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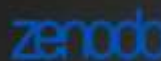
## JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL SYNERGY AND SCIENTIFIC HORIZON



**IMPACT FACTOR: 9.9**

**ISSN: 3060-5261**

Indexes:



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**Journal of Analytical Synergy and Scientific  
Horizon ISSN: 3060-5261 Impact faktor: 9.9  
Volume 1, Issue 3, Series B 2025**

**"JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL SYNERGY AND  
SCIENTIFIC HORIZON" SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL  
JOURNAL**

**21.04.2025**

In this collection, the articles accepted for the "**journal of analytical synergy and scientific horizon**", Volume-1, Issue-3, 2025, are published.

**DOI** number was attached to all articles in the journal and indexed in the international scientific bases of **Google Scholar, ResearchGate, ISSN, Index Copernicus, Zenodo, Open Aire, Google Scholar, Advanced Science Index, J-Base, Cite Factor, International Scientific Indexing, Eurasian Scientific Journal Index, General Impact Factor, Internet Archive, Scientific Journal Impact Factor, EuroPub, COPE, General Impact Factor, Slib.uz.**

Dissertations are officially recognized as articles published in national journals on the list of journals recommended to publish the main scientific results of dissertations by OAK.

**Basis:** Page 3 of the list of scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: 2019. - 160 p

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## MILLIY XAVFSIZLIK MUAMMOLARINING TIZIMLI TAHLILI VA PROGNOZLASHTIRISH

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**Annotatsiya.** Milliy xavfsizlik davlat barqarorligi va suverenitetini ta'minlashning muhim omillaridan biri bo'lib, uning samarali boshqaruvi kompleks yondashuvni talab qiladi. Maqolada milliy xavfsizlikning huquqiy asoslari, tizimli tahlil tamoyillari va prognozlash yo'nalishlari yoritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** xavfsizlik, tahlil, prognozashtirish, barqarorlik, siyosat.

**Annotation:** National security is one of the key factors in ensuring state stability and sovereignty, requiring a comprehensive approach to its effective management. This article explores the legal foundations of national security, principles of systematic analysis, and forecasting directions.

**Keywords:** security, analysis, forecasting, stability, policy.

**Аннотация:** Национальная безопасность является одним из ключевых факторов обеспечения стабильности и суверенитета государства, требующим комплексного подхода к эффективному управлению. В статье рассматриваются правовые основы национальной безопасности, принципы системного анализа и направления прогнозирования.

**Ключевые слова:** безопасность, анализ, прогнозирование, стабильность, политика.



Milliy xavfsizlik davlat suvereniteti, hududiy yaxlitligi va barqarorligini ta'minlashning asosiy shartidir. Globallashuv jarayonida xavfsizlikka ta'sir etuvchi omillar murakkablashib, yangi xavf-xatarlar yuzaga kelmoqda. Islom Karimovning "**O'zbekiston XXI asr bo'sag'asida: xavfsizlikka tahdid, barqarorlik shartlari va taraqqiyot kafolatlari**" asarida "xavfsizlik", "barqarorlik" va "sabitqadam rivojlanish" tushunchalari mamlakat rivojining asosiy omillari sifatida e'tirof etilgan[1]. Shu sababli, O'zbekiston mustaqillik davridan boshlab xavfsizlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha izchil siyosat olib bormoqda.

Milliy xavfsizlik har qanday davlat uchun ustuvor vazifa bo'lib, uning huquqiy asoslari Konstitutsiya, maxsus qonunlar va xalqaro hujjatlar bilan mustahkamlangan. O'zbekiston Respublikasining yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasida milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha asosiy normalar belgilangan. **XXVII bob "Mudofaa va xavfsizlik"** mustaqillik, hududiy yaxlitlik va xavfsizlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha davlat majburiyatlarini o'z ichiga oladi. **18-modda** tashqi siyosatda mustaqillik va tinchliksevarlik tamoyillarini, **22-modda** fuqarolarning himoyalanganligini, **152-modda** Qurolli Kuchlarning milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlashdagi rolini belgilaydi[2]. 1996-yilda qabul qilingan "**Milliy xavfsizlik to'g'risida**"gi Qonun esa xavfsizlik tamoyillari, davlat organlarining vakolatlari va tahdidlarga qarshi kurash mexanizmlarini belgilaydi. 2001-yilgi "**Mudofaa to'g'risida**"gi Qonun harbiy xavfsizlik, Qurolli Kuchlarning vazifalari va chegaralarni himoya qilish tartibini o'z ichiga oladi. 2000-yilda qabul qilingan "**Terrorizmga qarshi kurash to'g'risida**"gi Qonun esa ekstremistik tashkilotlar faoliyatini cheklash va xalqaro hamkorlik asosida xavfsizlikni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan.

Shu bilan birga, O'zbekiston xalqaro hamjamiyat bilan xavfsizlik sohasida faol hamkorlik qilib, turli xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasida majburiyatlarni bajaradi. **BMT**



xalqaro xavfsizlikni ta'minlash, terrorizmga qarshi kurash va tinchlikni mustahkamlashda ishtirok etadi. **Shanxay Hamkorlik Tashkiloti** Markaziy Osiyoda xavfsizlikni ta'minlash, ekstremizm va terrorizmga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha hamkorlik qiladi.

**Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligi** mintaqaviy xavfsizlik va mudofaa sohasida hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. **Yevropada Xavfsizlik va Hamkorlik Tashkiloti** inson huquqlari, demokratik tamoyillar va xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash bo'yicha hamkorlik olib boradi.

Xalqaro hamkorlik milliy xavfsizlikni mustahkamlashda muhim rol o'ynab, tahdidlarga qarshi samarali choralar ko'rish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, xavfsizlik muammolarini chuqur tushunish va ularning yechimini topish uchun tizimli tahlil yondashuvi zarur bo'lib, u tahdidlarning sabab-oqibat aloqalarini aniqlash va strategiyalar ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi. **Komplekslik tamoyili** xavfsizlikni harbiy, iqtisodiy, axborot va ijtimoiy jihatlar kesimida baholashni talab etadi. Iqtisodiy beqarorlik ijtimoiy norozilikni keltirib chiqarib, siyosiy barqarorlikka tahdid solishi mumkin. Shu sababli, milliy xavfsizlik strategiyasi barcha omillarni o'zaro bog'liqlikda tahlil qilishga asoslanishi lozim. **Sabab-oqibat tahlili** muammolarning asosiy ildizlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Masalan, terrorizm va ekstremizmga qarshi kurash faqat jinoiy choralar bilan cheklanishi mumkin emas, balki ularning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sabablarini bartaraf etish ham muhimdir. **Dinamik tahlil** xavfsizlik tahdidlarining vaqt o'tishi bilan qanday rivojlanishini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Geosiyosiy keskinliklar, iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar va texnologik rivojlanish xavfsizlik sohasida yangi muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Shu sababli, milliy xavfsizlik strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda nafaqat hozirgi vaziyat, balki kelajakdagi tahdidlar ham inobatga olinishi lozim. **Prognostik tahlil** xavfsizlik tahdidlarini oldindan bashorat qilish va ularga qarshi choralar ko'rishni o'z ichiga oladi. Masalan, global iqtisodiy inqiroz yoki kiberxavfsizlik muammolarini oldindan



baholash orqali davlat profilaktik choralarni ishlab chiqishi mumkin. **Institutsional yondashuv** esa milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda davlat organlari, xalqaro tashkilotlar va fuqarolik jamiyatining rolini o'rganishga asoslanadi. Xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash uchun davlat idoralari, huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari va xalqaro hamkorlik tizimlari o'rtasida muvofiqlikni ta'minlash zarur. **"Faqat ana shunday tizimli yondashuv biz uchun milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlash sohasida yagona, muvofiqlashtirilgan va izchil strategiyani ishlab chiqish, mavjud resurs va mablag'larni ustuvor maqsadlarga yo'naltirish, ularni behuda sarflamaslik, ikkinchi darajali vazifalarga chalg'ib ketmaslik imkonini beradi"**, - deya ta'kidlagan davlatimiz rahbari[3].

Prognozlashtirish milliy xavfsizlikda muhim rol o'ynab, mintaqada ishlab chiqarish darajasidagi tarixiy o'zgarishlarni baholash va kelajakda mintaqqa iqtisodiyotiga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan salbiy omillarni aniqlashga asoslanadi. U milliy xavfsizlik siyosatining muhim qismi bo'lib, kelajakdagi tahdidlarni oldindan aniqlash va ularga qarshi strategiyalar ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi. **Geosiyosiy prognoz** davlatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni va potensial mojarolarni baholashga qaratilgan bo'lsa, **iqtisodiy prognoz** global va mahalliy iqtisodiy jarayonlarning xavfsizlikka ta'sirini oldindan aniqlashga xizmat qiladi. **Texnologik prognoz** esa sun'iy intellekt, kibernetika va raqamli texnologiyalarning milliy xavfsizlikka ta'sirini o'rganishga asoslanadi. Prognozlash usullari orasida **ssenariy tahlili, tendensiyalarni baholash va risklarni tahlil qilish** kabi metodlar qo'llaniladi, bu esa xavflarga reaktiv emas, balki oldindan tayyorgarlik asosida javob berish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Agar prognozlashtirish amalga oshirilmasa, davlat kutilmagan tahdidlarga tayyor bo'lmaydi va xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda kechikishi mumkin. Masalan, 2017-yilda O'zbekistonda valyuta bozorini liberallashtirish natijasida milliy valyuta keskin qadrsizlanib, tadbirkorlarning kredit majburiyatlari



bir necha barobar ortdi. Bu esa prognozlashtirishning yetarli darajada olib borilmagani oqibatida iqtisodiy islohotlar kutilmagan muammolarga sabab bo'lishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi[4]. Shu sababli milliy xavfsizlik va barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlash uchun har qanday siyosiy va iqtisodiy qarorlarni amalga oshirishdan oldin chuqur tahlil va prognozlashtirish olib borish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, Islom Karimov ta'kidlaganidek, milliy xavfsizlik uzluksiz jarayon bo'lib, unga ta'sir etuvchi omillar murakkab va ko'p qirrali. Xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda bir nechta muhim jihatlarga e'tibor qaratish lozim. Birinchidan, har qanday tahdid global barqarorlikka ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ikkinchidan, mintaqaviy mojarolar, jangari separatizm va ichki beqarorlik xavf tug'dirayotgani kuzatilmoqda. Uchinchidan, O'zbekiston kollektiv xavfsizlik tizimi izchil shakllanmagan mintaqada joylashgani sababli tahdidlar murakkablashmoqda. To'rtinchidan, mintaqaviy nizolar terrorizm, narkotrafik va qurol-yarog' kontrabandasini kuchaytirib, chegaralar oshib ketayotgan xavfga aylanmoqda. Beshinchidan, har bir davlat milliy manfaatlariga mos mustaqil xavfsizlik siyosatini yuritishi lozim. Oltinchidan, ekologik va yadroviy xavfsizlik muammolari mintaqaviy barqarorlikka tahdid tug'dirishi mumkin[5].

O'zbekiston mintaqaviy barqarorlik va tinchlikni mustahkamlashga asoslangan xavfsizlik siyosatini yuritib, qo'shni davlatlar bilan hamkorlik qilmoqda. Ichki va tashqi tahdidlarga qarshi geosiyosiy tahlil, iqtisodiy monitoring va axborot xavfsizligi choralaridan foydalanilmoqda. Shuningdek, xalqaro maydonda BMT, SHHT va MDH doirasida xavfsizlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan hamkorlik amalga oshirilmoqda. **"Xalqimizning xavfsizligi, tinchligi va osoyishtaligini saqlash bugun ham, kelajakda ham eng ustuvor vazifamiz bo'lib qoladi. Chunki faqatgina tinchlik-osoyishtalik mamlakatimizning har tomonlama rivojlanishining asosiy kafolatidir"**, — deya ta'kidlagan Prezident. Shu bois,



milliy manfaatlarni himoya qilish va tahdidlarni oldindan prognozlash xavfsizlik strategiyasining asosiy yo‘nalishi bo‘lib qolmoqda.

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## KUTUBXONACHILIK VA BIG DATA: KATTA HAJMDAGI AXBOROTNI BOSHQARISH STRATEGIYALARI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada kutubxonachilik sohasida Big Data texnologiyalaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari, katta hajmdagi axborotni boshqarish strategiyalari hamda kutubxonalar faoliyatida ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish metodlari o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, Big Data'ning kutubxona menejmentidagi o'rni va kutubxonachilik sohasida axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash masalalari yoritiladi. Maqolada ilmiy va texnologik rivojlanish asosida kutubxonachilikni yanada samarali tashkil etish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Kutubxonachilik, Big Data, axborot boshqaruvi, raqamli texnologiyalar, axborot xavfsizligi, ma'lumotlar tahlili.

**Аннотация:** В этой статье рассматриваются возможности использования технологий больших данных в библиотечном деле, стратегии управления крупномасштабной информацией, а также методы анализа данных в библиотечной деятельности. Также будет освещена роль больших данных в управлении библиотеками и обеспечение информационной безопасности в библиотечном секторе. В статье даны рекомендации по более эффективной организации библиотечного дела на основе научно-технического прогресса.

**Ключевые слова:** библиотечное дело, большие данные, управление информацией, цифровые технологии, информационная безопасность, анализ данных.

**Abstract:** This article discusses the possibilities of using big data technologies in librarianship, strategies for managing large-scale information, as well as methods of data analysis in library activities. The role of big data in library management and



information security in the library sector will also be highlighted. The article provides recommendations for a more effective organization of librarianship based on scientific and technological progress.

**Keywords:** librarianship, big data, information management, digital technologies, information security, data analysis.

Hozirgi axborot jamiyatida katta ma'lumotlar hajmini boshqarish, ularni saqlash hamda oqilona foydalanish muhim. Axborot texnologiyalarning o'sishi va Big Data texnologiyalarining qo'llanilishi kutubxona sohasida yangi imkoniyatlar ochdi. Kutubxonalar o'z ishida ilmiy izlanishlar, axborot xizmatlari va foydalanuvchilarga ma'lumot yetkazish jarayonida katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlar bilan ishlashga majbur bo'lishmoqda. Big Data texnologiyalari<sup>1</sup> axborotni tezkor va samarali tahlil qilish, foydalanuvchilarga moslashtirilgan xizmatlarni taklif qilish hamda kutubxona resurslarini yanada samarali boshqarish imkoniyatlarini beradi.

Big Datani boshqarish kutubxonachilikda nafaqat axborotni saqlash va taqdim etish, balki ilmiy izlanishlar, ta'lim va madaniyat sohasida ham yangiliklar kiritish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu jarayonda axborot xavfsizligi, ma'lumotlarning buzilmasligi va sir saqlanishi muhim masalalarga aylanadi. Shuningdek, katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash va tahlil qilish uchun zamonaviy metodologiyalar va algoritmlar kerak bo'ladi.

Kutubxona ekotizimidagi vaziyatlarni kuzatish dinamik, ammo ayni paytda murakkablashdi. BigData (bu atama 2008 yilda Nature nashri tomonidan kiritilgan) ilgari qayta ishlash mumkin bo'lmagan katta va tuzilmagan ma'lumotlar massivlarini

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<sup>1</sup> BIG DATA VA KUTUBXONALAR: AXBOROT OQIMIDA ILMIY TADQIQOT. Egamnazarova, Sadoqat Shavkatovna. 2025. DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15047871



tahlil qilish va ulardan foydalanish texnologiyalari uchun tizimli atama. Haqiqiy rejimga asoslangan va "5V" talablarini<sup>2</sup> qondirish bilan:

- Volume-innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llash;
- Variety-ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlashning parallelligi (formati, ma'lumotlar manbasidan qat'i nazar);
- tezlik-tezlik-ma'lumotlar oqimini qayta ishlash tezligi;
- qiymat-ma'lumotlardan foydali xususiyatlarni olish;
- Veracity-ma'lumotlar va aloqalarning dolzarbligi. Rossiya Federatsiyasida kutubxona bilimlarini safarbar qilish dolzarbdir.

Big Data tizimi ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash texnologiyalariga, ularni tahlil qilishga, ma'lumotlarni qazib olishga e'tibor qaratish imkonini beradi. Kutubxonalarning haqiqiy ko'rsatkichlari, ulardan foydalanish (temp, hajm, huni, og'ishlar) bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilish kerak bo'ladi. Vaqt qatorlari ma'lumotlarning konsolidatsiyasiga xalaqit beradigan oq shovqin bilan ajralib turadi (korrelyatsiya, farazlar, ortiqcha va boshqalar), ammo ularni filtrlash qimmatli ma'lumotlarni beradi. Tegishli tahlilsiz qaror qabul qilish, vaziyatni bashorat qilish mumkin emas. Kutubxonachilar ma'lumotlarning dolzarbligi tsiklining har bir bosqichida turli xil vositalardan foydalanadilar.

Big Data kutubxonashunoslik va tadqiqotlarda quyidagi afzalliklarga ega:

- monitoringni soddalashtirish va samaradorligi;
- o'quvchilar sonining ko'payishi;
- ma'lumotlar iste'molchilari va ularning etkazib beruvchilari bilan o'zaro aloqalar, uning sur'atlarining o'sishi.

### **Big Data yordamida ma'lumotlarni saqlash va arxivlash masalalari<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Гандоми, А., и Хайдер, М. (2015). За пределами шумихи: концепции, методы работы с большими данными, и аналитика. Интернационал. Журнал по управлению информацией, 35(2), 137-144

<sup>3</sup> А.В. Фролов, Е.А. Верещагина, А.Л. ЗОЛКИН BIG DATA В БИБЛИОТЕКАХ И НАУЧНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ. DOI: 10.18137/RNU.V9I87.23.02.P.167. УДК 027.06:004



Kutubxona sohasida katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni saqlash va arxivlash masalalari jiddiy muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Ma'lumotlar hajmi ortishi bilan saqlash joyining cheklanishi, ma'lumotlarni saqlashning tezligi, ularni doimiy ravishda yangilash va tizimli ravishda saqlash zaruriyati kutubxona menejmentining asosiy muammolaridan biridir. Big Data texnologiyalari yordamida kutubxonalarda ma'lumotlarni saqlash va arxivlashda bir nechta murakkab vazifalar mavjud:

**Eng muhim va kerakligi saqlash joyining cheklanishidadir.** Katta hajmdagi axborotlar, jumladan, raqamli manbalar (kitoblar, jurnallar, maqolalar, videolar, audio materiallar) va foydalanuvchi ma'lumotlari saqlash uchun katta hajmdagi serverlar va ma'lumotlar bazalariga ehtiyoj yaratadi. Bu holat, kutubxonalar uchun jiddiy iqtisodiy yuk keltiradi, chunki saqlash joyi, ayniqsa, fiziki formatdagi arxiv materiallarini elektron shaklga o'tkazish bilan cheklangan.

**Kutubxona xodimlari ma'lumotlarning tuzilishi va formatlari uchun ham ko'p vaqt ketqazishadi.** Big Data tarkibidagi ma'lumotlar turli xil formatlarda bo'lishi mumkin: tuzilgan, yarimtuzilgan va tuzilmagan. Bunday turli formatdagi ma'lumotlarni bir joyda saqlash va ularni samarali qidirish hamda tahlil qilish uchun moslashgan tizimlar kerak bo'ladi. Kutubxonalar uchun ma'lumotlarni saqlashning muvaffaqiyatli modeli, bu turli xil formatlar va strukturalar bilan ishlay olishidir.

**Shuningdek, saqlash va arxivlashning uzoq muddatli barqarorlik masalasi<sup>4</sup>** katta ma'lumotlarni uzoq muddatli saqlashda, ularning integratsiyasini ta'minlash, shuningdek, ma'lumotlarning doimiy yangilanib turishi zarur. Arxivlash jarayoni faqat materiallarni saqlash bilan cheklanmaydi, balki ular hali ham foydalanishga yaroqli bo'lishi uchun ularni yangilash va moslashtirishni talab qiladi. Saqlash texnologiyalari doimiy yangilanib turishi kerak, chunki texnologik rivojlanish bilan eski formatlar va tizimlar eskirishi mumkin.

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<sup>4</sup> Исследование инновационных издательских услуг китайских библиотек в эпоху больших данных и Интернета. Лю Бо. Научная статья УДК 021(510). doi:10.22394/1818-4049-2022-99-2-162-168



**Katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni saqlash va arxivlashda ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish va xavfsizligini ta'minlash alohida ahamiyatga ega.** Kutubxonalar ma'lumotlarni saqlash jarayonida foydalanuvchilarning shaxsiy ma'lumotlarini, mualliflik huquqlarini va boshqa nozik axborotni himoya qilish uchun maxsus xavfsizlik tizimlari va texnologiyalarini joriy etishlari kerak. Shifrlash, foydalanuvchi autentifikatsiyasi va xavfsiz arxivlash platformalari bu borada muhim rol o'ynaydi.

### **Big Data va Internet fonida kutubxonaning nashriyot modelini rivojlantirish strategiyasi**

Nashriyot sektori uchun, an'anaviy qog'oz nashrlari yoki tarmoqdagi raqamli nashrlar haqida gap ketadimi, nashrlarning sifati va chastotasi mavjud bo'lish muddatini belgilaydi. Katta ma'lumotlar sharoitida kutubxona faoliyati va nashriyot sohasining o'zaro ta'siri nafaqat tashqi hamkorlikni, balki fikrlash yondashuvlarining o'zgarishini va xizmatlarni taqdim etish mexanizmlarini yangilashni ham anglatadi. Bir tomondan, adabiy resurslarning katta qismi mavzularni tanlash uchun mutaxassislariga ega bo'lishni talab qiladi. Boshqa tomondan, resurslarni nashr etish va tarqatish jarayoni va o'quvchilarning ularga kirishi ham tegishli tarmoq platformalariga muhtoj. Ushbu davrda paydo bo'lgan mehnat xarajatlari, platformani qurish va tarmoqqa texnik xizmat ko'rsatish xarajatlari, shuningdek, kutubxonani kapital qo'yilmalarni ko'paytirishga va raqamli nashrlar uchun integratsiyalashgan xizmat ko'rsatish platformasini ishlab chiqishga majbur qiladigan katta xarajatlarni anglatadi. Platforma<sup>5</sup> katta ma'lumotlar va tarmoqdan to'liq foydalanishi, katta hajmdagi adabiy resurslarni saqlashi va bulutli hisoblash texnologiyalari yordamida nashrlarni moslashuvchan tarzda tasniflashi va tahrirlashi kerak, shunda o'quvchilar maqsadli resurslarni osongina topishlari mumkin. Umuman olganda, kapital qo'yilmalarni ko'paytirish va integratsiyalashgan bulutli nashr xizmatini yaratish

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<sup>5</sup> Ro'ziyeva Laylo Rajabovna. KATTAMA'LUMOTLAR (BIG DATA) TAHLILIDA AXBOROT XAVFSIZLIGI // <https://journal-web.uz/index.php/02/article/view/1291/1238>



raqamli nashr resurslarini muntazam ravishda va vaqt o'tishi bilan qo'llab-quvvatlashi va boshqarishi mumkin, bu ham kutubxonaning nashriyot rejimini rivojlantirish uchun asosdir.

### **Xarakterli kollektor resurslarini nashr etishni kuchaytirish va mualliflik huquqini himoya qilish to'g'risida xabardorlikni oshirish<sup>6</sup>**

Nashrlar uchun mavzularni tanlashda kutubxona o'quvchilarning afzalliklari va bozor talabi bilan bog'liq ko'plab omillarni hisobga olishi kerak. Raqamli nashrlarning asosiy maqsadi adabiy resurslarning keng tarqalishiga yordam berishdir. To'plamlar qanchalik xarakterli bo'lsa, ularga talab shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi va nashrning ahamiyati shunchalik aniq bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, kutubxona resurslarini tematik tanlashga va qadimiy kitoblar, noyob hujjatlar, mahalliy arxivlar, xalq resurslari va boshqalar kabi ixtisoslashgan resurslarini tanlashga e'tibor qaratishi kerak. , raqobatbardoshlikning noyob yadrosini shakllantirish. Bundan tashqari, xarakterli manbalar muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lganligi sababli, kutubxona zararli plagiat, qalbakilashtirish, o'g'irlik va boshqa noqonuniy xatti-harakatlardan mualliflar va manbalarga zarar etkazmaslik uchun nashr qilish jarayonida mualliflik huquqi masalalariga e'tibor berishi kerak. Xususan, kutubxona mualliflarning resurslari va ma'lumotlari xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun nashrning texnik darajasida raqamli himoyani yaratishi mumkin. Shuningdek, kutubxona resurslarga kirish chegarasini oshirishi mumkin. Masalan, o'quvchilar resurslarini faqat belgilangan platforma orqali olishlari yoki raqamli nashrning ishlab chiqarish zanjirini yaxshilash va unga xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonini standartlashtirish, kutubxonaning raqamli nashrining yaxlitligi va maxfiylikni ta'minlash va ochiq tarmoq muhitida xavfsizlik tahdidlariga qarshi turish uchun belgilangan hajmdan tashqari materiallarga kirish uchun to'lashlari mumkin.

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<sup>6</sup> Онаркулов Максаджон Каримбердиев. КАТТА МЎЛУМОТЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ, РЕДЖАЛАШТИРИШ, СТРАТЕГИЯНИ МУХОКАМА КИЛИШ // <https://pedagoglar.org/03/article/view/6071/5471>



### **Tashrif buyuruvchilar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarni yaxshilash va ularning tashrif bozorini kengaytirish<sup>7</sup>**

Big Data va Internet sharoitida kutubxonalar nashriyot modelidagi xizmatlar zanjirini takomillashtirdi va o'quvchilar bilan samarali muloqot qilish va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri muloqot qilish imkoniyatiga ega. Internet platformalariga asoslanib, o'quvchilar kutubxonaga o'z fikrlari va takliflarini o'z vaqtida, odatda quyidagi kanallar orqali yuborishlari mumkin: veb-sayt, ommaviy chat yoki mikroblog, kutubxona ilovasi. Shunday qilib, kutubxona nashr etish va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonidagi kamchiliklarni aniqlashi va ularni tuzatishi mumkin. O'quvchilar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarni yaxshilash orqali kutubxona muammoli daqiqalarni tekshirishi va tuzatishi, nashriyot xizmatlarini doimiy ravishda takomillashtirishi va yaxshilashi, o'quvchilarda ijobiy taassurot qoldirishi, brend effektini shakllantirishi, o'quvchilarning qoniqishini oshirishi va o'quvchilar bozorini kengaytirishi mumkin, bu esa yanada rivojlanish uchun yaxshi istiqbollarni yaratadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, kutubxonalar uchun katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni saqlash va arxivlash muammolari murakkab bo'lib qolmoqda, ammo zamonaviy texnologiyalar, xususan, Big Data texnologiyalari yordamida bu masalalarga innovatsion yechimlar topish mumkin. Bulutli saqlash, avtomatlashtirilgan arxivlash tizimlari, yangi saqlash texnologiyalari va hibrid modellar kutubxonalar uchun samarali va xavfsiz ma'lumotlarni saqlash imkoniyatlarini yaratadi. Bu yondashuvlar kutubxona sohasida axborot resurslarini boshqarishni yanada yaxshilaydi va foydalanuvchilarga yanada qulayroq xizmatlar taqdim etadi.

### **FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:**

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<sup>7</sup> И.А. Радченко, И.Н. Николаев. ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА BIG DATA. Санкт-Петербург 2018. С-7-20



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**COMMON FUTURE: INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS FOR  
GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY**

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**Abstract.** The global landscape is increasingly characterized by complex, interconnected challenges that transcend national borders and individual sectors. Social, economic, environmental, organizational, and technological issues are deeply intertwined, demanding comprehensive and multidisciplinary approaches to foster sustainable development. This article explores the intricate interconnections between these domains, highlighting the necessity for integrated solutions to address global problems. By examining case studies and theoretical frameworks, we aim to develop a holistic understanding of the systemic nature of these challenges and propose strategies for a sustainable future. Emphasizing the roles of innovation, collaboration, and policy, this study underscores the importance of a collective commitment to sustainability.

**Keywords:** Sustainable development, global problems, interdisciplinary solutions, social issues, economic issues, environmental issues, organizational issues, technological innovation, systems thinking, policy integration, collaborative strategies

The modern world faces a plethora of challenges that are interlinked across various domains. Issues such as climate change, economic inequality, technological disruption, organizational inefficiencies, and social unrest are not isolated



phenomena but are deeply interconnected. Understanding these interconnections is crucial for developing comprehensive solutions that are sustainable in the long term<sup>8</sup>.

### **Social Issues**

Social issues, including poverty, inequality, and health disparities, are often the most visible manifestations of systemic problems. These issues are influenced by and, in turn, influence economic conditions, environmental quality, and technological access. Addressing social issues requires a multifaceted approach that considers the broader context in which these problems arise<sup>9</sup>. For example, improving educational access can enhance economic opportunities and health outcomes, while reducing environmental burdens can improve community health and social stability. Poverty remains a significant global issue, with over 700 million people living on less than \$1.90 a day. Inequality, both within and between countries, exacerbates social tensions and limits opportunities for many. Health disparities, as highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic, show the vulnerabilities of healthcare systems worldwide and their impact on societal stability. Economic Issues

Economic stability and growth are foundational to addressing global challenges. Economic policies and practices affect and are affected by social dynamics, environmental sustainability, organizational efficiency, and technological advancements<sup>10</sup>. Sustainable economic development seeks to balance growth with equity and environmental stewardship.

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<sup>8</sup> Meadows, D. H. (2008). *Thinking in Systems: A Primer*. Chelsea Green Publishing.

<sup>9</sup> Sachs, J. D. (2015). *The Age of Sustainable Development*. Columbia University Press.

<sup>10</sup> Raworth, K. (2017). *Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist*. Chelsea Green Publishing.



### **Environmental Issues**

Environmental challenges, particularly climate change, represent a critical area where the interconnectedness of global problems is most apparent. Environmental degradation often stems from unsustainable economic activities and exacerbates social and economic inequalities. Addressing environmental issues necessitates an integrated approach that includes economic reforms, technological innovation, and changes in organizational practices<sup>11</sup>. Sustainable management of natural resources and the transition to renewable energy sources are essential components of this approach. The Paris Agreement and various national policies aim to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. However, achieving these goals requires significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, sustainable land use practices, and conservation efforts. The impact of environmental degradation on biodiversity and ecosystem services also poses a severe threat to global sustainability.

### **Organizational Issues**

Organizational structures and practices play a significant role in shaping responses to global challenges. Effective organizations can drive innovation, implement sustainable practices, and foster collaboration across sectors<sup>12</sup>. Conversely, inefficient organizational practices can hinder progress and exacerbate existing problems. Understanding the role of organizations in the broader system is essential for developing effective solutions. This includes promoting corporate social responsibility, improving governance structures, and enhancing cross-sector

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<sup>11</sup> Rockström, J., & Klum, M. (2015). *Big World, Small Planet: Abundance within Planetary Boundaries*. Yale University Press.

<sup>12</sup> Elkington, J. (1997). *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business*. Capstone Publishing.



partnerships. Organizations, from multinational corporations to non-governmental organizations, have the potential to lead sustainability initiatives. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria are becoming standard practices for assessing organizational impacts. Effective governance and ethical leadership are crucial for fostering sustainable organizational practices.

### **Technological Issues**

Technological advancements offer both opportunities and challenges for sustainable development. Ensuring that technological development aligns with sustainable goals requires thoughtful integration with social, economic, and organizational strategies<sup>13</sup>. While technology can provide solutions to environmental and social problems, it can also create new issues, such as digital divides and cybersecurity threats. Ensuring that technological development aligns with sustainable goals requires thoughtful integration with social, economic, and organizational strategies. Innovations in clean energy, smart cities, and digital health are examples of how technology can contribute to sustainability. The rapid pace of technological change, including advancements in artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and digital infrastructure, presents both opportunities and risks. Technologies such as renewable energy, electric vehicles, and smart grids are crucial for reducing environmental impacts. However, issues like data privacy, cybersecurity, and equitable access to technology must be addressed.

### **Interconnected Solutions**

Addressing global problems requires recognizing and leveraging the interconnections between different domains. This involves adopting a systems

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<sup>13</sup> World Economic Forum. (2020). The Global Risks Report 2020. World Economic Forum.



thinking approach that considers the entire network of factors contributing to global challenges. Integrated solutions should include policy measures that promote economic equity, technological innovation that supports sustainability, organizational practices that enhance efficiency and collaboration, and social programs that address the root causes of inequality and unrest.

### **Systems Thinking in Sustainable Development**

Systems thinking is a holistic approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of various components within a system. In the context of sustainable development, it involves understanding how social, economic, environmental, organizational, and technological factors interact. Systems thinking encourages us to look beyond isolated problems and consider the broader implications of our actions.

### **Case Studies**

Several case studies from different regions and sectors illustrate the importance of interconnected solutions:

1. Sustainable Urban Planning in Copenhagen, Denmark: Copenhagen's integrated approach to urban planning combines green infrastructure, sustainable transport, and community engagement.
2. International Climate Agreements: The Paris Agreement highlights the importance of global collaboration in addressing climate change<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> IPCC. (2021). Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.



3. Cross-Sectoral Partnerships in Kenya's M-PESA: The mobile banking service M-PESA has revolutionized financial inclusion in Kenya, showing the power of technological innovation combined with organizational collaboration<sup>15</sup>.

The complexity of global challenges necessitates a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach. By understanding and addressing the interconnections between social, economic, environmental, organizational, and technological issues, we can develop more effective and sustainable solutions. This requires a collective commitment to innovation, collaboration, and policy integration, with the ultimate goal of fostering a sustainable future for all.

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## THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN CYBERSPACE

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**Abstract:** This article examines the importance of online IP protection, focusing on Uzbekistan's legal framework, international agreements, and foreign practices. Through comparative analysis, it highlights gaps in legislation and proposes practical improvements. The study offers insights into legal complexities and emphasizes the need for stronger digital rights protection, contributing to global discussions on intellectual property in the digital age.

**Key words:** Intellectual property rights, cyberspace, online protection, legislation, international agreements, digital piracy, copyright infringement, internet regulation, transnational challenges and jurisdiction.

**Аннотация:** В этой статье рассматривается важность защиты интеллектуальной собственности в Интернете с акцентом на законодательную базу Узбекистана, международные соглашения и зарубежную практику. На основе сравнительного анализа выявляются пробелы в законодательстве и предлагаются практические улучшения. Исследование дает представление о юридических сложностях и подчеркивает необходимость усиления защиты цифровых прав, способствуя глобальным дискуссиям об интеллектуальной собственности в цифровую эпоху.

**Ключевые слова:** Права интеллектуальной собственности, киберпространство, онлайн-защита, законодательство, международные



соглашения, цифровое пиратство, нарушение авторских прав, регулирование Интернета, транснациональные проблемы и юрисдикция.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonning Qonunchilik bazasi, xalqaro shartnomalar va xorijiy amaliyotga e'tibor qaratgan holda intellektual mulkni onlayn himoya qilishning ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Qiyosiy tahlil asosida qonunchilikdagi bo'shliqlar aniqlanadi va amaliy yaxshilanishlar taklif etiladi. Tadqiqot huquqiy murakkabliklar haqida tushuncha beradi va raqamli asrda intellektual mulk bo'yicha global munozaralarga hissa qo'shish orqali raqamli huquqlarni himoya qilishni kuchaytirish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** intellektual mulk huquqlari, kiberhujum, onlayn himoya, Qonunchilik, xalqaro shartnomalar, raqamli qaroqchilik, mualliflik huquqining buzilishi, Internetni tartibga solish, transmilliy muammolar va yurisdiksiya.

In today's technological advanced world, the internet has become an integral part of daily life for millions worldwide, including a significant portion of Uzbekistan's population. At the beginning of 2021, about 4.66 billion people were users of the global network, which is 59.5% of the total population of the planet.<sup>1</sup> This is not surprising; internet gives us access to a vast amount of information and allows us to communicate easily with people worldwide. However, there are downsides too, particularly concerning the protection of intellectual property rights. In this context, individuals and entities often find their intellectual property rights infringed upon through various online means, such as plagiarism, content theft, and cybersquatting. These violations not only entail financial repercussions but also pose a threat to one's professional reputation and creative integrity. Compounding the issue is the transnational nature of cybercrime and the inadequacy of national legal



frameworks to address emerging digital threats effectively. Although these crimes are not common for Uzbek people due to lack of awareness, crimes are increasing significantly in recent years.

Whereas, it is hard to protect intellectual property rights in the real world - outside from cyberspace. In the cyber world, cybercrimes arises tough challenges to safeguard intellectual property rights in cyberspace because the unique characteristics of cyberspace present distinct challenges to the enforcement of these rights. Issues digital piracy, online counterfeiting, and unauthorized use of copyrighted material have proliferated, posing significant threats to creators, innovators, and rights holders.

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In the context of Uzbekistan, the protecting intellectual property rights in cyberspace has become increasingly important in recent years. The protection of intellectual rights is established within the legal framework of Uzbekistan, including provisions within the Uzbekistan Civil Code, law of republic Uzbekistan on copyright and related rights and various other regulations. However, can these legislative measures serve as the foundation for safeguarding intellectual property rights in the digital realm and beyond? The article aims to explore the landscape of intellectual property rights protection in Uzbekistan, focusing on key legal frameworks such as the civil code and the law on Copyrights and Related Rights. Additionally, we will examine foreign experiences and international agreements relevant to intellectual property rights. By analyzing these regulations, experiences, and agreements along with their implications, we seek to understand the extent to which intellectual property rights are safeguarded in Uzbekistan's evolving digital landscape. Through this comprehensive examination, we aim to identify areas for improvement and propose recommendations to enhance the protection of intellectual property rights in Uzbekistan.

## **Methods**



The constitution of Uzbekistan article 53 says that everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of scientific, technical and artistic creativity, the right to enjoy the achievements of culture. Law shall protect intellectual property. The state shall take care of the cultural, scientific and technical development of society. One key component of the Uzbekistan republic settlement is the Uzbekistan Civil Code, which provides the foundational legal framework for intellectual property rights protection. The IV – department of Civil code reflected intellectual property rights’ rules. The article 1031 of the Civil Code identifies three primary types of objects subject to intellectual property rights:

1. **Results of Intellectual Activity:** This category encompasses creations resulting from human intellect, including inventions, literary and artistic works, scientific discoveries, and industrial designs.
2. **Manifestations Reflecting the Private Characteristics of Transaction Participants:** These include goods, works, and services that reflect the personal characteristics or attributes of individuals involved in physical transactions. Examples may include personalized products, customized services, or bespoke artworks.
3. **Other Results of Intellectual Activity and Means Reflecting Private Signs of Transaction Participants:** In cases specified by the Code or other laws, this category covers additional results of intellectual activity and means reflecting private signs of participants in civil transactions, goods, and services. This may include trademarks, trade names, logos, slogans, and other distinctive signs used to identify and distinguish products or services in commerce.

Within the Civil Code, provisions related to copyright, trademarks, patents, and other forms of intellectual property rights establish the legal basis for protecting



creative works, inventions, and proprietary assets in cyberspace. Furthermore, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Copyright and Related Rights received on March 23 in 2006 plays a crucial role in safeguarding intellectual copyright and related rights. This law outlines the rights and responsibilities of creators, rights holders, and users of copyrighted works, providing mechanisms for enforcement and dispute resolution in cases of infringement. This law is crucial for application in the digital realm, as many cybercrimes center on copyright infringement. Activities like plagiarism, piracy, counterfeiting, and more commonly occur online. The penalties for violating copyright and related rights are outlined in administrative law. Article 177, paragraph 1, specifies the punishment for such infringements. Additionally, penalties for violations of laws concerning new models, inventions, and industrial samples are addressed in administrative law under Article 178<sup>4</sup>. There is also criminal punishment for infringement of copyrights and invention rights. In the Criminal Code, Article 149 specifies the penalties for violating copyright and invention rights.<sup>5</sup>

### **Results**

In the rapidly evolving landscape of the cyber world, the protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs) has become a paramount concern, necessitating international cooperation and harmonization of legal frameworks. At the forefront of this endeavor are various international conventions, treaties, and agreements dedicated to safeguarding intellectual property in cyberspace. The Berne Convention of 1886 stands as a cornerstone in this domain, extending protection to literary and artistic works worldwide, with tailored provisions to accommodate the needs of developing nations.<sup>6</sup> Complementing this, the Madrid Agreement of 1891 simplifies the international registration of trademarks, while the Hague Agreement of 1925 facilitates the registration of international designs, streamlining the process for



design owners. The Rome Convention of 1961 further strengthens protections by covering creative works and physical indicators of intellectual property, allowing for domestic implementation by member countries. Meanwhile, the Patent Cooperation Treaty of 1970 simplifies the patent application process across multiple jurisdictions, ensuring streamlined protection for inventors on a global scale. Importantly, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of 1994 serves as a comprehensive multilateral agreement, setting minimum standards for intellectual property protection and covering a wide range of rights, including copyrights and related rights. In the digital era, the World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty and the World Intellectual Property Organization Performances and Phonograms Treaty of 1996 address emerging digital copyright issues, ensuring the rights of creators and performers in the digital environment. Finally, the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy of 1999 provides a mechanism for resolving conflicts related to internet domain names, mitigating issues such as cybersquatting and trademark infringement. Collectively, these international agreements constitute a robust framework for protecting intellectual property rights in the cyber world, fostering global cooperation and innovation while safeguarding the rights of creators and innovators alike. Uzbekistan is participant in several key international agreements such as Berne convention for protection of literary and artistic works, WIPO copyright treaty and WIPO performances and phonograms treaty. These agreements have a profound impact on intellectual property rights domestically within Uzbekistan.

WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) plays a central role in shaping global standards for copyright protection in cyberspace. WIPO, the World Intellectual Property Organization, is a specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to promoting the protection of intellectual property (IP) worldwide.



Established in 1967, WIPO serves as a global forum for cooperation, policy development, and capacity building in the field of intellectual property. Administering the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonogram Treaty (WPPT), also known as the "Internet Treaties," WIPO sets international norms to prevent unauthorized access and use of creative works on the internet.

The WCT protects authors of literary and artistic works, while the WPPT safeguards the rights of performers and producers of phonograms. These treaties update and complement existing WIPO agreements to address challenges posed by digital technologies. Given that previous conventions like the Berne and Rome Conventions were established decades ago, the WCT and WPPT respond to evolving markets and dissemination methods, particularly the internet's role in sharing copyrighted material. As a result, they are often dubbed the "Internet treaties." WIPO's aim is to ensure that copyright protections remain relevant and effective in the digital age.

### **Foreign experiences**

Learning from how other countries handle protecting intellectual property rights (IPRs) in cyberspace can help Uzbekistan improve its own strategies. Several nations have effective approaches in this area.

The U.S. has strong laws like the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) to tackle online copyright infringement. They also have the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to assist rights holders in protecting their IP online. The EU has directives like the EU Copyright Directive and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) to safeguard IP rights and personal data online. These rules make online platforms responsible for preventing copyright infringement and protecting user data. Japan has strict enforcement measures against online piracy.



They have special agencies to enforce intellectual property laws and work closely with industry stakeholders to combat digital piracy effectively. India has implemented the Information Technology Act, 2000, which provides safeguards for online intermediaries against liability for third-party content. Additionally, they have introduced the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules 2021 to ensure intermediaries follow diligent practices to be exempt from liability.

When comparing foreign experiences with the situation in Uzbekistan, there are differences and similarities. While some countries have strong legal frameworks and enforcement, Uzbekistan may still be developing its laws and capabilities. Cultural, economic, and technological factors may also affect strategies' effectiveness.

### **Discussion**

Jurisdictional issues in cyberspace make it tricky to protect intellectual property (IP) rights. Since the internet has no borders, IP disputes can involve many countries, making it hard to decide which court should handle a case. Countries can make laws to prosecute crimes that affect them, even if they happened outside their borders. Courts can also use international law to prosecute cybercriminals, even if they are in another country. Jurisdictional issues in cyberspace make it tricky to protect intellectual property (IP) rights. Since the internet has no borders, IP disputes can involve many countries, making it hard to decide which court should handle a case. Countries can make laws to prosecute crimes that affect them, even if they happened outside their borders. Courts can also use international law to prosecute cybercriminals, even if they are in another country. There are different legal ideas to handle these problems. For example, the Minimum Contacts Test looks at whether the people involved in a case have connections to the state where the court is. The Effects Test looks at where the harm from a cybercrime is felt. In addition, the



Sliding Scale Test looks at whether there are commercial interactions over the internet that involve people outside the court's jurisdiction. However, even with these ideas, it is still tough to figure out who should handle IP disputes in cyberspace. Technology keeps changing, and it is not always clear where a crime happened or which laws should apply. To deal with these challenges, countries might use different legal principles. They might consider where the harm from a crime is felt or whether the people involved have connections to a certain jurisdiction. In short, dealing with jurisdictional issues in cyberspace means understanding legal rules, technology, and working together internationally.

In conclusion, safeguarding intellectual property rights in Uzbekistan's digital landscape is crucial amid technological advancements. However, challenges arise due to cyberspace's borderless nature and digital formats. To protect these rights, individuals, organizations, and the government must work together. Using strong passwords and antivirus software can help reduce risks. Resolving disputes outside of court, such as through takedown notices, can be quicker. Collaboration among various stakeholders is key to strengthening Uzbekistan's digital environment and promoting innovation and economic development.

Protecting intellectual property rights in the digital world requires action from both the government and the public. The government needs to make new rules and strengthen existing laws against cybercrimes that steal intellectual property. They also need to enforce these laws better. Since cybercrimes often cross borders, international cooperation is essential. People also need to be educated about preventing these kinds of cybercrimes. They must understand the risks involved and stay updated. By being aware and informed, individuals can help avoid unintentional violations of intellectual property rights online.



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## THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION AND EMOTIONAL ENGAGEMENT IN ENHANCING READING AND WRITING SUCCESS AMONG EFL LEARNERS

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**Abstract:** This study explores the significant role of motivation and emotional engagement in enhancing reading and writing success among English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners. Drawing on Self-Determination Theory and the Affective Filter Hypothesis, the paper investigates how intrinsic and extrinsic motivation influence learners' attitudes and performances in literacy tasks. Emotional engagement, including interest, empathy, and personal connection to texts, is also examined as a factor that deepens comprehension and expression. By analyzing recent studies and theoretical frameworks, this article highlights classroom strategies that foster student motivation and emotional involvement, ultimately leading to improved reading comprehension and writing proficiency in EFL contexts.

**Key words:** motivation, emotional engagement, EFL learners, reading skills, writing success, self-determination theory, affective filter, learner performance.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz tilini chet tili (EFL) sifatida o'rganuvchilar o'rtasida o'qish va yozish muvaffaqiyatini oshirishda motivatsiya va hissiy faollikning muhim rolini o'rganadi. O'z-o'zini aniqlash nazariyasi va affektiv filtr gipotezasiga tayangan holda, maqola ichki va tashqi motivatsiya o'quvchilarning munosabati va savodxonlik vazifalarini bajarishiga qanday ta'sir qilishini o'rganadi. Matnlarga qiziqish, hamdardlik va shaxsiy aloqani o'z ichiga olgan hissiy jalb qilish ham tushunish va ifodalashni chuqurlashtiradigan omil sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Oxirgi tadqiqotlar va nazariy asoslarni tahlil qilib, ushbu maqola talabalar



motivatsiyasi va hissiy ishtirokini kuchaytiruvchi sinf strategiyalarini ta'kidlaydi, natijada EFL kontekstlarida o'qishni tushunish va yozish malakasini oshiradi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** motivatsiya, hissiy faollik, EFL o'quvchilari, o'qish ko'nikmalari, yozish muvaffaqiyati, o'z taqdirini o'zi belgilash nazariyasi, ta'sirchan filtr, o'quvchining ishlashi.

**Аннотация:** В этом исследовании изучается важная роль мотивации и эмоциональной вовлеченности в повышении успешности чтения и письма среди изучающих английский как иностранный язык (EFL). Опираясь на теорию самоопределения и гипотезу аффективного фильтра, в статье исследуется, как внутренняя и внешняя мотивация влияют на отношение и успеваемость учащихся при выполнении заданий по грамотности. Эмоциональная вовлеченность, включая интерес, эмпатию и личную связь с текстами, также рассматривается как фактор, который углубляет понимание и выражение. Анализируя недавние исследования и теоретические основы, в этой статье освещаются стратегии обучения в классе, которые способствуют мотивации и эмоциональной вовлеченности учащихся, что в конечном итоге приводит к улучшению понимания прочитанного и владения письмом в контексте EFL.

**Ключевые слова:** мотивация, эмоциональная вовлеченность, изучающие EFL, навыки чтения, успешность письма, теория самоопределения, аффективный фильтр, успеваемость учащихся

**Introduction:** Reading and writing are fundamental skills for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners, playing a crucial role in academic success and language acquisition. For EFL learners, the development of these skills is often



impeded by a variety of factors, including lack of motivation and emotional engagement (Gardner, 1985; Ushioda, 2001). Motivation, defined as the internal or external drive to pursue language learning goals, directly impacts learners' willingness to engage with literacy tasks (Dörnyei, 1994; Schunk, Pintrich, & Meece, 2008). According to Deci and Ryan's (2000) Self-Determination Theory (SDT), intrinsic motivation fosters a more sustainable and effective learning process compared to extrinsic motivation. Furthermore, emotional engagement — the degree to which students feel connected to the material and invested in their learning — has been found to be an equally important factor in enhancing reading and writing outcomes (Pekrun et al., 2002; Fredricks et al., 2004).

Emotional engagement plays a pivotal role in how EFL learners approach reading and writing activities. Krashen's (1982) Affective Filter Hypothesis suggests that when learners are emotionally engaged, they are more likely to lower their "affective filter" and absorb language more effectively. This emotional connection to the material not only enhances comprehension but also motivates learners to produce written content that reflects deeper understanding (Cheng & Chen, 2009). Moreover, emotional engagement can increase learners' resilience, leading to more sustained effort in the face of challenges (Pekrun, 2017). Studies indicate that motivated learners, especially those who are intrinsically motivated, engage more actively with reading materials, which results in better comprehension and retention (Brophy, 2010; Guthrie et al., 2007). Similarly, writing success has been linked to motivation, as it encourages students to view writing as a process that requires effort and revision, rather than simply a task to be completed (Graham & Perin, 2007). According to Bandura's (1997) self-efficacy theory, learners who believe in their ability to succeed in reading and writing tasks are more likely to achieve success.



In the EFL context, creating an environment where both motivation and emotional engagement are nurtured is essential for improving literacy outcomes. Teachers who provide autonomy-supportive environments, foster positive feedback, and offer relevant content based on students' interests can significantly enhance motivation and emotional engagement (Reeve et al., 2004; Ryan & Deci, 2000). This paper explores the mechanisms through which motivation and emotional engagement contribute to reading and writing success among EFL learners, drawing on theoretical frameworks and empirical evidence to highlight effective classroom strategies.

**Methodology:** This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research designs, to investigate the role of motivation and emotional engagement in enhancing reading and writing success among English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of how these psychological factors contribute to learners' literacy development in EFL contexts.

**Participants:** The study focuses on university-level EFL learners from various institutions across Central Asia. A total of 180 participants were recruited for the study, ranging in age from 18 to 25 years, and representing B1-B2 proficiency levels according to the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR). The participants were divided into two distinct groups based on their self-reported motivation levels:

- Group 1 (High Motivation): 90 students who identified themselves as highly motivated toward language learning (based on their responses to the motivation survey).



- Group 2 (Low Motivation): 90 students who reported low levels of motivation for learning English.

The learners were selected from a diverse range of majors (e.g., engineering, humanities, business), allowing for an exploration of how motivation and emotional engagement impact EFL learners across different academic disciplines.

**Data Collection Methods:** To address the research questions, a comprehensive set of data collection methods were employed. These methods included surveys, semi-structured interviews, and classroom observations.

1. **Motivation and Emotional Engagement Surveys:** A detailed questionnaire was developed, including validated scales to measure both motivation and emotional engagement. The Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) (Pintrich et al., 1991) was used to assess intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. The survey also included items adapted from the Reading Engagement Scale (Guthrie et al., 2007) to assess students' emotional engagement with reading tasks, such as their interest, enjoyment, empathy, and personal relevance of texts.

The motivation scale consisted of 20 items, while the emotional engagement scale contained 15 items, rated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree." These instruments allowed for the quantification of motivation levels and emotional engagement across a large sample of students.

2. **Semi-structured Interviews:** In-depth interviews were conducted with a subsample of 30 learners (15 from the high-motivation group and 15 from the low-motivation group). The interviews explored learners' personal experiences with reading and writing, their perceptions of motivational factors influencing their success, and their emotional reactions to different types of literacy tasks. Questions were open-ended, allowing participants to share detailed insights into how their



emotional responses influenced their learning outcomes. The interviews were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed thematically.

3. **Classroom Observations:** To observe real-time engagement, structured classroom observations were conducted during reading and writing sessions. These observations aimed to assess student behaviors, including active participation, task persistence, and emotional responses (such as frustration or excitement). A standardized rubric was used to evaluate the level of emotional engagement and motivation exhibited by learners during tasks such as reading comprehension exercises, group discussions, and writing assignments. Each observation lasted for 45 minutes, and the data were recorded using field notes and audio recordings.

4. **Teacher Feedback:** In addition to students' self-reports, feedback from EFL instructors was collected to gain insight into how they perceive the role of motivation and emotional engagement in student performance. Teachers provided detailed reflections on their classroom strategies, including how they adjust tasks to increase student motivation and foster emotional engagement. Teacher feedback was obtained via short questionnaires and follow-up interviews.

**Data Analysis:** The data analysis followed a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative techniques to draw comprehensive conclusions.

1. **Quantitative Data Analysis:** The survey responses were analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Descriptive statistics (e.g., means, standard deviations) were used to summarize the participants' motivation and emotional engagement levels. Independent t-tests were performed to compare the differences in motivation and emotional engagement between the high-motivation and low-motivation groups. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used



to explore the relationship between motivation and emotional engagement and their effects on reading and writing success. This allowed for the identification of any statistically significant differences or trends.

2. **Qualitative Data Analysis:** Thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) was used to analyze the transcriptions of the semi-structured interviews. First, the data were coded into preliminary themes, such as “intrinsic motivation,” “external rewards,” “emotional connection to texts,” and “writing enjoyment.” These themes were then refined and categorized based on frequency and significance. NVivo software was used to assist in organizing and managing the qualitative data. The classroom observation data were analyzed in a similar manner, with field notes being reviewed to identify patterns of engagement and emotional responses during specific reading and writing tasks.

**Ethical Considerations:** Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the institutional review board at the participating universities. All participants were informed about the objectives of the study, and their participation was voluntary. Informed consent was obtained from each participant, and they were assured of confidentiality and anonymity in reporting the results. The recordings of interviews and classroom observations were securely stored and used exclusively for research purposes. Participants had the option to withdraw from the study at any stage without penalty.

**Results and Discussion:** The analysis of the survey data revealed a clear distinction between the motivation levels and emotional engagement of learners in the high-motivation and low-motivation groups.

1. **Motivation:** Learners in the high-motivation group exhibited significantly higher levels of intrinsic motivation compared to the low-motivation group. The



high-motivation learners were more driven by personal interest in language learning, while those in the low-motivation group primarily reported motivation driven by external rewards such as grades and teacher approval.

2. **Emotional Engagement:** The emotional engagement scores showed a similar trend. The high-motivation group demonstrated significantly stronger emotional connections with both reading and writing tasks. These learners felt more excited, interested, and personally involved with the material, which enhanced their performance in literacy tasks. On the other hand, the low-motivation learners expressed feelings of boredom and disinterest, particularly when the tasks seemed irrelevant to their personal lives.

3. **Performance Outcomes:** There was a clear link between motivation, emotional engagement, and performance in reading and writing tasks. High-motivation learners consistently outperformed low-motivation learners in both reading comprehension and writing assessments. These learners showed better comprehension of texts, as well as more coherent and creative written responses. Low-motivation learners, by contrast, often struggled to engage with the material, which resulted in lower achievement in both areas.

**Qualitative Insights:** The interviews provided a deeper understanding of how motivation and emotional engagement affected learners' experiences with reading and writing.

1. **Intrinsic Motivation in Reading and Writing:** Learners in the high-motivation group described reading and writing as enjoyable activities that were personally meaningful to them. For example, one participant said, "I enjoy reading because it helps me expand my knowledge and vocabulary. It's not just for school, but something I do for myself." Similarly, writing was described as a form of self-



expression, and these learners were eager to engage in writing tasks because they felt personally invested in their ideas.

2. Emotional Connection to Texts: Many high-motivation learners highlighted the emotional impact of reading materials. When texts resonated with them personally, they were more likely to engage deeply and retain the information. For example, one learner shared, “When I find a story that speaks to me, I connect with it emotionally, and I can remember the details better.” This emotional connection made reading more enjoyable and easier to understand.

3. Teacher Feedback and Motivation: The role of teacher feedback emerged as crucial in maintaining learners’ motivation and emotional engagement. High-motivation learners often reported that positive feedback encouraged them to continue working hard and improving. One student mentioned, “When my teacher praises my effort, it motivates me to keep trying and improving my writing.” In contrast, low-motivation learners expressed frustration with the lack of feedback or negative comments, which contributed to their disinterest and lower motivation for further tasks. The results of this study underscore the critical role that both motivation and emotional engagement play in enhancing EFL learners’ reading and writing success. These findings align with established theories on motivation in language learning, such as Self-Determination Theory (SDT) and the Affective Filter Hypothesis.

**Motivation as a Key Factor in Language Learning:** The data confirmed that intrinsic motivation — the desire to learn for personal satisfaction and intellectual growth — is a powerful driver of success in language learning. Learners who were intrinsically motivated showed greater persistence and enthusiasm for language tasks. These learners viewed reading and writing as enjoyable and rewarding activities, not merely academic requirements. This finding supports the conclusions



of Dörnyei (1994) and Schunk et al. (2008), who argued that motivation is a key predictor of language learners' success.

The low-motivation group, on the other hand, was more reliant on extrinsic motivators, such as external rewards and teacher approval. These learners often struggled to stay engaged with reading and writing tasks, especially when the material did not seem relevant to their personal lives or when they faced challenges in the learning process. The findings support the idea that extrinsic motivation can lead to short-term compliance, but it is less effective in fostering long-term engagement and achievement (Ryan & Deci, 2000).

**Emotional Engagement and Its Impact on Performance:** The emotional engagement of learners with reading and writing materials significantly influenced their performance. Learners who were emotionally engaged with the texts showed higher levels of comprehension and better writing skills. This finding echoes Krashen's (1982) Affective Filter Hypothesis, which suggests that learners who are emotionally invested in their learning are more likely to process and retain new information effectively.

Learners in the high-motivation group reported feeling more personally involved with the texts and tasks, which facilitated their ability to understand complex material and express their ideas clearly in writing. Emotional engagement also led to greater task persistence, as learners were less likely to give up when faced with difficulties. For instance, one learner mentioned, "Even when I find a reading difficult, I keep going because I'm interested in the topic, and I want to learn more."

**Implications for Teaching Practice:** This study suggests several implications for EFL teaching. First, teachers should focus on fostering intrinsic motivation by creating an environment that encourages learner autonomy and personal interest in language learning. By providing students with choices in reading materials and



writing topics, teachers can increase learners' emotional engagement with the tasks. Offering tasks that are personally meaningful can make learning more enjoyable and lead to greater success. Second, teachers should ensure that they provide constructive and supportive feedback to learners. Positive reinforcement and recognition of effort are essential in maintaining motivation and fostering emotional engagement. Teachers should also aim to create a supportive classroom environment where students feel comfortable expressing their ideas and taking risks in both reading and writing.

**Limitations and Future Research:** While this study provides valuable insights, it is limited by the sample size and regional focus. Future research could include a broader sample, representing different cultural and linguistic backgrounds, to examine how motivation and emotional engagement manifest in diverse EFL contexts. Additionally, longitudinal studies would help determine whether motivation and emotional engagement continue to influence language learning outcomes over time. This finding supports the conclusions of Dörnyei (1994) and Schunk et al. (2008), who argued that motivation is a key predictor of language learners' success. The low-motivation group, on the other hand, was more reliant on extrinsic motivators, such as external rewards and teacher approval. These learners often struggled to stay engaged with reading and writing tasks, especially when the material did not seem relevant to their personal lives or when they faced challenges in the learning process. The findings support the idea that extrinsic motivation can lead to short-term compliance, but it is less effective in fostering long-term engagement and achievement (Ryan & Deci, 2000).

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**Conclusion:** This study emphasizes the crucial role of motivation and emotional engagement in enhancing reading and writing success among EFL learners. Learners who are intrinsically motivated and emotionally engaged with the material perform better in reading comprehension and writing tasks. Intrinsic motivation fosters greater persistence and deeper engagement, while emotional connection enhances comprehension and expression. The findings suggest that educators should create learning environments that promote intrinsic motivation by offering meaningful, personalized tasks and providing constructive feedback. While this study offers valuable insights, further research is needed to explore these factors across different contexts and over time. In conclusion, fostering motivation and emotional engagement is essential for improving EFL learners' success in reading and writing.

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## DAVLAT ISHSIZLIK NAFAQALARINING IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIKKA TA'SIRI

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**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada davlat ijtimoiy funksiyalarining biznes muhitiga, aholi daromadlari va bandligiga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Ijtimoiy nafaqalar va ishsizlik sug'urtasi tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarini susaytirishi va soliq yukini oshirishi mumkinligi, natijada iqtisodiy faollik pasayishi mumkinligi ko'rsatib o'tiladi. Tadqiqotda iqtisodiy nazariyalar va empirik ma'lumotlar asosida davlat aralashuvining uzoq muddatli salbiy oqibatlari muhokama qilinadi. Natijalar davlat siyosati va biznes rivojlanishi o'rtasidagi muvozanatni ta'minlash zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Davlat, ijtimoiy transfer, biznes, aholi daromadi, ishsizlik, davlat aralashuvi, iqtisodiy faollik, soliq yuklari, bandlik siyosati.

**Аннотация:** В статье анализируется влияние социальных функций государства на бизнес-среду, доходы населения и занятость. Отмечается, что социальные выплаты и страхование от безработицы могут ослаблять предпринимательские инициативы и увеличивать налоговую нагрузку, что в конечном итоге снижает экономическую активность. В исследовании обсуждаются долгосрочные негативные последствия государственного вмешательства на основе экономических теорий и эмпирических данных. Результаты подчеркивают необходимость обеспечения баланса между государственной политикой и развитием бизнеса.



**Ключевые слова:** Государство, социальные трансферты, бизнес, доходы населения, безработица, государственное вмешательство, экономическая активность, налоговая нагрузка, политика занятости.

**Abstract:** The article analyzes the impact of the government's social functions on the business environment, household income, and employment. It highlights that social benefits and unemployment insurance may weaken entrepreneurial initiatives and increase the tax burden, which can ultimately reduce economic activity. The study discusses the long-term negative consequences of government intervention based on economic theories and empirical data. The findings emphasize the need to maintain a balance between government policy and business development.

**Keywords:** Government, social transfer, business, household income, unemployment, government intervention, economic activity, tax burden, employment policy.

Zamonaviy davlatlar iqtisodiyotning turli jabhalariga faol aralashib, ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlash va aholining turmush darajasini oshirish maqsadida keng ko'lamli sotsial dasturlarni amalga oshirmoqda. Ushbu dasturlar ishsizlik sug'urtasi, ijtimoiy nafaqalar, kam ta'minlangan qatlamlarga moliyaviy yordam va boshqa turdagi sotsial imtiyozlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Mazkur chora-tadbirlar qisqa muddatli istiqbolda aholining farovonligini oshirishga xizmat qilishi mumkin, biroq uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy ta'siri yuzasidan akademik doiralarda jiddiy bahs-munozaralar mavjud. Davlat tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan sotsial imtiyozlar va moddiy yordam dasturlari biznes muhitiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bir tomondan, bunday siyosat iste'mol darajasini oshirish orqali umumiy iqtisodiy faollikka ijobiy ta'sir o'tkazishi



mumkin. Biroq, boshqa tomondan, sotsial xarajatlarning ortishi davlat byudjetining defitsitga uchrash xavfini oshiradi va soliqlar yuklamasini ko'paytiradi. Shu bilan birga, ishsizlik nafaqasi va boshqa davlat yordami shakllari mehnat bozoridagi rag'bat tizimini o'zgartirishi, iqtisodiy faollikni pasaytirishi va tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarining susayishiga olib kelishi ehtimoli mavjud. Yuqori soliq yuklamalari va davlatning ortib borayotgan sotsial majburiyatlari xususiy sektorning rivojlanishini sekinlashtiradi, sarmoyaviy faollikni pasaytiradi hamda iqtisodiy innovatsiyalarni cheklaydi. Shuningdek, uzoq muddatli istiqbolda davlatning haddan tashqari sotsial yuki mehnat unumdorligining kamayishiga va davlat byudjetining barqarorligi masalasiga xavf tug'diradi. O'zbekistonda ishsizlik nafaqalari keng va uzoq muddatda mavjud emas. Biroq, so'nggi ijtimoiy rejalar ayni masalani kun tartibiga kiritmoqda. Ishsizlik nafaqalari o'rta va pastki qatlamni himoya qilishda keng qo'llaniluvchi usul bo'lsa-da, uning amaliy ta'sirlari va istiqboldagi ahamiyati bahsli. Maqolada ushbu muammolar iqtisodiy tahlil va empirik ma'lumotlar asosida baholanadi, bu esa siyosatchilar, iqtisodiy tadqiqotchilar hamda davlat boshqaruvi vakillari uchun amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishda foydali bo'lishi mumkin. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari kelgusida davlatning ijtimoiy siyosatini takomillashtirish va biznes rivojlanishini rag'batlantirish bo'yicha muvozanatli yondashuvni shakllantirishda ilmiy asos sifatida xizmat qiladi.

### **Adabiyotlar Sharhi**

Iqtisodiy adabiyotda davlatning sotsial xarajatlari va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik bo'yicha qarashlar turlicha. Barro va Sala-i-Martin (1992) tadqiqotlarida davlat xarajatlari va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik tahlil qilingan bo'lib, haddan tashqari sotsial dasturlar iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini pasaytirishi mumkinligi ta'kidlangan. Ushbu tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, davlat tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan ortiqcha imtiyozlar resurslarning samarali



taqsimlanishiga to'sqinlik qilishi va xususiy sektorning investitsion faolligini cheklashi mumkin.

Boshqa tomondan, Esping-Andersen (1990) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan farovonlik davlatlari modeli davlatning sotsial majburiyatlari jamiyatning uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy barqarorligiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkinligini ilgari suradi. Tadqiqotda, ayniqsa, Skandinaviya mamlakatlarida davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanadigan sotsial siyosatlar barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlayotgani qayd etilgan. Ushbu modelga ko'ra, davlat tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan ijtimoiy himoya dasturlari mehnat unumdorligi va aholi salomatligi darajasini oshirish orqali iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ko'maklashishi mumkin. Ishsizlik sug'urtasi va boshqa sotsial yordam dasturlarining mehnat bozori ishtirokchilariga ta'siri iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarda muhim o'rin egallaydi. Krueger va Meyer (2002) o'z tadqiqotlarida ishsizlik nafaqalarining bandlik darajasi va ish qidirish jarayonlariga ta'sirini o'rganib, uzoq muddatli ishsizlik darajasi oshishi bilan davlat tomonidan beriladigan yordam o'rtasida kuchli bog'liqlik mavjudligini aniqlashgan.

Boshqa tomondan, Card va Levine (2000) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda mehnat bozoridagi rag'bat tizimining muvozanatli bo'lishi zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Tadqiqotchilar sotsial nafaqalar ishsizlarning yangi ish topish motivatsiyasini pasaytirishi mumkinligini qayd etgan. Shu bilan birga, mehnat bozori sharoitlariga qarab, bunday dasturlar vaqtinchalik daromad yo'qotishlarining oldini olishga xizmat qilishi va ijtimoiy beqarorlikni kamaytirishi ham mumkin. Davlat tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan ijtimoiy dasturlar fiskal barqarorlik masalasini ham dolzarb qiladi. Reinhart va Rogoff (2010) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar davlat qarzining ortishi va iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni tahlil qiladi. Ularning xulosasiga ko'ra, haddan tashqari sotsial xarajatlar davlat byudjetining defitsitga uchrashiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa uzoq



muddatda makroiqtisodiy beqarorlikni keltirib chiqaradi. Mankiw (2013) davlatning iqtisodiy faoliyatga aralashuvi bo'yicha tadqiqotlarida sotsial dasturlar va soliq yuklamalari o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirni ko'rsatib o'tadi. Shu bilan birga, kam ta'minlangan qatlamlarga yo'naltirilgan davlat dasturlari ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

### **Metodologiya**

Ushbu tadqiqotda hukumat tomonidan beriladigan ijtimoiy nafaqalarning ishsizlar va kambag'allarga ta'siri o'rganiladi. Tadqiqotda iqtisodiy tahlil, empirik ma'lumotlarni solishtirish va nazariy manbalarni tahlil qilish usullaridan foydalanildi. Dastlab mavzu bo'yicha ilgari o'tkazilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar va akademik maqolalar tahlil qilindi. Bu jarayonda ishsizlik nafaqalarining iqtisodiy oqibatlari, odamlarning mehnat bozoridagi xatti-harakati va davlat ijtimoiy siyosati bo'yicha mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlarga asoslangan taqqoslashlar olib borildi. Keyin esa rasmiy statistik ma'lumotlardan, xususan, hukumat hisobotlari, xalqaro tashkilotlarning (Jahon Banki, Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti, Iqtisodiy Hamkorlik va Taraqqiyot Tashkiloti) ma'lumotlar bazalaridan foydalanildi. Ushbu ma'lumotlar yordamida ijtimoiy nafaqalar va ishsizlik darajasi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni aniqlashga harakat qilindi. Tahlil usuli sifatida iqtisodiy modellashtirish va empirik natijalarga asoslangan regresion tahlil qo'llanildi. Ushbu yondashuv yordamida davlat tomonidan beriladigan nafaqalar va insonlarning iqtisodiy faoliyati o'rtasidagi sabab-oqibat bog'liqligi baholandi. Tadqiqotning nazariy jihatini chuqurroq o'rganish maqsadida, klassik va zamonaviy iqtisodiy nazariyalarga tayanildi.

### **Natijalar va munozara**



Ishsizlik jamiyatning iqtisodiy barqarorligiga ta'sir qiluvchi muhim omillardan biri bo'lib, uning oldini olish va kamaytirish har bir davlatning ustuvor vazifalaridan hisoblanadi. Ishsizlikdan chiqish uchun ikki usul mavjud: yangi ish topish yoki o'z biznesini tashkil etish. Mamlakatdagi ishsizlik uchun kompensatsiya tizimi shaxsning ishsizlikdan chiqish motivatsiyasiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bunda shaxsning nafaqat ish topishga, balki o'ziga tegishli biznesni yaratishga bo'lgan xohishi ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Ishsizlik uchun beriladigan saxiy nafaqa yuqori iqtisodiy xarajatlarni anglatishi bilan birga, bunday nafaqa shaxsning ishsizlikdan chiqishga bo'lgan motivatsiyasini sezilarli darajada pasaytirishi mumkin. Bu holat, o'z navbatida, shaxsning haq to'lanadigan ish izlashga yoki o'z biznes tashabbusini yaratishga bo'lgan intilishlarini susaytiradi (Robson, 2010).

Chetty (2008) tomonidan fanga kiritilgan "axloqiy xavf" effekti aynan saxiy nafaqalar sabab yuzaga keladi. Bu effektda ishsiz shaxslar ishsizlik holatida uzoqroq qolishni afzal ko'rishadi yoki faqat ishsizlik nafaqalari muddati tugashiga yaqin faol ish izlashga kirishadilar. Bu holat nafaqat ishsizlikdan chiqish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi, balki iqtisodiyotning samaradorligiga ham salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ayniqsa, ishsiz shaxslar ish izlashni to'xtatib, yangi tashabbus boshlash qarorini qabul qilgan holatlarda, ishsizlik nafaqalari to'xtatilishi ehtimoli demotivatsiyani yanada kuchaytiradi. Bu shaxslar iqtisodiy jihatdan xavfsizlik tarmog'idan mahrum bo'lib, yangi tashabbusni amalga oshirishga bo'lgan qiziqishni yo'qotadilar. Shu sababli, saxiy nafaqalarning samaradorligini qayta ko'rib chiqish va ularning motivatsiyani oshirishga yo'naltirilgan shaklda qayta dizayn qilish zarurati mavjud.

Ishsizlik nafaqalari yetarlicha saxiy bo'lganda, xodimlar moliyaviy xavfsizlik hissini orttiradi va bu holat ularning kamroq harakat qilishiga yoki o'z vazifalariga mas'uliyatsiz yondashishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Ushbu xatti-harakat ilmiy adabiyotlarda "shirking" (mas'uliyatdan qochish) deb ataladi va u tashkilotlarning



samaradorligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Natijada, kompaniyalar xodimlarning samarali ishlashini ta'minlash uchun ularni nazorat qilish, monitoring qilish va rag'batlantirish kabi jarayonlarga qo'shimcha mablag' sarflashga majbur bo'ladi. Bu esa korxonalar uchun operatsion xarajatlarning oshishiga olib keladi va iqtisodiy jihatdan salbiy oqibatlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Ushbu salbiy ta'sirni kamaytirish va xodimlarning samaradorligini oshirish uchun kompaniyalar ko'pincha "samaradorlik maoshlari" (efficiency wages) tamoyilidan foydalanadilar. Bu usul bozor darajasidan yuqori maosh to'lash orqali ishchi unumdorligini oshirishga qaratilgan. Nazariy jihatdan, yuqori maosh xodimlarni o'z ishlariga mas'uliyatli yondashishga va shirkingdan voz kechishga undaydi, chunki ular yuqori daromadni yo'qotishdan qo'rqadilar. Shu bilan birga, bu yondashuv kompaniyaning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan raqobatbardoshligini saqlab qolishga yordam beradi (Kumar, 2012). Biroq, "samaradorlik maoshlari" tamoyilining joriy etilishi yangi tadbirkorlar uchun muayyan muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Yangi tashkil etilayotgan biznes korxonalari odatda moliyaviy resurslar bilan cheklangan bo'ladi, va ular ishchilarga bozor darajasidan yuqori maosh to'lash imkoniyatiga ega emaslar. Bu esa tadbirkorlarning yangi biznes boshlashga bo'lgan motivatsiyasini sezilarli darajada pasaytirishi mumkin. Shu sababli, iqtisodiy siyosatni ishlab chiqishda nafaqat ishsizlik nafaqalari tizimini, balki ularning tadbirkorlik, bandlikka ta'sirini ham hisobga olish muhimdir (Beladi & Kar, 2014).

Saxiy ishsizlik nafaqalari shaxslarning ish qabul qilish qarorlariga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi va ularning mehnat bozoridagi xatti-harakatlarini o'zgartiradi. Bunday nafaqalarning mavjudligi tufayli ishsiz shaxslar past maoshli yoki o'zlarining kutilmalariga mos kelmaydigan ish takliflarini rad etishga moyil bo'ladilar. Nazariy jihatdan, bu jarayon "rezerv maosh" (reservation wage) tushunchasi orqali tushuntiriladi, ya'ni shaxsning ma'lum bir ishni qabul qilishga



rozi bo'lishi uchun talab qilinadigan minimal maosh miqdori oshadi (Mortensen va Pissarides, 1999). Shunday qilib, mehnat bozorida saxiy ishsizlik nafaqalari mavjud bo'lganda, ayrim shaxslar o'z ehtiyojlariga mos bo'lmagan ishlarni rad etib, uzoq muddat davomida yaxshiroq maosh va sharoitlarni kutishni afzal ko'rishadi. Bu esa ish qidirish jarayonining cho'zilishiga va iqtisodiy jihatdan ishsizlikning ixtiyoriy tanlov sifatida shakllanishiga sabab bo'ladi. Laffineur va boshqalar (2017) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ham shuni ko'rsatadiki, saxiy ishsizlik nafaqalari shaxslarning mehnat bozoriga qaytish vaqtini kechiktirishi va natijada bandlik darajasining pasayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Ushbu holat ishsizlik bozorida muvozanatning buzilishiga va ishchi kuchining samarasiz taqsimlanishiga sabab bo'ladi. Davlat tomonidan ishsizlikni kamaytirishga qaratilgan siyosatlar ishlab chiqishda ushbu omillar hisobga olinishi zarur, chunki haddan tashqari saxiy nafaqalar qisqa muddatli moliyaviy himoya ta'minlansa ham, uzoq muddatda iqtisodiy faollikni pasaytirishi va mehnat bozorining inersiyasini oshirishi mumkin. Shu sababli, samarali iqtisodiy siyosat nafaqat ishsizlik nafaqalari darajasini belgilash, balki ularning mehnat bozoriga ta'sirini optimallashtirishni ham o'z ichiga olishi lozim.

Ishsizlik nafaqalari muddati uzaytirilishi ishsiz shaxslarning mehnat bozoriga qaytish vaqtini kechiktiradi va ishsizlik davrining uzayishiga sabab bo'ladi. Bu holat, asosan, moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlashning yangi ish topish zaruratini kamaytirishi va natijada ish qidirish jarayonining sustlashuvi bilan izohlanadi. Katz va Meyer (1990) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ishsizlik nafaqalari muddati uzaytirilganida ishsiz shaxslar yangi ish qidirishga nisbatan kamroq harakat qilishadi va bandlikka qaytish ehtimoli pasayadi. Bunday tendensiya ayniqsa iqtisodiy inqirozlar davrida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Masalan, 2020-yilda AQSh Federal Zaxira Bankining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, pandemiya sharoitida



haftasiga \$600 miqdoridagi qo'shimcha ishsizlik nafaqasi ishsizlikdan chiqish darajasini 22 foizga kamaytirgan. Bu shuni anglatadiki, nafaqalar darajasining oshirilishi va ularning muddati uzaytirilishi ishsizlikdan chiqish jarayonini sekinlashtirib, mehnat bozoridagi umumiy faollik darajasiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, nafaqalar muddati uzoq bo'lgan hollarda ishsiz shaxslar yangi ish qidirishga nisbatan passivroq bo'lib qolishi, natijada mehnat bozoriga integratsiyalashuv jarayoni qiyinlashadi.

Saxiy ishsizlik nafaqalari odatda yuqori soliqlar va ijtimoiy badallar bilan hamohangdir, chunki davlat byudjetining ushbu xarajatlarni qoplash zarurati vujudga keladi. Bunda budjet tushadigan bosim, odatda, tadbirkorlar va biznesdan olinadigan marginal soliq hisobiga amalga oshadi. Yuqori soliq stavkalari esa iqtisodiyotning turli jabhalariga turlicha ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Amaldagi korxonalar nuqtayi nazaridan, soliqlarning ortishi ularning rentabelligini pasaytiradi va operatsion xarajatlarni oshiradi, bu esa investitsiya hajmining kamayishiga, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligining pasayishiga hamda mehnat bozorida ish o'rinlari yaratish sur'atining sustlashishiga olib keladi. Shuningdek, yuqori soliqlar yangi tadbirkorlik tashabbuslari uchun ham jiddiy moliyaviy to'siqlar yaratadi. Biznes boshlash bilan bog'liq bo'lgan boshlang'ich xarajatlarning ortishi tadbirkorlikka kirishni qiyinlashtiradi va natijada yangi korxonalar sonining kamayishiga olib keladi (Parker, 2004). Ayniqsa, kichik va o'rta biznes subyektlari uchun yuqori soliq yuklari ularning bozorga chiqish va raqobatbardosh bo'lish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi, bu esa iqtisodiy rivojlanish jarayoniga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, Hessels va boshq. (2008a) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, soliqlarning yuqoriligi nafaqat biznes ochish qaroriga, balki mavjud tadbirkorlarning biznesni kengaytirish va investitsiya kiritish motivatsiyasiga ham salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Natijada, yuqori soliqlar ham mehnat bozorining rivojlanishiga,



ham tadbirkorlik muhitining shakllanishiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatib, iqtisodiy faollik darajasining pasayishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Ishsizlik nafaqasini olish uchun talab qilinadigan ish qidirish jarayonining hujjatlashtirilishi nafaqat ishsiz shaxslarga, balki ish beruvchilarga ham muayyan qiyinchiliklarni yuzaga keltiradi. Ushbu talabning mavjudligi sababli, ba'zi ishsiz shaxslar haqiqiy ish topish niyatidan ko'ra, faqatgina davlatning ishsizlik nafaqasini olish shartlarini bajarish uchun arizalar topshirishadi. Natijada, ish beruvchilar turli vakansiyalar bo'yicha minglab murojaatlarni qabul qilishlariga to'g'ri keladi, lekin ushbu arizalarning aksariyati ishga kirish istagini emas, balki shunchaki ishsizlik nafaqasini davom ettirishga bo'lgan ehtiyojni aks ettiradi. Finlyandiya misolida, ayrim kompaniyalar bo'sh ish o'rinlariga juda ko'p sonli arizalar kelib tushayotganini qayd etishadi. Biroq bu arizalarning katta qismi faqatgina davlat talablarini bajarishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, real ish qabul qilish jarayonida ularning samaradorligi past bo'ladi. Ushbu holat esa ish beruvchilar uchun ortiqcha vaqt va moliyaviy xarajatlarni oshiradi. Kompaniyalar haqiqiy ish izlovchilarni aniqlash va mos nomzodlarni tanlab olish uchun qo'shimcha resurslar sarflashga majbur bo'lishadi, bu esa mehnat bozorining samaradorligini pasaytiradi va bandlik jarayonining optimalligiga salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Yaqinda o'tkazilgan tadqiqot. 2001–2019-yillarda Yevropa Ittifoqining 23 mamlakati bo'yicha to'plangan ma'lumotlarga asoslangan holda ushbu ta'sirlarni empirik jihatdan tasdiqladi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, ishsizlik nafaqalari tizimining haddan tashqari saxiy bo'lishi tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarini cheklaydi, yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish jarayonini sekinlashtiradi va iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi (Schmieder et al, 2012)

Ishsizlik muddati uzaygani sari shaxslarning kasbiy malakalari va ijtimoiy kapitali ham sezilarli darajada zaiflashadi. Uzoq vaqt davomida ish bilan band bo'lmaslik natijasida ular ilgari egallagan ko'nikmalarini yo'qotishi yoki ularning



eskirib qolishi kuzatiladi. Ayniqsa, texnologik taraqqiyot tez kechayotgan sharoitda mehnat bozoridagi yangiliklardan ortda qolish ularga raqobatbardoshlikni saqlab qolish imkoniyatini kamaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, uzoq muddatli ishsizlik shaxsning ijtimoiy kapitaliga ham salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi (Storey, 1991). Ish jarayonida shakllanadigan kasbiy tarmoq va professional aloqalar susayib, yangi ish imkoniyatlaridan xabardor bo'lish ehtimoli pasayadi. Natijada, uzoq vaqt davomida band bo'lmagan shaxslarning ishga qaytishi yanada qiyinlashadi. Ish beruvchilar uzoq muddat ishsiz bo'lgan nomzodlarni yollashga ehtiyotkorlik bilan yondashishadi, chunki ular bunday shaxslarning ishga qayta moslashish jarayoni uzoqroq vaqt talab qilishini hisobga oladilar.

### **Xulosa va takliflar**

Shunday qilib, ishsizlik nafaqalarining taqsimlanishida vaqtinchalik, shartlilik va rag'batlantiruvchanlik tamoyillarini uyg'unlashtirish davlatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini saqlab qolish bilan birga, ishsizlarning mehnat bozoriga tezroq qaytishini ham ta'minlaydi. Masalan, Daniyada joriy etilgan "flexicurity" modeli nafaqa oluvchini faollikka undash orqali mehnat bozoriga integratsiyani tezlashtiradi. Shu bilan birga, davlat byudjeti barqarorligini ta'minlash maqsadida ishsizlik nafaqalariga ajratiladigan xarajatlar doimiy ravishda baholanib, resurslar iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlariga mos tarzda qayta taqsimlanishi zarur. Texnologik rivojlanish mehnat bozori talablarini tez-tez o'zgartirib borayotgan hozirgi davrda, ishsizlarni zamonaviy kasblarga tayyorlash dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Germaniyaning dual ta'lim tizimi bunday yondashuvning muvaffaqiyatli namunasidir — bu tizim orqali nazariy ta'lim va amaliy ish tajribasi birgalikda olib boriladi, natijada bitiruvchilar ish beruvchilarning real ehtiyojlariga moslashadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida dual ta'lim Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 29-martdagi "Professional ta'lim tizimida dual ta'limni tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari



haqida" gi qarori bilan tartibga solinadi. Mazkur tizim professional ta'lim muassasalari va ishlab chiqarish tashkilotlari o'rtasida yaqin hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish orqali o'quvchilarning nazariy bilimlarini amaliy ko'nikmalar bilan uyg'unlashtirishni maqsad qilgan. Dual ta'limning asosiy tamoyili — o'quvchilarning bir vaqtning o'zida ta'lim muassasasida nazariy bilim olishlari va ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida amaliyot o'tashlari orqali kasbiy malakalarini oshirishdir. Shuningdek, dual ta'lim tizimi orqali korxonalar o'zlariga kerakli malakali kadrlarni tayyorlashda bevosita ishtirok etadilar, bu esa ularning ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu chora-tadbirlar natijasida, 2024-yil oxiriga kelib, O'zbekistonda dual ta'lim tizimi bilan qamrab olingan o'quvchilar soni 50 ming nafarga yetishi kutilmoqda. Bu esa mamlakatda malakali kadrlar tayyorlash va mehnat bozorining ehtiyojlarini qondirishda muhim qadam bo'ladi.

Shuningdek, bandlik markazlari faoliyatini raqamlashtirish, ularga sun'iy intellekt asosida ishlaydigan avtomatlashtirilgan monitoring tizimlarini joriy etish orqali, yordam pullarining noto'g'ri taqsimlanishini oldini olish va real ehtiyojmand guruhlarni aniqlash imkoniyati ortadi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, ishsizlik nafaqalarining iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish, ularni noto'g'ri rag'batga aylantirmaslik va suiste'mollik holatlarining oldini olish uchun tizimli, natijador va texnologik yondashuvlar zarur. Bu orqali nafaqat bugungi ishsizlikka qarshi chora ko'riladi, balki kelajak avlodlar uchun iqtisodiy barqarorlik va yuqori bandlik darajasi ta'minlanadi.



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**YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON QONUNCHILIGIDA INSON  
HUQUQLARINI SUD ORQAL-HIMOYA QILISHNING  
KONSTITUTSIYAVIY ASOSLARI**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchilik tizimida inson huquqlari va erkinliklarini sud orqali himoya etishning Yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyamiz zamirida belgilangan konstitutsiyaviy asoslari haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Inson, uning hayoti va qadr-qimmatini himoya etish davlat organlari, ayniqsa, sud tizimining ustuvor vazifasi sifatida malakatimiz doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar xususida fikrlar keltiriladi.

**Kalit so‘zlari:** Inson huquqlari, erkinlik, sud tizimi, davlat organlari, islohot, konstitutsiyaviy asos.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются конституционные основы судебной защиты прав и свобод человека в системе законодательства Республики Узбекистан, заложенные в новой редакции нашей Конституции. Охрана человека, его жизни и достоинства рассматривается как приоритетная задача государственных органов, особенно судебной системы. Также приведены размышления о проводимых в нашей стране реформах в этой сфере.

**Ключевые слова:** права человека, свобода, судебная система, государственные органы, реформа, конституционная основа.



**Annotation:** This article discusses the constitutional foundations of judicial protection of human rights and freedoms within the legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as outlined in the newly revised Constitution. The protection of the individual, their life and dignity is regarded as a top priority of state bodies, particularly the judiciary. The article also presents reflections on the reforms being carried out in this area within our country.

**Keywords:** human rights, freedom, judicial system, government agencies, reform, constitutional framework.

Jadal sur'atlar bilan rivojlanib borayotgan davrda inson huquqlari va erkinliklari, uning kafolatlarini ta'minlash, barcha islohotlarning zamirida inson manfaatlarining ko'zlanishi g'oyat katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bugungi texnika va texnologiyalar asrida inson sha'ni, qadr-qimmatini va uning huquqlarini har jabhada himoya qilishning samarali mexanizmlari ishlab chiqilmoqda. Inson eng oliy qadriyat darajasida ulug'lanishi ham uning konstitutsiyaviy jihatdan mustahkamlanishi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. 2022-yil 26-yanvardagi Prezidentimiz tashabbusi bilan qabul qilingan "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi"ning dastlabki ustuvor yo'nalishi ham aynan inson qadrini yuksaltirishga qaratilgandir.

Jahonning yetakchi davlatlari qatorida bugungi kunda o'zining siyosiy-huquqiy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy, iqtisodiy va har jabhada kundan kunga rivojlanib borayotgan Yangi O'zbekistonda demokratik islohotlar yanada avj olmoqda, insonparvarlik prinsiplari ilgari surilmoqda. Inson, uning manfaatlari eng ustuvor vazifa sifatida ko'rilmogda. Buni 2023-yil 30-aprelda umumxalq referendumida asosida qabul qilingan Yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyamizda: "O'zbekiston



Respublikasida demokratiya umuminsoniy prinsiplarga asoslanadi, unga ko‘ra inson, uning hayoti, erkinligi, sha‘ni, qadr -qimmat va boshqa daxlsiz huquqlari oliy qadriyat hisoblanadi “—deya belgilanishi orqali ham bilishimiz mumkin. Mamlakatimizda inson huquq va erkinliklarini davlat va davlat organlari orqali himoya etishning "inson—jamiyat—davlat" tizimi joriy etildi. Bularning barchasi inson, uning hayoti va qadr-qimmatini himoya etish va har tomonlama qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratishga qaratilgan.

Xususan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchilik tizimida inson manfaatlari, huquq va erkinliklarini sud organlari orqali himoya etish tizimining yanada takomillashtirilmoqda. Jumladan, inson huquq va erkinliklarini ta‘minlashda sud organlari tizimining yanada ochiqligi, xalqchilligi va shaffofligini ta‘minlash maqsadida " Elektron odil sudlov" tizimi joriy etildi aholi o‘z huquqlariga oid ma‘lumotlarni tez va oson, qulay usulda olish uchun [Advice.uz](https://Advice.uz) saytining imkoniyatlari yanada kengaytirildi.

Yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyamizga ko‘ra, aybdor shaxs o‘zining haq-huquqlarini himoya etishi uchun barcha imkoniyatlar yaratilishi zarur. Hech bir fuqaro sud hukmisiz 48 soatdan ortiq muddatda hibsdan saqlanishi mumkin emasligi belgilangan va aybsizlik prezumpsiyasining bugungi kunda amaliyotga tatbiq etilganligi bu boradagi ishlar ko‘lamini yangi bosqichga ko‘tardi. Ilk marotaba insonlarning huquq va erkinliklarini cheklash bilan bog‘liq barcha harakatlarga faqat qonunga muvofiq va sud qarori asosida yo‘l qo‘yilishi, AQSh fuqarolarni himoya etish tizimidagi " Miranda qoidasi" zamirida gumonlanuvchi yoki ayblanuvchi shaxslarga "sukut saqlash" huquqining berilishi ham shular jumlasidandir. Bu borada Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning: “Sud binosiga kelgan har bir inson O‘zbekistonda adolat borligiga ishonib chiqib ketishi kerak. Bu Prezident talabi “,—deya ta‘kidlashlari ham inson huquqlarini himoya qilishda sud organlarning rolini



yanada kuchaytirish borasida keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirilayotganligini ifodalasidir.

Yurtimizda sud- huquq tizimida "Xabeas korpus" institutining faoliyat doirasi kengaytirilganligi, qamoqga olish tarzidagi ehtiyot chorasini qo'llash yoki qamoqda saqlash muddatini uzaytirish uchun sanksiya berish vakolatining sudlarga o'tkazilishi inson huquqlari tizimining sud orqali himoya qilishning mazmunini bir muncha ochib berdi, desak, adashmaymiz. Shu ma'noda, mamlakatimiz aholisining mol-mulk, sog'liqni saqlash va har tomonlama huquqlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning poymol etilishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik, bola huquqlari, ayollar huquqlarining har qanday ko'rinishlarini kafolatlash sud organlari tizimining ustuvor vazifasidir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyaviy sudi davlat organlari, ayniqsa, sudlar tomonidan Yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyamizni bevosita qo'llagan holda qarorlar qabul qilish amaliyotini har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlashi so'zimizning isbotidir.

Bugungi kunda o'tgan davr nuqtayi nazaridan xolisona fikr yuritadigan bo'lsak, fuqarolarimiz endilikda sudya va advokatlar timsolida o'z sha'ning, qadr-u qimmatining posponlarini, mustahkam himoyachilarini ko'z oldiga keltirmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Odil sudlovga erishish imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirish va sudlar faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risidagi" farmoniga muvofiq globallashuv sharoitida eng ko'p kuzatilayotgan va aholi o'rtasida turli xil qarashlarga sabab bo'layotgan "axborot xurujlariga tezkor munosabat bildirish "ham sud organlari zimmasiga yuklatildi. Avvalgi davrdan farqli ravishda mamlakatimizning har bir hududi, har bir shtat birliklarida sudlar tashkillashtirildi. O'lis manzillardagi aholimiz o'z huquqlarini himoya etish uchun endilikda uzoq masofadan kelishlari shart emas.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchilik tizimida tili, dini, irqi, millati, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishidan qat'iy nazar har bir shaxsning qadr-u qimmatini qonunan



himoyalangan. Jumladan, davlat hokimiyatining uchinchi tarkibiy qismi sanalmish sud tizimida davlat lavozimlari, xususan, sudyalik lavozimi belgilanishida ham xalqaro gender tenglik masalasi ustuvor jihatlardan biri sifatida koʻzga tashlanadi. Yaʼni, xotin-qizlarning huquqlari insonparvarlik tamoyillariga mutanosib tarzda ushbu sohada ham kafolatlangan. Bundan tashqari, aholi uchun qulaylik yaratish uchun sud tizimi zamon bilan hamnafas tarzda raqamlashtirilmoqda, bu esa har xil qonunga xilof holatlarning kelib chiqishiga toʻsqinlik qilmoqda.

oʻrnida aytish kerakki, bugungi kunda adolat qoʻrgʻoniga aylanib borayotgan sud organlari va ularning tizimlari faoliyatida inson qadri, uning huquqlarini himoya etish eng yetakchi vazifa sifatida belgilab qoʻyildi. Buning asosi esa Yangi Oʻzbekistonning yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasida, Prezidentimiz tashabbusi bilan qabul qilinayotgan qaror va farmoyishlarda mustahkamlab qoʻyilmoqda. Har bir huquqiy asos, yuridik fakt inson manfaatlariga xizmat qilishi koʻzda tutilgan. Zero, insonni inson ekanligi uchun ulugʻlash, uning hayoti, erkinligi, shaʼni va qadr-qimmatini har tomonlama himoya etish har bir demokratik davlatning eng asosiy belgisidir.

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**KIPR RESPUBLIKASINING IQTISODIY O‘SISHIGA  
TA’SIR QILUVCHI MAKROIQTISODIY OMILLARNING  
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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi Kipr mamlakatining iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga ta’sir etuvchi makroiqtisodiy omillarning uzoq muddatli aloqasini emperik tadqiqotini o’tkazishdan iborat. Biz ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun miqdoriy yondashuvdan foydalandik. Xususan, emperik tadqiqotlardan ekonometrik modellashtirishdan keng foydalanildi. Ya’ni, vaqtli qatorlarda OLS (ordinary least squared) modelidan samarali ravishda foydalanildi. Modellarimizda qamrab olingan barcha mustaqil omillar bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchining ijobiy yoki salbiy o‘zgarishiga daxldor ekanliklari aniqlandi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Aholi jon boshiga YaIM, inflatsiya, ishsizlik, tug‘ilish darajasi, FDI, eksport, oltin-valyuta zahiralari iqtisodiy tarqqiyot, OLS model, Gaus Markov shartlari, regressiya, korrelatsiya, prognoz.

Aholi jon boshiga YaIM bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchi sifatida olinishiga sabab Jahon banki metodikasiga ko‘ra mamlakatning rivojlanganlik darajasini ko‘rsatuvchi indikator sanaladi. Qolgan mustaqil o‘zgaruvchilarimiz ham YaIM ga o‘z ta’sirini o‘tkazoladigan makroiqtisodiy indikatorlar bo‘lib ular biz qo‘ygan tadqiqotda bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchi sifatida aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan YaIM (GDPperceptita) olingan bo‘lsa, mustaqil o‘zgaruvchilar sifatida esa inflatsiya (inflation), to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar (FDI), ishsizlik (unemployment), eksport (export), valyuta kurslari gipotezlarni isbotlash uchun tanlab olingan.



Ushbu tadqiqot uchun zarur bo'lgan 1981-2023 yillar orasidagi barcha indikatorlar Jahon banki (worldbank.org) saytidan olingan.

**1-jadval: Bog'liq va o'zgaruvchining 1991-2023-yillarda berilgan statistic ko'rsatkichlar**

Year	Gdp per capital	Inflation	FDI	Unemployment	Export	Exchange rate	Industry
1981	0,828823792	12,38885229	78304678,27	2,6	1048990795	0,421430759	676529846,6
1982	4,774511387	10,35260037	71520842,97	2,8	1099530333	0,475385896	666375585,7
1983	4,715041189	5,044604113	68357791,44	3,3	1089019577	0,526640771	649990767,5
1984	7,357757081	8,181919731	52686514,25	3,3	1245251944	0,58838586	661295214,4
1985	3,615238629	5,667708638	57954233,56	3,3	1184542898	0,612552316	692459117,1
1986	2,521408313	4,150668938	46319251,91	3,7	1391979209	0,518143083	852756271,2
1987	5,907272645	3,861848704	51964617,64	3,4	1751888794	0,481096583	1018709379
1988	7,500782046	3,193692653	62147895,56	2,8	2057181807	0,466628833	1176726851
1989	6,419511569	4,751743931	69749822,21	2,3	2348366627	0,494624917	1212803669
1990	5,139971416	5,433124946	126615461,4	1,8	2879463636	0,458079917	1449576569
1991	-1,834741576	3,888006166	81820990,74	3	2716934975	0,4644285	1542918939
1992	6,527831932	6,041382276	107441112,7	2,09	3418539505	0,449548583	1766742894
1993	-1,702624997	4,803132987	83432989,4	2,7	3129819788	0,497405167	1626491991
1994	3,732198767	5,270982343	75174068,6	2,7	3541279881	0,492191	1724670476
1995	6,415538258	13,59785123	243136818,6	2,6	6631689521	0,452420167	1992485123
1996	-0,352381792	2,64093243	233749453,8	3,1	7029131744	0,46631125	2016563363
1997	1,196222263	2,236921375	546519214,6	3,4	6605714937	0,513897333	1876555302
1998	4,817748898	1,965715321	345398143,2	3,3	7040542986	0,517825583	1971501131
1999	3,829598372	2,301970215	813054280,1	5,532	7025878101	0,54294775	1940871629
2000	4,844155984	2,74344564	854874285,7	4,766	6986380773	0,622409117	1766100848
2001	2,838129284	3,660293553	944742874	4,043	7092287796	0,643107026	1808590164
2002	2,541064553	0,296396057	1103449726	3,336	7126828846	0,61065999	2047668269
2003	1,38361898	5,38769793	908147518	4,153	8402847112	0,517443262	2620400906
2004	3,63080498	2,709228792	1118841809	4,77	9853627500	0,468600552	3129382500
2005	3,353772518	2,019509359	1161973511	5,481	10265955727	0,464070507	3297946773
2006	2,981296273	3,08606201	1871897927	4,593	10726039939	0,458915947	3579003889
2007	2,884110626	4,13821062	2294635571	3,946	12765499589	0,426125	4361617848
2008	1,076560783	4,73480326	12297296307	3,756	13945071041	0,67992268	4983253259
2009	-4,610651165	0,263083464	64632059145	5,594	12691259460	0,716957702	4155857107
2010	-0,35676942	1,88051148	31031904287	6,36	12986277507	0,75430899	3735603049
2011	-2,112935753	1,616249	40445860585	7,942	14775537503	0,718413899	3523015977
2012	-4,907387691	1,678779216	69972767554	12,097	13845817627	0,77833812	2945073991
2013	-6,370077361	-0,937739538	25966316071	16,131	14686487061	0,752945123	2575496218
2014	-0,688974987	-1,338262583	51738978689	16,277	15317889065	0,752728197	2316292206
2015	4,009426386	-0,754233927	28960532080	15,026	13939939820	0,901296423	2028943876
2016	6,085880753	-0,574742677	8508203489	13,006	14834399466	0,903421436	2280703017
2017	4,771716075	1,020393673	14406568776	11,155	16942939835	0,885205508	2603800697
2018	4,983191499	1,025750084	-1110259659	8,504	19189598629	0,846772667	3096256021
2019	4,448956831	1,350090844	52834747336	7,155	19846298345	0,893276257	3350294870
2020	-4,311456513	-1,207920117	-26023544827	7,755	20353930184	0,875506397	3277053498
2021	10,35474352	3,043910697	7723854390	7,513	27565552210	0,845494139	3486915342
2022	5,913183914	6,688553782	480194908,4	6,807	31666435347	0,949623753	3195434193
2023	1,018104819	3,82970232	-8942336964	5,835	32876702997	0,924839558	3556152416

1-jadvaldagi ma'lumotlarga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, GDP percapital doimiy ravishda o'zgarib turgan. Eng ko'p miqdori esa 2021-yilga tog'ri kelib 10,35474352

\$ni tashkil etgan. 2009 va 2014 yillardagi ko'rsatkichlar birmuncha kamayganini ham ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bunga sabab sifatida mos ravishda jahon moliyaviy inqirozi va Yevropadagi migratsiya inqirozini keltirib o'tishimiz mumkin. Xuddi shuningdek o'sha yillarda eksport hajmi ham oldingi yilgidan kam bo'lgani ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bunga ham sabab sifatida o'sha ta'sirlari keltirib o'tishimiz

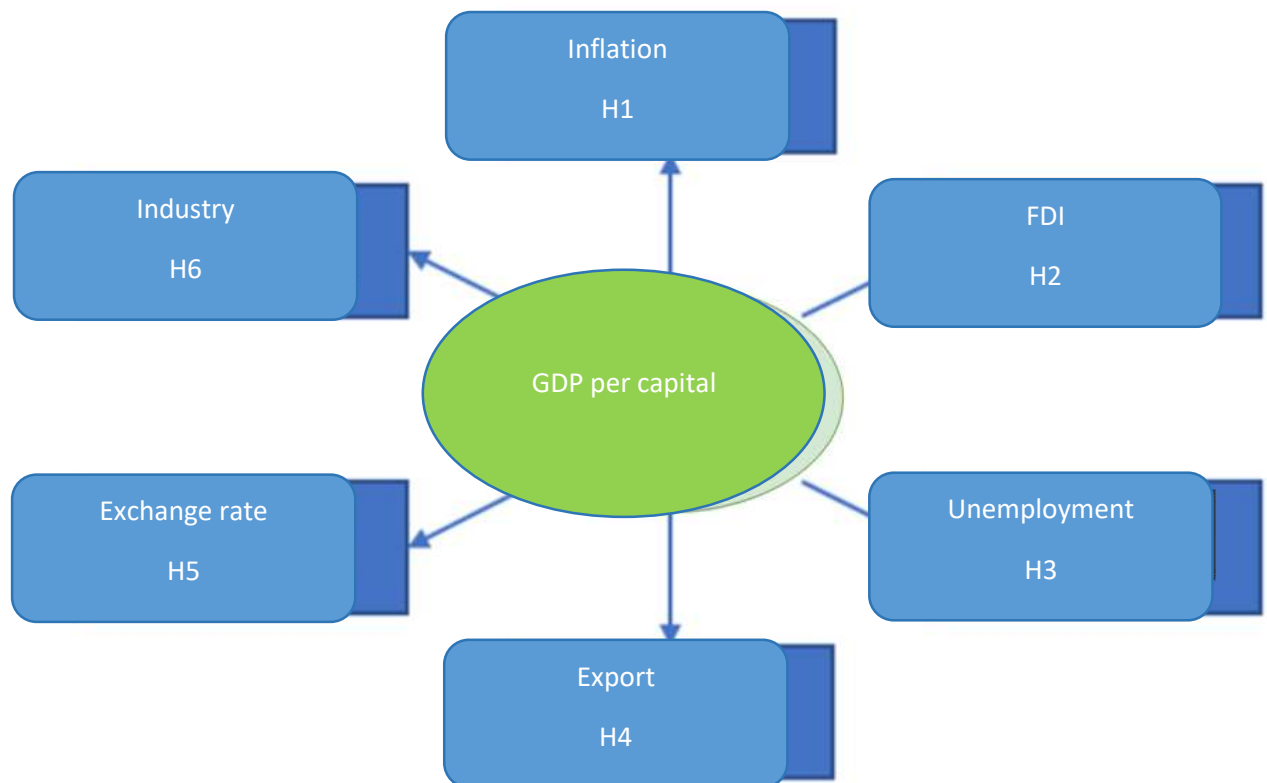


mumkin. Inflatsiya darajasi ham Kiprda birmuncha barqaror bo‘lgan bo‘lib 0-2.5 % oralig‘ida qayd etilgan. Faqatgina so‘nggi 2-3 yillikdagina ozroq oshganini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Ishsizlik darajasi ham boshqa mamlakatlarga

qaraganda anchagina past bo‘lib, bu ko‘rsatkich so‘nggi yillarda yanada pasayib bormoqda.

Ushbu gipoteza testini o‘tkazish uchun quyidagi o‘zgaruvchilarni tanlangan:

- bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchi sifatida aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) tanlandi;
- Inflatsiya (Inflation), to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiya (FDI), Ishsizlik (Unemployment), Eksport (Export), Valyuta kursi(Exchange rate) va Sanoat (Industry) larni mustaqil o‘zgaruvchilar sifatida tanlab oldik.



**2-rasm. Gipotezani tekshirish<sup>16</sup>**

<sup>16</sup> Mualliflar tomonidan shakllantirilgan



Bizning gipotezamiz quyidagicha:

$H_{10}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va inflatsiya (Inflation) o'rtasida hech qanday bog'liqlik yo'q;

$H_{11}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va inflatsiya (Inflation) o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjud;

$H_{20}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar (FDI) o'rtasida hech qanday bog'liqlik yo'q

$H_{21}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar (FDI) o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjud

$H_{30}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va ishsizlik (Unemployment) o'rtasida hech qanday bog'liqlik yo'q

$H_{31}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va ishsizlik (Unemployment) o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjud

$H_{40}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va eksport (Export)

o'rtasida hech qanday bog'liqlik yo'q

$H_{41}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va eksport (Export)

o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjud.

$H_{50}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va valyuta kursi(Exchange rate) o'rtasida hech qanday bog'liqlik yo'q

$H_{51}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va valyuta kursi(Exchange rate) o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjud.

$H_{60}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va sanoat(Industry) o'rtasida hech qanday bog'liqlik yo'q

$H_{61}$ : Aholi jon boshiga yalpi ichki mahsulot (GDP per capital) va sanoat(Industry) o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjud.

$H_0$ – bu bizni nol gipotezamiz va  $H_1$  – bu bizni muqobil gipotezamiz (1)



Shuningdek, tahlil qilish uchun Kiprning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni empirik o'rganish davomida 1981-2023 yillardagi ma'lumotlardan foydalanib biz ko'p omilli ekonometrik model va tenglamalarni ishlab chiqdik. Ekonometrik tenglamalarni ishlash uchun vaqt qatorlarini iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ta'sir qilivchi omillar bilan o'zaro bog'liqligini o'rgandik.

Kipr uchun quyidagi modellarni oldik: Chiziqli model  $GDP_{percapita} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Inflation + \beta_2 FDI + \beta_3 Unemployment + \beta_4 Export + \beta_5 Exchange\ rate + \beta_6 Industry$  (2)

Bu yerda:

$\beta_0$ : konstanta (o'zragmas)

$\varepsilon_i$ : tasodifiy xatolik

#### Statsionarlik testi.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) testi statsionarlikni tekshirish uchun ishlatiladi. Bu testni afzalik jihat nafaqat statistik ma'lumotimizni statsionalikka aniq tekshirish imkonini beribgina qolmasdan, uni agar statsional bo'lmasa differensiyalash (farqlash) matematik usuli orqali statsionalikka aylatirish imkonini beradi.

ADF testi tenglama sifatida ifodalanishi mumkin.

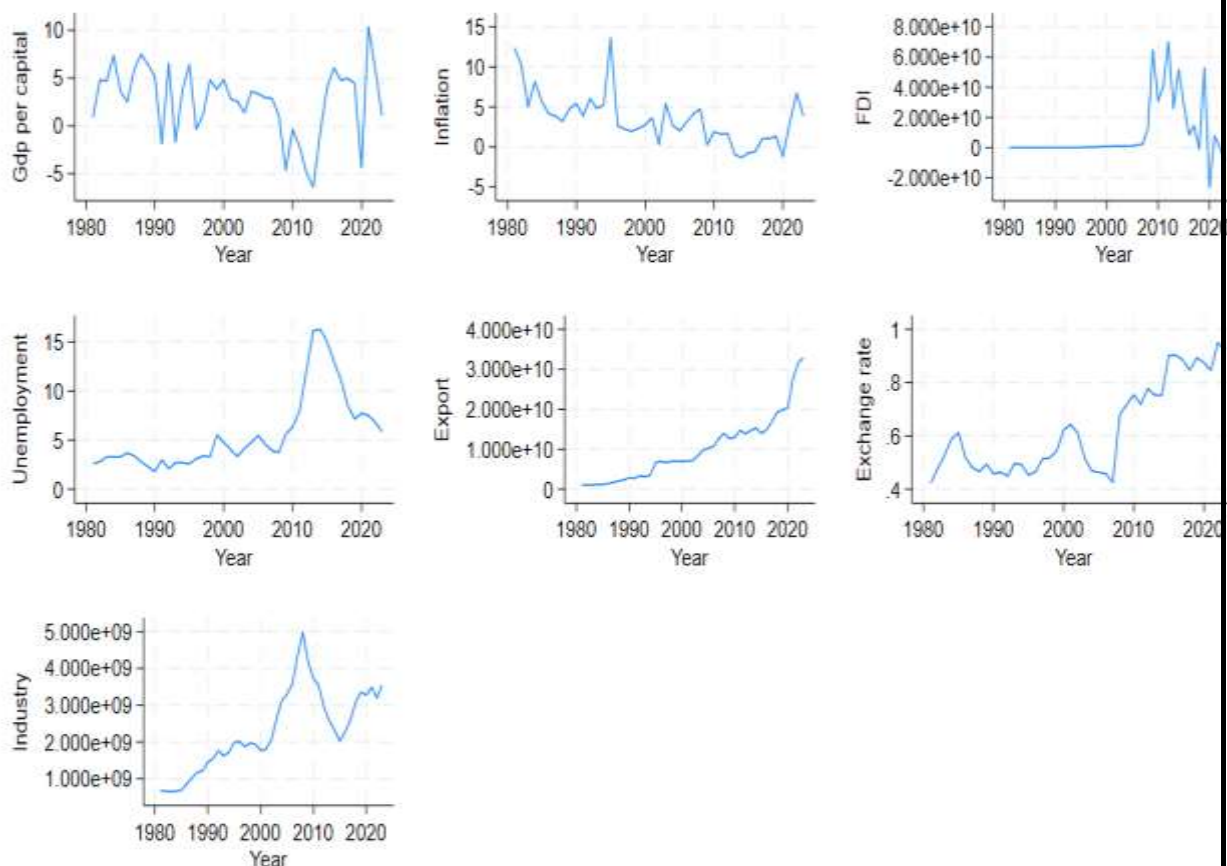
$$\Delta Y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 Y_t + \delta Y_{t-1} + \alpha_i \sum_i + \Delta Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_i \quad (4)$$

#### Gipoteza testi:

$H_{10}$ :  $\delta = 0$  (birlik ildizni o'z ichiga oladi, ma'lumotlar statsionar emas)

$H_{11}$ :  $\delta < 0$  (birlik ildizni o'z ichiga olmaydi, ma'lumotlar statsional).

Bundan tashqari, model yordamida prognoz qilishdan avval, Gauss-Markovning shartlari asosida shakllantirgan modelimizni baholaymiz. Jumladan, modelimizni markaziy chegara nazariyasining kuzatuvlar soni bo'yicha talabini qanoatlantirishga tekshirish, heteroskastikanlik, avtokorrelyatsiya, qoldiqlarning normal taqsimoti kabilarni GaussMarkovning shartlarida baholaymiz.



**1-rasm: Bog‘liq va mustaqil o‘zgaruvchilarning grafik usulida statsionallikka tekshirish natijalari<sup>17</sup>**

1-rasmda keltirilgan statsionallikka tekshirishning grafik usul natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, “GDP per capital” bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchisi stasionar emas, sababi statsionallikning talabiga ko‘ra statistik ma‘lumotning o‘rtachasi o‘zgaruvchan, ya‘ni vaqt o‘tishi bilan o‘rtacha doimiy o‘zgarib borgan. Shuning uchun xulosa qilish mumkinki ushbu o‘zgaruvchining ma‘lumotlari stasionar emas.

<sup>17</sup> Mualliflarning Stata dasturidan olgan ma‘lumotlari asosida shakllantirilgan.



Shu bilan birga, mustaqil o'zgaruvchi bo'lgan "eksport" (export) va "valyuta kursi" (exchange rate) o'zgaruvchilar ham o'rtachasi va dispersiyasi o'zgaruvchan bo'lganligi sababli ularni ham statsionar emas deyishimiz mumkin bo'ladi. Shunindek, "inflatsiya" (inflation), "ishsizlik" (unemployment), "sanoat" (industry) o'zgaruvchilari ham dispersiyasi o'zgaruvchanligi oqibatida statsionar holatda emas. Lekin faqatgina "to'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiya hajmi" (FDI) 2009-yilgacha statsionar holatni qayd etilgan. Ammo 2010-yildan 2020-yilga qadar o'zgarganini ko'rishimiz mumkin

**2-jadval: Bog'liq va mustaqil o'zgaruvchilarning Dikkey-Fyuller testida statsionallikka tekshirishning natijalari**

O'zgaruvchilar nomi	Test statistikasining qiymati	1 foizlik Tanqidiy (critical) qiymati	5 foizlik Tanqidiy (critical) qiymati	10 foizlik Tanqidiy (critical) qiymati	Kuzatuvlar soni	Mak Kinnon P-qiymati	Differensiyalanganlik darajasi (0,1,2-daraja)
Gdp percapital	-9.813	-3.641	-2.955	-2.611	42	0.0001.	0
Inflation	-4.246	-3.634	-2.952	-2.610	42	0.0005.	0
FDI	-4.036	-3.634	-2.952	-2.610	42	0.0012.	0
Unemployment	-3.413	-3.634	-2.952	-2.610	41	0.0105.	1
Export	-4.617	-3.634	-2.952	-2.610	41	0.0001.	1
Exchange rate	-6.139	-3.634	-2.952	-2.610	41	0.0000.	1
Industry	-3.960	-3.634	-2.952	-2.610	41	0.0016.	1

2-jadvalda Kiprning yalpi ichki mahsuloti Dikki-Fuller testidan o'tganligi ko'rishimiz. Olingan Z (t) test qiymati "-9.813" bo'lib, bu salbiy va uchta kritik qiymatdan pastligi aniqlandi. 1 foiz, 5 foiz va 10 foiz darajalari uchun kritik qiymatlar mos ravishda -3.641, -2.955 va -2.611 edi. Statistika test qiymati kritik qiymatlardan past bo'lganligi sababli, bu Dikki-Fuller testining mezon talabini qondiradigan kuchli statsionarlik mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. Diferensiya amalga oshirilmasdan bu natijaga erishildi. Bundan tashqari, pqiymati 0,0001 qiymati statsionarning mavjud ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

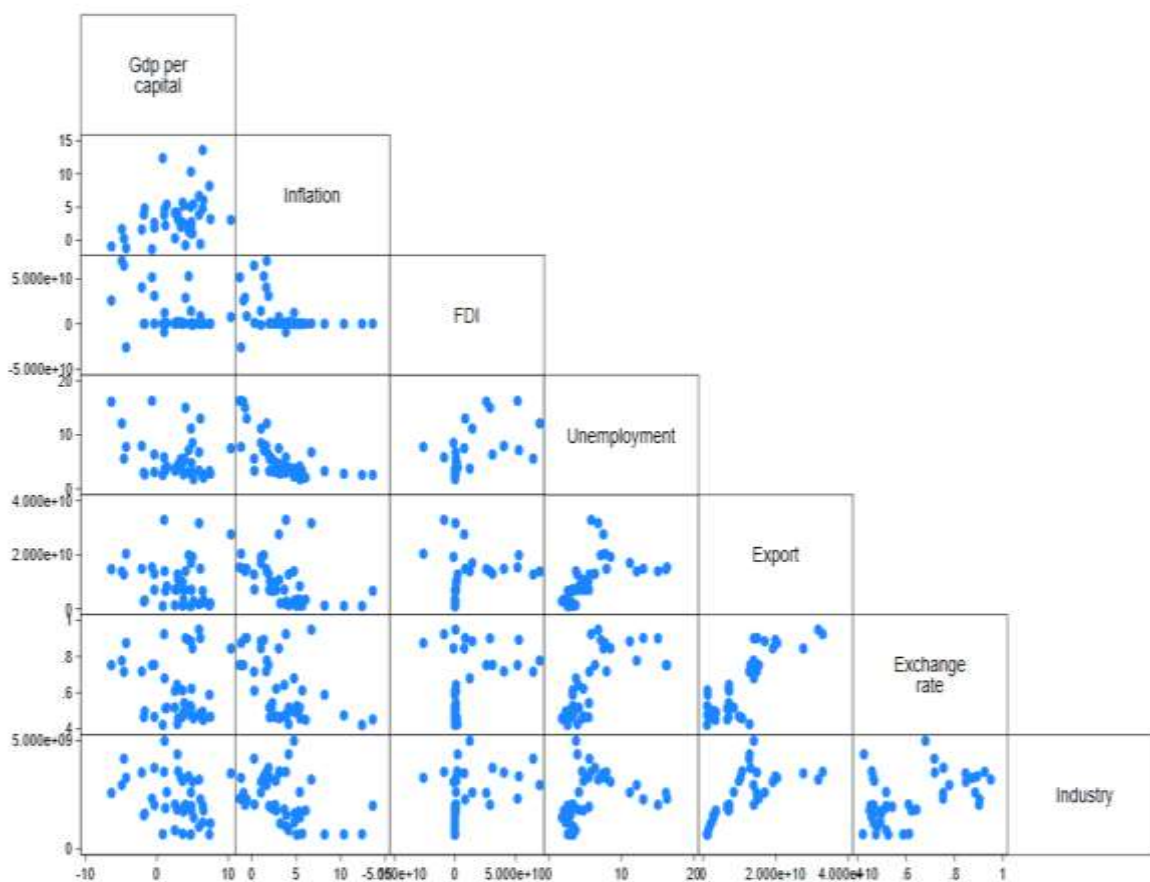


Xuddi shuningdek, mustaqil o‘zgaruvchilar bo‘yicha o‘tkazilgan Dikki-Fuller testining natijasi, har bir o‘zgaruvchining statistik qiymati boshqa kritik qiymatlardan kichikroq (1%, 5%. 10% kritik qiymat) va kuchli statsionarlarning ham mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi. Inflatsiya, eksport, ishsizlik, valyuta-kursi va sanoat diferensiyalashdan so‘ng erishildi. .

Bundan tashqari, har bir mustaqil o‘zgaruvchining p-qiymatlari 0,005 dan kichik va

mustahkam statsionar mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Tadqiqotimizning keyingi maqsadi Germaniyada aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan

YaIMga berilgan omillarning ta‘sirini o‘rganish uchun regressiya va korrelyatsiya modelini yaratishdan iborat.





### 2-rasm. Bog‘liq va mustaqil omillarning korrelatsiya grafigi

2-rasm va 3-jadvalda omillar o‘rtasidagi korrelatsiya tahlili keltirilgan bo‘lib, agar

korrelatsiya koefisient ishorasi “+” bo‘lsa omillar o‘rtasida to‘g‘ri bog‘liqlik, ishora “-” bo‘lsa teskari bog‘liqlik, 0 bo‘lsa bog‘lanish mavjud emasligini anglatadi. (Karl Pearson, 1896)<sup>18</sup>. Valyuta-kursi va eksport mustaqil omillari o‘rtasida yuqori darajadagi (0.863) to‘g‘ri bog‘liqlik mavjudligi aniqlandi. Keyingi bog‘liqlik bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchi bo‘lgan aholi jon boshiga YaIM va mustaqil o‘zgaruvchi FDI (to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri investitsiya hajmi) o‘rtasida kuchsiz darajadagi (0.233) to‘g‘ri bog‘liqlik mavjud ekanligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Navbatdagi bog‘lanish ishsizlik darajasi va bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchi o‘rtasidagi kuchli darajadagi (-0.679) teskari bog‘lanish ekanligini ko‘rib turibmiz. Ekport va ishsizlik o‘rtasida ham yuqori darajadagi (-0.706) teskari bog‘liqlik mavjudligi aniqlandi. Lekin, oltin-valyuta zahirasi va tug‘ilish darajasi o‘rtasida hech qanday bog‘lanish mavjudligi aniqlanmadi. Shuningdek FDI hamda eksport o‘rtasida ham hech qanday bog‘liqlik mavjud emas (2-rasm, 3-jadval).

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Gdppercapital	1.000						
(2) Inflation	0.359* (0.018)	1.000					
(3) FDI	-0.414* (0.006)	-0.375* (0.013)	1.000				
(4) Unemployment	-0.316* (0.039)	-0.632* (0.000)	0.557* (0.000)	1.000			
(5) Export	-0.110 (0.482)	-0.397* (0.008)	0.233 (0.132)	0.550* (0.000)	1.000		
(6) Exchangerate	-0.133 (0.396)	-0.513* (0.000)	0.384* (0.011)	0.722* (0.000)	0.823* (0.000)	1.000	
(7) Industry	-0.310* (0.043)	-0.416* (0.006)	0.354* (0.020)	0.321* (0.036)	0.733* (0.000)	0.456* (0.002)	1.000

\*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$

<sup>18</sup> Karl Person 1896. "Mathematical Contributions to the Theory of Evolution" "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society" journal



**3-jadval. Bog‘liq va mustaqil omillarning Peirvays  
korrelatsiya (Pairwise correlations)**

Tadqiqotda biz "oddiy eng kichik kvadratlar" modelidan foydalandik. 4-jadavaldagi ma’lumotlardan foydalangan holda ko‘p omilli regressiya modelini tuzib chiqamiz.

$$\text{GDPpercapita} = 5749.4 - 506.7\text{Inflation} - 1.73\text{FDI} + 1.51\text{Export} + 3.33\text{Totalreseves} + \epsilon_i$$

**4-jadval. Chiziqli regressiya (Linear regression, OLS model)**

Linear regression							
Inflation	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
Unemployment	-.536	.103	-5.22	0	-.743	-.328	***
Constant	6.574	.7	9.39	0	5.16	7.989	***
Mean dependent var		3.538	SD dependent var		3.263		
R-squared		0.399	Number of obs		43		
F-test		27.256	Prob > F		0.000		
Akaike crit. (AIC)		204.796	Bayesian crit. (BIC)		208.318		
*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1							

4-jadvalda keltirilgan ma'lumotlarning regression tahlilida mustaqil o‘zgaruvchilarning bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchi aholi jon boshiga YaIMga nisbatan ta’siri keltirilgan. Unga ko‘ra infilatsiya darjasining 1% ga oshishi Unemployment ya’ni ishsizlik darajasini 536 \$ ga kamaytirishini aniqlashimiz mumkin. .

T-qiyamatlari va p-qiyamatlari “student” testini ifodalab har bir koefitsientning statistik ahamiyatini ko‘rsatadi.\*\*\* p<0,01, \*\* p<0,05, \* p<0,1 yozuvi statistik ahamiyatga egalik darajasini bildiradi. Bu yerda \*\*\* juda yuqori ahamiyatga ega ekanligini bildiradi (p<0,01), \*\* yuqori darajadagi muhimlikni bildiradi (p<0,05), \* o‘rtacha ahamiyatga ega (p<0,1) degan natijani beradi.

Bulardan tashqari modelninig mosligini aniqlovchi yana bir nechta ko‘rsatkichlar mavjud: R-kvadrat (determentsiya koefitsienti) qiymati 0,975 ni tashkil etadi, bu GDPpercapita bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchida sodir bo‘lgan o‘zgarishning



97.5 % ni biz modelimizda tanlab olgan omillarga ko'ra sodir bo'ladi. F-testi

modelning umumiy ahamiyatini tekshiradi. Bunday holda, p-qiymati 0,000 ni tashkil etadi, bu butun modelning statistik ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Umuman olganda regressiya tahlillari shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, inflatsiya, FDI, eksport va oltin-valyuta zahirlarining bog'liq o'zgaruvchilarga ta'siri statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli. Lekin ishsizlik va tug'ilish darajasining ta'siri statistik ahamiyat kasb etmaydi.

Ekonometrik model ishlab chiqilgandan so'ng, keyingi bosqich prognoz qilishdan oldin uning ishonchliligini tekshirish uchun diagnostika tahlilini o'tkazishdir. Ushbu tahlil modelining bu sohada keng qo'llaniladigan Gauss Markov shartlariga muvofiqligini baholashni o'z ichiga oladi. Dastlabki shart shuni ko'rsatadiki, bizning kuzatuvlarimiz kamida 24 dan yuqori bo'lishi kerak. Bizning kuzatuvlarimiz 42 yillik bo'lganligi sababli Gauss Markovning birinchi shartini qanoatlantiradi.

### 5-jadval Tasviriy statistika natijasi

Descriptive Statistics					
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Gdppercapital	43	2.678	3.681	-6.37	10.355
model	43	2.678	1.961	-1.767	6.077

Gauss Markovning ikkinchi shartiga ko'ra modelning emperik qiymati modelning nazariy qiymatiga teng yoki yaqin bo'lishi kerak.

5-jadval keltirilgan tasviriy statikalar biz tuzgan modeldagi bilan haqiqatdagisini taqqoslamasi sanaladi. Ko'rib turganimizdek o'rtacha qiymat ikkласida ham bir xil



chiqqan, ammo maksimal va minimal qiymatlar bir-biridan ancha uzoq chiqqanini ko'rishimiz mumkin va bu shartdan ham muvaffaqiyatli o'tgan.

### **6-jadval. Breusch-Pagan testi natijasi**

	chi2(1)	Prob > chi2
GDPpercapital	0.05	0.8256

Gauss Markovning 3-shartiga ko'ra qoldiq modelga bog'lanmagan bo'lishi kerak. Agar bog'langan taqdirda u holat geteroskedastik holati deyiladi. Buni tekshirishning 3 xil usuli mavjud bo'lib bular test usuli, korrelyatsiya jadvali va grafik usullaridir. Biz modelimizni 3-shartga baholash uchun Breusch-Pagan va White testlaridan foydalandik. Ushbu holatni baholash uchun biz ikkita test o'tkazamiz: White test va Breusch-Pagan testi. Biz o'tkazadigan dastlabki sinov bu bizning modelimizni baholash uchun Breusch

Pagan testidir. Taqdim etilgan natijalarga asoslanib, testning p-qiymati 0,05 ni tashkil etadi. Bu test mezoniga ko'ra homosedastik holatni ko'rsatadi. Shuning uchun biz nol gipotezani qabul qilamiz, bu qoldiqlarda heteroskedastlik yo'qligini ko'rsatadi.

Shunday qilib, tuzilgan modelning qoldiqlari homosedastik tebranishlarni ko'rsatadi. Biz keyingi bosqichda white noise testi orqali modelimizni yordamida modelimizni tekshiramiz. Ushbu sinov, ilgari aytib o'tilgan Breusch-Pagan testi kabi, 0,05 dan oshadigan p qiymatini talab qiladi.

### **7-jadval. White test natijasi (Cameron & Trivedi's decomposition of IM-test)**

7-Jadvalda keltirilgan natijalarga ko'ra, White testining p-qiymati eteroskedastiklik



uchun 0,05 dan ko'p bo'lib, qoldiqlarda heteroskedastikaning dalillari mavjudligi

aniqlanmadi va bu testdan ham muvaffaqiyatli o'ta oldi.

Source	chi2	df	p
Heteroskedasticity	37.680	27	0.083
Skewness	17.260	6	0.008
Kurtosis	0.130	1	0.723
Total	55.070	34	0.013

#### 8-jadval. Breusch-Godfrey avtokorellatsiya testi

lags(p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	0.068	1	0.7943

8-jadvaldan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, Breusch-Godfrey test natijasiga ko'ra qoldiqlarimiz orasida avtokorrelyatsiya holatlari topilmadi. Chunki R-square 0.05 dan katta (0.068) bo'lib chiqdi Shu sababli, regressiya modelining qoldiqlarida ketma-ket korrelyatsiya holati mavjud emasligini ko'rsatdi.

#### 9-jadval. Durbin-Watson testi

Durbin-Watson statistic	d-	43	1.95727
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Bizning modelimizda Durbin-Watson testini o'tkazganimizda 1.95727 natijaga erishdik. Odatda, agar Durbin-Watson statistikasi 2 ga qanchalik yaqin bo'lsa, avtokorelatsiya holati yo'qligini anglatadi. Demak, biz avtokorelatsiya yo'q degan xulosani bera olamiz.

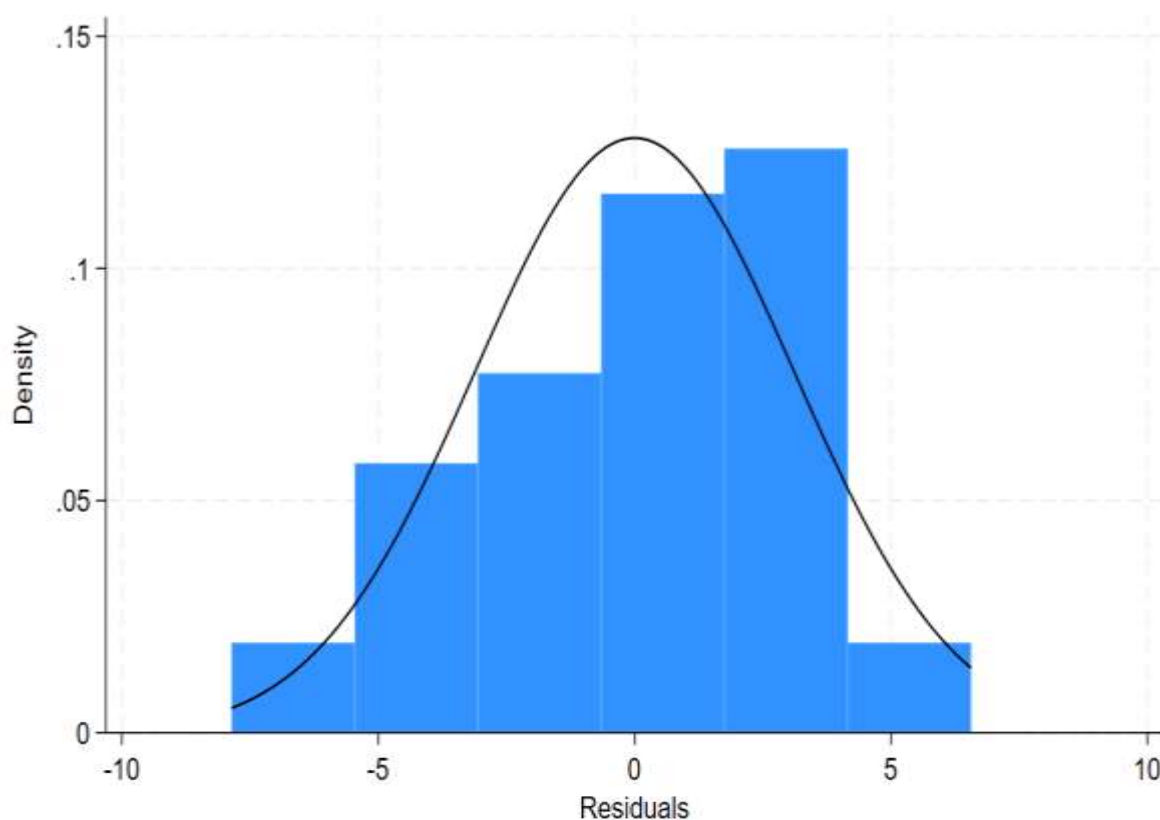


Gauss Markovning beshinchi shartiga ko'ra qoldiqlarni normal taqsimoti bo'yicha modelimizni testdan o'tkazamiz. Buning uchun dastlab Shapiro-Wilk testidan foydalanamiz.

### 10-jadval. Shapiro wilk testi natijasi

Variable	Obs	W	V	z	Prob>z
qoldiq	43	0.9651	1.461	0.802	0.211

Shapiro-Uilkning normallik testi statistikasida z-ball bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ehtimollik (Prob>z) 0.211 ni tashkil etdi, ushbu natija  $p > 0.05$  dan darajasidan kamroq. Shuning uchun biz "qoldiq" o'zgaruvchisi uchun normallikning nol gipotezasini rad qilamiz. (10-jadval).



5-rasmda qoldiqlarning normal taqsimot grafigini ko'rib turibmiz. Uning mohiyati shundan iboratki, ko'k rangdagi ko'rsatkichlar qanchalik egri chiziqning ichida yotgan bo'lsa, qoldiqlar, shunchalik darajada normal taqsimlangan bo'ladi.



### 3-rasm. Qoldiqlarning normal taqsimoti grafigi.

Gauss Markovning oxirgi shartiga ko'ra mustaqil o'zgaruvchilar bir biriga ta'sir

ko'rsatmasligi kerak. Agar mustaqil o'zgaruvchilarning bir biriga ta'siri bo'lmasagina OLS (Ordinary least squared) modelini yaxshi deb baholashimiz mumkin. **11-jadval. Mustaqil omillarning multikoleniarlikka tekshirish natijalari. (Variance inflation factor )**

	VIF	1/VIF
Export	8.863	.113
Exchangerate	6.107	.164
Industry	4.038	.248
Unemployment	3.368	.297
Inflation	2.051	.488
FDI	1.982	.504
Mean VIF	4.401	.

Multikollinearlik (mustaqil o'zgaruvchilarning bir biriga ta'sir) testida esa VIF

(variance inflation factor) barcha VIF qiymatlari 1,00 ga yaqin chiqdi. Qoida bo'yicha, bu ko'rsatkich 10 dan baland bo'lsa, mustaqil o'zgaruvchilar o'rtasida multikollinearlik muammosi mavjud bo'lar edi. Bizdagi ko'rsatkich esa 10 dan ancha kichik, demak, modelimizda multikollinearlik muammosi yo'q. Ya'ni biron bir mustaqil o'zgaruvchining bog'liq o'zgaruvchiga bo'lgan tasiri boshqa bir mustaqil o'zgaruvchi ta'siri ostida yuzaga kelmagan degan xulosani bizga taqdim qiladi.

**Xulosa qilib aytganda,** Kipr davlati misolida iqtisodiy rivojlanish va tanlangan iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik bo'yicha olib borilgan empirik



tadqiqotimizda Kipr iqtisodiyoti dinamikasi haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni taqdim eta oladi deyishimiz mumkin.

Ushbu tadqiqotdan olingan asosiy xulosalar va tavsiyalar quyidagicha bo'ladi.

Kiprdagi inflatsiyaning o'sishi iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga teskari ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Chunki narxlar oshishi natijasida ish beruvchilar xarajatlarni kamaytirish maqsadida ish o'rinlarini qisqartirishi mumkin va bu o'z navbatida ishsizlikni keltirib chiqaradi yoki inflatsiya oshishi natijasida mamlakatdagi foiz stavkalar ham oshadi, natijada investorlarning ham mamlakatga bo'lgan e'tibori kamayib ketishiga olib kelsihiga mumkin.

Bu holatlarning barchasi mamlakatning iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga rahna soluvchi omillar sanaladi. Buning uchun mamlakat to'g'ri monetar siyosat yuritishi bilan inflatsiya darajasi barqarorlashtirishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari mamlakatda eksport va YaIM jonboshiga o'rtasidagi to'g'ri bog'lanish aniqlandi. Bunda eksport hajmini oshirish bilan iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ijobiy hissa qo'shish mumkin bo'ladi. Ya'ni mamlakatga valyuta oqimi kirib kelishi natijasida iqtisodiy farovonlikka erishish mumkin. Buning uchun mamlakatda ekport uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratilishi va to'siqlarning olib tashlanishi lozim bo'ladi.

Mamlakatdagi oltin-valyuta zahirlarining oshishi ham iqtisodiy rivojanishga ijobiy ta'siri mavjuddir. Chunki bu ko'rsatkich mamlakatning tashqi qarzlari va kreditlari uchun kafolat vazifasini o'tashi mumkin yoki mamlakatning byudjet taqchililligi yuzaga kelgan holda uni yopish uchun xizmat qilish orqali mamlakatning iqtisodiy qudratini belgilab berishi mumkin. Buning uchun davlat mamlakatdagi valyuta kursi barqarorligini saqlashi va qulay investitsion muhitni tashkil etish orqali erishish mumkin. Ushbu tadqiqotda kutilmagan holatlarda biri (FDI) ning oshishi GDP percapitaani oshirmasdan hattoki birmuncha kamaytiradi degan statistik xulosani bergani bo'ldi. Bunga sabab sifatida FDI ning turli xil

sohalarga kiritilmayotganligi (diversifikatsiya) yoki kredit resurslarning notog'ri



taqsimlanishi, ya'ni kamroq foyda olib keluvchi masalan ko'chmas mulk kabi sohalarga olib kirilayotganligi sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Buning uchun davlat FDI larning to'g'ri taqsimlanishi nazorat qilish orqali GDP percapitaga ijobiy ta'sir keltirishini ta'minlashi mumkin bo'ladi.

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**JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL SYNERGY AND  
SCIENTIFIC HORIZON (JASSH) VOLUME-1, ISSUE-3,  
SERIES B (MARCH-APRIL)**

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