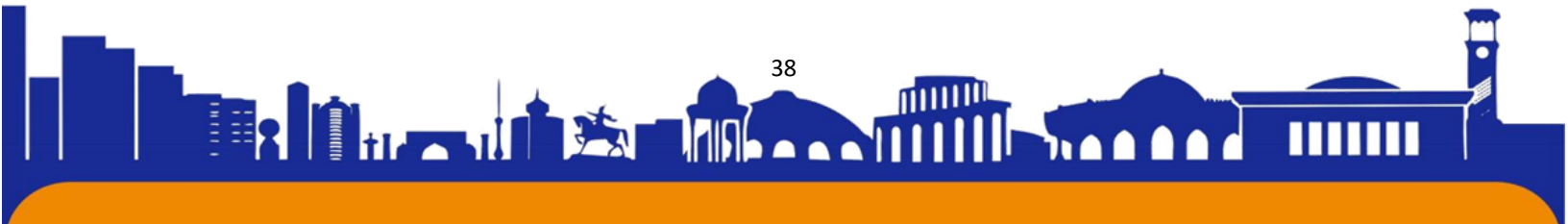
Xulosa

Buxoro, Xiva va Qo‘qon xonliklari XVIII–XIX asrlarda Markaziy Osiyo tarixida beqiyos ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan davlat tuzilmalaridir. Har bir xonlik o‘zining siyosiy boshqaruv tizimi, iqtisodiy asoslari va madaniy rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari bilan bir-biridan ajralib turgan bo‘lsa-da, ularni umumiy tarixiy ildizlar, diniy an‘analar va madaniy meros birlashtirib turgan.

Buxoro amirligi diniy-ma‘rifiy markaz sifatida ilm-fan, fiqh va madrasachilik sohasida katta hissa qo‘shgan. Xiva xonligi esa me‘morchilik san‘ati, irrigatsiya tizimlari va qadimiy Xorazm madaniyatini asrab qolishdagi roli bilan ajralib turadi. Qo‘qon xonligi esa adabiyot, she‘riyat, hunarmandchilik va ipakchilikda yuksak darajaga erishib, Farg‘ona vodiysini butun mintaqaning muhim savdo va madaniyat markaziga aylantirgan. Bu xonliklarning barchasi o‘z davrida nafaqat ichki siyosatda, balki mintaqaviy munosabatlarda ham muhim rol o‘ynagan. Ular o‘zaro savdo-sotiq, diplomatik aloqalar va harbiy ittifoqlar orqali Markaziy Osiyoda siyosiy muvozanatni ta‘minlab turgan. Bugungi kunda Buxoro, Xiva va Qo‘qon xonliklaridan qolgan me‘moriy yodgorliklar, yozma manbalar va madaniy an‘analar O‘zbekiston xalqining bebaho merosidir. Ularni o‘rganish, asrab-avaylash va kelajak avlodga yetkazish bizning tarixiy burchimizdir. Chunki bu xonliklarning tajribasi va madaniy boyligi nafaqat o‘tmishni tushunishga, balki hozirgi davr taraqqiyotini mustahkamlashga ham xizmat qiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

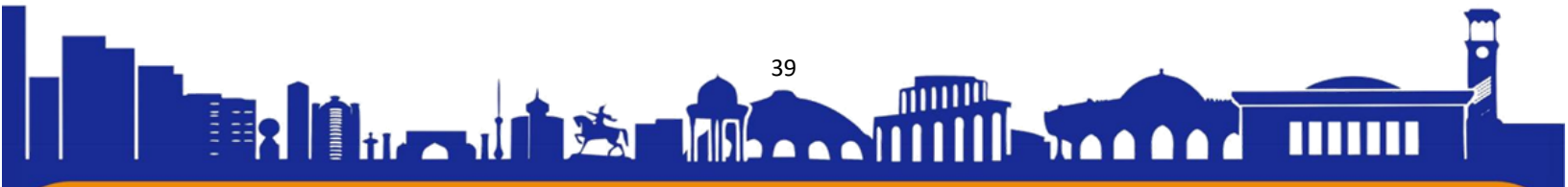
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BOLALARDA TISH CHIQISH JARAYONIDAGI MUAMMOLAR

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqola bolalarda tish chiqish jarayonidagi muammolarni, xususan, og'iz bo'shlig'i mikroflorasining o'zgarishi va tish kasalliklariga moyillikni o'rganadi. Global ekologik muammolar, sanoat chiqindilari va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari tarkibidagi o'zgarishlar tish kasalliklarining keng tarqalishiga olib kelmoqda. Tadqiqotda tish chiqish jarayonidagi noqulayliklar, genetika va atrof-muhit omillarining ta'siri, shuningdek, kalsiy va D vitamini yetishmovchiligining oqibatlarini tahlil qilinadi. Bolalarda tish chiqishi bilan bog'liq og'riq, shish va yallig'lanish kabi holatlarni bartaraf etish uchun sovuq kompresslar, tish massaji va maxsus gellar kabi usullar tavsiya etiladi. Shu bilan birga, tishlarning noto'g'ri joylashuvi (maloklyuziya) va skelet rivojlanishidagi genetik omillar, tish emalining zaiflashishi va raxit kabi muammolar ko'rib chiqiladi. Xulosa sifatida, bolalarning sog'lom tish rivojlanishi uchun kalsiy va D vitamini iste'molini ta'minlash, quyosh nuridan foydalanish va profilaktik choralarni muhimligi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar; Tish chiqish, bolalar stomatologiyasi, og'iz bo'shlig'i mikroflorasi, tish kasalliklari, ekologik omillar, genetik omillar, kalsiy yetishmovchiligi.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi: Global ekologik muammolarning kuchayishi, sanoat chiqindilarining ortishi va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari tarkibining o'zgarishi mikroorganizmlar uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratmoqda. Shu bilan birga, uglevodlarning haddan ziyod iste'mol qilinishi og'iz bo'shlig'ida pH darajasining o'zgarishiga olib kelib, uning mikroflorasiga zarar yetkazmoqda. Natijada tish kasalliklariga moyillik kuchaymoqda, bu ayniqsa yosh bolalar orasida keng tarqalmoqda.



Tadqiqot maqsadi: Bolalarda og‘iz bo‘shlig‘i mikroflorasining o‘zgarish sabablarini tahlil qilish. Tish kasalliklari rivojlanishini oldini olish bo‘yicha samarali usullarni ishlab chiqish. Bolalarning tish sog‘lig‘iga ekologik omillar ta‘sirini o‘rganish. Kasalliklarning irsiy tus olish ehtimolini kamaytirish yo‘llarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari: Yosh bolalarda tish chiqish jarayoni odatda 6 oylikdan boshlab boshlanadi va 3 yoshga kelib sut tishlari to‘liq chiqib bo‘ladi. Har bir bola bu jarayonni har xil kechiradi, deb aytish to‘g‘ri emas albatta chunki har bir yosh organizm turli xil. Ba‘zilar hech qanday noqulaylik sezmasa, boshqalari og‘riq va bezovtalikdan aziyat chekadi, Yangi tug‘ilgan chaqaloqning "og‘iz bo‘shlig‘i infeksiyasi" ning eng keng tarqalgan sababi ona yoki unga g‘amxo‘rlik qilayotgan boshqa odamlar ekanligi isbotlangan. Qoidaga ko‘ra, ona (yoki bolaga g‘amxo‘rlik qilayotgan odamlar) so‘rg‘ichni yalaganda, qoshiqda ovqatdan namuna olishda va hokazolarda Str.mutans bolaning og‘iz bo‘shlig‘iga kiradi va ko‘payish extimoli yuqori. Ba‘zi yosh bolalarda uchraydigan holat ya‘ni og‘riq va noqulaylik holatlari bo‘ladi. Tish chiqayotganda milklar shishib, qizarib, sezgir bo‘lib qoladi. Bu esa bolaning asabiylashishiga, yomon uxlashiga va ovqatlanishdan bosh tortishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin. Bunda yosh bolalarning yonida g‘amhorlik qilayotgan insonlar quyidagicha yordam berish mumkin.

Sovuq kompresslar – G‘ilofli tish cho‘tkasi yoki rezina tish kompressorlari chaqaloqning milklarini tinchlantirishga yordam beradi.

Tish yoki milk massaji – Qo‘llarni yuvgan holda , toza barmoq yoki maxsus silikon cho‘tkasi yordamida milklarni yoki tishlarni sekin uqalash.

Maxsus gellar – Chaqaloqlar uchun maxsus tish chiqishga ko‘maklashuvchi gellaridan foydalanish .

Tish chiqish bola uchun stress bo‘lishi mumkin, bu esa uyqusizlik va kechasi tez-tez uyg‘onishga olib keladi. Bola tinchlanishi uchun uni ko‘proq g‘amhorlik qilishdir.

Bolalar stomatologiyasida tishlarning noto‘g‘ri chiqishi (maloklyuziya) genetik va atrof-muhit omillarining o‘zaro ta‘siridan kelib chiqadi. Genetik omillarga quyidagilar misol bo‘lishi mumkin:

Skelet maloklyuziyasi: Bu holat jag‘ suyaklarining noto‘g‘ri rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, ko‘pincha genetik meros orqali o‘tadi. Masalan, yuqori yoki pastki jag‘ning haddan tashqari rivojlangan yoki rivojlanmagan bo‘lishi.





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Tishlarning genetik joylashuvi: Ba'zi hollarda tishlarning noto'g'ri joylashuvi yoki siqilib chiqishi genetik omillar bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, tishlarning o'lchami va jag'ning hajmi o'rtasidagi nomutanosiblik.

Tishlarning yo'qligi yoki ortiqcha bo'lishi: Ba'zi bolalarda genetik sabablar tufayli tishlarning yo'qligi (gipodontiya) yoki ortiqcha tishlar (giperodontiya) kuzatiladi [1]. Kalsiy va D vitamini yetishmovchiligi.

Tishlarning kech chiqishi: D vitamini va kalsiy yetishmovchiligi tufayli bolalarda tishlarning chiqish jarayoni sekinlashishi yoki kechikishi mumkin.

Tish emalining zaiflashishi: Kalsiy yetishmovchiligi tish emalining mustahkamligini pasaytiradi, bu esa tishlarning tez-tez chirishiga (kasries)ga olib keladi.

Raxit va suyaklarning zaiflashishi: D vitamini yetishmovchiligi raxit kasalligiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa jag' suyaklarining noto'g'ri rivojlanishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Tishlarning noto'g'ri joylashuvi: Suyaklarning zaifligi va jag'ning noto'g'ri rivojlanishi tishlarning noto'g'ri joylashuviga olib kelishi mumkin.

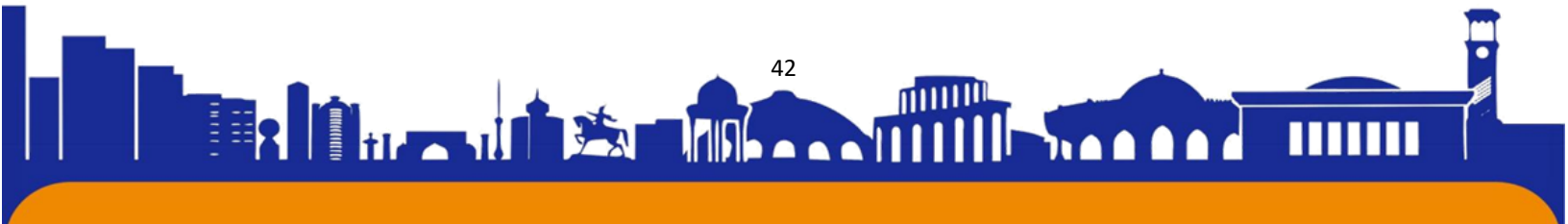
Og'iz bo'shlig'idagi yallig'lanishlar: Immunitetning pasayishi tufayli og'iz bo'shlig'ida yallig'lanish jarayonlari ko'payishi mumkin [2].

Xulosa

Yosh bolalarning sog'lom rivojlanishi uchun kalsiy va D vitamini yetarli darajada qabul qilinishini ta'minlash muhimdir. Onalarimiz tomonida yetarli miqdorda kalsiy va D vitaminlarni iste'molini nazorat qilish nazardsa tutladi. Bola ratsioniga kalsiyga boy mahsulotlarni qo'shish (sut, pishloq, kunjutga boy bo'lgan maxsulotlar, yogurtlar). Quyosh nuri ta'sirida D vitamini hosil bo'lishi uchun chaqaloqni har kuni tashqariga olib chiqish. Bolalarni ko'chaga olib chiqish uchun eng yaxshi vaqt erta tongda yoki kechki paytdir, chunki bu vaqtlarda quyosh nurlari uncha kuchli bo'lmaydi, teri kuyish xavfi pastroq bo'ladi. Odatda, quyosh chiqishidan bir soatdan keyin yoki quyosh botishidan bir soat oldin xavfsizroq hisoblanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. [Skeletal Malocclusion and Genetic Expression: An Evidence-Based Review](<https://aadsm.org/docs/JDSM.3.2.57.pdf>) -'
2. [Genetic factors contributing to skeletal class III malocclusion](<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00784-020-03731-5>) -



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3. "Pediatric Dentistry" JOHN R. CHRISTENSEN. TAD R.MABRY.JANICE A. TOWNSEND MARTHA H. WELLS.

4. "Nutrition and Dental Health" GERRY McKENNA Editor.



DATA SCIENCE UCHUN ZARUR STATISTIK KOMPETENSIYALAR: TAHLILY YONDASHUV

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada data science sohasi uchun zarur bo'lgan statistik kompetensiyalar chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Statistik tafakkur, ehtimollik nazariyasi, gipoteza sinovi, regressiya modellari va A/B testlar kabi metodologik yondashuvlarning data science doirasidagi o'rni yoritilgan. Sohaning rivoji uchun takliflar berilgan va statistik kompetensiyalarning tahliliy qaror qabul qilishdagi ahamiyati asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: statistik kompetensiyalar, data science, ehtimollik, gipoteza sinovi, regressiya, tahliliy yondashuv, A/B test, statistik tafakkur.

Аннотация: В статье проведён углублённый анализ статистических компетенций, необходимых для специалистов в области data science. Рассматриваются ключевые методологические подходы, включая вероятностное мышление, проверку гипотез, регрессионный анализ и A/B-тестирование. Обосновано значение статистического мышления в аналитическом принятии решений и предложены направления развития данной сферы.

Ключевые слова: статистические компетенции, data science, вероятность, проверка гипотез, регрессия, аналитический подход, A/B-тест, статистическое мышление.

Abstract: This article presents an in-depth analysis of the statistical competencies essential for the field of data science. It explores the role of probabilistic reasoning, hypothesis testing, regression analysis, and A/B testing within the framework of analytical decision-making. The study emphasizes the importance of statistical thinking and proposes strategic directions for developing competencies in the field.

Keywords: statistical competencies, data science, probability, hypothesis testing, regression, analytical approach, A/B testing, statistical thinking.





Kirish

Raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlarining jadallashuvi va katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlar oqimi zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda qaror qabul qilish mexanizmlarini tubdan o'zgartirmoqda. Aynan shunday sharoitda data science – ya'ni ma'lumotlar fanining ahamiyati keskin oshib bormoqda. Ushbu fan tarmog'i nafaqat texnik ko'nikmalarni, balki statistik fikrlash, ehtimollik asosida qaror qabul qilish va model qurish kabi chuqur analitik kompetensiyalarni ham talab qiladi. Ayniqsa, data science yo'nalishida ishlayotgan mutaxassislar uchun statistik bilimlar – bu oddiy vosita emas, balki tahliliy natijalarni ishonchli, aniq va kontekstga mos talqin qilishning asosiy omilidir.

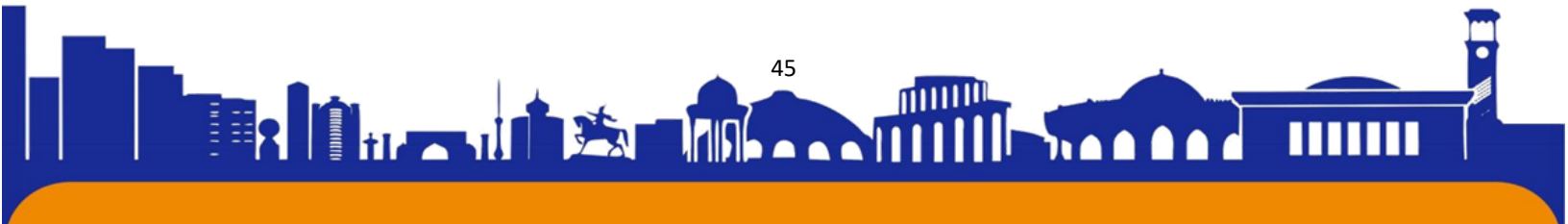
Bugungi kunda statistik kompetensiyalarning data science sohasidagi roli ikki yo'nalishda o'z aksini topmoqda: birinchidan, ular orqali katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlar tuziladi, tozalanadi va strukturaviy ko'rinishga keltiriladi; ikkinchidan esa, statistik usullar yordamida bashorat, sinov, hipotezalarni tekshirish va natijalarni optimallashtirish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Ushbu kompetensiyalar – regressiya tahlili, bayes usullari, statistik taqsimotlar, ehtimollik nazariyasi va parametrik/parametrik bo'lmagan testlar – zamonaviy data analyst va data scientist faoliyatining ajralmas qismini tashkil etadi.

Mavjud holatni tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, ko'plab sohalarda, jumladan sog'liqni saqlash, moliya, ta'lim, sanoat va marketingda statistik savodxonlik yetishmasligi natijasida ma'lumotlardan noto'g'ri xulosa chiqarish, noto'g'ri qarorlar qabul qilish holatlari kuzatilmoqda. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, statistik kompetensiyalarning chuqurroq o'rganilishi va ularni amaliy loyihalarda qo'llash bo'yicha metodik yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda.

Mazkur maqolada data science sohasi uchun zarur bo'lgan asosiy statistik kompetensiyalar tahlil qilinadi, ularning nazariy asosi va amaliy ahamiyati yoritiladi, shuningdek, turli sohalarda qo'llanish holatlari misolida ularning amaliy samaradorligi baholanadi. Tahliliy yondashuv asosida statistik bilimlar spektri o'rganilib, data science mutaxassisi uchun zarur bo'lgan bilim, ko'nikma va kompetensiyalar majmuasi tizimli tarzda tavsiflanadi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar sharhi

Zamonaviy data science sohasi statistik bilimlar majmuasining chuqur integratsiyasiga asoslanadi. Ushbu holatni ilk bor tizimli tarzda tahlil qilganlardan biri Trevor Hastie, Robert Tibshirani va Jerome Friedman bo'lib, ular o'zlarining mashhur





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“The Elements of Statistical Learning” asarida statistik modellashtirish usullarini data mining jarayonlari bilan uyg‘unlashgan holda tushuntirgan. Ular klassifikatsiya, regressiya va klasterlash usullarini zamonaviy statistik kompetensiyaning asosi sifatida belgilagan.

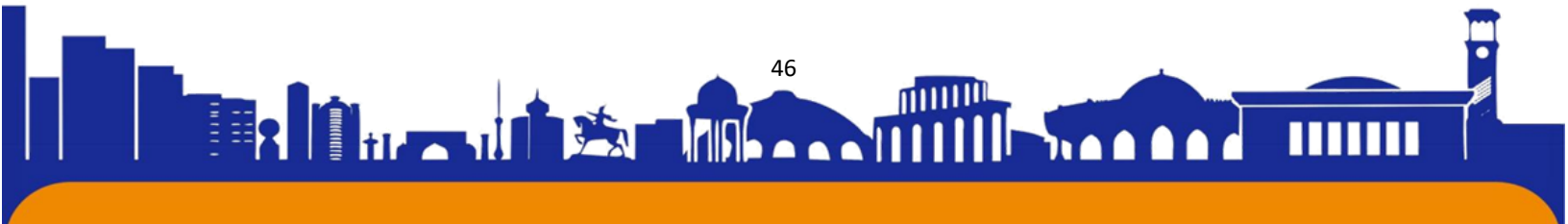
David Hand esa statistik savodxonlik va ma’lumotlar tahlilida ehtimollik nazariyasining o‘rni haqida gapirar ekan, data scientistlar uchun statistik tafakkurning muhimligini qayd etadi. Unga ko‘ra, ko‘plab xatolar noto‘g‘ri statistik talqinlardan kelib chiqadi, bu esa kompetensiyaning chuqurligini taqozo etadi. Ayniqsa, ommaviy ma’lumotlar (big data) bilan ishlaganda p-qiyamat, ishonch oralig‘i, hipoteza sinovi kabi tushunchalarning noto‘g‘ri qo‘llanilishi real qarorlar sifatiga salbiy ta’sir qiladi.

Gareth James va hammualliflar tomonidan yozilgan “An Introduction to Statistical Learning” asarida statistik metodlarning data science loyihalaridagi o‘rni izchil tahlil qilinadi. Kitobda turli statistik algoritmlarni amaliy Python va R muhitida qo‘llash bo‘yicha yondashuvlar bayon etilgan, bu esa statistik kompetensiyani amaliy ko‘nikmaga aylantirishda muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Shuningdek, Cathy O’Neil o‘zining “Weapons of Math Destruction” kitobida statistik modellarning noto‘g‘ri tuzilishi yoki biryoqlama yondashuvi natijasida yuzaga kelgan ijtimoiy oqibatlarni tahlil qiladi. U statistik bilim yetarli bo‘lmagan holda yaratilgan algoritmlar diskriminatsiyaga olib kelishini, ayniqsa, ta’lim, kredit baholash va jinoyatchilikni bashoratlash tizimlarida bu muammolar aniq ko‘rinishini ko‘rsatadi. Bu esa statistik kompetensiyalar faqat texnik emas, balki axloqiy va ijtimoiy nuqtayi nazardan ham muhimligini anglatadi.

Data science sohasi uchun statistik kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishga oid nazariy yondashuvlar Daniel T. Larose tomonidan chuqur yoritilgan. U o‘zining “Discovering Knowledge in Data” nomli kitobida statistik o‘rganish jarayonida model baholash, aniqlik, sezuvchanlik kabi ko‘rsatkichlarning mohiyatini keng tahlil qiladi. Bu ko‘rsatkichlar data science sohasida qarorlar qanchalik ishonchli ekanini belgilovchi vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Shuningdek, xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan hisobotlar ham statistik kompetensiyalar haqida muhim ma’lumotlarni taqdim etadi. Xususan, World Economic Forum tomonidan 2023-yilda e’lon qilingan “Future of Jobs” hisobotida





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statistik tafakkur, raqamli savodxonlik va ma'lumotlar asosida tahlil yuritish ko'nikmalari eng talab yuqori kompetensiyalar qatorida qayd etilgan.

Shu asosda umumlashtirish mumkinki, statistik kompetensiyalar nafaqat data science sohasiga kirish uchun zarur boshlang'ich to'siq, balki chuqur tahliliy yondashuvlar, bashorat modellari, qarorlarni asoslash, xatoliklarni kamaytirish va natijalarni ishonchli taqdim etish uchun muhim poydevor hisoblanadi. Ilmiy manbalar ushbu kompetensiyalarni zamonaviy iqtisodiyot, tibbiyot, ta'lim va ijtimoiy sohalardagi raqamli islohotlarning muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida baholaydi.

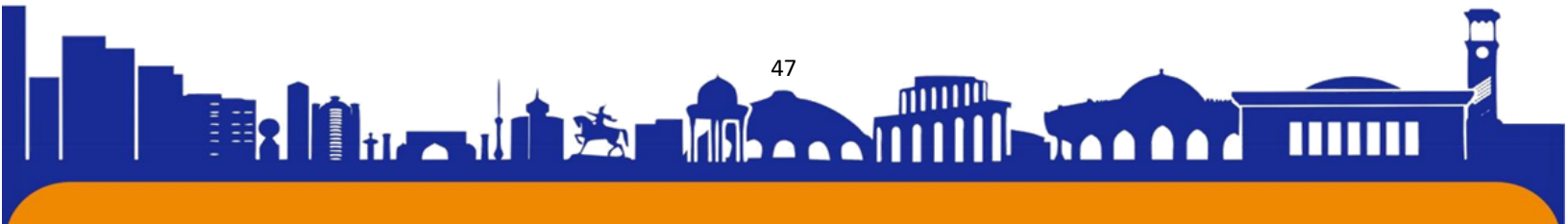
Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Ushbu tadqiqotda statistik kompetensiyalarga oid ma'lumotlar ilmiy maqolalar, darsliklar va xalqaro hisobotlardan kontent-tahlil usuli orqali to'plandi. Tahlil jarayonida mavzuga oid asosiy tushunchalar ajratilib, ularning data science doirasidagi amaliy qo'llanilishi sifat jihatdan tahlil qilindi hamda ekspert yondashuvi asosida baholandi.

Tahlil va natijalar

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyot, raqamli transformatsiya va avtomatlashtirilgan qaror qabul qilish tizimlarining markazida turgan data science sohasi turli ko'nikma va bilimlar majmuasini talab qiladi. Bu soha faqat dasturlash, vizualizatsiya va sun'iy intellektga asoslanmasdan, o'zining ilmiy poydevorini statistik tafakkur va metodologiyadan oladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, statistik kompetensiyalar data science mutaxassislarining eng muhim malaka toifasiga aylanmoqda. Bunday kompetensiyalar data science'ni klassik informatika fanlaridan farqlovchi asosiy mezon bo'lib, bu fanni tahliliy ishonchlilik, empirik dalillar bilan ishlash va bashorat qilish salohiyati bilan boyitadi.

Statistik kompetensiyalarni tushunishda birinchi navbatda ularning tuzilmasini ko'rib chiqish lozim. Statistik kompetensiyalar deganda, faqatgina formulalarni yodlash yoki usullarni bilish emas, balki muammoni statistik nuqtayi nazardan ko'ra olish, ma'lumotlardagi yashirin tendensiyalarni aniqlash, noto'g'ri xulosalardan saqlanish, ehtimollik mezonlaridan foydalangan holda qarorlar qabul qilish kabi qator kognitiv, amaliy va tanqidiy ko'nikmalar tushuniladi. Data science kontekstida esa bu kompetensiyalar quyidagicha shakllanadi: ma'lumotlarni to'plash, tozalash (data cleaning), transformatsiya qilish (feature engineering), statistik modellashtirish (regressiya, klassifikatsiya, klasterlash), baholash (model evaluation) va talqin (interpretation).





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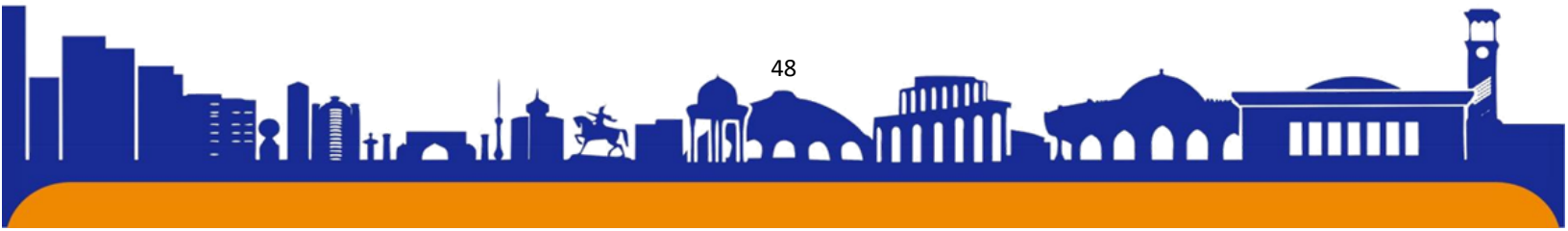
Birinchi darajali statistik kompetensiyalar orasida ehtimollik nazariyasi asoslari, statistik taqsimotlar va ularning xususiyatlari, namuna olish usullari, parametrik va parametrik bo‘lmagan testlar, hipoteza sinovi va ishonch oralig‘ini qurish bo‘yicha bilimlar ajralib turadi. Ayniqsa, data scientistlar uchun statistik inference, ya‘ni tanlanmadan asoslangan holda umumiy populyatsiya haqida xulosa chiqarish zaruriy funksional kompetensiyadir. Chunki real dunyoda mavjud barcha ma‘lumotlar bilan ishlash imkoni mavjud emas, qarorlar esa doimo cheklangan va buzilgan (noisy) ma‘lumotlar asosida qabul qilinadi.

Masalan, korxonada foydalanuvchilari tomonidan bildirilgan fikrlar asosida xizmat sifati baholanayotgan bo‘lsa, bu yerda to‘liq populyatsiya emas, balki tasodifiy tanlangan fikrlar majmuasi mavjud bo‘ladi. Ana shunday vaziyatda statistik metodlar, ayniqsa ishonch oralig‘i, hipoteza sinovi va ehtimollik funksiyalari orqali ishonchli xulosa chiqarish mumkin bo‘ladi. Bu esa statistik kompetensiyaning faqat texnik emas, balki konseptual ahamiyatga ham ega ekanini ko‘rsatadi.

Statistik kompetensiyaning yana bir muhim elementi – deskriptiv statistika va vizualizatsiyadir. Data science jarayonida ko‘pincha analitik ishlov berilayotgan ma‘lumotlar juda katta hajmda, strukturatsiz va murakkab tuzilmali bo‘ladi. Bunday sharoitda oddiy o‘rtacha qiymat, median, dispersiya, kvartillar, qiyshoqlik va cho‘zinchalik kabi statistik o‘lchovlar orqali ma‘lumotlarga dastlabki “diagnostika” o‘tkaziladi. Ushbu kompetensiyalar data analystlar uchun asosiy vosita bo‘lib, real biznes qarorlarida foydali insightlar (ichki xulosalar) chiqarish uchun dastlabki bosqichdir.

Shu bilan birga, regressiya tahlili va klassifikatsiya modellarini qurish statistika va machine learning o‘rtasidagi murakkab o‘zaro aloqani aks ettiradi. Klassik statistik metodlar (masalan, oddiy chiziqli regressiya, logistik regressiya, ANOVA) statistik asoslarda ishlaydi, natijalarni talqin qilish imkonini beradi va ularning xulosalari nazariy asosga ega. Machine learning modellar esa ba‘zida interpretatsiyadan ko‘ra aniqlikni afzal ko‘radi. Biroq, ularning ishlashi ham statistik g‘oyalarga — namuna olish, overfitting va bias-variance tradeoff kabi tushunchalarga bog‘liq. Statistik kompetensiyasiz bu tushunchalarni tushunish, modelni to‘g‘ri sozlash (tuning) va baholash amri mahol.

Bugungi kunda data science‘da muhim o‘rin tutadigan A/B testlar ham statistik kompetensiyalarning muhim namunasi. Mahsulot dizaynini o‘zgartirishdan tortib foydalanuvchi interfeysidagi tugmalar rangini tanlashgacha bo‘lgan jarayonlarda





kompaniyalar turli variantlarni sinovdan o‘tkazadilar. Ushbu testlarning asosida statistik gipotezalarni sinash, p-value ni baholash, test kuchini hisoblash (power analysis) kabi murakkab kompetensiyalar yotadi. Statistik bilimlarsiz bu testlar noto‘g‘ri natijalar berishi, shuning uchun kompaniya noto‘g‘ri strategik qaror qabul qilishi mumkin.

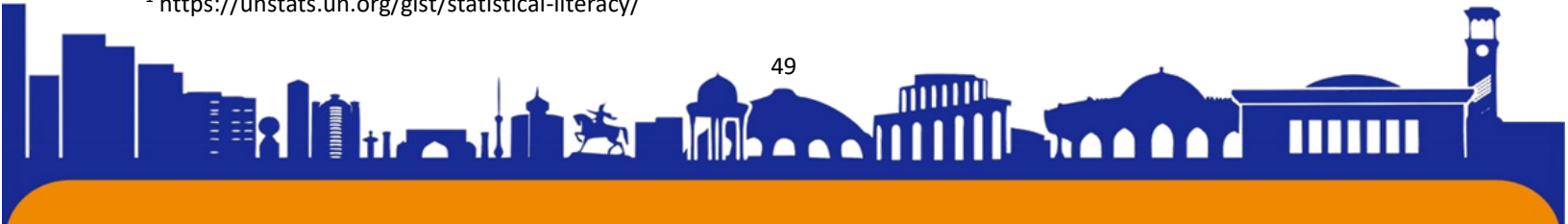
Yana bir muhim masala — statistik tafakkur va tanqidiy yondashuv. Data scientist nafaqat model tuzuvchi dasturchi, balki ma’lumotga asoslangan xulosa chiqaruvchi tadqiqotchidir. Shu sababli, statistik kompetensiya doirasida har qanday ma’lumotga tanqidiy yondashish, noto‘g‘ri to‘plangan ma’lumotni aniqlash, ofatlar va ekstremal qiymatlarni (outlier) ajratish, missing values bilan ishlash, normal taqsimotga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan metodlarni tanlay olish kompetensiyalari shakllanishi zarur.

Statistik kompetensiyalarning shakllanishida ta’lim va o‘rganish manbalarining sifati muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi kunda open-source muhitdagi statistika bo‘yicha qo‘llanmalar, interaktiv kurslar (masalan, Coursera’dagi “Statistics with R” yoki edX’dagi “Data Science: Probability”), shuningdek, R va Python kutubxonalaridagi (scikit-learn, statsmodels) tayyor modellar orqali statistik bilimlarni amaliyotda qo‘llash imkoniyati kengaygan. Biroq bular bilan ishlash uchun dastlab nazariy bilimlar, ya’ni statistik kompetensiyalar puxta egallangan bo‘lishi zarur (1-jadval).

1-jadval. Turli mamlakatlarda statistik kompetensiyalar va data literacy darajasining taqqoslamasi¹

No	Mamlakat	Statistik savodxonlik (%)	Data literacy darajasi (%)	Statistika asosidagi qaror qabul qilish kompetensiyasi (%)
1	Finlyandiya	84	79	72
2	Kanada	81	76	68
3	Yaponiya	79	74	70
4	Germaniya	77	72	67
5	AQSh	74	70	62

¹ <https://unstats.un.org/gist/statistical-literacy/>





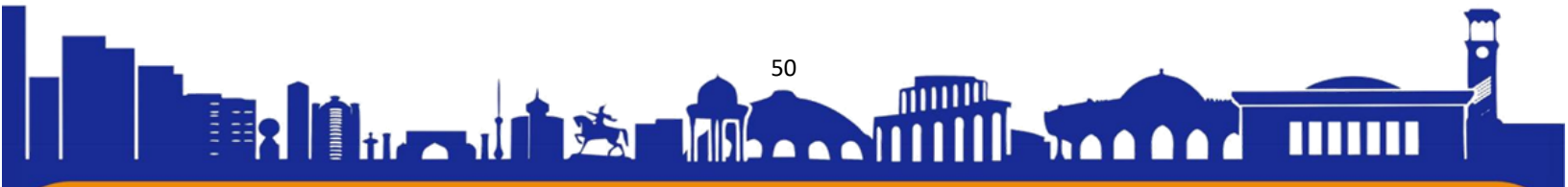
6	Janubiy Koreya	71	68	60
7	Turkiya	56	52	44

Yuqoridagi jadval tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, statistik kompetensiyalar darajasi mamlakatning raqamli tayyorgarlik holati, ta'lim tizimi va innovatsion salohiyati bilan bevosita bog'liq. Finlyandiya, Kanada va Yaponiya yuqori statistik savodxonlik va data literacy darajasi bilan ajralib turadi, bu esa ularning ta'lim tizimida statistik tafakkurga alohida e'tibor berilayotganini ko'rsatadi. Ayniqsa, bu davlatlarda qaror qabul qilishda statistik yondashuvning ustuvorligi dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Germaniya va AQShda ham ko'rsatkichlar nisbatan yuqori bo'lsa-da, ularning amaliy qarorlar darajasida biroz pastroq ekanligi nazariy bilimlarning amaliyot bilan yetarlicha integratsiyalanmaganligini ko'rsatadi. Janubiy Koreya va Turkiya misolida esa ma'lumotlar savodxonligi bo'yicha o'sish borligi kuzatiladi, ammo hali raqamli qarorlar qabul qilish darajasi zaifroq. O'zbekiston misolida esa statistik kompetensiyalar darajasi past bo'lib, bu sohaga e'tibor kuchaytirilishi zarurligini anglatadi. Bu holat ta'lim tizimida statistik tafakkurni rivojlantirish, data science yo'nalishidagi o'quv dasturlarni joriy qilish va xalqaro metodikalarga asoslangan mashg'ulotlarni kengaytirish zaruratini ko'rsatadi.

Xalqaro darajadagi tajribalar statistik kompetensiyalarning nafaqat texnik, balki ijtimoiy va boshqaruv jihatidan ham ahamiyatga ega ekanini ko'rsatmoqda. Masalan, sog'liqni saqlash sohasida COVID-19 pandemiyasi davrida statistik kompetensiyaga ega bo'lmagan tahlilchilar tomonidan noto'g'ri interpretatsiya qilingan epidemiologik ko'rsatkichlar ijtimoiy vahima keltirib chiqargan. Aksincha, statistik kompetensiyaga ega mutaxassislar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan grafiklar, bashoratlar va tavsiyalar siyosiy qarorlar uchun asos bo'ldi.

Bundan tashqari, raqamli marketing, moliyaviy modellashtirish, iqlim bashorati, sanoat diagnostikasi va boshqa ko'plab sohalarda statistik kompetensiyalarsiz data science samarali bo'la olmaydi. Har bir model, har bir taxmin, har bir algoritm orqasida statistik asos borligini anglash — bu statistik tafakkurga asoslangan yondashuvdir. Ushbu yondashuv esa aynan statistik kompetensiyalarni chuqur egallagan mutaxassislarda shakllanadi.





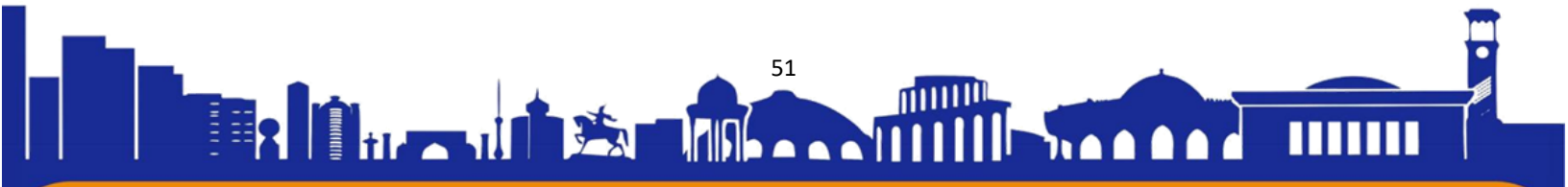
Xulosa va takliflar

Data science sohasida statistik kompetensiyalar nafaqat texnik vosita, balki chuqur tahliliy tafakkur, aniqlik, ishonchlilik va ilmiy yondashuvning asosiy omili sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, statistik bilimlarni yetarli darajada egallamagan mutaxassislar tomonidan yaratilgan modellar ko'pincha noto'g'ri talqin qilinadi, natijada xatolik ehtimoli ortadi va qaror qabul qilish jarayoni zaiflashadi. Bu esa, zamonaviy raqamli iqtisodiyotda data science mutaxassislarining statistik tafakkur, ehtimollik asosidagi qarorlar va gipotezalarni sinovdan o'tkazish malakalarini chuqurlashtirish zarurligini taqozo etadi. Statistik kompetensiyalar, ayniqsa, real ma'lumotlardagi noaniqlik, ekstremal qiymatlar, bias-variance muvozanati, gipoteza sinovlari va regressiya modellari bilan ishlashda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

Sohani rivojlantirish uchun, avvalo, statistik kompetensiyalarni bosqichma-bosqich egallashga qaratilgan tizimli o'quv modullari ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Bu jarayonda nafaqat nazariy bilim, balki real ma'lumotlar bazasi asosida mustahkamlangan amaliy mashg'ulotlar, analitik loyihalar va A/B testlar asosida o'qitish zarur. Ta'lim muassasalarida data science kurslari statistik tafakkurga asoslangan holatda qayta tuzilishi, ish beruvchilar esa mutaxassislarni tanlashda statistik savodxonlikni asosiy mezon sifatida belgilashi lozim. Bundan tashqari, ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari va tarmoq markazlarida statistik metodlar va ularning sun'iy intellekt, iqtisodiyot, tibbiyot, ekologiya sohalaridagi amaliyotini integratsiyalovchi tahliliy markazlar tashkil etilishi sohaning amaliy ahamiyatini yanada oshiradi.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ANALYZING FORENSIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION MATERIALS IN CASES OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEATHS

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ANNOTATION

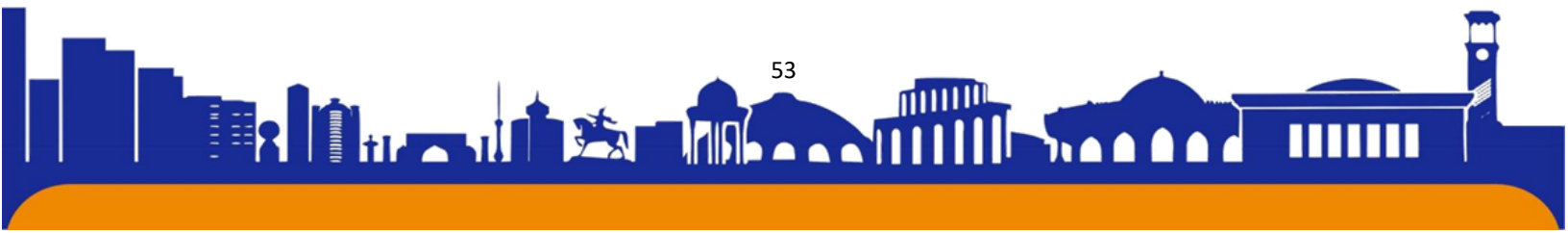
Child and adolescent mortality is one of the common problems affecting virtually all countries worldwide. The ongoing efforts to reduce child and adolescent mortality rates annually, the diversity of causes, types, and forms of fatal incidents, as well as the necessity to determine the prevalence of such cases in the Republic of Uzbekistan, have further heightened interest in studying this issue.

Keyword: Child and adolescent mortality: forensic medical examination.

Analysis of data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the past 10 years has shown that the majority of child mortality is due to respiratory diseases. In 2002, respiratory diseases ranked first in the structure of child mortality at 46.9%, followed by perinatal causes at 31.5%, and intestinal infections at 5.9%. Research has demonstrated that a low maternal health status index and complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the most crucial indicators determining the level of child mortality. The structure of child mortality over time can be conditionally divided into three periods: the early neonatal period, late neonatal period, and postnatal period.

Of the total number of deaths in the early neonatal period, 62.9% occurred within the first 24 hours after birth, 9.9% between 24-47 hours, 8.3% between 48-72 hours, and the remaining 19.0% between 72-168 hours. The leading causes of death observed on the first day are respiratory disorders at 24%, birth injuries at 18%, asphyxia at 14%, and pneumonia at 13.2%.

The primary causes of infant mortality in the late neonatal period are birth trauma (23.9%), intrauterine pneumonia (15.1%), intrauterine infection (14.8%), respiratory diseases (10.9%), and congenital malformations (11.9%). These statistics are attributed to



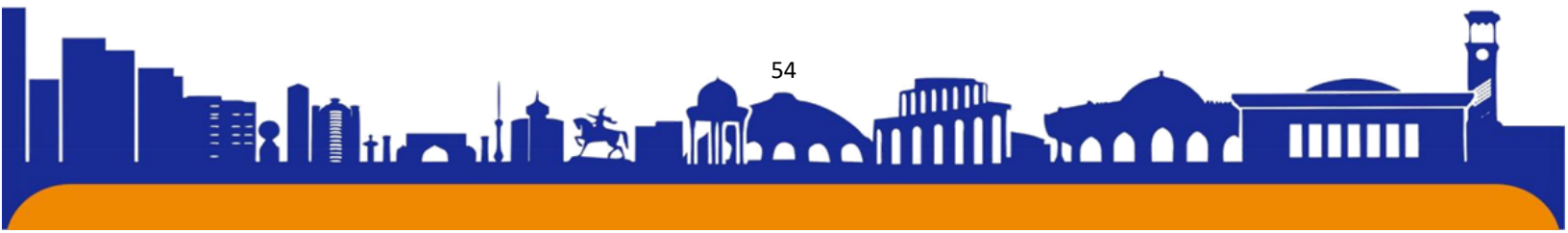


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the presence of chronic bacterial infections of the urinary tract and reproductive organs in pregnant women during the latent period, as well as inadequate consultations, examinations, treatment, and preventive measures for women. In total, 41.5% of infant mortality (children under 1 year old) occurs during the postnatal period, with 45.4% of these deaths taking place in children's hospitals, 10% in pediatric infectious disease hospitals, 8.5% in district central hospitals, and another high percentage (20.8%) occurring at home. It should be noted that, unlike the previously mentioned periods, the majority of deaths during this period are caused by respiratory diseases (38%), as well as infectious and parasitic diseases (18%), congenital malformations (12%), and accidents (injuries, poisoning, burns, mechanical asphyxia) (9%). According to WHO data, the worldwide incidence of sudden infant death syndrome ranges from 0.6 to 3.5 per 1,000 live births. In countries such as New Zealand, Australia, England, the USA, and Russia, where this indicator is relatively high, sudden infant death syndrome accounts for 15% to 30% of the child mortality structure.

The most frequent risk factors for sudden infant death were studied, which included: single-parent families (23.4%), young families (12.0%), insufficient living space (less than 2 sq.m per person), alcoholism in one of the parents, number of maternal abortions (more than 3), fourth pregnancy, maternal age (less than 17 years), short intervals between pregnancies (less than 2 years), and infant weight disproportion (less than 2.5 kg or more than 4.0 kg). A direct link has been established between sudden infant death and stress, infectious agents, antibiotics, diphtheria and tetanus vaccination, and surgical procedures.

Infant mortality rate is an important demographic indicator recognized as a measure of socio-economic development, primarily related to the population's living conditions, medical culture, and organization of healthcare institutions. Indeed, improving the quality of medical services is the most crucial factor in reducing child and adolescent mortality. When comparing the health status and availability of medical services for children and adolescents in urban and rural areas of the republic, it was found that diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs, circulatory system, digestive system, musculoskeletal system, as well as injuries increase with age and persist into adolescence. This pattern is characteristic of children's health development in both urban polyclinics and rural medical stations. According to statistical data, the overall morbidity rate of children under 14 is 780-846 per mille. Research shows that between 2001 and 2006, the





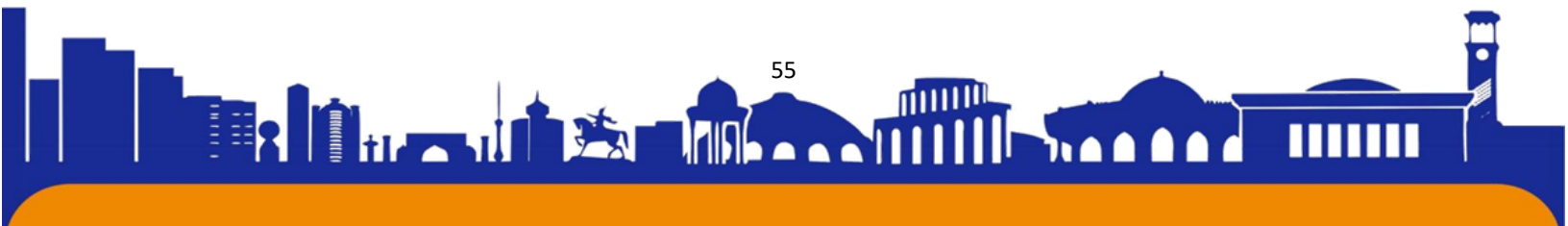
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infant mortality rate in Tashkent decreased from 13.7 to 9.6, with almost half of these deaths occurring in the neonatal period. The epidemiology of child mortality in Nebraska, USA, was studied through forensic medicine. The Forensic Department of the Lancaster County Prosecutor's Office, in collaboration with the Nebraska Institute of Forensic Sciences, examined mortality among children aged 0 to 18 over a 7-year period from April 1, 2003, to March 31, 2010. This process was analyzed retrospectively, revealing that male victims were most common, accounting for 70% of 98 cases, while females constituted 30% of 42 cases. This indicates a male-to-female ratio of 2.3:1.

The average age of children is 7.6 years. The racial composition is: 86.4% White, 10.7% Hispanic, 0.7% Native American, 1.4% African American, and 0.7% Asian American. Most deaths occurred in the 0-1 year age group (50 cases), followed by the 15-18 year age group (40 cases), 1-4 year age group (23 cases), 10-14 year age group (17 cases), and 5-9 year age group (10 cases). The most common causes of death include accidents, sudden death, natural causes, homicides, and unintentional incidents. 71 cases (50.7%) are considered preventable. Accidental injuries from blunt objects account for 41 cases or 30% of all deaths. Suicides occurred in 19 cases (13.6%), mainly among older age groups: 6 cases in the 10-14 age group and 13 cases in the 15-18 age group. The lowest number of cases (7) is attributed to homicides in the 0-1 and 1-4 age groups. According to WHO data, the probability of death for infants with a birth weight of less than 2500 g is 4 times higher than that of children with a higher birth weight.

A study on infant mortality in Tashkent has revealed that respiratory system diseases account for 29% of deaths, congenital malformations for 20%, and perinatal injuries and diseases for 16%. Regarding the causes of neonatal mortality specifically, congenital malformations rank first at 32%, followed by respiratory system diseases at 18% and perinatal pathology at 16%. It is important to note that the distribution of causes of death in the neonatal period differs from the overall pattern of infant mortality causes.

It is necessary to study mortality from hereditary diseases, as this affects other family members as well. Regional differences are observed in cases of sudden death among young people, occurring more frequently in urban areas than in rural areas. A thorough study of sudden death cases among adolescents will also help to place relatives with hereditary diseases under clinical supervision.



Compared to infant mortality rates from infectious and nutritional diseases, mortality from congenital malformations and hereditary metabolic disorders is increasing. Since the beginning of the last century, the number of deaths from congenital malformations has tripled. During this period, congenital malformations accounted for 20-30% of child mortality causes in the USA, Russia, Belarus, and other Western European countries. Among the causes of death in children under one year of age, cardiovascular system defects (33.81%), central nervous system defects (18.7%), and sensory organ defects (18.7%) are the leading factors.

According to statistical data from 2004, congenital malformations accounted for 0.20% of deaths among children under 14 years of age in the Tashkent region, 2.7% in the Bukhara region, and 0.16% in the Syrdarya region. In the structure of infant mortality, these figures were 2.7% in the Bukhara region, 2.4% in the Tashkent region, 2.5% in the Syrdarya region, and 2.2% in the Fergana region. Addressing the issue of infant mortality requires not only the efforts of pediatricians but also coordinated actions from the entire society and other medical fields to tackle specific challenges.

Cardiovascular diseases also play a significant role in cases of sudden death among children and adolescents. This issue is one of the most urgent in modern cardiology. In 30% of cases of sudden death among individuals aged 1 to 20 years, the cause is of cardiac origin. Studies have revealed a prolongation of the Q-T interval on ECG to 0.005-0.007 seconds. Such a change is more frequently observed in cases of sudden death, epileptic seizures, Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, and Romano-Ward syndrome. Analysis of population mortality based on age and causes of death showed that among men and women under 5 years of age, respiratory diseases pose the highest risk. For men aged 5-45 years, injuries and accidents are the main cause of death (accounting for 75% of fatal cases). In women, these causes are observed between the ages of 5-38 years, with 60% of cases occurring among 17-year-olds.

Many children's lives are at risk due to accidents. Accidents have become the leading cause of death among children and adolescents. In a study of child mortality by age group in Istanbul, autopsies considered causes of death, types of accidents, age, and gender. Males accounted for 73% of deaths under the age of 18, while females accounted for 27%. The mortality rate was highest among those aged 15-18, with the main causes of death being car accidents (23.1%), drowning (20.1%), poisoning (15.7%), and falls from

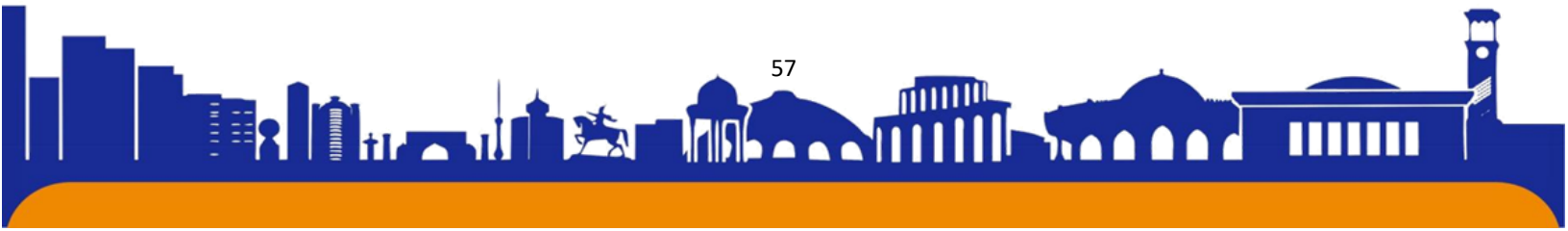


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heights (15.5%). The types of trauma and incidents vary depending on socio-economic and cultural factors.

The prevalence of violent deaths among children and adolescents, particularly in the form of suicide, draws increased attention. Suicide has been documented as a multifaceted phenomenon throughout human history. There is a decreasing trend in the number of completed suicides committed by children relative to the total number of violent deaths. Suicide attempts account for 20.93% of the violent death structure. This figure confirms that suicide holds the most significant position among violent deaths. Suicide occurs 3 times more frequently among males compared to females. Specifically, among these age groups, suicide accounted for 3.6% of all violent deaths in 1995, 15.5% in 1996, 12.7% in 2010, and 9.0% in 2011. Analysis of suicide methods reveals that 96.7% of total cases were carried out by hanging, 4.52% by falling from heights, 1.91% by self-immolation, 1.7% by acute poisoning, and the remaining cases by inflicting wounds with sharp objects and firearms. The last two methods were employed exclusively by male individuals.

Thus, 67% of completed acts of autoaggression were committed by boys and 33% by girls. The ratio of this nature among children under 16 years old was 15:1 (male:female). When analyzing the age groups of suicides, the youngest suicide was 7 years old, with 7-11 year-olds constituting 20% of the total number of cases, and 12-14 year-olds - 80%. Specific forensic medical and other diagnostic signs associated with the methods of unnatural death occurrence have been identified. The importance of socio-demographic and ethno-cultural factors in the formation of suicides has been proven. Examples of deaths belonging to the violent mortality structure, which recorded relatively lower indicators, include gunshot wounds (4.8%) and falls from heights (3.4%). In most cases of poisoning, sedative drugs (dimedrol, phenazepam, diazepam), acetic acid essence and acetic acid solution, as well as natural gases, were used as direct poisoning agents. Another widespread type of violent death is hanging, which constitutes the main part of suicidal deaths and was observed in 78 cases of the study. The results of the investigation show that investigative actions related to cases of violent death necessitate reliable forensic medical diagnostics and its re-analysis, as well as the development of preventive medical and social measures. Car accidents are a fatal event that threatens the lives of many people around the world. This information was collected based on data from the





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Puerto Rican forensic medical examination in 2000-2007. Descriptive statistics calculated the age-specific mortality rate based on geographical analysis and the percentage of annual changes. During the study period, 559 fatal accidents occurred annually. Between 2000 and 2007, the number of deaths in road accidents decreased by 3%. This indicator is 80.2% for men, which is 4 times higher than for women.

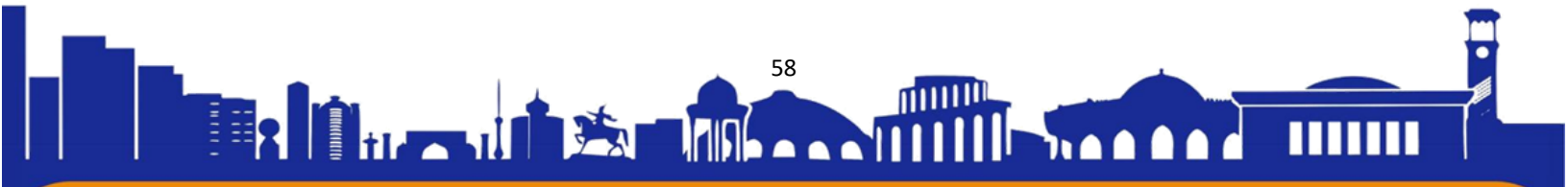
According to the study conducted in China: from 1999 to 2008, in 218 cases, more than 50% were men aged 30-49 years. Common agents of poisoning include rodenticides, gases, and insecticides. When comparing 1983-1998 and 1957-1982, the overall state of poisoning changed significantly.

In recent years, the incidence of insecticide and cyanide poisoning has sharply decreased, and the trend of poisoning by radionuclides, alcohol, and narcotics has increased. In conclusion, the cause of death from poisoning remains the main healthcare problem, and measures to prevent and prevent it are crucial.

In conclusion, the increase in medical care deficiencies in recent years may lead to a deterioration of public health. Therefore, it is of great importance to reduce medical care defects, strengthen the provision of guidelines for medical workers, and improve the overall system.

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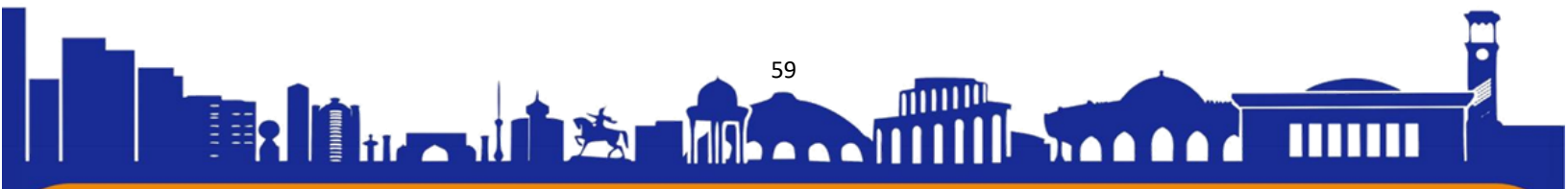
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МЕЖДУНАРОДНО-ПРАВОВЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ПРАВ МИГРАНТОВ В ЦИФРОВУЮ ЭПОХУ

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Аннотация: В статье анализируются международно-правовые механизмы защиты прав мигрантов в условиях цифровой трансформации, с акцентом на использование цифровых платформ и технологий искусственного интеллекта. Рассматриваются ключевые международные договоры и инструменты ООН, МОТ и других организаций, а также опыт зарубежных государств (США, Германия, Южная Корея, Казахстан) и практика Узбекистана в обеспечении прав трудовых мигрантов, беженцев, студентов и их семей.

Выделяются возможности и риски применения цифровых решений для оказания правовой помощи, включая вопросы конфиденциальности данных, кибербезопасности, прозрачности алгоритмов и международного сотрудничества. На основе сравнительного анализа предложены рекомендации по совершенствованию правового регулирования и развитию национальной инфраструктуры цифровой поддержки мигрантов.

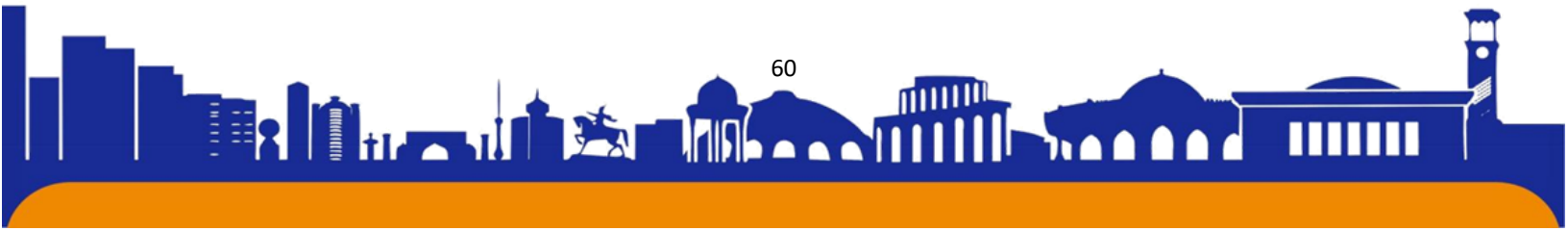
Ключевые слова: международное право, мигранты, цифровые платформы, искусственный интеллект, права человека, Узбекистан, международные договоры, правовая помощь, защита прав мигрантов.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRANTS' RIGHTS THROUGH DIGITAL PLATFORMS

Norbekov Sukhrob Musurmonovich

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Annotation: The article examines international legal mechanisms for protecting the rights of migrants in the era of digitalization, with a focus on the use of digital platforms and artificial intelligence technologies. It analyzes key international treaties and





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instruments of the UN, ILO, and other global institutions, as well as the experiences of foreign countries (USA, Germany, South Korea, Kazakhstan) and Uzbekistan's practices in safeguarding the rights of labor migrants, refugees, students, and their families. Special attention is paid to the opportunities and risks of applying digital technologies, including data protection, cybersecurity, algorithmic transparency, and international cooperation. Based on comparative analysis, recommendations are provided for improving legal regulation and developing national digital infrastructure for migrant support.

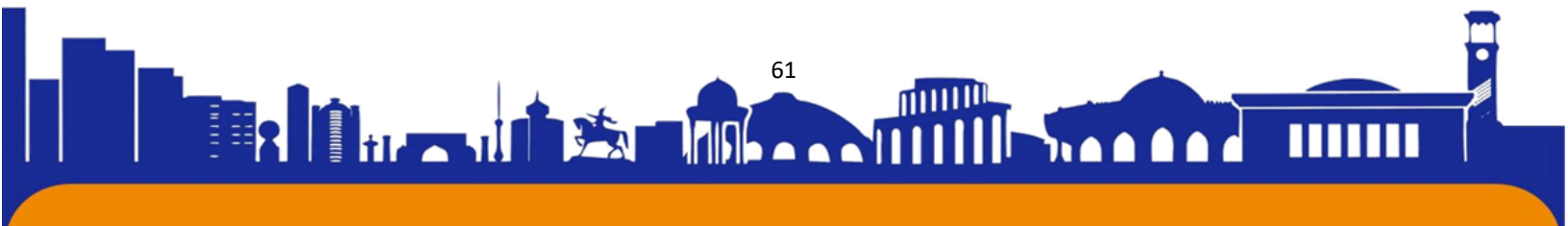
Keywords: international law, migrants, digital platforms, artificial intelligence, human rights, Uzbekistan, international treaties, legal assistance, protection of migrant rights.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Международная миграция стала одной из ключевых социально-экономических и правовых тенденций XXI века. По данным Международной организации по миграции, в 2023 году в мире насчитывалось свыше 281 миллиона международных мигрантов, что составляет около 3,6% мирового населения [1]. Среди них значительную часть составляют трудовые мигранты, чьи права и гарантии часто подвергаются рискам нарушения, особенно в условиях слабой правовой защищённости и ограниченного доступа к информации.

Актуальность исследования обусловлена несколькими факторами. Во-первых, процессы глобализации и цифровизации изменяют характер международной миграции, открывая новые возможности для обеспечения прав мигрантов, но и создавая новые вызовы [2]. Во-вторых, пандемия COVID-19 показала, что цифровые технологии могут стать эффективным инструментом оказания удалённых юридических и социальных услуг мигрантам [3]. В-третьих, для стран с высокой миграционной активностью, включая Узбекистан, вопросы правовой поддержки граждан за рубежом приобретают особое значение в контексте социально-экономической стабильности.

Цифровые платформы становятся неотъемлемой частью современной системы защиты прав мигрантов. Они позволяют предоставлять правовую помощь в режиме онлайн, информировать о трудовых правах, обеспечивать доступ к государственным и международным услугам, а также интеграционные программы





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в принимающих странах [4]. При этом эффективность таких платформ напрямую зависит от того, насколько они соответствуют международно-правовым стандартам и адаптированы под конкретные национальные условия.

Цель данной статьи — проанализировать международно-правовые механизмы обеспечения прав мигрантов и выявить перспективы использования цифровых платформ для их реализации, на основе опыта зарубежных стран и Узбекистана.

Для достижения цели ставятся следующие задачи:

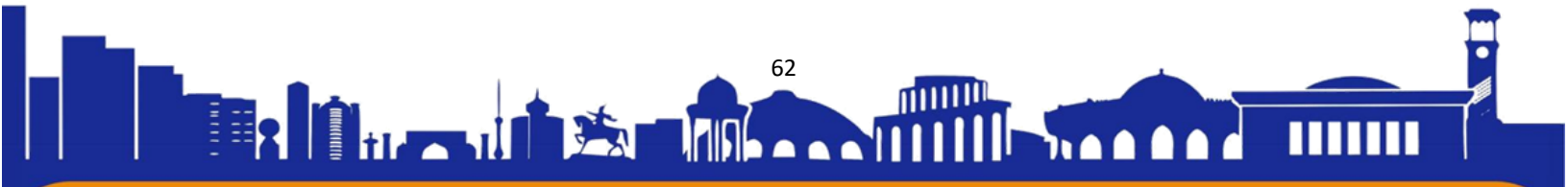
1. Изучить международные акты, регулирующие права мигрантов, и оценить их применимость в цифровой среде.
2. Проанализировать опыт ведущих государств по внедрению цифровых инструментов в защиту прав мигрантов.
3. Рассмотреть текущее состояние национальной системы правовой поддержки мигрантов в Узбекистане.
4. Сформулировать предложения по созданию и развитию цифровой платформы, интегрирующей международные стандарты и национальные потребности.

Методологическую основу исследования составляют общенаучные (анализ, синтез, системный подход) и специальные методы (сравнительно-правовой, формально-юридический, статистический анализ). Эмпирическую базу образуют международные договоры, нормативно-правовые акты Узбекистана, а также данные международных организаций (МОТ, УВКБ ООН, МОМ) [5].

Таким образом, рассмотрение заявленной темы имеет не только теоретическую, но и практическую значимость, поскольку результаты исследования могут быть использованы при разработке национальных стратегий цифровизации миграционной политики и совершенствовании международного сотрудничества в этой области.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНО-ПРАВОВАЯ БАЗА ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРАВ МИГРАНТОВ

Международно-правовое регулирование прав мигрантов базируется на сочетании универсальных и региональных инструментов, охватывающих широкий





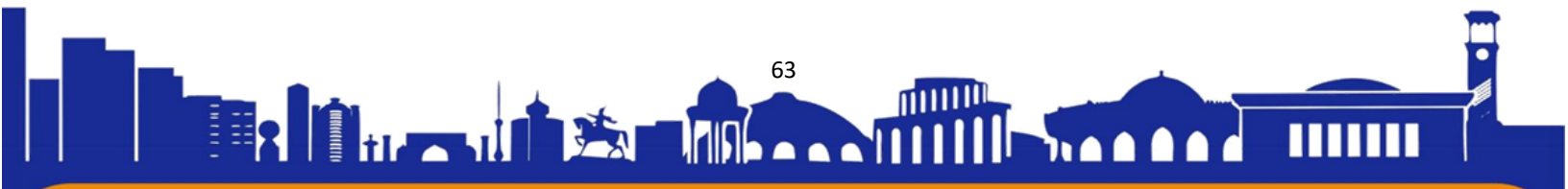
спектр прав и гарантий, начиная от права на труд и социальное обеспечение и заканчивая правом на доступ к правосудию. Эти механизмы закреплены в международных договорах, конвенциях, рекомендациях и политических декларациях, принятых под эгидой Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН), Международной организации труда (МОТ), Международной организации по миграции (МОМ) и региональных интеграционных объединений [6].

Ключевое значение имеет **Международная конвенция о защите прав всех трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей** (1990 г.) [7]. Она закрепляет равенство трудящихся-мигрантов с гражданами принимающих стран в части условий труда, оплаты, социальной защиты и доступа к правосудию. Важным является и **Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах** (1966 г.), обеспечивающий фундаментальные свободы, включая свободу передвижения и защиту от дискриминации [8].

В дополнение к этим документам, **Глобальный договор о безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции** (2018 г.) предложил целостный подход к управлению миграцией, включая использование цифровых технологий для предоставления информации и услуг мигрантам [9]. Этот договор прямо указывает на необходимость внедрения электронных систем регистрации, информационных порталов и онлайн-сервисов правовой помощи.

МОТ разработала ряд ключевых конвенций, включая **Конвенцию № 97 о трудящихся-мигрантах (пересмотренная)** и **Конвенцию № 143 о злоупотреблениях в области миграции и обеспечении равенства возможностей и обращения**. Эти акты не только устанавливают обязательства государств по защите прав мигрантов, но и предусматривают возможность применения цифровых инструментов для мониторинга трудовых условий, подачи жалоб и контроля за соблюдением стандартов [10].

МОТ также продвигает инициативы в области цифровизации защиты прав мигрантов, включая создание глобальных онлайн-баз данных вакансий и условий труда, а также мобильных приложений для получения информации о правах работников [11].





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Региональные организации, такие как **Европейский союз, Содружество Независимых Государств (СНГ) и АСЕАН**, активно развивают правовые и цифровые инструменты поддержки мигрантов.

В ЕС действует **Директива 2011/98/ЕС**, устанавливающая единый формат разрешений на работу и проживание, а также электронные порталы для подачи заявлений и получения консультаций. Эстония, являясь членом ЕС, внедрила платформу e-Residency, позволяющую удалённо зарегистрировать бизнес и получать доступ к государственным услугам, что облегчает интеграцию высококвалифицированных мигрантов [12].

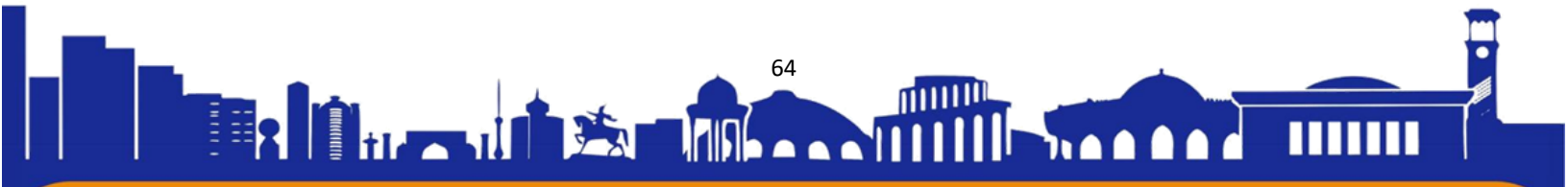
В СНГ с 2012 года реализуется **Соглашение о сотрудничестве в области трудовой миграции**, которое включает в себя положения о взаимном признании электронных документов и возможности дистанционного оформления трудовых контрактов [13].

Современные международные стандарты всё чаще включают требования по цифровой трансформации процедур, связанных с миграцией. Так, в рамках **Повестки дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года** (Цель 10.7) особое внимание уделяется созданию «инновационных и интегрированных систем управления миграцией», в том числе посредством онлайн-платформ и баз данных [14].

Эти цифровые инструменты рассматриваются как способ не только ускорить процессы и снизить административные барьеры, но и обеспечить прозрачность, защиту от коррупционных рисков и доступ к правосудию для наиболее уязвимых категорий мигрантов.

ОПЫТ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН В ПРИМЕНЕНИИ ЦИФРОВЫХ ПЛАТФОРМ ДЛЯ ЗАЩИТЫ ПРАВ МИГРАНТОВ

Мировая практика показывает, что цифровизация миграционных процедур способна радикально повысить эффективность управления миграцией, снизить административные барьеры и расширить доступ мигрантов к правовой защите. Наиболее передовые подходы в этой сфере разработаны в США, странах Европейского союза, Южной Корее, Эстонии и Канаде [15].





В США действует интегрированная система **USCIS Electronic Immigration System (ELIS)**, которая позволяет подать все основные виды миграционных заявлений в электронном виде, отслеживать их статус в режиме реального времени и получать уведомления на электронную почту или через мобильное приложение [16]. Эта система интегрирована с базами данных Министерства внутренней безопасности и Государственного департамента, что сокращает сроки рассмотрения дел и минимизирует дублирование процедур.

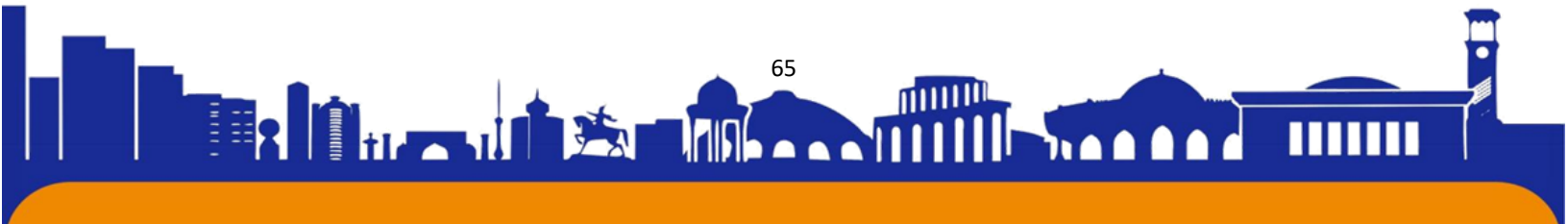
Кроме того, в США активно используются **виртуальные консультации** — онлайн-платформы, предоставляющие мигрантам бесплатные или льготные юридические консультации. Примером является проект **Citizenshipworks**, который предлагает пошаговое сопровождение при подаче на гражданство и автоматическую проверку соответствия требованиям [17].

В ЕС действует **Европейская платформа по интеграции мигрантов (European Web Site on Integration)**, которая объединяет информацию о национальных законах, программах поддержки и сервисах в разных странах-членах [18].

Эстония, как лидер цифровой трансформации, внедрила систему **e-Residency**, которая позволяет иностранным гражданам регистрировать бизнес и пользоваться государственными услугами онлайн, вне зависимости от места проживания [19]. Эта модель оказалась полезной и для мигрантов, стремящихся к экономической интеграции, так как предоставляет легальный и прозрачный доступ к бизнес-среде ЕС.

В Южной Корее действует **Hi Korea** — единый портал, объединяющий все услуги для иностранных граждан, включая регистрацию по месту жительства, продление виз, получение разрешений на работу и доступ к медицинскому страхованию [20]. Портал доступен на нескольких языках, что минимизирует языковой барьер, а интеграция с мобильными приложениями позволяет мигрантам получать напоминания о сроках документов.

Канада внедрила систему **IRCC Secure Account**, которая не только обеспечивает электронную подачу заявлений на визы, вид на жительство и гражданство, но и интегрирует каналы обратной связи, позволяя мигрантам





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направлять жалобы, запросы на разъяснения и получать официальный ответ в электронном виде [21].

Кроме того, Канада поддерживает проект **Welcome to Canada**, который представляет собой интерактивную онлайн-платформу с адаптивными курсами, в том числе по трудовым правам, доступу к медицинским услугам и налоговой системе [22].

Опыт ведущих стран показывает, что успешные цифровые платформы для мигрантов обладают рядом общих черт:

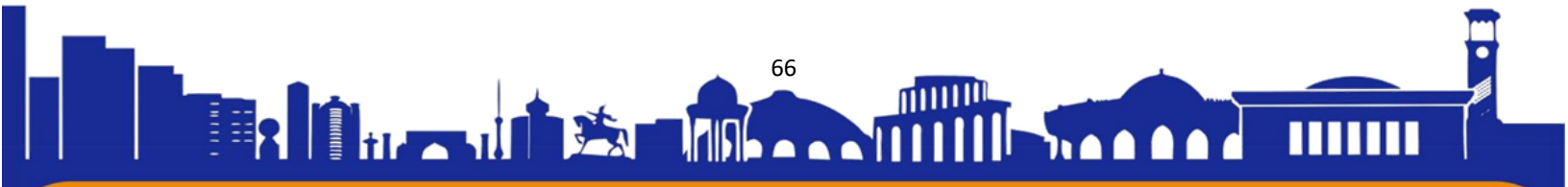
- **интеграция с государственными базами данных;**
- **многоязычный интерфейс и адаптация под разные категории пользователей;**
- **возможность дистанционного получения юридической помощи;**
- **защита персональных данных с использованием современных стандартов кибербезопасности [23].**

Эти подходы могут быть адаптированы для нужд Узбекистана с учётом национальных особенностей и приоритетов государственной миграционной политики.

НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ПРАКТИКА УЗБЕКИСТАНА В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ПРАВ МИГРАНТОВ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

В последние годы Республика Узбекистан предпринимает комплексные меры по модернизации системы защиты прав мигрантов, делая особый акцент на цифровых технологиях как ключевом инструменте повышения эффективности правовой помощи, интеграции и социальной адаптации граждан за рубежом [24]. В основе государственной политики лежит понимание того, что в условиях глобализации и растущей трудовой мобильности именно цифровые сервисы способны обеспечить своевременный доступ мигрантов к правовой информации, государственным услугам и социальным гарантиям, независимо от их нахождения.

Законодательная база, определяющая порядок защиты прав мигрантов, включает в себя Закон Республики Узбекистан «О внешней трудовой миграции»



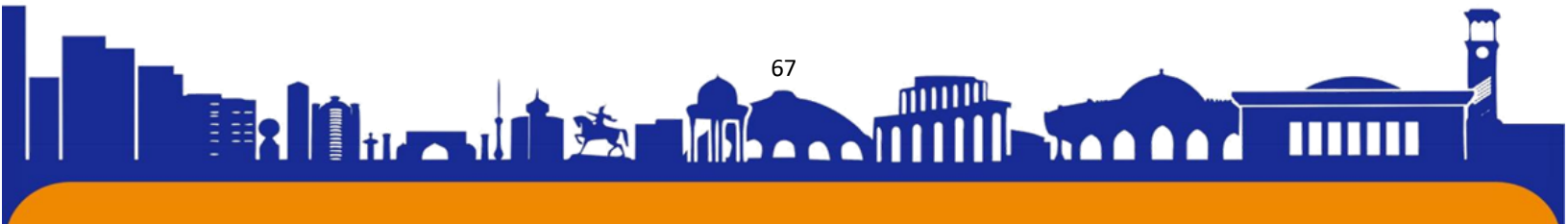


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(новая редакция 2020 года) [25], а также ряд постановлений Президента и Кабинета Министров, направленных на развитие инфраструктуры миграционных услуг и расширение международного сотрудничества в этой сфере [26]. Важным элементом реализации политики стало создание в 2019 году сети зарубежных представительств Агентства по внешней трудовой миграции в странах с высокой концентрацией узбекских граждан — в России, Казахстане, Турции, Южной Корее и других государствах. Эти представительства оказывают широкий спектр услуг: от консультаций по вопросам трудового законодательства до помощи в урегулировании трудовых споров и оформлении необходимых документов [27].

Особое внимание уделяется внедрению современных цифровых решений. Среди значимых инициатив — мобильное приложение “Migratsiya”, обеспечивающее гражданам доступ к актуальной информации о законодательстве стран трудоустройства, вакансиях, требованиях к документам и процедурах легализации [28]. Параллельно в стране функционирует Единая интерактивная государственная услуга (E-IJRO AUKS), интегрированная с порталом my.gov.uz, позволяющая мигрантам дистанционно оформлять доверенности, получать справки о несудимости, подавать заявления на регистрацию и пользоваться другими государственными сервисами [29]. С 2022 года активно применяются онлайн-консультации через Telegram-бот и видеоконференции, что обеспечивает возможность получения правовой помощи в режиме реального времени даже при нахождении в другой стране [30].

Узбекистан также развивает международное сотрудничество в цифровой сфере. Совместно с Международной организацией по миграции (МОМ) реализован пилотный проект предварительной онлайн-регистрации трудовых мигрантов, позволяющий государственным органам заранее получать сведения о выезжающих гражданах и при необходимости оперативно реагировать на потенциальные риски [31]. В 2023 году стартовала разработка Национальной цифровой платформы миграционных услуг, которая будет интегрирована с государственными базами данных, включая систему биометрической идентификации, и обеспечит комплексный онлайн-доступ к юридическим консультациям, услугам по трудоустройству, образовательным программам и курсам адаптации [32].



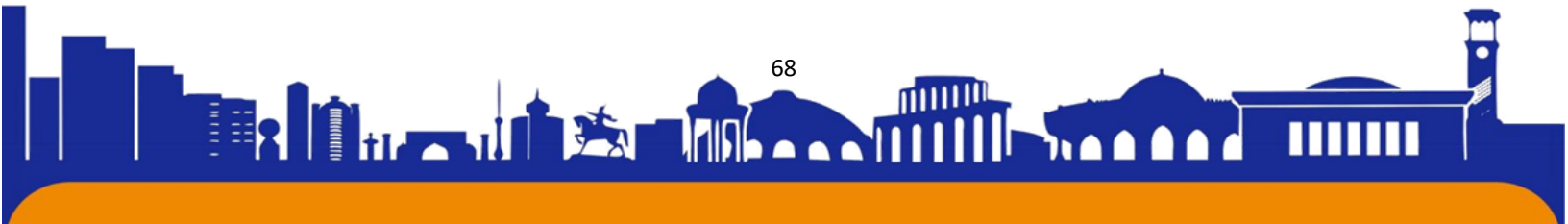


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Тем не менее, сохраняется ряд проблем, сдерживающих полный эффект от внедрённых инициатив. Ключевыми вызовами остаются низкий уровень осведомлённости мигрантов о доступных цифровых сервисах, языковые барьеры, недостаточный уровень цифровой грамотности, а также отсутствие полной интеграции национальных систем с аналогичными платформами иностранных государств [33]. К этому добавляются вопросы обеспечения кибербезопасности и защиты персональных данных, что требует внедрения международных стандартов и усиленного межведомственного контроля.

Для повышения эффективности работы системы необходим комплекс мер. Прежде всего, следует разработать многоязычные интерфейсы и адаптированные версии цифровых сервисов для пользователей с различным уровнем цифровой компетентности. Параллельно стоит организовать масштабные информационно-образовательные кампании среди трудовых мигрантов и их семей, включая проведение онлайн-семинаров, создание обучающих видеоматериалов и публикацию практических инструкций. Особое значение имеет установление интеграции с цифровыми платформами государств, принимающих мигрантов, что позволит обмениваться данными в режиме реального времени, ускорять процедуры легализации и предотвращать нарушения прав. Также необходимо усилить правовую основу защиты персональных данных мигрантов, включая требования по их хранению и обработке в соответствии с международными нормами. Наконец, стоит предусмотреть стимулирование участия частного сектора и неправительственных организаций в разработке и продвижении цифровых сервисов, чтобы расширить спектр доступных услуг и повысить их качество.

Расширение функционала Национальной цифровой платформы миграционных услуг должно включать не только стандартный набор юридических и административных сервисов, но и модули, ориентированные на долгосрочную интеграцию и повышение благосостояния мигрантов. Например, целесообразно внедрить отдельный блок для онлайн-обучения, включающий курсы по повышению квалификации, изучению языков стран пребывания и развитию предпринимательских навыков. Это позволит мигрантам быть более конкурентоспособными на рынке труда, а также откроет возможности для самозанятости [34].





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Особое внимание необходимо уделить созданию системы раннего предупреждения о возможных нарушениях прав мигрантов. Для этого можно использовать интеграцию цифровой платформы с системами мониторинга условий труда и проживания, основанными на анализе обращений, поступающих через мобильные приложения, чаты и горячие линии [35]. Такие механизмы позволят оперативно реагировать на случаи дискриминации, задержки заработной платы или нарушения условий контрактов.

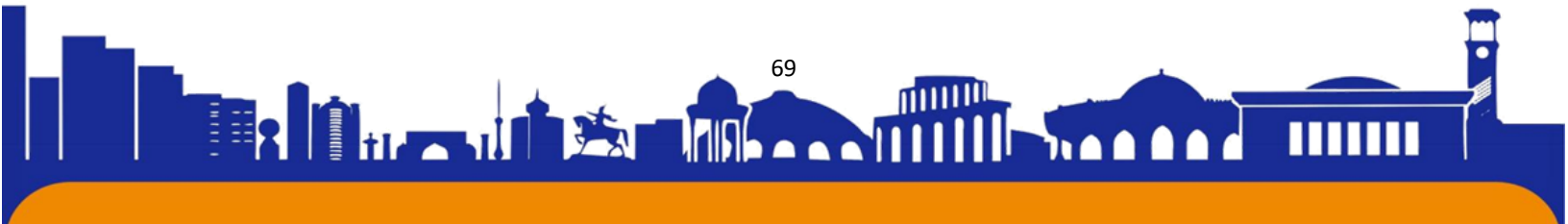
Отдельным направлением должно стать расширение международных соглашений об обмене данными с принимающими государствами. Заключение двусторонних и многосторонних меморандумов о цифровом взаимодействии в миграционной сфере создаст правовую основу для обмена информацией о трудовой деятельности, налоговом статусе и социальных гарантиях мигрантов. Это обеспечит более высокий уровень правовой защищённости и прозрачности [36].

Рекомендуется также предусмотреть в структуре платформы специальные сервисы для семей мигрантов, оставшихся в Узбекистане, включая онлайн-консультации по социальным вопросам, образовательным программам и медицинским услугам. Такой подход будет способствовать сохранению семейных связей и повышению уровня социальной поддержки [37].

Для обеспечения кибербезопасности необходимо внедрить многоуровневую систему защиты данных, включающую современные методы шифрования, аутентификацию с использованием биометрии и регулярные аудиты безопасности. Параллельно следует развивать нормативно-правовую базу, определяющую ответственность государственных органов и частных операторов за нарушение конфиденциальности персональных данных мигрантов.

Не менее важным направлением является стимулирование частно-государственного партнёрства в сфере цифровых миграционных сервисов. Привлечение технологических компаний, банков и страховых организаций к разработке специализированных продуктов и услуг для мигрантов позволит не только расширить спектр возможностей, но и снизить нагрузку на государственный бюджет [38].

В долгосрочной перспективе целесообразно создать в рамках платформы аналитический модуль, основанный на искусственном интеллекте, который будет



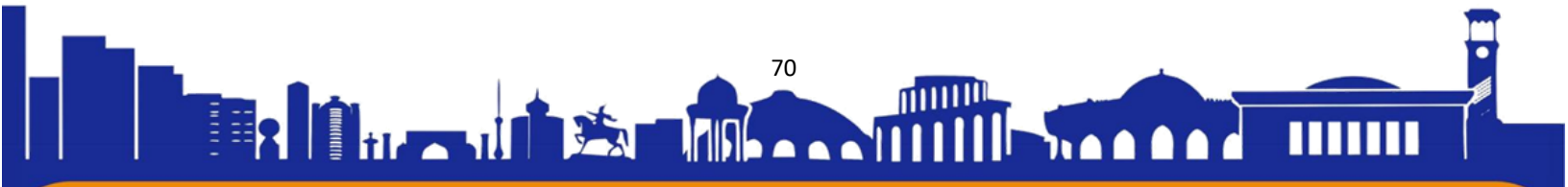


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анализировать миграционные потоки, выявлять ключевые проблемы и прогнозировать риски. Это позволит органам власти принимать более обоснованные решения и разрабатывать адресные меры поддержки.

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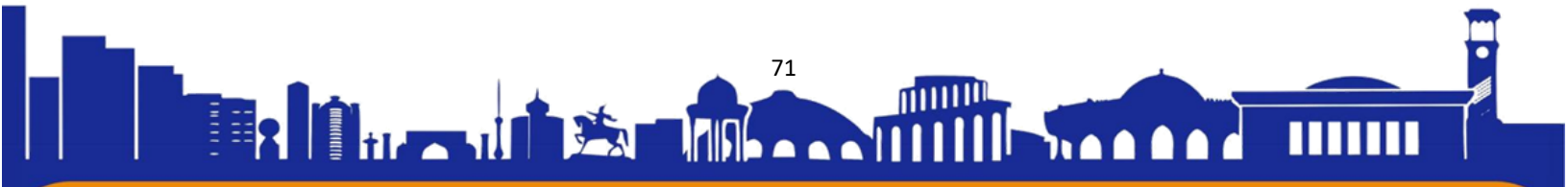
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MEDIATSIYA: MAZMUNI VA UNING RIVOJLANISH TARIXI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada mediatsiya tushunchasi, mazmuni va uning vujudga kelish hamda rivojlanish tarixi xorij va mahalliy olimlar fikrlari asosida yoritib berilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: mediatsiya, mediator, vositachi, taraflar, nizoli holat, nizolarni hal qilish usuli.

МЕДИАЦИЯ: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И ИСТОРИЯ ЕЕ РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация: В статье освещены понятие, содержание и история возникновения и развития медиации на основе мнений зарубежных и отечественных ученых.

Ключевые слова: медиация, медиатор, посредник, стороны, конфликтная ситуация, способ разрешения споров.

MEDIATION: CONTENT AND HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: The article explains the concept of mediation, its content, and the history of its emergence and development based on the opinions of foreign and local scholars.

Keywords: mediation, mediator, parties, conflict situation, dispute resolution method.



KIRISH

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizda qonun ustuvorligi va fuqarolarning huquqlari, erkinliklarini ta'minlash maqsadida, sud-huquq tizimida ko'plab islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlardan biri – bu mamlakatimizda mediatsiya tartib-taomillarining joriy qilinishi hisoblanadi.

ASOSIY QISM

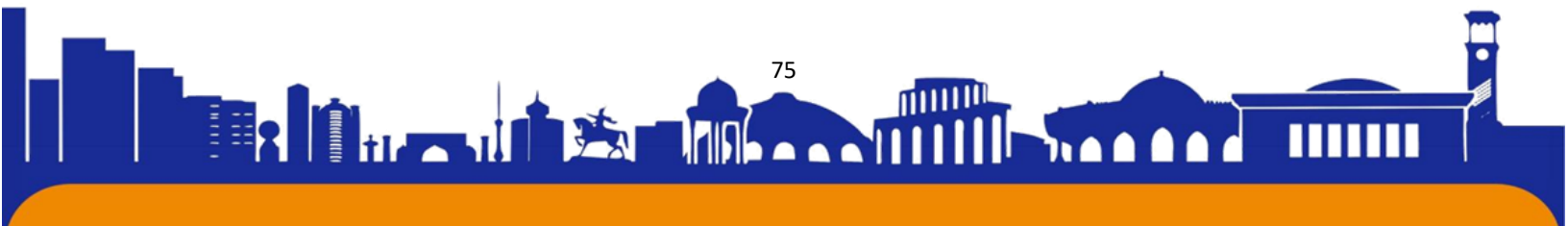
O'zbekiston Respublikasi yuridik ensiklopedik lug'atida “mediatsiya” atamasiga quyidagicha ta'rif berilgan:

Mediatsiya (ingl. Mediation – vositachilik) – nizolarni muqobil (sudgacha) hal qilish usuli bo'lib, unda nizolashuvchi taraflarga betaraf mediator o'zaro maqbul kelishuvga kelishishga yordam beradi, lekin u nizo bo'yicha qaror qabul qilishga va taraflarning hech biriga maslahat berishga haqli emas[1].

O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2018-yil 3-iyulda qabul qilingan “Mediatsiya to'g'risida”gi Qonunining 4-moddasiga muvofiq, **Mediatsiya – bu kelib chiqqan nizoni taraflar o'zaro maqbul qarorga erishishi uchun ularning ixtiyoriy roziligi asosida mediator ko'magida hal qilish usuli hisoblanadi**[10].

Musulmonlarning muqaddas kitobi bo'lmish **Qur'oni Karimda** ham yarashuv va vositachilik institutiga oid oyatlar keltirilgan. Misol tariqasida oladigan bo'lsak, **“Niso” surasining 35-oyatida “Agar ikkovlarining oralari buzilishidan qo'rqsangiz, erning ahlidan bir hakam va xotinning ahlidan bir hakam ajrating. Agar ular islohni iroda qilsalar, Alloh er-xotinning orasini muvofiqlashtiradi. Albatta, Alloh biluvchi va xabardor zotdir”**[11]. “Hujurot” surasining 9-oyatida **“Agar mo'minlardan ikki toifa urushib ketsalar, bas, o'rtalarini isloh qiling. Agar ulardan biri ikkinchisiga tajovuz qilsa, siz tajovuz qilganiga qarshi, to u Allohning amriga qaytgunicha urushing, agar qaytsa, bas, o'rtalarini adolat bilan isloh qiling. Odil bo'ling, albatta, Alloh adolat qilguvchilarni suyadir”**[11], deb ta'kidlangan.

Nizolarni muqobil hal qilish usuli qadimgi davrlardan mavjud bo'lib Vavilon, Qadimiy Gretsiya va Qadimiy Rimda mediatsiyani qo'llash qayd etilgan va u asosan qadimda savdo rivojlangan mintaqalarda ko'p qo'llanilgan. Tarixchilarning tadqiqotlariga ko'ra, mediatsiyaning kelib chiqish ildizi asosiy faoliyatlari dengiz savdosi hisoblangan





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Finikiya va qadimgi Bobil davlatlariga borib taqaladi. Xitoy va Yaponiyada ham mediatsiya, ya'ni vositachilik instituti keng tarqalgan bo'lib, hozirda sudlar orqali nizoni hal qilishdan ko'ra, mediativ kelishuv orqali muqobil hal qilish eng maqbul usul hisoblanadi.

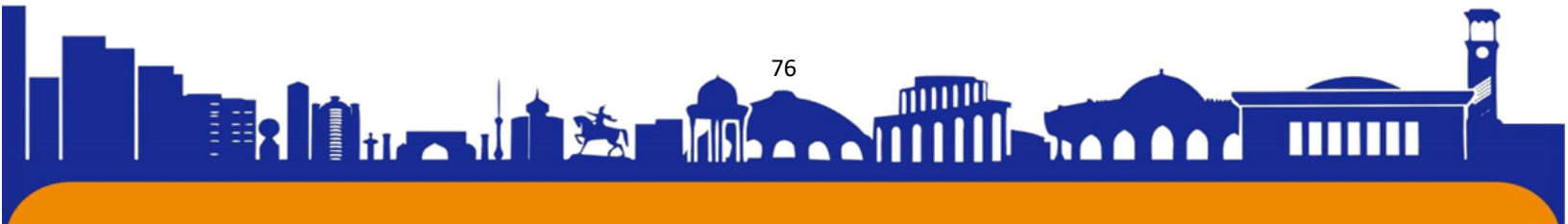
Qadimgi Rimda Yustinian Qonunlari(530-533)ning qabul qilinishi, vositachilikning rivojlanishiga va vositachilar mavqeyini qonuniy tarzda mustahkamlashga turtki bo'lgan. Qadimgi Rimda vositachi bo'lib, ruhoniylar va oqsoqollar faoliyat olib borishgan.

Mediatorlar faoliyatini Yustinian Qonunlarida mustahkamlanishi, ushbu institut mavqeyining keskin tarzda oshishiga olib keldi. Qadimda mediator nizoli holatlarni hal qilish uchun mediatorlik doirasida kelishuv qilishi lozim bo'lgan. Mediator, ya'ni vositachi faqatgina vositachilarga xos maslahat berish orqali yordam ko'rsatibgina qolmay, balki o'zining bilim va tajribalariga suyanib, nizolashayotgan tomonlarga to'g'ri tushuntirish berish, nizo umumiy holatini tushunib qaror qabul qilishlari va kelib chiqishi mumkin bolgan xavfni bartaraf etish uchun to'g'ri yo'l ko'rsatgan[2].

Qadimgi rus davlatlarida ham vositachilik instituti mavjud bo'lgan bo'lib, vositachilik faoliyati bilan asosan ruhoniylar shug'ullanishgan. Vositachilik xalqaro nizolarni, knyazlik nizolari va mojarolarini hal qilishda keng qo'llanilgan. Ushbu faoliyat vositachilik, iltimosnoma, ko'ngilli xizmat va boshqa nomlar bilan yuritilgan. XIX asrda Rossiyada tijorat kemalari tizimi rivojlangan bo'lib, tijorat sudlarida sud jarayonlari odat huquq normalarini qo'llash orqali yarashtirish taomili asosida faoliyat olib borgan. XIX asrning o'rtalaridan boshlab Rossiya imperiyasi tijorat sudlari hisobotlarida mediator ishtirokida savdo nizolarini hal qilish eng maqbul usullardan biri ekanligi ta'kidlanib, "mediator" atamasi qo'llanila boshlagan[3].

XX asr boshlarida mediatsiya institutining qaytadan rivojlanishi boshlandi va XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan ushbu institut AQSH, Avstraliya, Buyuk Britaniyada, ya'ni anglo-sakson huquqi maktablarida keng qo'llanila boshlandi. Shundan so'ng, mediatsiya instituti Yevropa mamlakatlarida keng tarqalib, mediatsiya asta-sekinlik bilan kundalik hayotdagi professional kasb sifatida rivojlana boshladi.

XX asr 70-yillarining o'rtalaridan mediatsiya mustaqil protsessual faoliyatga aylandi. 1981-yilda Garvard yuridik fakulteti professori o'z tadqiqot natijalarini "Getting to yes", ya'ni "rozilik olish" deb nomladi. "Birgalikdagi harakatlar" deb nomlangan





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Garvard konsepsiyasining maqsadi, dunyoqarash va qiziqishning farqini ko'rsatishdan iborat bo'lgan. Muzokara jarayonida taraflar o'zlarining huquqiy holatidan kelib chiqib ishtirok etganlar. aksariyat hollarda bu holatlar bir-birini istisno qilgan va bu esa taraflarning o'zaro murosaga kela olmasliklariga olib kelgan. Lekin taraflarning holatlarida qarama-qarshi bo'lmagan o'z manfaatlari va ehtiyojlari mavjud bo'lgan qat'iy holatlar ham mavjud bo'lgan. Nizoni bartaraf etish jarayonida taraflarning kelishuviga erishish uchun dastlab tomonlarning manfaatlarini aniqlash lozim bo'lgan[4].

R. Fisher va W. Ury olimlar o'zlarining mashhur "Getting to Yes" asarida muzokaralar jarayonining konstruktiv tomonlariga e'tibor qaratadilar. Ularning fikricha, muqobil nizolarni hal qilish usullari, xususan, muzokara va mediatsiya, tomonlar o'rtasidagi qarama-qarshilikni yengish va umumiy manfaatlarga erishishning samarali yo'lidir. Ular ushbu jarayonni nizolashuvchi tomonlarning har ikkisi uchun ham foydali bo'lgan yechimni izlashini asosiy maqsad qilib qo'yadi[12].

Yana bir olim J.L.Riskin muqobil usullarning moslashuvchanligini tahlil qilib, "Riskin's Grid" modelini taklif qiladi. Ushbu modelda mediatsiya va muzokaralar jarayonlari nizoning murakkabligiga qarab moslashtiriladi. Uning fikricha, har bir nizo o'ziga xos bo'lgani uchun uni hal qilishda yondashuv ham o'zgartirilishi kerak. Bu yondashuv biznes va xalqaro nizolarni hal qilishda juda foydali hisoblanadi. Riskin Grid mediatsiyaning ikki asosiy usuli – evaluative (baholovchi) va facilitative (yo'naltiruvchi) yondashuvlarni ajratib ko'rsatadi. Baholovchi mediator tomonlarga qarorlarni ko'rsatishga yoki maslahat berishga moyil bo'lishi mumkin, yo'naltiruvchi mediator esa, asosan, tomonlarga o'zaro kelishuvga erishish uchun imkoniyat yaratib beradi[13].

2000-yillardan boshlab, mediatsiya millatlararo, madaniyatlararo, etnik, iqtisodiy, savdo va harbiy mojarolarni hal etish uchun xalqaro huquq va xalqaro munosabatlarda keng qo'llanila boshlaydi. Mediatsiya (vositachilik) xalqaro nizolarni hal qilish usuli sifatida BMT Nizomining 33-moddasida "Har qanday nizoda qatnashuvchi tomonlar, bu nizoning davom etishi xalqaro tinchlik va xavfsizlikning saqlanishiga tahdid soladigan bo'lsa, avvalo, nizoni muzokaralar yuritish, tekshirish, vositachilik, yarashish, arbitraj, sud yo'li bilan hal etish yoki mintaqaviy organlar yo bitimlarga murojaat qilish yoki o'z xohishlariga ko'ra, boshqa tinchlik vositalari bilan bartaraf qilishga intilishlari lozim"[5], deb mustahkamlab qo'yilgan.





Mediatsiya xususida izlanishlar olib borgan olimlar hamda mediatsiya muammolari o'rganilgan ilmiy ishlarni tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, mazkur tushunchaga mualliflar nuqtai-nazaridan turli xil ta'riflar keltirgan.

A.V.Miroshnikov talqinicha, *mediatsiya uchinchi shaxs - vositachi (mediator) ishtirokida ixtiyoriy muzokaralar olib borish orqali nizolashayotgan tomonlarni yarashtirish jarayoni, nizoda ishtirok etuvchi tomonlarni mazmunli va o'zaro maqbul qaror qabul qilish yo'li, buning asosi ixtiyoriy rozilik va tenglikdir*[6].

Huquqshunos Sh.Masadiqov mediatsiyani *ta'raflar uchun o'zaro maqbul kelishuvga erishishga ko'maklashuvchi va qaror chiqarish huquqiga ega bo'lmagan betaraf mediator yordamida ular o'rtasidagi nizoni hal qilish usuli*[7] sifatida ta'riflaydi.

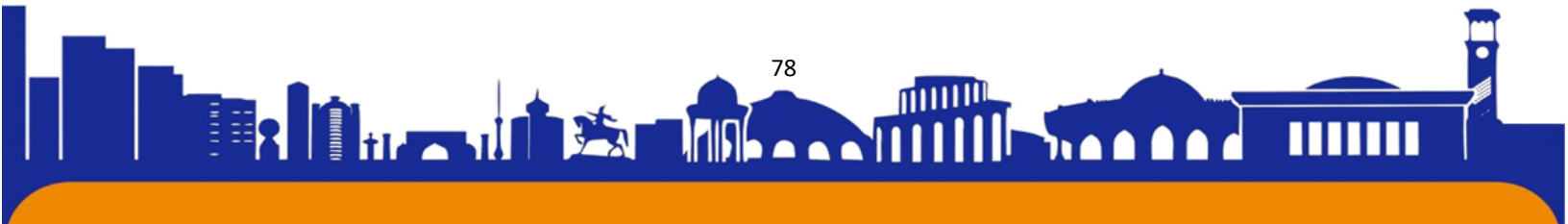
Huquqshunos olim F.Otaxonov esa, *mediatsiya bir- birini tushunish va nizoli holatni bartaraf etuvchi bitim tuzishga erishish maqsadida xolis shaxs – mediator (vositachi) ishtirokida ta'raflarning erkin muzokaraga kirish yo'li bilan nizoni hal qilish tamoyilidir*[8], deya ta'kidlaydi.

Grubtsova S.P.ning fikriga ko'ra, *mediatsiya - huquqiy nizoni neytral shaxs (mediator yoki sud yarashtiruvchisi) yordamida tomonlarning muzokaralari orqali hal etishning mustaqil, yurisdiksiyadan tashqari usuli bo'lib, nizolarni muqobil hal qilish usullaridan quyidagi jihatlari bilan ajralib turadi: jarayonning moslashuvchanligi, ishtirokning ixtiyoriyligi, hamda yarashuv natijasi bo'lgan va har ikki tomon uchun manfaatli mediativ kelishuvga erishish imkoniyati. Bu xususiyatlar mediatsiyani huquqiy nizolarni hal etishning samarali usuli sifatida namoyon etadi* [9].

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, mediator nizoli holatlarda ta'raflarni murosaga keltiruvchi betaraf uchinchi shaxs hisoblanadi. Mediator nizoli holat yuzasidan hech qanday manfaatga ega bo'lmasligi va ta'raflarni to'g'ri yechimga kelishlari uchun ko'maklashishi zarur.

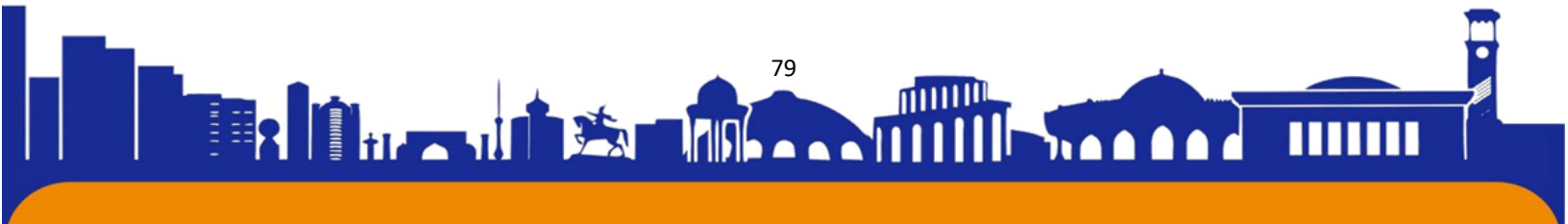
Nizoli holatlarni hal etishda mediatsiyani qo'llash – vaqt va nizolashuvchi ta'raflar, ya'ni fuqarolar, tashkilotlar, tadbirkorlik subyektlarining sud xarajatlarini hamda sud ish yuklamalarini qisqartirish imkoniyatini yaratadi.





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SURXONDARYO VILOYATIDA RO‘YXATGA OLINGAN KICHIK BIZNES SUB‘YEKTLARI SONINING (DEHQON VA FERMER XO‘JALIKLARISIZ) TAVSIFIY STATISTIKASI.

Mamatkulova Xurshida Nasrullayevna

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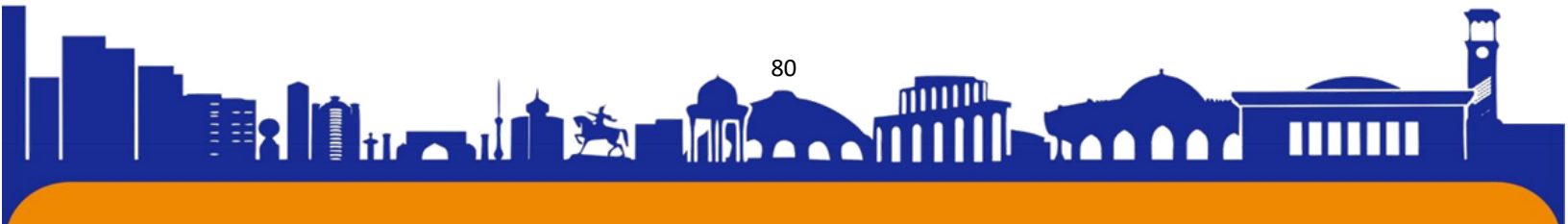
Mamatkulovaxurshida078@gmail.com

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Surxandaryo viloyatidagi ro‘yxatga olingan kichik biznes sub‘yektlarining tavsifiy statistikasi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot Davlat statistika qo‘mitasi ma‘lumotlari asosida kichik biznes sub‘yektlari sonining yillar kesimidagi o‘zgarishlari, o‘rtacha qiymatlar, eng yuqori qiymati va eng pastki ko‘rsatkichlar, yillik o‘sish sur‘atlari va umumiy dinamikasi o‘rganiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: kichik biznes, moda, mediana, standart xatolik, standart og‘ish.

Kirish. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik bugungi kunda mamlakat iqtisodiyotning eng muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ular yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish, aholi daromadlarini oshirish, hududiy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish hamda bozor infratuzilmasini kengaytirishga muhim rol o‘ynaydi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan so‘ngi yillarda qabul qilingan farmon va qarorlari kichik biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ro‘yxatga olish tartiblarini soddalashtirish, soliq imtiyozlari va kredit imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga qaratilgan. Surxandaryo viloyati geografik joylashuvi, tabiiy resurslari va transport logistika salohiyati bilan kichik biznes rivojlantirish uchun katta imkoniyatlarga ega.

Viloyat iqtisodiyotida savdo, xizmat ko‘rsatish, qurilish va sanoat sohalarida kichik biznes subyektlarining ulushi yil sayin ortib bormoqda. Shu bilan birga, mazkur sohada yuz berayotgan o‘zgarishlarni statistik tahlil qilish, mavjud tendensiyalarni aniqlash va kelgusida rivojlanish strategiyalarini belgilash dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Ushbu tadqiqotda 2014–2024-yillar davomida Surxondaryo viloyatida ro‘yxatga olingan kichik biznes subyektlarining (dehqon va fermer xo‘jaliklarisiz) soni tavsifiy statistika usullari yordamida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi — hududdagi kichik biznes





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rivojlanishining asosiy ko‘rsatkichlarini baholash, o‘shir sur‘atlarini aniqlash hamda mavjud muammolar va imkoniyatlarni ilmiy asosda yoritishdan iborat.

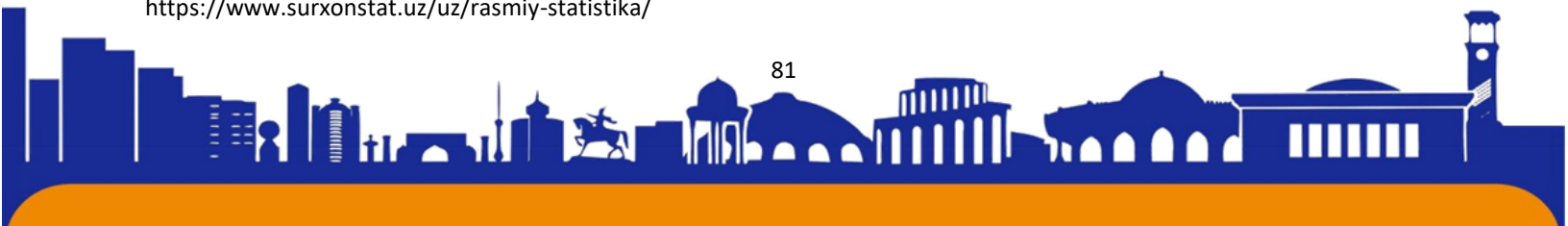
1-Jadval

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi va Surxondaryo viloyatida ro‘yxatga olingan kichik biznes sub‘yektlari soni (dehqon va fermer xo‘jaliklarisiz)¹.

Yillar	Surxondaryo viloyatida kichik biznes sub'ektlari soni (dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarisiz)Ro'yxatga olingan	O 'zbekiston Respublikasi hududidagi kichik biznes sub'yektlari soni (dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarisiz) Ro'yxatga olinganlar soni.
2014	10700	213643
2015	11344	221140
2016	10292	225998
2017	10159	225560
2018	10897	242379
2019	11670	276237
2020	15783	353921
2021	22670	436981
2022	25772	488936
2023	28925	555971
2024	31945	614897

Yuqoridagi jadvalda Surxondaryo viloyati va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududida ro‘yxatga olingan kichik biznes sub‘yektlari sonining 2014 va 2024-yillar oralig‘idagi ko‘rsatkichlari berilgan. Bu statistik ma‘lumotlardan foydalangan holda kichik biznes sub‘yektlari sonining tavsifiy statistikasini ko‘rib chiqamiz. Tavsifiy statistika bu statistik tahlillarning eng asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lib, ma‘lumotlarni jamlash, tartibga solish, tasniflash va ularni sodda shaklda ifodalsh usullarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy statistika Qo‘mitasi Surxondaryo viloyati statistika boshqarmasi.
<https://www.surxonstat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/>

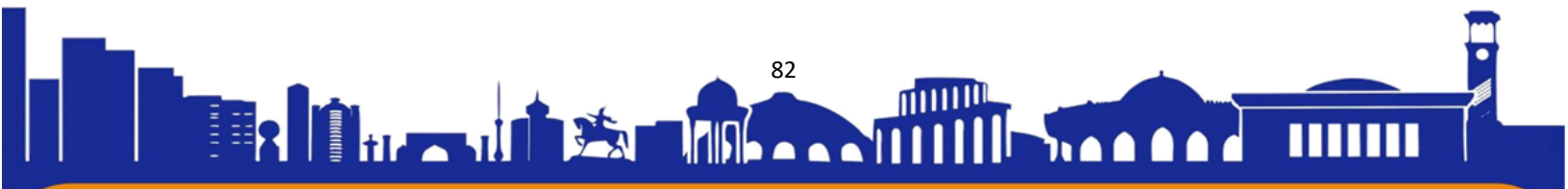




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orqali ma'lumotlarning murakkab ko'rinishini yengil tushinarli ko'rinishga kelishiga xizmat qiladi. Tavsifiy statistikaning asosiy ko'rsatkichlari:

- O'rtacha arifmetik (mean) – Barcha qiymatlari yig'indisi soniga bo'linadi.
- Median – O'sish tartibida joylashgan ma'lumotlarning o'rtasida joylashgan qiymat.
- Moda – eng ko'p tarqalgan qiymat.
- Oraliq (range) – eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlari farqi
- Assimetriya (skewness) – taqsimotning chap yoki o'ng tomon og'ish darajasi.
- Tanlanma dispersiya – statistikada tanlanmadagi qiymatlarning o'z o'rtachasidan qanchalik uzoqlashganini o'lchaydigan ko'rsatkich
- Eksess (kurtosis) – taqsimotning cho'ziqligi yoki tekisligi.
- Dispersiya – ma'lumotlarning o'rtachadan kvadrat farqlari o'rtachasi.
- Standart og'ish (standart deviation) – dispersiyaning kvadrat ildizi.
- Vriatsiya koeffitsenti – tarqalishning nisbiy o'lchovi.





2-Jadval

<i>Surxondaryo viloyatida kichik biznes sub'ektlari soni (dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarisiz)Ro'yxatga olingan</i>		<i>O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududidagi kichik biznes sub'yektlari soni (dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarisiz) Ro'yxatga olinganlar soni.</i>	
O'rtacha qiymat	17287	O'rtacha qiymat	350514,8
Standart xatolik	2530,474181	Standart xatolik	44980,71
Mediana	11670	Mediana	276237
Moda	-	Moda	-
Standart og'ish	8392,633401	Standart og'ish	149184,1
Tanlanma dispersiya	70436295,4	Tanlanma dispersiya	2,23E+10
Eksess	-1,162220218	Eksess	-1,06756
Assimetriya	0,796181513	Assimetriya	0,742331
Interval	21786	Interval	401254
Minimum	10159	Minimum	213643
Maksimum	31945	Maksimum	614897
Yig'indi	190157	Yig'indi	3855663

O'zbekiston Respublikasi va Surxondaryo viloyatida ro'yxatga olingan kichik biznes subyektlari sonining (dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarisiz) tavsifiy statistikasi².

Yuqoridagi jadvaldagi qiymatlardan quyidagilarni xulosa qilamiz. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, Surxondaryo viloyatida ro'yxatga olingan kichik biznes subyektlari soni (dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarisiz) O'zbekiston Respublikasi miqyosidagi

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy Statistika Qo'mitasi Surxondaryo viloyati statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida Mikrosoft excel dasturi orqali tayyorlangan muallif ishlanmasi.



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ko'rsatkichlardan sezilarli darajada pastdir. O'rtacha qiymatlar viloyat bo'yicha 17 287 ta, respublika bo'yicha esa 350 515 tani tashkil etadi. Ma'lumotlarning tarqoqligi standart og'ish ko'rsatkichlari orqali ifodalanib, Surxondaryoda 8 393 bo'lsa, respublika kesimida 149 184ni tashkil qilmoqda. Bu esa hududiy darajada kichik biznes subyektlarining son jihatidan nisbatan barqarorroq ekanligini bildiradi. Taqsimotning assimetriya koeffitsienti (0,79 va 0,74) musbat qiymatga ega bo'lib, ma'lumotlarning o'ngga og'ishini ko'rsatadi. Eksessning manfiy qiymatlari esa taqsimotning normal taqsimotga nisbatan tekisroq ekanligini anglatadi. Umuman olganda, Surxondaryo viloyati misolida kichik biznes subyektlari soni respublika darajasidan ancha kam bo'lsa-da, statistik tahlil natijalari hududda muayyan barqarorlik mavjudligini tasdiqlaydi.

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JADIDCHILIK HARAKATI VA UNING O'ZBEK JAMIYATIGA TA'SIRI

Pardayeva Ashirgul Botirovna

Termiz davlat pedagogika institute talabasi

ANNOTATSIYA: Jadidchilik harakati — XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida Turkistonda vujudga kelgan yirik ma'rifiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy harakat bo'lib, u o'zbek jamiyatining yangilanishida muhim rol o'ynagan. Harakat vakillari — Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy, Fitrat kabi ilg'or ziyolilar ta'lim, matbuot, madaniyat va ijtimoiy hayotda islohotlar olib borishga intildilar. Jadidlar usuli jadid maktablarini tashkil etib, zamonaviy ta'limni yoyishga, savodsizlikka barham berishga va ayniqsa, ayollar ta'limiga e'tibor qaratishga harakat qildilar. Ular gazetalar, jurnallar, teatr va adabiyot orqali xalqni uyg'otishga, milliy o'zlikni tiklashga xizmat qildilar. Jadidlar faqat ta'lim bilan cheklanib qolmay, matbuot va adabiyot, teatr, ijtimoiy fikr orqali ham xalqni uyg'otishga harakat qildilar. "Taraqqiy", "Shuhrat", "Sadoi Turkiston" kabi gazeta va jurnallar orqali o'z g'oyalarini ommaga yetkazdilar. Jadid adabiyoti orqali o'zbek xalqi orasida vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik, o'zlikni anglash, islohotlarga ehtiyoj kabi g'oyalar targ'ib qilindi. Maqolada jadidchilik harakatining o'zbek jamiyatiga ko'rsatgan ijobiy ta'siri, bu harakatning tarixiy, madaniy va ijtimoiy ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, jadidlarning merosi va ularning g'oyalari bugungi kun bilan qanday bog'liqlikka ega ekani yoritiladi.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: Jadidchilik, jadidlar harakati, Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy, jadid maktablari, o'zbek matbuoti tarixi, milliy uyg'onish, Turkiston jadidlari, ma'rifiy islohotlar, jadid adabiyoti, ayollar ta'limi, teatr va jadidlar, sadoi Turkiston, sovet qatag'oni, o'zbek jamiyati islohoti.

O'zbek xalqining tarixiy taraqqiyot yo'lida muhim burilish yasagan davrlardan biri bu — XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlariga to'g'ri keladi. Mazkur davrda butun Turkiston hududida, xususan, o'zbek jamiyatida chuqur siyosiy, madaniy va ijtimoiy jarayonlar yuz bera boshladi. Ana shunday murakkab va ziddiyatli sharoitda yuzaga kelgan jadidchilik

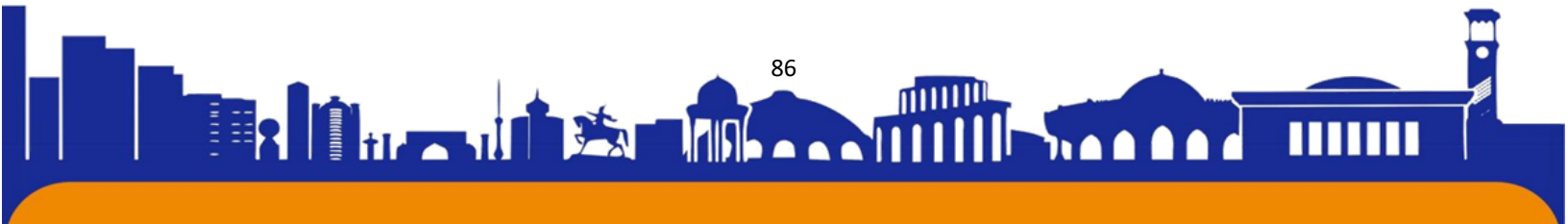


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harakati xalqni jaholat, savodsizlik, mustamlakachilik zulmidan chiqarishga, uni zamonaviy taraqqiyot yo‘liga yetaklashga qaratilgan yirik islohotchi harakat sifatida namoyon bo‘ldi. Jadidchilik — faqat yangi usulda dars o‘tish yoki maktab ochish harakati emas, balki butun jamiyatni uyg‘otish, zamonaviy tafakkurni shakllantirish, milliy o‘zlikni anglash va o‘zbek xalqining or-nomusini, qadriyatlarini himoya qilish harakati edi. Jadidlar bu yo‘lda faqat ta’limni emas, balki matbuotni, teatrni, adabiyotni, san’at va ijtimoiy fikrni uyg‘otuvchi kuch sifatida faol ishlatdilar. Turkiston jadidlarining faoliyati o‘sha davrning real siyosiy sharoitida — Rossiya imperiyasi mustamlakachiligi ostida kechgan bo‘lsa-da, ular xalqni ilmga, taraqqiyotga, o‘z tarixini va tilini asrashga undashda dadil qadamlarga borishdi. Jadidlar tomonidan ochilgan usuli jadid maktablari, chiqarilgan gazetalar, yozilgan adabiy asarlar, sahnalashtirilgan spektakllar orqali o‘zbek jamiyatida yangicha tafakkur shakllandi. Bu harakat nafaqat o‘sha davr uchun, balki bugungi kun uchun ham katta meros qoldirdi.

XIX asrning oxiri va XX asrning boshlarida Markaziy Osiyo, xususan, Turkiston o‘lkasida ma’rifatparvarlik ruhida shakllangan jadidchilik harakati, xalqni jaholat va savodsizlikdan qutqarishga qaratilgan yangi uyg‘onish harakati edi. Bu harakatning asosiy g‘oyasi “ilm bilan taraqqiyotga erishish”, “avlodni ma’rifat bilan uyg‘otish” edi. Jadidlar qadimiy, lekin ortda qolgan maktab-maorif tizimining o‘rniga zamonaviy bilimlar asosida qurilgan, real hayotga yaqin, dunyoviy bilimlarni o‘z ichiga olgan yangi tizimni taklif qildilar. Jadidlar eski maktablarning diniy fanlarga qaratilgan tor doiradagi ta’limini tanqid qildilar. Ularning o‘rniga “usuli jadid” deb ataluvchi, ya’ni yangi metod asosida tashkil etilgan maktablarni yo‘lga qo‘ydilar. Bu maktablarda matematika, geografiya, tarix, tabiatshunoslik kabi dunyoviy fanlar ham o‘rgatila boshlandi. Ta’lim vizual vositalar, xaritalar, rasmlar orqali berilar edi. Yangi yozilgan darsliklar xalq tiliga yaqin, tushunarli tarzda yozildi. Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy, jadidchilikning eng yetuk namoyandalaridan biri, shunday degan edi: “Bizga dinga qarshi emas, jaholatga qarshi kurash lozim. Jaholat dinga emas, ilmga qarshi. Agar bolalarimiz ilm bilan qurollansa, xalqimiz qutuladi.”

Behbudiy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov, Abdulla Avloniy, Cho‘lpon, Fitrat kabi jadidlar o‘z hayotlarini ta’lim va madaniyatga bag‘ishladilar. Munavvarqori Toshkentda birinchi yangi usul maktabini ochgan bo‘lsa, Behbudiy Samarqandda o‘z shaxsiy mablag‘i hisobiga maktab barpo etdi. Jadidlar o‘z davrida nihoyatda jasoratli bir ishga qo‘l



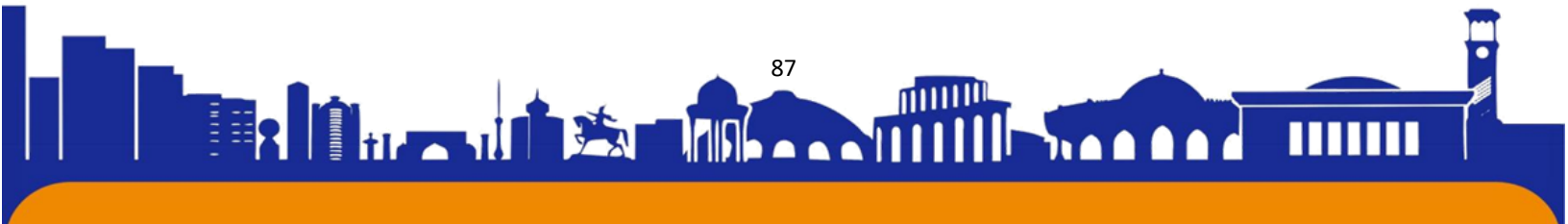


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urdilar — ayollar ta'limini ilgari surdilar. Bu g'oya o'sha paytda juda ko'pchilik tomonidan rad etilgan bo'lsa-da, jadidlar undan qaytmadilar. Ular ayolning onalik maqomini yuqori qo'yib, ona ilmi bo'lsa, jamiyat ilmi bo'ladi degan tamoyilni ilgari surdilar. Abdulla Avloniy o'zining "Turkiy guliston yoxud axloq" asarida shunday yozadi: "Millatni tarbiyalaydurg'uchi muallimdur, ayol esa eng birinchi muallimadur." Behbudiy esa "Padarkush" dramasida o'qimagan onaning farzandini qanday halokatga olib borishini badiiy shaklda tasvirlab beradi. Bu esa zamonaviy oila, madaniyat va ma'naviyat asosida yondashuv zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

Jadidlar jamiyatdagi eng katta illat — savodsizlik va jaholat ekanligini tan oldilar. Ular bu baloga qarshi faqat ilm va ma'rifat orqali kurashish mumkinligini ta'kidladilar. Buning uchun maktablar ochdilar, gazeta-jurnallar chiqardilar ("Taraqqiy", "Shuhrat", "Oyna" kabi), teatr sahnasiga chiqib, xalqni uyg'otishga harakat qildilar. Bugun biz ularning o'sha g'oyalarining amaliy davomchilari bo'lganimizni faxr bilan ayta olamiz. Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev 2022-yil 30-dekabrda Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasida bunday deydi: "Biz yurtimizda yangi uyg'onish — Uchinchi Renessans poydevorini yaratmoqdamiz. Buning uchun bizga ilmi, tafakkurli, tashabbuskor yoshlar kerak."

Jadidlar harakati faqat maktab ochish yoki darslik yozish bilangina cheklanib qolmadi. Ular o'z g'oyalarini keng ommaga yetkazish uchun zamonaviy matbuot — gazeta va jurnallarni tashkil etishga alohida e'tibor qaratdilar. Jadid matbuoti XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida xalqni uyg'otish, ma'rifatga chaqirish, savodsizlik va kamsitishlarga qarshi kurashishning asosiy vositasiga aylandi. 1906-yilda nashr etilgan "Taraqqiy" gazetasi Turkistonda chiqqan ilk zamonaviy matbuot organlaridan biri bo'lib, uning asosiy maqsadi xalqni ilm-fanga undash, milliy o'zlikni uyg'otish edi. Bu gazeta orqali jadid ziyolilari ma'rifatparvarlik, zamonaviy ta'lim, milliy birdamlik, islohotlar haqida maqolalar yozar edilar. Shuningdek, "Sadoi Turkiston", "Shuhrat", "Oyna", "Hurriyat", "Osiyo" kabi matbuot nashrlari orqali jadidlar o'z fikrlarini ochiq bildirganlar. Bu nashrlar orqali jamiyatdagi nohaqliklar tanqid qilingan, ilg'or Yevropa tajribalari targ'ib qilingan, xalqning huquqiy ongi oshirilgan. Abdulla Avloniy "Oyna" jurnalidagi maqolalarida shunday yozadi: "Xalqimizni kuch bilan emas, so'z bilan uyg'otmoq lozim. So'z esa kitobda, matbuotda, adabiyotda yashaydi." Bu so'zlar bejiz emas — jadidlar fikricha,



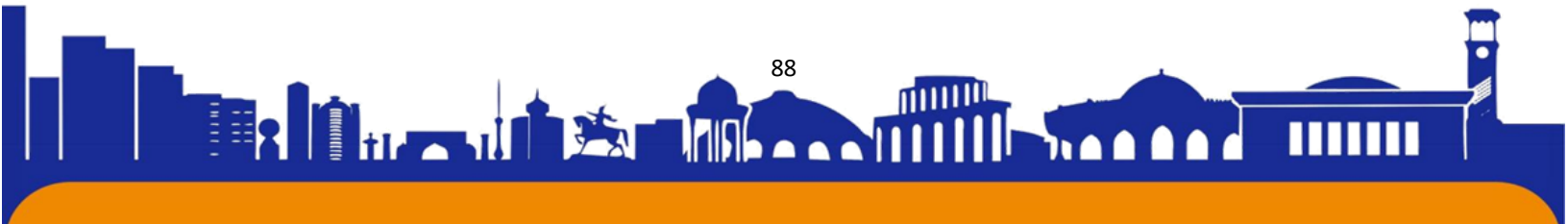


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qalam quoldan kuchliroq edi. Shu bois ular o'z zamonasining blogerlariga aylangan, millat g'amxo'rlari sifatida gazeta sahifalarida fikr yuritganlar.

Jadidlarning badiiy ijodi ham ularning ma'rifiy va siyosiy qarashlaridan uzviy ajralmas edi. Ular adabiyotni, ayniqsa drama, she'riyat va publitsistikani xalq ongini uyg'otish, adolatsizlik va johillikni tanqid qilish uchun kuchli vosita deb bildilar. Abdulla Avloniy, Cho'lpon, Fitrat, Behbudiy, Elbek kabi adiblar o'z asarlarida xalqni uyg'otish, erkinlik, ayollar huquqlari, milliy g'urur, vatanparvarlik g'oyalarini ilgari surdilar. Masalan, Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiyning "Padarkush" pyesasi jaholat va savodsizlik oqibatida o'z otasini o'ldirgan yosh yigit haqida bo'lib, u orqali muallif o'quvchiga "ilm o'rganmagan odam jinoyatga moyil bo'ladi" degan g'oyani singdiradi. Cho'lpon esa "Kecha va kunduz" romanida millatning ichki inqirozini, o'zligini yo'qotgan, lekin uyg'onishga intilgan jamiyatning holatini san'atkorona ifodalaydi. Uning mashhur so'zlari xalq ongida o'chmas iz qoldirgan: "Bizning millat hali uxlamoda... Uyg'onish kerak!"

Jadid adabiyoti va matbuoti xalqqa muhim bir haqiqatni anglatdi: jaholatdan qutulishning yagona yo'li – bu ma'rifatdir. Ular xalqni o'z tarixini tanishga, vatanini sevishga, o'zini anglashga undadilar. Bu jarayonlar bugungi kunda O'zbekiston madaniyatida ham o'z aksini topmoqda. Jadidchilik harakati nafaqat ta'lim, matbuot va adabiyot orqali, balki teatr san'ati orqali ham xalqni uyg'otishga harakat qildi. XX asr boshlarida Turkistonda teatr san'ati endi-endi shakllanayotgan bir paytda, jadidlar bu imkoniyatni kuchli ijtimoiy va ma'naviy vosita sifatida qadrladilar. Ular teatrni xalq ruhiyatiga bevosita ta'sir qiladigan, jaholatni fosh etadigan va milliy o'zlikni uyg'otadigan sahna sifatida ko'rdilar. Shunday qilib, milliy teatr san'atining shakllanishida aynan jadidlar peshqadam bo'ldilar. Ular o'zlari sahna asarlarini yozdi, o'ynadi, hatto sahnalashtirdi. Bu teatrlar oddiy xalq orasida, masjidlar, maktablar, choyxonalar yonida tashkil etilib, juda katta ta'sir kuchiga ega bo'ldi. Jadidchilik harakati nafaqat ta'lim, matbuot va adabiyot orqali, balki teatr san'ati orqali ham xalqni uyg'otishga harakat qildi. XX asr boshlarida Turkistonda teatr san'ati endi-endi shakllanayotgan bir paytda, jadidlar bu imkoniyatni kuchli ijtimoiy va ma'naviy vosita sifatida qadrladilar. Ular teatrni xalq ruhiyatiga bevosita ta'sir qiladigan, jaholatni fosh etadigan va milliy o'zlikni uyg'otadigan sahna sifatida ko'rdilar.

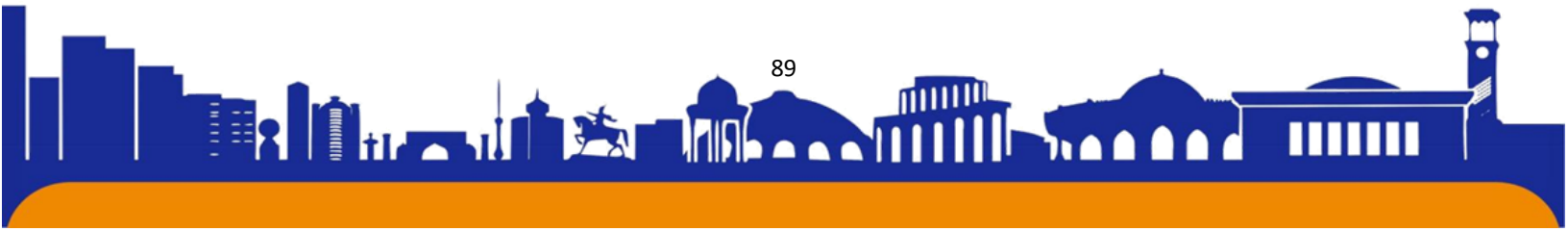




Shunday qilib, milliy teatr san'atining shakllanishida aynan jadidlar peshqadam bo'ldilar. Ular o'zlari sahna asarlarini yozdi, o'ynadi, hatto sahnalashtirdi. Bu teatrlar oddiy xalq orasida, masjidlar, maktablar, choyxonalar yonida tashkil etilib, juda katta ta'sir kuchiga ega bo'ldi. Abdulla Avloniy teatrni xalq tarbiyasi uchun eng samarali vositalardan biri deb bilgan. Uning "Advokatlik osonmi?", "Turkiston vayronasi", "Hijrat" kabi pyesalari xalq orasida keng tarqalgan. Ushbu asarlar orqali u milliy g'oya, Vatan sevgisi, ilmning ahamiyati va ijtimoiy tenglik kabi masalalarni yoritdi. Avloniy o'zining mashhur fikrlaridan birida shunday deydi: "San'atning eng oliysi – xalqni tarbiyalaydurg'on san'atdir. Teatr – bu san'atlar ichida eng qudratlijaridandir." U shuningdek teatrdan ayollar obrazlarini ham muhim deb bilgan, ayol erkinligi va bilimli bo'lishi haqida fikrlarni sahnaga olib chiqqan. Bu o'sha davr uchun juda jasoratli ish edi.

Jadidlar teatrni faqat ko'ngilochar sahna emas, balki xalqning qalbini uyg'otuvchi madaniy inqilob maydoni sifatida ko'rishgan. O'sha davrda yozilgan sahna asarlari odamlarni o'ylantirgan, hayajonga solgan, savollar tug'dirgan. Aynan shuning uchun ham jadidlar teatr faoliyati tufayli ko'p hollarda siyosiy quvg'in va tahdidga uchraganlar. Teatr orqali jamiyatni uyg'otish tajribasi qadrlanmoqda. Teatrlar yangilanmoqda, klassik asarlar sahnalashtirilmoqda, yosh dramaturglar jadidlar merosidan saboq olib ijod qilmoqdalar. Jadidchilik harakati – bu nafaqat ta'lim, matbuot yoki teatr harakati, balki ijtimoiy-siyosiy uyg'onish harakati ham edi. Jadidlar xalqning milliy o'zligini anglatishga, millatni birlashtiruvchi asos sifatida ona tilini rivojlantirishga, siyosiy mustaqillik haqida fikr yuritishga qat'iy kirishdilar. Ular uchun millat tushunchasi faqat etnik birlik emas, balki tarix, til, din, madaniyat va ijtimoiy ong asosida shakllangan ma'naviy birdamlik edi. Jadidlar turkistonlik, o'zbek, musulmon bo'lishni faxr deb bildilar va bu o'zlikni himoya qilish uchun g'oyaviy kurash olib bordilar.

Jadidchilik harakati — bu faqat tarixiy hodisa emas, balki o'zbek millatining ma'naviy uyg'onishida burilish yasagan, milliy o'zlikni tiklash yo'lida boshlangan fidokorona harakatdir. XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida vujudga kelgan bu harakat, aslida xalqimizni zulmatdan nur sari yetaklashga intilgan g'oyaviy-madaniy inqilob edi. Jadidlar maktab ochdi, darslik yozdi, matbuot tashkil etdi, sahnaga chiqdi, adabiyotda yangicha fikrlar ilgari surdi va eng muhimi — xalqni uyg'otishga, o'zligini tanitishga, erkin va obod jamiyat sari yo'l boshlashga urindi.





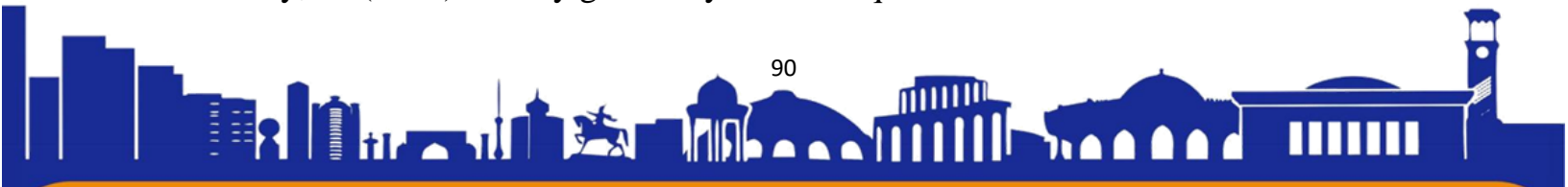
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Jadidlarning eng asosiy yutug‘i shundaki, ular ma’rifatni o‘z vaqtining eng kuchli quroliga aylantira oldilar. Ular maktabni faqat o‘qitish joyi emas, balki jamiyatni shakllantiruvchi muqaddas maskan deb bildilar. Behbudiy, Avloniy, Fitrat, Cho‘lpon kabi fidoyi jadidlar bolalar uchun zamonaviy darsliklar yozdi, yangi usul maktablarini ochdi, ayollar ta’limiga, ona tiliga, vatanparvarlik ruhiga alohida e’tibor qaratdilar. Ularning faoliyati orqali xalq savodsizlikka qarshi kurash olib bordi, milliy ong va o‘zlikni anglay boshladi.

Matbuot va adabiyot orqali esa ular xalqning yuragiga kirib bordilar. “Taraqqiy”, “Sadoi Turkiston”, “Oyna” kabi nashrlar orqali millatga milliylik, erkinlik va taraqqiyot g‘oyalari singdirildi. Cho‘lpon, Avloniy, Fitrat asarlari jamiyatdagi muammolarni badiiy tilda ochib berdi, millat ruhini ko‘tarishga xizmat qildi. Teatr esa ular uchun tirik minbar bo‘ldi — ular o‘z g‘oyalarini sahna orqali xalq ko‘z oldida gavdalantirdilar. Jadidlar ilgari surgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy g‘oyalar esa milliy mustaqillik uchun fikriy zamin yaratdi. Ular o‘zbek xalqining siyosiy erkinligini, o‘z tilida ta’lim olishini, milliy qadriyatlar asosida yashashini orzu qildilar. Bu orzular, afsuski, Sovet totalitar tuzumi davrida bo‘g‘ildi. 1930-yillarda yuzlab jadidlar asossiz qamaldi, otib tashlandi, nomlari tarixdan o‘chirildi. Ular “xalq dushmani” deb e’lon qilindi, ularning maktablari yopildi, asarlari taqiqlab qo‘yildi. Ammo bu zulm ular o‘rgatgan haqiqatni yo‘q qila olmadi. Jadidlar o‘sha zulmatli yillarda xalq ongida yashab qoldi. Mustaqillik bilan birga ularning nomi tiklandi, merosi qayta o‘rganila boshlandi, asarlari nashr qilindi. Bugun O‘zbekistonda jadidlar orzu qilgan ko‘plab islohotlar amalda: ona tilining maqomi yuksalmoqda, ayollar ta’limi kengaymoqda, milliy teatr va adabiyot rivojlanmoqda, yosh avlod uchun yangi avlod maktablari tashkil qilinmoqda. Shunday qilib, jadidlar – o‘z hayotini xalq uchun baxshida qilgan, kelajak avlod uchun haqiqat yo‘lini ochgan buyuk zotlardir. Ularning merosi — bu millat ruhining o‘zagi, bizning milliy yuksalishimizning asosiy g‘oyaviy negizidir. Jadidlarni bilish — o‘zligimizni anglash, jadidlarni qadrlash — kelajagimizga ma’rifatli nigoh tashlash demakdir.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:

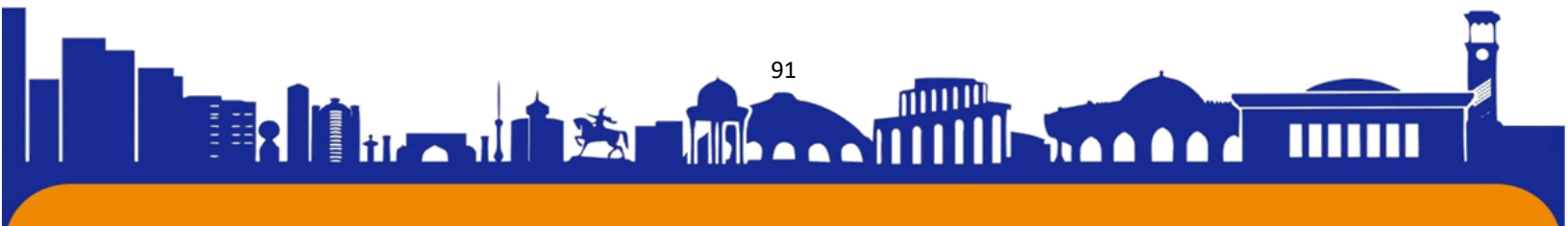
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OILAVIY ZO‘RAVONLIKNING OLDINI OLIISH VA INSON HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISHDA PROFILAKTIKA INSPEKTORLARINING HUQUQIY YONDASHUVI

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Аннотасија. Mazkur maqolada oilalarda inson huquqlari ta‘minlanishi va zo‘ravonlikning oldini olishda profilaktika inspektorlarining o‘rni yoritilgan. Unda zo‘ravonlikning turlari, uning ijtimoiy oqibatlarini, “himoya orderi” tizimi, shuningdek, huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olishda mahalla va davlat organlari o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikning ahamiyati tahlil etiladi. Ayollar va bolalarni himoya qilishda inspektorlarning profilaktik choralarini va yondashuvlarini asosiy e‘tiborga olingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: inson huquqlari, oilaviy zo‘ravonlik, profilaktika inspektori, himoya orderi, ayollar huquqi, mahalla, tazyiq, jinoyatchilik, huquqiy madaniyat, jamiyat xavfsizligi

ПРАВОВОЙ ПОДХОД ИНСПЕКТОРОВ-ПРЕВЕНТИВИСТОВ К ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕГО НАСИЛИЯ И ЗАЩИТЕ ПРАВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается роль инспекторов-превентивных инспекторов в обеспечении прав человека в семье и профилактике насилия. Анализируются виды насилия, его социальные последствия, система «охранного ордера», а также важность взаимодействия органов местного самоуправления и государственных органов в профилактике правонарушений. Основное внимание уделяется профилактическим мерам и подходам инспекторов к защите женщин и детей.

Ключевые слова: права человека, домашнее насилие, инспектор-превентивный инспектор, охранный ордер, права женщин, местное



самоуправление, угнетение, преступность, правовая культура, общественная безопасность

LEGAL APPROACH OF PREVENTIVE INSPECTORS TO PREVENTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

Annotation. The article examines the role of preventive inspectors in ensuring human rights in the family and preventing violence. The types of violence, its social consequences, the system of "protective orders", as well as the importance of interaction between local governments and state bodies in preventing offenses are analyzed. The main attention is paid to preventive measures and approaches of inspectors to protecting women and children.

Key words: human rights, domestic violence, preventive inspector, protective order, women's rights, local government, oppression, crime, legal culture, public safety

Insonning asosiy huquq va erkinliklarining ro'yxati va mazmuni Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasida mustahkamlab qo'yilgan bo'lib, mazkur hujjat odatda dunyoning vijdoni, insoniyat ma'naviyatining etaloni deb nomlanadi. Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasida irqi, tana rangi, jinsi, tili, dini, siyosiy yoki boshqa e'tiqodlaridan, mol-mulki, tabaqasi yokiboshqa holatidan qat'iy nazar har bir insonning ehtiyojlarsiz va o'z shaxsiy dahlsizligi uchun hadiksiramay yashash huquqi, so'z va e'tiqod erkinligi, adolatli va butun dunyoda tinchlikka bo'lgan huquqi mustahkamlab qo'yilgan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillikka erishgach, qo'shilgan birinchi xalqaro huquqiy hujjat bu — Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi edi. Bu esa o'z navbatida, O'zbekistonning inson huquqlarini rivojlantirish, himoya etish va kafolatlash bo'yicha xaqiqiy maqsadlarini bildiradi.

Inson hayotga bir marotaba keladi, baxtli yashashni istaydi va uning bunga to'la haqqi bor. Xalqimizning huquqiy demokratik davlat va adolatli fuqarolik jamiyati qurish yo'lidagi ezgu sa'y-harakatlaridan ko'zlangan maqsad ham aslida shu.

Oila - mo'jaz Vatan, demak, farzandlarimiz bu muqaddas makonda o'sib-ulg'ayishi, ilm cho'qqilarini egallashi, har tomonlama yetuk insonlar bo'lib tarbiyalanishi lozim.



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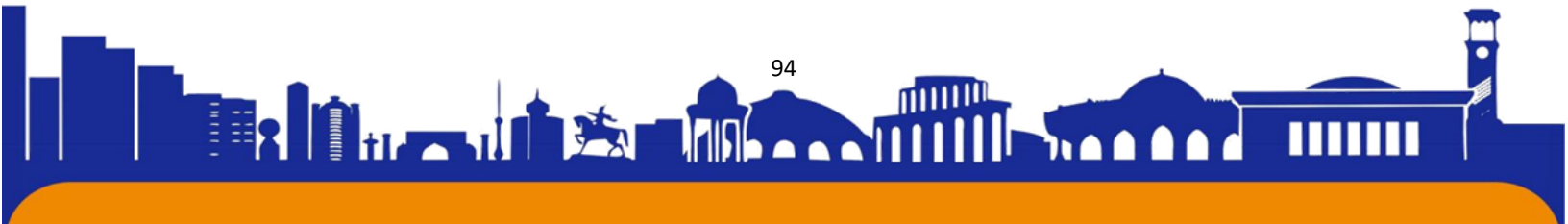
Bunday farzandlar har qanday vaziyatda ham ahdpaymonida qat'iy turadi, el-yurt farovonligi yo'lida sadoqat bilan mehnat qiladi. Modomiki, farzandlarimiz yetuk insonlar bo'lishini istar ekanmiz, ular namunali oilada kamol topishi haqida qayg'urishimiz ayni zaruratdir.

Oila haqida so'z yuritar ekanmiz, avvalo ko'z o'ngimizda ona siymosi shakllanadi. Oila muqaddasligini ta'minlovchi birinchi omil - ona, ahli ayolning pokizaligi, oqilaligi, mehru-muruvvati, sadoqati va vafodorligidir. Ota-onalar munosabatlarda namoyon bo'luvchi o'zaro hurmat, mehr-oqibat, halollik, poklik, mehnatsevarlik, insonparvarlik kabi oliy toifadagi qadriyatlar ularning o'zaro munosabatlarida uyg'unlasha borib, oilada o'zaro munosabatlar maromini vujudga keltiradi. Oiladagi ushbu ijtimoiy jarayon yosh avlodning moddiy olam, ijtimoiy turmush haqidagi tasavvurlari, nuqtai nazarlari, tushunchalari, dunyoqarashlari va sharqona odob-axloq qoidalari va ularga amaliyotda rioya etishning to'g'ri yo'l- yo'riqlarini ko'rsatadi.

Nega ayrim oilalarda mehr-oqibat, hamjihatlik yo'qolib, o'zaro munosabatlarga manfaat, ta'ma qo'shilyotir? Nega o'z bolasining tarbiyasiga loqayd ota-onalar ko'payib borayotganiga indamay qarab turibmiz?! Axir, Vatan kelajagi - farzandlar tarbiyasi, kamoliga bog'liq emasmi?

Bizda azaldan ota adolatli fikri, haq so'zi, ibrati bilan oilaning ustuni, vijdoni bo'lib kelgan. Bejiz xalqimiz "Ota rozi — xudo rozi" demagan. Bugun ayrim oilalarda otalar o'rni, hikmati sezilmayapti. Oilaviy munosabatlarda ma'naviy-axloqiy muvozanatning buzilayotgani, oilaviy ajrashishlar, jinoyatlar, mulkiy mojarolar ko'payib borayotgani hammamizni tashvishlantiradi. Mahallalar va oilalarda mehr-oqibat va hamjihatlikni mustahkamlash, turli illatlarga barham berish, oilaviy ajrashishlar va jinoyatchilikning oldini olish va boshqa dolzarb masalalarda davlat va jamoat tashkilotlari o'rtasida hamkorlikni kuchaytirishga yo'naltirilgani bilan nihoyatda ahamiyatlidir.

Notanish odamlar janjalidan ko'ra qarindoshlar orasidagi kelishmovchiliklarda hissiyotning o'rni ko'p bo'lgani bois, oqibati ham og'ir bo'lishi mumkin. Er-xotinlar o'rtasidagi nizo jiddiylashganda o'zaro yoki qarindosh urug'lari o'rtasida mushtlashuvlar natijasida ma'muriyhuquqbuzarlik yoki jinoyatlar kelib chiqishi holatlari ham uchrab turadi. Buning natijasida, aybdor shaxslar sudning hukmiga asosan ma'muriy yoki jinoiy javobgarlikka tortiladi. Er va xotinning arzimagan sabab tufayli ajrashishi oqibatida farzandlarni yetim bo'lib, nosog'lom oila muhitida tarbiya topishi, ota yoki onaning





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mehriga to‘ymasdan ulg‘ayishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Kelgusida bunday muhitda ulg‘aygan farzand jamiyatda huquqbuzar yoki jinoyatchi bo‘lib yetishish ehtimoli mavjud. Birgina oilaviy nizolarning ortidan juda ko‘p salbiy oqibatlar kelib chiqadi.

Fuqarolarning huquqlari, erkinliklari va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish, jamoat tartibini saqlash, shaxs, jamiyat va davlat xavfsizligini ta‘minlash, huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish va profilaktikasi bo‘yicha respublikada yaxlit huquqiy tizim yaratilgan bo‘lib, unda ichki ishlar organlari xodimlarining faoliyati muhim o‘rin egallaydi.

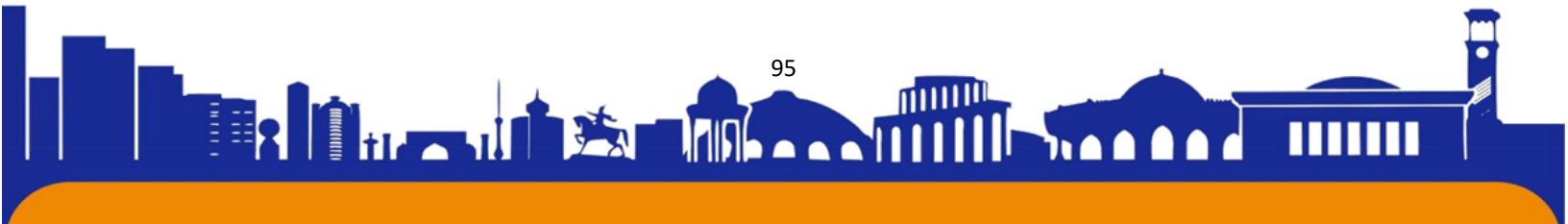
Hozirgi kunda profilaktik chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishda profilaktika inspektorlarining roli kengayib, ular ma‘muriy hududda mahalla raisi va uning o‘rinbosarlari bilan birgalikda, har bir ko‘cha, har bir xonadonga birma-bir kirib, fuqarolarning ijtimoiy ahvolini o‘rganish, taklif va tavsiyalarini berishi muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanishi lozim.

Jamiyatdagi har qanday illatga qarshi kurashni oiladan boshlash uni ildizi bilan quritish imkonini beradi. Huquqbuzarlik, jinoyatchilik, inson huquqlarini paymol qilish kabi illatlarga qarshi kurash qanchalik keng ko‘lam kasb etmasin, natija maqtanarli emas. Aslida, har bir inson oilada ularga qarshi immunitet bilan tarbiya topsa-olam guliston, o‘z-o‘zidan barham topadi.

Kundalik hayotda er bilan xotin, qaynona yoki qaynopa, kelin, aka-uka, opa-singillar o‘rtasidagi kelishmovchilik oqibatida vujudga keladigan nizolarga e‘tibor qaratsak, undan oilada bir shaxsning ikkinchi bir shaxsga nisbatan jismoniy kuch ishlatishi, shaxsga zo‘rluk bilan ruhiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatishi, oilada o‘z hukmronligi va ta‘sirini o‘tkazishga qaratilgan xattiharakatlari, jinsiy zo‘ravonlik qilishi, qiynash orqali ruhiy azob berishi, qo‘rqitishi va zulm qilishi kabi holatlar mavjud.

Nima uchun oiladagi zo‘ravonlik jabrlanuvchilari bu haqda ichki ishlar organlariga xabar berishmaydi? degan savolga, zo‘ravonlik qurbonlarining aksariyati o‘z oilasining obro‘sini saqlash maqsadida huquqlari poymol bo‘lishiga jim qarab turishganini aytishadi.

Amaliyotda ko‘p hollarda, profilaktika inspektorlari tomonidan jabrlanuvchi va zo‘ravonlik sodir etgan shaxsni qanday bo‘lmasin yarashtirish uchun hatti-harakatlar qilish holatlari ko‘plab uchramoqda. Ayniqsa, ma‘muriy javobgarlik nazarda tutilgan tuhmat va haqorat qilish holati bo‘yicha qo‘zg‘atilgan ma‘muriy ishlar sudgacha yetib bormasdan, ariza bergan tarafni o‘z arizasini qaytarib olishga undash yoki yarashtirish bilan yakunlanish holatlari ham mavjud. Afsuski, bunday holatlarning mavjudligi oila





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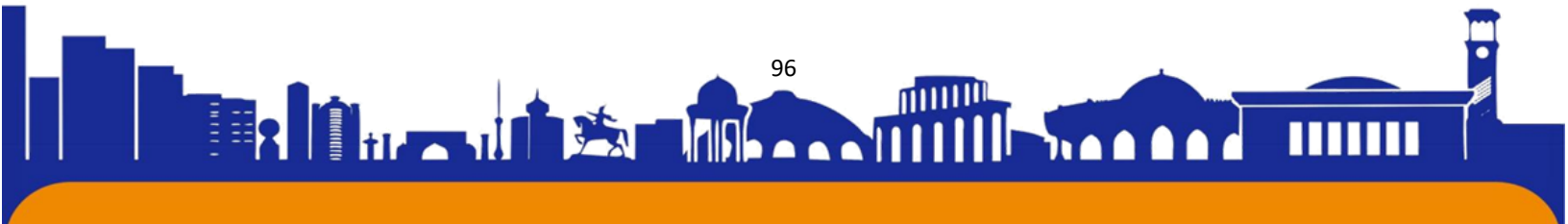
turmush doirasidagi zo‘ravonlik bilan bog‘liq huquqbuzarliklarning latentlik darajasi oshib ketishi hamda takrorlanishiga olib kelmoqda. Natijada ayrim huquqbuzar shaxslar sodir etgan hatti-harakatlari uchun hech qanday javobgarlikka tortilmasdan qolmoqda. O‘z xizmatlari yuzasidan profilaktikainspektorlari to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri jabrlanuvchilar va huquqbuzarlar bilan to‘qnashib, zo‘ravonlikning guvohi bo‘ladilar. Ularning malakali yordam ko‘rsatishlari, aybdor shaxslarning javobgarlikka tortilishiga jabrlanuvchining keyingi taqdiri va hayoti bevosita bog‘liqdir.

Oiladagi zo‘ravonlik bilan bog‘liq huquqbuzarliklar jabrini asosan ayollar ko‘radi. Bu ko‘plab ayollarning huquqlari toptalishiga, turmush tarzidan qoniqmay, hatto o‘z joniga qasd qilish darajasigacha borishiga, voyaga yetmagan farzandlarning ona mehridan erta mosuvo bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda.

Davlatimiz rahbarining tashabbusi bilan zo‘ravonlik bilan bog‘liq huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish maqsadida tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikdan jabrlanuvchiga davlat himoyasini taqdim etuvchi, xotin-qizlarga tazyiq o‘tkazayotgan yoki ularga nisbatan zo‘ravonlik sodir etgan shaxsga yoxud bir guruh shaxslarga nisbatan belgilangan ta’sir ko‘rsatish choralari qo‘llanilishiga sabab bo‘ladigan hujjat qabul qilindi.

«Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikdan himoya qilish to‘g‘risida»gi qonunda tazyiq va zo‘ravonlik nimaligiga aniqlik kiritilgan, tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikning jinsiy, jismoniy, iqtisodiy va ruhiy shakllari izohlangan. Qonunga asosan, ayollar bir qator vakolatli organlar – Vazirlar Mahkamasi, joylardagi mahalliy davlat organlari, ichki ishlar organlari, mehnat organlari, ta’limni davlat tomonidan boshqarish organlari hamda ta’lim muassasalari, sog‘liqni saqlash tizimi va sog‘liqni saqlash muassasalari tomonidan turli shaklda himoya qilinishi ko‘zda tutilgan. Ayollar tazyiq yoki zo‘ravonlikka uchragani haqida o‘z vaqtida murojaat qilish huquqiga ega. Mentalitetimizdan kelib chiqqan holda, ayollarimiz bunday hollarda murojaat qilishga uyaladi. Bunday holatlarni aniqlashning turli xil yo‘llari bor. Faqat o‘zining, jabrlanuvchining murojaati orqali emas, yon-atrofdagilarning ham murojaat etishi mumkinligi belgilandi. Masalan, jamoatchilik, ish joylaridagi faollar, rahbarlar, mahalladagi xotin-qizlar masalalari bo‘yicha mutaxassislar, qo‘ni-qo‘shnilar ham murojaat etishi mumkin. [1].

Shunday holatlar borki, jabrlanuvchi ham, uni sodir etuvchi huquqbuzar, ya’ni tazyiq-zo‘ravonlik o‘tkazuvchi shaxslar ham ayollar bo‘lib qolishi mumkin. O‘ylantiradigan jihati, oila-turmush munosabatlarida sodir etilayotgan har qanday nizoli





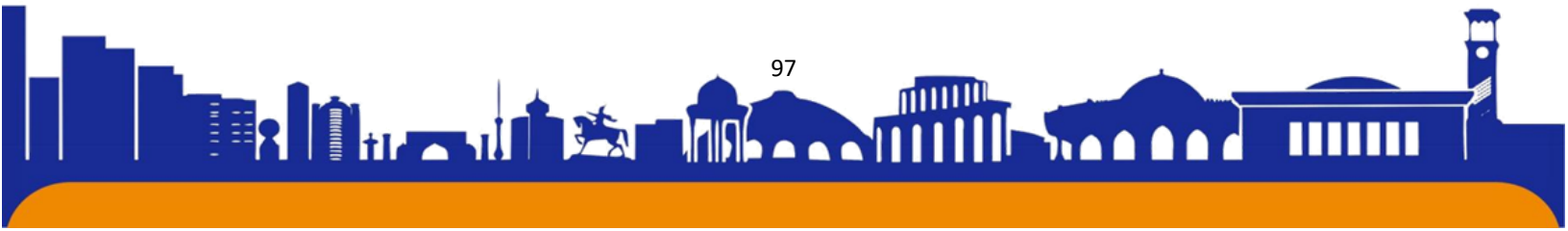
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holatlar avvalambor, ko'proq ayollar o'rtasida kelib chiqadi. Bizda zo'ravonlik deyilganida odatda, tan jarohati bilan bog'liq holatlar tushuniladi. Bundan tashqari, iqtisodiy, jinsiy zo'ravonlik ham bor. Qonun hujjatlarida shaxsning erki, huquqlari to'raligicha kafolatlangan. Shaxsning xohish-irodasiga zid bo'lgan har bir xatti-harakatlarni amalga oshirish huquqi hech kimga berilmagan.

Mahallalarda o'ziga yuklatilgan xizmat vazifalari doirasida profilaktika inspektori, mahalla fuqarolar yig'ini raisi bilan birgalikda o'z xizmat kunini uyma-uy yurishidan boshlab, o'zaro nizosi mavjud shaxslarni aniqlash, xotin-qizlarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo'ravonlik holatlari aniqlangan taqdirda ularga "himoya orderi"ni rasmiylashtirish va tegishli profilaktik tadbirlarni o'tkazishlari lozim. Himoya orderi amal qilish davrida profilaktika inspektorlari tazyiq va zo'ravonlikning oldini olish, shujumladan ularning sabablarini hamda shart-sharoitlarini aniqlash va bartaraf etish choralarini ko'rishi, xotin-qizlarga tazyiq o'tkazayotgan va ularga nisbatan zo'ravonlik sodir etgan shaxslar bilan muntazam asosda profilaktika ishlarini olib borishi, himoya orderi talablarining ijrosi ustidan nazorat qilishi hamda uning talablarini buzgan zo'ravonlik sodir etgan shaxslarni javobgarlikka tortish yuzasidan o'z vakolatlari doirasida choralar ko'rishi zarur.

Bugungi kunda profilaktika inspektori zimmasiga yuklatilgan barcha funksiyalarni samarali bajarish har tomonlama hududda kriminogen vaziyatni o'rganishni, tahlil qilib borishni talab qiladi. Shunday ekan, o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari bilan hamkorlikda eng avvalo, mahallada yashovchi, o'zining g'ayriijtimoiy xulq-atvori xavfliligi tufayli huquqbuzarlik sodir etish ehtimoli holatida bo'lgan jismoniy shaxslarning turmush tarzini, mavjud muammolarni o'rganishi zarur. Ushbu toifadagi shaxslarning muammolarini huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasini amalga oshiruvchi va unda ishtirok etuvchi tegishli idoralar bilan xamkorlikda bartaraf etish hamda huquqiy, ijtimoiy, psixologik, tibbiy, pedagogik va boshqa turdagi yordam ko'rsatishga, shuningdek ularga jamiyatda qabul qilingan xulq-atvor normalari va qoidalarini singdirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshiradi. [2].

Prezidentimiz tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar hozirgi kunda yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Aholining, ayniqsa xotin-qizlarning huquqiy madaniyatini oshirish, tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan jabrlangan xotin-qizlarga himoya orderini berish, jamoat tartibini saqlash, fuqarolarning tinchlikosoyishtaligini ta'minlash bizning eng asosiy vazifamiz bo'lib qolaveradi.





Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib hulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, inson huquqlari va erkinliklarini himoya qilish, ularni kafolatlash har bir demokratik jamiyatning asosiy ustunlaridan biridir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi ham, mustaqillikdan so'ng Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasini tan olgan holda, inson huquqlarini himoya qilish va rivojlantirish yo'lida muhim qadamlar tashlamoqda. Jamiyatning eng muhim bo'g'ini bo'lgan oila – shaxsning shakllanishi va tarbiyasida asosiy rol o'ynaydi. Sog'lom, mehr-oqibatli, adolatli oilada voyaga yetgan farzand – kelajakda jamiyatning vijdonli va mas'uliyatli a'zosiga aylanadi.

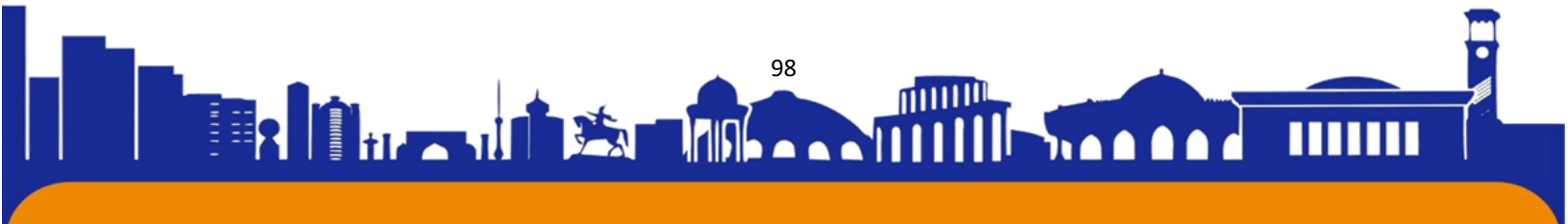
Ammo bugungi kunda ayrim oilalarda ma'naviy-axloqiy muvozanatning buzilishi, o'zaro hurmatsizlik, zo'ravonlik va befarqlik holatlari uchrab turibdi. Ayniqsa, ayollar va bolalarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo'ravonliklar, oilaviy ajralishlar, fuqarolik madaniyatining pasayishi va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatning yetarli darajada bo'lmasligi kabi salbiy holatlar jiddiy muammolarga olib kelmoqda.

Shu bois, davlatimiz tomonidan "Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi qonunning qabul qilinishi – ayollar huquqlarini kafolatlashda muhim huquqiy asos bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Ushbu qonun asosida tazyiq va zo'ravonlik tushunchalariga aniqlik kiritilib, ularni aniqlash, oldini olish va bartaraf etish mexanizmlari belgilangan.

Bunda profilaktika inspektorlari, mahalla fuqarolar yig'ini, ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash muassasalari, jamoatchilik faollari kabi ko'plab subyektlar o'zaro hamkorlikda ishlashi lozim. Ayniqsa, "himoya orderi" instituti oilaviy zo'ravonlikdan jabrlanganlarni himoya qilishda amaliy vosita bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Jamiyatdagi huquqbuzarlik, jinoyatchilik kabi illatlarga qarshi kurashni oila bag'ridan boshlash eng to'g'ri yo'ldir. Har bir fuqaro, har bir oila a'zosi o'zining ijtimoiy va huquqiy mas'uliyatini anglagan holda harakat qilsa, jamiyatda barqarorlik, tinchlik, mehr-oqibat va adolat muqim qaror topadi.

Shunday ekan, oilaviy munosabatlarda sog'lom muhitni yaratish, zo'ravonlikka nisbatan murossasizlik kayfiyatini shakllantirish, har bir fuqaroning huquqiy madaniyatini oshirish – jamiyat taraqqiyotining poydevori bo'lib xizmat qiladi.



FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI:

1. Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikdan himoya qilish to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2019-yil 2-sentabr, O‘RQ-561-son Qonuni.
2. Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi to‘g‘risidagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2014-yil 14-may, O‘RQ-371-son Qonuni.

SELF-STUDY VS. CLASSROOM LEARNING: WHICH IS BETTER FOR LANGUAGE ACQUISITION?

Po'latova Ruxshonaxon

Second year student of Kokand university

Annotation: This article explores the comparative effectiveness of self-study and classroom learning in the context of second language acquisition. Drawing on academic literature, case studies, and learner experiences, it examines the strengths and limitations of each approach. Key factors such as learner autonomy, motivation, interaction, feedback, and technological resources are discussed in depth. The study concludes that while each method has its unique advantages, a blended learning model that combines both approaches offers the most effective path to language mastery. The article aims to guide learners, educators, and curriculum designers in selecting or designing optimal language learning strategies.

Key words: Language acquisition, self-study, classroom learning, blended learning, learner autonomy, language education, language learning strategies, second language, motivation, instructional methods.

Introduction

In an increasingly interconnected world, mastering a new language has become not just a personal goal, but a valuable asset for academic, professional, and cultural development. With the growing demand for bilingual or multilingual skills, language learners are faced with an important decision: should they pursue self-study or enroll in a structured classroom environment? Both approaches have proven to be effective, yet they cater to different learning styles, motivations, and life circumstances.

Self-study, empowered by technology and an abundance of online resources, offers learners the freedom to progress at their own pace and focus on areas of personal interest. In contrast, classroom learning provides a guided and interactive experience, where

learners benefit from direct feedback, peer collaboration, and the expertise of qualified instructors. Understanding the benefits and challenges of each method is crucial for making an informed decision.

This article aims to explore and compare the effectiveness of self-study and classroom learning in the context of language acquisition. By examining factors such as learner autonomy, motivation, resource accessibility, and interaction opportunities, we will shed light on which approach—or combination of both—can lead to greater success in mastering a new language.

To make a well-informed comparison, it is essential to consider not only the practical aspects of each method but also the psychological and social elements that influence language learning. Factors like learning environment, discipline, cultural immersion, and the role of feedback can significantly impact a learner’s progress. Furthermore, individual differences such as age, learning style, and prior experience play a crucial role in determining which method is more effective for a particular learner.

As we delve deeper into the advantages and limitations of self-study and classroom learning, this article will also highlight real-world examples, research findings, and expert opinions to provide a balanced perspective. Whether you are a beginner embarking on your first language journey or an advanced learner aiming to refine your skills, understanding the dynamics of these two approaches will help you choose—or design—a learning path that best aligns with your personal needs and goals.

Literature Review

Over the past few decades, language acquisition has been a central topic of study in educational psychology, applied linguistics, and pedagogy. Numerous researchers have explored the effectiveness of various learning methods, particularly self-study and classroom-based instruction, with mixed findings depending on context, learner profile, and target language.

According to Holec (1981), autonomy in learning—central to self-study—is a critical factor in language development. Learners who take responsibility for their own progress

tend to develop better self-regulation, motivation, and long-term retention. This aligns with later studies by Benson (2011), who emphasized that learner autonomy can enhance not only linguistic skills but also confidence and adaptability, especially when paired with digital tools.

On the other hand, Vygotsky's (1978) sociocultural theory underlines the importance of interaction and scaffolding in language development. In classroom environments, students benefit from guided support within their Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD), where teachers and peers facilitate higher levels of learning than could be achieved alone. Studies by Ellis (2005) and Lightbown & Spada (2013) have shown that structured classroom instruction, particularly when communicative in nature, significantly improves grammar accuracy, pronunciation, and pragmatic competence.

More recent research has turned its attention to blended approaches. Stockwell (2012) and Godwin-Jones (2014) found that learners achieve optimal results when self-directed learning is combined with structured classroom interaction. With the rise of e-learning and mobile apps, this hybrid model is becoming increasingly accessible and effective, providing both the autonomy of self-study and the support of formal instruction.

In conclusion, while both self-study and classroom learning have their unique strengths, existing literature suggests that the most effective language acquisition occurs when elements of both methods are integrated. The following sections will explore these insights further, considering practical implications for learners and educators alike.

Methodology

This article employs a qualitative comparative approach to examine the effectiveness of self-study and classroom learning in second language acquisition. The analysis is based on a review of relevant academic literature, expert opinions, and case studies published over the last two decades. Sources were selected from peer-reviewed journals, educational reports, and books in the fields of applied linguistics, educational psychology, and language pedagogy.



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Key criteria used for comparison include learner motivation, autonomy, resource accessibility, interaction quality, and learning outcomes. Studies highlighting the benefits and limitations of each method were analyzed to identify patterns, contrasts, and areas of overlap. Special attention was given to research that involved real-world language learners, both in formal educational settings and in informal, self-directed contexts.

In addition to theoretical and empirical sources, selected interviews and testimonials from language learners were reviewed to incorporate practical perspectives. This multi-source analysis allows for a balanced evaluation of both learning approaches, providing insights into which method may be more effective under specific conditions.

While this study does not involve original fieldwork or experimental data collection, it aims to synthesize existing knowledge in a coherent framework to guide learners, educators, and curriculum designers in making informed decisions about language learning strategies.

Result

The comparative analysis of existing literature and learner experiences reveals that both self-study and classroom learning offer distinct advantages, and their effectiveness largely depends on individual learner needs, goals, and contexts.

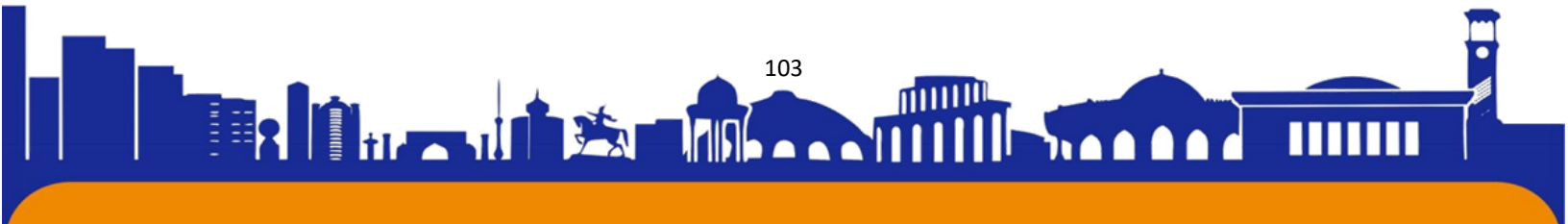
1. Learner Autonomy and Flexibility:

Self-study methods were consistently found to promote greater autonomy and flexibility. Learners who engage in self-directed study often develop strong self-regulation skills, allowing them to tailor their learning pace and focus on specific language areas of interest. This approach is especially beneficial for highly motivated and disciplined individuals.

2. Interaction and Feedback:

Classroom learning, in contrast, excels in providing structured interaction, immediate feedback, and opportunities for communicative practice. Peer collaboration and teacher guidance significantly enhance speaking and listening skills, especially in the early stages of language acquisition.

3. Motivation and Accountability:



Studies indicated that classroom environments tend to support sustained motivation through social interaction and formal assessment. However, self-study learners who set clear goals and use digital platforms effectively can maintain equal levels of motivation.

4. Resource Access and Technology Use:

Self-study benefits from access to a wide range of online resources, mobile apps, and multimedia content. However, learners may struggle with information overload or lack of direction without proper guidance. Classroom learners, meanwhile, benefit from curated materials and structured curricula.

5. Blended Learning Advantages:

A growing body of research supports the effectiveness of blended learning, which combines elements of both approaches. Learners who use self-study tools alongside classroom instruction often achieve better outcomes than those who rely solely on one method.

In summary, the results suggest that neither method is universally superior. Instead, the most effective language acquisition occurs when learners choose or combine methods based on their personal learning style, goals, and available resources.

Discussion

The findings of this study underscore the idea that both self-study and classroom learning contribute significantly to language acquisition, but their effectiveness varies depending on multiple factors such as learner personality, learning objectives, access to resources, and level of commitment.

Self-study proves to be particularly effective for learners who are self-motivated, tech-savvy, and prefer to learn at their own pace. The rise of digital platforms, language learning apps, online videos, and forums has democratized access to language education, making it possible for individuals to learn anytime and anywhere. However, a lack of structured feedback and limited speaking opportunities can hinder oral fluency and accuracy for some learners.



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Classroom learning, on the other hand, offers a more structured environment that benefits learners who thrive under guided instruction, need consistent motivation, or prefer social interaction. The presence of a qualified instructor and peer support creates opportunities for real-time correction, collaborative tasks, and a deeper understanding of cultural and contextual language use. Yet, classroom settings can sometimes be restrictive due to fixed schedules, larger group sizes, or limited attention to individual needs.

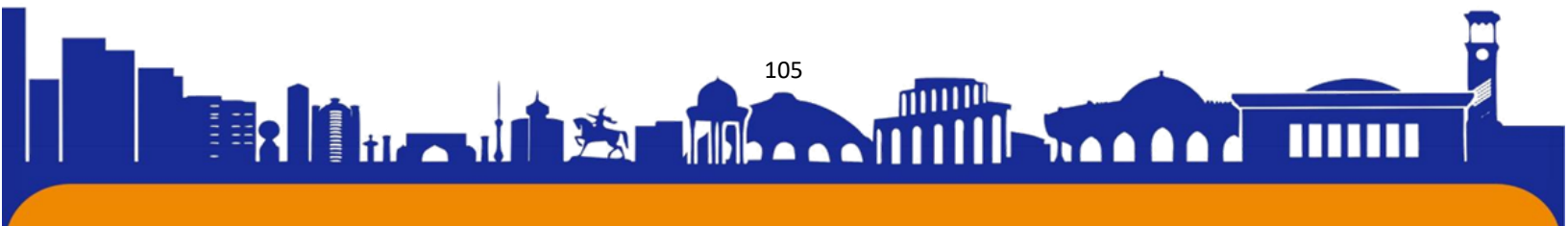
Interestingly, the literature strongly supports a hybrid approach—blended learning—as the most effective strategy. By combining the independence and flexibility of self-study with the interactive and supportive nature of classroom learning, students can benefit from both worlds. For instance, vocabulary and grammar can be effectively learned through self-study, while speaking and listening skills are better honed through real-time interaction in a classroom or group setting.

Ultimately, the choice between self-study and classroom learning should not be seen as a binary decision. Rather, learners should assess their own goals, preferences, and constraints to craft a balanced and personalized language learning plan. Educators and institutions are also encouraged to incorporate more self-directed learning opportunities into their curricula to foster autonomy and lifelong learning skills.

Conclusion

Language acquisition is a complex, multifaceted process, and there is no single method that guarantees success for every learner. As this article has shown, both self-study and classroom learning offer valuable benefits, each addressing different aspects of the learning journey. Self-study empowers learners with autonomy, flexibility, and personalized pacing, while classroom instruction provides structure, social interaction, and guided feedback that are essential for communicative competence.

The literature and comparative analysis suggest that rather than choosing one approach over the other, the most effective language learning often results from a thoughtful combination of both. Blended learning models, which integrate the strengths of self-study and classroom environments, are emerging as highly effective strategies in the modern educational landscape.

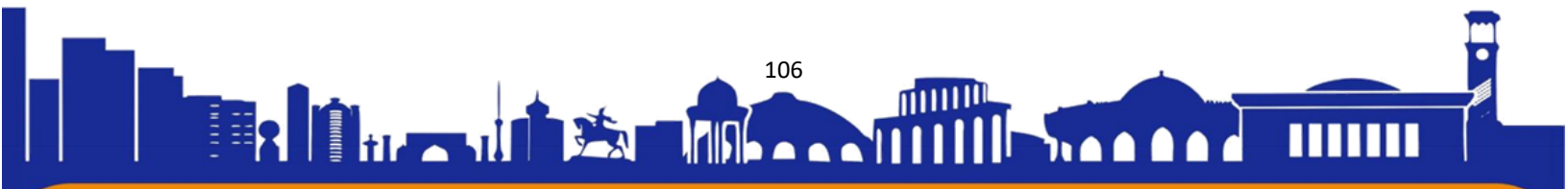




Ultimately, the best approach to language learning depends on the learner's goals, motivation, learning style, and access to resources. Whether through independent study, formal instruction, or a mix of both, what matters most is consistent practice, meaningful engagement with the language, and a willingness to adapt one's learning strategies over time. By understanding the strengths and limitations of each method, learners can make informed choices that support long-term language success.

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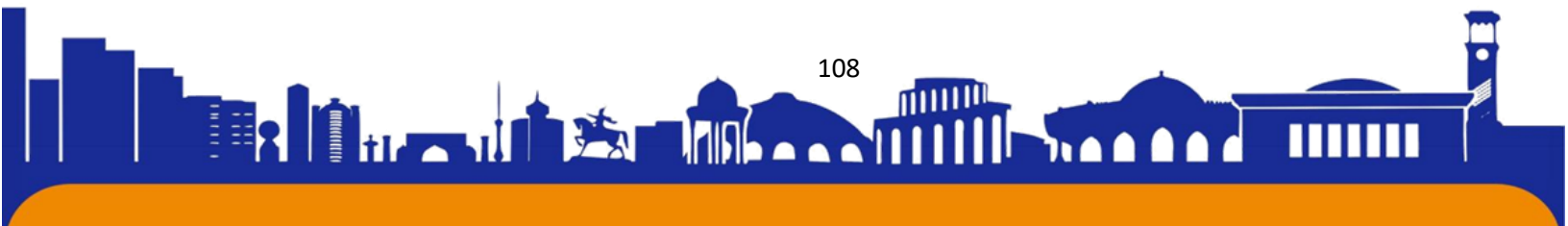
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