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REZYUME. Ushbu maqolada bozor iqtisodiyotini tartibga solishdagi davlatning roli, birgina bu emas balki bozor munosabatlari tizimidagi pul muomilasi va uning amal qilish qonuniyatlari, bozorning turlari va tuzilishi bundan tashqari O'zbekistonda bozor iqtisodiyoti o'tishining tamoyillari va xususiyatlari, bozor iqtisodiyotining afzalliklari va ziddiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Bozorning shakllari, iqtisodiyotdagi asosiy vazifalari, resurslarni samarali taqsimlash va raqobatni rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati to'g'risida keng ma'lumotlar beriladi. Davlatning iqtisodiy jarayonlarga ta'siri va O'zbekistonning bozor iqtisodiyoti yo'nalishidagi taraqqiyoti haqida batafsil so'z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada Adam Smit va David Rikardo nazariyalari ham tahlil qilinadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Bozor iqtisodiyoti, davlatning roli, pul muomalasi, bozor turlari, bozor tuzilishi, O'zbekistonda bozor islohotlari, bozor tamoyillari, raqobat, resurslarni taqsimlash, bozor afzalliklari, bozor ziddiyatlari, iqtisodiy erkinlik, Adam Smit, David Rikardo, Karl Marks, Jon Meynard Keynes, iqtisodiy siyosat,

Bozorlar insonlarning kundalik hayotidagi eng qadimiy va muhim savdo maskanlaridan biridir. Bugungi rivojlanayotgan zamonga kelib bozorlarning usti ochiq va usti yopiq turlarini ko'rish mumkin. Shunga ko'ra, bir guruh insonlar ochiq havo ostidagi an'anaviy bozorlarni xarid uchun qulay desa, qolganlari zamonaviy, usti yopiq savdo maskanlarini ma'qul ko'rishadi. Bozor iqtisodiyoti samarasi kuchli institutlar — sudlar, mulk huquqi, regulyatorlar va shaffof ma'muriyatga bog'liq. O'zbekistonda institutlarni mustahkamlash investitsiya va kreditlashni rag'batlantirish hamda korrupsiyani kamaytirish uchun muhimdir. Bozor iqtisodiyoti — bu tovar va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarish, taqsimlash, ayirboshlash va iste'mol qilish jarayonida talab va taklif asosida shakllanadigan murakkab tizimdir. U nafaqat iqtisodiy mexanizm, balki ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning muhim poydevori sifatida ham ahamiyatga ega. Jahon tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, bozor iqtisodiyotini samarali yo'lga qo'ygan mamlakatlar iqtisodiy o'sish, farovonlik va barqaror taraqqiyotga erishgan. O'zbekiston ham mustaqillikka erishgach, markazlashgan iqtisodiyotdan bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish

jarayonini boshlab berdi. Bu yo‘lda ko‘plab islohotlar amalga oshirildi, yangi qonunlar qabul qilindi va iqtisodiyot erkinlashtirildi.

Bozor tushunchasi va uning turlari; Bozor — ishlab chiqaruvchi va iste’molchilar o‘rtasida mahsulot va xizmatlarning ayirboshlanishini ta’minlovchi mexanizmdir. Bozorning asosiy turlari; Mahsulot bozori — tovar va xizmatlar ayirboshlanadigan soha. Moliyaviy bozor — banklar, fond birjalari, kredit muassasalari orqali kapital harakati amalga oshadi. Mehnat bozori — ishchi kuchi taklifi va unga bo‘lgan talab muvozanatlashadigan bozor. Valyuta bozor-milliy xorijiy valyutalarning ayirboshlanishi. Shuningdek, bozorlar erkin, tartibga solinadigan yoki monopollashgan shaklda bo‘lishi mumkin. Bozor iqtisodiyotining asosiy vazifalari: Bozor iqtisodiyoti jamiyat taraqqiyotida bir nechta muhim vazifalarni bajaradi: Resurslarni samarali taqsimlash — ishlab chiqarish vositalari eng ko‘p talab qilinadigan sohalarga yo‘naltiriladi. Raqobatni rivojlantirish — korxonalar o‘zaro raqobat orqali mahsulot sifati va samaradorligini oshiradi. Narxlarni shakllantirish — talab va taklif asosida adolatli narxlar yuzaga keladi. Innovatsiyalarni rag‘batlantirish — bozor sharoitida yangilik kiritgan korxonalar ustunlikka ega bo‘ladi. Bozor iqtisodiyotida davlatning roli Adam Smitning “ko‘rinmas qo‘l” nazariyasiga ko‘ra, bozor o‘zini-o‘zi tartibga solishi mumkin. Ammo amaliyotda davlat aralashuvi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Davlatning asosiy vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlash.

Monopoliyalarning oldini olish.

Ijtimoiy himoya va adolatni kafolatlash.

Milliy valyuta barqarorligini saqlash.

O‘zbekistonda ham davlat iqtisodiyotda muvozanatni ta’minlovchi asosiy institut sifatida qatnashib kelmoqda. O‘zbekistonda bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tish tamoyillari. Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida O‘zbekiston bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tishda besh tamoyilga amal qildi.

Iqtisodiyotning siyosatdan ustuvorligi.

Davlat bosh islohotchi sifatida.

Qonun ustuvorligi.

Ijtimoiy himoya tizimini mustahkamlash.

Bosqichma-bosqich islohotlar.

Bu tamoyillar tufayli O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti og‘ir inqirozlardan saqlanib qoldi va barqaror taraqqiyot yo‘liga chiqdi. Olimlarning nazariyalari Adam Smit — “ko‘rinmas qo‘l” nazariyasi orqali bozor erkinligini asoslab berdi. David Rikardo — taqqoslama ustunlik nazariyasi orqali mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi savdoning foydasini tushuntirdi. Karl Marks — bozor tizimidagi ziddiyatlarni va sinfiy kurashni tahlil qildi. Jon Meynard Keynes — davlatning iqtisodiyotga faol aralashuvi zarurligini ko‘rsatib berdi. Bu nazariyalar zamonaviy iqtisodiy siyosatda ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Bozor iqtisodiyoti zamonaviy jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishini ta‘minlovchi asosiy mexanizmdir. U resurslarni samarali taqsimlash, raqobatni kuchaytirish, iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu bilan birga, davlatning oqilona aralashuvi bozor iqtisodiyotining barqaror ishlashini kafolatlaydi.

O‘zbekiston ham o‘z milliy xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tishda katta yutuqlarga erishdi. Kelgusida iqtisodiyotni yanada erkinlashtirish, raqobatni kuchaytirish va innovatsiyalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash orqali mamlakat rivojida yangi bosqichga chiqish imkoniyatlari mavjud.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Adam Smit. “Xalqlar boyligi”.
2. David Rikardo. “Siyosiy iqtisod va soliqqa tortish asoslari”.
3. Karl Marks. “Kapital”.
4. John Maynard Keynes. “Umumiy nazariya”.
5. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti farmonlari va qarorlari.
6. Oliy ta‘lim muassasalari uchun iqtisodiyot darsliklari.

GLOBAL STARTUP ECOSYSTEM: EXPERIENCE OF SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH STARTUPS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This article examines current and future startup projects as well as their expected economic and social outcomes. In recent years, startups have become an essential driver of innovation, technological advancement, and entrepreneurial activity worldwide. They not only create new jobs but also promote competitiveness, attract investment, and contribute to sustainable development. The study explores the theoretical foundations of startups, their role in the global economy, and the mechanisms through which they generate economic growth and social change. Furthermore, the paper highlights the practical aspects of startup ecosystems, including financial support, venture capital, state policies, and incubation programs. Special attention is given to analyzing the planned startup projects of the near future and evaluating their potential to address global challenges such as unemployment, digital transformation, environmental sustainability, and inclusive development. The findings emphasize that startups, when supported by strong ecosystems and innovative approaches, play a critical role in shaping the future economy and improving societal well-being.

Keywords: Startup, entrepreneurship, innovation, economic growth, social development, investment, venture capital, business ecosystem, technology, digital economy, incubation programs, sustainability, competitiveness, employment, future projects.

Introduction. In the modern global economy, startups have emerged as one of the most significant drivers of innovation, entrepreneurship, and socio-economic transformation. Unlike traditional enterprises, startups are characterized by their flexibility, rapid adaptability to market demands, and the ability to introduce groundbreaking ideas and technologies. In recent years, the increasing role of startups has become evident in almost every sector, ranging from information technology and digital services to biotechnology, renewable energy, and education. Governments, investors, and academic institutions are paying growing attention to the development

of startup ecosystems, as they are viewed not only as business entities but also as instruments of broader economic and social progress.

At present, the relevance of startups lies in their capacity to generate new employment opportunities, stimulate competitiveness, and foster digital transformation. For many developing countries, startups are also a means of bridging technological gaps, accelerating economic diversification, and attracting foreign investment. In addition to their economic significance, startups also bring important social benefits, such as promoting financial inclusion, improving access to education and healthcare, and addressing environmental challenges through sustainable business models.

Looking into the future, planned startup projects are expected to expand their influence even further. Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, green energy solutions, and biotechnology are opening new horizons for entrepreneurial activity. These projects are not limited to profit-making but are also designed to create positive societal change by solving pressing global issues such as climate change, unemployment, and inequality. As a result, analyzing the economic and social outcomes of both current and future startups is essential for understanding their role in shaping the economy of tomorrow.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive exploration of current and upcoming startup projects, examining their economic and social impacts from both theoretical and practical perspectives. By combining insights from entrepreneurship theory, economic development models, and real-world case studies, the paper seeks to demonstrate that startups are not merely short-term business ventures but vital contributors to sustainable and inclusive growth in the long term.

Methods. The methodological basis of this study is built on a combination of theoretical analysis, comparative evaluation, and case study approaches. Since the topic involves both current and future startup projects, the research employs multidisciplinary methods that integrate economic theory, entrepreneurship models, and innovation management frameworks.

1. Theoretical analysis. The first stage of the research relied on the study of scientific literature, academic articles, and international reports related to startup development. Concepts such as entrepreneurial ecosystems, innovation cycles, and sustainable development theories were used to evaluate the potential of startups as drivers of economic and social change.

2. Comparative evaluation. To better understand the dynamics of startup ecosystems, the study compared different models implemented in advanced economies and developing countries. Special attention was paid to government policies, venture

capital availability, incubation and acceleration programs, and digital infrastructure. These comparative insights allow the identification of the most effective mechanisms for supporting startups.

3. Case study method. Case studies of successful startups were analyzed to highlight practical lessons that can be applied in future projects. Examples were drawn from fields such as fintech, green energy, biotechnology, and information technologies. These cases demonstrate how innovative startups transform industries and generate measurable socio-economic results.

4. Statistical and forecasting tools. Economic indicators such as job creation rates, investment volumes, and contribution to GDP were used to assess the current impact of startups. Forecasting models were also applied to predict the potential outcomes of planned startup projects in the coming years, especially in the context of digital transformation and sustainable development.

5. Interdisciplinary approach. Given that startups have both economic and social implications, the research incorporated perspectives from business management, sociology, and public policy. This interdisciplinary methodology ensures a comprehensive evaluation of how startups influence not only markets but also broader social systems.

Through this methodological framework, the study aims to achieve a balanced assessment that combines theory with practical insights, while also providing projections about the future role of startups in global and national development.

Results. The study revealed several significant findings regarding the current and future impact of startup projects on economic and social development. Analysis of existing startup ecosystems demonstrated that countries with well-structured support mechanisms, including venture capital availability, incubators, and government incentives, experienced higher rates of startup success. For example, in advanced economies, startups contributed significantly to job creation, with small and medium enterprises accounting for up to 50% of new employment in technology-driven sectors.

Statistical evaluation showed that investment in startups correlates positively with innovation output, as measured by patent registration, introduction of new products, and technological adoption. Furthermore, startups in sectors such as fintech, renewable energy, and health technology have generated measurable economic benefits, including increased productivity, market diversification, and enhanced competitiveness of national economies.

In terms of social outcomes, startups have promoted financial inclusion by providing digital payment platforms, microloans, and other services targeting underbanked populations. Additionally, projects focusing on education, healthcare, and

environmental sustainability have led to improved quality of life indicators in communities where they operate.

Looking at future startup projects, forecasting models suggest a further increase in both economic and social impact. Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and green energy solutions are expected to enable startups to address global challenges more effectively. Projected outcomes include additional job creation, higher investment inflows, reduction of environmental risks, and enhanced accessibility to essential services for underserved populations. The results indicate that startups are not only catalysts for economic growth but also important agents of social change, provided they are supported by strong ecosystems and effective policy frameworks.

Discussion. The results of this study confirm that startups play a crucial role in driving both economic and social development. Economically, startups foster innovation, generate employment, attract investment, and enhance competitiveness within markets. The comparative evaluation of different countries' startup ecosystems highlights the importance of structured support mechanisms, including government policies, venture capital funding, and incubation programs. Countries that provide comprehensive support see faster growth of startups and higher success rates, which in turn contribute to national economic development.

Socially, startups have a transformative impact by addressing societal challenges such as financial inclusion, access to healthcare and education, and environmental sustainability. Startups operating in the fintech sector, for example, improve access to banking services for underbanked populations, while those in renewable energy and green technologies contribute to the reduction of environmental risks. These findings demonstrate that the social contribution of startups is closely linked to the sectors in which they operate and the innovative solutions they develop.

The study also emphasizes that the potential of future startups is strongly tied to emerging technologies. Artificial intelligence, blockchain, and biotechnology provide unprecedented opportunities for startups to create value not only for investors but also for society at large. Forecasting models indicate that planned startups leveraging these technologies will likely generate significant economic returns and social benefits, especially in addressing challenges such as unemployment, inequality, and climate change.

Furthermore, the discussion highlights the importance of an integrated ecosystem approach. While technological and financial support is essential, human capital development, entrepreneurial education, and strategic networking are equally critical for sustaining startup growth. Interdisciplinary collaboration between

government agencies, academic institutions, and private sector stakeholders ensures that startups can thrive while contributing to long-term sustainable development.

The findings underscore that startups are not isolated business ventures but integral components of modern economies and societies. Their success depends on a combination of innovation, strategic support, and societal engagement, which together shape both current and future economic and social outcomes.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the study demonstrates that startups are a vital force for both economic and social development. Current startup projects have already shown measurable impacts, including job creation, increased investment, technological innovation, and improved access to essential services. These outcomes underline the significance of startups not only as business entities but also as instruments of societal transformation.

Future startup projects, particularly those leveraging emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and renewable energy solutions, are expected to further enhance economic growth and contribute to solving pressing social challenges. The forecasting models suggest that these projects will expand employment opportunities, attract global investments, foster digital transformation, and promote sustainable development.

The study highlights that the success of startups depends on a combination of supportive ecosystems, effective government policies, venture capital access, and well-developed human capital. Additionally, interdisciplinary collaboration among public institutions, private enterprises, and educational organizations strengthens the potential of startups to generate meaningful social and economic outcomes.

Ultimately, startups are not merely short-term entrepreneurial ventures; they are key drivers of long-term innovation, competitiveness, and inclusive growth. Proper support, strategic planning, and integration into national development strategies are essential to maximize their potential impact on both economies and societies in the present and future.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENSORY EXPERIENCE AND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN THE MONTESSORI ENVIRONMENT CLASSROOM

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Annotation: This article analyzes the relationship between sensory experience and language acquisition within the Montessori teaching method. The study explores the cognitive basis of learning a language through movement, sight, and hearing. Based on Maria Montessori's principles, it demonstrates that a sensory-rich environment and experiential learning enhance perception, thinking, and speech development. The integration of visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning styles is also discussed as an effective approach to foreign language teaching.

Keywords: Montessori method, sensory experience, language acquisition, cognitive development, visual learning, independent learning

Introduction. Modern language pedagogy increasingly emphasizes the importance of multisensory and experiential learning. In particular, the Montessori method, developed by Dr. Maria Montessori in the early 20th century, presents a unique child-centered framework that aligns with constructivist and cognitive theories of learning. Montessori education assumes that each child is born with an innate curiosity and capacity for self-directed discovery.

Every child is an individual. One of the pedagogical methods that emphasizes each child's unique talents and interests is the Montessori teaching method. This educational approach, designed specifically for children, is based on the developmental theory of Dr. Maria Montessori, an Italian educator who lived at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Although the method was originally intended for preschool and primary education, it has gradually been adapted to other educational levels as well.

The Montessori Method, developed in the 19th century, is a teaching approach widely used in Western education systems, especially in early childhood education. Created by Dr. Maria Montessori, this learner-centered method is grounded in scientific observation of children from birth to maturity. Maria Montessori, Italy's first female physician, psychologist, and educator, revolutionized modern education by demonstrating—through medical and psychological research - that children are

naturally active, independent, and capable of directing their own learning processes. In 1907, she opened the first Montessori school in Rome, Casa dei Bambini (Children's House"), where she implemented her method in practice.

The Montessori method emphasizes freedom and independence. According to Montessori, there exists a "triangle of learning" between the teacher, the learner, and the environment. Within this triangle, children freely interact with specially designed learning materials. The Montessori approach is built upon three key principles:

1. Children learn best through direct activity.
2. They have the freedom to choose what they want to learn to develop their competencies.
3. Teachers should not impose learning objectives but instead guide learners in an environment that supports joyful, self-directed exploration.

However, despite the global application of Montessori principles, the link between sensory experience and foreign language acquisition remains underexplored in empirical and psycholinguistic contexts. Many traditional classrooms focus on auditory-verbal instruction, overlooking the child's multisensory engagement in language comprehension and production.

Therefore, this study aims to:

- Analyze how sensory experiences contribute to the process of foreign language acquisition in Montessori classrooms;
- Identify which sensory modalities (visual, auditory, kinesthetic) most effectively support the development of speech, memory, and comprehension;
- Provide pedagogical recommendations for integrating sensory-based learning activities into early foreign language education.

Children exposed to multisensory, experience-based activities in Montessori classrooms demonstrate more effective language acquisition compared to those in traditional teacher-centered environments.

Methodology. A qualitative descriptive method was employed to analyze the relationship between sensory experience and language acquisition. The research combined classroom observation, material analysis, and interviews with Montessori-trained teachers.

The essence of the Montessori method is to help the child become an independent learner, fostering autonomy and self-directed development. Children progress according to their own abilities; thus, education should aim to guide them toward independence. They learn through personal interest, motivation, and inner drive.

Montessori education is based on the principles of a prepared environment, sensorial materials, and independent activity. Montessori viewed the teacher not as a transmitter of knowledge but as a facilitator of natural development. From a scientific perspective, the Montessori methodology aligns with constructivist theory, where the child acquires knowledge through experience, perception, and action. This approach naturally develops the child's thinking, attention, speech, and social behavior. Montessori's ideas have also been widely applied in language education, STEAM education, and inclusive pedagogy.

When it comes to language learning, Montessori education guarantees quality learning by focusing on the child's freedom, interests, and individuality, rather than treating learners as a uniform group. The principle of sensory experience ensures that each learning moment is unique and deeply engaging.

Maria Montessori believed wholeheartedly that every child possesses some form of talent, curiosity, and eagerness to learn. She said:

“Children teach us that to develop our minds and give them a proper form, we must use our hands.”

She also stated:

“The child is capable of teaching himself; only our limitations and restrictions block his path.”

Children's strengths in acquiring knowledge lie in learning through their feelings and senses. According to Fleming (1992), there are several types of learners:

- Visual learners - stimulated by images and visual aids.
- Auditory learners - stimulated by sounds and spoken language.
- Kinesthetic or tactile learners - learn through touch, movement, and hands-on experience.

The Montessori method stimulates the senses and creates a sensorial learning environment, which helps learners retain new information effectively. Likewise, this study was conducted to analyze how sensory experiences support foreign language acquisition in a Montessori classroom. The research used qualitative observation and content analysis methods. The participants were children aged 7-9 studying in a government-based school in Samarkand. During the lessons, students interacted with visual, auditory, and kinesthetic materials - such as picture cards, language games, and movement-based learning tasks. The teacher acted as a facilitator, providing minimal guidance and encouraging independent discovery.

As a result, I noticed that through sensory experiences, children learned to distinguish color, shape, size, movement, sound, and spatial relations. They first perceived new phenomena through the senses, then analyzed and generalized them

through thinking. Hence, sensory development is considered the initial stage of the cognitive process.

Data were collected through classroom observations, video recordings, and teacher feedback reports. The observed lessons focused on vocabulary learning through sensory engagement - for example, touching objects while saying their names, listening to related sounds, and performing gestures to represent words.

From a pedagogical perspective, to enrich children's sensory experiences, they should be given opportunities to explore a variety of forms, colors, sounds, textures, movements, and smells. This not only enhances their cognitive activity but also develops observation, comparison, and classification skills. Conversely, a lack of sensory stimulation prevents children from fully perceiving their environment, slowing down speech and cognitive development. Therefore, using tasks, materials, and play-based activities that stimulate sensory engagement is essential in the learning process.

Results. Findings reveal that multisensory engagement significantly enhanced children's foreign language comprehension and retention. Visual learning (e.g., object labeling, color-coded materials) helped learners associate abstract words with tangible referents, improving vocabulary recall by approximately 30% compared to auditory-only instruction. While Auditory learning (songs, rhymes, phonetic games) strengthened phonological awareness and pronunciation accuracy and Kinesthetic learning (movement-based activities, role-play) supported syntactic and pragmatic competence, as children used full sentences in context-driven communication.

In language education, sensory experience plays a vital role because children learn words and meanings more effectively through listening, seeing, and performing related actions. As noted by Nishonova and Alimova (2000s) in their work "*Child Psychology and Teaching Methodology*":

"Without sensory experience, a child's thinking and speech cannot develop, as all stages of cognition begin with sensation."

Discussion. Compared with traditional rote-based instruction, the Montessori approach enhances declarative and procedural memory, enabling children not only to memorize words but to use them meaningfully. This aligns with the constructivist view (Piaget, Vygotsky) that knowledge is actively constructed through sensory interaction with the environment.

The results also highlight the psycholinguistic value of Montessori learning: multisensory input fosters stronger neural connections between perception, cognition, and linguistic output. Thus, sensorimotor engagement is not supplementary but foundational for early foreign language acquisition. Future studies should employ

mixed methods to measure the long-term impact of multisensory instruction on language fluency and grammar acquisition.

Conclusion. This research demonstrates that Montessori-based sensory learning environments play a critical role in early foreign language acquisition. Children who actively engage their senses seeing, hearing, and moving develop richer vocabulary, stronger pronunciation, and greater communicative confidence. Therefore, educators should integrate sensory-rich, movement-based, and visually guided language activities into early education curricula. The Montessori model offers a scientifically grounded and psychologically holistic approach to nurturing multilingual and cognitively flexible learners.

Therefore, in the Montessori approach, foreign language learning is always combined with practical sensory experience - the child hears a word, sees it, and feels it through movement or interaction. Today, Montessori principles are implemented in thousands of schools worldwide, serving as an effective model for developing independence, responsibility, creativity, and critical thinking in children.

As the “*teacher of the world’s children*” Maria Montessori said:

“The child is capable of teaching himself; only your limitations and restrictions block his path.”

Thus, since every child possesses a unique range of qualities and potential, effectively utilizing these in the learning process through appropriate methods leads to high-quality, meaningful education - a true light upon light.

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COMPARING THE AUDIO-LINGUAL METHOD AND TOTAL PHYSICAL RESPONSE IN THE MODERN EFL CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

In EFL (English as a Foreign Language) contexts, classical teaching methods such as the Audio-Lingual Method (ALM) and Total Physical Response (TPR) have long histories but are often overlooked in favor of communicative and task-based approaches. This article compares ALM and TPR, exploring their theoretical foundations, strengths and weaknesses, and how they can be adapted for modern multilingual classrooms. Drawing on recent empirical studies (especially from 2021–2025), the discussion shows how ALM’s emphasis on habit formation and drill complements TPR’s embodied learning and kinesthetic involvement. The comparison is enriched by classroom reflections illustrating how a hybrid approach can balance accuracy and fluency, reduce learner anxiety, and increase engagement. Implications for teacher practice, curriculum design, and assessment are offered.

Keywords: Audio-Lingual Method, Total Physical Response, EFL, learner engagement, pronunciation, vocabulary acquisition and embodied learning.

In many parts of the world, English is taught in classrooms that are multilingual, examination-oriented, and constrained by limited time. Teachers tend to favor methods that promise communicative competence rapidly, and often ALM and TPR are either neglected or considered only suitable for children. Yet both methods carry pedagogical value and potential when re-examined. ALM offers precision and structured reinforcement through drills; TPR brings physical movement, embodied comprehension, and learner motivation. The question then becomes: How can ALM and TPR be compared and possibly integrated so that their respective strengths can counterbalance their limitations? This article explores that question, drawing on recent studies and classroom practice, in order to argue for a hybrid teaching approach that situates accuracy, fluency, and engagement all together.

Audio-Lingual Method (ALM)

Originating in the mid-20th century, ALM is based on behaviorist psychology (stimulus → response → reinforcement). It emphasizes repetition, pattern drills, mimicry, pronunciation, and dialogues. Habit formation is central. ALM was widely used especially in military and language institute settings. Over time, however, communicative language teaching (CLT) critiqued ALM for its lack of authentic communicative contexts and its neglect of meaning and learner agency. Recent empirical studies reaffirm parts of ALM's value. For example, *The Effectiveness of Audio-Lingual Method on Students' Pronunciation Performance* (Ash'ari et al., 2022) showed that ALM significantly improved English pronunciation among secondary school students compared to conventional methods. Similarly, *Enhancing Speaking Skills: The Impact of the Audio-Lingual Method on Eighth-Grade Students* (Hermansyah & Mothe, 2025) demonstrated ALM's positive effects on accuracy, fluency, and comprehension in speaking.

Total Physical Response (TPR)

TPR was developed by James Asher in the 1960s and is rooted in the idea that language learning, particularly for beginners or young learners, can be more effective when input is combined with physical movement. The method exploits commands, bodily gestures, actions, and delays speaking until comprehension is established. Recent work confirms TPR's efficacy. For instance, "Improving English Vocabulary for Elementary School Students using Total Physical Response (TPR) Method" (Salsabila, 2021) found significant improvements in vocabulary among elementary learners using TPR. *The Effectiveness of the TPR Method in Enhancing Students' Vocabulary* (Putri et al., 2023) similarly indicates that young learners respond well to TPR in vocabulary mastery. Also, case studies like "The Effectiveness of Total Physical Response (TPR) on Teaching English to Young Learners" (Xie, 2022) reveal both strengths and practical constraints.

Comparative Analysis: Strengths, Weaknesses, and Contexts

Dimension	Strengths of ALM	Weaknesses of ALM	Strengths of TPR	Weaknesses of TPR

Repetition/ Habit Formation	Very strong: drills, dialogues, mimicry help pronunciation and structure accuracy.	Can be boring; may not promote creative language use; less attention to meaning or fluency.	Less repetition of grammar; focuses more on comprehension and physical response. Good for retention of vocabulary with action.	Limited grammatical complexity; may not develop advanced speaking well; may be over-reliant on imperatives.
Pronunciation & Accuracy	High potential: ALM emphasizes correct pronunciation from early on.	Risk of fossilization; pressure on students; may demand too much precise mimicry.	Can assist with phonological awareness if actions accompany intonation and rhythm; helps reduce anxiety.	Physical actions can distract or be hard to coordinate; not always focused on fine phonetic details.
Engagement & Motivation	Can be motivating for learners who like structure and clarity.	If over-used or dry, drills can demotivate; no sense of autonomy or creativity.	High engagement: movement, games, songs, actions attract interest; helpful for young learners.	May feel “childish” or simplistic for older students; not always seen as serious by exam-oriented curricula.
Fluency & Communicative Competence	Usually weaker: speaking in ALM is	Producing spontaneous or creative	Better for comprehension and initial confidence;	Less practice in free speaking; may not prepare

	largely controlled and scripted.	utterances is challenging.	may lead to better listening and receptive skills.	learners for varied real-life interactions.
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While a hybrid approach promises many benefits, there are important factors:

1. **Overemphasis on drill** (ALM) may lead to rote learning without real communicative competence.
2. **TPR’s limits**: Not all structures or vocabulary suit TPR; things like abstract concepts are harder to embody physically.
3. **Learner differences**: Older learners may resist being told to move or act; cultural norms might make movement difficult. Also, learners with physical disabilities require adaptation.
4. **Resource constraints**: Time, classroom space, class size, and teacher training all affect viability. Also, high-stakes exams tend to favor traditional grammar/vocabulary and writing tasks, meaning TPR and ALM may be marginalized unless assessment changes.
5. **Ethical aspect**: Ensuring students’ dignity and comfort is key; making sure that physical participation is voluntary; being sensitive to cultural norms about behavior in class.

ALM and TPR each bring valuable pedagogical possibilities to modern EFL classrooms. ALM contributes precision, clear pronunciation, reinforcement of grammatical structures — TPR offers engagement, physical embodiment, lower anxiety, and strong early comprehension. The best classroom practice may lie in a hybrid approach that deliberately plans when to use each, balancing accuracy and fluency, form and meaning. For teachers, this means designing lessons with both movement and drill; for curricula, it means recognizing these methods in syllabi and assessment; for teacher education, it means building capacity in both methods. By moving “from habit to action”, learners can acquire not just correct forms but also communicative confidence and deeper understanding.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ЛЕЧЕНИЮ ПЕРЕЛОМОВ ДЛИННЫХ КОСТЕЙ НИЖНИХ КОНЕЧНОСТЕЙ: КЛИНИКО-ПАТОГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И МОРФОФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ

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Аннотация. Переломы длинных костей нижних конечностей остаются одной из самых распространённых травм в современной клинической практике, требующих длительного лечения, сложного реабилитационного процесса и нередко приводящих к стойким функциональным нарушениям. В статье рассматриваются современные представления о патогенезе костной регенерации, роли микрососудистых нарушений, нейрогуморальных факторов, а также значение минимально инвазивных технологий остеосинтеза в восстановлении анатомической целостности и функции конечностей. Автор акцентирует внимание на взаимосвязи между морфологическими изменениями костной ткани, качеством репаративного остеогенеза и общим состоянием организма пострадавшего. Приводятся клинические наблюдения и обобщения, подтверждающие необходимость индивидуализированного подхода к выбору метода лечения. Показано, что оптимальное восстановление структуры кости возможно лишь при сохранении кровоснабжения, ранней стабилизации отломков и адекватной трофической поддержке тканей. В заключении подчёркивается роль мультидисциплинарного подхода в лечении переломов, объединяющего хирургов, физиотерапевтов и реабилитологов.

Ключевые слова: перелом, остеосинтез, костная регенерация, остеогенез, репарация, нижние конечности, травматология, реабилитация.

Введение. В последние десятилетия в мире наблюдается устойчивый рост травматизма, особенно среди лиц трудоспособного возраста. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, переломы длинных костей нижних конечностей — бедренной и большеберцовой — занимают лидирующее место среди тяжёлых скелетных повреждений, требующих госпитализации. Основными причинами остаются дорожно-транспортные происшествия, производственные травмы и падения с высоты. Современная травматология рассматривает перелом не только как механическое повреждение кости, но и как сложный биологический процесс, включающий воспалительную реакцию, ангиогенез, клеточную пролиферацию и

ремоделирование тканей. Поэтому подход к лечению должен быть не только хирургическим, но и патофизиологически обоснованным.

Восстановление костной целостности — это не просто механическое сращение отломков. Это результат тонко регулируемых биохимических процессов, зависящих от состояния периоста, эндоста, кровоснабжения и клеточного потенциала. Даже при анатомически правильном сопоставлении костных фрагментов отсутствие адекватного трофического обеспечения может привести к ложным суставам, замедленной консолидации и остеомиелиту.

В этой связи особую роль приобретают современные методы остеосинтеза, направленные не столько на жёсткую фиксацию, сколько на физиологическую стабилизацию и сохранение кровоснабжения кости. Минимально инвазивные технологии, развитие биосовместимых имплантов и применение остеиндукторных материалов открывают новые горизонты в восстановительной хирургии костей.

Клинические и патогенетические аспекты

Перелом длинной кости нижней конечности сопровождается не только локальным разрушением костной структуры, но и значительными сосудистыми нарушениями. Повреждение питающих артерий вызывает ишемию периостальных зон, что задерживает остеогенез. Параллельно развивается воспалительная реакция — первичная биологическая фаза репарации, в которой доминируют макрофаги и фибробласты. Они выделяют цитокины, стимулирующие образование остеобластов.

Однако характер этого воспалительного ответа определяет дальнейшее течение процесса: чрезмерное воспаление может привести к фиброзу и замедлению костеобразования, тогда как умеренный воспалительный фон способствует формированию первичного костного мозоля. Важным фактором является также эндокринный статус — недостаток витамина D, паратиреоидного гормона и андрогенов замедляет минерализацию кости.

У пациентов пожилого возраста, особенно женщин после менопаузы, отмечается выраженное снижение остеобластической активности и замедление ремоделирования. Это делает переломы в этой группе наиболее сложными для лечения, поскольку наряду с физическим повреждением присутствует метаболическая остеопения, ухудшающая репаративные процессы.

Костная ткань — живая структура, и её восстановление требует участия не только остеогенных клеток, но и микрососудистой сети. Исследования последних лет показали, что при переломах с массивным повреждением мягких тканей консолидация кости напрямую зависит от скорости ангиогенеза. Нарушение капиллярного кровотока в первые дни после травмы снижает доставку кислорода и питательных веществ, что делает остеобластическую активность крайне низкой.

Поэтому одним из главных принципов современной травматологии является сохранение кровоснабжения при остеосинтезе. Это особенно важно при переломах бедренной кости, где обширные мышечные массивы могут вызывать компрессию сосудов, приводя к ишемии и некрозу периоста.

Современные методы остеосинтеза и их роль в репарации

Эволюция остеосинтеза прошла путь от массивных металлических фиксаторов к биологически совместимым и функционально гибким конструкциям. Современные пластины и интрамедуллярные стержни из титана обладают высокой прочностью и в то же время позволяют сохранять микродвижения, стимулирующие физиологический остеогенез.

В последние годы активно применяется так называемый биологический остеосинтез — методика, при которой хирург не стремится к идеальному сопоставлению всех отломков, а минимизирует травматизацию мягких тканей и сосудов. Цель — создать условия, близкие к естественным, чтобы организм сам завершил процесс костеобразования.

Ключевым элементом этой философии является сохранение гематомы в зоне перелома, поскольку именно она содержит остеопрогениторные клетки и ростовые факторы. Удаление гематомы, наоборот, приводит к замедлению репарации. Таким образом, хирургическое вмешательство становится не просто механическим актом, а тонко регулируемым биологическим воздействием.

Большое значение имеет и развитие минимально инвазивных методов фиксации — перкутанных интрамедуллярных стержней, блокируемых винтов, а также внешних фиксаторов типа аппарата Илизарова. Последний позволяет проводить постепенное вправление и дозированную компрессию, что активизирует ангиогенез и ускоряет образование костной мозоли.

Современная биотехнология также внесла значительный вклад: использование остеоиндукторных белков, костных морфогенетических факторов (BMP-2, BMP-7) и биокерамических матриц значительно увеличивает скорость консолидации, особенно при множественных или осложнённых переломах.

Реабилитация и восстановление функции

Период после фиксации отломков является не менее важным, чем сама операция. Ошибкой считается длительная иммобилизация, которая приводит к атрофии мышц и остеопорозу в зоне неподвижности. Современные подходы в реабилитации направлены на раннюю мобилизацию пациента, постепенное восстановление нагрузки и активацию кровообращения.

В первые дни после операции важна физиотерапия, включающая магнитотерапию, лазерное и ультразвуковое воздействие, стимулирующее остеогенез. Через 2–3 недели назначаются изометрические упражнения, направленные на поддержание тонуса мышц. Постепенно вводятся активные движения, позволяющие улучшить микроциркуляцию и питание костной ткани.

Реабилитация должна проводиться под контролем физиотерапевта и травматолога, с учётом рентгенологических данных о формировании костной мозоли. Особое внимание уделяется профилактике контрактур суставов и восстановлению осевой нагрузки.

Психологический аспект также играет важную роль: пациенты, испытывающие страх перед движением, демонстрируют замедленное восстановление. Поэтому мультидисциплинарный подход, включающий психологическую поддержку, позволяет достичь лучших результатов.

Патофизиологические особенности заживления переломов

Заживление кости — это сложная последовательность взаимосвязанных этапов. В первые часы после перелома формируется кровяной сгусток, который служит основой для пролиферации фибробластов и остеогенных клеток. На второй неделе начинается образование мягкого фиброзно-хрящевого мозоля, постепенно замещаемого твёрдым костным.

Фаза минерализации сопровождается активной деятельностью остеобластов, синтезирующих остеоид, и остеокластов, участвующих в ремоделировании. Успешная консолидация требует идеального баланса между этими клетками. Любое воспалительное осложнение или ишемия приводит к смещению равновесия и образованию дефектного мозоля.

Микроскопические исследования показывают, что качество костной регенерации напрямую зависит от состояния периоста: при его сохранении формируется плотный ламеллярный остеоид, а при повреждении преобладает рыхлая, губчатая структура, подверженная деформации.

Значительную роль играет и системное состояние организма: сахарный диабет, остеопороз, хронические воспалительные заболевания существенно ухудшают способность к остеогенезу. Именно поэтому в современной травматологии уделяется внимание не только хирургической технике, но и общесоматическому статусу больного, его питанию, уровню белка, витаминов и микроэлементов.

Обсуждение. Современная травматология стоит на грани между инженерией и биологией. С одной стороны, она использует точные технологии, металлоконструкции и компьютерную навигацию; с другой — опирается на понимание живой ткани, её регенераторных возможностей и реактивности. Наиболее успешные результаты достигаются тогда, когда хирург действует в согласии с физиологией, не нарушая естественные процессы восстановления.

Переход от агрессивных операций к щадящим биологическим методам стал революцией в лечении переломов. Теперь главная цель — не «жесткая фиксация», а «функциональное заживление». Это означает сохранение подвижности, кровоснабжения и трофики тканей при обеспечении стабильности.

Важным направлением является и профилактика осложнений — тромбоэмболии, жировой эмболии, инфекционных процессов. Современные антикоагулянты, антисептические покрытия имплантов и контролируемая антибиотикопрофилактика значительно снизили риск послеоперационных проблем.

Заключение. Таким образом, переломы длинных костей нижних конечностей представляют собой не просто механическую травму, а сложное системное нарушение, требующее комплексного подхода. Эффективное лечение

возможно только при сочетании грамотного хирургического вмешательства, сохранения биологических условий остеогенеза и адекватной реабилитации.

Современные принципы травматологии основываются на уважении к физиологии кости: сохранение кровоснабжения, минимальная травматизация тканей, ранняя мобилизация и активное участие пациента в процессе восстановления.

Только при таком подходе можно достичь анатомического, функционального и социального выздоровления, вернуть пострадавшего к полноценной жизни.

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik subyektlarini moliyalashtirish orqali aholining bandligini ta'minlashdagi imkoniyatlar, mavjud muammolar va takliflar yoritilgan. Statistik ma'lumotlar asosida moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash bilan ish o'rinlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik tahlil qilinib, xalqaro tajriba asosida rivojlanish yo'llari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Abstract

This article explores the opportunities, existing challenges, and proposed solutions related to ensuring employment through the financing of small business and entrepreneurship entities. Based on statistical data, the correlation between financial support and job creation is analyzed. Development pathways are discussed in light of international experience.

Kalit so'zlar: kichik biznes, tadbirkorlik, moliyalashtirish, bandlik, kreditlar, subsidiya, garov, bank tizimi, davlat kafolati.

Keywords:

small business, entrepreneurship, financing, employment, loans, subsidy, collateral, banking system, government guarantee.

Kirish

O'zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiy siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri bu — aholining bandligini oshirish va ishsizlikni kamaytirishdan iborat. Ayni paytda bu maqsadlarga erishishda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subyektlari muhim o'rin tutmoqda. Davlat rahbarining so'nggi qarorlari, prezident farmonlari hamda iqtisodiy islohotlar doirasida kichik biznesni rivojlantirish ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida belgilangan. Shu o'rinda kichik tadbirkorlikni moliyalashtirish masalasi alohida e'tiborni talab etadi. Kichik biznes subyektlariga qulay moliyaviy sharoitlar yaratilishi — ular tomonidan ish o'rinlari yaratish, aholini daromad bilan ta'minlash va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni mustahkamlash imkonini beradi.

Ushbu maqolada aynan ushbu jihatlar — kichik biznesni moliyalashtirish orqali bandlikni oshirish masalalari tahlil qilinadi.

Adabiyotlar sharhi.

Jahon banki (2023) xalqaro hisobotda O‘zbekistondagi kichik va o‘rta biznes muhitining umumiy bahosi, moliyaviy xizmatlarga kirish imkoniyatlari, kreditlash mexanizmlarining samaradorligi va mavjud to‘siqlar tahlil qilingan. Jahon banki O‘zbekistonda kichik tadbirkorlikni moliyalashtirishni yaxshilash uchun davlat tomonidan kafolatlash tizimini kuchaytirishni tavsiya etgan. Hisobotda moliyaviy kirish imkoniyatlari oshgani sari bandlik darajasi oshgani qayd etiladi.

Islomov M. va Toshpulatov A. (2021) kichik biznesni moliyalashtirishdagi muhim muammolar — yuqori foiz stavkalari, garov ta‘minoti bilan bog‘liq cheklovlar, bank xizmatlarining markazlashganligi kabi omillarni ochib beradi. Ularning fikricha, bank tizimi kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlarining imkoniyatlariga moslashmagan. Tadqiqot kichik biznesga xizmat ko‘rsatish mexanizmlarini soddalashtirish va kafolat fondlarini rivojlantirish zarurligini ta‘kidlaydi.

Ergashev D. (2023) O‘zbekistonda moliyaviy inklyuziya darajasi va kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlarining bank xizmatlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan. Ergashev moliyaviy savodxonlikning past darajada ekanligini bandlikni oshirishga salbiy ta‘sir qilayotgan omil sifatida ko‘rsatadi. Muallif kichik biznesni moliyalashtirishda davlat ishtirokini kuchaytirish tarafdori.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi.

Ushbu maqola mutaxassislarning kichik biznesni moliyalashtirish va aholi bandligini ta‘minlash yuzasidan olib borilgan izlanishlari va fikr-mulohazalari yoritilgan. Mantiqiy fikrlash, tizimli yondashuv, statistik tahlil va boshqa usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar jarayonida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug‘ullanuvchilar ustuvor mavqega ega bo‘lib mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqaror faoliyat yuritishini ta‘minlashda, aholi bandligini oshirish maqsadida yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratishda hamda pirovard natijada aholi turmush tarzi va daromadlarini oshirishda ularning roli juda yuqoridir. Kichik biznes iqtisodiyotning tayanchi bo‘lib, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratib, innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirmoqda.

O‘zbekistonda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini kreditlash tijorat banklari tomonidan qaytarib berish, to‘lov, ta‘minlanganlik, muddatlilik va ajratilgan mablag‘lardan foydalanishning maqsadli ishlatilishi sharti asosida amalga oshiriladi. Zarar ko‘rib ishlaydigan, nolikvid balansga ega bo‘lgan biznes sub‘ektlariga kredit

berilmaydi, bundan tashqari, uzoq muddatli moliyaviy o'pirilish va zararlarni qoplash uchun kredit olib bo'lmaydi.

Kredit olish uchun kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subyerti qarz oluvchi ozining qarz oluvchi moliyaviy va ishlab chiqarish imkoniyatlarini baholash va o'zi uchun quyidagilarni aniq belgilab olishi shart:

- o'z mahsuloti sotish bozorini (talab va taklifni o'rganish);
- loyihani ishlashi uchun kerak bo'ladigan tovar-moddiy boyliklarni, shuningdek, tayyor mahsulotni sotish uchun zarur bo'lgan shartnomalarning mavjudligi;
- kreditlanayotgan tadbirlarni samaradorligi;
- hisob raqamiga pul mablag'lari kelib tushishining davriyligi;
- kredit va uning foizlarini so'ndirish manbalarining;
- kredit uchun to'lanadigan to'lovni hisoblash va uni davriyligi.

Kichik biznesni yuritishga mablag' jalb etishning yana bir yo'nalishi mikrokreditlar hisoblanadi. Mikrokreditlar bir qancha ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha qulaydir: kredit olish qoidasi bir muncha soddalashtirilgan, garov ta'minotining barcha shakllari hal etilgan, kredit pullarining bir qismi naqd shaklida olinadi, aylanma resurslar xaridi asosan kredit berish masalalari nisbatan oson hal etiladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining milliy valyutadagi kredit mablag'lari manbai bo'lib, tijorat banklari, shuningdek byudjetdan tashqari fondlar (Mehnat vazirligi qoshidagi bandlik yuzasidan yordam ko'rsatish Fondi hamda deqqon va fermer xo'jaliklari Assotsiyasi qoshidagi dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarining rivojlanishiga yordam berish fondi) hisoblanadi va kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.

Bugungi kunda respublikamizdagi ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri - aholi bandligini oshirish, ishchi kuchidan maqsadli foydalanish, foydali mehnatga layoqatli aholining salohiyatini oshirishga qaratilmoqda. Iqtisodiy islohotlarning yangi bosqichida mamlakat aholisining ish bilan bandligi darajasini oshirish va mehnat bozorini tartibga solish sohasidagi quyidagi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha amalga oshirilmoqda:

- iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish negizida yangi ish o'rinlari yaratilmoqda;
 - kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikka keng imkoniyatlar ochilib, bu faoliyat qizg'in qo'llab quvvatlanmoqda;
 - aholining mehnat faolligini, oilaviy ijara, dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarini rivojlantirish negizida aholining o'zini-o'zi ish bilan band qilish darajasi oshirilmoqda;
 - aholining ish bilan bandligi va mehnat bozori takomillashtirilmoqda.
- Buning uchun zarar ko'rib ishlaydigan korxonalarni tugatish yoki ixtisosini o'zgartirish ishlari olib borilmoqda.

Xulosa va takliflar.

Bizning fikrimizcha, ishchi kuchiga talabni oshishi bo'yicha iqtisodiy tadbirlardan eng asosiysi iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida tarkibiy o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishdir. Bunga eng avvalo mulkchilik shakllarini rivojlantirish, mehnat unumdorligini oshirish, yangi ish joylarini yaratish, ish vaqtidan unumli foydalanish, ishlovchilarning moddiy va ma'naviy manfaatdorligini ko'tarish, solihlarni oqilona belgilash orqali erishiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, kichik biznes omon qolish va rivojlanish uchun moliyaviy resurslarga muhtoj. Ushbu resurslar turli manbalardan, jumladan, an'anaviy banklar, muqobil kreditorlar, davlat grantlari, farishta investorlari, venchur kapitalistlar va shaxsiy jamg'armalardan kelib chiqishi mumkin. Kichik biznes egalari o'z imkoniyatlarini diqqat bilan ko'rib chiqishlari va o'zlarining noyob biznes modeli va maqsadlariga eng mos keladigan moliya manbasini tanlashlari kerak.

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TIJORAT BANKLARI TOMONIDAN KICHIK BIZNESNI MOLIYALASHTIRISHNI RIVOJLANTIRISH

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada tijorat banklari tomonidan kichik biznes subyektlarini moliyalashtirish holati, mavjud muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llari tahlil qilingan. Kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlarining bank xizmatlariga kirishdagi asosiy to‘siqlari, moliyaviy resurslarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj darajasi, shuningdek, tijorat banklarining amaldagi mexanizmlari yoritilgan. Xalqaro tajriba asosida rivojlanish yo‘llari ko‘rib chiqilib, kichik biznesni moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar:

Kichik biznes, tijorat banklari, moliyalashtirish, kreditlar, foiz stavkasi, garov, subsidiya, davlat kafolati, bank xizmatlari, tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish.

Abstract

This article analyzes the current state of financing small business entities by commercial banks, existing problems, and ways to overcome them. The main barriers to small entrepreneurs' access to banking services, the level of demand for financial resources, as well as the existing mechanisms of commercial banks are highlighted. Development paths are considered based on international experience, and proposals for further improving small business financing are developed.

Keywords:

Small business, commercial banks, financing, loans, interest rate, collateral, subsidy, government guarantee, banking services, entrepreneurship development.

KIRISH

Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida kichik biznes milliy iqtisodiyotning eng faol va tez rivojlanayotgan segmentlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Uning iqtisodiy rivojlanishdagi o‘rni nafaqat ish o‘rinlarini yaratish, balki innovatsiyalarni joriy etish, mahsulot va xizmatlar sifatini oshirish, hamda soliq bazasini kengaytirish kabi yo‘nalishlarda ham ahamiyatlidir. Ammo kichik biznes subyektlari ko‘p hollarda moliyaviy resurslarga yetarlicha ega emas, bu esa ularning o‘sishi va raqobatbardoshligini cheklaydi.

Tijorat banklari ushbu muammoni hal qilishda muhim vosita bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. Banklar tomonidan kichik biznesga yo‘naltirilgan kreditlar, moliyaviy xizmatlar va maslahatlar orqali bu sohaning rivojiga sezilarli hissa qo‘shish mumkin.

Biroq, amaliyotda ko‘plab muammolar mavjud bo‘lib, ularni aniqlash va yechimlar ishlab chiqish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridan hisoblanadi.

Ushbu maqolada tijorat banklari tomonidan kichik biznesni moliyalashtirish borasidagi mavjud holat, muammolar, xorijiy tajriba, shuningdek, rivojlantirish istiqbollari IMRAD metodologiyasi asosida tahlil qilinadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Kichik biznesni moliyalashtirish sohasida ko‘plab olimlar va iqtisodchilar tomonidan tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Jumladan:

Beck va Demirgüç-Kunt (2006) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar kichik biznes subyektlarining moliyaviy xizmatlarga kirishi muammolari va bu muammolar bank tizimining rivojlanish darajasi bilan chambarchas bog‘liq ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

[1]

O‘zbekiston sharoitida Q.S. Astanayev (2024) kichik va o‘rta biznes iqtisodiyotning muhim tarmog‘i sifatida aholi bandligini ta‘minlash, mahalliy ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish va eksport salohiyatini oshirishda katta rol borligi ta‘kidlangan hamda kichik biznesni moliyalashtirishda tijorat banklarining roli va mavjud cheklovlarni tahlil qilgan. Ularning tadqiqotida yuqori foiz stavkalari va murakkab kredit olish jarayoni asosiy to‘siqlar sifatida ko‘rsatildi. [2]

Karimov B. (2020) Karimov kichik biznes subyektlarining moliyaviy xizmatlarga kirish imkoniyatlarini o‘rganib, banklar tomonidan taklif etilayotgan mahsulotlarning diversifikatsiyasi va raqamlashtirishning rivojlanishi muhimligini ta‘kidlaydi. Shuningdek, u banklar va kichik biznes o‘rtasida samarali kommunikatsiya o‘rnatish, moliyaviy savodxonlikni oshirish yo‘nalishlarida davlat siyosatini ishlab chiqish zarurligini bildiradi. [3]

Raximova Z. (2022) o‘z ishida kichik biznesning moliyaviy xizmatlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojlari, bank xizmatlarining sifat ko‘rsatkichlari va ularni takomillashtirish yo‘nalishlarini o‘rganadi. Muallif, shuningdek, tijorat banklari xodimlarining malakasini oshirish va maxsus treninglar tashkil etish orqali kichik biznesga ko‘rsatilayotgan xizmat sifatini yaxshilash zarurligini ta‘kidlaydi. [4]

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada mavzu doirasida Xalqaro tajriba, xususan, Germaniya, Yaponiya, Turkiya va Janubiy Koreya kabi mamlakatlarning kichik biznesni moliyalashtirishga doir siyosati o‘rganildi va O‘zbekiston tajribasi bilan taqqoslandi. Statistik tahlil, sifatli (qualitative) tahlil, qiyosiy tahlil va normativ-huquqiy baza tahlilidan foydalanildi.

Tahlil va natijalar.

Kichik va o‘rta biznes rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan har qanday mamlakat iqtisodiyotida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kichik va o‘rta biznes sharoitga tez

moslashuvchanlik bilan ajralib turadi, uning faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yish katta miqdordagi dastlabki kapitalni talab qilmaydi. Kichik va o'rta biznesyirik biznes uchun qulay bo'lmagan sohalarida avj oladi. Kichik va o'rta bizneskichik bozorlarda faoliyat olib borish, mahalliy resurslardan foydalanish, ishsizlik muammosini xal qilish, mehnat unumdorligini oshirish, o'rta mulkdorlar qatlamini shakllantirish va ichki bozorni iste'mol tovarlari bilan to'ldirishda muayyan afzalliklarga ega.

Kichik korxonalar odamlarda sohibkorlik, tadbirkorlik, mulkka egalik qobiliyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarish, ularda ishbilarmonlik ko'nikmalarini hosil qilish va rivojlantirish vositasi hisoblanadi. O'zbekistonda Kichik va o'rta biznestarixiy ildizga ega. Bu yerda azaldan hunarmandchilik rivojlangan. To'qimachilik, kosibchilik, kulolchilik, amaliy san'at, ganchkorlik, temirchilik, o'ymakorlik bilan shug'ullaniladigan kichik-kichik ustaxona va do'konlar ko'p bo'lgan. O'zbekistonda mavjud kichik va o'rta biznes korxonalari sanoat, qurilish, savdo, maishiy, tibbiy, transport xizmatlari ko'rsatish, ilmiy, texnikaviy axborot xizmati sohalarida, qishloq xo'jaligida faoliyat ko'rsatadi.

O'zbekiston bank tizimi hali ham kichik biznes ehtiyojlariga to'liq moslashmagan va muammolarning asosiy sabablari quyidagilardan namayon bo'moqda jumladan, banklar kichik biznesni yuqori xavfli deb hisoblaydi, chunki ularning kredit to'lov imkoniyati haqida aniq prognoz berish qiyin. Yoki bank xodimlari kichik biznesni tushunishda tajribasiz yoki motivatsiyasiz va moliyaviy savodxonlikning pastligi sababli, tadbirkorlar o'zlari uchun eng qulay bank xizmatini tanlay olmaydi. Shunga qaramay mamlakatimizda kichik biznesni moliyalashtirish hajmi yildan-yilga oshib bormoqda. Jumladan, 2020 yilda kichik biznesga tijorat banklari tomonidan 25 trln so'm ajratilgan bo'lsa, 2024 yilda bu ko'rsatkich 63 trln so'mga yetdi.[5]

Bu o'sish hukumatning tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash siyosati, banklar faoliyatidagi islohotlar, xalqaro moliyaviy institutlar bilan hamkorlik tufayli yuz berdi. Biroq barcha banklar bu yo'nalishda bir xil darajada faol emas. Kichik biznesga ajratilgan umumiy kreditlarning asosiy qismi 5–6 ta yirik bank hissasiga to'g'ri kelmoqda.

Mamlakatimiz Prezident qarorlariga asosan, kichik biznesga ajratilayotgan kreditlarga davlat kafolatlari berilmoqda. Shuningdek, "Biznesni rivojlantirish jamg'armasi" orqali foiz stavkalari qisman subsidiyalanmoqda. Bu tizimdan foydalanish uchun tadbirkorlar ariza va hisobotlarni tayyorlashi, hujjatlarni to'ldirishi lozim bo'ladi.

Kichik va o'rta biznesni rivojlantirishning xorij tajribasini o'rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Jumladan, Germaniyada kichik biznes kreditlarini kafolatlaydigan

maxsus tashkilotlar mavjud (masalan, KfW bank). Janubiy Koreyada davlat kichik biznesga ajratiladigan kreditlarning 80% gacha qismini kafolatlaydi. Turkiyada “KOSGEB” dasturi orqali tadbirkorlarga grant, subsidiya va maslahatlar taqdim etiladi. Yaponiyada kichik biznes kreditlariga 0–3% oralig‘ida foiz stavkalari qo‘llaniladi, chunki asosiy yuk davlat tomonidan qoplanadi 1-jadval.

1-jadval. Kichik va o‘rta biznesni rivojlantirishning xorij tajribasi

Mamlakat	Kichik biznesga kredit kafolatlari (%)	Foiz subsidiyasi mavjudligi	Kredit olish jarayoni
Germaniya	70–80	Ha	Soddalashtirilgan, raqamlashtirilgan
Janubiy Koreya	80	Ha	Elektron tizim orqali
Turkiya	60	Ha	Davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlanadi

Xalqaro tajribalar o‘rganilib, O‘zbekistonda ushbu muammolarni hal qilish bo‘yicha integratsiyalashgan tizimni joriy etish zarur. Shu jumladan, foiz subsidiyalari, davlat kafolatlari va raqamlashtirish kabi mexanizmlarning kengaytirilishi kichik biznes moliyalashtirishni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Raqamlashtirish orqali kredit olish, hujjat topshirish, ariza berish jarayonlari elektron tizimlar orqali amalga oshirilsa, kichik biznes uchun bu qulayliklar yaratadi. Bugungi kunda ba’zi banklar bu borada ilgari ketgan (masalan, Ipak Yo‘li bankinging "Digital SME" platformasi), biroq ko‘pchilik banklar hali bunday xizmatlarni taklif etmaydi.

Xulosa va Takliflar

Kichik biznesni moliyalashtirish O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Tijorat banklari ushbu jarayonda muhim vositachi sifatida ishtirok etadi. 2020–2024 yillar davomida banklar tomonidan kichik biznesni moliyalashtirish hajmi oshgan bo‘lsa-da, tizimda hali yechimini kutayotgan muammolar ko‘p. Foiz stavkalarini subsidiyalashni kengaytirish Davlat tomonidan ajratilayotgan subsidiyalar qamrovini kengaytirish orqali banklar tomonidan taklif etilayotgan foiz stavkalarni kamaytirishga erishish.

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Annotatsiya

Maqolada qishloq xo'jaligini raqamlashtirishni joriy etish bugungi kundagi dolzarb masalalardan biri ekanligi, va qishloq xo'jaligini raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida agrar loyihalarining samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, zamonaviy texnologiyalarning qo'llanilishi hosildorlikni oshiradi, xarajatlarni kamaytiradi va resurslardan samarali foydalanish imkonini beradi, qishloq xo'jaligini innovatsion rivojlantirish, raqamli texnologiyalarning qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga ta'siri darajasi, tarmoqda ilg'or texnologiyalardan foydalanish va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqaruvchini raqamlashtirish bo'yicha fikrlar taqdim etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: qishloq xo'jaligi, raqamli texnologiyalar, agrar loyiha, samaradorlik, GIS, dron, IoT, AI, monitoring, iqtisodiy tahlil.

Annotation

The article highlights that the implementation of digitalization in agriculture is one of the most urgent issues today. It analyzes ways to improve the efficiency of agricultural projects through the use of digital technologies. The research results indicate that the application of modern technologies increases productivity, reduces costs, and ensures efficient use of resources. The paper also presents views on the innovative development of agriculture, the impact level of digital technologies on agricultural production processes, the use of advanced technologies in the sector, and the digitalization of agricultural product producers.

Keywords: agriculture, digital technologies, agricultural project, efficiency, GIS, drone, IoT, AI, monitoring, economic analysis.

1. Kirish

Jahon iqtisodiyoti rivojlanib borar ekan, raqamli transformatsiya har bir soha, xususan qishloq xo'jaligida ham dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda. An'anaviy agrar ishlab chiqarish uslublari o'rnini bosayotgan raqamli texnologiyalar samaradorlikni oshirish, real vaqtda monitoring olib borish, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirish va ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda muhim vosita bo'lmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida ilm-fan va texnik-texnologik yutuqlarni ta'minlash, qishloq va suv xo'jaligini raqamlashtirish orqali samaradorlikni oshirishga erishish

uchun raqamli texnologiyalar va platforma yechimlarini joriy etish, evaziga agrar sohaning barqaror rivojlanishiga erishiladi. Qishloq xo‘jaligining raqamlashtirishni ta‘minlaydigan, mehnat unumdorligini oshiradigan va ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytiradigan raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda agrar loyihalar samaradorligini oshirish, qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishning zamonaviy usullariga asoslangan.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 5-apreldagi “2023-yilda qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish, qayta ishlashni kengaytirish va qo‘llab-quvvatlashning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-113-son qarori, qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasiga ilg‘or raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy qilish orqali yer va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish, ekinlar holatini monitoring qilishning idoralararo axborot tizimlarini joriy etishga qaratilgan. Shu asosda agrar loyihalarda raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish va ularning samaradorligini o‘rganish ilmiy-amaliy jihatdan dolzarb hisoblanadi.

2. Metodlar

Ushbu tadqiqot quyidagi uslublar asosida olib borildi:

Tahliliy yondashuv – mahalliy va xorijiy agrar loyihalar misolida raqamli texnologiyalarni qo‘llash tajribalari o‘rganildi;

Empirik kuzatuv – dronlar, IoT sensorlari, GIS texnologiyalarining real xo‘jaliklardagi tatbiqi va natijalari kuzatildi;

Solishtirma tahlil – raqamli texnologiyalar qo‘llanilgan va qo‘llanilmagan loyihalarning samaradorligi solishtirildi;

Statistik tahlil – ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari, hosildorlik va foyda ko‘rsatkichlari tahlil qilindi.

3. Natijalar

Qishloq xo‘jaligini raqamlashtirish o‘z navbatida qishloq xo‘jaligini moliyalashtirish, kreditlash, sug‘urta kabi jiddiy muammolarni hal qilishda fermer xo‘jaliklari va qishloq xo‘jaligi masalalarini tezda tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Qishloq xo‘jaligini raqamlashtirish vositalarini o‘rnatish orqali zamonaviy hisoblash texnologiyalari va fiksatsiya tizimlaridan foydalangan holda ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini qisman avtomatlashtirishga erishildi. Platforma olingan mahsulot miqdori, uning sifati, qayta ishlash jarayoni, harakati va boshqa operatsiyalarni masofadan boshqarish imkonini beradi. Mamlakatdagi raqamli iqtisodiyot qishloq xo‘jaligini kompleks shakllantirishga, shuningdek raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish va rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Olib borilgan tadqiqot asosida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish natijasida hosildorlik o'rtacha +38 foizga oshishi va suv sarfi -26 foizga kamayishi aniqlangan 1-jadval.

Ko'rsatkich	Raqamli texnologiyalar bilan	Raqamli texnologiyalarsiz	Farq
Hosildorlik (t/ga)	45,2	32,7	+38%
Suv sarfi (m ³ /ga)	5800	7900	-26%
Ishlab chiqarish tannarxi (so'm/kg)	880	1120	-21%
Foyda darajasi (%)	34%	18%	+16%

1-jadval. Raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishni agrar sohaga ta'siri

Bu natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, raqamli texnologiyalar agrar ishlab chiqarishning har bir bosqichida ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda jumladan, ishlab chiqarish tannarxi -21 foizga kamaymoqda va shu bilan birgalikda foyda darajasi +16 foizga ortmoqda.

4. Muhokama

Zamonaviy informatsion texnologiyalar doirasidagi yangiliklar va o'zgarishlar, Internet texnologiyalari, ma'lumotlar bazasidan amaliy va nazariy foydalanishning jadal rivojlanishi, turli mobil qurilmalarning – noutbuk, netbuk, shaxsiy kompyuterlarining paydo bo'lishi va ularning doimiy takomillashib borishi natijasida zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalarning yangi g'oyalari konsepsiyasining vujudga kelishiga sabab bo'ldi.

Raqamli texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi agrar loyihalar samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. GPS, GIS, IoT, dronlar va sun'iy intellekt asosidagi monitoring tizimlari yordamida qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini etishtirish va ularning hosildorligini oshirishga erishilmoqda.

Zamonaviy GIS — bu integratsiyalashgan, masshtabli platforma bo'lib, u markazlashgan holda ma'lumotlarni saqlash, ular bilan ishlash imkonini beradi. Ma'lumotlar bilan amallar bajarishni GISning ishchi dasturiy ta'minoti - Web-brauzer, mobil qurilmalar, GIS-logikasiga o'rnatilgan ishchi dasturlari amalga oshiradi.

Geografik axborot tizimlari (GIS) zamonaviy jamiyat va kundalik hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylandi. Ular turli sohalarda keng qo'llaniladi, geografik ma'lumotlarni tartibga solish, tahlil qilish va vizualizatsiya qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Jumladan, GIS qishloq xo'jaligi yerlarini boshqarishni optimallashtirish, ekin maydonlarini rejalashtirish, iqlim sharoitlarini tahlil qilish va hosildorlik darajasini aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi.

Buyumlar interneti yoki IoT - bu noyob identifikatorlar (UID) bilan ta'minlangan va insondan foydalanishni talab qilmasdan ma'lumotlarni tarmoq orqali uzatish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan o'zaro bog'liq hisoblash qurilmalari, mexanik va raqamli mashinalar, obyektlar, avtomatlashtirilgan tizimi.

IoT qurilmalari o'zlari yig'adigan sensor ma'lumotlarini IoT shlyuziga yoki boshqa chekka qurilmaga ulash orqali baham ko'rishadi, bu yerda ma'lumotlar tahlil qilish yoki mahalliy tahlil qilish uchun bulutga yuboriladi. Ba'zan, bu qurilmalar boshqa tegishli qurilmalar bilan bog'lanadi va bir-biridan olingan ma'lumotlar asosida ishlaydi.

Raqamli texnologiyalardan agrar loyihalarning samaradorligini oshirishda quyidagilarga ta'sir ko'rsatadi:

- Yer resurslaridan foydalanishni optimallashtirish;
- Hosildorlikni yuqori aniqlik bilan prognoz qilish;
- Mehnat va moddiy resurslar tejash;
- Loyiha xavf-xatarlarini oldindan aniqlash.

Raqamli texnologiyalardan agrar loyihalarda foydalanishda asosiy muammo sifatida quyidagilar qayd etilishi mumkin:

- Fermerlar o'rtasida raqamli savodxonlik pastligi;
- Texnologik infratuzilmaning to'liq rivojlanmaganligi;
- Dastlabki investitsion xarajatlarning yuqoriligi va x.k..

Raqamli texnologiyalardan agrar loyihalarda foydalanish uzoq muddatli istiqbolda o'zini to'liq oqlaydi.

5. Xulosa

Raqamli texnologiyalar agrar loyihalarning samaradorligini oshirishda strategik ahamiyatga ega. Ular nafaqat ishlab chiqarishni optimallashtiradi, balki iqtisodiy foydani ham keskin oshiradi. O'zbekiston sharoitida raqamli transformatsiyani jadallashtirish uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlar tavsiya etiladi:

1. Fermerlar uchun raqamli texnologiyalar bo'yicha o'quv kurslarini tashkil etish;
2. Agrar texnologiyalarni subsidiyalash;
3. Ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari va texnoparklar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish.

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida o'ziga ishonchni shakllantirishning samarali yo'llari, pedagogik yondashuvlar va psixologik asoslar yoritilgan. Maqola orqali o'qituvchilar o'quvchilarning ichki motivatsiyasi, ijobiy fikrlashi, mustaqil qaror qabul qilish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi metodlarni o'zlashtirishlari mumkin. Shuningdek, ota-onalar bilan hamkorlik, o'quv muhitini qo'llabquvvatlovchi tarzda tashkil qilishning ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: o'ziga ishonch, boshlang'ich ta'lim, psixologik rivojlanish, motivatsiya, ijobiy muhit, o'qituvchi yondashuvi, tarbiya, bolalar psixologiyasi.

KIRISH

Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida o'quvchining shaxs sifatida kamol topishi, mustaqil fikrlashi va o'ziga ishonchi kuchli bo'lishi eng muhim maqsadlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, boshlang'ich ta'lim bosqichi – bu bola o'zining imkoniyatlarini anglay boshlaydigan, ijtimoiy muhitda o'z o'rnini topishga harakat qiladigan palla hisoblanadi. O'ziga ishonch – bu nafaqat darsdagi faol ishtirok, balki kelajakdagi muvaffaqiyatlarning ham poydevoridir. Ushbu maqolada o'qituvchining mazkur jarayondagi roli, metodik yondashuvlari va amaliy tavsiyalar haqida fikr yuritiladi. O'quvchilarda o'ziga ishonchni shakllantirish uchun quyidagi usullarni qo'llash mumkin:

Ijobiy fikrlashni rag'batlantirish

- O'quvchilarga ularning kuchli tomonlarini eslatib turish.
 - Har bir yutuqni (hatto kichik bo'lsa ham) e'tiborga olish va maqtash.
 - "Men buni qila olaman", "Men harakat qilsam, natija bo'ladi" kabi iboralarni ishlatishga undash. Vazifalarni muvofiqlashtirish
 - Bosqichma-bosqich murakkablikdagi vazifalar berish (oddan murakkabga).
 - Muvaffaqiyat hissini tatib ko'rish uchun dastlabki vazifalarni osonlashtirish.
- Xatolarga konstruktiv munosabat

- Xatolarni o'rganish jarayonining tabiiy qismi sifatida qabul qilish.
- Tanqid qilish o'rniga, "Bu yaxshi, lekin quyidagilarni yaxshilash mumkin..." kabi konstruktiv fikrlarni bildirish. Mustaqillikni rag'batlantirish.
- O'quvchilarga qaror qabul qilish va mas'uliyat olish imkoniyatini berish (masalan, loyihalarini mustaqil tanlash).
- Ular fikrlarini bildirishga va ijodiy yechimlarni taklif qilishga undash. Ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash
- Guruh ishlari orqali o'zaro ishonch va hamjihatlikni oshirish.
- Ota-onalar va o'qituvchilar bilan hamkorlikda ishlash (masalan, ijobiy feedback berish). Sport va badaniy mashqlar
- Jismoniy faollik stressni kamaytiradi va o'ziga ishonchni oshiradi.
- Sport musobaqalari orqali intizom va muvaffaqiyat hissini rivojlantirish. Nutq va kommunikatsiya mahoratlarini rivojlantirish
- Darslarda chiqish qilish, munozaralar va prezentatsiyalar o'tkazish.
- To'g'ri nutq va tana tilini o'rgatish. Shaxsiy rivojlanishga yo'naltirish
- Maqsad qo'yish va rejalashtirish ko'nikmalarini o'rgatish.
- Kichik g'alabalarni nishonlash orqali motivatsiyani saqlash. Ijodiy ifodani rag'batlantirish
- Rasim, she'riyat, musiqiy ijod kabi sohalarda o'zini namoyon qilishga imkon yaratish.
- Ijodiy yondashuvlarni qadrlash. Psixologik qulay muhit yaratish
- O'quvchilar xavotirlarini va qiyinchiliklarini ochiq muhokama qilish imkoniyatini berish.
- O'qituvchining samimiyati va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi munosabati. O'ziga ishonch – bir kunda paydo bo'lmaydi, lekin doimiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, sabr va ijobiy muhit bilan uni mustahkamlash mumkin. Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya O'zbek pedagogik va psixologik adabiyotlarida o'quvchilarda o'ziga ishonchni shakllantirish masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Jumladan, A. Avloniyning —Turkiy guliston yoxud axloql asarida tarbiyaning markazida bolaning ichki dunyosi, o'zini anglash va qadrlash masalalari turadi. Unga ko'ra, bolada ishonch hosil qilish — avvalo, o'qituvchining e'tibori va ehtiromi orqali shakllanadi. Hozirgi davrda esa pedagog olimlar, xususan,

Z. Murodova, D. Yo'ldoshev va M. Jo'rayevlarning tadqiqotlarida o'ziga ishonchni kuchaytirish uchun quyidagi metodik yondashuvlar taklif qilinadi.

- Individual yondashuv – har bir ‘o’quvchining qobiliyati va o'ziga xosligini inobatga olgan holda yondashish.
- Ijobiy rag'bat – kichik yutuqlarni e'tirof etish va maqtash orqali bolada o'z kuchiga bo'lgan ishonchni oshirish.

XULOSA

O'quvchilarda o'ziga ishonchni shakllantirish — bu nafaqat psixologik, balki pedagogik yondashuvni talab qiladigan jarayondir. O'qituvchi bola uchun ijobiy namunadir va aynan uning yondashuvi orqali o'quvchi o'zini qadrlay boshlaydi. Boshlang'ich sinfda bu jarayon ayniqsa muhim, chunki bola shaxs sifatida endigina shakllanmoqda. Maqolada bayon etilgan metodlar — individual yondashuv, rag'batlantirish, mustaqillikni qo'llab-quvvatlash — o'quvchilarda o'ziga ishonchni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Ota-onalar va o'qituvchilar o'zaro hamkorlikda harakat qilgan taqdirda, natijalar yanada samarali bo'ladi.

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КРАСЯЩИЕ КОМПОЗИЦИИ ДЛЯ КРАШЕНИЯ ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ НА ОСНОВЕ НАТУРАЛЬНЫХ И ХИМИЧЕСКИХ ВОЛОКОН

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Узбекистан, являющийся одним из мировых производителей хлопка, натурального шелка, располагает также для производства тканых и нетканых материалов объемом шерсти, полиакрилонитрильного, полиамидного волокна. Проблема более полного удовлетворения спроса населения на трикотажные товары с особой остротой выдвигает вопросы увеличения ассортимента и улучшения качества трикотажных изделий, от решения которых зависит дальнейший рост эффективности производства.

Одной из основных задач, стоящих перед республикой, является создание прочной материально-технической базы и обеспечение населения высококачественными товарами. В целях придания тканям и трикотажным изделиям специальных свойств и облагораживания их все в большем количестве при их производстве используют смесевые волокна, а как изделия на основе смесей волокон характеризуются высокими гигиеническими и эксплуатационными свойствами: натуральные волокна придают изделиям мягкость, гигроскопичность, комфортность, воздухопроницаемость. Химические волокна способствуют увеличению срока службы изделия благодаря улучшению эластических свойств и увеличению прочности; улучшению формоустойчивости изделия, благодаря уменьшению сминаемости и усадки и т.д.

Одним из эффективных направлений в создании нового ассортимента и улучшения качества трикотажных изделий на основе натуральных и химических волокон является применение для крашения минеральных красящих композиций на основе солей поливалентных металлов.

Химическое строение волокнообразующего полимера оказывает очень большое влияние на фиксацию красителей, поскольку функциональные группы элементарных звеньев, концевые группы макромолекул, другие элементы цепи главных валентностей и боковые группы являются потенциальными активными

центрами, на которых может происходить физическая и химическая сорбция красителей. В связи с выше изложенным с точки зрения эффективности наибольший интерес вызывает способ крашения и печатания посредством синтеза красителя на волокне, при котором молекулы исходных соединений не обладают практически сродством к волокну, что предопределяет возможность применения одних и тех же пигментообразующих соединений для окрашивания различных по природе волокон, и, благодаря малым геометрическим размерам, показывают высокие значения коэффициентов диффузии в волокнистый субстрат.

Требование получения окрасок с высокой прочностью к различным физико-химическим воздействиям вызывает необходимость разработки таких пигментообразующих систем, которые образуют с полимерным субстратом прочные химические связи. Выбираемые полупродукты, составляющие красящие композиции, должны также отвечать такому комплексу требований, как: достаточно легкая диффузия в волокно и сорбция на внутренней поверхности; высокая скорость реакции, приводящая к окрашиванию текстильного материала; условия реакции достаточно мягкие, не приводящие к деструкции волокна. Этим требованиям отвечают различные полупродукты и конечные продукты их превращений, одними из которых являются азоидные красители. Азоидные красители синтезируются непосредственно на волокне в процессах крашения и печатания в результате реакции азосочетания между азосоставляющей (фенолы, нафтолы, азотолы) и диазосоставляющей, представляющей собой первичные ароматические амины.

Крашение целлюлозных, белковых и полиакрилонитрильных волокон красящими композициями проводится в кислой среде при $pH = 3-4$. При температуре кипения крашение достигает равновесия для шерстяных и шелковых волокон в течение 2-3 мин. Вследствие более плотной упаковки структурных элементов, нежели белковых волокон, крашение ПАН волокон достигает равновесия в течение 25-30 мин. Крашение хлопчатобумажного трикотажа достигает своего равновесного значения в течение 6-7 мин, а вискозного полотна в течение 3-4 мин, что объясняется более рыхлой упаковкой вискозного волокна, нежели хлопка.

На основе проведенных исследований сделан вывод, что разработанные красящие композиции могут быть применены для крашения любых волокон при наличии в полимерном субстрате первичной аминогруппы. Сформулирован вывод был

подтвержден крашением с помощью красящих композиций полиамидных волокон.

Изучение процесса растворения различных волокон в типовых для данного волокна растворителях показало, что растворимость волокон, окрашенных красящими композициями в обычных для волокна растворителях ухудшается: окрашенная шерсть не растворяется в 5% -ном NaOH при комнатной температуре даже в течение 24 ч; нитрон теряет растворимость в диметилформамид (ДМФ) даже при температуре кипения. Полученные данные также подтверждают, что в процессе крашения волокон красящими композициями имеет место образование прочных межструктурных окрашенных комплексных соединений. Следовательно, структурные элементы волокна являются частью образовавшихся окрашенных структур, что объясняет высокие прочностные свойства полученных окрасок к различным физико- химическим воздействиям (таблица 1).

На основании полученных результатов можно утверждать, что окраски характеризуются высокой прочностью к мокрым обработкам, к действию органических растворителей и хорошей прочностью к трению.

Таким образом, проведенные исследования показали, что одними и теми же красящими композициями можно окрасить белковые, полиамидные, полиакрилонитрильные и целлюлозные волокна.

Исследованиями установлено, что среди комплексных соединений для крашения наибольший интерес представляют внутрикомплексные или так называемые «хелатные» соединения. Внутрикомплексные соединения имеют интенсивную окраску, отличающуюся от окраски ионов металлов комплексообразователей. Высокие требования устойчивости окраски тканей на основе целлюлозных волокон не только к мокрым обработкам, но и к химической чистке, при хорошей растворимости внутримолекулярных соединений в органических растворителях вызывают необходимость разработки способов прочного связывания внутрикомплексных соединений с полимерным субстратом. Свойства образовавшихся в волокне внутрикомплексных соединений определяются как природой и свойствами вводимого катиона поливалентного металла и органического компонента, так и условиями процесса комплексообразования (рН, температуры, продолжительности). Окрашены комплексы только таких металлов, которые имеют хромофорные свойства. В связи с этим для получения в полимерной матрице хлопка окрашенных комплексных соединений были выбраны соли железа и кобальта.

Природа кислоты оказывает существенное влияние на количества образовавшихся нанометаллокомплексов, хотя цвет образовавшихся комплексных соединений для одного и того же комплексообразователя остается неизменным.

Таблица 1.

Прочность окрасок различных волокон, окрашенных красящими композициями

№	Вид материала	Ввод и -мая соль	Цветовой тон	Прочность окрасок, балл				
				к свету	к стирке	к действию органических рассолов	к трению	
							су-хом у	мокро му
1	Хлопчатобумажная ткань Натуральный шелк Шерсть Нитрон Капрон	Ni^{2+}	Темно-коричневый	4	5/5/5	5/5/5	5	4
2	Хлопчатобумажная ткань Натуральный шелк Шерсть Нитрон Капрон	Ni^{2+}	Хаки	5	5/5/5	5/5/5	5	4
3	Хлопчатобумажная ткань Натуральный шелк	Cu^{2+}	Коричневый	5	5/5/5	5/5/5	5	4

	Шерсть Нитрон Капрон							
4	Хлопчатобумажная ткань Натуральный шелк Шерсть Нитрон Капрон	Fe^{3+}	Зеленый	4	5/5/5	5/5/5	5	4
5	Хлопчатобумажная ткань Натуральный шелк Шерсть Нитрон Капрон	Co^{2+}	Оранжевый	5	5/5/5	5/5/5	5	4

Изучено влияние температуры и продолжительности обработки на количество образовавшихся в волокне нанометаллокомплексов. Кинетические кривые сняты при температурах 25, 50, 80, 98⁰С. Из полученных данных следует, что процесс комплексообразования в структуре волокна проходит весьма интенсивно, причем с повышением температуры скорость реакции значительно возрастает. Экстремальное значение количества образовавшихся нанометаллокомплексов наблюдается при обработке при температуре 98⁰С. Малые размеры ионов и молекул соединений, находящихся в обрабатываемом ванне и образующих нанометаллокомплексы, способствуют высокой скорости проникновения их в структуру волокна. При температуре 98⁰С равновесное количество комплексных соединений образуется в течение 5 -7 мин.

Крашение текстильных материалов на основе хлопка и вискозного волокна проводилось после предварительного аминирования. Для этого разработана технология аминирования хлопчатобумажной ткани и вискозного волокна. Получена аминированная хлопчатобумажная ткань со степенью замещения от 3,2 до 12,1 и вискозное полотно с от 10,2 до 18,0, что дало возможность окрасить их красящими композициями.

Разработаны красящие композиции для крашения аминированных целлюлозных текстильных материалов. Изучена кинетика крашения красящими композициями при различных температурах хлопчатобумажной ткани и вискозного полотна.

Установлено, что с повышением температуры скорость крашения возрастает. При температуре кипения крашение достигает равновесного значения для хлопчатобумажной ткани в течение 7-10 мин, а для вискозного полотна за 4-7 мин. Изучены цветовые характеристики и прочность полученных окрасок к различным физико-химическим воздействиям. В связи с тем, что составляющие красящих композиций взаимодействуют с полимерным субстратом волокон с образованием ковалентных связей, прочность полученных окрасок к мокрым обработкам, действию органических растворителей к трению и свету составила 4- 5 баллов.

Исследовано влияние крашения на прочность текстильных материалов на основе хлопка и вискозного волокна. Опыты, проведенные в испытательной лаборатории сертификационного центра CENTEXUS, показали что в результате крашения красящими композициями прочность хлопчатобумажной ткани возрастает по основе на 8,8%, а по утку - 51,7%; прочность вискозного полотна возрастает по основе на 17,2%, а по утку на 56,6%.

Одновременно при крашении красящими композициями возрастает удлинение целлюлозных текстильных материалов: хлопчатобумажной ткани по основе на 4,7% и по утку на 23,5%; вискозной ткани по основе на 32% и по утку на 62%. Увеличение разрывного удлинения будет способствовать улучшению деформационных свойств текстильных материалов, что особенно важно для трикотажных изделий.

При крашении красящими композициями возрастает удлинение целлюлозных текстильных материалов. Это будет способствовать улучшению их деформационных свойств, что особенно важно для трикотажных изделий. Крашение красящими композициями способствует возрастанию несминаемости текстильных материалов на основе хлопка и вискозного волокна. Суммарный угол раскрытия и несминаемость ткани, окрашенной красящими композициями, возрастает на 15%.

Исследовано крашение смесевой хлопко-вискозной пряжи разработанными красящими композициями. Установлено, что смесевая хлопко-вискозная пряжа может быть окрашена красящими композициями для крашения хлопка, вискозного волокна. Разработана технология крашения, способствующая получению равномерно окрашенных пряж.

Таким образом, из результатов научно-исследовательских работ следует, что хлопчатобумажные и вискозные текстильные материалы можно окрасить красящими композициями с использованием местных сырьевых ресурсов без

применения синтетических красителей. Разработанный способ крашения позволяет улучшить физико-механические свойства текстильных материалов и уменьшить их сминаемость без процесса аппретирования.

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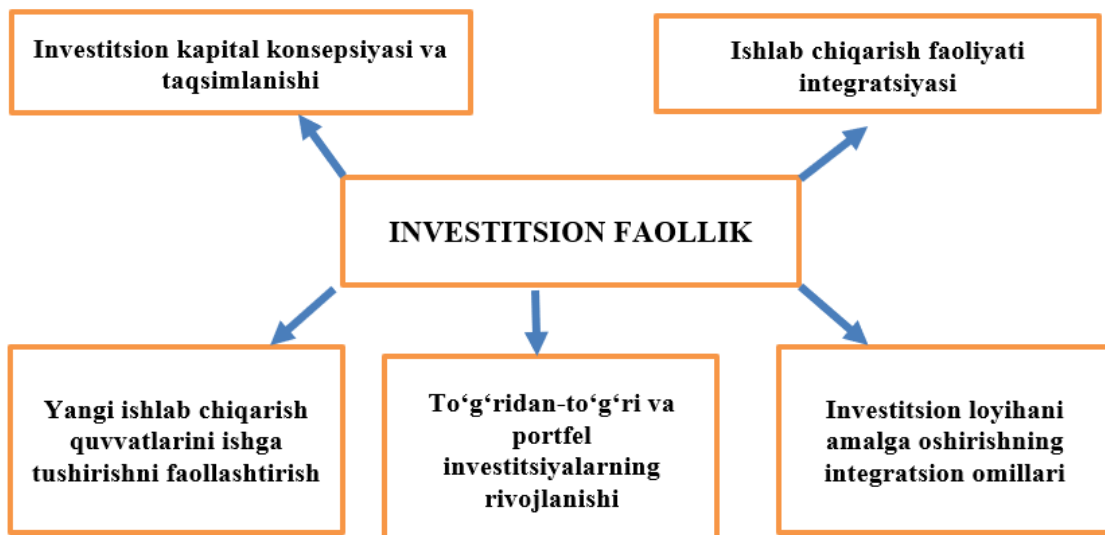
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TISU iqtisodiyot mutaxassisligi magistranti

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Bugungi kunda olib borilayotgan iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarda “investitsiyalar”, “investitsion faollik”, “investitsion mexanizm”, “investitsion faoliyat” va shu kabi iqtisodiy tushunchalarga yagona bir ta’rif keltirilmagan. Ko’pgina ilmiy adabiyotlarda “investitsion faollik”ka yaqin bo’lgan tushunchalar: “investitsion jozibadorlik”, “investitsion muhit” “investitsion imij” sinonim sifatida qo’llanib kelinmoqda. Bizning fikrimizcha, “investitsion faollik” mustaqil kategoriya bo’lib, xo’jalik subyektlarining barqaror moliyaviy holatini tavsiflaydi va aniq davr uchun real resurslarining safarbar etilishini anglatadi. Buni investitsion talabni qondiradigan jarayon sifatida ham talqin etish mumkin.



1-rasm. Investitsion faollik omillari¹

¹ Tadqiqot natijalariga ko’ra muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Yuqorida zikr etilgan turli xil omillarning ijobiy tarzdagi amalga oshirilishi xorijiy investitsiyalarning faol kirib kelishiga imkon beradi. Bu esa tabiiyki, qo‘shimcha ish joylari, qo‘shimcha daromad, iqtisodiyotning o‘shishiga qo‘shimcha imkoniyatdir. Yana, eng muhimi, xorijiy investorlar o‘zlari bilan nafaqat kapital olib kiradilar, balki o‘z mamlakatlarida bo‘lgan ilg‘or bilim va tajribani ham olib keladilar. Bu ham mamlakatning kelgusi iqtisodiy o‘shishiga imkon tug‘diradi.

Investitsiyalar investorlar tomonidan o‘z maqsadlariga erishish uchun tegishli faoliyat turiga kiritiladigan va pulda ifodalangan har qanday fuqarolik huquqlari obyektidir.

Investitsion iqlim ichki va tashqi investitsiyalarning kirib kelishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan yalpi iqtisodiy, siyosiy va moliyaviy sharoitdir.

Investitsion jozibadorlikni baholash tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, bunday tadqiqotlar 1970 yillardan boshlanganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Garvard biznes maktabida dunyo mamlakatlarining investitsion jozibadorligi bo‘yicha o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar ushbu sohada amalga oshirilgan dastlabki izlanishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, bugungi kunda “Euromoney”, “Fortune”, “The Economist” kabi xalqaro iqtisodiy jurnallarda ham doimiy ravishda investitsion muhit bo‘yicha reyting baholari e’lon qilib borilmoqda. Ushbu aytib o‘tilgan reytinglar, asosan, mamlakatlarning investitsion jozibadorligini baholashga qaratilgan, ya’ni makroiqtisodiy darajadagi tahlillardir. Vaholanki, investorlar aniq bir investitsion loyiha bo‘yicha investitsiya qarorlarini qabul qilishlari uchun investitsion jozibadorlikning makroiqtisodiy darajalari kabi mikroiktisodiy – tarmoqlar, mintaqalar, tashkilotlar darajalarini ham hisobga olishlari kerak.

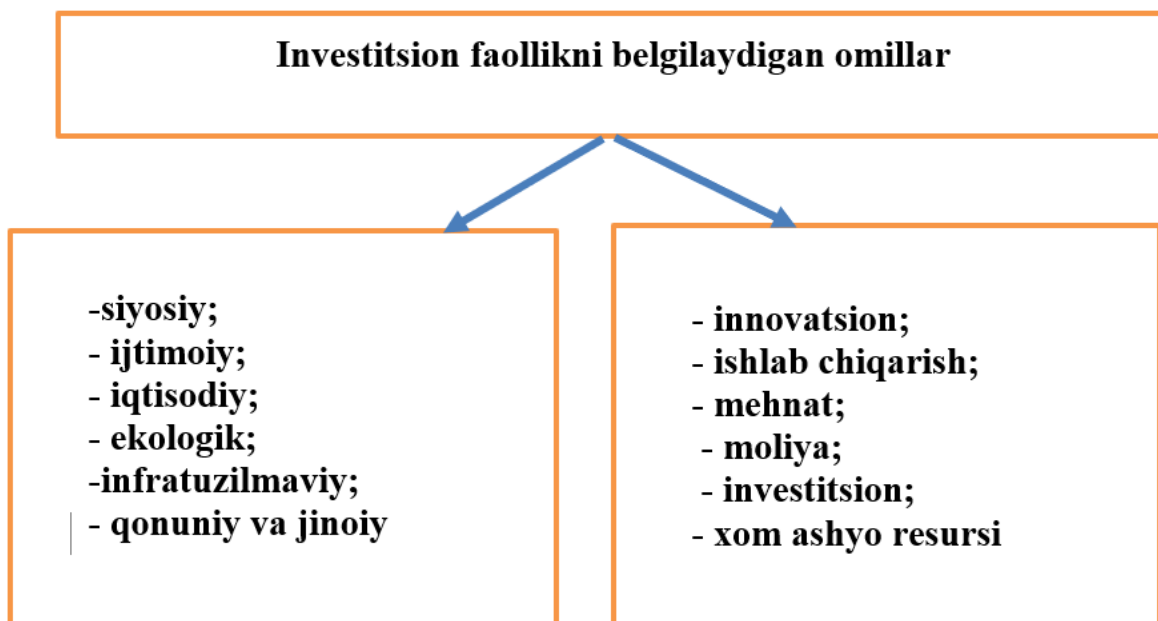
Investitsion jozibadorlikni baholash uchun ikkita muhim jihatga e’tibor qaratish lozim bo‘ladi. Birinchisi - ma’lum bir obyektning investitsiyalashning investitsion jozibadorligi. Bunda aniq bir hududiy tizimda mavjud bo‘lgan tarmoqlar, sohalar iqtisodiy holati tahlil etiladi. Iqtisodiy tahlilni amalga oshirishda investitsion loyiha va dasturlar samaradorligini aniqlashning tayanch ko‘rsatkichlari baholanadi.

Ikkinchisi - hududiy xo‘jalik tizimining investitsion jozibadorligi. Bunda quyidagi holatlar tahlil etilishi nazarda tutiladi: - mavjud huquqiy-normativ baza; - siyosiy vaziyat; - investitsion infratuzilma; - ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitlar; - investorlar manfaatini himoya qilish darajasi; - soliqqa tortish darajasi; - strategik va ma’muriy resurslar.

Yuqorida qayd etganimizdek, investitsion faollik iqtisodiy kategoriya bo'lib, investitsion faoliyatga obyektiv va subyektiv ma'lumotlar orqali ta'sir ko'rsatishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi.

Iqtisodchi olim T.M. Smaglyukova investitsion faollikni belgilovchi barcha ko'rsatkichlardan kompleks baholash talablariga ko'proq muvofiq keladigan ko'rsatkichlarni ajratib oladi. Uning fikricha, mazkur ko'rsatkichlar investitsion jarayonning barcha tomonlarini aks ettiruvchi investitsion faollik omillari tarkibiga kiriritiladi[3].

Shakllangan ko'rsatkichlarning yig'indisi iqtisodiy tizim va investitsiyalash obyektlari sifatida hududlar faoliyatining tashqi va ichki omillarini qamrab oladi (2-rasm).



2-rasm. Xududlarнинг инвестицион фаоллигини белгилайдиган омиллар [4]

Olimaning fikricha, barcha keltirilgan omillar yordamida qo'yilmalarning xatarlikka tortilgan darajasi tahlil qilinishi mumkin. Tarmoqlar darajasida qo'yilmalarning xatarlik darajasini baholash uchun ushbu ro'yxatdan siyosiy, ijtimoiy, infratuzilma, qonuniy va jinoiy, innovatsion va resurs-xom ashyo omillari chiqarib tashlangan. Bu ularning tahlil qilinayotgan ko'rsatkichlarni shakllantirishga yetarli darajada ta'sir ko'rsatmayotgani bilan izohlanadi.

Investitsion salohiyat kategoriyasi uzoq vaqt davomida foydalaniladigan aktivlarga, shu jumladan, daromad yoki boshqa iqtisodiy natijalarni ko'paytirish maqsadida qimmatli qog'ozlarga mablag'larni yo'naltirish imkoniyati sifatida talqin etib kelingan.

Mamlakatning investitsion salohiyatini shakllantirish va amalga oshirish tahliliga bag'ishlangan, F.S.Tumusov tomonidan taklif etilgan yondashuv ham diqqatga sazovor. U "investitsion salohiyat"ni sarmoyani takror ishlab chiqarishning moddiy, moliyaviy va intellektual ehtiyojlarini qondirishni ta'minlovchi real investitsion talabga aylanish imkoniga ega bo'lgan investitsiyalar bozorida investitsion talab shaklida namoyon bo'ladigan, to'plangan sarmoyaning bir qismidan iborat investitsion resurlarning жамланмаси[5] sifatida talqin qilinadi.

Bizning fikrimizcha, investitsion salohiyat mamlakatning investitsiyalarning kirib kelishi uchun ochiqligi va iqtisodiy resurlar zahiralarning mavjudligi, ularning hajmi bilan belgilanadi.

Investitsion salohiyat joriy va kelgusidagi investitsion resurslar, ulardan muayyan bir investitsion maydon sathida foydalanishning real va ehtimoliy natijalari orasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarning yig'indisidir.

Investitsion salohiyatga berilgan bu ta'rif mazkur tushunchaning asl mohiyati, o'zagiga ko'ra, faqatgina resurs bazasi va uning tarkibiy qismlarinigina tan oladigan boshqa yondashuvlardan tubdan farq qiladi.

Investitsion salohiyatning resurslar va ulardan foydalanish natijalari yig'indisini ifodalovchi ikki xil tavsifi shuni ifodalaydiki, investitsion resurslar jalb etilmaydi, balki ulardan foydalanish jarayoni natijasida yaratiladi.

Mahalliy iqtisodchi olimlarimizdan biri Sh.I.Mustafaqulov investitsion muhit va uning shakllanishi xususida to'xtalib: "Investitsion muhit investitsion jarayonlar amalga oshadigan sharoit bo'lib, u hududning investitsion faoliyati hamda investitsiyalarning risk darajasini aniqlaydigan siyosiy, iqtisodiy huquqiy, ijtimoiy va boshqa omillar ta'sirida shakllanadi"[6], - deya fikr bildirgan.

Investitsion muhitni yaxshilashga qaratilgan davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlari sifatida quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin: - innovatsion va tadqiqot faolligi, axborot texnologiyalari sohasida birinchi toifadagi tadqiqot markazlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash; - texnopark va innovatsion klasterni tashkil etish;

- xorijiy investorlar uchun qulay bo'lgan infratuzilma va moliyaviy sharoitlarni shakllantirish. Ular qatoriga: sanoat korxonalarini qurish uchun yer uchastkalari, ilmiy tadqiqot, tajriba-konstruktorlik ishlari va kasbiy tayyorlash sohasida loyihalarni amalga oshirish uchun grantlarni, yer uchastkalari, bino va texnologik uskunlarni xarid qilishga ketgan xarajatlarni qoplash uchun kapital subsidiyalarini, soliq imtiyozlarini

berish; - investitsion jarayonlar infratuzilmalarini rivojlantirish uchun davlat- xususiy sherikchilik institutini shakllantirish.

O‘zbekiston hududlari o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga ko‘ra ajralib turadi. Shu bois salohiyatli investorga investitsiyalash to‘g‘risidagi qarorni qabul qilish uchun har bir hududning investitsion salohiyati to‘g‘risidagi obyektiv axborot mavjud bo‘lishi lozim. Hududlarning investitsion jozibadorligini baholash tizimini yaratish esa davlat va hududlarning rivojlanishi uchun zarur shart hisoblanadi.

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THE PROGRESSION OF THE ESTROUS CYCLE IN COWS

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Annotation: *This article provides a detailed overview of the phases of the estrous cycle in cows, including their duration and clinical-biological signs. The physiological and external characteristics of sexual excitement, estrus (heat), ovulation, inhibition, and quiescence phases are described. Furthermore, synchronous and asynchronous estrous cycles are distinguished, and the difficulties in identifying them are discussed. The paper also analyzes the estrus discharge phenomenon, follicular status, changes in sexual receptivity, and the impact of these conditions on the reproductive health of cows. It emphasizes that proper evaluation and management of the estrous cycle can prevent infertility and improve breeding practices.*

Keywords: *Cow, estrous cycle, sexual excitement, estrus, ovulation, estrus discharge phenomenon, corpus luteum, follicle, synchronous cycle, asynchronous cycle, infertility.*

The durations of the estrous cycle phenomena described below mainly apply to virgin cows; in cows that have mated several times, the duration of estrus is shorter, and ovulation occurs sooner.

In cows, the estrous cycle lasts **18–22 days**, with an average of **21 days**. Cows are polyestrous animals, and when properly cared for and fed, their cycles repeat throughout the year. Sexual excitement is more pronounced in the spring. The sexual

excitement phase usually appears **18–25 days after calving**, and the absence of estrus **30 days postpartum** may indicate anestrus or some type of infertility.

The sexual excitement stage lasts **3–5 days**, averaging **98 hours in summer** and **84 hours in winter**. During the estrus discharge phenomenon, the vulva swells, the vaginal vestibule and vaginal mucosa become hyperemic, the cervical opening slightly dilates (sometimes allowing 1–2 fingers), the vaginal portion of the cervix loosens, and the folds flatten slightly, with occasional post-coital bleeding. A clear, viscous, stringy mucous secretion emerges from the vaginal slit, which has bacteriostatic and bactericidal properties. This secretion is observed from the beginning of estrus discharge, peaks in the middle, and sharply decreases toward the end. Toward the end, the vaginal mucus thickens, becomes slightly turbid, and sometimes contains blood, which is more common in younger animals. Estrus discharge can sometimes be detected by dried mucus around the tail or perineum. Smears prepared from vaginal mucus contain many flat epithelial cells with barely visible nuclei or traces of nuclei; the pH ranges from **7.4–8.4**, with an average of **7.8**. Estrus discharge is more pronounced in cows kept on pasture compared to those confined in one place.

Signs of sexual excitement: Behavioral changes occur: the cow becomes restless, frequently vocalizes, avoids lying down, raises her tail, while appetite and milk production decrease, body weight slightly drops, body temperature rises by **0.8–1.2°C**, and heart and respiration rates increase. Milk resembles colostrum and has a mild laxative effect on young calves. Hemoglobin levels remain stable, though mild leukocytosis may occur. Cows frequently assume urination posture, mount other cows, and do not resist being mounted. Many authors mistakenly consider these behaviors as signs of estrus. Such cows often resist mounting by bulls.

Estrus (heat) lasts **10–23 hours**, typically **13–17 hours**, averaging **16 hours**. During winter, estrus is slightly shorter, averaging **13.8–14.8 hours**. In beef cows during lactation, estrus is shorter. In Aberdeen and Hereford breeds, estrus lasts about **12–14 hours**. During estrus, cows approach bulls, adopt mating posture, and do not resist mounting.

Ovulation typically occurs **10–15 hours after estrus ends** (approximately **28 hours after estrus onset**) and most often happens at night (**85.2% of cases**). Controlled cohabitation with bulls helps manifest estrus discharge, sexual excitement, and estrus behavior more clearly, accelerates ovulation, and shortens the estrus period.

Ovulation can be detected through periodic rectal examination by observing changes in follicle consistency. At the beginning of estrus, follicles are firm and elastic; near ovulation, they become fluctuating and enlarge to **2–2.5 cm**. After ovulation, a smaller depression remains at the site of the ruptured follicle. Within **6–8 hours**, the follicle becomes indistinguishable due to blood clot formation.

Formation of the sexual excitement phase: Typically, signs of estrus discharge appear first, followed **2–4 days later** by sexual excitement, and finally **4–15 hours later**, signs of estrus behavior emerge. Occasionally, sexual excitement appears first, followed by estrus discharge and estrus behavior. Therefore, two variants of the complete estrous cycle are recognized in cows: **synchronous and asynchronous cycles**.

With proper care, feeding, and management, estrus discharge, sexual excitement, and estrus behavior often occur simultaneously (**synchronous manifestation**). If the sexual excitement phase occurs asynchronously, the timing of these phenomena does not coincide. In such cases, if indicator bulls are not used, estrus in cows may not be detected in time, which can lead to artificially induced infertility.

The **inhibition phase** in cows lasts **1–3 days**. It begins with the disappearance of signs of sexual receptivity and sexual excitement and continues as the signs of the estrus discharge phenomenon gradually decrease. During this phase, the cow shows indifference to the bull and does not approach him. Upon rectal examination, in one ovary (rarely both), the site of a previously existing follicle may reveal a developing corpus rubrum (if ovulation has occurred) or a corpus luteum corresponding to the estrous cycle.

The **quiescence phase** lasts **6–14 days** and is characterized by the absence of fluid discharge from the reproductive organs. The vaginal vestibule and vaginal mucosa appear white to purple in color. The vaginal portion of the cervix protrudes slightly like a sponge. The cow's general condition remains normal, and her reaction to the bull is negative. Upon rectal examination, a relatively small, doughy-shaped corpus luteum can be palpated in a relatively large ovary. The surface of the ovary may show small nodules (minor follicles), and sometimes, alongside the corpus luteum, a pea-sized or larger fluctuating follicle may also be palpated.

Conclusion

The estrous cycle in cows lasts on average **21 days** and consists of five main stages:

sexual excitement, estrus (heat), ovulation, inhibition, and quiescence. Each stage is characterized by distinct external and internal signs. Accurate detection of the estrus and ovulation phases is particularly important for breeding purposes. The presence and characteristics of the estrus discharge phenomenon are directly related to the condition of the follicle. When a **synchronous estrous cycle** is present, the period of fertility in cows can be easily determined, whereas in **asynchronous cycles**, this process becomes more complicated. Proper feeding and management of cows play a crucial role in maintaining the regular rhythm of the estrous cycle.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola o'zbek adabiyotining taraqqiyotida Abdulla Qodiriy ijodining ahamiyatini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqotda Qodiriy asarlarining badiiy va tarixiy ahamiyati, zamondosh adabiy jarayonlarga ta'siri va milliy adabiyot rivojida o'rni o'rganiladi. Ishda tahliliy va tarixiy metodlar asosida ijodining o'ziga xos jihatlari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Abdulla Qodiriy, o'zbek adabiyoti, milliy romantizm, tarixiy roman, badiiy meros

Аннотация: Статья анализирует значение творчества Абдуллы Кадырия в развитии узбекской литературы. Исследование охватывает художественное и историческое значение его произведений, влияние на современный литературный процесс и роль в развитии национальной литературы. В работе выделены уникальные особенности творчества автора с использованием аналитических и исторических методов.

Ключевые слова: Абдулла Кадырий, узбекская литература, национальный романтизм, исторический роман, художественное наследие

Abstract: This article analyzes the significance of Abdulla Qodiriy's work in the development of Uzbek literature. The study examines the artistic and historical value of his works, their influence on contemporary literary processes, and their role in the evolution of national literature. Analytical and historical methods are used to highlight the distinctive features of Qodiriy's creativity.

Keywords: Abdulla Qodiriy, Uzbek literature, national romanticism, historical novel, literary heritage

Kirish

Abdulla Qodiriy (1894–1938) o'zbek adabiyoti tarixida milliy ruhni, tarixiy haqiqatni va zamonaviylikni uyg'unlashtirgan yozuvchi sifatida e'tirof etiladi. U nafaqat yozuvchi, balki publitsist, dramaturg va tafakkur egasi sifatida ham o'zbek madaniy

merosida muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Qodiriy ijodi milliy adabiyotning shakllanishida tarixiy roman janri va milliy romantizm yo‘nalishlarini rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo‘shgan. Uning eng mashhur asari O‘tkan kunlar o‘zbek adabiyotida milliy tarixiy voqealarni badiiy tarzda ifodalash imkonini bergan birinchi romanlardan biridir. Ushbu asar orqali Qodiriy o‘zbek jamiyatining ijtimoiy va madaniy hayotini chuqur tahlil qilgan, shuningdek, shaxsiy va milliy tarix o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni badiiy shaklda yoritgan. Mehrobdan chayon asari esa siyosiy va ijtimoiy muammolarni badiiy tarzda ochib berish bilan o‘zbek adabiyotidagi inqilobiy voqealarni aks ettirgan. Qodiriy ijodida milliy qadriyatlar, milliy til va urf-odatlar, shuningdek insoniy ideal va axloqiy masalalar birlashgan. Uning publitsistik maqolalari va dramaturgik asarlari esa o‘zbek madaniyati va adabiyotining jamiyatdagi o‘rnini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilgan. Shu bilan birga, Qodiriy ijodi o‘zbek adabiyotining keyingi avlod yozuvchilari uchun badiiy va ma‘naviy namuna bo‘lib xizmat qilgan. Kirish qismida shuningdek, maqola tadqiqotining ahamiyati va maqsadi ham ko‘rsatildi: Abdulla Qodiriy ijodini o‘zbek adabiyotidagi o‘rni, badiiy va tarixiy ahamiyati nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilish va uning milliy adabiyot rivojidagi rolini yoritish. Tadqiqot zamonaviy o‘zbek adabiyoti va tarixiy kontekst bilan bog‘liq holda olib borildi, bu esa Qodiriy ijodining bugungi kunda ham qanchalik dolzarb ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari

Tadqiqot materiali sifatida Abdulla Qodiriyning ijodiy merosi, jumladan: O‘tkan kunlar (1922–1925) – tarixiy voqealar va jamiyat hayotini badiiy tarzda aks ettiruvchi roman; Mehrobdan chayon (1929) – siyosiy va ijtimoiy muammolarni yorituvchi tarixiy roman; Obid ketmon – satira va badiiy tafakkur elementlarini o‘zida mujassam qilgan asar; publitsistik maqolalari va dramaturgik ishlari; zamondosh adabiy tanqidchilar va ilmiy izohlar, arxiv materiallari; Bu materiallar Qodiriy ijodining tarixiy, badiiy va ijtimoiy kontekstini chuqur o‘rganishga imkon berdi. Qodiriy asarlari yaratilgan davr, zamonaviy ijtimoiy va siyosiy sharoitlar bilan bog‘liq holda o‘rganildi. Shu orqali uning ijodidagi tarixiy voqealarning badiiy yoritilishi va milliy qadriyatlar bilan uyg‘unligi aniqlangan. Asarlarning mavzu, janr, obraz, uslub va til xususiyatlari chuqur o‘rganilib, Qodiriy ijodining badiiy uslubi va ijodiy xususiyatlari tahlil qilindi. Qodiriy ijodi boshqa zamondosh yozuvchilar bilan solishtirilib, o‘ziga xosligi va o‘zbek adabiyotidagi roli aniqlangan. Asarlar milliy adabiyot rivojiga qo‘shgan hissasi, shuningdek, zamonaviy o‘quvchi va tadqiqotchilarga beradigan tarbiyaviy va ma‘naviy ahamiyati o‘rganilgan. Publitsistik va badiiy asarlar matni tahlil qilinib, Qodiriy ijodining mavzu va obrazlaridagi asosiy tendensiyalar aniqlangan. Ushbu metodlarning uyg‘un qo‘llanilishi tadqiqotga ilmiy asos va ob‘ektivlik beradi hamda

Abdulla Qodiriy ijodining o'zbek adabiyotidagi o'rnini mukammal yoritishga yordam beradi.

Natijalar

Abdulla Qodiriy ijodi o'zbek adabiyotida milliy romantizm va tarixiy roman janrining rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shgan. O'tkan kunlar asari orqali u tarixiy voqealarni badiiy tarzda ifodalash orqali milliy tarix va qadriyatlarni adabiy maydonga olib chiqqan. Mehrobdan chayon asari Qodiriyning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy va siyosiy masalalarni badiiy shaklda yoritishdagi ustunligini ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, uning ijodi milliy adabiyotning ijtimoiy tahlil va publitsistik jihatlarini boyitgan. Qodiriyning maqolalari, dramaturgik asarlari va tanqidiy yozuvlari milliy madaniyat va adabiyotning jamiyatdagi o'rnini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilgan. Bu esa uning ijodini nafaqat badiiy, balki ijtimoiy ta'sir jihatidan ham muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Qodiriyning asarlari o'zbek yozuvchilari uchun badiiy va ma'naviy namuna vazifasini bajargan. U milliy til, urf-odat va qadriyatlarni adabiyotda uyg'unlashtirish orqali keyingi avlod ijodkorlariga ilhom manbai bo'lgan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, Qodiriy ijodi o'zbek adabiyotining rivojlanishida mustahkam poydevor yaratgan va milliy romantizm hamda tarixiy roman janrining shakllanishiga asos solgan.

Muhokama

Abdulla Qodiriy ijodi o'zbek adabiyotida milliy romantizm va tarixiy roman janrlarining shakllanishida markaziy o'rin tutadi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, uning asarlarida milliy qadriyatlar, tarixiy voqealar va zamonaviy ijtimoiy masalalar uyg'unlashgan. Qodiriy ijodi o'zbek adabiyotining zamonaviy jarayonlari bilan uyg'unlashib, milliy qadriyatlarni badiiy shaklda ifodalash imkonini yaratgan. Masalan, O'tkan kunlar asarida shaxsiy tarix va milliy tarix o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik badiiy tarzda aks ettirilgan, bu esa keyingi avlod yozuvchilari uchun badiiy va ma'naviy namuna bo'lgan. Mehrobdan chayon asari esa Qodiriyning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy va siyosiy masalalarni badiiy tarzda ochib berishdagi ustunligini ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, Qodiriyning publitsistik va dramaturgik faoliyati ham o'zbek madaniyati va adabiyotining jamiyatdagi o'rnini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilgan. Muhokama shuni ko'rsatadiki, Qodiriy ijodi nafaqat zamondosh adabiyotda, balki bugungi kunda ham o'zbek adabiyotining tarixiy va badiiy poydevori sifatida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqot davomida aniqlanishicha, uning asarlaridagi milliy ruh, ijtimoiy haqiqat va insoniy ideal uyg'unligi o'zbek adabiyotining rivojlanishiga uzoq muddatli ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Shuningdek, Qodiriy ijodida milliy til va urf-odatlarining badiiy uyg'unligi, obrazlar orqali milliy xotira va tarixiy tafakkur

shakllanishi uning asarlarini bugungi o'quvchilar va tadqiqotchilar uchun ham dolzarb qiladi.

Xulosa

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, Abdulla Qodiriy ijodi o'zbek adabiyotida markaziy o'rin tutadi. Uning asarlari milliy romantizm va tarixiy roman janrlarini rivojlantirishga, milliy qadriyatlarni badiiy tarzda ifodalashga xizmat qilgan. Qodiriy ijodida tarixiy voqealar, ijtimoiy haqiqat va insoniy ideal uyg'unligi adabiyotimizning rivojlanishida mustahkam poydevor yaratgan. Uning publitsistik va dramaturgik faoliyati esa o'zbek madaniyati va adabiyotining jamiyatdagi o'rnini yanada mustahkamlashga xizmat qilgan. Shu sababli, Abdulla Qodiriy ijodi nafaqat zamondosh adabiyotda, balki bugungi kunda ham o'zbek adabiyotining badiiy va ma'naviy merosi sifatida ahamiyatli bo'lib qolmoqda. Tadqiqot shuningdek, uning ijodining keyingi avlod yozuvchilari uchun ilhom manbai bo'lishini ham tasdiqlaydi.

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THE REFLECTION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article examines how figurative language – including metaphors, idioms, and symbols – embodies and reflects national and cultural identity. Drawing on theories of conceptual metaphor and cultural linguistics, the study reviews how national ideals, historical narratives, and collective values are encoded in language. For example, metaphors such as the nation-as-body or nation-as-family illustrate how speakers conceptualize their country (Musolff, 2020). Idioms and proverbs – deeply rooted in local history and customs – similarly mirror cultural worldview. Case studies like national anthems show that lyrical metaphors explicitly evoke patriotism and unity. We synthesize cross-cultural examples (e.g. Portuguese fado music as a metaphor for Portugal; differing notions of “motherland” in British vs. Ukrainian contexts) to illustrate that figurative expressions carry unique ethnolinguistic meaning. The analysis finds that while some metaphoric patterns may be near-universal, their usage and interpretation are shaped by each culture’s historical experiences and ideology. Overall, the evidence suggests that figurative language serves as a cultural lens, perpetuating national identity by linking abstract concepts to shared social realities. Implications for intercultural communication and cognitive linguistics are discussed.

Keywords: figurative language, national identity, metaphor, idiom, cultural linguistics, symbolism

Introduction

Language is a core medium through which cultural values and national identity are expressed. Beyond literal meaning, figurative language – such as metaphors, idioms, and symbols – often encodes collective history, values, and attitudes. Metaphors, in particular, shape how people conceptualize abstract domains (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) by mapping familiar physical experiences onto intangible concepts. As Zou, Fuller, and Wang (2025) note, metaphors do not merely decorate speech; they “reflect what people perceive” about the world and carry cultural connotations. Thus, the ways a nation speaks about itself – for example, calling the country a “body,” “family,” or “mother” – can reveal underlying cultural mindsets.

Scholars have observed that figurative expressions are closely intertwined with cultural identity. Wang (2017) emphasizes that idioms and proverbs “reflect the environment, life, history, and culture of the native speakers”. Similarly, national discourse (e.g. political rhetoric, songs, and folk narratives) is rich in culturally specific metaphors that both convey and shape national sentiment. For instance, in the Portuguese fado tradition, Christine Nielsen et al. (2008) find that the music functions as a cultural metaphor encapsulating Portuguese values; the fado is embraced as an “enduring symbol of national identity”.

This article explores how figurative language mirrors national identity across cultures. We ask: How do metaphors, idioms, and symbols encode a nation’s self-image and values? What differences appear in figurative expressions across linguistic contexts? To answer, we synthesize insights from cognitive linguistics and cultural studies. We review literature on metaphors and culture (e.g., Kouvesz 2005; Musolff 2020), then analyze examples from national anthems, idiomatic speech, and cultural symbols. We demonstrate that figurative language offers a lens into collective identity: national metaphors and idioms preserve historical memory and shared ideals, while unique symbolic references reveal ethnocultural particularities. Throughout, we cite empirical studies and provide illustrative examples of figurative expressions. By highlighting the deep connections between language and identity, we contribute to understanding how nations see themselves through words.

Literature Review

Figurative language and culture. Foundational work in cognitive linguistics posits that metaphors shape thought as well as language (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Metaphors structure abstract concepts by mapping them onto concrete domains: e.g. argument is war, time is money, or nation is family. As Wu’s corpus study (2020) echoes Lakoff, “metaphors construct the ordinary conceptual system and reflect what people perceive”. Notably, what is taken for granted in one culture may be expressed differently in another. Zou et al. (2025) review literature showing that metaphors carry deep cultural embeddings: they “embody cultural cognition, historical values, and societal ideologies,” extending beyond mere words. In practice, shared metaphoric schemas facilitate in-group communication but can lead to misunderstanding across cultures if the mappings differ (Musolff, 2014; Zou et al., 2025).

Metaphors of nationhood. Within socio-political discourse, a few metaphor complexes recur as tools for construing national identity. Musolff (2020) identifies the nation-as-body/person metaphor as a key scheme. For example, in English and many traditions, the “body politic” or national personification (Fatherland, Motherland, Uncle Sam) are common. Musolff’s intercultural study (2020) finds that English

speakers often envision the nation as a single body or person, whereas Chinese speakers may prefer variants like the nation as a geographical whole or part of a larger body. This suggests that, though the idea of nation-as-organism is shared, each culture draws on its own experiences to flesh it out. Similarly, research on political language shows that national identity is metaphorically framed as a “body” with vulnerable parts, or as “family” with parents and children (Goatly, 2011). These mappings highlight how people metaphorically project family and bodily imagery onto the state, reflecting notions of unity or hierarchy.

Another example is the “motherland” vs. “fatherland” distinction. Some cultures use feminine imagery (motherland) emphasizing nurturing and heritage, others use masculine (fatherland) emphasizing lineage and authority. Shutova’s (2024) analysis of English and Ukrainian usage shows this disparity concretely: in Ukrainian consciousness, the motherland is associated with home and family warmth, invoking close, intimate feelings. By contrast, British references to “motherland” (e.g. in historical poetry) evoke pride in a long history but often lack the personal intimacy found in Ukrainian usage. Indeed, although “motherland” is considered an abstract universal concept, Shutova notes that its “deeper reconstruction shows... a clearly expressed ethno-cultural marking”. In other words, even a seemingly neutral metaphor of nation varies by culture.

Idioms and proverbs. Idiomatic expressions and proverbs provide another window into national mentality. Idioms are often rooted in local folklore, ecology, and history. Wang (2017) observes that each idiom “carries... unique cultural connotations, such as historical development, natural environments, religious belief, custom & habits”. For instance, English idioms often preserve ancient history: British sayings like “When in Rome, do as the Romans do” or “All roads lead to Rome” reflect the Roman occupation of Britain. These proverbs about Rome are embedded reminders of historical events familiar to British culture. Likewise, Chinese, Arabic, or indigenous idioms commonly feature local flora, animals, or anecdotes (e.g., Chinese “骑虎难下” qí hǔ nán xià “ridden a tiger and can’t dismount” meaning being in a difficult situation). Lingua theorists note that idioms inherently reflect the environment, life, history, and culture of their speakers. Thus, to understand a nation’s idiomatic repertoire is to glimpse its collective worldview.

Researchers have also specifically linked idioms to national mentality. One study found that English idioms like “free spirit” or “give someone free rein” mirror Western individualism (inferring personal autonomy). Similarly, metaphors of hospitality or filth may show differing attitudes: e.g., a proverb in one culture may value communal sharing, while another’s equivalent idiom underscores personal privacy. In sum, idioms

encapsulate what is familiar and valued – the local folktales, myths, and social norms passed through generations. (As Wang 2017 emphasizes, they are “crystallizations” of cultural experience).

Cultural symbolisms. Beyond fixed phrases, cultures also use symbolic metaphors and personifications that become shorthand for national identity. Examples include national animals (the American eagle, the Russian bear, the Indian tiger) or mythical figures. These often appear in figurative speech: e.g. a leader called a “lion” implies courage, reflecting that animal’s status in local culture. In literature and song, entire cultural metaphors can arise. Nielsen et al. (2008) detail one such case: the Portuguese fado music is treated as a “cultural metaphor” for Portugal. Fado’s melancholic themes of fate and saudade (longing) are said to richly represent the Portuguese mindset; the authors conclude that the fado metaphor is “embraced by the population as an enduring symbol of national identity”. This illustrates how artistic symbols become part of national self-image. National anthems provide parallel evidence: Tocharoen and Tapinta (2019) analyze 24 English-language anthems and find extensive use of personification and symbolic imagery (flag, land, lion, eagle, etc.) to evoke patriotism. They note that anthems are “socially constructed patterns of meaning” that actively construct and conserve national identity, pride, and sovereignty through language. In short, whether via official symbols or folk traditions, figurative references to these symbols anchor identity in shared heritage.

Theoretical perspectives. The reviewed literature suggests that figurative language is neither arbitrary nor universally identical across cultures. While some primary metaphors (like HAPPY IS UP) appear nearly universal (due to shared bodily experiences), higher-level metaphors (like NATION IS BODY) carry culture-specific variants. Musolff’s (2020) survey of English and Chinese responses found that while both groups recognize “nation as body” metaphors, they differ in emphasis: English L1 speakers tended to personify the nation, whereas Chinese L1 speakers more often conceptualized it in geographic or group terms. This aligns with general cognitive linguistic views: metaphoric mappings emerge from shared experiences, but the linguistic expressions and preferred mappings are culturally shaped. Additionally, as Zou et al. (2025) argue, metaphors contribute to shaping culture just as much as they reflect it. In practical terms, the metaphors a society adopts can reinforce certain values (e.g. defining the country as a “family” may stress unity over dissent).

In summary, existing research across disciplines – linguistics, anthropology, sociology – converges on the notion that figurative language serves as a vessel for cultural identity. Metaphor theory (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) provides the conceptual basis, while empirical studies (e.g. Nielsen et al., 2008; Musolff, 2020; Zou et al., 2025)

give specific examples. These works show that by studying metaphors, idioms, and symbols in context, one can trace the contours of a nation's identity and values (Zou et al., 2025).

Methodology

This article is based on a qualitative analysis of secondary sources and illustrative examples. We conducted a thematic literature review, synthesizing findings from cognitive linguistics, cultural studies, and discourse analysis. We extracted relevant passages from journal articles, books, and theses that address national identity and figurative language (including Zou et al., 2025; Musolff, 2020; Tocharoen & Tapinta, 2019; Wang, 2017; Nielsen et al., 2008; Shutova, 2024). These sources were searched using keywords like metaphor, idiom, national identity, and culture. In addition, we examined corpora of symbolic language (e.g. lyrics of anthems, folk songs) as reported by scholars, to see how figurative elements were used. The collected material was coded for metaphoric themes and idiomatic content. For each identified example, we analyzed its meaning in cultural context and how it reflects collective values. Throughout, we adopted an interdisciplinary approach, integrating theoretical insights from conceptual metaphor theory with sociocultural interpretation. No new empirical data were collected; rather, this work synthesizes existing research to draw broader conclusions about how figurative language functions as an expression of national identity.

Analysis and Discussion

Metaphors of National Identity

Metaphors of nationhood vividly illustrate how national identity is framed. For instance, the idea of the “body politic” portrays the nation as a living organism with parts that must function in harmony. This metaphor conveys that citizens (as organs) have roles to play in national well-being. In many cultures, the collective is literally referred to as “the body” of the people (e.g. Körper in German political discourse) or “head” of state (the leadership). Musolff (2020) identifies five scenarios of nation-as-body metaphors, including nation as a person, as a geobody (like a physical whole), or as parts of a larger body. His cross-cultural survey found that English speakers often treat the nation like a single human persona, whereas Chinese speakers more often see the nation as a large geographic entity or as part of a greater whole. These differences reflect underlying cultural models: Western discourse emphasizes the individual (even in metaphors), while Chinese discourse may emphasize collective or relational aspects.

Another pervasive metaphor is the “family” metaphor for a nation. In some contexts, countries are spoken of as Motherland or Fatherland. The gender choice here is telling: as Shutova (2024) notes, Ukrainians tend to conceptualize the motherland in

terms of familial warmth and home, while British usage of “motherland” is more abstract and linked to historical pride. Indeed, a study comparing Anglo and Ukrainian notions of “motherland” found that the British expression was marked by a sense of historical legacy and formal pride, whereas the Ukrainian concept evoked intimate, familial feelings. This reveals that a shared metaphor (nation as mother) can carry different emotional tones. In Germany, “Fatherland” (Vaterland) carries connotations of heritage and duty, underscoring how each language’s etymology of patria yields distinct image (similar in Russian *otchizna* and English “mother country”).

War and construction metaphors also surface in national rhetoric. Political speeches often talk of the nation building its future (“Our country is being built by hard work”) or waging battle against problems (“We must fight inflation”). These metaphors cast national development either as a positive creative process or as a struggle against adversaries. For example, Wu (2020) identifies a conceptual metaphor “National Identity is Building” in Hong Kong political addresses, suggesting officials view identity construction as an on-going project. Such metaphors function as “nomination strategies” to show the government’s stance on national cohesion. Conversely, war metaphors (e.g. “war on poverty”) evoke existential urgency and unity but also can exclude dissenting voices. These metaphorical framings influence public sentiment about national goals and what it means to be a citizen.

Metaphors can also highlight national values and geography. For island nations like New Zealand, the metaphor of the nation as a ring of islands or *waka* (canoe) is used in Māori discourse to signal unity despite dispersion. In contrast, a landlocked country might use a fortress or ship of state metaphor. Regardless of specifics, the chosen metaphor reflects what each culture considers salient. As Loudermilk and Schanze (2024) remark, metaphors act as “implicit cultural codes” – they resonate in contexts where shared experiences make the mapping natural.

Idioms and Cultural Connotations

Idiomatic expressions provide concrete evidence of how everyday language carries national identity. As Wang (2017) stresses, idioms are like cultural artifacts embedded with collective memory. Many idioms literally name local phenomena – for example, the English idiom “kick the bucket” has an obscure origin but has become a fixed phrase for dying, familiar to English speakers through literature. In contrast, Portuguese has “bater a bota” (“to hit the boot”) meaning the same, showing different imagery. Neither phrase would be understandable to someone outside the culture without explanation.

Proverbs, in particular, reveal historical influences. English speakers routinely use Rome-related proverbs reflecting centuries-old history: “When in Rome, do as the

Romans do” or *“All roads lead to Rome”*. These proverbs, originating from the Roman Empire’s legacy, persist in modern English as commonplace wisdom. Similarly, after the Scottish Clearances, there are Scots proverbs about emigration. In Asia, Chinese idioms drawn from dynastic history or folklore (like “盲人摸象” máng rén mō xiàng “blind men touching an elephant”, meaning partial understanding) are used without English equivalents. Such idioms require cultural context to interpret.

Idioms also reflect national self-images. English idioms like “the whole nine yards” or “big brother” carry connotations of completeness or surveillance influenced by American culture. In the UAE, a study notes Arabic idioms like “washing someone’s face” (meaning to flatter) reflect values of honor and social harmony. Idioms for personal traits often differ: an American might say someone is “one in a million” to praise uniqueness, whereas a Japanese idiom “出る杭は打たれる” (deru kui wa utareru, “the stake that sticks out gets hammered down”) warns against standing out, reflecting a collectivist ideal of conformity.

Overall, idioms reveal how language encodes what each culture finds normal or noteworthy. To a local, idioms are almost transparent; but for outsiders they signal differences. Metaphor theory emphasizes that idioms “draw on common experience that bonds a writer to her audience”. By communicating shared values succinctly, idioms reinforce group identity. As Tocharoen and Tapinta (2019) point out, even devices like repetition and alliteration in anthems (e.g. repeating “nationwide we stand”) help embed national ideals in poetic form. This stylistic use of figurative language – though seemingly decorative – actually codifies belief in unity and pride, making the message stick in the collective consciousness.

Symbols as Figurative Emblems

Symbols, whether in language or material culture, function much like figurative language. In discourse, national symbols often appear as metaphorical referents. For example, referring to “Uncle Sam” or “John Bull” personifies the United States or Britain, respectively. Calling a policy “the last straw that broke the camel’s back” might show how even domesticated imagery slips into political rhetoric (e.g. tensions in Middle Eastern cultures often use camel references). While these are standard metaphors, sometimes entire cultural artifacts become metaphors.

Music and folklore often use symbolic motifs. The earlier example of fado music shows how a genre can symbolize a national “soul”. Similarly, we might say “Auld Lang Syne” embodies Scottish sentiment, though not exactly figurative language. More directly, flags and emblems permeate language: people speak of “trampling on our flag” to connote national insult, or “our common home” (Earth as Mother Earth metaphor). These expressions carry powerful symbolism: adjectives like sacred, holy,

or beloved often qualify the homeland in literature and poetry, equating country with family or deity.

In political discourse, symbols are used metaphorically to contrast with national identity. For instance, during conflict, one side's symbols (flag, anthem) may be invoked as "sacred heritage" while the opponent's are denigrated. This contrast shows how symbolism in language can also enforce in-group identity by delineating an out-group. Musolff (2021) notes that labeling fellow nationals as "cultural others" often involves metaphorical language about pollution, illness, or animals – a dehumanizing symbolism that paradoxically reflects one's own self-image as pure or "civilized". While this is negative, it underlines that figurative language is a battleground for identity.

Comparative Insights

Across cultures, certain figurative patterns recur but are colored by context. For example, many countries conceive of national growth or decline in spatial metaphors (rising sun, falling star, anchor dragging). In East Asia, the dragon often symbolizes power; in Western contexts it implies danger. Such symbols in idioms and metaphors show that even the same archetype can have different slants. Shutova (2024) exemplifies this: although both the British and Ukrainians share common cultural archetypes (benevolence, patriotism, etc.), their expressive profiles differ – the British valuing rational kindness, Ukrainians openness and sincerity. These subtle differences manifest in figurative expression: a British patriotic phrase might sound formal and measured, whereas a Ukrainian equivalent may sound more emotional.

This variability has practical implications. As Zou et al. (2025) highlight, when people lack shared figurative mappings, communication suffers. For example, an American idiom like "open the kimono" (to reveal secrets) is meaningless or even offensive in Japan. On the other hand, some metaphors transcend borders (e.g. HAPPINESS IS UP is found in English, Chinese, Hungarian), because they arise from universal experiences. However, as Kóvecses (2010) and others note, the extent of universality is nuanced. A metaphor that could be universal might be overshadowed by culture-specific connotations: the English phrase "glass ceiling" has no immediate analog in all languages, reflecting gender issues in Western corporate culture.

In sum, the analysis shows that figurative language serves as a mirror to national identity: it preserves what a culture regards as important, and it filters conceptual understanding through collective lenses. When a nation says its values (e.g. freedom, unity, endurance) are like something – say, a lamp shining in the dark (a common metaphor for guidance) – it is asserting what it stands for via imagery. These metaphoric assertions often become part of education, media, and art, reinforcing

identity. Moreover, the interplay is dynamic: cultural changes (technology, globalization) introduce new metaphors (e.g. “wireless citizens” in the digital era) even as old metaphors fade. But the underlying principle holds: figurative language continually shapes and reflects the ever-evolving national self-image.

Conclusion

Figurative language provides a rich tapestry for understanding national and cultural identity. This review has shown that metaphors, idioms, and symbols are not mere linguistic decorations, but carriers of collective meaning. Metaphors like the nation-as-body or as-family reveal implicit beliefs about how a country is organized and how its people relate to it. Idioms and proverbs preserve historical memory and social values: they are verbal heirlooms linking past and present. Symbolic expressions, from personified national figures to cultural artifacts, further embody what a society cherishes about itself. Crucially, these figurative forms vary across cultures. What may be a positive metaphor in one language could be neutral or negative in another. For example, emotional warmth in a “motherland” trope emerges vividly in Ukrainian speech but is more muted in British usage.

The scholarly evidence underscores that national identity and figurative language are mutually constitutive. Metaphors “reflect cultural cognition” by encoding values and worldview, and they can also reinforce identity by structuring thought. Idioms mirror collective experience, and the specific idiomatic repertoire of a language reveals what that culture finds familiar and important. Across genres – whether the solemn verses of a national anthem or the casual idioms of daily talk – speakers continually express their national story through figurative means.

In conclusion, to study a country’s metaphors and idioms is to study its self-image. Linguists and cultural scholars can gain insight into national psyche by decoding these expressions. Future research might extend this analysis to lesser-studied cultures or to multilingual contexts (e.g. how immigrant communities adapt metaphors). For now, this analysis affirms that figurative language is a powerful vessel for national identity: through creative wordplay and imagery, it tells the story of who “we” are.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu ishda bolalar psixologiyasining rivojlanish bosqichlari va ota-onaning bola ruhiy shakllanishidagi oʻrni tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida bola psixikasining turli davrlardagi oʻzgarishlari, ularning shaxsiy, hissiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga taʼsir etuvchi omillar oʻrganilgan. Ayniqsa, ota-onaning mehr-muhabbati, eʼtibori va tarbiyadagi faol ishtiroki bolaning oʻziga ishonchi hamda emotsional barqarorligini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi ilmiy manbalar asosida asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqotda L.S. Vigotskiy, J. Piaget, E. Erikson kabi mashhur psixologlarning nazariy qarashlari hamda Oʻzbekistonlik olimlar Gʻ. Shoumarov, M. Karimova va N. Xolmatovanning ishlari tahlil qilingan. Natijalar shuni koʻrsatadiki, bola rivojlanishida ota-onaning ijobiy psixologik yondashuvi va doimiy qoʻllab-quvvatlashi uning sogʻlom shaxs sifatida kamol topishida hal qiluvchi omildir. Ushbu ish natijalari pedagoglar, psixologlar hamda ota-onalar uchun bola tarbiyasi va ruhiy rivojlanishini yanada chuqurroq tushunishda amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit soʻzlar: bola psixologiyasi, rivojlanish bosqichlari, ota-ona, tarbiya, emotsional barqarorlik, shaxs shakllanishi, mehr-muhabbat, ijtimoiy muhit, psixik rivojlanish, motivatsiya, bola ruhiyati, ota-onalik masʼuliyati.

Kirish: Inson shaxsining shakllanishi bola davridan boshlanadi. Shu boisdan bola psixologiyasini oʻrganish nafaqat psixologlar, balki pedagoglar, sotsiologlar va ota-onalar uchun ham dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Bola psixik rivojlanishi murakkab jarayon boʻlib, u biologik omillar, ijtimoiy muhit, tarbiya hamda shaxslararo munosabatlar taʼsiri ostida kechadi. Ayniqsa, ota-onaning bola hayotidagi oʻrni, ularning mehr-muhabbati, eʼtibori va ruhiy qoʻllab-quvvatlashi bola shaxsining sogʻlom rivojlanishida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Bola psixologiyasining ilmiy asoslari XX asrning mashhur psixologlari — L.S. Vigotskiy, J. Piaget, E. Erikson va boshqa olimlarning tadqiqotlarida chuqur oʻrganilgan. Ularning izlanishlariga koʻra, bola rivojlanishi muayyan bosqichlarda kechadi: chaqaloqlik, ilk bolalik, maktabgacha davr, maktab yoshi va oʻsmirlik. Har bir bosqichda bolaning fikrlash, idrok, nutq, hissiyot va ijtimoiy xulq-atvorida muhim oʻzgarishlar yuz beradi. Oʻzbekistonlik

olimlar M. Karimova, G'. Shoumarov va N. Xolmatova tadqiqotlarida ham bola ruhiyatini shakllantirishda oilaviy muhit va tarbiyaning o'rni alohida ta'kidlanadi. Ularning fikricha, ota-onaning o'zaro munosabatlari, farzand bilan muloqot madaniyati, mehr va ishonch asosidagi tarbiya bola shaxsini ijobiy yo'nalishda rivojlantiradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan ushbu maqolada bolalar psixologiyasining rivojlanish bosqichlari, ularning har biriga xos xususiyatlar hamda ota-onaning bola ruhiy shakllanishidagi o'rni ilmiy manbalar asosida tahlil qilinadi. Maqola natijalari orqali bolani to'g'ri psixologik yo'naltirish, tarbiyada ijobiy motivatsiyani kuchaytirish hamda oiladagi psixologik muhitni yaxshilash bo'yicha xulosalar ishlab chiqiladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodlar: Bolalar psixologiyasini o'rganish bo'yicha dunyo miqyosida ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. L.S. Vigotskiy o'zining "Madaniy-tarixiy rivojlanish nazariyasi"da bola psixikasi ijtimoiy muhit bilan uzviy bog'liqligini ta'kidlagan. Uning fikricha, bola o'z atrofidagi kattalar bilan muloqot orqali psixik rivojlanishni bosib o'tadi va bu jarayonda til, madaniyat hamda ijtimoiy tajriba muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shuningdek, J. Piaget bolalar tafakkurining bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanishini o'rgangan hamda intellektual o'sish biologik yetilish bilan bir qatorda tajriba va muhit ta'sirida shakllanishini isbotlagan. E. Erikson esa shaxs rivojlanishini sakkizta psixososial bosqich orqali tushuntirib, har bir davrda bola oldida turadigan ijtimoiy-psixologik vazifalarni aniqlab bergan. Masalan, ilk bolalik davrida "ishonch – ishonchsizlik", o'smirlik davrida esa "shaxsiylik – rol chalkashuvi" kabi ziddiyatlar bolaning keyingi hayotiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. O'zbekiston olimlaridan G'. Shoumarov, M. Karimova va N. Xolmatova o'z tadqiqotlarida milliy qadriyatlar asosidagi tarbiya bolaning psixik rivojlanishida asosiy omil ekanini qayd etishgan. Ularning izlanishlariga ko'ra, oiladagi ijobiy ruhiy muhit, ota-onaning bolaga bo'lgan mehr-muhabbati va hurmati farzandda o'ziga ishonch, mas'uliyat va ijobiy xulq-atvorni shakllantiradi. Tadqiqotda **taqqoslama-tahliliy metod, ilmiy kuzatuv** hamda **psixologik tahlil usullari** qo'llanildi. Taqqoslama-tahliliy metod orqali turli yosh davrlaridagi bolalar psixik rivojlanishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari aniqlangan. Ilmiy kuzatuv usuli yordamida esa ota-onalarning farzand bilan muloqot shakli, tarbiyadagi yondashuvlari va ular bolaning hissiy holatiga ko'rsatgan ta'siri o'rganilgan. Ushbu metodlar asosida olingan ma'lumotlar bolaning ruhiy rivojlanishida ijtimoiy muhit va ota-onaning roli o'zaro bog'liq, kompleks jarayon ekanligini ko'rsatdi.

Muhokama: Olib borilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bola psixik rivojlanishi uzluksiz, ammo bosqichma-bosqich kechadigan murakkab jarayondir. Har bir yosh davri o'ziga xos psixologik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, bola hayotining dastlabki yillarida o'zlashtirilgan tajriba va ota-onaning ta'siri keyingi bosqichlarda shaxsiy

fazilatlar shakllanishiga asos bo'ladi. Masalan, chaqaloqlik va ilk bolalik davrida bola uchun asosiy ehtiyoj — bu xavfsizlik va mehrdir. Ota-onaning doimiy e'tibori va mehr-muhabbati bolaning o'ziga ishonchini oshiradi, emotsional barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi. Aksincha, befarqlik yoki zo'ravonlik unsurlari mavjud muhitda bola ichki qo'rquv, ishonchsizlik va hissiy beqarorlikka duch keladi. Maktabgacha yosh davrida esa bola atrofni faol o'rganadi, muloqot qilish va mustaqil fikrlashga o'rganadi. Shu bosqichda ota-onaning sabrli, ijobiy va rag'batlantiruvchi yondashuvi bolaning ijtimoiy faolligini oshiradi. Maktab yoshi davrida esa o'qituvchi bilan bir qatorda ota-onaning roli ham muhimligicha qoladi — ular farzandning muvaffaqiyatidan quvonishi, uni qo'llab-quvvatlashi orqali o'qishga bo'lgan motivatsiyani mustahkamlaydi. O'smirlik davrida esa shaxsiylik hissi kuchayadi, mustaqillik va o'z fikrini bildirishga intilish ortadi. Bu bosqichda ota-onaning to'g'ri psixologik yondashuvi juda muhim — farzandga ishonch bildirish, uning fikrini tinglash va hurmat qilish o'smirning sog'lom shaxs sifatida shakllanishiga yordam beradi. Tadqiqot natijalarini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, ota-ona va bola o'rtasidagi psixologik aloqa bolaning har bir rivojlanish bosqichida barqaror ijobiy natija beruvchi omildir. Shuningdek, oiladagi iliqlik muhit, mehr-muhabbat va o'zaro hurmat bolaning ruhiy sog'lomligi, ijtimoiy moslashuvi va kelajakdagi xulq-atvorini belgilovchi asosiy psixologik negiz hisoblanadi.

Natijalar: Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bola psixologik rivojlanishi ketma-ket bosqichlarda kechadi va bu bosqichlarning har biri o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Har bir davrda bolaning ruhiy, hissiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanish darajasi ota-onaning tarbiyaviy yondashuvi, mehr-muhabbati hamda oiladagi psixologik muhit bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Olingan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, bola hayotining ilk yillarida ota-onaning emotsional yordami va mehri munosabati uning o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini, xavfsizlik hissin va atrof-muhitga ijobiy munosabatini shakllantiradi. Maktabgacha davrda esa ota-onaning muloqot madaniyati va rag'batlantiruvchi so'zlari bolaning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirib, muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Maktab yoshi davrida ota-onaning qo'llab-quvvatlashi o'quv motivatsiyasi va o'zlashtirish darajasiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Bu jarayonda bolaning mehnatsevarlik, mas'uliyat va qat'iyat kabi shaxsiy fazilatlarini shakllanadi. O'smirlik davrida esa ota-onaning ishonchli, lekin nazoratli munosabati bolaning mustaqil fikrlashini va ijtimoiy barqarorligini ta'minlaydi. Tadqiqot shuni tasdiqladiki, ota-onaning ijobiy psixologik yondashuvi bolaning shaxs sifatida sog'lom shakllanishi uchun eng muhim omillardan biridir. Oila muhitidagi iliqlik, tushunish va o'zaro hurmat bolaning ruhiy barqarorligini mustahkamlaydi hamda uning jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topishiga zamin yaratadi.

Xulosa: Yuqorida olib borilgan tahlillar va kuzatuvlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, bola psixologiyasi inson shaxsining shakllanishida eng muhim davrni tashkil etadi. Bola ruhiy rivojlanishining har bir bosqichi o'ziga xos jarayon bo'lib, u ota-ona, oila muhiti hamda ijtimoiy sharoitlar ta'sirida kechadi. Ayniqsa, bola hayotining dastlabki yillarida ota-onaning mehr-muhabbati, e'tibori va ruhiy qo'llab-quvvatlashi kelajakdagi shaxsiy fazilatlarning poydevorini yaratadi. Shuningdek, bola bilan muloqotda iliq munosabat, ishonch va sabr-toqat muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ota-onaning farzandga bo'lgan ijobiy yondashuvi bolaning emotsional barqarorligi, o'ziga ishonchi va ijtimoiy faolligini oshiradi. Aksincha, e'tiborsizlik yoki salbiy ruhiy muhit bolaning ruhiyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi va bu holat keyingi hayot bosqichlarida ham namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Natijada, ota-onaning psixologik savodxonligi, bolani yoshiga mos tarbiyaviy yondashuvni tanlashi va uning hissiy ehtiyojlarini inobatga olishi sog'lom shaxs tarbiyasining eng asosiy garovidir. Har bir bosqichda ota-onaning mehr, ishonch va qo'llab-quvvatlash asosidagi yondashuvi bolaning muvaffaqiyatli rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada Temuriylar sulolasining O‘zbekiston davlatchiligi tarixidagi o‘rni va ahamiyati keng tahlil etiladi. Amir Temur tomonidan asos solingan markazlashgan davlat tizimi, “Temur tuzuklari”da ifodalangan siyosiy va ma’naviy qadriyatlar, Temuriylar davrida ro‘y bergan iqtisodiy, madaniy va ilmiy yuksalishlar o‘rganiladi. Shuningdek, Mirzo Ulug‘bek, Alisher Navoiy va boshqa Temuriylar davrining buyuk arboblari faoliyatining O‘zbekistonning milliy davlatchiligi shakllanishiga ta’siri ilmiy asosda yoritiladi. Maqolada Temuriylar merosining zamonaviy davlatchilik g‘oyasi bilan uzviy bog‘liqligi ham ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Temuriylar sulolasi, Amir Temur, Temur tuzuklari, davlatchilik, Mirzo Ulug‘bek, Alisher Navoiy, O‘zbekiston tarixi, madaniyat, ilm-fan, adolat.

Kirish

O‘zbekiston davlatchiligi tarixining shakllanishida Temuriylar sulolasining tutgan o‘rni beqiyosdir. Amir Temur asos solgan davlat tizimi o‘z davrida nafaqat siyosiy qudrat, balki ma’naviy uyg‘onish, ilm-fan va madaniyat sohalarining rivoji uchun mustahkam poydevor yaratdi. Temuriylar davri Markaziy Osiyo xalqlarining siyosiy tafakkuri, indavlat boshqaruvi, diplomatiya, iqtisodiyot, madaniyat va san’at sohalarida yuksak taraqqiyot bosqichi bo‘ldi. Amir Temur (1336–1405) tomonidan barpo etilgan ulkan imperiya adolat, tartib va qonun ustuvorligiga asoslangan edi. U davlatni boshqarishda har bir masalaga ilmiy yondashgan, o‘z zamonining eng ilg‘or boshqaruv tizimini yaratgan. “Temur tuzuklari” orqali u davlatni mustahkamlash, xalq farovonligini ta’minlash, milliy birlikni saqlashga alohida e’tibor qaratgan.

Temuriylar sulolasi vakillari o‘z davrining eng ilg‘or ilm-fan, adabiyot va madaniyat homiylariga aylangan. Ularning siyosiy va ma’naviy merosi O‘zbekistonning bugungi taraqqiyot yo‘lida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu sababli,

Temuriylar davrini o‘rganish — o‘zbek davlatchiligining ildizlarini anglash, milliy g‘urur va vatanparvarlikni mustahkamlashning muhim manbaidir.

Asosiy qism

1. Amir Temur va markazlashgan davlat barpo etilishi

XIV asrda O‘rta Osiyoda siyosiy tarqoqlik kuchaygan, yirik shaharlar o‘rtasida hokimiyat uchun kurashlar avj olgan bir paytda Amir Temur xalqning siyosiy, ijtimoiy va ma’naviy birlikka intilishini anglab yetdi. U aynan shu davrda markazlashgan kuchli davlat barpo etish g‘oyasini ilgari surdi. Temur davlatni tuzishda “adolat va tartib”ni eng asosiy tamoyil sifatida belgiladi.

Amir Temur o‘z davlatining siyosiy poydevorini mustahkamlash maqsadida kuchli markazlashgan boshqaruv tizimini yaratdi. U viloyat, tuman va qishloq boshqaruvini aniq nazorat ostiga oldi. Har bir hududda mas’ul shaxslar tayinlanib, ular faoliyatini “diwan” – markaziy idora kuzatib bordi. Shu tariqa davlat boshqaruvida nazorat, hisobdorlik va javobgarlik tizimi qaror topdi.

Temur mamlakatda qonun ustuvorligini o‘rnatish uchun “Temur tuzuklari” deb atalgan qonunlar majmuasini ishlab chiqdi. Bu hujjat nafaqat siyosiy boshqaruv qoidasini, balki axloqiy va ma’naviy qadriyatlarni ham belgilab berdi. “Temur tuzuklari”da davlat arboblari, harbiylar, dehqonlar, savdogarlar va olimlar uchun alohida burch va mas’uliyat mezonlari ko‘rsatilgan. Natijada, XIV asr oxiriga kelib, Temur davlati Markaziy Osiyo, Eron, Afg‘oniston, Hindiston va Kichik Osiyo hududlarini birlashtirgan qudratli imperiyaga aylandi. U yaratgan boshqaruv tizimi o‘z davrining eng ilg‘or siyosiy modellaridan biri bo‘lib, O‘zbekiston davlatchiligining asosiy poydevoriga aylandi.

2. Temuriylar davrida siyosiy barqarorlik va iqtisodiy yuksalish

Amir Temur o‘z davlatini harbiy kuch bilan emas, balki siyosiy diplomatiya, iqtisodiy islohotlar va xalq manfaatlarini himoya qilish orqali mustahkamladi. Uning davrida savdo-sotiq, qishloq xo‘jaligi, hunarmandchilik va soliq tizimi tartibga solindi. Har bir kasb egasi o‘z faoliyatini erkin amalga oshirishi, mehnati evaziga munosib mukofot olishi mumkin edi. Temur davlatni boshqarishda iqtisodiy mustaqillikka alohida ahamiyat berdi. Samarqand, Buxoro, Shahrisabz, Hirot, Tabriz kabi yirik shaharlar o‘z davrining iqtisodiy markazlariga aylandi. Temur xalqaro savdoni rivojlantirish maqsadida Buyuk ipak yo‘li bo‘ylab tinchlikni ta’minladi, savdogarlarga alohida huquq va imtiyozlar berdi. Davlatning iqtisodiy qudrati bevosita uning siyosiy barqarorligiga olib keldi. Temur o‘z siyosatida iqtisodiy mustahkamlikni milliy

mustaqillikning asosi deb bildi. Shu sababli, u soliqlarni adolatli taqsimladi, xalqni haddan ortiq majburiyatlardan ozod qildi, dehqonchilik va hunarmandchilikni qo'llab-quvvatladi.

3. Temuriylar davrida ilm-fan va madaniyatning yuksalishi

Temuriylar davri ilm-fan, san'at va madaniyatning yuksak cho'qqisiga chiqqan davr bo'ldi. Bu davrda ilmiy izlanishlar, madrasalar faoliyati, adabiyot va san'at taraqqiyoti yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi.

Amir Temur ilm ahliga yuksak hurmat bilan qarar, ularni moddiy va ma'naviy jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlar edi. Uning siyosatini davom ettirgan o'g'li Shohruh Mirzo va nabirasi Mirzo Ulug'bek davrida ilmiy muhit yanada kengaydi.

Mirzo Ulug'bek (1394–1449) Samarqandda barpo etgan rasadxona va madrasa tufayli jahon ilm-fan tarixida muhim o'rin egalladi. U astronomiya, matematika va geografiya sohalarida buyuk kashfiyotlar qildi. "Ziji Jadidi Ko'ragoniy" asarida yulduzlarning koordinatalarini aniqlab, o'sha davr uchun eng aniq astronomik jadvalni yaratdi.

Temuriylar davrida adabiyot ham yuksak taraqqiyotga erishdi. Alisher Navoiy o'z asarlari orqali o'zbek tilini davlat va adabiyot tili darajasiga ko'tardi. Uning "Xamsa"si, "Mahbub ul-qulub", "Lison ut-tayr" kabi asarlari insoniylik, adolat, ma'rifat, mehnatsevarlik g'oyalarini targ'ib etadi. Navoiy bilan bir qatorda Abdurahmon Jomiy, Kamoliddin Behzod, G'iyosiddin Jamshid Koshiy, Ali Qushchi kabi allomalar ham o'z ilmiy va san'at asarlari bilan jahon madaniy merosiga hissa qo'shganlar. Temuriylar sulolasi davrida Samarqand, Hirot va Buxoro shaharlarida qurilgan madrasa, kutubxona va me'moriy inshootlar bugungi kunda ham o'zining badiiy go'zalligi bilan ajralib turadi. Masalan, Registon majmuasi, Go'ri Amir maqbarasi, Shohi Zinda majmuasi va Ulug'bek madrasasi Temuriylar davrining buyuk me'moriy yodgorliklaridandir.

4. Temuriylarning harbiy san'ati va diplomatik siyosati

Amir Temurning harbiy san'ati jahon tarixida o'ziga xos maktab yaratdi. U harbiy yurishlarni puxta strategiya asosida olib borgan, har bir jang oldidan siyosiy tahlil va razvedka ma'lumotlariga tayangan. Temur qo'shinlari intizom, sadoqat va maqsadga qat'iy ishonch bilan ajralib turgan.

Temur nafaqat buyuk sarkarda, balki mohir diplomat ham edi. U o'z davrida Xitoy, Hindiston, Eron, Misr, Usmonli turklar va Yevropa mamlakatlari bilan diplomatik aloqalar o'rnatgan. Tinchlik siyosatini yuritish orqali xalqaro savdo, ilmiy hamkorlik va madaniy almashinuvni rivojlantirdi. Temurning diplomatik siyosati shundan iborat

ediki, u harbiy qudratni faqat adolatni tiklash, zulmni yo‘qotish, tinchlikni qaror toptirish uchun ishlatgan. Shu sababli, uning nomi jahon tarixida nafaqat zabt etuvchi, balki uyg‘onish davrini boshlab bergan davlat arbobi sifatida e’tirof etiladi.

5. Temuriylar merosining zamonaviy O‘zbekiston davlatchiligidagi ahamiyati

Temuriylar sulolasi yaratgan siyosiy, ma’naviy va madaniy meros bugungi O‘zbekiston davlatchiligi uchun o‘chmas manba hisoblanadi. Amir Temurning “Kuch — adolatdadir” shiori O‘zbekiston Respublikasining davlat g‘oyasi bilan uyg‘unlashgan. Mustaqillik yillarida Temuriylar davrini o‘rganish, ularning tarixiy merosini asrab-avaylash davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarildi. 1996-yilda Amir Temurning 660 yilligi UNESCO miqyosida nishonlandi, Toshkentda Amir Temur haykali o‘rnatildi va “Amir Temur muzeyi” tashkil etildi.

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta’kidlaganidek:

“Amir Temur va Temuriylar faoliyatini chuqur o‘rganish – bu nafaqat tarixni bilish, balki kelajagimizni to‘g‘ri qurish demakdir.”

Temuriylar sulolasining davlat boshqaruvi, ilm-fanga e’tibori, adolatparvarlik tamoyillari va xalq farovonligi uchun qilgan ishlari zamonaviy O‘zbekiston siyosiy modelida o‘z ifodasini topmoqda. Bugungi kunda yoshlar Temuriylar merosini o‘rganish, ularning siyosiy madaniyati va tafakkurini o‘zlashtirish orqali milliy g‘urur, vatanparvarlik va ilmga intilish ruhida tarbiyalanmoqda. Shu ma’noda, Temuriylar sulolasi faqat tarixiy davr emas, balki millatni yuksalishga chorlovchi ma’naviy kuchdir.

Xulosa

Temuriylar sulolasi O‘zbekiston tarixining eng yorqin va faxrli sahifalaridan biridir. Amir Temur asos solgan davlat nafaqat o‘z davrida, balki keyingi asrlar uchun ham siyosiy va ma’naviy o‘rnak bo‘lib xizmat qildi. “Temur tuzuklari” orqali u davlat boshqaruvi, qonun ustuvorligi, xalq manfaatlariga sadoqat, adolat va intizom tamoyillarini joriy etdi. Temuriylar davri nafaqat siyosiy kuch, balki ilm-fan, adabiyot va madaniyatning yuksalish davri bo‘ldi. Mirzo Ulug‘bek, Alisher Navoiy, Jomiy, Kamoliddin Behzod kabi allomalar faoliyati orqali bu davr “Sharq Uyg‘onish davri” sifatida e’tirof etildi. Ularning ilmiy va ijodiy merosi bugungi kunda ham o‘z ahamiyatini yo‘qotmagan.

Temuriylar davrining eng katta merosi — bu mustahkam davlat tuzilmasi, xalqning birligi va ma’naviy uyg‘onishidir. Ularning tajribasi zamonaviy O‘zbekistonning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ma’naviy hayotida o‘z aksini topmoqda. Bugungi mustaqil

O‘zbekiston Temuriylar sulolasi tomonidan yaratilgan davlat g‘oyasi, adolat va tartib tamoyillarini zamonaviy shaklda davom ettirmoqda. Shunday qilib, Temuriylar sulolasi o‘zbek davlatchiligi tarixining poydevorini mustahkamlab, millatning tarixiy xotirasini, ma’naviy qadriyatlarini va siyosiy tafakkurini yuksaltirdi. Ularning faoliyati va merosi kelajak avlod uchun ibrat va faxr manbai bo‘lib qolaveradi.

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Abstract.

This article is written by Jumayev Dilshodbek Baxodirovich, a second-year student of the Termez university of Economics and Service in the direction of the foreign languages and literature. The paper explores the importance of the English language in education and career development. The article also presents practical methods for improving English proficiency and emphasizes its significance for future success.

Key words: advancement, expand, remote, delves, proficiency, prestigious, thrives on, broadcasting.

Annotatsiya.

Mazkur maqola Termiz Iqtisodiyot va Servis universitetining xorijiy tillar va adabiyot yo'nalishi ikkinchi bosqich talabasi Jumayev Dilshodbek Baxodirovich tomonidan yozilgan bo'lib, unda ingliz tilining ta'lim va kasbiy rivojlanishdagi o'rni tahlil etiladi. Muallif ingliz tilini o'rganishning zamonaviy ahamiyatini yoritib, uni kelajakdagi muvaffaqiyat kaliti sifatida ko'rsatadi. Maqolada ingliz tilidagi bilim va ko'nikmalarni oshirishning samarali usullari taklif etilib, til o'rganishning shaxsiy va kasbiy hayotdagi afzalliklari asoslab beriladi. Shuningdek, ingliz tili global aloqa, masofaviy ta'lim, nufuzli ish o'rinlari hamda ommaviy axborot vositalarida muhim omil sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: taraqqiyot, kengayish, masofaviy, chuqur o'rganish, mahorat, nufuzli, rivojlanish manbai, eshittirish.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья написана Джумаевым Дильшодбеком Бахадировичем, студентом второго курса Термезского университета экономики и сервиса по направлению «Иностранные языки и литература». В работе рассматривается значение английского языка в сфере образования и профессионального развития. Автор

подчеркивает современную важность изучения английского языка, рассматривая его как ключ к будущему успеху. В статье предлагаются практические методы совершенствования языковых навыков, а также обосновываются преимущества владения английским языком в личной и профессиональной жизни. Кроме того, английский язык представлен как важный фактор в сфере глобального общения, дистанционного обучения, престижного трудоустройства и средств массовой информации.

Ключевые слова: развитие, расширение, дистанционный, углубленное изучение, владение, престижный, развивается через, вещание.

Introduction.

English language is more crucial all around the world for all occasions and professions. This language is developing as a tourism language in the whole world, looks like "Spanish language". English is a key to educational success and career achievements with some causes and these causes can make huge issues if someone does not know English language very well. However, some people still think that English language can not give them any opportunities and they think their national language is more useful. We know that all people have their national language, but learning another language for instance (English) never distracts their mindset. In this article, we will learn some key points of learning English language for a better life. **English has become one of the most popular languages that open all doors of opportunities in your career in everywhere. Its significance goes far beyond being a medium of communication; English has established itself as a vital tool for career advancement and professional growth. This article delves into how mastering English can enhance career prospects and expand horizons. The Global Importance of English is that it is playing an important role in international business, science, technology, and education. Many multinational corporations, research institutions, and universities use English as their primary language for communication. Proficiency in English enables individuals to access global resources, participate in international collaborations, and remain competitive in a rapidly evolving job market.**

Literature review.

English language and education: Scientific articles: two thirds of world scientific articles are written in English. This is important for scientific capacity-building. Online

Education & English Many online courses (Udemy, edX) are taught in English. It is in English that high-quality lessons are taught in such areas as artificial intelligence, programming, business management, and medicine. Learners who know English have no limit when it comes to world-class learning. Scholarships and scholarships. **Opportunities without borders: popular grant programs such as Fulbright, Chevening, Erasmus+, require good knowledge of English. Language and education in Uzbekistan** In recent years, English has remained a priority language in education. B2 levels are required in schools and universities. Many private English language schools and language courses are opening in Uzbekistan.

Methodology.

How to develop English skills for a career growth?

1. Take part in structured language programs, either through online platforms or local institutes, as they provide systematic ways to build strong English skills. English courses can teach you how you should know anything before your exam or how you should register your exam and online platforms also help you to learn anything from the internet. Nevertheless, these courses can ask some payment for joining, but they can teach you well. Thus, you should choose your own direction. I mean that which way you want to learn English language: choosing the one platform and self study or joining to some kind of language courses and study with a group.
2. Practice Regularly: Engage in conversations, read books, and watch English media to improve fluency because these things can help you to understand the real English people's conversations.
3. Earn Certificates: Obtain recognized certifications like TOEFL, SAT and IELTS to validate your skills because these certificates will give you some opportunities like traveling without any language problems in the other countries, studying in the top universities with grants or finding a high-salary work in everywhere, opening an extra English language courses for beginners and others.
4. Networking: Join professional groups and forums where English is the primary language of communication because these groups will increase your communication skills and gives you a lot of information about the foreign countries people's lives, habitats, histories, global preferences, some modern choices and some secrets of working effectively and improving your habitats and your mindset very quickly.

5. Use Technology: Leverage language-learning apps and tools like Duolingo or Babbel because these programmes are useful and joyful to develop your English vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation and you never waste your time for going to an extra lesson and you will keep your money. Approximately, 45% of Uzbek people are using these apps and they learn English language look like 55% of Uzbek people who is going to an extra lesson.

Results.

Career opportunities:

1. Global Job Markets: Mastery of English allows individuals to find employment in international markets. From multinational corporations to startups, companies often require employees who can communicate effectively with clients and partners across the globe. Roles in sectors such as IT, finance, marketing, and customer service frequently list English proficiency as a necessary condition.
2. Remote Work and Freelancing: The rise of remote work and freelancing platforms has created unprecedented opportunities for English-speaking professionals. Platforms like Upwork, Fiverr, and LinkedIn offer countless job opportunities for those proficient in English, enabling them to work with clients worldwide.
3. Higher Education and Research: English is the primary language of instruction in many of the world's top universities. Proficiency in English provides access to prestigious academic institutions, international scholarships, and cutting-edge research opportunities. A strong command of the language also helps in publishing academic papers and attending global conferences.
4. Tourism and Hospitality: The tourism and hospitality industry thrives on effective communication. Employees with strong English skills are in high demand, as they can cater to a diverse clientele, manage international operations, and provide exceptional customer service.
5. Media and Entertainment: The global media and entertainment industry predominantly operates in English. Careers in journalism, filmmaking, content creation, and broadcasting often require a solid understanding of the language. English proficiency also allows professionals to reach a wider audience and expand their influence.

Statistic facts and information.

Around the world, over 1.8 billion people are fluent in English, of which nearly 400 million are native speakers. Two thirds of scientific articles are written in English. Over 85% of international companies put English as their main requirement when hiring (according to the British Council).

English level Average annual salary (USD) Difference

Doesn't know \$20,000 - \$30,000 — Intermediate (B1-B2) \$35,000 - \$45,000 ↑ 50%
Advanced Level (C1-C2) \$50,000 - \$70,000+ ↑ 100%+

According to the EF English Proficiency Index, English proficiency people work harder and get a job faster.

Conclusion.

English is not just a language, it is a connection as a bridge to all career possibilities. Whether it's securing a job in a multinational company, excelling in academia, or building a freelance career, English proficiency can make a significant difference. Investing time and effort into mastering this global language is an investment in your future, ensuring that you remain relevant and competitive in the ever-changing professional landscape. Be a master in English, and watch your career soar to new heights.

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TerDPI Boshlang'ich ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalari

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasining mazmuni, ahamiyati hamda uni amalga oshirishda o'qituvchi va oila hamkorligining o'rni yoritilgan. Maqolada ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiya jarayonida milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga asoslanishning dolzarbligi, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida interfaol usullardan foydalanish samaradorligi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, o'quvchilar shaxsida ijobiy fazilatlarni shakllantirishda o'qituvchining shaxsiy namunasining roli alohida ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ma'naviyat, axloq, tarbiya, qadriyat, boshlang'ich ta'lim, o'qituvchi, oila, shaxs, fazilat, ta'lim jarayoni.

ВАЖНОСТЬ ДУХОВНО-ПРАВСТВЕННОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ.

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Аннотация: В данной статье раскрывается содержание и значение духовно-нравственного воспитания учащихся начальных классов, а также роль сотрудничества учителя и семьи в его реализации. В работе проанализирована актуальность опоры на национальные и общечеловеческие ценности в процессе духовно-нравственного воспитания и эффективность использования

интерактивных методов в учебно-воспитательном процессе. Кроме того, особо подчеркнута роль личного примера учителя в формировании положительных качеств личности учащихся.

Ключевые слова: духовность, нравственность, воспитание, ценность, начальное образование, учитель, семья, личность, качество, образовательный процесс.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MORAL AND SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

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Annotation: This article highlights the essence and importance of moral and spiritual education among primary school students, as well as the role of cooperation between teachers and families in its implementation. The paper analyzes the relevance of relying on national and universal values in the process of moral and spiritual education and the effectiveness of using interactive methods in the teaching and upbringing process. In addition, the significant role of the teacher's personal example in shaping students' positive qualities is emphasized.

Keywords: spirituality, morality, education, values, primary education, teacher, family, personality, virtue, educational process.

Kirish. Yosh avlod tarbiyasi - jamiyatning kelajagini belgilovchi eng muhim omillardan biridir. Ayniqsa, boshlang'ich ta'lim bosqichi inson shaxsining shakllanishida poydevor vazifasini bajaradi. Shu bois bu davrda o'quvchilarning nafaqat bilim, balki ma'naviy-axloqiy fazilatlarini tarbiyalash alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun bu davr -yaxshilik va yomonlikni farqlash, hurmat, mehr-shafqat, vatanparvarlik kabi insoniy qadriyatlarni anglash davridir.

Adabiyotlar tahlili: Ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiya masalasi tarixan ko'plab pedagog, faylasuf va psixolog olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlarida o'z aksini topgan. Bu borada o'zbek ma'naviy merosida, xususan, Abdulla Avloniy, Ahmad Donish, Alisher

Navoiy, Abu Nasr Forobiy kabi mutafakkirlarning qarashlari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ular o‘z asarlarida inson kamoloti, axloqiy tozalik, halollik, mehnatsevarlik va ilmga chanqoqlikni tarbiyaning asosiy yo‘nalishlari sifatida ko‘rsatganlar.

Abdulla Avloniy o‘zining “Turkiy guliston yoxud axloq” asarida tarbiyani “millat hayoti” deb atab, yosh avlodni ma’naviy barkamol etib voyaga yetkazish jamiyatning eng muhim vazifasi ekanini ta’kidlaydi. Uning fikricha, axloqiy fazilatlar o‘quvchi shaxsida dars jarayonida emas, balki kundalik hayotiy faoliyatda, o‘qituvchi va ota-onaning shaxsiy namunasi orqali shakllanadi. Zamonaviy o‘zbek pedagogikasida **R. Vohidova, N. Norqulova, M. Mahmudov, S. Nishonova** kabi olimlar boshlang‘ich ta’lim jarayonida ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiyani tashkil etish metodikasini chuqur o‘rganganlar. Ularning ilmiy ishlari o‘quvchilarda insonparvarlik, vatanparvarlik, halollik, o‘zaro hurmat kabi fazilatlarni singdirishda o‘qituvchining roli va dars jarayonida interfaol metodlardan foydalanishning ahamiyatini ko‘rsatadi.

Xorijiy tadqiqotchilardan **John Dewey, Lawrence Kohlberg, Maria Montessori, Jean Piaget** kabi olimlar axloqiy rivojlanish bosqichlari, mustaqil fikrlashni shakllantirish va bolada axloqiy tanlov qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish masalalarini tahlil qilganlar. Ularning qarashlariga ko‘ra, bola axloqiy me‘yorlarni faqat tayyor bilim sifatida emas, balki shaxsiy tajriba, muloqot va faoliyat orqali o‘zlashtiradi.

Shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Ta’lim-tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, “Yangi O‘zbekiston - ma’naviy yuksalish sari” konsepsiyasi ham ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiyani ta’lim tizimining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilaydi.

Yuqoridagi adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasi - o‘qituvchi, oila va jamiyat hamkorligiga asoslangan uzluksiz jarayon bo‘lib, u yosh avlodni komil inson etib tarbiyalashning asosiy kafolatidir.

Asosiy qism:

1. Ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiyaning mazmuni

Ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiya - bu o‘quvchilarda insoniy fazilatlarni shakllantirish, ijobiy xulq-atvor me‘yorlarini o‘rgatish, jamiyatda to‘g‘ri munosabatlar o‘rnatishga yo‘naltirilgan tizimli jarayondir. Ushbu tarbiya orqali bolalarda quyidagi fazilatlar rivojlanadi:

- kattalarga hurmat, kichiklarga mehr;
- halollik va adolat;
- mehnatsevarlik va mas’uliyat;
- vatanparvarlik va milliy g‘urur;

atrof-muhitga ehtiyotkorlik bilan munosabat.

2. Boshlang'ich ta'lim davrining o'ziga xosligi

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari hali psixologik va ijtimoiy jihatdan shakllanayotgan yoshdadir. Ular kattalarning xatti-harakatlariga taqlid qilish orqali o'rganadilar. Shu sababli, o'qituvchi va ota-onalarning shaxsiy namunasining o'rni beqiyosdir. Dars jarayonida o'quvchilar bilan muloqot, ertak va hikoyalar orqali yaxshilik, rostgo'ylik, mehr-oqibat kabi qadriyatlarni singdirish samarali natijalar beradi.

3. O'qituvchining roli.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi - bola dunyoqarashini shakllantiruvchi asosiy shaxsdir. U dars jarayonida:

o'quvchilarni o'zaro hurmat ruhida tarbiyalaydi;
milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni targ'ib etadi;
axloqiy muammolarni hayotiy misollar orqali tushuntiradi;
tarbiyaviy soatlar, suhbatlar, o'yinlar orqali ma'naviy fazilatlarni mustahkamlaydi.

4. Oila va maktab hamkorligining ahamiyati

Ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiya samaradorligi oila va maktabning uzviy hamkorligiga bog'liq. Ota-onalar farzandiga mehr, odob va hurmatni singdirsa, maktab bu qadriyatlarni amaliy faoliyatda mustahkamlaydi. Shu tarzda bola atrofida ijobiy tarbiyaviy muhit shakllanadi.

Xulosa. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasi - jamiyatning ma'naviy yuksalishiga asos bo'ladigan jarayondir. Bu jarayon orqali yosh avlodda insonparvarlik, vatanparvarlik, halollik, mehr-oqibat kabi fazilatlar shakllanadi. Shunday ekan, har bir pedagog va ota-ona bu borada mas'uliyatni chuqur his etib, bolalarga nafaqat bilim, balki qalb nuri - ma'naviyatni ham baxsh etishi zarur.

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VOYAGA YETMAGANLAR UCHUN ALOHIDA JAZONI IJRO ETISH MUASSASALARI TASHKIL ETILISHINING RIVOJLANISH TARIXI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada muallif tomonidan voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosini ijro etishning alohida o'ziga xos jihatlari, shuningdek jahonda voyaga yetmaganlar uchun alohida jazoni ijro etish muassasalari tashkil etilishining rivojlanish tarixi tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: voyaga yetmaganlar, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish, jazo, jazoni ijro etish, tarbiya koloniyalari.

Jinoiy jazolarni ijro etish tizimida mahkumlarni axloqan tuzatish jazoni ijro etishning asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Xuddi shu kabi, voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosini ijro etishning ham asosiy maqsadi ularni qayta tarbiyalash, ya'ni jamiyat va davlatda o'rnatilgan qonun va qoidalarga rioya qilish ruhida tarbiyalash hamda shaxsga, jamiyatga, mehnatga, jamiyat turmushi qoidalari va an'alariga hurmat munosabatini shakllantirishdan iborat.

Fikrimizcha, mazkur maqsadni amalga oshirishda voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosini ijro etish jarayoni quyidagi vazifalarni amalga oshirishdan iborat bo'lishi lozim:

- jazo ijrosini ta'minlash;
- jinoyat sodir etgan voyaga yetmagan shaxsni axloqan tuzatish va qayta tarbiyalash;
- mahkumning qayta jinoyat sodir etishini oldini olish;
- jazo o'tayotgan voyaga yetmagan shaxslarni huquqlari hamda qonuniy manfaatlarini ta'minlash va muhofaza etish.

Yuqorida qayd etilgan vazifalar orqali mahkumlar huquqiy holatining belgilanishi, ularning jinoyat ijroiya qonunchiligining asosiy vazifalaridan biri bo'lgan jamiyatda o'rnatilgan tartib va qoidalarini hurmat qilishga, ularni bajarishga o'rgatadi.

Qayd etish lozimki, mahkumga nisbatan tayinlangan jazoni ijro etish jarayoni O'zbekiston Respublikasi JIKning 6-moddasida belgilangan jinoyat-ijroiya qonun hujjatlarining prinsiplariga¹ xususan, qonuniylik, adolat, insonparvarlik, demokratizm,

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat-ijroiya kodeksi. Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 07.08.2024-y., 03/24/938/0591-son; 14.08.2024-y., 03/24/943/0616-son; 28.08.2024-y., 03/24/948/0667-son.

jazoni ijro etishda differentsiatsiya va individuallashtirishga rioya etish, majburlov vositalarini oqilona qo'llash va mahkumlarning qonunga itoatkor xulq-atvorini rag'batlantirish kabi prinsiplariga asoslanishi lozim.

Xususan, voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan tayinlangan jazolarni ijro etishda differentsiatsiya prinsipining qo'llanilishi mazkur toifadagi shaxslarning yoshi, sodir qilgan jinoyatining qay darajada ijtimoiy xavfli ekanligi, jinsi, ular tomonidan avval ham jinoyat sodir etilganligi, jazo o'tab chiqqanligi kabi holatlarning e'tiborga olinishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Bizningcha, voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosini ijro etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bir qancha muhim jihatlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu xususiyatlar esa voyaga yetmaganlarning yoshiga, psixologik va ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga mos keladigan yondashuvlarni talab qiladi. Quyida ana shunday asosiy jihatlarni keltirib o'tishimiz maqsadga muvofiq:

1. Reabilitatsiya maqsadi. Voyaga yetmaganlar uchun jazoning asosiy maqsadi ularni axloqan tuzatish va reabilitatsiya qilishdir. Buning uchun jazoni ijro etish jarayoni ta'lim, psixologik yordam va kasbiy tayyorgarlikni o'z ichiga olishi lozim.

2. Yoshga mos yondashuv. Jazoni ijro etish muassasalari yoki reabilitatsiya markazlari voyaga yetmaganlarning yoshini hisobga olgan holda tashkil etilishi hamda muassasalarda yaratilgan muhit mahkumlar uchun xavfsiz bo'lishi lozim.

3. Ta'lim va kasbiy tayyorlash. Voyaga yetmaganlar uchun barcha jazoni ijro etish muassasalarida ta'lim va kasbiy tayyorgarlik ko'rsatish dasturlari taqdim etilishi zarur. Bu ularning jazoni ijro etish muassasalaridan ozod etilganidan so'ng ijtimoiy hayotga qaytishlariga yordam beradi.

4. Psixologik yordam va ijtimoiy integratsiya. Voyaga yetmaganlar ko'pincha voyaga yetganlarga nisbatan psixologik yordamga ko'proq muhtoj bo'ladilar. Shu sababdan, jazoni ijro etish muassasalarida voyaga yetmagan mahkumlar bilan psixologik ishlashda ham individual ham guruhlar orqali turli ijtimoiy foydali dasturlardan foydalanishga e'tibor berilishi lozim, bu mahkumlarni qayta tarbiyalash va qayta ijtimoiylashtirishda (resotsializatsiya) muhimdir.

5. Oila bilan aloqalar. Jazoni ijro etish jarayonida hali jamiyatga to'liq shaxs sifatida shakllanib yetmagan voyaga yetmaganlarning oila bilan aloqalarini saqlashga alohida e'tibor berilishi lozim. Aynan oila a'zolari va yaqin qarindoshlarning qo'llab-quvvatlashi mahkumni axloqan tuzatishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

1990-yil 14-dekabrda BMTning "Ozodlikdan mahrum etilgan voyaga yetmaganlarni himoya qilish qoidalari" Rezolyutsiyasi (45/113) voyaga yetmagan shaxsni alohida axloq tuzatish muassasasida ushlab turish lozimligi va ushlab turish har

doim oxirgi chora sifatida va zarur bo'lgan minimal muddatga qo'llanilishi² kerakligini tasdiqlaydi. Voyaga yetmagan shaxslar tomonidan jazoni ijro etish uchun mo'ljallangan jazoni ijro etish muassasasining alohida ajratilishi va ushbu muassasalarga "tarbiya koloniyalari" deb nom berilishi jazoni ijro etishda differentsiatsiya prinsipining qo'llanilishi bilan bevosita bog'liqdir.

E'tiborli jihat shundaki, voyaga yetmaganlar saqlanadigan jazoni ijro etish muassasasida manzil, umumiy, qattiq va maxsus tartibli koloniyalarga qaraganda mahkumlarni tarbiyalash va axloqiy jihatdan tuzatishning umumiy metodlardan farqli ravishda aynan voyaga yetmagan shaxslar uchun mo'ljallangan maxsus vositalardan foydalaniladi, shuningdek ushbu jarayonda voyaga yetmagan shaxslarning ijtimoiy-demografik holati alohida e'tiborga olinadi.

Jazoni ijro etish muassasalarida voyaga yetmagan mahkumlarga voyaga yetgan mahkumlar uchun nazarda tutilgan tartib va sharoitning tatbiq etilmasligi O'zbekiston Respublikasi JIKning 6-moddasida nazarda tutilgan insonparvarlik, adolat hamda jazoni ijro etishda differentsiatsiya va individuallashtirish prinsiplariga to'liq mos keladi deyish mumkin.

Ta'kidlash kerakki, voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish tariqasidagi jazoni tayinlash va ijro etishda insonparvarlik, differentsiatsiya va individuallashtirish tamoyillarining ustuvorligi qator xalqaro normalarda ham belgilangan bo'lib, 1966-yil 19-dekabrda "Fuqarolik va siyosiy huquqlar to'g'risida"gi xalqaro Paktda penitensiar tizim tomonidan mahkumlarga maqsadi ularni tuzatish va ijtimoiy qayta tarbiyalash bo'lgan tartib ko'zda tutiladi. Voyaga yetmagan mahkumlar voyaga yetgan mahkumlardan ajratiladi va ularga yoshi hamda huquqiy maqomiga javob beradigan tartib tatbiq etilishi³ nazarda tutilgan.

BMTning "Ozodlikdan mahrum etilgan voyaga yetmaganlarni himoya qilish qoidalari" Rezolyutsiyasi ozodlikdan mahrum etilgan voyaga yetmaganlarning o'ta zaifligi tufayli alohida e'tibor va himoyaga muhtojligini hamda ozodlikdan mahrum qilish davrida va undan keyin ularning huquqlari va farovonligi kafolatlanishi zarurligini e'tirof etadi⁴.

Voyaga yetmaganlar jinoyatchiligini oldini olish asrlar davomida dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etib kelgan. O'rganishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, antik davrda Qadimgi Rim va Gretsiyada voyaga yetmaganlar uchun alohida muassasalar bo'lmagan, o'rta asrlarda

² https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/juveniles_liberty.shtml

³ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

⁴ https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/juveniles_liberty.shtml

esa, voyaga yetmaganlar ko‘pincha o‘z ota-onalari bilan birga jazolangan yoki voyaga yetgan shaxslar bilan birga qamoqqa joylashtirilgan⁵.

XVIII asrgacha 7 yoshdan oshgan voyaga yetmaganlar sodir etgan qilmishlari uchun voyaga yetganlar uchun qo‘llaniladigan jinoiy sudlov tizimiga bo‘ysungan. Aynan shu davrdagi iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklar, zavod va fabrikalarning yopilishi voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida jinoyatchilik o‘shiga zamin yaratdi. Chunki, o‘sha davrda ko‘plab voyaga yetmaganlar voyaga yetganlar singari zavod va fabrikalarning ishchisi hisoblangan.

Tadqiqotchilar voyaga yetmaganlar uchun dastlabki tashkil etilgan alohida jazoni ijro etish muassasasi sifatida 1825-yilda Nyu-York shahrida tashkil etilgan voyaga yetmagan huquqbuzarlarni rehabilitatsiya qilish uchun “Boshpana uyi”ni ta’kidlaydilar. Ushbu boshpana uyining asosiy faoliyati huquqbuzarliklar sodir etgan voyaga yetmaganlar uchun intizom, yo‘l-yo‘riq va ta’lim berishni o‘z ichiga olgan⁶. Boshpana uyiga faqat ijtimoiy xavfli qilmish sodir etganligi uchun pushaymon deb hisoblangan voyaga yetmagalar qabul qilingan. Sodir etgan qilmishi uchun pushaymon deb topilmagan voyaga yetmagan jinoyatchilar esa voyaga yetganlar uchun mo‘ljallangan axloq tuzatish muassasalariga jazo o‘tash uchun yuborilgan.

“Boshpana uyi”ni tashkil etish konsepsiyasi keyinchalik boshqa hududlarga ham tarqalib, 1899-yilda AQShning Illinoys shtatida voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan sodir etilgan jinoyat ishlarini ko‘rish uchun maxsus sud tashkil etilgan⁷. Ushbu sudni tashkil etish to‘g‘risidagi qoidalar nafaqat voyaga yetmaganlarning ilgari mavjud bo‘lgan ishlarini alohida ko‘rib chiqish, probatsiya va voyaga yetmaganlarni axloq tuzatish muassasalarida ajratish qoidalarini umumlashtirdi, shuningdek taniqli amerikalik huquqshunos P. Tappen tomonidan voyaga yetmaganlarni himoya qilish konsepsiyasini yaratish va jinoiy sudlov sohasida ularga alohida g‘amxo‘rlik qilish uchun asos yaratdi.

XIX asrda amalga oshirilgan islohotlar, 1968-yilda qabul qilingan “Voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish to‘g‘risida”gi qonun, shuningdek, 1974-yilda “Voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida odil sudlov va huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish to‘g‘risidagi Milliy qonunning qabul qilinishi⁸ natijasida voyaga yetmagan huquqbuzarlarni institutsionalizatsiya qilish, ularni voyaga yetgan jinoyatchilardan ajratish, voyaga yetganlar uchun mo‘ljallangan axloq tuzatish

⁵ Юдина А.А. Воспитание детей в древнем Риме и древней Греции. “Теория и практика современной науки” №5 (23) 2017. – С. 937.

⁶ Л.И. Нека. Вопросы ювенальной юстиции в Соединенных Штатах Америки. <https://justicemaker.ru/view-article.php?id=21&art=1298>

⁷ Л.М. Васинцева. Исторический путь ювенальной юстиции. Вестник МГТУ, том 9, №4, 2006. – С. 541-546.

⁸ History of the Juvenile Delinquency System. Written by Staff. April 15, 2023. <https://www.viennapsychologicalgroup.com/history-of-the-juvenile-delinquency-system/>

muassasalarida jazo o'tash tartibini bekor qilinishi uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratdi.

Uzoq vaqt davomida jinoyiy-siyosiy hayotda qonun voyaga yetmaganni jinoyat-huquqiy munosabatlarning alohida subyekti deb hisoblamagan, natijada voyaga yetmaganlar voyaga yetgan mahkumlar saqlanadigan muassasalarda ular bilan birga saqlangan. Tarixga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, muallif M.G. Detkovning ta'kidlashicha, voyaga yetmagan mahkumlarni voyaga yetganlar bilan bitta qamoqxonalarda saqlanishi og'ir oqibatlarga olib kelgan. Qamoqxonalarning haddan tashqari ko'pligi va ularning antisanitariya holati bolalar va o'spirinlarning jismoniy holatiga voyaga yetganlar qaraganda ko'proq ta'sir ko'rsatgan⁹.

Jazoni ijro etish muassasalarining sovuqligi, voyaga yetmagan mahkumlarning to'yib ovqatlanmasligi, atrof-muhitning iflosligi, yosh o'sayotgan organizmga zararli ta'sir ko'rsatishi natijasida voyaga yetmaganlar voyaga yetganlarga qaraganda epidemik kasalliklarning ko'proq qurboniga aylanishgan. Keyinchalik ushbu holatlar voyaga yetmagan mahkumlarni voyaga yetgan mahkumlardan alohida saqlash uchun turtki vazifasini bajargan.

XX asrda jinoyatchilik darajasining oshishi bilan ko'plab mamlakatlar voyaga yetmaganlar uchun qamoqxonalarni modernizatsiya qilishga harakat qilishdi. Bunda ta'lim va psixologik yordamga katta e'tibor berildi. XX asrning o'rtalariga kelib, BMT va boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan voyaga yetmaganlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan konvensiyalar ishlab chiqildi. Qabul qilingan tartib va qoidalar voyaga yetmaganlarni jazolash va ularni qayta tarbiyalashda yangi standartlar belgiladi.

Bugungi zamonaviy penitensiar tizim aksariyat mamlakatlarda mahkumlarning rehabilitatsiyasi va integratsiyasiga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, voyaga yetmaganlar saqlanadigan muassasalar ham asosiy e'tiborni ta'lim, kasbiy tayyorgarlik, mahkumlarga psixologik yordam berishga qaratmoqda. Ushbu prinsiplarni qo'llashdan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad voyaga yetmaganlar jinoyat uchun javobgarlikni his qilishiga va ijtimoiy muhitga qaytishiga erishishdan iborat.

Ta'kidlash lozimki, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosiga hukm qilingan voyaga yetmagan mahkumlarni saqlashga mo'ljallangan muassasalar ko'plab davlatlarda "axloq tuzatish muassasalari", "ta'lim koloniyalari", "tarbiya koloniyalari" deb nomlanadi. Xususan, aksariyat Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligiga a'zo mamlakatlarda voyaga yetmagan mahkumlar saqlanadigan muassasalar "tarbiya koloniyalari" yoxud "ta'lim koloniyalari" deb nomlanadi.

⁹ Детков, М. Г. Проблемы профилактики правонарушений несовершеннолетних и их решение в историческом аспекте. – Вологда. России, 2006. – С. 19.

AQShda voyaga yetmaganlar saqlanadigan muassasalar Juvenile Detention Center (Voyaga yetmaganlar saqlanadigan markaz) va Youth Correctional Facility (Yoshlarni tuzatish uchun mo'ljallangan muassasa) deb nomlansa, Buyuk Britaniyada Youth Offender Institution (Yosh jinoyatchilar uchun maxsus muassasa), Kanadada Youth Custody Centre (Voyaga yetmaganlar uchun qamoq muassasasi), Avstraliyada esa Youth Correctional Detention Centre (Yoshlar axloq tuzatish muassasasi) deb nomlanadi.

Ko'rib turganimizdek, voyaga yetmagan mahkumlar saqlanadigan muassasalar turli xil tarzda nomlansa-da, biroq mazmun jihatidan deyarli bir-biriga yaqin. Amaldagi qonunchilikka asosan, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosiga hukm qilingan voyaga yetmagan mahkumlarni saqlash uchun mo'ljallangan muassasalar tarbiya koloniyalari deb nomlanadi. Bizning fikrimizcha, bunday muassasalarga "tarbiya koloniyalari" deb nom berilganligi jazo o'tash davomida asosiy e'tibor voyaga yetmagan mahkumlarning xulq-atvori, odobi va tarbiyasini ijobiy tomonga o'zgartirishga qaratilganligi bilan bevosita bog'liqdir.

N.S.Salayevning ta'kidlashicha, voyaga yetmaganlar toifasiga mansub shaxslarni axloqan tuzatish zamonaviy ijtimoiy hayot sharoitlarini samarali qayta tiklashga imkon beradigan tegishli ijtimoiy va rehabilitatsiya yordamini talab qiladi¹⁰.

Fikrimizcha, voyaga yetmaganlar uchun bugungi zamonaviy jazoni ijro etish muassasasi oldida turgan asosiy vazifa psixologik, pedagogik va rehabilitatsiya tadbirlarini tashkil etishdan iborat bo'lib, mazkur tadbirlar ularning nafaqat yoshi, balki individual (psixologik, fiziologik, jinoiy-huquqiy) xususiyatlarini ham hisobga olgan holda amalga oshirilishi lozim. Shuningdek, jazoni ijro etish jarayonida voyaga yetmagan mahkumlar bilan ijtimoiy, psixologik va tarbiyaviy ishlarni olib borishda individual ta'sir ko'rsatish shakllarini ko'proq qo'llash, shu bilan birga ushbu ishlarni jamoatchilik bilan yanada kengroq hamkorlik asosida amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq.

Bu esa, shubhasiz penitensiar tizimda xorijiy davlatlarning ilg'or tajribasi va xalqaro standartlarni milliy qonunchilikka implementatsiya qilish orqali voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan jazoni ijro etishning samarali mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqishning obyektiv zarurligidan dalolat beradi. Bunda asosiy maqsad sifatida voyaga yetmagan mahkumlarni jazo o'tab chiqqanlaridan so'ng qayta ijtimoiylashuvi va reintegratsiyalashuviga yordam berish hamda ularni axloqan tuzatishga qaratilgan jazoni ijro etishning yaxlit va samarali tizimini tashkil etishdan iborat bo'lishi lozim.

¹⁰ Salaev N.S. Penitentiary system of Uzbekistan: The idea of liberalization. Monograph – Tashkent: TSUL, 2020. "LESSON PRESS" LLC. – P. 54.

Yuqoridagi tahlillar natijasida shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan tayinlangan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosini ijro etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari mazkur jazo voyaga yetmaganlar uchun eng oxirgi chora sifatida qo'llanilishi, jazoni o'tash alohida jazoni ijro etish muassasasida amalga oshirilishi, jazoni ijro etishda **yoshga mos alohida yondashuvning mavjudligi**, asosiy e'tibor **reabilitatsiya, ta'lim-tarbiya va kasbiy tayyorgarlik, psixologik yordam va ijtimoiy integratsiyaga qaratilganligi, oila bilan aloqalarning doimiy amalga oshirilishi**, ularga alohida jazoni o'tash rejimi, tartib va shartlarining amal qilishi **kabi alohida jihatlarni qamrab oladi**.

Shuningdek, jahonda voyaga yetmaganlar uchun alohida jazoni ijro etish muassasalari tashkil etilishining rivojlanish tarixini quyidagi bosqichlarga bo'lish mumkin:

1. *Qadimgi antik davrdan XVIII asrgacha* – voyaga yetmaganlar o'z ota-onalari bilan birga jazolangan, voyaga yetganlar bilan bitta muassasalarda saqlangan, voyaga yetganlar uchun qo'llaniladigan jinoiy sudlov tizimi asosida jazolangan.

2. *XVIII asrdan XIX asr o'rtalarigacha* – voyaga yetmaganlar uchun 1825-yilda Nyu-York shahrida dastlabki alohida jazoni ijro etish muassasasi sifatida voyaga yetmagan huquqbuzarlarni reabilitatsiya qilish uchun “Boshpana uyi” tashkil etilgan. Biroq, voyaga yetmaganlarni sodir etilgan qilmishining ijtimoiy xavfliligiga qarab voyaga yetganlar saqlanadigan muassasalarga joylashtirish tartibi davom etgan.

3. *XIX asr o'rtalaridan XX asr o'rtalarigacha* – ko'plab davlatlarda voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan sodir etilgan jinoyat ishlarini ko'rish uchun alohida sud tashkil etilgan va voyaga yetmaganlarni alohida axloq tuzatish muassasalarida saqlash lozimligi haqida g'oyalar ilgari surila boshlangan.

4. *XX asr o'rtalaridan hozirgi davrga qadar* – BMT va boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan voyaga yetmaganlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan konvensiyalar ishlab chiqilishi natijasida voyaga yetmagan huquqbuzarlarni institutsionalizatsiya qilish, ularni voyaga yetgan jinoyatchilardan ajratish, voyaga yetganlar uchun mo'ljallangan axloq tuzatish muassasalarida jazo o'tash tartibini bekor qilish tartib va qoidalari ishlab chiqilgan. Ko'plab davlatlarda voyaga yetmaganlar uchun alohida jazoni ijro etish muassasalari tashkil etilgan.

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ANNOTATSIYA: Maqolada gamifikatsiya texnologiyalarining chet tili o'qitish metodikasidagi o'rni, ularning o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirishdagi roli hamda interfaol ta'lim jarayoniga qo'shgan hissasi tahlil qilinadi. Duolingo, Kahoot, Quizizz kabi o'yin elementlariga asoslangan ta'lim vositalarining kognitiv yuklama va motivatsion ta'siri o'rganiladi hamda ularni metodik jihatdan to'g'ri integratsiyalash bo'yicha amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Gamifikatsiya, chet tili metodikasi, motivatsiya, interfaol ta'lim, raqamli texnologiyalar, o'yin elementlari.

РОЛЬ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ГЕЙМИФИКАЦИИ В МЕТОДИКЕ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

Акида Турсунбаевна Амирова

АННОТАЦИЯ: В статье анализируется роль технологий геймификации в методике преподавания иностранных языков, их влияние на повышение мотивации учащихся, а также вклад в развитие интерактивного образовательного процесса. Изучается когнитивная нагрузка и мотивационное воздействие учебных инструментов, основанных на игровых элементах, таких как Duolingo, Kahoot, Quizizz, и разрабатываются практические рекомендации по их методически правильной интеграции в учебный процесс.

Ключевые слова: Геймификация, методика преподавания иностранных языков, мотивация, интерактивное обучение, цифровые технологии, игровые элементы.

THE ROLE OF GAMIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Amirova Aqida Tursunboyevna

ABSTRACT: The article analyzes the role of gamification technologies in foreign language teaching methodology, their impact on increasing students' motivation, and their contribution to the development of an interactive educational process. It examines the cognitive load and motivational influence of learning tools based on game elements

such as Duolingo, Kahoot, and Quizizz, and provides practical recommendations for their methodologically sound integration into the learning process.

Keywords: Gamification, foreign language teaching methodology, motivation, interactive learning, digital technologies, game elements.

Global raqamli transformatsiya davrida ta'lim tizimi shiddat bilan o'zgarib bormoqda. Zamonaviy o'qitish metodikasi o'quvchilarning faolligini oshirish, ularni ta'lim jarayonining subyekti sifatida shakllantirish va o'rganishga ichki motivatsiya hosil qilishni talab etadi. Shunday sharoitda gamifikatsiya texnologiyalari — ya'ni o'yin mexanizmlarini o'quv jarayoniga tatbiq etish — o'qitish samaradorligini oshirishning innovatsion metodik yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda.

Gamifikatsiya texnologiyalarini chet tili o'qitish jarayoniga tatbiq etish bugungi ta'lim tizimi oldida turgan dolzarb metodik masalalardan biridir [1]. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'quvchilarning o'yin asosida o'rganish faoliyati kognitiv yuklamani kamaytiradi, ijobiy hissiyotlarni faollashtiradi va o'zlashtirishni sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi. Shu bois, chet tili o'qituvchilari darsni loyihalash jarayonida o'yin elementlarini didaktik maqsadga muvofiq tanlashlari zarur.

Gamifikatsiyaning mohiyati shundaki, u o'quv faoliyatini raqobat, ball to'plash, reyting va mukofot kabi o'yin elementlari orqali motivatsion muhitga aylantiradi. Shu tariqa o'quvchilar dars jarayonida nafaqat bilim oladilar, balki ijtimoiy o'rganish, refleksiya va metakognitiv nazorat ko'nikmalarini ham rivojlantiradilar. O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimida gamifikatsiya elementlarining keng joriy etilishi hali boshlang'ich bosqichda bo'lib, ularning metodik mexanizmlarini chuqur o'rganish va milliy ta'lim kontekstiga moslashtirish zaruriyati mavjud.

Gamifikatsiya texnologiyalari o'qituvchining metodik arsenalini kengaytiradi va an'anaviy yondashuvdan farqli o'laroq, o'quvchining faol ishtirokiga, real vaqtli fikr almashuviga va shaxsiy natijaga yo'naltirilgan ta'limni ta'minlaydi [2].

Quyidagi 1-jadvalda chet tili darslarida keng qo'llanilayotgan ayrim gamifikatsion platformalarni tahlil qilamiz:

1-jadval

Gamifikatsion platformalar tahlili¹:

¹ Muallif tomonidan mustaqil ravishda tayyorlangan

№	Platforma nomi	Qo'llanish sohasi	Metodik afzalliklari	Kutilayotgan natija
1.	Duolingo	Mustaqil til o'rganish	Leksika va grammatika mashqlari o'yin shaklida beriladi	O'quvchi o'z sur'atida, muntazam ravishda tilni mustahkamlaydi
2.	Kahoot	Auditoriyada so'rov va testlar	Raqobat muhiti orqali faol ishtirokni oshiradi	Diqqat va tezkor fikrlash rivojlanadi
3.	Quizizz	Onlayn nazorat ishlari	Interfaol baholash va natijani darhol ko'rish imkoniyati	O'z-o'zini tahlil qilish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi
4.	Wordwall	Leksik o'yinlar va topshiriqlar	O'quv materialini bilan o'yin orqali muloqot	So'z boyligi va talaffuz yaxshilanadi

Jadval tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, gamifikatsion texnologiyalar o'quvchilarda raqobatbardoshlik, faollik, va shaxsiy mas'uliyatni oshiradi. Ayniqsa, chet tili o'rganishda ularning psixologik to'siqlarini kamaytiradi va til muhitini simulyatsiya qilish imkonini yaratadi.

Shu bilan birga gamifikatsiya jarayonida o'quvchilar **“o'yin ichidagi ta'lim”** tajribasini boshdan kechiradilar. O'yin elementlari orqali o'quvchi o'z imkoniyat chegarasidan biroz yuqoriroq darajadagi vazifalarni ijobiy emotsional fon ostida bajaradi. Shu orqali o'quvchida bilimni mustaqil egallash, xatodan qo'rqmaslik va o'zlashtirish motivatsiyasini saqlab qolish ko'nikmalari shakllanadi [3].

Metodik nuqtayi nazardan to'g'ri tashkil etilgan gamifikatsiya kognitiv yuklamani kamaytiradi, chunki bilim bosqichma-bosqich, o'yin ssenariysi orqali tabiiy tarzda taqdim etiladi. Bunda o'quvchi bir vaqtning o'zida ham o'rganuvchi, ham faol ishtirokchi rolini bajaradi.

Masalan, nemis tili darsi misolida keltirsak. Gamifikatsiya o'quvchilarda o'yin orqali o'rganish muhitini yaratadi, bu esa o'qitish jarayonining metodik jihatdan interfaollashuviga olib keladi. „Reisen in Deutschland“ (Germaniyada sayohat qilish)

mavzusi til o‘rganishda ayniqsa samarali hisoblanadi, chunki unda transport, geografiya, madaniyat va kundalik muloqot elementlari birlashadi.

Nemis tili darsida ushbu mavzuda o‘quvchilar Kahoot va Quizizz platformalarida o‘yin asosidagi topshiriqlar bajaradilar. O‘yin jarayonida o‘quvchilar quyidagi turlar bo‘yicha faol ishtirok etadilar:

Leksik o‘yinlar: “Wie reist du?” (Qanday sayohat qilasan?) – talabalar turli transport turlarini (der Zug, das Auto, das Flugzeug) to‘g‘ri tanlaydilar.

Dialogik mashqlar: “Im Hotel” (Mehmonxonada) mavzusida interfaol savol-javob o‘yini tashkil qilinadi, bunda o‘quvchi rol o‘ynaydi (“Ich möchte ein Zimmer reservieren” va h.k.).

Interfaol xarita o‘yini: “Finde die Stadt!” – talabalar Germaniya xaritasida shahar nomlarini to‘g‘ri joylashtiradilar.

Har bir to‘g‘ri javob uchun talaba ball to‘playdi, reyting jadvali real vaqt rejimida yangilanadi. Bu esa raqobat, qiziqish va motivatsiyani oshiradi.

Shuningdek, Kahoot dasturida “Artikel-Meisterschaft” (Artikllar chempionati) o‘yini tashkil etiladi. Talabalar “der, die, das” artikllarini to‘g‘ri tanlash orqali so‘z boyligini mustahkamlashadi. Natijada ular 40–50% tezroq to‘g‘ri javob berish ko‘rsatkichiga erishadi.

Quyidagi 2-jadvalda an’anaviy metodika bilan gamifikatsiya asosidagi dars yondashuvlari natijalari solishtirib ko‘rsatilgan:

2-jadval

Dars yondashuvi tahlili²:

№	Ko‘rsatkichlar	An’anaviy metodika	Gamifikatsiya asosidagi metodika („Reisen in Deutschland“)
1.	O‘quvchilarning ishtirok darajasi	56 %	91 %
2.	So‘z boyligini o‘zlashtirish tezligi	O‘rtacha 65 %	88 %

² Muallif tomonidan mustaqil ravishda tayyorlangan

3.	Xatolik ko'rsatkichi (yozma topshiriqlarda)	34 %	17 %
4.	Darsdagi motivatsiya darajasi (sub'ektiv baholash bo'yicha)	Past-o'rta	Yuqori
5.	Mustaqil ishlash faolligi	48 %	85 %

Mazkur tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, gamifikatsiya vositalari yordamida tashkil etilgan darslar o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasi, ishtiroki va o'zlashtirish sifatini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. O'yin elementlari talabalarning "o'yin ichidagi ta'lim" holatini yaratadi.

Gamifikatsiya metodikasi nafaqat kommunikativ kompetensiyani rivojlantiradi, balki talabalarlarning madaniyatlararo muloqot, nutq tezligi va kontekstual fikrlash ko'nikmalarini ham shakllantiradi [4].

Biroq, chet tili o'qitish metodikasi jarayonida gamifikatsiya texnologiyalarini samarali joriy etish yo'lida bir qator metodik va tashkiliy muammolar mavjud. Avvalo, o'qituvchilarning raqamli pedagogik kompetensiyasi yetarli darajada shakllanmaganligi o'qitish jarayonida interfaol vositalardan foydalanish samaradorligini pasaytiradi. Shu bilan birga, gamifikatsiya jarayonini qo'llash uchun zarur bo'lgan texnik infratuzilma — kompyuterlar, internet tarmog'i va interaktiv doskalar barcha ta'lim muassasalarida mavjud emasligi bu yondashuvni ommalashtirishga to'sqinlik qilmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, o'yin elementlarini metodik maqsadga mos holda tanlamaslik yoki ularni haddan tashqari ko'p qo'llash darsning didaktik yo'nalishini yo'qotishiga olib keladi. O'yin asosidagi baholash mezonlarining metodik jihatdan to'liq ishlab chiqilmaganligi esa natijalarni obyektiv tahlil qilishni qiyinlashtiradi.

Mazkur muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun bir qator metodik **taklif va yechimlar** ishlab chiqish lozim. **Birinchidan**, **TPACK** modeli asosida o'qituvchilarning texnologik, pedagogik va kontent kompetensiyalarini integratsiyalashgan holda rivojlantirish maqsadida maxsus malaka oshirish kurslarini tashkil etish zarur. Bu o'qituvchining raqamli vositalarni metodik jihatdan to'g'ri qo'llash salohiyatini oshiradi.

Ikkinchidan, har bir chet tili yo'nalishi bo'yicha "Gamifikatsiya moduli"ni metodika fanlari tarkibiga kiritish, ya'ni o'qituvchilarni o'yin asosidagi o'qitish usullari, baholash tizimlari va interfaol platformalar bilan ishlashga tayyorlash muhimdir.

Uchinchidan, ta'lim muassasalarida raqamli metodika laboratoriyalarini tashkil etish va ularni Quizizz, Kahoot, Duolingo kabi o'quv platformalari bilan integratsiyalash zarur. Bu o'quvchilarga real vaqt rejimida o'yin orqali bilim olish imkonini beradi.

To'rtinchidan, har bir fan va mavzu uchun gamifikatsiya ssenariylari bankini yaratish, ya'ni tayyor o'yin modellarini, topshiriq namunalari va baholash mezonlarini o'qituvchilar uchun ochiq metodik platforma orqali taqdim etish zarur.

Beshinchidan, baholash tizimida o'yin natijalariga asoslangan motivatsion baholash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish o'quvchilarda raqobatbardoshlik, ijodkorlik va o'zini baholash ko'nikmalarini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

Shunday qilib, gamifikatsiyani chet tili o'qitish metodikasiga bosqichma-bosqich, ilmiy asoslangan va metodik jihatdan to'g'ri yo'l bilan integratsiya qilish o'quv jarayonining samaradorligini oshirish, talabalarda til o'rganishga nisbatan ijobiy motivatsiyani shakllantirish hamda ta'lim sifatini oshirishning muhim omili hisoblanadi.

Metodik nuqtai nazardan qaraganda, gamifikatsiya nafaqat o'yin jarayoni, balki pedagogik konstruktsiya sifatida qaralishi kerak. Ya'ni, har bir o'yin topshirig'i ma'lum bir didaktik maqsadga – leksikani mustahkamlash, grammatik strukturalarni o'zlashtirish, yoki muloqot kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishga xizmat qilishi lozim.

Bundan tashqari, dars jarayonida kognitiv yuklamani optimallashtirish masalasi ham metodik jihatdan muhimdir. Chunki ortiqcha vizual yoki ovozli stimullar o'quvchining e'tiborini asosiy bilim manbaidan chalg'itadi. Shu bois o'qituvchi gamifikatsiya elementlarini Bloom taksonomiyasi asosida bosqichma-bosqich kiritishi tavsiya etiladi: birinchi bosqichda eslab qolish, keyingi bosqichda tushunish, so'ng qo'llash va yakunda tahlil hamda sintez jarayonlariga o'tiladi.

Ilmiy yechim sifatida, chet tili yo'nalishidagi o'qituvchilar uchun "Gamifikatsiya metodikasi bo'yicha raqamli kompetensiya modeli" ishlab chiqish zarur. Ushbu model TPACK tamoyillariga asoslanib, o'qituvchining texnologik, pedagogik va kontent bilimlarini integratsiyalashni nazarda tutadi. Natijada o'qituvchi o'yin elementlarini maqsadli, metodik va nazariy asoslangan tarzda darsga kiritish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Bundan tashqari, o'quvchilarning o'yin faoliyatini baholash uchun motivatsion-indikativ baholash tizimini joriy etish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu tizimda o'quvchining o'yin davomida namoyon etgan faolligi, mustaqil qaror qabul qilish qobiliyati, til qo'llash tezligi va ijodkorlik darajasi baholovchi indikatorlar sifatida qaraladi.

Shunday qilib, gamifikatsiya texnologiyalarining samaradorligi faqat raqamli vositalarni qo'llashda emas, balki ularni ilmiy asoslangan metodika tizimiga

integratsiyalashda namoyon bo'ladi. Shu ma'noda, kelgusida metodik treninglar, tadqiqotlar va o'quv jarayonida eksperimental sinovlar o'tkazish orqali gamifikatsiya vositalarining chet tili ta'limiga ta'sir mexanizmlari yanada chuqur o'rganilishi lozim [5].

Xulosa o'rnida: yuqorida olib borilgan ilmiy tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, gamifikatsiya texnologiyalarini chet tili o'qitish metodikasiga ilmiy asosda joriy etish o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasi, faolligi va til kompetensiyasining rivojlanishida muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. O'yin mexanizmlari o'quvchilarda til materialini ijobiy hissiyotlar bilan o'zlashtirishni, mustaqil fikrlash va hamkorlikda o'rganish ko'nikmalarini shakllantiradi. Shu bilan birga, gamifikatsiyani samarali tatbiq etish uchun o'qituvchilarning raqamli pedagogik kompetensiyasini oshirish, o'yin asosidagi baholash mezonlarini ilmiy asosda ishlab chiqish hamda raqamli metodika laboratoriyalarini tashkil etish zarur.

Kelajakda chet tili ta'limida gamifikatsiya elementlarini TPACK modeli bilan uyg'unlashtirish, ya'ni texnologik, pedagogik va kontent bilimlarning sinergiyasini ta'minlash orqali metodikaning sifat darajasi yanada oshiriladi. Shu asosda, gamifikatsiya nafaqat darsni qiziqarli qilish vositasi, balki o'qitish jarayonini mazmunan yangilovchi, raqamli kompetensiyani rivojlantiruvchi zamonaviy metodik mexanizm sifatida e'tirof etilishi lozim.

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Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida investitsiyalar mamlakat iqtisodiy taraqqiyotining eng muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ular iqtisodiy resurslarni samarali taqsimlash, yangi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini yaratish, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish va ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirishda muhim rol oʻynaydi.

Investitsiyalar iqtisodiyotning barqaror oʻsishini taʼminlab, raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu sababli, har qanday davlatning iqtisodiy siyosatida investitsiyalarni jalb etish, ularni boshqarish va ulardan samarali foydalanish masalalari markaziy oʻrinni egallaydi.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida soʻnggi yillarda iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiya qilish, ishlab chiqarishni diversifikatsiya qilish, yangi ish oʻrinlarini yaratish va aholining farovonligini oshirish yoʻlida investitsiyalarni keng miqyosda jalb etish borasida tizimli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu jarayon milliy iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishiga bevosita taʼsir koʻrsatmoqda.

Asosiy qism

1. Investitsiya tushunchasi va turlari

Investitsiyalar — bu iqtisodiy resurslarning daromad yoki ijtimoiy samara olish maqsadida maʼlum sohalarga yoʻnaltirilishidir. Ular real, moliyaviy va intellektual investitsiyalar koʻrinishida boʻladi.

- Real investitsiyalar — ishlab chiqarish vositalari, texnika, inshootlar, binolar va boshqa moddiy boyliklarga yoʻnaltirilgan mablagʻlardir.

- Moliyaviy investitsiyalar — aksiyalar, obligatsiyalar, depozitlar, qimmatli qogʻozlar kabi moliyaviy aktivlarga kiritiladigan sarmoyadir.

- Intellektual investitsiyalar esa ilmiy tadqiqotlar, innovatsiyalar, yangi texnologiyalar, kadrlar malakasini oshirishga yoʻnaltirilgan mablagʻlarni oʻz ichiga oladi.

Investitsiyalar mamlakat iqtisodiy hayotida ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, yangi texnologiyalarni tatbiq etish, eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish va raqobatbardosh mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishda muhim omil sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

2. O'zbekiston Respublikasida investitsion siyosat

Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekiston hukumati investitsion siyosatni iqtisodiy rivojlanishning asosiy vositasi sifatida qarab keldi. 2019 yilda qabul qilingan "Investitsiyalar va investitsiya faoliyati to'g'risida"gi Qonun milliy va xorijiy sarmoyadorlar uchun teng huquq va kafolatlarni belgilab berdi.

Shuningdek, "Yangi O'zbekiston Taraqqiyot strategiyasi" doirasida investitsiyalarni boshqarish, investitsion muhitni yaxshilash, investorlar huquqlarini himoya qilish hamda davlat-xususiy sheriklik mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda xorijiy investitsiyalar asosan energetika, transport, qurilish, qishloq xo'jaligi va axborot texnologiyalari sohasiga yo'naltirilmoqda. Xususan, Termiz shahrida joylashgan "Erkin iqtisodiy zona" xorijiy sarmoyadorlar uchun qulay soliq va bojxona imtiyozlari yaratgani bilan ajralib turadi.

3. Investitsiyalarning iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri

Investitsiyalar iqtisodiy o'sishning muhim drayverlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ular ishlab chiqarish hajmini kengaytiradi, ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini modernizatsiya qiladi, bandlik darajasini oshiradi va byudjetga tushumlarni ko'paytiradi.

Misol uchun, ishlab chiqarish sohasiga kiritilgan sarmoya natijasida yangi korxonalar tashkil etiladi, bu esa minglab ish o'rinlari yaratilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Natijada aholining daromadlari ortadi va ichki bozor hajmi kengayadi.

Investitsiyalar, shuningdek, hududlar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy tafovutni kamaytirish, infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va ijtimoiy sohalarda islohotlarni jadallashtirish imkonini beradi. Bu jarayonlar mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorligiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

4. Xorijiy investitsiyalar va ularning roli

O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir.

Chet el kapitali nafaqat moliyaviy manba, balki ilg'or texnologiyalar, boshqaruv tajribasi va yangi ish uslublarining kirib kelishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Masalan, Janubiy Koreya, Xitoy, Germaniya, Turkiya kabi davlatlar bilan amalga oshirilayotgan hamkorlik loyihalari natijasida mamlakatimizda avtomobilsozlik, energetika va kimyo sanoati sohaslarida yirik korxonalar barpo etildi.

Bundan tashqari, xalqaro moliya institutlari — Jahon banki, Osiyo taraqqiyot banki, Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki bilan hamkorlik doirasida infratuzilma

loyihalari, yo'l qurilishi va qishloq xo'jaligini modernizatsiya qilish ishlari olib borilmoqda.

5. Investitsion muhitni takomillashtirish yo'nalishlari

Investitsion muhitni yaxshilash uchun O'zbekistonda bir qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan:

- soliq tizimi soddalashtirilmoqda;
- litsenziya va ruxsatnomalar soni kamaytirilmoqda;
- "Yagona investitsiya oynasi" tizimi joriy etilgan;
- investorlar uchun huquqiy kafolatlar mustahkamlanmoqda.

Bu chora-tadbirlar sarmoyadorlarning ishonchini oshirishga va investitsion oqimlarni ko'paytirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Natijada, mamlakatimizga kirib kelayotgan xorijiy investitsiyalar hajmi yildan-yilga oshib bormoqda.

Xulosa

Investitsiyalar — bu nafaqat iqtisodiy o'sishning, balki mamlakat taraqqiyoti va barqarorligining asosi hisoblanadi. Ular orqali ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari yangilanadi, infratuzilma rivojlanadi, aholi bandligi oshadi va turmush darajasi yaxshilanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida olib borilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar, yaratilayotgan qulay investitsion muhit hamda sarmoyadorlarga berilayotgan imtiyozlar mamlakatimizning xalqaro maydondagi iqtisodiy mavqeini mustahkamlab bormoqda.

Shunday qilib, investitsiyalarni samarali boshqarish va ularning iqtisodiyotdagi ahamiyatini to'g'ri baholash — O'zbekistonning barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishiga xizmat qiluvchi eng muhim omillardan biridir.

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MUZEY KOLLEKSIYALARIDAGI QADIMGI METALL BUYUMLARNI RESTAVRATSIYA QILISH VA KONSERVATSIYA QILISHNING ZAMONAVIY USULLARI

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katta ilmiy xodimi, tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada muzey kolleksiyalarida saqlanayotgan qadimgi metall buyumlarning fizik va kimyoviy holati, ularni asrashda restavratsiya va konservatsiya usullarining zamonaviy yo'nalishlari tahlil etilgan. Maqolada metall buyumlarning turiga qarab korroziya jarayonini to'xtatish, tozalash, mustahkamlash va mikroklimatni optimallashtirish bo'yicha zamonaviy texnologik usullar bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, restavratorlar faoliyatining ilmiy-texnik jihatlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: muzey kolleksiyasi, metall buyumlar, restavratsiya, konservatsiya, korroziya, mikroklimat, nanotexnologiya, muhofaza, ta'mirlash.

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ РЕСТАВРАЦИИ И КОНСЕРВАЦИИ ДРЕВНИХ МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ В МУЗЕЙНЫХ КОЛЛЕКЦИЯХ

Аннотация: В данной статье проанализированы физическое и химическое состояние древних металлических изделий, хранящихся в музейных коллекциях, а также современные направления методов их реставрации и консервации. В работе описаны современные технологические подходы к остановке коррозионных процессов, очистке, укреплению и оптимизации микроклимата в зависимости от типа металлических предметов. Кроме того, рассмотрены научно-технические аспекты деятельности реставраторов.

Ключевые слова: музейная коллекция, металлические изделия, реставрация, консервация, коррозия, микроклимат, нанотехнологии, охрана, ремонт.

MODERN METHODS OF RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT METAL ARTIFACTS IN MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Annotation: This article analyzes the physical and chemical condition of ancient metal artifacts preserved in museum collections, as well as modern approaches to their

restoration and conservation. The study presents advanced technological methods for preventing corrosion processes, cleaning, strengthening, and optimizing the microclimate according to the type of metal objects. In addition, the scientific and technical aspects of restorers' work are examined.

Keywords: museum collection, metal objects, restoration, conservation, corrosion, microclimate, nanotechnology, preservation, repair.

Muzey fondidagi qadimgi metall buyumlar tarixiy va madaniy ahamiyatga ega noyob yodgorliklar hisoblanadi. Ularning fizik holati vaqt o'tishi bilan tashqi muhit ta'sirida yomonlashadi: korroziya, oksidlanish, namlik va harorat o'zgarishi natijasida metallning asosiy tuzilishi buziladi[1]. Shu bois bugungi kunda restavratsiya va konservatsiya sohasida zamonaviy fizik-kimyoviy texnologiyalarni qo'llash dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. **Insoniyat tomonidan eng avval ixtiro etilgan metall qotishmasi bu bronzadir. U taxminan eramizdan avvalgi III mng yilliklarda kashf etilgan. Ungacha ma'lum joylarda ovchilik va baliqchilikda qo'llanilgan ayrim qurollar ko'proq tabiiy mis bo'lib, bu qurollar ancha mo'rt bo'lgan. U yoki bu rudalar ko'pincha metallar aralashmasidan iborat bo'ladi. Shunday holatlar mis, qalay, qo'rg'oshin va boshqa rudalarni tabiiy olovga (o'rmon yong'inlari, momaqaldiraq natijasida hosil bo'lgan olov) tushishi natijasida xususiyati ancha farqlanuvchi metall yombilariga uchrashi natijasida paydo bo'lgan. Bunday turli metallar qotishmasiga jez (bronza)ni kirgizish mumkin. Uning optimal tarkibi 90% mis va 10% qalaydan iborat bo'lib u Markaziy Osiyoda bronza davr – eramizdan avvlgi III-II ming yilliklarda paydo bo'ladi. Bronza misdan ko'ra ancha past haroratda (700-900 S°) eritilib, undan turli tosh, loy va sopol qoliplarga quyilib turli qurollar ishlangan.**

Metall buyumlarning eng asosiy muammosi — bu korroziyadir. Tashqi muhitdagi namlik, kislorod, kislotali va ishqoriy muhitlar metallning parchalanishiga sabab bo'ladi. Masalan, temir buyumlarda gidratlangan oksidlar ($\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$), bronza buyumlarda esa “bronza kasalligi” deb ataluvchi xloridlar (CuCl) hosil bo'ladi.

Qadimgi metall buyumlarning buzilish sabablari va holat tahlili shundan iboratki, qadimgi metall buyumlar, ayniqsa temir, mis, bronza va kumushdan yasalgan eksponatlar, atrof muhitning har xil omillariga sezgirdir. Namlik (60–80%), harorat o'zgarishi va havo ifloslanishi metallda korroziya jarayonini tezlashtirad[2]. Metall strukturasi rentgenfazoviy tahlili (XRD) va elektron mikroskopiya usullari yordamida metallning zahiralangan qismidagi tuzilmaviy o'zgarishlar aniqlanadi. Bu ma'lumotlar restavratsiyada to'g'ri ximiyaviy reaktivlarni tanlashga yordam beradi[3].

Temir tabiatda misdan, ayniksa qalaydan ko'prok tarqalgan. Lekin uni olinishi ancha keyin yo'lga qo'yilgan, Buni sababi – unga ancha yuqori bo'lgan haroratni kerak bo'lganligidir. Agar mis 1084 S° da erisa, temir 1530 S° da eriydi. Bunday haroratni qadimgi xumdonlarda olish mumkin bo'lsa, temirni olishni bunday imkoniyati bo'lmagan. Shuning uchun insoniyat temirni qattiq holatda rudadan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri temirni olish usulidan foydalanganlar. Bu usulla xumdonga havo yuborilib temir oksididan ko'mir yordamida kislorodni tortib olib qaytariladi. Bunda xumdon harorati ancha yuqori (1200 S° atrofida) bo'lib qaytarish reaksiyalari 900 S° dan boshlanadi. Natijada temir suyuq holatda emas, qattiq holda to'plana boshlaydi. Bunday temir zarrachalari birlashgan guvalachalar “xom temir” yoki “kritsa”lar deyiladi. Temir eritadigan xumdonlar odatda loy bilan qotirilgan toshli devorlardan qurilgan bo'lib ichi bo'sh bo'ladi. Ayrim xumdonlar to'liq loydan ishlanadi. Xumdon ichi yog'och ko'mir va ruda bilan qavatma-qavat to'ldiriladi. Xumdonning qarama-qarshi tomonlarida kichik teshikchalar bo'lib, ularga sopol quvurchalar o'rnatilgan bo'ladi Bu quvuralarga charm bosqonlar yordamida xavo yuboriladi. Qattiq holatdagi kriyalardan hozirgi ustalar kabi bog'lash yo'li bilan turli qurollar ishlashgan.

Metall buyumlarni restavratsiya qilishning zamonaviy usullari ham zamonaviy restavratsiya jarayoni bir necha bosqichda amalga oshiriladi: 1. Mexanik tozalash — ultratazalash usullari, abraziv materiallarsiz, mikroskop yordamida amalga oshiriladi. 2. Ximik tozalash — ingichka kislotaga va xelat agentlari orqali metall yuzasidan oksid qatlamlari ehtiyotkorlik bilan olib tashlanadi[4]. 3. Elektroximik tozalash — sulfat va nitrat yechimlarida elektr potentsiali yordamida tozalash usuli. 3. Nanoqoplamlar bilan muhofaza qilish — metall yuzasiga nanopolimer qatlamlar (SiO₂, TiO₂) qo'llanib, havo va namlik ta'siri cheklanadi[5]. Qadimgi zamonlarda ishlatilgan ko'pgina metallar – mis, qalay, qo'rg'oshin, kumush, oltin, rux, surma ancha past harorat suyuq holda olinadi va ular rangli metallurgiyaga kiradi. Qadimgi qora metallurgiyada metallar qattiq holda olinadi. Jez olishda qo'llanilgan rudalarning tarkibi turlicha bo'ladi. Ruda olingan har bir kondagi kimyoviy elementlarni sonlari va miqdorlari **har xil**. Ular tarkibida asosiy makroelementlardan tashqari anchagina mikroelementlar uchraydi. Bu tarkiblar rudalardan olingan tayyor mahsulot – arxeologik topilmada ham saqlanadi. Mana shu konlarni **o'ziga xosliklari** sekin-asta ma'lum davr va makonda topilgan qadimiy ashyolarni **o'rganish orqali topilmalarni** guruhlariga ajratish imkonini yaratadi. **Bu ma'lumotlar asosida qadimgi** aloqalarni o'rganishga yo'l ochiladi.

Odatda mis rudaridan olingan “xomaki mis” tarkibida 2-3% turli **aralashma elementlar** – rux, nikel, temir, qo'rg'oshin, kumush, oltin va boshqalar uchraydi. **Har bir restavratsiya jarayonida artefaktning holati fotofiksatsiya orqali hujjatlashtiriladi. Spektroskopiya (XRF, FTIR) yordamida metall tarkibi va**

korroziyaning kelib chiqish sabablari aniqlanadi. Bu ma'lumotlar keyingi tadqiqotlar uchun muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Temir biroz o'ziga xos usulda olinadi. Uni olish uchun xumdonga ko'mir va temir rudasi qavat-qavat qilib joylanadi. Xumdon o't olganidan keyin sopol quvurlar yordamida havo yuboriladi. Ko'mirni temirga aralashtirish uchun erish darajasini ancha pasaytiradi. Odatda erish darajasini pasaytirish uchun "flyus" degan qo'shimchalar – ohaktosh, qum va shu kabilarni xumdondagi ko'mir va ruda qatlamlari orasiga qo'shiladi.

Natijada tog' jinslaridagi keraksiz qo'shimchalar bilan birlashib, oson va eruvchi shlaklar hosil qiladi. Flyuslar shunday qilib metallardan shlaklar ajrashini osonlashtiradi. Ayrim metallarni tozalashda, shuningdek, tez eruvchi moddalar – dala shpati, bo'r (mel), dolomit va boshqalar ishlatiladi. Yer ostidan topilgan metall buyumlar turli darajada oksidlanib yuza qismida zang qatlami paydo bo'ladi. Ularni dastlabki qavatini ochish uchun elektrokimyoviy, kimyoviy va mexanik usullar yordamida tozalanadi. Elektrokimyoviy usulda metallar yuziga yupqa qatlam qilib, dona-dona kukun yoki qirindi holatiga keltirilgan rux sepilgan shisha idish ichiga joylashtiriladi. Uning ustiga yana rux sepib botiriladi. Keyin idishga natriy ishqori (NaON)ning 10-15 foizli eritmasi quyiladi. Natijada pufakchalar chiqib boshlaydi. Shu holatga 18-24 soat yoki ozgina qizdirib tozalash jarayonini tezlatish mumkin. Jarayon tugaganidan keyin ishqori maxsus idishga quyilib, buyum yaxshilab suvda tozalanadi. Bu ishni bajarishda ishkor o'rniga oltingugurt, xlor va boshqa kislotalardan foydalanish mumkin. Konservatsiya jarayoni va mikroklimatni nazorat qilish va konservatsiyaning asosiy maqsadi — metallning keyingi buzilishini to'xtatish va uning strukturasi barqaror holatda saqlashdir. Buning uchun: mikroklimatni 18–22°C haroratda va 40–55% nisbiy namlikda ushlab turish; havo filtratsiya tizimlaridan foydalanish; antikorrozion konteynerlar va maxsus vitrinalarda saqlash amaliyoti qo'llaniladi[6]. Shuningdek, muzey fondidagi metall eksponatlar har yili vizual va kimyoviy tahlildan o'tkazilib, monitoring natijalari elektron bazada qayd etiladi. Bu uzoq muddatli muhofaza uchun muhim omil hisoblanadi. Pyx kukunlari yoki qirindilar yordamida olib boriladigan bu usullarni qadimgi temir, mis, jez, bronza va boshqa metallarni tozalashda qo'llash mumkin. Tozalangan metallarni turli polimerlar surtib uzoq vaqt saqlash mumkin.

Yuqoridagi ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, saqlash va ta'mirlash ishlari juda murakkab kechadigan jarayon bo'lib, mazkur ishlarni amalga oshirish uchun ta'mirlovchi nafaqat ta'mirlash va saqlash sirlaridan, balki, zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida laboratoriya tahlillarini o'tkazish ishlaridan ham xabardor bo'lishi kerak. Buning uchun esa yurtimizda sohaga berilayotgan e'tibor va yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar ko'lami katta desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Maqolamiz soʻngida xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, qadimgi metall buyumlarning restavratsiya va konservatsiya jarayoni — bu faqat texnik emas, balki ilmiy-tadqiqot jarayoni hamdir. Zamonaviy usullar, jumladan, nanotexnologiyalar, 3D modellashtirish va mikroklimat monitoringi, metall artefaktlarning uzoq muddatli saqlanishini taʼminlashda muhim oʻrin tutadi. Ilmiy yondashuv, xalqaro standartlar va innovatsion texnologiyalarni uygʻunlashtirish muzey kolleksiyalarini asrab-avaylashning asosiy garovi hisoblanadi.

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WAYS TO PREVENT AND MANAGE WIND EROSION PROCESSES

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Abstract. This article examines the ecological, economic, and agronomic consequences of wind erosion processes in Uzbekistan and the measures for diagnosing and preventing them based on mathematical modeling. In particular, the dynamics of dust storm processes caused by anthropogenic factors in the Aral Sea region, their regional impact, the degradation of soil fertility, and their adverse effects on agricultural production are scientifically analyzed. The main goal of the study is to develop a comprehensive model for managing wind erosion and automated monitoring systems.

Keywords: wind erosion, dust storm, soil protection, mathematical modeling, ecological safety, agro-technology, Aral Sea region.

Introduction. Wind erosion is a soil degradation process in which fine soil particles are blown away by strong winds, leading to a decrease in organic matter content and soil fertility. It mainly occurs in arid and semi-arid zones. Factors such as improper agrotechnical measures, outdated reclamation systems, soil compaction, and destruction of vegetation cover directly contribute to the intensification of wind erosion.

Today, wind erosion is not only an environmental issue for Uzbekistan but also a global problem affecting many countries. Of the 4 million hectares of irrigated land in Uzbekistan, 3 million hectares are exposed to varying degrees of wind erosion. Each year, a significant portion of productive land is degraded due to dust storms. In the Aral Sea basin, this process has intensified due to anthropogenic factors, water scarcity, and secondary salinization of soils.

This issue not only affects soil fertility but also poses serious risks to public health, ecosystem stability, infrastructure, transportation, and energy systems. Therefore, combating wind erosion is one of the key factors in ensuring sustainable agriculture, domestic food security, and ecological protection.

Globally, this problem is also relevant, and countries such as the USA, Canada, Australia, China, and those in the Middle East have implemented national programs to reduce wind erosion and manage agro-ecosystems.

Wind erosion processes cause significant damage to the national economy, especially agriculture and the environment. In Uzbekistan, wind erosion is most widespread in the western and central parts of the Fergana Valley, as well as the regions of Bukhara, Surkhandarya, and Kashkadarya.

Particularly, the anthropogenic desertification and secondary salinization around the dried Aral Sea — caused by intensive farming and the development of new lands — have intensified wind erosion processes, leading to more frequent and severe dust storms.

The processes of wind erosion and dust storms are also widespread in the United States and Canada, the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, India, Pakistan, China, South Africa, Australia, and several other countries, posing great threats to agriculture.

Therefore, combating wind erosion is a strategically important issue in the development of agriculture.

In order to improve the environmental conditions of the region, it is essential to thoroughly and systematically study the occurrence of dust storms, their forecasting methods, and measures to protect soil and crops in regions where wind erosion is most pronounced. Analysis shows that where an integrated approach to soil protection measures has been applied, dust storms have significantly decreased. These measures, however, are mostly local and based on uniform methodological principles that consider only soil and climate conditions. Therefore, it is urgent to develop theoretical and practical methods for forecasting, diagnosing, and managing wind erosion processes in the desert and steppe zones of Uzbekistan based on generalized concepts.

One such approach is mathematical modeling, which makes it possible to deepen knowledge in this field, improve forecasting and management methods, and design protective measures (efficient and soil-conserving technologies).

Based on research, theoretical and practical methods for diagnosing and forecasting dust storms and managing wind erosion processes (effective protection systems) will be developed.

Reforms in agriculture are directly linked to land resources, their ecological-reclamation conditions, and soil fertility. In irrigated lands where agricultural production

takes place, several negative processes are currently reducing soil fertility, among which wind erosion remains a significant factor.

It is known that 64.5% of arable land in our republic is subject to wind erosion to varying degrees, in both local (small-scale) and global (dust storm) forms. As a result of wind erosion, the topsoil is partially or completely degraded over hundreds or thousands of hectares. Millions of tons of fertile soil and planted seeds are displaced with soil particles, causing open drainage systems to clog, young seedlings to die, leading to replanting costs and labor. Yield productivity decreases by 20–30%, and fiber quality significantly declines.

The main factors influencing soil degradation during wind erosion are wind regime, soil structure (aggregates), mechanical composition, moisture, surface condition, and human activities.

In addition to improving the implementation of wind erosion control measures developed by scientists, it is important to forecast, prevent, reduce, and eliminate wind erosion processes, protect soil and crops, improve (manage) the microclimate, and develop protective technology measures — which all indicate the relevance of this issue.

Although extensive research has been conducted in Uzbekistan and abroad to study wind erosion processes and develop control measures, these measures often do not fully consider regional soil-climatic conditions and astronomical parameters. Moreover, theoretical criteria for differentiating risk zones have not been developed. Therefore, there is a lack of theoretical efficiency criteria for proper planning and comparing measures.

This study aims to address the following issues through statistical analysis, diagnosis, and forecasting of dust storm conditions, as well as mathematical modeling and management of wind erosion processes:

1. Applying a systems approach and new mathematical and information technologies in analyzing and diagnosing wind erosion processes, including dust storms.
2. Developing mathematical models and geographic information systems (GIS) for forecasting the occurrence and duration (recurrence dynamics) of wind erosion and dust storms based on agrometeorological parameters, seasonal changes, and solar cycles.
3. Studying the spatio-temporal structure of dust storms — i.e., estimating the likelihood of simultaneous occurrence at two geographic points based on their distance — and implementing modeling and zoning (differentiating similar regions). This

geographic approach eliminates existing inadequate planning methods for wind erosion control.

4. Evaluating the effectiveness of wind erosion control measures and systems through quantitative criteria and developing efficient ways to apply information technologies in wind erosion management.

5. Developing an automated system for forecasting dust storm conditions and managing wind erosion processes.

Compared to research conducted in Uzbekistan and abroad, this study highlights that many existing mathematical and software tools for analyzing wind erosion are not tailored to local soil–climate conditions, information database methodology and principles, system-based approaches, automation, technical-economic indicators, or crop quality parameters.

Moreover, many international studies do not consider Uzbekistan’s unique soil–climate conditions, crop varieties, irrigation systems, and other characteristics — nor do they use local meteorological data in modeling and forecasting.

Therefore, this theoretical research is highly relevant.

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