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BELT AND ROAD: MIGRATION, TOURISM AND POLITICAL ECONOMY  
BİR MAKON BİR YO'L: MIGRATSİYA, TURİZM VA SİYOSİY İQTİSOD

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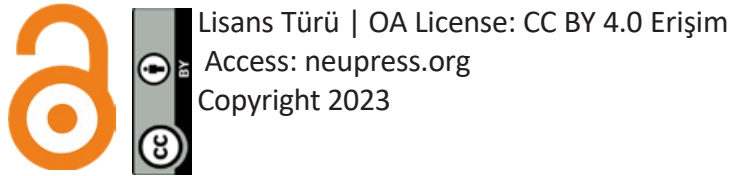
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Alfraganus Üniversitesi Mütevelli Heyetine, Rektör Hocamız Prof. Dr. Muhammadismoil Mahmudov Üniversitesi çalışanlarına, desteklerinden dolayı Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi Rektörü Sayın Prof. Dr. Cem Zorlu beyefendiye ve üniversitemiz çalışanlarına, paydaşlarımıza teşekkür ediyoruz.

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**Prof.Dr. Birol MERCAN**

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# TÜRKİSTAN'DAN TÜRKİYE'YE GÖÇ ÜZERİNE BİR SÖZLÜ TARİH ÇALIŞMASI: POLİTİKALAR, VATAN, KİMLİK VE AİDİYET

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## ÖZET

Bolşevik Devrimini takip eden süreçte yaşanan sosyal ve kültürel değişimler, dinsel ve kültürel baskılar, kolektivizasyon, kulaklaştırma ve kıtlık, Orta Asya'dan zorunlu göçün nedenleri olmuştur. Dinsel baskılar yanında, aile bireylerinin, Sibirya'ya sürgün edilmesi, hapsedilmesi ve hayatlarını kaybetme tehlikesiyle karşılaşmaları göçü zorunlu kılmıştır. 1930'lu yıllarda, Türkistan'dan Afganistan'a göç gerçekleşmiştir. Aileler, önce kaçak yollardan Afganistan'a, bir kısmı daha sonra Arabistan'a ve Türkiye'ye göç etmiştir. Çalışma 2018-2020 tarihleri arasında, bu göçü gerçekleştirenler, çocukları ve torunlarıyla yapılan 71 derinlemesine mülakat ve kısa anket çalışmasını içermektedir. Çalışma kapsamında, özellikle, 1950'li yıllarda göç edenlerle görüşülmüştür. Bu dönemde, Türkiye'nin göç politikaları, göçmen kavramının nasıl şekillendiği ve bunun Türk soylu göçmenlerin aidiyet ve kimlik bilincine etkisine odaklanmıştır. Bunun yanında 1980'ler ve günümüzde ülkeye gelen Afganistan uyruklu (menşei ülkeleri yine Orta Asya'da olan) göçmenlerle de görüşülmüştür. Araştırma projesi, göç esnasında yaşadıkları, geçimlerini nasıl sağladıkları, bu farklı ülkelerde nasıl yaşadıkları ve dillerini, adetlerini, kültürlerini nasıl korudukları konu edilmiştir. Çalışma göç edenlerin yazdıkları kitapları içeren bir literatür taraması ve sözlü tarih çalışmasını içermektedir. Göçle ilgili literatürden elde edilen bilgi, göçü bizzat yaşamış bu insanların anlatı ve değerlendirilmeleriyle karşılaştırılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında Türkiye, Arabistan ve ABD'de yaşayanlarla iletişime geçilmiş ve çalışma farklı nesiller ve farklı coğrafyalarda yerleşen aile bireylerinin konuya bakış açıları yönünden analiz edilmiştir. Türkiye'nin neden yerleşilecek yer olarak seçildiği sorusuna cevap aranmıştır. Ailelerin bir kısmının Arabistan ve ABD'ye yerleşmesi ve onların kimlik ve aidiyet konusundaki değerlendirmeleri araştırma kapsamında ele alınmıştır. Bu çalışma sayesinde, tarih kitaplarında yazmayan, yazılı belgelerde bulunmayan geçmişin keşfedilebilmesi mümkün olmuştur. Ayrıca, 1930'lu yıllarda bu göçü bizzat yaşayan yaşlı insanlarla görüşülmüş ve anıları kayıt altına alınmıştır. Bu göçün, kimlik oluşumuna etkisi ve kimlik tanımlamalarındaki değişim üzerinde durulmuştur. Kimliğin, farklı nesillere göre ve farklı coğrafyalarda yaşama neticesinde nasıl değiştiği ortaya konmuştur. Çalışmanın diğer katkısı ise 1950'ler, 1980'ler ve günümüzde Türkiye'ye yerleşen Türk soyluların düşünce ve duygularını ortaya koyarak, ülkeye gerçekleşecek yeni göçlerin etkilerine ışık tutmaktır. Bu araştırma IKU-BAP 1802 koduyla İstanbul Kültür Üniversitesi Teknoloji ve Proje Destek Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Türkistan, Türkiye, Sözlü tarih, Türk soylular, Göç ve Göçmen politikaları, Kimlik, Aidiyet*



# AN ORAL HISTORY STUDY ON MİGRATION FROM TURKESTAN TO TÜRKİYE: POLİCİES, HOMELAND, IDENTITY AND BELONGİNG

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## ABSTRACT

Social and cultural changes, religious and cultural oppressions, collectivization, dekulakization, and famine experienced following the Bolshevik Revolution were the leading causes of forced migration from Central Asia. Religious pressures, exile to Siberia, and imprisonment paved the way for the forced migration of family members. In the 1930s, migration from Turkestan to Afghanistan took place. Families first migrated to Afghanistan illegally and then to Saudi Arabia and Türkiye. The study includes 71 in-depth interviews and short surveys conducted with those who migrated, their children, and grandchildren between 2018-2020. Within the scope of the study, especially those who migrated in the 1950s were interviewed. Türkiye's immigration policies were examined, and the effects of these policies on identity and belonging were explained. In addition, migrants from Afghanistan (whose origin is still in Central Asia) who migrated to Türkiye in the 1980s were also interviewed. The research project is about how they lived during migration, how they made a living, how they lived in these different countries, and how they preserved their language, customs, and culture. The study includes a literature review, including the books written by the migrants, and an oral history study. The information obtained from the literature on migration has been compared with the narratives and evaluations of these people who have personally experienced the migration. Within the scope of the study, people living in Türkiye, Saudi Arabia, and the USA were contacted, and the study was analyzed in terms of the perspectives of family members from different generations and settled in different geographies. An answer has been sought as to why Türkiye was chosen as a place to settle. The settling of some of the families in Saudi Arabia and the USA and their evaluations of identity and belonging are discussed within the scope of the research. This study has made it possible to discover the past not written in history books or written documents. In addition, older people who experienced this migration in the 1930s were interviewed, and their memories were recorded. The effect of this migration on identity formation and the change in identity definitions are emphasized. It has been revealed how identity has changed according to different generations and as a result of living in different geographies. Another contribution of the study is to shed light on the effects of new migrations to the country by revealing the thoughts and feelings of the Turkish descent who settled in Türkiye in the 1950s, 1980s, and today. This research was supported by the Istanbul Kultur University Technology and Project Support Unit with the code IKU-BAP 1802.

**Keywords:** *Turkestan, Türkiye, Oral history, Turkish descent, migration and Immigration policies, Identity, Belonging.*

# MARKAZIY OSIYO XALQLARINING BAG`RIKENGLIK FENOMENI

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## ÖZET

Annotasiya Maqolada XXI globallashuv asrida bag'rikenglik tamoyilining o'rni va roli, hozirgi dunyo taqdiridagi ahamiyati o'sib, jamiyat hayotida g'oyat noyob madaniy hodisa, fenomen darajasiga ko'tarilganligi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi jahon hamjamiyatida tobora o'zining o'rniga ega bo'lib, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy jarayonlarda teng huquqli asosda ishtirok etishi ta'kidlangan. Maqolada qo'yilgan asosiy maqsad bu mintaqada hududida milliy, diniy bag'rikenglik shakllanganligini ko'rsatishdan iborat bo'lib, muallif insoniyat ibtidosida bag'rikenglik Qadimgi Sharqning sivilizatsiyalari paydo bo'lgan davrlardayoq shakllanganligi ilk yozma manbalar ma'lumotlarga tayangan holda yoritilgan. Maqolada Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining mahalliy millat vakillari qadimgi davrdan boshlab hozirgi kungacha o'ziga millat va din vakillari bilan yonma-yon yashab kelgan xalqlarda bag'rikenglik faqat zarurat keltirib chiqargan ehtiyoj emas, balki hayot tarziga aylanganligi isbotlangan. Maqolada o'lkada tinchlik va diniy bag'rikenglik muhitini ta'minlashda islom ta'limotidagi o'ziga din vakillari bilan o'zaro murosa yo'lini tutish, ular bilan dunyoviy ishlarda hamkorlik qilish va hamjihatlikda yashashga chorlovchi tamoyillar ham o'ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etganligi, ayniqsa, islom ta'limotidagi dinni qabul qilish yoki qabul qilmaslik qalbga bog'liq, insonning to'liq ihtiyoridagi amal deb qaralishi mintaqada diniy bag'rikenglik muhiti barqaror bo'lishi uchun asosiy omillardan bo'lganligi ochib berilgan. "Bag'rikenglik" tushunchasi ilmiy faoliyat va ijtimoiy hayotning turli sohalari, jumladan, siyosat, falsafa, ilohiyot, ijtimoiy ahloq, qiyosiy dinshunoslik kabi sohalarda keng istifoda etiladi. "Tolerantlik" lotincha "tolerare", ya'ni "chidamoq", "sabr qilmoq" ma'nosini anglatgan bu so'z, asosan biror narsani, o'zgacha fikr yoki qarashni, o'z shaxsiy tushunchalaridan qat'iy nazar, imkon qadar bag'rikenglik va chidam bilan qabul qilishni anglatadi. Xususan, ushbu tushuncha deyarli barcha tillarda bir xil yoki bir-birini to'ldiruvchi ma'no kasb etib, "chidamlilik" "bardoshlilik", "toqatlilik", "o'zgacha qarashlar va harakatlarga hurmat bilan munosabatda bo'lish", "muruvvatlilik", "ximmatlilik", "kechirimlilik", "mehribonlik", "hamdardlik" kabi ma'nolarga ega. O'zbekiston diyorida qadimdan turli sivilizatsiya vakillari, madaniy xilma-xil e'tiqod "Ankaralar" kelgan. Bu yerda yashovchi xalq boshqa joydan ko'chib kelib, o'rnashib qolgan emas. Bu zamin ota-bobolarimiz yashab o'tgan muqaddas makondir. Bu zamin Sharq va G'arbning, Shimol va Janubning, qadim o'tmish va buyuk kelajakning tutashgan joyi, Markaziy Osiyoning yuragi, insoniyat tafakkuri, fan va madaniyatning eng ko'hna o'choqlaridan biridir. Bu tuproqda jahonni hayratga solgan sivilizatsiyaning ildizlari vujudga kelgan, insoniyat tarixining eng qadimgi davrlariga mansub diniy va falsafiy an'analar shakllangan. Qadimgi yunon faylasufi Geraklit bu yurti "falsafiy tafakkur beshigi", deb bekorga ta'riflamagan. Shuni ta'kidlash joizki, bizning sivilizatsiya o'ziga xos bag'rikenglik tafakkur uslubiga tayanadi. Maqolada uch ming yillik tariximiz shundan guvohlik bermoqdaki, oliyjanoblik va insonparvarlik millatlararo totuvlikka intilish xalqimizning fazilatlaridan hisoblanishi ochib berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** bag'rikenglik, yoshlar, davlat siyosati, ta'lim-tarbiya, qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar.

# THE PHENOMENON OF TOLERANCE OF THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL ASIA

Prof. Dr. Raxbarxon MURTAZAYEVA

## ABSTRACT

In the article, it is stated that in the 21st century of globalization, increasing the role and significance of the principle of tolerance in the fate of the current world, and rising to the level of an incredibly unique cultural event and phenomenon in the life of society. It is emphasized that the Central Asian region is increasingly gaining its place in the world community and participates in socio-political and economic processes on an equal basis. The fundamental goal of the article is to demonstrate the derivation of national and religious tolerance in this region, and the author explained that tolerance was formed in the beginning of mankind, when the civilizations of the Ancient East appeared, based on the information of the first written sources. In the article, it is proved that the representatives of indigenous peoples of the Central Asian region have been living side by side with the peoples of other nationalities and religions since ancient times, and tolerance among the peoples has become not only a need created by necessity, but a way of life.

**Keywords:** *Tolerance, youth, state policy, education, values, traditions.*

# TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ'NİN TÜRKİSTANLI KÖKLERİ: KURULUŞ SÜRECİ KARARLARINDA KURUCU İLKE VE UNSUR

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## ÖZET

Uluslararası ilişkiler alanında devlet kimlikleriyle devletlerin dış politikaları arasında ilişki bulunduğunu savunan konstrüktivizm/inşâcılık vb yaklaşımlar kuruluş süreçlerindeki vurgulara önem verirler. Bu tebliğ, bu sene 100. Yıl kutlamaları yapılan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin devlet kimliğine ilişkin olarak kuruluş dönemiyle ilgili bir iddiayı ele almakta ve bunu resmî belgelerin ışığında incelemektedir. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluş aşamasında kendisinden önceki tarih zincirini reddederek yeni bir başlangıç yaptığını, yeni bir kimliğe dayanarak ortaya çıktığını savunanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu tezi ileri sürenler, Cumhuriyetin yüzü Batı'ya dönük yepyeni bir ulus inşası amacıyla kurulduğunu, Türk tarihinin önceki akılından kopuşu temsil ettiğini varsaymaktadırlar. Çalışmamızda, kurucu belgelerin incelenmesiyle bu iddianın gerçeği yansıtmadığı gösterilmektedir. Tebliğde, öncelikle Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluş sürecindeki tartışmalar ve yasal düzenlemeler incelenerek kurucu irade ve kurucu unsur gibi kavramların tanımı ve işlevi açıklanmaktadır. Ardından, elde edilen bulgularla Anadolu-Türkistan bağlantısına verilen önem ortaya konmaktadır. Literatürde üzerinde durulmadığını gördüğümüz resmî belgelerin incelenmesiyle ulaşılan sonuç, Türkiye Devleti'nin Cumhuriyet rejimine geçişi sürecinde kurucu iradenin Türk tarihinin eski devirleri ve Türkistan'la irtibatını vurgulayarak yeni döneme adım attığıdır. Bir başka ifadeyle, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti geçmişten kopuş değil tarihi devamlılık esasında kurulmuştur. Daha sonra Batı merkezli sistemle yakınlaşma/modernleşme gerekçesiyle izlenen, kimilerinden de kısa sürede vazgeçilen bazı politikalarla kurucu iradenin İstiklal Harbi'nin ardından attığı temeller karıştırılmamalıdır. Tebliğde bu husus ilgili belgeler eşliğinde gösterilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin Kuruluşu, Türkiye-Türkistan Hattında Tarihî Devamlılık, Kurucu İlke, Kurucu Unsur, Kurucu Yasama

# **TURKISTANI ROOTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE: THE FOUNDING PRINCIPLE-ELEMENT AND “TURKISHNESS-MUSLIMNESS FROM HISTORY” IN THE LEGISLATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT PROCESS**

**Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif OKUR**

## **ABSTRACT**

Some Theoretical Approaches within the discipline of International Relations, such as variants of constructivism, emphasize the relationship between state identities and the foreign policies of states, placing importance on the emphases during their founding processes. This paper addresses a proposition regarding the state identity of the Republic of Türkiye, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year, concerning the early establishment period and examines it in light of official documents. Some assert that during the inception phase of the Republic of Türkiye, it rejected its preceding historical chain and embarked on a fresh beginning, emerging based on a novel identity. Those advancing this thesis postulate that the Republic was founded with the intention of constructing an entirely new nation oriented towards the West, symbolizing a departure from the preceding course of Turkish history. In our study, it is demonstrated through the examination of foundational documents that this proposition does not accurately reflect the reality. Within this presentation, firstly, the debates and legal regulations during the establishment process of the Republic of Türkiye are scrutinized, elucidating concepts such as founding will and founding element. Subsequently, the significance attributed to the Türkiye-Turkistan connection is highlighted based on the acquired findings. The results obtained through the investigation of official documents, a dimension often overlooked in the existing literature, reveal that during the transition of the Türkiye State to the Republican regime, the founding will accentuated the linkage of Turkish history with the ancient eras and Turkistan, thereby taking a stride into a new epoch. In other words, the Republic of Türkiye was founded not upon rupture from the past but rather on the foundation of historical continuity. Furthermore, it should not be confounded that the foundational principles set after the War of Independence by the founding will, with certain policies adopted for Western-oriented alignment and modernization, some of which were abandoned shortly thereafter. This distinction is illuminated within the presentation with relevant documentation.

**Keywords:** *Establishment of the Republic of Türkiye, Historical Continuity in the Türkiye-Turkistan Axis, The Founding Principle-Element, Founding Legislation, Turkishness-Muslimness from History*

# MILLATLARARO TOTUVLIK VA KONFESSIYALARARO HAMJIHATLIK – YOSHLARGA OID DAVLAT SIYOSATINING MUHIM OMILI

Ismoil SAIFNAZAROV

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirlik huzuridagi Ta'lim-fan jamoatchilik kengash  
raisi

## ÖZET

Maqolada O'zbekistonda yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatida eng muhim omillardan biri sifatida "millatlar aro totuvlik va diniy konfessiyalararo hamjihatlik ekanligini ko'rsatish asosiy maqsad qilib qo'yiladi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ko'pmillatli xalqimiz – bizning eng katta boyligimiz, barcha yutuq va marralarimizning mustahkam asosi, hozirgi yoshlarimizni nafaqat elparvar, vatanparvar sifatida, balki milliy va diniy bag'rikeng inson sifatida tarbiyalash ham bu kunning dolzarb vazifasidir. Yoshlarimizni ma'naviy barkamol qilib tarbiyalash, ularni turli zararli va yot g'oyalar ta'siridan asrashga, ularni vatanparvar, bilimli, bag'rikenglik an'alariga sadoqat ruhida turbiyalash bugungi kunning eng dolzarb vazifasiga aylangan. Chunki globallashuv sharoitida, axborot xurujlari tezlashgan, yoshlarning ongi va qalbi uchun kurash kechayotgan, eng asosiysi, ularning dunyoqarashi o'zgarib borayotgan davrda yoshlar siyosati sohasida ham yangicha uslub va mexanizmlarga tabiiy ehtiyoj tug'iladi. Shu jihatdan olib qaralganda, konfessiyalararo hamjihatlik yo'nalishida yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati muhim o'rin tutadi. Zero, Yaqin Sharq va Afrika davlatlarida kuzatilayotgan juda ko'p mojarolar, ziddiyatlar ortida yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining yo'qligi sabab bo'lganligi ekspert doiralarda ko'p ko'p tilga olinadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ko'pmillatli xalqimiz – bizning eng katta boyligimiz, yurtimizdagi millatlar va konfessiyalararo hamjihatlik – barcha yutuq va marralarimizning mustahkam asosidir. Azal-azaldan o'zining do'stlik, birodarlik va bag'rikenglik an'analari bilan shuhrat qozongan qadimiy va betakror O'zbekiston zaminida hozirgi vaqtda 130 dan ortiq millat va elat vakillari o'zaro tinch va ahil yashab, yurtimiz ravnaqiga munosib hissa qo'shmoqda, 16 ta konfessiyaga mansub diniy tashkilotlar, 38 ta do'stlik jamiyati va 153 ta milliy madaniy markaz erkin faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda. Mamlakatimizdagi davlat ta'lim muassasalarida o'quv-tarbiya jarayonlari 7 tilda olib borilmoqda, qardosh tilli maktablarda tahsil olayotgan farzandlarimiz davlat hisobidan darslik va badiiy adabiyotlar bilan ta'minlanmoqda. Barcha hududlardagi "Do'stlik uylari" turli millatga mansub fuqarolar o'rtasida do'stlik va hamjihatlikni mustahkamlashda muhim o'rin tutmoqda.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Millatlar, bag'rikenglik, yoshlar, tinchlik, hamjihatlik, bag'rikenglik, totuvlik, konfessiyalar, mahalla.

# **INTER-NATIONAL HARMONY AND INTER-CONFESSIONAL SOLIDARITY - AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF THE STATE POLICY ON YOUTH**

**Ismoil SAIFNAZAROV**

## **ABSTRACT**

In the article, one of the most important factors in the state policy regarding youth in Uzbekistan is to show that "harmony between nations and inter-religious confessions is the main goal. From this point of view, our multi-ethnic nation is our greatest wealth, the solid foundation of all our achievements and achievements, and it is an urgent task of today to educate our youth not only as leaders and patriots, but also as national and religious tolerant people. It has become the most urgent task of today to raise our young people spiritually, to protect them from the influence of various harmful and foreign ideas, and to train them in the spirit of loyalty to patriotic, educated and tolerant traditions. Because in the conditions of globalization, information attacks have accelerated, there is a struggle for the minds and hearts of young people, and most importantly, their worldview is changing, there is a natural need for new methods and mechanisms in the field of youth policy. From this point of view, the state policy on youth plays an important role in the direction of inter-confessional solidarity. After all, it is often mentioned in expert circles that the reason for many conflicts and conflicts observed in the countries of the Middle East and Africa is the lack of a state policy regarding youth. From this point of view, our multi-ethnic nation is our greatest asset, inter-ethnic and inter-confessional solidarity in our country is the solid foundation of all our achievements and achievements. In the ancient and unique land of Uzbekistan, which has been famous for its traditions of friendship, brotherhood and tolerance since time immemorial, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and peoples live peacefully and harmoniously and make a worthy contribution to the development of our country. Religious organizations of 16 denominations, 38 friendship societies, and 153 national cultural centers operate freely in Shmoga. Educational processes are conducted in 7 languages in the state educational institutions of our country, and our children studying in sister-language schools are provided with textbooks and fiction literature at the expense of the state. Friendship Houses in all regions play an important role in strengthening friendship and solidarity between citizens of different nationalities.

***Keywords:*** Nations, tolerance, youth, peace, solidarity, tolerance, harmony, confessions, neighborhood

# TÜRKİ CUMHURİYETLERDE FİNANSAL DERİNLEŞME VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME ARASINDAKİ BAĞLANTI: ARZ ÖNCÜL MÜ TALEP ÖNCÜL MÜ?

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## ÖZET

Ekonomik büyümenin kaynaklarından biri olan finansal gelişme, gelişmekte olan piyasa ekonomileri için hayati öneme sahiptir. Bu ekonomiler sermaye ihtiyaçlarını, finansal sistemlerini uluslararası finansal piyasalara entegre ederek karşılıyorlar. Bu bağlamda finansal gelişmenin ekonomik büyümeyi artıran önemli bir faktör olduğunu ifade etmek mümkündür. Finansal sistem ile ekonomik büyüme ilişkisi ile ilgili bir diğer konu, ekonomik büyümenin finansal sistem üzerindeki etkisidir. Büyüyen ekonominin finansal sistemin gelişmesini desteklediğini iddia eden az sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır. Değişkenler arasındaki nedenselliğin yönü sırasıyla arz öncülüğü hipotezi ve talep öncüllüğü hipotezi teorisinde varsayılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağıldığı 1990'lı yıllarda Türkî Cumhuriyet ekonomilerine ilişkin hipotezlerin geçerliliği araştırılmaktadır. Türkî Cumhuriyet ülkeleri komuta ekonomik stratejisinden açık piyasa ekonomik yapısına geçiş yapmıştır. Bu durum onların finansal piyasalarını uluslararası finansal piyasalara nispeten entegre hale getirdi. Benzer şekilde Türkiye ekonomisi de 1980'li yılların başından itibaren yapısal geçiş sürecine girmiştir. Ancak finansal dönüşüm 1990'lı yılların başında tamamlandı. Bu bağlamda ekonomik büyüme performansında finansal dönüşümün rolünün araştırılması önem kazanmaktadır. Bunun için Özbekistan, Azerbaycan, Tacikistan, Kırgızistan ve Türkiye'ye ait veriler kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada kullanılan veriler 1995 - 2021 dönemini kapsamaktadır. Ülkelere ilişkin sonuçlar önemli etkiler oluşturmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Finansal derinleşme, Ekonomik büyüme, Panel veri analizi



# FINANCIAL DEEPENING AND ECONOMIC GROWTH NEXUS IN TURKIC COUNTRIES: SUPPLY LEADING OR DEMAND FOLLOWING?

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## ABSTRACT

Among sources of economic growth, financial development is essential for emerging market economics. By integrating their financial system into international financial markets, they meet their capital needs. In this regard, it is possible to conclude that financial development is an important factor enhancing economic growth. Another issue related to financial system – economic growth relation, is about the effect of economic growth on financial system. There are a few studies claiming growing economy supports financial system to develop. The direction of causality between variables is hypothesized in the theory of economic supply leading hypothesis and demand following hypothesis, respectively. In this study, we investigate the validity of hypotheses in the Turkic economies in 1990s by collapse of Soviet Union. Turkic countries have transited from command economic strategy to open market economic structure. This made financial markets relatively integrated to international financial markets. Similarly, the Turkish economy experienced structural transition by the beginning of 1980s. But financial transition was completed at the beginning of 1990s. In this regard, role of financial transition in economic growth performance becomes essential to investigate. To do this, data belonging to Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Türkiye are employed. Data covers 1995 – 2021 period. Results for countries give important implications.

**Keywords:** *Financial deepening, Economic growth, Panel data analysis*

# CUMHURİYETİN YÜZÜNCÜ YILINDA TÜRKİYE'DE EKONOMİK BÜYÜMEYİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİ

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## ÖZET

Tarihsel süreçte sürdürülebilir ekonomik büyümeye sahip olmak tüm ekonomilerin en önemli makroekonomik hedeflerinden biri olagelmıştır. Ekonomik büyüme temel olarak ülkelerin üretim kapasitesinde veya üretim potansiyelinde artışların meydana gelmesini ifade etmektedir. Başta emek ve sermaye olmak üzere ekonomik büyümenin temel kaynaklarının artırılması ve etkin şekilde kullanılması ise uzun dönemli bir olgudur. Türkiye için yeni bir dönemin başlangıcını ifade eden Cumhuriyetin ilan edilmesiyle birlikte ekonomik gündemin odağını bu bağlamda sürdürülebilir ekonomik büyüme oluşturmuştur. Çalışmanın amacı da bu eksende Cumhuriyetin yüzüncü yılını tecrübe etmeye hazırlanan Türkiye'de, 1923-2022 arası dönemde sağlanan ekonomik büyümenin sürdürülebilir olup olmadığının sınıanmasıdır. Bu amaca yönelik olarak kişi başına cari fiyatlarla Gayrisafi Yurt İçi Hasıla (GSYH) verileri kullanılarak söz konusu serinin durağan olup olmadığının analizi Kesirli Frekanslı Fourier Birim Kök Testi aracılığıyla yapılmıştır. Test sonuçlarına göre Türkiye ekonomisinde 1923-2022 yılları arasındaki ekonomik büyüme verisinin yüzde 90 güven aralığı sınırında durağan olmadığı ve bu sebeple ekonomik büyümenin sürdürülebilir olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Türkiye'de ekonomik büyümenin sürdürülebilir olmamasının temel nedenleri arasında ise siyasal istikrarsızlıklar kaynaklı iç ekonomik krizlerin, uluslararası konjonktüre bağlı ekonomik dalgalanmaların ve farklı dönemlerde farklı ekonomik paradigmalardan benimsenmesi sebebiyle istikrarlı bir ekonomi politikasına sahip olunamaması gibi faktörler gösterilebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sürdürülebilir ekonomik büyüme, kişi başına GSYH, Kesirli Frekanslı Fourier Birim Kök Testi

# SUSTAINABILITY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TURKEY AT THE CENTENNIAL OF THE REPUBLIC

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## ABSTRACT

Historically, achieving sustainable economic growth has been one of the most important macroeconomic objectives of all economies. Economic growth basically refers to the increase in the production capacity or production potential of countries. Increasing and effectively using the basic resources of economic growth, especially labor and capital, is a long-term phenomenon. With the proclamation of the Republic, which marked the beginning of a new era for Turkey, the focus of the economic agenda has been on sustainable economic growth in this context. The aim of this study is to test whether the economic growth achieved between 1923 and 2022 in Turkey, which is preparing to experience the centennial of the Republic, is sustainable or not. For this purpose, using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data at current prices per capita, the stationarity of the series is analyzed by means of the Fractional Frequency Fourier Unit Root Test. According to the test results, it is concluded that the economic growth data of the Turkish economy between 1923 and 2022 is non-stationary at the 90 percent confidence interval boundary and therefore economic growth is not sustainable. The main reasons for the unsustainability of economic growth in Turkey are domestic economic crises due to political instability, economic fluctuations due to international conjuncture and the adoption of different economic paradigms in different periods.

**Keywords:** Sustainable economic growth, GDP per capita, Fractional Frequency Fourier Unit Root Test

# TÜRK CUMHURİYETLERİNDE DOĞRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIMLAR VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ

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## ÖZET

Ekonomik büyümenin temel unsurlarında biri sermayedir. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ise sermaye faktörü çoğunlukla doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ile karşılanmaktadır. Çalışmada Türk Cumhuriyetlerinden olan Kazakistan, Özbekistan, Azerbaycan, Türkiye ve Kırgızistan ülkelerinin 1993-2022 yılları arasındaki ekonomik büyüme ve doğrudan yabancı yatırım verileri arasındaki ilişki panel veri analizi ile araştırılmıştır. Panel Fourier Toda Yamamoto testinin sonuçlarına göre Azerbaycan için ekonomik büyüme ve yabancı yatırımlar arasında çift yönlü nedensellik ilişkisine ulaşılmıştır. Özbekistan'da ise doğrudan yabancı yatırımların ekonomik büyümeye neden olduğu görülmüştür. Söz konusu panel ülkeleri için uygulanan panel Fourier eşbütünleşme testi sonuçlarına göre ise, panel ülkelerinin tamamında değişkenler arasında eşbütünleşme ilişkisi tespit edilmiştir. (One of the fundamental elements of economic growth is capital. In developing countries, the capital factor is mostly met by foreign direct investments. In this study, the relationship between economic growth and foreign direct investment data of the Turkic Republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey and Kyrgyzstan between 1993-2022 is investigated by panel data analysis. According to the results of the panel Fourier Toda Yamamoto test, a bidirectional causality relationship was found between economic growth and foreign direct investment for Azerbaijan. In Uzbekistan, on the other hand, it is observed that foreign direct investments cause economic growth. According to the results of the panel Fourier cointegration test applied for the panel countries in question, a cointegration relationship was found between the variables in all panel countries.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türk Cumhuriyetleri, Doğrudan Yabancı yatırımlar, Ekonomik Büyüme, Panel Veri Analizi

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TURKIC REPUBLICS

Ahmet Tayfur AKCAN

Mustafa İYİBİLDİREN

Hasan KAZAK

## ABSTRACT

One of the fundamental elements of economic growth is capital. In developing countries, the capital factor is mostly met by foreign direct investments. In this study, the relationship between economic growth and foreign direct investment data of the Turkic Republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey and Kyrgyzstan between 1993-2022 is investigated by panel data analysis. According to the results of the panel Fourier Toda Yamamoto test, a bidirectional causality relationship was found between economic growth and foreign direct investment for Azerbaijan. In Uzbekistan, on the other hand, it is observed that foreign direct investments cause economic growth. According to the results of the panel Fourier cointegration test applied for the panel countries in question, a cointegration relationship was found between the variables in all panel countries. (Ekonomik büyümenin temel unsurlarında biri sermayedir. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ise sermaye faktörü çoğunlukla doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ile karşılanmaktadır. Çalışmada Türk Cumhuriyetlerinden olan Kazakistan, Özbekistan, Azerbaycan, Türkiye ve Kırgızistan ülkelerinin 1993-2022 yılları arasındaki ekonomik büyüme ve doğrudan yabancı yatırım verileri arasındaki ilişki panel veri analizi ile araştırılmıştır. Panel Fourier Toda Yamamoto testinin sonuçlarına göre Azerbaycan için ekonomik büyüme ve yabancı yatırımlar arasında çift yönlü nedensellik ilişkisine ulaşılmıştır. Özbekistan'da ise doğrudan yabancı yatırımların ekonomik büyümeye neden olduğu görülmüştür. Söz konusu panel ülkeleri için uygulanan panel Fourier eşbütünleşme testi sonuçlarına göre ise, panel ülkelerinin tamamında değişkenler arasında eşbütünleşme ilişkisi tespit edilmiştir.

**Keywords:** Turkic Republics, Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth, Panel Data Analysis

# COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN DÜNYA İŞ GÜCÜ PİYASASI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

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## ÖZET

Yapılan bu çalışma, küresel boyutta her alanda muhtemel sonuçları tartışılan pandemi sürecinin iş gücü piyasasına olan etkilerini ortaya koymak amacıyla düzenlenmiştir. 2020 yılında etkisini çok yönlü olarak gösteren Covid-19 pandemi süreci Dünya Sağlık Örgütü raporlarına göre yaklaşık yedi milyon insanın yaşamını yitirmesi ile sonuçlanmıştır. Dünya ülkeleri için derin etkiler yaratan söz konusu küresel salgının ağır iktisadi sonuçlarının olması ise sürpriz değildir. Dolayısıyla özellikle İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra hem gelişmiş hem de gelişmekte olan ülkeler için ekonomik bir tehdit olarak algılanan iktisadi ayrışma, salgın sonrası daha da derinleşerek ciddi bir problem olmayı sürdürmektedir. Uluslararası İşgücü Organizasyonu ve benzer otoritelerin de raporladığı üzere pandemi sonrası özellikle tedarik zincirlerinde yaşanan aksaklıklar mal ve hizmet üretiminden tüketim ve yatırım kararlarına kadar ülke ekonomilerini etkileyen bir işgücü piyasası şokuna dönüşme eğilimi göstermektedir. Pandemi sürecinde ülkeler tarafından alınan önlemler ışığında çoğu ticari işletmenin çalışma sürelerinin kısıtlanması/yeniden düzenlenmesi ya da bu işletmelerin kapanmaya zorlanması ve tüketicilerin yer değiştirmelerine izin verilmemesi gibi temel sebepler farklı yaş, cinsiyet ve eğitim seviyesi grupları içerisinde yer alan bireylerin işsiz kalmasıyla ya da çalışma koşullarının değişmesiyle sonuçlanmıştır. Farklı iş alanlarında faaliyet gösteren çalışanların bu süreçten farklı seviyelerde etkilendiği de görülmektedir. Dolayısıyla bazı iş kolları sürece daha kolay uyum sağlarken bazı alanlarda yoğun işten çıkarmaların yaşandığı tespiti yapılmıştır. Global anlamda çok sayıda ülkenin benzer önlemler almasının ise benzer sonuçlar doğurduğu açıktır. Çalışma içerisinde seçili Avrupa ve Asya ülkeleri için bu durum değerlendirilmiştir. Bu bakış açısıyla pandemi sonrası yaşanan işgücü piyasası şoklarının birçok ülkenin çözmesi gereken bir sorun haline aldığı görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İş Gücü Piyasası, COVID-19, İşsizlik, Pandemi

# THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE WORLD LABOR MARKET

Murat ERGÜL

Ali Rauf KARATAŞ

## ABSTRACT

This study is organized in order to reveal the possible results of the pandemic process, especially on the labor markets. The Covid-19 pandemic process, which showed its effects in many ways in 2020, resulted in the death of approximately seven million people, according to the World Health Organization reports. It is not surprising that the global epidemic, also has severe economic consequences. Therefore, the economic disintegration, which is perceived as an economic threat for both developed and developing countries, especially after the Second World War, continues to be a serious problem by getting deeper after this process. As reported by the International Labor Organization and similar authorities, disruptions in supply chains, especially after the pandemic, tend to turn into a labor market shock that affects national economies from production of goods and services to consumption and investment decisions. In the light of the precautions taken by the governments during the pandemic process, the working hours of most commercial enterprises were limited / rearranged or these enterprises were forced to close. In addition, basic reasons such as not allowing consumers to relocate resulted in unemployment or change in working conditions for individuals in different age, gender and education level groups. It is also seen that employees operating in different business areas were affected by this process at different levels. It is clear that the similar measures taken by many countries in the global sense have produced similar results. This situation was evaluated for selected European and Asian countries in the study. From this point of view, it is seen that the post-pandemic labor market shocks have become a problem that many countries need to solve.

**Keywords:** *Labor Market, COVID-19, Unemployment, Pandemic*

# TÜRKİ CUMHURİYETLERDE İŞSİZLİK HİSTERİSİNİN KESİRLİ FOURİER BİRİM KÖK TESTLERİ İLE ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmada 1991-2022 döneminde Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Tacikistan, Türkiye, Türkmenistan ve Özbekistan ekonomilerinde işsizlik oranının iktisadi şoklar karşısında gösterdiği davranış kesirli fourier birim kök testleri ile incelenmektedir. İşsizlik bireylerin refah seviyesini doğrudan etkileyen ve hükümetlerin politika dizaynında dikkate aldığı en önemli unsurlardan biridir. Yaşanan şoklardan sonra işsizliğin eski seviyesine dönüp dönmediği son dönemde yoğun şekilde araştırılan bir konudur. İktisadi şoklardan sonra işsizlik seviyesinin şoktan önceki değerine dönmemesi işsizlik histerisi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Doğal oran hipotezi ise ülkedeki işsizlik oranının bir seviyenin altına indirilemeyeceğini ve yaşanan şoklardan sonra işsizlik oranının eski seviyesine döneceğini ileri sürmektedir ki bu orana da doğal işsizlik oranı denir. İşgücü piyasasında histerinin varlığı, uygulanacak politikaların belirlenmesinde de etkili olacaktır. Bu nedenle ülkelerde durumun tespiti önem arz etmektedir. Yapılan ampirik analizler sonucunda Kazakistan ve Tacikistan'da doğal oran hipotezinin, Kırgızistan, Türkiye, Türkmenistan ve Özbekistan'da ise histeri etkisinin geçerli olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Frekans değerlerine göre Türkmenistan, Özbekistan ve Tacikistan ekonomilerinde işsizlik oranlarının iktisadi şoklara karşı daha yüksek duyarlılığa sahip olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İşsizlik Oranı, Kesirli Fourier Birim Kök



# **ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT HYSTERESIS IN TURKIC REPUBLICS WITH FRACTIONAL FOURIER UNIT ROOT TESTS**

**Uğur ADIGÜZEL**

## **ABSTRACT**

In this study, the behavior of the unemployment rate in the economies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in the period 1991-2022 in the face of economic shocks is analyzed by fractional fourier unit root tests. Unemployment is one of the most important factors that directly affect the welfare level of individuals and that governments take into account in policy design. Whether unemployment returns to its previous level after shocks is a topic that has been intensively researched recently. The fact that the unemployment level does not return to its pre-shock value after economic shocks is defined as unemployment hysteresis. The natural rate hypothesis suggests that the unemployment rate in the country cannot be reduced below a certain level and that the unemployment rate will return to its previous level after the shocks. The existence of hysteresis in the labor market will also be effective in determining the policies to be implemented. Therefore, it is important to determine the situation in countries. As a result of the empirical analysis, it is concluded that the natural rate hypothesis is valid in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, while the hysteresis effect is valid in Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. According to the frequency values, it is found that unemployment rates in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan have a higher sensitivity to economic shocks.

**Keywords:** *Unemployment Rate, Fractional Fourier Unit Root*

# AR-GE HARCAMALARININ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİNİN SEÇİLMİŞ ÜLKELERLE İNCELENMESİ

Mustafa YILMAZ

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## ÖZET

İçsel büyüme modelleri, araştırma ve geliştirme (Ar-Ge) harcamalarının teknolojik gelişmeyi etkileyerek ekonomik büyümeye katkı sağlayacağını öne sürmektedir. Diğer taraftan ekonomik büyümenin sürdürülebilir olması her ekonomik yapı için arzu edilen bir husustur. Bu bağlamda Ar-Ge harcamalarının da sürdürülebilir bir yapıda olması ekonomik büyümeyi de destekleyecektir. Çalışmanın amacı seçilmiş 14 ülke için Ar-Ge harcamalarının sürdürülebilirliğinin incelenmesidir. Yöntem olarak literatürde yaptığımız araştırmalara göre en güncel birim kök testi olan Bozoklu vd. (2020) tarafından geliştirilen birim kök testi kullanılmıştır. Bu test yumuşak geçişleri de dikkate alan ve sonuçları itibariyle güçlü bir test olan "Kesirli Frekanslı Fourier ADF Birim Kök Testi" dir. Çalışmada kullanılan veriler Ar-Ge harcamalarının Gayrisafi Yurt İçi Hâsıla (GSYİH)'ya oranını ifade etmektedir. Verilerin elde edilmesinde National Bureau of Statistics of China ve Oecd.Stat web sitelerinden yararlanılmıştır. Veriler İngiltere için 1985-2020; Türkiye, Polonya, Slovakya ve Çin için 1991-2021; ABD, Avusturalya, Hollanda, Almanya, İtalya, Kanada, Fransa, İspanya, Japonya için 1981-2021 dönemlerini kapsamaktadır. Çalışma sonucunda Ar-Ge harcamalarının GSYİH içindeki oranı düşünüldüğünde Fransa, Almanya, Çin ve Türkiye gibi ülkelerde Ar-Ge harcamalarının sürdürülebilir olduğu görülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sürdürülebilirlik, Ar-Ge, GSYİH

# ANALYZING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF R&D EXPENDITURES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Mustafa YILMAZ

## ABSTRACT

Endogenous growth models suggest that research and development (R&D) expenditures will contribute to economic growth by affecting technological development. On the other hand, sustainability of economic growth is desirable for every economic structure. In this context, a sustainable structure of R&D expenditures will also support economic growth. The aim of this study is to analyze the sustainability of R&D expenditures for 14 selected countries. As a method, we use the unit root test developed by Bozoklu et al. (2020), which is the most recent unit root test according to our research in the literature. This test is the "Fractional Frequency Fourier ADF Unit Root Test", which also takes into account smooth transitions and is a powerful test in terms of its results. The data used in the study represent the ratio of R&D expenditures to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). National Bureau of Statistics of China and Oecd.Stat websites were used to obtain the data. The data cover the periods 1985-2020 for the UK; 1991-2021 for Turkey, Poland, Slovakia, Slovakia and China; and 1981-2021 for the USA, Australia, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Canada, France, Spain, Japan. As a result of the study, it is seen that R&D expenditures are sustainable in countries such as France, Germany, China and Turkey when the ratio of R&D expenditures in GDP is considered.

**Keywords:** *Sustainability, R&D, GDP*

# BİR KUŞAK BİR YOL PROJESİ: YENİ BİR KALKINMA EFSANESİ

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## ÖZET

Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'nin dış politikası ve ekonomisini şekillendiren en önemli projelerden biri olan Bir Kuşak Bir Yol (One Belt One Road) projesi ile 68 ülkeyi, dünya nüfusunun %65'ini kapsayan yaklaşık 4.4 milyar insanı ilgilendiren uluslararası ölçekte bir proje ve strateji ortaya koyulmasıyla son yıllarda yeniden gündeme gelmeye başlamıştır. Proje, 21 trilyon dolar ilave katma değer ile dünya ekonomisinin %29'una ulaşan, doğu ile batı arasındaki deniz ve kara yollarını kapsayarak, doğu ile batı dünyasının kültürel alışverişini sağlamaya ve tarihi İpek Yolu'nu canlandırmayı amaçlamaya vurgu yapmaktadır. Bir Kuşak Bir Yol Projesi'nde Çin ile Avrupa arasındaki ticari ilişkileri geliştirmek, ilerletmek adına Çin'den Avrupa'ya kadar lojistiği kolaylaştırmak ve maliyetleri azaltmak hedefleri bulunmaktadır. Bu kapsamda proje dahilindeki ülkelerle demiryolu, denizyolu ile ulaşımını sağlayarak, yeni tren yolları, limanlar, otoyollar, telekomünikasyon bağlantıları oluşturmak adına altyapı yatırımları amaçlanmaktadır. Bu proje ile ulaşım ve girdi maliyetlerini azalacağından ithalat ve ihracat oranlarında önemli gelişmelere neden olacaktır. Covid-19 nedeniyle tüm dünyada artan enflasyon rakamları, gıda krizleri, tedarik zincirlerinin bozulması gibi sorunların yaşanması Çin tarafından uygulanan projenin aksamasına yol açsa da, yaşanan ekonomik sorunların kısa veya orta vadede aşılması durumunda Bir Kuşak Bir Yol projesi kaldığı yerden devam edecektir. Bu doğrultuda Türkiye'nin hem altyapı yatırımları hem de bölgesel ve küresel anlamda güç sağlama konularında ticari yatırımları ve bölgesel gücü artıracak hamleler almalıdır. Türkiye üç kıtayı birbirine bağlayan önemli jeopolitik konumu ile orta koridorun en önemli geçiş noktalarından birisidir. Bu doğrultuda söz konusu projenin Türkiye'ye yapacağı katkı oldukça önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Uluslararası iktisat, uluslararası ticaret, Kalkınma

# ONE BELT ONE ROAD PROJECT: A NEW DEVELOPMENT LEGEND

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## ABSTRACT

The One Belt One Road (OBOR) project, which is one of the most important initiatives shaping the foreign policy and economy of the People's Republic of China, has gained renewed attention in recent years as it involves an international project and strategy affecting approximately 4.4 billion people, covering 68 countries, and representing 65% of the world's population. The project aims to create an additional \$21 trillion in value, contributing to 29% of the global economy. It emphasizes the cultural exchange between the East and West by encompassing sea and land routes between these regions and seeks to revive the historic Silk Road. Within the One Belt One Road project, the goals are to enhance and advance trade relations between China and Europe, facilitating logistics from China to Europe and reducing costs. To achieve these objectives, infrastructure investments are planned, including new railway routes, ports, highways, and telecommunication connections to provide transportation and reduce input costs. This project is expected to lead to significant improvements in import and export rates by lowering transportation and input costs. While the COVID-19 pandemic has caused disruptions worldwide, such as rising inflation rates, food crises, and supply chain disruptions, it has also impacted the implementation of the project. However, if the economic challenges can be overcome in the short or medium term, the One Belt One Road project is expected to continue. In this context, Turkey should take steps to enhance its commercial investments and regional and global influence through both infrastructure investments and regional power-building. Turkey's strategic geographical location as a key passage point connecting three continents makes it one of the most important transit hubs in the region. Consequently, the contribution of this project to Turkey is highly significant, and Turkey should leverage its unique position to benefit from it.

**Keywords:** *International economics, International trade, Development*

# THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ETHICS STRUCTURE AND PRACTICES ON INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

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## ABSTRACT

The research focuses on how the business ethics structures of companies in their international activities affect their business performance on an international scale. In addition, the problem of how the relationship between these two concepts is examined. Due to the metric and non-numerical dimensions of both concepts in the research, the study was handled with a focus group interview, which is a qualitative research method, and the data of the research were collected, analysed and examined with this method. Within the scope of the study, the relationship between international business ethics principles and values and international business performance was tried to be determined. Within the scope of the research, 5 companies from the United Kingdom, Germany, Turkey, Japan and Somalia were selected as participants. As a result of the research, although effects cannot be determined on the basis of sub-headings due to metric and non-numerical and non-segmentable ethical outputs and some non-financial dimensions of business performance, it is stated that ethical principles and values that have been idealized and implemented in general have very significant positive effects on the international business performance of enterprises. It has been determined that the continuity and profitability of the companies that will have problems in the formation and implementation of principles and values will not be possible. As a result of the study, the structure and principles of international business ethics; It has been seen that there are effects on the international business performance of enterprises such as profitability, opening up to new markets, creating employee motivation and loyalty and creating customer loyalty.

**Keywords:** *International Business Ethics, International Business Performance*

# DÖVİZ KURU OYNAKLIĞI, ENFLASYON VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ: KIRILGAN ÜLKELER ÖRNEĞİ

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## ÖZET

Ekonomilerde makroekonomik istikrarın sağlanmasında para politikaları önemli araçlardan birisi konumundadır. Para politikalarının tesis edilmesi sürecinde para arzı, döviz kuru ve faiz oranı ara değişkenler olarak belirginlik kazanmaktadır. 2000'li yıllarda özellikle gelişmekte olan ekonomilerin enflasyonist eğilimleri minimize etme doğrultusunda sabit döviz kuru uygulamaları sürecinde karşılaştıkları ekonomik çöküntüden çıkmak için dalgalı döviz kuru uygulamasına geçiş yaptıkları gözlemlenmiştir. Teorik olarak dalgalı kur rejiminin dışsal şokların emilimi ve içsel sorunların çözümüne dönük politik kararların alınması noktasında katkı sunduğu kabul edilmektedir. Bununla birlikte gelişen süreç içerisinde dalgalı döviz kuru rejimini benimseyen ve gelişmiş ülke konumunda bulunmayan ekonomilerdeki görünümünün teorik yaklaşımın öngörülerini doğrultusunda ilerleyiş sergilemediği yönündedir. Bu çerçevede döviz kurlarındaki oynaklık miktarlarında da beklentilerin üzerinde değişim gözlemlenmiştir. Dışa açık ekonomi politikasının benimsendiği ve dış ekonomik ilişkilerin yüksek düzeyde bulunduğu ekonomilerde döviz kuru düzeyi değişimleri ve oynaklıklar makro ekonomik istikrar göstergeleri üzerinde doğrudan ya da dolaylı biçimde tesir meydana getirebilmektedir. Bu çerçevede döviz kuru volatilitésinin ekonomik büyüme performansına etkileri de çeşitli şekillerde gerçekleşebilmektedir. Döviz kuru oynaklığının ekonomik büyüme üzerindeki önemli dolaylı etkilerinden birisi enflasyon vasıtasıyla meydana gelmektedir. Ekonomi literatüründe döviz kuru volatilitésinin iktisadi büyüme performansını etkilerine yönelik araştırma sonuçları aynı doğrultuda değildir. Döviz kuru oynaklığının ekonomik büyüme üzerinde hem negatif hem de pozitif etki meydana getirdiğine dair bulgular elde edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte dalgalı döviz kuru uygulaması sonrasında döviz kuru düzeyi ve oynaklık değerlerinin gelişmekte olan ülkelerde gelişmiş ülkelerde gözlenen düzeylerin dışında gerçekleştiği gözlemlenmektedir. Bu çerçevede döviz kuru oynaklığı ve enflasyon değerlerinin ekonomik büyüme ile etkileşim büyüklüğü bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada kırılmalı beşli ülkeleri verilerinden yararlanılarak döviz kuru oynaklığı ve enflasyon ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişkiler ekonometrik yöntem kullanılarak analiz edilecek ve politika önerisinde bulunulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kırılmalı Ülkeler, Döviz Kuru Volatilitési, Enflasyon, Büyüme

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXCHANGE RATE VOLATILITY, INFLATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE CASE OF FRAGILE COUNTRIES

Erşan SEVER

Arif İĞDELi

## ABSTRACT

Monetary policies are one of the important instruments in ensuring macroeconomic stability in economies. In the process of establishing monetary policies, money supply, exchange rate and interest rate gain prominence as intermediate variables. In the 2000s, it has been observed that especially emerging economies switched to floating exchange rate regime in order to get out of the economic depression they faced during the fixed exchange rate regime in order to minimize inflationary tendencies. Theoretically, it is accepted that the floating exchange rate regime contributes to the absorption of exogenous shocks and policy decisions to solve domestic problems. However, it is observed that the outlook in developing countries that have adopted the floating exchange rate regime in the developing process has not been in line with the predictions of the theoretical approach. In this framework, the amount of volatility in exchange rates has also changed beyond expectations. In economies with an open economic policy and high level of foreign economic relations, exchange rate level changes and volatilities may have a direct or indirect impact on macroeconomic stability indicators. In this framework, the effects of exchange rate volatility on economic growth performance can be realized in various ways. One of the important indirect effects of exchange rate volatility on economic growth is through inflation. In the economic literature, research results on the impacts of exchange rate volatility on economic growth performance are not in the same direction. There is evidence that exchange rate volatility has both negative and positive effects on economic growth. However, after the implementation of floating exchange rates, it is observed that the exchange rate level and volatility values in developing countries are outside the levels observed in developed countries. In this framework, the magnitude of the interaction of exchange rate volatility and inflation with economic growth is the subject of this study. In this study, the relationship between exchange rate volatility and inflation and economic growth will be analyzed using econometric methodology and policy recommendations will be made by using the data of the fragile five countries.

**Keywords:** *Fragile Countries, Exchange Rate Volatility, Inflation, Growth*



# MAVERAÜNNEHİR'DE İSLAM MEDENİYETİ VE BİRLİKTE YAŞAMA

Kemal Yavuz ATAMAN

Danışment Danışmanlık Tic. Ltd.

## ÖZET

İslam Medeniyeti'nin hakim olduğu Maveräünnehir, Endülüs, Selçuklu, Osmanlı coğrafyalarında birlikte yaşamının başarılı örnekleri uygulanmıştır. Maveräünnehir bölgesine İslam'ın ulaşması, Türklerin müslüman olmasıyla tarihin akışı değişmiştir. Türkler bir çok dini tanımışlar, incelemişler bilinçli bir şekilde İslam'ı seçmişlerdir. Bilahare ilim, kültür, sanat, teknik, ticaret, ekonomi, devlet, siyaset ve içtimaiyyat alanlarında büyük gelişmeler kaydedilmiştir. İslam medeniyetinin koruyucu, kuşatıcı, kapsayıcı, adil değerleriyle farklı unsurlar birlikte yaşamış, başarılı şekilde yönetilmişlerdir. Maveräünnehir'de farklılıklardan oluşan çok kültürlü toplumsal yapılar zenginliğe evrilmiş, İslam medeniyeti geniş coğrafyalara yayılmıştır. Türk, Arap, Fars varlığının yanında İpek ve Hint Baharat yolları çeşitli kültürlerle teması, karşılaşmayı, buluşmayı, etkileşimi temin etmiştir. Birlikte yaşamının gerçekleşmesinde bölgeye fetih için gelen sahabe, tabiin ve sufilerin ciddi etkisi olmuştur. Nitelikli insan yapısı, ileri görüşlü emirler ve sultanlar eliyle çok kültürlü, başarılı toplumlar uzun devirler hayat sürmüştür. Bir arada yaşama tecrübesi Maveräünnehir'den Hindistan, Ortadoğu, Anadolu, Balkanlar, Afrika coğrafyasına taşınmıştır. Dünyada birlikte yaşama yeni bir anlayış ve düzeni gerektirmektedir. Küreselleşme sürecinde çok kültürlü toplumsal yapılar eğitim, iş, ticaret, evlilik, turizm, göç gibi sebeplerle hızla artmaktadır. Çifte vatandaşlıklar, tireli kimlikler, çeşitli yerleşimler sebebiyle çoklu aidiyetler oluşmaktadır. Maveräünnehir'de İslam Medeniyetinin hakim olduğu dönemler dikkate alınarak farklılıkların birlikte yaşama süreçleri bu çalışmada ele alınacaktır. Bölgede hüküm sürmüş muhtelif devletlerin geliştirdiği bir arada yaşama tecrübesi, anlayışı ve uygulamaları küreselleşme çağını yaşayan insanlığa örnek olarak gösterilebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Maveräünnehir, Birlikte Yaşama, İslam, Medeniyet, Küreselleşme*

# ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION AND COEXISTENCE IN MAVERAÜNNEHIR

Kemal Yavuz ATAMAN

## ABSTRACT

Successful examples of coexistence were implemented in the regions of Maveräünnehir, Andalusia, the Seljuk Empire, and the Ottoman Empire, where Islamic Civilization prevailed. The course of history changed with the arrival of Islam in the Maveräünnehir region and the conversion of the Turks to Islam. The Turks explored and studied various religions and consciously chose Islam. Subsequently, significant advancements were made in the fields of knowledge, culture, art, literature, technology, trade, economy, governance, politics, and social structures. Different elements lived together and were managed successfully with the protective, encompassing, inclusive and fair values of Islamic civilization. In Maveräünnehir, multicultural social structures formed from differences have evolved into richness, and Islamic civilization has spread to vast geographical areas. Alongside the presence of Turks, Arabs, and Persians, the Silk and Spice Routes facilitated encounters, meetings, and interactions with various cultures. The significant influence of the companions, followers, and Sufis who came to the region for conquest played a role in achieving coexistence. Through a qualified human structure and forward-thinking leaders and sultans, multicultural and successful societies thrived for long periods. The experience of living together was carried from Maveräünnehir to regions such as India, the Middle East, Anatolia, the Balkans, and Africa. Living together in the world requires a new understanding and order. During the process of globalization, multicultural social structures are rapidly increasing due to reasons such as education, work, trade, marriage, tourism, and migration. Dual citizenships, hybrid identities, and various settlements lead to multiple affiliations. Taking into account the periods when Islamic civilization dominated in Maveräünnehir, the processes of living together with differences will be discussed in this study. The experiences, understanding, and practices of coexistence developed by various states that ruled the region can be presented as an example to humanity living in the age of globalization.

**Keywords:** *Maveräünnehir, Coexistence, Islam, Civilization, Globalization*

# DOĐRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIM, DIŐ YARDIM VE SİYASİ İSTİKRAR ARASINDAKİ NEDENSELLİK İLİŐKİSİ: DIŐ YARDIM ALAN 10 ÜLKEDEN KANITLAR

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## ÖZET

KüreselleŐen dünyada, sadece ülke içi kaynakları kullanarak büyümek veya kalkınmak her zaman yeterli olmayabilir. Bu nedenle, özellikle birçok geliŐmiŐ ve orta gelirli ülke, geliŐmekte olan ekonomilerin kalkınma çabalarına doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ve diŐ yardımlar yoluyla destek sağlamaktadır. Bu süreçte yatırımcıların dikkate aldığı en önemli unsurlardan biri, siyasi istikrardır. Bu bağlamda, söz konusu üç deĐiŐken arasındaki ikili ya da nedensel ilişkilerin varlığı ve yönünün belirlenmesi kuŐkusuz geliŐmekte olan ülkeler için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu doğrultuda, bu çalıŐma diŐ yardım alan ilk 10 ülkede doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar, diŐ yardımlar ve siyasi istikrar arasındaki nedensellik baĐını araŐtırmaktadır. Bu amaçla, yatay kesit baĐımlılığı ve heterojenliği birlikte dikkate alan Emirmahmutoglu ve Kose (2011) nedensellik testi yapılmıŐtır. ÇalıŐmada kullanılan yıllık veri seti, diŐ yardımın resmi kalkınma yardımı (ODA) ile temsil edildiĐi 1996-2021 yılları arasındaki dönemi kapsamaktadır. Ülkelere özgü sonuçlar, 10 ülkeden 4'ünde siyasi istikrardan diŐ yardım ve doğrudan yabancı yatırım girişlerine doğru anlamlı bir nedensellik ilişkisi olduĐunu ortaya koymaktadır. Ayrıca, panelde yer alan 5 ülkede diŐ yardımdan siyasi istikrara doğru bir nedensellik ilişkisi mevcuttur. Bu sonuçlar, siyasi istikrarın doğrudan yabancı yatırım çekmek için önemli bir kurumsal deĐiŐken olduĐunu göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırım, DiŐ Yardım, Siyasi İstikrar, Emirmahmutoglu ve Köse (2011), Nedensellik

# THE CAUSAL NEXUS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, FOREIGN AID AND POLITICAL STABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM 10 FOREIGN AID RECEIVING COUNTRIES

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## ABSTRACT

In the globalizing world, self-improvement or developing by using only domestic resources may not always be sufficient. As such, notably many developed and medium income countries provide support to the development efforts of developing economies through foreign direct investments and foreign aid. Understandably, one of the most important factors the investors take into consideration in this process is political stability. In this context, determination of the existence and direction of bilateral or causal relationships among these three variables certainly has great importance for developing countries. Accordingly, this study investigates the causal nexus between foreign direct investments, foreign aid, and political stability in 10 foreign aid receiving countries. For this purpose, Emirmahmutoglu and Kose (2011) causality test, which considers cross-sectional dependence and heterogeneity together, was conducted. The yearly data set used in the study covers the period between 1996 and 2021 where foreign aid is represented by official development assistance (ODA). The country-specific results provide significant causality from political stability to foreign aid and foreign direct investment inflows in 4 out of 10 countries. Moreover, a causality relationship from foreign aid to political stability holds in 5 countries in the panel. These results suggest that political stability is an important institutional variable for attracting foreign direct investments and maximizing the benefits of foreign aid.

**Keywords:** *Foreign Direct Investments, Foreign Aid, Political Stability, Emirmahmutoglu and Kose (2011), Causality Relationship*

# WEB OF SCIENCE EKONOMİ ALANINDA İNDEKSLENEN ÖZBEKİSTAN ÖZELİNDEKİ ÇALIŞMALARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK HARİTALAMA ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Bibliyometrik analiz yapılan çalışmaların arasındaki ilişkilerin çeşitli boyutları ile sunulmasına denilmektedir. Çalışmada "Web of Science" veri tabanındaki yayınlarda kayıtlı olan ve ekonomi disiplinine ait çalışmaların başlık, özet veya anahtar kelimelerinin herhangi birinde veya tamamında "Uzbekistan" veya "Özbekistan" geçen çalışmaların verileri toplanmıştır. 222 makale formatı ve toplamda 292 çalışmadan toplanan veriler ışığında, çalışmaların bibliyometrik haritaları analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analiz neticesinde Özbekistan ile ilgili ekonomi alanında en fazla çalışma yapan ilk üç yazarın John Lamers (Bonn Üniversitesi, Almanya), Martin Spechler (Indiana Üniversitesi, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri) Nodir Djanibekov (Leibniz Enstitüsü, Almanya) olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Verileri toplanan çalışmaların içeriğini yansıtmaya yönelik olarak anahtar kelime analizi de çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. En fazla araştırılan anahtar kelimelerin ise merkez Asya, transit geçiş ve tarım olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmada Özbekistan ile ilgili en fazla yayın yapan üniversiteler, web of science dergileri ve ülkelerinde bilgileri ve bibliyometrik ilişkileri analize dahil edilmiştir. Çalışma Özbekistan perspektifinde bilimsel çalışmaların güncel durumlarının analiz edilmesi açısından da önem arz etmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** *Özbekistan, WOS, Bibliyometrik Haritalama*

# **BIBLIOMETRIC MAPPING ANALYSIS OF UZBEKISTAN SPECIFIC STUDIES INDEXED IN WEB OF SCIENCE ECONOMICS**

**Ahmet Tayfur AKCAN**

## **ABSTRACT**

Bibliometric analysis is the presentation of the relationships between the studies with various dimensions. In this study, the data of the studies in which "Uzbekistan" or "Özbekistan" was mentioned in any or all of the titles, abstracts or keywords of the studies belonging to the discipline of economics registered in the publications in the "Web of Science" database were collected. In the light of the data collected from 222 articles and 292 studies in total, bibliometric maps of the studies were analyzed. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the top three authors who conducted the most studies on Uzbekistan in the field of economics were John Lamers (University of Bonn, Germany), Martin Spechler (Indiana University, United States of America), Nodir Djanibekov (Leibniz Institute, Germany), and Keyword analysis was also included in the study to reflect the content of the studies whose data were collected, the most researched keywords were Central Asia, transit and agriculture. In addition, in the study, the information and bibliometric relations of the universities, web of science journals and countries with the highest number of publications on Uzbekistan were included in the analysis. The study is also important in terms of analyzing the current status of scientific studies in the perspective of Uzbekistan.

***Keywords:*** *Uzbekistan, WOS, Bibliometric Mapping*

# TÜRK CUMHURİYETLERİNDE BEŞERİ SERMAYE, DOĞRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIMLAR VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME GÖSTERGELERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Beşerî sermaye kavramı ekonomik faaliyetlere katkıda bulunan insanların bilgi, beceri ve benzeri nitelikleri olarak ifade edilmektedir. Beşerî sermaye bireylere yapılan yatırımlarla artmaktadır. Bu yatırımlarla birlikte beşerî sermaye üretim sürecinin vazgeçilmez bir unsurudur. Ülke ekonomilerinin küreselleşmesi, ülkelerin uluslararası alanda rekabetini artırmıştır. Ülkelerin rekabet kapasitelerinin artması ise teknolojiye gelişmelere ve bu gelişmeleri gerçekleştirebilme becerilerine bağlıdır. Bu bağlamda günümüzde emek faktöründe niceliksel faktörlerden ziyade niteliksel faktörler ön plana çıkmaktadır. Dolayısıyla ülkeler açısından beşerî sermayenin etkin kullanılması büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda beşerî sermaye ekonomik büyümenin önemli bir unsuru olarak kabul edilmektedir. Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırımlar ise sermaye gereksinimi duyan ülkelere sermaye tedarik ederek, söz konusu ülkelerin ekonomilerine yatırım kazandırılması şeklinde ifade edilmektedir. Özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde doğrudan yabancı yatırımların ekonomik büyümeye katkısının olup olmadığı literatürde çalışılan önemli konular arasında yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, Türk Cumhuriyetlerinde beşerî sermaye, doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ve ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada Azerbaycan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Özbekistan, Tacikistan, Türkiye ve Türkmenistan'a ait veriler kullanılmıştır. 1990-2020 yılları arası verilerin kullanıldığı bu çalışmada, veriler ekonometrik olarak incelenmiş ve panel veri analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonucunda, ekonomik büyüme ile eğitim arasında çift yönlü nedensellik bulunmuştur. Eğitim harcamalarından doğrudan yabancı yatırımlara ve doğrudan yabancı yatırımlardan da ekonomik büyümeye doğru ise tek yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Beşerî Sermaye, Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırım, Ekonomik Büyüme, Panel Veri Analizi*

# INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS IN TURKIC REPUBLICS

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## ABSTRACT

The concept of human capital is expressed as the knowledge, skills and similar qualities of people who contribute to economic activities. Human capital increases with investments made in individuals. Along with these investments, human capital is an indispensable element of the production process. The globalization of country economies has increased the international competition of countries. Increasing the competitive capacity of countries depends on the developments in technology and their ability to realize these developments. In this context, today, qualitative factors rather than quantitative factors come to the fore in the labor factor. Therefore, effective use of human capital is of great importance for countries. In this context, human capital is considered an important element of economic growth. Foreign Direct Investments, on the other hand, are providing capital to countries in need of capital and thus bringing investment into the economies of those countries. Whether foreign direct investments contribute to economic growth, especially in developing countries, is among the important issues studied in the literature. The main purpose of this study is to reveal the relationship between human capital, foreign direct investments and economic growth in the Turkic Republics. Data from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkiye and Turkmenistan were used in the study. In this study, where data between 1990 and 2020 was used, the data were examined econometrically and the panel data analysis method was used. As a result of the analysis, bidirectional causality was found between economic growth and education. A unidirectional causality relationship was found from education expenditures to foreign direct investments and from foreign direct investments to economic growth.

**Keywords:** *Human Capital, Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth, Panel Data Analysis*



# ÖZBEKİSTAN'IN DÜNYA TİCARET ÖRGÜTÜNE GİRİŞ SÜRECİNDE FIRSAT VE TEHDİTLER

**Zekeriya OLGUNÇELİK**

Konya Ticaret İl Müdürlüğü

**Bekhzod SHAYZAKOV**

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## ÖZET

Dünya Ticaret Örgütü 1995 yılında kurulmuştur. Dünya ticaretinin %98'ini gerçekleştiren 117'sinin geliştirmekte olan ülkeler oluşturduğu, toplam 164 üyeli bir uluslararası örgüttür. Halen 25 ülkenin de adaylık süreci devam etmektedir. Örgüt küresel refahı küresel ticaretin artırılmasıyla sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu nedenle de küresel ticaretin önündeki engellerin kaldırılması için ticaret kurallarının şeffaflaştırılması, ticaret işlemlerinin kolaylaştırılması, ticaret anlaşmalarının çözümü, geliştirmekte olan ülkelerin ticaret kapasitelerinin geliştirilmesi vb. faaliyetleri yerine getirmektedir. Özbekistan halen DTÖ üyesi olmak yönünde süreci sürdürmektedir. 73.060 milyon dolarlık Gayrisafi Yurt İçi Hasılasıyla Dünyanın 78'inci büyük ekonomisine sahip, içinde bulunduğu coğrafyanın siyasi ve ekonomik önemli aktörlerinden olan Özbekistan'ın küresel ticaretin düzenlenmesinde önemli fonksiyonlar yerine getiren DTÖ'üne üyelik süreci ve üyeliğe kabul edilmesiyle beraber ortaya çıkacak fırsatlar ve tehditler barındırmaktadır. 43,6 milyar dolarlık dış ticaret hacmine sahip olan Özbekistan ekonomisinin paydaşları ve bu ülke ile ticaret yapan ülkeler ve diğer ticari aktörler açısından dikkatle takip edilmesi gereken bir süreçtir. Bu çalışma ile Özbekistan'ın DTÖ'ne üyelik süreci ve bu süreçte ortaya çıkacak fırsat ve tehditler ele alınmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dünya Ticaret Örgütü, Özbekistan

# **OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS IN UZBEKISTAN'S ACCESSION PROCESS TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION**

**Zekeriya OLGUNÇELİK**

**Bekhzod SHAYZAKOV**

## **ABSTRACT**

The World Trade Organization was established in 1995. It is an international organization with a total of 164 members, 117 of which are developing countries, accounting for 98% of world trade. Also, 25 countries are in the process of candidacy at the moment. The organization aims to ensure global prosperity by increasing global trade. Therefore, in order to remove barriers to global trade, it carries out activities such as transparency of trade rules, facilitation of trade transactions, settlement of trade agreements, development of trade capacities of developing countries, etc. Uzbekistan is still in the process of becoming a WTO member. Uzbekistan, which has the 78th largest economy in the world with a Gross Domestic Product of 73.060 million dollars by 2021 and is one of the important political and economic actors of the geography in which it is located. With accession process to WTO, has important functions in order to regulate the global trade, opportunities and threats will arise, it is a process that should be followed carefully by the stakeholders of the Uzbekistan economy, with a foreign trade volume of 43.6 billion dollars, and the countries and other commercial actors trading with this country. In this study, Uzbekistan's WTO accession process and the opportunities and threats that will arise in this process are discussed.

**Keywords:** *Uzbekistan, World Trade Organization*

# TÜRK CUMHURİYETLERİNDE İŞÇİ DÖVİZLERİ, DOĞRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIMLAR VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ: EKONOMETRİK BİR MODEL

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## ÖZET

Günümüzde işçi dövizleri ve doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar, gelişmekte olan ülkelere uluslararası sermaye akışı sağladığı için önemli bir unsur haline gelmiştir. Dolayısıyla finansal ve fiziksel varlıklara sahip olmak ekonomik büyümenin önemli faktörleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bu bağlamda uluslararası sermaye girişi finansal dönüşümü, teknolojik gelişmeyi ve beşeri sermayeyi artırdığı için ülkelerin büyümesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Ancak yabancı sermaye kıtlığı yaşayan ülkelerde büyümeyi sağlayacak olan finansal ve ileri teknolojiye sahip olmak için gerekli sermaye yeterli değildir. Bahsi geçen ülkelerde yatırım ve tasarruf arasındaki bağ işçi dövizleri ve doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ile kurulmaktadır. Böylece çalışmanın amacı Türk Cumhuriyetlerinde doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar, işçi dövizleri ve ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişkinin analiz edilmesidir. Türk Cumhuriyetleri'ne ( Azerbaycan, Kırgızistan, Kazakistan, Tacikistan, Türkiye) ait 2001 ve 2019 dönemini kapsayan veriler yardımıyla analiz yapılmıştır. Modelde bağımlı değişken olarak reel kişi başına gelir, bağımsız değişkenler olarak işçi dövizlerinin GSYH'ya oranı, doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar, ticari açıklık ve reel tüketim göstergeleri Driscoll-Kraay Tahmincisi kullanılarak tahmin edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İşçi Dövizleri, Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırımlar, Ticari Açıklık, Ekonomik Büyüme, Panel Veri

# REMITTANCES, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE TURK REPUBLICS: AN ECONOMETRIC MODEL

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## **ABSTRACT**

Today, remittances and foreign direct investments have become an important factor as they provide international capital flows to developing countries. Therefore, having financial and physical assets is among the important factors of economic growth. In this context, international capital inflows contribute to the growth of countries as they increase financial transformation, technological development and human capital. However, in countries experiencing a shortage of foreign capital, the capital required to have the financial and advanced technology that will ensure growth is not sufficient. In these countries, the link between investment and savings is established through remittances and foreign direct investments. Thus, the aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between FDI, remittances and economic growth in the Turk Republics. The analysis was made with the help of the data of the Turk Republics (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkey) covering the period between 2001 and 2019. In the model, real per capita income as the dependent variable, remittances to GDP ratio, foreign direct investment, trade openness and real consumption indicators as independent variables were estimated using Driscoll-Kraay Estimator.

**Keywords:** *Remittances, Foreign Direct Investment, Trade Openness, Economic Growth, Panel Data*

# YÜKSEK TEKNOLOJİ ÜRÜN İHRACATININ BELİRLEYİCİLERİ ÜZERİNE MEKANSAL BİR ANALİZ

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## ÖZET

Günümüzde dış ticaret açığı veren ülkelerin en önemli giderleri arasında enerji harcamaları ve yüksek teknoloji ürün ithalatı gelmektedir. Ülkeler dış ticaret açığını kapatmak için enerji tedariki sorunun çözmeye ve yüksek teknoloji ürün ithalatını azaltmaya çalışmaktadırlar. Son zamanlarda popüler araştırma konularından biri olan yenilenebilir enerjiye yatırım yapmak da dış ticareti açığını kapatma yollarından biri olarak görülmektedir. Her ne kadar yenilenebilir enerji kadar popüler olmasa da yüksek teknoloji ürün ihracatı da dış ticaret açığını kapatmada etkin yollardan biridir. İleri teknolojik altyapıya sahip olarak katma değeri yüksek ürünler üreten gelişmiş ülkelerde yüksek teknoloji ihracatının üst düzeyde olduğu gözlenmektedir. Yüksek teknoloji ürün ihracatını artırmayı hedefleyen politika yapıcılar ve araştırmacılar yüksek teknoloji ürün ihracatının belirleyicileri üzerine yoğunlaşmaktadırlar. Araştırma bulgularında Ar-Ge harcamaları, bilimsel yayınlar ve patent başvuru sayıları gibi inovasyon göstergelerinin yüksek teknoloji ürün ihracatının temel belirleyicileri olduğu gözlenmektedir. Özellikle gelişmiş ülkeler üzerine yapılan analizlerde Ar-Ge harcamaları ve patent başvuru sayıları ile yüksek teknoloji ürün ihracatı arasında pozitif yönlü ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Ancak literatürde yüksek teknoloji ürün ihracatının belirleyicileri üzerine yapılan analizlerde mekansal etkilerin yeterince üzerinde durulmadığının farkına varılmıştır. Gelişmiş bölge veya ülkelere yakın olmanın getireceği dışsallıkların yüksek teknoloji ürün ihracatı üzerine oluşturacağı etki göz ardı edilmiştir. Bu boşluk araştırmanın motivasyonunu oluşturmaktadır. Motivasyon doğrultusunda araştırmada Avrupa ülkeleri örnekleminde ileri teknoloji ürün ihracatının belirleyicilerini mekansal panel veri yöntemi ile analiz edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmada Avrupa ülkeleri örneklemini seçilmesinin temel gerekçesi ortak bir para politikasına sahip ülkelerin diğer ülkelere göre daha fazla bağımlı olmasından dolayı bu ülkeler arasında mekansal etkinin daha belirgin olacağı beklentisindedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yüksek Teknoloji Ürün İhracatı, Mekansal Panel Veri Analizi, Ar-Ge Harcamaları

# **A SPATIAL ANALYSIS ON THE DETERMINANTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS**

**Arif İĞDELI**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, energy expenditures and imports of high-tech products are among the most important expenses of countries with foreign trade deficits. Countries are trying to solve the energy supply problem and reduce the import of high-tech products in order to close the foreign trade deficit. Investing in renewable energy, which is one of the popular research topics recently, is also seen as one of the ways to close the foreign trade deficit. Although not as popular as renewable energy, exporting high-tech products is also one of the effective ways to close the foreign trade deficit. It is observed that high-tech exports are at a high level in developed countries that produce high value-added products with advanced technological infrastructure. Policy makers and researchers aiming to increase high-tech exports have focused on the determinants of high-tech exports. Research findings show that innovation indicators such as R&D expenditures, scientific publications and patent applications are the main determinants of high-tech exports. Especially in the analyses on developed countries, a positive relationship has been detected between R&D expenditures and the number of patent applications and high-tech exports. However, it has been realized that spatial effects are not sufficiently emphasized in the analyses on the determinants of high-tech exports in the literature. The impact of the externalities of being close to developed regions or countries on exports of high-tech products has been ignored. This gap constitutes the motivation of this research. In line with the motivation, the study aims to analyze the determinants of high-tech product exports in the sample of European countries with the spatial panel data method. The main reason for choosing the sample of European countries in the research is the expectation that the spatial effect will be more dominant among these countries since countries with a common monetary policy are more dependent than other countries.

**Keywords:** *High Technology Product Export, Spatial Panel Data Analysis, R&D Expenditures*

# YOKSULLUK VE GÖÇ KONUSUNDA YAPILMIŞ ÇALIŞMALARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Çalışmada, yoksulluk ve göç konusu ile ilgili çalışmaların bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi ile incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışma, Web of Science (WOS) veri tabanından 1980-2022 yıllarında tüm alanlarda yayımlanan toplam 4573 yayına dayalı olarak yürütülmüştür. Elde edilen verilerin görselleştirilmesi için VOSviewer (version 1.6.19) programı kullanılmıştır. Yayınlar; yıllar, türler, diller, yazarlar, kurumlar, ülkeler, kaynaklar ve anahtar kelimeler açısından incelenmiştir. Çalışmada ulaşılan sonuçlara göre, yoksulluk ve göç konusu ile ilgili yayınlar zaman içinde artmıştır. Bu kapsamda, araştırmacıların alana ilgisinin devam ettiği söylenebilir. Yayınların büyük bir kısmı makale türünde ve İngilizce olarak yayınlanmaktadır. En çok yayın Brenda S.A. Yeoh'a aittir. En çok yayını olan kurum üniversite dışı bir kurum olan Dünya Bankası'dır. En çok yayın yapan ülke ise Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'dir. Bu alanda, en çok yayına World Development dergisi sahiptir. Yoksulluk ve göç literatürünün geniş bir görünümünü veren söz konusu bu çalışmanın konuya ilgi duyan araştırmacılara genel bir bakış açısı sağlayarak yol gösterici olacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yoksulluk, Göç, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Web of Science, VOSviewer.

# BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON POVERTY AND MITION

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## ABSTRACT

In the study, it is aimed to examine the studies on poverty and migration with the bibliometric analysis method. The study was conducted based on a total of 4573 publications published in all fields between 1980-2022 from the Web of Science (WOS) database. VOSviewer (version 1.6.19) program was used to visualize the obtained data. Publications were examined in terms of years, genres, languages, authors, institutions, countries, sources and keywords. According to the results of the study, publications on poverty and migration have increased over time. In this context, it can be said that the interest of researchers in the field continues. Most of the publications are published in article type and in English. The most publications belong to Brenda S.A. Yeoh. The institution with the most publications is the World Bank, a non-university institution. The most publications country is the United States of America. In this field, World Development journal has the most publications. It is thought that this study, which gives a broad view of the poverty and migration literature, will provide a general perspective to researchers who are interested in the subject.

**Keywords:** *Poverty, Migration, Bibliometric Analysis, Web of Science, VOSviewer.*



# TÜRKİYE'NİN GÖÇ POLİTİKALARININ ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Kamu politikaları bağlamında ele alınabilecek konulardan bir diğeri de hiç kuşku yok ki göç olgusudur. İnsanlık tarihi kadar eskilere dayanan göç olgusunun kamu politikaları bağlamında değerlendirilmesi ise bir o kadar yenidir. Özellikle stratejik anlamda dünyanın en önemli noktalarından birinde yer alan Anadolu coğrafyası tarihin her döneminde önemli göç olaylarına tanıklık etmiştir. Geline son noktada ise hem çeşitli terör örgütlerinin yuvası haline gelmiş ülkelere hem de Arap Baharını yaşayan kimi ülkelere coğrafi anlamda oldukça yakın olan ülkemiz son dönemlerde sayısı milyonları aşan sığınmacıları bünyesinde barındırmaktadır. Bu bağlamda 911 km sınır uzunluğuna sahip olduğumuz Suriye'de 2011 yılının Mayıs ayında başlayan iç savaş hiç kuşku yok ki Türkiye'yi de derinden etkilemiştir. Bilindiği gibi ülkeler arası gerçekleşen göç faaliyetleri kontrol altında tutulduğunda ve etkin kamu politikaları ile desteklendiğinde ülkelere önemli derecede yarar sağlayabilmektedir. Ancak bunun tam tersi bir durumda düzensiz olarak gerçekleşen ve etkin kamu politikaları ile desteklenemeyen göç faaliyetleri hem göç edilen ülke için hem de göç edenler için ciddi boyutta zararlar ortaya çıkarabilmektedir. Tam da bu noktada etkin bir kamu politikası oluşturma ve uygulama sürecinin ülkeler için ne derece önemli olduğu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Suriye'de iç savaşın başlamasından itibaren Türkiye Suriyeli sığınmacılara karşı "açık kapı politikası" uygulamış ve sınırlarımıza dayanan sığınmacıları geri çevirmemiştir. Geline noktada bugün ülkemizde sayısı dört milyonun üzerinde olduğu bilinen Suriyeli sığınmacı bulunmaktadır. Suriyeli sığınmacıların büyük bir bölümü Türkiye'nin sınırları içerisinde çeşitli şehirlere dağılmışlardır. Suriye'de yaşanan savaş sonrası oluşan göçmen hareketliliğini daha önce yaşanan göçmen hareketliliğinden ayıran temel faktör Türkiye'yi sadece geçiş (transit) ülkesi statüsünden çıkarıp, hedef ülke statüsüne getirmesidir. Göçmen sayısının gün geçtikçe artması ve savaşın gidişatı Suriyelilerin kısa sürede kendi ülkelerine tekrar dönecekleri düşüncesinin zamanla değişmesine yol açmıştır. Bu nedenle göçün yönetişimi ve ortaya çıkan sorunların çözümü için ülkemizde daha etkili, güncel göç politikalarının belirlenerek uygulamaya konulmasının ne kadar önemli ve gerekli olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Böylece kısa vadeli ve geçici çözümler yerine daha kalıcı ve etkili göç politikalarının oluşturulması ihtiyaçtan öte bir zorunluluk hali almıştır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı son yıllarda yaşanan göç dalgası nedeniyle transit ülke yerine hedef ülke haline gelen Türkiye'nin göç politikalarını kamu politikası analiz yöntemlerinden "süreç model" analizi ile değerlendirmektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Göç, Göç Politikaları, Süreç Model, Türkiye

# ANALYSIS OF TURKEY'S IMMIGRATION POLICIES

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## ABSTRACT

Another issue that can be addressed in the context of public policies is undoubtedly the phenomenon of migration. Evaluating the phenomenon of migration, which is as old as human history, in the context of public policies is just as new. The Anatolian geography, which is located at one of the most important points in the world, especially in strategic terms, has witnessed important migration events in every period of history. At the latest point, our country, which is geographically close to both the countries that have become the home of various terrorist organizations and some countries experiencing the Arab Spring, has recently hosted refugees whose number has exceeded millions. In this context, the civil war that started in May 2011 in Syria, where we have a border length of 911 km, has undoubtedly deeply affected Turkey. As it is known, migration activities between countries can provide significant benefits to countries when kept under control and supported by effective public policies. However, in the opposite case, migration activities that occur irregularly and cannot be supported by effective public policies can cause serious harm both for the country of migration and for the migrants. At this point, it becomes clear how important the process of creating and implementing an effective public policy is for countries. Since the start of the civil war in Syria, Turkey has implemented an "open door policy" towards Syrian refugees and has not turned away refugees who come to our borders. At this point, there are known to be over four million Syrian refugees in our country today. The majority of Syrian refugees are scattered in various cities within the borders of Turkey. The main factor that distinguishes the immigrant movement after the war in Syria from the immigrant movement experienced before is that it removed Turkey from its status as a transit country and brought it to the status of a destination country. The increasing number of immigrants and the course of the war have caused the idea that Syrians will return to their home country in a short time to change over time. For this reason, it has revealed how important and necessary it is to determine and implement more effective and up-to-date migration policies in our country for the governance of migration and the solution of emerging problems. Thus, creating more permanent and effective migration policies instead of short-term and temporary solutions has become an obligation rather than a need. In this context, the aim of the study is to evaluate the migration policies of Turkey, which has become a destination country instead of a transit country due to the migration wave in recent years, with "process model" analysis, one of the public policy analysis methods.

**Keywords:** *Migration, Immigration Policies, Process Model, Türkiye.*

# NİTELİKLİ GÖÇÜN YARATICI SINIF ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: SEÇİLMİŞ AB ÜLKELERİ İÇİN PANEL VERİ ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Florida (2012) çalışmasında yaratıcı sınıfın şehir ve bölge ekonomisi için önemini vurgulamaktadır. Florida'ya (2012) göre yaratıcı sınıfın kümelendiği bölgeler genellikle yüksek ekonomik performans sergilemektedir. Bu bölgelerde şirketler daha yenilikçi bir yapıya sahiptir çünkü yaratıcı sınıf yeni fikirler üretmektedir. Farklı bakış açılarına sahip yaratıcı insanların bir araya gelmesi yeni fikirlerin üretilmesinde başarılı olmuştur. Kültürel çeşitlilik bölgelere hoşgörü ve açık fikirlilik kazandırmıştır. Yaratıcı sınıfın belli bir bölgede yoğunlaşması sonucunda ekonomik faaliyetler de o bölgelerde kümelmiştir. Bu durum yeni bilgi üretiminin önünü açmıştır. Sonuç olarak, yenilikler geliştirilirken, yeni şirketler kurulurken ekonomik kalkınma da hızlanmaktadır. Buna ek olarak, Florida (2012) bölgesel kalkınma için bilginin yayılmasının önemini vurgulamış ve yaratıcı sınıfın etkisini içsel ekonomik büyüme teorisi ile birleştirmiştir. İçsel ekonomik büyüme teorisi, bilgi ve beşerî sermayenin şehirlerde birleştiği hipotezine dayanmaktadır. Çünkü yüksek eğitilmiş ve nitelikli bireyler, birbirleriyle yakın ilişkiler kurdukları ve bilgi birikimlerini artırdıkları yerlerde yaşarlar. Bu durumda yüksek nitelikli bireyler belli bir coğrafi alanda yaşamak için kültürel faaliyetlerin, hoşgörünün, yeni fikirlerin, kültürel çeşitliliğin olduğu yerleri tercih ederler. Sonuç olarak yüksek nitelikli kişiler bu özellikleri barındıran coğrafyalara göç etmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmamızın amacı nitelikli göçün yaratıcı sınıf üzerindeki etkisini analiz etmektir. Bu çalışmada 23 Avrupa Birliği ülkesinde 2007-2021 yıllarını kapsayan dönem için yaratıcı sınıf ve nitelikli göç arasındaki ilişki Sapması Düzeltilmiş Gölge Değişkenli En Küçük Kareler (LSDVC) tahmincisi ile sınanmıştır. Analizde nitelikli işgücü oranı, nitelikli göç oranı ve yüksek teknoloji ihracatı verileri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda, nitelikli göç ve yüksek teknoloji ihracatının nitelikli işgücünü artırdığına ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yaratıcı Sınıf, Nitelikli Göç, Panel Veri Analizi

# THE IMPACT OF SKILLED MIGRATION ON THE CREATIVE CLASS: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS FOR SELECTED EU COUNTRIES

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## **ABSTRACT**

Florida (2012) emphasizes in his work the importance of the creative class to the economy of the city and region. According to Florida (2012), areas where the creative class clusters generally perform high economic performance. In these regions, companies have a more innovative structure because the creative class generates new ideas. The gathering of creative people with diverse perspectives has proved successful in the production of new ideas. Cultural diversity has given the regions tolerance and open-mindedness. As a result of the concentration of the creative class in a certain region, economic activities are clustered in those regions. This circumstance has prepared the path for the generation of new knowledge. Consequently, economic development is accelerating while innovations are being developed, new companies are being established. In addition, Florida (2012) emphasized the importance of knowledge dissemination for regional development and combined the influence of the creative class with the theory of endogenous economic growth. The theory of endogenous economic growth is based on the hypothesis that knowledge and human capital converge in cities. Because highly educated and qualified individuals live in places where they establish close relations with each other and increase their knowledge. In this case, highly qualified individuals prefer places where there are cultural activities, tolerance, new ideas, cultural diversity to live in a certain geographical area. As a result, highly qualified people migrate to geographies that contain these characteristics. In this context, the aim of our study is to analyze the impact of qualified migration on the creative class. In this research, the relationship between the creative class and skilled migration in 23 European Union countries for the period covering the years 2007-2021 is tested with the Biased-Corrected Least Squares Dummy Variable Estimator (LSDVC). Qualified labor force ratio, qualified migration rate and high technology exports data were used in the analysis. The results of the study show that skilled migration and high-tech exports increase the skilled labor force.

**Keywords:** *Creative Class, Skilled Immigration, Panel Data Analysis*

# GÖÇ KURAMLARI BAĞLAMINDA ULUSLARARASI GÖÇ OLGUSU

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## ÖZET

Göç; dini, ekonomik, siyasal, sosyal içerikli pek çok nedenden insanların yaşamlarının tamamını ya da bir kısmını geçirmek için bir bölgeden başka bir bölgeye yerleşmek üzere gerçekleştirdikleri coğrafi yer değiştirme hareketidir. Bu açıdan göç kavramı coğrafi mekân değiştirme sürecinin ekonomik, kültürel, sosyal ve siyasal yönleriyle toplum yapısını değiştiren nüfus hareketi olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Göç olgusu, en temel tanımlamayla insanların bir coğrafi mekândan başka bir coğrafi mekâna yönelik yer değiştirmesi olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ekonomik, kültürel, sosyal, çevresel, toplumsal, siyasal, terörizm, savaş ve benzeri nedenlerle gerçekleşen göç olgusu çok boyutlu bir nüfus mobilitisidir. Göç olgusu genel olarak değerlendirildiğinde insanların bir yerleşim yerinden bir başkasına ya da bir ülkeden farklı bir ülkeye temelli ya da geçici süre ile taşınmasıdır. Göç olgusu üzerine yapılan tanımlar incelendiğinde, tanımların ortak noktasının “hareket ve yer değiştirme” olduğu görülmektedir. Ancak göç olgusu üzerine ortak bir tanım geliştirmek oldukça güçtür. Çünkü her bir göç hareketinin kendine has özellikleri ve nedenleri bulunmakta, her birinin içeriği, gerçekleşme biçimi ve yaşanma şekli birbirinden farklıdır. Bununla birlikte göçü, bir anlık bir sosyal olgu değil, bir süreç olarak görmek de gerekmektedir. Göç olgusu, ortaya çıkış biçimine ve kaynağına göre farklı biçimlerde isimlendirilmektedir. Yapılan sınıflandırmalar genellikle göçü ortaya çıkaran nedenlerle ilişkilendirilmektedir. Göçü iç ve dış göç olarak ikiye ayırmak mümkündür. Günümüz itibarıyla dış göç uluslararası göç olarak nitelendirilmektedir. İnsanların geçici ya da kalıcı bir biçimde yeniden yerleşmek için ülkelerini değiştirmesi uluslararası göç olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu yönüyle uluslararası göç olgusu yaygın olarak ulusal kimlikler ve toplumsal üyeliği konu edinmektedir. Temel anlamıyla göç her şeyden önce coğrafi bir olgu olarak değerlendirilmekle birlikte asırlar öncesine kadar uzanan insanlık tarihi boyunca deneyimlenen ortak bir olgudur. Başka bir anlatımla uluslararası göç farklı zamanlarda farklı şekillere bürünerek sürekli bir devinim halinde olan ve aynı zamanda dinamik, karmaşık ve çok boyutlu bir olgudur. Farklı şartlarda farklı şekillerde gelişen uluslararası göç içinde bulunduğu şartlardan etkilenerek çeşitli değişimlere uğramakta ve çeşitli etkileşimler yoluyla dönüşmektedir. Uluslararası göçün neden başladığını açıklamak için çeşitli teorik modeller önerilmiştir ve her biri sonuçta aynı şeyi açıklamaya çalışsa da radikal olarak farklı kavramlar, varsayımlar ve referans çerçeveleri kullanmaktadırlar. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı göç kuramları bağlamında uluslararası göçü değerlendirmektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Göç, Uluslararası Göç, Göç Kuramları, Türkiye

# THE PHENOMENON OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION THEORIES

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## ABSTRACT

Migration; It is a geographical displacement movement in which people move from one region to another to spend all or part of their lives due to many religious, economic, political and social reasons. In this respect, the concept of migration can be defined as a population movement that changes the social structure with the economic, cultural, social and political aspects of the process of changing geographical location. The phenomenon of migration, in its most basic definition, is accepted as the displacement of people from one geographical location to another. The phenomenon of migration, which takes place due to economic, cultural, social, environmental, social, political, terrorism, war and similar reasons, is a multi-dimensional population mobility. When the phenomenon of migration is evaluated in general, it is the permanent or temporary movement of people from one settlement to another or from one country to a different country. When the definitions made on the phenomenon of migration are examined, it is seen that the common point of the definitions is "movement and displacement". However, it is very difficult to develop a common definition on the phenomenon of migration. Because each migration movement has its own characteristics and reasons, the content, the way it occurs and the way it is experienced are different from each other. However, it is necessary to see migration as a process, not a momentary social phenomenon. The phenomenon of migration is named in different ways depending on its emergence and source. The classifications made are generally associated with the reasons that cause migration. It is possible to divide migration into two: internal and external migration. Today, external migration is described as international migration. International migration is defined as when people change their country to resettle temporarily or permanently. In this respect, the phenomenon of international migration is widely about national identities and social membership. Although migration, in its basic sense, is considered primarily a geographical phenomenon, it is a common phenomenon experienced throughout human history dating back centuries. In other words, international migration is a dynamic, complex and multidimensional phenomenon that is in constant motion, taking on different forms at different times. International migration, which develops in different ways under different conditions, undergoes various changes and is transformed through various interactions, being affected by the conditions it is in. Various theoretical models have been proposed to explain why international migration begins, and although each ultimately seeks to explain the same thing, they use radically different concepts, assumptions, and frames of reference. In this context, the aim of the study is to evaluate international migration in the context of migration theories.

**Keywords:** *Migration, International Migration, Migration Theories, Türkiye*

# GELENEKSEL TEKSTİL ÜRÜNLERİ İÇİN PAZARLAMA YAKLAŞIMLARI VE TOKAT İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

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## ÖZET

Zanaatkarların el becerilerine dayalı olarak ortaya çıkmış ve zamana bağlı olarak gelişimler göstererek kültür varlığı halini almış geleneksel tekstillerin doğru bir şekilde pazarlanması hem üretildiği bölge halkı için hem de ülke ekonomisi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Günümüzde ekonomik değer üretebilen yerel el sanatları yaşayabilmekte ve sürdürülebilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, geleneksel tekstilleri ile tanınan bölgelerin ürünlerini pazarlamada hangi yaklaşımları uyguladıklarını literatüre dayalı olarak ortaya koymaktır. Ayrıca yazmacılık sanatı ile bilinen Tokat ilinde üretilen yerel tekstil ürünlerinin pazarlamasında uygulanan yaklaşımları saha çalışması ile belirleyerek, ürün türüne göre üretim ve pazarlama yaklaşımlarının farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını ortaya koymak da amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada tarama modelinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini Tokat ilinde yerel tekstil ürünlerinin üretim ve satışını yapan işletmeler oluşturmaktadır. TOBB, Tokat ESOB ve Tokat TSO' dan alınan verilere göre, Tokat ilinde 21 işletmenin yerel tekstil ürünlerinin üretimi ve satışını yaptığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın evrenini oluşturan 21 işletme içerisinde, yargısal örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak seçilen, 15 işletme araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile örnekleme yer alan işletmelerden elde edilen veriler analiz edilmiş ve araştırma sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda üretilen ürün türlerine göre pazarlama yaklaşımlarının değiştiği, üretime dayalı pazarlama yaklaşımının, talebe dayalı pazarlama yaklaşımına kıyasla daha fazla tercih edildiği saptanmıştır. Bununla beraber, tüketicilerin en çok ürün farklılaştıran işletmeleri benimsediği en az ise kanal farklılaştırma stratejisinin tüketiciler üzerinde etkili olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geleneksel Tekstiller, Tokat Yazmacılık Sanatı, Pazarlama Yaklaşımları

# MARKETING APPROACHES FOR TRADITIONAL TEXTILE PRODUCTS: TOKAT PROVINCE EXAMPLE

Nurgül KILINÇ

Nur KAPLAN

## ABSTRACT

The marketing of traditional textiles, which have emerged based on artisans' manual skills, developed over time to become cultural assets, is crucial both for the local communities where they are produced and for the country's economy. Nowadays, local crafts that can generate economic value are able to survive and be sustainable. The aim of this study is to identify the approaches used by regions known for their traditional textiles in marketing their products, based on the literature. Additionally, the study aims to determine the approaches employed in the marketing of local textile products produced in Tokat, known for the art of "yazmacılık" (block printing), through fieldwork. The study also seeks to reveal whether production and marketing approaches differ based on the type of product. The survey model was utilized in the research. The population of the study consists of businesses engaged in the production and sale of local textile products in Tokat. According to data obtained from TOBB, Tokat ESOB, and Tokat TSO, it was determined that 21 businesses in Tokat are involved in the production and sale of local textile products. Among the 21 businesses that make up the population of the study, a sample of 15 businesses was selected using the purposive sampling method. The data obtained from the businesses in the sample through structured interviews were analyzed, and the research findings were reached. As a result of the research, it was determined that marketing approaches vary according to the types of products produced, and a production-oriented marketing approach is more preferred compared to a demand-oriented approach. Moreover, it was concluded that consumers mostly favor businesses that differentiate their products, and channel differentiation strategy has a minimal effect on consumers.

**Keywords:** *Traditional Textiles, Tokat Block Printing Art, Marketing Approaches*



# ORTA ASYA, KÜRESEL TİCARETİN KALPGÂHI OLACAK(MI?) BÜYÜK İPEK YOLUNDAN KUŞAK YOLU'NA

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## ÖZET

Orta Asya, konumu bakımından eşsiz bir merkezî bölgedir. Avrasya üzerindeki tüm büyük medeniyetlere Orta Asya'dan ulaşmak mümkündür. Ticaret ve ulaşım yolunun kavşağında yer alan bu bölge İran'ı Çin'e, Çin'i Hindistan'a bağlamaktadır. Dolayısıyla Orta Doğu, Avrupa, Çin ve Hindistan'ın birleştiği nokta, Orta Asya'dır. Geçmişte Orta Asya'nın zenginlinin bir kaynağı uzun mesafeli ticaret olmuştur. İpek Yolu olarak bilinen tarihi ticaret yolu Çin'den başlayarak Asya, Afrika ve Avrupa'yı birbirine bağlamıştır. Bu yol sadece ticaret mallarının değil, aynı zamanda doğudan batıya ve batıdan doğuya fikirlerin, dinlerin, kültürlerin, bilgelerin, orduların de yolu olmuştur. Bu güzergah medeniyet tarihinde önemli bir rol oynamış ve dünyanın ekonomik ve kültürel gelişimine büyük ölçüde katkılar sağlamıştır. Ancak deniz ticaret yollarının işlevsel olması sonucunda bu ticaret yolu zamanla fonksiyonunu kaybetmiştir. Küresel jeopolitik açıdan önemli bir stratejik konuma sahip olan Orta Asya, Çin'in fikir sahibi olduğu Kuşak ve Yol projesi için bölge jeopolitiği, enerji güvenliği ve bölgesel iş birliği açısından önemli rol oynamaktadır. Enerji kaynakları, Orta Asya'nın küresel siyasetteki önemli rolüne katkıda bulunan bir başka faktördür. Bölgedeki kaynakların çoğu, özellikle iç sulardaki petrol ve doğalgaz hammadde halindedir. Orta Asya, yirmi birinci yüzyılda enerji geliştirme için büyük potansiyele sahip dünyanın birkaç bölgesinden biri olmaya devam ediyor ve dünyanın üçüncü en büyük petrol rezervi olarak yalnızca Orta Doğu ve Sibiryayı takip ediyor. Orta Asya, bölgesel anlamda "Asya Yüzylında" güç dengesinin kaydığı Asya'nın kalpgâhi olarak çok daha önem arz edecek. Çin merkezli paydaş bir dünya ekonomik sisteminde birtakım olanaklar ile öne çıkacağı teorisi kuvvetli olan yeni dönemde Orta Asya'nın önemi de artmaktadır. Makalede bu hususların detaylarına değineceğiz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Orta Asya, Avrasya, Çin, İpek Yolu, Kuşak ve Yol

# IS CENTRAL ASIA THE HEARTLAND OF GLOBAL TRADE? FROM THE GREAT SILK ROAD TO THE BELT ROAD

Zebiniso KAMALOVA

## ABSTRACT

Central Asia is a unique central region in terms of its location. It is possible to reach all the great civilizations on Eurasia from Central Asia. Located at the crossroads of trade and transportation routes, this region connects Iran to China and China to India. Therefore, the meeting point of the Middle East, Europe, China and India is Central Asia. In the past, a source of Central Asia's wealth has been long-distance trade. The historical trade route, known as the Silk Road, started from China and connected Asia, Africa and Europe. This road has not only been the route of trade goods, but also of ideas, religions, cultures, sages, armies from east to west and west to east. This route played an important role in the history of civilization and greatly contributed to the economic and cultural development of the world. However, as a result of the functional maritime trade routes, this trade route lost its function over time. Central Asia, which has an important strategic position in terms of global geopolitics, plays an important role in terms of regional geopolitics, energy security and regional cooperation for the Belt and Road project, which China has an idea. Energy resources are another factor contributing to Central Asia's important role in global politics. Most of the resources in the region, especially oil and natural gas in inland waters, are raw materials. Central Asia remains one of the few regions in the world with great potential for energy development in the twenty-first century, trailing only the Middle East and Siberia as the world's third-largest oil reserves. Central Asia will be much more important in the regional sense as the heartland of Asia, where the balance of power has shifted in the "Asian Century". The importance of Central Asia is also increasing in the new era, which has a strong theory that it will come to the fore with some opportunities in a China-centered stakeholder world economic system. In this article, we will go into detail about these issues.

**Keywords:** *Central Asia, Eurasia, China, Silk Road, Belt and Road*

# SERBEST PİYASA VE EKONOMİK PERFORMANS: TÜRKİYE DENEYİMİ

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## ÖZET

İktisadi faaliyetleri organize etmenin esas itibarıyla iki yolu vardır ve ne üretilecek, ne kadar, nasıl ve kimin için üretilecek gibi temel iktisadi sorulara verilecek cevaplara göre iktisadi sistemler ikiye ayrılmaktadır: serbest piyasa sistemi, kumanda sistemi. Serbest piyasa sistemi bireysel karar mekanizmasına, kişisel çıkar ve kâr arayışına, rekabet ve serbest ticarete dayalı iken, kumanda sistemi merkezi planlamaya, kolektif karar mekanizmasına, korumacılık ve otarşiye dayanmaktadır. Daha geniş bir çerçevede, devletçi, merkezîyetçi, merkezi planlamaya dayalı sosyalist, kolektivist zihniyet ile bireyci, adem-i merkezîyetçi, kapitalist liberal zihniyet arasında öteden beri bir çatışma olagelmıştır. SSCB'nin dağılması ve sosyalist sistemin çökmesinin serbest piyasa sisteminin üstünlüğünü açıkça ortaya koymuş olmasına rağmen pek çok ülke serbest piyasa sistemini tesis etmekte zorlanmaktadır. Bu çerçevede bu çalışma 1980'lerin başından bu yana serbest piyasa ekonomisini tesis etmeye çalışan, bu doğrultuda belirli bir deneyime sahip olan Türkiye'nin serbest piyasa macerasını eleştirel bir gözle değerlendirmekte, Türkiye ekonomisinin son kırk yıllık dönemdeki ekonomik performansını serbest piyasa ekonomisi ışığında ortaya koymaktadır. 1980'lerin başından beri devlet merkezli kumanda ekonomisinden serbest piyasa ekonomisine geçmeye çalışan Türkiye'nin serbest piyasa macerası kolay bir süreç olmayıp iniş ve çıkışlarla, U-dönüşleri ve çalkantılarla doludur. Türkiye'nin kırk yıllık tecrübesi serbest piyasacı politikalarla birlikte ekonomik performansın yükseldiğine, müdahaleci ve korumacı politikalarla birlikte bu performansın düştüğüne işaret etmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Serbest piyasa ekonomisi, kumanda ekonomisi, Türkiye, ekonomik performans.

# FREE MARKET AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE: EXPERIENCE OF TÜRKİYE

Mustafa ACAR

## ABSTRACT

There are basically two alternative models to organize economic activities and answer such fundamental questions as what, how, and for whom to produce: free market system based on individual decision making, and command system based on central planning. There has always been a friction and controversy between two types of mentalities in this regard: collectivist, statist, socialist mentality supported central planning, collectivist decision making, and government-controlled command economy. On the contrary, the individualist, capitalist, liberal mentality argued for free markets based on individual decision making where prices are determined by the free interaction of markets forces, i.e. supply and demand and the price mechanism. Even though the collapse of the socialist model showed the superiority of the free market system at a global level, many countries have difficulty to establish a truly free market system yet. In this context, this paper investigates the Türkiye's journey towards free market economy and Turkish economic performance in the last four decades. Türkiye has been struggling to switch from a central planning and establish a free market economy since the early 1980s. It is not a smooth process though: there have been ups and downs, U-turns, and fluctuations. Turkish experience shows that economic performance goes up when pro-free market policies are implemented whereas it goes down when statist, collectivist, anti-free market type of economic policies are adopted.

**Keywords:** *Free Market Economy, Command Economy, Türkiye, Economic Performance.*

# TÜRK CUMHURİYETLERİNDE DIŞ TİCARET, EKONOMİK BÜYÜME VE YOKSULLUK İLİŞKİSİ: “BİR KUŞAK BİR YOL” GİRİŞİMİNİN ROLÜ

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## ÖZET

Klasik ve Neo-Klasik İktisat kuramları, ekonomilerin dışa açılmasıyla birlikte ekonomik büyümelerinin artacağını savunmaktadır. Ayrıca serbest dış ticaret ile birlikte ülkeler arasındaki iş bölümü ve uzmanlaşma da artacaktır. Bu yolla da ülkelerin üretiminin ve dolayısıyla refahının artacağı ileri sürülmektedir. İnsanlık tarihi boyunca da ülkeler hem kendi içinde hem de uluslararası ticaret yapabilmek amacıyla İpek Yolu, Baharat Yolu gibi yollar oluşturmuşlardır. Günümüzde ise ulaşım ve iletişim gibi teknolojik unsurların artmasıyla küreselleşme artmış ve birçok ülke ticarete engel olan tarife ve/veya kotaları indirmeye başlamıştır. Dış ticaretin serbestleşmesi ile birlikte ekonomiler daha geniş pazarlara ulaşma fırsatı yakalamışlardır. Böylece gelişen ekonomilerde teknolojiye ve verimlilikte ilerlemeler gerçekleşmiştir. Bu ilerlemelerle birlikte söz konusu ekonomilerde büyüme oranlarında da yükselmeler meydana gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda dışa açılan ekonomilerde bireylerin geliri, tüketimi, refah seviyesi, gelir dağılımı ve dolayısıyla yoksulluk da doğrudan etkilenmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Türk Cumhuriyetlerinde dış ticaret, ekonomik büyüme ve yoksulluk ilişkisinin ortaya konmasıdır. Çalışmada Azerbaycan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Özbekistan, Tacikistan, Türkiye ve Türkmenistan'a ait veriler kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan veriler 1990-2022 dönemini kapsamaktadır. Çalışmada ülkelerin dış ticaret, ekonomik büyüme ve yoksulluk ilişkisinin analizi için panel veri analizi kullanılmıştır. Panel Granger nedensellik testi sonuçlarına göre; Kişi başına düşen gelirden reel tüketime doğru tek yönlü nedensellik bulunmaktadır. Reel tüketimden dışa açıklığa doğru, doğrudan yabancı yatırımlardan reel tüketime doğru doğru tek yönlü ve kişi başına düşen gelirden dışa açıklığa doğru nedensellik ilişkisi bulunmuştur. Ayrıca doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ile kişi başına düşen gelire arasında çift yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi bulunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dış Ticaret, Ekonomik Büyüme, Yoksulluk, Panel Veri Analizi

# **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREIGN TRADE, POVERTY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TURKIC REPUBLICS: THE ROLE OF THE "ONE BELT ONE ROAD" INITIATIVE**

**Ahmet ŞAHBAZ**

**Ayşe CEYLAN**

## **ABSTRACT**

Classical and Neo-Classical Economic theories argue that economic growth will increase as economies open to the outside world. In addition, with free foreign trade, the division of labor and specialization between countries will increase. It is alleged that in this way, the production and therefore the welfare of the countries will increase. Throughout the history of humanity, countries have created roads such as Silk Road and Spice Road in order to be able to trade both within themselves and internationally. Today, with the increase in technological elements such as transportation and communication, globalization has increased and many countries have begun to reduce tariffs and / or quotas that prevent trade. With the liberalization of foreign trade, economies have had the opportunity to reach larger markets. Thus, advances in technology and efficiency have occurred in developing economies. Along with these advances, there have also been increases in growth rates in these economies. In this context, income, consumption, welfare level, income distribution and therefore poverty of individuals have been directly affected in open economies. The aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between foreign trade, economic growth and poverty in the Central Asian Turkic Republics. Data from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan were used in the study. The data used in the study covers the period 1990-2022. In the study, panel data analysis was used to analyze the relationship between countries' foreign trade, economic growth and poverty. According to the Panel Granger causality test results; There is one-way causality from per capita income to real consumption. A unidirectional causality relationship was found from real consumption to openness, from foreign direct investments to real consumption, and from per capita income to openness. Additionally, there is a bidirectional causality relationship between foreign direct investments and per capita income.

**Keywords:** *Foreign Trade, Economic Growth, Poverty, Panel Data Analysis*

# TÜRK DÜNYASI KENT YÖNETİMLERİ: KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZ

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## ÖZET

Orta Asya'da bağımsız Türk Devletlerinin kentlerinin yönetim biçimleri birbiriyle benzer ve farklı yönler taşımaktadır. Çarlık Rusya'sı ve Sovyetler Birliği dönemlerinde daha çok benzer özelliklere sahipken bağımsızlıkları sonrasında giderek farklılaşmaktadır. Sovyetler Birliği döneminde bu ülkelerde, yerel yönetim fonksiyonu "Yerel Sovyetler" adıyla uygulanmaktaydı. Bu sistem Rus yerel yönetim sistemi olarak adlandırılabilir. Bu sistemde kent yönetimi, bir iktidar organı olarak görülmekte, kendi aralarında ve merkezi idare ile hiyerarşi ilişkisi içinde bulunmakta ve kaynakta merkeze bağımlı örgütler olarak yapılandırılmaktaydı. Türk Dünyası ülkelerinde tarihsel süreç içinde benzer bir kentsel yönetim söz konusu iken, her birinin bağımsız devlet olmasının ardından bu benzer yönetsel yapı, ülkelerin hükümet sistemi ve idari yapısına göre, farklı şekillenebilmektedir. Bağımsız Türk Cumhuriyetlerinde devlet yapılanmasında ve merkezi ve yerel yönetim sisteminin bütün kurum ve kurallarıyla uygulanabilmesi için gerekli olan hukuki ve kurumsal altyapı konusunda büyük ilerlemeler kaydedilmiştir. Ülkeler, zamanla idari reform uygulamalarıyla, yerel yönetim sistemlerini, kendi yönetim anlayışına ve ihtiyaçlarına göre yeniden şekillendirebilmektedirler. Bu çalışmada Orta Asya Bağımsız Türk Cumhuriyetlerinde kent yönetimleri konusu, Azerbaycan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Özbekistan ve Türkmenistan'da belediye ve merkezi yönetimin kent yönetimindeki varlıkları açısından ele alınacaktır. Ülkelerin genel olarak kırsal ve kentsel yerleşim yapıları, genel yönetsel yapısı ve yerel yönetim sistemi içinde kent yönetimlerinin oluşumu ve işleyişi, özerklik yapıları sunulacaktır. Kent yönetimlerinin temel özellikleri belirlenecek, birbirinden farklı ve benzer yönleri vurgulanacak, Türkiye ve KKTC'de uygulanan kent yönetimi sistemiyle de mukayese edilerek değerlendirilecektir. Türk Dünyası ülkelerinde kent yönetimleri, kurulma kriterleri, çeşitleri, yerel ve merkezi idare ağırlığı, yetki ve görevleri, organları, seçimleri, gelir kaynakları, kent içinde alt idari birimler olup olmadığı, büyük kentlerin ve başkentlerin özel kent yönetim biçimlerinin olup olmadığı gibi temel unsurlar, literatür ve hukuki metinlerden yararlanılarak elde edilecek bilgilerle açıklanacak, karşılaştırma için tablolandırılacak ve yorumlanacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kent Yönetimi, Yerel Yönetimler, Belediye, Türk Dünyası, Orta Asya Türk Cumhuriyetleri

# URBAN ADMINISTRATIONS IN TURKIC WORLD: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Hikmet KAVRUK

## ABSTRACT

The administration styles of the urban areas of the independent Turkic States in Central Asia have similar and different aspects. While it had more similar characteristics during the periods of Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union, it gradually became different after their independence. In these countries during the Soviet Union, the local government function was implemented under the name of "Local Soviets". This system can be called the Russian local government system. In this system, the city administration was seen as an organ of power, was in a hierarchical relationship with each other and with the central administration, and was structured as organizations dependent on the center at the source. While there is a similar urban administration in the countries of the Turkic World in the historical process, this similar administrative structure can be shaped differently according to the government system and administrative structure of the countries, after each of them became an independent state. In the independent Turkic Republics, great progress has been made in the state structure and the legal and institutional infrastructure necessary for the implementation of the central and local government system with all its institutions and rules. Countries can reshape their local government systems according to their own management understanding and needs with administrative reform practices over time. In this study, the subject of city administrations in the Central Asian Independent Turkic Republics will be discussed in terms of the existence of the municipality and central government in the city administration in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. The rural and urban settlement structures of the countries, the general administrative structure and the formation and functioning of urban administrations within the local government system, and autonomy structures will be presented. The basic features of city administrations will be determined, their different and similar aspects will be emphasized, and they will be evaluated by comparing them with the city management system applied in Türkiye and the TRNC. Basic factors such as city administrations, establishment criteria, types, local and central administration weight, powers and duties, organs, elections, income sources, whether there are sub-administrative units in the city, whether big cities and capitals have special city management styles in the countries of the Turkic World, It will be explained with the information to be obtained from the literature and legal texts, tabulated and interpreted for comparison.

**Keywords:** *Urban Administration, City Management, Local Governments, Municipality, Turkic World, Central Asian Turkic Republics*



# ÖZBEKİSTAN'DA KAMU YÖNETİMİ: TÜRKİYE İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZ

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## ÖZET

Türk Devletleri Teşkilatına üye ülkeler içerisinde, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan ve Türkiye yer almaktadır. Türk Devletleri Teşkilatına üye ülkeler arasında etkileşim önem arz etmektedir. Türk Devletleri Teşkilatına üye ülkeler arasında, ekonomik, siyasal, kültürel ilişkiler ile birlikte yönetsel alanda da işbirliği önemli bir husus olarak ortaya konulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın temel iddiası, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatına üye ülkeler içerisinde yer alan Özbekistan ve Türkiye'nin kamu yönetimi sistemlerinin mukayeseli olarak irdelenmesi ve ülkeler arasında etkileşimin sonucunda politika transferinin ortaya konulmasının gerekli olduğu düşüncesidir. Buradan hareketle hazırlanan çalışmanın temel amacı, Özbekistan'ın siyasal ve yönetsel yapısının ele alınarak, kamu yönetimi sisteminin işleyişinin irdelenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda hazırlanacak çalışmada öncelikle, Özbekistan hakkında genel bir bilgi verilerek, Özbekistan'ın siyasal ve yönetsel yapısı incelenecektir. Bu kapsamda, yasama, yürütme ve yargı erkleri genel hatları ile değerlendirilecektir. Çalışmada daha sonra, Özbekistan'ın kamu yönetimi sistemi ele alınacaktır. Çalışma Türkiye ve Özbekistan'ın siyasal-yönetsel yapılarının ve kamu yönetimi sistemlerinin genel bir karşılaştırması ile sonuçlandırılacaktır. Çalışmada, karşılaştırmalı analiz yönteminden yararlanılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kamu Yönetimi, Özbekistan, Türkiye, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı

# **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN UZBEKISTAN: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH TÜRKİYE**

**Sefa USTA**

## **ABSTRACT**

Member countries of the Organization of Turkic States include Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey. Interaction between member countries of the Organization of Turkic States is important. Cooperation between the member countries of the Organization of Turkic States in economic, political and cultural relations as well as in the administrative field is put forward as an important issue. In this context, the main claim of the study is that it is necessary to comparatively examine the public administration systems of Uzbekistan and Turkey, which are among the member countries of the Organization of Turkic States, and to reveal the policy transfer as a result of the interaction between the countries. Based on this, the main purpose of the study is to examine the functioning of the public administration system by considering the political and administrative structure of Uzbekistan. In the study to be prepared for this purpose, first of all, general information about Uzbekistan will be given and the political and administrative structure of Uzbekistan will be examined. In this context, the legislative, executive and judicial powers will be evaluated in general terms. Later in the study, Uzbekistan's public administration system will be discussed. The study will be concluded with a general comparison of the political-administrative structures and public administration systems of Turkey and Uzbekistan. In the study, comparative analysis method will be used.

**Keywords:** *Public Administration, Uzbekistan, Türkiye, Organization of Turkic States*

# ENERJİ KÜLTÜRÜ ENERJİ POLİTİKALARINI DESTEKLEYEN BİR ARAÇ OLABİLİR Mİ?

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## ÖZET

Genel olarak bir sistemin iş yapma kapasitesi şeklinde tanımlanan enerji dünyadaki yaşamın var olabilmesi ve devamı için tüm canlı organizmaların ihtiyaç duyduğu bir unsurdur. Canlılar bu enerjiyi gıda, su, hava, güneş gibi kaynakları kullanarak elde ederler. İnsanoğlu kendi bedeni dışında enerjiye ihtiyaç duyan ve enerjiyi kendi bedeni dışında üreten tek canlı türüdür. Odun, kömür, petrol gibi fosil yakıtlardan ısınma, aydınlatma, ulaşım ve diğer ihtiyaçları gereken enerjiyi sağlamıştır. Zaman içinde başta su olmak üzere, rüzgâr, güneş gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarını da kullanmaya başlamıştır. İnsanın gelişimi sanayileşme evresine geldiğinde ve sanayileşme sonrasında enerji ihtiyacı katlanarak artmıştır. Günümüzde giderek artan enerji ihtiyacının karşılanması hükümetler açısından en önemli politika konularından birisi haline gelmiştir. Enerji politikaları iki yönlüdür. Bir taraftan artan enerji ihtiyacını karşılamak, diğer bir deyişle enerji arzını artırmak için yeni enerji kaynaklarının kullanımını hedef alır. Diğer taraftan enerji tüketimini, yani enerji talebini sınırlandırmak için enerji kullanımında enerji verimliliğini artıracak çözümler arar. Yapılan projeksiyonlar yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları da dahil dünya üzerinde var olan enerji kaynaklarının bir süre sonra ihtiyaç duyulan enerjiyi karşılamasının mümkün olamayacağını öngörmektedir. Ayrıca artan enerji kullanımı atmosferdeki sera gazı emisyonlarını, özellikle de karbon emisyonlarını artırarak iklim değişikliğinde geri dönülemez zararlara neden olmaktadır. Bu konu hükümetler üstü uluslararası bir sorun haline geldiğinden uluslararası alanda da iklim değişikliği ile mücadele konusunda ortak çabalar söz konusu olmaktadır. Hükümetler de karbon emisyonlarını azaltmak için uluslararası alanda taahhütlerde bulunmakta ve bu taahhütlerini yerine getirmek için enerji politikalarında enerji tüketimini azaltacak değişikliklere gitmektedir. Ancak enerji politikaları genel olarak maddi anlamda enerji verimliliğine odaklanmakta ve toplumun enerji tüketimi davranışlarını değiştirme konusunu ihmal etmektedir. Enerji verimliliğinin teknik bir konu olarak ele alınmasının enerji tüketimini azaltmadığı, insanların enerji tüketimine ilişkin davranışları üzerinde etkili olmadığı, hatta enerji tüketimini artıran ters etki (Jevons paradoksu) yarattığından birçok çalışmada bahsedilmektedir. Enerji tüketimi davranışları büyük oranda enerji kültürü ile ilgilidir. Enerji kültürü, genel olarak küresel enerji talebini etkileyen sosyokültürel unsurlar olarak ele alınmaktadır. Bu çalışmada enerji kültürünü enerji politikalarının önemli bir parçası yapmanın enerji tüketimini azaltmada ne tür faydalar sağlayabileceği, enerji kültürünü fazlaca dikkate almayan politika ve girişimlerin arzu edilen sonuçları sağlamasının zor olduğu konusu ele alınmakta ve tartışılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Enerji Politikaları, Enerji Kültürü, İklim Değişikliği, Çevre Sorunları

# CAN ENERGY CULTURE BE AN INSTRUMENT TO SUPPORT ENERGY POLICIES?

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## ABSTRACT

Energy, generally defined as the capacity of a system to do work, is an element needed by all living organisms for the existence and continuation of life on earth. Living things obtain this energy by using resources such as food, water, air and sun. Human beings are the only living species that need energy outside their own body and produce energy outside their own body. Fossil fuels such as wood, coal and oil provided the energy required for heating, lighting, transportation, and other needs. Over time, it has started to use renewable energy sources such as water, wind, and sun. When human development reached the industrialization phase and after industrialization, the need for energy increased exponentially. Today, meeting the ever-increasing energy need has become one of the most important policy issues for governments. Energy policies are twofold. On the one hand, it targets the use of new energy sources to meet the increasing energy need, in other words, to increase the energy supply. On the other hand, it searches for solutions that will increase energy efficiency in energy use to limit energy consumption, that is, energy demand. The projections predict that the existing energy resources in the world, including renewable energy resources, will not be able to meet the energy need after a while. In addition, increasing energy use increases greenhouse gas emissions, especially carbon emissions, in the atmosphere, causing irreversible damage to climate change. Since this issue has become an international problem beyond governments, there are joint efforts to combat climate change internationally. Governments also make international commitments to reduce carbon emissions, and to fulfill these commitments, they make changes in their energy policies to reduce energy consumption. However, energy policies generally focus on financial energy efficiency and neglect the issue of changing society's energy consumption behavior. It is mentioned in many studies that treating energy efficiency as a technical issue does not reduce energy consumption, does not influence people's behavior regarding energy consumption, and even creates the opposite effect (Jevons paradox) that increases energy consumption. Energy consumption behaviors are largely related to energy culture. Energy culture is generally considered as sociocultural elements that affect global energy demand. In this study, it is discussed what kind of benefits making energy culture an important part of energy policies can provide in reducing energy consumption, and that it is difficult for policies and initiatives that do not take energy culture into consideration to provide the desired results.

**Keywords:** *Energy Policies, Energy Culture, Climate Change, Environmental Problems*

# NORMALİZASYON TEKNİĞİ SEÇİMİ İÇİN YENİLİKÇİ BİR KARŞILAŞTIRMA VE DEĞERLENDİRME METODOLOJİSİ YAKLAŞIMI: FİNANSAL VERİ SETLERİYLE BİR MCDM UYGULAMASI

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## ÖZET

MCDM metodolojisini çok kriterli bir problemde alternatiflerden en uygun olanı seçmek ve sıralama yapmak amacıyla kullanmak mantıklıdır. İlk karar matrisindeki birbirinden farklı amaçlara sahip kriterler genelde farklı birimlerden oluşan bir yapıya sahip olduğundan bu verileri birimsiz bir boyutta normalize ederek homojenize etmek gerekir. Öte yandan masum bir dönüştürücü gibi görünen normalizasyon tekniklerinin herhangi bir MCDM yönteminin nihai sıralamasını etkileyebilme potansiyeli önemli bir sorundur. Nitekim bu teknikler genel sıralamayı ve en iyi alternatifin belirlenmesini etkileyebilmektedir. Aslında herhangi bir MCDM yönteminin amacının en iyi olan bir alternatifi önermek olduğu göz önüne alındığında rast gele seçilen bir normalizasyon tekniği karar verici için ciddi bir kalite maliyeti oluşturabilir. Ne var ki normalizasyon yöntemlerinin seçimi için henüz literatürde kesin bir mutabakat yoktur. Bu çalışmada yenilikçi bir bakış açısıyla normalizasyon yöntemlerinin gerçek yaşamı yakalama derecesi ya da üçüncü bir tarafla ilişkisi açısından değerlendirilmesi önerilmektedir. Bu çalışmada ÇKKV yönteminin (normalizasyon sonrası denklemleri sabit tutularak) farklı normalizasyon yöntemlerinin üretilen sonuçları nasıl etkiledikleri incelenmiştir. Farklı finansal veri setlerinde test edilen yaklaşımın bulgularına göre genel itibarıyla dönemsel olarak en başarılı olan teknik farklıdır. Dolayısıyla veri yapısına bağlı olarak en iyi normalizasyon tekniğinin seçimi, statik değil dinamik bir bakış açısıyla değerlendirilmelidir. Ayrıca bu çalışma, klasik normalizasyon yöntemlerinin yanı sıra sıralama (ranking) temelli dönüştürme fonksiyonunun da kullanılabileceğini net olarak göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Normalizasyon, MCDM, Normalizasyon Tekniği

# **AN INNOVATIVE COMPARISON AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY APPROACH FOR NORMALIZATION TECHNIQUE SELECTION: AN MCDM APPLICATION WITH FINANCIAL DATASETS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

It is reasonable to use the MCDM methodology to select and rank the most appropriate alternatives in a multi-criteria problem. Since the criteria with different purposes in the first decision matrix generally have a structure consisting of different units, it is necessary to homogenize these data by normalizing them in a unitless dimension. On the other hand, the potential for normalization techniques, which seem to be innocent converters, to affect the final ranking of any MCDM method is a significant problem. As a matter of fact, these techniques can affect the overall ranking and the determination of the best alternative. In fact, given that the purpose of any MCDM method is to suggest the best alternative, a randomly chosen normalization technique can pose a serious quality cost to the decision maker. However, there is no definite agreement in the literature for the selection of normalization methods. In this study, it is suggested to evaluate normalization methods from an innovative point of view in terms of the degree of real-life capture or its relationship with a third party. In this study, the effects of the different normalization methods of the MCDM method (keeping the post-normalization equation constant) were investigated. According to the findings of the approach tested in different financial data sets, the technique that is most successful periodically is different. Therefore, the selection of the best normalization technique, depending on the data structure, should be evaluated from a dynamic, not a static, point of view. In addition, this study clearly showed that the rank-based conversion function can be used in addition to the classical normalization methods.

**Keywords:** *Normalization, MCDM, Normalization Technique*

# KIRILGAN BEŞLİ ÜLKELERİNDEKİ İKİZ AÇIKLAR: PANEL EŞBÜTÜNLEŞME TESTİ İÇİN KESİRLİ FREKANS ESNEK FOURIER FORMUNDAN KANITLAR

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## ÖZET

Literatürde ikiz açık hipotezinin geçerliliği farklı ülkeler ve ülke grupları için araştırılmaktadır. Bilindiği gibi ikiz açık hipotezi, bütçe açığı ile cari açık arasında bir etkileşim olduğunu ileri sürmektedir. Keynesyen görüşe göre bütçe açığı ticaret açığına neden olacaktır. Ricardocu denklik hipotezi ise bütçe açığı ile ticaret açığı arasında herhangi bir etkileşimin olmadığını ifade etmektedir. Bu çalışmada kırılmalı beşli ekonomilerde ikiz açık hipotezinin geçerliliğini yeni geliştirilen panel veri ekonometri yöntemleri yani kesirli frekans esnek fourier formu eş-bütünleşme testi ile test ediyoruz. Ekonomistler Brezilya, Hindistan, Endonezya, Güney Afrika ve Türkiye'yi kırılmalı beşli olarak adlandırmaktadır. Bu ismin kaynağı cari işlemler açığıdır. Bu durum ekonomiyi dış şoklara karşı kırılmalı hale getirmektedir. Bu durumda ekonomilerin istikrarı dış ekonomik koşullara oldukça bağımlıdır. Özetle, cari açığın kaynaklarının araştırılması, cari açığın azaltılması ve politika uygulaması açısından önem taşımaktadır. Sonuçlar, kırılmalı beşli ülkelerde bütçe açığı ile ticaret açığı arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin bulunmadığını ve ilgili ekonomilerde 2000 ve 2022 yılları arasında Ricardocu denklik hipotezinin geçerli olduğunu göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İkiz açık hipotezi, FFFFF Panel eş-bütünleşme testi, Kırılmalı beşli ekonomileri.

# **TWIN DEFICITS IN FRAGILE FIVE COUNTRIES: EVIDENCE FROM FRACTIONAL FREQUENCY FLEXIBLE FOURIER FORM FOR PANEL COINTEGRATION TEST**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Validity of twin deficit hypothesis is investigated in the literature for different countries and country groups. As known, twin deficit hypothesis claims an interaction between budget deficit and current account deficit. According to Keynesian view, budget deficit will induce trade deficit. On the other hand, Ricardian equivalence hypothesis implies that there is no interaction between budget deficit and trade deficit. In this study, we test the validity of twin deficit hypothesis in the fragile five economies via newly developed panel data econometric methods namely, fractional frequency flexible fourier form co-integration test. Economists call Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa and Türkiye as fragile five. Source of this name is deficit in the current accounts. This makes economy fragile to the external shocks. In this condition, stability of economies very dependent to external economic conditions. In sum, investigation of sources of current account deficit is important to reduce it and have a policy implication. Results imply that there is no meaningful relationship between budget deficit and trade deficit in fragile five countries and Ricardian equivalence hypothesis is valid in related economies in the period between 2000 and 2022 years.

**Keywords:** *Twin deficit hypothesis, FFFF Panel cointegration test, Fragile five economies*



# BAĞLANTI NOKTASINI ÇÖZMEK: YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ TÜKETİMİ, KONTROLSÜZ BÜYÜME VE GELİR EŞİTSİZLİĞİ - KAPSAMLI BİR ANALİZ

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışma, yenilenebilir enerji tüketimi ile gelir eşitsizliği arasındaki ilişkiyi ele alan ve ekonomik büyüme bağlamında değerlendiren bir çalışmanın temel bulgularını sunmaktadır. Ekonomik büyümenin gelir eşitsizliği üzerindeki etkisi bağlamında yenilenebilir enerjinin etkisi açıklanmakta ve yenilenebilir enerji tüketimi ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişki ortaya konulmaktadır. Teorik olarak yenilenebilir enerji tüketimi ile gelir eşitsizliği arasındaki ilişkiyi açığa çıkarmak, gelir eşitsizliğinin azalmasının toplum refahını artıracığı, çevresel ve sosyal yaşamın iyileşmesini sağlayacağı ve asgari geçim seviyesini yükselteceği açısından hayati öneme sahiptir. Aynı zamanda yenilenebilir enerji tüketimini artırmayı desteklemek için politikaların oluşturulmasında da önemlidir. Ancak, yenilenebilir enerji tüketimi ile gelir eşitsizliği arasındaki ilişki, ekolojik etkiler gibi diğer değişkenlere göre daha az çalışılmıştır. Bu makale, seçilen gelişmekte olan ülkelerde kontrollü ekonomik büyümeyi sağlamak için yenilenebilir enerji kullanımı ile gelir eşitsizliği arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektedir. 1993-2020 yıllarını kapsayan çalışmada kantil regresyon analizinden elde edilen sonuçlara göre, yenilenebilir enerji kullanımının artışı seçilen ülkelere gelir dağılımındaki adaletsizliği azalttığı görülmektedir. Burada analizin sonuçları, yapılan stratejik enerji yatırımlarının gelir dağılımını dengeye getirirken sürdürülebilir ekonomik büyümeyi teşvik etmede önemli rol oynadığını gösterdi. Politika yapıcılar, yenilenebilir enerji projelerinin gelir dağılımı üzerindeki etkisini artırmak için gelir aktarım programları düşünülebilir. Bu programlar, enerji gelirlerini düşük gelirli kesimlere dağıtarak adaleti sağlayabilir. Ayrıca enerji arz ve talebinde ortaya çıkabilecek risklerin azaltılması için yenilenebilir enerji yatırımları hayati önem taşımaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yenilenebilir Enerji, Gelir Eşitsizliği, Kontrollü Büyüme, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma

# UNRAVELING THE NEXUS: RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION, UNCONTROLLED GROWTH, AND INCOME INEQUALITY – A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

This study presents the main findings of a study that deals with the relationship between renewable energy consumption and income inequality and evaluates it in the context of economic growth. In the context of the effect of economic growth on income inequality, the effect of renewable energy is explained and the relationship between renewable energy consumption and economic growth is revealed. Theoretically, revealing the relationship between renewable energy consumption and income inequality is of vital importance, since the reduction of income inequality will increase social welfare, improve environmental and social life, and raise the minimum subsistence level. It is also important in the formulation of policies to support increasing renewable energy consumption. However, the relationship between renewable energy consumption and income inequality has been less studied than other variables such as ecological effects. This article examines the relationship between the use of renewable energy and income inequality to achieve controlled economic growth in selected developing countries. According to the results obtained from the quantile regression analysis in the study covering the years 1993-2020, it is seen that the increase in the use of renewable energy reduces the injustice in income distribution in the selected countries. Here, the results of the analysis showed that the strategic energy investments made play an important role in promoting sustainable economic growth while balancing the income distribution. Policy makers can consider revenue transfer programs to increase the impact of renewable energy projects on income distribution. These programs can ensure fairness by distributing energy revenues to low-income segments. In addition, renewable energy investments are of vital importance in order to reduce the risks that may arise in energy supply and demand.

**Keywords:** *Renewable Energy, Income Inequality, Controlled Growth, Sustainable Development*

# SANAYİLEŞME, ENERJİ TÜKETİMİ VE KENTLEŞMENİN ÇEVRESEL BOZULMAYA ETKİSİ: SEÇİLMİŞ ORTA ASYA ÜLKELERİNDEN AMPİRİK BULGULAR

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## ÖZET

Sürdürülebilir ekonomik kalkınma sürecinde dikkate alınması gereken en önemli konulardan biri çevresel kirliliktir. Özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde sanayileşme ile daha yüksek üretim kapasitesine ulaşılırken yoğun enerji kullanımı ve kentleşme aynı zamanda çevresel kaliteye zarar verilebilmektedir. Bu çalışma 5 Orta Asya ülkesinde sanayileşme, enerji tüketimi, kentleşme ve karbon emisyonu arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmaktadır. Bu kapsamda Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Tacikistan, Türkmenistan ve Özbekistan'ın 1992-2014 dönemi verileri ile statik panel veri yöntemleri uygulanmıştır. Çevresel bozulmanın ölçütü olarak karbon emisyonu, sanayileşme için sanayi sektörü katma değeri ile yapılan analizde açıklayıcı değişken olarak kişi başı gelirdeki artış oranı kullanılmıştır. Ulaşılan bulgular sanayileşme, enerji tüketimi ve kentleşmenin çevresel bozulma üzerinde pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı etkilere sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Analizde yer alan Orta Asya ülkelerinde sanayi üretimi için ihtiyaç duyulan enerjinin çoğunlukla fosil kaynaklardan sağlanması, çevresel bozulmayı beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu kapsamda büyümenin devamlılığı ve çevresel kalite için geleceğe dönük politika tercihleri ve yatırım planlarında yenilenebilir kaynaklara daha fazla önem verilmesi önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sanayileşme, Enerji Tüketimi, Karbon Emisyonu, Çevresel Bozulma, Kentleşme, Orta Asya Ülkeleri

# THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND URBANIZATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM SELECTED CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

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## ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution is one of the major concerns for sustainable economic development. Particularly in developing countries, while industrialization leads to higher production capacity, intensive energy use and urbanization can also have a negative impact on the environmental quality. This study examines the relationship between industrialization, energy consumption, urbanization and carbon emissions in five Central Asian countries. It uses data from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan for the period 1992-2014 and applies static panel data methods. Carbon dioxide emissions are used as a measure of environmental degradation, industrial sector value-added as a measure of industrialization, and per capita income growth as an explanatory variable. The results show that industrialization, energy consumption and urbanization have a positive and significant impact on the environmental degradation. The fact that most of the energy for industrial production comes from fossil sources causes environmental degradation. In this context, it is recommended to give more importance to renewable resources in future policy preferences and investment plans to ensure sustainable growth and environmental quality.

**Keywords:** *Industrialization, Energy Consumption, Carbon Emission, Environmental Degradation, Urbanization, Central Asian Countries*

# TÜRKİYE'DE HANEHALKI ENERJİ TÜKETİMİ ALGISI

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## ÖZET

Enerji, yalnızca günümüzün gelişmiş ekonomileri için insanlığın tamamı için hayati bir öneme sahiptir. Üretim süreçlerinin enerjiye olan bağımlılığı açık olmakla birlikte hanelerin enerji tüketimi, günlük yaşamlarını sürdürmeleri için kritik bir rol oynar. Bu enerji tüketimi, konutların aydınlatılması, ısınması veya soğutulması, elektrikli cihazların çalıştırılması ve daha birçok temel ihtiyacın karşılanması için gereklidir. Dolayısıyla hane bütçesinin önemli bir bileşeni olarak enerji harcamaları, hane gelirini büyük ölçüde etkileme kapasitesine sahiptir. Bu harcamalar, çeşitli faktörlere bağlı olarak değişebilir, ancak genellikle aylık gelirin belirli bir yüzdesini oluşturur ve literatürde enerji yoksulluğu çalışmalarına kaynak teşkil eder. Dolayısıyla enerji tüketiminin hane bütçesindeki payını anlamak konut tipi, iklim koşulları, enerji verimliliği, enerji kaynakları, hane büyüklüğü ve enerji bilinci gibi unsurları ele almakla mümkündür. Özellikle son dönemde enerji arz ve talebinde yaşanan dengesizlikler ile birlikte Rusya-Ukrayna Savaşı ve küresel ısınma gibi olgular, enerji maliyetlerini doğrudan etkilemekte ve sonuç olarak hanehalkı üzerindeki yükü artırmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de hanehalkının enerji tüketimi algısını konu edinmektedir. Hanelerin tüketim algısı, enerji maliyetlerindeki artış, iklim değişikliği ve dışa bağımlılık özelinde ele alınmakta ve enerji harcamalarının hanelerin enerji yoksulluğu üzerindeki etkisi değerlendirilmektedir. Çalışmada TÜİK tarafından sunulan Hanehalkı Bütçe Anketi Verileri ile birlikte Gelir ve Yaşam Koşulları Anket Verilerinden yararlanılmış ve betimleyici yöntem kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda enerji harcamalarındaki artışın enerji yoksulluğu ile mücadele eden hane oranını artırdığı belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Enerji Tüketimi, Enerji Yoksulluğu, Hane Halkı Refahı

# PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN TÜRKİYE

**Ahmet Burçin YERELİ**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Energy is of vital importance not only for today's advanced economies but also for the whole of humanity. While the dependence of production processes on energy is clear, household consumption plays a critical role in their daily lives. This energy consumption is necessary for lighting, heating or cooling dwellings, operating electrical appliances and many other basic needs. Therefore, as an essential component of the household budget, energy expenditures can significantly affect household income. These expenditures may vary depending on various factors, but they usually constitute a certain percentage of monthly income and constitute a source of energy poverty studies in the literature. Therefore, it is possible to understand the share of energy consumption in the household budget by considering factors such as housing type, climatic conditions, energy efficiency, energy resources, household size and energy awareness. Primarily, the recent imbalances in energy supply and demand and phenomena such as the Russian-Ukrainian war and global warming directly affect energy costs and consequently increase the burden on households. This study focuses on households' perceptions of energy consumption in Turkey. The consumption perception of households is analysed regarding the increase in energy costs, climate change and external dependency, and the impact of energy expenditures on households' energy poverty is evaluated. In the study, Household Budget Survey Data and Income and Living Conditions Survey Data provided by TURKSTAT are utilised, and a descriptive method is used. As a result of the study, it is determined that the increase in energy expenditures increases the proportion of households struggling with energy poverty.

**Keywords:** *Energy Consumption, Energy Poverty, Household Welfare*

# ÇEVRE HARCAMALARI VE FİNANSAL PERFORMANS İLİŞKİSİ: BİST SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK ENDEKSİ'NDE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmada şirketlerin sürdürülebilirlik faaliyetleri kapsamında çevreyi korumaya yönelik yaptıkları harcama tutarları ile finansal performanslarına ilişkin göstergeler arasındaki ilişki ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu amaçla 2021 yılında BIST Sürdürülebilirlik Endeksi'nde bulunan ve mali sektörde yer almayan 44 şirket çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Finansal performansı temsilen şirketlerin karlılıkları, finansal yapıları ve faaliyet etkinlikleri ve likiditeleri ele alınmıştır. Bu boyutlara gösterge olarak sırasıyla Aktif Karlılık Oranı, Finansal Kaldıraç Oranı, Aktif Devir Hızı ve Cari Oran kullanılmıştır. Bunların yanı sıra şirket büyüklüğünü temsilen de Toplam Varlıklar gösterge olarak ele alınmıştır. Elde edilen veri seti ile çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre ise şirketlerin çevre harcamaları ve şirket karlılıkları ile finansal yapıları arasında herhangi bir anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır. Diğer taraftan Aktif Devir Hızı ve Cari Oranı yüksek şirketlerin daha çok çevre harcaması yaptığı görülmektedir. Benzer şekilde şirket büyüklüğü ile yapılan çevre harcamaları arasında pozitif yönlü bir ilişki olduğuna yönelik bulgular elde edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çevre Harcaması, Finansal Performans, Sürdürülebilirlik

# THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM THE BIST SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

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## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to uncover the association between the amount of money spent by businesses on protecting the environment as part of their sustainability activities and financial performance indicators. The research covered 44 firms that were included in the BIST Sustainability Index in 2021 but were not in the financial service sector. Companies' profitability, financial structure, activity efficiency, and liquidity are utilized as indices of financial performance. Return on Asset Ratio, Financial Leverage Ratio, Asset Turnover Ratio, and Current Ratio were employed as proxies for these metrics, respectively. In addition, Total Assets were taken as an indicator to represent company size. Multiple linear regression analysis was performed with the obtained data set. According to the results obtained, no significant relationship was found between the environmental expenditures and company profitability of the companies and their financial structures. On the other hand, companies with high Asset Turnover and Current Ratio have more environmental expenditures. Similarly, findings were obtained indicating that there is a positive relationship between company size and environmental expenditures.

**Keywords:** *Environmental Expenditure, Financial Performance, Sustainability*



# BELGESEL FİLMİN TARİH BİLİMİNE KATKISI BAĞLAMINDA MOĞOLİSTAN'DA UNUTULAN BİR TÜRK BOYU: HOTONLAR

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## ÖZET

Türkler, Orta Asya'dan dünyanın değişik coğrafyalarına yayılmış, 300 milyonu aşan nüfusuyla büyük bir millettir. Günümüzde, kimi Türk boyları kendi devletlerini kurmuş, kimileri ise başka ülkelerin içinde kalmış; dillerini, milli ve manevi değerlerini, kültürlerini koruyarak varlıklarını devam ettirmeye çalışmaktadır. Bunlardan biri de Moğolistan sınırları içerisinde yaşayan Hoton Türkleridir.

Diğer yandan belgesel film, gerçeğin peşinde olma ve gerçeğe görsel bir dille yaklaşması nedeniyle sinema sanatının bilimle kesiştiği yerde alır. Araştırma, sorgulama, analizci bakış açısı açısından belgesel filmi, bilimsel yöntemlerle oluşturulmuş görsel bir metin olarak tanımlamak mümkündür.

Bu çalışmada, sahada gerçekleştirilen bir belgesel film çalışmasında ortaya çıkarılan *Hoton* Türkleri ele alınmış; kökenleri, dilleri, inançları, sosyal ve kültürel değerleri ekseninde Türk tarihinin kayıp bir halkasına ışık tutulmuştur. Bu bağlamda 2014 yılında çekilen Moğolistan'da Türk İzleri adlı üç bölümlük belgesel film çalışmalarında Hotonlara ilişkin sahada yapılan gözlem ve tespitler ve derinlemesine görüşme tekniği ile ulaşılan verilerden yararlanılmış; sahada gerçekleştirilen bu tespitler, görsel kayıt yoluyla gerçekleştirilen yüz yüze görüşme tekniğiyle elde edilen sözel bilgiler, literatür tarama yöntemi de kullanılarak bilimsel bir bakış açısıyla analiz edilmiştir.

Buna göre haklarında yeterince araştırma yapılmamış olduğu görülen bu Türk boyunun yok olmaması için gerek akademik metinlerin gerekse belgesel film gibi görsel metinlerin üretilmesinin son derece önemli olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu bağlamda çalışmamızın Türk tarihinin karanlıkta kalmış sayfaları ve kayıp Türk toplulukları konusunda araştırma yapacak olanlar için sınırlı da olsa, bilgi vermesi beklenmekte; ayrıca belgesel sinemanın bilimsel çalışmalara etkisini anlayabilmek açısından önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Hoton Türkleri, Moğolistan, kayıp Türkler, belgesel film, sözlü tarih.*

# İPEK YOLU'NDA KÜLTÜREL MİRAS VE TURİZM: TÜRKİYE-ÖZBEKİSTAN ÖRNEĞİ

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## ÖZET

Kültürel miras; geçmişten miras olarak alınan ve geleceğe miras bırakılmak istenen her türlü eserler ile bir topluma ait değerler bütünüdür. Kültürel miras, somut, somut olmayan kültürel miras ve doğal mirastan oluşur. Kültür, ziyaretçilerin bir destinasyonu tercih nedenleri arasında en önemli unsurlardan biridir. Ülkelerin kültürel unsurları ziyaretçi ve yatırımcı çekmede önemli bir faktördür. Bu kapsamda bir çok ülke uluslararası alanda kendi kültürel değerlerini tanıtmak, somut ve somut olmayan kültürel miras unsurlarını UNESCO'ya kaydettirmek için yoğun çaba göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada ortak kültür ve geçmişe sahip Türkiye ve Özbekistan'ın UNESCO'ya dahil olan somut ve somut olmayan kültürel miras unsurları ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca, UNESCO Dünya miras listesinde yer almanın turizm talebine ve ülkelerin tanıtımı üzerindeki etkisi, kültürel bir araç olarak İpekyolu projesinin hayata geçirilmesi ile güzergah üzerindeki ülkelere sağlayacağı ekonomik, sosyal, kültürel ve siyasi alanda sağlayacağı katkılar ele alınmış ve Orta Asya'nın kadim bir geçmişe sahip olan ülkesi Özbekistan'da turizm sektörünün geliştirilmesi için öneriler sunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İpekyolu, Kültürel Miras, Turizm, Türkiye, Özbekistan

# **CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TOURISM ALONG THE SILK ROAD: TURKEY AND UZBEKISTAN CASE**

**Cevdet AVCIKURT**

## **ABSTRACT**

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage includes tangible culture, intangible culture, and natural heritage. Culture is one of the most important factors why visitors choose a destination. Cultural elements of countries are an important factor in attracting visitors and investors. In this context, many countries are making intense efforts to promote their cultural values internationally and to register their tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements with UNESCO. In this study, the tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements of Turkey and Uzbekistan, which have a common culture and history, included in UNESCO were studied. In addition, the impact of being on the UNESCO World Heritage List on tourism demand and promotion of countries, the economic, social, cultural and political contributions of the Silk Road project as a cultural tool to the countries on the route were discussed. Uzbekistan in Central Asia has an ancient past. Suggestions for the development of the tourism sector in the country of Uzbekistan were presented.

**Keywords:** *Silk Road, Cultural Heritage, Tourism, Türkiye, Uzbekistan*

# ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER VE SPOR

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## ÖZET

Küreselleşme olgusunun günümüzde tüm ekonomik, sosyal ve politik pratikler ile kurduğu etkileşimlerin bir sonucu olarak, spor fenomeni artan bir şekilde iktisadi değerler ve serbest pazar ekonomisine ilişkin dinamikler etrafında düşünölmeye başlanmış ve bu bağlamda sporun daha çok ekonomik ve politik vasfını ortaya çıkaran küresel spor ekonomisinin ve uluslararası sporcu emek göçü hareketlerinin gelişimi hız kazanmıştır. Spor, bir kamu diplomasisi aracı olarak bugün bir "oyun"un çok ötesinde bir işlevi yerine getiriyor. Spor, geçtiğimiz yüzyılda etkileri giderek artan en önemli olgulardan biridir. İlk başlarda sadece yerel çapta ve çok küçük bir azınlık tarafından gerçekleştirilen spor aktiviteleri, önce Olimpiyat oyunlarının ve sonra diğer organizasyonların (özellikle futbol organizasyonlarının) da yardımıyla adeta tüm dünyayı etkisi altına almıştır. Dünya üzerinde demokrasi, serbest piyasa ve hatta özgürlük gibi olgulardan dahi daha yaygın olan spor, günümüzde küreselleşmenin etkisinin en somut örneğidir. Durum böyleyken, sporun gerek yerel gerekse bölgesel ve uluslararası politikaya etkisi oldukça geniştir. Spor, etkileri farklı alanlarda giderek artan önemli olgulardan biri haline gelmiştir. Bu minvalde, sporun toplumlar ya da kitleleri etkileme gücü, aynı zamanda ölkeler ve uluslararası aktörler arasında iş birliği ya da çatışma gibi birçok duruma doğrudan sebep olacak kadar güçlüdür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Uluslararası, Spor,

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SPORTS

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## ABSTRACT

As a consequence of the globalization phenomenon and its interactions with all economic, social and political practices today, sport phenomenology has increasingly begun to be considered around the dynamics of economic values and the free market economy, and in this context, the development of global sport economy and international athletic labor migration movements, which reveal more economic and political qualities of sports, have gained pace. Today, as a public diplomacy tool, sport fulfills a function far beyond a "game". Sport is one of the most important phenomena that its impacts have expanded the recent century. At first, it was at only local scale; but, with the help of Olympic Games and other sport organizations (especially football organizations), in fact, sport has penetrated the world. Around the globe, it is more prevalent than the phenomena like democracy, open market, and, even, freedom; and this is the best epitome of globalization. In this circumstance, sport is highly effective on both national and international politics. Sports has increasingly become one of the important facts in different fields. In this regard, the power of sport to influence societies or the masses is strong enough to directly cause many situations such as cooperation or conflict between countries and international actors as well.

**Keywords:** *International, Sports*

# REKABETÇİ SPOR ENDÜSTRİSİNDE EKONOMİK DİNAMİKLER: TRENDLER, STRATEJİLER VE GELECEK PERSPEKTİFLERİ

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## ÖZET

GİRİŞ. Spor endüstrisi, günümüzde sadece bir eğlence sektörü olmaktan öte, büyük bir ekonomik güç haline gelmiştir. Bu bildiri, rekabetçi spor endüstrisindeki ekonomik dinamiklerin incelenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Son yıllarda yaşanan hızlı değişimler ve büyüme, bu sektörün geleceğini şekillendiren önemli unsurlardır. TRENDLER VE DEĞİŞEN DİNAMİKLER. Rekabetçi spor endüstrisinde gözlemlenen en önemli trendlerden biri dijitalleşmedir. Akıllı telefonlar, sosyal medya ve dijital platformlar, izleyici kitlesinin genişlemesine ve globalleşmesine olanak sağlamıştır. Bununla birlikte, veri analizi ve yapay zeka gibi teknolojik gelişmeler, takımların performansını artırmak ve taktik stratejilerini optimize etmek için kullanılmaktadır. STRATEJİK YÖNETİM VE İŞ MODELLERİ. Spor takımları ve organizasyonları, sadece saha içinde değil, aynı zamanda iş dünyasında da rekabet etmektedir. Sponsorluk anlaşmaları, yayın hakları ve lisanslamalar gibi gelir kaynakları, bu organizasyonların finansal başarısını belirlemektedir. Ayrıca, marka yönetimi ve taraftar ilişkileri gibi alanlarda stratejik planlamalar yapmak, uzun vadeli başarı için kritik öneme sahiptir. GELECEK PERSPEKTİFLERİ. Rekabetçi spor endüstrisindeki gelecek, inovasyon ve sürdürülebilirlikle şekillenecektir. Teknolojik ilerlemeler, sanal gerçeklik deneyimleri ve artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamalarıyla izleyici deneyimini zenginleştirmek, organizasyonların öncelikleri arasında olacaktır. Ayrıca, çevresel etkiyi azaltmak için sürdürülebilirlik çabaları, endüstrinin toplumsal sorumlulukları arasında yer alacak. SONUÇ. Rekabetçi spor endüstrisinin ekonomik dinamikleri, sürekli değişen bir ortamda şekillenmektedir. Dijitalleşme, stratejik yönetim ve gelecek odaklı perspektifler, bu endüstrinin başarısını belirleyen kilit faktörlerdir. İnovasyon ve sürdürülebilirlik, sektörün geleceğini şekillendirecek olan temel unsurlardır. Bu nedenle, organizasyonların bu dinamiklere uyum sağlaması ve stratejilerini bu doğrultuda oluşturması önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Spor, Dijitalleşme, Stratejik Yönetim, Sürdürülebilirlik

# ECONOMIC DYNAMICS IN THE COMPETITIVE SPORTS INDUSTRY: TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

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## ABSTRACT

Today, the sports industry has become more than just an entertainment industry, it has become a major economic power. This paper aims to examine the economic dynamics in the competitive sports industry. The rapid changes and growth experienced in recent years are important factors shaping the future of this sector. **TRENDS AND CHANGING DYNAMICS** One of the most important trends observed in the competitive sports industry is digitalization. Smartphones, social media and digital platforms have enabled the expansion and globalization of audiences. However, technological advances such as data analysis and artificial intelligence are used to improve teams' performance and optimize tactical strategies. **STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS MODELS** Sports teams and organizations compete not only on the field but also in the business world. Revenue sources such as sponsorship agreements, broadcasting rights and licensing determine the financial success of these organizations. Additionally, strategic planning in areas such as brand management and fan relations is critical for long-term success. **FUTURE PERSPECTIVES** The future in the competitive sports industry will be shaped by innovation and sustainability. Enriching the audience experience with technological advances, virtual reality experiences and augmented reality applications will be among the priorities of organizations. Additionally, sustainability efforts to reduce environmental impact will be among the industry's social responsibilities. **CONCLUSION** The economic dynamics of the competitive sports industry are shaped in an ever-changing environment. Digitalization, strategic management and future-oriented perspectives are the key factors that determine the success of this industry. Innovation and sustainability are the fundamental elements that will shape the future of the sector. Therefore, it is important for organizations to adapt to these dynamics and create their strategies accordingly.

**Keywords:** *Sports, Digitalization, Strategic Management, Sustainability*

# İPEK YOLU'NUN YENİDEN CANLANIŞI: SPOR TURİZMİ VE EKONOMİK İŞBİRLİKLERİ

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## ÖZET

GİRİŞ İpek Yolu, tarih boyunca kültürel ve ticari bir köprü olarak dünyayı bir araya getiren önemli bir yol ağıdır. Bugün, bu antik yolun tarihi mirası, spor turizmi ve ekonomik işbirlikleri açısından önemli fırsatlar sunmaktadır. Bu bildiri, İpek Yolu'nun yeniden canlanışının spor turizmi üzerindeki etkilerini ve ekonomik işbirliklerinin potansiyelini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. İPEK YOLU'NUN TARİHİ MİRASI VE KÜLTÜREL ZENGİNLİKLERİ İpek Yolu, Çin'den başlayarak Orta Asya, Orta Doğu ve Avrupa'ya kadar uzanan bir ağıdır. Bu yol üzerinde yer alan antik şehirler, kaleler ve ticaret merkezleri, tarih boyunca farklı kültürlerin etkileşimine tanıklık etmiştir. Bu zengin tarihi miras, turizm potansiyeli açısından büyük bir değere sahiptir. SPOR TURİZMİNDE İPEK YOLU'NUN ROLÜ İpek Yolu güzergahında yer alan ülkeler, doğal güzellikleri ve tarihi mekanlarıyla spor turizmi için ideal bir çekim merkezi oluşturmaktadır. Dağcılık, trekking, bisiklet turizmi gibi doğa sporları, bu bölgelerde popüler hale gelmektedir. Ayrıca, antik yolun tarihi izlerini takip eden koşu yarışları ve bisiklet etkinlikleri, spor turizminin gelişmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. EKONOMİK İŞBİRLİKLERİ VE TİCARET POTANSİYELİ İpek Yolu'nun yeniden canlanması, ekonomik işbirliklerinin de artmasına olanak tanır. Ticaret yollarının ve lojistik altyapısının geliştirilmesi, bu bölgeler arasındaki ticaretin artmasına ve ekonomik büyümeye katkıda bulunur. Ayrıca, spor etkinliklerinin düzenlenmesi ve turizmin geliştirilmesi, yerel ekonomileri canlandırarak istihdamı artırabilir. SONUÇ: İPEK YOLU'NUN POTANSİYELİ İpek Yolu'nun yeniden canlanması, spor turizmi ve ekonomik işbirlikleri açısından büyük bir potansiyele sahiptir. Bu antik yol, tarih, kültür, spor ve ekonomi alanlarında birçok fırsat sunmaktadır. Bu nedenle, İpek Yolu'nun turizm ve ekonomi alanındaki potansiyelini en iyi şekilde değerlendirmek için uluslararası işbirlikleri ve stratejik planlamalar önemlidir. Bu sayede, bu antik yolun mirası gelecek nesillere aktarılırken, aynı zamanda bölgesel kalkınma ve kültürel alışverişin artmasına da katkıda bulunulabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İpek Yolu, Yeniden Canlanış, Spor Turizmi, Ekonomik İşbirlikleri



# REVIVAL OF THE SILK ROAD: SPORTS TOURISM AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Alparslan TUNÇ

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Oruç Ali UĞUR

## ABSTRACT

The Silk Road is an important road network that has brought the world together as a cultural and commercial bridge throughout history. Today, the historical heritage of this ancient road offers important opportunities in terms of sports tourism and economic cooperation. This paper aims to examine the effects of the revival of the Silk Road on sports tourism and the potential of economic cooperation. **HISTORICAL HERITAGE AND CULTURAL RICHNESS OF THE SILK ROAD** The Silk Road is a network that starts from China and extends to Central Asia, the Middle East and Europe. The ancient cities, castles and trade centers along this road have witnessed the interaction of different cultures throughout history. This rich historical heritage has great value in terms of tourism potential. **THE ROLE OF THE SILK ROAD IN SPORTS TOURISM** The countries on the Silk Road route constitute an ideal center of attraction for sports tourism with their natural beauties and historical sites. Nature sports such as mountaineering, trekking and cycling tourism are becoming popular in these regions. In addition, running races and cycling events that follow the historical traces of the ancient road enable the development of sports tourism. **ECONOMIC COOPERATIONS AND TRADE POTENTIAL** The revival of the Silk Road also allows for increased economic cooperation. The development of trade routes and logistics infrastructure contributes to increased trade and economic growth between these regions. Additionally, organizing sporting events and developing tourism can stimulate local economies and increase employment. **CONCLUSION: THE POTENTIAL OF THE SILK ROAD** The revival of the Silk Road has great potential in terms of sports tourism and economic cooperation. This ancient road offers many opportunities in history, culture, sports and economy. Therefore, international collaborations and strategic planning are important to best utilize the potential of the Silk Road in tourism and economy. In this way, while the legacy of this ancient road is passed on to future generations, it can also contribute to regional development and increased cultural exchange.

**Keywords:** *Silk Road, Revival, Sports Tourism, Economic Cooperations*

# BREZİLYA - ORTA ASYA ÜLKELERİ İLİŞKİLERİ: FIRSATLAR VE ZORLUKLAR

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## ÖZET

Brezilya'nın 2000'lerde yaşadığı ekonomik yükselişe ülkenin bölgesel ve küresel etkisini artırmayı hedefleyen iddialı bir dış politika eşlik etmiştir. Bu çerçevede Brezilya, bölgesel ve küresel örgütlere katılmak ve dünyanın farklı bölgelerinden ülkelerle ilişki kurmak ve var olan ilişkilerini geliştirmek yönünde çaba göstermiştir. Latin Amerika ve Karayipler, Afrika ve Orta Doğu bölgeleri Brezilya'nın dış politika etkinliğinin ana hedefleri olmuştur. Her ne kadar Orta Asya öncelikli bölgeler arasında yer almasa da Brezilya-Orta Asya ilişkileri geçtiğimiz otuz yıllık zaman zarfı içinde hatırı sayılır ilerleme göstermiştir. Bağımsızlıklarının ardından 1993-1996 arasında; Kazakistan, Kırgızistan Tacikistan, Türkmenistan ve Özbekistan'la diplomatik ilişkiler tesis edilmiştir. Brezilya'nın Orta Asya ülkeleriyle ilişkilerine odaklanan bu çalışma, öncelikle güncel Brezilya dış politikasının teorik ve kavramsal temelleriyle uygulamalarını açıklamaktadır. Sonrasına çalışma, Orta Asya'nın beş ülkesi ile gelişmekte olan ilişkilere, diplomatik ve ticari bağlar üzerinden odaklanmaktadır. Brezilya'nın her bir Orta Asya ülkesiyle ilişkilerinin karşılaştırılmasının ardından, çalışma ikili ilişkilerin halihazırdaki durumunu ve önündeki fırsatları ve zorlukları değerlendirmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Orta Asya, Brezilya, Kazakistan, Özbekistan, Ticaret

# **BRAZIL – CENTRAL ASIA RELATIONS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

**Segâh TEKİN**

## **ABSTRACT**

The economic emergence of Brazil in the 2000s has been accompanied by an assertive foreign policy based on the goal of increasing Brazil's regional and global influence. Within this framework, Brazil has shown efforts in participating in regional and international organizations and establishing and deepening ties with countries from different world regions. Regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Middle East have become the main targets of Brazilian foreign policy activism. Although Central Asia has not become a prioritized region, Brazil-Central Asia relations have shown considerable progress in the last thirty years. During the 1993-1996 period, following their independence, diplomatic relations were established with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. This paper, focusing on relations of Brazil with Central Asian countries, primarily explains the theoretical and conceptual bases and implications of contemporary Brazilian foreign policy. Then, the paper focuses on developing relations with Central Asia, emphasizing diplomatic and commercial ties. Following the comparison of Brazil's relations with each Central Asian country, the paper evaluates the existing situation of bilateral relations and the opportunities and challenges ahead.

**Keywords:** *Brazil, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Commerce*

# AHLÂK, AHLÂKÎ DEĞERLER ve PİYASA

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## ÖZET

Çalışmada ahlakın, ahlaki değerlerin ve piyasanın neliği üzerinde durularak “piyasa ahlakının nasıl olması gerektiği” konusuna yoğunlaşmaktadır. Şüphesiz “ahlak”ın insanla birlikte bir varlığından bahsetmek haklılandırılabilir bir gerçeklik ise de “piyasa” kavramı, bugün modern içeriklere ve motiflere sahip bir kavramdır. Yani piyasa, günümüzde modern değerlerin motivasyonu ile işlemektedir. Temel modern değerler ise, akılcılık, bilimcilik, bencillik ve dünyevileşme... gibi değerlerdir. Nitekim bu değerlerin saikiyle oluşan piyasada “bencillik”, “rekabet”, “sınırsızca üretim” ve “pazarlama” gibi değerler başat değerler olarak öne çıkmaktadır. “Kazanç” temel hedefine yönelik bu “değer algısı” her şeyi “araç” getirebilmektedir. Bu bir “piyasa mekanizması” meydana getirmekte ve ekonomik hayat bu mekanizmayla işlemektedir. Bu ekonomik düzeni meydana getiren motiflerin ise hiçbir geleneksel ahlaki içeriğinin olmadığı aşikardır. Hatta geleneksel ahlak ilkeleri, ahlakın içeriğini oluşturan amaç ve değerleri bugün hiç önemli görülmemekte ve ticaret söz konusu olduğunda en fazla kanuni düzenlemelerle yetinilmektedir. Büyük ahlak kuramlarının ortak olarak “kötü” saydığı çoğu ahlaksızlıklar, bugün artık ahlak bağlamı içinde bile tartışılmamaktadır. Sonuçta bugün yaşanan “gayri insani durumlar” ve insanın ve çevresinin yok edilip “yeni bir insan” ve “yeni bir dünya” hayali uğruna ortaya konan “üretimsel” tahribata ve onun piyasasına bir an önce son verilip ilkesel bakımdan ahlâkî bir yönelime girilmesi gerekmektedir. İşte bu çalışmada ahlaki motivasyonların ticaret hayatında insanları daha mutlu ve başarılı kılacağı ve çıkarıcılığı törpüleyebilecek, çıkarıcılık altında toplanabilecek ahlaki kaytarıcılıklara mani olabilecek bir ahlaki motivasyonun zorunluluğu savunulmaktadır. “Mutlu” insanların sayısının artması buna bağlıdır. Bunun için ahlak üzerine düşünenlerin ekonomiyi, ekonomi uzmanlarının da ahlaki problem edinmeleri gerekmektedir. Ancak unutmamak gerekir ki, değerler öğrenilmekten ziyade kazanılması gereken pratiklerdir. Bu nedenle “iyi bir piyasa ahlakı”nın oluşması, bir süreci ve kararlığı gerektirmektedir ve genel ahlaki ilkelerden hareketle yapılmış kanun ve yönetmeliklerle desteklenmelidir. Bu kanun ve yönetmelikler ise insanı, kendisi ve çevresiyle bir “bütün” olarak görmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Değer, ahlak, mutluluk, piyasa, pazar

# ETHICS, ETHICAL VALUES AND THE MARKET

Hasan Hüseyin BİRCAN

## ABSTRACT

This study is aimed at investigating "how the market morality should be" by assessing what ethics, ethical values, and the market actually refers to. It is undoubtedly true that there exists a notion of morality within humans, but the concept of "market" has modern contents and motifs today. Hence, the market today operates under the guidance of modern values. The basic values of modern society are rationality, scientism, selfishness, and secularization. It is important to note that values such as "selfishness", "competition", "unlimited production" and "marketing" dominate the market in which they are found. Every method can be defined as a "means" of earning as long as it is viewed as a "perception of value" towards the main goal of "earning". Consequently, a "market mechanism" is created and economic life is governed by this mechanism. It is evident that the motives that constitute this economic system have no traditional moral significance. Moreover, traditional moral principles, goals, and values do not hold a great deal of significance today, and when it comes to trade, legal regulations are most favoured. Today, a number of immoralities considered "bad" by major moral theories are no longer even discussed in the context of morality. This necessitates an end to today's "inhumane conditions" and the "productive" destruction and its market, all of which are destroyed for the sake of the dream of "a new man" and "a new world" at the cost of human life and the environment, as well as a principled moral orientation. There is an argument made in this study that moral motivations have the potential to make people happier and more successful in business, and that these motivations can reduce self-interest and prevent moral loafing that can be grouped under self-interest. It is this factor that contributes to the increase in the number of "happy" people. Thus, those who address morality should consider economics, and economists should address ethics. It is important, however, to acknowledge that values are practices that must be earned rather than learned. Therefore, the formation of a "good market ethics" requires a process and determination as well as legislative and regulatory support founded on general moral principles. On the other hand, these laws and regulations should address man's relationship with his environment and himself as a whole.

**Keywords:** *Value, Ethics, happiness, market*

# YARATICILIK KAVRAMININ OLUŞUMU

Rasulbek HOJIYEV

Mahalle ve aile enstitüsü

## ÖZET

İnsanoğlunun kendini ve doğayı anlamak için çabalamaya başladığından bu yana filozoflar ve diğer bilim insanları akıl, düşünme ve yaratıcılık gibi kavramlar üzerinde kafa yormuştur. İnsan uygarlığının en önemli unsurlarından biri olan yaratıcılık olgusu, antik çağ düşünürlerinden ve filozoflarından bu yana modern bilim adamlarının ilgisini çeken önemli konulardan biridir. Yaratıcılık ve yaratıcı düşünme, tarihin her dönemimde toplumların ilgi ve dikkatini çekmiş ancak toplumlar yaratıcı düşünmeyi uzun yıllar yalnız, doğuştan üstün yetenekli ve dâhi insanlara özgü entelektüel bir süreç veya ürün olarak görmüşlerdir. Yirminci yüzyılın ikinci yarısından sonra yaratıcı düşünme üzerinde yoğunlaşan araştırmalar bu tabunun yıkılmasını sağlayarak her insanın az veya çok yaratıcılık becerilerine sahip olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Uzun yıllar boyunca sanatın ve edebiyatın bağlamında değerlendirilen yaratıcılık, yine uzun bir süre bilim ve teknikte buluş yapan bilim adamları veya mucitlere özgü bir ayrıcalık veya onların sahip olduğu bir nitelik olarak düşünülmüştür. Yaratıcılık ve yaratıcı düşünme, önceleri mimarlık, reklamcılık, sanat gibi alanlarda kendini göstermiş olsa bile yirminci ve yirmi birinci yüzyılda eğitimden ekonomiye, sağlıktan teknolojiye kadar birçok alanın gelişmesinde anahtar kavram olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu makalede Antik Yunan Çağından, Orta Asya'da birinci ve ikinci Aydınlanma, Batı Avrupa'da Rönesans'tan günümüze kadar uzanan süreçte yaratıcılık olgusunun oluşumu incelenmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra bu yazıda kişide yaratıcılığın geliştirilmesine yönelik öneriler de yer almaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Zihin, bilgi, yaratıcılık, yaratıcı düşünme, düşünme

# FORMATION OF THE CONCEPT OF CREATIVITY

Rasulbek HOJIYEV

## ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of creativity, one of the most important elements of human civilization, is one of the important issues that has attracted the attention of modern scientists since ancient thinkers and philosophers. Creativity and creative thinking have attracted the interest and attention of societies in every period of history, but for many years societies have seen creative thinking as an intellectual process or product specific to naturally gifted and genius people. After the second half of the twentieth century, research focusing on creative thinking broke down this taboo and revealed that every person has more or less creative skills. Creativity, which has been evaluated in the context of art and literature for many years, has also been considered as a privilege or a quality possessed by scientists or inventors who make discoveries in science and technology for a long time. Although creativity and creative thinking have previously appeared in fields such as architecture, advertising and art, they emerge as key concepts in the development of many fields from education to economy, from health to technology in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This article philosophically analyzes the genesis and formation of the phenomenon of creativity in the period from Ancient China, Ancient Greece, the era of the first and second Renaissance in Central Asia, the Renaissance in Western Europe to the present day. In addition, this article also includes suggestions for improving creativity in individuals.

**Keywords:** *Mind, knowledge, creativity, creative thinking, thinking*

# ANTİK DÖNEMDE GÖÇ: AENEAS'IN YOLCULUĞU VE AENEAS KÜLTÜR ROTASI'NA UZANAN HİKAYESİ

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## ÖZET

Aeneas'ın yolculuğu, Aeneas'ın Truva Savaşı'ndan babası, oğlu ve savaştan sağ kurtulanlar ile birlikte Roma yakınlarında Lavinium şehrini kurmasına kadar geçen zamanı kapsamaktadır. Kentin kurulması Roma İmparatorluğu'nun başlangıcı olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu yolculuk, antik dönemin en önemli ve en ünlü göç hareketlerinden biridir. Romalı yazar Vergilius, Aeneas'ın Anadolu kıyılarından başlayan yolculuğunu destanlaştırmış ve bu destandan esinlenilerek Aeneas Kültür Rotası oluşturulmuştur. Aeneas Kültür Rotası, Anadolu'nun Kuzeybatı kıyısında bulunan Truva kentinden başlayarak, Antandros kentine, oradan da Ege Denizi adaları ve kıyılarını takip ederek İtalya'daki Latium Vetus kıyılarına kadar uzanan bir güzergahtır. Türkiye ile birlikte Yunanistan, Arnavutluk, İtalya ve Tunus olmak üzere 5 Avrupa ve Akdeniz ülkesini birbirine bağlayan rota, UNESCO Dünya Mirası listesinde yer alan çok sayıda önemli doğal, tarihi ve arkeolojik alanı bir araya getirmektedir. Rota, Balıkesir İli Edremit Belediyesi tarafından hazırlanmıştır. Rotanın resmi paydaşları; Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Türkiye Turizm, Tanıtım ve Geliştirme Ajansı, Balıkesir Valiliği, Balıkesir İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü, Balıkesir Büyükşehir Belediyesi, Çanakkale Belediyesi, Güney Marmara Kalkınma Ajansı, Troya Arkeoloji Müzesi, Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi ve Çanakkale Bölgesel Turist Rehberleri Odası'dır. Rota, Avrupa Konseyinin 2021 yılında gerçekleştirdiği Genel Kurul toplantısında 35 ülkenin oy birliğiyle kabul edilmiş, Türkiye'den başlayan ilk tescilli kültür rotası olma özelliğini taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Aeneas'ın yolculuğunun ve Aeneas Kültür Rotasının tanıtılması, Aeneas Kültür Rotasının öneminin ve turizme olan olası katkılarının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Göç, Aeneas, Aeneas Destanı, Aeneas Kültür Rotası



# MIGRATION IN ANCIENT PERIOD: THE JOURNEY OF AENEAS AND HIS STORY EXTENDING TO THE AENEAS CULTURE ROUTE

Özlem KÖROĞLU

Ahmet KÖROĞLU

## ABSTRACT

Aeneas' journey covers the time from the Trojan War until Aeneas founded the city of Lavinium near Rome with his father, son, and the survivors of the war. The establishment of the city is considered the beginning of the Roman Empire. This journey is one of the most important and famous migration movements of the ancient period. Roman writer Vergilius wrote an epic story about Aeneas' journey starting from the Anatolian coast, and the Aeneas Culture Route was created inspired by this epic. Aeneas Culture Route is a route that starts from the city of Troy on the Northwest coast of Anatolia, to the city of Antandros, and from there follows the islands and coasts of the Aegean Sea to the coasts of Latium Vetus in Italy. The route, which connects Turkey and 5 European and Mediterranean countries: Greece, Albania, Italy and Tunisia, brings together many important natural, historical and archaeological sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage list. The route was prepared by Balıkesir Province Edremit Municipality. Official stakeholders of the route are Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Turkey Tourism, Promotion and Development Agency; Balıkesir Governorship; Balıkesir Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate; Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality; Çanakkale Municipality; South Marmara Development Agency; Troy Archeology Museum; Balıkesir University; Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University and Çanakkale Regional Tourist Guides Room. The route was unanimously accepted by 35 countries at the General Assembly meeting of the European Council held in 2021 and is the first registered cultural route starting from Turkey. In this study, it is aimed to introduce Aeneas' journey and the Aeneas Culture Route, and to evaluate the importance of the Aeneas Culture Route and its possible contributions to tourism.

**Keywords:** *Migration, Aeneas, Aeneas Epic, Aeneas Culture Route*

# TİMUR VE TARİH

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## ÖZET

Tarih sadece geçmişe bakmak, geriye dönmek değildir. Tarih aslında geleceği görebilmek, geçmişe bakarak geleceği kurabilmektir. Bir birey bir toplum için ne kadar önemliyse, bireylerin içinden çıkan toplumları yöneten hükümdarlar için de tarih önemlidir. Tarih geçmişe ait bilgi edinmeyi sağlarken bu bilgiler sayesinde gelecek hakkında da öngörü edinebilme imkânı veriyordu. Dünya tarihinde pek çok özelliğe sahip olma açısından örneğine az rastlanan hükümdarlardan biri Emir Timur için de tarih çok önemlidir. Bir nevi başarılarının büyük bir kısmını tarih ve tarih bilgisine borçluydu. Edindiği tarihsel bilgiler onun zaferden zafere koşmasında çok büyük katkı sağlıyordu. Savaşa girmeden önce muhatap olacağı bölge, coğrafya, halk ve milletlerin bilgilerine, tarihine sahip oluyor edindiği bilgileri sebepli savaş başlamadan düşmana karşı bir adım önde giriyordu. Timur büyük bir deha olarak hem savaşlarda hem devlet yönetiminde önemli başarılarla imza atmıştı. Sadece bölge için değil dünya tarihi için de önemli yere sahip olan, bozkır ve yerleşik hayat arasındaki sınırı oluşturan, ticaret ve kervan yollarının kavşağında bulunan, insanı faktörü olarak karışık bir yapıya sahip olan Mâverâünnehir bölgesinde sıfırdan devlet kurarak, dünyanın büyük bir bölümünü ele geçirmek basit bir olay değildi. Burada sayılan özellikler ve onların oluşturduğu ortamda hükümdar olmak, devlet kurmak için sadece askeri açıdan deha olmak, askeri güce sahip olmak kâfi değildi. Bölgenin geçmişini iyi bilmek, tarihine aşina olmak da gerekmektedir. Timur bunun farkındaydı. Bundan dolayı tarihe de çok önem verdi. Cengâver dehasını hep tarih ve tarih bilgisiyle desteklemeye çalışmıştır. Mezûr araştırmada Timur'un tarih anlayışı, tarihe olan merakı, tarihsel bilgilerin sağladığı avantajlar hakkında bilgi verilecektir. Timur daha çok savaşçı ve askeri dehası ile ön plana çıktığı için bunun gibi konular hakkında fazla araştırmalar yapılmamıştır. Oysa Timur bir hükümdar olmanın yanında iyi tarih bilgisine sahip olan tarihçi idi. Çalışmada ilk önce Timur'un tarih anlayışı ve bu bağlamda tarihçi Taberi'nin onun görüşlerindeki etkisi hakkında durulacaktır. Sonra onun tarih bilgisi ve bu bilgilerin sağladığı avantajlar tetkik edilecektir. Bu dönemin meşhur tarih filozofu İbn Haldun ve onunla Timur'un buluşması, buluşmanın her iki şahıs için önemi, etkileri incelenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Anahtar kelimeler: Timur, Tarihsel bilgi, Taberi, Tarih, İbn Haldun.

# TIMUR AND HISTORY

İkboljon USMONOV

## ABSTRACT

History is not just looking back, going back. History is actually being able to see the future, to build the future by looking at the past. Just as an individual is important for a society, history was also important for the rulers who ruled the societies that emerged from individuals. While history provides information about the past, it also provides the opportunity to obtain predictions about the future thanks to this information. History was also very important for Emir Timur, one of the rare rulers in terms of having many features in world history. In a way, he owed much of his success to history and his knowledge of history. The historical knowledge he acquired contributed greatly to his progress from victory to victory. Before entering the war, he had the knowledge and history of the region, geography, people and nations that he would be dealing with, and was one step ahead against the enemy before the war started due to the knowledge he had acquired. As a great genius, Timur achieved important successes both in wars and in state administration. It was not a simple event to establish a state from scratch in the Transoxiana region, which has a complex structure as the human factor at the junction of trade and caravan routes that form the border between the steppe and settled life, which has an important place not only for the region but also for world history, and conquering a large part of the world. It was not enough to be a ruler in the conditions listed here and to establish a state only to be a military genius and to have military power. It is also necessary to know the history of the region well and to be familiar with its history. Timur was aware of this. For this reason, he also gave great importance to history. He has always tried to support his own genius with his knowledge of history and history. In the research, information will be given about Timur's understanding of history, his interest in history, and the advantages of historical information. Since Timur came to the fore with his warrior and military genius, not much research has been done on such issues. However, in addition to being a ruler, Timur was also a historian with good historical knowledge. The study will first focus on Timur's understanding of history and, in this context, the influence of the historian Tabari on his views. Then his knowledge of history and the advantages of this information will be examined. The famous historical philosopher of this period, Ibn Khaldun, and the meeting between him and Timur, the importance and effects of the meeting for both individuals will be examined.

**Keywords:** *Timur, Historical Information, Tabari, History, Ibn Khaldun.*

# TÜRKLERİN MÜSLÜMAN OLMASINDA MAVERAÜNNEHİR VE HARZEM BÖLGESİNİN ETKİSİ

Bekir BİÇER

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## ÖZET

Türk kavimlerinin tarihindeki en büyük değişiklik hatta devrim Türklerin Müslüman olmasıdır. İslamiyetten önce çok farklı dinlere inanan Türkler IX. yüzyıl ve XII. yüzyıl arasında İslamiyetle tanıştıktan sonra yavaş yavaş Müslüman olmuşlardır. Bu değişimde İslamiyetin özellikleri, Maveaünnehir bölgesinin fethi, Türklerin sosyal yapıları, sufilerin rolü ve tüccarların faaliyetleri gibi birçok unsur etkili olmuştur. Ancak bunlar içinde en etkili olan unsur Müslümanların Maveraünehir ve Harzem bölgesini fethetmeleridir. Çünkü bu bölgenin coğrafi yapısı, uluslararası ticaret yolları üzerinde bulunması, farklı uygarlıklara beşiklik yapması gibi etkenler yeni bir uyarlığın oluşması için elverişli bir zemin olmuştur. Müslümanlar Emeviler devrinden itibaren bu geniş ve zengin coğrafyayı fethetmiş, eski medeniyet merkezlerini dönüştürmüş ve burasını daha yaşanılır hale getirmiştir. Maveraünehir Türk dünyasının güney kesiminde yer almış ve Türkler için pazar yeri vazifesini görmüştür. Bu sebeple Türkler yeni bir din olarak İslamiyetle burada tanışmış ve zaman içinde Müslüman olmuşlardır. Maveraünehir'deki şehirler Türk kavimleri için yaşamaya uygun zengin ve güvenli idi. Bu şehirler Türklere maddi ve manevi alanda örneklik teşkil etmiş ve bu durum Türklerin din seçimi kolaylaştırmıştır.

*Anahtar Kelimeler: Maveraünehir, İslamiyet, Türkler, İslam medeniyeti*

# THE EFFECT OF TRANSOXIANA AND KHWAREZM REGION ON THE TURKS' CONVERSION TO ISLAM

Bekir BIÇER

## ABSTRACT

The biggest change, even revolution, in the history of Turkish tribes is that the Turks becoming Muslims. Turks who believed in many different religions before Islam between the 9th and 12th century. They gradually became Muslims after being introduced to Islam in the 19th century. Many factors such as the characteristics of Islam, the conquest of the Transoxiana region, the social structures of the Turks, the role of Sufis and the activities of merchants were effective in this change. However, the most influential factor among them was the conquest of Transoxiana and Harzem by the Muslims on the grounds that factors such as the geographical structure of this region, its location on international trade routes, and its role as a cradle for different civilizations have been a suitable ground for the formation of a new civilization. Muslims have conquered this vast and rich geography since the Umayyad period, transformed the old civilization centers and made this place more livable. Transoxiana was located in the southern part of the Turkish world and served as a market place for the Turks. For this reason, Turks met Islam as a new religion here and became Muslims in time. The cities in Transoxiana were rich and safe for Turkish tribes to live in. These cities set an example for the Turks in the material and spiritual field and this situation made it easier for the Turks to choose their religion.

**Keywords:** *Transoxiana, Islam, Turks, Islamic civilization*

# GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE TÜRK-İSLAM MEDENİYETİNDE ZİHNİYET DEĞİŞİMİNİN KRİTİK EKSENLERİ

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## ÖZET

Felsefeleri ve bilim yapma tarzları olan Medeniyetlerin tarihsel arka planında buna imkân veren ve bunu teşkil eden özgün toplumsal bir zihniyetleri (mentality) vardır. Modern anlamda bilimsel teorilerin arka planı için kullandığımız paradigma kavramı da zihniyetin özelleştirilmiş bir gruba dayalı anlam alanındaki tezahürünü ifade eder. Sosyo-kültürel ve tarihsel olgu olarak İslam Medeniyetinin temel bileşenlerinden birisi olan Türk-İslam aksının tarihin akışı içerisinde dili, kültürü, inancı, sanatı mimarisi, kurumları ve halkları ile mevcudiyetinin zihniyet değişimi eksenleri izleğinde tespit edilebilmesi Tarih Felsefesi açısından nesnelleştirici bir gerekliliktir. Basitçe içtimai teveccühün, kolektif yönelimselliğin nesnesinin artık neye odaklandığı sorusunun cevabı, zihniyet değişiminin ve esbab-ı mucibesinin teşhisine yol gösterir. Felsefeye kaynaklık eden medeniyet zihniyetinin değişimi veya çökerek yeni bir zihniyetin doğuşunun tarihsel anlamda tespiti, günümüzü anlamlandırmak için de gereklidir. Bilinen tarih içinde ilk zihniyet değişimi yerleşik Türk-İslam Medeniyetinde Eksen Çağı olarak adlandırılan MÖ 500 civarında Taoist ve Konfüçyanist bağlamlarla ilişkili evrenselci bir varoluş aydınlanması tarzı olarak açığa çıkmış Hunlar ve Göktürkler gibi büyük siyasi birliklerin teşekkülü sonucunu vermiştir. İkinci zihniyet değişimi ise MS 8. yüzyıldan itibaren başlayan İslamlaşma sürecinde kurucu unsurlarından biri olunan İslam Medeniyetinin evrenselci ivmelenmesine içselleştirerek eşlik eden yerel kurum, görenek ve geleneklerin tezahürü ile teşekkül etmiştir. Her iki zihniyet değişimi kozmogoniden, toplum ve siyasi kurumların yapısına, ticaret ve üretimden, yerleşik hayatın mimarisine, rasyonel düşüncenin doğuşundan felsefenin, bilimin yükselmesine pek çok alanda birbirini takip eden ve yer yer tamamlayan süreçler olarak etkin olmuştur. Üçüncü zihniyet değişimi ise hayatın olağan akışına ters bir biçimde bir meydan okuma biçiminde meydana gelmiş ve yaşanan olağanüstülük bir süre sonra yeni olağan durumu inşa etmiştir. 13. yüzyıldaki Moğol istilaları (1220-1294) pek de hatırlanmak istenmeyen korkunç bir tahrip ve sistematik kısımlar ile tarihe geçerken, etkileri toplumlar tarafından içselleştirilen bu istilaların zihniyet değişimi açısından oynadığı yıkıcı rol gereğince değerlendirilmemiştir. Dördüncü zihniyet değişimi eksenini 20. yüzyılda yaşanan sosyalist dönem belirlemiştir. Türk dünyasının Slav medeniyet havzasının periferisi haline geldiği bu totaliter dönemin kritik noktasını 2. Dünya savaşı sırasındaki mücadeleler ve devamındaki milliyetçi yönelişler belirlemiştir. Beşinci zihniyet değişimi eksenini ise Türk Cumhuriyetlerinin 1990'lı yıllardan itibaren başlayan bağımsızlık süreçleri başlatmıştır. Günümüzün küresel dünyasında bu son değişimin kritik aşamasını modern endüstri ve finans kapitalizmin tek kutbu olarak kalmış Batı dünyası karşısında yükselen Doğu'nun endüstri, finans, kaynakların kullanımı ve dijitalleşmekte meydana getirdiği rekabetçi gerilimin yeni fırsatları ve kritik meydan okumaları belirlemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Medeniyet, Türk İslam Düşüncesi, Zihniyet, Tarih Felsefesi, Eksen Çağı

# CRITICAL AXES OF MENTALITY CHANGE IN TURKISH-ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION FROM PAST TO PRESENT

Mustafa KURŞUNOĞLU

## ABSTRACT

Civilizations with their philosophies and ways of their sciences have a specific social mentality in their historical background that enables and constitutes to this. Especially it is an objectifying necessity to the philosophy of history that be able to detect the mentality axes of Turkish-Islamic Civilisation which is one of the basic components of the Islamic Civilization. For this reason, it is becoming important that determine of the Turkish-Islamic Civilisation mentality phases, included with its language, culture, faith, art, architecture, trade, producing, institutions and peoples. Simply answering the question of what the object of social attention and collective intentionality now focuses on leads to the diagnosis of the change in mentality and its requiring reasons. The first universal change of mentality in known history, which emerged as a universalist style of existential enlightenment associated with Taoist and Confucian contexts or Pythagor and Platon philosophies around 500 BC, called the Axial Age. That shaped ancient Turkish thought and resulted in the formation of large political unions such as the Huns and Gokturks in the tradition of Turkish-Islamic Civilization. The second mentality change occurred in the Islamization process that started from the 8th century AD. Turks are become a one of constituent element of the Islamic Civilization and accompanied to its universalist manifestation with their local institutions, customs and traditions. Both mentality changes have been effective as processes that follow and sometimes complement each other in many areas, from cosmogony to the structure of society and political institutions, from trade and production to the architecture of settled life, from the birth of rational thought to the rise of philosophy and science. The third mentality change was occurred as a challenge based on absolute violence almost against the normal flow of life, and the extraordinary experienced after a while built the new normal situation. While the Mongol invasions of the 13th century (1220-1294) went down in history with terrible destruction and systematic massacres that are no more hardly remembered, the destructive role of these invasions, whose effects were internalized by societies, in terms of mentality change, still was not properly evaluated. The fourth axis of mentality change was revealed by the socialist modernisation period in the 20th century. The critical point of this totalitarian period, in which the east Turkish world became the periphery of the Slavic civilization basin, was determined by the struggles during World War II and the subsequent locally nationalist tendencies. The fifth axis of mentality change was initiated by the independence processes of the new Turkish Republics that started in the 1990s. By the rising East in industry, finance, use of resources, growth rathes and digitalization the Western world can not remain the only pole of modern industrial and financial capitalism. The critical phase of this last change is contiuning and today's global world is determine by the new opportunities and critical challenges of the competitive tension between West and East in what is called trade wars in popular discourse.

**Keywords:** *Civilisation, Turkish Islamic Thought, Mentality, Philosophy of History, Axial Age*

# MÜZE EĞİTİMİ VE KÜLTÜREL MİRAS ALGISINA YÖNELİK DERS MATERYALLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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## ÖZET

Müze eğitimi kültürel miras öğretiminde önemli bir alandır. Müzelerin eğitim kurumu olarak nitelendirilmeye başlamasından sonra yapılan düzenlemeler ve gelişmelerle bu kurumlar aynı zamanda bir eğitim materyali haline gelmiştir. Müzelerde sergilenen eserlerin yerinde ve doğru incelenmesi önemlidir. Derinlemesine ve eleştirel gözle yapılan bir incelemede öğrenciler müze gezisinden fayda sağlayacaktır. Bunun için öğretmenin doğru materyali kullanmasının önemli görüldüğü çağımızda farklı malzeme ve teknoloji ile birlikte geliştirilen materyallerin kullanılabilirliğinin ve geçerliliğinin değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu araştırma müze eğitimi ve kültürel miras kavramlarına yönelik eğitim metotları ve materyallerini kapsamaktadır ve nitel bir çalışmadır. Araştırmada müze eğitiminde müze içerisinde öğretmen adaylarının oluşturdukları ders materyallerinin geliştirilme sürecinin ve sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmada öğretmen yetiştiren kurumlarda eğitim gören 5 öğretmen adayının müze eğitimi dersi kapsamında geliştirdikleri materyaller ve kullanımları ile ilgili gözlem ve analizler yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda materyallerin, kavram öğretimine uygunluğu, işlevselliği, kolay ulaşılabilirliği, öğrenci tarafından etkin kullanılabilirliği ve dikkat çekiciliği açısından güçlü ve zayıf yönleri ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Müze Eğitimi, Kültürel Miras, Sanat Eğitimi, Eğitim Materyalleri



# AN ANALYSIS OF COURSE MATERIALS FOR MUSEUM EDUCATION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PERCEPTION

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## ABSTRACT

Museum education is an important field in teaching cultural heritage. With the regulations and developments made after museums started to be characterized as educational institutions, these institutions have also become an educational material. It is important to examine the artifacts exhibited in museums on-site and correctly. In an in-depth and critical examination, students will benefit from the museum visit. For this purpose, it is necessary to evaluate the usability and validity of the materials developed with different materials and technology in our age when it is important for the teacher to use the right material. This research covers educational methods and materials for museum education and cultural heritage concepts and is a qualitative study. In the research, it is aimed to evaluate the development process and results of the course materials created by prospective teachers in the museum in museum education. In the study, observations and analyzes were made about the materials developed by 5 pre-service teachers studying in teacher training institutions within the scope of museum education course and their use. As a result of the study, the strengths and weaknesses of the materials in terms of their suitability for concept teaching, functionality, easy accessibility, effective use by students and attractiveness were revealed.

**Keywords:** *Museum Education, Cultural Heritage, Art Education, Training Materials*

# KONYA ÖRNEĞİNDE BİZİM MAHALLEDEN GÜVENİKLİ SİTEYE

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Esra KOÇ

## ÖZET

KONYA ÖRNEĞİNDE 'BİZİM MAHALLE'DEN GÜVENİKLİ SİTEYE Esra KOÇ Şerife PEKKÜÇÜKŞEN Özet Çok eski bir geçmişe sahip olan mahalleler, insanların bir arada yaşamaya başlamasından kaynaklı olarak doğan müşterek ihtiyaçların karşılanması gerekliliğinden doğmuş birimlerdir. Ancak günümüzde gelişimini büyük ölçüde Osmanlı zamanında tamamlamış ve o kültürden beslenmiş geleneksel mahalle kavramının dönüşümü ile karşı karşıya kalınmıştır. Neoliberal politikaların etkisi, şehirlerin küreselleşme sürecinde batı düzenine göre yeniden biçimlenmesi ve kentsel dönüşümün de bu sürece eklenmesiyle kent ve mahallenin çehresi değişmiştir. Suç oranlarının artmasına bağlı olarak güvenlik kaygılarının ortaya çıkması da yeni bir kentleşme formu olarak güvenli siteleri ön plana çıkarmış, mahalleden kopuşu hızlandırmıştır. Bu kapsamda çalışma Konya'nın merkez ilçelerinde bulunan bazı güvenli sitelerde mahalle algısını; komşuluk ilişkileri ve site içi iletişim, güvenlik ve aidiyet yönlerinden ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Bunun için üst gelir grubuna hitap eden ve orta ve alt gelir grubuna hitap eden güvenli sitelerde yaşayan 30 görüşmeyle 23 açık uçlu soru ile derinlemesine mülakat yapılmıştır. Sonuçta geleneksel mahalle ve günümüzdeki sitelerden oluşan mahalleler arasında büyük bir uçurumun söz konusu olduğu, geleneksel mahalle ile özdeşleşmiş unsurların günümüzde bir anlam ifade etmediği, kişilerin kendilerini ve ailelerini güvenli site yaşantısına deyim yerinde ise hapsettikleri ve bireyselleşme ve içe kapanma eğilimde oldukları tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mahalle, güvenli site, konya

# IN THE EXAMPLE OF KONYA, FROM OUR NEIGHBORHOOD TO GATED COMMUNITY

Şerife PEKKÜÇÜKŞEN

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## ABSTRACT

Neighborhoods, which have an old history, are units emerged from the necessity of meeting the common needs that arised naturally when people started living together. But today we are faced with the transformation of the traditional neighborhood concept, which largely completed its development during the Ottoman period and was nourished by that culture. The aspect of the city and the neighborhood has changed with the influence of neoliberal policies, the reformation of the cities according to the western style in the globalization process and the addition of urban transformation to this process. The emergence of security concerns due to the increase in the crime rates has also highlighted the gated communities as a new form of urbanization and accelerated the seperation from the neighborhood. In this context, the study examines the neighborhood perception in some gated communities in the central districts of Konya, it aims to reveal the neighborhood relations and the communication within the site in terms of security and belonging. For this purpose, a detailed interview was carried out with 23 open-ended questions with 30 interviewees living in the gated communities that appeal to the upper income group and middle and lower income groups. As a result, it has been determined that there is a large gap between the traditional neighborhood and the neighborhoods that consist of sites, elements identified with the traditional neighborhood have no meaning today, with the truest words people imprison themselves and their families to the life of gated communities and have tendencies of individualization and introversion.

**Keywords:** *Neighborhood, gated community, konya*

# İPEK YOLU VE TÜRK DEVLETLERİ TEŞKİLATI: FIRSATLAR VE TEHDİTLER

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## ÖZET

İpek yolu milattan yüzyıllar öncesinde ilk olarak Mısırlıların daha sonrasında Romalıların Çin'den ipek ve baharat satın almak için kullandıkları, Çin'den Anadolu ve Akdeniz aracılığıyla Avrupa'ya kadar uzanan bir ticaret yoludur. Ama aynı zamanda bu yol, bilim insanlarının, orduların, fikir ve düşüncelerin, kültür ve dinlerin de doğudan batıya, batıdan da doğuya geçtiği bir güzergah olmuştur. Dolayısıyla ipek yolunun salt ekonomik yöndeki etkileri söz konusu olmamış; sosyal, siyasal, kültürel yönden de büyük etkileri olmuştur. Tarih boyunca ipek yolu güzergahının büyük bir bölümünde Türk kavim ve devletlerinin egemenliği söz konusu olmuştur. Ancak zamanla Çarlık Rusyası ve Sovyetler Birliği'nin Türkistan coğrafyasındaki hakimiyeti İpek Yolu'nda Türk etkinliğini azaltmıştır. Sovyetlerin dağılması ve Türk devletlerinin yeniden bağımsızlıklarını elde etmeleri ile bölgede Türk egemenliği yeniden kurulmuştur. Tarihi bir ülkü olan "Türk Birliği" oluşturulmasına yönelik çabalar da yavaş yavaş şekillenmiş, son aşamada "Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı" vücut bulmuştur. Türk Devletleri için yeni dönemde özellikle enerji arzı açısından sahip oldukları büyük kaynaklar sayesinde İpek Yolu'na "enerji koridoru" yönüyle yeni bir boyut kazandırmıştır. Avrupa'nın ihtiyaç duyduğu enerjinin önemli tedarikçileri arasında Azerbaycan, Türkmenistan ve Kazakistan da yer almıştır. Bakü-Tiflis-Ceyhan ve TANAP gibi enerji nakil hatlarının geçiş güzergahı olan Türkiye de söz konusu enerji koridorunun önemli aktörü durumuna gelmiştir. Rusya-Ukrayna Savaşı ile birlikte Batı'nın Rusya'ya yönelik ambargoları, Avrupa'nın enerji tedariki için başta Azerbaycan olmak üzere Türk devletlerinin önemini daha da artırmıştır. Öte yandan Çin'in otuz yılı aşkın bir süredir başarılı ekonomik gelişmeler sağlaması ve dünyanın yeni üretim üssü haline gelişi ile birlikte Batı'nın bir kez daha Doğu'ya ticari bağlamda ilgisi artmıştır. Bu kez sadece ipek ve baharatla sınırlı kalmayan ticari ilişkiler akla gelebilecek her türlü emtia ve ürünü kapsar noktaya gelmiştir. Bu yeni ortaya çıkan yoğun ticaretin lojistik tercihi deniz yolu şeklinde olmuştur. Ancak kara yolu ve demir yolu seçeneklerinin de devreye girmesiyle tarihi İpek Yolu'nun da önemi artmıştır. Günümüzde İngiltere'den yola çıkan bir tren Çin'e kadar gidebilmekte, mal ve ürünleri götürüp getirebilmektedir. Öte yandan tarihi İpek Yolu'nun öneminin artması küresel güçlerin de bölgeye ilgisini çekmiştir. Zaten tarihi olarak bölgenin bir parçası durumundaki Rusya ve Çin, nüfuzlarını artırmak ve genişletmek için fırsat kollamaktadırlar. Ancak yeni süreçte ABD başta çok sayıda Batılı güç de bölgeye ilgi duymaya başlamışlardır. Bu yeni tablo, henüz bağımsızlığını kazanan, uluslaşma sürecini tamamlamakla meşgul olan, siyasal ve toprak bütünlüklerini korumak için çabalayan Türkistan'ın yeni ülkeleri açısından büyük bir risk ve tehdit anlamına gelmektedir. Türk Devletleri bu yeni konjonktür karşısında çeşitli iş birliği ve dayanışma arayışlarında olmuşlardır. Bunlardan birisi de Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı'nın kurulması olmuştur. Bu çalışma da tarihi İpek Yolu'nun yeniden önem kazanması ile ortaya çıkan siyasal, sosyal ve kültürel koşullarda Türk Devletlerinin karşı karşıya kalabileceği olası fırsat ve tehditleri ele almaya niyetlenmiştir. Bu bağlamda başta enerji arzı olmak üzere sahip olduğu avantajlar yanı sıra bölgenin kadim topluluklarından birisi olan Türkler açısından bir kez daha filizlenen "Türk Birliği" idealinin gelişmesi, etkinlik kazanması üzerinde durulacaktır. Ayrıca yeni durumda gerek bölgedeki emperyal güçlerin gerekse küresel emperyal emellere sahip ülkelerin ortaya çıkarabilecekleri olası risk ve tehditler değerlendirilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İpek Yolu, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı, Fırsatlar ve Tehditler

# THE SILK ROAD AND THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKIC STATES: OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Hakan CANDAN

Gülseren ERGÜN

## ABSTRACT

The Silk Road is a trade route that was first used by the Egyptians and later by the Romans to buy silk and spices from China centuries before Christ, and which extended from China to Europe via Anatolia and the Mediterranean. But it has also been a route through which scientists, armies, ideas and thoughts, cultures and religions have passed from east to west and from west to east. Therefore, the Silk Road did not only have economic impacts; it also had great social, political and cultural impacts. Throughout history, Turkish tribes and states have dominated most of the Silk Road route. However, over time, the domination of Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union in Turkestan geography reduced the Turkish influence on the Silk Road. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the independence of the Turkic states, Turkish sovereignty was re-established in the region. Efforts to create a "Turkic Union", which is a historical ideal, gradually took shape, and the "Organization of Turkic States" came into being at the last stage. In the new era for the Turkic States, the Silk Road has gained a new dimension as an "energy corridor" thanks to the great resources they possess, especially in terms of energy supply. Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan have become important suppliers of the energy Europe needs. Turkey, as the transit route of energy transmission lines such as Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and TANAP, has also become an important actor in this energy corridor. The Russian-Ukrainian War and the Western embargoes against Russia have further increased the importance of Turkic states, especially Azerbaijan, for Europe's energy supply. On the other hand, with China's successful economic development over three decades and its emergence as the world's new manufacturing hub, the West's commercial interest in the East has once again increased. This time, trade relations were no longer limited to silk and spices, but extended to every conceivable commodity and product. The logistics preference for this newly emerging intensive trade was the sea route. However, the importance of the historical Silk Road has also increased with the introduction of land and railroad options. Today, a train departing from the UK can go all the way to China and bring goods and products back and forth. On the other hand, the increasing importance of the historical Silk Road has also attracted the attention of global powers to the region. Russia and China, already historically part of the region, are looking for opportunities to increase and expand their influence. However, in the new process, many Western powers, particularly the United States, have also become interested in the region. This new picture poses a great risk and threat to the new countries of Turkestan, which have just gained their independence, are busy completing the process of nationalization, and strive to protect their political and territorial integrity. In the face of this new conjuncture, Turkic states have sought various forms of cooperation and solidarity. One of these was the establishment of the Organization of Turkic States. This study intends to address the possible opportunities and threats that Turkish states may face in the political, social and cultural conditions that have emerged with the renewed importance of the historical Silk Road. In this context, in addition to its advantages, especially energy supply, the development and effectiveness of the "Turkic Union" ideal, which has once again sprouted for the Turks, one of the ancient communities of the region, will be emphasized. In addition, the possible risks and threats that may arise from both the imperial powers in the region and the countries with global imperial ambitions in the new situation will be evaluated.

**Keywords:** *Silk Road, Organization of Turkic States, Opportunities and Threats*

# ULUSLARARASI İLETİŞİM VE KÜRESELLEŞME TEMELİNDE KÜLTÜR EMEPERYALİZMİ VE YEREL KÜLTÜRLER

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## ÖZET

İnsan ontolojik olarak kendisi ve çevresiyle iletişim kuran, ayrıca yayılma ve genişleme iç güdüsüyle hareket eden bir canlı türüdür. İnsanlık tarihi, ilkel dönemden günümüze kadar iletişimin biçiminden içeriğine kadar sosyal yaşamı belirleyici bir rol üstlenmiştir. Tarihin her döneminde mevcut olan bir süper gücün güdümündeki iletişim ve değerler diğer toplumları da derinden etkilemiştir. Bu düşünceden hareketle insanlık tarihini emperyal süper güçlerin şekillendirdiği rahatlıkla söylenebilir. Günümüzde Küreselleşme sadece teknolojik olarak ağların birbirine bağlanması değil, aynı zamanda zihinlerin de birbirine bağlanmasını ifade eder. Teknik açıdan bir taraftan elektronik sinirler ve damarlar sistemi iken, öte taraftan zaman ve mekan kavramları ortadan kalkarak, pazarlar, zihinler, düşünceler ve davranışlar homojenleşmiş ya da hibritleşmiştir. Bu süreçler sonucunda Kanadalı iletişim bilimci Marshal McLUHAN dünyayı “küresel köy” kavramı ile tanımlamıştır. McLuhan’ın bu küresel köyündeki iletişim ağları görsel işitsel içeriklerle ön plana çıkararak zaman ve mekan kavramlarını aşarak bütün toplumları yönlendirici bir rol oynamaya başlamıştır. Uluslararası güç ilişkilerinin çok baskın bir karakter kazandığı bu süreçte ülkeler, toplumlar ve bireyler arasında iletişim bu ağlar ve araçlar üzerinden gerçekleşir hale gelmiştir. Ancak bu ağların içerisinde dolaşan içerikler yoğun olarak yerel gibi sunulanlar da dahil Amerikan Kültür Endüstrisi tarafından üretilmekte ve dağıtılmaktadır. Bu içeriklerin tüketicisi konumundaki geniş halk kitleleri ve toplumlar aktarılan anlam ve değerlerin etkisinde kalarak yerel kültür ve kimlikleri açısından sorunları yaşamaktadırlar. Bu çalışma eleştirel iletişim teorileri temelinde; küreselleşme, Uluslararası iletişim, kültür emperyalizmi, Hibritleşme ve globalizasyon gibi kavramları tartışmayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Küreselleşme, Hibrit Kimlikler, Kültür Emperyalizmi, Yerel Kültür, Globalizasyon.

# **CULTURAL IMPERIALISM AND LOCAL CULTURES ON THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND GLOBALIZATION**

**Ali CAN**

**Rakhat SOLTOEVA**

## **ABSTRACT**

Human beings are ontologically a living species that communicate with themselves and their environment, and act with the instinct of diffusion and expansion. Communication in human history with its form and its content from primitive times to the present day has played a determining role in social life. The Communication's style and values of the super powers under the guidance of themselves, which has existed in every period of history, have also deeply affected other societies. Based on this idea, it can easily be said that imperial superpowers shaped human history. Today, Globalization does not only mean the technological interconnection of networks, but also the interconnection of minds. While technically, on the one hand, it is a system of electronic nerves and vessels, on the other hand, the concepts of time and space have disappeared and markets, minds, thoughts and behaviors have become homogenized or hybridized. As a result of these processes, Canadian communication scientist Marshal McLUHAN defined the world with the concept of "global village". The communication networks in this global village of McLuhan have come to the fore with audiovisual content and have begun to play a guiding role in all societies, transcending the concepts of time and space. In this process where international power relations have gained a very dominant character, communication between countries, societies and individuals has become possible through these networks and tools. However, the content circulating within these networks, including those presented as local, is produced and distributed by the American Culture Industry. Large masses of people and societies that are consumers of these contents are affected by the meanings and values conveyed and experience problems in terms of their local culture and identity. This study is based on critical communication theories; It aims to discuss concepts such as globalization, International communication, cultural imperialism, Hybridization and Glocalization.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Hybrid Identities, Cultural Imperialism, Local Culture, Glocalization.*

# ÇOCUKLARDA PROBLEMLİ TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIMI VE ÖNLEME ÇALIŞMALARI

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## ÖZET

Günümüzde teknolojinin yaygınlaşması ve herkes için erişilebilir bir araç olması ile teknolojik araçların kullanım yaşı giderek düşmüştür. Hem Dünya’da hem de Türkiye’de yapılan araştırmalar özellikle COVID-19 pandemisinin hızla yayılmaya başladığı 2020 yılı ile küçük çocuklar arasında teknoloji kullanımının önemli oranda arttığını göstermektedir. Dünya’daki farklı ülkelerde çocukların internet kullanım davranışları üzerine yapılan bir araştırmada ise 5-15 yaş arasındaki çocukların %61’inin kendine ait tablet bilgisayarı ve %55’inin kendine ait akıllı telefonu olduğu görülmüştür. Çocukların bu teknolojik araçlar ile en fazla oyun oynama, sosyal medya uygulamalarını kullanma, mesajlaşma, video paylaşım sitelerinde ve canlı yayın uygulamalarında zaman geçirdikleri belirtilmiştir. Aileler ise çocuklarının internet kullanımları konusunda sorunlar yaşadıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Teknolojik araçların çocukların yaşam alanlarını işlevsizleştirme ve gelişimsel açıdan sorunlar ortaya çıkarması sonucunda problemlili teknoloji kullanımı sorunu yaşanmaktadır. Günümüzde çocuklar arasında problemlili teknoloji kullanımı davranışı yaygın bir sorun haline gelmiştir. Bu açıdan, çocukların teknolojiyi sağlıklı bir şekilde kullanmalarına rehberlik etmek ve problemlili teknoloji kullanımı sorunuyla karşı karşıya kalmamaları için önleyici temelli çalışmaların erken dönemlerde yürütülmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada problemlili teknoloji kullanımı, problemlili teknoloji kullanımının ortaya çıkardığı olumsuz sonuçlar, problemlili internet kullanımının önlenmesine yönelik yapılacak çalışmalar üzerinde durulmuştur. Çalışmada problemlili teknoloji kullanımına yönelik yapılmış betimsel ve deneysel çalışmaların analizi yapılarak problemlili teknoloji kullanımının önlenmesine yönelik yapılacak çalışmalar tartışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Problemlili Teknoloji Kullanımı, Önleme*



# **PROBLEMATIC TECHNOLOGY USE IN CHILDREN AND PREVENTION STUDIES**

**Erdal HAMARTA**

**Ömer Faruk AKBULUT**

## **ABSTRACT**

Today, the age of use of technological tools has gradually decreased as technology has become widespread and accessible to everyone. Studies conducted both in Turkey and around the world show that the use of technology among young children has increased significantly, especially in 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic started to spread rapidly. In a study on children's internet usage behaviors in different countries around the world, it was observed that 61% of children between the ages of 5-15 have their own tablet computer and 55% have their own smartphone. It was stated that children spend the most time with these technological tools in playing games, using social media applications, messaging, video sharing sites and live broadcasting applications. Parents, on the other hand, stated that they had problems with their children's internet use. As a result of technological tools dysfunctionalizing children's living spaces and causing developmental problems, problematic technology use problem is experienced. Today, problematic technology use behavior among children has become a common problem. In this respect, it is of great importance to guide children to use technology in a healthy way and to carry out preventive-based studies at an early stage so that they do not face the problem of problematic technology use. In this study, problematic technology use, the negative consequences of problematic technology use, and the studies to be carried out to prevent problematic technology use were emphasized. In the study, descriptive and experimental studies on problematic technology use were analyzed and studies to be conducted to prevent problematic technology use were discussed.

**Keywords:** *Problematic Technology Use, Prevention*

# ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN UZAKTAN EĞİTİMDE YAŞANAN SORUNLARA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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## ÖZET

2020 yılında tüm dünyada yaşanmaya başlanan pandemi süreci ve 2023 yılında yaşanan deprem felaketi, süreçte Türkiye’de üniversitelerde uzaktan ya da hibrit eğitim modellerini gerekli kılmıştır. Bu araştırmanın amacı üniversite öğrencilerinin uzaktan eğitimde karşılaştıkları sorunları ve bu sorunları ilişkin çözüm önerilerini belirlemektir. Araştırma 2023 yılı Mayıs ayında farklı bölümlerde öğrenim gören 10 üniversite öğrencisi üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenoloji kullanılmış ve yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığı ile veriler toplanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerden bulgulara ulaşmak için betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Üniversite öğrencilerine göre uzaktan eğitimin üstünlükleri ve sınırlılıkları vardır. Üniversite öğrencileri uzaktan eğitimde en çok teknik gereksinimlerde eksiklikler, sosyalleşememe, uygulamalı derslerden uzak kalınması ve öğrenen ve öğreticilerin sürece hazır olmamaları konularında sorun yaşadıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Bu sorunların yaşanmaması için getirilen öneriler üniversite yönetimine, öğretim elemanlarına ve öğrencilere düşen sorumluluklar olarak üç ana başlık altında toplanmıştır. Her bir başlık altında getirilen öneriler alan yazın ve var olan hayat koşulları göz önünde bulundurularak tartışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Üniversite Öğrencileri, Uzaktan Eğitim, Öğrenci Görüşleri

# EVALUATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

Şemseddin GÜNDÜZ

## ABSTRACT

The pandemic process that started to be experienced all over the world in 2020 and the earthquake disaster in 2023 necessitated distance or hybrid education models in universities in Turkey. The aim of this research is to determine the problems university students encounter in distance education and the solution suggestions for these problems. The research was conducted on 10 university students studying in different departments in May 2023. Phenomenology, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study and data was collected through a semi-structured interview form. Descriptive analysis technique was used to reach findings from the data obtained. Distance education has advantages and limitations compared to university students. University students stated that they mostly experienced problems in distance education with deficiencies in technical requirements, inability to socialize, being away from applied courses, and the lack of preparedness of learners and instructors for the process. The suggestions made to avoid these problems are grouped under three main headings: the responsibilities of the university administration, faculty members and students. Suggestions made under each heading were discussed taking into account the literature and existing living conditions.

**Keywords:** *University Students, Distance Education, Student Opinions*

# SES EĐİTİMİNDE SOLUNUMUN ÖNEMİ

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## ÖZET

İnsan sesini uzun yıllar sağlıklı ve etkili bir şekilde kullanmak, onu eğitmekle mümkündür. Diğer tüm enstrümanlar gibi ses de eğitime tabi tutulur ancak yaşayan bir enstrüman olduğundan birçok ortak bilimsel disipline dayanan eğitim sürecinde uzun süreli, sabırlı ve titiz bir çalışma gerektirir. Bu süreçte doğru ve güzel bir ses elde edebilmek için dikkat edilmesi gereken en önemli öğe doğru solunumdur. Soluk alma ve soluk vermeden oluşan fizyolojik bir olay olarak tanımlanabilen solunum, bilinçli bir eylem olmadığından, basit bir olay gibi görünür. Ancak şarkı söylerken kaliteli bir ses üretimi için bilinçli ve etkili bir solunum kontrolü önemsenmelidir. Konuşma ve şarkı söylemede solunum denetiminin kazandırılması, solunum basıncının farklı dinamiklerde kullanılabilmesi, uzun cümleler için gerekli olan solunum becerisinin geliştirilmesi üzerinde dikkatle durulmalıdır. Bu araştırmada solunum yöntemleri ele alınarak, ses eğitiminde solunumun önemi üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu araştırmada solunum yöntemleri ele alınarak, ses eğitiminde solunumun önemi üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu araştırmada solunum yöntemleri ele alınarak, ses eğitiminde solunumun önemi üzerinde durulmuştur.

# **THE IMPORTANCE OF BREATHING IN VOICE TRAINING**

**Nilay ÖZAYDIN**

## **ABSTRACT**

Using the human voice healthily and effectively for many years is possible by training it. Like all other instruments, the voice is also trained, but since it is a living instrument, it requires long-term, patient and meticulous work during the training process, which is based on many common scientific disciplines. In this process, the most important element to be considered in order to obtain a correct and beautiful voice is correct breathing. Breathing, which can be defined as a physiological event consisting of inhalation and exhalation, seems like a simple event since it is not a conscious action. However, conscious and effective breathing control should be taken into consideration in order to produce a quality voice while singing. Careful attention should be paid to gaining respiratory control in speaking and singing, using respiratory pressure in different dynamics, and developing the breathing skills required for long sentences. In this research, breathing methods were discussed and the importance of breathing in voice training was emphasized.

# KADIN YAŞAM DOYUMU: ERDEMLİ DAVRANIŞLARIN KATKISI

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## ÖZET

Dünya çapında yapılan mutluluk araştırmalarında, ortalama yaşam doyumu yüksek bir toplumda mutluluğun ve refahın arttığı, yaşam memnuniyetinin de ortalama gelirdeki artış, eğitim düzeyi, sağlık, maneviyat, toplum yanlısı davranış, yaşam koşulları ve demokratik haklarla pozitif yönlü yükseldiği rapor edilmiştir. Yaşam doyumunda cinsiyetler arasında farklılıklar olmakla birlikte, çalışmamız, dünya nüfusunun ve ülkelerin neredeyse yarısını oluşturan kadınların genel yaşam doyumlarına odaklanmıştır. Ortalama yaşam doyumu yüksek bir topluma sahip olmak için, kadınların da genel yaşam memnuniyetine odaklanarak, yüksek yaşam doyumuna götüren anlamlı yolları bulmaya ihtiyacımız vardır. Kadınlar için, yaşam koşulları, genel sağlık, eğitim düzeyi, medeni durum (evli olmak), kanun önünde eşit değer, başarı için eşit fırsat, öz bakım kapasitesi, eşit ücret, gelir düzeyi, destekleyici bir toplum, toplum yanlısı sosyal çevre, maneviyat, gönüllülük ve hayırseverlik davranışlarının genel yaşam doyumuna etkileri gözlemlenmiştir. Çalışmanın ana katkısı, kadınlar arasındaki genel yaşam memnuniyetine umut vaat eden bir arabulucu olarak gördüğümüz, gönüllülük ve hayırseverlik davranışlarının olumlu etkilerinin incelenmesidir. Sosyal dengenin sağlanmasına uzanan kadın eli, toplumsal bağların güçlenmesine aracılık edeceği gibi, ülkesi ve insani değerler için bir şeyler yapmanın verdiği haz ile genel yaşam doyumunu da olumlu yönde etkileyeceğini, bu çalışmada öngörmekteyiz. En küçük sosyal ağ olan aile kurumunda kadının, toplum yanlısı erdemli bir aktör olma gayreti, tüm ailede gönüllülük potansiyelini ortaya çıkartır. Gönüllülerin daha yüksek mutluluk skorları bildirdikleri dikkate alındığında, destekleyici bir toplumda yaşamın olumlu etkileri, daha yüksek toplumsal bağları ve daha yüksek yaşam doyumuna sahip bir toplum beraberinde getirecektir. Literatür, toplumun üretken bir üyesi olmanın, kendini yararlı hissetmenin, boş zamanlarında başkalarına verimli ve cömert olmanın verdiği pozitif ruh sağlığının, gönüllülerin, gönüllü olmayanlara kıyasla daha fazla mutluluk bildirdiklerini belgelemektedir. İnsanların mutluluğa ve yaşam doyumlarını arttırmaya odaklandığı gibi, yaşamı anlamlı kılma çabasında, erdemli bireylerin oluşturduğu, sosyal sermayeye sahip, hayırsever, gönüllü kuruluşlar olan sivil toplum kuruluşları da, toplumun refah standartlarının yükselmesine ve yaşam memnuniyetine katkı sağlamayı hedeflemektedir. Sivil toplumun bir parçası olmanın bireysel olarak daha iyi bir yaşam kalitesine yol açacağı varsayarak prososyal davranış biçimlerinin yaygınlaşmasına öncülük edecek destekleyici kurumlara ihtiyacımız olduğunu söylüyoruz. Çalışmamız, gönüllülük bilincine sahip kadınların yaşam doyumunu değerlendirmeye yönelik bir girişimdir. Prososyal davranış ve yaşam doyumunu arasında pozitif bir ilişki olup olmadığı araştırmayı amaçlıyoruz. Toplum gönüllüsü olmanın toplum için değeri yadsınamaz. Toplum yanlısı erdemli davranışların kadınlarca başlatılması ve sürdürülmesini anlamaya, sürdürülebilir gönüllülüğün arkasındaki motivasyonel güçleri ortaya çıkarmaya ihtiyaç vardır. Özellikle, toplum yanlısı destekleyici kuruluşlarda gönüllü olan ve hayatın her anında yaşamı anlamlı kılma çabasında kilit rol oynayan kadınların, iyi olma hali ve erdemli davranış ile yaşam doyum düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi araştıracağız. Çalışmamızın hem kadın gönüllülüğüne ilham vermesi, hem de kadın yaşam doyumuna aracılık etmesi için teorik ve pratik önermeleri olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kadın, Yaşam Doyumu, Cinsiyet, İyi Olma Hali, Gönüllülük

# FEMALE LIFE SATISFACTION: THE CONTRIBUTION OF VIRTUOUS BEHAVIOR

Aşina Gülerarslan ÖZDENGÜL

Mustafa AYDIN

## ABSTRACT

Global happiness studies have established that an increase in societal happiness and welfare is associated with elevated average life satisfaction, which is further positively correlated with higher average income, education level, health, spirituality, pro-social behavior, living conditions, and democratic rights. Notwithstanding the observed variations in life satisfaction across genders, this study concentrates on women's overall life satisfaction, given they constitute almost half the world's population and countries. A society with a high average life satisfaction necessitates a focus on enhancing women's life satisfaction and identifying substantial pathways leading to it. Key determinants of women's life satisfaction include living conditions, general health, education level, marital status (specifically, being married), equal value under the law, equal opportunity for success, self-care ability, equal remuneration, income level, a supportive societal framework, pro-social environment, spirituality, and the influences of volunteering and philanthropic behaviors. This study's principal contribution is the exploration of volunteering and philanthropic behaviors' positive impacts, viewed as promising intermediaries in enhancing women's overall life satisfaction. In this study, it is hypothesized that a woman's efforts to achieve social balance will not only reinforce social ties but also positively influence overall life satisfaction and the joy derived from contributing to her country and human values. Within the smallest social structure, the family, a woman's attempts to be a virtuous pro-social actor uncover the potential for volunteering within the entire family unit. Considering that volunteers report higher happiness scores, the positive impacts of living in a supportive society are expected to result in stronger social bonds and a society characterized by a higher level of life satisfaction. Literature evidence suggests that volunteers, who engage in productive societal roles, feel useful and exhibit generosity in their leisure time, report elevated levels of happiness compared to non-volunteers. . In addition to concentrating on enhancing individual happiness and life satisfaction, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—philanthropic and voluntary institutions established by virtuous individuals striving to imbue life with meaning—also endeavor to contribute to the upliftment of societal welfare standards and life satisfaction. It is posited that supportive institutions fostering the propagation of pro-social behavior patterns are essential, underpinning the premise that active participation in civil society leads to enhanced individual quality of life. Our research seeks to appraise the life satisfaction of women imbued with a volunteering consciousness. The objective is to probe the existence of a positive association between prosocial behavior and life satisfaction. The societal value rendered by a community volunteer is incontestable. An understanding of how women initiate and sustain prosocial virtuous behavior, along with a disclosure of the motivational forces propelling sustainable volunteering, is paramount. Specifically, our exploration will be geared towards the correlation between well-being, virtuous behavior, and the life satisfaction levels of women who contribute as volunteers in prosocial support organizations, thereby playing a vital role in the endeavor to endow each moment of life with significance. Our study anticipates furnishing both theoretical and practical recommendations with a twofold purpose: to stimulate women's participation in volunteering activities and to enhance their life satisfaction.

**Keywords:** *Female, Life Satisfaction, Gender, Well-being, Volunteering*

# KAMPÜS İÇİ KAPSAYICI UYGULAMALAR: İBRANİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ

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## ÖZET

Günümüzde artan göç dalgaları, iç etnik ve öteki grupların mevcudiyeti ve politika yapıcıların marjinal grupları dahil etmek ve uluslararası bir öğrenci profili kazandırmak için oluşturdukları yeni politikalar nedeniyle yükseköğretim kurumları giderek daha çeşitli hale gelmektedir. Hal böyle olunca, beraberinde çok sayıda sorunlar ve zorluklar gelmekte; ayrıca hem ulusal hem de kampüs düzeyinde ele alınması gereken bir mesele olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bazı ülkeler ve yükseköğretim kurumları meselenin farkında olup daha hazırlıklı görünmekte ve çözümlere yönelik hareket etmektedir. Böylece politika yapıcılar gerekli mevzuatı ve çerçeveyi oluşturmaya çalışırken, üniversiteler daha kapsayıcı bir öğretim ortamını benimsemek için uygun altyapıyı sağlamaktadırlar. Ancak, bu adımlara ve önlemlere rağmen, sorunlar hala mevcuttur. Mesele, bazı üniversiteler için daha büyük bir zorluk teşkil etmektedir, çünkü halihazırda gerginlikle dolu bir ortam içinde olabilmektedir. Böyle bir örnek, toplumda marjinal gruplara ev sahipliği yapmaya çalışan İbrani Üniversitesi'dir. Bu çalışma, üniversite tarafından uygulanan politika ve uygulamaları anlamayı ve uygulamalarla ilgili eksiklik ve sorunları tartışmayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çeşitlilik ve içermeye, çok kültürlü bağlam, kapsayıcı politikalar, üniversiteler.



# INCLUSION PRACTICES ON CAMPUS: THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Şeyma AKIN

## ABSTRACT

As higher education institutions get more and more diverse due to increasing migration flows, internal ethnic and other groups and new policies by policy makers to include marginalised groups, the challenges that come with it are multi-faceted. They remain an issue to be handled both on the national and campus level. Some countries and higher education institutions seem to be more prepared and take action. While policy makers try to create the required legislation and framework, universities try to provide the proper infrastructure to embrace a more inclusive learning environment. However, despite these steps and measures, problems still exist. This is a greater challenge for some universities because the national context might already be full of tension. Such an example is the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, which tries to host marginalised groups in the society. This study aims to understand the policies and practices implemented by the university and discuss shortcomings and problems related to the practices.

**Keywords:** *Inclusion and Diversity, Multicultural Context, Inclusive Policies, Universities.*

# DİKKATİ YAKALAMAK; REKLAM ANLATILARINDA HİPNOTİK ÖĞE KULLANIMI

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## ÖZET

Pazarlama endüstrisinde rekabet üstünlüğü elde ederek düşünsel, duygusal ve davranışsal bağlamda değer yaratabilmek giderek daha kıt bir kaynak haline gelen "dikkati" merkeze almakla mümkündür. İnsan zihninde doğru ve kalıcı etkiler yaratmanın her zamankinden çok daha amansız bir mücadele alanına sahne olduğu postmodern çağda, ikna ve karar bilimini ilgilendiren her alanda, yeni ve farklı stratejilere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. İnsan doğasının karmaşık yapısının disiplinlerarası perspektifle ele alınışı; pazarlama endüstrisinin istisnasız en başat aracı olma özelliğinden yüzyıllardır hiç birşey kaybetmemiş reklam iletişimi alanında da işlevsel hale gelmektedir. Hiç şüphe yok ki pazarlama iletişimi alanındaki süre gelen güçlü rolüne karşın bugünün dünyasında reklamın ve yaratıcılarının işi her zamankinden çok daha zordur. Zira teknolojik çeşitliliğin ve içeriğin bombardımanına karşın kendi doğal direncini geliştirmeye çalışan ancak yine de bu kozmosunun içerisinde konsantrasyonu dağınık olan postmodern insana ulaşmak, onu şaşırtabilmek, dikkatini elde edebilmek gibi aşılması gereken engeller bulunmaktadır. Ürünler, kuruluşlar ve markalar lehine ikna ve karar verme işini kolaylaştırmaya odaklanan reklam endüstrisi, insan doğasının telkinlere nasıl açık hale getirilebileceği sorusundan hareketle tüketicinin bilişsel direncini kırmak, "doğru algı ve kalıcı etki" ile mesajını iletmek için bilinçdışı düzlemde stratejilere ihtiyaç duymakta ve Nöropazarlamanın yanı sıra "hipnotik" süreçlere odaklanan 'bilişsel psikoloji' gibi çalışma alanlarına yönelmektedir. Hedef insanlardan arzu edilen bilinçdışı davranışsal çıktılar elde edebilmek için "bilinç oluşturma" ve "bilinçdışını etkileme" üzerine yeni strateji ve anlatılar geliştirmekte olan endüstri, bilinçdışının kilidini reklam anlatılarındaki hipnotik dil ile açmaya çalışmaktadır. Bu çalışma, reklamın bilişsel psikolojinin önemli uygulamalarından hipnoz ve hipnotik unsurlarla ilişkisini reklamlarda kullanılan anlatım biçimlerindeki hipnotik dil, renk, ses tonu, beden dili bağlamında ele almaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Reklam, Dikkat, Hipnoz, Hipnotik Öğe, Anlatı, Hipnotik Dil

# CAPTURING ATTENTION; USE OF HYPNOTIC ELEMENTS IN ADVERTISING NARRATIVES

Ařina Gülerarslan ÖZDENGÜL

Gülřah SARIYILDIZ

## ABSTRACT

In the marketing industry, creating value in the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral context by focusing on "attention," which is becoming an increasingly scarce resource for gaining a competitive advantage, is possible. In the postmodern era, where creating lasting and correct effects in the human mind has become an increasingly relentless battlefield, new and different strategies are needed in every field concerning persuasion and decision science. The interdisciplinary approach to human nature's complex structure also becomes functional in the field of advertising communication, which has not lost anything from its essential role in the marketing industry for centuries. Undoubtedly, the job of advertising and creators in today's world is more challenging than ever. This is because there are obstacles to overcome, such as reaching the postmodern human, who tries to develop his natural resistance against the bombardment of technological diversity and content but still has scattered concentration within this cosmos, and capturing his attention. Focused on facilitating persuasion and decision-making in favor of products, organizations, and brands, the advertising industry needs strategies at the subconscious level to break the consumer's cognitive resistance, and convey its message with the "right perception and lasting impact." For this purpose, it is turning to fields of study such as 'cognitive psychology,' which focuses on "hypnotic" processes alongside Neuromarketing. The industry is developing new strategies and narratives for "consciousness formation" and "influencing the subconscious" to obtain the desired subconscious behavioral outputs from target humans. It tries to unlock the subconscious with the hypnotic language in advertising narratives. This study deals with the relationship between advertising and significant applications of cognitive psychology, such as hypnosis and hypnotic elements, in the context of hypnotic language, color, tone of voice, and body language used in advertisements.

**Keywords:** *Advertising, Attention, Hypnosis, Hypnotic Elements, Narrative, Hypnotic Language*

# MIGRATION BETWEEN DREAMS AND REALITY: BARBIE

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## ABSTRACT

The concept of migration is defined as a process of “displacement” that has existed in public life since the existence of mankind, along with the phenomenon of “person”, “space” and “border”, and whether this “displacement”, carried out with the intention of “settlement” in a certain period of “time”, is permanent or temporary, mandatory or voluntary, short-distance or long-distance, individual or community, as well as for what reasons migration is attempted, who are the decision-makers for migration, who are prone to migration, and who are far away, as well as topics such as the end of the 1800s, scientifically it has started to be discussed. Various theories on migration have been developed with the contribution of different disciplines and are still being developed. These theories have developed approaches in the context of political, economic, social, psychological and international relations related to the issue, sometimes from a micro and sometimes macro perspective; they have made various assumptions by focusing on those who migrate, those who welcome them and those they leave behind, places that migrate or receive migration. This study will take advantage of all these researches and conceptual frameworks and discuss the phenomenon of "immigration" from a new perspective and within a new framework through the movie "Barbie"; it will evaluate the philosophical positioning of Barbie, perhaps the most successful product of the toy industry, in the film, on the basis of certain themes and strategies. In the movie, Barbie, who had to leave her happy and safe world, Barbie Land, and left her pink world, not sure whether she would return, is included in the world of people, and then her return from the Real World to Barbie Land is the subject of the research. The research will try to determine the dimensions of “migration” by evaluating this short-term migration from Barbie Land to the human world on the axis of themes such as separation, adaptation, nativeness, otherness, continuity, rupture, displacement, surprises, border, transition, transformation, initiation and settlement. Descriptive analysis with a psychoanalytic perspective will be performed in the research.

**Keywords:** *Immigration, Immigrant, Nativeness, Displacement, Settlement, Barbie.*

# HAYALLER İLE GERÇEKLER ARASINDA GÖÇ: BARBİE

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## ÖZET

Göç kavramı, insanlığın doğuşundan itibaren “insan”, “mekan” ve “sınır” olgusuyla beraber toplum hayatında var olagelmış bir “yer değiştirme” süreci olarak tanımlanmakta ve belirli bir “zaman” diliminde bir “yerleşme” kastiyla gerçekleştirilen bu “yer değiştirme”nin kalıcı mı geçici mi, zorunlu mu gönüllü mü, kısa mesafeli mi uzun mesafeli mi, bireysel mi toplulukça mı yapıldığı, ayrıca hangi nedenlerle göçe kalkışıldığı, göçe karar vericilerin kimler olduğu, kimlerin göçe yatkın kimlerin uzak olduğu gibi konular 1800’lerin sonlarından itibaren bilimsel olarak tartışılmaya başlanmıştır. Göç konusunda farklı disiplinlerin katkısıyla çeşitli kuramlar geliştirilmiş, halen de geliştirilmeye devam etmektedir. Bu kuramlar bazen mikro bazen makro bakış açısıyla, konuya ilişkin siyasal, ekonomik, toplumsal, psikolojik ve uluslararası ilişkiler bağlamında yaklaşımlar geliştirmiş; göç edenleri, onları karşılayanları ve geride bıraktıklarını, göç veren veya göç alan yerleri merkeze alarak çeşitli varsayımlarda bulunmuştur. Bu çalışma, tüm bu araştırmalardan ve kavramsal çerçeveden yararlanarak “göç” olgusunu “Barbie” filmi üzerinden yeni bir bakışla ve yeni bir çerçevede ele alacak; oyuncak sektörünün belki de en başarılı ürünü olan Barbie’nin filmde felsefi açıdan konumlandırmasını belli temalar ve stratejiler ekseninde değerlendirecektir. Filmde kendi mutlu ve güvenli dünyası Barbie Land’dan ayrılmak zorunda kalan ve geri dönüp dönmeyeceğinden emin olmayarak pembe dünyasını terk eden Barbie’nin insanların dünyasına dahil olması, sonrasında ise Gerçek Dünya’dan (Real World) Barbie Land’e dönüşü konu edinilirken araştırma, Barbie Land’dan insanların dünyasına doğru gerçekleşen bu kısa süreli “göç” olayını ayrılık, adaptasyon, yerli, öteki, süreklilik, kopma, yerinden edilme, sürprizler, sınır, geçiş, dönüşüm, erginlenme ve yerleşme gibi temalar ekseninde değerlendirerek “göç”ün boyutlarını belirlemeye çalışacaktır. Araştırmada psikanalitik bir bakışla betimsel analiz yapılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Göç, Göçmenlik, Yerlilik, Yerinden Edilme, Yerleşme, Barbie.

# 13. YÜZYILIN GÜNÜMÜZ GIYSİ TASARIMINA YANSIMALARI: MEVLANA

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## ÖZET

Türk Sanatı tarihinde, bir dönem olarak "Selçuklu Sanatı" yeniliklerle dolu, önemli bir yere sahiptir. Selçuklu sanatının oluşumuna bağlı olarak yeni yurtlarında, yapı tipinden giyim şekline kadar malzeme, tasarım ve süsleme bakımından her alanda yenilikler ortaya koydular. Bu dönemde yaşamış ismi, kimliği, görevi bilinmeyen birçok devlet adamı, âlim, sufi ve bilim adamı olduğu gibi, Mevlana gibi hayatı hakkındaki detaylar, süzölmüş, berrak bilgilerle günümüze gelmiş şahsiyetlerde bulunmaktadır. Mevlana'yı sanatla bütünleştirmek, onu yaşatmak, amaçlar arasında yer almaktadır. Bununla birlikte gün geçtikçe kaybolan Mevlana ve Sultan Veled'e atfedilen giysiler ile Mevlevi giysilerinin günümüze taşınarak gelecek nesillere ilham vermesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu araştırmada Mevlana Müzesi'nde yer alan Mevlana'ya atfedilen giysiler kalıp, kumaş, dikim, süsleme açısından incelenmiş 1/1 kalıpları çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada günümüz modasına uygun kadın kıyafetleri ve çocuk kıyafetleri, Mevlana Müzesi'ndeki giysilerden ve Mevlana ile ilgili diğer sanat eserlerinden esinlenerek tasarlanmış, dikilmiş ve süslenmiştir. Giysilerin süslenmesinde Mevlana Müzesi'ndeki eserler ile Selçuklulara ait sanat eserleri ve mimari motifler kullanılmıştır. Süslemelerde applike, kordon tutturma, pul boncuk, tutturma gibi süsleme teknikleri uygulanmıştır. Çalışmanın Türk giysi kültürünün öğrenilmesi, öğretilmesi ve canlı tutulması açısından öğrencilere, moda tasarımcılara, moda alanında çalışanlara katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türk Kültürü, Mevlana, Giysi Tasarımı.

# REFLECTIONS OF THE 13TH CENTURY ON CONTEMPORARY CLOTHING DESIGN: MEVLANA

Nurhan ÖZKAN KUŞ

## ABSTRACT

As a period in the history of Turkish Art, "Seljuk Art" has an important place full of innovations. Depending on the formation of Seljuk art, they introduced innovations in every field in terms of materials, design and decoration, from building type to clothing. There are many statesmen, scholars, sufis and scientists who lived in this period, whose names, identities and duties are unknown, and there are personalities such as Mevlana who have survived with filtered and clear information about his life. Integrating Mevlana with art and keeping him alive are among the aims. However, it is aimed to carry the clothes attributed to Mevlana and Sultan Veled, and the Mevlevi clothes, which are disappearing day by day, to inspire future generations. In this research, the clothes attributed to Mevlana in the Mevlana Museum were examined in terms of pattern, fabric, sewing, and decoration, and 1/1 patterns were studied. In the study, women's clothes and children's clothes suitable for today's fashion were designed, sewn and decorated with inspiration from the clothes in the Mevlana Museum and other works of art related to Mevlana. Artifacts and architectural motifs belonging to the Seljuks and the works in the Mevlana Museum were used to decorate the clothes. Embellishment techniques such as applique, cord fastening, sequin bead, and fastening were applied in the decorations. It is thought that the study will contribute to students, fashion designers and those working in the field of fashion in terms of learning, teaching and keeping the Turkish clothing culture alive.

**Keywords:** *Turkish Culture, Mevlana, Clothing Design*

# AKILLI KENTLER VE GELECEĐİ: TÜRKİYE VE DÜNYA ÖRNEKLERİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR ANALİZ

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## ÖZET

21. yüzyıl kentler yüzyılı olarak nitelendirilmektedir. Nüfus tahmin projeksiyonlarına göre yüzyılın sonunda kentsel nüfus oranının %80 geçeceği tahmin edilmektedir. Kentlerin çekim merkezi haline gelmesi nedeniyle kentlerdeki nüfus her geçen gün artmakta bu artış beraberinde birtakım problemleri de getirmektedir. Kent yönetimleri bu problemlerin çözümünde teknolojiyi kullanarak hızlı ve etkin çözümler bulma arayışına girmiş böylece akıllı kent modelinin ortaya çıkışı tetiklenmiştir. Dünyanın birçok metropol kentinde bu türden akıllı uygulamalar yaygınlaşmaya başlamıştır. Akıllı kent modeli teknolojinin kent yaşamına entegre edilmesi sonucu ortaya çıkmış ve birçok kent yönetimi tarafından kentlilerin yaşamını kolaylaştırmak için popüler uygulamalar haline gelmiştir. Akıllı kent uygulamaları değerlendirildiğinde çevre, enerji, hareketlilik, yaşam ve yönetim konularında başarısı kanıtlanmış birçok proje günümüzde hayata geçirilmiştir. Türkiye'de dünyadaki akıllı uygulamalara paralel İstanbul başta olmak üzere Ankara, İzmir, Bursa, Kayseri, Konya, Antalya gibi kentlerinde akıllı kent uygulamaları başarıyla kentlilerin hizmetine sunulmuştur. Çalışmanın amacı dünyada ve Türkiye'deki bazı akıllı kent uygulamalarını değerlendirmek ve akıllı kentlerin geleceği hakkında çıkarımlarda bulunmaktır. Bu bağlamda çalışmada öncelikle akıllı kent yaklaşımının ortaya çıkışı ve bileşenleri incelenecektir. Sonrasında akıllı kent uygulamalarından örnekler incelenerek akıllı uygulamaların sürdürülebilirliği ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kent, akıllı kent, BİT, Türkiye.



# SMART CITIES AND THEIR FUTURE: AN ANALYSIS ON TURKISH AND WORLD EXAMPLES

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## ABSTRACT

The 21st century is described as the century of cities. According to population forecast projections, it is estimated that the urban population rate will exceed 80% by the end of the century. As cities have become centers of attraction, the population in cities is increasing day by day, and this increase brings with it some problems. City administrations have sought to find fast and effective solutions by using technology to solve these problems, thus triggering the emergence of the smart city model. Such smart applications have become widespread in many metropolitan cities of the world. The smart city model emerged as a result of the integration of technology into urban life and has become popular applications by many city administrations to facilitate the lives of citizens. When smart city applications are evaluated, many projects with proven success in the fields of environment, energy, mobility, life and governance have been implemented today. In parallel with the smart applications in the world, smart city applications in Turkey have been successfully offered to the citizens in cities such as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa, Kayseri, Konya and Antalya. The aim of the study is to evaluate some smart city applications in the world and in Turkey and to make inferences about the future of smart cities. In this context, the emergence and components of the smart city approach will first be examined in the study. Afterwards, examples of smart city applications will be examined and the sustainability of smart applications will be discussed.

**Keywords:** *City, smart city, ICT, Türkiye.*

# TÜRKOLOJİ'NİN KEŞFEDİLMİYİ BEKLEYEN HAZİNESİ: ÇAĞATAYCA TIP METİNLERİ

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## ÖZET

Türk tıp tarihi geçmişten günümüze övünç sayfalarıyla doludur. Bu alanda hekimler, otacılar, şifacılar, şairler, bilginler ve hükümdarlar tarafından hastalık, ilaç ve hekimlikle ilgili çok sayıda metin meydana getirilmiştir. Türkoloji'de bu metinlerin üç dönemde (sahada) olduğuna dair bir düşünce hâkimdir: Eski Uygur, Memlûk ve Anadolu. Oysa tıp metinleri açısından keşfedilmeyi bekleyen dönemlerden biri de Çağatay dönemidir. Bilindiği üzere Çağatay dönemi, Türk dilinin zengin ve bereketli bir devresidir. Dil, edebiyat, sözlük, tarih vb. alanlarda pek çok eser verilen bu sahada insan sağlığıyla ilgili kitapların da kaleme alınmış olması kuvvetle muhtemeldir. Nitekim yeni araştırmalar tıp içerikli eserlerin Çağatay sahasında da yazıldığını göstermektedir. Araştırmacılar bu metinlerin Timur çağına kadar gittiğini düşünmektedir. Fakat eldeki eserler XVI. yüzyıl ve sonrasına aittir. Bunlar genellikle Doğu Türkistan ve ona yakın yerlerde telif veya istinsah edilmiştir. Bugün varlığı bilinen eserlerden bir kısmı şunlardır: Tıb-nâme-i Türkî, Tıbb-ı Yûsufî, Risâle-i Tıbb, Tabîblik Kitâbı yahut Hulâsatü'l-Hükemâ, Menâfi'a'l-İnsân, Risâle-i Şifâ'ü'l-Ebdân, Kabâ'idü'l-Îlâc, Destûru'l-Îlâc, Tabîbçılık. Bu bilgilerden de anlaşılacağı üzere Çağatay dönemi Türkçe tıp metinlerinin görüldüğü devirlerden biridir. Ne yazık ki bu eserler Türkoloji'de ihmal edilmiştir. Türkologlara düşen görev; Özbekistan başta olmak üzere bazı ülkelerde müze, kütüphane, enstitü gibi kurumlarda veya şahıslarda bulunan, henüz varlığı dahi bilinmeyen yahut incelenmeyi bekleyen bu hazineyi ortaya çıkarmak ve onları incelemektir.

*Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkoloji, Çağatayca, Tıp Metinleri*

# A TURKOLOGY TREASURE WAITING TO BE DISCOVERED: CHAGATAI MEDICAL TEXTS

İdris Nebi UYSAL

## ABSTRACT

Turkish medical history is full of boasting pages. Many texts on disease, medication and medical sciences have been written by physicians, herbalists, healers, poets, scholars and rulers in this field. In Turkology, there is a prevailing idea that these texts are in three periods (fields): Old Uyghur, Mamluk and Anatolian. However, one of the periods waiting to be covered in terms of medical texts is the period of Chagatai. As it is known, the Chagatai period is a rich and fertile period of the Turkish language. It is highly probable that books on human health have also been written in this field, where many works have been published in fields such as language, literature, dictionary, history, etc. As a matter of fact, new research shows that medical works were also written in the Chagatai field. Researchers think that these texts date back to the Timurid era. But the existing works date back to the 16th century and later. These were generally written or copied in East Turkestan and nearby places. Some of the works known to exist today are: Tıb-nâme-i Türkî, Tıbb-ı Yûsufî, Risâle-i Tıbb, Tabîblik Kitâbı yahut Hulâsatü'l-Hükemâ, Menâfia'l-İnsân, Risâle-i Şifâü'l-Ebdân, Kabâidü'l-İlâc, Destûru'l-İlâc, Tabîbçılık. As can be understood from this information, the Chagatai period is one of the periods when Turkish medical texts were written. Unfortunately, these works have been neglected in Turkology. It is the duty of Turkologists to reveal and examine this treasure, which is in institutions such as museums, libraries, institutes or individuals in some countries, especially in Uzbekistan, whose existence is not yet known or waiting to be examined.

**Keywords:** *Turkology, Chagatai, Medical Texts*

# TANZİMAT ROMANININ KARAKTERİSTİĞİ VE KÜLTÜREL BOCALAMANIN İKİ AKTÖRÜ: FELÂTUN BEY VE BİHRUZ BEY

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## ÖZET

Tanzimat Dönemi, Osmanlı Devleti'nin yüzünü Batı'ya döndüğü, dolayısıyla yüz yıllardır "öteki" olarak tanımladığı bir dünyaya öykünmeye başladığı dönemin adıdır. Bu öykünmenin doğru anlaşılması, Batılılaşmanın epistemolojik ve ideolojik temellerinin de doğru anlaşılmasına bağlıdır. Bu bağlamda, Batılılaşmayı konu edinen dönem romanlarının da aynı kriterler göz önünde bulundurularak değerlendirilmesi, genelde Türk edebiyatının Batılılaşma serüveninin, özelde de Türk romanının doğuş macerasının doğru anlaşılmasına katkı sağlayacaktır. Ahmet Mithat Efendi'nin Felâtun Bey ile Râkım Efendi romanının kahramanlarından Felâtun Bey ve Rezaizade Mahmut Ekrem'in Araba Sevdası romanının kahramanı Bihruz Bey, dönemin psikolojik, ideolojik ve epistemolojik durumunu yansıtan iki kahramandır. Her iki kahraman da öteden beri yanlış Batılılaşmanın temsilcisi olarak ele alınır. Ancak iki kahraman da aynı zamanda yanlış Doğuludurlar. Felâtun Bey ve Bihruz Bey'in en karakteristik özelliği bu iki kültür ve medeniyet dairesinden birine ait olamamalarıdır. Bu gerçeğin arka planında aslında Tanzimat dönemi aydınlarının yaşadığı düalite/ikilem yatmaktadır. Osmanlı kültür ve medeniyet dünyasına doğmak, ötesi bu kültür ve medeniyet dünyasının içinde büyümek ama sonunda kendisinin karşıtı olan bir dünyanın değerlerini benimsemek zorunda kalmak ya da bunu tercih etmek gibi bir durum vardır. Yaptığımız bu çalışmada, söz konusu iki kahramanın yaşadığı kültürel bocalama/düalite dönemin epistemolojik ve psikolojik şartları göz önünde bulundurularak irdelenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tanzimat dönemi romanı, Alafranga züppelik, Batılılaşma, Felâtun Bey, Bihruz Bey

# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TANZIMAT NOVEL AND TWO ACTORS OF CULTURAL AMBIVALENCE: FELÂTUN BEY AND BİHRUZ BEY

Bahtiyar Aslan

## ABSTRACT

During the period called Tanzimat, the Ottoman Empire turned its face to the West and began to emulate a world that it had defined as “the other” for hundreds of years. The correct understanding of this emulation depends on an accurate understanding of the epistemological and ideological background of westernization. In this context, evaluating period novels as the product of westernization will contribute to understanding the westernization adventure of Turkish literature in general, and in particular, the advent of the Turkish novel. Felâtun Bey, the protagonist of Ahmet Mithat Efendi’s *Felâtun Bey ile Râkım Efendi*, and Bihruz Bey, the protagonist of Rezaizade Mahmut Ekrem’s *Araba Sevdası*, are two heroes who reflect the psychological, ideological, and epistemological status of the period. Both heroes are treated as representatives of false westernization. The most characteristic feature of Felâtun Bey and Bihruz Bey is that they cannot belong to both Turkish and western culture and civilization circles. Behind this fact lies the duality/dilemma of the Tanzimat-era intellectuals. This is the experience of being born into the world of Ottoman culture and civilization. In this study, we will examine the epistemological and psychological conditions of the period in which the two heroes live.

**Keywords:** *Tanzimat period novel, Alafranga dandy, westernization, Felâtun Bey, Bihruz*

# TÜRKİYE'DE GELENEKSEL TIP VE TAMAMLAYICI TIP UYGULAMALARI

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## ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, geleneksel tıbbi "Fiziksel ve ruhsal hastalıkların önlenmesinde, teşhis edilmesinde, tedavi edilmesinde, sağlığın korunmasında ve iyileştirilmesinde farklı kültürlere özgü teoriler, inançlar ve deneyimlere dayanan bilgi, beceri ve uygulamaların toplamı" olarak tanımlamaktadır. Hastaların tanı alma süreçlerinde ve modern tıp metodları ile tedavileri devam ederken yardımcı metod olarak kullanılan metodlara 'tamamlayıcı tıp', denilmektedir. Bireyler modern tıp metodlarına başvurmadan yardımcı metodlara başvurduğunda buna 'alternatif tıp' denilmektedir. Alternatif tıp; Türkiye'de tıp eğitimi içeriğinde bulunmayan, sağlık sigortası kapsamında olmayan, bilimsel dayanağı olmayan, sahada uygulanma alanı ve kanıta dayalı herhangi bir etkinliği olmayan metodlar toplamıdır. Tamamlayıcı tıp ise; modern tıp uygulamalarının yanında katkı olarak uygulanan yöntemlerdir ve modern tıp uygulamaları etkinliğini güçlendirmeyi, iyileşmeyi hızlandırmaya destek olmayı, modern tıp tedavisi sonucunda olası yan etkileri azaltmayı ve tedavi sürecinde hem hastalara hem de ailelerine destek olmayı amaçlamaktadır. GETAT Uygulamaları, tüm dünyada ve ülkelerin kültürel yapılarına uygun koşullarda sağlığın tüm alanlarında yer almaktadır. Dünyada GETAT ve Alternatif Tıp uygulamaları kullanım oranları en yüksek oranda Afrika (%80) bunu takip eden Çin %70, Kanada %70, Avustralya %48.2, Amerika' %42.1, Fransa %49.3 oranlarındadır. Türkiye'de yapılan çalışmalara bakıldığında GETAT uygulamaları ve Alternatif uygulamaları kullanan hastalar en çok kanser hastalarıdır. Kronik hastalığı olan bireyler en sık bitkisel ürünleri tamamlayıcı tıp uygulaması olarak tercih etmektedir. Türkiye'de bitkisel ürünlerin Sağlık Bakanlığı ya da Tarım Köy İşleri Bakanlığı'nca onaylı olması, bireyleri ürünlerin güvenilir olduğu konusunda ikna etmektedir. Hastalar bu tür tedavileri en çok hastalığı atlatmak, tedaviye ek yarar sağlamak, kan değerlerini iyileştirmek amacıyla bir ya da daha fazla sayıda bitkisel ürün kullanmaktadır. Bitkisel ürünler dışında en sık tercih edilen diğer TAT yöntemleri; masaj, diyet, mineral ve vitamin takviyeleri, gevşeme egzersizleri ve benzeri geleneksel uygulamalardır. GETAT uygulamalarının önemli bir bölümünü ise birçok hastalığı tedavi ettiği düşünülen Akupunktur oluşturmaktadır. Yapılan farklı çalışmalarda da Akupunktur, omurga masajı, Reiki, Osteopati ve Yoga ilk sırada yer almaktadır. Türkiye'de 2014 yılında geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıp uygulamalarına ilişkin düzenleme ile resmi olarak uygulanabilecek Geleneksel ve Tamamlayıcı Tıp Uygulamaları Yönetmeliği, 29158 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayınlanmıştır. Yönetmeliği takiben, 663 sayılı Kanun Hükmünde Kararname uyarınca Sağlık Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü bünyesinde Geleneksel ve Tamamlayıcı Tıp Uygulamaları Daire Başkanlığı kurulmuş ve yönetmelik hazırlanmıştır. Yönetmeliğe göre GETAT bünyesinde yapılabilecek 15 uygulama şu şekildedir: Akupunktur, Apiterapi, Fitoterapi, Hipnoterapi, Hirudoterapi, Homeopati, Kayropratik, Kupa uygulaması, Larva uygulaması, Mezoterapi, Proloterapi, Osteopati, Ozon uygulaması, Refleksoloji, Müzik Terapisi. GETAT yöntemleri uygulama yetkisi Türkiye'de bu yasalar doğrultusunda hekimlere ve kendi yetki alanını çerçevesinde eczacılara ve dış hekimlerine verilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geleneksel Ve Tamamlayıcı Tıp, GETAT

# TRADITIONAL AND COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE PRACTICES IN TURKEY

Ayla Solmaz AVCIKURT

## ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization defines traditional medicine as "the sum of knowledge, skills and practices based on theories, beliefs and experiences specific to different cultures in preventing, diagnosing, treating physical and mental diseases, protecting and improving health." Methods used as auxiliary methods while patients are being diagnosed and treated with modern medical methods are called 'complementary medicine'. When individuals resort to auxiliary methods without resorting to modern medical methods, this is called 'alternative medicine'. Alternative medicine; It is a collection of methods that are not included in medical education in Turkey, are not covered by health insurance, have no scientific basis, are not applicable in the field, and do not have any evidence-based effectiveness. Complementary medicine is; They are methods applied as additives to modern medical practices and aim to strengthen the effectiveness of modern medical practices, support accelerating healing, reduce possible side effects as a result of modern medical treatment, and support both patients and their families during the treatment process. Traditional and complementary medicine (T&CM) Applications are included in all areas of health all over the world and under conditions appropriate to the cultural structures of the countries. The usage rates of T&CM and Alternative Medicine applications in the world are highest in Africa (80%), followed by China at 70%, Canada at 70%, Australia at 48.2%, America at 42.1%, and France at 49.3%. When we look at the studies conducted in Turkey, the patients who use T&CM applications and alternative applications are mostly cancer patients. Individuals with chronic diseases most often prefer herbal products as complementary medicine applications. Among the reasons why herbal products are so preferred; Patients mostly use one or more herbal products to overcome the disease, to provide additional benefit to the treatment, and to improve blood values. Apart from herbal products, the other most frequently preferred T&CM methods are; Massage, diet, mineral and vitamin supplements, relaxation exercises and similar traditional practices. An important part of T&CM applications is Acupuncture, which is thought to treat many diseases. In different studies, Acupuncture, spinal massage, Reiki, Osteopathy and Yoga come first. With the regulation on traditional and complementary medicine practices in Turkey in 2014, Traditional and Complementary Medicine practices that can be officially applied were determined. The Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health Traditional and Complementary Medicine Practices Regulation was published in the Official Gazette No. 29158. Following the regulation, the Department of Traditional and Complementary Medicine Practices was established within the General Directorate of Health Services in accordance with the Decree Law No. 663 and the regulation was prepared. According to the regulation, the 15 applications that can be performed within T&CM are as follows: Acupuncture, Apitherapy, Phytotherapy, Hypnotherapy, Hirudotherapy, Homeopathy, Chiropractic, Cupping application, Larva application, Mesotherapy, Prolotherapy, Osteopathy, Ozone application, Reflexology, Music Therapy. The authority to apply T&CM methods is given to physicians in Turkey in line with these laws and to pharmacists and dentists within their own jurisdiction.

**Keywords:** *Traditional And Complementary Medicine, T&CM*

# İPEK YOLU ÜZERİNDEKİ SEÇİLMİŞ ÜLKELER ARASINDA CO2 EMİSYONLARININ STOKASTİK YAKINSAMASI

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## ÖZET

1992 yılında imzalanan İklim Değişikliği Çerçeve Sözleşmesi ve ardından 1997 yılında imzalanan Kyoto Protokolü, sera gazı emisyonlarının sınırlandırılmasına yönelik politika önerilerinin ortaya çıkmasına yol açmış ve birçok ülke, çevre üzerindeki küresel etkiyi ve dolayısıyla iklim değişikliğini en aza indirmek için sera gazı emisyonlarını azaltmanın ne kadar önemli olduğunun farkına varmıştır. Karbondioksit (CO<sub>2</sub>) emisyonlarının sera etkisinin en önemli nedeni olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Kişi başına CO<sub>2</sub> emisyonu tahsis stratejilerinin benimsenmesinin, ülkeler arasında kişi başına CO<sub>2</sub> emisyonlarının yakınsamasına veya uzaklaşmasına bağlı olduğu savunulmaktadır. Bu nedenle, ülkelerin kişi başına düşen karbondioksit emisyonlarının yakınsaması iklim değişikliği tartışmalarında büyük önem taşımaktadır. Merkezinde Azerbaycan, Gürcistan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Türkiye ve Özbekistan olmak üzere, ülkeleri Asya'dan Avrupa'ya karadan bağlayan multi-modal bir ulaşım güzergâhını kapsayan Orta Koridorun, bölgesel ölçekte ulaşım altyapısının geliştirilmesi suretiyle Türkiye ile Kafkaslar ve Orta Asya ülkelerinin başta ticari ve ekonomik ilişkilerinin geliştirilmesini ve dolayısı ile her alanda ülkeler arasındaki iş birliğinin daha da güçlendirilmesi için önemli bir girişim olması; Türkiye ile Çin ve hızlı gelişen Hindistan, Pakistan, Bangladeş, Rusya, Ukrayna, Belarus ülkeleri ekonomik ve ticari ilişkiler içerisinde olması ve diğer alanlarda da artması beklentisinin olması nedenleri göz önünde bulundurularak 1991-2020 dönemi boyunca kişi başına CO<sub>2</sub> emisyonlarındaki stokastik yakınsamayı test etmek için, 18 ülke (Ermenistan, Azerbaycan, Bangladeş, Belarus, Çin, Gürcistan, Hindistan, İran, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Moğolistan, Pakistan, Rusya, Tacikistan, Türkiye, Türkmenistan, Ukrayna ve Özbekistan) analize dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmada doğrusal panel birim kök testlerine ek olarak, Ucar ve Omay (2009), Emirmahmutoglu ve Omay (2014) ve Çorakçı, Emirmahmutoglu ve Omay (2017) doğrusal olmayan panel birim kök testlerini de kullanılmıştır. Genel olarak sonuçlar, göreceli CO<sub>2</sub> emisyonlarındaki olası doğrusal olmayan durumlara izin verdikten sonra, birçok ülke için birim kökün daha fazla reddedilmesine yol açtığını göstermektedir. Doğrusal ve doğrusal olmayan panel birim kök testi sonuçlarına göre, Ermenistan, Belarus, İran, Kırgızistan, Pakistan, Tacikistan, Türkiye, Türkmenistan ve Ukrayna olmak üzere toplam dokuz ülke için göreceli CO<sub>2</sub> emisyonları için birim kök sıfır hipotezi reddedilmiştir. Bu, bu ülkeler için göreceli CO<sub>2</sub> emisyonlarının paneldeki CO<sub>2</sub> emisyonlarının sabit durum seviyesine yakınlığı anlamına gelir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** CO<sub>2</sub> emisyonları, Stokastik yakınsama, Çapraz korelasyon, Doğrusal olmama, Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi



# CO2 EMISSIONS, STOCHASTIC CONVERGENCE, CROSS-CORRELATION, NONLINEARITY, BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

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## ABSTRACT

The 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change and the subsequent Kyoto Protocol signed in 1997 led to the emergence of policy proposals to limit greenhouse gas emissions and many countries have realized the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to minimize the global impact on the environment and thus climate change. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions are recognized as the most important cause of the greenhouse effect. It is argued that the adoption of per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emission allocation strategies depends on the convergence or divergence of per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across countries. Therefore, the convergence of countries' per capita carbon dioxide emissions is of great importance in the climate change debate. The Central Corridor, which covers a multi-modal transportation route connecting countries from Asia to Europe by land, with Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey and Uzbekistan at its center, is an important initiative to improve the trade and economic relations between Turkey and the Caucasus and Central Asian countries in particular by developing transportation infrastructure on a regional scale and thus to further strengthen cooperation between the countries in all areas; 18 countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Georgia, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Ukraine, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) were included in the analysis to test the stochastic convergence in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita over the 1991-2020 period. In addition to linear panel unit root tests, Ucar and Omay (2009), Emirmahmutoglu and Omay (2014) and Çorakcı, Emirmahmutoglu and Omay (2017) nonlinear panel unit root tests are also used. Overall, the results show that after allowing for possible nonlinearities in relative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, it leads to a higher rejection of the unit root for many countries. According to the linear and non-linear panel unit root test results, the null hypothesis of unit root for relative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is rejected for a total of nine countries, namely Armenia, Belarus, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine. This means that the relative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for these countries converge to the steady state level of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the panel.

**Keywords:** *CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions, Stochastic Convergence, Cross-Correlation, Nonlinearity, Belt And Road Initiative*

# SEÇİLMİŞ GELİŞMEKTE OLAN ÜLKELERDE DÖVİZ KURU GEÇİŞKENLİĞİNİN AMPİRİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ: HETEROJEN PANEL NEDENSELLİK ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Döviz kuru geçişkenliği, döviz kurlarında meydana gelen değişimlerin yurtiçi genel fiyat düzeyinde neden olduğu etki şeklinde tanımlanabilir. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde döviz oranlarında meydana gelen dalgalanmalar önemli döviz krizlerine neden olabilmektedir. Bunun yanında bu ülkelerde kur kaynaklı maliyet artışları enflasyonun ana sürücülerinden birisine dönüşebilmektedir. Bu nedenle döviz kuru geçişkenliği, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ekonomi politikalarının en önemli konularındandır. Bu araştırma önde gelen gelişmekte olan ülkelerde döviz kuru geçişkenliğini ampirik olarak ele almıştır. Bu amaçla Brezilya, Bangladeş, Rusya, Hindistan, Endonezya, Malezya, Meksika, Nijerya, Arjantin, Pakistan, Şili, Tayland, Kolombiya ve Türkiye'den oluşan örneklemin 1990-2021 arasındaki dönemi heterojen panel nedensellik testleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmada döviz kurlarını temsilen nominal döviz kurları (ABD Dolarına göre) kullanılmıştır. Enflasyon oranlarını temsilen ise tüketici fiyat endeksinin yıllık yüzde değişim oranları alınmıştır. Araştırmada değişkenler arasındaki nedensellik ilişkisi Emirmahmutoglu ve Köse (2011) Granger temelli heterojen nedensellik testi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Test sonuçları, döviz kurlarının enflasyon oranlarıyla arasında nedensellik olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Ülkeler bazında bulgular farklılaşmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Döviz Kuru Geçişkenliği, Enflasyon Oranları, Heterojen Panel Nedensellik Testi.

# EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF EXCHANGE RATE PASS-THROUGH IN SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: HETEROGENEOUS PANEL CAUSATION ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

Exchange rate pass-through can be defined as the effect of changes in exchange rates on the general domestic price level. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates in developing countries can cause significant currency crises. In addition, exchange rate-related cost increases can become one of the main drivers of inflation in these countries. For this reason, exchange rate pass-through is one of the most important issues of economic policy in developing countries. This research empirically addressed exchange rate pass-through in leading developing countries. For this purpose, the period between 1990 and 2021 of the sample consisting of Brazil, Bangladesh, Russia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Argentina, Pakistan, Chile, Thailand, Colombia, and Turkey was analyzed using heterogeneous panel causality tests. Nominal exchange rates (relative to the US Dollar) were used to represent exchange rates in the research. Annual percentage change rates of the consumer price index were taken to represent inflation rates. In the study, the causality relationship between variables was analyzed using Emirmahmutoğlu and Köse (2011) Granger-based heterogeneous causality test. Test results revealed that there is a causality between exchange rates and inflation rates. Findings differed on a country basis.

**Keywords:** *Exchange Rate Pass-through, Inflation Rates, Heterogeneous Panel Causality Test.*

# VERİMLİLİK ARTIŞI VE KUR ŞOKLARININ İHRACAT, EKONOMİK BÜYÜME VE REFAH ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE HESAPLANABİLİR GENEL DENGE ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Verimlilik, ihracat performansı ve ekonomik büyüme, ülkelerin ekonomik performansının ölçümünde kullanılan makro ekonomik değişkenler arasında ilk sıralarda gelmektedir. Verimlilik ve ihracat artışlarının ekonomik büyüme üzerinde pozitif bir etki oluşturacağı noktasında araştırmacılar arasında bir konsensüs bulunmaktadır. Bununla birlikte verimlilik ve ihracat arasındaki nedensel ilişki ile ilgili olarak literatürde iki farklı görüş öne çıkmaktadır. Bunlardan ilki verimlilik artışının ihracatın büyümesini belirlediğini ve verimliliğin ihracat talebinden bağımsız olduğunu öne süren kendi kendini seçim (self - selection) hipotezidir. İkinci görüş ise verimliliğin büyük ölçüde ihracat büyümesi yoluyla talep beklentileri tarafından tetiklendiğini varsayan ihracat yoluyla öğrenme (learning by exportin) hipotezidir. Verimlilik ve ihracat arasındaki nedenselliğin yönü, ekonomik büyüme için hangi politikaların izlenmesi gerektiği noktasında önem kazanmaktadır. İhracattan verimliliğe doğru nedenselliği kabul eden ihracata dayalı büyüme modelleri döviz kurunun değer kaybetmesi ve/veya ihracat sübvansiyonu gibi ihracatı teşvik edici politikalar önerirken, teknolojiye dayalı uluslararası ticaret modelleri ve bazı yeni ticaret teorileri verimlilikten ihracata doğru bir nedenselliği kabul etmekte ve verimlilik artışını teşvik etmek için AR-GE ve/veya üretim sübvansiyonunu daha etkili olarak görmektedir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye ekonomisi için kendi kendini seçim hipotezi ve buna bağlı olarak teknolojiye dayalı büyüme modeli ile ihracata dayalı büyüme modelinin sonuçlarının analiz edilebilmesini sağlamak amacıyla bir hesaplanabilir genel denge (HGD) modeli oluşturulmuştur. Model kapsamında her bir sektörün verimliliklerini temsil eden parametrelere eşanlı şoklar verilerek elde edilen simülasyon sonuçları döviz kuru şoklarına ait sonuçlar ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Sonuçlar hem rakamsal hem de grafiksel olarak tartışılmaktadır. HGD literatürü açısından modellemede kullanılan fonksiyonların (CES, CET, ticaret haddi vb.) gerçek veriler üzerinden grafiksel gösterimlerinin yapılarak elde edilen bulgulara göre dinamik sonuçların elde edilmesi çalışmanın orijinal taraflarından birisini oluşturmaktadır. Bulgular her iki şokun nominal olarak tamamıyla aynı sonuçlar üretirken reel bazda önemli farklılıklar içerdiğini göstermektedir. Ayrıca her iki simülasyonda da hanehalkı refahının arttığı gözlemlenmekle birlikte verimlilik artışlarının refah üzerindeki etkisi kur şoklarına göre önemli ölçüde fazladır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Verimlilik, İhracat, Ekonomik Büyüme, Hesaplanabilir Genel Denge

# THE IMPACT OF PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH AND EXCHANGE RATE SHOCKS ON EXPORTS, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND WELFARE: A COMPUTABLE GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM ANALYSIS FOR TÜRKIYE

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## ABSTRACT

Productivity, export performance and economic growth are among the macroeconomic variables used to measure the economic performance of countries. There is a consensus among researchers that productivity and export increases will have a positive impact on economic growth. However, two different views are prominent in the literature regarding the causal relationship between productivity and exports. The first one is the self-selection hypothesis, which argues that productivity growth determines export growth and that productivity is independent of export demand. The second is the learning-by-exporting hypothesis, which assumes that productivity is largely driven by demand expectations through export growth. The direction of causality between productivity and exports is important in determining which policies should be implemented for economic growth. Export-led growth models that accept causality from exports to productivity suggest export-incentive such as exchange rate depreciation and/or export subsidies. However, technology-based international trade models and some new trade theories accept a causality from productivity to exports and consider R&D and/or production subsidies to be more effective in promoting productivity growth. In this study, a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model is constructed for the Turkish economy in order to analyze the self-selection hypothesis and the consequences of the technology-based growth model and the export-led growth model. Simulation results obtained by giving simultaneous shocks to the parameters representing the productivity of each sector within the scope of the model are compared with the results of exchange rate shocks. The results are discussed both numerically and graphically. In terms of the HGD literature, one of the original aspects of the study is the graphical representation of the functions used in modeling (CES, CET, terms of trade, etc.) over real data and obtaining dynamic results according to the findings obtained. The findings show that both shocks produce exactly the same results in nominal terms but have significant differences in real terms. Moreover, although household welfare is observed to increase in both simulations, the effect of productivity increases on welfare is significantly higher than that of exchange rate shocks.

**Keywords:** *Productivity, Exports, Economic Growth, Computable General Equilibrium*

# JEOPOLİTİK RİSKLERİN İHRACAT VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME ORANLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: GELİŞMEKTE OLAN ÜLKELER ÖRNEĞİ

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## ÖZET

Günümüzde bölgesel ve uluslararası ticaret ve ekonomik ilişkilerin en temel konularından birisini jeopolitik riskler oluşturmaktadır. Nitekim artan jeopolitik riskler, yatırım kararlarını ve küresel sermaye akımlarını etkileyebilmektedir. Bu araştırma Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde jeopolitik risklerin ihracat ve ekonomik büyüme oranları üzerindeki etkisini incelemiştir. Bu amaçla gelişmekte olan ülkeler örnekleminde seçilmiş 20 ülkenin 1996-2021 arasını kapsayan dönemi panel veri analizi yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Araştırmada jeopolitik risk endeksi (GPR), Caldara ve Iacoviello (2018) tarafından geliştirilmiştir. GPR, ABD ve diğer batı ülkelerinde yayın yapan 10 gazetenin elektronik arşivlerinin otomatik metin arama sonuçlarından yararlanılarak oluşturulmuştur.

Araştırmada ihracat ve ekonomik büyüme oranlarını temsilen, ülkelerin yıllık ihracat oranları (GSYH'ye oranı) ve kişi başına düşen gayri safi yurtiçi hasıla oranları (ABD Doları) kullanılmıştır. Bunun yanında, söz konusu değişkenler arasındaki ilişkinin açık bir şekilde ortaya konulabilmesi amacıyla kontrol değişkenleri modellere dahil edilmiştir. Panel eşbütünleşme testi sonuçları uzun dönemde değişkenlerin eşbütünleşik olduğunu göstermiştir. PDOLS tahmini sonuçları GPR'nin ekonomik büyümeyle negatif, ihracat oranlarıyla pozitif ilişkili olduğunu göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Jeopolitik Riskler, Ticaret Dengesi, İhracat Oranları, Gelişmekte Olan Ülkeler, Ekonomik Büyüme.

# THE IMPACT OF GEOPOLITICAL RISKS ON EXPORTS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES: THE CASE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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## ABSTRACT

Today, geopolitical risks constitute one of the most fundamental issues in regional and international trade and economic relations. As a matter of fact, increasing geopolitical risks can affect investment decisions and global capital flows. This research examined the impact of geopolitical risks on exports and economic growth rates in developing countries. For this purpose, the period covering the period between 1996-2021 of 20 countries selected from the sample of developing countries was analyzed using the panel data analysis method. The geopolitical risk index (GPR) in the study was developed by Caldara and Iacoviello (2018). GPR was created using automatic text search results from the electronic archives of 10 newspapers in the US and other Western countries. In the study, annual export rates (ratio to GDP) and gross domestic product rates per capita (US Dollar) of countries were used to represent export and economic growth rates. In addition, control variables were included in the models in order to clearly reveal the relationship between these variables. Panel cointegration test results showed that the variables were cointegrated in the long term. The results of the PDOLS estimation showed that GPR was negatively related to economic growth and positively related to export rates.

**Keywords:** *Geopolitical Risks, Trade Balance, Export Rates, Developing Countries, Economic Growth.*

# TÜRK CUMHURİYETLERİNİN MAKROEKONOMİK PERFORMANSLARININ CRITIC VE TOPSİS YÖNTEMLERİ İLE ÖLÇÜLMESİ (2010 - 2022)

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## ÖZET

Ülkelerin ekonomi politikalarının belirlenmesinde en önemli yol göstericilerden birisi olan makroekonomik performansları, temel makroekonomik göstergeler bağlamında ölçülmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında; Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Türkmenistan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan ve Tacikistan'dan oluşan altı Türk devletinin, 2010 - 2022 yıllarını kapsayan dönemdeki ekonomilerinin genel görünümü ortaya konulmuştur. Çalışmanın devamında ülkelerin ekonomik performans ölçümlerinde sıklıkla kullanılan ekonomik büyüme, enflasyon, işsizlik, cari denge ve bütçe dengesinin performans üzerindeki etkilerini gösteren ağırlık katsayıları CRITIC yöntem ile hesaplanmıştır. CRITIC yöntem, kriterlerin ağırlıklarının objektif bir şekilde belirlenmesine imkân tanıyan bir yöntemdir. Ardından CRITIC yöntem ile ulaşılan ağırlık katsayıları kullanılarak Çok Kriterli Karar Verme tekniklerinden TOPSIS yöntemi ile her bir ülkenin makroekonomik performansları hesaplanmıştır. TOPSIS yöntemi alternatifler arasında en iyiyi seçme olanağı sağlayan ve alternatifleri elde ettikleri performans puanına göre sıralamaya imkân veren yöntemlerden birisidir. Çalışma kapsamında ülkelerin performans puanlarına göre en başarılı oldukları yıldan en başarısız oldukları yıla doğru bir performans sıralaması yapılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında son olarak, Türk Cumhuriyetlerinin performans değerlerine ve sıralama sonuçlarına göre birbirlerine yakınsadıkları ve birbirlerinden ayrıştıkları dönemler ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Türk Cumhuriyetleri, Ekonomik Performans, CRITIC Yöntem, TOPSIS Yöntemi.*



# MEASURING THE MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF TURKISH REPUBLICS USING CRITIC AND TOPSIS METHODS (2010 - 2022)

Abdalbaki PINAR

Savaş ERDOĞAN

## ABSTRACT

Macroeconomic performances, which are one of the most important guides in determining the economic policies of countries, are measured in the context of basic macroeconomic indicators. Within the scope of the study, the general outlook of the economies of six Turkish states consisting of Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in the period covering the years 2010 - 2022 is presented. In the continuation of the study, the weight coefficients showing the effects of economic growth, inflation, unemployment, current account balance and budget balance, which are frequently used in economic performance measurements of countries, on performance were calculated with the CRITIC method. CRITIC method is a method that allows the weights of criteria to be determined objectively. Then, using the weight coefficients obtained with the CRITIC method, the macroeconomic performances of each country were calculated with the TOPSIS method, one of the Multi-Criteria Decision Making techniques. TOPSIS method is one of the methods that allows choosing the best among the alternatives and ranking the alternatives according to the performance score they obtain. Within the scope of the study, a performance ranking was made according to the performance scores of the countries, from the year they were most successful to the year they were least successful. Finally, within the scope of the study, the periods when the Turkish Republics converged and diverged from each other according to their performance values and ranking results were revealed.

**Keywords:** *Turkic Republics, Economic Performance, CRITIC Method, TOPSIS Method.*

# TÜRKİ CUMHURİYETLERDE GELİR DAĞILIMI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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## ÖZET

XX. yüzyılın ikinci yarısından sonra ulusal ekonomilerde, salt ekonomik büyüme yerine büyümeyle birlikte sosyoekonomik açıdan yaşam koşullarında iyileşme ve refah artışını hedefleyen, kalkınma odaklı iktisadi politika tesisinin önem kazandığı bir dönem karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu dönemde kalkınmada temel belirleyiciler arasında kabul edilen önemli göstergelerden birisi de “gelir dağılımı” olmuştur. Etkinsiz politikalarla ortaya çıkan gelir dağılımında eşitsizlik sorunu, ekonomik kalkınma önündeki önemli engellerden biri olmakta; bu sorundaki iyileşme, sürdürülebilir ekonomik yapının tesisinde gelişmişliğin en önemli göstergelerinden biri konumuna gelmiştir. Gelir dağılımı eşitsizliklerinde, zengin ile fakir arasında oluşan dengesizliğin azaltılarak sosyoekonomik refah düzeyinin yükseltilmesinde devlet destekli sosyal politikaların uygulanması, bu uygulamaların etkinliği kapsamında ise ülke dinamikleri açısından ihtiyaç duyulabilecek farklı politikalar uygulanması gerekebilmektedir. Dolayısıyla -gelişmişlik düzeyinden bağımsız olarak- her bir ekonomik birimin devamlılığını sağlayabilmesi için elde edilmesi gereken “gelir”in, bu birimler arasında uçurum oluşmasına izin verilmeden, farkın mümkün olan optimal seviyelere çekilebilmesi odağında dağıtılması son derece büyük bir önem arz etmektedir. Bu araştırmada, günümüz dünyasında en hızlı ekonomik büyüme performansı gösteren ülkelerden Çin’in Tarihi İpek Yolu’nu canlandırmak üzere çalışmalarına başladığı “Modern İpek Yolu Projesi” güzergahında yer alan Türkiye Cumhuriyetlerinde, “gelir düzeyi ve gelir dağılımı adaleti” incelenmektedir. 2020 yılı verilerine göre küresel nüfusun % 2.16’sını barındırırken, küresel hasılanın da % 1.76’sını üreten 7 adet seçilmiş Türkiye Cumhuriyetlerinde gelir dağılımının araştırılacağı çalışma sonucunda ise, alternatif gelir dağılımı ölçüm tekniklerine dayanılarak, gelir dağılımı eşitsizliklerine dair bulgular elde edilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Türki Cumhuriyetler, Gelir dağılımı, Gelir eşitsizlikleri, Gini katsayısı.*

# A RESEARCH ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN TURKIC REPUBLICS

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## ABSTRACT

After the second half of the twentieth century, we encounter a period in which development-oriented economic policy, aiming at improvement in socioeconomic living conditions and increase in welfare along with growth, rather than pure economic growth, gained importance in national economies. In this period, one of the important indicators accepted among the main determinants of development was "income distribution". The problem of inequality in income distribution, which arises with ineffective policies, is one of the important obstacles to economic development; The improvement in this problem has become one of the most important indicators of development in the establishment of a sustainable economic structure. It may be necessary to implement state-supported social policies to increase the level of socioeconomic welfare by reducing the imbalance between rich and poor in income distribution inequalities, and to implement different policies that may be needed in terms of country dynamics within the scope of the effectiveness of these practices. Therefore, it is of great importance to distribute the "income" that must be obtained to ensure the continuity of each economic unit - regardless of the level of development - with a focus on reducing the difference to optimal levels, without allowing a gap to occur between these units. In this research, "income level and income distribution justice" are examined in the Turkic Republics located on the "Modern Silk Road Project" route, where China, one of the fastest economic growth performers in today's world, has started its work to revitalize the Historical Silk Road. As a result of the study, which will investigate the income distribution in 7 selected Turkic Republics, which host 2.16% of the global population and produce 1.76% of the global product, according to 2020 data, findings on income distribution inequalities will be obtained based on alternative income distribution measurement techniques.

**Keywords:** *Turkic Republics, Income distribution, Income inequalities, Gini coefficient.*

# TÜRKİYE'DEKİ GÖÇ GERÇEĞİNİN ULUSLARARASI GÖÇ ÖRGÜTÜ RAPORLARINDAKİ YANSIMALARI

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## ÖZET

1951 yılında kurulan ve Birleşmiş Milletler ile ilişkili bir organizasyon olan Uluslararası Göç Örgütü hem göçmenlerin hem de göçmen alan toplumun faydasını önceleyen bir misyona sahiptir. Örgüt, göç yönetimi, kriz müdahalesi, uluslararası iş birlikleri ve ortaklıklar ile göçle ilgili veri toplanması ve araştırma gerçekleştirilmesi alanlarında çalışmalar yapmaktadır. Uluslararası Göç Örgütü'nün Türkiye Ofisi Körfez Savaşı'nın etkisiyle 1991 yılında açılmıştır. Türkiye'nin örgüte üyeliği 2004 yılında gerçekleşmiş olup bu tarihten itibaren iş birliği içinde çalışmalar yürütülmektedir. Türkiye, daha önceleri de birçok kitlesel göçe maruz kalmışsa da 2011 yılı sonrası süreç Türkiye'nin göç tarihi için önemli bir dönüm noktası olmuştur. Kısa süre içerisinde 3,5 milyonu bulan Suriyeliyi sınırları içinde kabul etmesi, bu kişilere geçici koruma statüsü sağlaması ve geçici koruma altındakilerin büyük çoğunluğunun Türkiye'nin büyük kentlerinde yaşamasının önemli sosyal ve mali sorunlar doğurduğu aşıkardır. On yılı aşkın bir süredir görüldüğü üzere, Türkiye'de göç olgusu ve göç yönetiminin yükselen önemine bağlı olarak bu çalışmada, Uluslararası Göç Örgütü'nün 2011 yılından 2022 yılına kadar yayınlamış olduğu Dünya Göç Raporları'nda Türkiye'ye değinilen yerler incelenmiştir. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman inceleme tekniği kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen bu çalışma, 2011 sonrası süreçte Suriye'den Türkiye'ye yaşanan göçle birlikte Türkiye'nin söz konusu raporlarda giderek artan bir şekilde yer aldığını göstermektedir. Nitekim 2022 Raporunda Suriye-Türkiye koridorunun Meksika-Amerika koridorundan sonraki en çok geçiş yaşanan koridor olduğuna işaret edilmektedir. Özellikle 2015 ve sonraki yıllarda yayınlanan raporlarda Türkiye ve Türkiye'deki geçici koruma altında yaşamını sürdüren Suriyelilere önemli yer verildiği tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Göç, Göçmen, Uluslararası Göç Örgütü, Dünya Göç Raporu.

# REFLECTIONS OF THE MIGRATION REALITY IN TURKEY IN THE REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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## ABSTRACT

The International Organization for Migration, founded in 1951 and associated with the United Nations, has a mission that prioritizes the benefit of both migrants and the receiving community. The organization works in the fields of migration management, crisis response, international collaborations and partnerships, as well as data collection and research on migration. The Office in Türkiye of International Organization for Migration has been opened in 1991 due to the impact of the Gulf War. Türkiye's membership to the organization took place in 2004 and many work and research have been carried out in cooperation since then. Although Turkey has experienced many mass migrations before, the post-2011 period has been an important threshold for Türkiye's migration history. It is obvious that the fact that Türkiye has welcomed 3.5 million Syrians within its borders in a short period of time, provided them with temporary protection status and that the vast majority of those under temporary protection live in Turkey's major cities has created significant social and financial problems. As it has been seen for more than a decade, due to the rising importance of migration and migration management in Turkey, this study examined the places mentioned in the World Migration Reports published by the International Organization for Migration from 2011 to 2022 about Türkiye. This study, which was carried out using the document examination technique, which is one of the qualitative research methods, indicates that Turkey is increasingly included in these reports with the migration from Syria to Turkey in the post-2011 period. In the 2022 Report, it is pointed out that the Syrian-Turkish corridor is the corridor with the most intensive passage after the Mexico-America corridor. Especially in the reports published in 2015 and subsequent years, it was determined that Syrians living under temporary protection in Turkey and Turkey were given an important place.

**Keywords:** *Migration, Migrant, International Organization for Migration, World Migration Report.*

# TÜRK DEVLETLERİ TEŞKİLATI BAĞLAMINDA TÜRK DÜNYASINDA GÜVENLİK TOPLULUĞU POTANSİYELİ

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## ÖZET

Sovyetler Birliği'nin çökmesinin ardından Sovyet kontrolü altındaki birçok bölgede güç boşluğu meydana gelmiştir. Bu bölgelerden birisi önemli jeopolitik değere ve zengin doğal kaynaklara sahip olan Türk Dünyası'dır. Sonuç olarak, Türk Dünyası süper güçler arasında yoğun bir sistemik güç rekabeti yaşanan bir bölge haline gelmiştir. Ayrıca, etnik çatışmalar, sınır anlaşmazlıkları, sınırlar arası su kaynakları tahsisi konusundaki ayrılıklar ve dini ideolojileri kullanarak yayılan radikal gruplarının varlığı gibi Türk devletleri arasında yaygın güvenlik endişeleri bulunmaktadır. Ortak sistemik riskler ve güvenlik sorunlarının varlığı, Türk Dünyası'nın bir bölgesel güvenlik kompleksi haline dönüşmesine neden olmaktadır. Diğer taraftan, sahip oldukları ortak dil, tarih, kültür ve coğrafya paralelinde Türk devletleri 1992 yılından itibaren bir araya gelmeye başlamıştır. Süreç, 2010 yılından itibaren kurumsal bir statü kazanmış ve "Türk Dili Konuşan Ülkeler İşbirliği Konseyi" (Türk Keneşi - Türk Konseyi) kurulmuştur. Türk Konseyi ise 2021 yılında İstanbul'da düzenlenen 8. Zirve Toplantısında "Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı" (TDT) adını almıştır. TDT çatısı altında Türk devletleri paylaştıkları ortak değerlere dayalı işbirliği ve dayanışmanın altını çizmekte ve Türk Dünyası çıkarlarını etkileyen meseleler kapsamında müşterek bir tutum geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Türk devletlerinin işbirliği gerçekleştirmeyi amaçladığı alanlardan birisi güvenlik meseleleridir. Bu doğrultuda TDT üyeleri ortak çıkarlarla alakalı güvenlik meselelerinde eşgüdümlü politikalar izlemek yönünde iradelerini belirtmişlerdir. Bu doğrultuda, TDT Türk Dünyası bölgesel güvenlik kompleksi içinde çoğulcu bir güvenlik topluluğunun ortaya çıkmasına olanak sağlayan bir potansiyeli beraberinde getirmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bölgesel Güvenlik Kompleksi, Güvenlik Topluluğu, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı, Türk Dünyası

# SECURITY COMMUNITY POTENTIAL IN THE TURKIC WORLD THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKIC STATES

Buğra SARI

## ABSTRACT

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, a power vacuum emerged in many regions under Soviet control. One of these regions, possessing significant geopolitical value and abundant natural resources, is the Turkic World. Consequently, the Turkic World has become a region characterized by intense systemic power competition among superpowers. Furthermore, there are widespread security concerns among Turkic states, including ethnic conflicts, border disputes, disagreements over the allocation of transboundary water resources, and the presence of radical groups spreading their ideologies through religion. The existence of common systemic risks and security issues has led to the Turkic World evolving into a regional security complex. On the other hand, Turkic states began coming together starting from 1992, in parallel with their shared language, history, culture, and geography. This process gained institutional status since 2010, leading to the establishment of the "Cooperation Council of Turkic-Speaking States" (Turkic Council) during its 8th Summit Meeting in Istanbul in 2021. The Turkic Council has assumed the name "Organization of Turkic States" (OTS) under its umbrella. Within the OTS, Turkic states emphasize cooperation and solidarity based on their shared values and aim to develop a common stance on issues affecting the Turkic World's interests. One of the areas in which Turkic states aim to cooperate is security matters. In this context, OTS members have expressed their determination to pursue coordinated policies on security issues related to common interests. Accordingly, the OTS has the potential to contribute to the emergence of a pluralistic security community within the Turkic World regional security complex.

**Keywords:** *Regional Security Complex, Security Community, Organization of Turkic States, Turkic World.*

# ARAP BAHARI SONRASI SUUDİ ARABİSTAN KRALLIĞI'NIN ORTA ASYA'YLA YOĞUNLAŞAN İLİŞKİLERİNİN JEOPOLİTİK KÖKENLERİ

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Arap Baharı sonrası dış politikasında çeşitliliğe giden Suudi Arabistan'ın Orta Asya ülkeleriyle yoğunlaşan ilişkilerinin kökenlerine odaklanılacaktır. Bu noktada temel bulgumuz Suudi Arabistan'ın başat müttefiği Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin Arap Baharı süresince izlemiş olduğu halk hareketlerini destekleyen tavrı ve aynı ülkenin İran ile olan ilişkileri Suudi elitlerin dış politika arayışlarını yoğunlaştırmıştır. Bu sebeple Suudi elitler ABD dışı küresel aktörlerle ilişkilerini çeşitlendirmeyi ve bu ülkelerle ekonomik, askeri ve jeopolitik ilişkilere girmeye çalışmaktadırlar. Bu nedenle Suudi Arabistan bir yandan ekonomisini çeşitlendirme hedefine ulaşmaya çalışırken öte yandan ülke içinde reform çabalarını ABD'nin taleplerine çıpa etmemiştir. Bu sebeple ABD dışı ilişkiler Suudi Arabistan yönetici eliti için değer kazanmıştır. ABD'nin Suudi Arabistan'la ilişkilerinde ülkeye otonomi tanınamaması gözlenmektedir. Daha da önemlisi ABD'nin ilişkileri 11 Eylül 2001 sonrası terörle mücadeleye ve petrol fiyatlarını sıkıştırması Suudi elitlerde ülkelerinin araçsallaştırdıklarına dair duyguyu ve düşüncüyü yoğunlaştırmıştır. Bir yandan ülke içinde değişen demografi Suudi Arabistan'ın bölgede ve küresel siyasette aktif, müdahil olucu ve yapıcı bir rol üstlenmesini arzulamaktadır. Genç, eğitilmiş ve orta-sınıf Suudiler ülkelerinin küresel sisteme her açıdan entegrasyonunu önemsemekte ve desteklemektedir. Bu bir yönüyle Suudi Arabistan'ın içe kapanmış ve otantik bir ülke olmasından ziyade dışa açık ve kozmopolit bağlantıları güçlü ülke olmasına doğru bir tercihi imlemektedir. Belirtilen bu gerekçelerle Suudi Arabistan ABD dışı aktörlerle ilişkilerini jeopolitik dengeleme, ekonomisini çeşitlendirme ve küresel aktör olma boyutlarından geliştirmeye çalışmaktadır. Suudi Arabistan elitleri için Orta Asya bölgesi Çin, Hindistan ve Rusya gibi ülkelerle gelişen ilişkilerine derinlik ve dengeleme sağlayan önemli bir jeopolitik alan olarak görülmektedir. Bu amaçla Suudi elitleri Körfez İşbirliği Konseyi (GCC) marjında beş Orta Asya ülkesi (Tacikistan, Özbekistan, Türkmenistan, Kırgızistan ve Kazakistan) ile ortak zirve düzenlemiştir. Bu çalışmada Suudi Arabistan ve Orta Asya ülkeleri ile gelişen ilişkilerinin kökenleri kurumsal, ideolojik ve jeopolitik boyutlardan ele alınacaktır. Körfez İşbirliği Konseyi, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı, Şangay İşbirliği Örgütü ve BRICS gibi ABD dışı gelişen işbirliklerinin bu ilişkiye katacağı fırsatlar, zorluklar, engeller ve kolaylaştırıcılar irdelenecektir. Suudi yönetici elitlerinin Arap Baharı sonrası ulus-üstü kimliklerden milliyetçi fikirlere dönüşünün Orta Asya ile işbirliğine katkısı araştırılacaktır. Son olarak ABD'nin Ortadoğu'dan kademeli çekilişi, Suudi Arabistan için güvenlik şemsiyesi ihtiyacını yoğunlaştırmaktadır. Bu sebeple alternatif aktörlerle işbirliği önem kazanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Suudi Arabistan, Orta Asya, Jeopolitik



# THE GEOPOLITICAL ORIGINS OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA'S INTENSIFYING RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL ASIA AFTER THE ARAB SPRING

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## ABSTRACT

The study aims to scrutinize the evolving dynamics of Saudi Arabia's burgeoning ties with nations in Central Asia, contextualized within its diversified foreign policy initiatives post-Arab Spring. The core observation highlights that the U.S.'s endorsement of democratic movements during the Arab Spring, coupled with its association with Iran, compelled Saudi policymakers to broaden foreign relations beyond the U.S. ambit. This strategic recalibration enables Saudi Arabia to lessen its economic dependence on the U.S. while simultaneously resisting U.S. demands on domestic reforms. The U.S. approach, particularly post-9/11, of primarily viewing Saudi Arabia through the lens of counter-terrorism and economic exigencies further fueled the Saudi perception of being instrumentalized. Concurrently, shifting demographic compositions within Saudi Arabia—comprising a younger, educated, and economically aspirational populace—endorse the nation's active and constructive participation in both regional and international geopolitics. This demographic profile signals a collective inclination toward a global and cosmopolitan Saudi identity, as opposed to an insular one. Saudi Arabia's geopolitical agenda identifies Central Asia as a critical region, supplementing its ongoing interactions with other global powers like China, India, and Russia. In substantiating this, Saudi policymakers convened a summit with five Central Asian states (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan) under the aegis of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The analysis will adopt institutional, ideological, and geopolitical lenses to dissect the facilitators and impediments in these inter-regional relations. It will evaluate the prospective synergies offered by organizations such as the GCC, the Organization of Turkic States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and BRICS. Furthermore, the shift in Saudi elite thinking from supranational to nationalistic ideologies post-Arab Spring will be examined as a catalyst for collaboration with Central Asia. As the U.S. scales back its Middle Eastern engagement, Saudi Arabia's quest for alternative security partners becomes increasingly imperative.

**Keywords:** *Geopolitics, Saudi Arabia, Central Asia.*

# SİYASAL, EKONOMİK VE KÜLTÜREL BOYUTLARIYLA AK PARTİ DÖNEMİNDE TÜRKİYE-ÖZBEKİSTAN İLİŞKİLERİ

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## ÖZET

AK parti döneminde Türk Dış Politikasında yaşanan genel değişimin bir yansıması olarak Orta Asya'ya yönelik politikada da önemli adımlar atılmıştır. Türkiye'nin Orta Asya politikasında bölgenin eksen ülkelerinden biri olan Özbekistan ile ilişkiler özel bir öneme sahip olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, söz konusu dönemde Türkiye-Özbekistan ilişkilerinde yaşanan gelişmeler siyasi, ekonomik ve kültürel boyutlarıyla analiz edilmeye çalışılacaktır. Özellikle Cumhurbaşkanlığı Mirziyoyev sonrası dönemde iki ülke arasında gerek devletler arası temaslar gerekse de sivil toplum işbirlikleri yoluyla önemli ilerlemeler kaydedilmiştir. Öyle ki ikili ziyaretler ve karşılıklı anlaşmalar ile diplomatik ilişkiler bu dönemde ivme kazanmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra Türkiye ve Özbekistan arasındaki ticaret hacmi ciddi bir biçimde artmış, ortak kültürel faaliyetler hayata geçirilmiş ve iki ülke sivil toplum örgütleri arasındaki ilişkiler güçlendirilmiştir. Tüm bu gelişmeler ışığında, Türkiye ve Özbekistan arasındaki ilişkilerin ele alınacağı bu analizde aynı zamanda iki ülke arasındaki ilişkilerin geleceğine şekil verecek fırsatlara ve risklere de dikkat çekilmeye çalışılacaktır. Anahtar Kelimeler: Özbekistan, Türkiye, AK Parti, Siyaset, Ekonomi, Kültür, Dış Politika.

*Anahtar Kelimeler: Özbekistan, Türkiye, AK Parti, Siyaset, Ekonomi, Kültür, Dış Politika.*

# **POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF TURKEY- UZBEKISTAN RELATIONS IN THE AK PARTY PERIOD**

**Mustafa Cüneyt ÖZŞAHİN**

## **ABSTRACT**

As a reflection of the broad changes in Turkish Foreign Policy during the AK Party era, important steps in the policy towards Central Asia have been taken. In this study, the developments in Türkiye-Uzbekistan relations during the period in question will be analyzed in terms of their political, economic, and cultural dimensions. In Turkey's Central Asia policy, the relationship with Uzbekistan, which is one of the pivotal states of the region, has been of special importance. Especially in the post-President Mirziyoyev period, significant progress has been made between the two nations through not only state-to-state interactions but also civil society cooperation. As such, diplomatic relations have rapidly gained momentum with bilateral visits and agreements in this era. In addition to this, the volume of trade between Türkiye and Uzbekistan has increased substantially, joint cultural activities have been carried out, and relations between civil society organizations have been strengthened. This analysis of the relations between Türkiye and Uzbekistan in light of these developments will also try to draw attention to the opportunities and risks for the future. Keywords: Uzbekistan, Türkiye, AK Party, Politics, Economics, Culture, Foreign Policy.

**Keywords:** *Uzbekistan, Türkiye, AK Party, Politics, Economics, Culture, Foreign Policy.*

# NETANYAHU DÖNEMİ İSRAİL VE ORTA ASYA ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLER: AZERBAYCAN ÖRNEĞİ

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmada İsrail'in İbrahim Anlaşmaları ile birlikte dış politika ilişkilerini geliştirme eğilimlerine eklenen Orta Asya bölgesi özelde ise son dönemde stratejik derinlik kazanan İsrail ve Azerbaycan ilişkilerine odaklanılacaktır. Çalışmanın temel sorusu İsrail ve Azerbaycan arasında ivme kazanan, derinleşen ve çok boyutlulaşan ilişkilerin temel dinamikleri nelerdir? İsrail dış politikasında kurucu elitlerin temel öngörüsü ülkenin Arap komşularını dengelemesi için Arap olmayan ülkelerle, toplumlarla ve aktörlerle ilişkilerini askeri, ekonomik ve istihbarat boyutlarından derinleştirmesi üzerine odaklanıyordu. Bu sebeple İsrail Türkiye ve İran gibi ülkelerle ilişkilerini geliştirmeye başlamış ve farklı alanlarda işbirliğini öncelemiştir. Fakat İran'da devrim sonrası bu ülkeyle bozulan ilişkiler İsrail dış politikasında bölgedeki yeni jeopolitikaya uygun olarak İran karşıtı ülkelerle işbirliğini geliştirmeye odaklandı. Bu yaklaşım Başkan Trump'un İbrahim Anlaşmaları'nı desteklemesiyle zirveye ulaşmıştır. İsrail, Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri ve Bahreyn karşılıklı olarak diplomatik ilişki kurmuşlardır. Bunun bir uzantısı olarak İran karşıtı cephenin önemli ülkelerinden Suudi Arabistan ile İsrail arasında diplomatik ilişkilerin yeniden başlayacağına dair tartışmalar yükselmiştir. İsrail İran'ı sadece Ortadoğu üzerinden bir çevreleme stratejisine girişmemekte aynı zamanda Orta Asya ülkeleri üzerinden İran'ın nüfuzunu sınırlandırmaya odaklanmaktadır. Bu amaçla İsrail, Orta Asya'da ilişki geliştirebileceği ülkelere odaklanmıştır. Azerbaycan ve İsrail arasındaki ilişkilerin son yıllarda ivme kazanmasının altında yatan temel nedenin iki ülkenin benzer ulusal güvenlik tehditleriyle devlet kapasiteleri üzerinde sarsıcı bir etkiyi hissetmeleridir. Bu tehdit İran merkezli olsa da esasında büyük güçlerin jeopolitik mücadelelerini aşmaya çalışan iki küçük ölçekli ülke dayanışması olarak da görülebilir. Azerbaycan'ın teritoryal bütünlüğünü sağlama noktasında bölgesel güçlerle ilişkilerini (Türkiye ve İsrail) yoğunlaştırması ülke içi siyasi istikrarın devamı açısından da önem kazanmaktadır. Bu çok boyutlu ve karmaşık ilişkiler ortasında İsrail ABD dışı aktörlerle (Çin, Hindistan ve Rusya) geliştirdiği ilişkilerde denge ve derinlik için bölgenin stratejik konumlarında nüfuz alanlarını genişletmektedir. Azerbaycan ve İsrail arasındaki ilişkiler aynı zamanda liderler diplomasisi ile konsolide olmaktadır. Başbakan Binyamin Netanyahu'nun pragmatist ve kişisel ilişkilere önem veren tarzı onun Azerbaycan lideri İlham Aliyev ile yakın çalışma ortamı yaratmıştır. II. Karabağ Savaşı'na İsrail'in verdiği askeri ve istihbari lojistik destek sonrasında iki ülke arasındaki ilişkilere Türkiye'nin de eklenmesiyle üçlü bir ilişki sistematiği ortaya çıkmıştır. İsrail ve Azerbaycan arasındaki ilişkiler İsrail'in Orta Asya'ya dönük jeopolitik stratejisinin izlenmesinde önemli bir eşik olarak görülebilir. Bu amaçla iki ülkenin ilişkilerinin doğasını anlamak için yapısal ve konjonktürel dinamiklere eğilinebilir. Değişen jeopolitik dengelerin yanında devlet kapasiteleri ve ölçekleri aynı zamanda büyük güçlerin ortalarında yer almaları iki ülkeyi yaklaştıran temel yapısal faktörler olarak öne çıkmaktadır.

*Anahtar Kelimeler: İsrail, Azerbaycan, Jeopolitik*

# THE GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS OF ISRAEL-CENTRAL ASIA RELATIONS: AN EXAMINATION OF AZERBAIJANI-ISRAELI INTERACTIONS DURING THE NETANYAHU ERA

Gökhan ÇINKARA

## ABSTRACT

This research endeavors to dissect the evolving geopolitical dynamics between Israel and Azerbaijan, particularly in light of the recent expansion of Israel's foreign policy through the Abraham Accords. The core query seeks to identify the foundational elements driving the increasingly complex, multidimensional relationship between the two nations. Historically, Israeli foreign policy has been guided by a vision to cultivate partnerships with non-Arab entities across military, economic, and intelligence sectors, aiming to counterbalance regional Arab influence. Initial diplomatic efforts targeted countries like Turkey and pre-revolution Iran; however, the geopolitical paradigm shifted post-Iranian Revolution, prompting Israel to seek alliances with nations opposing Iranian influence. The apex of this strategy was reached during the Trump administration via the Abraham Accords, establishing diplomatic links between Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain, and potentially extending to Saudi Arabia—a prominent anti-Iranian player. Not confined to Middle Eastern geopolitics, Israel aims to counter Iranian influence via strategic partnerships in Central Asia, chiefly with Azerbaijan. Both Israel and Azerbaijan have intensified their diplomatic exchanges, primarily owing to convergent national security concerns. Though the perceived threats largely emanate from Iran, the relationship also signifies a tactical alliance of two relatively small nations grappling with larger geopolitical forces. Azerbaijan, in particular, seeks to bolster its territorial integrity by strengthening ties with regional powers such as Turkey and Israel, thereby securing domestic political stability. In this intricate geopolitical web, Israel seeks to augment its strategic depth by engaging with alternative global actors like China, India, and Russia. Personal diplomacy between Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and President Ilham Aliyev further cements the relationship, augmented by Israel's military and logistical support to Azerbaijan in the Karabakh War II, introducing Turkey as a third axis in this emerging trilateral system. This intricate relationship between Israel and Azerbaijan serves as a pivotal component of Israel's larger geopolitical strategy towards Central Asia. To comprehend its nuances, this study will evaluate both structural and circumstantial dynamics, such as shifting global balances of power, national capabilities, and geopolitical positioning amidst larger global actors.

**Keywords:** *Israel, Azerbaijan, Geopolitics.*

# EKONOMİK BÜYÜME VE ÇEVRE İLİŞKİSİ: AVRUPA-ORTA ASYA ÜLKELERİ ÖRNEĞİ

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## ÖZET

Ülkelerin öncelikli hedefi bireylerin refah düzeyini artırmaktır. Ekonomik büyüme genel olarak ülkenin üretim kapasitesindeki artış olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ekonomik büyüme aracılığıyla hane halkları daha fazla mal ve hizmet tüketme imkanına sahip olabilmektedir. Bununla birlikte daha fazla mal ve hizmet üretimi daha fazla kaynak kullanımına ve çevre üzerinde olumsuz etkilere neden olabilir. Kentleşme, sanayileşme, nüfus artışı gibi faktörler sera gazı emisyonunu yükseltmektedir. İklim değişikliği ve sürdürülebilirlik konuları hem gelişmiş hem de gelişmekte olan ülkelerin odak noktasında olmaya devam etmektedir. Özellikle küreselleşmenin hızlandığı ve liberalleşmeye yönelik uygulanan politikaların arttığı günümüz dünyasında büyüme ve çevre ikilemi önemini korumaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı 10 Avrupa-Orta Asya ülkesinde gayrisafi yurtiçi hasıla (GSYİH) ve karbondioksit (CO<sub>2</sub>) değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir. Çalışmada ülkelerin 1990-2020 dönemi dikkate alınmış ve değişkenler arasındaki ilişki Konya (2006) nedensellik testi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda karma bulgular elde edilmiştir. i) Arnavutluk, Ermenistan, Bulgaristan ve Romanya için çift yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi ii) Azerbaycan, Belarus, Kazakistan, Rusya Federasyonu için CO<sub>2</sub>'den GSYİH doğru tek yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi iii) Özbekistan ve Türkiye için değişkenler arasında nedensellik ilişkisi olmadığı iv) Panel için GSYİH'den CO<sub>2</sub>'ye doğru tek yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi olduğu bulgusu elde edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** GSYİH, CO<sub>2</sub>, Konya (2006) Nedensellik Testi, Avrupa-Orta Asya Ülkeleri

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENT: THE EXAMPLE OF EUROPEAN-CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Nurgün TOPALLI

## ABSTRACT

The primary goal of countries is to increase the welfare level of individuals. Economic growth is generally accepted as an increase in the country's production capacity. Through economic growth, households can have the opportunity to consume more goods and services. However, the production of more goods and services may result in greater resource use and adverse environmental impacts. Factors such as urbanization, industrialization and population growth increase greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change and sustainability issues continue to be the focus of both developed and developing countries. The dilemma of growth and environment maintains its importance, especially in today's world where globalization accelerates and the policies applied towards liberalization increase. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between gross domestic product (GDP) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) variables in 10 European-Central Asian countries. In the study, the 1990-2020 period of the countries was taken into account and the relationship between the variables was analyzed using the Konya (2006) causality test. As a result of the study, mixed findings were obtained. It was found that i) Bidirectional causality relationship for Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria and Romania, ii) One-way causality relationship from CO<sub>2</sub> to GDP for Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, iii) There is no causal relationship between the variables for Uzbekistan and Türkiye. iv) For the panel one-way causality relationship from GDP to CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Keywords:** GDP, CO<sub>2</sub>, Konya (2006) Causality Test, Europe-Central Asia Countries.

# ÖZBEKİSTAN EKONOMİSİNDE YABANCI YATIRIMLARIN ROLÜ: FIRSATLAR VE ZORLUKLAR

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## ÖZET

Özbekistan Ekonomisinde Yabancı Yatırımların Rolü: Fırsatlar ve Zorluklar Özbekistan, Orta Asya'nın stratejik bir konumunda bulunan, zengin doğal kaynaklar ile turistik merkezlere sahip bir ülkedir. Özellikle bağımsızlık sonrası, ekonomik reformlar ve liberalizasyon politikalarıyla yabancı yatırımların özendirilmesi için çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Özbekistan'da yabancı yatırımları teşvik eden faktörler arasında; geniş ve ucuz iş gücü, stratejik konumu, zengin doğal kaynaklar, vergi indirimleri ve teşvikler, serbest ekonomik bölgelerin kurulması ve yabancı yatırımcıların mülkiyet haklarının korunması yer almaktadır. Bununla birlikte, yabancı yatırımları engelleyen faktörler de mevcuttur. Bunlar arasında; bürokratik engeller, yetersiz altyapı, yargı sisteminin şeffaflığı ve etkinliği konusundaki endişeler, yetersiz finansal piyasalar ve bazı sektörlerde erişimdeki kısıtlamalar sayılabilir. Ancak, Özbekistan hükümeti, yabancı yatırımları artırmak için reformları hızlandırma ve yatırım ortamını iyileştirme yönünde adımlar atmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, Özbekistan'ın yabancı yatırımları çekme potansiyeli yüksektir, ancak bu potansiyelin tam anlamıyla kullanılabilmesi için ülkede bazı yapısal değişikliklere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışmada yabancı yatırımların ekonomi üzerindeki rolü ele alınarak ülkenin sahip olduğu fırsatlar ve zorluklar büyüme ve uluslararası ticaret temelinde tartışılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırım, Ekonomik Büyüme, Uluslararası Ticaret.



# THE ROLE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE UZBEKISTAN ECONOMY: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Bilal ÖZEL

## ABSTRACT

The Role of Foreign Investments in the Uzbekistan Economy: Opportunities and Challenges ABSTRACT Uzbekistan, strategically located in Central Asia, boasts abundant natural resources and tourist attractions. Particularly post-independence, efforts have been made to encourage foreign investments through economic reforms and liberalization policies. Factors promoting foreign investments in Uzbekistan include its vast and affordable labor force, strategic location, rich natural resources, tax incentives and deductions, establishment of free economic zones, and protection of foreign investors' property rights. However, there are also impediments to foreign investments. These encompass bureaucratic obstacles, inadequate infrastructure, concerns about the transparency and efficiency of the judicial system, underdeveloped financial markets, and restrictions on access to certain sectors. Nevertheless, the Uzbek government is taking steps to accelerate reforms and enhance the investment climate. In this context, Uzbekistan holds significant potential to attract foreign investments, but realizing this potential fully necessitates structural changes within the country. This study delves into the role of foreign investments on the economy, discussing the opportunities and challenges the country faces, grounded in the context of economic growth and international trade. Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth, International Trade.

**Keywords:** *Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth, International Trade.*

# XVIII. YÜZYIL SONLARINDA NİĞDE SANCAĞI'NDA GÜMÜŞ, BAKIR VE KURŞUN MADENLERİNİN YÖNETİM ORGANİZASYONU

Mehtap ÇELİK

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## ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, XVIII. yüzyıl sonlarında Osmanlı Devleti'nde maden işletmelerindeki yönetim ve örgütlenmeyi mikro düzeyde bir örnekle ayrıntılı bir şekilde ortaya koyabilmektir. Çalışmamız Osmanlı maliyesinin en önemli gelir kaynaklarından biri olan maden işletmelerinin yönetim organizasyonunu ortaya koyarken aynı zamanda XVIII. yüzyılda iktisadî, idarî ve sosyal alandaki dönüşümlerin de analiz edebilmesine imkan sağlayacaktır. Bilhâssa XVIII. yüzyılda vergi uygulamalarındaki değişiklikler yeni uygulamalar ve bunların idare mekanizmasına yansımaları ve mütegalibelik hareketleri Niğde sancağında bulunan gümüş, bakır ve kurşun maden mukâta'aları üzerinden incelenecektir. Bilindiği üzere devlet harcamalarının finansmanında kullanılan en temel gelir kaynağı vergilerdir. Bu bağlamda devlet, madenlere büyük önem vermiş ve madenlerin işletilmesinde son derece hassas davranmıştır. Maden işletme hukuku, zaman ve mekâna göre değişmiş, yani madenin çeşidi, işletilmesindeki amaç, mahallî zaruretler ve devletin menfaatleri göz önüne alınarak farklı işletme tarzları uygulanmıştır. Bunlardan birincisi; doğrudan doğruya devlet tarafından idare ve işletme tarzı, ikincisi; devlet yardımı ve nezâreti altında madenciler tarafından idare ve işletme, üçüncüsü; iltizâm ya da mâlikâne üzere işletme yöntemidir. Bu kapsamda XVIII. yüzyıl sonlarında söz konusu madenlerin yönetim organizasyonuna bakıldığında Niğde sancağında Cebel-i Kozan'da bulunan "Maden-i sim, nühâs ve kurşun" mukâta'asının malikâne üzere der-uhde edildiği görülmektedir. Ancak malikâne mutasarrıfların da mukâta'nın başına gitmeyip yerel bir mültezime devrettikleri, onların da söz konusu mukâta'aya ait mâl-ı mîrîyi zimmetlerine geçirip servetlerini artırma eğilimi içinde oldukları belgelerden anlaşılmaktadır. Nitekim Hâcegândan Ali Rafik Efendi, mültezim olarak atadığı Hacı Ali'den, mukâta'anın beş senelik yıllık vergisini tahsil edememiştir. Son söz olarak devlet, hazinenin önemli bir gelir kaynağını oluşturan ve aynı zamanda harp sanayisinden para basımına kadar birçok alanda kullanılan gümüş, bakır, kurşun gibi madenlerin bulunduğu yerlere son derece önem vermiş ve madenlerdeki üretimin ara vermeden devam ettirilmesine gerekli özeni göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Maden, mukâta'a, iltizâm, Niğde Sancağı

# MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION OF SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD MINES IN SANCAK OF NIĞDE IN THE LATE 18TH CENTURY

Mehtap ÇELİK

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to put forth the management and organisation of mining enterprises in the Ottoman Empire at the end of the 18th century with a micro level example in details. This study, while revealing the management organization of mining enterprises, which is one of the most important income sources of Ottoman finance, will also enable us to analyze the transformations in the economic, administrative and social fields in the 18th century. In particular, the changes in tax practices in the 18th century, new practices and their reflection on the administrative mechanism, and banditry movements will be examined through the silver, copper and lead mining mukata'as in the sanjak of Niğde. As it is known, taxes are the main source of income in financing government expenditures. In this context, the state gave great importance to the mines and acted extremely sensitive in the operation of the mines. Mining management law has changed over time and place. The type of mine and the purpose of its operation were realized with different operating methods, taking into account local necessities and the interests of the state. First of these; direct administration and management by the state, secondly; administration and management by miners under state aid and supervision, and lastly; iltizam and malikane methods. In this context, management organization of the aforementioned mines at the end of the 18th century, it is seen that the silver, copper and lead mukâta'a in Cebel-i Kozan in the sanjak of Niğde were operated as a malikane. However, it is understood from the documents that the owners of the malikane's were not actually present in the mukata'a fields and transferred them to a local tax collector, and they tended to embezzle the state property which belongs to the mukata'a and increase their wealth. For instance, Ali Rafik Efendi could not collect the five-year annual tax of mukâta'a from Hacı Ali, whom he appointed as a tax collector. As a final word, the state attaches great importance to the places where minerals such as silver, copper and lead are located, which constitute an important source of income for the treasury and are also used in many areas from the war industry to money printing, and has paid attention to the continuation of production in the mines without interruption.

**Keywords:** Mine, mukâta'a, tax farming, Niğde sanjak.

# HAT SANATI İLE İLGİLİ GÜNCEL SORUNLARIN BELİRLENMESİ VE TURİZM İLİŞKİSİ

**Turgut TÜRKOĞLU**

Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi

**Ufuk DEVECİ**

Karabük Üniversitesi

**Hüseyin PAMUKÇU**

Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi

## ÖZET

Yazı, keşfinden itibaren kullanıldığı her kültürde şekil ve teknik açılarından birçok değişiklik yaşamış ve zaman içerisinde sanatsal bir kimlik kazanarak toplum hayatında yer edinmiştir. Her dilin şekil ve kullanılış özellikleri açısından değişiklikler yaşayan yazı Arap dilinin sahip olduğu şekil ve fonetik zenginlik sayesinde ayrı bir değer kazanmıştır. Arap yazısının günlük kullanım alanlarının dışına çıkarak ve İslam dili olan Arapçaya Müslümanlar tarafından ayrı bir önem atfedilmesi ile gelişen hat sanatı tarihte farklı beyliklerin/devletlerin elinde yayılmış ve Türk-İslam sanatı hüviyeti kazanarak, kendisine özgü gelenekleri ve kaideleri ile günümüze kadar gelmiştir. Hat sanatı, "Hüsni Hat Sanatı" adı ile UNESCO'nun Hükümetlerarası 16. Komite Toplantısı'nda Türkiye'nin Somut Olmayan Kültürel Miras Temsili Listesi'ne kaydedilmiştir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, 2021 yılında listeye kaydedilen hat sanatının mevcut durumunun analiz edilmesi, sorunların ortaya konulması, bu sorunlara yönelik çözüm önerilerinin getirilmesi ve turizm ile ilişkisinin belirlenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda alanında uzman ve icazet sahibi hattatlar ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda elde edilen veriler betimsel analize tabi tutulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hat Sanatı, Somut Olmayan Kültürel Miras, Turizm

# DETERMINING CURRENT PROBLEMS RELATED TO CALLIGRAPHY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH TOURISM

Turgut TÜRKOĞLU

Ufuk DEVECİ

Hüseyin PAMUKÇU

## ABSTRSCT

Since its discovery, writing has experienced many changes in form and technique in every culture in which it has been used, and over time, it has gained an artistic identity and taken a place in social life. The script, which changes in terms of shape and usage characteristics of each language, has gained a special value thanks to the shape and phonetic richness of the Arabic language. The art of calligraphy, which developed by going beyond the daily use of Arabic script and attaching special importance to Arabic, the Islamic language, spread throughout history in the hands of different principalities/states and gained the identity of Turkish-Islamic art and has survived to the present day with its own traditions and rules. Calligraphy was recorded in Turkey's Intangible Cultural Heritage Representative List at the 16th Intergovernmental Committee Meeting of UNESCO under the name "Calligraphy Art". The purpose of this research is to analyze the current situation of calligraphy, which was recorded in the list in 2021, to reveal the problems, to propose solutions to these problems and to determine its relationship with tourism. For this purpose, semi-structured interviews were held with expert and licensed calligraphers in their field. The data obtained as a result of the interviews were subjected to descriptive analysis.

**Keywords:** *Calligraphy, Intangible Cultural Heritage, Tourism.*

# KÜLTÜREL MİRASIN KORUNMASINDA ÜLKELER ARASI İŞBİRLİĞİNİN ÖNEMİ: TÜRK DÜNYASI BELEDİYELER BİRLİĞİ

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## ÖZET

Kültürel miras küreselleşmenin etkilediği unsurlardan birisidir. Özellikle yerel değerler büyük tehdit altına girmiş, yok olma tehlikesiyle karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Bu sebeple kültürel mirasın korunması ve gelecek nesillere aktarılması bir gerekliliktir. Kültürel mirasın korunması ve yaşatılmasında yerel yönetimler önemli role sahiptir. Çünkü yerel hizmetlerde halka yakınlık ilkesi gereği kültürel mirasın sahibi olan yerel topluluklara ulaşma ve onlarla etkileşim daha hızlı ve etkin olacaktır. Yerel yönetimler çeşitli meslek kursları, eğitimler ya da festivaller düzenleyerek yöresel kültürün korunması, yaşatılması ve bilinirlik düzeyinin artmasına katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bu katkı tek tek yerel yönetim birimlerince sağlanabileceği gibi, bölgesel ya da ülkeler arası işbirliği ve yardımlaşma amacıyla bir araya gelen yerel yönetim birliklerince de sağlanabilecektir. Türk Dünyası ülkeleri arasında mevcut olan ortak kültür ve medeniyet mirasını dikkate alarak kardeşlik, dayanışma ve yardımlaşma yaklaşımı ile bilgi, görgü ve karşılıklı deneyimlerden yararlanmak amacıyla kurulmuş olan Türk Dünyası Belediyeler Birliği (TDBB) de kültürel miras koruma yaklaşımını bu sayede yerelden daha geniş bir coğrafyaya taşımıştır. Türk dili ve lehçelerinin konuşulduğu 30 farklı ülkeden 1200'e yakın üyesi bulunan TDBB 2003 yılında kurulmuştur. Kuruluş tüzüğünde birliğin amaçları arasında tarihi ve kültürel mirası korumak açıkça düzenlenmiştir. Böylece birliğin kültürel mirasın korunmasındaki rolü güçlü bir şekilde ortaya konulmuştur. Birlik kurulduğu zamandan itibaren üye ülkelerle yerel yönetimler arasında işbirliğinin geliştirilmesi amacıyla birçok faaliyet gerçekleştirmiştir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada TDBB'nin faaliyet raporları incelenerek, kültürel mirasın korunmasına yönelik faaliyetleri tespit edilmiştir. Türk Dünyası ülkelerinin ortak değerlerinin korunması ve tanıtılması amacıyla birçok faaliyet yapıldığı görülmüştür. Özellikle kardeş şehir anlaşmaları ile kültürel miras unsurlarının tanınırlığının artmasına katkı sunduğu düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yerel Yönetimler, Türk Dünyası Belediyeler Birliği (TDBB), Kültürel Miras

# THE IMPORTANCE OF INTER-COUNTRY COOPERATION IN THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: UNION OF TURKISH WORLD MUNICIPALITIES

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## ABSTRACT

Cultural heritage is one of the elements affected by globalization. Especially local values have come under great threat and are in danger of extinction. For this reason, it is a necessity to protect cultural heritage and transfer it to future generations. Local governments have an important role in protecting and sustaining cultural heritage. Because, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity in local services, reaching and interacting with local communities that own the cultural heritage will be faster and more effective. Local governments contribute to the preservation, survival and increase of awareness of local culture by organizing various vocational courses, trainings or festivals. This contribution can be provided by individual local government units, as well as by local government associations that come together for regional or inter-country cooperation and assistance. The Union of Turkish World Municipalities (TDBB), which was established "with the aim of benefiting from knowledge, experience and mutual experience with the approach of brotherhood, solidarity and cooperation, taking into account the common cultural and civilizational heritage among the countries of the Turkic World". In this way, it has carried the cultural heritage protection approach from the local to a wider geography. TDBB, which has nearly 1200 members from 30 different countries where Turkish language and dialects are spoken, was established in 2003. In the founding charter, the preservation of historical and cultural heritage is clearly stated among the objectives of the union. In this way, the role of the union in the protection of cultural heritage has been strongly demonstrated. Since its establishment, the Union has carried out many activities to improve cooperation between member countries and local governments. In this context, in this study, the activity reports of TDBB were examined and its activities for the protection of cultural heritage were determined. It has been observed that many activities have been carried out to protect and promote the common values of the Turkic World countries. It is thought that it contributes to increasing the recognition of cultural heritage elements, especially thanks to Town Twinning agreements.

**Keywords:** *Local Governments, Union of Turkish World Municipalities (TDBB), Cultural Heritage.*

# YEREL YÖNETİM BİRİMİ OLARAK “MAHALLE” : TÜRKİYE VE ÖZBEKİSTAN KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

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## ÖZET

Yerel yönetimler, yerinden yönetim ilkesinin bir sonucudur ve farklı şekillerde örgütlenmektedirler. Bunlardan biri de mahallelerdir. Mahalleler, genel olarak kent ya da kasabalarda konumlanmış, belediye sınırları içerisinde yer alan ve belediye hizmetlerin yürütülmesine yardımcı olan bir yönetim birimidir. Ayrıca mahalleler insanların topluluk halinde yaşamlarını idame ettirdikleri en küçük yaşam alanıdır. Çünkü mahalleler, topluluk halinde yaşanan hemen her yerde insanlar için bir yaşam alanı oluşturmaktadır. Dolayısıyla insanlar mahallelerde bir taraftan sosyalleşmekte ve kimlik kazanmakta iken bir taraftan da yönetime katılım sağlayabilmektedir. Çünkü demokrasinin en temel aracı olan katılım, yerel yönetimin en alt birimi olan mahallelerde daha kolay sağlanabilmektedir. Ancak bugün her ülke aynı yerel yönetim birimlerine sahip olmadığı gibi mahallelerde müstakil bir yerel yönetim birimi olmayabilir. Bu bağlamda yerel yönetimin bir birimi olarak mahallenin Türkiye'deki ve Özbekistan'daki statüsünün karşılaştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda öncelikle mahalle kavramı literatür taraması yapılarak ele alınmış, sonrasında Türkiye'deki mahalle yönetimi ve Özbekistan'daki mahalle yönetimleri konumu, kuruluşu, görevleri vb. açıdan incelenmiştir. Yapılan incelemede Türkiye'de mahalleler müstakil bir yönetim birimi olarak düzenlenmeyip yerel yönetim birimlerinden biri olan belediyelerin altında örgütlenmiş iken; Özbekistan'da mahallenin yerel yönetimin bir birimi olmakla birlikte kendi kendini yönetme birimi olarak tanımlandığı görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yerel Yönetim, Mahalle, Türkiye, Özbekistan



# "NEIGHBORHOOD" AS A LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT: COMPARISON BETWEEN TURKEY AND UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

Local governments are a result of the principle of decentralization and are organized in different ways. One of them is the neighborhoods. Neighborhoods, in general, are a management unit located in cities or towns, located within the municipal boundaries and helping to carry out municipal services. In addition, neighborhoods are the smallest living space where people maintain their lives as a community. Because neighborhoods constitute a living space for people almost everywhere where they live in a community. Therefore, while people are socializing and gaining identity in the neighborhoods on the one hand, they can participate in the administration on the other hand. Because participation, which is the most basic tool of democracy, can be achieved more easily in neighborhoods that are the lowest unit of local government. However, not every country has the same local government units today, and there may not be a separate local government unit in the neighborhoods. In this context, it is aimed to compare the status of the neighborhood in Turkey and Uzbekistan as a unit of local government. For this purpose, first of all, the concept of neighborhood was discussed by conducting a literature search, then neighborhood management in Turkey and neighborhood management in Uzbekistan location, installation, tasks, etc. it has been examined from the point of view. In the study, it was seen that while neighborhoods in Turkey are not organized as a separate administrative unit and are organized under municipalities, which are one of the local administrative units; in Uzbekistan, the neighborhood is defined as a self-governing unit, although it is a unit of local government.

**Keywords:** *Local Government, Neighborhood, Türkiye, Uzbekistan*

# KAMUDA BİREYSEL PERFORMANS DEĞERLENDİRMEİNİN TEORİSİ VE PRATİĞİ: SAĞLIK SEKTÖRÜNDEN BİR UYGULAMA

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışma, kamuda sağlık sektöründe performans değerlendirmenin personelin bilgisi dahilinde ve bilgisi dışında yapılan benzer ölçümler arasındaki tutarlılığını belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bir üniversite hastanesinde meslek grubuna göre sınıflandırılmış dört grup çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Bu gruplardan seçilmiş meslek gruplarında çalışma yürütülmüştür. Performans değerlendirme formlarının çalışanın ve amirin bilgisi dahilinde olmasına “sonuçların karşılıklı bilinmesi” olarak ifade edilmiştir. Çalışanın işine özel formlar doldurulmuştur. İşe Özel Formlar, her bir mesleki görev tanımı ve sorumlulukları değerlendiren sorular içerir. Bu meslek grupları, işe özel formdaki soru sayısı şu şekildedir: Poliklinik sekreteri (çalışan sayısı 70, soru sayısı 64), ameliyathane hemşiresi (21 ve 46), poliklinik hemşiresi (25 ve 38), cerrahi tekniker (26 ve 19), radyoterapi teknikeri (23 ve 25), garson (29 ve 17), temizlik personeli (66 ve 14), fizyoterapist (16 ve 12). Performans formları öncelikle çalışanın ve amirinin karşılıklı bilgisi dahilinde doldurulmuştur. Seçilmiş personel grupları için iki ay sonrasında yalnızca amirin bilgisi dahilinde doldurulacak şekilde tekrar yapılmıştır. İki değerlendirme arasındaki sonuçlar iki tarafın karşılıklı bildiği (form 1) ve yalnızca amirin bildiği (form 2) değerlendirmiştir. Sonuçlar değerlendirmede değişme olmadı, performans puanında artış oldu ve performans puanında azalma oldu şeklinde gruplanmıştır. Buna göre değişim yok, puanda artış var, puanda azalma var sırasıyla şu şekildeydi; Poliklinik hemşiresi (%99.3, %0.3, %0.4), fizyoterapist (%96.3, %1.6, %2.1), poliklinik sekreteri (%93.4, %3.1, %3.5), temizlik personel (%92.7, %3.6, %3.7), radyoterapi teknikeri (%90.7, %4.0, %5.3), cerrahi tekniker (%89.3, %4.5, %6.3), ameliyathane hemşiresi (%88.3, %9.2, %2.6), garson (%55.6, %20.4, %22.5). Genel olarak işe özel değerlendirmede performans puanlarında çalışanın bilgisi dahilinde olup olmamasına göre büyük değişimler yaşanmadığı görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sağlık Çalışanları, Performans Yönetimi, Performans Geribildirimi, Kamuda Performans, İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi

# THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION IN THE PUBLIC: AN APPLICATION FROM THE HEALTH SECTOR

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the consistency between similar measurements performed within or beyond the knowledge of staff during performance evaluation in the public health sector. Personnel in a university hospital included in the study are grouped into four different occupational groups. The study was carried out in selected staff from these groups. The performance forms' being known by the employee and the supervisor is called as "mutual knowledge of results". Job specific forms were filled. The Job Specific Forms include questions assessing questions related to each occupational job descriptions and responsibilities. The number of questions in the job-specific forms and these occupational groups is as follows: Polyclinic secretary (number of employees 70, the number of questions 64), operating room nurse (21 and 46), polyclinic nurse (25 and 38), surgical health technician (26 ve 19), radiotherapy technician (23 and 25), waiter (29 and 17), cleaning staff (66 and 14) physiotherapist (16 and 12). First of all, performance forms were asked to be completed in all employees in the way the results would be known mutually. Among the selected subgroup of employees, the performance forms were asked to be completed again within two months after the completion of the initial forms by the employee's supervisor knowledge. The differences between the mutual knowledge of results (form 1) and only supervisor's knowledge of results (form 2) questionnaires were analyzed. The results are grouped as there was no change in the evaluation, there was an increase in the performance score, and there was a decrease in the performance score. Accordingly, there was no change, there was an increase in the score, there was a decrease in the score, respectively; polyclinic nurse (%99.3, %0.3, %0.4), physiotherapist (%96.3, %1.6, %2.1), Polyclinic secretary (%93.4, %3.1, %3.5), cleaning staff (%92.7, %3.6, %3.7), radiotherapy technician (%90.7, %4.0, %5.3), surgical health technician (%89.3, %4.5, %6.3), operating room nurse (%88.3, %9.2, %2.6), waiter (%55.6, %20.4, %22.5). In general, it has been observed that there is no big change in performance scores depending on whether employees are aware of the job-specific evaluation or not.

**Keywords:** *Healthcare Professionals, Performance Management, Performance Feedback, Public Performance, Human Resources Management.*

# TARIMSAL ÜRETİMİN KARBON EMİSYONUNA ETKİSİ: ORTA ASYA TÜRK CUMHURİYETLERİ İÇİN PANEL ARDL ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Yirminci yüzyılın son çeyreğine dek dünyanın ve ülkelerin gündemi “ekonomik büyüme ve kalkınma” çerçevesinde şekillense de takip eden yıllarda daha çok “büyümenin sürdürülebilirliği ve çevresel etkileri” tartışılır olmuştur. Bu bağlamda küresel ısınma, karbon salınımı, sera gazı emisyonu gibi kavramlar oldukça popüler hale gelmiştir. Artan üretim kapasitesi ve nüfusa paralel olarak enerji tüketimi, tarımsal ürünlere olan talep de artış göstermiş ve tüm bu gelişmeler karbon salınımını yükseltmiştir. Bu çalışma, modern İpekyolu güzergâhında yer alan 6 Orta Asya Türk Cumhuriyetinde tarımsal üretimin karbon emisyonuna etkisini araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu kapsamda Azerbaycan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Türkmenistan, Tacikistan ve Özbekistan’ın 1992-2014 dönemi verilerinden yararlanılmıştır. Enerji tüketimi, nüfus ve büyüme gibi kontrol değişkenlerin kullanıldığı ampirik analizde veriler Dünya Bankasından derlenmiştir. Panel ARDL yönteminden elde edilen bulgular, enerji tüketiminin paneldeki tüm ülkelerde karbon emisyonunun önemli bir belirleyicisi olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca hayvansal üretimin paneldeki altı ülkenin beşinde, bitkisel üretimin ise bir ülkede karbon emisyonları üzerinde anlamlı pozitif etkiye sahip olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bitkisel Üretim, Hayvansal Üretim, Karbon Emisyonu, Panel ARDL, Orta Asya Türk Cumhuriyetleri.

# THE EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ON CARBON EMISSIONS: PANEL ARDL ANALYSIS FOR CENTRAL ASIAN TURKIC REPUBLICS

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## ABSTRACT

Until the last quarter of the twentieth century, the agenda of the world and countries was shaped within the framework of "economic growth and development", but in the following years, "sustainability of growth and its environmental impacts" have been discussed more. In this context, concepts such as global warming, carbon emissions and greenhouse gas emissions have become quite popular. In parallel with the increasing production capacity and population, energy consumption and demand for agricultural products have also increased and all these developments have increased carbon emissions. This study aims to investigate the impact of agricultural production on carbon emissions in 6 Central Asian Turkic Republics located on the modern Silk Road route. In this context, data for Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan for the period 1992-2014 are utilized. In the empirical analysis where control variables such as energy consumption, population and growth are used, data are compiled from the World Bank. The findings from the panel ARDL method show that energy consumption is an important determinant of carbon emissions in all countries in the panel. In addition, it is found that livestock production has a significant positive effect on carbon emissions in five of the six countries in the panel, while crop production has a significant positive effect on carbon emissions in one country.

**Keywords:** *Crop Production, Livestock Production, Carbon Emissions, Panel ARDL, Central Asian Turkic Republics.*

# TÜRKİYE'DE KENTLERİN DOĞRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIMLARDAN PAY ALMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, doğrudan ve dolaylı yabancı yatırım kavramlarını açıklamakla birlikte doğrudan yabancı yatırım kararlarında belirleyici faktörler üzerinde durulup ülkemizde yabancı yatırımın çekici ve çekingen kılan özelliklerini kentler bazında araştırmaktır. Ülkemize doğrudan yabancı yatırım yapan firmaların bölgeler ve kentlere göre dağılımı tespit edilmeye çalışılmış ve bu kentleri yabancı sermaye için cazip kılan özelliklere yer verilmiştir. Türkiye'ye gelen doğrudan yabancı sermayenin menşei ve sektörel dağılımı tablolar yardımıyla açıklanmıştır. Bu makalede doğrudan yabancı yatırımlarda, dünyada başarılı olmuş ülkelerin (Çin - Polonya - İrlanda - Brezilya - Birleşik Krallık) özelliklerinden yola çıkılarak Türkiye'de yabancı sermaye yatırımları bölgeler bazında ele alınıp, ön plana çıkan kentler (İstanbul-İzmir-Ankara-Konya-Mersin-Bolu-Trabzon-Gaziantep-Malatya) üzerinde bir araştırma yapılmış ve gerekli önerilerde bulunulmuştur. Gelişmekte olan pek çok ülke gibi Türkiye de doğrudan yabancı sermayenin öneminin farkında olan bir ülke olarak doğrudan yabancı sermayenin ülkeye daha fazla girişini sağlamak için bölgesel bazda, kentlerin cazip yönlerini ön plana çıkarması gerekmektedir. Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancı Sermaye, Yabancı Yatırım, Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırım.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Yabancı Sermaye, Yabancı Yatırım, Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırım*

# **A RESEARCH ON THE SHARE OF CITIES FROM FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN TURKEY**

**Ahmet DİKEN**

**Ravza Nur ÖZDEMİR**

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of writing this article is not only to explain the concepts of investment, direct and indirect foreign investment but also to focus on the determining factors in foreign direct investment. The aim is to investigate the characteristics of the latter in our country, and the factors that make it favourable and disadvantageous in terms of its distribution by cities. The distribution of companies making foreign direct investments in our country by regions and cities has been tried to be determined and the features that make these cities convenient for foreign capital have been determined. The origin and sectoral distribution of foreign direct capital coming to Turkey are explained through tables. In this article, foreign direct investments in Turkey are discussed based on the characteristics of countries that have been successful in foreign direct investment in the world (China - Poland - Ireland - Brazil - United Kingdom). The cities in Turkey which are the most popular when it comes to foreign investment (Istanbul-İzmir- Ankara-Konya-Mersin- Bolu-Trabzon-Gaziantep-Malatya) are analyzed and necessary suggestions were made. As a country that is aware of the importance of foreign direct capital, Turkey, like many other developing countries, needs to highlight the attractive aspects of cities on a regional basis in order to ensure more foreign direct capital inflows into the country. Keywords: Foreign Capital, Foreign Investment, Foreign Direct Investment.

***Keywords:*** Foreign Capital, Foreign Investment, Foreign Direct Investment

# BELİRSİZLİK DÖNEMİNDE BORSA İSTANBUL'DA İŞLEM GÖREN TOPTAN SATIŞ ŞİRKETLERİNİN PERFORMANS ANALİZİ

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## ÖZET

Finansal performans, şirketlerin değerlendirilmesinde önemli yapı taşlarından birisini teşkil etmektedir. Belirsizliğin hakim olduğu sermaye piyasalarında, mevcut ve potansiyel paydaşlar şeffaf bir değerlendirme yaparak şirketin geleceği hakkında somut bilgiye sahip olmak istemektedir. Bu çok değişkenli değerlendirmeler, çok kriterli karar analizi (ÇKKA) uygulamalarının kapsamına girmektedir. Toptan satış sektörü Türkiye'de gelişen ve ihracata önemli katkı sağlayan firmalardan oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Borsa İstanbul'da işlem gören 8 toptan satış şirketinin pandemi sürecindeki finansal performans değerlendirmesi ELECTRE III ve TOPSIS yöntemleriyle toplam 6 muhasebe ve değerlendirme bazlı kriter üzerinden gerçekleştirilmiştir. 2020 yılı son çeyreği ile 2022 yılı son çeyreği arasındaki 8 dönem, ilgili sektörde işlem gören 8 şirket açısından değerlendirilmiş ve şirketler her iki yöntem için de finansal performanslarına göre sıralanmışlardır. İlginç bir şekilde, ELECTRE III ve TOPSIS yöntemlerinin ikisinde de aynı şirketler 8 periyodun 6'sında en iyi performans gösteren şirketler arasına yerleşmiştir. Sonuç olarak her iki yöntemin de tutarlı sonuçlar vermesi nedeniyle finansal karar vericilere belirsizlik dönemlerinde bu yöntemleri birlikte kullanılmaları önerilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sermaye Piyasaları, Finansal Performans, ÇKKA.



# PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF WHOLESALE COMPANIES TRADED ON BORSA ISTANBUL DURING A PERIOD OF UNCERTAINTY

Orhan Emre ELMA

## ABSTRACT

Financial performance is one of the important building blocks in evaluating companies. Existing and potential stakeholders want to have concrete information about the future of the company by making a transparent evaluation in the capital markets where uncertainty prevails on occasion. These multi-variable evaluations fall within the scope of multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) applications. The wholesale sector consists of companies that are developing and have a significant contribution to exports in Türkiye. In this study, financial performance evaluation of 8 wholesale companies on Borsa Istanbul during the pandemic process was carried out with ELECTRE III and TOPSIS methods, through a total of 6 accounting and valuation-based criteria. 8 periods between the last quarter of 2020 and the last quarter of 2022 were evaluated for these 8 companies traded in the relevant sector, and companies were ranked according to their financial performance for both methods. Interestingly, in both ELECTRE III and TOPSIS methods, the same companies were among the best performing companies in 6 of the 8 periods. Consequently, since both methods give consistent results, financial decision makers are advised to use these methods together in periods of uncertainty.

**Keywords:** *Capital Markets, Financial Performance, MCDA,*

# İŞLETMELERİN DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM SÜREÇLERİNDE KARŞILAŞTIKLARI SORUNLAR: VUCA ÇERÇEVESİNDE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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## ÖZET

Değişen çevresel şartlar bireyleri etkilediği gibi işletmeleri de yakından etkilemektedir. Özellikle işletmelerin hem iç hem de dış çevrelerinde gelişen olaylar ve durumlar ile sürekli değişen mevcut iş süreçleri birçok açıdan işletmelerin davranışında farklılıklara ve dönüşümlere yol açmaktadır. Bu duruma günümüzde ortaya çıkan salgın hastalıklar, krizler, savaşlar vb. gibi durumlar da neden olabilmektedir. Ayrıca işletmeler çevrelerinden etkilenmektedirler. Özellikle belirsizlik ya da karmaşıklık ortamı işletmeler için çözülmesi gereken durumlardır. İşletmeler ya da örgütler açısından ortaya çıkan ve olumsuz durumları kapsayan bir kavram olarak VUCA (DBKM) kavramı kullanılmaktadır. Kavram; değişken (volatile), belirsiz (uncertain), karmaşık (complex) ve muğlak (ambiguous) kavramlarının baş harflerinden oluşmaktadır. Dijital dönüşüm kavramı, özellikle Endüstri 4.0'la beraber ortaya çıkan ve günümüzde önemli bir yere sahip olan kavramlardan birisidir. Kısaca insan, süreç ve teknolojiye meydana gelen dijital dönüşüm ise işletmelerin teknolojik gelişmelerle beraber hem insan kaynağında hem süreçlerinde hem de teknolojisinde meydana gelen ilermenin çıktılarına yansımaları sürecidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, işletmelerin VUCA çerçevesinde dijital dönüşüm süreçlerinde karşılaştıkları sorunları ele almak ve bu durumu aşmak için öneriler geliştirmektir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın kapsamını TR5 (TR51 ve TR52 alt bölgeleri) bölgesinde nitel yöntemlerden görüşme yöntemi kullanılarak ve yarı yapılandırılmış sorular sorularak en az 50 çalışana sahip ve dijital dönüşüm alanında uzman işletmelerden toplamda 12 uzmanla görüşmeler gerçekleştirilecektir. Bu kapsamda ortaya çıkan sonuçlar işletmeler açısından değerlendirilecektir ve onların dijital dönüşüm süreçlerinde yaşadıkları sorunlara çözümlere aranacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** VUCA, Dijital Dönüşüm, İşletmeler, Çevre.

# CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY BUSINESSES IN THEIR DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES: AN ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE VUCA FRAMEWORK

Abdullah Zübeyr AKMAN

## ABSTRACT

Changing environmental conditions closely affect businesses as well as individuals. In particular, the events and situations developing in both the internal and external environments of enterprises and the ever-changing current business processes lead to differences and transformations in the behavior of enterprises in many respects. This situation can also be caused by situations such as epidemics, crises, wars, etc. emerging today. In addition, businesses are affected by their environment. Especially uncertainty or complexity environment are situations that need to be solved for businesses. The concept of VUCA is used as a concept that covers negative situations that arise for businesses or organizations. The concept consists of the initials of volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous. The concept of digital transformation is one of the concepts that emerged especially with Industry 4.0 and has an important place today. In short, digital transformation, which consists of human, process and technology, is the process of reflecting the progress in both human resources, processes and technology to the outputs of enterprises with technological developments. The aim of this study is to address the problems faced by businesses in digital transformation processes within the framework of VUCA and to develop recommendations to overcome this situation. In this context, interviews will be conducted with 12 experts from businesses with at least 50 employees and experts in the field of digital transformation in TR5 (TR51 and TR52 sub-regions) by using the interview method from qualitative methods and asking semi-structured questions. In this context, the results will be evaluated in terms of businesses and solutions will be sought to the problems they experience in their digital transformation processes.

**Keywords:** VUCA, Digital Transformation, Business, Environment.

# ESKİ TÜRK KÜLTÜRÜ VE FELSEFESİ TARİHİ

Faik ELEKBERLİ

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## ÖZET

bahsedildiği halde, "Turan-Türk felsefesi" ile "Türk filozofu" anlayışlarına nadir hallerde rastlamak mümkündür. Bütünlükte ise "Türk felsefesi" ve "Türk filozofu" anlayışlarının dünya felsefesinde, dünya felsefe tarihinde kendine has bir yeri olduğunu söylemek çok zordur. En iyi durumda Türk düşüncesi, Yahudilik, Budizm, Zerdüşizm, Hristiyan, İslam gibi dini-felsefi talimlerin, medeniyetlerin bilinen bir parçası gibi verilerek, onun müstakil varlığından ise kesinlikle bahsolenmüyor. Mesela, Hint felsefe talimi Budizme, Çin felsefe talimi Konfüçyüsçülüğe Yunan felsefe talimi kozmolojiye, İran/Fars felsefe talimi Zerdüşlüğe Türk bilgilerinin herhangi ilavelerinin şerhlerinin olduğu hakkında bilgiler verildiği halde, müstakil bir Türk dini-felsefi taliminin adı görülmemiştir. Bizce, "Türk felsefesi", "Türk filozofu" anlayışlarının dünya felsefesine ya da dünya felsefe tarihine dahil olmamasına esas sebep de, ancak bu dini-felsefi talimlerin parçası olarak gösterilmesi olmuştur. Şüphesiz bunun sonucu olarak, en iyi halde Türk felsefesinin, Türk filozoflarının adları (M.Farabi, İbn Sina, S.Konevi, A.Yesevi, Y.Balasakanlı, Ş.Y.Sühreverdi, E.Miyaneci ve b.) Orta asırda görülür ki, onların kendileri de esasen İslam medeniyetinin ya da Arabdilli felsefenin temsilcisi olarak eser vermişlerdir. Eski Türk düşüncesi, Türk dünyagörüşü Tanrıçılık (Gök Tanrı) felsefesiyle ilgilidir ki, onun da Sami, Yunan, Çin, Hind-İran, Mısır felsefelerinden daha önce var olduğundan kesinlikle şüphe etmiyoruz. Herhalde Turan-Türk uluslarından sayılan, M.Ö. IV. Binyılda Maverünnehir'de yaşamış Sümer uygarlığının varlığı da Turan/ Türk kozmogonisi'nin İran, Çin, Hind, Mısır kozmogonilerinden daha eski oluşuna delalet eder. Sümerlerde ve diğer Turani kavimlerde görünen Gök Tanrı dininin (Gök Tanrı ve Asra-Yağız Yer ikiliği) diğer dinlerden daha eski olduğu, üstelik onlara etki gösterdiği yavaş-yavaş ilim dünyasınca da kabul edilmektedir. Aynı zamanda Türklerin Sümerlerden önce ve Sümerler döneminden günümüze kadar şuurlarında yaşattıkları "Ana hakkı - Tanrı hakkı", "Tanrı hakkı", "Gök hakkı", "Su hakkı", "Toprak hakkı", "Yer hakkı", "Güneş hakkı" anlayışları, bunun gibi ailede ataya, yaşlılara sonsuz hörmet, aile töresi, halk töresi, atalar sözleri de Tanrıçılık felsefesiyle sıklıkla ilgilidir. İslamdan önceki Türk filozofları olarak Oğuz Kaan, Yafes oğlu Türk, Bilgamiş, Aran, Ata Korkut. Anahars, Kam Ata, Abar ve diğerlerini göstere biliriz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Eski Türk felsefesi, Gök Tanrıçılık, Sümer hikmeti, Yunan felsefesi, Çin felsefesi, Kadim Türk filozofları.

# HISTORY OF OLD TURKISH CULTURE AND PHILOSOPHY

Faik ELEKBERLİ

## ABSTRACT

Although the philosophy and philosophers of many peoples are mentioned in the world today, it is possible to come across the understanding of "Turan-Turkish philosophy" and "Turkish philosopher" in rare cases. In totality, it is very difficult to say that the understandings of "Turkish philosophy" and "Turkish philosopher" have a unique place in world philosophy, in the history of world philosophy. In the best case, Turkish thought is given as a known part of religious-philosophical drills and civilizations such as Judaism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam, and its independent existence is definitely not mentioned. For example, although information about any additions of Turkish sages to Indian philosophy training Buddhism, Chinese philosophy training Confucianism to Greek philosophy training cosmology, Iranian/Persian philosophy training Zoroastrianism, the name of an independent Turkish religious-philosophical training has not been seen. In our opinion, the main reason why the understandings of "Turkish philosophy" and "Turkish philosopher" were not included in world philosophy or world philosophy history was that they were only shown as part of these religious-philosophical drills. Undoubtedly, as a result of this, the names of Turkish philosophy and Turkish philosophers (M. Farabi, İbn Sina, S. Konevi, A. Yesevi, Y. Balasakunlu, Ş. Y. Sühreverdi, E. Miyaneci and b.) are seen in the middle century. In fact, they themselves wrote works as representatives of Islamic civilization or philosophy in Arabic language. The old Turkish thought is related to the Turkish world view Theism (Sky God) philosophy, and we certainly do not doubt that it existed before the Semitic, Greek, Chinese, Indo-Iranian, Egyptian philosophies. Probably one of the Turan-Turkish nations, BC. IV. The existence of the Sumerian civilization that lived in Transoxiana in the millennium BC indicates that the Turan/Turkish cosmogony is older than the Iranian, Chinese, Indian and Egyptian cosmogonies. It is accepted by the world of science that the religion of Sky God (Sky God and Duality), which appears in Sumerians and other Turanic tribes, is older than other religions, and that it has an influence on them. At the same time, the understandings of "Mother's right - God's right", "God's right", "Sky right", "Right to water", "Right to land", "Right to earth", "Right to the sun", which the Turks kept alive in their consciousness before the Sumerians and from the Sumerian period to the present day. Likewise, eternal respect for ancestors and elders in the family, family tradition, folk tradition, and ancestors words are often related to the philosophy of God. As Turkish philosophers before Islam, Oguz Kaan, Turk son of Yafes, Bilgamiş, Aran, Ata Korkut, Anahars, Kam Ata, Abar and others.

**Keywords:** *Ancient Turkish philosophy, Tengrism, Sumerian, Greek philosophy, Chinese philosophy, Old Turkish philosophers.*

# ALFABE DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİ İŞİĞINDA ÖZBEKÇENİN FONETİĞİNDE MEYDANA GELEN BAZI DEĞİŞİMLER

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## ÖZET

Özbekçe bölgede meydana gelen siyasi hadiseler, istikrarsızlık ve müstemlekenin verdiği en büyük olumsuz etkilerini kendisinde bulunduran bir yazı dili haline gelmiştir. Özellikle işgalci düzenin uyguladığı kültürü yok etme, tek tip insan projesi politikalarında hem Özbeklerin kültürü hem de yazı dili bir hayli etkilenmiştir.

Özbek yazı sisteminin tarihi XX. yüzyılda çok karmaşık süreçlerden geçmiştir. Son 100 yıl içerisinde Özbekçede 3 yazı sistemi kullanılmış, birkaç kez bu alfabeler ıslah edilmiştir. Dünya dilleri arasında bu denli kısa sürede üç alfabe değişimi eşine az rastlanır bir durumdur. Doğal olarak her yazı sisteminin değişimi ve her yazı reformu Özbekçe üzerinde kalıcı etkiler bırakmıştır.

Özbek alfabe sistemlerinin XX. yüzyıldaki tarihini 4 döneme ayırmak mümkün:

Arap alfabesi esaslı Özbek yazısı (1900 – 1929). Aslında bu yazı Karahanlı Türkçesinden itibaren bütün Doğu Türkçesinde yazılan eserlerde kullanılan yazı sisteminin aynısıdır.

Latin alfabesi esaslı Özbek yazısı (1929 – 1940)

Kiril alfabesi esaslı Özbek yazısı (1940 – 1993)

İki alfabeli (Kiril esaslı ve Latin esaslı yazılar) dönem (1993 – günümüz)

1991 yılında bağımsızlığını kazanan Özbekistan Cumhuriyetinde Azerbaycan Cumhuriyetinin 25 Aralık 1991 tarihinde Latin alfabesi esaslı yazı sistemine geçmesiyle birlikte alfabe tartışmaları dört yönlü olarak devam etmiştir. Bu gruplar arasındaki münazaralar sonunda Özbek-Latin alfabesine geçişin doğru olacağını savunanların kazanmasıyla son buldu. 2 Eylül 1993 tarihinde Özbekistan Ali Keneşinde *Latin yazısı esasındaki Özbek alfabesine geçiş* ile ilgili kanunu onaylanır.

Özbekistan'da son 100 yılda 3 defa yazı sistemi tamamen değiştirildi. Sovyetler döneminde önce Latin alfabesine daha sonra Kiril alfabesine geçiş bütünüyle siyasi sebeplerden ötürü, sosyalizm veya komünizmin perdesi arkasından değiştirildi. En kötüsü ise her yazı sisteminin değişmesinden sonra eski yazıyı kullanmak ciddi anlamda yasaklandı.

Bunca siyasi çalkalanmalar, istikrarsızlık ve müstemlekenin olumsuz etkileri önce Özbekçenin yazı sistemine daha sonra doğrudan Özbek edebi diline olumsuz etki etmiştir. Özbekçede aslen mevcut olan bazı ünlü sesler gitgide değişime, bazıları kaybolmaya yüz tutmaktadır. Bildirimizde 100 yıl içindeki 3 alfabe değişikliğinin Özbek yazı dilinde oluşturduğu bazı etkilerine değinilecek ve Ortak Türk alfabesindeki durumu ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Özbekçe, Alfabe, Dil, Reform Çalışmaları, Latin, Kiril, Fonetik.

# SOME CHANGES OCCURRING IN UZBEK PHONETICS IN THE LIGHT OF ALPHABET CHANGES

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Madiyor TURDIYEV

## ABSTRACT

Uzbek language has become a written language that has the biggest negative effects of political events in the region, instability and colonization. Both the culture of the Uzbeks and the written language were greatly affected, especially in the policies of destroying the culture implemented by the invading order and the uniform human project.

The history of the Uzbek writing system dates back to the 20th century. It has gone through very complex processes in the century. In the last 100 years, three writing systems have been used in Uzbek and these alphabets have been improved several times. Three alphabet changes in such a short time are rare among the world's languages. Naturally, every change of writing system and every writing reform left permanent effects on Uzbek.

XXth century of Uzbek alphabet systems. It is possible to divide the history of the century into four periods:

1. Uzbek script based on the Arabic alphabet (1900 – 1929). In fact, this script is the same writing system used in all works written in Eastern Turkish since Karakhanid Turkish.

2. Uzbek script based on the Latin alphabet (1929 – 1940)

3. Uzbek script based on the Cyrillic alphabet (1940 – 1993)

4. Two-alphabet (Cyrillic-based and Latin-based scripts) period (1993 – present)

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, which gained its independence in 1991, alphabet discussions continued in four directions after the Republic of Azerbaijan switched to the Latin alphabet-based writing system on December 25, 1991. The debates between these groups ended with the victory of those who argued that the transition to the Uzbek-Latin alphabet would be correct. On September 2, 1993, the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan approved the law on the transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script.

The writing system in Uzbekistan has been completely changed 3 times in the last 100 years. During the Soviet period, the transition to the Latin alphabet and then to the Cyrillic alphabet was changed behind the curtain of socialism or communism, purely for political reasons. The worst thing is that after each writing system was changed, using the old script was seriously banned.

All these political turmoil, instability and the negative effects of colonialism had a negative impact first on the Uzbek writing system and then directly on the Uzbek literary language. Some vowel sounds that originally existed in Uzbek are gradually changing and some are disappearing. In our paper, some effects of 3 alphabet changes in 100 years on the Uzbek written language will be touched upon and the situation in the Common Turkish alphabet will be discussed.

**Keywords:** *Uzbek, Alphabet, Language, Reforms, Latin, Cyrillic, Phonetic.*

# ORTA ASYA, KÜRESEL TİCARETİN KALPGÂHI OLACAK (MI?) BÜYÜK İPEK YOLUNDAN KUŞAK YOLU'NA

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## ÖZET

Orta Asya, konumu bakımından eşsiz bir merkezî bölgedir. Avrasya üzerindeki tüm büyük medeniyetlere Orta Asya'dan ulaşmak mümkündür. Ticaret ve ulaşım yolunun kavşağında yer alan bu bölge İran'ı Çin'e, Çin'i Hindistan'a bağlamaktadır. Dolayısıyla Orta Doğu, Avrupa, Çin ve Hindistan'ın birleştiği nokta, Orta Asya'dır. Geçmişte Orta Asya'nın zenginlinin bir kaynağı uzun mesafeli ticaret olmuştur. İpek Yolu olarak bilinen tarihi ticaret yolu Çin'den başlayarak Asya, Afrika ve Avrupa'yı birbirine bağlamıştır. Bu yol sadece ticaret mallarının değil, aynı zamanda doğudan batıya ve batıdan doğuya fikirlerin, dinlerin, kültürlerin, bilgelerin, orduların de yolu olmuştur. Bu güzergah medeniyet tarihinde önemli bir rol oynamış ve dünyanın ekonomik ve kültürel gelişimine büyük ölçüde katkılar sağlamıştır. Ancak deniz ticaret yollarının işlevsel olması sonucunda bu ticaret yolu zamanla fonksiyonunu kaybetmiştir. Küresel jeopolitik açıdan önemli bir stratejik konuma sahip olan Orta Asya, Çin'in fikir sahibi olduğu Kuşak ve Yol projesi için bölge jeopolitiği, enerji güvenliği ve bölgesel iş birliği açısından önemli rol oynamaktadır. Enerji kaynakları, Orta Asya'nın küresel siyasetteki önemli rolüne katkıda bulunan bir başka faktördür. Bölgedeki kaynakların çoğu, özellikle iç sulardaki petrol ve doğalgaz hammadde halindedir. Orta Asya, yirmi birinci yüzyılda enerji geliştirme için büyük potansiyele sahip dünyanın birkaç bölgesinden biri olmaya devam ediyor ve dünyanın üçüncü en büyük petrol rezervi olarak yalnızca Orta Doğu ve Sibirya'yı takip ediyor. Orta Asya, bölgesel anlamda "Asya Yüzylında" güç dengesinin kaydığı Asya'nın kalpgâhi olarak çok daha önem arz edecek. Çin merkezli paydaş bir dünya ekonomik sisteminde birtakım olanaklar ile öne çıkacağı teorisi kuvvetli olan yeni dönemde Orta Asya'nın önemi de artmaktadır. Makalede bu hususların detaylarına değineceğiz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Orta Asya, Avrasya, Çin, İpek Yolu, Kuşak ve Yol



# IS CENTRAL ASIA THE HEARTLAND OF GLOBAL TRADE? FROM THE GREAT SILK ROAD TO THE BELT ROAD

Zebiniso KAMALOVA

## ABSTRACT

Central Asia is a unique central region in terms of its location. It is possible to reach all the great civilizations on Eurasia from Central Asia. Located at the crossroads of trade and transportation routes, this region connects Iran to China and China to India. Therefore, the meeting point of the Middle East, Europe, China and India is Central Asia. In the past, a source of Central Asia's wealth has been long-distance trade. The historical trade route, known as the Silk Road, started from China and connected Asia, Africa and Europe. This road has not only been the route of trade goods, but also of ideas, religions, cultures, sages, armies from east to west and west to east. This route played an important role in the history of civilization and greatly contributed to the economic and cultural development of the world. However, as a result of the functional maritime trade routes, this trade route lost its function over time. Central Asia, which has an important strategic position in terms of global geopolitics, plays an important role in terms of regional geopolitics, energy security and regional cooperation for the Belt and Road project, which China has an idea. Energy resources are another factor contributing to Central Asia's important role in global politics. Most of the resources in the region, especially oil and natural gas in inland waters, are raw materials. Central Asia remains one of the few regions in the world with great potential for energy development in the twenty-first century, trailing only the Middle East and Siberia as the world's third-largest oil reserves. Central Asia will be much more important in the regional sense as the heartland of Asia, where the balance of power has shifted in the "Asian Century". The importance of Central Asia is also increasing in the new era, which has a strong theory that it will come to the fore with some opportunities in a China-centered stakeholder world economic system. In this article, we will go into detail about these issues.

**Keywords:** *Central Asia, Eurasia, China, Silk Road, Belt and Road*

# **THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC REFORMS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSES FOR THE POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN**

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## **ABSTARCT**

This article examines the problem of providing cheap housing for the population and the current situation. There are also issues related to meeting the housing needs of the population through the improvement of affordable housing. In the following years, efforts were made to improve the architectural appearance of rural settlements in the republic, to increase the standard and quality of life of rural residents due to the construction of individual houses according to model projects, and the rapid development of engineering and transport communications in the countryside, as well as social infrastructure facilities. work has been done. Empirical research method was mainly used in the implementation of the research, that is, the issues of increasing the social well-being of the population based on housing construction were considered, the issues of crediting housing construction were mentioned in detail, and conclusions and proposals were developed regarding the improvement of the sector.

**Keywords:** Construction Of Low-Cost Housing, Economic Basis Of Housing Construction, Analysis Of The State Of Housing Construction, Housing Loan Issues.

# THE CONCEPT OF PROJECT REFORMING IN THE FORCING MODE OF STATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

The relevance and necessity in the conditions of the development of New Uzbekistan for a comprehensive solution to the triune problem is substantiated - quality, competitiveness of state higher educational institutions (abbreviated as SHEIs) in the global university market, imbalance in the market of higher educational institutions and the labor market in their relationship and interaction and interdependence. A comprehensive solution to this problem is given based on the development and implementation of the National Project (program) for the reform (transformation) of SHEIs in the afterburner mode (in three years!). At the same time, specific proposals and recommendations have been developed for the purpose of a comprehensive solution to the triune problem based on the concept of project reform. To finance this project, it is proposed to attract private foreign corporate investments under the guarantee of the project's potential and grants from international donors, which is based on a method (mechanism) that does not burden the state with external debt.

**Key Words:** Market For University Products And Educational Services, Labor Market, Concept Of Project Reform, Transformation Of Savings Into Human Capital.

# **XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIK VA ISHBILARMONLIK YOSHLAR MA'NAVIY MADANIYATI O'ZGARUVCHANLIGINING IJTIMOIIY MOHIYATI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada yoshlar ma'naviy madaniyati shakllanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillardan iqtisod, tadbirkorlik, ishbilarmonlik sohalari, ushbu sohalarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi rahbariyati va hukumati tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan amaliy ishlar va ularning natijalari, yoshlarning bandligini ta'minlash borasidagi ishlar, yoshlar daftaring tashkil etilishi va yoshlar daftari jamg'armasi tomonidan ehtiyojmand yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash borasidagi islohotlar yo'nalishlari falsafiy tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada yoshlar o'rtasida sodir etilayotgan jinoyatlar va ularning sabablari, jinoyatchilik va huquqbuzarlikni oldini olish borasidagi takliflar berilgan.

Bugungi O'zbekiston sharoitida yoshlarni bandligini ta'minlash borasida qonunchilikga bir qancha o'zgartirishlar kiritildi. Xususan oirgi yillarda 10 ga yaqin yangi qaror va farmonlar ishlab chiqilib hayotga tadbiiq qilindi. Jumladan maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 20-apreldagi PF-6208-son «Yoshlarning tadbirkorlik faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash va bandligiga ko'maklashish, ularni ijtimoiy himoya qilish hamda bo'sh vaqtini mazmunli tashkil etishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida» farmoni bilan yoshlarga berilayotgan yangi imkoniyatlar, oilaviy tadbirkorlik, ayollarni xususiy tabdirkorlikka jalb qilish masalalari tahliliga e'tibor qaratilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Madaniyat, Ma'naviyat, Ma'naviy Madaniyat, Yoshlar, Tadbirkorlik, Ishbilarmonlik, Xususiy Tadbirkorlik, Oilaviy Tadbirkorlik, Bandlik, Jinoyatchilik*

# ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNDER GLOBALIZATION

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## ABSTRACT

The article examines the organization of the educational services market and the factors of increasing its effectiveness. Also, problems related to increasing the efficiency of educational services in the context of globalization and priority aspects related to its systematic direction were studied. Based on the role of the competitive environment in planning the marketing strategy of the educational services market, the current state of using marketing strategies for the development of the higher education system in Uzbekistan is analyzed. By evaluating the effectiveness of marketing strategies to increase the competitiveness of higher education, a scientific proposal and practical recommendations were formed on the directions of increasing the effectiveness of the marketing strategy of the development of the higher education system and the mechanism of its implementation in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** *Educational Services Market, Socio-Economic Development, Competitiveness Of Higher Education, Marketing Of Educational Services, Educational Management Algorithm, Education Sector, Investment Activities, Marketing Complex.*

# MODERN APPROACHES TO CHANGING THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURE: INNOVATION AND DIGITALIZATION

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## ABSTRACT

The article examines the stages of implementation of the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the digitalization of rural settlements in particular and the agricultural sector in general. Within the framework of this program, projects on the digitalization of agriculture are being implemented in the countries of Europe, the Caucasus and Asia. The main goal of the project is to increase labor productivity in agriculture, as well as improve the living conditions of rural residents. The object of the project is a site (area, village) determined by the country participating in the project. And in the implementation of the project, of course, after a thorough study of the potential and condition of the allocated site, universities, research institutes, non-governmental organizations or recognized suppliers of agricultural technologies, start-ups, etc. The primary stage in the implementation of the project is the initial demonstration of the introduced innovation on the ground. If approved, the project continues as planned. Possible solutions for digital agriculture include, but are not limited to, agrometeorological stations, precision agriculture technologies, decision support and farm management systems, animal health tracking devices, robots and many more based on information and communication technologies and applied to agricultural production, harvesting and post-harvest processing. The article also analyzes the features of digitalization of the agricultural sector in various countries of the world and the application of positive experience in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** *Digitalization, Agricultural Sector, FAO, World Experience, Digital Technologies, Ecology.*

# **CLUSTER-THE MAIN FACTOR OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS OF GLOBALIZATION**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Maqolada yangi iqtisodiy tuzilmalarni shakllantirishning klaster tamoyili asoslab berilgan. Tarmoqli tuzilmalarni yaratishning shart-sharoitlari, sabablari va mexanizmlari tahlil qilingan. Klaster sxemasi asosida ishlab chiqarishning xususiyatlari, afzalliklari hamda ular faoliyatini rivojlantirishga to'sqinlik qiluvchi omillar tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Klaster, Innovatsiyalar, Klaster Yondoshuvi, Innovatsion Faoliyat. Raqobatbardoshlik, Tabiiy Boyliklar, Qishloq Xo'jaligi.

## **ABSTRACT**

The article explains the cluster principle of forming new economic structures. The conditions, reasons and mechanisms for the creation of network structures are analyzed. Based on the cluster scheme, the characteristics and advantages of production, as well as the factors hindering the development of their activity, were analyzed.

**Keywords:** Cluster, Innovation, Cluster Approach, Innovative Activity. Competitiveness, Natural Resources, Agriculture.

# THE ROLE OF SOCIAL AGRICULTURE IN ECONOMICS

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## ABSTRACT

Social agriculture plays a significant role in economics by integrating social and environmental considerations into agricultural practices. It focuses on creating sustainable and inclusive food systems that benefit local communities and the environment. Social agriculture is still a very little-explored and well-known concept in the Uzbek environment. Due to the novelty of the topic, and the interest in exploring the form of social agriculture, it is necessary to characterize what social agriculture is, both on the basis of available definitions and theoretical foundations and on the basis of how this concept is understood in practice by those involved in social agriculture. For this reason, the present article reveals the concept of social agriculture is understood by individual actors. Within this present article, theoretical knowledge will be presented to help characterize what social agriculture is. In addition to a brief description of what social agriculture is, this paper will also deal with the theoretical starting points from which social agriculture is based. Social agriculture refers to the combination of agricultural production with social, educational, rehabilitative, or therapeutic objectives. It involves integrating socially excluded or disadvantaged populations—such as people with disabilities, youth at risk, elderly citizens, migrants, or the long-term unemployed—into farming activities. By promoting social inclusion in rural areas, social agriculture can help reduce poverty and improve local livelihoods. It leads to the diversification of rural economies by creating new job opportunities, promoting entrepreneurship, and fostering investments in related sectors like agrotourism and food processing. In this article, we scrutinize the concepts of horticultural therapy, green care, garden therapy, occupational therapy, and multifunctional agriculture are interconnected issues that, when combined, can greatly impact economics. These approaches employ nature-based activities and environments to provide therapeutic, educational, and rehabilitative benefits. By integrating agriculture with social and therapeutic services, they contribute positively to various aspects of economics, including health, employment, rural development, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion.

**Keywords:** *Social Agriculture, Horticultural Therapy, Green Care, Garden Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Multifunctional Agriculture.*



# MEHNAT INTIZOMINING KORXONANING IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGIGA TA'SIRI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mehnat intizomi ko'p hollarda – davlat tomonidan o'rnatilgan mehnat jarayonida barchaning amal qilishi lozim bo'lgan umumiy tartib sifatida tushuniladi. davlat tomonidan o'rnatilgan mehnat jarayonida barchaning amal qilishi lozim bo'lgan umumiy tartib. Amaldagi qonunchilikka binoan, xodim o'z mehnat vazifalarini halol va vijdonan bajarishi, Mehnat intizomiga rioya qilishi, ish beruvchining qonuniy farmoyishlarini o'z vaqtida va aniq bajarishi, texnologiya institutizomiga, mehnat muhofazasi, xavfsizlik texnikasi va ishlab chiqarish sanitariyasi talablariga rioya qilishi, ish beruvchining mol-mulkini avaylab asrashi lozim. Xodimning mehnat vazifalari ichki mehnat tartibi qoidalarida, institutizom haqidagi ustavlar va nizomlar, korxonada qabul qilinadigan boshqa hujjatlar (jamoat shartnomalari, yo'riqnomalari va h.k.)da, mehnat shartnomasila aniq belgilab qo'yiladi. Har bir xodim o'ziga yuklatiladigan mehnat vazifalari doirasi bilan oldindan tanishtiriladi. Ish beruvchi xodimlar mehnatini to'g'ri tashkil qilishi, qonunlar va boshqa normativ hujjatlarda, mehnat shartnomasida nazarda tutilgan mehnat sharoitlarini yaratib berishi, mehnat va ishlab chiqarish institutizomini ta'minlashi, mehnat muhofazasi qoidalariga rioya etishi, xodimlarning ehtiyoj va talablariga e'tibor bilan qarashi, ularning mehnat va turmush sharoitlarini yaxshilab borishi, jamoat shartnomalarini tuzishi lozim. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Mehnat Kodeksining ko'rsatilganidek, korxonalarda Mehnat intizomi normal tarzda ishlash uchun zarur tashkiliy va iqtisodiy sharoitlarni yaratib berish, halol mehnat uchun rag'batlantirish va mukofotlash usullari bilan, noinsot xodimlarga nisbatan jazo choralarini qo'llanish orqali ta'minlanadi. Ayni vaqtda mehnat jamoalarida Mehnat intizomining buzilishiga nisbatan muassasizlik vaziyati vujudga keltiriladi. Korxonat, muassasat va tashkilotlarda ichki mehnat tartibi qoidalaridan tashqari texnika qoidalari va instruksiyalari hamda mansablar to'g'risidagi nizomlar, instruksiyalar bilan ham tartibga solinadi. Mehnat intizomini ta'minlashda rag'batlantirish muhim huquqiy vositadir. Rag'batlantirish turlari, ularni qo'llanish tartibi, afzallik va imtiyozlar berish jamoat shartnomalari, ichki mehnat tartibi qoidalari va boshqa ichki hujjatlarda, jamoat kelishuvlarida, institutizom to'g'risidagi ustav va nizomlarda belgilab qo'yiladi (Mehnat kodeksining 180moddasi). Mehnat qonunchiligida o'zining mehnat burchlarini muvaffaqiyatli va vijdonan bajarayotgan ishchi va xizmatchilarga ijtimoiymadaniy va uy-joy maishiy xizmat sohasida (sanatoriy va dam olish uylariga yo'llanmalar berish, uy-joy sharoitini yaxshilash va shu singari sohalarda) birinchi navbatda imtiyoz va afzalliklar beriladi. Bunday xodimlarga ishda yuqori pog'onaga ko'tarilishda ham afzalliklar bo'ladi. Aslini olganda bu unga berilgan to'g'ri tarif bo'lsada uning boshqa o'ziga xos tamoyillari ham bor. Ushbu maqolada mehnat intizomi, uni doimiy amalga oshirish tamoyillari, mehnat intizomining korxonat ish faoliyati samaradorligiga ta'siri haqida so'z yuritiladi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Intizom, Mehnat Intizomi, Texnologik Intizom, Degradatsiya, O'Z-O'Zini Tarbiyalash, Rag'batlantirish, Intizomiy Jazo.*

# MARKETING RESEARCH IN ALBERT HYPERMARKET STORE

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## ABSTRACT

This research article "Marketing research in a selected company" deals with marketing in a selected store. The thesis aims to research the practical use of tools for marketing and selling tools mix and the application of selected principles and principles associated with them in this store. Due to the fact that at the point of sale, the retailer has the last chance to impress the customer, a large part of the research is also devoted to the point of sale, an essential element here.

From the findings obtained from the research, it follows that the store uses the individual tools of the marketing mix very actively and properly takes into account most of the principles and principles associated with them. In summary, the author evaluates marketing activities very positively. In particular, the active work with the assortment and its regular change can be appreciated. The store also uses various forms of sales support to attract customers, which are then enhanced in the store environment by communication at the POS, which in most cases, according to the research, is applied appropriately according to the relevant principles and principles, so that it can have the most effective effect on customers at the last possible moment. In the store, the emphasis is on making shopping as pleasant as possible for customers, which is also helped by its atmosphere, layout, and staff. Active negotiations with suppliers can also be appreciated, through which the company tries to maintain an acceptable price level in its stores in the current period of price increases.

**Keywords:** *Marketing, Customer, Shopping, Market, Cost, Company, Research, Element, Tools, Sale, Application, Assortment.*

# IMPROVING OF SPHERES' ACTIVITY IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FOR INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT AT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqola korporativ boshqaruv tizimidagi funksional faoliyatning strategik va menejment sohasida, korxonalar tizim elementlarining ichki izchilligini saqlashda va korporativ afzalliklarni saqlab turish zarurligini asoslaydi. Korporativ boshqaruv tizimidagi vazifaviy faoliyat kompaniyaning tizim elementlarining ichki izchilligi va korporativ afzalliklarni saqlab qolish, tegishli resurslarni yaratish va ularga muvofiq strategiyaning boshqa elementlarini muvofiqlashtirish, pirovardida resurslarning biznesdagi raqobat ustunliklari bilan bog'liqligi korporativ strategiyaga uning faoliyati samaradorligini ta'minlash imkonini beradi. O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlarda korporativ boshqaruv tizimini boshqaruv munosabatlarining o'zaro bog'liq subyektlari (menejerlar, direktorlar Kengashi va aksiyadorlar) ning ajralmas shakllanishi sifatida taqdim etish imkonini beradi, tashkiliy-huquqiy tuzilmaga birlashib, uning faoliyati resurslarni samarali taqsimlash va shakllantirish, aksiyadorlik jamiyatining tashkiliy-iqtisodiy natijalarini strategik boshqarish va korporativ raqobat afzalliklarini yaratish nuqtai nazaridan ichki va tashqi mexanizmlar va rag'batlantirish tizimi orqali aksiyadorlar tomonidan egalarining vakolatlarini amalga oshirish maqsadida huquqiy, tashkiliy, iqtisodiy va boshqaruv munosabatlariga asoslanadi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Innovatsiya, Korxonalar Faoliyati Samaradorligi, Innovatsion Faoliyat, Innovatsion Rivoj, Boshqaruv Tizimi, Korporativ Boshqaruv.*

## ABSTRACT

The article substantiates the need to maintain the internal consistency of the elements of the enterprise system and maintain corporate advantages in the strategic and management areas of functional activity in the corporate governance. The task activity in the corporate governance is the internal consistency of the company's system elements and the maintenance of corporate advantages, the creation of appropriate resources and the coordination of other elements of the strategy according to them. In the conducted studies, it is possible to present the corporate governance as an integral formation of interrelated subjects of management relations (managers, board of directors and shareholders), combined with the organizational and legal structure, its activity is effective distribution and formation of resources, the organization of the joint-stock company. -based on legal, organizational, economic and management relations in order to implement the powers of the owners by the shareholders through internal and external mechanisms and incentive system in terms of strategic management of economic results and creation of corporate competitive advantages.

**Keywords:** *Innovation, Enterprise Efficiency, Innovative Activity, Innovative Development, Governance, Corporate Management.*

# DIGITAL ECONOMY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN BUSINESS

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## ABSTRACT

The article explores the digital economy and the efficacy of leveraging digital technologies in the realm of business. The digital economy encompasses economic activities rooted in digital technologies within the business sphere, encompassing e-business, e-commerce, and the creation and delivery of digital goods and services. Within this framework, transactions for economic services and products are conducted using electronic currency. Fundamentally, the concept of the digital economy centers on the shift from the physical "atom" to the digital "bit," where even the tiniest chemical particles are translated into electronic units.

The notion of the digital economy represents a socio-economic model, manifesting as an electronic, internet-based, network-oriented, and virtual economy with the primary objective of enhancing the efficiency of goods production and service delivery through digital data. This transformation is intricately linked to the advancement of information and communication technologies. Consequently, this economic system delves into a comprehensive analysis of pertinent issues, elucidating various facets of its operation and impact

**Keywords:** *Digital, Economy, Business, Electronic, Internet, Network, Technology, Innovation, Development, Resource, Communication, Demand, Information, Communication, Platform, Process, Services, Activity, Infrastructure, Dynamics, Segment, Classical, Analysis, Indicator, Telecommunication, Social-Economic, Rating, Parameters, Skills, Statistic, Mobile, Communication, Base, Station, Content.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyot va biznesda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishning samaradorligi yoritilgan. Raqamli iqtisodiyot, biznesda raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan, elektron biznes, elektron tijorat bilan bog'langan, raqamli tovar va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarayotgan va taqdim etayotgan iqtisodiy faoliyatdir. Bunda iqtisodiy xizmat va tovarlar uchun hisob-kitoblar elektron pul orqali amalga oshiriladi. Raqamli iqtisodiyot konsepsiyasi atomdan bitga, ya'ni kimyoviy eng kichik zarradan elektron birlikka o'tishga asoslanadi. Raqamli iqtisodiyot tushunchasi - bu iqtisodiy faoliyatning bevosita axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining rivojlantirilishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan raqamli ma'lumotlar vositasida tovarlar ishlab chiqarish va xizmatlar ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan elektron, internet, tarmoq va virtual iqtisodiyot ko'rinishidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimi, tahlili masalalari yoritib berilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Raqamli, Iqtisodiyot, Biznes, Elektron, Internet, Tarmoq, Texnologiya, Innovatsiya, Rivojlanish, Resurs, Aloqa, Talab, Axborot, Kommunikatsiya, Platforma, Jarayon, Xizmatlar, Faoliyat, Infratuzilma, Dinamika, Segment, Klassik, Tahlil, Ko'rsatkich, Telekommunikatsiya, Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, Reyting, Parametrlar, Ko'Nikmalar, Statistik, Mobil Aloqa, Baza, Stansiya, Kontent.*

# ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT: COST AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

The topic "Economic benefits of medical technology development: analysis of the impact on costs and productivity" is a study dedicated to the study of important issues in the field of medical economics and technological innovation in medicine. The article examines how developments in medical technology are impacting healthcare costs and increasing productivity in this area. The study includes an analysis of the latest data and statistics related to the implementation of modern medical technologies, as well as an assessment of economic indicators such as health care costs, long-term cost reductions and improvements in the efficiency of health care delivery. This work also examines the factors influencing the adaptation of new medical technologies in different regions and countries, and assesses the benefits and risks associated with this process. The results of the study provide a practical basis for making health care and economic policy decisions aimed at improving the health care system and improving the quality of care while optimizing costs.

**Keywords:** *Economic Benefits, Medical Technologies, Health Care Costs, Productivity In Health Care, Technological Innovation, Medical Economics, Impact Assessment.*

# **PROBLEMS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIES (AGRICULTURE) IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The need for a transition to a green economy occurred due to the thoughtless and merciless exploitation of natural resources, without taking into account the future. Most of the former republics of the Union were characterized by excessive centralization, all resources were distributed and exploited by directives from the center. Decisions made without taking into account the local situation often cause dissatisfaction among the local population. And so it is obvious that when the economy is resource-based in nature, it leads to increased polarization by increasing the difference in the levels of well-being of the population between rich and poor and the living conditions of agglomerations and peripheries. Therefore, to ensure sustainable development of the region, aligning economic development in the future with the preservation of natural resources for future generations, fundamental steps are needed towards the transition to green forms of management. Research and scientific development are required to solve existing problems associated with careful treatment in the process of developing natural resources in the conditions of urbanization and fierce competition in the economy. But, at this stage, there is a shortage of scientific and theoretical materials to solve problems related to the development of the regional economy and the location of its facilities. There is also no close connection between scientific and industrial developments. In this situation, one of the ways to solve the existing problems of thoughtless exploitation of natural resources is the use of technologies and various forms of green economy management. Since the use of a green economy creates a respectful attitude towards nature, it makes it possible to improve local infrastructure towards the well-being of the population and its environment. It is known that the level of development of the regional economy determines the well-being of people and the level of development and location of production forces. The conservation of natural resources through the transition to a green economy will provide the state with sustainable development and equalization of regions in the development and distribution of social and economic resources.

**Keywords:** *Green Economy, Population, Regional Economy, Competitiveness, Natural Resources, Infrastructure, Sustainable Development.*

# **ECOLOGICAL-ECONOMIC STRATEGY OF KYRGYZSTAN: CURRENT CHALLENGES AND PROMISING DIRECTIONS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In this paper we analyze the factors and conditions of economic and resource and environmental. It was concluded that the reduction of poverty in Kyrgyzstan plays a key role in terms of sustainable development and strategic security of the country. The article identifies the reserves of the Kyrgyz economy to strengthen the natural capital potential of the region. Regional factors for the development of a strategy to achieve socio-economic and environmental safety of Kyrgyzstan are identified. It is shown that digitalization comprehensively improves the socio-economic conditions of management, has a beneficial effect on the processes of innovative modernization of Kyrgyzstan, contributes to improving regional policy to achieve socio-economic stabilization. It is established that Kyrgyzstan has unique tourist and recreational resources and great potential for the development of tourist and recreational business activities. Due to the availability of tourist and recreational resources in the regions of the country, it is tourist and recreational activities that can act as an alternative way for the socio-economic activity of the population and a means of reducing the poverty level of the population. The article shows some socio-economic and regional features of tourism in Kyrgyzstan, taking into account the specifics of ensuring socio-ecological-economic security. The importance of tourism and recreation in terms of the socio-ecological and economic stabilization of the region is substantiated. In the conditions of availability of cargo accumulated in the past environmental and economic problems in the regions of Kyrgyzstan, the development of the tourism and recreation industry is a significant prerequisite for greening the economy. The tourism and recreation sector of Kyrgyzstan may become a kind of locomotive for the country's green economy in conditions of increased vulnerability and limited assimilation capacity of the mountainous areas of the country.

**Keywords:** strategy, production of environmentally friendly products, greening, competitiveness, environmental safety, green economy, natural capital, digital economy

# IMPROVEMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL INDUSTRY

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## ABSTRACT

The article examines issues of improving the institutional foundations of regional industry development. The following issues were resolved in it: analysis of the organizational-economic mechanism of innovative formation and development of the regional industrial complex and their grouping; clarification of the forms of support of innovative activities by regional management bodies; determining the correct directions of application of modern innovative technologies in the development of the regional industry. Furthermore, the role and prospects of development of the regional industry in the field of service provision are analyzed in the article. The analysis of the effectiveness of improving the institutional foundations of regional industry development is given. In order for the country to transition to an innovative economy, firstly, it is necessary to create a competitive infrastructure, mechanisms and a system of institutions that support innovative activities in all sectors of the economy in its regions. In this direction, it is desirable to form the institutional basis for the development of free industrial economic zones, special industrial zones, technological parks and business incubators, which are the foundations of the innovative infrastructure of the regional industrial complex. In this regard, the set of economic and organizational mechanisms should be properly developed. In the context of the transition to an innovative economy, one of the most important conditions is the application of the correct method of applying modern innovative technologies in the development of the regional industry, with the effective use of scientific and technical achievements. In our country, a number of activities are being carried out in order to modernize and diversify production and expand the production of competitive industrial products. The main goal of regional industrial development is not only to strive to increase the growth rate of this sector of the economy, but also to develop priority industries and production by using the potential of rich natural resources, to form its modern structure, and to create a set of measures to increase the competitiveness of the country's industry in the foreign and domestic markets.

**Keywords:** *Regional Industry; Innovation; Organizational-Economic Mechanism; Territorial Administration Bodies*



# EXPERIENCES OF REAL ESTATE TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR USE IN OUR COUNTRY

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## ABSTRACT

The article discusses the experience of foreign countries in real estate taxation and its use in our country. The article solves the following problems: analysis of the functions of real estate tax and their grouping; grouping and systematization of real estate tax elements in foreign countries; clarification of the weight of property taxes in tax revenues in foreign countries; determination of directions for increasing the share of local taxes and real estate taxes in the revenues of local budgets of foreign countries. The article analyzes the experience of real estate taxation in the tax system. An analysis of the experience of foreign countries and the prospects for its use in our country was carried out. When introducing a property tax in each country, it is important, first of all, to identify its payers. In world experience, the most common situation is when the taxpayer and tax liability are the owners of real estate. However, in some countries the payer is the property owner, tenant or user of the property. Real estate tax is considered the main tax in the formation of the local budget, and in some countries it is distributed to the local, regional and federal budgets. Property taxes are basically defined as taxes on real property. This tax is levied on property owned by individuals and legal entities based on tax legislation. These taxes are the main source of local budget revenue. As a result of studying the experience of foreign countries, in order to increase local budget revenues, it is necessary to introduce an inheritance and gift tax in accordance with the experience of advanced foreign countries. On the one hand, this tax serves to fill the budget, and on the other, to increase the responsibility of subjects who have the right to own property.

**Keywords:** *Real Estate, Tax, Real Estate Taxation, Experience Of Foreign Countries, Functions Of Real Estate Tax, Elements Of Real Estate Tax*

# MEHNAT MIGRATSIYASIDA MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATLARINING O'RNI THE ROLE OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES IN LABOR MIGRATION

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada aholi migratsiyasining O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi yoshlar ma'naviyatiga ta'siri, Yangi O'zbekistonda migratsiya sohasidagi islohotlarning mohiyati, migratsiyaning jamiyatimizda qaror topgan milliy ma'naviy qadriyatlar tizimining transformatsiyasiga sabab bo'layotganligi, ushbu sohada mavjud muammolar va ularni echish uchun lozim bo'lgan vazifalar, istiqbolda yurtimizda ma'naviy muhit va aholi migratsiyasining o'zaro ta'sirlashuvini tadqiq etish bilan bog'liq muammolar haqida so'z yuritilgan. Xususan, so'nggi yillarda yurtimizda migratsion siyosatda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, xorijdagi o'zbek diasporalari bilan ikki tomonlama foydali hamkorlik aloqalarining o'rnatilayotganligi, mehnat muhojirlarining migratsiyagacha maxsus tayyorlov kurslarida o'qitish tizimi tashkil etilganligi, xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat migratsiyasi kontseptsiyasining yaratilganligi tahlil etilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Migratsiya, Yoshlar Ma'naviyati, Ma'naviy Muhit, Mehnat Muhojirlari, Mehnat Migratsiyasi.

## ABSTRACT

In this article, the influence of population migration on the spirituality of young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the nature of reforms in the field of migration in New Uzbekistan, the fact that migration is the cause of the transformation of the national moral value system established in our society, the existing problems in this area and the tasks necessary to solve them, the interaction of the spiritual environment and population migration in our country in the future Research problems are discussed. In particular, the reforms implemented in the migration policy in our country in recent years, the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation relations with Uzbek diasporas abroad, the establishment of a training system for labor migrants in special training courses before migration, and the creation of the concept of safe, orderly and legal labor migration were analyzed.

**Keywords:** *Migration, Youth Spirituality, Spiritual Environment, Labor Migrants, Labor Migration.*

# WAYS OF IMPROVING MECHANISMS FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

The article examines directions for improving the mechanisms of attracting foreign investments in the regions of Uzbekistan. At the same time, the following issues were studied: analysis of the conditions for attracting foreign investors in Uzbekistan; clarification of the work to be done to increase the volume of investments in the national economy based on domestic investments; solving the issues of liberalization of business activities to activate private investments; Analysis of the conditions for admission to the special system of GSP+ preferences in order to increase investment attractiveness in Uzbekistan. The article analyzes the prospects of foreign investments in the regions and their increase. The analysis of conditions for attracting foreign investors, increasing the volume of investments based on domestic investments and activating private investments in Uzbekistan was carried out. Given that the investment climate affects all spheres of activity in the country, the scope of reforms has covered economic, institutional, education, health, agriculture, water supply, energy, transport and other areas. The policy of attracting foreign investments for the development of the priority sectors of the economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the proper use of available funds, time and opportunities, the effective disposal of wealth based on the created conditions, and in this way, the promotion of the country's economy and the promotion of its integration into the world economic system. aimed at active involvement and rational use of them. Liberalization of business activities is required to activate private investments. Constant communication with business, and diligent work to identify and overcome obstacles that hinder the development of certain sectors. In this regard, active work is being carried out in the following directions.

**Keywords:** *Foreign Investments; Territory; National Economy; Domestic Investments; Private Investments; Investment Attractiveness; Special System Of Preferences.*

# **BYUDJET TASHKILOTLARINING BYUDJETDAN TASHQARI MABLAG'LARINI TADBIRKORLIK ASOSIDA SHAKLLANTIRISHNING XUSUSIYATLARI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Mazkur maqolada byudjet tashkilotlarining byudjetdan tashqari jamg'armalarini shakllantirish va ularni tadbirkorlik asosida shakllantirish xususiyatlari bayon qilingan. Byudjet tashkilotlarining byudjetdan tashqari mablag'larini tadbirkorlik qilib shakllantirish va ularning hisobini takomillashtirish bo'yicha takliflar berilgan. Byudjet muassasalarida buxgalteriya hisobini byudjetdan tashqari faoliyat nuqtai nazaridan rivojlantirish bosqichlarini tizimlashtirdi, byudjetdan moliyalashtiriladigan muassasalarning byudjetdan tashqari mablag'larini hisobga olishning mahalliy amaliyotini baholadi. Byudjetdan moliyalashtiriladigan muassasalarning byudjetdan tashqari mablag'lari tasnifini, "maqsadli mablag'lar" tushunchasining ta'rifini asoslab berdi. Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshiruvchi byudjet muassasalari boshqa tashkiliy-huquqiy shakldagi xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar bilan bir qatorda bozor munosabatlarining ishtirokchilari bo'lib, pullik xizmatlar ko'rsatadilar, tovarlarni sotishadi, ishlarni bajarishadi, shu bilan birga xarajatlar va daromad olishadi.

# THE PROBLEM OF ASSESSING THE VALUE OF BUSINESS IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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## ABSTRACT

The article deals with methodological problems related to business valuation. The authors proceed from the assumption that in modern business conditions in the evaluation process should be considered as a system that includes two bases: a company as a property complex and, at the same time, the material basis of business, and, in fact, the business itself, as a certain economic activity, conducted in certain technical, socio-economic conditions. At the same time, it is shown that when assessing business as an activity, it is necessary to take into account the industry prospects of this activity, changing in the process of technological development of economic systems.

**Keywords:** *Valuation, Business, Property, Asset, Industry.*

# **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE AND SOCIETY: CONCEPT AND APPROACHES**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The article aims to research the prerequisites for the emergence of the concept of "sustainable development," as in recent times, all countries in the world are more concerned with the preservation and protection of the environment than with economic growth. In recent years, the negative consequences of global climate change leading to environmental degradation, deforestation, land degradation, and the extinction of both individual animal species and entire species have become visible to the naked eye on a global scale. This highlights humanity's indifferent attitude towards the environment, which could lead to a global environmental catastrophe and irreversible consequences that could significantly impact the quality and duration of human life. Therefore, it is high time for rational human beings to rethink their relationship with the natural environment, and this time arrived yesterday. Otherwise, humanity will be forced to survive on a fading planet.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Development, Environment, Climate, Climate Change, Ecology, Economic Growth, Global Community, Green Economy, Green Technologies, International Organizations, Financial Institutions, Poverty Alleviation.*

# HUMAN CAPITAL IN GLOBALIZATION: SOCIO-ECONOMIC ATTITUDE

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## ABSTRACT

The article covers the importance of human capital in the world market, the existing problems in the process of globalization of the labor resources of the country and the region, the geographical location of human capital, and the solutions to the problems that arise as a result of its migration in the international arena. The demand for human capital has always been considered an urgent problem, because it is the product of human intellectual labor in production, creation of new techniques and technologies, and in literary language it is called human capital.

In addition, the problems of migration, its conditions, are based on the basis of practical and theoretical concepts in the creation of the economic and financial space.

Globalization has created a market of international goods, various services, natural resources, financial resources, human capital, labor force, means of production in the space of the world's labor resources. The economic and social life as a result of the expansion of global, technological, financial information, as well as cultural systems in the world will be clarified.

**Keywords:** *Global, Micro, Macro, Meta, Mezo, Endo, Geopolitics, Moon, Mars, Robot, Human, Capital, Essence, Quantity, Quality, Relationship, Place, Time, Rule, Condition, Movement, Distress.*

## ANNATOSIYA

Maqola inson kapitalining mohiyati, inson kapitalining dunyo bozorida tutgan o'рни, mamlakat va mintaqa mehnat resurslarining globallashuvi jarayonidagi mavjud muammolari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va turlari, inson kapitalining geografik joylashuvi, inson kapitali to'g'risidagi nazariyalari tahlil qilingan, uning halqaro maydonda ko'chib yurishi natijasida olib keluvchi masala echimlari yoritilgan. Inson kapitaliga bo'lgan talab barcha zamonlarda dolzarb muammo hisoblangan, sababi ishlab chiqarishda, yangi texnika va texnologiyalarni yaratilishida insonning aqliy mehnat mahsuli, adabiy tilda inson kapital deya nomlanadi.

Shuningdek, migratsiya muammolari, undagi shart-sharoit, iqtisodiy-moliyaviy makonning vujudga kelishidagi amaliy va nazariy tushunchalar asosiga tayanadi.

Globallashuv dunyo mehnat resurslari makonida – xalqaro tavorlar, turli xizmatlar, tabiiy resurslar, moliyaviy resurslar, inson kapitali, ishchi kuchi, ishlab chiqarish vositalari bozori tashkil etib, ular o'rtasida uzviy aloqalar, shuning barobarida, moliyaviy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy bog'liklar kuchayish omillar, jahon ko'lamida global-texnologik, moliyaviy axborotlar, madaniy tizim o'choqlari kengayib borishi natijasidagi iqtisodiy ijtimoiy xayot ko'lamiga aniqlik kiritilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Global, Mikro, Makro, Meta, Mezo, Endo, Giosiyosat, Oy, Mars, Robot, Inson, Kapital, Mohiyat, Miqdor, Sifat, Munosabat, Joy, Vaqt, Qoida, Holat, Harakat, Qiyalish.*

# CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES AND GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD

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## ABSTRACT

Modern humanity is already more than seven billion earthlings, thousands of large and small peoples, a huge variety of economies, cultures, religions, socio –political life. Finally, there are about 230 countries and territories, the vast majority of which are sovereign, that is, politically independent and independent states. This whole vast world is extremely diverse, complex, and contradictory, so it is very difficult to classify its constituent countries.

The term "globalization" has acquired a pronounced emotional connotation. Some believe that this is a useful process that is key to the development of the world economy in the future, and that it is inevitable and irreversible. Others are hostile, even fearful, to it, believing that globalization increases inequality between and within countries, threatens to increase unemployment and lower living standards, and serves as a brake on social progress. This paper provides a brief overview of some aspects of globalization and attempts to identify ways in which all countries can benefit from this process while maintaining a sober assessment of its potential and risks.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, World Economy, Countries, Resources, World Market, Communism, Capitalism, Socialism, Global Integration, Urbanization, Country Classification.*



# DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

In modern Uzbekistan, higher education is one of the fastest growing areas. After all, a strong state with an innovative economy, a fair civil society where all human rights and interests are ensured, cannot be built without creating an impressive personnel reserve. Training qualified specialists with critical thinking and modern knowledge in the most in-demand professions are the primary task. Becoming a student has become easier. Young people's access to higher education has increased significantly. If in 2016 only nine percent of graduates of secondary educational institutions became students, now this figure has increased by 3.5 times. The number of universities in the country has increased to 170. The number of branches of foreign universities has increased to 31. The non-state sector in higher education is actively developing; there are already 27 private universities in the republic.

There is a choice of where to apply, when and under what conditions. Previously, all applicants took entrance exams at the same time - on August 1, and could choose only one faculty and university. If they passed the tests - and you are a student. If it didn't work out, wait until next year. Now it is possible to choose up to five universities and undergraduate specialties with the same blocks of subjects taken. From 2020, upcoming students have the right to apply simultaneously for all forms of study: full-time, part-time, evening and distance learning. It is also important that registration of applicants takes place online, and applicants can take exams in their region. Branches of foreign universities and private universities, as a rule, conduct entrance exams on different dates than state ones. Some recruit twice a year or more often. This means that an applicant can try to enroll in a number of universities in a few months.

**Keywords:** *Management, Uzbekistan, Non-Government Higher Education, Institutions In Uzbekistan*

# TRENDS IN SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NAVOI REGION

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## ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the stable socio-economic development of Navoi region from economic, social and ecological points of view. According to the results of the analysis, it is based on the fact that the economic situation in the region is good, but the ecological situation is in danger. Accordingly, in order to achieve the sustainable development of the region's economy, the growth of the gross domestic product, the increase in industrial production, the dynamic growth of the production of agriculture, transport and other sectors of the economy, the significant increase in household incomes, the rational use of natural resources It is presented in the article that it is possible to achieve social sphere development and ecological stability while fulfilling the tasks of use. In addition, industrial potential; Agricultural potential, investment potential, export potential, mineral resources potential, and labor resources were also analyzed. In the program of measures developed to deepen economic reforms in the region, various districts were also analyzed. Also, in the city of Navoi, as well as in Khatirchi, Kiziltepa, Karmana and Nurota districts, the programs are reflected in the methodology based on the goals of sustainable development. Taking into account the fact that there are no production of import-substituting food products and enterprises producing these types of products in the region, it is necessary to consider the issue of preferential loans to entrepreneurs in order to establish enterprises producing such products. At the same time, sustainable development.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Narration, Strategic Planning, Economic, Social And Environmental Situation.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada Navoiy viloyatining barqaror ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy hamda ekologik nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilingan. Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra viloyatda iqtisodiy ahvol yaxshi bo'lgani bilan ekologik vaziyatning xavf ostida ekanligi asoslangan. Bunga ko'ra, hudud iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishiga erishishda yalpi ichki mahsulotning o'sishida sanoatda ishlab chiqarishini oshirish, qishloq xo'jaligi, transport va iqtisodiyotning boshqa tarmoqlari ishlab chiqarishining dinamik o'sishi, uy xo'jaliklari daromadlarini sezilarli darajada oshirish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish vazifalarini bajarish bilan bir vaqtda ijtimoiy soha rivojlanishi va ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlangan holda erishish mumkinligi maqolada keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari sanoat salohiyati; qishloq xo'jaligi salohiyati, investitsiya salohiyati, eksport salohiyati, mineral resurslar salohiyati, mehnat resurslari kabi salohiyatlar ham tahlil qilingan. Viloyatda iqtisodiy islohotlarni chuqurlashtirishga doir ishlab chiqilgan chora-tadbirlar dasturida turli tumanlar ham tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, Navoiy shahrida, hamda Xatirchi, Qiziltepa, Karmana va Nurota tumanlarida dasturlar barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga mos asosda metodologiyada o'z aksini topgan. Viloyatda import o'rnini bosuvchi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hamda ushbu mahsulot turlarini ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalar viloyatda yo'qligini inobatga olib, bunday mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalarni tashkil qilish maqsadida tadbirkorlarga imtiyozli kreditlar ajratish masalasini ko'rib chiqish lozim. Shu bilan birga barqaror rivojlanishni strategik rejalashtirish hamda bu borada turli taklif va tavsiyalar maqolada o'z aksini topgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Barqaror Rivojlanish, Strategik Rejalashtirish, Iqtisodiy, Ijtimoiy Va Ekologik Vaziyat*

# THE CONCEPT OF STRATEGIC HR MANAGEMENT

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## ANNOTATION

The most relevant modern methods of management in the concept of strategic management of human resources and ways to improve the quality of management are reflected in the article. The systematic principles of strategic management are defined. The concept of strategic management of human resources is formed on the basis of three groups of strategic management principles and levels. The role of educational programs in the strategic management of human resources is considered. refers to the counter-requirements of human capital and the development of technological capabilities, that is, the ability to do things more efficiently. It is analyzed that strategic HRM focuses on actions that distinguish the firm from its competitors, and that the firm develops goals that determine the means of achieving the goals, and that it is related to the allocation of important resources to the company, as well as the compatibility of these resources and opportunities with the external environment. In applying the strategic principles of human resource management, rather than being isolated from other verticals such as operations or marketing, they work with other departments to create an understanding of their goals and help create strategies that align well with the company's overall goals. Through such integrated personnel management, the human resources department is not only a mandatory service limited to recruiting and finding employees, but becomes the main factor of business growth. In addition, the strategic management of human resources, as well as the better use of talents and opportunities within the department to benefit other departments, is reflected in the article. The author proposed the future development directions of researching the concept of strategic management of human resources of the enterprise.

**Keywords:** Strategic Management, Strategic Planning, Human Resources, Principles, Methods, Concept, "Soft" Strategy, "Hard" Strategy.

## ANNOTATSIYA

Inson resurslarini strategik boshqarish konsepsiyasida boshqarishning eng dolzarb zamonaviy usullari hamda boshqarish sifatini oshirish yo'llari maqolada o'z aksini topgan. Strategik boshqarishning tizimli tamoyillari aniqlangan. Inson resurslarini strategik boshqarish konsepsiyasi strategik boshqarish tamoyillari va darajalarining uchta guruhi asosida shakllangan. Inson resurslarini strategik boshqarishda ta'lim dasturlarining roli ko'rib chiqilgan. inson kapitalining qarshi talablariga va texnologik imkoniyatlarni rivojlantirishga, ya'ni ishlarni yanada samarali bajarish imkoniyatlariga taalluqlidir. Strategik HRM firmani raqobatchilardan ajratib turadigan harakatlarga qaratilganligi hamda firma maqsadlarga erishish vositalarini belgilaydigan maqsadlarni ishlab chiqadi va bu kompaniyaga muhim resurslarni taqsimlash, shuningdek ushbu resurslar va imkoniyatlarning tashqi muhitga muvofiqligi bilan bog'liqligi tahlil qilingan. Inson resurslarini boshqarishning strategik tamoyillarini qo'llashda turli operatsiyalar yoki marketing kabi boshqa vertikalardan alohida bo'lmasdan aksincha, ular o'z maqsadlari haqida tushuncha yaratish uchun boshqa bo'limlar bilan kompaniyaning umumiy maqsadlariga yaxshi mos keladigan strategiyalarni yaratishda yordam beradi. Bunday integratsiyalashgan kadrlar boshqaruvi orqali inson resurslari bo'limi nafaqat xodimlarni yo'llash va topish bilan cheklangan majburiy xizmat emas, balki biznes o'sishining asosiy omiliga aylanadi. Bundan tashqari, inson resurslarini strategik boshqarish, shuningdek, boshqa bo'limlarga foyda keltirish uchun bo'lim ichida mavjud bo'lgan iste'dod va imkoniyatlardan yaxshiroq foydalanishga qaratilganligi maqolada o'z aksini topgan. Muallif tomonidan korxonaning inson resurslarini strategik boshqarish konsepsiyasini tadqiq qilishning kelgusi rivojlanish yo'nalishlari taklif qilingan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Strategik Boshqarish, Strategik Rejalashtirish, Inson Resurslari, Tamoyillar, Usullar, Konsepsiya, "Yumshoq" Strategiya, "Qattiq" Strategiya.*

# PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION CLUSTER IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

Today, important investment programs aimed at rapid implementation of economic reforms are being consistently implemented in Uzbekistan. This, in turn, shows that the measures taken to fully demonstrate the investment potential of our country in order to attract foreign investments to the national economy are of particular importance. In this process, a positive result will be achieved only if investment projects for regions and industries are carefully formulated and favorable conditions are created for investors who are trying to introduce foreign investments into the country's economy. It is necessary to increase the efficiency of scientific and innovative clusters and technological parks. Summarizing the foreign experience of the development of clusters and technological platforms and taking into account national characteristics, determining the directions of interaction that can support the effectiveness of these network tools in the future, taking into account the preferences of businesses ready to make innovative decisions on competitive products in the national and world markets within the framework of the activities of technological platforms, state and it is necessary to ensure the direction of private funds to promising scientific research from the point of view of commercialization. This article describes the experience of advanced foreign countries in the organization and development of scientific and innovative clusters, the possibilities of creative use of them in Uzbekistan, as well as the solid legal framework created for the operation of clusters in our country.

**Keywords:** *Scientific And Innovative Cluster, Technological Platform, Foreign Investments, Investment Environment.*

# **ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE INSURANCE MARKET BASED ON FACTORS AFFECTING THE SIZE OF GROSS INSURANCE PREMIUM**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The article discusses the fact that insurance activity is an integral part of the financial infrastructure of the market economy and one of the important factors that ensure the stable development of the economy in its entirety, and the unique important role of insurance in ensuring the continuity of production in the conditions of the market economy and protecting the population from unpleasant events. An analysis of the factors influencing the change in the demand for insurance services has been carried out. Scientific studies of foreign research scientists on insurance market modeling have been studied. At the same time, an econometric analysis of the factors affecting the gross insurance volume was carried out. Accordingly, a number of macroeconomic indicators have been selected as the most influential factors in the development of the insurance market. On this basis, the insurance market of Uzbekistan is modeled econometrically. The level of significance of the constructed model was assessed using several econometric tests. Based on the quality model according to the test results, the volume of demand for insurance premiums in the insurance market of Uzbekistan is forecasted. The scenario method was used in forecasting and forecast values for 2023-2026 were given. Based on the results obtained as a result of modeling, the future development trend of the insurance market was assessed and an economic analysis was carried out.

**Keywords:** *Demand For Insurance, Gross Insurance, Insurance Reserve, Insurance Coverage, Insurance Premium, Investment, Econometric Model, Model Parameters.*

# BALIQ MAHSULOTLARINI ISHLAB CHIQRISH VA TARMOQ SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASHNING MUHIM MASALALARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Respublika aholisining oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, xususan, baliqqa bo'lgan talabi oshib borayotgan bir vaqtda baliqchilik tarmog'ida intensiv texnologiyalarni amaliyotga joriy etib hududlarda jahon talablari asosida baliq va baliq mahsulotlarini etishtirish hamda ularni qayta ishlash bo'yicha korxonalarni tashkil etish kabi masalalar soha mutasallilarining oldida turgan dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo'lib turibdi. Shunday ekan, mazkur maqolada bugungi kunda baliqchilik tarmog'ining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini soha taraqqiyoti yo'lida respublikamizning ayrim iqtisodchi olimlari va tadqiqotchilari tomonidan olib borilayotgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari chuqur tahlil qilinib, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini baholashga doir ko'rsatkichlar yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, baliqchilik xo'jaliklarida hovuzlar xizmat ko'rsatilishiga ko'ra turli guruhlarga ajratib o'rganilgan. Hovuz xo'jaliklarida ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish hovuz fondining texnik asbob-uskunalar bilan ta'minlanganlik darajasiga bog'liqligi ilmiy asosda yoritib berilgan. Iqlim o'zgarishlari sharoitida baliqchilik tarmog'ining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini guruhlab, baliq mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish va tarmoq samaradorligini baholashning muhim masalalari xususida mulohazalar yuritilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Oziq-Ovqat Havfsizligi, Mahsulot Ishlab Chiqarish, Narx-Navo, Aholi Iste'moli, Zamonaviy Texnologiya, Biologik Resurslar, "Baliqchilik Menejmenti", "Biobaliq Mahsuloti", O'Stiruvdagi Barcha Baliqlar, To'ldiruvchi To'Dadagi Baliqlar, Lichinkalar, Chavoq, "Hovuz Xo'jaliklari".*

## ABSTRACT

In conditions of increasing demand of the population of the republic for food products, especially fish, the introduction of intensive technologies in the fishing industry, the cultivation of fish and fish products in the regions based on world standards, and the creation of enterprises for their processing are among the primary tasks requiring urgent decisions. Leadership of this industry. In connection with the above, this article analyzes in detail the features of the fishing industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the scientific activities of some scientists and researchers to improve this industry, and indicators for assessing production efficiency. Ponds in fish farms were also studied by dividing them into different groups depending on the service provided. The organization of production in pond farms depends on the level of technical equipment of the pond stock on a scientific basis. In the context of climate change, specific characteristics of the fishing industry are grouped, important issues of fish production and assessment of the efficiency of this industry are considered.

**Keywords:** Food Security, Production, Price, Public Consumption, Modern Technologies, Biological Resources, "Fishing", "Bio-Fish Product", All Farmed Fish, Stocking, Larvae, Fry, "Pond Farms".

# ORGANIZATION OF AN INVESTMENT ACCOUNT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.

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## **ABSTRACT**

In the world, special attention is being paid to fully satisfying the needs of the population for electricity supply, attracting investments to the production of renewable energy sources and improving accounting for its use. According to the analyzes of the "Enerdata" agency, "in 2021, compared to 2020, the volume of investments in the electricity system increased by 27%, investments in renewable energy sources amounted to 755 billion US dollars." In order to achieve the correct accounting of investments made in the field in the enterprises of the electric energy network, the enterprises under the influence require the management of economic transactions in the subsidiaries.

In the world, special attention is being paid to scientific research aimed at dramatically expanding the attraction of investments in the energy sector, coordinating investment accounting based on international standards of financial accounting, improving the presentation of consolidated financial reports and increasing its effectiveness. In the electric power system, scientific research is being carried out in areas such as the evaluation of the structural structure of the accounting policy of joint-stock companies based on market principles, the analysis of the consolidated financial report through the descriptive models of the international standards of financial reporting.

In Uzbekistan, expansion of investments in the electricity system, continuous supply of electricity to the population is considered as a priority. "On the basis of public-private partnership, to attract investments equal to 14 billion US dollars in energy, communal services, water management and other sectors, to continuously provide the economy with electricity and to increase the energy efficiency of the economy by 20%, by 2026, the indicator of electricity production will be increased by 30 the task of increasing it to a billion kWh and bringing it to 100 billion kWh" In the implementation of these tasks, improving the investment environment, substantiating proposals and recommendations aimed at improving investment accounting, and preparing consolidated financial statements based on international standards of financial reporting are among the current issues.

A total of 15 billion annually in the world. t. Conventional fuels are used as energy resources. In the early 90s of the last century, the total capacity of power plants around the world was 2.5 billion. kW, and the production of electricity is 12 trillion per year. increased to kW/s. In the last decade alone, the world's electricity production has increased by almost 1.5 times. Significant changes have occurred mainly in relation to the types of fuel used, as well as in the geographical structure of the global energy market. More than 3/5 of all electricity is contributed by industrialized countries, mainly the USA, CIS (Russia), Japan, Germany, Canada, and China, which stand out in this field.

**Keywords:** *Consolidation, Preparation, Presentation, International Standards Of Financial Reporting, Group, Business Merger, Energy Resources.*

## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Jahonda iqtisodiyot tarmoq va sohalari hamda aholining elektr energiyasi ta'minotiga ehtiyojini to'liq qondirish, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini ishlab chiqarishga investitsiyalar jalb etilishi va undan foydalanish hisobini yuritishni takomillashtirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. «Enerdata» agentligi tahlillariga ko'ra, «2021 yilda 2020 yilga nisbatan elektr energiyasi tizimiga kiritilgan investitsiyalar hajmi 27 foizga oshdi, qayta tiklanuvchi elektr energiyasi manbalariga kiritilgan investitsiyalar 755 milliard AQSh dollarini tashkil etdi». Elektr energetikasi tarmog'i korxonalarida sohaga kiritilayotgan investitsiyalar hisobini to'g'ri yuritishga erishishda ta'sir ostidagi korxonalar, sho'ba korxonalarda xo'jalik muomalalarini yuritishni talab etmoqda.

Jahonda energetika sohasiga investitsiyalarni jalb etishni keskin kengaytirish, investitsiyalar hisobini moliyaviy hisobning xalqaro standartlari asosida muvofiqlashtirish, konsolidatsiyalashgan moliyaviy hisobotlarni taqdim qilishni takomillashtirish va uning samadorligini oshirishga qaratilgan ilmiy izlanishlarga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Elektr energetikasi tizimida aktsiyadorlik jamiyatlari hisob siyosatining tarkibiy tuzilishini bozor tamoyillari asosida baholash, konsolidatsiyalashgan moliyaviy hisobotni moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro

standartlari deskriptiv modellar orqali tahlil qilish singari yo'nalishlarda ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.

O'zbekistonda elektr energiyasi tizimiga investitsiyalarni jalb etishni kengaytirish, aholining elektr energiyasi bilan uzluksiz ta'minlash masalalariga ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida qaralmoqda. «Davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida energetika, kommunal xizmatlar, suv xo'jaligi va boshqa sohalarga 14 milliard AQSh dollarga teng investitsiya jalb etish, iqtisodiyotni elektr energiyasi bilan uzluksiz ta'minlash hamda iqtisodiyotning energiya samaradorligini 20 foizga oshirish, 2026 yilga kelib, elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish ko'rsatkichini qo'shimcha 30 milliard kVt.soatga oshirib, jami 100 milliard kVt.soatga yetkazish» vazifasi belgilangan. Mazkur vazifalarni amalga oshirishda investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash, investitsiyalar hisobini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan taklif va tavsiyalarni asoslash, konsolidatsiyalashgan moliyaviy hisobotni moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari asosida tayyorlash hozirgi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan biridir.

Jahonda har yili jami 15 mlrd. t. shartli yoqilg'i energiya resurslari sifatida ishlatiladi. O'tgan asrning 90-yillari boshlarida butun dunyodagi elektr stantsiyalarining jamlanma quvvati 2,5 mlrd. kVt dan ortiq bo'lgan, elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish esa yiliga 12 trln. kVt/s darajasiga ko'tarilgan. So'nggi o'n yillikning o'zida dunyo bo'yicha elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish deyarli 1,5 baravarga o'sgan. Sezilarli o'zgarishlar, asosan, ishlatilayotgan yoqilg'i turlariga nisbatan, shuningdek, global energetika bozorining geografik tuzilishida yuz bergan. Barcha elektr energiyasining 3/5 qismidan ortig'i sanoati rivojlangan mamlakatlar, asosan, bu sohada alohida ajralib turuvchi AQSh, MDH (Rossiya), Yaponiya, Germaniya, Kanada, Xitoy davlatlari hissasiga to'g'ri keladi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Konsolidatsiya, Tayyorlash, Taqdim Etish, Moliyaviy Hisobotning Xalqaro Standartlari, Guruh, Biznesning Birlashishi, Energiya Resurslari.*



# THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

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## **ABSTRACT**

Today, in the educational system, the impact of artificial intelligence on the productivity of students, professors and management staff is becoming increasingly relevant. Based on this, the article compares the stages of the industrial revolution, their characteristics, and the differences in qualification requirements for the workforce. Indicators of the impact of digital technology and the fourth industrial revolution on the labor market are grouped. In the fourth industrial revolution, the automation of many activities is based on the need to separate labor productivity from total productivity, which can increase wealth, income and employment from labor. Four stages of the artificial intelligence wave, i.e. internet artificial intelligence, business artificial intelligence, data reliability-based artificial intelligence and autonomous artificial intelligence, have been explored.

The abilities that students should acquire during the educational process - the basic knowledge necessary for students' daily practice, the skills necessary for solving complex tasks, the qualities of exposure to external influences - are grouped, and the use of artificial intelligence technology in their formation shows the need for an intellectual education system, agent technology, digital data formation technology. was found to cause. Statistical analysis of the distribution of students in Uzbekistan by fields of education, including the humanitarian field, social field, economy and law, production and technical field, agriculture and water management, health care and social security, service field, the increase in the number of specialists who graduated from higher education institutions in the fields of education done. In 2015-2022, the relationship between the change in the number of graduates per teacher and the change in the unemployment rate in the higher education system of Uzbekistan was analyzed based on the regression model. The advantages of using artificial intelligence technology in increasing the labor productivity of teachers in higher education organizations are highlighted. Requirements for increasing the employability of graduates of higher education, that is, taking into account various factors that lead people to be considered more or less employable than others, are defined.

At the same time, it has been analyzed that the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the labor activity will lead to the release of employees from certain tasks, fill the employee's work and change their tasks and require them to change or increase their qualifications in order to adapt to it. As a result of the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies, workers are required to adapt to changes in tasks, the emergence of new ones, as well as to solve the issues of job loss or transition to a new job.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Education System, Uzbekistan

# ISSUES OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF MINING ENTERPRISES IN COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS

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## ANNOTATION

In conditions of liberalization of the economy and the observance of free market mechanisms, competition among enterprises is formed. In such conditions, enterprises will have to determine their goals and objectives for the medium and long term. For this, strategic planning and the formation of the development of the enterprise are becoming an urgent issue. The enterprise will have to anticipate that it will face certain obstacles and risks in its activities and take preventive measures in relation to this. This also scolds strategic planning and development. In the context of market relations when determining the activities of an enterprise in the coming period, a state of abstraction is most common in planning. In order to clarify such abstraction, it will be necessary to specify several stenarian options for the development of the enterprise. (pessimism, optimism, inertial options) for this reason, the adaptation of the strategic management system in enterprises in market demands is one of the important tasks of today.

**Keywords:** *Strategy, Management, Planning, Enterprise, Competition, Market, Marketing, Management, Strategic Management*

## ANNOTASIYA

Iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish va erkin bozor mexanizmlarini amal qilish sharoitlarda korxonalar o'rtasida raqobat shakllanib boradi. Bunday sharoitda korxonalar o'zining o'rta va uzoq muddatga belgilangan maqsad va vazifalarini belgilab olish kerak bo'ladi. Buning uchun strategik taxlil o'tkazish va korxonaning rivojlanishini shakllantirish dolzarb masalaga aylanib bormoqda. Korxonaning o'z faoliyatida ma'lum bir to'siqlar va xav-xatarga duch kelishini oldindan bilishi va shunga nisbatan preventiv choralar ko'rib borishi kerak bo'ladi. Bu ham strategik rejalash va ishlab chiqishni ta'lab etadi. Bozor munosabatlari sharoitida korxonaning kelgusi davrdagi faoliyatini belgilashda, rejalashtirishda mavxumlik holati ko'p uchraydi. Bunday mavxumlikni oydinlashtirish maqsadida korxonaning rivojlanishini bir qancha stenariyalik variantlarini belgilash lozim bo'ladi. (pessimistiklik, optimistiklik, inersion variantlar) Shu sababli korxonalarda strategik boshqaruv tizimini bozor talablarida moslashtirish bugungi kunning muhim vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Strategiya, Boshqaruv, Rejalashtirish, Korxonalar, Raqobat, Bozor, Olmaliq, Menejment, Strategik Menejment*

# POSSIBILITIES OF ACHIEVING ECONOMIC STABILITY THROUGH PUBLIC PLACEMENT OF SHARES

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## **ANNOTATION**

This article analyzes the scientific views of domestic and foreign scientists on the subject, as well as the possibilities of attracting cheap capital through the effective organization of public placement of shares. The issues that should be paid attention to in order to achieve the intended goal in organizing and conducting a democratic IPO, i.e., in increasing the income by turning the population into shareholders, in the effective passage of privatization in attracting cheap capital of business, in financing the economy, the development of the stock market as a competitive institution to the credit market, were shown. Also, scientific conclusions and practical suggestions are given on ways to attract capital by selling a package of shares owned by the State to private investors, and ways for the general public to invest their savings in shares.

**Keywords:** *Shares, Public Offering Of Shares, Capital Raising, State-Owned Enterprises, Privatization Of State Assets, Stock Market.*

## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada mahalliy va xorijiy olimlarning mavzuga doir ilmiy qarashlari shuningdek, aksiyalarni ommaviy joylashtirishni samarali tashkil etish orqali arzon kapital jalb qilish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan. Xalqchil IPO tashkil etish va o'tkazishda ko'zlangan maqsadga erishishda e'tibor qaratish lozim bo'lgan masalalar, ya'ni aholini aksiyadorga aylantirish orqali daromadlarini oshirishda, biznesning arzon kapital jalb qilishida xususiylashtirishning samarali kechishida, iqtisodiyotni moliyalashtirishda kredit bozoriga raqobatchi institut sifatida fond bozori rivojlanishi ko'rsatib o'tildi. Shuningdek, Davlat tasarrufidagi aksiyalar paketini xususiy investorlarga sotish orqali kapital jalb qilish, keng jamoatchilik uchun o'z jamg'armalarini aksiyalarga investitsiya qilish yo'llari to'g'risida ilmiy xulosalar va amaliy takliflar keltirilgan.

**Tayanch So'z Va Iboralar:** *Aksiya, Aksiyalarni Ommaviy Joylashtirish Amaliyoti, Kapital Jalb Qilish, Davlat Ishtirokidagi Korxonalar, Davlat Aktivlarini Xususiylashtirish, Fond Bozori.*

# THE REAL FACTOR IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT SMALL BUSINESS IN UZBEKISTAN.

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TSUE

## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada kichik biznes tushunchasi, uning afzalliklari, davlat byudjetini shakllantirishdagi roli, uning yangi Soliq Konsepsiyasi joriy qilingandan keyin kichik biznes rivojlanish o'rniga orqaga ketib qoldi va byudjet daromadlaridagi ulushi 2018 yildagi 56,2 dan 2020 yilda 52,6 foizgacha pasayib ketdi. Soliqlar iqtisodiyot rivojlanishini cheklashi emas, balki rag'batlantirishi lozimligini etiborga olib, shu muammoni yechishdagi cheklashlarni olib tashlash lozimligi asoslab berilgan.

***Kalit So'zlar:** Kichik Biznes, Kriteriy, Soliq, Soliqqa Tortish, To'sqinlik Qilish, Byudjet Daromadlari, Takomillashtirish*

## ABSTRACT

In this article the concept of small business, its advantages, role in the formation of the state budget, after implementation of new tax concept, the small business developing went down instead of increasing and its share budget revenues decreased from 56,2 % in 2018 till 52,6 % in 2020. It is necessary to remove restrictions on the solution of this problem, taking into account the taxes should not limit the development of the economy but it should stimulate the process.

***Keywords:** Small Business, Criterion, Tax, Taxation, To Avoid, Budget Revenues, Improvement*

# **CURRENT CHANGES IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM AND MODERN TRANSPORTATION FEATURES THAT HAVE A POSITIVE EFFECT ON TOURIST MOTIVATION: CASE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS WHO ARE TRAVELLING TO TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN**

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## **ABSTRACT**

People were packing their bags and travelling to domestic as well as foreign destinations in the face of a changing global economic landscape, which contributes to global economic development. This was the travel story a few years ago; the face of tourism was drastically altered by the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, the tourism industry took one of the largest hits that affecting to the local economy, people's livelihoods, public and private services, transportation and variety of other opportunities. This resulted in the end of group travel and the option for tourists to travel solely based on their internal also external motivation. Furthermore, tourism sector experts began developing special interest tourism products (SITp) and experimenting with new modes of transportation. With that considered, the travel market expanding its losses and some of the most significant changes that the tourist sector encountering, contribute to Uzbekistan economy. In today's world, the individual choice of tour, alternative routes and means of transportation in an emerging country is more important. This imposes an extra anxiety on contemporary transportation features and public transit, which must be considered while assessing the capacity of the host country's transportation infrastructure. Understanding tourist behavior requires an understanding of tourism motive. Push and pull variables have offered a straightforward framework for understanding tourist motivation in a variety of scenarios. Nonetheless, many of the push-pull framework's claims have seldom been tested qualitatively. One of them postulates that pull variables respond to and strengthen push factors. Aim of this case study is to explore Post COVID- 19 pandemic changes in tourism industry and modern features of transportation that have positive effect on tourist motivation who are traveling to Uzbekistan. The study used a qualitative research approach to gather information from 20 foreign visitors who visited to Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** *Changes In Tourism, Tourism Industry, Transportation Features In Tourism, Tourist Motivation, International Tourist, Travelling*

## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Global iqtisodiy yaxshilanish sharoitida mahalliy va xorijiy yo'nalishlarga sayohat qilish global iqtisodiy rivojlanishga hissa qo'shayotgan edi. Bu bir necha yil oldin turizm industriyasidagi rivojlanish holati tadqiq qilingan; ammo turizmning qiyofasi COVID-19 pandemiyasi tomonidan keskin o'zgartirildi, xususan turizm sanoati mahalliy iqtisodiyotga, odamlarning turmush tarziga, davlat va xususiy xizmatlarga, transportga va boshqa ko'plab jamiyat imkoniyatlarga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan eng katta zararlardan biri bo'ldi. Bu guruh sayohatining tugashiga olib keldi shuningdek sayyohlar uchun faqat ichki va tashqi motivatsiya asosida yakka tartibda sayohat qilish imkoniyati paydo bo'ldi. Bundan tashqari, turizm sohasi mutaxassislari turizm mahsus turlarining mahsulotlarini (TMTm) ishlab chiqishni va yangi transport turlarini sinab ko'rishni boshladilar. Shu orqali, sayyohlik bozori o'z yo'qotishlarini sezilarli darajada kamaytirishga olib keldi va turizm sektorida O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga hissa qo'shayotgan eng muhim o'zgarishlar paydo bo'la boshladi. Hozirgi dunyoda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda tur, muqobil yo'nalishlar va transport vositalarini individual tanlash o'sib bormoqda. Bu zamonaviy transport xususiyatlari va jamoat tranzitiga qo'shimcha qoshimcha imkoniyatlar kelitirib chiqarishiga olib kelmoqda, bu esa turistlarni qabul qiluvchi mamlakatning transport infratuzilmasi imkoniyatlarini baholashda hisobga olinishi kerak bo'lgan omillardan biri bo'lib. Turistik xulq-atvorni tushunish turizm motivini tushunishni orqali olib boriladi. Turtki va tortish motive faktorlari turli senariylarda turistik motivatsiyani tushunish uchun oddiy asosni taklif qilib turtki-tortish motive faktorlari turizm kamdan-kam hollarda sifat parameter taqiqi tarzda sinovdan o'tgan. Ushbu keys tadqiqotining maqsadi turizm industriyasidagi COVID-19 pandemiyasidan

keyingi o'zgarishlarni va O'zbekistonga sayohat qilayotgan turistlarning motivatsiyasiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi transportning zamonaviy xususiyatlarini o'rganish va tadqiqotda O'zbekistonning Toshkent shahriga tashrif buyurgan 20 nafar xorijiy turistlarning intervyusidan ma'lumot to'plash uchun sifat parametrlarini o'rganish tadqiqot usulidan foydalanildi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Turizmdagi O'Zgarishlar, Turizm Sanoati, Turizmda Transport Xususiyatlari, Turist Motivatsiyasi, Xalqaro Turist, Sayohat*

# RESPONSIBLE TOURISM AS A FACTOR OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

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## ABSTRACT

Currently, significant changes in the tourist business are taking place, and new forms of tourism are emerging. Tourism has several beneficial and bad effects on society and areas. Responsible tourism is one of the new tourist development paths that has been presented as a strategy to maximize the beneficial impacts of tourism while minimizing the negative consequences. The essential components and concepts of responsible tourism are examined in this article. It should be mentioned that a new approach to tourism aims to preserve the environment, human habitats, tourist sites, and historical monuments, as well as to give tourism features of sustainability and durability. It is stressed in responsible tourism that travelers, tourism enterprises, hotels, the state, local inhabitants, and other tourism-related parties are accountable for the growth of the tourism sector. Tourist's contributions to responsible tourism have a specific place in the literature, nevertheless they are typically viewed as part of the issue rather than part of the solution. This essay also addresses visitor behavior and seeks to explain what determines or limits appropriate recreation activity. The paper also examines effective communication and visitor behavior research. The author provides broad definitions of responsible tourism and responsible visitors in the article. Researchers have identified several tourist behaviors throughout their journey, including values and attitudes; ethics and motivation; marketing; visitor management; information and communication. In general, responsible tourism seeks to increase the good influence of tourism on host communities by fostering mutually advantageous social conditions, avoiding environmental harm, and caring for and supporting people and their cultures. These criteria are guidelines that can be followed throughout the formation stage of a tourism-related organizations.

*Keywords: Responsible Tourism, Development Of Tourism, Tourism Sector, Essential Touristic Components, Tourism Related Parties, Tourist Behavior*

## ANNOTATSİYA

Bugungi kunda turizm sohasini rivojlantirishda yangi o'zgarishlar amalga oshmoqda va turizmning yangi turlari shakllanib bormoqda. Turizmning jamiyatga va hududlarga ijobiy va salbiy ta'siri juda ko'p va xilma-xildir. Turizmni rivojlantirishning yangi yo'nalishlaridan biri mas'uliyatli turizm bo'lib, turizmning ijobiy ta'sirini maksimal darajada oshirish va salbiy ta'sirlarni minimallashtirish usullaridan biri sifatida taklif qilingan.

Ushbu maqolada mas'uliyatli turizmning asosiy jihatlari va tamoyillari ko'rib chiqiladi. Qayd etilishicha, turizmga yangicha yondashuv atrof-muhitni, odamlarning yashash joylarini, sayyohlik obektlari va tarixiy obidalarni asrab-avaylashga, shuningdek, turizmga barqarorlik va uzoq umr ko'rish elementlarini berishga qaratilgan. Mas'uliyatli turizmda turizm sohasini rivojlantirishda sayyohlar, turistik korxonalar, mehmonxonalar, davlat, mahalliy aholi va turizmga aloqador bo'lgan barcha tomonlar mas'ul ekanligi ta'kidlanmoqda.

Sayyohlarning o'zi mas'uliyatli turizmga qo'shgan hissasi alohida o'ringa ega, lekin adabiyotda biroz e'tiborga olinmaydi va ular ko'pincha yechimning bir qismi sifatida emas, balki muammoning bir qismi sifatida ko'riladi. Ushbu maqolada turistning harakatlari ham e'tiborga olingan bo'lib, dam olish paytida mas'uliyatli xatti-harakatlarga nima ta'sir qilishini yoki uni cheklashini tushuntirishga xarakat qiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada samarali muloqot va turistlar xulq-atvorni o'rganish bo'yicha ham fikr yuritilgan.

Maqolada muallif tomonidan mas'uliyatli turizm va mas'uliyatli sayyohlarning umumiy ta'riflar keltirilgan. Tadqiqotchilar tomonidan turistlarning sayohat davomidagi bir necha xatti-harakatlari

aniqlangan bo'lib, bular qadriyatlar va munosabatlar; axloq va motivatsiya; marketing; tashrif buyuruvchilarni boshqarish; axborot va aloqa.

Umuman olganda mas'uliyatli turizm o'zaro manfaatli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarni yaratish, atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmaslik va odamlar va ularning madaniyatiga g'amxo'rlik va yordam ko'rsatish orqali turizmning mezbon jamoalarga ijobiy ta'sirini rag'batlantirish hisoblanadi. Ushbu shartlar turizmni tashkil etish bilan shug'ullanadigan biznes shakllanish bosqichidayoq amal qilishi mumkin bo'lgan tavsiyalardir.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Mas'uliyatli Turizm, Turizmni Rivojlantirish, Turizm Sohasi, Muhim Turistik Komponentlar, Turizm Bilan Bog'liq Tomonlar, Turistik Xatti-Harakatlar.*



# USING THE EXPERIENCES OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN ORGANIZING TOUR OPERATOR ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

The 21st century is known as age of information to the social life. The exchange of information between countries has accelerated significantly. Over the last two decades, development has been several times more rapid than in previous years. The industry of tourism has not been left behind by such rapid development. Developed countries and earn a lot of money by using technical improvements in the sphere of tourism. Tour operator organizations cannot progress in today's globalized world unless they collaborate with one another. The growth of tour operator classes is critical to developing tourism prospects in our country, as well as in other areas of the economy. Private organization themes are vitally significant in the establishment of a contemporary tourist sector in Uzbekistan that is capable of adapting to rapid changes in the globe. The goal of such changes is to make better use of the established tourist industry in order to stabilize mutual socioeconomic connections between countries across the world and our country. The primary objective of this case is to investigate changes in our country's tourism industry as well as the present operations of travel organizations involved in tour operator activities that positively impact the motivation of visiting visitors. Using a qualitative parametric research approach, the study collected data from interviews with 30 international visitors who visited our country.

**Key Words:** *Tour Operator, Travel Agent, Product Itinerary, Tourism Resources, Accommodation Facilities, Transport Features, Motivation, Tourist, Travel*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Ijtimoiy hayotga XXI asr axborotlar asri bo'lib kirib keldi. Mamlakatlar o'rtasida axborotlar almashinuvu yuqori darajada tezlashti, iqtisodiy rivojlanish oxirgi yigirma yillikda oldingi yillarga qaraganda bir necha bor tezlashti. Bunday tezlikda rivojlanish turizm sohasini ham chetta qoldirmadi. Turizm sohasida texnologik innovatsiyalarni qo'llash orqali etakchi mamlakatlar yuqori darajada daromad olishmoqda. Hozirgi globallashuv sharoitida turoperator tashkilotlari bir biri bilan o'zaro integratsiyalashuvsiz hech qanday rivojlanishga erish olmaydi. Mamlakatimizda turistik imkoniyatlarni kengaytirishda turoperator tashkilotlari faoliyatini rivojlantirish boshqa iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida bo'lgani kabi turizm sohasida ham etakchi rol o'ynaydi. O'zbekistonda jahondagi keskin o'zgarishlarga moslasha oladigan zamonaviy turizm sohasini rivojlantirishda xususiy tashkilotlar sub'ektlari nihoyatda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunday islohatlardan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad, dunyo mamlakatlari bilan mustaqil yurtimiz o'rtasidagi o'zaro ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy munosabatlarni barqarorlashtirishda rivojlangan turizm sohasidan samarali foydalanishdir. Ushbu keys tadqiqotining maqsadi mamlakatimiz turizmi sohasidagi o'zgarishlarni hamda tashrif buyurayotgan turistlarning motivatsiyasiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi turoperatorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanayotgan turistik firmalarning zamonaviy faoliyatlarini o'rganish va tadqiqotda mamlakatimizga tashrif buyurgan 30 nafar xorijiy turistlarning intervyularidan ma'lumot to'plash uchun sifat parametrlarini o'rganish tadqiqot usulidan foydalanildi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Turoperator, Turagent, Turmarshrut, Turistik Resurslar, Joylashtirish Ob'ektlari, Transport Xususiyatlari, Motivatsiya, Turist, Sayohat*

# THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM IN TOURIST MOTIVATION AND HOLIDAY DECISION-MAKING IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

A significant number of theorists and practitioners from many disciplines, as well as from recently established heritage studies, have theorized, defined, reinterpreted, negotiated and renegotiated the idea of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage tourism is the concept that a region's cultural perspective is valuable enough to make it a travel destination. Communities with a high level of cultural development typically have a high level of contentment with their living circumstances and wealth. In recent years, a considerable number of research in the tourism industry have been devoted to the relationship between cultural heritage and tourist motivation as well as the holiday decision-making process. This field of research has attracted the attention of many disciplines including economics, geography, sociology, history as well as ethnology, sociocultural anthropology, museology and cultural studies. The study intends to establish the value of cultural heritage in tourist motivation and holiday decision-making processes using a qualitative study approach and to reflect their application within a specific national and regional context using a case study of Uzbekistan.

**Key Words:** *Tourism, Cultural Heritage Tourism, Tourist Motivation, Holiday Decision-Making Process, Holiday In Uzbekistan, Importance Of Cultural Heritage*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Ko'pgina oldigi ilmiy izlanishlar shuningdek yaqinda tashkil etilgan merosshunoslikdan ko'plab nazariyotchilar va amaliyotchilar madaniy meros g'oyasini tahlil qildilar, aniqladilar, qayta talqin qildilar, muzokaralar olib bordilar va qayta muhokama qildilar. Madaniy meros turizmi - Madaniy meros turizmi - bu mintaqaning madaniy istiqboli va ushbu manzilni sayohat uchun qulay dargohga aylantirish uchun qiymatli ekanligi haqidagi tushuncha hisoblanadi. Madaniy meros turizmning rivojlanish darajasi yuqori bo'lgan jamiyatda odatda o'zlarining yashash sharoitlari qisqa muddatda yaxshilab olishga imkoniyatga ega bo'lishadi. So'nggi yillarda turizm sohasi bo'yicha ko'plab tadqiqotlar madaniy meros va sayyohlarni rag'batlantirish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik shuningdek ta'til qarorlarini qabul qilish jarayoni haqida olib borilgan. Ushbu tadqiqot iqtisodiyot, geografiya, sotsiologiya, tarix, shuningdek etnologiya, ijtimoiy-madaniy antropologiya, muzeyshunoslik va madaniyatshunoslik kabi ko'plab fanlarning e'tiborini o'ziga jalb qiladi. Tadqiqot turistik motivatsiya va ta'til qarorlarini qabul qilish jarayonlarida madaniy merosning qadr-qimmatini sifat parametrlarini o'rganish tadqiqot usulidan foydalangan holda aniqlash va O'zbekiston misolidan foydalangan holda ularning muayyan milliy va mintaqaviy kontekstda qo'llanilishini aks ettirishdan iborat.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Turizm, Madaniy Meros Turizmi, Turist Motivatsiyasi, Ta'til Qarorlarini Qabul Qilish Jarayoni, O'zbekistonda Dam Olish, Madaniy Merosning Ahamiyati*

# SMART TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

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## ABSTRACT

In the near future, the tourism sector will face digitalization and a shift away from personal contacts, that is, services for the electronic sale of travel services through software products, mobile applications, online consultations, and digital guides will be in demand. We also expect that smart tourism and its infrastructure for independent travel will develop at an accelerated pace in the near future, including an increase in demand for traveling by car. In the context of digitalization of the economy, the tourism industry is developing rapidly and does not stand still. Over the past two years, several applications and interactive services have been launched that contribute to the development of smart tourism in the republic. We all know that the development of smart tourism and the improvement of information and innovative services in the field of tourism improves the quality of services provided and increases the awareness of tourists about the tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Digital products of tourist sites create convenience for tourists in moving and visiting attractions. As we know, tourism has been one of the fastest growing and most profitable sectors of the economy in many countries around the world. In the economic sphere, digital tourism is rapidly developing as an innovative direction. Uzbekistan also attaches great importance to the development of tourism, including smart tourism.

**Key Words:** *Smart Tourism, Tourism Prospects, Tourism Development, Mobile Applications, Online Consulting, Online Travel Sales*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Yaqin kelajakda turizm sohasini raqamlashtirish va shaxsiy aloqalardan voz kechish, ya'ni dasturiy mahsulotlar, mobil ilovalar, onlayn maslahatlar va raqamli gidlar orqali sayohat xizmatlarini elektron sotish xizmatlari talabga ega bo'ladi. Shuningdek, biz aqlli turizm va uning mustaqil sayohatlar uchun infratuzilmasi yaqin kelajakda jadal sur'atlar bilan rivojlanishini, shu jumladan avtomobilda sayohatga bo'lgan talabning oshishini kutmoqdamiz. Iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish sharoitida turizm sohasi jadal rivojlanmoqda va bir joyda turmayapti. Oxirgi ikki yil davomida respublikada aqlli turizmni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi bir qancha ilovalar va interaktiv xizmatlar ishga tushirildi. Barchamizga ma'lumki, aqlli turizmni rivojlantirish va turizm sohasida axborot-innovatsion xizmatlarni takomillashtirish ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlar sifatini oshirib, sayyohlarning O'zbekiston Respublikasining turizm salohiyati haqida xabardorligini oshiradi. Turistik saytlarning raqamli mahsulotlari sayyohlarga diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'chirish va tashrif buyurishda qulaylik yaratadi. Ma'lumki, turizm dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlarida iqtisodiyotning eng tez rivojlanayotgan va eng daromadli tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lib kelgan. Iqtisodiy sohada raqamli turizm innovatsion yo'nalish sifatida jadal rivojlanmoqda. O'zbekistonda turizm, jumladan, aqlli turizmni rivojlantirishga ham katta ahamiyat berilmoqda.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Smart Turizm, Turizm Istiqbollari, Turizmni Rivojlantirish, Mobil Ilovalar, Onlayn Konsalting, Onlayn Sayohatlar Savdosi*

# INNOVATIVE TENDENCIES OF TOURISM AND HOTEL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN GLOBALIZATION

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## ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to innovative trends in the development of tourism and hotel business, with special attention paid to the trends of tourism development in Uzbekistan. Due to the creation of new opportunities for the development of the tourism sector by our state, importance is attached to the analysis of the latest changes and developments in the field of tourism and hotel business, as well as the problems arising in the field. The article examines the impact of globalization on tourism and hospitality and describes the innovative trends that lead to changes in the world economy, modern technology and the benefits of the service industry. These trends include digital technologies and interactive applications to facilitate the travel and booking process, as well as mobile applications and online platforms to search and compare prices and hotel services. Special attention is paid to innovations in the hospitality industry, such as the development of eco-friendly and energy-efficient hotels, holding unique cultural and thematic events to attract tourists, as well as using different accommodation formats such as hostels and camps in the heart of nature. The article also explains how Uzbekistan is embracing and adapting these innovative trends in its tourism industry. In Uzbekistan, digital platforms and applications are actively developing in order to provide convenience to tourists, reforms are being carried out in the field of hotel infrastructure, and investments are being made in the development of new formats of accommodation and tourist activities. In conclusion, the article emphasizes the importance of innovations in the development of tourism and hospitality in the context of globalization, and also provides examples of successful innovations in Uzbekistan. This article can be useful for researchers and practitioners in the field of tourism, as well as those interested in the development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan.

**Key Words:** *Innovative Trends, Digital Technologies, Tourism Industry, Interactive Applications, International Tourist, Online Platforms, Tourism Industry.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola turizm va mehmonxona biznesining rivojlanishidagi innovatsion tendentsiyalarga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, O'zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirish tendentsiyalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Davlatimiz tamonidan turizm sohasini rivojlantirishga yangi imkoniyatlar yaratilishi asnosida turizm va mehmonxona biznesi sohasidagi so'nggi o'zgarishlar va ishlanmalarni hamda sohaga doir kelib chiqqan muammolarni tahlil qilishga ahamiyat qaratilmoqda. Maqolada globallashuvning turizm va mehmondo'stlikka ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi va dunyo iqtisodiyoti, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va xizmat ko'rsatish sohasining afzalliklarida o'zgarishlarga olib keladigan innovatsion tendentsiyalarni tavsiflaydi. Ushbu tendentsiyalar qatoriga sayohat va bron qilish jarayonini osonlashtirish uchun raqamli texnologiyalar va interaktiv ilovalar, shuningdek narxlar va mehmonxona xizmatlarini qidirish va solishtirish uchun mobil ilovalar va onlayn platformalar kiradi. Ekologik toza va energiya tejankor mehmonxonalarini rivojlantirish, sayyohlarni jalb qilish uchun noyob madaniy-mavzuviy tadbirlarni o'tkazish, shuningdek, tabiat qo'ynida yotoqxonalar va oromgohlar kabi turli joylashtirish formatlaridan foydalanish kabi mehmondo'stlik sanoatidagi innovatsiyalarga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Shuningdek, maqolada O'zbekiston o'z turizm industriyasidagi ushbu innovatsion tendentsiyalarni qanday qabul qilishi va moslashtirayotgani ham tushuntiriladi.

O'zbekistonda sayyohlarga qulaylik yaratish maqsadida raqamli platformalar va ilovalar faol rivojlanmoqda, mehmonxona infratuzilmasi sohasida islohotlar o'tkazilmoqda hamda joylashtirish va turistik tadbirlarning yangi formatlarini rivojlantirishga sarmoya kiritilmoqda. Xulosa qilib aytganda, maqolada globallashuv sharoitida turizm va mehmondo'stlikni rivojlantirishda innovatsiyalarning ahamiyati ta'kidlangan, shuningdek, O'zbekistondagi muvaffaqiyatli innovatsiyalardan misollar keltirilgan. Ushbu maqola turizm sohasidagi tadqiqotchilar va amaliyotchilar, shuningdek, O'zbekistonda turizm industriasini rivojlantirish bilan qiziquvchilar uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

***Kalit So'Zlar:*** *Innovatsion Tendentsiyalar, Raqamli Texnologiyalar, Turizm Sanoati, Interaktiv Ilovalar, Xalqaro Turist, Onlayn Platformalar, Turizm Industriyasi.*

# METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF EXPORT OPERATIONS IN THE NATIONAL TOURISM SECTOR

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## ABSTRACT

This article assesses the national tourism sector's export potential. The research looked into the methodological elements of implementing export operations in the national tourism sector. There was also scientific advice on how to improve the implementation of export operations in the national tourism sector. Specific aspects of tourism service export are systematized. The study of the organizational and economic elements of focused development of export activities in the service industry. Proposals for strengthening the strategic management of the national tourism sector have been created as a result of empirical study. The experience of sophisticated foreign nations with a fast rising tourism sector is cited. There was also discussion of the practical concerns of educating highly skilled individuals for the national tourism business. This article includes a bibliographic examination of scientific materials relevant to the methodological concerns of export operations in the national tourism sector. Innovative methods are given for guaranteeing socioeconomic efficiency in the national tourism sector. The ideal distribution of the tourist flow into the nation across areas was particularly examined. The benefits of contemporary technology are centered on the national tourism sector. The advantages of using modern technologies are based on the national tourism sector. Problems in this direction are identified and methods of solving them are explained. Methodical approaches to sustainable development of the national tourism sector in the medium and long term are described.

**Key words:** tourist services, national tourism sector, foreign tourist, tourist flow, export operations, means of accommodation, tour operator, tourist agency, empirical research, export of services.

## ANNOTASIYA

Ushbu maqolada milliy turizm tarmog'ining eksport salohiyati baholangan. Tadqiqot ishida milliy turizm tarmog'ida eksport operatsiyalarini amalga oshirishning uslubiy jihatlari tadqiq qilingan. Shuningdek, milliy turizm tarmog'ida eksport operatsiyalarini amalga oshirishni takomillashtirish yuzasidan ilmiy tavsiyalar keltirib o'tilgan. Turistik xizmatlar eksportining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tizimlashtirilgan. Xizmatlar sektorida eksport operatsiyalarini maqsadli rag'batlantirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy jihatlari tadqiq qilingan. Empirik tadqiqotlar natijasi sifatida milliy turizm tarmog'ini strategik boshqarishni takomillashtirishga yo'naltirilgan takliflar ishlab chiqilgan. Bunda turizm industriyasi jadal rivojlanib kelayotgan ilg'or xorij davlatlarining tajribasi keltirib o'tilgan. Milliy turizm tarmog'i uchun yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlashning amaliy tomonlariga ham to'xtalib o'tilgan. Milliy turizm tarmog'ida eksport operatsiyalarini amalga oshirishning uslubiy masalalariga oid ilmiy manbalar o'rganilib, mazkur maqolada mavzuni yoritishning bibliografik tahlili o'rin olgan. Milliy turizm tarmog'ida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaradorlikni ta'minlashning innovasion yechimlari keltirib o'tilgan. Xususan, mamlakatga kiruvchi turistik oqimni mintaqalararo optimal taqsimlash masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Milliy turizm tarmog'ida zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo'llashning afzalliklari asoslangan. Ayni yo'nalishdagi muammolar aniqlanib, ularni hal qilish usullari yoritilgan. Milliy turizm tarmog'ini o'rta va uzoq istiqbolda barqaror rivojlantirish yuzasidan uslubiy yondashuvlar bayon etilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Turistik Xizmatlar, Milliy Turizm Tarmog'i, Xorijiy Turist, Turistik Oqim, Eksport Operatsiyalari, Joylashtirish Vositalari, Turoperator, Turistik Agentlik, Empirik Tadqiq, Xizmatlar Eksporti.*

# THE ROLE OF SHRINES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL TOURISM

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## ABSTRACT

The article examines the tourism opportunities of historical monuments, architectural monuments, places revered as historical saints, unknown to many people. The forms of beliefs associated with visiting the famous shrines of the Islamic world, such as Khoja Ahror Vali, Makhdumi Azami Dahbedi, Sheikh Khudoydodi Vali of ancient Samarkand, are also analyzed.

Currently, architectural monuments of cultural value, associated paintings, sculptures, works of decorative and applied art, historically constituting the territory of architectural monuments, as well as memorial houses, monumental works of art, anthropology, ethnography, numismatics, epigraphy, cartography, photographic materials, films, audio-video recordings, works of literature and art, archival documents, ancient manuscripts and archaeological sites, protection, study and formation of a mature generation. There are comments about its practical use as a spiritual basis. In addition, they can be effective in developing tourism, especially increasing the tourism potential of the shrines of Sufi scholars, revered as historical saints unknown to many. It was said that the further development of regions which are familiar to the local population is necessary in domestic tourism.

The people of Sufism are mainly divided into seven classes: Khalifa, Sheikh, Murshid, Naqib, Wali and Qutb. The highest class in Sufism are the "Qutbs", and they were considered Qutbul-Aktabs during the times of Ghavsul-Azam, Bahawaddin Nakshband, Khoja Ahrori Vali, Makhdumi Azami Dahbedi, Sheikh Khudoydadi Vali, Makhdumi Khorezmi, Imami Rabbani and Musa Khankhoja Dakhbedi.

As representatives of Sufism have written in recent decades, science is not the enemy of enlightenment, but perhaps they served the development of the country, and the path of "Enlightenment" (the basis of Sufism) that they promoted proves this.

As part of the study, visits were made to the mausoleum of Khoja Ahror Vali in Samarkand, historical monuments of Shakhzinda, the shrine of "Vali Baba" in Jambay region and interviews with many pilgrims and tourists. Do you know the shrines of Sufism scholars?, Why do you visit these shrines?, Whose grave is in this shrine, do you have information about his personality and what kind of person he was? My first visit", "I don't know what he did", "I heard that he is a saint", "now I know", "I came with intention", "I wanted to have a child", "I want to study", "I think it's a relief," etc. similar answers were analyzed that they gave

**Keywords:** *Sufism, Art, Tourism, Mysticism, Places Of Pilgrimage, Morality, Manners, Education.*

## ANNOTATSIIYA

Maqolada, hududimizda mavjud bo'lgan tarixiy yodgorliklar, me'moriy obidalar, ko'pchilikka noma'lum bo'lgan tarixiy aziz avliyolar deb ulug'lanadigan qadamjolarni turistik imkoniyatlari o'rganilgan. Qadim Samarqandning Xoja Ahrori Vali, Maxdumi A'zami Dahbediy, Shayx Xudoydodi Vali nomli islom olamida mashhur qadamjolariga tashrif bilan bog'liq e'tiqod shakllari tahlil etilgan.

Hozirda madaniy qimmatga ega bo'lgan me'moriy obidalar, ular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan rassomchilik haykaltaroshlik, amaliy bezak san'ati asarlari, me'moriy yodgorliklarning tarixan tarkib topgan hududlari, shuningdek, memorial uylar, monumental san'at asarlari, antropologiya, etnografiya, numizmatika, epigrafika, kartografika, fotografiya materiallari, kinofilmlar, audio-video yozuvlar, adabiyot va san'at asarlari, arxiv hujjatlari, qadimgi qo'lyozma kitoblar hamda arxeologiya yodgorliklarini muhofaza qilish, o'rganish va barkamol avlod tarbiyasini shakllantirishda ma'naviy asos sifatida amaliy foydalanib kelinishi haqida fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan. Bundan tashqari, ulardan turizmni rivojlantirishda ham samaradorlikka erishish mumkin, ayniqsa, ko'pchilikka noma'lum bo'lgan tarixiy aziz avliyolar deb ulug'lanadigan tasavvuf allomalari qadamjolarini turistik imkoniyatlarini oshirish mumkin. Ichki turizmga mahalliy aholiga ma'lum bo'lgan hududlarni ham yanada taraqqiy ettirish lozimligi aytilgan.

Tasavvuf ahli asosan yetti tabaqaga bo'lingan va ular quyidagilardir: Xalifa, Shayx, Murshid, Naqib, Vali va Qutb. Tasavvufda eng oliy tabaqa "Qutb" bo'lib, G'avsul-A'zam, Bahovaddin Naqshband, Xoja Ahrori Vali, Maxdumi A'zami Dahbediy, Shayx Xudoydodi Vali, Maxdumi Xorazmiy, Imomi Rabboni va Musoxonxoja Dahbediylar zamonalarida qutbul-aqtob hisoblanganlar.

Tasavvuf namoyandalari oxirgi o'nlab yillar davomida yozganlaridek, ilmu ma'rifat dushmanlari bo'lmay, balkim, ular yurt ravnaqi uchun xizmat qilgan, ular ilgari surgan "Ma'rifat" yo'li (tasavvuf asosi) ham buni isbotlaydi.

Tadqiqot doirasida, Samarqand shahridagi Xoja Ahror Valiy mavzoleyi, Shoxizinda tarixiy obidalari, Jomboy tumanidagi "Vali Bobo" ziyoratgohlariga tashrif va ko'p ziyoratchi va turistlar bilan suhbat olib borilgan. Tasavvuf allomalari qadamjolari ziyoratgohlarini bilasizmi?, Mazkur qadamjolariga nima maqsadda tashrif buyurasiz?, Bu ziyoratgohda kimning qabri borligini, uning shaxsi va qanday inson bo'lgani to'g'risida ma'lumotingiz bormi?, degan savollarga ziyoratchilar tomonidan "xa bilaman", "birinchi kelishim", "nima ishlar qilganini bilmayman", "avliyo deb eshitganman", "endi bilamanda", "niyat qilib keldim", "farzandli bo'lmoqchi edim", "o'qishga kirmoqchiman", "yengillik deb o'ylayman" va xk. shu kabi javoblarni berishgani tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit So'zlar.** *Tasavvuf, San'at, Turizm, Tasavvuf Allomalari, Qadamjolar, Ziyoratgoh, Axloqiylik, Odob, Tarbiya.*



# **PROBLEMS OF ASSESSING THE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE MECHANISM OF ITS SUPPORT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of writing the present scientific article is to research the development trends of tourism in Uzbekistan and the evaluation of its support mechanism. Based on this goal, the following tasks were solved: analysis of the geographical composition of tourists entering Uzbekistan and their grouping; grouping and systematization of incoming tourists according to their purpose of arrival; clarification of tourist organizations operating in the country and the services they provide; clarifying the position of tourism in international trade and determining directions for increasing its share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The analysis of materials demonstrates the significant role of tourism firms and organizations in the development of tourism. Their number and scope of service in the country is increasing year by year. Today, in the territory of the republic, great attention is paid to the development of the service sector in order to achieve the effectiveness of increasing the investment potential of the tourism sector. As a result of the research, we would like to emphasize the need to implement the following activities in the field of tourism development in the country: improvement of the regulatory base of the tourist network is required; it is necessary to develop and approve the rules for the provision of tourist and hotel services; standards for the classification of food and transport facilities have not been developed; passenger transportation rates are high and not competitive; the number of air connections is insufficient, passenger transportation tariffs are high and not competitive; the level of diversification of tourism services such as pilgrimage, medical, gastronomic, rural (farming); the national tourist brand has not been formed; domestic tourism is developing slowly; there is a lack of qualified personnel in the field of tourism, which is explained by the lack of a complex multi-level system of continuous education in the field of tourism, the use of outdated curricula and programs, the level of methodological provision of training lags behind world standards.

**Keywords:** *Tourism, Tourism Services, Travel Purposes, Tourist Organizations.*

# THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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## ABSTRACT

This article talks about the field of tourism, the directions of investment activity in it, the work done and planned in this regard in Uzbekistan. Today, the tourism sector in Uzbekistan has become a rapidly and steadily developing industry, and its activities are aimed at correcting the broad development and protection. The service sector is also developing separately, its share in the country's gross domestic product is increasing, and great attention is being paid to special aspects of service delivery, such as service and quality. In the process of investing in tourist activities, it is necessary to implement the following:

- directing investments to the implementation of activities provided for in national, regional, local and company programs and plans;

- to envisage a possible reduction of expenses for the implementation of plans in foreign currency;

- finding sources of business, cooperation and foreign investments, etc. In the process of investing in tourist activities, it is necessary to implement the following:

- directing investments to the implementation of activities provided for in national, regional, local and company programs and plans;

- to envisage a possible reduction of expenses for the implementation of plans in foreign currency;

- finding sources of business, cooperation and foreign investments, etc.

**Keywords:** *Tourism, Economy, Investment, Investment, Result.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada turizm sohasi, undagi investitsiya faoliyati yo'nalishlari, O'zbekistonda bu borada amalga oshirilgan va rejalashtirilgan ishlar haqida so'z boradi. Bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda turizm sohasi jadal va barqaror rivojlanayotgan sohaga aylangan bo'lib, uning faoliyati keng ko'lamli rivojlanish va muhofaza qilishni to'g'rilashga qaratilgan. Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi ham alohida rivojlanib, uning mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotidagi ulushi ortib bormoqda, xizmat ko'rsatishning xizmat ko'rsatish va sifati kabi alohida jihatlariga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Turistik faoliyatga investitsiya qilish jarayonida quyidagilarni amalga oshirish kerak:

- investitsiyalarni respublika, hududiy, mahalliy va kompaniya dastur va rejalarida nazarda tutilgan tadbirlarni amalga oshirishga yo'naltirish;

- chet el valyutasida rejalarni amalga oshirish uchun xarajatlarni mumkin bo'lgan qisqartirishni nazarda tutish;

- biznes, kooperatsiya va xorijiy investitsiyalar manbalarini topish va boshqalar. Turistik faoliyatga sarmoya kiritish jarayonida quyidagilarni amalga oshirish zarur:

- investitsiyalarni respublika, hududiy, mahalliy va kompaniya dastur va rejalarida nazarda tutilgan tadbirlarni amalga oshirishga yo'naltirish;

- chet el valyutasida rejalarni amalga oshirish uchun xarajatlarni mumkin bo'lgan qisqartirishni nazarda tutish;

- biznes, hamkorlik va xorijiy investitsiyalar manbalarini topish va boshqalar.

***Kalit So`Zlar:*** *Turizm, Iqtisodiyot, Investitsiya, Sarmoya, Natija.*

# INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS' PUSH AND PULL MOTIVATION TO VISIT HISTORICAL SITES IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

Heritage becomes an important aspect in the development of cultural and historical tourism as it transitions from a resource to a commodity capable of producing money and employment while also serving as a symbol of cultural identity. The enormous importance of this tourism product is one more part of the city's other characters, and its multiplying impact adds to the economic and social dynamization. Historical cities have been the targets of visitors, research, and governmental interventions, and have been reinforced as a tourist destination as a result of an increase in operators searching for new goods. Understanding tourist behavior requires is more vital. The push-pull motivation theory is a common theory that explains why tourist choose one location over another, the sort of experience they want to have also specific typed of activity they want to perform. Based on prior literature, this study explains the tourist motivation as push factor and the historical sites as pull factors of the visitor while deciding the touristic location. Mainly, this study used qualitative method. According to the study, travelers are motivated to meet their requirements, such as reducing stress and learning about history. Historical sites are destinations centered on history and architecture, occasionally referred to historical tourism. Specifically, study focused on historical sites in Uzbekistan which international tourists prefer to categorize their alternative destination choices depending on numerous variables such as the dominance perception of visitors from one place (pull factor), personal motivation (push factor) and available time, money (situational restrictions).

**Keywords:** *Tourist Motivation, International Tourist, Historical Tourism, Historical Sites, Push Factors, Pull Factors*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Tarixiy obyektlar madaniy-meros va tarixiy turizm rivojlanishining muhim jihatiga aylanadi, chunki bu resursdan foydalanish orqali moliyaviy foyda va yangi ish o'rinlari yaratiladi shu bilan birgalikda madaniy o'ziga xoslik ramzi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu turistik mahsulotning ulkan ahamiyati shaharning boshqa belgilari hisoblanib uning ko'payib borayotgan iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy dinamikaga ta'sir qiladi. Tarixiy shaharlar tashrif buyuruvchilar, tadqiqotlar va hukumat aralashuvlarining hamda yangi tur mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqayotgan operatorlarning ko'payishi natijasida tarixiy obyektlar sayyohlik maskani sifatida mustahkamlanib boradi. Turistik xatti-harakatlarni tushunish bu juda muhim konsepsiya hisoblanadi. Turtki-tortishish motivatsiyasi nazariyasi umumiy nazariya bo'lib turistlar nima uchun bir turistik manzilni boshqasiga nisbatan tanlashi tushuniladi, turistlar qanday tajribaga ega bo'lishni xohlashlarini shuningdek ular amalga oshirishni xohlagan turistik faoliyat turini tushuntiradi. Oldingi adabiyotlar va tahlillarga asoslangan holda, ushbu tadqiqot turistik joyni tanlashda turist motivatsiyasini turtki sifatida, tarixiy joylar esa tashrif buyuruvchini jalb qiluvchi omillar sifatida izohlaydi. Asosan, ushbu tadqiqotda sifat parameterlarini o'lchash usuli qo'llanilgan. Tadqiqotga ko'ra, sayohatchilar stressni kamaytirish va tarixni o'rganish kabi talablarini qondirish motiv tasir doirasi keng hisoblanadi. Tarixiy joylar - bu tarix va arxitekturaga asoslangan, vaqti-vaqti bilan tarixiy turizmga oid turistik joylar. Xususan, tadqiqot O'zbekistondagi tarixiy obidalarga qaratilgan bo'lib, ularda xalqaro sayyohlar o'zlarining muqobil yo'nalishlarini tanlashni bir joydan tashrif buyuruvchilarning motivlarini idrok etish (tortish faktori), shaxsiy motivatsiya (turtki faktori) va mavjud vaqt, xarid qilish imkoniyati kabi ko'plab o'zgaruvchilarga qarab tasniflanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** turistik motivatsiya, xalqaro sayyohlar, tarixiy turizm, tarixiy manzilgohlar, turtki omillar, tortuvchi omillar

# POPULAR SCIENTIFIC TOURISM SHOWS THE NEW IMAGE OF UZBEKISTAN AS A DIRECTION

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## ABSTRACT

This article substantiates its role as a priority direction of the state development of popular scientific tourism. Analysis of the current development, policy aimed at the development of tourism, the role of scientific tourism as a business, its impact on the state's external position and economy, the development and establishment of scientific popular tourism, which is considered a new direction of tourism, the rational use of existing resources, the development and promotion of new projects to the public the prospects of making are discussed. By developing this type of tourism, it is possible to show its attractiveness not only to foreigners, but also to the Uzbek people, to arouse interest, including citizens' attention to the scientific organizations and scientific researches of their country, to strengthen the sense of patriotism and pride in their country, as well as to form a reserve of personnel, results aimed at increasing the country's personnel potential among young people will be discussed.

It is known that in the conditions of the changing international processes in the world, the financial crisis, and the closure of borders due to the pandemic, representatives of the tourism industry, politicians and economists of many countries are thinking about which areas of tourism should be developed in the conditions of unrest, and what new products the business can produce. Undoubtedly, tourism is an important economic factor that serves to increase the economy and employment of people all over the world. Therefore, the types, directions and perspectives of the scientific-popular tourism project as a new project of tourism are mentioned in the article.

**Keywords:** *Policy, Image, Entrepreneurship, Tourism, Popular Scientific Tourism, Travel, Excursion, Project, Research, Country.*

## ANNOTASIYA

Ushbu maqola ilmiy ommabop turizmning davlat rivojining ustuvor yo'nalishi sifatida uning rolini asoslaydi. Mavjud rivojlanishni tahlil qilish, turizmni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan siyosat, fan yo'nalishini ko'taruvchi turizmning biznes sifatidagi o'rni, uning davlat tashqi mavqeiga, iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri, turizmning yangi yo'nalishi hisoblangan ilmiy-ommabop turizmni rivojlantirish, yo'lga qo'yish, mavjud resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish, yangi loyihalarni ishlab chiqib ommaga targ'ib qilish istiqbollari muhokama qilinadi. Turizmning bu turini rivojlantirish orqali unga nafaqat chet elliklarni, balki uning jozibadorligini o'zbek xalqiga ko'rsatish, qiziqish uyg'otish, jumladan, fuqarolarni o'z mamlakatining ilmiy tashkilotlari va ilmiy tadqiqotlariga e'tibor bilan qarash, vatanparvarlik tuyg'usini va o'z davlatiga nisbatan g'urur tuyg'usini kuchaytirish, shuningdek, kadrlar zaxirasini shakllantirishga, yoshlar orasidan mamlakatning kadrlar salohiyatini oshirishga qaratilgan natijalar muhokama qilinadi.

Ma'lumki, dunyodagi o'zgarayotgan xalqaro jarayonlar, moliyaviy inqiroz, pandemiya tufayli chegaralarning yopilishi sharoitida turizm sohasi vakillari, ko'plab mamlakatlar siyosatchilari va iqtisodchilari notinchlik sharoitida turizmning qaysi sohalarini rivojlantirish kerakligini, biznes qanday yangi mahsulot ishlab chiqarishi mumkinligi haqida o'ylashadi. Shubhasiz, turizm butun dunyoda iqtisodiyot va aholi bandligini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi muhim iqtisodiy omil hisoblanadi. Shu bois maqolada turizmning yangi loyihasi sifatida ilmiy-ommabop turizm loyihasini turlari, yo'nalishlari va istiqbollari keltirib o'tilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Siyosat, Imidj, Tadbirkorlik, Turizm, Ilmiy-Ommabop Turizm, Sayohat, Ekskursiya, Loyiha, Tadqiqot, Mamlakat.*

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERBRANCH TOURISM-RECREATION CLUSTERS IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

In terms of the innovative development of the economy, tourism contributes the large share to national income in the most of developed and developing countries. Increasing the export of tourism services creates additional demand in each national economy, ensures increase of the level of employment and provides higher foreign exchange earnings. Therefore, the development of tourism in the national economy is important for the adding in value chain and the achievement of economic development. Today, the tourism sector has become one of the leading sectors of the world economy. After the COVID-19 pandemic, due to the development of domestic tourism on a global scale, ample conditions have been created in our country to restore the tourist flow that has decreased in tourism services market. Thus, the agenda of the formation in effective supply services which are approached to increased demand for tourism and recreation services.

The development of clusters which are in interbranch recreation service, is recognized as a priority direction of organizing tourism and recreation activities in the regions.

The article reports the issues of recreational and tourist services required by tourists in the country. Also, measures have been defined to ensure the cooperation of various enterprises and organizations that meet the needs of tourists and other consumers (local residents, recreationists) in the area where the cluster approach is limited in the field of tourism and recreation.

**Keywords:** *Tourism, Tourist Products, Service, Recreational-Tourism Services, Cluster, Recreation Potential, Hotel, Motel, Camping, Recreation Facility, Recreationists.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Iqtisodiyotning innovatsion rivojlanishi sharoitida turizm aksariyat rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar milliy daromadining asosiy manbai hisoblanadi. Turistik mahsulotlarni eksportini oshirish har bir milliy iqtisodiyotda qo'shimcha talabni paydo qiladi va aholining ish bilan bandligi darajasi oshishi va xorijiy valyuta tushumlari ko'payishini ta'minlaydi. Shuning uchun milliy iqtisodiyotda turizmni rivojlantirish qo'shimcha qiymat zanjirining oshishini, iqtisodiy rivojlanishga erishishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Bugungi kunda turizm sohasi jahon iqtisodiyotining yetakchi tarmoqlaridan biriga aylandi. COVID-19 pandemiyasidan keyin dunyo miqyosida ichki turizmni rivojlantirish hisobiga turizm xizmatlari bozorida pasayib ketgan turistik oqimni tiklash uchun mamlakatimizda ham keng sharoitlar yaratib berilmoqda. Bu esa, aholini turistik-rekreatsiya xizmatlariga bo'lgan talabining ortishiga va ushbu xizmatlarning samarali taklifini shakllantirish masalasini kun tartibiga qo'yimoqda.

Mamlakatimiz mintaqalarida turistik-rekreatsiya faoliyatini tashkil etishning samarali yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lgan tarmoqlararo rekreatsion xizmatlar ko'rsatish klasterlarini rivojlantirish istiqbolli yo'nalish sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda.

Maqolada mamlakatimizda turistlar tomonidan talab etiladigan rekreatsion-turistik xizmatlar masalalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, turizm va rekreatsiya sohasida klasterli yondashuv cheklangan hududda sayyohlar va boshqa iste'molchilar (mahalliy aholi, rekreantlar)ning ehtiyojlarini qondiradigan turli korxonalar va tashkilotlarning o'zaro hamkorlikda faoliyat olib borishlarini ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari belgilab berilgan.

***Kalit So'zlar:*** *Turizm, Turistik Mahsulotlar, Xizmat Ko'rsatish, Rekreatsion-Turistik Xizmatlar, Klaster, Rekreatsion Salohiyati, Mehmonxona, Motel, Kemping, Rekreatsion Obyekt, Rekreantlar.*

# GAME TOOLS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN VOLLEYBALL

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## ABSTRACT

This article examines the effectiveness of physical fitness development among students playing volleyball. The physical qualities of students are developed more effectively through the use of games than through the use of outdoor games. Play tools include outdoor games, exercises used in game situations, etc. The inclusion of outdoor games in sports training not only helps to successfully solve a number of special problems but is always well received by participants and increases interest in training. In such conditions, the most appropriate strategy may be to develop the students' specific skills in volleyball, not through the exercises of the sport itself but through the tools available for this level of training. The latter can include open games and game exercises, the content of which allows for a specific effect on the development of special, first of all, coordination abilities: orientation in space, reaction speed and accuracy, and reorganization of motor movements. the ability to accurately distinguish spatial movements, strength and temporal parameters of movements, and a sense of rhythm. Play tools include outdoor games, exercises used in game situations, etc. The inclusion of outdoor games in sports training not only helps to successfully solve a number of special problems but is always well received by participants and increases interest in training.

**Keywords:** *Volleyball, Students, Prevention Of Injuries, Development Of Physical Qualities, Game Tools, Outdoor Games.*



# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MODELING METHOD IN TEACHING TECHNIQUES IN THE TYPES OF WRESTLING

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## ABSTRACT

Development of physical culture and sports. The article represent technical methods of training and optimization of the types of wrestling. The modeling method of teaching technical methods was studied in wrestling classes. A survey questionnaire was used among the trainers about the effective use of modeling methods of training processes. In the types of wrestling, it differs from other sports due to the many and varied technical movements of the athlete. The classification, system and terminology of wrestling techniques have been developed in order to regulate the technical actions the types of wrestling and to create an opportunity for communication between experts in this field. It is recognized that the sports industry itself is a model. physical and technical-tactical training of young athletes. When using the modeling method in the preparation of young athletes as a practical recommendation, it is necessary to comprehensively study and take into account the shortcomings of the object obtained as a model.

**Keywords:** *Physical Training, Tactical Methods, Training, Training Process, Modeling, Optimization, Wrestling.*

# **DETERMINING THE PHYSICAL FITNESS OF YOUNG KICKBOXERS IN THE HARMONY OF MODERN EDUCATION AND ORIENTAL EDUCATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In this article, using the tools and methods that are widely used in modern educational processes, by organizing the training processes of young kickboxers who are regularly training with the kickboxing type of sport, determining the indicators of physical fitness, their errors and It consists in developing the necessary instructions and recommendations for eliminating shortcomings and reflecting the harmonization of oriental education. The fact that the sport of kickboxing is spreading widely serves as the main impetus for the further development and prosperity of this sport. The lack of scientific research conducted in this regard in our country indicates that the physical capabilities of young kickboxers should be studied in a wide range. One of the main factors for all the achievements in the field of sports is the fact that highly qualified coaches organize training processes for young athletes in the prescribed manner and correctly distribute loads. In this article, the indicators of physical fitness of young kickboxers using modern educational processes are highlighted.

**Key Words:** *Physical Fitness, Physical Indicators, Physical Qualities, Strength, Quickness, Young Kickboxers, Modern Education, Oriental Culture.*

# DETERMINATION OF ASYMMETRY OF EXACT MOVEMENTS USING MODIFIED TESTS OF COORDINATION ABILITY IN STUDENTS 11-15 YEARS OLD

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## ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the results of a modern study conducted among students aged 11-15 (girls and boys) studying in a secondary school. The results of modified tests for assessing situational coordination abilities (jumping forward-backward, right-left) are presented in order to determine the dynamics of students' agility and explosive strength, the dynamics of indicators and their asymmetrical differences. From the current research conducted in order to test the "DAS-Sport game" and to scientifically substantiate its practical value, it was found that the results of jumping forward and backward to the right and left sides from a place representing the situational coordination abilities based on speed are extremely large asymmetric in the 11-15-year-old schoolchildren involved in the study. presented with a difference. The results recorded in boys and girls of all age groups are expressed by obvious differences from each other. It can be considered natural that such a situation occurs based on sexual ontogenetic laws. Second, the range of the two-legged hop backward was dramatically reduced, including the range of the leftward hop that was significantly slower than the range of the rightward hop. At first glance, it seems natural to record the results of jumping backwards, right and left with two legs. But during life, in physical education and sports activities, especially in sports games, it is important that the opportunities to jump to different sides are well developed.

**Keywords:** *Assessment Of Movement Coordination, Modified Tests, Schoolchildren Of 11-15 Years Old, Movement Asymmetry, Coordination Abilities, Agility.*

# TEACHING KARATE: THE ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF TEACHING APPROACHES IN KATATE PRACTICE

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## **ANNOTATION**

There are several approaches to learning the sport of karate, but there is no perfect approach to teaching karate. Therefore, some important factors should be taken into account when teaching the sport of karate. One of these factors is considered as a type of guidance. However, there is a lack of research examining the role of the karate instructor in karate research. Due to the large number of learning methods, a study was conducted to analyze the various teaching methods used in karate and to develop a framework to identify these teaching methods. Several research methods were used to collect data in this study. The four main karate styles are Goju-ryu, Shotokan-ryu, Wado-ryu and Shito-ryu. Besides these four main branches of karate, there are also others that should be included in the differences between karate styles. Shorinji-ryu, Kyokushin-ryu, Shorin-ryu, Uechi-ryu and Isshin-ryu are among the other forms although there are also others. While these are not as well known, they are no less important or respected as part of karate history and community.

**Keywords:** *Sport, Practice, Physical Training, Training, Training Process, Modeling, Karate, Kata, Kumite.*

# MODERN SPORTS INDUSTRY CHALLENGES

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## ABSTRACT

This topic is very challenging and topical these years, much discussed and also very controversial. It is also because of the extensive social impact that this negative side of sport entails, and therefore doping cannot be viewed only as a problem concerning athletes who resort to doping itself. Just individual doping cases and their media coverage, which is always linked to the specific face of the athlete or sponsoring organization, has a non-negligible effect on the entire majority of the population, for whom the athlete himself should not only be a moral role model. As already indicated above, in the discussion about doping in sports, the implementation teams around athletes, including top managers, cannot be neglected. This work tries to point out the close connection between the doping of athletes or teams and their management.

This research thesis is composed of two main parts - from the theoretical basis of the work and from the own research investigation.

First, we will introduce doping in general, especially its definition. Each scientific discipline looks at the concept of doping in its own unique way. For example, philosophy understands it differently than sports. Although the definitions of different authors differ, they agree that doping is the intentional or unintentional use of a prohibited substance or method. Next, we will focus on the health consequences of doping, the history of doping and doping in the current world. A big problem is the re-introduction of state-controlled doping in Russia.

The following chapter will focus on the factors that influence the use of doping. Elite athletes are generally more tolerant of doping than the general population. This attitude has become more and more positive in recent years. Among other factors, however, we can include the attitude of the supporting team, which can influence the athlete, the desire to defeat the opponent or meet expectations. The personality of the individual also plays a certain role. This is because an individual goes through development during a sports career, and at some stages it may be more likely that he will resort to doping. Last but not least, there is also the commercialization of sport, which can have a great influence on a top athlete. After all, we live in a time when big money is involved in some sports disciplines. The more popular a sport is, the better it is financially valued and the more competition there is. All this can condition athletes to use doping.

The theoretical starting points of the work close the chapters dedicated to management. First, management as such will be defined, as the definition in individual parts of the world differs. In general, however, it can be said that management is a field focused on working with human resources, it also involves the fulfillment of specific functions - planning, organization, management, personnel management, control - and last but not least, it is also a subject of study. Sports management is a relatively new field of management. This can be understood as a field of study, as a profession or as a scientific field. Sports management is taught in high schools and universities. However, its concept differs again within the world - somewhere it falls under the programs of economics and economics, elsewhere under physical education. This also makes its inclusion problematic. However, it is a discipline that combines managerial functions and procedures in a sports context.

A sports manager deals with similar tasks as a manager of any company. However, the specifics is that he was often a top athlete himself or his character is also connected to the character of a coach. Since the position of a sports manager depends on the athlete himself, it happens that he is also involved in doping scandals in various ways. This issue will be dealt with in the chapter entitled "Responsibility of sports managers towards athletes."

The topic of the research work was chosen on the basis that it is a fundamental and current problem that the sport of today is dealing with.

**Keywords:** *Sport, Modern sport, Uzbekistan*

# THE IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITION IN SPORTS

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## ABSTRACT

A number of new studies in this area are gradually refuting the previously generally applied recommendations on the correct composition of the diet. Drinking milk daily so that the body has enough calcium, excessive protein intake damages the kidneys, and consuming the last meal no later than five o'clock - various studies have refuted these and many other recommendations, but some experts still stand by them. Therefore, navigating these often-conflicting opinions is very difficult for the general population and athletes. We evaluated and compared the knowledge of fitness center visitors and top athletes about proper sports nutrition. Here, too, the evaluation of the individual questions of the questionnaire showed us that top athletes are much less knowledgeable about healthy nutrition than visitors to fitness centers. The final goal was to compare the opinion of both of these groups on how diet can affect sports performance and health. However, the hypothesis that elite athletes consider proper nutrition to be a more important factor in sports performance and health than visitors to fitness centers was disproved. In the end, we expected that the main motivation for proper nutrition would be an increase in sports performance and health among elite athletes, while an increase in muscle mass and a reduction in fat among fitness center visitors. In the case of top athletes, the assumption was confirmed, but the fitness center visitors mentioned improving their health in the first place, so the hypothesis was only partially confirmed. Thanks to research, we have confirmed the fact that recreational athletes, in our case visitors to fitness centers, often eat better and have more knowledge about healthy nutrition. The main problem is the fact that the trainers of top athletes are often poorly educated in the field of nutrition and thus do not provide their clients with any advice on proper sports nutrition or the use of supplements.

**Keywords:** *Fitness, Sport, Performance*

# THE METHOD OF INCREASING THE STABILITY OF THE EQUILIBRIUM ABILITY OF PLAYERS WITH AMPUTATED LIMBS

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## ANNOTATION

This study clearly demonstrates the methods that can be used to improve the stability and efficacy of football players with amputees in maintaining balance. Detailed explanations are provided for the analysis of the research findings. a technique for increasing the stability of the equilibrium ability of football players with amputated limbs. Abstract This paper clearly shows the choice of means to increase the stability of balance in players with amputated limbs, as well as their effectiveness. This paper details the analysis of scientific and methodological literature on the preparation and study of football players with amputated limbs, goals, objectives, methods and conduct of work, as well as the analysis of the results obtained during the study. In recent years, the popularity of amputee footballers has been growing in the world, and they have taken a worthy place among other sports. Modern developed football places high demands on the training of disabled players, which requires the search for new, more advanced methodological approaches to the training process and the development of new scientific and pedagogical technologies that contribute to the improvement of various aspects of the activities of young athletes. accurately coordinate and reconstruct actions in game situations, reaction speed, concentration and transmission, the ability to play at a fast pace depends on the level of development of the ability to maintain balance. The development of this ability is one of the main factors for achieving high results in football.

**Keywords:** *Balance, Ball, Coordination, Balance Stick, Stability, Amputee Players, Stability, Field, Championship, Spirit.*



# FUNDAMENTALS OF INTRODUCING A MASS SPORTS MOVEMENT THROUGH THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DAILY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Purpose:* The purpose of the study consists in the theoretical study of the results of their research by studying and analyzing the general state of involvement of school-age students in mass sports events. *Methods:* The children's need for mass sports and the level of their interest in sports were determined by conducting pedagogical and psychological questionnaires. Measures have been developed to develop mass sports movement in schools and proposals have been developed. Also, in the course of the study, the analysis of scientific and methodological literature, pedagogical observation, questionnaires, mathematical statistics were widely used. *Results:* Walking accounted for 60% of the main indicator of motor activity. In second place is the training process in 20% of sports sections. The third place was taken by 11% of physical education lessons. Independent physical education accounted for 6.6%. *Conclusion:* Physical education classes account for only 11% of the total weekly physical activity. This indicator can be significantly increased if you plan physical education classes for the third hour and increase the motor intensity of classes at the level of capabilities.

**Keywords:** *Physical Education Of Students, Physical Culture, Mass Sports, The Amount Of Active Physical Activity, Physical Activity.*

# **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF METHODS TO INCREASE THE FAST ENDURANCE OF MAIN REFEREES IN FOOTBALL**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article was presented the results of identifying the advantages and disadvantages of different categories of football referees by studying and comparing the performance of special tests, to determine the effectiveness of tools aimed at developing special endurance. Endurance is the ability of a person to perform any strenuous work for a long period of time. General and special endurance. This article will serve to increase the knowledge of future referees and young scientists in this field. Analysis of the effectiveness of the method of increasing the fast endurance of main referees of various categories. The interval method has been widely used to develop and improve fast endurance. The Statistics of indicators of special strength of hats of different categories. Some effective tests for checking referees. Twenty referees from Uzbekistan Football Association. The test of «YO-YO». The performance indicators of the test standards by the main referees are approximate.

**Keywords:** Football, Referee, Endurance, Sports, Training, Efficiency.

# **METHODS OF INCREASING THE PHYSICAL FITNESS OF KICKBOXERS USING WEIGHTLIFTING, WHICH PARTICIPATES IN THE SPORTS IMPROVEMENT GROUP.**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article develops model indicators of the quality of the strength of the arms, back and legs for the physical training of kickboxers who participate in the sports improvement group using special exercises in weightlifting. This, in turn, provides kickboxing coaches with practical . Learn to focus for effective attack and confident defense. Then you can divert your attention away from external distractions and unnecessary thoughts and not waste valuable time searching for solutions. In recent years, we have implemented a number of programs aimed at popularizing and improving the health of the population in the field of physical education and sports, attracting more young people and creating the necessary conditions for those involved in international sports. At the same time, there is a need to select and form national teams from talented athletes who achieve the highest sports performance and create additional conditions for coaches [1]. Given the statistics, it can be said that interest in kickboxing in our country is growing from year to year. Thus, in recent years, the country has hosted a number of internationally prestigious competitions and kickboxing events. This is confirmed by the fact that kickboxers of our country contribute to the international arena.

**Keywords:** *Kickboxing, Training Load, Physical Fitness, Weightlifting Exercises.*

# FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT THE BODY OF YOUNG GYMNASTS

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## ANNOTATION

Identification of the features of the functional system in order to successfully develop motor skills of young gymnasts. For example, the training process of preparing young athletes requires the introduction of a new scientific approach to raising athletes in children's gymnastics and the creation of effective pedagogical technologies. The experience of sports practice shows that traditional methods and tools used in the preparation process of sportsmen can lose their effectiveness or weaken the process's significance in the long preparatory period. As a result, sporting outcomes and physical and functional capabilities can probably stop developing. It is only natural that such a condition occurs. Since there is no limit to the likelihood that the body will adapt to workloads, a condition that is accustomed to traditional workloads arises in special exercises that cannot develop sports skills. Learning how to move in the joints, at this age, it is optimal to develop flexibility associated with the elasticity of the muscles and ligament-articular apparatus.

**Keywords:** Gymnastics, Function, Method, Age Organism, Physical Education.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF TEACHING STUDENTS AND YOUTHS TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS-HEALTH TOURISM

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## ANNOTATION

Establishing a healthy lifestyle in our society has been raised to the level of state policy, and at the same time, fundamental reforms in raising a physically mature, healthy generation are being gradually implemented in our country. In the implementation of these reforms, the role of physical education and sports-health tourism is essential. Physical education and sports-health tourism are not only instruction events, but it also helps to restore health, prevent various occupational diseases, and increase labor efficiency by attracting representatives of different levels of the population to a healthy life. In the implementation of these, the main principles are highlighted in physical education and sports-health tourism. In this article, the topics of increasing physical activities of people, educating a person to be healthy and strong are discussed.

**Key Words:** *Sports And Wellness Tourism, Domestic Tourism, Pilgrimage Tourism, Ecotourism, Ecotourism, Bicycle Tourism, Auto Tourism, Air Tourism.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqola mazmunida muallifning hayotiy tajribadan kelib chiqib Jismoniy madaniyat fakultetlarida tahsil oluvchi talabalar bilan "Jismoniy tarbiya va sport-sog'lomlashtirish turizmi" fanini o'qitish jarayonida uslubiy asoslari ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi jismoniy tarbiya va sport tizimida "Jismoniy tarbiya va sport-sog'lomlashtirish turizm" holatini va sayohatchilarning texnik-taktik, jismoniy tayyorgarligini aniqlash usullarini hamda yuklamalarni me'yorlashni aniqlash va qo'llash tamoyillarini o'rganildi, pedagogik nazorat, pedagogik tahlil qilish jarayonida turistik tamoyillarini aniqlab olishga harakat qildik.

Talabaning jismoniy tarbiya va sport-sog'lomlashtirish turizmi haqida dastlabki bilimlarini shakllantirishda mazkur fanning muhim ahamiyatini taxlil qilishga erishdik.

Maqsadimiz talabalarga turizm va uni o'qitish uslubiyati kursining turizmga oid turli bilimlarning asosiy mazmunini tushuntirish, turizmning shakl va usullari, turistik sayohatlarni tashkil qilish, kerakli nazariy bilimni egallash va amalda ularni qo'llay bilish malaka va ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish hamda sayohat mahorati o'rganildi.

**Kalit-So'Zlar** *Sport-Sog'Lomlashtirish Turizmi, Ichki Turizm. Ziyort Turizmi, Ekoturizm, Ekosyohat Veloturizm, Avtoturizm, Havo Turizmi.*

# SUN'YI INTELLEKTNI O'RGATISH JARAYONIDA SPLAYN FUNKTSIYALARINING QO'LLANISHILI

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## ABSTRACT

In the last decade, artificial neural networks and machine learning have become the most used areas for solving complex real-world problems. In particular, problems that are considered too difficult or in some cases impossible to solve with computers are of increasing interest in both academia and industry. This paper considers the digital processing of one- and two-dimensional signals using an artificial neural network. Neural networks are based on the so-called activating function of neurons. This feature is critical to network performance but is often neglected. In most cases, one of the non-adaptive functions is chosen as the activation function. Adaptive sigmoid or ReLU functions are used in many cases, but these functions have disadvantages because adapting data from one limited area affects the overall results. Therefore, the paper proposes the use of flexible quadratic B-spline functions with free nodes. Spline is an activation function that expands the scope and exactly satisfies the approximation condition. This prevents overfitting in neural networks. Including the recurrence property of splines corresponds to the structure of recurrent neural networks.

**Keywords:** *Relu, Neural Network, Bipolar Coupling, Monopolar Coupling, Spline Functions, Quadratic B-Spline, Piecewise-Polynomial Methods.*

## ANOTATSIYA

So'nggi o'n yillikda sun'iy neyron tarmoqlar va mashinani o'rganish murakkab real muammolarni hal qilishda eng ko'p foydalanilayotgan yo'nalishga aylanib bormoqda. Xususan, kompyuterlar tomonidan juda qiyin yoki ba'zi hollarda imkonsiz deb hisoblangan muammolarga ilmiy va sanoat tomonidan ham qiziqishlar ortib bormoqda. Biz ushbu maqolada sun'iy neyron tarmoq yordamida bir va ikki o'lchovli signallarga raqamli ishlov berishni ko'rib chiqamiz. Neyron tarmoqlarning negizida neyronlarning faollashtiruvchi funktsiyasi deb ataladigan qismi joylashgan. Ushbu funktsiya tarmoq ishlash samaradorligida katta ahamiyatga ega, lekin ko'pincha e'tibordan chetda qoladi. Ko'p hollarda faollashtirish funktsiyasi sifatida moslashtirilmaydigan funktsiyalardan biri tanlanadi. Adaptiv sigmasimon yoki ReLU funktsiyalaridan juda ko'p holatlarda foydalaniladi, ammo bu funktsiyalar kamchiliklarga ega, chunki bitta cheklangan hududdan olingan ma'lumotlarning moslashuvi umumiy natijalarga ta'sir qiladi. Shuning uchun maqolada erkin tugunlar bilan moslashuvchan kvadratik B-splayn funktsiyalaridan foydalanish taklif qilindi. Splayn o'z qo'llanilish ko'lamini kengaytirayotgan faollashuv funktsiyasi bo'lib, aynan approksimatsiya shartini qanoatlantiradi. Bu esa neyron tarmoqlarda (overfitting) keragidan ortiq moslashishning oldini oladi. Shu jumladan splayn takrorlanish xossasi takrorlanuvchi neyron tarmoqlar strukturasi mos tushadi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Relu, Neyron Tarmoq, Bipolyar Bog'lanish, Monopolyar Bog'lanish, Splayn Funktsiyalar, Kvadratik B-Splayn, Bo'Lak-Polinomial Usullar.*

# ANALYSIS OF ENERGY DEVICE INDICATORS WITH ENERGY CURRENTS IN NEFT PROCESSING

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## ABSTRACT

The questions of thermodynamic exergy analysis of complex chemical-technological systems based on the study of the conversion of exergy in technological apparatuses and installations for the rational use of exergy circulating in the CTS are set forth. An exergy analysis of the existing ELOU-AVT unit at an existing oil refinery was carried out with an increase in its productivity providing the necessary degree of oil heating.

The structural optimization of energy-technological processes using the method of resolving terms of linear programming makes it possible to determine the structures of heat exchange systems that are optimal from the thermodynamic point of view.

An exergy analysis of energy-technological processes allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of individual processes, and allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of both individual processes and the entire installation. The calculation of the second component of exergy is based on the choice of the ideal gas model as the environment, which allows indirect calculation of it, without having the exact composition of the process stream.

This study is aimed at identifying the best values for the parameters of energy efficient digital development of the petroleum and gas sector. Research methods - construction of a production function, regression analysis and linear programming. Based on the production function of Cobb-Douglas, the dependence of the sales volumes of the petroleum and gas sector of the economy on the costs of digitalization and labor costs was revealed; the regression analysis method provided the construction of a set of equations describing the impact of the costs of energy resources of petroleum and gas enterprises and the costs of digitalization on the total costs of enterprises for production and sales, the efficiency of using by-products from petroleum production and labor capital; the optimal values of energy-efficient digital resource-saving development of the petroleum and gas sector of the economy have been determined, the achievement of which will ensure a decrease in the energy consumption of processes at the enterprises of the petroleum and gas complex. Thus, connections have been established and the trajectories of energy efficient functioning of the petroleum and gas sector of the economy have been determined. The research results can be applied within the framework of strategies for socio-economic development, sustainable development, as well as digitalization of the petroleum and gas complex and industrial enterprises

**Keywords:** *Chemical-Technological Systems, Exergy Analysis, Energy-Technological Processes, Industrial Thermodynamics.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

KTSda aylanib yuradigan eksergiyadan oqilona foydalanish uchun texnologik qurilmalar va qurilmalarda eksergiyaning konversiyasini o'rganishga asoslangan murakkab kimyoviy-texnologik tizimlarning termodinamik eksergiyasini tahlil qilish masalalari keltirilgan. Mavjud neftni qayta ishlash zavodida mavjud bo'lgan ELOU-AVT blokining eksergiya tahlili uning unumdorligini oshirish bilan neftni isitishning zarur darajasini ta'minladi.

Chiziqli dasturlash shartlarini echish usulidan foydalangan holda energiya-texnologik jarayonlarni tarkibiy optimallashtirish termodinamik nuqtai nazardan maqbul bo'lgan issiqlik almashinuvi tizimlarining tuzilmalarini aniqlashga imkon beradi.

Energiya-texnologik jarayonlarning eksergiya tahlili individual jarayonlarning samaradorligini baholashga imkon beradi va individual jarayonlarning ham, butun o'rnatishning ham samaradorligini baholashga imkon beradi. Exergy-ning ikkinchi komponentini hisoblash ideal gaz modelini atrof-muhit sifatida tanlashga asoslangan bo'lib, bu jarayon oqimining aniq tarkibiga ega bo'lmasdan, uni bilvosita hisoblash imkonini beradi.

Ushbu tadqiqot neft va gaz sektorining energiya tejaydigan raqamli rivojlanish parametrlari uchun eng yaxshi qiymatlarni aniqlashga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot usullari-ishlab chiqarish funktsiyasini qurish, regressiya tahlili va chiziqli dasturlash. Kobb-Duglasning ishlab chiqarish funktsiyasidan kelib chiqib, iqtisodiyotning neft va gaz sektorini sotish hajmining raqamlashtirish xarajatlari va mehnat xarajatlariga bog'liqligi aniqlandi; regression tahlil usuli neft va gaz korxonalarining energiya resurslari xarajatlari va raqamlashtirish xarajatlari ishlab chiqarish va sotish korxonalarining umumiy xarajatlariga, neft ishlab chiqarish va mehnat kapitalidan yon mahsulotlardan foydalanish samaradorligiga ta'sirini tavsiflovchi tenglamalar to'plamini qurishni ta'minladi; iqtisodiyotning neft va gaz sektorini energiya tejaydigan raqamli resurslarni tejashning maqbul qiymatlari aniqlandi, bunga erishish neft-gaz kompleksi korxonalarida jarayonlarning energiya sarfini kamaytirishni ta'minlaydi. Shunday qilib, aloqalar o'rnatildi va iqtisodiyotning neft va gaz sektorining energiya tejamkor ishlash traektoriyalari aniqlandi. Tadqiqot natijalari ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish, barqaror rivojlanish, shuningdek, neft-gaz kompleksi va sanoat korxonalarini raqamlashtirish strategiyalari doirasida qo'llanilishi mumkin.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Kimyoviy-Texnologik Tizimlar, Eksergiya Tahlili, Energetik-Texnologik Jarayonlar, Sanoat Termodinamikasi.*



# INTELLIGENT METHODS FOR AUTOMATIC INTRUSION DETECTION MODEL CONSTRUCTION IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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## **ABSTRACT**

The article presents a set of tools that can be applied to various sources of audit data to create models of intrusion detection. The central element of this approach is to apply to the program methods Data Mining are widely collected data auditing to automatically construct models of intrusion detection that accurately capture the actual behavior (such as templates) intrusions and normal activities. This approach greatly reduces the need for manual coding and analysis models of intrusion, as well as insight in the choice of statistical indicators to profiles of normal use. Today's internets are made up of nearly half a million different networks. In any network connection, identifying the attacks by their types is a difficult task as different attacks may have various connections, and their number may vary from a few to hundreds of network connections. To solve this problem, a novel hybrid network IDS called NID-Shield is proposed in the manuscript that classifies the dataset according to different attack types. Furthermore, the attack names found in attack types are classified individually helping considerably in predicting the vulnerability of individual attacks in various networks. The hybrid NID-Shield NIDS applies the efficient feature subset selection technique called CAPPER and distinct machine learning methods. The UNSW-NB15 and NSL-KDD datasets are utilized for the evaluation of metrics. Machine learning algorithms are applied for training the reduced accurate and highly merit feature subsets obtained from CAPPER and then assessed by the cross-validation method for the reduced attributes. Various performance metrics show that the hybrid NID-Shield NIDS applied with the CAPPER approach achieves a good accuracy rate and low FPR on the UNSW-NB15 and NSL-KDD datasets and shows good performance results when analyzed with various approaches found in existing literature studies. Research in network security is a vastly emerging topic in the domain of computer networking due to the ever-increasing density of advanced cyberattacks. The intrusion detection systems (IDSs) are designed to avert the intrusions and to protect the programs, data, and illegitimate access of the computer systems. The IDSs can classify the intrinsic and extrinsic intrusions in the computer networks of an organization and instigate the alarm if security infringement is comprised in an organization network

**Keywords:** *Intrusion Detection Systems, Data Mining, Audit Data, Patterns, Association Rules*

# SYNERGETIC SYNTHESIS OF CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR NONLINEAR DYNAMIC OBJECTS

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## ABSTRACT

The paper presents the possibilities of using the methods of the synergetic approach for the synthesis of the control law for nonlinear dynamic objects. To impart robust properties to the control law, it is proposed to apply the principle of integral adaptation, which makes it possible to compensate for the influence of external and parametric disturbances. The implementation of the synergetic control law is carried out when constructing the analytical design of aggregated controllers, which provide the asymptotic stability of the control system for nonlinear dynamic objects. To ensure technological invariance, the principle of synergetic control is proposed. At the same time, an extended dynamic model of the system was formulated, including external and internal perturbations. To determine the trajectory of movement of variable coordinates, a functional relationship of the AKAR method was compiled. The application of the method of analytical design of aggregated controllers makes it possible to eliminate the need for the synthesis of the observer of states, due to the presence in it of the possibility of prompt evaluation of external and internal disturbances. The main idea of the new approach is to use a single high-order perturbation model, consisting of series-connected integrators, instead of separate models for each perturbation separately. The proposed technique is confirmed by examples of digital modeling and the effectiveness of the proposed approach to the problems of synthesis of a nonlinear control system for dynamic objects is shown, which ensures the stability of the control system and compensates for unmeasured and external disturbances. Another approach to the study of nonlinear control systems for dynamic systems is the use of the synergetic method of control theory [4, 5], which is widely used in various branches of modern production. The peculiarities of the synergetic control theory in the problems of synthesis of nonlinear control laws for complex dynamic objects lies in the fact that when forming a new mechanism of the control law. Applications the synergetic control theory makes it possible to ensure the robustness of a nonlinear system to external and parametric disturbances and makes it adaptable to systems through the use of nonlinear integrators that compensate for disturbances.

**Keywords:** *Nonlinear Control, Robust Control, Synergetic Control Theory, Invariance, Integral Adaptation, Sliding Control.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada chiziqli bo'lmagan dinamik ob'ektlar uchun nazorat qonunini sintez qilish uchun sinergetik yondashuv usullaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari keltirilgan. Nazorat qonuniga mustahkam xususiyatlarni berish uchun tashqi va parametrik buzilishlar ta'sirini qoplashga imkon beradigan integral moslashuv printsipini qo'llash taklif etiladi. Sinergetik boshqaruv qonunini amalga oshirish chiziqli bo'lmagan dinamik ob'ektlarni boshqarish tizimining asimptotik barqarorligini ta'minlaydigan yig'ma kontrollerlarning analitik dizaynini qurishda amalga oshiriladi. Texnologik invariantlikni ta'minlash uchun sinergetik nazorat printsipi taklif etiladi. Shu bilan birga, tizimning kengaytirilgan dinamik modeli, shu jumladan tashqi va ichki buzilishlar shakllantirildi. O'zgaruvchan koordinatalar harakatining traektoriyasini aniqlash uchun AKAR usulining funktsional aloqasi tuzildi. Yig'ilgan kontrollerlarni analitik loyihalash usulini qo'llash tashqi va ichki buzilishlarni tezkor baholash imkoniyati mavjudligi sababli davlatlar kuzatuvchisini sintez qilish zaruratini bartaraf etishga imkon beradi. Yangi yondashuvning asosiy g'oyasi har bir bezovtalanish uchun alohida modellar o'rniga ketma-ket ulangan integratorlardan iborat bitta yuqori tartibli bezovtalanish modelidan foydalanishdir. Taklif etilayotgan texnika raqamli modellashtirish misollari bilan tasdiqlangan va dinamik ob'ektlar uchun chiziqli bo'lmagan boshqaruv tizimini sintez qilish muammolariga taklif qilingan yondashuvning samaradorligi ko'rsatilgan, bu boshqaruv tizimining barqarorligini ta'minlaydi va o'lchovsiz va tashqi buzilishlarni qoplaydi. Dinamik tizimlar uchun chiziqli bo'lmagan boshqaruv tizimlarini o'rganishga yana bir yondashuv zamonaviy ishlab chiqarishning turli sohalarida keng

qo'llaniladigan boshqaruv nazariyasining sinergetik usulidan [4, 5] foydalanishdir. Murakkab dinamik ob'ektlar uchun chiziqli bo'lmagan boshqaruv qonunlarini sintez qilish muammolarida sinergetik boshqaruv nazariyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari shundan iboratki, boshqaruv qonunining yangi mexanizmini shakllantirishda. Ilovalar sinergetik boshqaruv nazariyasi chiziqli bo'lmagan tizimning tashqi va parametrik buzilishlarga chidamliligini ta'minlashga imkon beradi va buzilishlarni qoplaydigan chiziqli bo'lmagan integratorlardan foydalanish orqali uni tizimlarga moslashtiradi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Chiziqli Bo'lmagan Boshqaruv, Mustahkam Boshqaruv, Sinergetik Boshqaruv Nazariyasi, Invariantlik, Integral Moslashuv, Toymasin Boshqaruv.*

# ANALYSIS AND FORECAST OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NETWORK USING ECONOMETRIC MODELS

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**Abstract:** In the article, the dynamics of the development of the fruit and vegetable sector in the republic in the conditions of digitization of the economy, the statistical indicators of the results achieved in the sector, the econometric models of the gross yield of fruit and vegetable products and the factors that strongly affect it are made, and correlation-regression analysis methods are used. Economic indicators were thoroughly analyzed and forecasted, and practical recommendations and suggestions were given. The subject "Modeling and forecasting of socio-economic processes" studies the use of economic-mathematical and econometric methods and models, as well as modern information technologies, used in the analysis, modeling and forecasting of socio-economic processes. The market economy consists of complex, interdependent processes, which are characterized by elements of uncertainty and risk. In such conditions, the use of economic-mathematical and econometric methods and models in the study and analysis of economic processes allows to prevent negative events that can be expected. Economic-mathematical methods and models provide an opportunity to predict changes in the future (dynamics) based on the current state (statics) of one or another economic process based on scientifically based laws. Because it is impossible to define a sustainable production and sales strategy without forecasting the market situation in advance. Competition in the market will require enterprises to produce their products competitively, with high quality and at low prices in the future. The main goal of the subject "Modeling and Forecasting of Socio-Economic Processes" is to teach undergraduates the modeling of complex economic systems in the conditions of the national economy, the theoretical and methodological foundations of modeling, the creation of models on the example of concrete economic objects, their economic content, solving economic issues with the help of modern information technologies and consists of teaching issues such as economic analysis and interpretation of the obtained results. Scientific recommendations on the construction of economic-mathematical models (production function, intersectoral balance models, econometric models) on the macro level, that is, on the national economy, and their effective use in practice are given in the sections of the subject. In addition to the theoretical study of each topic of science, in practical training, they create their mathematical models based on specific economic processes and indicators, use information technologies and suitable software tools, obtain precise quantitative solutions to problems, and conclude with economic analysis. At the end of studying science, students independently learn to formulate economic problems mathematically, to create their mathematical models, to solve these models using appropriate methods and information technologies, and to perform economic analysis and interpretation.

**Key words:** digitization, econometric, dynamics, trend, export, productivity, endogenous, exogenous, factor, model, correlation-regression analysis, regression equation, correlation coefficient, evaluation criteria, result, forecast, t-statistics, parameter.

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish sharoitida respublikada meva-sabzavotchilik sohasini rivojlanish dinamikasi, sohada erishilgan natijalarning statistik ko'rsatkichlari ma'lumotlaridan foydalanib meva-sabzavotchilik mahsulot-larining yalpi hosilini va unga kuchli ta'sir etuvchi omillarni ekonometrik modellari tuzilgan va korrelyatsion- regression tahlil usullari yordamida iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar atroficha tahlil va prognoz qilingan hamda amaliy tavsiya va takliflar berilgan. "Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarni modellashtirish va prognozlash" fani ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarni tahlil qilish, modellashtirish va prognozlashda qo'llaniladigan iqtisodiy-matematik hamda ekonometrik usullar va modellar, shuningdek, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llashni o'rganadi. Bozor iqtisodiyoti murakkab, o'zaro bir-birini taqozo etuvchi jarayonlardan iborat bo'lib, unga noaniqlik va tavakkalchilik elementlari xosdir. Bunday sharoitda iqtisodiy jarayonlarni o'rganish va tahlil qilishda iqtisodiy-matematik va ekonometrik usullar hamda modellarning qo'llanilishi kutilishi mumkin bo'lgan salbiy hodisalarning oldini olish imkonini beradi. Iqtisodiy-matematik usullar va modellar ilmiy asoslangan qonuniyatlar asosida u yoki bu iqtisodiy jarayonlarning hozirgi holati (statikada) asosida uning istiqboldagi (dinamikada)

o'zgarishlarini oldindan ko'rsatib berishga imkoniyat yaratadi. Chunki, bozor konyunkturasini oldindan prognoz qilmasdan turib, barqaror ishlab chiqarish va sotish strategiyasini belgilab bo'lmaydi. Bozordagi raqobat kurashi korxonalariga kelajakda o'z mahsulotlarini raqobatbardosh, sifatli va arzon narxlarda ishlab chiqarishni taqozo etadi. "Ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy jarayonlarni modellashtirish va prognozlash" fanining asosiy maqsadi magistrantlarga milliy iqtisodiyot sharoitida murakkab iqtisodiy tizimlarni modellashtirishni, modellashtirishning nazariy va uslubiy asoslarini, aniq iqtisodiy obyektlar misolida modellarning yaratilishi, ularning iqtisodiy mazmuni, qo'yilgan iqtisodiy masalalarni zamonaviy axborot- texnologiyalari yordamida yechish va olingan natijalarni iqtisodiy tahlil hamda talqin qilish kabi masalalarni o'rgatishdan iboratdir. Fanning bo'limlarida makrodarajada, ya'ni milliy iqtisodiyot bo'yicha iqtisodiy matematik modellarning (ishlab chiqarish funksiyasi, tarmoqlararo balans modellar. Ekonometrik modellar) tuzilishi va ulardan amalda samarali foydalanish bo'yicha ilmiy tavsiyalar keltiriladi. Fanning har bir mavzusini nazariy o'rganish bilan bir qatorda amaliy mashg'ulotlarda aniq iqtisodiy jarayonlar va ko'rsatkichlar asosida ularning matematik modellarini tuzish, axborot texnologiyalari va mos dasturiy vositalarni qo'llab, masalalarning aniq miqdoriy yechimlarini olib, iqtisodiy tahlil qilish bilan yakunlaydilar. Fanni o'rganish yakunida talabalar mustaqil ravishda iqtisodiy masalalarning matematik jihatdan qo'yilishini, ularning matematik modellarini tuzish, ushbu modellarni mos keluvchi usullar va axborot texnologiyalari yordamida yechish hamda iqtisodiy tahlil va talqin qilishni o'rganadilar.

**Kalit so'zlar:** raqamlashtirish, ekonometrik, dinamika, tendensiya, eksport, hosildorlik, endogen, egzogen, omil, model, korrelyatsion- regression tahlil, regressiya tenglamasi, korrelyatsiya koeffitsiyenti, baholash mezonlari, natija, prognoz, t-statistika, parametr.

# MODELING THE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION BEHIND THE RESERVOIR'S SPILLWAY ZATVORES

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## ABSTRACT

Behind the doors of the water galleries of the reservoir there is a fierce current that leads to strong erosion and destruction. Therefore, finding satisfactory hydraulic conditions is one of the urgent tasks and methods of maintaining. One way to ensure satisfactory hydraulic conditions behind the doors of water galleries is to use two doors mounted in series (fig.1.). In this case, the lower door II creates additional resistance, which gradually decreases when opened. The pressure is split between the two doors, and the hydraulic mode behind each of them improves with respect to the same door with the same head. A number of theoretical and experimental works have shown the effectiveness of this method, but its main disadvantages have also been identified:

Increase the length of the Bolt part, since the zatvors must be located at a considerable distance from each other;

The pressure distribution near the gate of the Pachkamar reservoir is significantly different from that of the hydrostatic reservoir. Here, the difference between the piezometric pressure at the bottom and ceiling of the gallery has a certain property, which is determined by the patterns of different methods. The choice of the mode of lifting the doors of the reservoir, which provides satisfactory conditions behind the doors, and the requirements for the correctness of its execution will be the least. Setting the conditions for deviating the doors from the selected mode and optimally redistributing the pressure between them.

To raise the gates, it is necessary to find such a table, from which the deviation will be the least dangerous. In the future, we will call such a graph acceptable. In most cases, the optimal graph can be built on the condition that the pressure behind both doors should be equal when lifting.

The hydraulic properties of the filling (or emptying) of the hose are calculated, according to which the amount of pressure behind both doors can be found in accordance with a certain combination of their relative discoveries. Such a calculation is carried out for several values or different speed of lifting doors. To reduce the requirements for the accuracy of the doors, you need to choose a scheme for maneuvering them so that the contact curve between them passes evenly over the boundaries of the danger zone.

High requirements for the door operation control system, since when the direction of the doors deviates from the selected mode, the pressure between them is redistributed, and the hydraulic conditions behind one of them deteriorate sharply.

**Keywords:** *Cavitation, Zatvor, Transit Flow, Hydrostatic, Piezometric Pressure, Water Conductor, Doors, Pressure Quantity, Pressure, Flow Rate, Water Conductors, Danger Zone, Transit Flow, Cavitation Erosion.*

## ANNOTASIYA

Suv omborining suv galereyalarining eshiklari ortida kuchli eroziya va vayronagarchilikka olib keladigan shiddatli oqim mavjud. Shuning uchun qoniqarli gidravlik sharoitlarni topish saqlashning dolzarb vazifalari va usullaridan biridir. Suv galereyalarining eshiklari ortida qoniqarli gidravlik sharoitlarni ta'minlashning bir usuli-ketma-ket o'rnatilgan ikkita eshiklardan foydalanish (rasm.1.). Bunday holda, pastki eshik II qo'shimcha qarshilik hosil qiladi, u ochilganda asta-sekin kamayadi. Bosim ikkala eshik o'rtasida bo'linadi va ularning har birining orqasidagi gidravlik rejim bir xil bosh bilan bir xil eshikka nisbatan yaxshilanadi. Bir qator nazariy va eksperimental ishlar ushbu usulning samaradorligini ko'rsatdi, ammo uning asosiy kamchiliklari ham aniqlandi:

Murvat qismining uzunligini oshirish, chunki zatvorlar bir-biridan ancha masofada joylashgan bo'lishi kerak.

Pachkamar suv omborining eshigi yaqinidagi bosim taqsimoti gidrostatik suv omboridan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. Bu erda galereyaning pastki va shiftidagi piezometrik bosim o'rtasidagi farq ma'lum bir xususiyatga ega bo'lib, u turli xil usullarning naqshlari bilan belgilanadi. Suv omborining eshiklarini ko'tarish rejimini tanlash, bu eshiklar ortida qoniqarli sharoitlarni ta'minlaydi va uning bajarilishining to'g'riligiga qo'yiladigan talablar eng kam bo'ladi. Eshiklarni tanlangan rejimdan chetga chiqish va ular orasidagi bosimni optimal ravishda qayta taqsimlash uchun shartlarni belgilash.

Darvozalarni ko'tarish uchun bunday jadvalni topish kerak, undan og'ish eng kam xavfli bo'ladi. Kelajakda biz bunday grafikni maqbul deb ataymiz. Ko'pgina hollarda, optimal grafikni ko'tarish paytida ikkala eshik orqasidagi bosim teng bo'lishi kerakligi sharti asosida qurish mumkin.

Shlyuzni to'ldirish (yoki bo'shatish)ning gidravlik xususiyatlari hisoblab chiqiladi, unga ko'ra ikkala eshik orqasidagi bosim miqdorini, ularning nisbiy kashfiyotlarining ma'lum bir kombinatsiyasiga mos ravishda topish mumkin. Bunday hisoblash bir nechta qiymatlar yoki eshiklarni ko'tarishning turli tezligi uchun amalga oshiriladi. Eshiklarning aniqligiga qo'yiladigan talablarni kamaytirish uchun siz ularni manevr qilish sxemasini tanlashingiz kerak, shunda ular o'rtasidagi aloqa egri chizig'i xavfli zonaning chegaralaridan teng ravishda o'tadi.

Eshiklarning ishlashini boshqarish tizimiga yuqori talablar, chunki eshiklarning yo'nalishi tanlangan rejimdan chetga chiqqanda, ular orasidagi bosim qayta taqsimlanadi va ulardan birining orqasidagi gidravlik sharoitlar keskin yomonlashadi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** Kavitatsiya, Zatvor, Tranzit Oqim, Gidrostatik, Piezometrik Bosim, Suv O'Tkazgich, Eshiklar, Bosim Miqdori, Bosim, Oqim Tezligi, Suv O'Tkazgichlar, Xavfli Zona, Tranzit Oqim, Kavitatsiya Eroziyasi.

# MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF NONLINEAR DEFORMATION PROCESSES OF THIN MAGNETELASTIC PLATES OF COMPLEX CONSTRUCTIVE FORM

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## ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the development of a mathematical model of nonlinear geometric deformation processes of thin magnetoelastic plates of complex structural form based on the Hamilton-Ostrogradsky variational principle. In this case, the three-dimensional mathematical model was transferred to a two-dimensional view using the Kirchhoff-Liav hypothesis. Variations of potential and kinetic energy and variation of work done by external forces were found. These are determined using Cauchy's relation, Hooke's law and Lawrence force, and Maxwell's electromagnetic tensor representation. Effects of the electromagnetic field on the deformation stress state of the magnetoelastic plate were observed. As a result, a mathematical model in the form of a system of partial differential equations with initial and boundary conditions for displacement was developed. To solve the problem, a calculation algorithm was developed using algebraic logic R-function, Bubnov-Galerkin, Newmark, Gauss, Gaussian squares and Iteration numerical methods. A practical software package has been created to conduct research computing experiments. In the conducted calculation experiments, various mechanical states of the magneto-elastic plate, the limits of which are fixed, one side is hinged and the other side is free, the calculation experiments were conducted and numerous results were obtained. Comparative analysis of the results of the calculation is presented in the article.

**Key Words:** *Hamilton-Ostrogradsky Principle, Bubnov Galerkin, Cauchy Relation, Hooke's Law, Maxwell's Electromagnetic Tensor, Complex Configuration Magnetoelastic Thin Plate R-Function*

## ANNOTATSİYA

Maqola Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy variatsion tamoyiliga asoslanib murakkab konstruktiv shakldagi yupqa magnitelastik plastinalarning nochiziqli geometrik deformatsiyalanish jarayonlarini matematik modeli ishlab chiqishga bag'ishlanadi. Bunda Kirxgof-Lyav gipotezasidan foydalanib uch o'lchovli matematik model ikki o'lchamli ko'rinishga o'tkazildi. Potensial va Kinetik energiyaning variatsion ko'rinishlari hamda tashqi kuchlar bajargan ishning variatsion korinishi topildi. Bular Koshi munosabatlari, Guk qonuni va Lorens kuchi hamda Maksvell elektromagnit tenzor ko'rinishidan foydalanib aniqlandi. Magnitelastik plastinaning deformatsion kuchlanish holatiga elektromagnit maydon ta'sirlari ko'rildi. Natijada ko'chishga nibatan boshlang'ich va chegaraviy shartlarga ega bo'lgan, xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalar sistemasi ko'rinishidagi matematik model ishlab chiqildi. Masalani yechish uchun algebra mantiqiy R-funksiya, Bubnov-Galerkin, Nyumark, Gauss, Gauss kvadratlar hamda Iterasiya sonli usullaridan foydalanib hisoblash algoritmi ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqotni hisoblash tajribalarini o'kazish uchun amaliy dasturiy majmua yaratildi. Olib borilgan hisoblash tajribalarida magnit elastik plastinaning turli mexanik holatlari, chegaralari qattiq mahkamlangan, bir tomoni sharnir ikkinchi tomoni erkin holatida hisoblash tajribalari o'tkazilib sonli natijalar olindi. O'takazilgan hisoblash natijalarining qiyosiy tahlillari maqolada keltirilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy Tamoyili, Bubnov Galerkin, Koshi Munosabatlari, Guk Qonuni, Maksvell Elektromagnit Tenzori, Murakkab Konfiguratsiyali Magnitelastik Yupqa Plastina R-Funksiya.*



# NUMERICAL PROCESSING OF BIOMEDICAL SIGNALS IN PIECEWISE-POLYNOMIAL METHODS

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## ABSTRACT

This article looks at digital processing and recovery from biomedicine signals to electroencephalogram (EEG) signal, studying the processes of positioning 21 sensors in the EEG apparatus along the cranium, naming of sensors, their types of connections, the use of bipolar connection in detecting signs of disease, interpolating the received signals, dividing the parts of the sign of disease into scales. During the work, the B-Spline function was selected as the most convenient mathematical model in numerical processing of EEG signals, and the construction of the B-Spline function was cited. Based on the constructed mathematical model, an electro-encephalogram recovery algorithm has been developed that decomposes the problematic parts of the signals into scale, and an absolute error in the recovery of EEG signals has been evaluated. Today, extensive R & D work is underway on digital processing of biomedical signals. Research is being carried out in countries such as China, Japan, Germany, Russia, among others, to solve the problems encountered in measuring electroencephalogram (EEG) signals and to make the correct diagnosis. We can see from the studies that the EEG apparatus automatically diagnoses patients on the basis of its special software. But impulses in the brain muscles react to any external factors. Changes in the brain occur when the patient moves his hand or makes another move during the taxile process. In this case, the software gives a general conclusion, calculating the usual actions in patients as well as symptoms of the disease. Another of the main reasons for its relevance is the extraction of the EEG signal from the head of a person. We know that the brain controls all the organs of our body. That is, the arms and legs, determine the principles of working all our inner Orgen. Currently, there are more and more cases associated with impaired brain function. Electrochemical impulses constantly appear in the brain tissue. This process is considered interconnected with the nervous system. Currently, several apparatus have been created in the field of medicine that detect diseases of the nervous system. One such equipment is an electroencephalogram, which is a physiological evaluation technique used to study the functioning of the nervous system. With this apparatus, patients are equipment that collects data from a number of sensors, detecting the activity of electrochemical impulses of neurons located in certain areas of the cranial brain. For processing such signals, B-spline models with higher accuracy levels were chosen from piecemeal-polynomial methods. His construction methods were cited. Function approximations via B-spline have been considered. Restoration of EEG signals was carried out, as opposed to the fact that it approached the function well.

**Keywords:** *EEG Signal, EEG Apparatus, Bipolar Coupling, Monopolar Coupling, Spline Functions, Cubic B-Spline, Piece-Polynomial Methods.*

## ANOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada biomeditsina signallaridan elektroensefalogramma (EEG) signaliga raqamli ishlov berish va tiklash masalalari qaralgan bo'lib, EEG apparatidagi 21 ta datchiklar bosh miya bo'ylab joylashishi, datchiklarning nomlanishi, ularning bog'lanish turlari, kasallik belgilarini aniqlashda bipolyar bog'lanishdan foydalanish, olingan signallarni interpolatsiya qilish, kasallik belgilarini bildiruvchi qismlarini masshtablarga ajratish jarayonlari o'rganilgan. Ish davomida EEG signallarga raqamli ishlov berishda eng qulay bo'lgan matematik model sifatida B-splayn funksiyasi tanlab olinib, B-splayn funksiyasini qurish keltirilgan. Qurilgan matematik model asosida elektro-ensefalogramma signallarni muammoli qismlarini masshtabga ajratgan holda tiklash algoritmi ishlab chiqilgan va EEG signallarini tiklashdagi absolyut xatolik baholangan. Bugungi kunda biomeditsina signallariga raqamli ishlov berish

bo'yicha keng qamrovli ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Shu jumladan, Elektroensefalogramma (EEG) signallarini o'lchab olishda uchraydigan muammolarni hal qilish va to'g'ri tashxis qo'yish bo'yicha Xitoy, Yaponiya, Germaniya, Rossiya kabi davlatlarida ilmiy-tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Biz tadqiqotlardan ko'rishimiz mumkinki, EEG apparati o'zining maxsus dasturiy ta'minoti asosida bemorlarga avtomatik tarzda tashxis qo'yadi. Lekin miya mushaklaridagi impulslar har qanday tashqi omillarga nisbatan reaksiya ko'rsatadi. Taxlil jarayonida bemor qo'lini harakatlantirganda yoki boshqa harakat qilinganda, miyada o'zgarishlar paydo bo'ladi. Bu holatda dasturiy ta'minot bemorlardagi odatiy harakatlarni ham kasallik belgilari sifatida hisoblab umumiy xulosa beradi. Dolzarbligining asosiy sabablaridan yana biri, EEG signalini insonning bosh qismidan olinishidir. Bilamizki tanamizning barcha organlarini miya boshqaradi. Ya'ni qo'l va oyoqlar, barcha ichki organlarimizni ishlash prinsiplarini belgilab beradi. Hozirgi kunda miya faoliyatining buzilishi bilan bogliq holatlar ko'payib bormoqda. Bosh miya to'qimalarida doimiy ravishda elektrokimyoviy impulslar paydo bo'ladi. Bu jarayon asab tizimi bilan o'zaro bog'liq hisoblanadi. Hozirda meditsina sohasida asab tizimi kasalliklarini aniqlovchi bir qancha apparatlar yaratilgan. Bunday uskunalardan biri Elektroensefalogramma bo'lib, bu asab tizimining ishlashini o'rganish uchun ishlatiladigan fiziologik baholash texnikasi hisoblanadi. Bu apparat yordamida bemorlar bosh miyasining ma'lum joylarida joylashgan neyronlarning elektrokimyoviy impulslar faolligi aniqlaydigan, bir qator datchiklardan ma'lumotlarni yig'uvchi uskuna hisoblanadi. Bunday signallarga ishlov berish uchun bo'lak-polinomial usullardan aniqlik darajasi yuqori bo'lgan B-splayn modellari tanlandi. Uning qurilish usullari keltirib o'tildi. B-splayn orqali funksiyalarni approksimatsiya qilish ko'rib chiqildi. Funksiyaga yaxshi yaqinlashganligi o'laroq EEG signallarini tiklash amalga oshirildi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** EEG Signal, EEG Apparati, Bipolyar Bog'lanish, Monopolyar Bog'lanish, Datchiklar, Splayn Funksiyalar, Kubikb-Splayn, Bo'Lak-Polinomial Usullari.

# MASHINA TARJIMASI TURLARI VA ULARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

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## ABSTRACT

The acceleration of the globalization process has greatly changed the concepts of language, time and space among people, and the sum of opportunities for human interaction and Information Exchange has expanded. But in some people there are still some obstacles in the descent of still languages and the assimilation of information, and the technical tool that is the greatest assistant to overcome these barriers is the machine translation tool, which is an electronic tool that has shown effective results among many areas of natural language processing. In the process of technical development, machine translation has also passed its period of rapid development, and still a lot of research is being carried out to improve and improve its efficiency. Types of machine translation differ from changes in technology, data, model architectures, language pairs, customization options, available resources, use cases and goals, quality speed, research trends, and user feedback, and in this article we will focus on rule-based machine translation, example-based machine translation, statistical machine translation, and neural machine translation, and leveraged adaptation mechanics to improve their quality., let's look at the stages of their development and the types of machine translators that are most used today. The need for machine translation arose as a result of the globalization of the world and increased interdependence among humans. Since people of different languages often communicate in different areas such as trade, diplomacy, science and technology, there has been a growing demand for effective ways to overcome language barriers. As a result of these needs, researchers began to study the idea of automating translations through machines. This led to the development of rule-based approaches in the 1950s and early machine translation systems using statistical techniques in the 1990s, laying the foundation for the modern machine translation technologies we have today. The program analyzes the text and creates a transitional image in which the text in the language to be translated is created. This process requires extensive lexicons and a large set of rules with morphological, syntactic and semantic information. The software uses this complex set of rules and then transfers the grammatical structure of the source language to the target language. The translation process is based on huge dictionaries and complex language rules.

**Keywords:** *Machine Translation, Rule-Based Machine Translation, Statistical Machine Translation, Neural Machine Translation, Statistical Models, Natural Language Processing.*

## ANNATOTSIYA

Globalashish jarayonining jadallashuvi insonlar orasida til, zamon va makon tushunchalarini anchagina o'zgartirdi va insonlarning o'zaro muloqoti va ma'lumot almashishi uchun imkoniyatlar sarhadi kengaydi. Ammo ayrim insonlarda hali hanuz tillarni tushinishda va ma'lumotlarni o'zlashtirishda ayrim to'siqlar mavjud bo'lib, bu to'siqlarini bartaraf etish uchun eng katta ko'makchi bo'lgan texnik vosita bu mashina tarjimasi vositasi bo'lib u tabiiy tilni qayta ishlashning ko'plab sohalari orasida samarali natijalar ko'rsatgan elektron vosita hisoblanadi. Texnika taraqqiyoti jarayonida mashina tarjimasi ham o'zining jadal taraqqiyot davrini o'tkazdi va hali hanuz uning samaradorligini oshirish va takomillashtirish uchun ko'plab izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Mashina tarjimasi turlari texnologiya, ma'lumotlar, model arxitekturalari, til juftliklari, moslashtirish imkoniyatlari, mavjud resurslar, foydalanish holatlari va maqsadlari, sifat tezligi, tadqiqot tendentsiyalari va foydalanuvchilarning fikr-mulohazalaridagi o'zgarishlardan kelib chiqqan holda farqlanadi va ushbu maqolada biz qoidaga asoslangan mashina tarjimasi, misollarga asoslangan mashina tarjimasi, statistik mashina tarjimasi va neyron mashina tarjimasi va ularning sifatini yaxshilash uchun qollaniladigan moslashtirish mexanizimi, ularning taraqqiyot bosqichlari va bugungi kunda eng ko'p qo'llanilayotgan mashina tarjimolarining turlarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Mashina tarjimasiga bo'lgan ehtiyoj

dunyoning globallashuvi va insonlar orasida o'zaro bog'liqligining kuchayishi natijasida paydo bo'ldi. Turli tillarga mansub odamlar savdo, diplomatiya, fan va texnologiya kabi turli sohalarda tez-tez muloqot qilganligi sababli, til to'siqlarini bartaraf etishning samarali usullariga talab ortib bordi. Ushbu ehtiyojlar natijasida tadqiqotchilar tarjimalarni mashinalar orqali avtomatlashtirish g'oyasini o'rgana boshladilar. Bu 1950-yillarda qoidaga asoslangan yondashuvlar va 1990-yillarda statistik metodlardan foydalanib tarjima qiluvchi dastlabki mashinali tarjima tizimlarining rivojlanishiga olib keldi va bu bugungi kunda bizda mavjud bo'lgan zamonaviy mashina tarjimasi texnologiyalariga asos soldi. Dastur matnni tahlil qiladi va tarjima qilinadigan tildagi matn yaratiladigan o'tish davri tasvirini yaratadi. Bu jarayon morfologik, sintaktik va semantik ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lgan keng leksikalarni va katta qoidalar to'plamini talab qiladi. Dasturiy ta'minot ushbu murakkab qoidalar to'plamidan foydalanadi va keyin manba tilning grammatik tuzilishini maqsadli tilga o'tkazadi. Tarjima qilish jarayoni ulkan lug'atlar va murakkab til qoidalariga asoslanadi.

***Kalit So'Zlar:*** *Mashina Tarjimasi, Qoidaga Asoslangan Mashina Tarjimasi, Statistik Mashina Tarjimasi, Neuron Mashina Tarjimasi, Statistik Modellar, Tabiiy Tilni Qayta Ishlash.*

# CREATING AN INFORMATIVE MODEL FOR SELF-ORGANIZING NEURAL NETWORKS

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## ABSTRACT

It is no secret to anyone that different information models from artificial intelligence are based on the need to be created and their need for practical use is growing. Informative models like these make a significant contribution to the easy and quick solution of various large and small problems in the life of society. To date, the solution of many problems in the field of artificial intelligence is becoming dependent on the issue of classification. There are several ways to solve this issue. However, it becomes more complicated to verify that the sample is properly grouped when the number of symptoms is four and above. The demand for Kohonen's self-organizing maps is therefore increasing. The main difference of this method from other neural nets is that the method of learning without a teacher is used-that is, in learning, the result depends only on the input data. In addition, in this way, the result can be visually seen BA, since Kohonen's self-organizing maps are being applied in many areas. For example, in the field of Medicine, in the field of Geology and other areas. In this article, the algorithm of the method of self-organizing maps of Kohonen and the software are compiled using this algorithm. As a test issue with the software created, Fisher's Iris flower selection has been examined as well as a visual view of the result. One of the main issues of artificial neural nets is the issue of grouping given samples. There are several ways to solve this issue. But it becomes more difficult to verify that the number of symptoms of the sample is correctly assigned to Groups at four and above. The Kohonen map method is designed to visually show the multidimensional properties of objects on a two-dimensional map. Kohonen maps develop a map of high-dimensional input data to small-dimensional (usually two-dimensional) elements. Typically, neurons are located on a two-dimensional paw with rectangular or hexagonal neural nets. In this method, we created an informative model. We will consider one test issue to verify the correctness of the creative model. As a Test parable, we get the "Fisher's irises" sample, which is widely used in artificial neural nets, because we know exactly the result of this sample. We are given Fisher's irises - an iris in a sample of 150, consisting of 50 selections of each of the three iris setosa, iris viginica and iris versicolor varieties.

**Keywords:** *Sampling, Object, Feature, Weight Vector, Cluster, Clustering, Map, Neuron.*

# **O'Z-O'ZINI TASHKIL ETUVCHI NEYRON TO'RLAR UCHUN INFORMATSION MODEL YARATISH.**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Sun'iy intellektga asoslandan turli xil information modellar yaratilishning zarurligi va ularning amaliy ishlatilishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj tobora ortib borayotgani hech kimga sir emas. Bu kabi informatsion modellar jamiyat hayotidagi turli xil katta va kichik muammolarni oson va tez yechilishiga salmoqli hissa qo'shadi. Bugungi kunga sun'iy intellekt sohasidagi ko'plab muammolarni yechish klassifikatsiya masalasiga bog'liq bo'lmoqda. Bu masalani yechishning bir qancha usullari mavjud. Ammo, tanlanmaning alomatlari soni to'rt va undan yuqori bo'lganda guruhlariga to'g'ri ajratilganini tekshirish murakkablashadi. Shu sababli Kohonenning o'zini-o'zi tashkil qiluvchi xaritalariga talab oshib bormoqda. Ushbu usulning boshqa neyron to'rlardan asosiy farqi, o'qituvchisiz o'rganish usuli qo'llanilgan ya'ni o'rganishda natija faqatgina kirish ma'lumotlariga bog'liq. Bundan tashqari, bu usulda natijani vizual ko'rish mumkin bo'lgani uchun Kohonenning o'zini-o'zi tashkil qiluvchi xaritalari ko'plab sohalarda tatbiq qilinmoqda. Masalan, tibbiyot sohasida, geologiya sohasida va boshqa sohalarda. Ushbu maqolada Kohonenning o'zini-o'zi tashkil qiluvchi xaritalari usulining algoritmi va shu algoritm yordamida dasturiy ta'minot tuzilgan. Yaratilgan dasturiy ta'minot yordamida test masala sifatida Fisherning Iris gullari tanlammasi tekshirib ko'rilgan hamda natijani vizual ko'rish ham keltirilgan. Sun'iy neyron to'rlarning asosiy masalalaridan biri berilgan tanlanmalarni guruhlariga ajratish masalasi hisoblanadi. Bu masalani yechishning bir qancha usullari mavjud. Ammo tanlanmaning alomatlari soni to'rt va undan yuqori bo'lganda guruhlariga to'g'ri ajratilganini tekshirish qiyinlashadi. Kohonen xaritasi usuli ikki o'lchovli xaritada obyektning ko'p o'lchovli xususiyatlarini vizual ko'rsatish uchun mo'ljallangan. Kohonen xaritalari kichik o'lchovli (odatda, ikki o'lchovli) elementlarga yuqori o'lchovli kirish ma'lumotlarini xaritasini ishlab chiqadi. Odatda, neyronlar to'rtburchakli yoki oltiburchakli neyron to'rlarga ega bo'lgan ikki o'lchovli panjada joylashgan. Ushbu usulda informatsion model yaratdik. Yaratil modelni to'g'riligini tekshirish uchun bitta test masalani ko'rib chiqamiz. Test masal sifatida sun'iy neyron to'rlarda keng qo'llanadigan "Fisherning irisleri" tanlanmasini olamiz, chunki bu tanlanmani natijasini aniq bilamiz. Bizga Fisherning irisleri - 150 tanlanmadagi iris berilgan, ular uchta iris setosa, iris virginica va iris versicolor navlarining har birining 50 tanlanmasidan iborat

**Kalit So'Zlar:** Tanlanma, Obyekt, Alomat, Vazn Vektori, Klaster, Klasterizatsiya, Neyron.

# HARORATNI HISOBGA OLGAN HOLDA MURAKKAB KONSTRUKTIV SHAKLDAGI YUPQA MAGNITELASTIK PLASTINALARNING NOCHIZIQLI DEFORMATSIYALANISH JARAYONLARINI MATEMATIK MODELASHTIRISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy variatsion tamoyili asosida yupqa magnitelastik plastinalarning nochiziqli geometrik kuchlanganlik deformatsiyalanganlikni ifodalovchi matematik modeli qurildi. Bunda Kirxgof-Lyav gipotezasidan foydalanib uch o'lchovli matematik model ikki o'lchamli ko'rinishga o'tkazildi. Haroratni hisobgan olgan holda Potensial va Kinetik energiyaning variatsion ko'rinishlari hamda tashqi kuchlar bajargan ishning variatsion korinishi topildi. Bular Koshi munosabatlari, Guk qonuni va Lorens kuchi hamda Maksvell elektromagnit tenzor ko'rinishidan foydalanib aniqlandi. Magnitelastik plastinaning deformatsion kuchlanish holatiga elektromagnit maydon hamda haroratning ta'sirlari ko'rildi. Natijada ko'chishga nibatan boshlang'ich va chegaraviy shartlarga ega bo'lgan, xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalar sistemasi ko'rinishidagi matematik model ishlab chiqildi. Masalani yechish uchun algebra mantiqiy R-funksiya, Bubnov-Galerkin, Nyumark Gauss kvadratlar hamda iterasiya sonli usullaridan foydalanib hisoblash algoritmi ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqot ustida hisoblash tajribalarini o'kazish uchun amaliy dasturiy majmua yaratildi. Olib borilgan hisoblash tajribalarida magnit elastik plastinaning turli mexanik holatlari, chegaralari qattiq mahkamlangan, bir tomoni sharnir ikkinchi tomoni erkin holatida hisoblash tajribalari o'tkazildi. O'tkazilgan hisoblash natijalarining qiyosiy tahlillari maqolada keltirildi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy Tamoyili, Bubnov Galerkin, Koshi Munosabatlari, Guk Qonuni, Maksvell Elektromagnit Tenzori, Murakkab Konfiguratsiyali Magnitelastik Yupqa Plastina R-Funksiya.*

# HARORATNI HISOBGA OLGAN HOLDA MURAKKAB KONSTRUKTIV SHAKLDAGI YUPQA MAGNITELASTIK PLASTINALARNING NOCHIZIQLI DEFORMATSIYALANISH JARAYONLARINI MATEMATIK MODELLASHTIRISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy variatsion tamoyili asosida yupqa magnitelastik plastinalarning nochiziqli geometrik kuchlanganlik deformatsiyalanganlikni ifodalovchi matematik modeli qurildi. Bunda Kirxgof-Lyav gipotezasidan foydalanib uch o'lchovli matematik model ikki o'lchamli ko'rinishga o'tkazildi. Haroratni hisobgan olgan holda Potensial va Kinetik energiyaning variatsion ko'rinishlari hamda tashqi kuchlar bajargan ishning variatsion korinishi topildi. Bular Koshi munosabatlari, Guk qonuni va Lorens kuchi hamda Maksvell elektromagnit tenzor ko'rinishidan foydalanib aniqlandi. Magnitelastik plastinaning deformatsion kuchlanish holatiga elektromagnit maydon hamda haroratning ta'sirlari ko'rildi. Natijada ko'chishga nibatan boshlang'ich va chegaraviy shartlarga ega bo'lgan, xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalar sistemasi ko'rinishidagi matematik model ishlab chiqildi. Masalani yechish uchun algebra mantiqiy R-funksiya, Bubnov-Galerkin, Nyumark Gauss kvadratlar hamda iterasiya sonli usullaridan foydalanib hisoblash algoritmi ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqot ustida hisoblash tajribalarini o'kazish uchun amaliy dasturiy majmua yaratildi. Olib borilgan hisoblash tajribalarida magnit elastik plastinaning turli mexanik holatlari, chegaralari qattiq mahkamlangan, bir tomoni sharnir ikkinchi tomoni erkin holatida hisoblash tajribalari o'tkazildi. O'tkazilgan hisoblash natijalarining qiyosiy tahlillari maqolada keltirildi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy Tamoyili, Bubnov Galerkin, Koshi Munosabatlari, Guk Qonuni, Maksvell Elektromagnit Tenzori, Murakkab Konfiguratsiyali Magnitelastik Yupqa Plastina R-Funksiya.*



# OBJEKT MUVOZANATINI AVTOMATIK RAVISHDA ROSTLASH ALGORITMI VA DASTURIY VOSITASINI YARATISH

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## ABSTRACT

One of the main tasks of the consistent socio-economic development of Uzbekistan is the widespread introduction of ICT and digital technologies. The maximum digitalization and automation of all processes in agriculture is one of the important tasks being solved at the State stage in Uzbekistan. "Automation algorithm for adjusting object balance and creating a software tool" - falls within the framework of these current issues. Object of study: algorithm and software for automatic adjustment of the balance of the tractor trailer.

Purpose and objectives of the study: 1. Study the work and functionality of Automatic Control and automatic adjustment systems for creating a software tool; 2. Digital Automatic Control and automatic adjustment software analysis of systems; 3. The control element of the system of digital automatic adjustment of the balance of the tractor trailer-a programmable logical controller-the study of the work of Owen PLK 63 and its programming; 4. Digital automatic adjustment system control element of tractor trailer balance-programmable logic controller-algorithm and program creation for Owen PLK 63.

Scientific innovation of the study: an algorithm for balancing the state of the tractor trailer was developed; a program was developed to balance the state of the tractor trailer; the developed program was written to the control element of the tractor state balancing system-the Owen PLK 63 controller. Practical significance of the results of the study: the logical controller we are programming is the Owen PLK 63-based tractor trailer, created to balance the state of our "intelligent trailer", which can be used in agricultural facilities, farms. Modern methods of managing production processes on the basis of computer technology are common in most industrial enterprises in various industries. The main role in the creation and operation of industrial systems of the modern level is assigned to production control systems using the introduction of scientific and technical progress, automation of technological processes and electronic and microprocessor technologies.

In the world in which we live (in nature, in technology, in the economy, in society), various processes occur that depend on various conditions and factors. A person also affects their character by changing the conditions necessary for the course of processes, changing them and adapting them to his goals. Such an intervention in the natural course of the process, a targeted change in the course of the process – constitutes the essence of human managerial activity. In general, management covers all aspects and states of human conscious activity.

Thus, the management activity of people assumes the organization of a certain process with some purpose. This leads to the fulfillment of actions, the so-called management (management), consisting in the conscious organization of one or another process, ensuring the achievement of certain goals.

**Keywords:** *Hamilton-Ostrogradsky Principle, Bubnov Galerkin, Koshi Relations, Guk's Law, Maxwell Electromagnetic Tensor, Magnetelastic Thin Plate R-Function With Complex Configuration.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

O'zbekistonni izchil ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning asosiy vazifalaridan biri bu AKT va raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etishdir. Qishloq xo'jaligidagi barcha jarayonlarni maksimal darajada raqamlashtirish va avtomatlashtirish O'zbekistonda davlat bosqichida hal etilayotgan muhim vazifalardan biridir. "Obyekt muvozanatini rostdlashning avtomatlashtirish algoritmi va dasturiy vosita yaratish"- ushbu dolzarb masalalar doirasiga kiradi. Tadqiqot obyekti: traktor tirkamasi muvozanatini avtomatik rostdlash uchun algoritm va dasturiy ta'minoti.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari: 1. Dasturiy vosita yaratish uchun avtomatik boshqarish va avtomatik rostdlash tizimlar ishini va funksiyalarni o'rganish; 2. Raqamli avtomatik boshqarish va avtomatik rostdlash tizimlarning dasturiy ta'minotini tahlil qilish; 3. Traktor tirkamasi muvozanatini raqamli avtomatik rostdlash tizimi boshqaruvchi elementi – dasturlanadigan mantiqiy kontroller -Owen PLK 63 ishini va uning dasturlashini o'rganish; 4. Traktor tirkamasi muvozanatini raqamli avtomatik rostdlash tizimi boshqaruvchi elementi – dasturlanadigan mantiqiy kontroller -Owen PLK 63 uchun algoritm va dastur yaratish.

Tadqiqot ilmiy yangiligi: traktor tirkamasi holatini muvozanatlash uchun algoritm ishlab chiqilgan; traktor tirkamasi holatini muvozanatlash uchun dastur ishlab chiqilgan; ishlab chiqilgan dastur traktor holatini muvozanatlash tizimining boshqaruv elementiga-Oven PLK 63 boshqaruvchisiga yozilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati: Biz dasturlayotgan mantiqiy kontroller -Owen PLK 63 asosidagi traktor tirkamasi holatini muvozanatlash uchun yaratiloyotgan "aqilli tirkamamiz" qishloq xo'jaligi obyektlarida, fermer xo'jaliklarda qo'llash mumkin. Ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini kompyuter texnologiyalari asosida boshqarishning zamonaviy usullari sanoatning turli sohalarida ko'pchilik sanoat korxonalarida keng tarqalgan. Zamonaviy darajadagi sanoat tizimlarini yaratish va ishlatishda asosiy roli ilmiy -texnik taraqqiyotni joriy etish, texnologik jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish va elektron va mikroprotsessorli texnologiyalar yordamida ishlab chiqarishni boshqarish tizimlariga yuklangan.

Biz yashab turgan dunyoda (tabiatda, texnikada, iqtisodiyotda, jamiyatda) turli shart-sharoit va omillarga bog'liq bo'lgan har xil jarayonlar sodir bo'ladi. Inson jarayonlarning borishi uchun zarur sharoitlarni o'zgartirgan holda ularning harakteriga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi, ularni o'zgartiradi va o'zining maqsadlariga moslashtiradi. Jarayonning tabiiy kechishiga bunday aralashuv, jarayon borishini maqsadli o'zgartirish – inson boshqaruv faoliyati mohiyatini tashkil etadi. Umuman olganda, boshqaruv inson ongli faoliyatining barcha tomonlari va holatlarini qamrab oladi.

Shunday qilib, kishilarning boshqaruv faoliyati muayyan jarayonni qandaydir maqsad bilan tashkillashtirishni taqozo etadi. Bu esa, boshqarish (boshqaruv) deb ataluvchi, muayyan maqsadlarga erishilishini ta'minlagan holda u yoki bu jarayonni ongli tashkillashtirishdan iborat hatti-harakatlarning bajarilishiga olib keladi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy Tamoyili, Bubnov Galerkin, Koshi Munosabatlari, Guk Qonuni, Maksvell Elektromagnit Tenzori, Murakkab Konfiguratsiyali Magnitelastik Yupqa Plastina R-Funksiya.*

# METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY USING INTERACTIVE METHODS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to develop a methodology for teaching analytical chemistry to students of higher educational institutions using interactive methods. In teaching analytical chemistry, several interactive methods have been developed, how and in what part of the lesson they should be used. In the course of the study, innovative technologies for teaching "Analytical Chemistry" were developed, and based on the improvement of the application algorithm, technologized educational data was carried out using interactive methods. The results of monitoring the effectiveness of motivational skills in educational and cognitive activity of students were determined through a scientific and pedagogical experiment, the results obtained were analyzed mathematically and statistically, and in this regard, proposals and recommendations were developed modern teaching methods are widely used in the educational process. The use of modern teaching methods leads to high efficiency of the educational process. When choosing teaching methods, it is advisable to proceed from the didactic task of each lesson [5; 552-557-c].

While maintaining the traditional form of the lesson, enriching it with methods that activate the activities of various students leads to an increase in the level of student learning. For this reason, the lesson process was organized rationally, and the teacher increased the interest of students. Their activity in the educational process should be constantly encouraged, the educational material should be divided into small parts, and the content into small parts, brainstorming, work in small groups, discussion, problem situation, text guide, project, role-playing game. playing, etc. encouragement is required. We present a variety of modules that you can use not only to teach chemistry to illustrate complex concepts, but also to provide hands-on experiences that allow students to draw conclusions based on their own information. The new generation of undergraduate students is different, they want to learn quickly and in general they have less patience for reading books.

**Keywords:** *Interactive, Discussion, Brainstorming, Work In Small Groups.*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Tadqiqotning maqsadi oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalariga analitik kimyoni interfaol usullardan foydalangan holda o'qitish metodikasini ishlab chiqishdan iborat. Analitik kimyoni o'qitishda bir nechta interfaol usullar ishlab chiqilgan, ulardan darsning qanday va qaysi qismida foydalanish kerak. Tadqiqot davomida "analitik kimyo" ni o'qitishning innovatsion texnologiyalari ishlab chiqildi va dastur algoritmini takomillashtirish asosida interfaol usullardan foydalangan holda texnologik ta'lim ma'lumotlari amalga oshirildi. Talabalarning o'quv va kognitiv faoliyatida motivatsion ko'nikmalar samaradorligini monitoring qilish natijalari ilmiy-pedagogik eksperiment orqali aniqlandi, olingan natijalar matematik va statistik tahlil qilindi va shu munosabat bilan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi zamonaviy o'qitish usullari o'quv jarayonida keng qo'llaniladi. Zamonaviy o'qitish usullaridan foydalanish o'quv jarayonining yuqori samaradorligiga olib keladi. O'qitish usullarini tanlashda har bir darsning didaktik vazifasidan kelib chiqish tavsiya etiladi. Darsning an'anaviy shaklini saqlab qolish bilan birga, uni turli talabalar faoliyatini faollashtiradigan usullar bilan boyitish o'quvchilarning bilim darajasini oshirishga olib keladi. Shu sababli dars jarayoni oqilona tashkil etilib, o'qituvchi o'quvchilarning qiziqishini oshirdi. Ularning o'quv jarayonidagi faoliyati doimiy ravishda rag'batlantirilishi kerak, o'quv materiali kichik qismlarga, mazmuni esa kichik qismlarga bo'linishi, aqliy hujum, kichik guruhlarda ishlash, munozara, muammoli vaziyat, matnli qo'llanma, loyiha, rolli o'yin. o'ynash va hokazo. rag'batlantirish talab qilinadi. Biz nafaqat murakkab tushunchalarni tasvirlash uchun kimyoni o'rgatish, balki o'quvchilarga o'z ma'lumotlari asosida xulosa chiqarish imkonini beruvchi amaliy tajribalarni taqdim etish uchun ham foydalanishingiz mumkin bo'lgan

turli xil modullarni taqdim etamiz. Bakalavriat talabalarining yangi avlodi boshqacha, ular tez o'rganishni xohlashadi va umuman olganda kitob o'qishga nisbatan sabrlari kam.

***Kalit So'zlar:*** *Interaktiv, Munozara, Aqliy Hujum, Kichik Guruhlarda Ishlash.*

# INTERNET XIZMATLARI GOOGLE MEDIA-PIPE KUTUBXONASIDAN FOYDALANGAN HOLDA INSON TANASINI HARAKATLARI FARQLARINI BAHOLASH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Hozirgi kunda butun dunyo mamlakatlarida axborotni muhofaza qilish davlat tizimining tashkiliy asoslari va vazifalarini o'rganish, axborot xavfsizligi va ma'lumotlarni muhofaza qilish sohasidagi xalqaro tajriba, axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlashning usul va vositalari hamda ma'lumotlarni muhofaza qilishning kompleks tizimlarini yaratish, shaxs, jamiyat va davlatning axborot xavfsizligi, davlat organlarining axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash sohasidagi asosiy faoliyat yo'nalishlari, axborot xavfsizligining obyektlari, tahdidlar va ularning manbalari, axborotlarni kriptografik va texnik himoyalash asoslari, axborotlarni muhofaza qilishning tashkiliy chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish keng yo'lga qo'yilgan va buni takomillashtirish bo'yicha qator ishlar qilinmoqda. Ushbu ilmiy maqolani yozishdan asosiy maqsad Inson gavdasi holatini baholash bu odam yoki obyektning joylashishini bashorat qiladigan va kuzatadigan kompyuter ko'rish usuli. Bu ma'lum bir shaxs yoki obyektning pozitsiyasi va yo'nalishi kombinatsiyasiga qarash orqali amalga oshiriladi. Shuningdek, biz pozitsiyani baholashni ma'lum bir shaxs yoki obyektga nisbatan kameraning joylashishini va yo'nalishini aniqlash muammosi sifatida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ushbu tizimni o'rganishimizdan asosiy maqsad tasvir va videolardagi inson gavda harakatlari farqlarini baholashdir. Ushbu ilmiy maqolada ikki o'lchamli tasvirlarda inson gavdasi holatlarini taqqoslash usullari va algoritmi haqida ma'lumotlar hamda ilmiy izlanish natijalari keltirilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Human Pose Estimation (HPE), Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), RGB, MSE, 2D, 3D, Deep Learning.*

# EVALUATION OF HUMAN BODY MOVEMENT DIFFERENCES USING THE GOOGLE MEDIA-PIPE LIBRARY OF INTERNET SERVICES.

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Mannapova Maftuna G'olib qizi

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## ABSTRACT

Currently, studying the organizational foundations and tasks of the state system of information protection in the countries of the world, international experience in the field of information security and data protection, methods and means of ensuring information security, and creating complex systems of data protection, individuals, information security of society and the state, the main activities of state bodies in the field of ensuring information security, objects of information security, threats and their sources, the basics of cryptographic and technical protection of information, the development of organizational measures for information protection and a number of things are being done to improve it. The main purpose of writing this research paper is human body positioning, a computer vision method that predicts and tracks the position of a person or object. The main purpose of writing this article is Human Body Position, the computer vision method that predicts and tracks the position of a person or object. This is done by looking at the combination of position and orientation of a particular person or object. We can also think of pose estimation as the problem of determining the location and orientation of the camera with a given person or object. The main purpose of our study of this system is to evaluate the differences of human body movements in images and videos. This scientific article provides information on the methods and algorithm for comparing the states of the human body in two-dimensional images, as well as the results of scientific research.

**Keywords:** *Human Pose Estimation (HPE), Convolutional neural network (CNN), RGB, MSE, 2D, 3D, deep learning.*

# MASOFAVIY TA'LIM PLATFORMALARIDA FOYDALANUVCHILARNI BIOMETRIK IDENTIFIKATSIYALASHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

So'nggi bir necha yil ichida onlayn ta'lim tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanmoqda. Ko'pgina talim oluvchilar Massive Open Onlayn kurslari (MOOCs) va boshqa onlayn sertifikat taqdim etuvchi kurslaridan foydalanmoqda. COVID-2019 pandemiyasi davrida deyarli barcha ta'lim muassasalari onlayn ta'lim shakliga o'tishga majbur bo'ldi. Onlayn ta'lim jarayonidagi imtihonlar va test sinovlarini o'tkazishda shafoflikni taminlash zarurligi juda muhim hisoblanadi. Masofaviy ta'limga keskin o'tish tufayli talabalarning bilim darajasiga qarab har xil ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Har bir talabaning o'rganish, tushunish va ma'lumotlar xotirasida saqlash qobiliyatlari bo'ladi. Bundan kelib chiqadi, talabalar o'quv faoliyatida hamda imtihon jarayonlarida qoidabuzarliklar qilishga harakatlari uchraydi. Bu holatda sun'iy intellektga asoslangan proktoring tizimlari joriy etish talab etiladi. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki tez orada sun'iy intellektga asoslangan proktoring tizimlari imtihon jarayonlaridan tortib ishga qabul qilish jarayonlarida ham keng foydalaniladi. Bu esa dasturiy vositalar ishlab chiqish bozorida turli xil raqamli proktoring tizimlarining rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Ushbu maqolada masofaviy ta'lim jarayonlarini avtomatik nazarot qilish uchun avtoproktoring tizimlaridan foydalanishning ahamiyati tahlil qilindi va yechimlar taklif qilingan. Avtoproktoring tizimlari joriy etish uchun talabalarning noutbooklarida mavjud bo'lgan veb-kamera, mikrofon, klavyatura va sichqonchaning xatti-harakat kuzatish va akademik yaxlitlikni ta'minlash uchun foydalaniladi. Taklif etilayotgan tizimda yuzni aniqlash, foydalanuvchilar soni tekshirish hamda bosh holatini solishtirish orqali qoidabuzarliklarni aniqlash va uni bartaraf etish bo'yicha yechimlar tahlil qilingan. Avtoproktoring tizimlarini loyihalashda ko'plab omillarni hisobga olish kerak. Sun'iy intellektga asoslangan proktoring tizimlarining barchasi muammosiz ishlashi kerak va u haddan tashqari intruziv tizim bo'lmasligi lozim. Talabalar imtihonlarni xavfsiz brauzerlarda topshirishadi, shunda boshqa kompyuter resurslaridan foydalanish uchun ruxsat etilmaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Massive Open (MOOCs), Sun'iy intellekt, Brauzer, COVID-2019, Avtoproktoring, Tasvir, Yuz tanib olish, Biometrik, Neyron.

# SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION OF USERS ON DISTANCE EDUCATION PLATFORMS

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## ABSTRACT

Online education has grown rapidly over the past few years. Many learners are using Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCS) and other online certificate courses. During the COVID-2019 pandemic, almost all educational institutions were forced to switch to online education. The need to ensure transparency in conducting exams and tests in the online education process is very important. Due to the sudden shift to distance education, it has had different effects depending on the level of education of the students. Every student has the ability to learn, understand, and retain information. As a result, students try to commit violations in educational activities and examination processes. In this case, it is necessary to introduce proctoring systems based on artificial intelligence. It should be noted that soon proctoring systems based on artificial intelligence will be widely used in the recruitment process, from the examination process. This leads to the development of various digital proctoring systems in the software development market. This article analyzed the importance of using autoproctoring systems for automatic monitoring of distance education processes and proposed solutions. To implement autoproctoring systems, the webcam, microphone, keyboard, and mouse available on students' laptops are used to monitor behavior and ensure academic integrity. In the proposed system, solutions for identifying and eliminating violations by face recognition, user number verification, and head position comparison were analyzed. There are many factors to consider when designing autoproctoring systems. All AI-based proctoring systems should work smoothly and not be overly intrusive. Students take exams in secure browsers, so they are not allowed to use other computer resources.

**Keywords** *Massive Open (MOOCS), Artificial Intelligence, Browser, COVID-2019, Autoproctoring, Image, Face Recognition, Biometric, Neural.*



# YOSHLARDA AMALIY BILIM VA KO'NIKMALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA VIRTUAL REALLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O'RNI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada axborot texnologiyalarining yoshlarning bilim olish imkoniyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarishdagi ahamiyati, yoshlarni virtual tarmoq imkoniyatlaridan ilmiy, huquqiy, madaniy bilim olishga oqilona yo'naltirish uchun yoshlar o'rtasida axborot madaniyatini yuksaltirish zaruriyati, yoshlar axborot madaniyatini boshqarish bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etish, axborot madaniyatining intellektual mulk huquqini himoya qilish, yuqori sifatli axborot madaniyat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni yo'lga qo'yish va yoshlarda axborot madaniyatini yuksaltirish bo'yicha innovatsion g'oyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Axborotlashgan jamiyat tizimida zamonaviy virtual texnologiyalari imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari, virtual reallikni namoyon bo'lish indikatorlarini ijtimoiy-falsafiy jihatdan baholashning strategik ma'no-mazmuni, virtuallikni tadqiq etishning yo'nalishlari, virtual reallikning insoniyat uchun ta'siri hamda inson hayotini tashkil qilish va tartibga solishdagi ahamiyati, virtual reallik texnologiyalarining ta'limni rivojlantirishdagi o'rni, uning imkoniyatlaridan ilmiy, huquqiy, madaniy bilim olishda samarali foydalanishning ahamiyati va istiqbollari, yoshlarga o'quv jarayonini yaxshilaydigan va talabalarga ma'lumotlarni yaxshiroq o'zlashtirishga ko'mak beradigan yangi va innovatsion ta'lim usullari hamda virtual reallik texnologiyasidan foydalanib real o'quv muhitini yaratish imkoniyatlari ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, axborot jamiyati taraqqiyoti sharoitida ijtimoiy institutlar transformatsiyasi, ommaviy axborot vositalari aqlli robotlar va virtual texnologiyalaridan madaniy aloqalarni tashkil etish, interfaol suhbat, jamoatchilik fikrini ovozli eshittirishda foydalanishga foydalanishga o'tishining yoshlar tarbiyasida tutgan o'rni, onlayn birlashmalar rivoji va ularning an'anaviy birlashmalar bilan hamkorligi, ijtimoiy kommunikatsiya tizimi o'zgarishiga Internet tarmog'i rivoji va ta'siri hamda zamonaviy ta'lim transformatsiyasi, bugungi kunda virtual reallik texnologiyalaridan ta'lim sohasida foydalanish imkoniyatlari va istiqbollari tadqiq qilingan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Virtual Reallik, Virtual Tarmoq, Texnologiya, Individual Ta'lim, Virtual Laboratoriya, Virtual Kutubxona, Virtual Muzey, Virtual Sayohat, Simulyatsiya, Amaliy Tajriba, Ijodiy Ko'nikma.*

# CONTROL AND DISPOSAL OF TRAFFIC TRAFFIC OF CARS BASED ON THE HETNET SYSTEM

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## ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for data-intensive applications and diversified traffic services has led to a new paradigm known as heterogeneous networks (HetNets). Within HetNets, different cell sizes, radio access technologies, and carrier frequencies are seamlessly deployed in a shared environment. The overlapping coverage areas provide operators with a level of flexibility to dynamically direct user traffic to the most suitable access technology or cell, a concept commonly known as traffic steering. However, efficient traffic steering remains a challenge in such complex network architectures. This report delves into the innovative approach of policy-driven traffic steering implemented as xApp on O-RAN-based RIC. The research emphasizes the importance of policy-driven mechanisms in optimizing traffic distribution across network nodes, ensuring improved user experience and network efficiency. By introducing a policy-driven approach, this research aims to bridge the gap between traditional traffic steering methods and the dynamic needs of modern HetNets. In light of these gaps, this paper introduces a novel approach for Policy-driven TS using the Rimedo-TS xApp for the O-RAN-based RIC. This approach not only addresses the identified gaps but also offers a forward-looking perspective on TS, aligning with the evolving cellular landscape. By integrating the principles of O-RAN with modern AI-driven strategies, this study aims to address the limitations observed in traditional TS methodologies. Through detailed simulations and evaluations, we highlight benefits such as better network efficiency, lower latency, and improved Quality of Experience (QoE) for users. The proposed strategy not only enhances network performance but also paves the way for more adaptive and user-centric network management, leading to more efficient resource utilization and reduced operational costs for network operators.

**Keywords:** *HetNet, Traffic Steering, xApp, O-RAN, Cell Individual Offset*

# HETNET TIZIMI ASOSIDA AVTOMOBILLARNING HARAKAT TRAFIGINI BOSHQARISH VA TASHLIL QILISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ma'lumotlarni ko'p talab qiladigan ilovalar va diversifikatsiyalangan trafik xizmatlariga talab ortib borishi heterojen tarmoqlar (HetNets) deb nomlanuvchi yangi paradigmaga olib keldi. HetNets ichida turli xil hujayra o'lchamlari, radio ulanish texnologiyalari va tashuvchi chastotalar umumiy muhitda muammosiz joylashtirilgan. Bir-biriga o'xshash qamrov zonalarini operatorlarga foydalanuvchi trafiginini eng mos keladigan kirish texnologiyasi yoki hujayraga dinamik ravishda yo'naltirish uchun moslashuvchanlik darajasini beradi, bu odatda trafikni boshqarish deb nomlanadi. Biroq, bunday murakkab tarmoq arxitekturalarida trafikni samarali boshqarish muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Ushbu hisobot O-RAN-ga asoslangan RICda xApp sifatida amalga oshirilgan siyosatga asoslangan transportni boshqarishning innovatsion yondashuvini o'rganadi. Ushbu bo'shliqlarni hisobga olgan holda, ushbu maqola O-RAN-ga asoslangan RIC uchun Rimedo-TS xApp-dan foydalangan holda siyosatga asoslangan TS uchun yangi yondashuvni taqdim etadi. Ushbu yondashuv nafaqat aniqlangan bo'shliqlarni bartaraf etadi, balki rivojlanayotgan uyali landshaftga mos keladigan TS bo'yicha istiqbolli istiqbolni ham taklif qiladi. O-RAN tamoyillarini zamonaviy AIga asoslangan strategiyalar bilan birlashtirish orqali ushbu tadqiqot an'anaviy TS metodologiyalarida kuzatilgan cheklovlarni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan. Batafsil simulyatsiya va baholashlar orqali biz foydalanuvchilar uchun yaxshi tarmoq samaradorligi, past kechikish va yaxshilangan tajriba sifati (QoE) kabi afzalliklarni ta'kidlaymiz. Tadqiqot tarmoq tugunlari bo'ylab trafik taqsimotini optimallashtirish, foydalanuvchi tajribasini yaxshilash va tarmoq samaradorligini ta'minlashda siyosatga asoslangan mexanizmlarning muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Siyosatga asoslangan yondashuvni joriy etish orqali ushbu tadqiqot transportni boshqarishning an'anaviy usullari va zamonaviy HetNets dinamik ehtiyojlari o'rtasidagi tafovutni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan. Taklif etilayotgan strategiya nafaqat tarmoq unumdorligini oshiribgina qolmay, balki tarmoqni yanada moslashuvchan va foydalanuvchiga yo'naltirilgan boshqarishga yo'l ochadi, bu esa resurslardan yanada samarali foydalanish va tarmoq operatorlari uchun operatsion xarajatlarni kamaytirishga olib keladi.

**Kalit so'zlar**—HetNet, Traffic Steering, xApp, O-RAN, Cell Individual Offset

# **SIMULATION OF AN OPTICAL VECTOR ANALYZER BASED ON DUAL-BAND MODULATION AND STIMULATED BRILLOUIN SCATTERING IN THE OPTISYSTEM**

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## **ABSTRACT**

An optical vector analyzer based on optical double-band modulation and stimulated Brillouin scattering is considered, as well as the possibility of its simulation in the OptiSystem software environment. A high-resolution and high-accuracy optical vector analysis based on optical double-sideband modulation and stimulated Brillouin scattering is proposed and experimentally demonstrated. Different from the conventional OVA based on optical single-sideband modulation, in which the measurement range is limited by the bandwidth of the microwave and optoelectronic components, and the measurement accuracy is restricted by the high-order sidebands, the proposed technique measures the magnitude and phase responses by making use of both  $\pm 1$ st-order sidebands without spectrum response aliasing. A high-resolution and high-accuracy optical vector analysis based on optical double-sideband modulation and stimulated Brillouin scattering is proposed and experimentally demonstrated. Different from the conventional OVA based on optical single-sideband modulation, in which the measurement range is limited by the bandwidth of the microwave and optoelectronic components, and the measurement accuracy is restricted by the high-order sidebands, the proposed technique measures the magnitude and phase responses by making use of both  $\pm 1$ st-order sidebands without spectrum response aliasing. As a result, the measurement range is doubled, and the high-order, sideband-induced errors only appear at specific frequencies that are predictable and removable. A proof-of-concept experiment is carried out. The transmission response of a fiber Bragg grating, in a range of 80 GHz, is measured with a resolution of less than 667 kHz by using 40 GHz microwave components. A novel scheme for implementing high-performance optical single-sideband (OSSB) modulation based on a dual-drive Mach-Zehnder modulator (MZM) and a 120 degrees hybrid coupler is proposed and demonstrated. A RF signal is divided by the 120 degrees hybrid coupler into two parts with equal powers and a phase difference of 120 degrees, and then, led to the two RF ports of the dual-drive MZM. With a proper dc bias, an OSSB signal with the -1st and +2nd-order sidebands (or the +1st and -2nd-order sidebands) suppressed is generated. A numerical simulation and a proof-of-concept experiment are carried out. As compared with the conventional OSSB modulation based on a 90 degrees hybrid coupler, the suppression of the +2nd (or -2nd)-order sideband improves evidently the performance when the OSSB modulation is applied in a radio-over-fiber system or an optical vector network analyzer.

**Keywords:** *Optical Vector Analyzer, Two-Way Modulation, Stimulated Brillouin Scattering, Fiber Bragg Grating With  $\pi$ -Phase Shift, Modeling, Optisystem.*

# OPTISISTIMDA DUAL-BANDLI MODULYASYON VA STIMULLANGAN BRILLOUIN TARQISHI ASOSIDAGI OPTIK VEKTOR ANALIZERNI SIMULYATISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Optik vektor analizatori optik bikapoloza modulyatsiyasi va Brillouenning majburiy tarqalishi, shuningdek uni Optisystem dasturiy muhitida modellashtirish imkoniyati asosida ko'rib chiqiladi. Ikki tomonlama optik modulyatsiya va stimulyatsiya qilingan Brillouin tarqalishiga asoslangan yuqori aniqlikdagi va yuqori aniqlikdagi optik vektor tahlili taklif qilingan va eksperimental ravishda namoyish etilgan. O'lchov diapazoni mikroto'lqinli pech va optoelektronik komponentlarning tarmoqli kengligi bilan chegaralangan va o'lchov aniqligi yuqori tartibli yon polosalar bilan cheklangan optik bir tomonlama polosali modulyatsiyaga asoslangan an'anaviy OVA dan farqli o'laroq, tavsiya etilgan texnika kattalik va o'lchovni o'lchaydi.  $\pm 1$ -tartibli yon tasmlar yordamida spektr javobini boshqa nomlashsiz fazali javoblar. Ikki tomonlama optik modulyatsiya va stimulyatsiya qilingan Brillouin tarqalishiga asoslangan yuqori aniqlikdagi va yuqori aniqlikdagi optik vektor tahlili taklif qilingan va eksperimental ravishda namoyish etilgan. O'lchov diapazoni mikroto'lqinli pech va optoelektronik komponentlarning tarmoqli kengligi bilan cheklangan va o'lchov aniqligi yuqori tartibli yon polosalar bilan cheklangan optik bir tomonlama tarmoqli modulyatsiyaga asoslangan an'anaviy OVA dan farqli o'laroq, tavsiya etilgan texnika kattalik va o'lchovlarni o'lchaydi.  $\pm 1$ -darajali yon tasmlardan foydalanib, spektr javobini boshqa nomlashsiz fazali javoblar. Natijada, o'lchov diapazoni ikki barobar ortadi va yuqori tartibli, yon tarmoqli sabab bo'lgan xatolar faqat oldindan aytib bo'ladigan va olib tashlanishi mumkin bo'lgan muayyan chastotalarda paydo bo'ladi. Kontseptsiyani isbotlovchi eksperiment o'tkaziladi. 80 gigagertsli diapazonda tolali Bragg panjarasining uzatish javobi 40 gigagertsli mikroto'lqinli komponentlar yordamida 667 kHz dan kamroq ruxsat bilan o'lchanadi. Ikki drayverli Mach-Zehnder modulyatori (MZM) va 120 daraja gibril bog'lovchiga asoslangan yuqori samarali optik bir tomonlama tarmoqli (OSSB) modulyatsiyasini amalga oshirishning yangi sxemasi taklif qilingan va namoyish etilgan. RF signali 120 daraja gibril ulagich tomonidan teng quvvatga va 120 daraja fazalar farqiga ega bo'lgan ikki qismga bo'linadi, so'ngra MZM qo'sh diskli ikkita RF portiga olib keladi. To'g'ri to'g'ridan-to'g'ri to'g'ridan-to'g'ri oqim bilan, -1 va +2-tartibli yon chiziqlar (yoki +1 va -2-tartibli yon chiziqlar) bostirilgan OSSB signali hosil bo'ladi. Raqamli simulyatsiya va kontseptsiyani isbotlovchi tajriba o'tkaziladi. 90 graduslik gibril bog'lovchiga asoslangan an'anaviy OSSB modulyatsiyasi bilan solishtirganda, +2 (yoki -2) tartibli yon tarmoqli bosilishi, OSSB modulyatsiyasi radio-tolali tizimda yoki optik tizimda qo'llanilganda ish faoliyatini yaxshilaydi. vektor tarmoq analizatori.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Optik Vektor Analizatori, Ikki Yillik Modulyatsiya, Brown-Volienning Majburiy Sochilishi, P Fazali Siljishli Bragg Tolasi, Modellashtirish, Optisistem.*

# PACHKAMAR SUV OMBORINING SUV CHIQARISH QUVURLARI UCHUN BOSIMLARNING TAQSIMLANISHINI MODELLASHTIRISH

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## ANNOTASIYA

Pachkamar suv omborining eshigi yaqinidagi bosim taqsimoti gidrostatik suv omboridan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. Bu erda galereyaning pastki va shiftidagi piezometrik bosim o'rtasidagi farq ma'lum bir xususiyatga ega bo'lib, u turli xil usullarning naqshlari bilan belgilanadi. Chegara qatlamida kavitatsiya paydo bo'lishi uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratilganligi sababli, kavitatsiya eroziyasini kamaytirish uchun uni turli xil tarkibiy elementlardan foydalangan holda galereya devorlaridan olib tashlash maqsadga muvofiqdir odatda bosim suv o'tkazgichidagi eshik ostidan chiqish rasmini ko'rib chiqishda eshik ostidagi bosim taqsimoti tegishli gidrostatik qonun bilan qabul qilinadi. Biroq, darvoza ostidan oqib chiqadigan reaktiv egilib qoladi va shu bilan birga muqarrar ravishda markazdan qochma kuchlar paydo bo'lishi kerak, ular tranzit oqimini pastki qismga bosadi, natijada bu sohada bosim taqsimoti gidrostatikdan farq qiladi. Ba'zi mualliflar bu hodisani qayd etishgan, ammo ularning tadqiqotlari bosimsiz oqim uchun o'tkazildi.

Eshiklarning ishlashini boshqarish tizimiga yuqori talablar, chunki eshiklarning yo'nalishi tanlangan rejimdan chetga chiqqanda, ular orasidagi bosim qayta taqsimlanadi va ulardan birining orqasidagi gidravlik sharoitlar keskin yomonlashadi. Darvozalarni ko'tarish uchun bunday jadvalni topish kerak, undan og'ish eng kam xavfli bo'ladi. Kelajakda biz bunday grafikni maqbul deb ataymiz. Ko'pgina hollarda, optimal grafikni ko'tarish paytida ikkala eshik orqasidagi bosim teng bo'lishi kerakligi sharti asosida qurish mumkin.

Shlyuzni to'ldirish (yoki bo'shatish)ning gidravlik xususiyatlari hisoblab chiqiladi, unga ko'ra ikkala eshik orqasidagi bosim miqdorini, ularning nisbiy kashfiyotlarining ma'lum bir kombinatsiyasiga mos ravishda topish mumkin. Bunday hisoblash bir nechta qiymatlar yoki eshiklarni ko'tarishning turli tezligi uchun amalga oshiriladi. Eshiklarning aniqligiga qo'yiladigan talablarni kamaytirish uchun siz ularni manevr qilish sxemasini tanlashingiz kerak, shunda ular o'rtasidagi aloqa egri chizig'i xavfli zonaning chegaralaridan teng ravishda o'tadi. Shunga o'xshash xulosaga ko'ra, eshiklar turli tezliklarda ko'tarilishi kerak va eshiklar orasidagi masofani biroz kamaytirish mumkin V.V.Balanin eksperimental tadqiqotlar asosida, hech bo'lmaganda, murvatlarni manevr qilish jadvali biroz o'zgardi, sanitariya-tesisat tizimining umumiy oqim tezligi va shuning uchun to'ldirish vaqti ozgina o'zgardi.

Qopqoqlarning orqasida bosimning tarqalish xususiyatini o'rganish, ayniqsa, bosimli suv o'tkazgichlarida juda muhimdir, chunki uning ta'siri ostida galereyalar va qopqoqlarning qoplamasi yuki va qopqoq orqasida kavitatsiya hodisalari paydo bo'lishi ehtimoli o'zgaradi. Maqolada suv chiqarish quvurining eshiklari ortidagi taqsimot bo'yicha tadqiqot natijalari keltirilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** Kavitatsiya, Zatvor, Tranzit Oqim, Gidrostatik, Piezometrik Bosim, Suv O'Tkazgich, Eshiklar, Bosim Miqdori, Bosim, Oqim Tezligi, Suv O'Tkazgichlar, Xavfli Zona, Tranzit Oqim, Kavitatsiya Eroziyasi.

# MODELING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURES FOR WATER DISCHARGE PIPES OF PACHKAMAR RESERVOIR

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## ANNOTATION

The pressure distribution near the gate of the Pachkamar reservoir is significantly different from that of the hydrostatic reservoir. Here, the difference between the piezometric pressure at the bottom and ceiling of the gallery has a certain property, which is determined by the patterns of different methods. Since favorable conditions are created for the appearance of cavitation in the boundary layer, it is advisable to remove it from the gallery walls using various structural elements to reduce cavitation erosion, since usually the pressure distribution under the door is adopted by the appropriate hydrostatic law when looking at the exit picture from under the door in the pressure. However, the jet flowing from under the gate is bent, and at the same time inevitably centrifugal forces must appear, which press the transit current to the bottom, as a result of which the pressure distribution in this area is different from hydrostatic. Some authors have recorded the phenomenon, but their research has been conducted for pressure-free flow.

High requirements for the door operation control system, since when the direction of the doors deviates from the selected mode, the pressure between them is redistributed, and the hydraulic conditions behind one of them deteriorate sharply. To raise the gates, it is necessary to find such a table, from which the deviation will be the least dangerous. In the future, we will call such a graph acceptable. In most cases, the optimal graph can be built on the condition that the pressure behind both doors should be equal when lifting.

The hydraulic properties of the filling (or emptying) of the hose are calculated, according to which the amount of pressure behind both doors can be found in accordance with a certain combination of their relative discoveries. Such a calculation is carried out for several values or different speed of lifting doors. To reduce the requirements for the accuracy of the doors, you need to choose a scheme for maneuvering them so that the contact curve between them passes evenly over the boundaries of the danger zone. According to a similar conclusion, the doors must be raised at different speeds, and the distance between the doors can be slightly reduced by V.V. Based on experimental studies of Balanin, at least, the schedule of maneuvering bolts has changed slightly, the total flow rate of the plumbing system and, therefore, the filling time has changed little.

The study of the dispersion nature of pressure behind the pores is particularly important in pressure sinks, as under its influence the load of the sheath of the galleries and pores and the likelihood of cavitation events behind the pores change. The article presents the results of a study on the distribution behind the doors of the water outlet pipe.

**Keywords:** *Cavitation, Zatvor, Transit Flow, Hydrostatic, Piezometric Pressure, Water Conductor, Doors, Pressure Quantity, Pressure, Flow Rate, Water Conductors, Danger Zone, Transit Flow, Cavitation Erosion.*

# KRIPTOGRAFIK KALITLAR UCHUN SMARTFON DATCHIKLARI ASOSIDA TASODIFIY BITLARNI GENERATSIYALASH ALGORITMI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada mobil qurilmalarda giroskop, magnetometr, akselerometr sensorlari asosida tasodifiy bitlarni generatsiyalash algoritmi taklif qilinadi. Androidda sensor imkoniyatlari, qurilma yoritgichlari orqali olingan o'zgaruvchilarni tahlil qilishga yordam beradi. Android qurilmalarida mavjud bo'lgan sensorlarning turli xil turlari mavjud: gyroscope, accelerometer, magnetometer, light sensor, proximity sensor va boshqalar. Accelerometer: Bu sensor, qurilmani yoritgichlari orqali ishlatiladi. U qurilmani harakati, tezlik, burulish va boshqa imkoniyatlarni aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi. Gyroscope: Gyroscope sensori, qurilmani yoritgichlari bo'yicha aylanishni aniqlaydi. U yuqori tezlikdagi burulish va o'ngacha burulish kabi ko'plab xarakteristikalar tahlil qiladi. Magnetometer: Magnetometer, qurilmani yoritgichlari orqali magnitnoy maydonni aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi. U qurilmani geografik shimoliy va janubiy qismi, havoga nisbatan o'ziga qarshi aylanishi va boshqa xususiyatlarni aniqlaydi. Light sensor: Ushbu sensor, qurilmani yoritgichlari bo'yicha atrofni tahlil qiladi va qurilmani yoritgichlarida yuzaga kelgan nozik o'zgarishlarni aniqlaydi. Proximity sensor: Bu sensor, qurilmani yoritgichlari bo'yicha o'q avtomatik ravishda ishlatiladi. U ekranning ko'rsatilgan qismida yoki qurilmani yoritgichlarida qayta ishlatilayotgan joyda nozik o'zgarishlar bo'lsa, qurilmani avtomatik ravishda yoqib yuboradi. Har bir sensor, qurilmani yoritgichlari bo'yicha tahlil qiladi va uch xarakterli ma'lumotlar qaytaradi: turli tizimlar va yulduz navigatsiyasi tahlil qilish, qurilmani yoritgichlarida o'zgarishlar va ko'pgina ishlar, ko'ngil ocharligi, qurilmani ishlatish, kamera o'rnatish. Sensorlar, Android dasturida yuzaga kelgan har qanday muammolarni hal qilish uchun foydalanilishi mumkin. Misol uchun, telefonni egallayotgan shaxsning tezligi, o'ziga qarshi aylanish xususiyatlarini va o'zini ko'chirishni aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi. Algoritmida tasodifiy bit generatori entropiya manbai sifatida smartfon sensorlaridan foydalanilgan. smartfonlarning akselerometr, giroskop va magnetometr kabi datchiklari harakat va yo'nalishni aniqlash uchun foydalanadigan uchta asosiy sensor hisoblanib, u deyarli barcha smartfonlarda mavjudligi bilan alohida e'tiborga molik. Taklif etilayotgan algoritmda asosida Android operatsion sistemali smartfonlar uchun dasturiy ta'minot yaratilib, bir qator natijalar olinib, olingan natijalar asosida NIST statistik testlar yordamida baholandi. Tasodifiy bitlar generatsiyasi algoritmining blok sxemadagi ko'rinishi: aylanuvchi giroskoplarning aylanuvchi g'ildiragi emas, balki aylanish tezligini aniqlash uchun tebranuvchi strukturadan foydalanadi. Magnetometrlar eng kuchli magnit kuch qaerdan kelib chiqqanligini sezishi mumkin, odatda magnit shimolni aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi, lekin magnit maydonlarni o'lchash uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Akselerometrlar va giroskoplar bilan birlashganda undagi yo'nalish hisob-kitoblarini muvofiqlashtirish mumkin.

**Tayanch So'Zlar:** Tasodifiy Bitlar, Mobil Qurilma, Sensor, Magnitometr, Giroskop, Akselerometr, Datchik.



# RANDOM BIT GENERATION ALGORITHM FOR CRYPTOGRAPHIC KEYS BASED ON SMARTPHONE SENSORS

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## ABSTRACT

The article proposes an algorithm for generating random bits based on gyroscope, magnetometer, and accelerometer sensors in mobile devices. Android's sensor capabilities help analyze variables captured by the device's lighting. There are different types of sensors available in Android devices: gyroscope, accelerometer, magnetometer, light sensor, proximity sensor, etc. Accelerometer: This sensor is used by device lights. It is used to detect device movement, speed, rotation and other capabilities. Gyroscope: Gyroscope sensor detects the rotation of the device by its lights. It analyzes many characteristics such as high speed twist and up to ten twist. Magnetometer: A magnetometer is used to detect the magnetic field through the lights of a device. It determines the geographical north and south of the device, its counter-rotation relative to the air, and other characteristics. Light sensor: This sensor analyzes the device's lighting environment and detects subtle changes in the device's lighting. Proximity sensor: This sensor is used automatically by the arrow on the device lights. It will automatically turn on the device if there is a subtle change in the displayed part of the screen or where the device lights are being used again. Each sensor analyzes the device's lighting and returns three types of data: analysis of various systems and star navigation, changes in the device's lighting and many tasks, entertainment, device usage, camera installation . Sensors can be used to solve any problems encountered in the Android application. For example, the speed of the person holding the phone is used to determine the self-rotation characteristics and self-movement. The algorithm uses smartphone sensors as a random bit generator entropy source. Smartphone sensors such as accelerometer, gyroscope and magnetometer are the three main sensors that are used to determine movement and direction, and it is particularly noteworthy because it is present in almost all smartphones. Based on the proposed algorithm, software for smartphones with Android operating system was created, a number of results were obtained, and based on the obtained results, they were evaluated using NIST statistical tests. Block diagram of the random bit generation algorithm: It uses an oscillating structure to determine the rate of rotation, rather than the spinning wheel of spinning gyroscopes. Magnetometers can sense where the strongest magnetic force is coming from, usually used to determine magnetic north, but can also be used to measure magnetic fields. When combined with accelerometers and gyroscopes, it can coordinate direction calculations.

**Keywords:** *Random Bits, Mobile Device, Sensor, Magnetometer, Gyroscope, Accelerometer, Sensor.*

# SHAXSNI TANIB OLUVCHI BIOMETRIK TIZIMLAR

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada shaxsni identifikatsiyalovchi biometrik tizimlarda ko'p faktorli biometrik tizimning tadbiqi taklif qilingan. Xavfsizlik – har kuni biz to'qnashadigan hayotimizning jihati eshikni qulflaymiz, qimmatbaho narsalarni begona ko'zlardan berkitamiz va hamyonni duch kelgan joyda qoldirmaymiz. Bu "raqamli dunyoga" ham rasm bo'lishi shart, chunki har bir foydalanuvchining kompyuteri qaroqchi hujumi ob'ekti bo'lishi mumkin. Hozirgi kunda butun dunyo mamlakatlarida axborotni muhofaza qilish davlat tizimining tashkiliy asoslari va vazifalarini o'rganish, axborot xavfsizligi va ma'lumotlarni muhofaza qilish sohasidagi xalqaro tajriba, axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlashning usul va vositalari hamda ma'lumotlarni muhofaza qilishning kompleks tizimlarini yaratish, shaxs, jamiyat va davlatning axborot xavfsizligi, davlat organlarining axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash sohasidagi asosiy faoliyat yo'nalishlari, axborot xavfsizligining obyektlari, tahdidlar va ularning manbalari, axborotlarni kriptografik va texnik himoyalash asoslari, axborotlarni muhofaza qilishning tashkiliy chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish keng yo'lga qo'yilgan va buni takomillashtirish bo'yicha qator ishlar qilinmoqda. Taklif etilgan ko'p faktorli biometrik texnologiyalarni tasniflashda, ishlatiluvchi biometrik alomatlar turi bo'yicha, biometrik tizimlar ikki guruhga ajratilib olindi. Biometrik parametrlardan ko'plab sohalarda xavfsizlikni ta'minlash maqsadida foydalanilib kelinmoqda. Mobil qurilmalarda turli biometrik parametrlardan autentifikatsiyalash jarayonida foydalanilishi, ulardan mobayl bankingda autentifikatsiyalashda ham foydalanish imkoniyati keltirib chiqardi. Shaxsni aniqlashning yuqori ishonchligini ta'minlovchi biometrik texnologiyalarining xarakteristikalarini ko'rib chiqilgan. Xavfsizlik nuqtai nazaridan yuqorida keltirilganlarning har biri o'ziga xos masalalarni yechishga imkon beradi. Shu sababli autentifikatsiya jarayonlari va protokollari amalda faol ishlatiladi. Shu bilan bir qatorda ta'kidlash lozimki, nullik bilim bilan isbotlash xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan autentifikatsiyaga qiziqish amaliy xarakterga nisbatan ko'proq nazariy xarakterga ega. Balkim, yaqin kelajakda ulardan axborot almashinuvini himoyalashda faol foydalanishlari mumkin. Autentifikatsiya protokollariga bo'ladigan asosiy hujumlar quyidagilar: - maskarad (impersonation). Foydalanuvchi o'zini boshqa shaxs deb ko'rsatishga urinib, u shaxs tarafidan xarakatlarning imkoniyatlariga va imtiyozlariga ega bo'lishni mo'ljallaydi; autentifikatsiya almashinuvini tarafini almashtirib qo'yish (interleaving attack

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Biometriya, Verifikatsiya, Identifikatsiya, Autentifikatsiya.*

# PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION BIOMETRIC SYSTEMS

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, the application of a multi-factor biometric system in biometric systems for personal identification is proposed. Security is an aspect of our lives that we face every day. This must be a picture for the "digital world", because every user's computer can be the object of a pirate attack. Currently, studying the organizational foundations and tasks of the state system of information protection in the countries of the world, international experience in the field of information security and data protection, methods and means of ensuring information security, and creating complex systems of data protection, individuals, information security of society and the state, the main activities of state bodies in the field of ensuring information security, objects of information security, threats and their sources, the basics of cryptographic and technical protection of information, the development of organizational measures for information protection. and a number of things are being done to improve it. When classifying the proposed multi-factor biometric technologies, biometric systems were divided into two groups according to the type of biometric signs used. Biometric parameters are used in many fields to ensure security. The use of various biometric parameters in the authentication process on mobile devices has created the possibility of using them for authentication in mobile banking. The characteristics of biometric technologies that ensure high reliability of identity identification are considered. For security reasons, each of the above allows you to solve specific issues. For this reason, authentication processes and protocols are actively used in practice. Alternatively, it should be noted that the interest in authentication, which has the property of proving zero with knowledge, is more theoretical in nature than practical. Balkim, in the near future, can actively use them in the protection of information exchange. The main attacks on authentication protocols are: - masquerade (impersonation). In an attempt to make the user pretend to be another person, he or she intends to have access to the capabilities and privileges of actions from the person's side; replacing the authentication exchange side (interleaving attack

**Keywords:** *Biometrics, Verification, Identification, Authentication.*

# EVOLUTION OF COGNITIVE TECHNOLOGIES: A COMPREHENSIVE EXPLORATION

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## ABSTRACT

Cognitive technologies have emerged as a transformative force in various fields, revolutionizing the way we process information and make decisions. This article delves into the evolution, applications and impact of cognitive technologies, highlighting their growing significance in our increasingly digital and data-driven world. Through a thorough literature review, analysis of methodologies, examination of results and critical evaluation, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state of cognitive technologies and their potential for shaping the future. The primary mechanism for managing production in a market-oriented setting is the investment mechanism. Balancing the economy through government investments in relevant sectors is achieved without forcibly altering the goals of the structural elements within the system. This gives rise to the concept of investment management, which is essentially the state's management of market production through investments. It's essential to distinguish this concept from the idea of investment management. Investment management aims to maximize profits from invested resources (financial or material) and selects investment projects that meet this objective, often within minimal timeframes. These are the goals and tasks of the structural elements within a market economic system. Investment management in a democratic state pursues social objectives, and some of its investment projects may be unprofitable from the perspective of a particular element of the structure while simultaneously being necessary to achieve the overarching goal. They provide timely and accurate responses, addressing queries and issues with remarkable precision. Businesses experience heightened customer satisfaction, reduced response times and cost savings. Real-world data and case studies presented here bear testament to the tangible benefits reaped by organizations embracing cognitive technologies for customer service. The advent of autonomous vehicles signifies a monumental shift in the transportation industry. In this section, we unravel the intricate role played by machine learning algorithms in enabling self-driving cars. Empirical evidence showcases how these technologies are revolutionizing transportation by enhancing safety, efficiency and environmental sustainability. From lane-keeping systems to adaptive cruise control, the results elucidate how cognitive technologies are paving the way for a future where human intervention in transportation is minimized. The medical realm once again takes center stage as we delve into the impact of cognitive technologies on diagnostic tools. The empirical data in this section emphasizes how these technologies have elevated diagnostic accuracy to unprecedented levels. From radiology to pathology, cognitive technologies aid healthcare professionals in making faster and more precise diagnoses. The real-world cases depicted here illuminate how these technologies are augmenting medical expertise, potentially saving lives in the process. Within the financial and cybersecurity domains, cognitive technologies serve as formidable sentinels. In this section, we explore how these technologies have fortified fraud detection systems and systemic analysis. Moreover, cognitive technologies facilitate risk assessment and customer service, enhancing the overall efficiency and security of financial transactions. The tangible outcomes and measurable impacts detailed here underscore the significant role played by cognitive technologies in the financial world. Cognitive technologies, fortified with natural language processing capabilities. The structural elements of a market economic system typically have a different goal.

**Keywords:** History Of Cognitive Technologies, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing, Computer Vision, Ethical Considerations, Data Collection, Data Preprocessing, Algorithm Selection, Model Training, Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning, Reinforcement Learning, Responsible AI, Healthcare, Financial Institutions, Customer Service, Autonomous Vehicles, Diagnostic Tools, Fraud Detection, Chatbots, Responsible Development, Transparency, Collaboration, Innovation, Personalized Treatment, AI-Driven Creativity Tools.

# MODEL FOR DETECTION OF TUMORS IN BRAIN MRI IMAGES BY USING A NEURAL NETWORK

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to identify types of brain tumors in MRI images using machine learning techniques. Based on neural network technologies, MRI images are analyzed for the presence of tumors. The article analyzes the classification of brain tumors, neural network architectures, modules, algorithms for tumor detection from MRI images, and the most used activation functions, as well as the methods, shortcomings, and opportunities of constructing neural network modules. Brain tumors make up 6% of all tumors in the body. This disease occurs in 10 to 15 people out of 100,000 people. Brain tumors are any tumors that form inside the skull. For example, tumors occurring in brain tissues, nerve fibers, blood vessels, meninges, lymphatic vessels and glands (pituitary and pineal) are understood. Therefore, such tumors are divided into two types: intracerebral and extracerebral.

We believe that AI should not attempt to replace human experts, but rather extend human capabilities and accomplish tasks that neither humans nor machines could do on their own. The internet has given us access to more information, faster. Distributed computing and IoT have led to massive amounts of data, and social networking has encouraged most of that data to be unstructured. With Augmented Intelligence, we are putting information that subject matter experts need at their fingertips, and backing it with evidence so they can make informed decisions. We want experts to scale their capabilities and let the machines do the time-consuming work.

How do we define intelligence? Human beings have innate intelligence, defined as the intelligence that governs every activity in our body. This intelligence is what causes an oak tree to grow out of a little seed, and an elephant to form from a single-celled organism. How does AI learn? The only innate intelligence machines have is what we give them. We provide machines the ability to examine examples and create machine learning models based on the inputs and desired outputs. And we do this in different ways such as Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning, and Reinforcement Learning, about which you will learn in more detail in subsequent lessons. Based on strength, breadth, and application, AI can be described in different ways.

**Keywords:** *Network, Modeling, tumors in brain MRI images*

# THE RELATIONSHIP OF A MATHEMATICAL MODEL WITH SYSTEMIC-COGNITIVE ANALYSIS USING NON-PARAMETRIC MODELS

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## ABSTRACT

In this work, algorithms for all basic cognitive operations of systemic analysis are presented. The codes of these algorithms fully correspond to the generalized scheme of systemic-cognitive analysis. The database contains two-vector (discrete-integral) descriptions of objects, which include both their descriptions in terms of features and their affiliation to specific classification categories or classes. Cognitive technologies have emerged as a transformative force in various fields, revolutionizing the way we process information and make decisions. This article delves into the evolution, applications and impact of cognitive technologies, highlighting their growing significance in our increasingly digital and data-driven world. Cognitive technologies have emerged as a transformative force in various fields, revolutionizing the way we process information and make decisions. This article delves into the evolution, applications and impact of cognitive technologies, highlighting their growing significance in our increasingly digital and data-driven world. Through a thorough literature review, analysis of methodologies, examination of results and critical evaluation, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state of cognitive technologies and their potential for shaping the future. Cognitive technologies have not merely touched but revolutionized the financial sector. This section dives into the impressive applications within financial institutions, shedding light on how these technologies are pivotal in optimizing operations. Through robust algorithms and predictive analytics, they enable fraud detection systems to identify suspicious activities in real time, safeguarding the financial ecosystem. Moreover, cognitive technologies facilitate risk assessment, portfolio management, and customer service, enhancing the overall efficiency and security of financial transactions. The tangible outcomes and measurable impacts detailed here underscore the significant role played by cognitive technologies in the financial world. Cognitive technologies, fortified with natural language processing capabilities, have transformed customer interactions. They provide timely and accurate responses, addressing queries and issues with remarkable precision. Businesses experience heightened customer satisfaction, reduced response times and cost savings. Real-world data and case studies presented here bear testament to the tangible benefits reaped by organizations embracing cognitive technologies for customer service. The advent of autonomous vehicles signifies a monumental shift in the transportation industry. In this section, we unravel the intricate role played by machine learning algorithms in enabling self-driving cars. Empirical evidence showcases how these technologies are revolutionizing transportation by enhancing safety, efficiency and environmental sustainability. From lane-keeping systems to adaptive cruise control, the results elucidate how cognitive technologies are paving the way for a future where human intervention in transportation is minimized. The medical realm once again takes center stage as we delve into the impact of cognitive technologies on diagnostic tools. The empirical data in this section emphasizes how these technologies have elevated diagnostic accuracy to unprecedented levels. From radiology to pathology, cognitive technologies aid healthcare professionals in making faster and more precise diagnoses. The real-world cases depicted here illuminate how these technologies are augmenting medical expertise, potentially saving lives in the process. Within the financial and cybersecurity domains, cognitive technologies serve as formidable sentinels. In this section, we explore how these technologies have fortified fraud detection systems and systemic analysis.

**Keywords:** *Fundamental Cognitive Operations, Systemic Analysis, Objects Of Control, Cluster Constructive Analysis, Customer Service, Autonomous Vehicles, Diagnostic Tools.*

# ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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## ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence is a separate field of Informatics, usually the possibilities associated with the human mind: language comprehension, teaching, Discussion, Issue it is engaged in solving, translating and creating computer systems with similar capabilities. Currently, SI consists of an algorithm and software systems designed to perform various actions and it is able to cope with several tasks that the human mind can perform. Well, there are tons of advantages and disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence which we'll discuss in this article. But before we jump into the pros and cons of AI, let us take a quick glance over what is AI.

In addition to the above, the fact that most consumers do not trust robots is one of the obstacles that are halal to the popularity of AI. It takes some time for people to accept self-propelled car or aircraft service, of course. However, the opposite is true in the younger generation, which is growing surrounded by modern technologies, and there is no way that this process drives them so much.

Medtronic, meanwhile, is working with IBM to develop a special program for diabetic patients. This software will be able to detect an emergency drop in blood sugar content 3 hours earlier. To do this, the medical data of 600 anonymous patients with the same disease was studied. This means that now people will have the opportunity to regularly monitor their health through special applications on mobile devices.

Before we jump on to the advantages and disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence, let us understand what is AI in the first place. From a birds eye view, AI provides a computer program the ability to think and learn on its own. It is a simulation of human intelligence (hence, artificial) into machines to do things that we would normally rely on humans. There are three main types of AI based on its capabilities - weak AI, strong AI, and super AI.

**Key words:** *ICT, Multimedia, Power Point, Internet, IT, network, IP address, e- mail.*

# SUN'IY INTELEKTNING AFZALLIKLARI VA KAMCHILIKLARI

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## ANNATASIYA

Sun'iy intellekt-bu informatikaning alohida sohasi, odatda inson ongi bilan bog'liq imkoniyatlar: tilni tushunish, o'qitish, muhokama qilish, masala u o'xshash imkoniyatlarga ega kompyuter tizimlarini hal qilish, tarjima qilish va yaratish bilan shug'ullanadi. Hozirgi vaqtda SI turli xil harakatlarni amalga oshirish uchun mo'ljallangan algoritm va dasturiy ta'minot tizimlaridan iborat bo'lib, u inson ongi bajarishi mumkin bo'lgan bir nechta vazifalarni engishga qodir. Xo'sh, biz ushbu maqolada muhokama qiladigan sun'iy intellektning ko'plab afzalliklari va kamchiliklari mavjud. Ammo AIning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlariga o'tishdan oldin, keling, AI nima ekanligini tezda ko'rib chiqaylik.

Yuqoridagilarga qo'shimcha ravishda, ko'pchilik iste'molchilar robotlarga ishonmasliklari sun'iy intellektning mashhurligiga halol bo'lgan to'siqlardan biridir. Odamlar o'ziyurar avtomobil yoki samolyot xizmatini qabul qilishlari uchun biroz vaqt kerak bo'ladi, albatta. Biroq, zamonaviy texnologiyalar qurshovida o'sib borayotgan yosh avlodda buning aksi bor va bu jarayon ularni bunchalik harakatga keltirishning iloji yo'q.

Medtronic esa IBM bilan diabetik bemorlar uchun maxsus dastur ishlab chiqish ustida ishlamoqda. Ushbu dastur 3 soat oldin qondagi qand miqdorining favqulodda pasayishini aniqlay oladi. Buning uchun xuddi shu kasallikka chalingan 600 nafar anonim bemorning tibbiy ma'lumotlari o'rganildi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, endi odamlar mobil qurilmalardagi maxsus dasturlar orqali o'z sog'lig'ini muntazam ravishda kuzatib borish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar.

Sun'iy intellektning afzalliklari va kamchiliklariga o'tishdan oldin, birinchi navbatda AI nima ekanligini tushunib olaylik. Qushlarning ko'zlari nuqtai nazaridan, AI kompyuter dasturiga o'z-o'zidan o'ylash va o'rganish qobiliyatini beradi. Bu biz odatda odamlarga ishonadigan narsalarni qilish uchun mashinalarga inson aqlini (shuning uchun sun'iy) simulyatsiya qilishdir. AIning imkoniyatlariga asoslangan uchta asosiy turi mavjud - zaif AI, kuchli AI va super AI.

**Kalit so'zlar:** AKT, Multimedia, quvvat nuqtasi, Internet, IT, tarmoq, IP - manzil, elektron pochta.



# APPLICATION ANALYSIS OF BIG DATA TECHNOLOGY IN MODERN SERVICE INDUSTRY

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## ABSTRACT

At this stage, the big data platform has the advantages of data sharing, information exchange, resource integration, etc., and plays a vital role in improving the service efficiency of the science and technology service industry. Based on this, on the basis of summarizing and discussing the existing problems of the technology service industry, this paper analyzes the application of blockchain big data technology to build a big data platform for the technology service industry, and analyzes and summarizes the operation mode of the platform according to the service efficiency problems of the technology service industry, so as to promote science and technology. development of the service industry. Starting from the issue of service efficiency in the technology service industry, this study integrates information sharing into the technology service industry at the big data level, and explores the operating mechanism of the big data platform in the technology service industry. The aim is to integrate the platform's technology information resources, achieve industry data sharing, improve service efficiency, accelerate the development of the technology service industry, and promote the rise of the post pandemic economy.

**Keywords:** *Technology Service Industry; Service Efficiency; Big Data*

# YARATICILIK KAVRAMININ OLUŞUMU

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## ÖZET

İnsanoğlunun kendini ve doğayı anlamak için çabalamaya başladığından bu yana filozoflar ve diğer bilim insanları akıl, düşünme ve yaratıcılık gibi kavramlar üzerinde kafa yormuştur. İnsan uygarlığının en önemli unsurlarından biri olan yaratıcılık olgusu, antik çağ düşünürlerinden ve filozoflarından bu yana modern bilim adamlarının ilgisini çeken önemli konulardan biridir. Yaratıcılık ve yaratıcı düşünme, tarihin her dönemimde toplumların ilgi ve dikkatini çekmiş ancak toplumlar yaratıcı düşünmeyi uzun yıllar yalnız, doğuştan üstün yetenekli ve dâhi insanlara özgü entelektüel bir süreç veya ürün olarak görmüşlerdir. Yirminci yüzyılın ikinci yarısından sonra yaratıcı düşünme üzerinde yoğunlaşan araştırmalar bu tabunun yıkılmasını sağlayarak her insanın az veya çok yaratıcılık becerilerine sahip olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Uzun yıllar boyunca sanatın ve edebiyatın bağlamında değerlendirilen yaratıcılık, yine uzun bir süre bilim ve teknikte buluş yapan bilim adamları veya mucitlere özgü bir ayrıcalık veya onların sahip olduğu bir nitelik olarak düşünülmüştür. Yaratıcılık ve yaratıcı düşünme, önceleri mimarlık, reklamcılık, sanat gibi alanlarda kendini göstermiş olsa bile yirminci ve yirmi birinci yüzyılda eğitimden ekonomiye, sağlıktan teknolojiye kadar birçok alanın gelişmesinde anahtar kavram olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu makalede Antik Yunan Çağından, Orta Asya'da birinci ve ikinci Aydınlanma, Batı Avrupa'da Rönesans'tan günümüze kadar uzanan süreçte yaratıcılık olgusunun oluşumu incelenmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra bu yazıda kişide yaratıcılığın geliştirilmesine yönelik öneriler de yer almaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Zihin, Bilgi, Yaratıcılık, Yaratıcı Düşünme, Düşünme

# FORMATION OF THE CONCEPT OF CREATIVITY

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## **ABSTRACT**

The phenomenon of creativity, one of the most important elements of human civilization, is one of the important issues that has attracted the attention of modern scientists since ancient thinkers and philosophers. Creativity and creative thinking have attracted the interest and attention of societies in every period of history, but for many years societies have seen creative thinking as an intellectual process or product specific to naturally gifted and genius people. After the second half of the twentieth century, research focusing on creative thinking broke down this taboo and revealed that every person has more or less creative skills. Creativity, which has been evaluated in the context of art and literature for many years, has also been considered as a privilege or a quality possessed by scientists or inventors who make discoveries in science and technology for a long time. Although creativity and creative thinking have previously appeared in fields such as architecture, advertising and art, they emerge as key concepts in the development of many fields from education to economy, from health to technology in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This article philosophically analyzes the genesis and formation of the phenomenon of creativity in the period from Ancient China, Ancient Greece, the era of the first and second Renaissance in Central Asia, the Renaissance in Western Europe to the present day. In addition, this article also includes suggestions for improving creativity in individuals.

**Keywords:** *Mind, Knowledge, Creativity, Creative Thinking, Thinking*

# O'ZBEKISTON VA ROSSIYA FEDERATSIYASI O'RTASIDAGI MIGRATSIYA MUNOSABATLARI TENDENSIYASI

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Globalashuv davrida butun dunyoda aholi migratsiyasi masalasi dolzarb hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, so'nggi 5 yillikda Jahondagi siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohalaridagi keskin o'zgarishlar migratsiya munosabatlariga katta e'tibor qaratishga chorlamogda.

Milliy iqtisodiyotimizning strategik hamkori bo'lgan Rossiya Federatsiyasi bilan migratsiya munosabatlari geografik, tarixiy, til va ishlab chiqarish omillari natijasida chuqurlashib keldi. Xususan, COVID-19 sharoitida mehnat migratsiyasidagi salbiy oqibatlar, uni davlat tomonidan tartibga solish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish zaruriyatini yuzaga keltirdi.

O'zbekistonda tashqi migratsiya geografik tarkibida Rossiya Federatsiyasi salmoqli o'rinni egallab, yetakchilikni o'zida saqlab kelmoqda. Tashqi migratsiyaning turlari bo'yicha tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, mavsumiy mehnat migratsiyasining O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotidagi roli yuqori. Biroq, O'zbekistonda mehnat migrantlariga yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar qoniqarli darajada emas.

Rossiya Federatsiyasi rasmiy ma'lumotlariga ko'ra yiliga 5-6 mln. dan ortiq kishi, mehnat emigrantlari MDH davlatlaridan kirib kelgan va COVID-19 sharoitida transchegaraviy harakatlarda ushbu ko'rsatkich keskin kamayib ketgan. Shu munosabat bilan Rossiya Federatsiyasi hukumati bir qator huquqiy-me'yoriy hujjatlarga o'zgartirishlar kiritdi, mehnat sharoitlarini yaxshilash bo'yicha tashkiliy choralar ko'rildi. O'zbek migrantlariga Rossiya Federatsiyasida mehnat qilishi uchun qanday muammolar mavjud? Ushbu maqolada nolegal mehnat migratsiyasining yuzaga kelish sabablari va uni bartaraf etish choralari nimalardan iboratligi haqidagi masalalar yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** migratsiya, mehnat munosabatlari, migratsiya infratuzilmasi, yashirin iqtisodiyot, mehnat Kodeksi

# THE TREND OF MIGRATION RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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## **ABSTRACT**

In term of globalization, the population migration considers as an actual issue over the world. Especially in the last 5 years, dramatic changes in the political, socio-economic spheres in the world are required to pay attention at migration relations.

Migration relations with the Russian Federation, a strategic partner of our national economy, have deepened under the influence of geographical, historical, linguistic and production factors. In particular, improving mechanisms of government regulation in the field is of the essence towards the negative consequences of labor migration in the period of COVID-19.

The Russian Federation share is a great in the geographical structure of Uzbekistan's external migration and retains its leadership. Analyzing the types of external migration, it can be noted that the role of seasonal labor migration in the economy of Uzbekistan is high. However, the created conditions for labor migrants in Uzbekistan are not satisfactorily.

According to official data of the Russian Federation, more than 5-6 million people, labor emigrants arrived from the CIS countries per year, and in the period of COVID-19, this figure has sharply decreased in cross-border movements. Regardingly, the Russian Federation government has changed the number of regulatory documents and taken organizational measures to improve working conditions. What kind of problems have for working in the Russian Federation to uzbek migrants? In the paper are described causes of illegal labor migration and its agenda.

**Key Words:** *Migration, Labor Relations, Migration Infrastructure, Underground Economy, Labor Code*

# TINCHLIKPARVARLIK TAMOYILI VA UNING JAMIYAT AXLIQIY IMIDJIGA TA'SIRI

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## ANATATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada tinchlikparvarlikning jamiyatning ma'naviy qiyofasiga ta'siri va ularning globallashuv sharoitida jamiyat taraqqiyoti va barqarorligini ta'minlashdagi o'rni bilan bog'liq masalalar, shuningdek, tinchlikparvarlik g'oyalarini yangi jamiyatni rivojlantirishda qo'llash kabi masalalar tahlil qilinadi. O'zbekiston. Hudud va davlatlar barqarorligi, fuqarolar tinchligi, jamiyat farovonligini buzishga qaratilgan tahdidlarning sabablarini o'rganish va oqibatlarini tahlil qilish ijtimoiy-ma'naviy rivojlanishning muhim omillari sifatida qayd etilgan.

Har bir davlatning boshqaruv tizimi o'ziga xosdir, lekin u tinchlikka qaratilgan siyosiy boshqaruvni ta'minlash muhimligi nuqtai nazaridan yetakchi o'rinni egallaydi. Bu holat, ayniqsa, hali mustaqillikka erishmagan mamlakatlar tajribasida kuzatilib, umumiy yangilanish jarayoni quyidagi o'zaro bog'liq ikki yo'nalishda amalga oshirilmoqda.

Hozirgi davrning global muammolari, ya'ni yer yuzida to'liq tinchlikni saqlash, termoyadro to'qnashuvining oldini olish va adolatli xalqaro iqtisodiy tartib o'rnatish; samarali atrof-muhit muhofazasi; aholi soni va tarkibi hamda moddiy va ma'naviy qadriyatlarni yaratish o'rtasidagi mutanosiblikka erishish; yer aholisini zarur oziq-ovqat va energiya manbalari bilan ishonchli ta'minlash; ochlik, qashshoqlik va qoloqlikka barham berish kabi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Tinchlikparvarlik, Tinchlik, Globallashuv, Ijtimoiy Taraqqiyot, Insonparvarlik, Adolatparvarlik, Erklarparvarlik, Vatanparvarlik, Demokratiya, Tinchlik Madaniyati, Ijtimoiy Ahillik, Ma'naviy Xavfsizlik, Bunyodkorlik, Qadriyat.*

# IJTIMOIIY DAVLAT BARPO ETISHDA KRAUDSORSING PLATFORMALARINING O'RNI

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## ANNOTASIYA

Maqola davlat boshqaruvi sohasida rivojlangan mamlakatlar amaliyotida keng qo'llanib kelinayotgan kraudsorsing uslubi muhokama qilinadi. Boshqaruv sohasida kraudsorsing uslubi qo'llash bugungi yangi O'zbekiston o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'ygan – Xalqparvar davlat barpo etishdagi muhim mexanizmlardan biri hisoblanadi. Shu bilan bir qatorda, so'nggi yillarda to'rtinchi va beshinchi hokimiyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar masalasi tobora dolzarblashib bormoqda. Ayniqsa beshinchi hokimiyat – jamoatchilik fikri hokimiyati deyarli tadqiq etilmasdan qolmoqda. Har bir davlat ijtimoiy-siyosiy jihatdan barqaror taraqqiy etishni maqsad qilar ekan fuqarolar bilan hokimiyat organlarining muvozanatdagi munosabatlari asosiy jihat hisoblanadi. Bunda, davlat boshqaruvi organlari va fuqarolar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni yangi bosqichga olib chiqishda ixtisoslashgan kraudsorsing uslubini keng joriy qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** Kraudsorsing, Tashabbuskorlik, Xalqparvar Davlat, Samaradorlik, Boshqaruv, Natijadorlik, Hisobdorlik, Ijtimoiy Holat, Innovatsiya, Uslub, Shaffoflik, Modernizatsiya.

# THE ROLE OF CROWDSOURCING PLATFORMS IN BUILDING THE SOCIAL STATE

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## ABSTRACT

The article discusses the crowdsourcing method that is widely used in the practice of developed countries in the field of public administration. The application of the crowdsourcing method in the field of management is one of the important mechanisms in the establishment of a democratic state, which today's new Uzbekistan has set for itself. In addition, in recent years, the issue of mutual relations between the fourth and fifth authorities is becoming more and more important. In particular, the fifth power - the power of public opinion - remains almost unexplored. Balanced relationship between citizens and authorities is the main aspect when every country aims for sustainable social and political development. In this regard, the widespread introduction of the specialized crowdsourcing method in bringing the relations between state administration bodies and citizens to a new level is of great importance.

**Key Words:** *Crowdsourcing, Initiative, People-Friendly State, Efficiency, Management, Effectiveness, Accountability, Social Status, Innovation, Style, Transparency, Modernization.*



# A PHILOSOPHICAL EXPLORATION OF MARTIN HEIDEGGER'S "THE ORIGIN OF THE WORK OF ART"

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## ABSTRACT

In this thought-provoking article, we delve into the intricate web of Martin Heidegger's seminal work, "The Origin of the Work of Art," to unravel the profound insights it offers into the essence of art. Heidegger's exploration of art transcends mere aesthetics; it delves into the very core of human existence and the way we engage with the world around us. This article presents a comprehensive interpretation of Heidegger's ideas, making them accessible and engaging for both seasoned philosophers and those new to the world of phenomenology.

Heidegger's inquiry begins with a fundamental question: What makes a work of art, in all its various forms, a unique mode of truth-revealing? This question sparks a journey into the intricate relationship between the artist, the artwork, and the audience, transcending conventional definitions of art. Through Heidegger's lens, we come to understand art as a dynamic process of bringing-forth, where the artwork becomes a locus of revelation, revealing hidden aspects of our existence. Our exploration further touches upon Heidegger's concept of the "earth" and the role it plays in grounding human existence. We examine how Heidegger's philosophy of art is deeply entwined with his broader philosophy of Being, shedding light on the human condition and our place in the world. This article not only dissects Heidegger's theories but also relates them to contemporary debates in aesthetics and the arts. It addresses questions of artistic expression, authenticity, and the transformative power of art in the modern world. Intriguingly, Heidegger's "The Origin of the Work of Art" forces us to reevaluate our understanding of art as a mere object of contemplation, urging us to see it as a profound event that shapes our existence and our understanding of truth. In summary, this article serves as a captivating introduction to Heidegger's philosophy of art. It invites readers to contemplate the essence of art, encouraging a deeper appreciation of its significance in our lives. Whether you're a seasoned philosopher or someone curious about the intersections of art and philosophy, this exploration of Heidegger's ideas promises to be a rewarding journey into the depths of human thought and creativity.

**Keywords:** *Hupokeimenon, Subiectum, Eidos, Interpretation, Aesthetics, Essence, Phenomenology, Materia And Forma.*

# UNIVERSITETDA FALSAFA TA'LIMI: TARIXIY DISKURS

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada falsafaning o'quv kursi sifatida oliy ta'limdagi o'rni, universitet fanlari tizimidagi maqomi va ijtimoiy ahamiyati tarixiy kontekstda ochib berilgan. Xususan, klassik universitet ta'limida falsafa fakulteti hamda falsafa o'quv kurslarining talabalarning mustaqil va tanqidiy fikrlash kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishdagi xizmatlari ko'rib chiqilgan. Bunda klassik oliy ta'limning asosiy namoyandalari, taniqli faylasuflar: I.Kant, F.Shleermaxer, V.Gumboldt va G.Gegellar tomonidan universitet ta'limida falsafiy tafakkurni shakllantirishga bo'lgan zaruratning qay tarzda asoslanishi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, maqolada oliy ta'limdagi zamonaviy o'zgarishlarning falsafiy fanlarga bo'lgan ta'siri, pragmatizm tendensiyasining kuchayishi va uning falsafiy ta'lim inqirozining determinantiga aylanishi kabi masalalar ham atroflicha yoritilib, zamonaviy mutaxassisliklar, masalan fizika, tibbiyot, muxandislik va axborot texnologiyalari kabi yo'nalishlar talabalarida falsafa ta'limi turli bilimlar integratsiyasini ta'minlab, yaxlit dunyoqarash qaror topishiga xizmat qilishi, uning metodologik ahamiyati asoslab berilgan. Va nihoyat, falsafaning oliy ta'limdagi nufuzini saqlab qolishda uni zamonaviy talablarga moslashtirish, mutaxassis kadrlar uchun zarur kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishga yo'naltirish hamda falsafiy ta'limni yuqori bosqichga olib chiqish borasida takliflar ham ilgari surilgan.

***Kalit So'zlar:** Higher Education, Philosophy, Philosophy Education, Fundamental Problem, Practical Problem, Pragmatism, Specialization, Integration, Universal Competence.*

# PHILOSOPHY EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY: A HISTORICAL DISCOURSE

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## ABSTRACT

In the article, the place of philosophy as a course in higher education, its status in the system of university sciences and its social importance are revealed in the historical context. In particular, the services of the faculty of philosophy and philosophy training courses in the formation of students' independent and critical thinking competences in classical university education were considered. In this, the main figures of classical higher education, famous philosophers: I. Kant, F. Schleermacher, W. Humboldt and G. Hegel, analyzed how the need to form philosophical thinking in university education is justified. Also, in the article, issues such as the influence of modern changes in higher education on philosophical sciences, the strengthening of the trend of pragmatism, and its becoming a determinant of the crisis of philosophical education are covered in detail. Philosophy education provides the integration of various knowledge for students of modern specialties, such as physics, medicine, engineering, and information technology. that a holistic outlook serves to make a decision, its methodological importance is substantiated. And finally, while preserving the prestige of philosophy in higher education, proposals were made to adapt it to modern requirements, to direct the formation of necessary competencies for specialist personnel, and to bring philosophical education to a higher level.

**Keywords:** higher education, philosophy, philosophy education, fundamental problem, practical problem, pragmatism, specialization, integration, universal competence.

# **XALQ DIPLOMATIYASI – MARKAZIY OSIYO HAMKORLIGINING MUHIM FAKTORI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ilmiy maqolada xalq diplomatiyasi omili, uning shakllari va tamoyillari tahlil etilgan. O'zbekistonning yangilangan tashqi siyosatida xalq diplomatiyasining o'рни va ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Markaziy Osiyoda mintaqaviy integratsiyani qo'llab-quvvatlash, xalq diplomatiyasining turli vositalari orqali yanada kengaytirish va uni mintaqamizda real integratsiya jarayonlarining ajralmas bo'g'iniga aylantirish dolzarb vazifalar sirasidan ekanligi alohida ta'kidlangan.

Dunyodagi turli integratsiya modellarining tahlili asosida shuni ta'kidlash mumkinki, davlatlarning muvaffaqiyatli siyosiy integratsiyasi uchun, avvalo, xalqlarning «yurakdan-yurakka intiluvchi» hamkorligi zarur. Ya'ni integratsiya integratsiya uchun emas, balki faqat xalq va uning taraqqiyoti uchun xizmat qilishi darkor. Uni qo'llab-quvvatlash, xalq diplomatiyasining turli vositalari orqali yanada kengaytirish va mintaqamizda real integratsiya jarayonlarining ajralmas bo'g'iniga aylantirish dolzarb vazifalar sirasidandir.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Xalq Diplomatiyasi, Tashqi Siyosat, Integratsiya, Globallashuv, Markaziy Osiyo, Madaniy Hamkorlik, Siyosiy Imidj.*

# **PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF COOPERATION IN CENTRAL ASIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The scientific article analyzes the factor of public diplomacy, its forms and principles. The role and importance of public diplomacy in the renewed foreign policy of Uzbekistan are revealed. It was emphasized that support for regional integration in Central Asia, its further expansion through various means of public diplomacy, and its transformation into an integral part of real integration processes in our region are among the urgent tasks.

Based on the analysis of various global integration models, it can be noted that for successful political integration of states, first of all, cooperation of peoples is necessary, "going from heart to heart." That is, integration should not serve integration itself, but only the people and their prosperity. Providing assistance to it, further expanding public diplomacy through various means and turning it into an integral component of real integration processes in our region are part of the current tasks.

**Keywords:** *Public Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, Integration, Globalization, Central Asia, Cultural Cooperation, Political Image.*

# TASHQI MEHNAT MIGRATSİYASINING TASHKILIY-HUQUQIY ASOSLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ma'lumki, O'zbekiston Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida eng ko'p mehnat resurslariga ega bo'lgan davlat hisoblanadi. Sovet Ittifoqining Markaziy Osiyo respublikalarida olib borgan mustamlakachilik siyosati tufayli XX asrning 90-yillaridan boshlangan aholining tabiiy o'sishi uzoq yillar davomida saqlanib qoldi. Natijada, mintaqa davlatlarida, ayniqsa, O'zbekiston Respublikasida demografik vaziyat tobora keskin tus ola boshlagan. Mustaqilliknida dastlabki o'ttiz yili davomida O'zbekiston aholisi qariyb 57 foizga ko'paygan. Shu bilan birga, sobiq Sovet davlatidan meros qolgan o'g'ir ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolar mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga jiddiy salbiy ta'sir o'tkazgan. Xususan, rejali iqtisodiyotdan bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish, iqtisodiyotda davlat ulushining qisqarishi va aholi daromadlarning pasayishi asosan, sobiq Sovet Ittifoqining boshqa respublikalariga yo'naltirilgan yirik sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalarining qulashiga olib keldi. Sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligining inqirozi, shuningdek mamlakatdagi demografik bosim ortib borishi mehnat migratsiyasining katta to'lqini yuzaga keltirdi. Shunday sharoitda tashqi mehnat migratsiya jarayonlarini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish va nazorat qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Migrant huquqlarini himoya qilish tizimining ishlab chiqilishi migratsiyaning salbiy oqibatlarini oldini olish va uni bartaraf etishda muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Mustaqillikning dastlabki chorak asri davomida tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi rasmiy hukumat tomonidan oshkor qilishni istalmagan masalalaridan biri bo'lgan. Shunday bo'lsada tashqi mehnat migratsiyasini tartibga solish borasida bir qancha hukumat qarorlari qabul qilinganligini ta'kidlab o'tish lozim. Mehnat migratnlarining huquqiy vanfaatlarina ta'minlash masalasi yangi O'zbekiston hukumati siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. Endilikda migrantlar "Dangasalar" emas balki "Qahramonlar" deb atala boshlandi. Migratsiya sohasida xalqaro hamkorlik maslalariga e'tibor kuchydi. Masalan, O'zbekiston 2018-yil Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkilotining a'zoliciga qabul qilindi. Mehnat migratsiyasining tashkiliy-huquqiy asoslari xalqaro andozalar asosida qayta ko'rib chiqila boshlandi. Kalit so'zlar. Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi agentligi, migratsiya, mehnat migratsiyasi, normativ-huquqiy hujjat, aholi bandligi, ishsizlik.

# MICHEL DE MONTAGNE – THINKER OF THE RENAISSANCE

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## ABSTRACT

The article seeks to illustrate the life and works of Michel Montaigne as a prominent Renaissance figure. It explores Monte's role as a multifaceted thinker, writer, and philosopher, helping to demonstrate his influence on literature, philosophy, and the broader cultural landscape of the Renaissance. Illuminating Monte's pioneering literary form, philosophical explorations, and enduring influence, it comprehensively reveals his status as a Renaissance artist whose innovative ideas continue to resonate across time and various disciplines. Particularly, Michel Montaigne's philosophical thought, which are distinguished by the fact that his critical-naturalistic philosophy has a social-ethical character, are highlighted. According to him, a person should learn to enjoy life and live "Life is essentially neither good nor evil, it is the place of both good and evil". As long as this is the case, the views that emphasize that the way a person's life is, whether it is meaningful or meaningless, depends on the person himself, have been analyzed.

It was interpreted that Montaigne put forward that each person is distinguished from others by his own characteristics and qualities, that the unique characteristics and qualities of a person change throughout his life, but regardless of such changes, there are moral rules that a person strictly follows throughout his life. Also, the idea that human behavior must be subject to those moral rules is justified. In addition, the processes of merging skepticism and rationalism of the great thinker have been philosophically analyzed. Montaigne is revealed to be highly critical of those who live dervish lives in pursuit of posthumous rewards. According to him, death is one of the states of existence, like life. There can be no afterlife itself. Therefore, it is explained that he should be able to effectively use the opportunity that is given to a person once, and learn to live according to the judgment of reason. It was analyzed that a person should know how to enjoy life and achieve happiness.

One of Montaigne's most surprising opinions that is worthy of attention is based on his idea that a person who has not seen an ordinary school-madrassa is in some cases wiser than those with formal-scholastic knowledge. Because ordinary people have common sense and, unlike the supporters of scholasticism, it is justified that they come to conclusions that are not disconnected from life.

**Keywords:** Renaissance era, intellectual rebirth, essay genre, philosophical investigation, cultural crossroads, modern thought, heritage.

# JAMIYAT TARAQQIYOTIDA AXLOQIY QADRIYATLARNING O'RNI:

## ALISHER NAVOIY MA'NAVIY MEROSINING TAHLILI ASOSIDA

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqola buyuk shoir va mutafakkir Alisher Navoiyning asarlaridagi axloqiy qadriyatlarga oid hikmatli fikrlarning tahliliga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, asosiy maqsad ularning chuqur falsafiy ma'nosi, mohiyati va ahamiyatini yoritib berishga qaratilgan.

Uchinchi ming yillikning boshiga kelib, insoniyat yangi, shu bilan birga turfa ma'noli reallik va muammolar bilan yuzma-yuz kela boshladi. Ko'plab tadqiqotchilar ularning komplementar yechimini topish maqsadida Sharq falsafasiga murojaat eta boshladilar. Negaki, ma'naviy qadriyatlarning ustuvorligi, shaxs kamolotiga oid masalalar asrlar davomida aynan Sharq falsafasi, xususan, Markaziy Osiyolik mutafakkirlarning asarlarida, xususan Temuriylar davrida yashab ijod etgan, o'zining betakror ijodi tufayli Sharqiy uyg'onishning yorqin siymolaridan biriga aylangan buyuk mutafakkir, shoir, davlat arbobi bo'lgan Alisher Navoiy ma'naviy merosi va hayotiy faoliyatida o'z aksini va oqilona yechimini va topib kelgan.

Alisher Navoiy Markaziy Osiyo va Yaqin Sharq musulmon xalqlarining ko'p asrlik madaniy an'analaridan foydalangan holda, o'ziga xos badiiy va ilmiy asarlar yaratdi. Navoiy o'z asarlarida shaxs ma'naviy kamolotining asosini tashkil etuvchi – majoziy ishqni ezgulik, adolat, mehr-muhabbat, saxovat g'urur, kabi oliy darajadagi axloqiy qadriyatlar orqali yuksak badiiy usullar vositasida ifodalab berdi. Barcha davrlar uchun birdek ahamiyatli bo'lgan Navoiyning qarashlari ma'naviy barkamol shaxsni tarbiyalashda beqiyos ahamiyatga ega.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Alisher Navoiy, «Xamsa», «Mahbub ul-qulub», axloqiy qadriyatlar, komil inson, “ahli ma'ni”, “ahli suvrat”, tasavvuf, ilm-ma'rifat, ta'lim-tarbiya, insonparvarlik.



# METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE CONCEPT OF TOLERANCE

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, the author focuses on the methodological foundations of the concept of “tolerance”, which is widely used in such complex and social and humanitarian sciences. The author notes that the modern understanding of tolerance is not limited to religious or educational speech, but has a broader, spiritual-humanitarian, cultural –political significance. The author refers to various sources of Eastern and Western philosophical thought and carries out their comparative analysis. However, first of all, the etymological analysis of the concept of “tolerance” is carried out. First of all, the author refers to an ancient source such as “Avesta”, where the concept of tolerance is based on the triad of “Good thoughts-good words-good deeds”. There is also a concept of tolerance in Islamic thought, in which any person, regardless of nationality and social origin, is considered equal in the presence of Allah. Although tolerance has a similar interpretation in Sufi thought, particularly in the Naqshbandiyya shcool, it should be noted that the work done by a person is of great importance. Philosophers such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khorazmi, Abu Raykhan Beruni, and Abu Ali ibn Sina, among the representatives of medieval Eastern thought, paid attention to the concept of tolerance in their works. Farobi connected the concept of tolerance with humanity and goodness. Khorezmi tried to connect different Eastern and Western cultures through tolerance. For Beruni, tolerance was viewed through the principle of equal rights of people regardless of their different characteristics. The author finds similar approaches to intercultural communication in the philosophy of traditionalism, where religion as a manifestation of the phenomenon of tradition is a factor connecting East and West. In general, according to the author, the phenomenon of tolerance can be a factor of intercultural communication or a polylogue of cultures.

**Keywords:** *Tolerance, Patience, Religion, Culture, East And West, Comparative Analysis, Methodology.*

# THE IMPACT OF THE IDEAS OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN THINKERS ON THE FORMATION OF PERSONAL IDENTITY

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## ANNOTATION

The article seeks to illustrate the impact of the issues of tolerance on the scientific outlook in the works of Central Asian thinkers. Particularly, the idea of tolerance in the scientific heritage of the Central Asian scholars who created in the 9th-12th centuries is covered in the social life of the individual. The ideas of promoting religious tolerance in the works of scholars from our country have been revealed. For example, the impact of the ideas of religious tolerance on the mental processes of the individual is highlighted in the work of Allama Abu Mansur al-Moturudi "Tilovat Ahli Sunna". Also, the psychological foundations of the ideas of tolerance, which are put forward in the scientific works of Abu Rayhan Beruni and affect the development of the individual, are revealed. Also, the impact of the ideas of tolerance on the scientific worldview based on the scientific works of Abu Rayhan Beruni is highlighted. At the same time, the views on the formation of the scientific and religious worldview of today's youth were analyzed by the ideas of tolerance put forward by Abu Rayhan Beruni. In addition, the influence of the ideas of tolerance on the development of individual scientific thinking is based on the scientific works of great thinkers such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Khorezmi, who lived and worked in Central Asia. In addition, world-famous Central Asian scholars such as Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Abdukhalik G'ijduvani made an important contribution not only to the development of world science and culture, but also to the strengthening of inter-civilizational dialogue and mutual understanding between the peoples of the world. the main attention is paid to the information about the addition. In particular, the manifestation of the ideas of tolerance put forward in Abu Nasr Farabi's work "The City of Virtuous People" in the processes of community management has been scientifically analyzed. Also, in Farabi's works, the religious and social aspects of tolerance are explained from a psychological point of view. At the same time, the article focuses on the formation and change of the unique characteristics of human psychology during the Eastern Renaissance. In addition, the scientific significance of the ideas of tolerance put forward in the views of Abu Ali ibn Sina in the social life of society is interpreted by psychological factors. In particular, the ideas of tolerance in the scientific heritage of thinkers created during this period were comparatively analyzed. Also, the influence of the ideas of tolerance on the scientific outlook of the individual is justified in the views of Fariduddin Attar and Jalaluddin Rumi. At the beginning of the 15th century, information was revealed about the attitude towards the ambassadors in Temur's palace, Amir Temur's gathering of representatives of different religions in Samarkand, showing them favors, and meeting the various needs of Christian guests. In particular, the strengthening of friendly relations with them was highlighted. At the same time, attention has been paid to the fact that the ideas of tolerance embody most of the national values and the factors affecting the way of thinking of the individual. In addition, it is interpreted that all the religions of the world are based on the ideas of goodness, and the ideas of tolerance, such as goodness, peace, friendship, spread in Central Asia. That is why the focus of the attention is on the ideas of calling people to honesty, purity, kindness and tolerance.

**Keywords:** The Notion Of Tolerance, Formation Of Tolerant Worldview, Religious And Social Aspects Of Tolerance, Tolerance In Philosophical-Ethical Thought.

# TURKISTON MUXTORIYATINING TAQDIRI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur muhtasargina maqolada Vatanimiz tarixida ancha kam o`rganilgan, bugungacha o`zining xolis va halol bahosini olishga qiynalayotgan Turkiston muxtoriyati haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Bugundan yuz yildan sal avvalroq Turkiston o`lkasida imperiya markazidagi Fevral inqilobining ta`siri natijasida, qisqa vaqtda ro`y bergan ijtimoiy sotsial o`zgarishlarning Turkiston o`lkasiga ta`siri haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Ulkan va ayni damlarda anchayin mo`rtlashib qolgan Rossiya imperiyasining chekka bir mintaqasi sifatida qaralgan Turkistondagi siyosiy o`zgarishlar, birinchi navbatda siyosiy tafakkurning o`sishi, o`lkada shakllangan turlicha siyosiy qarashlarga ega bo`lgan yerli aholining jamiyatlarga birlashishi jarayonlari va ularning faoliyati haqida maqolada to`xtalib o`tiladi va baholi qudrat ilmiy tahlil qilinadi.

Turkiston muxtoriyati o`lkani mustaqil davlat bo`lishi uchun dastlabki tetapoya qadami edi. Avval muxtoriyat, keyin xurriyat degan fikrni ilgari surgan muxtoriyatchilar Turkiston zaminini bugungiday besh bo`lakka bo`linib ketishini istamaganlar. Turkiston zaminida yaxlit demokratik, qudratli davlat va jamiyat qurishni niyyat qilganlar. Biz bugunda Turkiston muxtoriyat tarixini chuqur urganib bobolarimiz ruxini shod etib, qahramonlarimizni yod etib, kimlar dushmanu kimlar do`st ekanini anglab, ular yo`l qo`ygan kamchilik va xatolardan xulosa chiqarib olishimiz lozim.

***Kalit so`zlar:** Turkiston muxtoriyati, o`lkadagi siyosiy qarashlar, qizil qirg`in, muxtoriyat taqdiri, siyosiy ahamiyati.*

# DESTINY OF THE AUTONOMY OF TURKESTAN

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## ABSTRACT

This brief article discusses the Turkestan autonomy, which has been little studied in the history of our country and is still struggling to get an impartial and honest evaluation.

A hundred years ago today, the influence of February revolution in the center of the empire, the impact of the social changes that took place in a short period of time on the Turkestan region will be outlined.

The political changes in Turkestan, considered as a peripheral part of the huge and at the moment rather fragile Russian Empire, the growth of the first political thinking, the local movements of the population with different political opinions formed in the country, united in the societies, are stated in the article. A scientific analysis of power is discussed and evaluated.

The autonomy of Turkestan was the first step for the country to become an independent state. Autonomists who advocated first autonomy and then freedom did not want the land of Turkestan to be divided into five parts as it is today. Those who intend to build a fully democratic, powerful state and society on the land of Turkestan. Today, we should deeply study the history of the independence of Turkestan, rejoice the souls of our ancestors, remember our heroes, understand who are our enemies and who are our friends, and draw conclusions from the shortcomings and mistakes they made.

**Keywords:** *autonomy of Turkestan, political views in the country, the red massacre, destiny of autonomy, political significance.*

# **POLITICAL PROCESS: THEORETICAL APPROACHES AND VIEWS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

We use the term political process to help understand the world politics and possibly of decision making. The most common purposes for traditional theories include a combination of description, explanation, or prediction. Policy process theories apply to the past (e.g., explaining what happened when implementing a public policy), present (e.g., describing a current political situation), and future (e.g., anticipating distributional impacts of a policy decision).

Political process theoretically offers an explanation of the conditions, mindset, and actions that make a social movement successful in achieving its goals. According to this theory, political opportunities for change must first be present before a movement can achieve its objectives. Following that, the movement ultimately attempts to make change through the existing political structure and processes.

The political process is a consistently changing socio-political process, primarily focused on the political system of society and the acquisition, retention and use of power by its socio-political subjects (political forces). Also, the political process is the activity of social communities, public organizations and groups, individuals pursuing certain political goals in the way of making political decisions.

**Keywords:** political process, decision making, political process theory, political opportunities.

# **MEHNAT MUHOJIRLIGINING SABAB VA OQIBATLARI (MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATLARI MISOLIDA)**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada aholi migratsiyasining O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi yoshlar ma'naviyatiga ta'siri, Yangi O'zbekistonda migratsiya sohasidagi islohotlarning mohiyati, migratsiyaning jamiyatimizda qaror topgan milliy ma'naviy qadriyatlar tizimining transformatsiyasiga sabab bo'layotganligi, ushbu sohada mavjud muammolar va ularni echish uchun lozim bo'lgan vazifalar, istiqbolda yurtimizda ma'naviy muhit va aholi migratsiyasining o'zaro ta'sirlashuvini tadqiq etish bilan bog'liq muammolar haqida so'z yuritilgan. Xususan, so'nggi yillarda yurtimizda migratsion siyosatda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, xorijdagi o'zbek diasporalari bilan ikki tomonlama foydali hamkorlik aloqalarining o'rnatilayotganligi, mehnat muhojirlarining migratsiyagacha maxsus tayyorlov kurslarida o'qitish tizimi tashkil etilganligi, xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat migratsiyasi kontsepsiyasining yaratilganligi tahlil etilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Migratsiya, Yoshlar Ma'naviyati, Ma'naviy Muhit, Mehnat Muhojirlari, Mehnat Migratsiyasi.

## **ABSTRACT**

In this article, the influence of population migration on the spirituality of young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the nature of reforms in the field of migration in New Uzbekistan, the fact that migration is the cause of the transformation of the national moral value system established in our society, the existing problems in this area and the tasks necessary to solve them, the interaction of the spiritual environment and population migration in our country in the future Research problems are discussed. In particular, the reforms implemented in the migration policy in our country in recent years, the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation relations with Uzbek diasporas abroad, the establishment of a training system for labor migrants in special training courses before migration, and the creation of the concept of safe, orderly and legal labor migration were analyzed.

**Keywords:** Migration, Youth Spirituality, Spiritual Environment, Labor Migrants, Labor Migration.

# OVRO'PA AXLOQIY MANBALARIDA FAZILAT VA ILLAT DIALEKTIKASI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada Axloq falsafasida ayrim Yevropa mutafakkilari falsafiy-axloqiy qarashlarida fazilat va illat dialektikasi tahlil etiladi. Bugungi zamonaviy axloqiy tafakkurda fazilat va illat dialektikasini shakllanishida falsafiy-axloqiy qarashlarning ta'siri bayon etiladi. Axloq falsafasida axloqiy-falsafiy qarashlarning shakllanishida munozarali mavzulardan biri sifatida inson xatti-harakatlarida fazilatni hosil qilishda uning me'yorida ortib ketishi yoki yetarli bo'lmasligi illatlar ko'rinishida namoyon bo'ladi. G'arb falsafiy tafakkurida mutafakkirlarning fazilat va illat dialektikasi mavzusida mushohadalari, fikrlari ziddiyatli bo'lib, paradoksal holatda namoyon bo'ladi. Maqolada axloqiy madaniyatni targ'ib etishda nafaqat axloqiy fazilatlarini tadqiq etish va ularning ijobiy xususiyatlarini shaxs axloqiy tafakkurida mustahkam o'ringa ega bo'lishini ta'minlash, balki amoralistik illatlarning nima ekanligi va ularning qay darajada ijtimoiy-axloqiy xavf solishi, axloqiy immunitetni shakllantirishdagi o'rnini ham nazardan chetda qoldirmaslik zarurligi nazariy tahlil etiladi. Falsafiy fikrlar taraqqiyotida fazilat va illat dialektikasi Platon, Pifagor, Suqrot kabi antik davr mutafakkirlarining axloqiy qarashlarida dastlab namoyon bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, bugungi kunga qadar dolzarbdir. Maqolada Axloq falsafasida nafaqat fazilatlar balki illatlar ham ilmiy tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o'rganilishi zarurligi masalasi qo'yiladi. Antik davr faylasufi Arastuning "Fazilat nima?" degan savoli tadqiqot obyekti sifatida maqolada ilmiy tahlil etilib, keyingi davrlardagi axloqiy qarashlarda fazilatga bo'lgan ta'rif, izoh va munosabatlar o'rganiladi. Arastu o'zining "Axloqi Kabir" asarida o'zigacha yashab o'tgan faylasuflar(Pifagor, Suqrot)ning fazilat haqidagi fikrlarini ilmiy tahlil qiladi. G'arb axloqiy-falsafiy qarashlarida fazilat va illat kategoriyalarining o'zaro qarama-qarshi mazmunda bayon etilishi bilan birga ularning biri ikkinchisiga o'tishi ham kuzatiladi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** Axloq Falsafasi, Fazilat, Illat, Fazilat Va Illat Dialektikasi, Amoralizm, Ekzistensializm

# DIALOGUE BETWEEN WEST AND EAST ON HUMAN PSYCHE

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## ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the work of Arthur Schopenhauer, the theoretical ideas that motivated the formation of his worldview based on various sources. It reveals life factors that influenced the worldview of the thinker, the interaction between Arthur Schopenhauer's creative activity in his practical life. In the philosophical views of the thinker, the issue of existence, his ideas about human will are analyzed, Schopenhauer's doctrine of morality and attitude to religion are thoroughly covered.

Schopenhauer's philosophical system can be superficially compared to the "Four Noble Truths" of Buddhism. According to Schopenhauer, there is no doubt that the whole world, the whole life consists of pain and suffering. The cause of suffering lies in the mindless, wandering, disordered-chaotic will, which voluntarily and freely creates and destroys human life, does not give it any meaning. But suffering can be stopped: life can have meaning, if the mind refuses to serve the will, if it makes "Nothing" its goal, if it becomes absorbed in "Nothing". Schopenhauer suggests a way to escape suffering and reach Nothingness: suffering and asceticism. Looking at liberation in the context of Buddhist teachings, it can be said that Schopenhauer's philosophy is a European version of nirvana. Schopenhauer promotes Buddhism and calls Indian terms synonymous with his own terms.

As we will see below, the negation of "I" in Schopenhauer is based on a Brahmanic script, not a Buddhist one. Indeed, in "Aphorisms of Life Wisdom" Schopenhauer does not reflect on human compassion and asceticism. In this treatise, the reader is offered a compromise: Schopenhauer forgets about the high moral and metaphysical point of view, and argues that it is possible to live happily from an everyday, empirical position. In his metaphysics, such a possibility turns out to be a lie and a mistake, so Schopenhauer agrees that the value of the "Aphorism ..." is conditional and nevertheless puts forward his advice.

**Keywords:** Intention, Free will, "The world as will and representation", Buddhism, Hinduism.



# IKKINCHI JAHON URUSHIDA ERISHILGAN G'ALABAGA O'ZBEKISTONNING QO'SHGAN HISSASI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Insoniyat tarixida eng yirik harbiy to'qnashuv hisoblangan Ikkinchi jahon urushi olti yil davom etdi va unda dunyo aholisining beshdan to'rt qismi ishtirok etdi. Uning paydo bo'lishida tashqi sabablarga emas, shuningdek, geosiyosiy, milliy, mafkuraviy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy omillar ham rol o'ynadi. Ularning ichida iqtisodiy omil – sobiq sovet davlatining urushda g'alaba qozonishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Bunday g'alabaga erishishda O'rta Osiyo respublikalari, shu jumladan O'zbekistonning o'rni beqiyosdir.

Jahon miqyosida olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlarda urushning boshlanish sabablari, kechishi, urush harakatining iqtisodiyotga ta'siri, iqtisodiyotdagi o'zgarishlarning ijtimoiy hayot bilan bog'liqligi, urushning natija va oqibatlari tarixchilar diqqat markazida bo'lmoqda. Tadqiqotlar bilan bog'liq urush tarixini aks ettiruvchi muzey ekspozitsiyalari tashkil etilmoqda, bir necha tomlik hujjatlar to'plami va monografiyalar chop qilinmoqda. Mavzu bilan bog'liq yangi tarixiy faktlar ilmiy muomalaga kiritildi va izlanishlar davom etmoqda. Lekin sovet, ayniqsa Markaziy Osiyo tarixshunosligida urush yillarida Markaziy Osiyo respublikalari, shu jumladan, o'zbek xalqining front ortidagi fidokorona mehnati va g'alabaga qo'shgan beqiyos hissasi haligacha to'liq yoritilmagan. Bularning hammasi tarixchilar oldiga yangi vazifalarni qo'yadi. Shu munosabat bilan, ikkinchi jahon urush mobaynida tarixiy jarayonlar muammosi o'z dolzarbligini yo'qotmagan.

Ushbu maqolani yozishdan maqsad ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida O'zbekistonliklarning mehnat frontiga safarbar qilinishi, o'zbek xalqining fashizm ustidan g'alabaga qo'shgan hissasining ahamiyati, O'zbekistonning front arsenaliga aylantirilishi hamda respublika mehnat va iqtisodiy resurslarining mudofaa-qurilish ishlariga jalb qilinishini yoritishdan iboratdir. Mazkur ilmiy maqolada quyidagi masalalarni yoritish amalga oshirilgan: ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida O'zbekistonliklarning mehnat frontiga safarbar qilinishining mazmun-mohiyatini ochib berish, O'zbekistonda urush sharoitida siyosiy va iqtisodiy hayotni qayta qurish masalasini yoritish, O'zbekistonning front arsenaliga aylantirilishi tarixini o'rganish, urush yillarida respublikada sanoat va energetik bazaning mustahkamlanishi yangi manbalar asosida o'rganish, respublika mehnat va iqtisodiy resurslarining mudofaa-qurilish ishlariga jalb qilinishi masalasini tahlil qilish, mehnat armiyalari tashkil etilishi tarixini o'rganish, safarbar qilinganlarning soni va tarkibini aniqlash.

Shuningdek, ushbu ilmiy maqolada insoniyat tarixining eng og'ir, mudhish davri – Ikkinchi jahon urushi va u keltirib chiqargan mislsiz dahshatlar, urushda erishilgan g'alabaga ko'pmillatli O'zbekiston xalqining qo'shgan ulkan hissasi haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

**Tayanch Iboralar:** *Fashizm, Diviziya, Kavaleriya, Moskva Mudofaasi, Sanoat Korxonalari, Front, Safarbarlik, Qo'Mondonlik, Arsenal, G'alaba, Mehnat Armiyalari, Sotsializm, Qatag'On, SSSR, "Quloq", "Oliy Irq", Evakuatsiya.*

# UZBEKISTAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE VICTORY ACHIEVED IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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## ABSTRACT

World War II, the largest military conflict in human history, lasted six years and involved four-fifths of the world's population. Not only external reasons, but also geopolitical, national, ideological, social and economic factors played a role in its emergence. Among them, the economic factor became important in the victory of the former Soviet state in the war. The role of Central Asian republics, including Uzbekistan, in achieving such a victory is incomparable.

Historians are focusing on the reasons for the beginning of the war, its course, the impact of the war on the economy, the relationship between the changes in the economy and social life, and the results and consequences of the war. Museum expositions reflecting the history of the war related to the research are being organized, several volumes of document collections and monographs are being published. New historical facts related to the topic have been put into scientific circulation and research is ongoing. However, the selfless work of the Central Asian republics, including the Uzbek people, behind the front and the incomparable contribution to the victory during the war years in the Soviet and especially Central Asian historiography has not been fully covered. All this puts new tasks before historians. In this regard, the problem of historical processes did not lose its relevance during the Second World War.

The purpose of writing this article is to highlight the mobilization of Uzbeks to the labor front during the Second World War, the importance of the Uzbek people's contribution to the victory over fascism, the transformation of Uzbekistan into a front arsenal, and the involvement of the republic's labor and economic resources in defense and construction work. In this scientific article, the following issues are covered: to reveal the essence of the mobilization of Uzbeks to the labor front during the Second World War, to clarify the issue of reconstruction of political and economic life in Uzbekistan during the war, to study the history of Uzbekistan's transformation into a front arsenal, to study the strengthening of the industrial and energy base in the republic during the war years on the basis of new sources, to analyze the issue of the involvement of labor and economic resources of the republic in defense and construction works, to study the history of the organization of labor armies, to determine the number and composition of those mobilized.

Also, this scientific article provides information about the most difficult and terrible period of human history - the Second World War and the unprecedented horrors it caused, the great contribution of the multinational people of Uzbekistan to the victory in the war.

Basic phrases. Fascism, division, cavalry, defense of Moscow, industrial enterprises, front, mobilization, command, arsenal, victory, labor armies, socialism, repression, USSR, "ear", "superior race", evacuation.

**Keywords:** *Fascism, Division, Cavalry, Defense Of Moscow, Industrial Enterprises, Front, Mobilization, Command, Arsenal, Victory, Labor Armies, Socialism, Repression, USSR, "Ear", "Superior Race", Evacuation.*

# HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE ANTIQUITY OF HUMAN LIFE

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## ABSTRACT

The historical antiquity of human life dates back to the time of the creation of Adam (Peace be upon him); accordingly, the descendants of that Imam are called human beings. However, archaeologists and paleontologists offer another perspective on human life, dating back to pre-Adam (Peace be upon him) times. Based on the invention of calligraphy, they have laid the foundation for the division of humankind, according to which humankind is divided into two periods, namely, pre historical and historical man. Such a division has drawn archaeologists with serious criticism. In addition to these criticisms, the audience is confronted with an obvious contradiction that the only way out of this contradiction will be to invoke common sense and seek help from the holy sharia. In addition, the evolution hypothesis has added to the existing ambiguities. The most exciting part of this hypothesis is dealing with the missing link and the search for the ancestor of the present man among the humanoids, which, like a tangled bundle, confronts the researcher with many ambiguities. The truth of the matter is a clear proof of the novelty of Adam's creation and its exclusive aspect; However, the best name for humans is humanoid, not humans. In this paper, the researcher, by simply presenting a hypothesis, wants to accompany the audience to reach the desired and certain result. The hypothesis in question is that man is the descendant of Adam. Certainly, there are other issues and questions that can help us in this study; however, we try to avoid verbosity by using a concise method and leave the details to the audience.

**Keywords:** Adam (Peace Be Upon Him), Human, Mankind, Man, Human Being, Humanoid, Evolutionary Hypothesis (Evolution), Humanlike. To Summarize, We Can Determine That In The Main Formation Of Man And His Essence, This Main Aspect Is That In The Historical Concept This Totality Has Philosophical, Religious, Anthropological And Historical Justification.

# THE TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN EUROPEAN SOCIETY

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## ABSTRACT

The social sphere is most sensitive to all changes taking place in modern society. The current stage in the development of European society is full of difficult moments associated with the need to overcome the consequences of systemic financial and economic crises, social instability and interstate contradictions. The peculiarity of the modern period is that accents of the driving forces of global processes and European integration as an integral part of them are shifting into side of the social dimension. This article discusses the features of the geographical location and climate for the occupation of European peoples. The role of landscape features and geographical factors of Eastern Europe in the formation of the specific attitude of the first settlers to the surrounding space, their dwelling and personal property is analyzed. Peculiarities of climatic conditions forced farmers to an uneven labor rhythm throughout the year, which subsequently spread to the entire lifestyle of their descendants. Nature and climate dictated difficult conditions for the first settlers and their descendants to survive in a swampy, wooded area, forcing them to conduct a subsistence economy, which is a brake on the development of commodity-money relations, and thereby preserving economic backwardness from Western Europe.

**Keywords:** *European Union, Societies, Social Reform, Social Instability, Economic Reform, Civil Society, Migration.*

# THE ROLE OF THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTRACTS FOR REGULATING PROPERTY RELATIONS IN THE FAMILY IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

The family is a primary social group based on official marriage between a man and a woman, formed by the relationship between parents and children, supported by the moral norms and rules of society, which conveys human culture to the next generation and develops it. Attention is being paid to improving social, economic and legal foundations. Issues such as marriage and family relations, protection of mutual property and personal non-property rights of family members, and fulfillment of family obligations are considered urgent. In this place, despite the fact that the family legal contract is of special importance as a means of regulating family relations, it is observed that it has been concluded to a lesser extent by the married couples. In this regard, there are issues that should be studied and researched in the theory of family law. Including, the use of dispositive mechanisms in the regulation of family relations and the study of practice in this regard are also considered important. In particular, it is important to study issues related to the concept, content and types, classification, legal nature of family contracts, the role and forms of family contracts. In the scientific literature, studies on the family-legal contract, its legal nature, types, and classification are insufficient. The article focuses on the marriage contract and its function aimed at regulating property and non-property relations, the place of the marriage contract in modern conditions, and based on the results of the analysis, conclusions and suggestions are made.

**Keywords:** *Family Relations, Law, Property Relations, Personal Non-Property Relations, Contractual-Legal Regulation, Contract, Marriage Contract, Pre-Nuptial Agreement, Law, Norm, Family Members, Husband, Wife, Adoption, Family Legal Contract, Family Law, Legal System.*

# ANCIENT KHOREZM IRRIGATION SYSTEM

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, the development of irrigation systems in the Lower Amudarya basin in antiquity, one of the most important periods of human development, their place in the life of the population, and the creative potential of the ruling dynasties are widely disclosed. The ancient land of Khorezm has a very rich history, and each of its periods deserves special attention. Many political, economic and social processes took place in the ancient Khorezm region over the centuries, and these processes were of great importance for Khorezm. The rulers of each dynasty introduced a unique management system during their reign and contributed to the development of the country. The economy of Khorezm was built on the basis of agriculture, poultry farming and trade since ancient times. Great opportunities have been created for the development of agriculture, and the main thing for agriculture, which is the main occupation of the population, is water, and the development of the irrigation system is considered the most important aspect.

**Keywords:** *Lower Amudarya, Khorezm, Koykirilgankala, Tuprakkala, S.P.Tolstov, Y.Gulomov, Kushan, Kang, Afrigians, Irrigation System.*

# MODERNIZATSIYA JARAYONINING GENEZISI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Jamiyatni taraqqiy ettirishga oid kontseptsiyalar qatorida modernizatsiyaning ahamiyati kattadir. Mazkur maqolada modernizatsiyaning paradigma sifatida qaror topishi, uning tarixiy ildizlari, nazariy asoslari falsafiy tahlil etilgan. Manbalarni o'rganish shuni ko'rsatadiki, modernizatsiyaning klassik paradigmasi insonni moddiy va ma'naviy qullikning barcha turlaridan to'liq ozod qilish, erkinlikka chiqarish g'oyasini ilgari surdi. Tabaqaviy imtiyozlar, diniy e'tiqod, oilaviy qadriyatlarga asoslangan oila, qishloq yoki shahar jamoasining ilgarigi tarixi xaqiqiy emasligiga shubha bilan qarashga asoslangan munosabat shakllandi.

Modernizatsiya bir vaqtning o'zida ham ijtimoiy yangilanishlar bosqichini (holatini), ham zamonaviy jamiyatlarga o'tish jarayonini anglatar edi. U "orqada qolayotgan" jamiyatlar iqtisodiy rivojini o'zida aks ettirib quyidagi qoidalarga tayandi: modernizatsiya "g'arblashtirish" sifatida sodir bo'lib, hodisalarining o'z shakl-shamoyilini butkul yo'qotishi evaziga o'zgaruvchi progressiv jarayondir. Turli jamiyatlar yaqinlashuviga (konvergentsiyasiga) olib keladi; modernizatsiya muqarrar bo'lib, G'arb bilan aloqaga ega bo'lgan davlatlar ertami-kechmi ushbu jarayonga qo'shiladi; modernizatsiya inqilobiy sakrashlar bilan emas, balki tadrijiy o'zgarishlar bilan tavsiflanuvchi uzoq muddatli jarayondir. Modernizatsiyalashayotgan jamiyatlar an'anaviy tizimlarga nisbatan milliy o'zlikni anglash, qonuniylik, adolatli taqsimlash kabi muammolarni hal qilish imkoniyatiga ko'proq ega bo'ladilar. Modernizatsiyalashni jamiyatning texnologik taraqqiyoti va iqtisodiy o'sishsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Modernizatsiya jarayoni doimo muayyan davrning ma'rifat va madaniyat natijalariga tayanib, yangi sifat darajasiga o'tilishini taqozo etadi. XX asrning 90-yillarida sobiq SSSR, Sharqiy Yevropa mamlakatlari, Xitoyda kechayotgan keng qamrovli ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar modernizatsiya nazariyasiga e'tiborni qaytadan kuchaytirdi.

Yangi O'zbekistonda olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, madaniy sohalaridagi islohotlar mohiyatan jamiyat modernizatsiyalashuvining namunasi hisoblanadi. Ushbu jarayon har bir davlatda o'ziga xos tarzda kechadi.

Maqolada modernizatsiyaning genezisi, faylasuflarning an'anaviy jamiyatdan zamonaviy jamiyatga o'tishga doir qarashlari qiyosiy asoslangan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Ijtimoiy O'zgarish, Taraqqiyot, Modernizatsiya, Paradigma, An'anaviy Jamiyat, Zamonaviylik, Evolyutsionizm, Funktsionalizm.*

## ABSTRACT

Among the concepts related to the development of society, modernization is of great importance. In this article, the establishment of modernization as a paradigm, its historical roots, theoretical foundations are philosophically analyzed. Studying the sources shows that the classical paradigm of modernization put forward the idea of freeing man from all types of material and spiritual slavery. Based on caste preferences, religious beliefs, family values, an attitude based on doubting the authenticity of the previous history of the family, village or city community was formed.

Modernization meant both the stage (state) of social renewal and the transition to modern societies at the same time. Reflecting the economic development of "backward" societies, he relied on the following rules: modernization occurs as "westernization" and is a progressive process that changes due to the complete loss of its phenomena. It leads to convergence (convergence) of different societies; modernization is inevitable, and the countries that have contact with the West will join this process sooner or later; modernization is a long-term process characterized by gradual changes rather than revolutionary leaps. Modernization cannot be imagined without the technological development of society and economic growth.

The process of modernization always relies on the results of enlightenment and culture of a certain period and requires a transition to a new level of quality.

In the 90s of the 20th century, extensive social changes taking place in the former USSR, Eastern European countries, and China re-increased attention to the theory of modernization. Reforms in the social, economic, political, and cultural spheres carried out in New Uzbekistan are essentially an example of the modernization of society. This process takes place in each country in its own way. The article compares the genesis of modernization, the views of philosophers on the transition from traditional society to modern society.

**Keywords:** *Social Change, Development, Modernization, Paradigm, Traditional Society, Modernity, Evolutionism, Functionalism.*



# **YANGI O'ZBEKISTON TARAQQIYOTIDA MUZEYLAR FAOLIYATINING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI.**

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## **ANNATATSIYA**

Ushbu ilmiy maqolani yozishdan maqsad O'zbekistonda muzeylar faoliyatidagi muammolar va ularning yechimi hamda muvaffaqiyatlar borasidagi tendensiyalarning rivojlantirish masalalariga doir O'zbekiston muzeylarini qo'llab quvvatlash soha rivojlanishida so'ngi yillarda amalga oshirilgan amaliy chora tadbirlar va tarixiy ahamiyati to'g'risida ma'lumotlar mazkur tadqiqotni asosiy mazmunini tashkil etadi. Shu bilan birga milliy qadriyatlarining qimmatini, kelgusi avlodlarga yanada boyigan holda yetib borishi, muzeylar o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodni ajdodlarimizning tarixiy an'alariga sadoqat, o'zbek halqining yuksak maqsadlariga ishonch ruhida tarbiyalashda muhim o'rin tutadi. Mustaqil O'zbekiston jahondagi eng ilg'or mamlakatlar safidan o'rin topib, barqaror rivojlanishi uchun mustaqillik dunyoqarashiga ega bo'lgan, milliy iftixor tuyg'usi bilan yo'g'rilgan, hur va erkin fikrlovchi, ayni vaqtda fuqarolik mas'uliyatini chuqur his etadigan, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni o'z kasb-kori, ijtimoiy muhiti talab qiladigan darajada o'zlashtirgan shaxsni tarbiyalab voyaga yetkazishni o'z oldiga vazifa qilib qo'yadi. Jamiyatni yangilash va demokratlashtirish jarayonida olib borilayotgan keng ko'lamli islohotlarning samaradorligi, avvalo, milliy tafakkurning o'zgarishi, yuksalishi bilan bevosita bog'liq.

Umuman olganda muzeylarga, ayniqsa mashhur shaxslarning xotirasini abadiylashtirish maqsadida tashkil etilgan uy-muzeylariga tashrif buyurgan har bir ziyoratchi o'z ajdodlaridan, ular qoldirgan ilmiy-madaniy meros namunalaridan o'zgacha milliy g'ururni tuyadi. Shuning uchun ham muzeylar orqali tarixiy xotirani shakllantirish, rivojlantirish, hozirgi avlod tafakkurida milliy madaniyatimiz va qadriyatlarimizga, buyuk ajdodlarimizga nisbatan milliy g'urur tuyg'ularini paydo qilishga alohida e'tibor qaratish vaqti keldi. Chunki, yoshlar kitoblardan nazariy bilimlarni olsa, amaliy ko'rgazmalar, ashyoviy dalillar namoyish etilgan muzeylar bevosita ana shu nazariy bilimlarni yanada mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Yangi O'zbekiston hukumati tomonidan jamiyat tafakkurida madaniyatimiz tarixiga oid dunyoqarashni yuksaltirishda uy-muzeylari imkoniyatidan kengroq foydalanish borasida sezilarli darajada amaliy natijalarga erishildi. Madaniy yuksalishimizga katta hissa qo'shgan mashhur tarixiy shaxslarning ilmiy-ijodiy merosini keng targ'ib qilish orqali bugungi Yangi O'zbekiston jamiyati tafakkurida milliy g'urur tuyg'usini uyg'otish yanada kengroq shakllantirish mumkin mumkin. Chunki, muzeylarga, ayniqsa mashhur shaxslarning xotirasini abadiylashtirish maqsadida tashkil etilgan uy-muzeylariga tashrif buyurgan har bir ziyoratchi o'z ajdodlaridan, ular qoldirgan ilmiy-madaniy meros namunalaridan o'zgacha milliy g'ururni his qilishi inkor etib bo'lmaydigan haqiqatdir.

Bugungi kunda mazkur vazifalarni bajarilishida muzeylar alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Mazkur maqola informatsion tahliliy xarakterga ega.

**Kalit So'Zlar.** Muzey, Uy-Muzey, Muzey Kolleksiyalar, "Bolalar Burchagi", Satellit, Smart, Madaniyat, Jamiyat, Shaxs

# THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACTIVITY OF MUSEUMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of writing this scientific article is to provide information on the practical measures and historical significance of recent years in the development of the field of support for museums of Uzbekistan regarding the issues of problems in the operation of museums in Uzbekistan and their solutions, as well as the development of trends in success. At the same time, the value of national values, reaching future generations in a more enriched form, museums play an important role in educating the young generation in the spirit of loyalty to the historical traditions of our ancestors and confidence in the high goals of the Uzbek people.

Independent Uzbekistan has found a place among the most advanced countries in the world, has a worldview of independence for its sustainable development, is filled with a sense of national pride, free and free-thinking, and at the same time a citizen

makes it his task to bring up a person who deeply feels his responsibility, who has mastered national and universal values to the extent required by his profession and social environment. The effectiveness of large-scale reforms carried out in the process of social renewal and democratization is directly related to the change and rise of national thinking.

In general, every visitor who visits museums, especially house-museums established to perpetuate the memory of famous people, feels special national pride from their ancestors, from the samples of scientific and cultural heritage left by them. That is why it is time to pay special attention to the formation and development of historical memory through museums, to the generation of feelings of national pride in the thinking of the current generation in relation to our national culture and values, and our great ancestors. Because, if young people get theoretical knowledge from books, practical exhibitions and museums with physical evidence directly serve to further strengthen this theoretical knowledge. Significant practical results have been achieved by the new government of Uzbekistan in terms of wider use of the opportunity of house-museums in raising the worldview of the history of our culture in the society's thinking. It is possible to create a sense of national pride in the thinking of today's New Uzbekistan society by widely promoting the scientific and creative heritage of famous historical figures who made a great contribution to our cultural development. Because it is an undeniable fact that every visitor who visits the museums, especially the house-museums established to perpetuate the memory of famous people, feels special national pride from their ancestors, from the examples of scientific and cultural heritage left by them.

**Keywords:** *Museum, House-Museum, Museum Collections, "Children's Corner", Satellite, Smart, Culture, Society, Personality*

# KARL POPPERNING ILMYIY BILISH MANTIG'I VA UNING YANGI O'ZBEKISTON IJTIMOYIY TARAQQIYOTIDAGI O'RNI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

XIX asr oxiri hamda XX asr boshlaridagi klassik tabiatshunoslikning inqirozi va uning falsafiy qarashlar tizimidagi mavqeyining pasayishi fanda zamonaviy noklassik yo'nalishning shakllanishiga yanada kuchli turtki berdi. Noklassik ilmiy bilimlarning g'oyaviy-konseptual xususiyatlari paydo bo'lishi bilan falsafada yangi gnoseologik muammolarni yuzaga kelishi va ularni hal qilish dolzarb masalaga aylandi. Bilimning tuzilishi, uning yaxlitligi, tarkibiy xususiyatlari azaldan ilmiy ongda shakllangan va yangi bosqichlarga ko'tarilib borgan. Bilish va unga aloqador tarmoqlarda vujudga kelgan fikrlar qadrlana borgan. Ushbu sharoitda Popper falsafasi ilmiy hamjamiyatni qamrab ola boshladi.

Ijtimoiy bilishning jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ta'siri hamda zamonaviy ilmiy bilish orqali modernizasiya jarayonlarini jadallashtirish, jamiyat va davlat hayotida bilimning qay darajada ta'sir qilishi kabi holatlarni Popper falsafasi misolida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Jumladan, mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarda Popper qarashlarini amaliyotda qo'llanilishi yurtimiz ijtimoiy taraqqiyotida asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqolada biz bilishning falsafiy jihatlarini to'g'ri va tanqidiy anglash hamda ilmiy bilimlar taraqqiyoti natijasida ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga erishishi kabi masalalarni o'rganamiz. Bundan tashqari, tushunchalarning xususiyatlarini konkretlashtirish hamda ularni ahamiyatini ochib berish kabi masalalarga e'tibor qaratiladi.

Dunyoning bir qator davlatlaridagi yirik ilmiy markazlarda Karl Popper ijodiga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Jumladan, Amerikaning Kaliforniya universiteti, Kanada faylasuflar assotsiatsiyasi, Buyuk Britaniyaning Manchester, Kembridj, Oksford kabi universitetlarida Karl Popper qarashlaridagi ilm-fan, ijtimoiy jarayonlarda ilmiy tadqiqot mantig'ining adolatli jamiyat qurishda qo'llanilishi, jamiyat boshqaruvida tanqidiy tahlilning aks etishi va tafakkur taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liq jihatlari tadqiq qilinmoqda. Xususan, ushbu izlanishlarda ilmiy ratsionallik, ijtimoiy bilish, haqiqat va yolg'on, ilmiylik va noilmiylik masalalariga e'tibor qaratilgan bo'lib, bu tadqiqotlarning umuminsoniy ahamiyatga ega xulosalari rivojlanish va inson manfaatlarini konstruktiv tashkil qilishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimiz so'nggi yillarda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning yangi bosqichiga qadam qo'ydi. Ushbu taraqqiyot jarayonida, «inson manfaatlari hamma narsadan ustun» bo'lgan jamiyatimiz oldida turgan nazariy va amaliy muammolarning konstruktiv yechimini topish, ijtimoiy foydali, inson qadrini ulug'laydigan falsafiy ta'limotlarni o'rganish va ijtimoiy hayotga tatbiq qilish har qachongidan ham dolzarblashmoqda. Xususan, keng ko'lamlil yangilanishlarni rejalashtirish va bu boradagi o'zgarishlarga innovatsion yondashish, jahonning ilg'or yutuqlarini hayotga tatbiq qilish, keng qamrovli iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va huquqiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish g'oyalari yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotining strategik maqsadiga aylangan. Bugungi kunda yuqori malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlash, inson ijodiy salohiyatini yuksaltirish, innovatsion kreativ tafakkurni shakllantirishda K.Popper ilmiy bilish usullarini amaliyotga tatbiq qilish dolzarb ahamiyatga ega.

Karl Popper bilish jarayonida o'ziga xos metod yaratgan olimlardan biri sanaladi. Uning gnoseologik qarashlari o'ziga xos mantiqiylik kasb etib, bilish jarayonida mantiqiylikning ishonchliligi va ahamiyatini yana bir pog'ona ko'tardi. K.Popper bilish falsafasi agnostic ruhda bo'lsada, kurashuvchanlik g'oyasi bilan sug'orilgan. K.Popper bilishda subyektsiz bilim masalasini keltiradi. Uning quyidagi fikrini keltiramiz: «xolis bilim – bu egasi bo'lmagan bilimdir», ya'ni bilish subyektivizmdan xoli bo'lishi kerak. Mazkur fikrlar esa har qanday bilish jarayonida qotib qolmaclikka, ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning ilmiy taraqqiyot bilan uzviy bog'langan jarayon tarzida davom etishini taqozo etadi.

K.Popperning tanqidiy ratsionalizmi uning qarashlaridagi yuqori nuqta bo'lib, unga ko'ra tanqid qilinmagan va uning chig'irig'idan o'tmagan har qanday nazariya jamiyat uchun belgilangan vazifani bajarolmaydi. «Bizning bilimlarimiz tanqidiy tahlil qilinishi bu fandagi ijobiy holat», – deydi Popper. Shunday ekan ilmiy tadqiqot jarayonlarida tanqidiy mulohazalardan unumli va maqsadli foydalanishimiz lozim.

Jahon falsafasida o'ziga xos o'rin tutgan faylasuflar qatori Karl Popperning ham asarlari bugungi kunda ilmiy jamiyatda faoliyat olib borayotgan faylasuflarning dunyoqarashiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatib kelmoqda. U ilmiy bilishning maqsadi haqida fikr yuritganda bilish jarayonini ijtimoiy taraqqiyot bilan bog'liq holatda tahlil qiladi. K.Popper inson bilish imkoniyatlarini to'g'ri baholashga harakat qiladi. U o'z g'oyalari orqali mutlaq haqiqatni qidirmaydi. Va shu yerda uning g'oyalari haqiqatning ham nisbiy ekanligi va hech bir nazariya mutlaq haqiqat deb olinishi to'g'ri emasligini aytadi. Nazariyalar ma'lum vaqt o'tishi bilan inkor qilinishi va yangi nazariyaning paydo bo'lishini Popper normal holat deb ataydi.

Popper fanda bilishning yuqori bosqichi sanalgan ratsionalizmni yangi bosqichga ko'taradi. Olamni tafakkur bilan anglash albatta inson uchun muhim tendensiya hisoblanadi, ammo Popper ratsionallikni ham tanqid qilish orqali inson faoliyatini to'g'ri yo'naltirishga urinadi. Ratsional tafakkur taraqqiyotida bu nazariya yangi bir sahifa ochilishiga sabab bo'ldi. Ratsionalizm ilmiy bo'lishi uchun u tanqid qilinishi lozimligi ta'kidlanadi. Bu g'oya keyinchalik nafaqat ilm-fanda, balki siyosatda ham, ijtimoiy hayotda ham, qo'llanila boshlandi.

Nazariyaning ilmiyligi muammosi bilan shug'ullanar ekan Popper har qanday nazariya tanqid qilinsa, soxtalashtirilsagina u nazariya ilmiy bo'lishi lozim, deydi. Bu esa epistemalogiyaning yangi bir pog'onaga ko'tarilishini ta'minladi. Soxtalashtirish metodini Popper rad qilish orqali bilimning ilmiyligi va nazariyaning ijobiyligini belgilovchi vosita deb hisoblaydi. Bilishning jamiyat hayotiga ta'sirini o'rganarkan K.Popper olamni anglash inson mohiyatining ochilishiga sabab bo'lishini ko'rsatib beradi.

Ilmiy bilish uslubi masalalarini tadqiq etishda va fan falsafasining shakllanishida ingliz sosiologi va mantiqshunosi Karl Popperning o'rni beqiyosdir. K.Popperning fanlar falsafasiga va tanqidiy ratsionalizm bilish usuliga oid qarashlari aks etgan «Farazlar va raddiyalar» (1963) asariga ko'proq murojaat etamiz. Bu ikki jihatdan ahamiyatlidir: «birinchisi – G'arbda ba'zan siyqa qarashlarni buyuk kashfiyot, ilohiy karomat darajasida ulug'lash an'anaga aylangan, tanqidni hayotdan siqib chiqarishga urinishlar bo'layotgan hozirgi paytda krititsizm usulini o'rganish ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga molikdir; ikkinchisi – o'quv yurtlarining mos yo'nalishlari va mutaxassisliklarida fanlar falsafasi, mantiq, gnoseologiya o'qitilayotgan bo'lsa-da, shu paytgacha mazkur sohalarida yangi g'oyalarni, qarashlarni ilgari surgan, zamonaviy gnoseologik izlanishlarni yaxshi tushunadigan mutaxassislar kam». Mazkur holat falsafadagi krititsizm prinsipidan zamonaviy muammolarni tadqiq etishda samarali foydalanishga qiyinchiliklar tug'dirmoqda. K.Popperning tanqidiy ratsionalizm haqidagi nazariy-falsafiy konsepsiyasini o'rganish ushbu kamchiliklarni bartaraf etishga ham yordam beradi deb o'ylaymiz.

Karl Popper fikrlari orqali biz nafaqat ilmiy bilish balki ijtimoiy bilish masalalariga aloxida to'xtalib o'tilganligini ko'ramiz. Ijtimoiy bilish masalasini u o'zining «Ochiq jamiyat va uning dushmanlari» asarida ochib bergan. K.Popperning hurfikrlikka, xususiy mulk erkinligiga asoslangan ochiq jamiyat haqidagi qarashlari bizning jamiyatimizni «Bizning qat'iy pozitsiyamiz xalqparvar davlat barpo etish, inson huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlash, qonun ustuvorligiga erishish va erkin fuqarolik jamiyatini yanada rivojlantirish» uchun qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan asl haqiqatlardir. Rivojlanishning obektiv qonunlari rolini rad etib, Popper o'zi ishlab chiqqan falsifikatsiya metodi nazariy bilimlarning barcha shakllarida, shu jumladan ijtimoiy taraqqiyot jarayonlarini bilishda ham teng darajada amal qilishini qayd etdi.

Maqolada, Karl Popperning ilmiy bilish mantig'iga oid qarashlari hamda Yangi O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga erishishida Popper g'oyalari tadbiiq etilishi masalalari tahlil qilingan. Jumladan, inson qadrini ulug'lash va insoniy qadriyatlardan unumli foydalanish hamda erkinlik, hurfikrlik va aqliy tafakkurning ijtimoiy taraqqiyotdagi o'rni o'rganilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Ijtimoiy Taraqqiyot, Bilish, Tanqidiylik, Ratsionallik, Demokratiya, Xususiy Mulk, Hurfikrlik*

# TULUNIYLAR YOXUD MISRDAGI TURKIY SULOLA XUSUSIDA

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada, **Tuluniylar sulolasi asoschisi** Ahmad ibn Tulunning 868-905 yillar oralig'ida Suriya va Misr hududlarida hukmronlik qilgan yillari to'g'risida fikr mulohazalar yuritilgan. Ibn Tulunning Abbosiy xalifa tarafidan Misrga voliy etib yuborilishi, mustaqil hukmdor bo'lgan yillari, moliyaviy ishlarni boshqargani tarixiy nuqtayi nazardan o'rganildi. Shuningdek, ulkan harbiy qo'shinni shakllantirib, soliq sohasida va sug'orish tizimida olib borgan islohotlari xususida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Shuningdek, ushbu maqolada, mazkur davrning siyosiy beqarorligi natijasida yuzaga kelgan notinch ijtimoiy-siyosiy vaziyat ham keltirib o'tiladi. Jumladan, Ibn Tulun Abbosiylar saroyidan mustaqil tarzda ajralib chiqishi, o'zini mustahkamlab olish bilan birgalikda, bu hokimyatni o'zining o'g'liga meros qilib qoldirishi, Abbosiylar Xalifaligi ulkan viloyatining birinchi voliyi sifatida ajralib turishi ushbu davr xususida ma'lumot bergan tarixchilar asarlarini tahlil qilish orqali bayon etib berildi. Qolaversa, Ibn Tulun Misr Firavnlari (Misrning qadimgi hukmdorlari) zamonidan beri yana Suriya va Mag'ribning katta hududlarida o'z ta'sir doirasiga ega mustaqil siyosiy kuchga aylanishi keltirib o'tiladi. Bu bilan Ibn Tulun kelajakdagi Misr ya'ni Islomiy tuzumga asoslangan Ixshidiylardan tortib Qohiraning Mamluklar Sultonligigacha bo'lgan kuchli davlat qurganligi haqida fikr mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Ushbu tadqiqot ishida, Tuluniylar sulolasining boshqaruvi qisqa muddat davom etganiga qaramay, Ibn Tulunning hukmronligi faqat Misr uchun emas, balki butun Islom olami uchun juda muhim voqea bo'lganligi ochib berilgan. Firavnlari davridan beri bir necha chet el imperatorlik hokimiyatlariga bo'ysunib kelayotgan Misrni, yana bir bor o'z o'rnida siyosiy ro'l o'ynaydigan davlatga aylantirganligi, Ibn Tulun o'rnatgan yangi qirollik o'z ichiga Misr va Suriya, shuningdek, Jazoir, Kilikiya va Mag'ribning qisman sharqiy qismlarini olganligi, Sharqdagi Islomiy yurtlardan ajratilgan yangi siyosiy hudud tashkil qilinishi yoritib berildi. Antik davrda Sosoniylar va Rum imperiyalari bilan mavjud bo'lgan chegaraviy aloqalar qayta tiklanishi, Misr Ibn Tulunning asosiy tayanch markazi aylanishi, u iqtisodni tiklashga, shuningdek, kuchli armiya va dengiz flotini yaratishga muvaffaq bo'lganligi to'g'risidagi tarixiy haqiqatlar ochib berildi.

Tuluniylar davrida Misrda olib borilgan eng to'g'ri islohotlardan biri bu – turli e'tiqod va din vakillari, xususan, musulmonlar, yahudiylar va xristianlarning bir makonda tinch-totuv yashashiga erishganligi xususida mulohazalar bayon etilgan. Maqolada, Bu davrda Misrda diniy bag'rikenglik tamoyilining yuqori pog'onaga chiqqanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Misr, Tuluniylar Sulolasi, Ahmad Ibn Tulin, Al-Qatay Shahri, Zinjiylar, Davlat Boshqaruvi, Safforiylar, Sosoniylar, Tolerantlik, Dengiz Floti, Diniy Ta'lim, Harbiy Ta'lim, "Kitab Al-Mukafa'a".*

# ILMIY IJODIY FAOLIYATNING AMAL QILISH XUSUSIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur makolada ilmiy ijodiy faoliyat faqat insonning o'ziga xos fenomen ekanligi keltiriladi. Ijodning muhim sharti – o'z-o'zini ijod qilishdir. Zero, odam – har qanday ijodiy harakat manbai bo'lib, u shunday ijodiy faoliyat orqaligina jamiyatning haqiqiy ma'naviy boyligini oshiradi. Ilmiy ijodiy faoliyat olib borayotgan subyekt o'zining qarama-qarshiliklari, fikri-xayoli, dunyoqarashi, nuqtai nazari bilan ham tirikdir. Bundan ko'rinadiki, ijod qilayotgan har bir sub'yekt o'zining ongi va jismida o'z faoliyatiga oid har bir murakkab voqelikni seza oladi. Biroq, bu jarayon nafaqat ilmiy ish tarzida, balki hayotiy tajribasida ham sinab ko'rilgan bo'lishi kerak. Ijodkor shaxsining murakkabligi shundaki, unda bir emas, ikkita men yashaydi. Birinchisi, tashqaridan qaraganda ko'zga tashlanadigan, siz bilan bizning oramizda yuradigan, jamiyat qonun-qoidalari, milliy urf-odatlar oilaviy yoki kasbiy shart-sharoitlar mezonlari bilan, to'liq bo'lmasa-da, ma'lum ma'noda o'lchanadigan va baholanadigan men. Ikkinchisi, hech qaysi qonun-qoidani tan olmaydigan ichki – botiniy men, uni yuqoridagi mezonlar bilan o'lchab, baholab bo'lmaydi. Birinchi men hamma odamlarga xos. Ikkinchi men esa faqat ijodkorda mavjud bo'ladi. U ko'zga tashlanmagan, lekin his etilgan holda ijod falsafasining ham mohiyatini tashkil qiladi. Falsafiy adabiyotlarda ilmiy ijodiy faoliyatning amal qilish xususiyatlarini ochib berish, xususan, ijod faoliyatning strukturaviy omillarga bo'linishi masalasida qiziqarli g'oyalari ilgari surilganligi ijod jarayonining murakkab ekanligini ko'rsatib beradi.

Subyektning yangilik yaratishga qaratilgan faoliyati: bilish jarayonidagi shakllangan yangi bilim, ixtiro uchun yaratilgan sharoitlarda, kashfiyotga badiiy go'zallik baxsh etishda ijodiy faoliyatning barcha sohalarida yangidan-yangi yutuqlarga erishish va boshqalarda namoyon bo'ladi.

Ilmiy ijodiy faoliyat ijodiy faoliyatda moddiy va ma'naviy qadriyatlarni yaratish sifatida namoyon bo'ladigan aksiologik jihatda, ijodiy faoliyatning yangi, ilgari mavjud bo'lmagan bilimlarni ochish ma'nosidagi evristik jihatda, ijodiy faoliyatda insonni o'z-o'zini namoyon qilishi va o'z-o'zini rivojlantirishi sifatida namoyon bo'ladigan gumanistik jihatlar ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, ijodning asosiy omili erkin faoliyatda namoyon bo'ladi. Ijod bu– dunyoga prinsipial yangilik kiritish va yaratuvchanlik demakdir. Ilmiy ijodiy faoliyat sub'yektni har qanday muammoni yengib o'tishga undaydigan optimistik jarayondir.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Ijod, Ijodiy Jarayon, Ilmiy Ijodiy Faoliyat, Xotira, Tafakkur, Ilhomlanish, Intuisiya, Iste'dod, Shubha, Ishonch, Daho*

# THE UZBEK-TURKISH VISION OF THE SILK ROAD IN THE CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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## ABSTRACT

Turkey's Silk Road Initiative, which was launched in 2008 at the "International Forum on the Role of Customs Administration in Facilitating and Promoting Trade among Silk Road Countries" in Antalya, Turkey. The Antalya forum focused on the simplification of border crossing procedures among Silk Road countries. Seventeen Silk Road countries. According to the former Turkish Minister of Customs and Trade Hayati Yazici –“ ...the Silk Road will become one of the most important economic routes of the global economy, transporting large amounts of goods from Central Asia to Europe and vice versa..”

The Marmara Group (<http://www.marmaragrubu.org/economic-summits>) debated the New Silk Road initiative of China at the 18<sup>th</sup> Eurasia Economy Summit organized in Istanbul on April 7 2015, with 44 countries participating.

Turkey is believed that the Silk Road initiatives will enable to upgrade Uzbekistan- East Asia-Turkish cooperation and bring more economic opportunities and trade links for the Turkish people, improve their living standards and boost the country's economic growth.

Uzbekistan is the major and richest market for Turkey. Within this perspective the China, Central Asia, ASEAN and Turkey collaboration initiated the founding of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to finance the infrastructure. The bank was functional in October in 2015, and Turkey is among its founding members. It is the top of the agenda in order to revitalize the ancient *Silk Road*.

**Keywords:** *Turkey, Silk Road , Asia, Uzbekistan, Eurasia, Central Asia, China*

# ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF “AVESTA”

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article, as an example of the historical and cultural heritage of “Avesta”, reveals the special attention of our ancestors from antiquity to environmental protection, native land, plant protection, the need to use their rich cultural heritage in the field of ecology in the formation of the ecological culture of youth is noted. On the territory of Uzbekistan, our ancestors left a rich legacy in environmental protection, respect for natural resources, and in the field of environmental culture. From the first years of independence in our country, special attention is paid to the protection of nature and the solution of existing environmental problems, as an important factor ensuring the national security of the republic; the formation of ecological culture among young people and the widespread use of the rich spiritual heritage of our people in this area. Today, in the context of globalization, the need for a deep study of the heritage left by our ancestors in the field of the ancient, rich environmental culture, the protection of their native land, water, air, nature, is still relevant, to leave them clean for future generations; the formation of ecological culture among young people. The general aforesaid, we can conclude that the fruitful work carried out in recent years in our country to improve the reclamation state of the soil and the rational use of water resources gives exemplary results; widespread adoption of modern agricultural technology; paying serious attention to crop rotation; practical activities aimed at organizing diversified farms; environmental protection; production of environmentally friendly products. The edifying instructions given in the great spiritual heritage of our people “Avesta” on the preservation of the cleanliness and order of the environment, nature, native land and today have not lost their significance, on the contrary, becoming relevant, serve as an important source of education in our country for a physically strong generation through the formation of an ecological culture in it, the rational use of natural resources, and concern for our native land and nature. The rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors in this area is an important source for the development of the ecological culture of the citizens of our country at the present time.

**Keywords:** “Avesta”, Zoroaster, Ahura Mazda, Vendidad, Yasna, Agriculture, Water, Soil, Earth, Nature, Ecology, Culture.



# ARISTOTLE'S LOGICAL DOCTRINE TRANSFORMATION IN EASTERN PERIPATETICS WORKS

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## ABSTRACT

The article demonstrates that the logical teaching of Aristotle has undergone a significant transformation in the Eastern peripatetics teachings. A fruitful stage in logic development took place on the territory of the Arab Caliphate, especially in the 9th-12th centuries, when the great peripatetics: Abu Yusuf ibn Iskhag al-Kindi, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu-l-Walid Muhammad ibn-Ahmad al Qurtubi (better known as Ibn-Rushd) wrote their outstanding philosophical works. Moreover, new discoveries made by Eastern peripatetics in the theory of logic are analyzed: the ratio of grammatical and logical structures, the introduction of a connecting particle into the structure of a judgment, consideration of new modes of separating-categorical syllogism. It is shown that a new attitude has been formed towards the meaning of logic as a methodology of science and propaedeutics, as well as its essential practical application. Abu Nasr al-Farabi is rightfully considered the most outstanding logician of that era, who wrote a lot of treatises on logic and advanced logical doctrine to a new higher level. The great merit of Farabi is the writing of a great number of comments on Aristotle's logical works. Consequently, in an effort to make them accessible and understandable, he explained problematic moments, simplified cumbersome grammatical constructions, gave more clear examples, etc. Analyzing the contents of Aristotle's works on logic, Farabi did not limit himself to simple commentary, but approached creatively to the development and deepening of the formal logical theory, promoting its expansion and deepening. For his great contribution to the development of logic, Abu Nasr al-Farabi received the title "the Second Aristotle", as well as "mantic" - logical. He thoroughly developed all sections of modern formal logic: the doctrine of concepts, thinking — its structure and types, and deductions as the basis of evidence-based knowledge. This article makes an attempt to briefly present the idea of the influence of logical teaching on the healing art of Ibn Sino. Ibn Sino, as well as all the scientists of the school of Eastern Peripatetism, based on the Aristotelian doctrine of classification of causes and his logical teaching, applied the logical principles of dividing concepts into types and principles of constructing a classification to create a coherent concept of the classification of diseases and their causes. By classifying diseases and ailments, organs and organ systems, and numerous factors affecting human health, he created a coherent system of medical knowledge that has theoretical and practical significance over the next centuries both in the East and in the West. Abu Ali ibn Sino also divides the causes of illness into obvious and implicit. Explicit ones can be diagnosed using the senses - observation, examination by a doctor, analysis of the patient's sensations, and the like. Implicit diseases are based on hidden causes; they can be detected and treated using the logical operation of inference. Thus, the most reliable way of reasoning is deductive reasoning, which gives a reliable conclusion. Therefore, inductive inferences make it possible to generalize the experience of healing and draw probable conclusions. Implicit diseases are based on hidden causes; they can be detected and treated using the logical operation of inference.

**Keywords:** *Formal Logical Theory, Logical Structures, Structure Of A Judgment, Concept Of Notions, Arguments, Scientific Style Of Thinking, Reasoning Methods, Deductive Reasoning, Syllogism, Inductive Inferences, Doctrine Of Classification*

# MILLIY TURIZMNI RIVOJLANISHIDA ZIYORATGOHLARNING O'RNI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada, hududimizda mavjud bo'lgan tarixiy yodgorliklar, me'moriy obidalar, ko'pchilikka noma'lum bo'lgan tarixiy aziz avliyolar deb ulug'lanadigan qadamjolarni turistik imkoniyatlari o'rganilgan. Qadim Samarqandning Xoja Ahrori Vali, Maxdumi A'zami Dahbediy, Shayx Xudoydodi Vali nomli islom olamida mashhur qadamjolarga tashrif bilan bog'liq e'tiqod shakllari tahlil etilgan.

Hozirda madaniy qimmatga ega bo'lgan me'moriy obidalar, ular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan rassomchilik haykaltaroshlik, amaliy bezak san'ati asarlari, me'moriy yodgorliklarning tarixan tarkib topgan hududlari, shuningdek, memorial uylar, monumental san'at asarlari, antropologiya, etnografiya, numizmatika, epigrafika, kartografika, fotografiya materiallari, kinofilmlar, audio-video yozuvlar, adabiyot va san'at asarlari, arxiv hujjatlari, qadimgi qo'lyozma kitoblar hamda arxeologiya yodgorliklarini muhofaza qilish, o'rganish va barkamol avlod tarbiyasini shakllantirishda ma'naviy asos sifatida amaliy foydalanib kelinishi haqida fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan. Bundan tashqari, ulardan turizmni rivojlantirishda ham samaradorlikka erishish mumkin, ayniqsa, ko'pchilikka noma'lum bo'lgan tarixiy aziz avliyolar deb ulug'lanadigan tasavvuf allomalari qadamjolarini turistik imkoniyatlarini oshirish mumkin. Ichki turizmga mahalliy aholiga ma'lum bo'lgan hududlarni ham yanada taraqqiy ettirish lozimligi aytilgan.

Tasavvuf ahli asosan yetti tabaqaga bo'lingan va ular quyidagilardir: Xalifa, Shayx, Murshid, Naqib, Vali va Qutb. Tasavvufda eng oliy tabaqa "Qutb" bo'lib, G'avsul-A'zam, Bahovaddin Naqshband, Xoja Ahrori Vali, Maxdumi A'zami Dahbediy, Shayx Xudoydodi Vali, Maxdumi Xorazmiy, Imomi Rabboni va Musoxonxoja Dahbediylar zamonalarida qutbul-aqtoq hisoblanganlar.

Tasavvuf namoyandalari oxirgi o'nlab yillar davomida yozganlaridek, ilmu ma'rifat dushmanlari bo'lmay, balkim, ular yurt ravnaqi uchun xizmat qilgan, ular ilgari surgan "Ma'rifat" yo'li (tasavvuf asosi) ham buni isbotlaydi.

Tadqiqot doirasida, Samarqand shahridagi Xoja Ahror Valiy mavzoleyi, Shoxizinda tarixiy obidalari, Jomboy tumanidagi "Vali Bobo" ziyoratgohlariga tashrif va ko'p ziyoratchi va turistlar bilan suhbat olib borilgan. Tasavvuf allomalari qadamjolari ziyoratgohlarini bilasizmi?, Mazkur qadamjolarga nima maqsadda tashrif buyurasiz?, Bu ziyoratgohda kimning qabri borligini, uning shaxsi va qanday inson bo'lgani to'g'risida ma'lumotingiz bormi?, degan savollarga ziyoratchilar tomonidan "xa bilaman", "birinchi kelishim", "nima ishlar qilganini bilmayman", "avliyo deb eshitganman", "endi bilamanda", "niyat qilib keldim", "farzandli bo'lmoqchi edim", "o'qishga kirmoqchiman", "yengillik deb o'ylayman" va xk. shu kabi javoblarni berishgani tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit So'zlar.** *Tasavvuf, San'at, Turizm, Tasavvuf Allomalari, Qadamjolar, Ziyoratgoh, Axloqiylik, Odob, Tarbiya.*

# **SOCIAL MORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IN THE FIELD OF FINE ARTS.**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The subject of this article is the public diplomacy of the Republic of Korea and its social, moral and psychological aspects. Particular attention is paid to such an element of public diplomacy as fine art.

The purpose of the study is to confirm the hypothesis that public diplomacy is a social phenomenon and therefore moral and psychological aspects will influence the characteristics of public diplomacy in Korean society. The work uses the scientific theories of such sociologists as Karl Manheim and Gerd Hofstede, they attracted attention with their new and correct approaches, which were the result of a critical state of philosophy that did not provide answers regarding social development.

Thus, in particular, Karl Mannheim describes the psychological, moral, religious and historical basis of social reaction to current events. Gerd Hofstede describes Korean society as a system of characteristics that reflect the internal state of this society and its readiness for certain changes in political, cultural and other aspects. Hofstede's work was indeed taken from the research of another researcher, David Alexandre Hjalmarsson, who uses Hofstede's research in his work South Korean Public Diplomacy.

The work presents factual material about the activities of the state in developing public diplomacy in the Republic of Korea and how these state structures are formed and improved at the present stage. The specificity of Korean painting, which is of Confucian-Buddhist origin and, in turn, is a reflection of the psychological, religious or moral side of Korean society, is described.

The public diplomacy of Korea in the field of art, its specific actions to form the brand of Korea and diplomatic relations with other states are revealed.

The aspect of Buddhism and its influence on the psychological and moral aspects of society and painting are examined separately.

At the end of the work, conclusions are given that confirm the hypothesis that the specifics of public diplomacy of the Republic of Korea are the result of the social development of Korean society with its moral and psychological shades in public diplomacy in general and in the field of fine arts, in particular, taking into account its historical development.

**Keywords:** *Public Diplomacy, Art, Social Knowledge, Korean Wave Hallyu, Creative Economy, K-Pop, Quantum Psychology, Confucianism, Buddhism, Religious Consciousness, Social Indices, Power Distance Index, Masculinity, Long-Term And Short-Term Orientation, Tradition*

# **YANGI O‘ZBEKISTONDA IJTIMOIIY BAG‘RIKENGLIK TA‘MINLASHNING ASOSIIY YO‘NALISHLARI**

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## **ANNOTASIYA**

Bugungi kunda har bir davlat zamonaviy dunyoda o‘zining munosib o‘rnini egallash maqsadida, samarali siyosiy tizimlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish, davlat hamda jamiyat tuzilmasini modernizatsiya va demokratlashtirishning yangicha yondashuvlarini faol izlamoqda. O‘zbekiston ham shu mamlakatlar qatorida o‘z rivojining hozirgi bosqichida Yangi O‘zbekistonni barpo qilish borasida ish olib bormoqda. So‘nggi 10-15 yil ichida O‘zbekiston bag‘rikenglikning asosiy tamoyillari buzilayotgan davlat sifatida turli hisobot, ma‘ruza va chiqishlarda tez-tez tilga olindi. Mamlakatimizda to‘planib qolgan muammolarni hal etish maqsadida 2016 yilda “Yangi O‘zbekiston”ni barpo etishga qaratilgan jadal islohotlar va tub o‘zgarishlar boshlandi. Qisqa vaqt ichida O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi, keyinchalik 2022 - 2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi ishlab chiqildi. Joriy yilda esa mamlakatning kelgusi 7 yilda asosiy rivojlanish yo‘nalishlarini belgilab beruvchi “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi qabul qilindi. Bu dasturiy hujjatlar zamonaviy bosqichda mamlakat rivojining ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini belgilash bilan bir qatorda, yurtimizda shakllangan bag‘rikenglik madaniyatini yanada rivojlantirish, millatlararo hamda fuqaroviy hamjihatlik va totuvlikni mustahkamlashning samarali mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish uchun huquqiy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit So‘zlar:** *Ijtimoiy Bag‘Rikenglik, Siyosiy Tizimlar, Jamiyat Tuzilmasi, Demokratlashtirish, Harakatlar Strategiyasi, Taraqqiyot Strategiyasi*

# **GLOBALASHUV SHAROITIDA TURKIY DAVLATLAR TASHKILOTI TARIXI VA ISTIQBOLINING MAHALLIY HAMDA XORIJIY TADIQOTLARDA O'RGANILISHI**

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O'zR FA Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik instituti

**Axrorjon DAVKAROV**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqola XXI asrning dastlabki choragi davomida shakllangan va rivojlangan hamda tobora yirik, xalqaro tashkilotga aylanib borayotgan Turkiy Davlatlar Tashkilotining rivoji, davlat rahbarlarining sammitlararo uchrashuvlari natijalari, ilmiy-madaniy doiralardagi hamkorligi masalalari shu soha bo'yicha ilmiy ish olib borayotgan tadqiqotchilarning asarlari asosida shakllantirilgan. Globallashuv sharoitida Turkiy Davlatlar Tashkilotining tarixi va kelajak istiqbolini barpo qilishda mahalliy va xorijiy tadqiqotchilarning ishlarini batafsil o'rganish, solishtirish, qiyosiy va tahliliy yondashuvlar asosida o'rganish bugunning dolzarb mavzularidan biri sifatida ahamiyatga ega.

Maqolada asosan davlat rahbarlari, hamda bir nechta tadqiqotchilarning ishlariga o'rin berilgan. Said-Abdulaziz Yusupovning "Zamonaviy Turkiya: ko'hna tarix va buyuk kelajak" nomli ommabop risolasi, Qahramon Rajabov va Bahodir Qandovning "Jahon mamlakatlari va xalqaro tashkilotlar" nomli jahon mamlakatlari tarixi va geografiyasi hamda siyosiy boshqaruviga oid kitobi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning "Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi" kitobi, Turkiya rahbari Rejep Tayyip Erdog'anning "Dunyo yanada odil bo'lishi mumkin" nomli kitobi, Yelena Parubochayaning "Turkiy davlatlar sammitlari (1992-2001 - yillar): hamkorlik uchun real platformami?" va "Zamonaviy bosqichdagi Turkiy dunyo integratsiyasi" maqolalari, R. Veyselning "Turkiyaning Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari madaniyat va ta'lim tizimiga ta'siri", F. Yusupovning "Turkiy Davlatlar Tashkilotining rivojlanish tarixi va xalqaro huquqdagi o'rni" nomli ilmiy maqolasi, M. Mustofayevning "Turkiy davlatlar tashkiloti: yangi global yondashuvlar va mintaqaviy muammolar", A. Mirkomilovning "Turkiy davlatlar tashkiloti doirasida madaniy-gumanitar hamkorlikning yangi imkoniyatlari" maqolalari va "Turkiy Kengash: Naxichevan kelishuviga 10 yil" nomli maxsus yubiley uchun chop etilgan kitob to'plamidagi O'zbekiston Prezidentining "Integratsiya va hamkorlik uchun yangi imkoniyatlar" ilmiy maqolasi shular jumlasidandir.

# **STUDY OF THE HISTORY AND PROSPECTS IN LOCAL AND FOREIGN STUDIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKIC STATES UNDER GLOBALIZATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article was formed and developed during the first quarter of the 21st century, and the development of the Organization of Turkic States, which is increasingly becoming a large international organization, the results of the inter-summit meetings of the heads of state, and the issues of cooperation in the scientific and cultural spheres, was formed based on the works of researchers who are conducting scientific work in this field. A detailed study of the works of local and foreign researchers, comparison, comparative and analytical approaches is important as one of today's topical issues in establishing the history and future perspective of the Organization of Turkic States in the context of globalization.

The article mainly focuses on the works of state leaders and several researchers. Said-Abdulaziz Yusupov's popular treatise "Modern Turkey: Ancient History and Great Future", Kahramon Rajabov and Bakhadir Kandov's book on the history and geography of world countries and political governance, entitled "World Countries and International Organizations", President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev's book "New Uzbekistan Strategy", Turkiye President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's book "The World Can Be Fairer", Yelena Parubochaya's "Summits of Turkic States (1992-2001): A Real Platform for Cooperation?" and the articles "Integration of the Turkic world at the modern stage", R. Veizel "The influence of Turkey on the culture and educational system of Central Asian states", F. Yusupova's scientific article "The history of the development of the Organization of Turkic States and its role in international law", M. Mustofayev's "Organization of Turkic States: new global approaches and regional problems", A. Mirkomilov's among these are the articles "New opportunities for cultural and humanitarian cooperation within the Organization of Turkic States" and the scientific article "New opportunities for integration and cooperation" of the President of Uzbekistan in the book collection published for the special anniversary "Turkey Council: 10 years of the Nakhichevan Agreement".

# SHOKAN UALIKHANOV IN THE HISTORY OF KAZAKH CULTURE

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## ABSTRACT

Shokan Ualikhanov is the first professional scientist and encyclopaedist in the history of national science. This article reviews the issues of understanding the creative heritage by the scientist, who believed that each nation is a part of the world cultural space and has the right to the dialogue. Dialogue of cultures according to Shokan is unveiling of the Kazakh culture to the whole world and acquaintance of the nation with the world cultural heritage. The researcher noted that in identifying the culture of Kazakh people, Shokan Ualikhanov posed the problem of the cultural dialogue of the Turkic and Slavic people. Talking about the nomadic and sedentary cultures of the Turkic people, Shokan Ualikhanov, as the author of the article, notes and directs the epic researchers to a comprehensive approach in its study, since the epic contains the parts of the spiritual and philosophical, cultural and historical, ontological and ideological integrity. Special attention is paid to the importance of the creative heritage in determining the role and place of Kazakh culture in the world civilization model, determining the cultural dialogue between the Turkic peoples. In this article review the question of modern comprehension of creative heritage of scientist. He considers that every nation is a part of worldwide cultural spaces and has a right for participating in the dialogue of culture. In this article review the question of modern comprehension of creative heritage of scientist. He considers that every nation is a part of worldwide cultural spaces and has a right for participating in the dialogue of culture.

**Keywords:** priority tasks, cultural-historical experience, comprehension of human destiny, spiritual ancestry, a critical epoch.

# UNIVERSITETDA FALSAFA TA'LIMI: TARIXIY DISKURS

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## ABSTRACT

Maqolada falsafaning o'quv kursi sifatida oliy ta'limdagi o'rni, universitet fanlari tizimidagi maqomi va ijtimoiy ahamiyati tarixiy kontekstda ochib berilgan. Xususan, klassik universitet ta'limida falsafa fakulteti hamda falsafa o'quv kurslarining talabalarning mustaqil va tanqidiy fikrlash kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishdagi xizmatlari ko'rib chiqilgan. Bunda klassik oliy ta'limning asosiy namoyandalari, taniqli faylasuflar: I.Kant, F.Shleermaxer, V.Gumboldt va G.Gegellar tomonidan universitet ta'limida falsafiy tafakkurni shakllantirishga bo'lgan zaruratning qay tarzda asoslanishi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, maqolada oliy ta'limdagi zamonaviy o'zgarishlarning falsafiy fanlarga bo'lgan ta'siri, pragmatizm tendensiyasining kuchayishi va uning falsafiy ta'lim inqirozining determinantiga aylanishi kabi masalalar ham atroflicha yoritilib, zamonaviy mutaxassisliklar, masalan fizika, tibbiyot, muxandislik va axborot texnologiyalari kabi yo'nalishlar talabalarida falsafa ta'limi turli bilimlar integratsiyasini ta'minlab, yaxlit dunyoqarash qaror topishiga xizmat qilishi, uning metodologik ahamiyati asoslab berilgan. Va nihoyat, falsafaning oliy ta'limdagi nufuzini saqlab qolishda uni zamonaviy talablarga moslashtirish, mutaxassis kadrlar uchun zarur kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishga yo'naltirish hamda falsafiy ta'limni yuqori bosqichga olib chiqish borasida takliflar ham ilgari surilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** higher education, philosophy, philosophy education, fundamental problem, practical problem, pragmatism, specialization, integration, universal competence.



# PHILOSOPHY EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY: A HISTORICAL DISCOURSE

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## ABSTRACT

In the article, the place of philosophy as a course in higher education, its status in the system of university sciences and its social importance are revealed in the historical context. In particular, the services of the faculty of philosophy and philosophy training courses in the formation of students' independent and critical thinking competences in classical university education were considered. In this, the main figures of classical higher education, famous philosophers: I. Kant, F. Schleiermacher, W. Humboldt and G. Hegel, analyzed how the need to form philosophical thinking in university education is justified. Also, in the article, issues such as the influence of modern changes in higher education on philosophical sciences, the strengthening of the trend of pragmatism, and its becoming a determinant of the crisis of philosophical education are covered in detail. Philosophy education provides the integration of various knowledge for students of modern specialties, such as physics, medicine, engineering, and information technology. that a holistic outlook serves to make a decision, its methodological importance is substantiated. And finally, while preserving the prestige of philosophy in higher education, proposals were made to adapt it to modern requirements, to direct the formation of necessary competencies for specialist personnel, and to bring philosophical education to a higher level.

**Keywords:** higher education, philosophy, philosophy education, fundamental problem, practical problem, pragmatism, specialization, integration, universal competence.

# HISTORY OF LANGUAGE POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

The article reveals the history of the emergence and development of the Uzbek language. The ancient types of the Uzbek language are identified - Arabic, Bactrian, Avestan, Khorezmian, and Sogdian languages. The transition to the Turkic language in the 6th century is sanctified.

This article provides information about medieval historical sources, and surviving information that more than 92 Turkic and non-Turkic tribes participated in the territory of the Uzbek people. In the process of formation of the Uzbek language, the activity of language contacts and the influence of various languages on its actions are observed, including the Uzbek language belonging to the Karluk group of the western branch of the Turkic languages. It has been proven that the language of the tribal associations of the Karluks is the Old Uzbek language. The article discusses the role of Oguzes and Kipchaks outside this language. The article proves that this language was known as Turkic in the 11th-14th centuries and as Chagatai since the 15th century.

The basis of the connection between the Uzbek language and ancient Turkic written monuments of the 6th-8th centuries has been identified; Turkic tribal groups, which are currently part of the Uzbek linguistic community as constituent components, took part in the creation.

The article reveals the history of the Latinization of the alphabets of the Turkic republics of the USSR. An example of writing the Turkic language in Latin is given - the Codex Cumanicus, written in the Kipchak language. This literary style was widespread only among small Catholics of the Golden Horde, and soon after it England was forgotten, just as Catholicism did not spread among the Turks. The article proves that in the process of its implementation, foreign ethnic groups were formed

Enclaves, "Novogorodsky" units appeared in cities, with a newcomer population. As a result, the ethnic composition of Turkestan changed, and a powerful East Slavic diaspora, the main part of which were Russians.

In the second half of the 1930s, the leadership of the USSR was dominated by the focus on expanding the sphere of development of the Russian language and the way of its dominance in the cultural, informational, educational, and scientific space of the country. This is indirectly confirmed by the use in official documents of the term "Russian alphabet" when translated into Cyrillic, and not into any other, more neutral one. The author reveals the reasons for the transition to the Cyrillic alphabet and its consequences.

The article discusses the reforms carried out since independence. It reveals the history of the adoption of the language law, adopted in 1989, the Uzbek language, the traditional state language, and the Russian language, the generally accepted language of interethnic communication. In 1991, after independence, the Latin alphabet was restored.

**Key Words:** *Karluks, Language, Latin, Cyrillic, Written Sources, Uguz, Kipchaks, History, Chronicle*

# O'ZBEKISTONDA TIL SIYOSATI TARIXI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada o'zbek tilining paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanish tarixi ochib berilgan. O'zbek tilining qadimiy turi – arab, baqtriya, avesto, xorazm va sug'd tillari ochib berilgan. 6-asrda mahalliy xalqlarning turkiy tilga o'tishi boshlandi. Buning asosiy sababi uning soddaligi va foydalanish qulayligi edi.

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek xalqining shakllanishida jami 92 dan ortiq turkiy va turkiy bo'lmagan qabilalar ishtirok etganligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar saqlanib qolgan o'rta asr tarixiy risolalari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Shunday qilib, o'zbek tilining shakllanish jarayonining o'zidayoq til aloqalarining faol bosqichi va uning shakllanishiga turli tillarning ta'siri sodir bo'ladi. Olimlar o'zbek tilini turkiy tillarning g'arbiy tarmog'ining karluk guruhiga kiritadilar. . Qarluk qabila birlashmalarining tili eski o'zbek tili bo'lgan. Bu tilning shakllanishida o'g'uz va qipchoq qabilalari ham hal qiluvchi rol o'ynagan. Maqolada bu til 11-14-asrlarda turkiy, 15-asrdan esa chag'atoy tili sifatida ma'lum bo'lganligi isbotlangan.

O'zbek tilining 6-8-asrlarga oid qadimgi turkiy yozma yodgorliklarga munosabatini o'rnatishning ahamiyati, ularni yaratishda turkiy qabila guruhlari ishtirok etgani, keyinchalik ular o'zbek tili jamoasi tarkibiga muhim tarkibiy qismlar sifatida kirganligi ochib beriladi.

Maqolada SSSR turkiy respublikalari alifbolarining lotinlashtirish tarixi ochib berilgan. Unda turkiy tilni lotin alifbosida yozish misoli - qipchoq tilida yozilgan Codex Cumanicus. Bu yozuv faqat Oltin O'rdaning kichik katoliklari orasida keng tarqalgan va u yo'q bo'lib ketganidan keyin tez orada unutilgan, chunki katoliklik turklar orasida tarqalmagan. Maqolada 19-asrda lotin yozuvidan missionerlar ham foydalanganligi isbotlangan.

30-yillarning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab SSSR rahbariyatida rus tilining faoliyat doirasini kengaytirish, mamlakatning madaniy, axborot, ta'lim va ilmiy makonida uning hukmronligini mustahkamlash istagi hukmronlik qildi. Bu bilvosita "rus alifbosi" atamasini kirill alifbosiga tarjima qilish bo'yicha rasmiy hujjatlarda qo'llanilishi bilan tasdiqlanadi, boshqa neytralroq emas. Muallif kirill alifbosiga o'tish sabablari va uning oqibatlarini ochib beradi.

Maqolada mustaqillik yillarida amalga oshirilgan islohotlar haqida so'z boradi. Unda 1989-yilda qabul qilingan "Til to'g'risida"gi qonunning qabul qilinishi an'anaviy davlat tili – o'zbek tili hamda millatlararo muloqotning umume'tirof etilgan tili rus tilining qabul qilinishi tarixi ochib berilgan. 1991 yilda mustaqillikka erishgach, lotin alifbosi tiklandi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** qarluklar, til, lotin, kirill, yozma manbalar, o'g'uz, qipchoqlar, tarix, yilnoma

# MADANIY JARAOYNLAR RIVOJINING ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALARI HAQIDA

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## ANNOTASIYA

Hozirgi davrda madaniy jarayonlarning rivojlanish tendensiyalaridan biri - globallashuvning Internet va ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali madaniyatga tobora o'sib borayotgan ta'siri sharoitida madaniyatlar birlashib, alohida madaniyatlar yo'qolib borayotganidir.

Maqolada globallashuv davrida tarix va madaniyat odamlarga o'zligini, o'ziga xosligini saqlashga imkon beradigan sohalar ekanligi ta'kidlangan. Shunday ekan, O'zbekiston o'z kelajagi haqida qayg'urib, ijtimoiy barqarorlik va iqtisodiy taraqqiyot hukmron jamiyat qurishni o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'ygani, madaniyat va tarixiy xotirani saqlash masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratishi tabiiy. Muallif to'plangan empirik materiallarning tahlili misolida O'zbekiston madaniyati va san'ati sohalarining holati va rivojlanish istiqbollari yuzasidan o'zining ilmiy xulosalarini bergan. O'zbekiston ham mustaqillikka erishganidan so'ng, davlat bozor munosabatlariga o'tishning murakkab sharoiti bo'lishiga qaramay tarixiy xotirani tiklash, madaniy merosni muhofaza qilish, umuman, madaniyatni iqtisodiy ta'minlashga e'tibor qaratib, bosh islohotchilik rolini o'z zimmasiga oldi. O'z navbatida, madaniy muloqot rivojlanishi, an'analarga yangi nigoh bilan qarash O'zbekiston san'atining barcha turlarida yangi ijodiy tamoyillarni qaror topishiga imkon berdi. Shunday ekan, mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonda madaniyat sohasida amalga oshirilgan davlat siyosatini tarixiy tajribasini umumlashtirish, madaniy jarayonlarni tahlil qilish orqali asosiy rivojlanish tendensiyalarini aniqlash muhim ahamiyatga ega.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *O'zbekiston, Madaniyati Va San'at, Mustaqillik, Bag'Rikenglik, Madaniy Muloqot, Madaniy Siyosat, Tarixiy Xotira, Madaniy Meros*

# ABOUT MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROCESSES

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## ANNOTATION

The author of the article examines the trends in the development of cultural processes in the modern period. In the context of the ever-growing influence of globalization through the Internet and mass media on culture, cultures are being unified, and individual cultures are disappearing.

The article emphasizes that in the era of globalization, history and culture are the areas that allow people to preserve their identity. Therefore, it is natural that Uzbekistan, concerned about its future, which has set itself the goal of building a society dominated by social stability and economic development, pays special attention to issues of culture and preservation of historical memory. The author clearly, using the example of a large mass of empirical material collected, builds his conclusions and makes scientific conclusions about the state and prospects of development of the spheres of culture and art of Uzbekistan. After Uzbekistan also gained independence, the state assumed the role of the chief reformer, focusing on the restoration of historical memory, the protection of cultural heritage, and the economic provision of culture in general, despite the complex conditions for the transition to market relations. In turn, the development of Cultural Dialogue, a new look at Traditions made it possible to find new creative principles in all types of Uzbek art. Therefore, during the years of independence, it is important to summarize the historical experience of state policy implemented in the field of culture in Uzbekistan, to identify the main development trends through the analysis of cultural processes.

*Keywords: Uzbekistan, Culture And Art, Independence, Tolerance, Cultural Dialogue, Cultural Policy, Historical Memory, Cultural Heritage*

# DAVLAT IJOBIY IMIJINI MADANIY DIPLOMATIYA ASOSIDA SHAKLLANTIRISH METODOLOGIYASI

**Zilola KASIMOVA**

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## ANNOTASIYA

Mazkur maqolada XXI asrga kelib, mamlakat imijining tarkibiy qismlarini shakllantirish har qanday zamonaviy davlatning strategik vazifasiga aylanganligi; mamlakatning samarali imij siyosati – uning iqtisodiy va madaniy rivojlanish darajasi hamda davlatning o'z ichki va tashqi siyosatni muvaffaqiyatli olib borayotganidan dalolat berishi hamda diplomatik faoliyat, milliy brendlarni yaratish, investitsion jozibadorlikni oshirish, turizm, madaniy ta'sirni kengaytirish kabi kommunikativ yo'nalishlari ko'rsatib berilgan. Madaniy diplomatiya hukumatlararo va xalqlarning bir-birini tushunishida madaniy to'siqlarni bartaraf etishga, tinchlik va barqarorlikka erishish uchun davlatning diplomatik faoliyatida madaniy omillarning ahamiyatini oshirishga yordam beradi; milliy manfaatlarni xalqaro maydonda himoya qilish va ilgari surish maqsadida madaniyat, san'at va ta'limning turli sohalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga olganligi ta'kidlangan. Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy davlatning madaniy diplomatiya strategiyasini amalga oshirish samaradorligi bevosita uning milliy madaniyatining rivojlanish darajasiga bog'liqligi tahlil qilinib, quyidagi masalalarga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Mamlakatda tayyorgarlik ishlari, birinchi navbatda, zarur madaniy dasturlarni tayyorlash nafaqat izchil davlat siyosati, balki manfaatdor tomonlarning keng doirasi – oliy ta'lim va madaniyat muassasalari, kompaniyalarning birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlari asosida ham amalga oshirilmoqda. madaniy mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish, fondlar va nodavlat muassasalar. Zamonaviy davlatning madaniy diplomatiya strategiyasini amalga oshirish samaradorligi bevosita o'z milliy madaniyatining rivojlanish darajasiga bog'liqligi tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek, madaniyatlararo muloqot jarayoni orqali chet elda mamlakatning ijobiy imijini oshirish kabi maqsadlarga erishish mumkinligi aniqlangan.

***Kalit So'Zlar:** Davlat Imiji, Milliy Brend, Madaniy Diplomatiya, "Yumshoq Kuch".*

# **METHODOLOGY OF FORMING A POSITIVE STATE IMAGE BASED ON CULTURAL DIPLOMACY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In this article, by the 21st century, the formation of the components of the country's image has become a strategic task of any modern state; the country's effective image policy - its level of economic and cultural development and evidence of the state's successful domestic and foreign policy, as well as diplomatic activities, creation of national brands, increasing investment attractiveness, tourism, cultural influence, etc. are shown. Cultural diplomacy helps to eliminate cultural barriers in inter-governmental and people's mutual understanding, to increase the importance of cultural factors in the state's diplomatic activities to achieve peace and stability; it is noted that it includes the use of various fields of culture, art and education in order to protect and promote national interests in the international arena. This article analyzes the fact that the effectiveness of the implementation of the cultural diplomacy strategy of a modern state directly depends on the level of development of its national culture, and special attention is paid to the following issues. Preparation work in the country, first of all, the preparation of the necessary cultural programs, is carried out not only on the basis of consistent state policy, but also on the basis of joint efforts of a wide range of interested parties - higher education and cultural institutions, companies. production of cultural products, foundations and non-governmental institutions. It is analyzed that the effectiveness of the implementation of the cultural diplomacy strategy of the modern state directly depends on the level of development of its national culture. It was also determined that through the process of intercultural dialogue, it is possible to achieve goals such as increasing the positive image of the country abroad.

**Keywords:** *State image, national brand, cultural diplomacy, "soft power".*

# ALFABE DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİ İŞİĞİNDA ÖZBEKÇENİN FONETİĞİNDE MEYDANA GELEN BAZI DEĞİŞİMLER

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## ÖZET

Özbekçe bölgede meydana gelen siyasi hadiseler, istikrarsızlık ve müstemlekenin verdiği en büyük olumsuz etkilerini kendisinde bulunduran bir yazı dili haline gelmiştir. Özellikle işgalci düzenin uyguladığı kültürü yok etme, tek tip insan projesi politikalarında hem Özbeklerin kültürü hem de yazı dili bir hayli etkilenmiştir.

Özbek yazı sisteminin tarihi XX. yüzyılda çok karmaşık süreçlerden geçmiştir. Son 100 yıl içerisinde Özbekçede 3 yazı sistemi kullanılmış, birkaç kez bu alfabeler ıslah edilmiştir. Dünya dilleri arasında bu denli kısa sürede üç alfabe değişimi eşine az rastlanır bir durumdur. Doğal olarak her yazı sisteminin değişimi ve her yazı reformu Özbekçe üzerinde kalıcı etkiler bırakmıştır.

Özbek alfabe sistemlerinin XX. yüzyıldaki tarihini 4 döneme ayırmak mümkün:

Arap alfabesi esaslı Özbek yazısı (1900 – 1929). Aslında bu yazı Karahanlı Türkçesinden itibaren bütün Doğu Türkçesinde yazılan eserlerde kullanılan yazı sisteminin aynısıdır.

Latin alfabesi esaslı Özbek yazısı (1929 – 1940)

Kiril alfabesi esaslı Özbek yazısı (1940 – 1993)

İki alfabeli (Kiril esaslı ve Latin esaslı yazılar) dönem (1993 – günümüz)

1991 yılında bağımsızlığını kazanan Özbekistan Cumhuriyetinde Azerbaycan Cumhuriyetinin 25 Aralık 1991 tarihinde Latin alfabesi esaslı yazı sistemine geçmesiyle birlikte alfabe tartışmaları dört yönlü olarak devam etmiştir. Bu gruplar arasındaki münazaralar sonunda Özbek-Latin alfabesine geçişin doğru olacağını savunanların kazanmasıyla son buldu. 2 Eylül 1993 tarihinde Özbekistan Ali Keneşinde *Latin yazısı esasındaki Özbek alfabesine geçiş* ile ilgili kanunu onaylanır.

Özbekistan'da son 100 yılda 3 defa yazı sistemi tamamen değiştirildi. Sovyetler döneminde önce Latin alfabesine daha sonra Kiril alfabesine geçiş bütünüyle siyasi sebeplerden ötürü, sosyalizm veya komünizmin perdesi arkasından değiştirildi. En kötüsü ise her yazı sisteminin değişmesinden sonra eski yazıyı kullanmak ciddi anlamda yasaklandı.

Bunca siyasi çalkalanmalar, istikrarsızlık ve müstemlekenin olumsuz etkileri önce Özbekçenin yazı sistemine daha sonra doğrudan Özbek edebi diline olumsuz etki etmiştir. Özbekçede aslen mevcut olan bazı ünlü sesler gitgide değişime, bazıları kaybolmaya yüz tutmaktadır. Bildirimizde 100 yıl içindeki 3 alfabe değişikliğinin Özbek yazı dilinde oluşturduğu bazı etkilerine değinilecek ve Ortak Türk alfabesindeki durumu ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Özbekçe, Alfabe, Dil, Reform Çalışmaları, Latin, Kiril, Fonetik



# **SOME CHANGES OCCURRING IN UZBEK PHONETICS IN THE LIGHT OF ALPHABET CHANGES**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Uzbek language has become a written language that has the biggest negative effects of political events in the region, instability and colonization. Both the culture of the Uzbeks and the written language were greatly affected, especially in the policies of destroying the culture implemented by the invading order and the uniform human project.

The history of the Uzbek writing system dates back to the 20th century. It has gone through very complex processes in the century. In the last 100 years, three writing systems have been used in Uzbek and these alphabets have been improved several times. Three alphabet changes in such a short time are rare among the world's languages. Naturally, every change of writing system and every writing reform left permanent effects on Uzbek.

XXth century of Uzbek alphabet systems. It is possible to divide the history of the century into four periods:

1. Uzbek script based on the Arabic alphabet (1900 – 1929). In fact, this script is the same writing system used in all works written in Eastern Turkish since Karakhanid Turkish.

2. Uzbek script based on the Latin alphabet (1929 – 1940)

3. Uzbek script based on the Cyrillic alphabet (1940 – 1993)

4. Two-alphabet (Cyrillic-based and Latin-based scripts) period (1993 – present)

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, which gained its independence in 1991, alphabet discussions continued in four directions after the Republic of Azerbaijan switched to the Latin alphabet-based writing system on December 25, 1991. The debates between these groups ended with the victory of those who argued that the transition to the Uzbek-Latin alphabet would be correct. On September 2, 1993, the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan approved the law on the transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script.

The writing system in Uzbekistan has been completely changed 3 times in the last 100 years. During the Soviet period, the transition to the Latin alphabet and then to the Cyrillic alphabet was changed behind the curtain of socialism or communism, purely for political reasons. The worst thing is that after each writing system was changed, using the old script was seriously banned.

All these political turmoil, instability and the negative effects of colonialism had a negative impact first on the Uzbek writing system and then directly on the Uzbek literary language. Some vowel sounds that originally existed in Uzbek are gradually changing and some are disappearing. In our paper, some effects of 3 alphabet changes in 100 years on the Uzbek written language will be touched upon and the situation in the Common Turkish alphabet will be discussed.

**Keywords:** *Uzbek, Alphabet, Language, Reforms, Latin, Cyrillic, Phonetic*

# O'ZBEKISTONDA OLIY TA'LIM TRANSFORMATSIYASI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan oliy ta'lim tizimidagi transformatsiya jarayoni xususida so'z boradi. O'zbekistonda oliy ta'limni transformatsiya qilish davlat siyosatining ustuvor vazifasiga aylandi va bu tizimni o'zgartirish uchun shiddatli islohotlar jarayoni boshlandi. Ushbu jarayonda asosiy e'tibor xorijiy tajribadan kelib chiqqan holda oliy ta'lim muassasasi faoliyatini o'zgartirish, ta'lim sifatini yuksaltirish, tizimga neoliberalizm elementlarini jalb qilish nazardan tutilgan. Dunyo miqyosida oliy ta'lim jamiyat taraqqiyotining eng muhim katalizatori bo'lib qolmoqda. Bu esa oliy ta'lim masalalariga bo'lgan e'tiborni kuchaytirib, uni rivojlantirishning turli yo'l va tendensiyalarini vujudga keltirmoqda. Chunki yangi asrga o'tib bitiruvchilarga bo'lgan talablarning nihoyatda ko'payishi, ulardan talab qilinadigan kompetensiyalarning ortib borishi natijasida oliy ta'lim muassasalarining ming yillar davomida amal qilib kelgan an'ana va qadriyatlari o'zgarimoqda. Bu jarayon dunyo miqyosida transformatsiya degan umumiy nomni olgan va amaldagi o'zgarishlarning yanada to'la namoyon bo'lishiga xizmat qiladi. So'nggi yillarda yuz bergan pandemiya jarayoni oliy ta'lim transformatsiyasi jarayonining keng miqyosda boshlanishiga katta turtki berdi. Bu kabi ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar jarayonining asosiy yo'nalishlarini aniqlash va mavjud muammolarni hal qilish uchun esa ma'lum bir ilmiy tadqiqotlar zaruratga aylanmoqda. Jahondagi yetakchi ilmiy tadqiqot muassasalari, aql va farsiyat markazlarida kamida 1200 yil tarixga ega bo'lgan oliy ta'lim tizimidagi transformatsiya jarayoni bo'yicha tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Tadqiqotlarda oliy ta'lim tizimining davlat va jamiyat manfaatlariga xizmat qiladigan, ilg'or va innovatsion kadrlarni tayyorlab beradigan muassasalardan iborat bo'lishi uchun zarur bo'lgan omillar o'rganilmoqda. Xususan, innovatsion rivojlanish paradigmasi sharoitida eng zamonaviy kadrlarni tayyorlashga qanday yondashuvlar zarurligi, raqamli transformatsiya sharoitida oliy ta'limdagi institusional o'zgarishlar, mamlakatni modernizatsiya qilishda oliy ta'limning o'rni, pandemiya sharoitida oliy ta'lim olishdagi qiyinchiliklar va masofaviy ta'limning ijtimoiy-falsafiy muammolari kabi muhim masalalar dunyodagi yetakchi olimlarning ilmiy tadqiqotlari ob'ektiga aylangan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** O'zbekiston, Oliy Ta'lim, Transformatsiya, Ta'lim, Oliy Ta'lim Muassasi, Ta'lim Sifati, Xorijiy Tajriba.

# **TRANSFORMATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article talks about the process of transformation in the higher education system in Uzbekistan. The transformation of higher education in Uzbekistan has become a priority task of the state policy, and the process of intensive reforms has begun to change this system. In this process, the main focus is on changing the activities of the higher education institution based on foreign experience, improving the quality of education, and bringing elements of neoliberalism into the system. Globally, higher education remains the most important catalyst for the development of society. This increases attention to the issues of higher education and creates different ways and trends of its development. As a result of the increase in requirements for graduates in the new century, as a result of the increase in competencies required from them, the traditions and values of higher education institutions, which have been in practice for thousands of years, are changing. This process has received the general name of transformation on a global scale and serves for a more complete manifestation of actual changes. The pandemic process that occurred in recent years gave a great impetus to the large-scale start of the process of transformation of higher education. In order to identify the main directions of the process of such social changes and to solve existing problems, certain scientific researches are becoming necessary. In the world's leading scientific research institutions, intelligence and foresight centers, research is being conducted on the process of transformation in the higher education system, which has a history of at least 1200 years. Factors necessary for the higher education system to consist of institutions serving the interests of the state and society, training advanced and innovative personnel are being studied in the research. In particular, what approaches are needed to train the most modern personnel in the context of the innovative development paradigm, institutional changes in higher education in the context of digital transformation, the role of higher education in the modernization of the country, difficulties in obtaining higher education in the context of a pandemic, and distance education such important issues as socio-philosophical problems have become the object of scientific research of the world's leading scientists.

# **TURKISTON TARIXINING MUHIM MANBASÍ: TAVORIX-I GUZIDA NUSRATNOMA**

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**Avazkhon UMAROV**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Shayboniy hukmdorlar bir tomondan davlat ishlari bilan shug'ullanar ekanlar, boshqa tomondan o'z muvaffaqiyat va yutuqlarini keyingi avlodlarga bildirish uchun tarixnavislik bilan ham shug'ullanganlar. Binobarin, Shayboniylar davlatining asoschisi Muhammad Shayboniyxonning amri bilan sulola tarixini yoritish doirasida tarixiy asarlar, tarjimalar amalga oshirila boshladi. Shayboniyxon Movarounnahr va Xorazmni egallab, Shayboniylar davlatiga asos soldi. Bu davrda turkiy til, turkiy adabiyot va tarixga oid muhim asarlar yozildi. Ham shoh, ham shoir, turkiy adabiyotning muhim namoyandalaridan biri bo'lgan Shayboniyxon boshchiligida mahalliy tarixnavislik shakllana boshladi. 16-asr O'rta Osiyo turkiy tarixnavisligining ilk asarlaridan biri bo'lgan va Shayboniylar sulolasining asoschisi Shayboniyxonga atab yozilgan "Tavorix-i Guzida Nusratnoma" asari O'rta Osiyo xalqlari, xususan O'zbek xalqining tarixi, adabiyoti borasida muhim manba sanaladi.

***Kalit So'zlar:** Shayboniylar, O'zbeklar, Chig'atoy Adabiyoti, Turkiy Tarixnavislik*

# **AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF THE HISTORY OF TURKESTAN: ABOUT THE COPY OF TAWARIKH-I GUZIDA NUSRATNAMA**

**ASARI HAQIDA**

**Avazkhon UMAROV**

## **ABSTRACT**

On the one hand, the Shayban rulers were engaged in state affairs, and on the other hand, they also engaged in historiography in order to convey their successes and achievements to the next generations. Consequently, by the order of Muhammad Shaibani Khan, the founder of the Shaibani state, historical works and translations began to be carried out within the framework of covering the history of the dynasty. Consequently, by the order of Muhammad Shaibani Khan, the founder of the Shaibani state, historical works and translations began to be carried out within the framework of covering the history of the dynasty. Shaybani Khan conquered Movarounnahr and Khorezm and founded the Shaybani state. Important works on Turkish language, Turkish literature and history were written during this period. Local historiography began to be formed under the leadership of Shaibani Khan, who was both a king and a poet, and one of the important representatives of Turkish literature. Tavorikh-i Guzida Nusratnama, which is one of the first works of Central Asian Turkish historians of the 16th century and is attributed to Shaybani Khan, the founder of the Shaibani dynasty, is considered an important source for the history and literature of the peoples of Central Asia, especially the Uzbek people.

**Keywords:** *Shaybanid, Uzbeks, Chagatai literature, Turkic Historiography*

# DEMOKRATIK DAVLATCHILIKNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA DUNYOVIYLIK VA DINIYLIKNING O'ZARO DIALEKTIKASI.

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Jamiyatning axloq normalari va qadriyatlari uzoq ming yilliklar davomida ilk davlatchilik tuzilmalari paydo bo'lgunga qadar ibtidoiy diniy e'tiqodlar zamirida shakllangan. Endilikda azaliy qadriyatlarimiz va axloqiy fazilatlarini o'zida mujassam etgan muqaddas dinimizni asrash va uni qadrlash har birimizning sharaflari burchimizdir. Islom – haqiqatni anglash demakdir, u odamzotni ezgu amallarni bajarishga undaydi, har birimizni yaxshilik va tinchlikka chorlaydi, haqiqiy inson bo'lishni o'rgatadi. Ayni paytda, dinlar jamiyat axloqi vositasida ichki va tashqi davlat siyosatining shakllanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Din – ijtimoiy hodisa, ya'ni jamoatchilik fikrining shakli, insoniyat hayotining ijtimoiy holatidir. U – kishilarning ilmiy va bilish faoliyatini to'ldiruvchi o'ziga xos ruhiy-emotsional holatdir.

Dinga oid siyosat ko'pgina davlatlar ijtimoiy siyosatining bir qismi hisoblanadi. U muayyan tarixiy davrga xos bo'lgan hamda jamiyat siyosiy tizimi, unda sodir bo'layotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va siyosiy jarayonlar, shuningdek, turli ijtimoiy institutlarning rivojlanish ko'rsatkichlari bilan xarakterlanuvchi murakkab va o'ziga xos ijtimoiy voqelik sifatida ko'rilishi lozim.

Shu nuqtai nazardan ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng davlat oldida turgan eng muhim vazifalardan biri sifatida davlat va din o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solishning yangi mexanizmlarini yaratish masalasi yoritilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Demokratiya, Sekulyarizm, Terrorizm, Radikalizm, Antisemitizm, Sionizm, Identifikatsiya, Konfessiya, Paradigma.*

# MUTUAL DIALECTICS OF SECULARISM AND RELIGIOSITY IN THE FORMATION OF DEMOCRATIC STATEHOOD

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## ABSTRACT

The moral norms and values of the society were formed on the basis of primitive religious beliefs for many millennia before the first state structures appeared. Now it is the honorable duty of each of us to preserve and cherish our sacred religion, which embodies our ancient values and moral qualities. Islam means understanding the truth, it encourages people to do good deeds, calls each of us to goodness and peace, teaches to be a real person. At the same time, religions influence the formation of internal and external state policy through the medium of social ethics.

Religion is a social phenomenon, that is, a form of public opinion, a social condition of human life. It is a unique mental-emotional state that complements the scientific and cognitive activities of people.

Religious policy is part of the social policy of many countries. It should be seen as a complex and unique social reality, characteristic of a certain historical period and characterized by the political system of society, socio-economic and political processes taking place in it, as well as indicators of the development of various social institutions.

From this point of view, this article describes the creation of new mechanisms for regulating relations between the state and religion as one of the most important tasks facing the state after gaining independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** *Democracy, Secularism, Terrorism, Radicalism, Anti-Semitism, Zionism, Identity, Confession, Paradigm.*

# **SIGNIFICANCE OF SPREADING CULTURE ON THE GREAT SILK ROAD**

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## **ANNOTATION**

The main objective of this article is to formulate the important role of Silk Road which has also been referred to as the Silk Route, in the development of spreading culture all over the world. Admittedly, the myriad of interconnected routes served as a vehicle for the fruitful exchange of arts, religion, cultures, ideas and technology. Therefore, the object of this article is valuable traditions and cultural items of different nations, while the subject of this articles is the tradesmen and local people who shared their cultural values and beliefs in the process of communicating and interacting with each other. Initially, in order to outcome several vital issues, including how cultures impacted on development of trades, how people managed to interact with different background people, how cultures were changed after influenced by other cultures in the article several productive methods were utilized. Comparative methods were utilized in order to compare different cultures, while descriptive methods played an important role in describing the characteristics of phenomenon studied. Qualitative and quantitative methods were utilized to generate factual, reliable outcome data about cultures on the Silk Road and rich, detailed and valid process data based on the scholars' opinions and thoughts. It is inevitable fact that along with spreading goods, cultural samples in the applied art, architecture, wall painting, the countries of the West and the East exchanged music and dances, theater performances. In conclusion this article has found out valuable and reliable information about the influence of culture to local people from physiological and mental prospective and the power of culture to make successful trade in foreign countries, moreover, numerous material proofs which were found to testify on intercultural enrichment on the Silk Road, huge influence on town-planning and architecture which was rendered by international dialogue carried out along the Silk Road.

**Keyword:** *Language, Trade, Culture, Silk, Origin, Communication, Intercultural Communication.*



# DAVLAT BOSHQARUVINI NOMARKAZLASHTIRISH JARAYONIDA PARLAMENTNING TA'SIRINI OSHIRISHIGA DOIR AYRIM MULOHAZALAR

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada davlat hokimiyatining oliy vakillik organining davlat siyosatini yuritishdagi vakolatlaridan to'laonli foydalana olishi, ijro hokimiyatining parlament oldidagi mas'uliyatini oshirish kabi konseptual muammoli masalalar ilmiy asoslarda yoritishga e'tibor qaratilgan. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining Yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasi qabul qilinguniga qadar amaldagi normalar bo'yicha faoliyat yuritayotgan vakillik hokimiyati to'g'risidagi holatlar tahlil etilgan. Vakillik hokimiyatiga doir mavjud qonunlarni tahlil qilish orqali ijro hokimiyati bilan o'zaro munosabatlarining siyosiy jihatlari diagramma va jadvallar orqali ilmiy asoslab berilgan. Senatorlarning ayni vaqtda mahalliy ijro hokimiyatida ishlab kelayotgan fuqarolar orasidan shakllantirilishi ijobiy qonunlarni qabul qilinishini qiyinlashtirishi hamda Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi va Senati o'rtasida nizolarga sabab bo'lishi mumkinligi ilgari surilgan. Bundan tashqari, Senatning ijro hokimiyati faoliyati ustidan nazorat vakolatlari ham to'laonli amalga oshirishiga to'sqinlik qilishi kabi holatlar ilmiy tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek, parlamentning yuqori palatasi senatning shakllantirilishi bo'yicha Germaniya va Fransiya kabi rivojlangan chet el davlatlar tajribasi qiyosiy o'rganilib, uning ijobiy jihatlari ta'kidlangan. Ushbu maqola orqali O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi oliy vakillik institutining yuqori palatasini takomillashtirishga doir amaliy takliflar ilgari surilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Boshqaruv, Davlat Boshqaruvi, Nomarkazlashtirish, Parlament, Senat, Ijro Hokimiyati, Kengash.*

## ABSTRACT

In this article, attention is paid to the scientific analysis of conceptual problems, such as the full use of the powers of the supreme representative body of the state power in the conduct of state policy, increasing the responsibility of the executive power before the parliament. In particular, the cases of the representative power operating according to the current norms before the adoption of the new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan were analyzed. By analyzing the existing laws on representative power, the political aspects of the interaction with the executive power are scientifically justified through diagrams and tables. It has been suggested that the formation of senators from among the citizens working in the local executive power will make it difficult to adopt positive laws and may cause conflicts between the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis. In addition, scientific analysis has been carried out to prevent the full exercise of the Senate's powers of control over the activities of the executive branch. Also, the experience of developed foreign countries such as Germany and France on the formation of the senate, the upper house of the parliament, was comparatively studied and its positive aspects were highlighted. Through this article, practical suggestions for improving the upper chamber of the higher representative institute in the Republic of Uzbekistan have been put forward.

**Keywords:** *Management, Public Administration, Decentralization, Parliament, Senate, Executive Power, Council.*



# NOTES ON SEYLA'S BENHABIB INTERPRETATIONS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN RIGHTS

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## ABSTRACT

My essay is dedicated to the analysis of aspects of Benhabib's interpretations of the birth of cosmopolitan rights. The expression "the right to have rights" is contained in different works of Seyla Benhabib: it refers, in the thought of Benhabib, to the birth of a new constellation of human rights. This new constellation of human rights consists in the claim, which every individual may raise, to be acknowledged and protected as a person by the world community. In Benhabib's view, rights and the interpretation of rights have profoundly changed after and thanks to the different covenants and conventions signed by the countries belonging to the world community for the protection of human rights: this process of transformation of the interpretation of human rights began with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

The new dimension of human rights is a cosmopolitan one: it is not merely a national dimension. This new dimension overcomes the dimension of particular countries; it promotes, and, at the same time, it calls for the creation of new juridical spaces. Through this new dimension, moreover, individuals are no longer seen as being only citizens of a particular country: individuals are elevated, thanks to the new dimension of the rights, to the condition of world citizens possessing rights which are independent of their belonging to a particular country. Cosmopolitan norms create a new universe of values, of juridical meanings and of social relationships that did not exist at all before the creation of these norms. Seyla Benhabib has expressed the birth of the new constellation of rights in many of her works such as, for instance, *The Rights of Others. Aliens, Residents and Citizens, Another Cosmopolitanism. With Commentaries by J. Waldron, B. Honig, W. Kymlicka, and Dignity in Adversity. Human Rights in Troubled Times.*

The new dimension of rights directly (that is, without the mediation of a particular country) connects every individual to the world community: the right dimension does not depend on a particular country, and it is not limited to the validity it possesses within a particular country. The authority that corresponds to and is responsible for, at least, some rights of the individuals is the world community. The rights of men qua men, that is, the rights independent of a determined citizenship and not coinciding with a determined citizenship emerge gradually, even though this process is steadily being affected by backlashes.

As covenants and conventions signed by the countries of the world community, Benhabib mentions the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948); the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (approved on 28 July 1951); the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination – ICERD – (adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 December 1965); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – ICCPR – (adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – ICESCR – (adopted by United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966); the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women – CEDAW – (adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979); the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment – UNCAT – (adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1984).

Within the new constellation of human rights, particular countries are being surpassed by the world community: the particular countries do not represent the first and last authority for the acknowledgement of rights. Correspondingly, individuals possess determined rights qua human beings: to have certain rights does not depend on the individuals' possession of a particular citizenship; to have rights depends on the fact that individuals belong to mankind. A new dimension of the individuals comes about: individuals are not only citizens of a country; they are, first of all, human beings, and they ought to be recognised as human beings.

Benhabib sees a fundamental difference between the Westphalian and the post-Westphalian concept of country and rights. Within the Westphalian interpretation of rights, countries are the first and last authority for the acknowledgement of rights. Within the post-Westphalian interpretation of rights, countries depend on common values and on common principles which they have accepted: countries obligate themselves to the protection of definite rights and definite principles; this means that countries acknowledge these rights and these principles as being over the sovereignty of the countries themselves. A new dimension of countries, a new dimension of rights, and a new dimension of individuals arise at the same time.

# **ABU RAYHON BERUNIYNING "OSOR AL-BOQIYA" ASARIDA QADIMGI VA O'RTA ASRLARGA OID YORITILGAN TARIXIY MASALALAR**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Maqolada, Podshohlarning sonlari, ismlari, hukmronlik yillari haqidagi ixtiloflar hamda diniy kitoblardagi ixtiloflar bayon qilingan. Beruniy payg'ambarlar tarixini tekshiruvchi sifatida har xil dinlarning tarix haqidagi da'volariga oid shubhalarni, dinlarning bir-birlarini ayblashlarini ko'rsatib beradi.

Shuningdek, ushbu maqolada, eronliklar o'xshash nomlarni aralashtirib yuborganligi sababli Ardasher bilan Yazdigard o'rtasidagi 676 yillik davrni ko'rsatmaganliklari bayon etilgan.

Beruniy shuningdek xar xil asrlarda yashagan boshqa olimlar o'rtasidagi ilmiy munozaralarni tadqiq qiladi. Sobit ibn Qurra bilan Jolinus, hamda Ar-Roziy bilan Tammor fikrlari orasidagi kelishmovchiliklar shular jumlasidandir.

Shuningdek, maqolada, Xorazm haqida so'z yuritib ularning tarixi Xorazmga odamlar joylasha boshlashidan boshlanadi deb bayon qilgan. Bu Iskandardan to'qqiz yuz sakson yil ilgari bo'lgan edi. Undan keyin Siyovush ibn Kaykovusning Xorazmga kelishidan, Kayxusrav va uning naslining Xorazmda podshohlik qilishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Beruniy Iskandar laqabi borasida turli fikr mulohazalarni jamlab ularni tavsiflab chiqishga harakat qilgan. Jumladan, uning yozishicha, ba'zilar Iskandar degandada u quyoshning ikki "shoxiga", ya'ni kun chiqish va kun botish tomonlarga borganligi sababini keltirishsa, ba'zilar Iskandar ikki nasldan ya'ni Rum va Eronlikdan tug'ilgani uchun bu laqabi oldi deb ta'riflashgan.

Maqolada Zulqarnayn laqabini olgan shaxsning kimligini aniqlash bo'yicha turli millatlarning ixtiloflari ustida ham ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Zulqarnayn (ikki shoxli) Qur'oni Karimda nomi zikr etilgan tarixiy shaxslardandir.

Maqolada, tarixda bo'lib o'tgan voqealarning bir biriga to'g'ri kelmasligi, yillarni va sanalarni hisoblashda adashishganligini qiyosan ochib berilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** "Osor Ul-Boqiya" Asari, Beruniy, Tarixiy Voqealar, Ashkoniylar, Xorazmshohlar Sulolasi, Payg'Ambarlar Tarixi, "Zulqarnayn" Shaxsi, Ixtiloflar, Yil O'Lchamlari.

# DUNYONING MIFOLOGIK VA DINIY MANZARASIDA TABIIY-ILMIY BILIMLARNING FALSAFIY XUSUSIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Insoniyat taraqqiyotining eng qadimgi bosqichlarida tabiat hodisalarining mohiyatini bilmaslik oqibatida insoniyat dunyoqarashida ulardan qo'rquv hissining shakllanishiga olib kelganligi tahlil etilgan. Xususan, qadimgi Yunoniston, Rim, Hindiston va Xitoyda paydo bo'lgan ilk tabiiy-ilmiy bilimlar tabiiy mavjudotlar deb nomlangan: suv, havo, quyosh, tuproq, oy, yulduzlar hamda atrof-muhitda sodir bo'ladigan tabiiy hodisalar: quyosh va oy tutilishi, dovul, yomg'ir, to'fon, momaqaldiroq, chaqmoq, do'l yog'ishi, sel kelishi, suv toshqinlari, tog'larning siljishi, qurg'oqchilik va boshqa tabiiy hodisalar xudolarning siymosi sifatida tan olinishi asoslab berilgan. Jumladan, eng qadimgi davrda insoniyat tomonidan tabiatga tartibsiz munosabatda bo'lish oqibatida turli darajadagi tabiiy-ilmiy jarayonlar yuz berganligi yoritib berilgan. Shuning uchun ham, maqolada, bu ko'rinishdagi tabiatga noto'g'ri munosabatning natijasida qadimgi insonlarda tabiatda yuz berayotgan tabiiy hodisalarga nisbatan qo'rquv hissini yuzaga kelishiga olib kelganligi e'tirof etilgan. Shunisi e'tiborga molikki, mifologiyadagi tabiiy-ilmiy bilimlarga oid g'oyalari antik davr tarixida o'z izini qoldirganligi talqin etilgan. Xususan, antik davrda mifologik bilimlar bosqichma-bosqich tarzda o'zining xususiyatlarini va qonuniyatlarini ochiq-oydin oshkor qila boshlagan. Aynan qadimgi miflarda dunyo manzarasining ilk ilmiy kurtaklari kuzatilishi keltirib o'tilgan. Qolaversa, antik davr falsafasida miflar yaralishining bir qator tabiiy-ilmiy g'oyalari tabiatshunos olimlar tomonidan ishlab chiqilganligini etirof etilgan. Shu bilan birga, o'sha davrlarda yuzaga kelgan tabiiy-ilmiy bilimlarning keyinchalik qayta qiyosiy talqin qilinishi uchun yangi davrga kelib yetarli darajada amaliyot shakllanganligi asoslab berilgan.

Jumladan, Qadimgi Misrning juda ko'p miflarida quyoshni yaratuvchi va olamni shakllantiruvchi ilohiy birlik sifatida biror hayvon yoki qush kelishi yoritilgan. Xususan, bizgacha etib kelgan miflarga ko'ra, ulkan, butun tanasi bo'ylab yulduzlar tarqalgan sigir ko'rinishidagi osmon oltin buzoqcha shaklida quyoshni dunyoga keltirganligi yoritilgan. Bu haqida «Piramidalar matnlari»da ham ma'lumot bor va unda osmon tomonidan dunyoga keltirilgan oltin buzoqcha «Ra» to'g'risida fikr yuritilganligi tahlil qilingan. Shu ma'noda Olam yaratuvchisi va barcha tirik mavjudotlarning onasi sifatidagi buyuk sigir to'g'risidagi qarashlar hozirgi davrda ham Afrika mamlakatlaridagi xalqlar og'zaki ijodida ham keng tarqalganligini aytish e'tirof etilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Mif Syujeti, «Ulkan Portlash» Nazariyasi, Arxaik Bilimlar, Singulyar, Mif Va Logos, Mikrokosm, Universal Birlik, Makrokosm, Tabiiy-Ilmiy Bilimlar.*

# SOTSIOLOGIK TADQIQOTLARDA SIVILIZATSION YONDASHUV METODINI QO'LLASHNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Jamiyatshunoslik fanlarida sivilizatsion yondashuv o'ziga xos boy tarixga ega. Sivilizatsion yondashuv tarix, falsafa, ijtimoiy falsafa, dinshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik va tarix falsafasi fanlari doirasida shakllangan. Sotsiologiyada esa sivilizatsion yondashuv xar bir ijtimoiy hodisa yoki voqelikni madaniyat va dinning bog'liqlik fragmentlarini alohida tahlil qilish bilan tavsiflash mumkin. O'zbekiston o'z mustaqilligini qo'lga kiritgandan so'ng O'zbekiston tarixni tiklash va haqqoniy tarixni yuzaga chiqarish bilan birga tarixiy sotsiologiyaning modernizatsiya nazariyalari doirasida turli jamiyatlarning rivojlanish va birlashishdagi ijtimoiy shakllari bo'yicha kuzatilgan universalizmning yetishmasligi sivilizatsiya nazariyasidan foydalanish zarurati borligi yaqqol namoyon bo'ldi.

1990-yillarda O'zbekistonda sotsiologiya fani alohida fan sifatida shakllanishi, shu jumladan jamiyatni isloh qilish va modernizatsiyalash muammolari nuqtayi nazaridan sivilizatsion yondashuv zamonaviy global dunyoni o'rganishda boshqa yondashuvlar qatorida muqobil yondashuv sifatida yuzaga keldi. Sivilizatsiyalar nazariyasini ilmiy nazariy tahlil qilish bizga sotsiologiya metodologik bazasini yanada boyitish va uning doirasida sotsiologik tadqiqotlarni madaniyat, din, ijtimoiy institutlar, ijtimoiy guruhlarining o'ziga xosliklarini yagona madaniy va sivilizatsion majmuasida o'rganish imkonini beradi.

Maqolada sotsiologik tadqiqotlar strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda sivilazatsion yondashuvning o'rni va ahamiyati muhimligi yoritilib, G'arb va Sharq sotsiologiyasida jamiyat sotsial stratifikatsiyaga doir tadqiqotlarni olib borishdagi farqlar aynan sivilizatsion yondashuvlar aks etishi yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari G'arb olimlaridan Shmuel Eyzenshtadt, Arnold Toynbi, Pitirim Sorokin, Semyuel Xantington va Frensis Fukuyamalarning sivilizatsiyaga oid konsepsiyalari tahlil qilingan. Sharq mutafakkirlaridan Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Abu Nasr Forobiy va Ibn Xaldunning ko'chmanchi va sivilizatsiyalashgan jamiyatlar sharoitida zamonaviy umumiy va maxsus sotsiologiyaning deyarli barcha asosiy muammolarini har tomonlama ko'rib chiqqanligi va ularning ta'limotlari hozir ham zamonaviy ko'rinishga ega ekanligi yoritilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Sivilizatsiya, Sivilizatsion Yondashuv, Sotsiologik Tadqiqotlar, Sotsiologik Tadqiqotlar Strategiyasi, Madaniyat, Din, Ijtimoiy Institutlar, Ijtimoiy Guruhlar, Ko'chmanchi Xalqlar, G'arb Sotsiologiyasi, Sharq Sivilizatsiyasi, Tarix Sotsiologiyasi, Madaniy-Sivilizatsiyalar, Identifikatsiya, Abu Nasr Forobiy, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Ibn Xaldun.*

# ZO'RAVONLIKKA UCHRAGAN XOTIN-QIZLARNI IJTIMOIIY HIMOYA QILISH AMALIYOTI: SOTSIOLOGIK TAHLIL

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Oiladagi zo'ravonlik muammosi butun dunyoda dolzarbdir. Vaqt o'tishi bilan jamiyat va davlatning oiladagi zo'ravonlikka munosabati o'zgardi, biroq faqat o'tgan asrda zo'ravonlik ijtimoiy muammo sifatida e'tirof etila boshlandi va bu muammo bilan shug'ullanuvchi mutaxassislar tomonidan salbiy baholandi. Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, zo'ravonlik nafaqat noto'liq oilalarda, balki nufuzli ish joylari, oliy ma'lumotli va barqaror moliyaviy ahvolga ega bo'lgan fuqarolar orasida ham qo'llaniladi. Shuni ham ta'kidlash kerakki, erkaklar ham, ayollar ham, bolalar va qariyalar ham zo'ravonlikka duchor bo'lishadi, lekin ko'pincha ayollar va bolalar bunday jinoyatlarning qurboni bo'lishadi. Zo'ravonlik nafaqat jismoniy, balki ruhiy majburlashning bir ko'rinishidir. Ayollar ko'pincha o'zlariga nisbatan sodir etilgan zo'ravonlik holatlari haqida ichki ishlar organlariga xabar bermaydilar.

Mamlakatimizda zo'ravonlikni kamaytirish, maishiy zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlarni davlat tomonidan himoya qilish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish, ijtimoiy hayotda erkaklar bilan teng ravishda xotin-qizlarga ham o'z iqtidori, iste'dodini erkin namoyon qilishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratib berish borasidagi ishlarni yangi bosqichga olib chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. 2022-yil 25-iyunda xalq muhokamasiga qo'yilgan Konstitutsiyaviy qonun loyihasi e'lon qilindi. Ushbu loyihada Kuchli ijtimoiy himoya va muhtojlarga g'amxo'rlik davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishi sifatida belgilangan. va ushbu yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyada O'zbekiston –ijtimoiy davlat sifatida e'tirof etilgan insonga e'tibor hamda g'amxo'rlik-davlat va jamiyatning eng asosiy burchi ekani mustahkamlanmoqda.

Yurtimizda bu borada keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmogda. Jumladan, 2019-yil 2-sentyabrdagi O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 2-sentyabrdagi «Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida»gi qonunlarning imzolanishi bu muammolarning naqadar jiddiy ekanligini isbotladi. Unda oilaviy-maishiy zo'rlik ishlatishning oldini olish tizimini takomillashtirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri etib, jamiyatda oilaviy-maishiy tusdagi zo'rlik ishlatishning har qanday ko'rinishiga nisbatan jazo muqarrarligini ta'minlash belgilandi. Shuningdek, mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlar huquqlarini yanada mustahkamlash va ularga teng imkoniyatlar yaratish, ularning ijtimoiy faolliklarini oshirish maqsadida xalqaro hamjamiyatlar bilan ham bir qator xalqaro hujjatlar imzolandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2023-yil 11-apreldagi Xotin-qizlar va bolalar huquqlari, erkinliklari hamda qonuniy manfaatlarini ishonchli himoya qilish tizimi yanada takomillashtirilishi munosabati bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasining ayrim qonun hujjatlariga o'zgartish va qo'shimchalar kiritish to'g'risidagi» 829-sonli Qonuni qabul qilindi. Ushbu Qonun bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlariga xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohada o'z huquqlari va manfaatlarini amalga oshirishida qo'llab-quvvatlash masalalarini tartibga soluvchi qonunchilikni xalqaro standartlar asosida takomillashtirishni nazarda tutuvchi, shuningdek bolalar masalalari bo'yicha komissiyalar faoliyatining huquqiy asoslarini mustahkamlab qo'yuvchi o'zgartishlar kiritilmoqda. Ushbu Qonun xotin-qizlar va bolalarga nisbatan shilqimlik hamda zo'ravonlikning oldini olishga, oilalardagi ma'naviy-axloqiy muhitni yaxshilashga, bolalar va xotin-qizlar huquqlari bilan bog'liq xalqaro indekslarda mamlakatimizning o'rnini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi, shuningdek Bolalar masalalari bo'yicha milliy komissiya, bolalar masalalari bo'yicha Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, viloyatlar, Toshkent shahar va tumanlar (shaharlar) komissiyalari faoliyatining mustahkam huquqiy asosini yaratadi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Ijtimoiy Davlat, Xotin-Qizlar, Zo'ravonlik, Himoya Orderi, Tazyiq, Reabilitatsiya, Shelterlar, Tibbiy, Psixologik Va Huquqiy Yordam, Gender Tenglik, Shilqimlik, Bolalarga Nisbatan Zo'ravonlik.*



# MILLATLARARO TOTUVLIK VA KONFESSIYALARARO HAMJIHATLIK – YOSHLARGA OID DAVLAT SIYOSATINING MUHIM OMILI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada O'zbekistonda yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatida eng muhim omillardan biri sifatida "millatlararo totuvlik va diniy konfessiyalararo hamjihatlik ekanligini ochib bergan. Xususan, ko'pmillatli xalqimiz – bizning eng katta boyligimiz, barcha yutuq va marralarimizning mustahkam asosi, hozirgi yoshlarimizni nafaqat elparvar, vatanparvar sifatida, balki milliy va diniy bag'rikeng inson sifatida tarbiyalash asoslari yoritib berilgan. Qolaversa, yoshlarimizni ma'naviy barkamol qilib tarbiyalash, ularni turli zararli va yot g'oyalar ta'siridan asrashga, ularni vatanparvar, bilimli, bag'rikenglik an'alariga sadoqat ruhida tarbiyalash bugungi kunning eng dolzarb vazifasi ekanligi keltirib o'tilgan. Jumladan, globallashuv sharoitida, axborot xurujlari tezlashgan, yoshlarning ongi va qalbi uchun kurash kechayotgan, eng asosiysi, ularning dunyoqarashi o'zgarib borishi, bugungi davrda yoshlar siyosati sohasi yangicha uslub va mexanizmlar asosida asoslab berilgan. Shu bilan birga, konfessiyalararo hamjihatlik yo'nalishida yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati muhim qirralari tahlil qilingan. Jumladan, Yaqin Sharq va Afrika davlatlarida kuzatilayotgan juda ko'p mojarolar, ziddiyatlar ortida yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining yo'qligi sabablari tahlil qilingan. Ayniqsa, ko'pmillatli xalqimiz – bizning eng katta boyligimiz, yurtimizdagi millatlar va konfessiyalararo hamjihatlik – barcha yutuq va marralarimizning mustahkam asosi ekanligi talqin qilingan. Insoniyat uchun eng katta boylik tinchlik ekanligi, tinchlikning manbai esa hamjihatlik ekanligi yoritib berilgan. O'zaro totuvlik va do'stlik, bag'rikenglik va insonparvarlik tamoyillari barqaror go'shadagina inson erkin-emin yashaydi, har qanday orzusi ekanligi ochib berilgan. Shu jihatdan qaraganda, bizning eng katta boyligimiz, eng asosiy yutug'imiz, Yurtboshimiz uqtirganidek, avvalo, Vatanimiz osmonining musaffoligi, jamiyatimizda hukm surayotgan millatlar va fuqarolararo ahillik va hamjihatlik, do'stlik va birdamlik ekanligi asoslab berilgan. Xususan, bu ne'matlarning qadriga yetish hamda turli millat va elatlar vakillari bir oila farzandlaridek ahil-inoq yashayotgan Vatanimizni ko'z qorachig'idek asrab-avaylash, kimligimizdan qat'i nazar, barchamizning muqaddas burchimiz ekanligi tahlil qilingan.

Shu o'rinda istiqloq arafasidagi Farg'ona va O'sh voqealari, mitingbozlik, parokandalik, iqtisodiy tushkunlik, boshqa millat vakillarida qo'rquv va hadiksirash holatlari ochib berilgan. Bunday sharoitda tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlash uchun siyosiy va iqtisodiy vaziyatni izga solish, millatlararo munosabatlarning barqaror tizimini yaratish, odamlarda ertangi kunga ishonch tuyg'usini uyg'otish zarurligi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, istiqloq yillari Vatanimizda yashayotgan turli xalqlar o'rtasida o'zaro hurmat, tenghuquqlilik va hamjihatlikni mustahkamlashga, uning qonuniy asoslarini yaratishga jiddiy e'tibor qaratilishi asoslab berilgan. Bu tamoyillar O'zbekiston Konstitutsiyasi va barcha qonunlarimizda muhrlab qo'yilganligi yoritilgan. Jumladan, Konstitutsiyamizning O'zbekiston davlati o'z hududida istiqomat qiluvchi barcha millat va elatlarning tillari, urf-odatlar va an'analari hurmat qilinishini ta'minlashi, ularning rivojlanishi uchun sharoit yaratishi alohida ko'rsatilgan. Mamlakatimizning barcha fuqarolari bir xil huquq va erkinliklarga egaligi, jinsi, irqi, millati, tili, dini, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi, e'tiqodi, shaxsi va ijtimoiy mavqeidan qat'i nazar, qonun oldida tengligi belgilab qo'yilganligi tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** Millatlar, Bag'Rikenglik, Yoshlar, Tinchlik, Hamjihatlik, Bag'Rikenglik, Totuvlik, Konfessiyalar, Mahalla.

# THE PHENOMENON OF TOLERANCE OF THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA

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## ABSTRACT

In the article, it is stated that in the 21<sup>st</sup> century of globalization, increasing the role and significance of the principle of tolerance in the fate of the current world, and rising to the level of an incredibly unique cultural event and phenomenon in the life of society.

It is emphasized that the Central Asian region is increasingly gaining its place in the world community and participates in socio-political and economic processes on an equal basis.

The fundamental goal of the article is to demonstrate the derivation of national and religious tolerance in this region, and the author explained that tolerance was formed in the beginning of mankind, when the civilizations of the Ancient East appeared, based on the information of the first written sources.

In the article, it is proved that the representatives of indigenous peoples of the Central Asian region have been living side by side with the peoples of other nationalities and religions since ancient times, and tolerance among the peoples has become not only a need created by necessity, but a way of life.

In the article, in order to ensure the environment of peace and religious tolerance in the country, the principles of Islam teaching to compromise with representatives of other religions, to cooperate with them in worldly affairs and to live in harmony are of special importance. It has been revealed that the fact that accepting or not accepting the religion depends on the heart and is considered as an act of a person's full discretion, is one of the main factors for the stability of the atmosphere of religious tolerance in the region.

The concept of "tolerance" is widely used in various fields of scientific activity and social life, including politics, philosophy, theology, social ethics, and comparative theology. "Tolerance" comes from the Latin word "tolerare", which means "to put up with", "to put up with". means accepting with tolerance and patience. In the article, our three-thousand-year history testifies to the fact that nobility and humanitarianism, striving for inter-ethnic harmony, are among the virtues of our people.

**Keywords:** *tolerance, youth, state policy, education, values, traditions.*

# MARKAZIY OSIYO XALQLARINING BAG'RIKENGLIK FENOMENI

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## ANNOTASIYA

Maqolada XXI globallashuv asrida bag'rikenglik tamoyilining o'rni va roli, hozirgi dunyo taqdiridagi ahamiyati o'sib, jamiyat hayotida g'oyat noyob madaniy hodisa, fenomen darajasiga ko'tarilganligi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi jahon hamjamiyatida tobora o'zining o'rniga ega bo'lib, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy jarayonlarda teng huquqli asosda ishtirok etishi ta'kidlangan. Maqolada qo'yilgan asosiy maqsad bu mintaqada hududida milliy, diniy bag'rikenglik shakllanganligini ko'rsatishdan iborat bo'lib, muallif insoniyat ibtidosida bag'rikenglik Qadimgi Sharqning sivilizatsiyalari paydo bo'lgan davrlardayoq shakllanganligi ilk yozma manbalar ma'lumotlarga tayangan holda yoritilgan. Maqolada Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining mahalliy millat vakillari qadimgi davrdan boshlab hozirgi kungacha o'zga millat va din vakillari bilan yonma-yon yashab kelgan xalqlarda bag'rikenglik faqat zarurat keltirib chiqargan ehtiyoj emas, balki hayot tarziga aylanganligi isbotlangan.

Maqolada o'lkada tinchlik va diniy bag'rikenglik muhitini ta'minlashda islom ta'limotidagi o'zga din vakillari bilan o'zaro murosa yo'lini tutish, ular bilan dunyoviy ishlarda hamkorlik qilish va hamjihatlikda yashashga chorlovchi tamoyillar ham o'ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etganligi, ayniqsa, islom ta'limotidagi dinni qabul qilish yoki qabul qilmaslik qalbga bog'liq, insonning to'liq ihtiyoridagi amal deb qaralishi mintaqada diniy bag'rikenglik muhiti barqaror bo'lishi uchun asosiy omillardan bo'lganligi ochib berilgan.

"Bag'rikenglik" tushunchasi ilmiy faoliyat va ijtimoiy hayotning turli sohalari, jumladan, siyosat, falsafa, ilohiyot, ijtimoiy ahloq, qiyosiy dinshunoslik kabi sohalarda keng istifoda etiladi. "Tolerantlik" lotincha "tolerare", ya'ni "chidamoq", "sabr qilmoq" ma'nosini anglatgan bu so'z, asosan biror narsani, o'zgacha fikr yoki qarashni, o'z shaxsiy tushunchalaridan qat'iy nazar, imkon qadar bag'rikenglik va chidam bilan qabul qilishni anglatadi. "Tolerantlik" lotincha "tolerare", ya'ni "chidamoq", "sabr qilmoq" ma'nosini anglatgan bu so'z, asosan biror narsani, o'zgacha fikr yoki qarashni, o'z shaxsiy tushunchalaridan qat'iy nazar, imkon qadar bag'rikenglik va chidam bilan qabul qilishni anglatadi. Xususan, ushbu tushuncha deyarli barcha tillarda bir xil yoki bir-birini to'ldiruvchi ma'no kasb etib, "chidamlilik" "bardoshlilik", "toqatlilik", "o'zgacha qarashlar va harakatlarga hurmat bilan munosabatda bo'lish", "muruvvatlilik", "ximmatlilik", "kechirimlilik", "mehribonlik", "hamdardlik" kabi ma'nolarga ega. Maqolada uch ming yillik tariximiz shundan guvohlik bermoqdaki, oliyanoblik va insonparvarlik millatlararo totuvlikka intilish xalqimizning fazilatlaridan hisoblanishi ochib berilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Bag'rikenglik, Yoshlar, Davlat Siyosati, Ta'lim-Tarbiya, Qadriyatlar, Urf-Odatlar.

# PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP THE SOCIAL ESSENCE OF THE CHANGE OF SPIRITUAL CULTURE OF YOUTH

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, among the factors affecting the formation of the spiritual culture of the youth, the economy, entrepreneurship, business spheres, the practical works carried out by the leadership and the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in these spheres and their results, the work on ensuring the employment of the youth, the youth book philosophical analysis of the directions of reforms in support of needy youth by the organization and youth notebook fund. Also, the article provides suggestions on crimes committed among young people and their causes, crime prevention and delinquency prevention. The fact that it is one of the main factors that cause crime and delinquency among today's youth has been researched based on the analysis of crimes in Uzbekistan in recent years. In particular, during the 8 months of 2022, 13,657 crimes were committed by young people. 3,180 in Fergana region, 1,429 in Tashkent region, 1,404 in Tashkent city, 1,069 in Surkhandarya region, 995 in Samarkand region, 930 in Andijan region, 904 in Kashkadarya region, 845 in Namangan region, 789 in Bukhara region, 532 in Navoi region, 438 in Jizzakh region, 421 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 300 in Syrdarya region, 249 in Khorezm region, 172 in Transport. 1,743 of the youth who committed crimes were women, 761 were university students, and 3,468 were unemployed youth. As a result, there is a high incidence of crime among unemployed young people. It was analyzed that one of the main ways to ensure the employment of young people is to create new jobs and open up favorable opportunities for young people for entrepreneurship. In the conditions of today's Uzbekistan, several changes have been made to the legislation on ensuring the employment of young people. In particular, in recent years, about 10 new decisions and decrees have been developed and implemented. In particular, in the article, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6208 dated April 20, 2021 "Additional measures to support the entrepreneurial activity and employment of young people, their social protection and meaningful organization of free time "On Activities" decree focuses on the analysis of new opportunities for young people, family entrepreneurship, women's involvement in private entrepreneurship.

**Keywords:** *Culture, Spiritual Culture, Youth, Entrepreneurship, Business, Private Entrepreneurship, Family Entrepreneurship, Employment, Crime.*

# XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIK VA ISHBILARMONLIK YOSHLAR MA'NAVIY MADANIYATI O'ZGARUVCHANLIGINING IJTIMOIIY MOHIYATI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada yoshlar ma'naviy madaniyati shakllanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillardan iqtisod, tadbirkorlik, ishbilarmonlik sohalari, ushbu sohalarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi rahbariyati va hukumati tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan amaliy ishlar va ularning natijalari, yoshlarning bandligini ta'minlash borasidagi ishlar, yoshlar daftarinig tashkil etilishi va yoshlar daftari jamg'armasi tomonidan ehtiyojmand yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash borasidagi islohotlar yo'nalishlari falsafiy tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada yoshlar o'rtasida sodir etilayotgan jinoyatlar va ularning sabablari, jinoyatchilik va huquqbuzarlikni oldini olish borasidagi takliflar berilgan. Bugungi yoshlar orasida jinoyatchilik va huquqbuzarlik holatlarini keltirib chiqaruvchi omillarning eng asosiylaridan biri sifatida sabab bo'layotganligi O'zbekistondagi oxirgi yillardagi jinoyatlar tahlili asosida tadqiq etilgan. Xususan, 2022 yilning 8 oyi davomida 13 657 ta jinoyatlar aynan yoshlar tomonidan sodir etilgan. Farg'ona viloyatida 3 180 ta, Toshkent viloyatida 1 429 ta, Toshkent shahrida 1 404 ta, Surxondaryo viloyatida 1 069 ta, Samarqand viloyatida 995 ta, Andijon viloyatida 930 ta, Qashqadaryo viloyatida 904 ta, Namangan viloyatida 845 ta, Buxoro viloyatida 789 ta, Navoiy viloyatida 532 ta, Jizzax viloyatida 438 ta, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida 421 ta, Sirdaryo viloyatida 300 ta, Xorazm viloyatida 249 ta, Transportda JXTBda 172 tani tashkil etadi. Jinoyatga qo'l urgan yoshlarning 1 743 nafarini xotin-qizlar, 761 nafarini oliy o'quv yurti talabalari, 3 468 nafarini band bo'lmagan yoshlar tashkil etgan. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, bandligi ta'minlanmagan yoshlar orasida jinoyatga qo'l urish holati ko'p uchraydi. Yoshlarni bandligini ta'minlashning asosiy yo'llaridan biri bu yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish va yoshlar uchun tadbirkorlik uchun qulay imkoniyatlarni ochib berish lozimligi tahlil etilgan. Bugungi O'zbekiston sharoitida yoshlarni bandligini ta'minlash borasida qonunchilikka bir qancha o'zgartirishlar kiritildi. Xususan oirgi yillarda 10 ga yaqin yangi qaror va farmonlar ishlab chiqilib hayotga tadbiiq qilindi. Jumladan maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 20-apreldagi PF-6208-son «Yoshlarning tadbirkorlik faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash va bandligiga ko'maklashish, ularni ijtimoiy himoya qilish hamda bo'sh vaqtini mazmunli tashkil etishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida» farmoni bilan yoshlarga berilayotgan yangi imkoniyatlar, oilaviy tadbirkorlik, ayollarni xususiy tabdirkorlikka jalb qilish masalalari tahliliga e'tibor qaratilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Madaniyat, Ma'naviy Madaniyat, Yoshlar, Tadbirkorlik, Ishbilarmonlik, Xususiy Tadbirkorlik, Oilaviy Tadbirkorlik, Bandlik, Jinoyatchilik.*

# **MODERNIZATSIYA - TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHNING MUHIM OMILIDIR**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Odatda modernizatsiya jarayonida mashinalar, dastgohlar, ishlab chiqarish qurollari hamda texnologik jarayonlar yangilanadi. Biroq, ilm-fan, texnika, ishlab chiqarish va texnologiyalarning rivoji tufayli jamiyat ham rivojlanishning muayyan bosqichidan yanada takomillashgan bosqichga o'tadi. Shunday ekan, modernizatsiya ta'lim sifatini yaxshilashga muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Iqtisodiy savodxonlik talabalarning mamlakatimizning iqtisodiy hayotida yuz berayotgan voqelikka jamiyat taraqqiyoti va jahon miqyosidagi jarayonlar birligi nuqtai nazaridan qarashni o'rganishlari bilan bog'liq. Bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tishimiz iqtisodiy fanlarning rolini nihoyatda oshishiga olib keldi. O'z navbatida, bu fanlarni o'qitish zamon talabiga javob berishi zarur. Buning uchun esa har bir o'qituvchi o'z ishiga ijodiy yondashishi, o'z ustida tinimsiz ishlab, izlanishi talab qilinadi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Modernizatsiya, Industrial Jamiyat, Ta'lim Jarayoni, Ta'lim Metodi, Ishlab Chiqarish, Ilm-Fan, Sifatli Ta'lim, Malakali Kadrlar, Uzluksiz Ta'lim, Ta'lim Texnologiyasi.

# MODERNIZATION IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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## ABSTRACT

Usually, in the process of modernization, machines, tools, production tools and technological processes are updated. However, due to the development of science, technology, production and technology, society also moves from a certain stage of development to a more advanced stage. Therefore, modernization is one of the important factors for improving the quality of education. Economic literacy is related to students' learning to look at the reality of the economic life of our country from the point of view of the development of society and the unity of global processes. Our transition to a market economy has led to a tremendous increase in the role of economic sciences. In turn, the teaching of these subjects must meet the needs of the times. For this, every teacher is required to approach his work creatively, work tirelessly on himself and search.

**Keywords:** *Modernization, Industrial Society, Educational Process, Educational Method, Production, Science, Quality Education, Qualified Personnel, Continuous Education, Educational Technologies.*

# IQTISODIY FANLARNI O'QITISHDA PEDAGOGIK INNOVATSION YONDASHUV

**Baxtiyor Berdiyev**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Bugungi kunda yoshlarga moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirishda iqtisodiy fanlarning o'rni beqiyosdir. Bu jarayonni amalga oshirishda ilm-fan, texnika va texnologiya uzviyligini ta'minlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Buning uchun esa iqtisodiy fanlarni o'qitishda pedagogik innovatsion yondashuv talab etiladi. Mamlakatimizda innovatsiyalarni o'rganish, uni ta'lim jarayoniga tatbiq etish ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish masalalari bilan bog'liq ravishda tayyor axborotlarni berishga asoslangan an'anaviy o'qitish turidan, talabalarni izlanishga, ma'lumotlarni o'zlari izlab topishga o'rgatadigan ta'lim tizimiga o'tish yo'lidagi harakatlar bilan asoslanadi. Shunga ko'ra yangi bilimlarga ehtiyoj, yangilik innovatsiya, innovatsion jarayonlar kabi tushunchalar mohiyatini anglashga ehtiyoj kuchayadi. Innovatsion faoliyat pedagogning ruhiy, aqliy, jismoniy kuchini ma'lum maqsadga yo'naltirish asosida bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni egallash, amaliy faoliyatni nazariy bilimlar bilan to'ldirib borish, bilish, loyihalash, kommunikativ nutq va tashkilotchilik mahoratini rivojlantirishni talab etadi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Innovatsiya, Iqtisodiy Fan, Ta'lim – Tarbiya, Pedagogik Innovatsion, Texnologiya, Iqtisodiy Bilim, Tafakkur, Novatorlik, Innovatsion Faoliyat, Ijodkorlik, Ilmiy Tadqiqot, Kommunikativ Qobiliyat.*



# PEDAGOGICAL INNOVATION APPROACH IN TEACHING ECONOMIC SCIENCES

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## ABSTRACT

Today, the role of economic sciences in improving the financial literacy of young people is incomparable. It is important to ensure the integration of science, technology and technology in the implementation of this process. For this, a pedagogical innovative approach to the teaching of economic sciences is required. Studying innovations in our country, applying it to the educational process, from the traditional type of teaching based on providing ready-made information in connection with the issues of reforming the educational system, students are encouraged to search and find information on their own. It is based on actions towards the transition to the educational system. Accordingly, the need for new knowledge, the need to understand the essence of concepts such as innovation, innovation, and innovative processes will increase. Innovative activity requires the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities based on directing the mental, mental and physical strength of the pedagogue to a certain goal, supplementing practical activities with theoretical knowledge, developing knowledge, design, communicative speech and organizational skills.

**Keywords:** *Innovation, Economic Science, Education, Pedagogical Innovation, Technology, Economic Knowledge, Thinking, Innovation, Innovative Activity, Creativity, Scientific Research, Communicative Ability*

# TA'LIM SIFATINI KO'TARISH - DAVR TALABI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Texnika va texnologiya asrida yashar ekanmiz, bu o'z-o'zidan ma'lum-ki, ta'lim va uning sifati bilan chambarchas bog'ligini ko'rsatib beradi. Shunday ekan, ta'lim sifatini ko'tarish bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ta'limning yangi turi rivojlanishiga ta'lim metodikasi, AKT va foydalanuvchilarga xizmat ko'rsatish marketing metodlari kabi sohalarda fundamental yutuqlar katta ta'sir ko'rsatayotganligi ko'rinib turibdi. Ta'limda alohida metodikalardan o'qitish texnologiyalariga, ommaviy xizmat ko'rsatishda yuksak sifatni ta'minlovchi tizimli va kompleks yondoshish katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shunisi quvonarliki, keyingi davrlarda O'zbekistonning qishloq joylarida istiqomat qiluvchi aholi foydalanishi uchun ham ko'plab Internet tarmoqlari ishlab turibdi. Shuning uchun masofali o'qitish metodlari va shu jumladan, televidenie yordamida bilim olishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Texnologiya, Ta'lim, Sifat, Multimediali Texnologiyalar, Axborot Kommunikatsion Texnologiyalar, Noan'anaviy Ta'lim, Metodika, Bilim Va Malaka, Elektron Darlik, Masofali O'qitish, Interaktiv, Videokonferensiya.*

# IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IS THE NEED OF THE TIME

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## ABSTRACT

As we live in the age of technique and technology, it goes without saying that education and its quality are closely related. Therefore, raising the quality of education is one of the urgent issues of today. It can be seen that the development of a new type of education is greatly influenced by fundamental advances in such areas as educational methodology, ICT, and customer service marketing methods. A systematic and comprehensive approach to teaching technologies, ensuring high quality in public service, is gaining great importance in education. It is gratifying to note that many Internet networks are working for the use of the population living in the rural areas of Uzbekistan. Therefore, wide opportunities are being created for learning with the help of distance learning methods, including television.

**Keywords:** Technology, Education, Quality, Multimedia Technologies, Information And Communication Technologies, Non-Traditional Education, Methodology, Knowledge And Skills, Electronic Textbook, Distance Learning, Interactive, Video Conference.

# TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS TAMOYILLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda ta'lim sifatini nazorat qiluvchi yangi institutsional tizim yaratildi. Bu ayni muddao bo'lib, ta'lim sifatini oshirishning o'ziga xos tamoyillari asosida ijobiy samara berib kelmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda oliy ta'lim muassasalarini reyting baholash jarayoni boshlandi. Bu inspeksiya tarixida uchinchi, reyting baholash bo'yicha dunyo davlatlaridagi asosiy jihat shundaki, ya'ni bizdagi inspeksiya rivojlangan davlatlardagi baholash tizimini shunchaki qabul qilgan va uni yurtimizda joriy qilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Ta'lim sifati, model, reyting baholash, sifat indikator, mehnat bozori, platform, raqobat muhiti, monopoliya.*

# THE BIBLE'S VIEWPOINT OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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## ABSTRACT

Today, a new institutional system has been created that controls the quality of education in our country. This is the same term, and it is having a positive effect based on the specific principles of improving the quality of education. The process of rating higher educational institutions has begun in our country. The third in the history of this inspectorate, the main thing in the world's countries in terms of rating, is that our inspectorate has simply adopted an evaluation system in developed countries and introduced it in our country.

**Keywords:** *Quality Of Education, Model, Rating, Quality Indicator, Labor Market, Platform, Competitive Environment, Monopoly.*

# TA'LIM JARAYONINI LOYIHALASHNING AFZALLIKLARI

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ta'lim jarayonini loyihalash - pedagogik faoliyat ko'rinishi bo'lib, u ta'lim jarayonining texnologik tuzilma hamda o'qitish natijasini kafolatlovchi metod va vositalar yig'indisiga egaligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Loyihalash mahsuli ta'lim jarayonining loyihasi sanaladi. Shunday ekan bugungi kunda ta'lim jarayonini loyihalash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bugungi kunda ta'lim jarayonini texnologiyalashtirish uni loyihalashga nisbatan yangicha yondashuv, ya'ni, ta'lim jarayonini texnologik strukturasi muvofiq yoritish zaruratini taqozo etadi. O'qituvchi kasbiy faoliyatini tashkil etishda ta'lim jarayonini loyihalash alohida ahamiyatga ega. Har bir o'quv kursini o'rganish alohida mavzu va bo'limlarni loyihalash asosida amalga oshiriladi. Ta'lim jarayonini loyihalash - pedagogik faoliyat ko'rinishi bo'lib, u ta'lim jarayonining texnologik tuzilma hamda o'qitish natijasini kafolatlovchi metod va vositalar yig'indisiga egaligi bilan tavsiflanadi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Ta'lim Jarayonini Loyihalash, Metod Va Vositalar, Pedagogik Amaliyot, Kasbiy Faoliyat, Texnologik Struktura, Ijtimoiy-Psixologik Muhit, Texnologik Boshqaruv, Vosita, Axborot, Ta'lim-Tarbiya Vositalari.*

# BENEFITS OF DESIGNING THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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## ABSTRACT

Designing the educational process is a form of pedagogical activity, which is characterized by the technological structure of the educational process and a set of methods and tools that guarantee the educational result. The design product is the design of the educational process. Therefore, the design of the educational process is of great importance today. Today, technology of the teaching process prohibits the need to uphold a new approach to designing it, namely, to illuminate the teaching process in accordance with its technological structure. Designing the educational process is of particular importance in organizing the professional activities of the teacher. The study of each course is based on the design of separate topics and sections. Designing the teaching process is a form of pedagogical activity, a technological structure of the teaching process

**Keywords:** *Designing The Teaching Process, Methods And Tools, Pedagogical Practice, Professional Activities, Technological Structure, Socio-Psychological Environment, Technological Management, Tools, Information, Educational Tools.*

# TALABA YOSHLARNI MUTAXASSIS SIFATIDA TARBIYALASHDA OLIY TA'LIMNING ROLI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Talaba mustaqil fikrlashga, izlanishga, fan, texnika, madaniyat va jamiyatdagi fundamental va hayotiy amaliy muammolarni hal etish jarayonidagi muloqotga tayyor bo'lishi kerak. Bunday talab zamonaviy mehnat bozori uchun raqobatbardosh bitiruvchilarni tayyorlashdagi muhim ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vazifa hisoblanadi. Bunday vazifalarni amalga oshirishda va talaba yoshlarni tarbiyalashda oliy ta'lim muhim omil sifatida xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Fikrlash Ko'nikmalari, Malakali Mutaxassis, Ta'lim Tizimi, Mustaqil Fikrlash, Zamonaviy Mehnat Bozori, Fan, Texnika, Madaniyat, Modernizatsiya, Tanqidiy Fikrlash, Innovatsion O'qitish Metodi.*



# THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS AS SPECIALISTS

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## ABSTRACT

The student should be ready for independent thinking, research, communication in the process of solving fundamental and vitally important problems in science, technology, culture and society. Such demand is an important socio-economic task in preparing competitive graduates for the modern labor market. Higher education serves as an important factor in the implementation of such tasks and in the education of students and young people.

**Keywords:** *Thinking Skills, Qualified Specialist, Educational System, Independent Thinking, Modern Labor Market, Science, Technology, Culture, Modernization, Critical Thinking, Innovative Teaching Method.*

# TALABALAR JAMOASIDA NIZOLI XULQ-ATVORNING PSIXOLOGIK TASNIFI

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**Tog'ayeva Sohiba Safar qizi**

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy psixologik adabiyotlarda nizoli xulq-atvor muammosining nazariy va amaliy muammolari turli nazariy yondashuvlarga asoslangan holda muhokama qilingan. Shuningdek, talabalarda nizoli xulq-atvorga doir klassik va zamonaviy yondashuvlarning konseptual va differensial tahlillari amalga oshirilgan. Maqolada zamonaviy innovatsion yondashuvlar asosida talabalar jamoasi o'quv faoliyatini diagnostika qilish mexanizmlari va hamkorlikka asoslangan o'zaro munosabatlar tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, kommunikativ ko'nikmalari va shaxslararo munosabatlarga bo'lgan kompetentligini rivojlantirish, ularda jamoaviy faoliyatga qadriyatli munosabat tarkib topganligini tadqiq etish jihatlarini, yanada takomillashtirishning huquqiy-me'yoriy asoslari yaratilganligi etirof etilgan. Shuningdek maqolada zamonaviy psixologik yondashuvlar asosida, talabalar jamoasida nizoli xulq namoyon bo'lishini oldini olishning psixokorreksion asoslarini takomillashtirishning psixologik imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirilganligi bayon qilingan. Maqolada talabalarda nizoli xulq namoyon bo'lishining psixologik, pedagogik shart-sharoitlarini, nizoli xulq va shaxs xarakterologik xususiyatlarining o'zaro aloqadorligi, guruh sharoitida nizoli xulq-atvorga sabab bo'luvchi ijtimoiy-psixologik omillar, nizoli xulq-atvorni bartaraf etishning psixoterapevtik profilaktikasi kabi masalalarni keng miqyosda tadqiq etilganligi yoritilgan. Maqola tarkibida O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida "jismonan sog'lom, ruhan va aqlan rivojlangan, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, Vatanga sodiq, qat'iy hayotiy-nuqtai nazarga ega yoshlarni tarbiyalash, demokratik islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish va fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish jarayonida ularning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish kabi ustuvor vazifalar belgilab berilganligi" yoritilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar.** *Talabalar Xulqi, Destruktiv Xulq-Atvor, Agressiya, Shaxslararo Nizolar, Shaxslararo Munosabatlar, Fenomen, Individuallik.*

# PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CONFLICT BEHAVIOR IN A GROUP OF STUDENTS

Rahmonova Zarifa Nematovna

Tog'ayeva Sohiba Safar qizi

## ABSTRACT

This article discusses the theoretical and practical problems of conflict behavior in modern psychological literature based on various theoretical approaches. Also, conceptual and differential analyzes of classical and modern approaches to conflict behavior among students were carried out. In the article, on the basis of modern innovative approaches, the mechanisms of diagnosing the educational activity of the student team and the further improvement of the system of mutual relations based on cooperation, the development of communicative skills and competence in interpersonal relations, the aspects of researching whether they have a valuable attitude to collective activity, and more it is recognized that the legal and regulatory basis of improvement has been created. The article also states that, based on modern psychological approaches, the psychological possibilities of improving the psychocorrective foundations of preventing conflict behavior in the student body have been further expanded. The article describes the psychological and pedagogical conditions for the manifestation of conflict behavior in students, the interrelationship of conflict behavior and personality traits, social and psychological factors that cause conflict behavior in a group setting, and psychotherapeutic prevention of conflict behavior. It is highlighted that the issues have been researched on a large scale. In the article, in the Strategy of Actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "in the process of educating physically healthy, spiritually and mentally developed, independent-thinking, loyal to the Motherland, with a firm outlook on life, in the process of deepening democratic reforms and developing civil society, their priority tasks such as increasing social activity have been defined.

**Keywords.** *Student Behavior, Destructive Behavior, Aggression, Interpersonal Conflicts, Interpersonal Relations, Phenomenon, Individuality.*

# ADDRESSING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES IN EFFECTIVE TEACHING

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## ABSTRACT

This comprehensive article titled "Addressing modern technologies and approaches in effective teaching" delves into the intersection of pedagogy and psychology, shedding light on groundbreaking research and innovative practices that have the potential to transform education. The authors explore diverse topics, including the impact of technology on learning outcomes, cognitive development theories, and the role of emotional intelligence in effective teaching and learning. The article presents an in-depth analysis of cutting-edge pedagogical approaches, such as flipped classrooms, gamification, and personalized learning, providing empirical evidence of their effectiveness in enhancing student engagement and performance. Additionally, it highlights the importance of socio-emotional learning and its integration into the educational curriculum, offering insights into strategies to foster emotional intelligence and resilience among students. Furthermore, the article reviews the latest advancements in educational psychology, emphasizing the significance of understanding cognitive processes, memory retention, and motivation to design effective learning experiences. It also discusses the implications of neuroscientific research on pedagogical practices, offering a bridge between neuroscience and education. Throughout the article, the authors emphasize the need for educators and psychologists to collaborate, drawing from each other's expertise to create a holistic approach to education. The article concludes by discussing the potential impact of these innovations on educational institutions and society as a whole, highlighting the importance of staying at the forefront of pedagogical and psychological research in an ever-evolving educational landscape. This article serves as a valuable resource for educators, researchers, and policymakers seeking to stay informed about the latest trends and research findings in pedagogy and psychology, ultimately aiming to enhance the quality of education and promote the holistic development of learners.

**Keywords:** *Innovative Research, Pedagogy, Psychology, Technology in Education, Cognitive Development, Emotional Intelligence, Flipped Classrooms, Gamification, Personalized Learning, Socio-emotional Learning.*

# ONA-BOLA MUNOSABATLARIDA KONSTRUKTIV YONDASHUV KO'NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ona va farzand o'rtasidagi munosabatlar masalasi insoniyat jamiyati taraqqiyotining eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib kelgan. Chunki odamzod erishgan hayotiy tajriba, bilim, malaka, ko'nikmalar avloddan avlodga aynan ana shu munosabatlar tizimi - ona va bola munosabatlari orqali uzatiladi. Onaning bola shaxs bo'lib shakllanishidagi beqiyos katta rolini kundalik hayotdan olingan ko'plab misollar bilan ham isbotlash qiyin emas. Biroq inson psixik rivojlanishi jarayoniga ona bilan bo'lgan munosabat ta'sirining ichki mexanizmlarini aniqlash maxsus psixologik tadqiqotlarni taqozo etadi.

Jahon ta'lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasalarida ona va bola munosabatlarining ijtimoiy-psixologik asoslariga oid ilmiy izlanishlarga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu borada oilada bolaga nisbatan sog'lom munosabatni shakllantirish, ota-onalar va bola munosabatlarida begonalashuv, oilaviy zo'ravonlik, pedagogik qarovsizlik, emotsional deprivatsiya va boshqa ko'rinishdagi salbiy holatlarni psixodiagnostika qilish; ota-onalar va bola munosabatlarini psixologik barqarorlashtirish maqsadida psixoprofilaktika tadbirlarini tashkil etish orqali konstruktiv muloqot ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish; ota-onalar bilan tegishli psixologik-ma'rifiy, konsultativ faoliyatga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni takomillashtirishga yo'naltirilgan masalalarga e'tibor qaratish zarurati kuzatilmoqda.

Mazkur maqolada ona va farzand munosabatlari xususiyatlarini o'rganishning ilmiy-metodik jihatlari, ona va farzand munosabatlarida shakllantiruvchi yondashuvni ro'yobga chiqarishning an'anaviy va zamonaviy strategiyalari yoritib berilgan. Ona va bola munosabatlarida konstruktivlikni rivojlantirish bo'yicha taklif etilgan uslubiy yondashuvlar va vositalar tahlili keltirilgan, ona-bola munosabatlarini konstruktiv rivojlantirishga yordam berish amaliyotining samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari ochib berilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Ona-Bola Munosabatlari, Individual Va Ijtimoiy Refleksiya, Identifikatsiya, Imajinatsiya Va Proyeksiya Mexanizmlari, Konstruktiv Oilaviy Munosabat, Psixokorreksiya.*

# OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH SKILLS IN MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

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## ABSTRACT

The relationship between mother and child has been one of the most urgent problems of the development of human society. Because the life experience, knowledge, skills, and skills gained by mankind are transmitted from generation to generation through this system of relations - mother and child relations. It is not difficult to prove the incomparably large role of the mother in the formation of a child as a person with many examples taken from everyday life. However, determining the internal mechanisms of the influence of the relationship with the mother on the process of human mental development requires special psychological research.

Special attention is paid to scientific research on the socio-psychological foundations of mother-child relations in world educational and research institutions. In this regard, the formation of a healthy attitude towards the child in the family, psychodiagnostics of alienation in parent-child relations, family violence, pedagogical neglect, emotional deprivation and other negative situations; formation of constructive communication skills by organizing psychoprophylaxis activities in order to psychologically stabilize parent-child relations; there is a need to pay attention to issues aimed at improving the measures aimed at the appropriate psychological-educational, consultative activities with parents.

In this article, the scientific-methodical aspects of studying the characteristics of mother-child relations, traditional and modern strategies for implementing a formative approach in mother-child relations, analysis of methodological approaches and tools proposed for the development of constructiveness in mother-child relations, mother-child efficiency indicators of the practice of helping to develop constructive relations are given.

**Keywords:** *Mother-Child Relationship, Individual And Social Reflection, Identification, Imagination And Projection Mechanisms, Constructive Family Relationship, Psychocorrection.*

# KASBGA YO'NALTIRISH VA KASB TANLASH ISHLARINI TASHKIL QILISHNING NAZARIY TAHLILI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada kasb tanlash faoliyatini oqilona tashkil etish uchun mamlakatimiz qaysi soha mutaxassislariga muxtojligini nazarda tutish va shunga yarasha maktab o'quvchilarini ularning mayli, intilishi, qiziqishi, imkoniyati, aqliy va jismoniy qobiliyatlariga qarab, hamda u yoki bu kasbga yaroqliligini aniqlab, so'ngra kasbga yo'naltirish kerakligi, kasbga yo'naltirishning ilmiy asoslari hamda kasb tanlashda yoshlarga yordam beradigan psixologik-pedagogik, tibbiyot va davlat tadbirlari tizimi borasidagi tadqiqotlar tahlili keltirilgan. Mazkur maqolada ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchi yoshlarni kasbga yo'naltirish, kasb tanlash masalalari, shungdek, o'quvchilarni kasbga yo'naltirishda yosh bosqichlarini inobatga olish xususiyatlari bayon qilingan. Kasbni mazmuni bilan iloji boricha chuqurroq tanishtirishga qaratilgandir. U sizni o'quvchi kasbni shaxsga nisbatan qanday talablar qo'yishi bilan tanishtiradi, bu kasbni qaerda, qanday qilib o'rganish yo'llarini, ishga joylashish imkoniyatlarini tushuntirib beradi: shu maslahatning o'zida siz kasb mahoratini oshirish yo'llari to'g'risida ham ko'pgina foydali ma'lumotlarni bilib olishingiz mumkin. Odatda bunday maslahatlarni o'sha kasbda uzoq vaqtdan beri ishlayotgan tajribali mutaxassislar o'tkazadilar va yoshlarimizning kelajagi uchun muhim vazifalarni belgilab bergan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Ta'lim Jarayoni, Kasbga Yo'Naltirish, Kasbiy Targ'Ibot, Extiyoj, Kasb Tanlash. Kasb Tanlash, Kasbga Yo'Naltirish, Mayl, Intilish, Qiziqish, Motiv, Motivatsiya, Kompetentlik, Kompetensiya, Qobiliyat, Iqtidor.*

# THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF CAREER GUIDANCE AND CAREER SELECTION

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, in order to rationally organize the activities of choosing a profession, it is assumed that our country needs specialists in which field, and accordingly, schoolchildren are selected based on their inclination, aspirations, interests, opportunities, mental and physical abilities, as well as determining whether they are suitable for this or that profession, and then to the profession. the need for guidance, the scientific basis of career guidance and the analysis of research on the system of psychological-pedagogical, medical and state measures that help young people in choosing a profession. In this article, the issues of guiding young students to the profession, choosing a profession, as well as the features of taking into account the age stages of the students in the career orientation are described in this article. It is aimed at getting acquainted with the content of the profession as deeply as possible. It will introduce you to the demands of the student profession on the individual, explain where and how to study the profession, job opportunities: in this advice alone, you will learn the ways to improve your professional skills. You can also find out a lot of useful information about it. Usually, such consultations are conducted by experienced specialists who have been working in the profession for a long time and have defined important tasks for the future of our youth.

**Keywords:** *Educational Process, Career Guidance, Professional Promotion, Demand, Career Choice. Choosing A Profession, Orientation To A Profession, Inclination, Aspiration, Interest, Motive, Motivation, Competence, Competence, Ability, Talent.*



# **YOSHLAR ONGIGA VATANPARVARLIK HISSINI SINGDIRISHDA OTA-ONANING PSIXOLOGIK TA'SIRI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu ilmiy maqolani yozishdan asosiy maqsad, oilada bola ongi va tafakkuriga vatanparvarlik tuyg'ularini singdirishda bola tarbiyasida mas'ul bo'gan shaxslarning ota-ona, vasiylarning tutgan o'rni, muloqot jarayoni, psixologik ta'sir o'tkazishi; Vatanparvarlik tushunchasining mazmun-mohiyati, yoshlarni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashning ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatlari, yoshlarni vatanparvarlikka tarbiyalash tuzilmasi, "vatanparvarlik ong + vatanparvarlik tushuncha + vatanparvarlik

xulq-atvar" integratsiyasi tarixiylik, uzluksizlik, mantiqiylik milliy va umuminsoniy tamoyillar, vatanparvarlikni rivojlantiruvchi (vatani sevish, ona tili, millati, milliy urf-odat va an'analariga sadoqat) omillar, uni shakllantirish, ko'rsatkichlarining nazariy asoslari takomillashtirilgan; va ta'siri hususida tarbiya jarayonini to'g'ri rejalashtirish, tashkil etish kabi masalalar olingan.

***Kalit So'z:*** Iroda, Vatanparvarlik, Xotira, Ong, Qobiliyat, Milliy G'Urur, Oila, Ota-Ona, Iftixor, Din, Motivatsiya.

# THE PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF PARENTS IN EDUCATING PATRIOTISM YOUNG GENERATION

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## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of writing this scientific article is the role of parents, guardians, communication process, psychological influence of persons responsible for child education in instilling patriotic feelings in the child's mind and thinking in the family; The essence of the concept of patriotism, socio-psychological aspects of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, the structure of educating young people to patriotism, "patriotic consciousness + patriotic understanding + patriotism "behavior" integration of historicity, continuity, rationality, national and universal principles, factors that develop patriotism (love of the motherland, loyalty to the mother tongue, nation, national customs and traditions), the theoretical foundations of its formation and indicators have been improved; and regarding the impact, issues such as proper planning and organization of the educational process were taken.

**Keywords:** *Will, patriotism, memory, consciousness, ability, national pride, family, parents, pride, religion, motivation.*

# OILA VA TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA GENDER MUNOSABATLARNI BARQARORLASHTIRISHNING IJTIMOYIY-PEDAGOGIK JIHATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu ilmiy maqolada oila va ta'lim muassasalarida erkak va ayollarni gender farqlari va o'xshashliklar ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, o'quv jarayoni samaradorligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga oila va ta'lim muassasalarida gender munosabatlarni barqarorlashtirishga e'tibor qaratilgan. Yoshlarning kelajak hayot ya'ni oila qurishdan oldin zarur bilimlarga ega bo'lishi kerakligi ta'kidlangan. Gender tenglikni ta'minlashda qonuniylik, demokratiya, ochiqlik va shaffoflik, xotin-qizlar va erkaklarning teng huquqliligi, jins bo'yicha kamsitishga yo'l qo'ymaslik, o'zaro bir birini tushunish tamoyillari muhim rol o'ynaydi. Irqi, millati, tili, dini, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi, e'tiqodi, shaxsiy va ijtimoiy mavqeidan qat'iy nazar, xotin-qizlar va erkaklarning tengligini ta'minlash mazkur tamoyillarning mohiyati ochib berilgan. Dunyoda yoshlarni tarbiyalash, ularning ijtimoiylashuvini barqaror rivojlanish muhitida ta'minlash bo'yicha xalqaro miqyosda ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Farzandlarning asosiy ijtimoiy hayotida gender tenglik tushunchasini shakllantirish, xususan, yoshlar orasida gender madaniyatini rivojlantirishning etnik va ontogenez jihatlarini targ'ib qiluvchi ilmiy-tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Oilada farzandlarning dunyoqarashi, uni shaxs sifatida kamolga yetkazishda oilada gender madaniyatga xos stereotip va gender mutanosiblik to'g'ri tushunish bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlarning ahamiyati ortmoqda. Jamiyatda genderga oid munosabatlarni to'g'ri baholash, uning asl muddaosini ochib berish, yoshlarning kasb tanlash hamda oila qurish maqsadlarini to'g'ri shakllantirish asosiy vazifasi bo'lib qolmoqda. Respublikamizda oila institutini mustahkamlash, yoshlarni oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash va gender tenglikning huquqiy-me'yoriy asoslari yaratilgan. "O'zbekiston Respublikasida erkaklar va ayollarning teng huquqlari va imkoniyatlarini ta'minlash bo'yicha davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlarini belgilash va maqsadli islohotlarni amalga oshirish" kabi ustuvor vazifalar doirasida gender diskriminatsiyasini keng ommaga tarqatishni istisno qiladigan kitob va darsliklarni yaratish, davlat dasturlarida tenglik muammolariga mo'ljallangan xorijiy tajribalar, kurslar, o'quv-uslubiy ta'minotdan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Yoshlarning madaniyati sifatlarini shakllantirish maqsadida ma'naviy-ma'rifiy muhitni milliy qadriyatlar asosida rivojlantirish omillari, pedagogik shart-sharoitlari hamda didaktik talablarini aniqlashtirishni talab etadi.

*Kalit So'zlar:* Gender, Gender Madaniyat, Stereotip, Huquq, Gender Farqlar, Shaxs.

# **SOCIAL-PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF STABILIZATION OF GENDER RELATIONS IN THE FAMILY AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This scientific article shows gender differences and similarities between men and women in family and educational institutions. This, in turn, helps ensure the effectiveness of the educational process. At the same time, attention is focused on stabilizing gender relations in the family and educational institutions. It was emphasized that young people should have the necessary knowledge before starting a family. The principles of legality, democracy, openness and transparency, equal rights of women and men, non-discrimination on the basis of gender, and mutual understanding play an important role in ensuring gender equality. The essence of these principles to ensure the equality of women and men, regardless of race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personal and social status, has been revealed. In the world, there is international scientific research on the education of young people, ensuring their socialization in a sustainable development environment. The formation of the concept of gender equality in the main social life of children is carried out, in particular, scientific research promoting ethnic and ontogenesis aspects of the development of gender culture among young people. The importance of scientific research on the correct understanding of gender culture-specific stereotypes and gender proportionality in the family is growing in the worldview of children in the family, its maturation as a person. The main task remains to correctly assess gender relations in society, reveal its original provision, correctly formulate the goals of choosing a profession for young people and building a family. In our republic, the legal and regulatory framework for strengthening the institution of the family, preparing young people for family life and gender equality has been created. In the framework of such priorities as "setting the main directions of state policy on ensuring equal rights and opportunities for men and women in the Republic of Uzbekistan and implementing targeted reforms", the creation of books and textbooks that exclude the spread of gender discrimination to the general public, the use of foreign experiments, courses, educational and methodological support aimed at the problems of equality in It requires clarification of factors, pedagogical conditions and didactic requirements for the development of the spiritual and educational environment on the basis of national values in order to form the qualities of the culture of young people.

***Keywords:*** Gender, Gender Culture, Stereotype, Rights, Gender Differences, Person.

# OILAVIY QADRIYATLARNING SHAXS KAMOLOTIDAGI O'RNI VA ROLI.

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Oiladagi barcha qadriyatlar, an'analar, ota-onalarning o'zaro hamda ularning farzandlari orasidagi muomala maromlari, barcha xatti-harakatlar uning har bir a'zosi ongiga va xulq me'yorlariga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu ta'sirlar eng avvalo, individning ijtimoiy tasavvurlarida, bilimlari va baholash tizimida, oilaviy qadriyatlarga nisbatan munosabatlarida, e'tiqodi va ishonchida o'z aksini topadi. Oilaviy turmush va uning qadriyatlari nikoh va oila munosabatlari to'g'risidagi ilk tasavvurlar hamda ijtimoiy ustanovkalar ham aynan ota-onaning mavjudligi va ularning tarbiyaviy ta'siri tufayli ro'y beradi.

Mazkur maqolada oilaning jamiyat xayotida tutgan o'rni va roli, mustaqil hayotga qadam qo'yayotgan yoshlarning oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash, o'z qadriyat yo'nalishlari, oila a'zolarining xulq atvorlari, oila va jamiyat hayotida ijtimoiy tasavvurlar, ijtimoiy munosabat, ustanovkalar, oilada soglom muxit va soglom dunyokarashni, sub'ektiv munosabatlarni shakllantirish, ta'lim-tarbiya, yosh avlodni jamiyat-davlat xamda oilaga munosib barkamol inson qilib tarbiyalash kabi masalalar urin olgan.

Oila uning asrlar mobaynida saqlanib kelayotgan muqaddas an'analari orqali yoshlarda oilaga nisbatan tug'ri munosabatni shakllantirishda uning ta'sir yo'nalishlarini belgilab olish kerak. "Bu ish asosan har bir o'zbek oilasidagi tarbiya an'analari va ularni takomillashtirish, milliy qadriyatlarni turmush tarzining ajralmas bo'lagiga aylantirish, muloqot madaniyatining Sharqona ko'rinishlari bilan zamonaviy shakllarini uyg'unlashtirish, mehnat tarbiyasi, uning farzandlar farovon turmush kechirishining muhim tamoyili sifatida qadrlanishiga erishish orqali amalga oshirish mumkin".

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Nikoh, Oila, Oilaviy Munosabatlar, Oilaviy Qadriyat, Xulq-Atvor, E'tiqod, Ustanovka, Ijtimoiy Muhit, Ijtimoiy Tasavvur, Ijtimoiylashuv, Ong, Bolalik, Tarbiya, Barkamol Inson, Islohot, Sog'Lom Muhit, Sog'Lom Dunyoqarash, Ijtimoiy Tasavvur, Sub'ektiv Munosabat.*

# THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY VALUES IN PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

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## ABSTRACT

All the values, traditions, parental interactions between parents and their children, all the behaviors in the family affect the consciousness and norms of behavior of each of its members. These influences are primarily reflected in the individual's social perceptions, knowledge and evaluation system, attitudes toward family values, beliefs and trust. Family life and its values The first ideas about marriage and family relations, as well as social attitudes, also occur precisely because of the presence of parents and their educational influence.

In this article, the place and role of the family in the life of the society, preparation for family life of young people who are starting an independent life, their values, the behavior of family members, social ideas in the life of the family and society, social attitudes, attitudes, a healthy environment in the family and a healthy worldview, subjective issues such as formation of relations, education and upbringing of the young generation as mature human beings suitable for society, the state and the family have taken place.

It is necessary to determine the directions of influence of the family in forming the right attitude towards the family in young people through its sacred traditions that have been preserved for centuries. "This work is mainly about the traditions of upbringing in every Uzbek family and their improvement, turning national values into an integral part of the lifestyle, harmonizing modern forms of communication culture with Eastern aspects, labor education, and its importance for children's happy marriage. can be realized by achieving appreciation as a principle".

**Keywords:** *Marriage, Family, Family Relations, Family Value, Behavior, Belief, Attitude, Social Environment, Social Imagination, Socialization, Consciousness, Childhood, Upbringing, Mature Person, Reform, Healthy Environment, Healthy Outlook, Social Imagination, Subjective Attitude*

# TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL COMPETENCES IN CHILDREN

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## ABSTRACT

The good news is that not all technology use is bad. It can be used to bring people together, and this is certainly the case for children and teens as well. Many report that use of social media platforms, texting, and other apps allows them to stay connected to peers they know in real life. It also can foster the development of friendships with peers around the world who have shared interests and goals. Children with social anxiety disorders, who often struggle with engaging in social interactions in person, may find that online communities and social media platforms allow them to practice social interaction skills and gain confidence with social communication in a more comfortable way. Social support groups online also allow children to share their experiences and receive encouragement and guidance that may not be available to them in their local community. The bad news is that the overuse of screen time displaces time spent engaging in real life social interactions. We know that children develop communication, cognitive, and social skills through their relationships with caregivers and other adults and peers. They require face-to-face engagement to understand and use verbal and non-verbal communication, develop empathy, learn turn-taking, and more. Increased technology use has the potential to create social disconnection for young and older children alike, which can negatively impact the development of social and relational skills. Recent research has shown that screen time is negatively associated with social skills development in toddlers. Specifically, the more time they spend with devices the more their social development suffers in the areas of relating and interacting with others and compliance with directions and ability to help others. Levels of disruptive social behaviors, such as being bossy or bullying, increased with more screen time activity.

In this article, the compartments of the child's development areas are described. The methodological basis of the child's development field of competences is indicated. In particular, the normative and legal documents on preschool education and training were touched upon. And the words of wisdom about the upbringing of the child and his future are studied analytically. Also, the areas of development of the child are analyzed by comparing the state of Japan and China with the state of Japan. There are also opinions on the relevance of the issue of the formation of compensations in the areas of development of the child.

**Keywords:** *Child, Compartments Of Development, Formation Of Physical Development And Healthy Lifestyle, Socio-Emotional Development, Speech, Communication, Reading And Writing Skills, Development Of The Cognitive Process, Creative Development, Preschool Education, Reform, Legal Basis, State Standard, Educational Program, Educator, Parent, New Uzbekistan, Renaissance.*

# REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN CHILDREN'S FOLKLORE

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to analyze and evaluate the place of children's folklore in the cultural heritage and in the revival of folk traditions. Methodology. The work uses methods of cultural analysis in relation to such an object as folklore cultural traditions. Results. The article is devoted to a modern problem - the revival of interest in children's folklore and cultural traditions. The forms of existence of a folklore work and the features of manifestations of its features and properties are analyzed. The multifunctional components of folklore art are highlighted, which are expressed in genre and stylistic diversity. The main material of the article is devoted to the historical aspects of children's folklore, namely when and how children's folklore was created. Examples are given for various lullabies of songs, and the musical and artistic-figurative, literary basis of lullabies is analyzed. The aesthetic value of the genre is determined as the property of the cultural heritage of society, expressed in various forms of creative manifestation. Conclusion. Currently, much attention is paid to the revival of cultural folklore traditions in various arts. The increased interest in various types and genres of children's folklore testifies to the strengthening of the general trend of understanding one's national and cultural identity, and the desire to comprehend traditional folklore genres.

**Keywords:** *Children's, Folklore, Traditions, Genres, Culture, Value, Nationality, Identity.*



# THE USE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS AND TOOLS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

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## ABSTRACT

Today, great changes are taking place in the field of education. Every change in the field of education will undoubtedly have a positive effect on the development of our society. These changes are considered as an important factor in raising the intellectual potential of our country and training mature, competitive personnel who can meet the requirements of the modern world education standard. The role of independent education, which is an integral and most important part of the modern educational process, is incomparable in the preparation of such personnel. The pursuit of independent knowledge in any field is a characteristic feature of the educational process and the basis of learning. Independent acquisition and control of knowledge in the educational system is one of the important factors of independent education. In the process of independent education, it is necessary to form the need for independent work, free, creative approach and, most importantly, independent thinking in students. By forming these in students, we can prepare mature, qualified, comprehensively knowledgeable personnel who will be the pillars of our future. It should also be said that at present, the main part of the educational process in higher educational institutions is allocated to independent education, and this is considered as the main indicator of the assessment of student knowledge. Therefore, this article is devoted to the topic of innovative methods and means of organizing the independent education process in higher education institutions. In this article, first of all, what is independent education, and then the forms and means of organizing independent education are described. Students' independent works are discussed separately according to their characteristics. The importance of independent education in the educational process is scientifically and practically based. Information on ways to organize independent education is also collected, and all this information is formed on the basis of materials available today. It is known that many innovations have been made in independent education today, and modern, innovative methods and tools are being introduced to make it more useful for students. But despite this, the urgent issue of the present time is the proper organization of independent education and systematic work in its implementation, teaching students to work independently, to be creative and socially active, to be independent in social and political life. It is the formation of a new generation of personnel who have the skills to find their own way. Therefore, this article tries to reveal the problems of the large number of pedagogic and independent educational workloads for students and the ways to solve them.

**Keywords:** *Independent Education, Problems In Organizing Independent Education, The Role Of Independent Education In The Credit Module System, Methods Of Organizing Independent Education, Independent Thinking, Creative Thinking*

# ZAMONAVIY TA'LIMDA MUHANDISLIK GRAFIKASI VA DIZAYN FANLARNI INTEGRATIV YONDASHUVLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy ta'limda muhandislik grafikasi va dizayn fanlarni integrativ yondashuvlari orqali yangi pedagogik yechimlarni faol izlash, shu mutaxassislik bo'yicha ta'lim oluvchilarga samarali va asosli ta'sir ko'rsatish uchun pedagogik xodimlarning ijodiy salohiyatini rivojlantirish, integratsion yondashuv talabalarni o'z kasbini mutaxassisi qilib tayyorlashga yordam beradigan yondashuv hisoblanishi, talabalarni kasbga yo'naltirish tizimida mavjud muammolar, qiziqish va mayilliklar asosidagi kasbga yo'naltirishni tashxislash, uning vazifalari, asosiy yo'nalishlari va uni amalga oshirish mexanizmlari keltirib o'tilgan. O'quv-bilish faoliyatini integrativ yondashuv orqali mutaxassislikka yo'naltirishning tajribaviy metodikalari ko'rsatib o'tilgan, bu ikki fanni integrativ yondashuvlar orqali ta'lim berishdagi ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar va ularni bartaraf etish usullari taqdim qilingan hamda bu bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar tizimi taqdim etilgan. Globallashuv jarayonining sur'ati, xalqaro miqyosida innovatsiyalarning tezkor harakati ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiyalash va uni shaxs imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda moslashtirish kabi asosiy vazifalar bilan bir qatorda, ta'lim oluvchilarda mustaqillik, tashabbuskorlik, liderlik va kreativlik sifatlarini qaror toptirish hamda rivojlantirish zaruratini asoslaydigan, talabalarni bilimi, ko'nikmasi, malakasi va kompetensiyalariga qo'yiladigan talablar to'liq yoritib berilgan. Muhandislik grafikasi va dizayn fanlarini integrativ o'qitishni rivojlanish tendentsiyalarini tahlil qilish va tizimli yondashuv asosida bu fanlar mutaxassislarni tayyorlash uchun ikki fanni zamonaviy yutuqlarini aks ettiruvchi grafik ta'lim mazmunining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Ta'lim metodlarini to'g'ri tanlash, metodikani puxta shakllantirish natijalarga erishishni yo'l-yo'riqlari ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Integrativ metodologiyadagi eng muhim tamoyillar ajratib ko'rsatilgan. Integrativ yondashuvning tizimli va kompleks yondashuvlari jadvalda keltirib o'tilgan. Integrativ bosqichda integratsiya mexanizmi bir nechta bosqichda amalga oshirish yoritib berilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Ta'lim, Muhandislik Grafikasi, Dizayn, Integratsiya, Yondashuv, Mutaxassis, Tizim, Kasb, Metodika, Global, Innovatsiya, Modernizatsiya, Mustaqil, Tashabbuskor, Lider, Kreativ, Bilim, Ko'nikma, Malaka, Kompetensiya, Tendentsiya, Grafik Ta'lim, Metodologiya, Kompleks, Jadval, Mexanizm*

# ENGINEERING GRAPHICS AND DESIGN IN MODERN EDUCATION INTEGRATIVE APPROACHES TO SCIENCE

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## ABSTRACT

This article discusses the active search for new pedagogical solutions in modern education through integrative approaches of engineering graphics and design disciplines, the development of the creative potential of teaching staff for effective and informed impact on students in this specialty, the integration approach as an approach that helps students become experts in their profession, problems, interests and inclinations existing in the system of vocational guidance of students. diagnostics of career guidance based on its tasks, the main directions and mechanisms of its implementation are listed. Experimental methods of orientation of educational and cognitive activity to the specialty through an integrative approach are shown, influence factors and ways of overcoming these two disciplines in education through an integrative approach are presented, and a system of suggestions and recommendations on this issue is presented. The pace of the globalization process, the rapid movement of innovations at the international level, along with such main tasks as the modernization of the education system and its adaptation to the capabilities of the individual, the requirements for the knowledge, skills, skills and competencies of students, justifying the need to solve and develop the qualities of independence, initiative, leadership and creativity in students, are fully highlighted. Based on the analysis of trends in the development of integrative training in engineering graphics and design disciplines and a systematic approach, the features of the content of graphic education reflecting the modern achievements of two disciplines of training specialists in these disciplines are revealed. The correct choice of teaching methods, careful formulation of the methodology determines the guidelines for achieving results. The most important principles of integrative methodology are highlighted. The system and complex approaches of the integrative approach are presented in the table. At the integrative stage, the integration mechanism is implemented in several stages.

**Keywords:** *Education, Engineering Graphics, Design, Integration, Approach, Expert, System, Profession, Methodology, Global, Innovation, Modernization, Independent, Initiative, Leader, Creative, Knowledge, Skills, Qualification, Competence, Trend, Graphic Education, Methodology, Complex, Schedule, Mechanism*

# UMUMIY O"RTA TA'LIMDA INKLYUZIV TA'LIMNI JORIY ETISH JARAYONIDA BO"LAJAK PEDAGOGLARNING INKLYUZIV KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada ta'lim muassasalarida inklyuziv ta'limni joriy etish jarayonida bo"lajak pedagoglarning inklyuziv kompetentligini rivojlantirish istiqbollari ko'rib chiqilgan. Alohida yordamga muhtoj bolalar va o'smirlarga nisbatan g'amxo'rlik, ularning huquqlarini ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, ta'lim -tarbiya jarayonini bu bolalarning ehtiyoji va qobiliyatiga mos ravishda tashkil etish, sog'lom jamiyatga tenglashtirish ishlari bugungi kunning o'ta dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Ayrim imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar uyda yakka tartibda o'qishmoqda yoki ayrimlari esa batamom ta'limdan chetda qolib ketmoqdalar. Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiyaning pedagogik ish sifati yuqori darajada bo'lsada, biroq aynan alohida ehtiyojli bolalarning sog'lom muhitda ta'lim-tarbiya olmayotganliklari sababli ijtimoiy hayotimizga moslashishlarida ko'plab qiyinchiliklar va muammolarga duch kelmoqdalar. O'qituvchilar o'rtasida inklyuziv kompetentsiyani rivojlantirishni o'rganish uchun tegishli adabiyotlarni har tomonlama ko'rib chiqish o'tkazildi. Inklyuziv ta'lim, malaka oshirish dasturlari va o'qituvchilar uchun o'quv tashabbuslariga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar tahlil qilindi. Maqolada turli tadqiqotlar natijalari keltirilgan va inklyuziv kompetentsiyani rivojlantirish bo'yicha asosiy ma'lumotlar yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari, bo'lajak pedagogda inklyuziv kompetentlikni rivojlantirish uchun nimalarga ahamiyat berish kerakligi har tomonlama yoritib berilgan va bu borada inklyuziv vakolatlarini rivojlantirish uchun xulosalar va takliflar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** inklyuziv kompetentsiya, o'qituvchilar, inklyuziv ta'lim, rivojlanish, o'qitish, hamkorlik. Annotation.

## ABSTRACT

In this article, the prospects for the development of inclusive competence of future pedagogues during the introduction of inclusive education in educational institutions are considered. Caring for children and adolescents in need of special assistance, social support of their rights, organization of the educational process in accordance with the needs and abilities of these children, equalizing them to a healthy society are the tasks of today. Is one of the urgent issues. Some children with disabilities are studying at home alone or some are left out of full education. Although the quality of pedagogical work of preschool education and upbringing is at a high level, children with special needs face many difficulties and problems in adapting to our social life due to the fact that they do not receive education and upbringing in a healthy environment. A comprehensive literature review was conducted to explore the development of inclusive competence among teachers. Research on inclusive education, professional development programs and training initiatives for teachers was analyzed. The article presents the results of various studies and highlights the main information on the development of inclusive competence. In addition, what needs to be emphasized for the development of inclusive competence in the future pedagogue is comprehensively explained, and conclusions and suggestions for the development of inclusive competence are presented in this regard.

**Keywords:** *Inclusive Competence, Teachers, Inclusive Education, Development, Training, Cooperation.*

# PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COGNITIVE PROBLEMS OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Dilarom MAKHMUDOVA

## ANNOTATION

Currently, in the period when active changes are taking place in all aspects of society - economy, production, education and training, the labor market and educational services are being formed, the activity of communities is defined from a socio-psychological point of view on the basis of the information of the science and practice of psychology. 'providing is of urgent importance. The main direction of the social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is spiritual renewal of society, education, personnel training, inter-ethnic and civil unity in society. Nowadays, creating a spiritual and moral, healthy environment in the society, work teams, and families is one of the important tasks of all citizens of our republic, especially psychologists working in educational institutions. In the current conditions, when fundamental changes are being implemented in all areas of society, there is a strong need for people who master the art of creating a healthy environment in the community. Skills and abilities for such team cohesion are formed in the process of interpersonal relationships. Differentiating between anxiety as a personality trait and as a condition requires understanding it as a process. In this approach, anxiety is considered by foreign psychologists to be the consistency of cognitive affective and behavioral reactions, which are activated as a result of the impact of various forms of stress on a person. Cognitive assessment of risk leads to the emergence of a state of anxiety or increases the level of intensity of this state. If the cognitive assessment of the risk of the occurrence of anxiety states is the primary link, cognitive overestimation of the risk assesses the intensity and stability of such states over time.

**Keywords:** *Victim, Human Trafficking, Crime, Victim, Help, Cognitive Process, Thinking, Decision-Making, Emotion, Anxiety, Alienation.*

# THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN ADAPTATION OF YOUNG SPECIALISTS TO MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

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## **ANNOTATION**

Psychology is learning as a subject and science in higher educational institutions. As an educational subject, it is included in the educational plan of the educational institution, it is included in the system of academic subjects aimed at the general professional preparation of students, certain study hours are allocated for its study, and various forms of training classes: lecture, seminar and laboratory-practical, as well as control work and exams are provided.

**Keywords:** *Psychology, Task, Formation, Motives, Understanding, Characteristics, Opinion Processes, Communication.*

# INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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## **ABSTRACT**

The article discusses the main types of innovative technologies that contribute to the improvement of the educational process in higher education. Presented author's definitions of the concepts: "innovative pedagogical technology" and "innovative psychological technology", their comparative analysis is carried out. The article pays special attention to pedagogical and psychological technologies and their features. Pedagogical technologies are primarily associated with ensuring an effective educational process, introducing educational innovations, and the like. The use of innovative technologies is one of the dominant trends in human development. Innovative technologies are associated with general processes in society, global problems, integration of knowledge and forms of social existence. Innovative technologies are developing on the verge of general innovation, methodology, theory and history of pedagogy, psychology, sociology and management theory, economics of education. Today, it is becoming more and more obvious that a traditional school, focused on the transfer of knowledge, skills and abilities, cannot ensure the full development of each individual. The specific features of innovative learning are its openness to the future, the ability to foresight based on constant reassessment of values, and constructive actions in updated situations.

**Keywords:** innovative technologies, innovative pedagogical technology, innovative psychological technology.

# **BO'LAJAK JISMONIY TARBIYA O'QITUVCHILARI ONGIDA SOG'LOM TURMUSH TARZI, REPRODUKTIV SALOMATLIK BORASIDAGI BILIMLARNI QAROR TOPTIRISH**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu ilmiy maqolani yozishdan asosiy maqsad bo'lajak jismoniy tarbiya o'qituvchilari ongida sog'lom turmush tarzi, reproduktiv salomatlik borasidagi bilimlarni qaror toptirishni tadqiq etish hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqsaddan kelib chiqib quyidagi vazifalarni yechish amalga oshirilgan: ta'lim jarayonini to'g'ri rejalashtirish, tashkil etish, o'qitishning shakl va metodlaridan o'rinli foydalanish; ta'lim jarayonining asosiy obyekti bo'lgan talaba shaxsida faollik, bilishga intilish, mustaqil fikrlay olish, ijodkorlik ko'nikmalarining shakllanganligi kabi yo'nalishlarini belgilash.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Jismoniy Tarbiya, Reproductive Madaniyat, Davlat Siyosati, Intellektual Meros, Umumbashariy Qadriyat, Madaniyat, Iqtisodiyot, Fan Va Texnika, Texnologiya.*



# **DETERMINING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN THE MINDS OF FUTURE PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS**

**Yaxshimbekova Sayyora Kamalovna**  
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## **ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of writing this scientific article is to research the determination of knowledge about healthy lifestyle and reproductive health in the minds of future physical education teachers. Based on this goal, the following tasks were solved: proper planning and organizing of the educational process, appropriate use of forms and methods of teaching; identifying the direction of the student's being active, the desire to know, the ability to think independently, and the formation of creativity skills.

**Keywords:** *Physical Education, Reproductive Culture, State Policy, Intellectual Heritage, Universal Value, Culture, Economy, Science And Technology, Technology.*

# **XULQ-ATVORNING ASOSIY XUSUSIYATLARI VA BELGILARIDA INFANTILLIK XOLATI**

**Xafiza Mamadiyrovna Ortiqova**

## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ma'lumki, inson faoliyatining mazmuni ehtiyojning yolg'iz o'zi bilangina belgilanmaydi, balki undan jamiyat talab qilayotgan biron maxsulotni tayyorlash maqsadi bilan belgilanadi. Bu esa infantil odamning yana bir muhim xususiyati bilan bog'liq: u muammolarni qanday hal qilishni bilmaydi. Muammo tug'ilsa, "katta" odam (ota-ona, turmush o'rtoq, do'stlar) kelib, vaziyatni o'nglashini yoki hech bo'lmasa qanday o'nglash kerakligini aytishini kutadi. Bu esa shaxsning o'z xatti-harakatlari oqibatini baholay olmasligiga olib keladi, chunki bunday baholash tizimini uning uchun odatda boshqalar amalga oshiradi. Infantilizm — bolatabiatlik yoki aqlan kamol topmaganlik, shaxsda psixologik rivojlanishning kechikishi, xatti-harakatlari yoshiga mos kelmasligi, mas'uliyatni o'z zimmasiga olish va ongli ravishda qaror qabul qilishni istamasligida namoyon bo'ladi. Bundan ko'rinib turib tiki odamning xatti-harakatlari tamoman boshqacha tarzda tashkil topgan. Ehtiyojning bir o'zigina uning formalarini tug'dirib qolmay, balki ehtiyojlarni qondirishning jamiyat tomonidan qabul qilingan usullari xatti-harakat shakllarini belgilay boshlaydi. Infantil erkak va ayol jiddiy tashvish va muammolardan xoli bo'lgan, bolalikdagi kabi yengil hayotga intiladi. Bolatabiat kishi o'z sohasida yaxshi mutaxassis bo'lishi mumkin, biroq kundalik hayotda va munosabatlarda o'zini o'smir kabi tutadi (bo'shang yoki injiq).

**Kalit so'zlar:** inson, xulq-atvorning, belgilar, infantilizm, infantil, ruxiy holat, xususiyat, ijtimoiy infantilizm.

# THE STATE OF INFANTILISM IN THE MAIN FEATURES AND SIGNS OF BEHAVIOR

Xafiza Mamadiyurovna Ortiqova

## ABSTRACT

As you know, the content of human activity is determined not only by the need, but also by the purpose of making a product from it that is required by society. This is due to another important characteristic of an infantile person: he does not know how to solve problems. When a problem arises, the "older" person (parent, spouse, friends) waits for him to come and fix the situation, or at least tell him how to fix it. This leads to the fact that a person cannot assess the consequences of his actions, since such an assessment system is usually performed for him by others. Infantilism is manifested in childhood nature or mental immaturity, delay in psychological development in a person, incompatibility of behavior with age, unwillingness to take responsibility and make conscious decisions. From this it can be seen that the behavior of a person is formed in a completely different way. Only one form of need does not give birth to its forms, but the ways in which needs are accepted by society begin to define patterns of behavior. The infantile man and woman strive for a light life, as in childhood, free from serious worries and problems. A childhood nature person can be a good specialist in his field, but in everyday life and relationships he behaves like a teenager (empty or capricious).

**Keywords:** infantilism, infantilism, mental state, character trait, social infantilism of a person.

# NODAVLAT TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISH MEXANIZMLARI.

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Nodavlat ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish barcha o'quvchilarning kelib chiqishi va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holatidan qat'i nazar, mukammal ta'lim olishini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu abstrakt ushbu maqsadga erishishning ba'zi mexanizmlarini ta'kidlaydi. Birinchidan, o'qituvchilar malakasini oshirish zarur. Nodavlat ta'lim muassasalari o'qituvchilarning zamonaviy o'qitish usullari, fanlar bo'yicha bilimlari, pedagogik mahoratini ta'minlovchi malaka oshirish dasturlariga mablag' sarflashlari kerak. Bu o'qituvchilarga yuqori sifatli ta'lim berish va talabalarni samarali jalb qilish imkonini beradi. Ikkinchidan, javobgarlik va monitoring tizimlarini rivojlantirish zarur. Nodavlat ta'lim muassasalari o'quvchilar faoliyatini, o'qituvchilar samaradorligini va umumiy maktab sifatini baholash uchun kompleks baholash mexanizmlarini yaratishi kerak. Muntazam baholash va baholashlar takomillashtirish sohasini aniqlashi va kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish uchun maqsadli tadbirlarni ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi. Uchinchidan, davlat idoralari, universitetlar va nufuzli notijorat tashkilotlari bilan hamkorlik va hamkorlikni rivojlantirish muhim ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. O'qituvchilar malakasini birinchi o'ringa qo'yish, javobgarlik choralarini amalga oshirish va hamkorlikni rivojlantirish orqali nodavlat ta'lim muassasalari ta'lim sifatini oshirishi, barcha o'quvchilarning yuqori malakali ta'lim tajribasidan foydalanishini ta'minlashi mumkin.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Javobgarlik, O'qituvchilar Malakasini Oshirish, Samarali Boshqaruv, Monitoring Va Baholash, Mavjud Va Tegishli O'Quv Materiallari, Texnologiya Integratsiyasi, Davlat Idoralari Bilan Hamkorlik, Moliyaviy Va Resurslarni Boshqarish, Ota-Onalar Va Jamiyatning Ishtiroki, Uzluksiz Kasbiy Rivojlanish, Tadqiqot Va Dalillarga Asoslangan Amaliyotlar, Qadriyatlarga Asoslangan Ta'lim, Davlat-Xususiy Sheriklik, O'qituvchining Motivatsiyasi Va Ishdan Qoniqish, Talabalarga Qaratilgan Ta'lim, Boshqaruv Va Etakchilik.*

# MECHANISMS FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN NON-STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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## ABSTRACT

Improving the quality of education in non-governmental educational institutions is important in ensuring that all students, regardless of their background and socio-economic status, receive excellent education. This abstract highlights some mechanisms for achieving this goal. First of all, it is necessary to improve the qualifications of teachers. Non-state educational institutions should invest in training programs that provide teachers with modern teaching methods, subject knowledge, and pedagogical skills. This allows teachers to provide high-quality education and effectively engage students. Second, accountability and monitoring systems need to be developed. Non-governmental educational institutions should create comprehensive evaluation mechanisms to evaluate student performance, teacher effectiveness, and overall school quality. Regular assessments and evaluations help identify areas for improvement and develop targeted interventions to address deficiencies. Third, developing partnerships and collaborations with government agencies, universities, and reputable non-profit organizations can have a significant impact. By prioritizing teacher qualifications, implementing accountability measures, and developing partnerships, non-governmental educational institutions can improve the quality of education and ensure that all students have access to a highly qualified educational experience.

**Keywords:** *Accountability, Teacher Development, Effective Management, Monitoring And Evaluation, Available And Appropriate Instructional Materials, Technology Integration, Collaboration With Government Agencies, Financial And Resource Management, Parent And Community Involvement, Continuing Professional Development, Research And Evidence Based Practices, Values-Based Education, Public-Private Partnerships, Teacher Motivation And Job Satisfaction, Student-Centered Education, Management And Leadership.*

# THE EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATION

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## **ABSTRACT**

The role of human capital in forming the basis for economic development and stability of the country is spoken about often enough that both scientists and researchers, as well as leaders and people themselves, pay attention to this idea. It has become obvious that not only legal frameworks, resources and production capacity, but also people themselves play a significant role in how a particular society will develop. Within the framework of such an important concept there is a factor that is no less significant in itself - the development of the institution of education and its accessibility to wide sections of the population. This work will examine various aspects of the influence of education on the economy and its development, as well as analyze and compare existing global trends in this area. The purpose of this work is to analyze the current situation of the institution of education and the relationship of its successful functioning with the global aspects of the state's progress, in particular with sustainable economic development.

In the last 35–40 years, increasing attention has been paid to the development of human capital (HC) and its role in the economic growth of various countries. This is due to the increasing complexity of technologies, as well as a certain acceleration of their changes, which naturally emphasize the importance of innovation, and therefore of humans, in the modern economy. The emergence of human capital to leading positions in economic development simultaneously draws attention to education as a system responsible for its production.

**Keywords:** *Education, Nation, Development, Field.*

# KOMPETENSIYANI SHAKLANTIRISH PEDAGOGIK FAOLIYAT PREDIKATORI SIFATIDA

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada kompetensiya, kompetentlik, kasbiy kompetentlik va uning sifatleri, zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalarini qo'llashning kasbiy kompetentsiyalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning ahamiyati nazariy jihatdan bayon etilgan. Shu bilan birga talabalarda kompetentsiyalarni shakllantirishning istiqbolda ularni kasbiy faoliyat bilan muvaffaqiyatli tarzda shug'ullanishlarini ta'minlovchi asos ekanligi, uning zamirida kognitiv, kommunikativ, ijtimoiy va autopsixologik tizimostilari mujassamlashganligi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Shu bilan birga kompetentlik bu asosan muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun nima qilish kerakligini bilish, "o'z mahorati", "mulohaza", "muomala" va "munosabat" kabi ichki jarayonlarning yuqori darajadagi rivojlanish ko'rsatkichi, muammoni hal qilish usulining bajarilish samaradorligi, tezligi va aniqligida o'z ifodasini topadigan xususiyat ekanligi haqida ilmiy faktlar izohlab o'tilgan. Kompetentlik faoliyatining natijasi, amalga oshirilgan imkoniyati ekanligi, ushbu jarayonda ilgari egallagan munosabat, bilim va ko'nikmalar faoliyat vazifalarini muvaffaqiyatli hal qilishni ta'minlashi, bunda psixologik tayyorgarlikni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun hissiy-irodaviy, kognitiv va motivatsion komponentlarning birligi muhimligi ta'kidlangan. "Kompetentlik" tushunchasida "kompetentsiya", "professionallik", "mahorat", "faoliyatga tayyorlik", "kasbiy fazilatlar", "kasbiy muvofiqlik", "ta'lim natijasi" kabi farqlar ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Kompetensiya, Kompetentlik, O'qituvchilarni Profesionalligi, Kasbiy Kompetentlik, Pedagogik Improvizatsiya, Pedagogik Kuzatuv, Faoliyatni Prognostik Belgilari, Kognitiv, Kommunikativ, Ijtimoiy Va Autopsixologik Tizimostilari, Kasbiy Bilim, Kasbiy Ko'nikma, Kasbiy Muvaffaqiyat.*

# COMPETENCE FORMATION AS A PREDICTOR OF PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

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## ABSTRACT

This article theoretically describes competence, competence, professional competence and its qualities, the importance of the use of modern educational technologies in the formation and development of professional competences. At the same time, it is thought that the formation of competencies in students is the basis for their successful professional activity in the future, and that cognitive, communicative, social and self-psychological subsystems are embodied in it. At the same time, competence is basically knowing what to do for a successful activity, an indicator of the high level of development of internal processes such as "one's skills", "judgment", "treatment" and "attitude", it is expressed in the efficiency, speed and accuracy of the execution of the problem solving method. scientific facts about the environment of the characteristic found have been explained. It is emphasized that competence is the result of activity, a realized opportunity, that the attitude, knowledge and skills previously acquired in this process ensure the successful solution of activity tasks, and the importance of the unity of emotional-volitional, cognitive and motivational components for the successful implementation of psychological training. Differences such as "competence", "professionalism", "skill", "readiness for activity", "professional qualities", "professional suitability", "educational result" are indicated in the concept of "competence".

**Keywords:** *Competence, Teacher Professionalism, Professional Competence, Pedagogical Improvisation, Pedagogical Observation, Prognostic Signs Of Activity, Cognitive, Communicative, Social And Self-Psychological Subsystems, Professional Knowledge, Professional Skills, Professional Success.*



# **BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA O'QUVCHILARIGA MATEMATIKA FANINI O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL USULLARDAN FOYDALANGAN HOLDA MANTIQUIY FIKRLASHLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Boshlang'ich sinflarda matematika fanini o'qitishning asosiy vazifalaridan biri o'quvchilarni har tomonlama bilimli qilib tarbiyalash hisoblanadi. Matematika bo'yicha bilimlar berish bilan birga ularga matematika darslarida fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish uchun ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish matematik ta'limning asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining matematika faniga bo'lgan qiziqishini ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish masalalari o'z ifodasini topgan.

Maqolada boshlang'ich sinflarda matematika fanini o'quvchilar bilim oladigan manbalar bo'yicha o'qitish samaradorligini oshirish usullari haqida fikr yuritilgan. Shuning bilan birga bir nechta usullarni samarali qo'llash misol tariqasida ko'rsatilgan.

# DEVELOPMENT OF LOGICAL THINKING USING INTERACTIVE METHODS WHEN TEACHING MATHEMATICS TO PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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## ABSTRACT

One of the main tasks of teaching mathematics in primary school is the comprehensive education of students. One of the main objectives of mathematics education is to provide them with knowledge of mathematics and develop skills and abilities to develop their thinking abilities in mathematics classes. This article highlights the issues of increasing the educational effectiveness of primary school students' interest in mathematics.

There is described in the article the methods of teaching mathematics in elementary grades by learning sources and ways to implementing these effectively. Also, there are provided some

examples of these methods implementation in practice.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Arifmetik Amallar, Boshlang'ich Ta'lim, Interfaol Metodlar, Perimetr, Yuza, Hajm Tushunchasi, Matematik Tushuncha.*

**Keywords:** *Arithmetic Operations, Primary Education, Interactive Methods, Perimeter, Area, Concept Of Volume, Mathematical Concept.*

# THE GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF THE CONCEPT OF CREATIVITY

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, the dictionary and modern meaning of the word "creativity" and the history of the emergence of this concept, directions for studying creativity, definitions given by scientists to creativity and its types, theoretical aspects of creativity, creativity and the psychological and pedagogical foundations of its development, the research conducted by scientists on the problem of creativity development and their scientifically based opinions are thoroughly analyzed. That if a person wants to be creative, he should not be afraid to take risks and tolerate uncertainty, that sometimes he should fail, do something unusual, that the most amazing discoveries in our lives are made after a series of failures opinions are presented. At the same time, certain personal qualities are adapted to creativity, and since creativity is the creation of unusual and new things, a creative person should not be conformist and hostile to change, and should it is emphasized that it should be distinguished by motivation. In addition, information about the mental, personal, procedural characteristics that help the formation and manifestation of creativity, the parameters of creativity, and the definition of the term "creativity" in the field of pedagogy is presented.

**Keywords:** *Creativity, Creativity, Divergent Thinking, Convergent Thinking, Creative Person, Creative Process, Creative Product, Creative Environment, Ability To Integrate, Pseudo-Creativity, Quasi-Creativity.*

# **THE NEED TO REFORM THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND IMPLEMENT NEW PRINCIPLES TO IT**

**Ibodulla Ismatullayevich SOLIYEV**

Management in Education

## **ABSTRACT**

Socio-economic development in the 20th century and the present period is explained by the sharp increase of the human factor in the composition of resources. On the one hand, this resource has risen to a new level in terms of quality, and on the other hand, society's investments are increasingly directed to its creation. In the article, the opinions about the role of higher education in the formation of human capital are scientifically based. socio-economic development in the 20th century and the present period is explained by the sharp increase of the human factor in the composition of resources. On the one hand, this resource has risen to a new level in terms of quality, and on the other hand, society's investments are increasingly directed to its creation. In the article, the opinions about the role of higher education in the formation of human capital are scientifically based. socio-economic development in the 20th century and the present period is explained by the sharp increase of the human factor in the composition of resources. On the one hand, this resource has risen to a new level in terms of quality, and on the other hand, society's investments are increasingly directed to its creation. In the article, the opinions about the role of higher education in the formation of human capital are scientifically based.

**Keywords:** *Higher Education, Financial Sustainability, Venture, Outsourcing, Crowdsourcing, Branding, Philanthropic*

# O'QITUVCHINING PEDAGOGIK FAOLIYATI DAVOMIDA DARSLARGA INNOVATSION

YONDASHUVI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich ta'lim o'qituvchisining pedagogik faoliyati davomida innovatsion texnika va texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanishi va uning natijasida ta'lim sifatining qay darajada natijaga erishishi yoritib berilgan. Boshlang'ich ta'lim o'qituvchilari yuqoridagi ehtiyojlarini qondirgan holatda darslarni tashkil eta olsa o'quvchilarning darslarga bo'lgan qiziqishlari, hamda aqliy tafakkuri ham oshib boradi. Pedagogik faoliyatda boshlang'ich ta'lim o'qituvchining faolligini, uning ijodiy salohiyatini faollashtirishni ko'rsatish juda muhimdir. Bu, o'z navbatida, boshlang'ich ta'lim o'qituvchisi shaxsining ijodkorligini shakllantirishga imkon beradi. O'qitishning zamonaviy metodlarini qo'llash o'qitish jarayonida yuqori samaradorlikka erishishga olib kelishi va bu metodlarni har bir darsning didaktik vazifasidan kelib chiqib tanlash maqsadga muvofiqligi ochib berilgan. Boshlang'ich sinflar uchun bu yildan yangi zamonaviy innovatsion ko'rinishdagi darsliklar berilishi ham o'qituvchining o'z ustida yanada ko'proq ishlashiga undaydi. Zamonaviy o'qituvchi o'zini yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar, nazariyalar va tushunchalar muallifi, ularni ishlab chiquvchi, tadqiqotchi, foydalanuvchi va targ'ibotchi sifatida ko'rsatishi kerak. Buning natijasida esa boshlang'ich sinflarga ta'lim tarbiya berish jarayoni sezilarli darajada sifatli bo'ladi. O'quvchilarning bilim darajalari ham o'qituvchining aynan shu jihatlari tufayli oshib boradi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Pedagogik Faoliyat, Ta'lim Jarayoni, Boshlang'ich Ta'lim, Innovatsion Texnika, Innovatsion Texnologiya, Metod, Darslik, Elektron Jurnal, Darslik.*

# INNOVATION IN LESSONS DURING TEACHER'S PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY APPROACH

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## **ANNOTATION**

This article describes the effective use of innovative techniques and technologies by a primary education teacher during his pedagogical activities and the extent to which the quality of education can be achieved as a result. If the teachers of primary education can organize classes in a state that satisfies the above needs, the students' interest in classes and intellectual thinking will increase. In pedagogical activities, it is very important to show the activity of the primary education teacher, to activate his creative potential. This, in turn, allows to form the creativity of the primary education teacher. It has been revealed that the use of modern methods of teaching leads to high efficiency in the teaching process and the appropriateness of choosing these methods based on the didactic task of each lesson. The provision of new, modern and innovative textbooks for primary classes this year also encourages the teacher to work on himself even more. A modern teacher should present himself as the author of new pedagogical technologies, theories and concepts, their developer, researcher, user and promoter. As a result of this, the process of providing education to primary classes will be of a significantly higher quality. The level of knowledge of students increases due to these aspects of the teacher.

**Keywords:** *Pedagogical Activity, Educational Process, Primary Education, Innovative Technique, Innovative Technology, Method, Textbook, Electronic Journal, Textbook.*

# MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM VA PEDAGOGIKA KOLLEJLARI INTEGRATSIYASINI KLASTERLI YONDASHUV ASOSIDA RIVOJLANTIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqola Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari va pedagogika kollejlari integratsiyasini hal qilishda klasterli yondashuvining amalga oshirilishini tahlil qilish. Klasterli yondashuv asosida bo'lajak tarbiyachilarning boshqaruv madaniyatini rivojlantirish mazmuni Ta'lim jarayonida integratsiya va klasterning mazmun mohiyatini ifodalash. Ta'lim integratsiyasida klasterli yondashuv nazariyasining shakllanishi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimi uchun yuqori darajadagi kasbiy maxorat va shaxsiy rivojlanish darajasiga ega bo'lgan pedagog kadrlar tayyorlashni ta'minlash, klasterli yondashuv asosida pedagogika kollejlari va maktabgacha ta'lim integratsiyasini tashkil etishning samaradorligi o'rganilgan. Bo'lajak tarbiyachilarning boshqaruv madaniyatini rivojlantirishning pedagogik jihatlari. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarini boshqarishning xususiyatlari. Bo'lajak tarbiyachilarning boshqaruv madaniyatini rivojlantirishda klasterli yondashuvning ahamiyati. «Tarbiyachi boshqaruv madaniyati» tushunchasining mohiyatini asoslash, uni bo'lajak maktabgacha ta'lim mutaxassislarida rivojlantirish shartlarini belgilash. Bo'lajak tarbiyachini tayyorlashda boshqaruv madaniyatining tarixiy va pedagogik jihatlari tahlil qilish. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotini boshqarish xususiyatlarini va tarbiyachilarning boshqaruv madaniyati holatini o'rganish. Ta'limda klasterli yondashuvning ahamiyati, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarining pedagogik jamoalari faoliyatini tahlili. Ta'lim klasterini joriy etishda integratsiyaning roli ahamiyatga molikdir. Ta'limdagi integratsiya samaradorlikni oshiruvchi omil bo'lib, integratsion jarayonlar amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Ta'lim klasteri ta'lim turlari va jarayoni ishtirokchilarining o'zaro samarali hamkorlik qilish mexanizmini tashkil qilish ta'lim sifatini oshirish hamda ta'lim jarayoni ishtirokchilari kompetensiyalarini muvaffaqiyatli rivojlantirish imkonini beradi. (Rizayeva G.B,2023)

**Tayanch So'zlar:** *Maktabgacha Ta'lim, Klaster, Ta'lim Klasteri, Integratsiya, Pedagog Kadrlar, Hamkorlik, Samarali Usullar, O'z-O'zini Rivojlantirish, Natija, Buyurtmachi, Yondashuv.*

# **DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTEGRATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND PEDAGOGICAL COLLEGES ON THE BASIS OF A CLUSTER APPROACH**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article analyzes the implementation of the cluster approach in solving the integration of preschool educational organizations and pedagogical colleges; The content of the development of management culture of future educators based on the cluster approach. Expression of the essence of integration and cluster in the educational process. Formation of the cluster approach theory in educational integration. The effectiveness of organizing pedagogic colleges and integration of preschool education based on the cluster approach to ensure the training of pedagogic personnel with high professional skills and personal development level for the preschool education system has been studied. Pedagogical aspects of developing management culture of future educators. Features of management of preschool educational organizations. The importance of the cluster approach in the development of management culture of future educators. To substantiate the essence of the concept of "educational management culture", to determine the conditions for its development in future preschool education specialists. Analyzing the historical and pedagogical aspects of management culture in the preparation of future teachers. To study the features of management of preschool educational organizations and the management culture of educators. The importance of the cluster approach in education, the analysis of the activity of pedagogical teams of preschool educational institutions. The role of integration in the implementation of educational clusters is important. Integration in education is a factor increasing efficiency, and integration processes are of practical importance. The educational cluster provides opportunities to improve the quality of education and to successfully develop the competencies of the participants of the educational process. (Rizayeva G.B,2023)

**Keywords:** *Preschool Education, Cluster, Educational Cluster, Integration, Teaching Staff, Cooperation, Effective Methods, Self-Development, Result, Customer, Approach.*



# KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI O'QUVCHILARNI SO'ZLASHISHGA DOIR IJTIMOIY ME'YORLAR BILAN TANISHTIRISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Zamonaviy ta'limning ahamiyati o'quvchilarda faol ijtimoiylashuv ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish bilan belgilanadi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining ijtimoiy munosabatlar jarayonining faol ishtirokchilari bo'lishlariga erishishda ular tomonidan ijtimoiy-huquqiy me'yorlarning muvaffaqiyatli o'zlashtirilishi o'ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shunday ekan, boshlang'ich ta'lim yoshidagi o'quvchilarda ijtimoiy-huquqiy me'yorlarga amal qilish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish pedagogikaning muhim ilmiy muammolaridan hisoblanadi. Jamiyatda kishilar o'rtasidagi o'zaro ijtimoiy munosabatlar muayyan ijtimoiy-huquqiy me'yorlar asosida tartibga solinadi. Ijtimoiy-huquqiy me'yorlar asosida tartibga solinadigan munosabatlar tizimiga rioya qilish ishtirokchilarning madaniyatlilik darajasini ifoda etadi. Bu esa oila, maktabgacha tarbiya va umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida bolalarni ijtimoiy munosabatlarga tayyorlash, ijtimoiy-huquqiy me'yorlar bilan tanishtirish, ularga qat'iy rioya qilish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish lozimligini ko'rsatadi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida ijtimoiy-huquqiy me'yorlarga hurmat hissini shakllantirishga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar va shart-sharoitlar o'quvchilar tafakkurini motivatsion va reflektiv ko'nikmalarga o'rgatish vositalari, shakllari, usul va yo'llarini belgilash asosida qaror topadi. Buning uchun o'qituvchidan ta'lim va tarbiya jarayoniga ijodiy munosabatda bo'lish talab etiladi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida ijtimoiy-huquqiy me'yorlarga hurmat hissini shakllantirishning ko'nikma va malakaga asoslangan reflektiv texnologiyalar mazmunini tayanch, umumiy va xususiy kompetentsiyalar bilan bog'liq holda izohlash asosida ishlab chiqilgan va maqsaddan natijaga yo'naltirilgan nomativlik, izchillik va universallik xarakteriga ega funktsional modelini ta'lim amaliyotiga tatbiq qilish o'quvchilarda ijtimoiy-huquqiy me'yorlarga amal qilish ko'nikmalarining shakllanishiga samarali ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun ahamiyatli bo'lgan ijtimoiy me'yorlardan biri so'zlashish jarayonida amal qilinadigan me'yorlardir. So'zlashish jarayonida ikki yoki undan ortiq kishilarning bir-birlariga, nisbatan munosabatlarini bildirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, jamoatchilik tomonidan tan olingan me'yorlarga amal qilish har bir shaxs zimmasidagi burch sanaladi. Ushbu maqolada kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilarni so'zlashish jarayonida amal qilishlari kerak bo'lgan ijtimoiy me'yorlar xususida so'z boradi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Me'yor, Ijtimoiy, Muomala, Madaniyat, Ma'naviyat, Muloqot.

# INTRODUCING SOCIAL NORMS ON THE TALKS OF SMALL SCHOOL AGE

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## ABSTRACT

The importance of modern education is determined by the formation of active socialization skills in students. Successful mastering of socio-legal norms by primary school students is of particular importance in order to become active participants in the process of social relations. Therefore, the formation of the skills of following social and legal norms in students of primary education age is one of the important scientific problems of pedagogy. In society, mutual social relations between people are regulated on the basis of certain social and legal norms. Compliance with the system of relations regulated on the basis of socio-legal norms expresses the level of civilization of the participants. This shows that it is necessary to prepare children for social relations, to familiarize them with social and legal norms, and to form the skills of strict adherence to them in family, pre-school education and general secondary education institutions. Factors and conditions affecting the formation of respect for social and legal norms in primary school students, determining the means, forms, methods and ways of teaching students' thinking to motivational and reflexive skills. will decide based on For this, the teacher is required to have a creative attitude to the process of education and training. Forming a sense of respect for social and legal norms in elementary school students, developed on the basis of interpretation of the content of reflexive technologies based on skills and competences in relation to general and private competencies the application of the universal functional model to educational practice has an effective and positive effect on the formation of students' ability to follow social and legal norms.

One of the social norms that is important for elementary school students is the norms that are followed in the process of speaking. In the process of speaking, it is important to communicate the relationship of two or more people to each other, and it is the duty of each person to follow the standards recognized by the public. This article talks about the social norms that students of junior school age should follow in the process of speaking.

**Keywords:** Norm, Social, Conversion, Culture, Spirituality, Communication.

# PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYADA INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada innovatsiya, innovatsiyaning kirib kelishi, uning shakllari, innovatsion faoliyat, ta'limda innovatsiyaning o'рни, psixologiyada tarbiyaviy texnologiyaning o'рни, pedagogik texnologiyalarning turlari: muammoli o'qitish texnologiyasi, tabaqalashtirilgan o'qitish texnologiyasi, individuallashtirilgan o'qitish texnologiyasi, kompyuterli o'qitish texnologiyasi, ishbilarmonlik o'yinlari texnologiyasi modulli o'qitish texnologiyasi, tarbiya texnologiyalarining mazmuni, qo'llanilishi haqida ma'lumot berilgan

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Pedagogika, Psixologiya, Oliy Ta'lim, Pedagogik Texnologiyalar, SMART Texnologiyasi, "Keys-Stadi" Texnologiyasi, Rasmiy Ta'lim, Norasmiy Ta'lim*

# INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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## ANNOTATION

In this article, innovation, the introduction of innovation, its forms, innovative activity, the role of innovation in education, the role of educational technology in psychology, types of pedagogical technologies: problem teaching technology, differentiated teaching technology, individualized teaching technology computer teaching technology, business game technology, modular teaching technology, the content of educational technologies, the application of innovations, the use of current information in the educational program to solve educational problems, preparing students to solve practical problems, organization of students' independent knowledge, research, project activities, implementation of the educational process in a distributed educational environment, the educational environment is not limited to the territory of the educational institution or the distance education system, the educational process is continuous, flexible educational trajectories, individualization of learning, diversity of educational activities for students to study educational programs and courses, providing information to students about the nature of education and moral relations and their importance in the life of society, creating the need for students to acquire educational and educational knowledge, and as a result of determining spiritual education, innovations are currently plays a major role in the reform of the education system, the goal of pedagogical technologies is to ensure the necessary efficiency of the educational process in the conditions of mass education and achieve the desired results of study by students, through the use of innovative research, pedagogy and it is concluded that the teaching of psychological sciences is the most effective way

**Key Words:** *Pedagogy, Psychology, Higher Education, Pedagogical Technologies, SMART Technology, "Keys Study" Technology, Formal Education, Informal Education*

# PERSONALIZED EDUCATION AS A MODERN APPROACH

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## ANNOTATION

Personality-oriented education (POE), independent education, personality-oriented educational environment and its theoretical pedagogical foundations, pedagogical activity, concept of pedagogical activity, literature analysis and methodology, pedagogical conditions, methodological-didactic basis, modern pedagogical technologies, psychology and psychotherapy, governing bodies, Medical Practice and international relations contexts, humanistic psychology, humanistic perspective, teacher role, humanistic ideas, democratization of society, humanization, POE technology, project method aspect, subjectivity of the educational process, "burning/activating" personal functions, methods and techniques of action, mental and practical, emotional codes (subjective/personal values, stereotypes), teaching methods generality, universal views, universal psychology, psychoanalysis, behaviorism, humanistic psychology and cognitive psychology, educational methods, the task of pedagogy, self-satisfaction, compassion and punishment, a well-thought-out system, a positive (acceptable for a person) consequence of behavior, the realization of the student's capabilities/abilities.

**Keywords:** personality-oriented education (POE), pedagogical activity, the concept of pedagogical activity, pedagogical conditions, methodological-didactic basis, modern pedagogical technologies, psychology and psychotherapy, POE technology, general psychology, psychoanalysis, behaviorism, humanistic psychology and cognitive psychology, compassion and punishment, a well-thought-out system

# PEDAGOGIK FAOLIYATDA KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENTLIKNING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Bo'lajak o'qituvchining kasbiy va shaxsiy sifatlarini tarkib toptirishda shaxsning xislati, tajribasi, bilim malakasi hamda qobiliyatini uyg'unlashtirish zarurati tugiladi. Bu uyg'unlikni "kompetentlik" deb atash mumkin bo'lib, bu atama orqali bo'lajak o'qituvchining kasb sohasida ulkan muvaffaqiyatlarga erishish salohiyati tushuniladi. Darhaqiqat, kasbiy kompetentlik bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning kasbiy faoliyatida samaradorlikka erishishda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Kasbiy kompetentlik, o'z navbatida bevosita kommunikativ kompetentlik bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Pedagogik faoliyatning mohiyati ta'lim oluvchilar bilan o'zaro aloqani tashkil qilar ekan, kommunikativ kompetentlikni o'qituvchi kasbiy mahoratining negizi deyish mumkin. Mazkur maqola mazmunida kommunikativ kompetentlik ta'lim sifatini oshirish usullaridan biri hamda o'qituvchining kasbiy kompetentligini ko'rsatuvchi muhim omil sifatida tahlil qilingan. Pedagogik faoliyatning mohiyati ta'lim oluvchilar bilan o'zaro nutqiy aloqani tashkil qilishi, shu bois kasbiy va kommunikativ kompetentlikning chambarchas bog'liq ekanligi haqida so'z yuritilgan. Agar bo'lajak o'qituvchi kommunikativ kompetentlikka yetarli darajada ega bo'lmasa, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida o'zaro ta'sir jarayonini uddaburonlik bilan boshqarishga va kommunikativ texnologiyalarni qo'llashga tayyor bo'lmasa, shaxsga yo'naltirilgan zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalarini amalga oshirishi ham mumkin emasligi ta'kidlangan.

Maqolada kommunikativ kompetentlikning pedagogik faoliyatdagi o'rni va ahamiyati haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilib, bo'lajak o'qituvchilar faqat bilimga ega bo'lishi emas, balki bu bilimlardan muammoli vaziyatlarda o'rinli foydalanish malaka va ko'nikmasiga, buning uchun esa kommunikativ kompetentlikka ega bo'lmog'i lozimligi uqtirilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Kompetentlik, Kasbiy Kompetentlik, Kommunikativ Kompetentlik, Kommunikativ Texnologiyalar, Pedagogik Faoliyat, Ta'lim Sifati, O'zaro Ta'sir.*

# THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

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## ABSTRACT

In the composition of professional and personal qualities of a future teacher, it is necessary to harmonize the character, experience, knowledge and abilities of a person. This harmony can be called "competence", and by this term is understood the potential of the future teacher to achieve great success in the field of profession. In fact, professional competence is an important factor in achieving efficiency in the professional activities of future teachers. Professional competence, in turn, is closely related to communicative competence. Since the essence of pedagogical activity is interaction with students, communicative competence can be said to be the basis of a teacher's professional skills.

In the content of this article, communicative competence is analyzed as one of the methods of improving the quality of education and as an important factor indicating the professional competence of the teacher. It is said that the essence of pedagogical activity is the establishment of mutual speech communication with students, therefore professional and communicative competence are closely related.

It was noted that if the future teacher does not have sufficient communicative competence, is not ready to successfully manage the interaction process in the educational process, and is not ready to use communicative technologies, it is impossible to implement modern educational technologies oriented to the individual.

The article provides detailed information about the role and importance of communicative competence in pedagogical activities, and it is emphasized that future teachers should not only have knowledge, but also the skills and abilities to use this knowledge appropriately in problematic situations, and for this, they should have communicative competence.

**Keywords:** *Competence, Professional Competence, Communicative Competence, Communicative Technologies, Pedagogical Activity, Quality Of Education, Interaction.*

# THE ROLE OF SCIENCES IN FORMING A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

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## ANNOTATION

The field of education was promoted as one of the priority directions for ensuring the social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Fundamentally renewing the educational system, enriching it with content, applying innovative technologies to the educational system and raising it to the level of world education are the main goals of the educational reforms carried out in the country.

In our country, primary education, which is one of the important stages of the continuous education system, is considered a period in which fluency takes the main place in the activity of a person, and which forms the initial skills that help students to acquire scientific knowledge thoroughly. At this stage, the theoretical and methodical correct application of pedagogical technologies aimed at forming the personality of a pedagogue is effective.

As stated in Article 9 of the Law on Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, primary education is an important component of continuous education of the republic, and its effective organization is considered an important guarantee of success in the next stages of education. There is an opportunity to further enrich and strengthen the educational and cognitive skills and moral and moral qualities of students in elementary schools during their studies in basic schools, academic lyceums, vocational colleges, technical schools, and higher education institutions. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the education of the sense of responsibility from the period of primary education. The qualities formed in the student's behavior during the initial education period are strengthened in the next stages of the continuous education system.

Pedagogical activity forms such as conversation (narrating, explaining, guiding), selection, practical exercises, discussion (mutual assessment), presentation (gradual assessment) and control It is considered effective in introducing students to socio-legal standards, social duties assigned to students, and in educating a sense of responsibility for their fulfillment. Therefore, it is important for class leaders to pay special attention to educating students with the essence of socio-legal norms and the responsibility of strict adherence to them, based on the forms of pedagogical activity noted in educational and extracurricular conditions, in the development of a well-rounded person.

This article describes the essence of the concept of responsibility, the content of education of the sense of responsibility in students of junior school age, information about the role of educational sciences and spiritual-educational activities in education of the sense of responsibility in students.

**Keywords:** *Educational Content, Class Leader, Educational Activity, Responsibility, Sense Of Responsibility, Responsibility, Pedagogical Activity, Discussion, Assessment, Educational Subjects, Socio-Legal Norms, Spiritual And Educational Activities, Concept Of Primary Education.*



# **BO'LAJAK PEDAGOGLARDA O'ZINI-O'ZI BOSHQARISH MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISH TIZIMI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Mazkur maqolada bo'lajak pedagoqlarda o'zini-o'zi boshqarish madaniyatini shakllantirish mexanizmi, unda amalga oshirish lozim bo'lgan jarayonlarning ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatlari, usullari, metodlari xususida so'z yuritiladi. Bo'lajak pedagoqlarning oliy o'quv yurtida olgan psixologik bilimlari ikki unchalik yoqimli bo'lmagan xossaga ega. Ular, birinchidan, pedagogga amaliyotda zarur bo'lgan barcha bilimlarni o'z ichiga qamrab olmagan, bunga sabab pedagogik oliy o'quv yurtlarida psixologik fanlarni o'qitish uchun ajratilgan dars soatlari hajmining chegaralanganligidir. Ikkinchidan, bu olingan bilimlar tezda eskirib qoladi va hech bo'lmaganda besh yilda bir marta yangilab turishni talab etadi, buni o'z-o'ziga ta'lim berish yoki malaka oshirishda amalga oshirsa bo'ladi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *O'Zini-O'Zi Boshqarish, Tafakkur, G'Oya, Fikr, Jarayon, Pedagog, Nutq, Ichki Tuyg'U, Iroda, Diqqat, Mnemik Jarayonlar.*

# SYSTEM FOR FORMING THE CULTURE OF SELF-MANAGEMENT IN FUTURE EDUCATORS

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article talks about the mechanism of self-management culture formation in future pedagogues, social-psychological aspects, methods, methods of the processes that should be implemented in it.

The psychological knowledge of future pedagogues acquired at the higher educational institution has two not-so-pleasant properties. First of all, they did not include in their work all the knowledge necessary for the pedagogue in practice, the reason for this is the limited amount of class hours allocated for teaching psychological sciences in pedagogical higher educational institutions. Second, this acquired knowledge quickly becomes obsolete and requires updating at least once every five years, which can be done through self-education or professional development.

**Keywords:** *Self-Management, Thinking, Idea, Thought, Process, Pedagogue, Speech, Work Feeling, Will, Attention, Mnemonic Processes.*

# TARBIYA VA ONA TILI DARSLARIDA KOMBINATORIK MAZMUNDAGI TOPSHIRIQLARNI YECHISHGA O'RGATISH METODIKASI.

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## **ANATATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich ta'limdagi Tarbiya va Ona tili darslarida kombinatorik mazmundagi topshiriqlar va ularni yechish uchun bir nechta metodikalar ko'rsatilgan. Boshlang'ich ta'lim darslarida kombinatorik mazmundagi topshiriqlarni yechishda mantiqiy tafakkurdan foydalanish zarurligi ham berilgan. Boshlang'ich sinf darslarining faqat matematika darslarida emas balki boshlang'ich sinfdagi hamma fanlarda hamda kundalik hayotdagi barcha jarayonlarda kombinatorikadan foydalanishini ko'rsatib berish. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining kombinatorikaga oid metodik tayyorgarlik jarayonini darajalari belgilab olinib, unda – Xorazm viloyati, Urganch shahri, Urganch davlat universitetining jami 60 nafar respondent-talabalari ishtirok etgan.

Boshlang'ich sinf matematika darslarida kombinatorik mazmundagi masallarini o'rgatishni rivojlantirishga tayyorlash metodikasini mazmuni, shakl, metod va vositalaridan iborat. Tadqiqot davomida qo'yilgan maqsad va vazifalarni amalga oshiradi: konstruksiyalashga oid bilim berish.

**Kalit So'z:** *Kombinatorik Topshiriqlar, Tarbiya Darsi, Ona Tili Va O'Qish Savodxonligi, Mantiqiy Tafakkur, Kelishik Qo'shimchalari, Yo'Nalishlar.*

# TEACHING METHODOLOGY TO SOLVE TASKS WITH COMBINATORY CONTENT IN TARBIYA AND ONA TILI LESSONS

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## ABSTRACT

in this article, combinatorial content tasks and several methods for solving them are shown in Tarbiya and Ona tili classes in primary education. The need to use logical thinking in solving combinatorial tasks in primary education classes is also given. in this article, combinatorial content assignments and several methods for solving them are shown in Education and Mother Language classes in primary education. The need to use logical thinking in solving combinatorial tasks in primary education classes is also given. To demonstrate that primary school classes use combinatorics not only in mathematics, but in all subjects in primary school and in all processes of everyday life. Levels of methodical training process for combinatorics of elementary school students were determined, and a total of 60 respondents-students of Urganch State University, Khorezm region, Urganch city participated in it.

It consists of the content, form, method and means of preparing the methodology for the development of teaching combinatorial problems in elementary mathematics classes. It fulfills the goals and tasks set during the research: imparting knowledge about construction.

**Keywords:** *Combinatorial Tasks, Tarbiya Lesson, Ona Tili Va O'Qish Savodxonligi, Logical Thinking, Conjugation, Directions.*

# PSIXOLOGIYADA BAG'RIKENGLIKNI O'RGANISHGA DOIR NAZARIY YONDASHUVLAR

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy psixologik adabiyotlarda bag`rikenglik muammosining nazariy va amaliy muammolari turli nazariy yondashuvlarga asoslangan holda muhokama qilingan. Shuningdek, bag`rikenglikka doir klassik va zamonaviy yondashuvlarning konseptual va differensial tahlillari amalga oshirilgan. Maqolada Psixolog olimlar bag`rikenglikning qadriyatlariga asoslangan tabiatini ta'kidlab, uni inson axloqi rivoji bilan bog`lab o`rganganligi ko`rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek maqolada bag`rikenglikni turli xil psixologik maktab asoschilari tomonidan diniy va dunyoviy tomondan o`rganganligi ko`rib chiqilgan. Maqolada zamonaviy psixologik tadqiqotlarda, bag`rikenglik insonning alohida, o`ziga xos sifatlaridan biri sifatida o`rganib kelinmoqda. Maqolada tolerantlikni tenglikni hurmat qilish va tan olish, ustunlik qilish va kuch ishlatishdan voz kechish, insoniy madaniyat, me`yorlar, e`tiqodlarning ko`p o`lchamliligi va turli-tumanligini tan olish, bu turli-tumanlikni bir turlilikka yoki qandaydir nuqtai nazarning ustunlik qilishiga keltirishdan voz kechish tadqiq etilgan. «Chidamlilik» va «tolerantlik» tushunchalarining o`zaro bog`liqligini ko`rib chiqilgan. Chidamlilik shaxsning turli fikrlarga munosabat, insonlar va voqealarni baholashda oldindan bir fikrga ega bo`lmaslik bilan bog`liq bo`lgan xususiyati sifatida o`rganilgan. Bag`rikenglik – bu har doim shaxsiy-xissiy xatti-harakat ekanligi maqolada etirof etilgan.

**Kalit So`zlar.** *Bag`rikenglik, Diniy Bag`rikenglik, Konsepsiya, Zamonaviy Tadqiqotlar, Shaxslararo Munosabatlar, Fenomen, Individuallik, Diniy Identifikatsiya.*

# THEORETICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF TOLERANCE FROM THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY.

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## ABSTRACT

This article discusses the theoretical and practical problems of tolerance in modern psychological literature based on various theoretical approaches. Also, conceptual and differential analyzes of classic and modern approaches to tolerance were carried out. In the article, it is considered that psychologists emphasized the value-based nature of tolerance and studied it in connection with the development of human morality. The article also examines the study of tolerance by the founders of various psychological schools from a religious and secular point of view. In the article, in modern psychological research, tolerance is studied as one of the special, unique qualities of a person. The article defines tolerance as respect and recognition of equality, rejection of domination and the use of force, recognition of the multidimensionality and diversity of human culture, norms, beliefs, and this diversity does not equate to uniformity or the superiority of some point of view. research has been done to avoid causing it. The interdependence of the concepts of "endurance" and "tolerance" is considered. Resilience has been studied as a characteristic of a person related to the attitude to different opinions, not having a preconceived opinion when evaluating people and events. The article recognizes that tolerance is always a personal-emotional behavior.

**Keywords:** *Tolerance, Religious Tolerance, Concept, Modern Studies, Interpersonal Relations, Phenomenon, Individuality, Religious Identification.*

# ADABIY TA'LIMDA SCAFFOLDING METODI ORQALI YONDASHUV.

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada ta'limning maktab bosqichida, mumtoz adabiyot namunalarini zamonaviy metodlar asosida o'rganish haqida so'z yuritiladi. Xususan Alisher Navoiyning "Farhod va Shirin" dostonini o'rganishda "Scaffolding" metodi orqali yondashuvning afzalliklari, imkoniyatlari to'g'risida fikr mulohazalar bildiriladi. O'quvchilarning darajasi va ehtiyojlarini tushungan holda o'quv-topshiriqlar ishlab chiqish masalalari yoritiladi. Shoir ijodini o'qitishda o'quvchilarning imkoniyatlari, qiziqishlarini yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida, bir qancha o'qitish usullari tavsiya qilingan. Bugungi kunda Alisher Navoiy ijodini o'qitishda akademik yo'nalish hamda shoir asarlaridagi g'oyalarni hozirgi turmush tarziga bog'lab, hayotiy misollar bilan asoslab tushuntirish juda muhim. Mutafakkir asarlarida umumbashariy dolzarb muammolarga to'xtalgan. Oradan besh asr o'tibdiki, uning olam va odam haqidagi qarashlari o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotgani yo'q. Jadal rivojlanayotgan dunyoda shoir asarlarini o'qitish yangi usullarni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun noan'anaviy metodlar, multimedia vositalaridan foydalanish o'rinli deb o'ylaymiz. Hozirgi globalashuv zamonida inson ma'naviy kamoloti masalasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu muammoni yechishda Navoiyning "Xamsa" dostonlarida ilgari surilgan umuminsoniy g'oyalarni targ'ib qilish dostonlar mavzusi va mohiyatini to'g'ri anglash zarur. "Xamsa"ni o'rganish, o'quvchining dunyoqarashi, tasavvur olami, umuminsoniy sifatleri va ma'naviy kamolotini shakllantirishga xizmat qilishi, shubhasiz.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Metod, Tahlil, Ko'Nikma, Iskala, Topshiriq, Mahorat, Imkoniyat, Multimedia, Noan'anaviy, Akademik, Dolzarb, Umumbashariy, "Farhod Va Shirin", Mumtoz, Meta-Kognitiv, "Zinama-Zina", Miniatura, Konsepsiya.*

# SCAFFOLDING APPROACH TO LITERARY EDUCATION

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## ABSTRACT

This article is about studying classical literature samples at the school stage of education based on modern methods. In particular, in the study of Alisher Navoi's epic "Farhad and Shirin", opinions are expressed about the advantages and possibilities of the approach through the "Scaffolding" method. Understanding the level and needs of students, the issues of developing educational tasks will be covered. In order to further develop the possibilities and interests of students in teaching the poet's work, several teaching methods have been recommended. Today, it is very important to teach the works of Alisher Navoi in an academic direction and to explain the ideas of the poet's works by connecting them to the current lifestyle and justifying them with real life examples. In the works of the thinker, he touched on the current problems of the whole world. Five centuries have passed, and his views on the world and man have not lost their relevance. In the rapidly developing world, teaching the poet's works requires new methods. Therefore, we think that it is appropriate to use non-traditional methods and multimedia tools. In the current era of globalization, the issue of human spiritual maturity is of great importance. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to correctly understand the essence of the theme and idea of promoting the universal ideals of Navoi's "Khamsa" epics. There is no doubt that learning "Khamsa" serves to form the student's outlook, world of imagination, universal human qualities and spiritual maturity.

**Keywords:** *Method, Analysis, Skill, Scaffolding, Task, Skill, Opportunity, Multimedia, Non-Traditional, Academic, Current, Universal, "Farhod And Shirin", Classic, Meta-Cognitive, "Zinama-Zina", Miniature, Concept.*



# REVOLUTIONIZING PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY FOR 21ST CENTURY LEARNERS

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## ABSTRACT

This insightful article, titled "Revolutionizing Pedagogy and Psychology for 21st Century Learners," navigates the evolving landscape of education and psychology. It presents an innovative perspective on how pedagogical approaches and psychological insights can be harmonized to meet the unique needs of modern learners. The article begins by exploring the dynamic influence of digital technologies on education and their impact on cognitive development, emphasizing the role of digital literacy and critical thinking skills. It delves into novel pedagogical paradigms like experiential learning, project-based education, and adaptive learning systems, showcasing their potential to foster creativity and problem-solving abilities. In the realm of psychology, the article examines the growing importance of positive psychology and its application in educational settings. It discusses the promotion of well-being, resilience, and mindfulness as essential components of holistic education. Additionally, the article introduces neuroeducational research, demonstrating how insights from brain science can inform pedagogical practices for optimized learning outcomes. The authors highlight the imperative for educators to adapt to diverse learning styles and individualized approaches, stressing the significance of cultural competence and inclusivity. They emphasize the pivotal role of emotional intelligence in fostering a supportive learning environment and enhancing student motivation and engagement. Furthermore, the article explores the potential of interdisciplinary collaboration between pedagogy and psychology, proposing a holistic framework for educational design that integrates cognitive, emotional, and social dimensions. It also addresses the ethical considerations and challenges associated with implementing innovative approaches in education. In conclusion, "Revolutionizing Pedagogy and Psychology for 21st Century Learners" provides a forward-looking perspective on the transformative potential of pedagogy and psychology in the education landscape. It offers practical insights and recommendations for educators, policymakers, and researchers seeking to create learner-centric, inclusive, and emotionally intelligent educational environments that prepare students for the demands of the 21st century. This article serves as a thought-provoking resource for those interested in the evolving dynamics of education and psychology, illuminating the path toward more effective and responsive educational practices.

**Keywords:** Revolutionizing Pedagogy, Psychology, 21st Century Learners, Digital Technologies, Cognitive Development, Digital Literacy, Critical Thinking Skills, Experiential Learning, Project-Based Education, Adaptive Learning Systems, Positive Psychology

# IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF READING ENGLISH TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BASED ON THE INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATIONAL CLUSTER

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## ANNOTATION

This article deals with the importance and necessity of using reading methods in a period of teaching English in elementary schools with the help of new method that relies on the innovative pedagogical educational cluster. Reading is one of the main skills that a pupil must acquire in the process of mastering a foreign language in school. Reading is about understanding written texts. It is a complex activity that involves both perception and thought. Reading consists of two related processes: word recognition and comprehension. Word recognition refers to the process of perceiving how written symbols correspond to one's spoken language. Comprehension is the process of making sense of words, sentences and connected text. Readers typically make use of background knowledge, vocabulary, grammatical knowledge, experience with text and other strategies to help them understand written text. Reading develops pupils' intelligence. It helps to develop their memory, will, imagination. Pupils become accustomed to working with books, which in its turn facilitates unaided practice in further reading. Reading is a complex process of language activity. As it is closely connected with the comprehension of what is read, reading is a complicated intellectual work. The speed of reading depends on the reader's ability to establish a direct connection between what he sees and what it means. Reading activities that are meant to increase communicative competence should be success oriented and build up students' confidence in their reading ability. A fully-developed reading activity supports students as readers through pre-reading, while-reading, and post-reading activities.

**Keywords:** *Intellectual Work, Graphemic-Phonemic, Cluster, Structural-Information, Semantic-Communicative.*

# UMUMIY O'RTA TA'LIMDA INKLYUZIV TA'LIMNI JORIY ETISH JARAYONIDA BO'LAJAK PEDAGOGLARNING INKLYUZIV KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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## ANNOTATION

Ushbu maqolada ta'lim muassasalarida inklyuziv ta'limni joriy etish jarayonida bo'lajak pedagoglarning inklyuziv kompetentligini rivojlantirish istiqbollari ko'rib chiqilgan. Alohida yordamga muhtoj bolalar va o'smirlarga nisbatan g'amxo'rlik, ularning huquqlarini ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, ta'lim -tarbiya jarayonini bu bolalarning ehtiyoji va qobiliyatiga mos ravishda tashkil etish, sog'lom jamiyatga tenglashtirish ishlari bugungi kunning o'ta dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Ayrim imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar uyda yakka tartibda o'qishmoqda yoki ayrimlari esa batamom ta'limdan chetda qolib ketmoqdalar. Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiyaning pedagogik ish sifati yuqori darajada bo'lsada, biroq aynan alohida ehtiyojli bolalarning sog'lom muhitda ta'lim-tarbiya olmayotganliklari sababli ijtimoiy hayotimizga moslashishlarida ko'plab qiyinchiliklar va muammolarga duch kelmoqdalar. O'qituvchilar o'rtasida inklyuziv kompetentsiyani rivojlantirishni o'rganish uchun tegishli adabiyotlarni har tomonlama ko'rib chiqish o'tkazildi. Inklyuziv ta'lim, malaka oshirish dasturlari va o'qituvchilar uchun o'quv tashabbuslariga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar tahlil qilindi. Maqolada turli tadqiqotlar natijalari keltirilgan va inklyuziv kompetentsiyani rivojlantirish bo'yicha asosiy ma'lumotlar yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari, bo'lajak pedagogda inklyuziv kompetentlikni rivojlantirish uchun nimalarga ahamiyat berish kerakligi har tomonlama yoritib berilgan va bu borada inklyuziv vakolatlarini rivojlantirish uchun xulosalar va takliflar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** inklyuziv kompetentsiya, o'qituvchilar, inklyuziv ta'lim, rivojlanish, o'qitish, hamkorlik. Annotation.

## ABSTRACT

In this article, the prospects for the development of inclusive competence of future pedagogues during the introduction of inclusive education in educational institutions are considered. Caring for children and adolescents in need of special assistance, social support of their rights, organization of the educational process in accordance with the needs and abilities of these children, equalizing them to a healthy society are the tasks of today. is one of the urgent issues. Some children with disabilities are studying at home alone or some are left out of full education. Although the quality of pedagogical work of preschool education and upbringing is at a high level, children with special needs face many difficulties and problems in adapting to our social life due to the fact that they do not receive education and upbringing in a healthy environment. A comprehensive literature review was conducted to explore the development of inclusive competence among teachers. Research on inclusive education, professional development programs and training initiatives for teachers was analyzed. The article presents the results of various studies and highlights the main information on the development of inclusive competence. In addition, what needs to be emphasized for the development of inclusive competence in the future pedagogue is comprehensively explained, and conclusions and suggestions for the development of inclusive competence are presented in this regard.

**Keywords:** *Inclusive Competence, Teachers, Inclusive Education, Development, Training, Cooperation.*

# METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STUDYING PERSONAL LIFE STRATEGIES

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## ABSTRACT

The article discusses the theoretical analysis of philosophical, psychological, and pedagogical studies devoted to the wide coverage of the problem of forming life strategies. The problem of forming a life strategy of young people is especially relevant at the stage of modern development of society, which is characterized by renewal processes in all spheres of life, and at the moment their individual life path has an impact on society.

The article discusses the theoretical analysis of philosophical, psychological, and pedagogical studies devoted to the wide coverage of the problem of forming life strategies. The problem of forming a life strategy of young people is especially relevant at the stage of modern development of society, which is characterized by renewal processes in all spheres of life, and at the moment their individual life path has an impact on society.

Understanding the intricacies of personal life strategies requires a robust methodological approach that encompasses both qualitative and quantitative research designs. This article explores various methodological aspects essential for studying personal life strategies, focusing on key considerations related to data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

Data analysis techniques range from thematic analysis to statistical methods like regression analysis. Thematic analysis aids in identifying recurring patterns and themes within qualitative data, providing a rich and nuanced understanding of personal life strategies. Statistical analysis allows for quantifying key constructs, establishing relationships, and testing hypotheses within larger samples.

Studying personal life strategies requires a thoughtful methodological approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods, prioritizes privacy and ethics, and employs rigorous data analysis techniques. Adopting such considerations will advance our understanding of personal life strategies and contribute to the development of effective interventions and strategies for personal growth and well-being.

**Key Words:** *Life Strategy, Self-Awareness, Behavior, Interaction, Concept, Success, Ability.*

# **YOLG'IZLIK MUAMMOSINING PEDAGOGIK-PSIXOLOGIK ADABIYOTLARDA O'RGANILGANLIGI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada "Yolg'izlik" atamasi talqinlari, uning ijtimoiy-psixologik hodisa sifatida aniq ifodalanadigan mezoniy chegaralarga ega emasligi hamda individual aks ettiriladigan kechinma sifatidagi psixik omillarni qamrab olishi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Yolg'izlik muammosi pedagogika, psixologiya, madaniyatshunoslik, tibbiyot, falsafa, sotsiologiya, va dinshunoslik kabi insoniyat taraqqiyotini ifodalaydigan fanlarning o'rganish ob'yektiga kirishi, ushbu fanlarning har birida yolg'izlik fenomeni fanning tadqiqot doirasidan kelib chiqqan holda o'ziga xos tarzda tahlil etilishi, yolg'izlikning ijobiy imkoniyati: o'zini-o'zi bilish, o'zini-o'zi boshqarish, ijod qilish, o'zini-o'zi takomillashtirish, psixofizik holatlarini barqarorlashtirish, tashqi ta'sirlardan o'z "Men"ini muhofaza qilish kabi vazifalarda namoyon bo'lishi, xuddi shuningdek, yolg'izlikning salbiy (negativ) tabiati- u o'ziga barcha psixik jarayonlarni bo'ysundiradi, shaxsning ichki yaxlitligini buzadi, psixologik himoya mexanizmi sifatida namoyon bo'lishi haqidagi ilmiy asoslangan ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan. Shu bilan birga, yolg'izlikning sababini to'g'ri tushunmaslik uni uzoq vaqt davom etishiga sabab bo'lishi, u o'ziga bog'lanib qolishning past darajasi omili sifatida o'zining maqomidan qoniqmaslik indikatori hisoblanishi, bu esa ideallashgan shaxsni shakllantirishga undashi, ayniqsa, o'smir yoshlarda o'zini yolg'iz his qilishga tengdoshlari, guruhidagi va o'ziga bo'lgan munosabatlardagi muammolar ham ta'sir ko'rsatishi, o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchning pastligi, hayotiy rejalarining mavjud emasligi, o'zidan qoniqish va maqsadga intiluvchanlikning pastligi, o'zini hayotida ro'y berayotgan voqealarni boshqarishga qodir bo'lmagan inson sifatida idrok qilishi kabi holatlar yolg'izlikning pozitiv potentsialini ro'yobga chiqarishning ichki sharoiti hisoblanishi yuzasidan turli qarashlarning nazariy tahlili bayon qilingan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Yolg'izlik, Kechinma, Shaxsiy-Individual Hissiyot, O'Zini O'Zi Ajralib Qolganligini Idroklash, Tanholik, Yakkalanish, Begonalashuv, Quvg'Inlik, Destruktiv Xulq, Dezadaptatsiya, Desotsializatsiya*

# STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF LONELINESS IN PEDAGOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

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## ANNOTATION

This article discusses the interpretations of the term "Loneliness", its lack of clearly expressed criterial boundaries as a socio-psychological phenomenon, and its inclusion of psychological factors as an individual reflected experience. The problem of loneliness is an object of study of such sciences as pedagogy, psychology, cultural studies, medicine, philosophy, sociology, and religion. analysis, the positive possibility of solitude: self-knowledge, self-management, creativity, self-improvement, stabilization of psychophysical states, isolation from external influences It manifests itself in tasks such as protecting the "I", as well as the negative (negative) nature of loneliness - it subjugates all mental processes, destroys the inner integrity of a person, and manifests itself as a psychological defense mechanism. information based on which is stated. At the same time, the lack of proper understanding of the cause of loneliness causes it to persist for a long time, it is considered an indicator of dissatisfaction with one's status as a factor of a low level of self-attachment, which encourages the formation of an idealized person, especially in teenagers, feelings of loneliness are influenced by problems in relationships with peers, groups, and oneself, low self-confidence, lack of life plans, A theoretical analysis of various views on the internal conditions for realizing the positive potential of loneliness, such as low self-satisfaction and goal-seeking, and self-perception as a person who is unable to control the events happening in his life, is described.

**Keywords:** Loneliness, Experience, Personal-Individual Feeling, Perception Of Self-Separation, Isolation, Alienation, Persecution, Destructive Behavior, Maladaptation, Desocialization.

# TA'LIM TIZIMIDA YOSH MUTAXASSISLARNI BOSHQARUV FAOLIYATIGA MOSLASHISHNING PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI.

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada jamoadagi yosh xodimlarning va mutaxassislarning boshqaruv faoliyatiga moslashuvning mohiyati va yoshlarning moslashuvining xususiyatlari o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, yosh mutaxassisning yangi jamoaga moslashish xususiyatlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan tadqiqot o'tkazildi, uning natijalari taqdim etildi. Oliy ta'lim sohasidagi dastlabki islohotlar, avvalo, qamrovni oshirish, institut va universitetlarning moliyaviy holatini yaxshilash, professor-o'qituvchilarni moddiy qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratdi. Yosh mutaxassisning tashkilotdagi moslashuvi uning mehnat faoliyati mazmuni va sharoitlariga, bevosita ijtimoiy muhitga moslashishi, biznes va shaxsiy fazilatlarini takomillashtirishning ko'p tomonlama jarayonidir. Bu xodimdan ham, jamoadan ham o'zaro faollik va bir-biriga qiziqishni talab qiladigan jarayondir. Kasbiy faoliyat sharoitida har bir xodim mehnat jamoasiga qo'shiladi, bu erda odamlarning o'zaro ishonchi va hurmatiga, ochiqligiga, odob-axloqiga asoslangan ishbilarmonlik va shaxsiy munosabatlarning ma'lum bir tizimi shakllanadi. Bir tomondan, mehnat jamoasi har bir xodim uchun ijodiy shaxs sifatida rivojlanish imkoniyatini yaratishga qodir. Jamoa hayotidagi muvaffaqiyatning muhim nuqtasi u yashaydigan kayfiyat va muhit yoki jamoaning ijtimoiy-psixologik iqlimi: his-tuyg'ular, munosabatlar, kayfiyat, fikrlar, munosabatlardir. Yosh mutaxassislarni muvaffaqiyatli moslashtirish bo'yicha psixolog ishining umumiy istiqbolli yo'nalishlari ko'rsatilgan.

***Kalit So'zlar:** Moslashish, Yosh Mutaxassisning Moslashuvi , Noto'g'ri Ishlash, Yosh Mutaxassis, Yangi Jamoa, Psixolog*

# ODAM SAVDOSIGA IXTISOSLASHGAN UYUSHGAN JINOIY FAOLIYAT MEXANIZMI VA TAKTIKASIDA PSIXOLOGIK OMILLAR

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada bugungi kunda global xavfsizlik uchun tahdid solayotgan odam savdosi jinoyatiga bag'ishlangan. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining yondashuviga ko'ra, odam savdosi transmilliy jinoyatlar ro'yhatiga kiradi. Odam savdosi jinoyati, o'z psixologik tabiatiga ko'ra, zo'ravonlik jinoyatlar toifasiga kiradi, hamda u bevosita insonlarga zo'ravonlik ko'rsatish va shu orqali jinoiy daromad orttirishga yo'naltirilgan. Ushbu maqolada aynan ushbu jinoyatni sodir etish bosqichlari, har bir bosqichda qo'llaniluvchi usullar, jabrdiydalarni nazorat qilish va ularni majburiy ushlab turishda qo'llaniladigan vositalar atroflicha ko'rib chiqilgan. Mazkur material, jinoyatchilikning bir ko'rinishiga bag'ishlanganligi sababli, odam savdosi hodisasi psixologiya va yurisprudensiya kesimida ko'rib chiqiladi.

Ekspluatatsiya bosqichida jabrlanuvchi shaxs ustidan noqonuniy nazorat o'rnatiladi. Xalqaro amaliyotdan kelib chiqib, odam savdosi jabrlanuvchilari ustidan olib boriladigan noqonuniy nazorat turlariga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: shaxsiy hujjatlarini olib qo'yish va ushlab turish; to'liq izolyatsiya, erkin xarakat qilish va yaqin kishilari bilan muloqot qilishini cheklab qo'yish; uzoq muddatli tobe'lik va tutqinlik; jismoniy kuch ishlatish yoki kuch ishlatish bilan tahdid qilish; psixologik zo'rqlash, shantaj, tahdid (deportatsiya qilish bilan tahdid qilish, yaqin qarindoshiga tahdid qilish yoki foxishaligini oshkora qilish bilan tahdid qilish); aldov va boshqalar ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Tayanch So'Zlar:** *Odam Savdosi, Uyushgan Jinoyatchilik, Ekspluatatsiya, Yollash, Olib O'Tish, Transportirovka, Donor Mamlakati, Iste'mol Mamlakati, Odam Savdosi Marshruti, Shahvoniy Turizm.*



# PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE MECHANISM AND TACTICS OF ORGANIZED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY SPECIALIZING IN TRAFFICKING

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## ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the crime of human trafficking, which is a threat to global security today. According to the approach of the United Nations, human trafficking is included in the list of transnational crimes. The crime of human trafficking, by its psychological nature, belongs to the category of violent crimes, and it is directly aimed at inflicting violence on people and thereby obtaining criminal income. In this article, the stages of committing this crime, the methods used at each stage, and the tools used to control and detain the victims have been carefully considered. Since this material is devoted to a form of crime, the phenomenon of human trafficking is considered in terms of psychology and jurisprudence.

At the stage of exploitation, illegal control over the victim is established. From international practice, the types of illegal control over victims of human trafficking can include: seizure and detention of personal documents; complete isolation, free disposition and restriction of communication with loved ones; long-term subordination and incontinence; use of physical force or threat of force; psychological rape, blackmail, threat (threat of deportation, threat of a close relative or threat of disclosure of foxishality); deception, etc. are considered.

**Keywords:** *Human Trafficking, Organized Crime, Exploitation, Recruitment, Transportation, Transportation, Donor Country, Consumer Country, Human Trafficking Route, Sex Tourism.*

# YOSHLAR TARBIYASIDA MILLIY MA'NAVIYATGA QARSHI TAHDIDLARNI OLDINI OLISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

So'nggi paytlarda siyosiy va ijtimoiy iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar jamiyat hayotining barcha jabhalariga ta'sir ko'rsatib, ma'naviy-axloqiy yo'nalishlar, g'oyalar va ijtimoiy ongning o'zgarishiga olib keldi, bu esa o'z navbatida zamonaviy avlod dunyoqarashining o'zgarishiga olib kelmoqda. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari taraqqiyoti jamiyat hayotining barcha jabhalariga faol kirib bormoqda. Ko'pgina zamonaviy yoshlarning ijtimoiylashuvi ko'p jihatdan Internet orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bu esa bolalarda gadgetlarga erta qulliq axborot oqimidan noto'g'ri foydalanish uning natijasida ma'nan passiv axborot iste'molchisiga aylanishiga yo'l ochadi. Yoshlarning passiv axborot iste'molchilariga aylanishi ma'naviy qaloqlikni keltirib chiqaradi shuningdek axborot resurslarida milliy qadriyatlarmizga zid bo'lgan yod g'oya va mafkuralar kuchsiz ruhiy holatga ega bo'lgan yoshlarni osongina ongu shurini buzg'unchi g'oyalar bilan qamrab. Ushbu muamoni o'rganish maqsadida yoshlarning bo'sh vaqtini qanday o'tqazishi va vaqtini asosiy qismi qanday mashg'ulot uchun sarflashi yuzasidan so'rovnoma o'tkazildi natijalarga ko'ra Yoshlar bo'sh vaqtini nimaga sarflashmoqda degan savolga qatnashchi yoshlarning bo'sh vaqtlarining katta qismini video o'yinlar (19,2%), ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda (33,8%), kompyuter (20,3%) va kitob o'qish (14,8%) bilan o'tkazadilar. So'rov natijalariga ko'ra, yoshlarning asosiy bo'sh vaqti "ko'ngillochar joylar", ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va kompyuterda o'tkazishmoqda deya taxmin qilindi. Tadqiqot doirasida yoshlarga qilinayotgan ma'naviy tahdid vositalari ularni bartaraf etish usul vositalari yuzasidan mulohazalar keltirilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Ma'naviyat, Madaniyat, Milliy Qadriyatlar, Sharqona Tarbiya, Manaviy Tahdidlar, Yod G'oya, Mafkuraviy, Yosh Avlod.*

## ABSTRACT

Recently, political and socio-economic changes have affected all aspects of society's life and led to changes in spiritual and moral orientations, ideas and social consciousness, which in turn lead to changes in the worldview of the modern generation. The development of information and communication technologies is actively penetrating all aspects of society's life. Many of today's youth socialize to a large extent through the Internet. This leads to children's early servitude to gadgets, the misuse of information flow, and the fact that they become passive consumers of information. The transformation of young people into passive consumers of information leads to moral backwardness, and foreign ideas and ideologies in information resources that are contrary to our national values easily cover young people who have a weak mental state with ideas that destroy their consciousness. According to the results of a survey on spending of free time, young people spend most of their free time on video games (19.2%), on social networks (33.8%), on the computer (20.3%), and reading books (14.2%). With 8%. According to the results of the survey, it was assumed that the main free time of young people is spent in "entertainment places", social networks and on the computer. As part of the study, comments are made on methods of eliminating moral threats to young people.

**Keywords:** *Spirituality, Culture, National Values, Oriental Education, Spiritual Threats, Foreign Idea, Ideological, Young Generation.*

# **MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA NAMOYON BO'LADIGAN XAVOTIRLI HOLATLARNING IJTIMOYIY-PSIXOLOGIK SABABLARI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda tashvishlarning paydo bo'lishining sabablari va oqibatlarini o'rganishga, uni tashxislash, oldini olish va bartaraf etishning nazariy va amaliy masalalarini ko'rib chiqishga bag'ishlangan. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda tashvishlarni o'rganish bolalarning hissiy va shaxsiy rivojlanishi va ularning sog'lig'ini saqlash muammosi bilan bog'liq holda juda muhimdir. Ushbu maqolada uning kam o'rganilgan jihatlaridan biri, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda yuqori tashvishning namoyon bo'lishini qo'zg'atuvchi omillar masalasi ko'rib chiqiladi. Bolalar salomatligining turli jihatlariga bo'lgan zamonaviy talablari bilan bog'liq holda uning oldiga qo'yilgan psixologik-pedagogik amaliyot vazifalari bilan belgilanadi. Bolalik, ayniqsa maktabgacha yosh, bolaning shaxsiyatining rivojlanishida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega, chunki hayotning ushbu davrida asosiy xususiyatlar va shaxsiy fazilatlar shakllanadi va asosan uning barcha keyingi rivojlanishini belgilaydi. Bola va oiladan tashqaridagi boshqalar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning yangi turlariga o'tishning dastlabki bosqichlari qanday bo'lishiga va maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasiga kirishda faoliyatning tabiati qanday o'zgarishiga e'tibor berish ayniqsa muhimdir. Bu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda turli sabablarga ko'ra paydo bo'ladigan xavotirli holatlarning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan.

***Kalit So'z:*** Maktabgacha Yosh, Xavotir, Tashvish, Maktabgacha Ta'lim Muassasasi, Ijtimoiy-Psixologik.

# **SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES OF ANXIETY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Dedicated to studying the causes and consequences of anxiety in preschool children, considering theoretical and practical issues of its diagnosis, prevention and elimination. The study of anxiety in preschool children is very important in relation to the emotional and personal development of children and the problem of maintaining their health. This article examines one of its less studied aspects, the factors that provoke the manifestation of high anxiety in preschool children. determined by the tasks of psychological and pedagogical practice. Childhood, especially preschool age, is of decisive importance in the development of a child's personality, because it is during this period of life that the main characteristics and personal qualities are formed and basically determine all his further development. It is especially important to pay attention to the early stages of the transition to new types of relationships between the child and others outside the family, and how the nature of activities changes when entering preschool. This article reveals the socio-psychological characteristics of anxiety states that appear in preschool children for various reasons.

**Keywords:** *Preschool Ae, Anxiety, Concern, Preschool Educational Institution, Socio-Psychological.*

# **YOSHLARNI OTA-ONALIK MAS'ULIYATIGA TAYYORLASHNING IJTIMOIIY-PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Jahonda otalik yoki onalik maqomiga ega bo'lishning noan'anaviy ko'rinishlarining ko'rayishi, oila-nikoh munosabatlarining transformatsiyasi, yoshlarning quradigan oilalarida tarbiyaviy funktsiya rasmiy talablariga nisbatan e'tiborsizlik xolatlarining jamiyatga salbiy ta'sir etishi sababli oilani mustahkamlash masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratish dolzarblashib bormoqda. Ushbu maqolada yoshlarda ota-onalik mas'uliyatini oshirish, ularni ota-onalikka tayyorlash bo'yicha G'arb va Sharq olimlarining ilmiy qarashlari berilgan. O'zbekiston yoshlarini mustahkam oilaviy munosabatlarga va ota-onalikka tayyorlashning ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatlari ilmiy tadqiq qilish maqsadida ijtimoiy-psixologik so'rovnoma o'tkazilganligi, so'rovnomada O'zbekistondagi barcha viloyatlar bo'yicha 1400 nafarga yaqin 16 yoshdan oshgan qizlar va 18-24 yoshdagi yigitlar qatnashganligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar va ularning natijalari bayon etilgan. O'zbek oilalarida ota-onalarning ota-onalik roliga nisbatan ustanovkasi va munosabatlari xususiyatlarini o'rganish va o'ziga xos jihatlari aniqlash orqali turmush qurish yoshidagi yigit-qizlarni ota-onalikka tayyorlashda e'tibor berish kerak bo'lgan yo'nalishlarni belgilab olish maqsadida nemis olimi ye. Shefer tomonidan taklif etilgan "Ota-onalik ustanovka va munosabatlarini aniqlash" (PARY) metodikasining modifikatsiyalangan variantidan foydalanilgan va natijalari berilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada O'zbekistonda yoshlarni ota-onalik mas'uliyatiga tayyorlashga oid muallif xulosalari va tavsiyalar berilgan.

***Kalit So'Zlar:*** *Ota-Onalik Mas'uliyati, Ota-Onalikka Tayorlash, Oilaning Tarbiyaviy Funktsiyasi.*

# **SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PREPARING YOUNG PEOPLE FOR PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Particular attention is paid to issues of strengthening the family due to the negative impact on the society of the non-traditional manifestations of having the status of fatherhood or motherhood, the transformation of family-marriage relations, neglect of the official requirements of the educational function in the families of young people. attention is becoming more relevant. This article presents the scientific views of Western and Eastern scientists on increasing parental responsibility among young people and preparing them for parenthood. A socio-psychological survey was conducted for the purpose of scientific research on the socio-psychological aspects of preparation of young people of Uzbekistan for strong family relations and parenthood. - The information about the participation of 24-year-old young men and their results is presented. In order to determine the directions that should be paid attention to when preparing young men and women of marriageable age for parenthood by studying the features of the institution and relationship of parents to the role of parents in Uzbek families and determining their unique aspects. scientist A modified version of the method "Parental establishment and determination of relations" (PARY) proposed by Shefer was used and the results were given. Also, the author's conclusions and recommendations on preparing young people for parental responsibility in Uzbekistan are given in the article.

**Keywords:** Parental Responsibility, Preparation For Parenthood, Educational Function Of The Family.

# KASBIY FAOLIYATDA STRESS VA ULARNI BOSHQARISH XUSUSIYATLARINING NAZARIY TAHLILI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ilmiy maqolada psixologik va biologik omillarning birligi psixik holatlarni baholashning obyektivligi tamoyiliga asosanib, psixik holatlarni o'rganish ikki yo'nalishda amalga oshiriladi: funksional va emotsional holatlarni o'rganish. Psixik holatlarni tasniflashda har xil yondoshuvlar mavjud. Ularga ko'ra aqliy, emotsional, irodaviy faollik va passivlik, stress, ko'tarilish, o'zini yo'qotib qo'yish, to'yinish, kutish, yolg'izlik va boshqalarni ajratish mumkin. Umumlashganlik darajasiga ko'ra holatlar umumiy, turga xos va individual bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, holatlarlarning tavsificha ularning subyekt tomonining anglanganlik darajasiga bog'liq.

So'nggi paytda odamlar orasida ruhiyatga, ruhiy holatlarga, asab tizimi holatlariga qiziqish ortishi kuzatilmoqda. Shu bilan birga psixologik maslahatga kelgan mijozlar: "meni stressga tushibsiz, davolanishingiz kerak, psixologga uchrang, deb shifokorlar jo'natishdi", degen fikr bilan kelishmoqda. stress, frustratsiya, monotoniya, distress, sistematik stress, psixik stress, psixik stress, vahima bu holat va so'zlarning zamirida nima borligi haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Quyida biz sizlarga insonning ruhiy holatlarida uchraydigan va uning faoliyatiga bevosita ta'sir etuvchi psixik hodisalarga to'xtalib o'tmoqchimiz. Zero inson ularni farqlay olishi hamda ularni boshqara olishi lozim.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Stress, Frustratsiya, Monotoniya, Distress, Sistematik Stress, Psixik Stress, Psixik Stress, Vahima*

# THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF STRESS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

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## ANNOTATION

Based on the principle of objectivity of the assessment of psychological and biological factors in the scientific article, the study of psychic States is carried out in two directions: the study of functional and emotional states. There are different approaches to the classification of psychic States. According to them, mental, emotional, volitional activity and passivity, stress, lifting, loss of consciousness, satiety, expectation, loneliness, etc. can be distinguished. According to the degree of generality, cases can be general, type-specific and individual. For example, the description of states depends on the degree of awareness of their subject side.

Recently, there is an increase in interest among people in the psyche, mental states, states of the nervous system. At the same time, clients who came to psychological counseling: "you stress me, you need to be treated, fly to a psychologist, doctors sent," degen agrees with the idea. stress, frustration, monotony, distress, systemic stress, psychic stress, psychic stress, panic are the conditions and thoughts about what is in the Zamir of words.

Below we want to touch you on the psychic phenomena that occur in a person's mental states and directly affect his activity. After all, a person should be able to distinguish them and control them.

**Keywords:** *Stress, Frustration, Monotony, Distress, Systemic Stress, Psychic Stress, Psychic Stress, Panic*



# DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCIES OF ESP STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF CORPUS BASED APPROACH.

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## ABSTRACT

This article reveals the concept of a corpus-based approach to the development of professional communicative competence. Intercultural communication, as the need to build a foreign language education system for graduates of higher education institutions in a new way, especially at the undergraduate level, is becoming increasingly urgent and focused on the self-development of students as pedagogical support in the educational system of the educational institution. In recent decades, a number of large-scale changes have been taking place in the higher education system of Uzbekistan, the country's entry into the world education system, socio-cultural changes, and the country's support for university graduates. Based on the new requirements, attention is being paid to improving the quality of foreign language teaching at various stages of education, in particular, to ensure that graduates of higher education institutions enter the world labor market competitively. The rapid development of information and communication technologies is currently opening up wide opportunities and creating a real possibility of a global multilingual system, expanding the scope of education, which opens up great opportunities for the student and indicates the need to learn a foreign language as a means of learning. . The goals of the multi-level system of higher education, taking into account the current needs of the economy and the labor market, are to expand the capabilities of universities to meet the many cultural and educational needs of the individual and society as a whole, to increase the flexibility of the general cultural, professional and scientific training of graduates. Non-linguistic pedagogic directions vocationally oriented foreign language communicative competence of undergraduate students is defined as an integrated set of personal qualities and abilities, foreign language knowledge, skills and abilities formed in the process of teaching a foreign language. Students and personnel in the field of university and professional activity are required to have their place in the world professional market and to be competitive, to have professional communicative competence in the implementation of independent oral and written communication in a foreign language within the framework of the profession. In today's fast-paced and interconnected world, effective communication is a key skill for professionals across various industries. Professional communicative competences encompass a wide array of abilities that enable individuals to navigate complex work environments, convey ideas, and establish productive relationships. This article provides a detailed overview of the concept of professional communicative competences, highlighting key components and their significance in the workplace.

**Keywords:** *Professional Competencies, Corpus Based Approach, Communicative Competencies*

# O'QITUVCHILARDA KASBIY KO'NIKMALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH VA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VOSITALARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalarni faol va samarali tatbiq etish yangi, zamonaviy ta'lim tizimini yaratishga xizmat qilishi davlat ahamiyatiga molik dolzarb vazifa ekanligi asoslab berilgan. Shuningdek, muallif ta'limga axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etishning bosqichma-bosqich, uzviy va uzluksiz pedagogik omillarni ochib bergan.

Bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning kasbiy tayyorgarligi tizimlashtirilmagan, o'zaro bog'lan- magan bilim va ko'nikmalarni berishdan iborat bo'lishi kerak emas. uni fanlararo yondashish asosida o'tkazish zarur. Buning uchun esa oliy ta'lim muassasasi kasbiy ta'lim yo'nalishlarida umumkasbiy va maxsus fanlar o'qituvchilari talabalarga o'quv fani mohiyatini ochib berar ekan o'z fani bo'yicha bilim va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish bilan birga maktabda, kasb-hunar kollejlarda uni o'rganish metodikasi elementlari bilan va ishlab chiqarish sohasida ularni qo'llash doirasi bilan ham tanishtirishi kerak.

Boshlang'ich axborot – bu birlamchi, qayta ishlanmagan, “xom”. Oraliq axborot qayta ishlangan, lekin hali modeli tajribani boshqarishda foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan darajada emas. Yakuniy axborot modeli tajriba natijasi hisoblanadi, tartiblili, tizimlashtirilganligi va qo'llashga tayyorligi bilan ifodalanadi. Bashoratlashtiruvchi axborotning haqiqiy vaziyat bilan bog'liqligi o'tmishda tizimning faoliyati to'g'ri- sidagi dastlabki axborot asosida amalga oshiriladi. dastlabki axborotni mantiqiy ishlab chiqish uni yangi sharoitlarda tizimning taxmin qilinayotgan holatga ko'chirishga imkon beradi. Bashoratlashtiruvchi axborot taxminiy xususiyatga ega bo'ladi, ya'ni kelajakda tizimning tendensiyalari va mumkin bo'lgan variantlari haqidagi bilimdan iborat.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Axborot-kommunikatsiya, texnologiya, ko'nikma, jarayon, takomillashtirish, mutaxassis, vosita, ehtiyoj.

# TOOLS FOR FORMING AND IMPROVING THE PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF TEACHERS

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## ABSTRACT

In this article the author substantiates active and effective implementation of information and communication technologies that serve as the creation of a modern education system, as the urgent task of national importance. the author also reveals the factors of information and communication technologies in education, both in-phasing and continuity.

Professional training of future teachers should not consist of imparting unsystematized, unrelated knowledge and skills. it is necessary to conduct it on the basis of an interdisciplinary approach. For this purpose, the teachers of general and special subjects in the professional education areas of the higher educational institution reveal to the students the essence of the academic subject, while forming knowledge and skills in their subject at school, profession- in vocational colleges, he should be introduced to the elements of the learning methodology and the scope of their application in the field of production.

Primary information is primary, unprocessed, "raw". Intermediate information has been processed, but not yet to the extent that it can be used to control the model experiment. The final information model is the result of experience, it is expressed by its orderliness, systematization and readiness for use. Correlation of predictive information with the real situation is carried out on the basis of preliminary information about the system's activity in the past. logical development of initial information allows to transfer it to the expected state of the system under new conditions. Predictive information has an approximate nature, that is, it consists of knowledge about the trends and possible options of the system in the future.

**Keywords:** *Information And Communication Technology, Numenius, Process Improve- Ment Specialist, Means Need.*

# THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN ADAPTATION OF YOUNG SPECIALISTS TO MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

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## ABSTRACT

Psychology is learning as a subject and science in higher educational institutions. As an educational subject, it is included in the educational plan of the educational institution, it is included in the system of academic subjects aimed at the general professional preparation of students, certain study hours are allocated for its study, and various forms of training classes: lecture, seminar and laboratory-practical, as well as control work and exams are provided. This direction brought completely new theories to the concept of psychology, opposite ideas to the concepts of the human psyche of the directions of structuralism, functionalism, behaviorism or Gestalt psychology. Let's talk about these views: 1. The world of the unconscious Freud emphasized that psychological processes in life are much more than the time when a person is conscious. In fact, there is a more powerful psychological process. This broad concept is hidden and unattainable in the psychological life of a person. It includes all hidden desires and feelings, motives and characteristics such as aggression. The greatest part of human psychological life is carried out by this hidden psychological process.

**Keywords:** *Psychology, Task, Formation, Motives, Understanding, Characteristics, Opinion Processes, Communication.*

# **BOLALARDA IJTIMOYIY KOMPETENSIYALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH TEXNOLOGIYALARI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqola bolalar o'rtasida ijtimoiy kompetensiyalarni tarbiyalashda texnologiyaning muhim rolini o'rganadi. Unda raqamli vositalarni bolalikni rivojlantirishga integratsiya qilish bilan bog'liq potentsial afzalliklar va muammolar muhokama qilinadi, ota-onalar va o'qituvchilar uchun amaliy tushunchalar mavjud. Bolalarda texnologiya va ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rganadigan tadqiqotlarni aniqlash uchun turli manbalar, shu jumladan akademik jurnallar, ilmiy maqolalar va ta'lim hisobotlari sinchkovlik bilan o'rganildi. Ushbu maqolada bolaning rivojlanish sohalari kompetensiyalari rivojlantirish haqida bayon qilingan. Bolaning rivojlanish sohalari kompetensiyalarining metodologik asoslari ko'rsatib berilgan. Jumladan, maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya sohasiga oid me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarga alohida to'xtalib o'tilgan. Hamda bola tarbiyasiga va uning kelajagiga doir hikmatli so'zlar tahliliy o'rganilgan. Shuningdek bolaning rivojlanish sohalari kompetensiyalari Yaponiya va Xitoy xorijiy davlatlar bilan solishtirish orqali tahliliy yoritilgan. Hamda bolaning rivojlanish sohalari kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish masalasi dolzarbligi borasidagi fikrlar taxlil faktlar bilan keltirilgan. Bolalarda ushbu kompetensiyalarni tarbiyalashda texnologiyaning rolini o'rganadi, usullar, natijalar va ularni bolalarning doimiy kelajakdagi rivojlanishi uchun potentsial ta'sirlar haqida tushuncha beradi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Bola, Rivojlanish Sohalari Kompetensiyalari, Jismoniy Rivojlanish Va Sog.,Lom Turmush Tarzining Shakllanishi, Ijtimoiy-Hissiy Rivojlanish, Nutq, Muloqot, O.,Qish Va Yozish Malakalari, Bilish Jarayonining Rivojlanishi, Ijodiy Rivojlanish, Maktabgacha Ta'lim, Islohot, Huquqiy Asos, Davlat Standarti, O.,Quv Dastur, Tarbiyachi Pedagog, Ota-Ona, Yangi O'zbekiston, Renesans. Ijtimoiy Kompetensiyalar, Texnologiyalar, Bolalar, Rivojlanish, Ta'lim, Interaktiv Platformalar, Hissiy Intellekt, Muloqot Qobiliyatlari, Hamdardlik.*

## **ABSTRACT**

This article explores the important role of technology in the education of social competencies among children. It discusses potential advantages and challenges associated with integrating digital tools into childhood development, with practical concepts for parents and teachers. A variety of sources, including academic journals, research articles, and educational reports, were scrutinized to identify studies examining the relationship between technology and social skills development in children. In this article, the compartments of the child's development areas are described. The methodological basis of the child's development field of competences is indicated. In particular, the normative and legal documents on preschool education and training were touched upon. And the words of wisdom about the upbringing of the child and his future are studied analytically. Also, the areas of development of the child are analyzed by comparing the state of Japan and China with the state of Japan. There are also opinions on the relevance of the issue of the formation of compensations in the areas of development of the child. Explores the role of technology in fostering these competencies in children, providing insight into methods, outcomes, and potential implications for children's continued future development.

**Keywords:** *Child, Compartments Of Development, Formation Of Physical Development And Healthy Lifestyle, Socio-Emotional Development, Speech, Communication, Reading And Writing Skills, Development Of The Cognitive Process, Creative Development, Preschool Education, Reform, Legal Basis, State Standard, Educational Program, Educator, Parent, New Uzbekistan, Renaissance. Social Competencies, Technologies, Children, Development, Education, Interactive Platforms, Emotional Intelligence, Communication Skills, Empathy.*

# ARGUMENTATION OF MORAL VALUES IN THE ORAL FOLK ART OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE

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## ABSTRACT

Types of human activity, specific professional and subject-defined relationships have imperative-value content. The presence of an information agreement between members of society on any issue forms a general idea of morality. The consistency of information is influenced by a number of factors, including oral folk art. The moral narrative is proverbs, sayings, fairy tales, common among the people. The dependence of morality on narratives in the dominant culture indicates a close connection between morality and logic. With the help of a narrative, a person can verify and falsify the position he has chosen. In accordance with the narrative nature of morality, behavior must be an element of the story so that it can be morally evaluated. To get an answer to the question "Is my behavior ethical?", it is necessary to answer the question "What story does my situation relate to?" The moral narratives are the oral creativity of each nation, fiction, the narration of reality in television and radio programs, the life experience of adults, religious narratives. The article examines the ethical dilemmas associated with the argumentation of the traditional moral values of our society in the oral creativity of the Uzbek people.

*Keywords:* Oral Folk Art, Informational Consensus, Moral Narrative, Ethical Dilemma, Moral Values, Logical Argument.

## O'zbek xalqi og'zaki ijodida axloqiy qadriyatlarning dalillanishi

### ANNOTATSIYA

Inson faoliyat turlari, o'ziga xos kasbiy va predmetli belgilangan munosabatlari imperativ-qadriyatli mazmunga ega. Jamiyat a'zolari o'rtasidagi biron bir masala yuzasidan axborotlar kelishuvining mavjudligi axloq bilan bog'liq umumiy tasavvurlarni shakllantiradi. Axborotlar kelishuviga qator omillar, shu jumladan xalq og'zaki ijodi ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Halq orasida keng tarqalgan maqollar, rivoyatlar, ertaklar axloqiy narrativ vazifasini bajaradi. Axloqning hukmron madaniyatdagi narrativlarga (rivoyatlarga) bog'liqligi axloq bilan mantiqning yaqin aloqadorlikda ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Narrativ orqali inson o'zi tanlagan pozitsiyasini verifikatsiya va falsifikatsiya qilishi mumkin. Axloqning narrativ tabiatiga ko'ra hatti-harakat axloqiy baholanishi uchun biron bir hikoyaning elementi bo'lishi kerak. "Hatti-harakatlarim axloqqa muvofiqmi?", degan savolga javob olish uchun "mening holatim qaysi hikoyaga to'g'ri keladi?", degan savolga javob berish kerak. Har bir xalqning og'zaki ijodi, badiiy adabiyoti, tele va radio eshittirishlarda voqelikning hikoya qilinishi, katta yoshdagilarning hayotiy tajribalari, diniy rivoyatlar axloqiy narrativlar bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Maqolada o'zbek xalqi og'zaki ijodining jamiyatimizdagi an'anaviy axloqiy qadriyatlarni dalillanishi bilan bog'liq axloqiy dilemmalar tadqiq qilinadi.

*Kalit So'Zlar:* Xalq Og'Zaki Ijodi, Axborotlar Kelishuvi, Axloqiy Narrativ, Axloqiy Dilemma, Axloqiy Qadriyatlar, Mantiqiy Dalillash.

# YOSHLARNI IJTIMOY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISHDA PEDAGOGIK TA'SIR ETISH USULLARIDAN FOYDALANISHNING AFZALLIKLARI.

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada yoshlarni ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishda pedagogik ta'sir etish usullari haqida so'z yuritiladi. Bugungi kunda ta'limning eng asosiy talablaridan biri bolalarni erkin va mustaqil, ularni har tomonlama kamol topgan, yetuk va rivojlangan shaxs qilib tarbiyalashdir. Bu o'rinda pedagogik ta'sir etish usullaridan foydalanish juda muhimdir. Maqolada ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida pedagogik ta'sir etish orqali bolalarda axloqiy xususiyatlarni shakllantirish, dunyoqarashini kengaytirish, jamiyatning faol a'zosi etib tarbiyalash asosiy maqsad qilib olinadi. Ushbu maqolani yoritishda Kouching texnologiyasi (ushbu texnologiya amaliyot darslarida talabalar o'rtasida qo'llanildi va yuqori natija berdi) dan, so'z orqali ta'sir etish usulidan, ishontirish va tajribali o'qituvchilarning usul va vositalaridan foydalanildi. O'quvchilarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishda pedagogik ta'sir etish texnologiyasiga doir kerakli tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi. Pedagogik ta'sir etish usulining pedagogik optimizm, o'quvchilarga hurmat, o'quvchining ruhiy holatini tushunish, o'quvchi tabiatining tashqi xususiyatlari va sabablarini ochish, o'quvchining taqdiri bilan qiziqish kabi tamoyillari keng yoritib berildi. Maqolani yozish jarayonida professor O. Musurmanovanning va pedagog Sitarov B.A. ning adabiyotlaridan foydalanildi.

***Tayanch So'Zlar:** Ijtimoiy Faollik, Pedagogik Ta'sir Etish Usuli, Ta'lim Sifati, Amonashvili Tehnologiyasi, Ishontirish Texnologiyasi, O'Zaro Hamkorlik, Mustaqil Fikrlash, O'Ziga Ishonch, Bola Shaxsiga Hurmat.*

## ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the methods of pedagogical influence on increasing the social activity of youth. Today, one of the main requirements of education is to raise children as free and independent, fully matured and developed individuals. In this case, it is very important to use methods of pedagogical influence. The main goal of the article is to form moral characteristics in children, expand their horizon and educate them as an active member of society through pedagogical influence in the process of education. Coaching technology (this technology was used among students in practice classes and gave high results), verbal influence, persuasion and methods and tools of experienced teachers were used to elucidate this article. Necessary recommendations on the technology of pedagogical influence in increasing the social activity of students were developed. The principles of the method of pedagogical influence, such as pedagogical optimism, respect for students, understanding of the student's mental state, revealing the external characteristics and reasons of the student's nature and interest in the student's fate, were widely explained. In the process of writing the article, the literature of the professor O. Musurmanova and the pedagogue Sitarov B.A. were used.

***Keywords:** Social Activity, Method Of Pedagogical Influence, Quality Of Education, Amonashvili's Technology, Mutual Cooperation, Independent Thinking, Self-Confidence, Respect For A Child Personality.*

# **THE THEORY OF Y MCGREGOR IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PERSONNEL BEHAVIORAL ACTIONS AND METHODS OF TEACHING THEORY IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

**Dildora Ikromvna KHAKIMOVA**  
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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this article is to reveal the methods of introducing theories of personnel management to achieve the effectiveness of production of products and services using scientific works and research of foreign schools of economics. As well as the implementation of the work of these schools in the economic sectors of the country and the methods of teaching the theory of Y MacGregor in higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Also using the effective methods in higher education institutions and the training of new personnel in personnel management is the basis for increasing the productive labor of employees and the development of the country's economy. This article reveals the methods of personnel management based on the principles of theory X, as well as extensive methods of economic development, have a limited potential for efficiency and adaptation to changing environmental conditions, and the possibilities of their development and improvement are associated with a progressive increase in costs with a stable tendency to decrease their profitability. The evolution of management methods has the character of a progressive transition to the concepts of theory Y, which ensures productivity growth and effectively activates the creative potential of personnel.

**Keywords:** *Theory, Management, Manager, Production Chains, Pedagogical Teaching Methods*



# INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

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## **ANNOTATION**

In this state, innovative research and modern education systems are considered. The author's special attention is focused on significant methodological approaches that have wide application in pedagogic science, as well as innovative technological transformation and innovation in modern science. Vydeleny etapy innovatsionnykh issledovaniy v ramkax sovremennoy pedagogiki, principley approaches to management of knowledge, kotorye otrajayut pedagogicheskuyu deystvitelnost i organizatsional approaches to the pedagogical process.

**Keywords:** *Innovative Research, Methodological Approach, Pedagogical Process, Professional Analysis.*

# SHAXS KOMMUNIKATIV XULQ-ATVORI PSIXOLOGIK TADQIQOTLARNING O'RGANISH OB'YEKTI SIFATIDA

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ilmiy maqolada Shaxs kommunikativ xulq - atvori psixologik tadqiqotlarning o'rganish ob'yekti sifatida nazariy manbalar sharq va g'arb olimlari qarashlarining tahlili to'liq ochib berilgan bo'lib, bunda shaxs xulq-atvoriga o'qtuvchi ta'siri, muloqot jarayonida inson xulq-atvorining muayyan obraz va modellari, xulq-odob qoidalari, insonlar o'rtasidagi muloqot, psixik holatni doimiy o'zgarishi, o'zini o'zi va boshqalarni tushunish, muloqotga nisbatan moyilligi uchta komponentdan tashkil topgan kompleks hissiy-motivatsion va kognitiv komponentlar kommunikativ kompetentlikni o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, muloqot nimaligi uning qandayturlari mavjudligi, fazalari va rivojlanish qoidalari, yozma xabarlarini to'g'ri shaklga sola olish qobiliyati, tashqi va ichki hodisalarni mo'tadillashtirish, muloqot to'siqlardan o'ta olish qobiliyati, muloqotchanlik holatlariga tayanib muloqotning ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatdan tizimlashtirish, kommunikativ kompetentlikning rivojlanishi xarakter, aqliy va umumiy faollikka bog'liqligi, Individning muloqotchanlik faolligi uning kommunikativ kompetentlikka ya'ni, muloqotchanlik qadriyatlari, muloqotdagi o'ziga xos ehtiyoj va motivlarga bog'liqligi, empatiya, xayrixohlik, autentlik, aniqlik, initsiativlik, bevositalik, ochiqlik, hissiyotlarni qabul qilish, konfrontatsiya, o'zini-o'zi bilish, muloqot, muloqotchanlik, kommunikatsiya, kommunikativ kompetentlik, kognitiv, interaktiv, pertseptiv tushunchalari tahlil etiladi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Empatiya, Xayrixohlik, Autentlik, Aniqlik, Initsiativlik, Bevositalik, Ochiqlik, Hissiyotlarni Qabul Qilish, Konfrontatsiya, O'Zini-O'Zi Bilish, Muloqot, Muloqotchanlik, Kommunikatsiya, Kommunikativ Kompetentlik, Kognitiv, Interaktiv, Pertseptiv.

# PERSONALITY COMMUNICATIVE BEHAVIOR AS AN OBJECT OF STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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## ABSTRACT

Communicative behavior of a person in a scientific article - theoretical sources as an object of study of psychological research the analysis of the views of scientists from the East and West is fully revealed, in which the Sagittarius influence on personality behavior, specific images and models of human behavior in the process of communication, rules of behavior, communication between people, constant change of psychic state, understanding oneself and others, predisposition to communication complex emotional and cognitive components, what is communication what its types exist, phases and rules of development, the ability to correctly shape written messages, the ability to moderate external and internal phenomena, the ability to overcome communication barriers, the socio-psychological systematization of communication, the development of communicative competence depend on character, mental and general activity, the communicative activity of an individual depends on its communicative competence, that is, , the concepts of benevolence, authentication, clarity, initiativeness, immediacy, openness, perception of emotions, confrontation, self-knowledge, communication, communicability, communication, communicative competence, cognitive, interactive, perceptual are analyzed.

**Keywords:** Empathy, Benevolence, Autence, Clarity, Initiativeness, Immediacy, Openness, Perception Of Emotions, Confrontation, Self-Knowledge, Communication, Communicability, Communication, Communicative Competence, Cognitive, Interactive, Perceptive

# FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE LITERACY IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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## **ANNOTATION**

In this article, the task of a psychologist in the field of pre-school education, the priority tasks of psychological service, the psychological characteristics of children of preschool age, the opinions of theoretical scientists in this regard.

**Keywords:** *Preschool Organization, Upbringing, Healthy Lifestyle, Psychological Trait, Psychological Theories, Subgroup, Cognition Processes, Speech, Intuition, Psychological Service.*

# SHARQONA TARBIYA MYETODLARINING IJTIMOYIY-PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI

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## **ANNOTASIYA**

Mazkur maqolada yoshlarda milliy tarbiya shakllanishida qo'llaniladigan 44 ta sharqona metodlar va qo'llanilishi sharqona tarbiyaga zid bo'lgan 13 ta metodning ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatlari ilmiy asoslangan. Shuningdek mazkur maqolada zamonaviy va milliy tarbiya borasidagi o'ziga xos tendensiyalar bilan tanishishingiz mumkin.

***Tayanch Tushunchalar:*** *Tarbiya, Metod, Fazilat, Axloq, Milliy Tarbiya, Milliy Xarakter, G'Oya, Mafkura*

## **ANNOTATION**

In this article, the socio-psychological aspects of 44 oriental methods used in the formation of national education among young people and 13 methods, the use of which is contrary to oriental education, are scientifically based. Also, in this article, you can get acquainted with the specific trends in modern and national education.

***Basic Concepts:*** *Education, Method, Virtue, Morality, National Education, National Character, Idea, Ideology*

# USING TYPES OF TRANSLATION WITH THE INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES DURING THE LESSONS

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## ANNOTATION

The article deals the benefit of using the types of translation with innovative technologies in teaching foreign languages. Many job notices for positions in English language teaching and applied linguistics specify knowledge of technology as an essential or desirable qualification. When we learnt our first language, we mastered it without the need for translation. Those capacities we had then, we still have now. So why not use them and have learners come to understandings of the new language by using their awareness, wits, their intelligence, their perception. All of this usage making them better language learners. The main objective of foreign language teaching is the formation and development of the communicative culture of pupils, learning practical mastery of a foreign language. The goals and tasks facing the modern education are changing – the emphasis is shifted from the assimilation of knowledge to the formation of competence. There is a reorientation of a personal-oriented approach, the opposite of knowledge-oriented impersonal pedagogy. Schools are provided with modern with computers, electronic resources, Internet access. In recent years, increasingly it raises the question pf the application of innovative technology in the classroom. It is not only new facilities but also new forms and methods of teaching, new approach to learning. Introduction of innovative technologies in the educational process is interconnected with the improvement of the content and methods of education in the process of teaching foreign languages in relation to the needs of modern life.

**Keywords:** *Desirable, Qualification, Bilingual Identity, Advocate Translation, Method, Complementarity, Project-Based Learning, Team Spirit, Verbal Competence, Communicative Approach, Project Method.*

# THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

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## ABSTRACT

In the composition of professional and personal qualities of a future teacher, it is necessary to harmonize the character, experience, knowledge and abilities of a person. This harmony can be called "competence", and by this term is understood the potential of the future teacher to achieve great success in the field of profession. In fact, professional competence is an important factor in achieving efficiency in the professional activities of future teachers. Professional competence, in turn, is closely related to communicative competence. Since the essence of pedagogical activity is interaction with students, communicative competence can be said to be the basis of a teacher's professional skills. In the content of this article, communicative competence is analyzed as one of the methods of improving the quality of education and as an important factor indicating the professional competence of the teacher. It is said that the essence of pedagogical activity is the establishment of mutual speech communication with students, therefore professional and communicative competence are closely related. It was noted that if the future teacher does not have sufficient communicative competence, is not ready to successfully manage the interaction process in the educational process, and is not ready to use communicative technologies, it is impossible to implement modern educational technologies oriented to the individual. The article provides detailed information about the role and importance of communicative competence in pedagogical activities, and it is emphasized that future teachers should not only have knowledge, but also the skills and abilities to use this knowledge appropriately in problematic situations, and for this, they should have communicative competence.

**Keywords:** *Competence, Professional Competence, Communicative Competence, Communicative Technologies, Pedagogical Activity, Quality Of Education, Interaction.*

# INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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## ABSTRACT

The article discusses the main types of innovative technologies that contribute to the improvement of the educational process in higher education. Presented author's definitions of the concepts: "innovative pedagogical technology" and "innovative psychological technology", their comparative analysis is carried out. The article pays special attention to pedagogical and psychological technologies and their features. Pedagogical technologies are primarily associated with ensuring an effective educational process, introducing educational innovations, and the like. The use of innovative technologies is one of the dominant trends in human development. Innovative technologies are associated with general processes in society, global problems, integration of knowledge and forms of social existence. Innovative technologies are developing on the verge of general innovation, methodology, theory and history of pedagogy, psychology, sociology and management theory, economics of education. Today, it is becoming more and more obvious that a traditional school, focused on the transfer of knowledge, skills and abilities, cannot ensure the full development of each individual. The specific features of innovative learning are its openness to the future, the ability to foresight based on constant reassessment of values, and constructive actions in updated situations.

**Keywords:** Innovative Technologies, Innovative Pedagogical Technology, Innovative Psychological Technology.



# VOYAGA YETMAGANLARDA XULQ OG'ISHI VA TARBIYA BUZILISHINING IJTIMOY-PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada voyaga yetmaganlarda deviant xulq-atvorning ayrim jihatlari ijtimoiy moslashuvning buzilishi natijasi sifatida tahlil qilgan. Deviant xulq-atvorning turlari, shakllari va turlari tahlil qilinadi, bu shaxsning ichki chegaralarining miqdoriy va sifat xususiyatlarining buzilishi, umume'tirof etilgan ijtimoiy me'yorlardan og'ish sifatida izohlanadi. Shuningdek, maqolada jamiyat tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan, umumxalq irodasiga muvofiq harakatda bo'ladigan tartibotlar, bevosita xalq urf-odatlarini, o'z istak maqsadlariga muvofiqlashtirilgan amaliy udumlar bilan uyg'unlashib ketgan hamda turmushda, ijtimoiy hayotda amal qilinadigan ijtimoiy me'yorlar tahlili beriladi. Deviant xulq-atvor, uning mohiyati va tavsifi bayon qilingan. Voyaga yetmaganlarda xulq og'ishi va tarbiya buzilishining kelib chiqishiga ta'sir etuvchi demografik: farzandlar va ota-onalarning ma'lumotlilik darajasi, oilaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahvoli, oilaviy shart-sharoiti, turmush tarzi, gender va yosh davri xususiyatlari kabi ijtimoiy-psixologik omillar tahlil qilingan.

Shahar joylarida istiqomat qiluvchi voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida yuzaga kelayotgan xulq og'ishi va tarbiya buzilishining asosiy sabablari sifatida ota-ona va oilaning katta yoshdagi a'zolari tomonidan bolalar va o'smirlarning bo'sh vaqtlarini nazorat qilishning sustligi, qarovsizlik, ota-onalarning davlat ishlari bilan bandligi tufayli ularning bo'sh vaqtlarini nazorat qila olmasliklari, ijtimoiy-pedagogik e'tiborsizlik, ijobiy bilim, ko'nikma yetishmasligi yoki noto'g'ri tarbiya tufayli o'zini noto'g'ri tutish orqali xatti-harakatlarning salbiy stereotiplari shakllanganligi va boshqa omillar aniqlangandi.

Qishloq joylarida yashovchi voyaga yetmaganlarda xulq og'ishini keltirib chiqaruvchi asosiy sabablar sifatida esa bekorchilik, tarbiyada yo'l qo'yilayotgan nuqsonlar, moddiy-ma'ishiy yetishmovchilik, nosog'lom oilaviy munosabatlar, oiladagi salbiy mikroiklim, tizimli akademik muvaffaqiyatsizliklar, tengdoshlar va sinfdoshlari bilan muvaffaqiyatsiz munosabatlar, ota-onalar, o'qituvchilar, do'stlar va boshqalar bilan noto'g'ri (adolatsiz, qo'pol, shafqatsiz) munosabatda bo'lish malakasining shakllanganligi, foydali faoliyat bilan bandlikning yetishmasligi, ijobiy va mazmunli ijtimoiy va shaxsiy hayot maqsadlari va rejalarining mavjud emasligi va boshqalar izohlangan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Shaxs, Voyaga Yetmaganlar, Xulq Og'ishi, Deviant Xulq, Tarbiya, Tarbiya Buzilishi, Ruhiyat, Ijtimoiy-Psixologik Omillar, Ijtimoiy Me'yor, Xatti-Harakat, Xulq Atvor, Ijtimoiy Xulq, Turmush Tarzi, Tartiblilik, Umumiylik, Barqarorlik, Xulq-Atvor Ko'rsatkichlari, Assimilyatsiya, Buzg'Unchi, Asotsial, G'Ayriqonuniy, Ijtimoiy Voqelik, Ijtimoiy Muhit, Yosh Davri Xususiyatlari, Ijtimoiy Ko'Nikmalar, Psixosotsial Rivojlanish, Huquqbuzarlik, Norozilik*

*Reaksiyalari.*

## ABSTRACT

The article analyzes some aspects of deviant behavior of minors due to a violation of social adaptation. The types, forms and types of deviant behavior are analyzed, which is interpreted as a violation of the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the internal boundaries of personality, as a deviation from generally accepted social norms. The article also analyzes the procedures developed by society, acting in accordance with the will of the people, directly combined with folk customs, practical actions consistent with the goals of desire, and social norms that are observed in marriage and social life. Deviant behavior, its nature and description are described. Such socio-psychological factors as demographic ones are analyzed: the level of education of children and parents, the socio-economic situation of the family, family conditions, lifestyle, gender and age characteristics that affect the occurrence of behavioral deviations and learning disabilities in minors.

The main causes of behavioral deviations and learning disorders among minors living in urban areas are the lack of control over the free time of children and adolescents by parents and older family members,

neglect and control over their free time due to parents' employment with government work, negative behavior stereotypes due to lack of education, socio-pedagogical neglect, positive knowledge, lack of skills or improper upbringing and other factors annotated.

The main reasons for the deviant behavior of minors living in rural areas are idleness, defects in upbringing, material and household shortages, unhealthy family relationships, negative microclimate in the family, systemic academic failures, dysfunctional relationships with peers and classmates, parents, teachers, explains the formation of skills of improper (unfair, rude, cruel) treatment with friends and other persons, insufficient employment in useful activities, lack of positive and meaningful social and personal life goals and plans, etc.d.

**Keywords:** *Personality, Minor, Behavior Deviation, Deviant Behavior, Upbringing, Parenting Disorder, Psyche, Socio-Psychological Factors, Social Norm, Behavior, Behavior, Social Behavior, Lifestyle, Orderliness, Community, Stability, Behavioral Indicators, Assimilation, Destructive, Antisocial, Illegal, Social Reality, Social Environment, Features Of The Age Period, Social Skills, Psychosocial Development, Offenses, Protest Reactions.*

# MUALLIFLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARINI JORIY ETISHNING PEDAGOGIK SHAROITLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ASOSLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Pedagogik universitetlar talabalarining pedagogik bilimlarining yetishmasligi. Ushbu muammoni bartaraf etish vositalaridan biri bu pedagogik amaliyot bo'lib, unda talabalar o'zlarini o'qituvchi sifatida his etishi mumkin. Amaliyot natijalari talabalarining kasbiy tomonlama o'sishi maktab bilan bog'liqlik qanchalar muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning kasbiy tayyorgarligi tanlagan kasbiga kuchli qiziqishni shakllantirish bilan chambarchas bog'liq hisoblanadi. O'qituvchi kasbiga qiziqish deganda uning pedagogik faoliyatni o'zlashtirishga moyilligi, qobiliyatlari va kasbiy e'tiqodlarini inobatga olgan holda hissiy jihatdan ifodalangan kognitiv uslubi tushuniladi. O'z kasbiga qiziqishning zaif darajasi turli xildagi omillar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, talabalar o'rtasida o'z ishini oqilona tashkil eta olmaslikda, topshiriqlarni o'z vaqtida bajarish bilan bog'liq muammolarda, shuningdek, harakatiga yarasha baholanmagan tufayli talabalar mehnatining past unumdorligida namoyon bo'ladigan quyi mehnat madaniyatini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin. Shu bilan birga, o'qituvchilik kasbi obro'sining pastligi ham jamiyatda katta rol o'ynaydi. O'z kasbiga qiziqish bo'lajak o'qituvchilar o'rtasidagi raqobatbardoshligini muvaffaqiyatli shakllantirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Uning pasayishi esa bir qator muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Biz ishonamizki, talabalarining pedagogik fanlarini o'qitishda mualliflik texnologiyalarini joriy etishda mavzular mazmunining madaniy tarkibiga tarixiy va adabiy xarakterdagi o'lkashunoslik matnlarini kelajakdagi mutaxassislarining o'quv faoliyati qurilgan madaniy qadriyatlar tizimining aksi sifatida kiritish kerak. Madaniyatni bilish, shuningdek, tinglovchilarning dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi, ularning qiziqishini kuchaytiradi va shunga mos ravishda o'rganilayotgan fanga qiziqishni chuqurlashtiradi. Bu muammolar bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning kasbiy tayyorgarligini oshirish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

***Kalit So'zlar:** Pedagogik Amaliyot, Qobiliyatning Etishmasligi, Mnemik, Kognitiv, Pedagogik Kuzatish Va Pedagogik Takt, Atrof-Muhit Omillari.*

# FUNDAMENTALS OF IMPROVING PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF COPYRIGHT TECHNOLOGIES

**Dilbar Alimjanova**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Lack of pedagogical knowledge of students of pedagogical universities. One of the means to overcome this problem is pedagogical practice, in which students can feel themselves as teachers. The results of the practice show how important the connection with the school is for the professional growth of students. The professional training of future teachers is closely related to the formation of a strong interest in the chosen profession. Interest in the profession of a teacher is understood as his cognitive style expressed emotionally, taking into account his inclination to master pedagogical activities, abilities and professional beliefs. The weak level of interest in the z profession is associated with various factors, such as the inability of students to organize their work rationally, problems with completing assignments on time, as well as low performance of students due to the fact that their actions are not evaluated. it is possible to distinguish a lower work culture that is manifested in productivity. At the same time, the low reputation of the teaching profession also plays a big role in society. Interest in one's profession is an important factor in the successful formation of competitiveness among future teachers. Its decrease causes a number of problems. We believe that when introducing authoring technologies in the teaching of pedagogical sciences of students, it is necessary to include local history texts of a historical and literary nature in the cultural composition of the subject content as a reflection of the cultural value system on which the educational activity of future specialists is built. Knowledge of culture also broadens the audience's worldview, increases their interest and, accordingly, deepens interest in the subject being studied. These problems indicate the need to improve the professional training of future teachers.

**Keywords:** *Pedagogical Practice, Lack Of Ability, Mnemic, Cognitive, Pedagogical Observation And Pedagogical Tact, Environmental Factors.*

# YOSHLARDA AMALIY BILIM VA KO'NIKMALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA

## VIRTUAL REALLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O'RNI

Abror Sanaqulov

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada axborot texnologiyalarining yoshlarning bilim olish imkoniyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarishdagi ahamiyati, yoshlarni virtual tarmoq imkoniyatlaridan ilmiy, huquqiy, madaniy bilim olishga oqilona yo'naltirish uchun yoshlar o'rtasida axborot madaniyatini yuksaltirish zaruriyati, yoshlar axborot madaniyatini boshqarish bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etish, axborot madaniyatining intellektual mulk huquqini himoya qilish, yuqori sifatli axborot madaniyat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni yo'lga qo'yish va yoshlarda axborot madaniyatini yuksaltirish bo'yicha innovatsion g'oyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Axborotlashgan jamiyat tizimida zamonaviy virtual texnologiyalari imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari, virtual reallikni namoyon bo'lish indikatorlarini ijtimoiy-falsafiy jihatdan baholashning strategik ma'no-mazmuni, virtuallikni tadqiq etishning yo'nalishlari, virtual reallikning insoniyat uchun ta'siri hamda inson hayotini tashkil qilish va tartibga solishdagi ahamiyati, virtual reallik texnologiyalarining ta'limni rivojlantirishdagi o'rni, uning imkoniyatlaridan ilmiy, huquqiy, madaniy bilim olishda samarali foydalanishning ahamiyati va istiqbollari, yoshlarga o'quv jarayonini yaxshilaydigan va talabalarga ma'lumotlarni yaxshiroq o'zlashtirishga ko'mak beradigan yangi va innovatsion ta'lim usullari hamda virtual reallik texnologiyasidan foydalanib real o'quv muhitini yaratish imkoniyatlari ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, axborot jamiyati taraqqiyoti sharoitida ijtimoiy institutlar transformatsiyasi, ommaviy axborot vositalari aqlli robotlar va virtual texnologiyalaridan madaniy aloqalarni tashkil etish, interfaol suhbat, jamoatchilik fikrini ovozli eshittirishda foydalanishga foydalanishga o'tishining yoshlar tarbiyasida tutgan o'rni, onlayn birlashmalar rivoji va ularning an'anaviy birlashmalar bilan hamkorligi, ijtimoiy kommunikatsiya tizimi o'zgarishiga Internet tarmog'i rivoji va ta'siri hamda zamonaviy ta'lim transformatsiyasi, bugungi kunda virtual reallik texnologiyalaridan ta'lim sohasida foydalanish imkoniyatlari va istiqbollari tadqiq qilingan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Virtual Reallik, Virtual Tarmoq, Texnologiya, Individual Ta'lim, Virtual Laboratoriya, Virtual Kutubxona, Virtual Muzey, Virtual Sayohat, Simulyatsiya, Amaliy Tajriba, Ijodiy Ko'nikma.*

# PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYADA INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR

## INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

**Dilbar Aliyeva**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this article, innovation, the introduction of innovation, its forms, innovative activity, the role of innovation in education, the role of educational technology in psychology, types of pedagogical technologies: problem teaching technology, differentiated teaching technology, individualized teaching technology computer teaching technology, business game technology, modular teaching technology, the content of educational technologies, the application of innovations, the use of current information in the educational program to solve educational problems, preparing students to solve practical problems, organization of students' independent knowledge, research, project activities, implementation of the educational process in a distributed educational environment, the educational environment is not limited to the territory of the educational institution or the distance education system, the educational process is continuous, flexible educational trajectories, individualization of learning, diversity of educational activities for students to study educational programs and courses, providing information to students about the nature of education and moral relations and their importance in the life of society, creating the need for students to acquire educational and educational knowledge, and as a result of determining spiritual education, innovations are currently plays a major role in the reform of the education system, the goal of pedagogical technologies is to ensure the necessary efficiency of the educational process in the conditions of mass education and achieve the desired results of study by students, through the use of innovative research, pedagogy and it is concluded that the teaching of psychological sciences is the most effective way.

***Keywords:** Pedagogy, Psychology, Higher Education, Pedagogical Technologies, SMART Technology, "Keys Study" Technology, Formal Education, Informal Education*

# YARATICILIK KAVRAMININ OLUŞUMU

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## ÖZET

İnsanoğlunun kendini ve doğayı anlamak için çabalamaya başladığından bu yana filozoflar ve diğer bilim insanları akıl, düşünme ve yaratıcılık gibi kavramlar üzerinde kafa yormuştur. Bu makalede Antik Yunan Çağından, Orta Asya'da birinci ve ikinci Aydınlanma, Batı Avrupa'da Rönesans'tan günümüze kadar uzanan süreçte yaratıcılık olgusunun oluşumu incelenmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra bu yazıda kişide yaratıcılığın geliştirilmesine yönelik öneriler de yer almaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Zihin, Bilgi, Yaratıcılık, Yaratıcı Düşünme, Düşünme.

# KREATIVLIK TUSHUNCHASINING SHAKLLANISHI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada kreativlik fenomenining genezisi hamda shakllanishi Qadimgi Xitoy, Antik Yunoniston, Markaziy Osiyodagi ilk va ikkinchi uyg'onish davri, G'arbiy Yevropadagi Renessans davridan tortib hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan vaqt oralig'ida falsafiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Shu bilan bir qatorda ushbu maqolada shaxsda kreativlik xususiyatlarini rivojlantirish borasida takliflar ham o`rin olgan.

***Kalit So'Zlar:*** Aql, Bilim, Kreativlik, Kreativ Fikrlash, Tafakkur



# FORMATION OF THE CONCEPT OF CREATIVITY

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## **RESUME**

This article philosophically analyzes the genesis and formation of the phenomenon of creativity in the period from Ancient China, Ancient Greece, the era of the first and second Renaissance in Central Asia, the Renaissance in Western Europe to the present day. In addition, this article also includes suggestions for improving creativity in individuals.

**Keywords:** *Mind, Knowledge, Creativity, Creative Thinking, Thinking.*

# EDUCATION FORECASTING AS A SOCIO - PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

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## ABSTRACT

The article presents an aspect of the study of forecasting education as a social institution, examines the methodological and conceptual foundations of forecasting in the research of philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, teachers; interprets the concept of "forecasting"; analyzes the general and particular principles on which forecasting is based; reveals the content of the concept of "experimental forecasting"; identifies elements of forecasting and planning the development of the educational sphere; the role and importance of forecasting and planning the development of the educational sphere are determined.

**Keywords:** *Forecasting, Planning, Educational Sphere, The Effectiveness Of The Forecasting System, Foreign Experience, Modernization Of The Forecasting And Planning System.*

# YOSHLARDA AMALIY BILIM VA KO'NIKMALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA VIRTUAL REALLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O'RNI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada axborot texnologiyalarining yoshlarning bilim olish imkoniyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarishdagi ahamiyati, yoshlarni virtual tarmoq imkoniyatlaridan ilmiy, huquqiy, madaniy bilim olishga oqilona yo'naltirish uchun yoshlar o'rtasida axborot madaniyatini yuksaltirish zaruriyati, yoshlar axborot madaniyatini boshqarish bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etish, axborot madaniyatining intellektual mulk huquqini himoya qilish, yuqori sifatli axborot madaniyat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni yo'lga qo'yish va yoshlarda axborot madaniyatini yuksaltirish bo'yicha innovatsion g'oyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Axborotlashgan jamiyat tizimida zamonaviy virtual texnologiyalari imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari, virtual reallikni namoyon bo'lish indikatorlarini ijtimoiy-falsafiy jihatdan baholashning strategik ma'no-mazmuni, virtuallikni tadqiq etishning yo'nalishlari, virtual reallikning insoniyat uchun ta'siri hamda inson hayotini tashkil qilish va tartibga solishdagi ahamiyati, virtual reallik texnologiyalarining ta'limni rivojlantirishdagi o'rni, uning imkoniyatlaridan ilmiy, huquqiy, madaniy bilim olishda samarali foydalanishning ahamiyati va istiqbollari, yoshlarga o'quv jarayonini yaxshilaydigan va talabalarga ma'lumotlarni yaxshiroq o'zlashtirishga ko'mak beradigan yangi va innovatsion ta'lim usullari hamda virtual reallik texnologiyasidan foydalanib real o'quv muhitini yaratish imkoniyatlari ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, axborot jamiyati taraqqiyoti sharoitida ijtimoiy institutlar transformatsiyasi, ommaviy axborot vositalari aqlli robotlar va virtual texnologiyalaridan madaniy aloqalarni tashkil etish, interfaol suhbat, jamoatchilik fikrini ovozli eshittirishda foydalanishga foydalanishga o'tishining yoshlar tarbiyasida tutgan o'rni, onlayn birlashmalar rivoji va ularning an'anaviy birlashmalar bilan hamkorligi, ijtimoiy kommunikatsiya tizimi o'zgarishiga Internet tarmog'i rivoji va ta'siri hamda zamonaviy ta'lim transformatsiyasi, bugungi kunda virtual reallik texnologiyalaridan ta'lim sohasida foydalanish imkoniyatlari va istiqbollari tadqiq qilingan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Virtual Reallik, Virtual Tarmoq, Texnologiya, Individual Ta'lim, Virtual Laboratoriya, Virtual Kutubxona, Virtual Muzey, Virtual Sayohat, Simulyatsiya, Amaliy Tajriba, Ijodiy Ko'nikma.*

# IN THE FORMATION OF PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE THE ROLE OF VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGIES

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## ABSTRACT

The article considers the importance of information technologies for the realization of educational opportunities for young people, the need to increase information culture among young people for the rational direction of young people from the possibilities of virtual networks to scientific, legal, cultural knowledge, solving problems related to the management of youth information culture, protecting intellectual property rights to information culture, establishing the production of high-quality products of information culture, etc. the possibilities of supporting innovative ideas for improving the information culture of young people are highlighted. The possibilities of using modern virtual technologies in the system of informative society, the strategic importance of the socio-philosophical assessment of the indicators of virtual reality manifestation, the directions of research of virtuality, the impact of virtual reality on humanity and its importance in the organization and regulation of human life, the role of virtual reality technologies in the development of education, the use of its capabilities in scientific, legal, cultural knowledge, etc. the importance and prospects of effective use of information, new and innovative teaching methods that improve the learning process of young people and help students better assimilate information, as well as the possibility of creating a realistic learning environment using virtual reality technologies. Also in the context of the development of the information society, the transformation of social institutions, the transition of the media from intelligent robots and virtual technologies to the organization of cultural communications, interactive conversation, the use of public opinion in voice broadcasting, the role in the education of young people, the development of online associations and their cooperation with traditional associations, the development and influence of the Internet on system change social communications, as well as modern education and transformation, the possibilities and prospects of using virtual reality technologies in the field of education today are investigated.

**Keywords:** *Virtual Reality, Virtual Network, Technologies, Individual Training, Virtual Laboratory, Virtual Library, Virtual Museum, Virtual Journey, Simulation, Practical Experience, Creative Skills.*

# ADDRESSING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES IN EFFECTIVE TEACHING

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## ABSTRACT

This comprehensive article titled "Addressing modern technologies and approaches in effective teaching" delves into the intersection of pedagogy and psychology, shedding light on groundbreaking research and innovative practices that have the potential to transform education. The authors explore diverse topics, including the impact of technology on learning outcomes, cognitive development theories, and the role of emotional intelligence in effective teaching and learning.

The article presents an in-depth analysis of cutting-edge pedagogical approaches, such as flipped classrooms, gamification, and personalized learning, providing empirical evidence of their effectiveness in enhancing student engagement and performance. Additionally, it highlights the importance of socio-emotional learning and its integration into the educational curriculum, offering insights into strategies to foster emotional intelligence and resilience among students.

**Keywords:** *Innovative Research, Pedagogy, Psychology, Technology in Education, Cognitive Development, Emotional Intelligence, Flipped Classrooms, Gamification, Personalized Learning, Socio-emotional Learning.*

# **BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARINING AXBOROT BILAN ISHLASH KOMPETENSIYASI**

**Berdiyeva Nafisa Abdumalik qizi**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Butun dunyo ta'lim tizimlarida axborot kompetensiyasi muhim tushunchaga aylandi. U hayotning turli sohalarida axborotdan samarali foydalanish uchun zarur bo'lgan bilim, ko'nikma va ko'nikmalarni birlashtiradi. Maktab o'quvchilari allaqachon raqamli texnologiyalar davrida, o'zgarishlarga moslashish va tez o'zgaruvchan dunyoda muvaffaqiyatli bo'lish uchun axborot kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishlari zarur. Ushbu maqola kichik yoshdagi o'quvchilarning axborot kompetensiyasini shakllantirish haqida gapiriladi. Dastlabki bosqichda o'quvchilarning axborot savodxonligi, ularning bilim darajasi, ko'nikmalari va xulq-atvor sifatlarining yig'indisini o'zida aks ettiradi. Mualliflarning fikriga ko'ra, boshlang'ich maktab o'quvchilarining axborot kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish ta'limni rivojlantirishning asosi bo'lib, u dinamik rivojlanayotgan raqamli makonda zamonaviy jamiyat talablariga muvofiq funktsional jihatdan barkamol va raqobatbardosh, o'z-o'zini hurmat qilishga qodir ijodiy shaxsni shakllantirishga imkon beradi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Boshlang'ich Sinf O'qituvchisi, Axborot Kompetensiyasi, Funktsional Savodxonligi. Kompetensiyalarni, Axborot Savodxonligini Shakllantirish.*

# PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS COMPETENCE IN WORKING WITH INFORMATION

**Berdieva Nafisa Abdumalik kizi**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Information competence has become an important concept in educational systems around the world. It combines the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for effective use of information in various areas of life. Already in the age of digital technologies, schoolchildren need to develop information competence to adapt to changes and be successful in a rapidly changing world. This article talks about the formation of information competence of younger students. Information literacy of students at the initial stage is a combination of their level of knowledge, skills, and behavioral qualities. According to the authors, the development of information competence of junior schoolchildren is the basis for the development of education, which allows the formation of a creative personality, functionally competent and competitive in accordance with the requirements of modern society, capable of self-esteem in a dynamically developing digital space.

**Keywords:** *Primary School Teacher, Information Competence, Functional Literacy. Formation Of Competencies, Information Literacy.*

# **BODY-CENTRICITY AS A FACTOR OF INVOLVEMENT IN FITNESS PRACTICES**

**Zulayxo DEHKONBOEVA**

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## **ANNOTATION**

Physical activity has been an instinctive need of the body since the birth of mankind, and in the modern world, where every individual is exposed to the effect of the "Visual World", which is associated with the development of mass media, the cult of fitness practitioners has begun to gain momentum. The individual's attitude to physical activity is formed in the socio-cultural context. In the modern industrial society, with the improvement of mass communication technologies and the intensive development of the beauty industry, ideas about the superiority of beautiful people over ugly ones are actively postulated, unrealistic templates, standards and beliefs are imposed that success directly depends on appearance. This forces modern people to make more and more demands on their appearance, and therefore the percentage of men and women who are dissatisfied with their own appearance is growing. The article presents the problems of studying psychological factors of involvement in fitness practices. Two directions of studying involvement in fitness practices are considered: motivational factors and personal factors: 1) search for the main motivating motives for applying to training; 2) identification of the relationship of motivating motives for applying to training with the real perception of one's own body and satisfaction with one's own appearance. The article reveals the results of studying the behavior associated with involvement in fitness practices.

**Keywords:** Fitness Practices, Engagement, Motivational Factors, Physicality, Satisfaction With One's Own Appearance.



# **FAMILY HOLDING AS A COMPONENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY**

**Uktam SHAMSIEV**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In the article, the mother's experience of holding is reflected at the beginning of her pregnancy, since it is at this time that the necessary conditions are created for the development of the first signs of the qualities of holding the mother's experience. The purpose of the article is to highlight the first signs of the holding experience of the studied parent, discuss the development of the signs of the holding experience of the parent and the features of their development system.

To understand the development of the first signs, the factors influencing it – the socio-economic status of women, their individual characteristics-were studied. The relationship between the initial character and quality on the parent holding experience is studied. The article also analyzes the development of the qualitative structure of infancy and maternal experience.

Other personal characteristics of a woman reflected in the socio-economic environment of life, her relationships in the parental family, her relationships with the close social environment (husband) and in the wider environment, factors of development of characteristics of the dynamics of the quality of maternal holding experience are studied.

**Keywords:** Mother, Infant, Holding Experience, Primary Qualities, Primary Signs, Basic Qualities, Emotional Response, Factors Affecting The Fetus, Infant, Perception, Susceptibility, Subject Of Training, Subject Of Child Care.

# GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

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## ANNOTATION

This article describes the methods, technologies and tools of distance education in detail. Scientifically based proposals and recommendations have been developed based on the results of experimental work on the methodology of distance learning in higher literary education. In addition, suggestions and recommendations aimed at improving the positive aspects of international standards and the advanced experience of some foreign countries have been studied.

Today, a pressing and real problem in the field of literature streaming methodology is to make it easier for educators to consciously understand the power of Word Art, feel the power of influence of an artistic word, understand the content and essence of the work, try to find answers to life issues on the example of hero problems, make it easier for a writer.

And the application of animations to the literary process relieves the process of perception, perception and cognition, enlivening literary phenomena in a clear and visual way.

At different stages of literary education, students are shown graphic images of a topic based on age characteristics, features characteristic of events, portraits of heroes, the transfer of theoretical concepts in a virtual form helps to realize the content of the work, its ideological-artistic purpose, to bring acquired knowledge to life. Modeling experiments specific to such a process provides conditions for students to manage and conduct complex experiments that would be a problem to implement in a real-world school laboratory.

First of all, the learners listen to the expressive reading of the text of the Ghazal by the teacher or Speaker through an electronic medium. Then the teacher will teach the Ghazal to the student he wants and hear it. In the process, the teacher can also record his speech on a Dictaphone and broadcast it to himself. This will help educators eliminate defects in their speech. Voice and tone are also important in reading excerpts from the work, dramas into roles. Learners make sure that the change in voice and tone during reading them after hearing their own voice can alter the thought being expressed. These processes are carried out on the basis of a remote system, recording the lesson mentioned in ZOOM, downloading to the University's YouTube channel and groups of students on the telegram social network also lead to the fact that students who live in remote areas and do not have access to an e-learning platform can effectively master the topics. This indicates the need to create lesson developments, methodological recommendations suitable for distance education for school literary education. This determines the relevance of the topic we have chosen.

**Keywords:** *Method, Technology, Distance Education, Graphic Image, Demonstration, Drama, Electronic Education, Electronic Encyclopedias.*

# THE ROLE OF ETHNOPSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN HUMAN INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT

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## ABSTRACT

This article explores the role of ethnopsychological factors in human intellectual development. Drawing from research in the field of psychology and cultural studies, it examines how cultural beliefs, values, and practices influence cognitive processes and intellectual growth. The article highlights the importance of understanding and acknowledging the diverse cultural contexts in which intellectual development takes place, and how these factors shape individuals' cognitive abilities, problem-solving skills, and creativity. By recognizing the impact of ethnopsychological factors, educators and policymakers can promote inclusive and culturally sensitive approaches to foster intellectual development for all individuals. Ethnopsychology is a fascinating field that explores how cultural beliefs, values, and practices shape the human mind and cognitive processes. It recognizes that intellectual development is not solely determined by genetics or environmental factors, but also by the cultural context in which it occurs.

One aspect of ethnopsychology is the influence of cultural practices and belief systems on cognitive processes. Different cultures prioritize different cognitive skills based on their societal norms and values. For example, in collectivist cultures, there is often an emphasis on social harmony and interdependence. This can lead to a greater focus on relational cognitive abilities, such as empathy and understanding others' perspectives. In contrast, individualistic cultures may place more value on independent thinking and decision-making, leading individuals to develop cognitive processes aligned with autonomy and self-reliance.

Language also plays a significant role in intellectual development. Different languages have unique structures and vocabularies, influencing how individuals perceive and interpret the world. Language shapes thought processes by providing a framework for organizing and expressing ideas. The linguistic relativity hypothesis suggests that language influences thought, meaning that individuals from different linguistic backgrounds may have distinct cognitive patterns and problem-solving approaches. For example, languages that have a rich vocabulary for color distinctions may lead individuals to perceive and categorize.

**Keywords:** *Intellectual Development, Ethnopsychological Factors, Cultural Diversity.*

# DAVLAT MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTI TARBIYALANUVCHILARIDA O'YIN TEXNOLOGIYALARI ORQALI KASB-HUNARGA QIZIQISHNI SHAKLLASHTIRISHNING DIDAKTIK TA'MINOTI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

"Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari"ning "kasb-hunarga qiziqishni shakllashtirishning didaktik ta'minoti" deyilganda, ularning o'qituvchilariga o'yin texnologiyalari orqali kasb-hunarga qiziqishni oshirish uchun bir nechta imkoniyatlarni ochib berish, va bu ta'lim tashkiloti o'qituvchilarga kompyuterlar, smartfonlar, planshetlar va boshqa elektron qurilmalar yordamida o'quv jarayonini muvaffaqiyatli tashkil etish uchun o'yinlar, interaktiv darsliklar va metodlar orqali tarbiya oluvchilarning salohiyatini oshirish orqali kelajakdagi tanlashi mumkin bo'lgan kasblarni va ularning funksiyalar chuqur organish orqali kasb-hunarga qiziqishini shakllantirishdan iboratdir. Bu tip didaktik texnologiyalar o'quvchilarni o'zlashtirish, nazariyani amaliyotga soddalashtirish va hamkorlik ruhini rivojlantirishga qiziqishni oshirishda yordam beradi. Ular bilan o'qituvchilar o'quv fanlarining asosiy konseptlarini o'qitish, malakalarni rivojlantirish va tushuncha olishning yanada qiziqishli vaqtlarini tashkil qilishlari mumkin. Misol uchun o'quvchi sifatida bir mobil ilovadan foydalanish orqali tarbiyalanuvchilar o'zlarining o'qish malakalarini sinash va mustaqil o'rganishlari mumkin bo'lgan interaktiv darsliklarga, o'yinlarga va saviyali vazifalarga kirishishlari mumkin. Bu esa o'quvchining ta'lim jarayonidan qiziqishini oshiradi va o'rganishni yanada qiziqarli va qulaylashtiradi. Harakatli o'yinlar bolalarning taqlidiy hatti-harahlari, qiziqishlari, ijodkorligi mevasi hisoblanib, ular tabiiy-ijtimoiy voqea-hodisalar, mehnat jarayonlarini kuzatish, ularga xos unsurlarni o'z yoshi, fikrlash imkoniyatlari, ko'rgazmali-obrazli tafakkur yuritishi asosida jismoniy o'yinlarga ko'chirishi orqali vujudga keladigan ko'ngilli va zavqli, qizg'in faoliyatidir. Ushbu maqola harakatli o'yinlar, bolalar uchun kasb hunarlarini yanada rivojlantirishning oson va sevimli usuliligi va maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasi, kasb hunarga yo'naltirishda quyidagi o'yin turlari muhimligini ta'kidlab o'tadi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Maktabgacha Ta'lim, Kasb-Hunarga Qiziqish, Zamonaviy Texnologiyalar, O'yin Texnologiyalari.*

# KO'P TARMOQLI MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARIDA IMKONIYATI CHEKLANGAN BOLALAR BILAN ISH OLIB BORISHDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARFDAN FOYDALANISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ayni damda ko'p tarmoqli maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti pedagoglari ta'lim-tarbiya va korreksion ish olib borish jarayoniga zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalardan foydalanishni yo'lga qo'yib kelmoqdalar. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar maktabgacha ta'lim davlat talablarini maktabgacha ta'lim yo'nalishiga tatbiq etishga qaratilgan.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida innovatsion texnologiyalar ta'lim - tarbiya jarayonini modernizatsiya qilishga qaratilgan. Buning uchun ko'p tarmoqli ixtisoslashtirilgan maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti pedagoglari tomonidan bolalarni tarbiyalash va intellektual rivojlantirishning boshqa maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlaridan ajralib turadigan eng yangi modellari ishlab chiqildi. Pedagoglar o'z kasbiy faoliyatida qabul qilingan modelga to'liq mos keladigan uslubiy vositalar, o'qitish usullari va uslublaridan foydalandilar. Bunday texnologiyalar qatoriga sog'liqni saqlovchi texnologiyalar, art texnologiyalar, axborot-kommunikativ texnologiyalarni olishimiz mumkin. Pedagoglar bu innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llar ekanlar, har bir bolaning o'ziga xos alohida ehtiyojini, jismoniy imkoniyatlarini, xarakter xususiyatlarini hisobga olishlari, unga mos bo'lgan metodika va texnologiyalardan foydalanishlari, shuningdek, samara beradigan yo'lini izlashlari kerak bo'ladi. Buning uchun ular quyidagi sifatlarga ega bo'lgan pedagog sifatida o'zini namoyon etadilar:

Muloqotchan – u hamkasblari bilan ham, tarbiyalanuvchi bolajonlar bilan ham tez va oson muloqotga kirisha oladi, nutqi ravon va ifodali. Suhbatdoshini nafaqat nutqi, shirinsuhanligi, balki hislarini emotsiya bilan aks ettirish bilan ham jalb eta oladi.

Yaratuvchan – uning qiziqishlari ko'lami keng, tez fikrlab qisqa muddatda yangiliklar, o'z uslubi, o'z ijod mahsulini yaratishga qodir. U hoh ta'lim-tarbiya sohasida, hoh qo'l mehnatlarida bo'lsin.

Izlanuvchan – biron muammoning yechimini topmaguncha qo'ymaydigan, doimiy yangiliklarni izlab, ularni amaliyotda qo'llashga harakat qiluvchi.

Ijodkor – iste'dodli, qobiliyatli, san'atni pedagogik faoliyatga bog'lab olib boruvchi pedagog.

O'z ustida ishlovchi – dunyodagi, yurtimizdagi siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ta'limiy sohadagi barcha yangiliklardan xabardor, turli o'quv kurslari, seminar-treninglarda tahsil olib boruvchi, faoliyati doirasidagi muhim va dolzarb muammolar yuzasidan respublika va dunyo miqyosidagi jurnal va ilmiy konferensiyalarda maqolalari bilan ishtirok etuvchi, ish tajribasi bilan bo'lishvchi, uni ommalashtiruvchi pedagog.

Innovatsion faoliyatini tashkil etish ko'p hollarda pedagoglardan bilim, tajriba, shaxsiy pedagogik qobiliyat va sifatlardan tashqari vositalarni ham talab qiladi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Art-Terapiya, Musiqa Terapiya, Qo'G'irchoq Terapiya, Mnemotexnika, Kreativ O'Yin Terapiya, Kulgiterapiya, Neyropsixologik Texnikalar.

# USE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN WORKING WITH CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN MULTI-NETWORK PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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## ABSTRACT

At the moment, pedagogues of the multidisciplinary preschool educational organization are introducing the use of modern educational technologies in the process of education and correctional work. Modern pedagogical technologies are aimed at implementing the state requirements of preschool education in the direction of preschool education.

Innovative technologies in preschool educational organizations are aimed at modernizing the educational process. For this, the editors of the specialized preschool education organization for the blind have developed the newest models of children's upbringing and intellectual development, which are different from other preschool education organizations. In their professional activity, editors used methodological tools, teaching methods and methods that fully correspond to the adopted model. Among such technologies, we can take healthcare technologists, art technologies, and information and communication technologies.

When using these innovative technologies, educators should take into account each child's specific needs, physical capabilities, and character traits, use appropriate methods and technologies, and look for an effective way. To do this, they present themselves as editors with the following qualities:

Communicative - he can quickly and easily communicate both with his colleagues and with foster children, his speech is fluent and expressive. He can attract the interlocutor not only with his speech and sweetness, but also with his emotional expression of his feelings.

Creative - he has a wide range of interests, he is able to think quickly and create news, his own style, his own creative product in a short period of time. Be it in the field of education or manual labor.

Inquisitive - a person who does not give up on a solution to a problem, constantly looks for new things and tries to apply them in practice.

The artist is a talented, capable editor who connects art with editorial activity.

Working on himself, he is aware of all the news in the world, in the political, economic, cultural, and educational spheres of our country, he attends various training courses, seminars and trainings, he writes about the important and current problems of the republic and the world-wide magazine and scientific an editor who participates in conferences with his articles, shares his work experience, and popularizes it.

The organization of innovative activities in blind cases requires from editors not only knowledge, experience, personal editorial skills and qualities, but also tools.

**Keywords:** *Art Therapy, Music Therapy, Puppet Therapy, Mnemonics, Creative Game Therapy, Laughter Therapy, Body-Oriented Technique.*

# HOZIRGI KUNDA TA'LIM BERISHDA (INGLIZ TILI FANI MISOLIDA) ONLAYN TA'LIMNING IMKONIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

An'anaviy o'qitish jarayonida o'qituvchi guruhdagi barcha talabalarga kerakli darajada e'tibor bera oladi, onlayn ta'limda esa mazkur jarayonni to'la qonli bajarish imkoniyati cheklangan mazkur maqolada onlayn ta'limning o'ziga xosligi va undan qay tarzda foydalanish shuningdek onlayn ta'lim imkoniyatlariga kengroq to'xtalib o'tilgan. Onlayn ta'limda axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish orqali individual yondashuvni tashkil qilish samarali xisoblanadi. O'quvchi onlayn ta'limda o'zlashtirish darajasini o'z imkoniyatidan kelib chiqqan holda tanlaydi, shuningdek ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidan onlayn ta'lim berishda zamonaviy yondashuv yo'llari ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

O'quvchining yosh hususiyati bo'yicha o'rganish qobiliyati, masofadan tahsil olayotganlar boshqa o'quvchilaridan ortda qolishidan xavotirlanishga hojat yo'q sababi, ingliz tili fanidan murakkab so'zlarni o'rganishga qaytishingiz, bir necha bor video ma'ruzalarni tomosha qilishingiz, o'qituvchi bilan yozishmalarni qayta o'qishingiz va o'zingiz biladigan mavzularni o'tkazib yuborishingiz mumkin.

Ta'limning yuqori natijalari erishish tadqiqotlarga qaraganda olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan izlanishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, masofaviy o'qitish natijalari an'anaviy ta'lim shakllarining natijalaridan qolishmaydi. Masofaviy o'qiyotgan o'quvchi ko'pgina o'quv materiallarini mustaqil ravishda o'rganadi. Bu o'tilgan mavzularni yodlash va tushunishni yaxshilaydi va darhol yangi o'zlashtirgan yangi so'zlarni amalda qo'llash orqali o'quvchining qobiliyatini mustahkamlashga yordam beradi.

An'anaviy o'qitish jarayonida o'qituvchi guruhdagi barcha o'quvchilarga kerakli darajada e'tibor berishi, har bir o'quvchining ish sur'atiga moslashish juda qiyin. Masofaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish individual yondashuvni tashkil qilish uchun javob beradi. O'quvchi o'zi o'rganish tezligini o'zi tanlaganiga qo'shimcha ravishda, u paydo bo'lgan savollarga o'qituvchidan tezda javob olishi mumkin.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Onlayn, Masofaviy, Ilm-Fan, O'Qituvchi, Dars, Sinf, Kompyuter, Kuzatish, Texnologiya, Video, Audio, Metod.*

# **NOWADAYS, THE POSSIBILITIES OF ONLINE EDUCATION IN EDUCATION (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE SCIENCE).**

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## **ANNOTATION**

In the traditional learning process, the teacher can pay enough attention to all the students in the group, whereas with onlayn learning, this article limits the specifics of onlayn learning and how to use it, as well as a broader emphasis on onlayn learning opportunities. Effectively organize an individual approach through the use of information technology in onlayn learning. In addition to the student choosing the level of proficiency in onlayn learning, there are ways in which he or she can quickly get answers from the teacher to the questions that arise.

Learner's age-specific learning skills, distance learners don't have to worry about falling behind other learners, return to learning complex English vocabulary, watch video lectures multiple times, you can re-read the correspondence with the teacher and skip the topics you know.

Researches conducted by scientists show that the results of distance learning are not inferior to the results of traditional forms of education. A distance learning student learns most of the learning materials independently. This improves the memorization and understanding of the topics covered and helps strengthen the learner's skills by immediately applying the new words they have learned.

In the traditional teaching process, it is very difficult for the teacher to pay the necessary attention to all the students in the group, to adapt to the pace of work of each student. The use of remote technologies is suitable for organizing an individual approach. In addition to the fact that the student chooses his own learning speed, he can quickly get answers from the teacher to the questions that arise.

**Keywords:** Onlayn, Distance, Science, Teacher, Lesson, Class, Computer, Observation, Technology, Video, Audio, Method.



# NOTO'LIQ OILALARDA TARBIYALANAYOTGAN BOLALARDA PSIXOEMOTSIONAL HOLATLARNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Bugungi O'zbekiston xalqi hayoti juda ko'plab o'zgarishlar ro'y berdi. Shu bilan birga so'nggi o'n yillikda bir qator muammolar yanada dolzarblashdi. Shulardan biri - oila institutining zaiflashishi, ajralishlar va ularning asorati sifatida noto'liq oilalar soning keskin o'sishidir. Oila a'zolari tomonidan bolalar oldiga qo'yiladigan talablar, o'zaro mas'uliyat va ta'sir ko'rsatishdagi uyg'unlik bola shaxsining har tomonlama rivojlanishining muhim manbai hisoblanadi. Bola yashayotgan va tarbiyalanayotgan oila uning uchun tabiiy manba bo'lib, u bolaning xarakteri va xulq-atvorida alohida iz qoldiradi. Bola shaxsi ko'p jihatdan va asosan, oilada shakllanadi. Yashashning boshlang'ich qoidasini o'rganadi. Noto'liq oilalarda tarbiyalanayotgan bolalarning psixoemotsional holatlarini o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganish. Bolalarga ota yoki onaning oilada mavjud emasligining ta'sirini tahlil qilish, noto'liq oila bolalarining ichki kechinmalarini ta'siriga tushib qolmasliklarini oldini olish, ijtimoiy muhitga moslashish uchun zarur tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish. Maqolada oila instituti bola tarbiyasining asosiy omili sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi: ijobiy, shuningdek, salbiy. Disfunktsional oilalarning asosiy turlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Bunday oilalarda tarbiyalangan bolalarning deviant xulq-atvori tasvirlangan. Ikkala ota-onaning deviant xatti-harakatlariga misollar va bolalar. Muallif disfunktsional oilalar sonining ko'payishi, bolalar o'rtasidagi tajovuz va og'ish holatlarining salbiy ta'siri haqida xulosaga keladi. Maqolada tajovuz, tashvish va qo'rquvni tenglashtirish imkoniyatini o'rganish natijalari keltirilgan ijtimoiy xavfli vaziyatlardagi oilalar farzandlarida. Noto'liq oilalarda tarbiyalangan o'smir yoshli o'quvchilarning salbiy hissiy holatlarini diagnostika qilish natijalari keltirilgan. Bu ma'lum bo'ldi funktsional oilalarda tarbiyalangan bolalar yuqori darajadagi tashvish, qo'rquv va tajovuzkorlik va psixologik yordamga muhtoj. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, boshlang'ich maktab yoshidagi bolalar bilan tuzatish va rivojlantirish ishlari dasturi ishlab chiqildi va amalga oshirildi. Dastur foydalanadi guruh ish usullari: munozara, rolli o'yin, o'yin guruhini tuzatish, dam olish. Guruhning psixo-tuzatish mexanizmlari ishga tushdi: ma'lumotlarning aloqasi, xatti-harakatlarga taqlid qilish, guruhning birlashishi, shaxslararo ta'sir. Bolalar tarbiyasida namunali oilalar bilan bir qatorda bolalarga moddiy sharoit yaratish bilangina chegaralanadigan, bolaning tarbiyasi, uning kelajagi haqida o'ylamaydigan, e'tibor bermaydigan noto'liq oilalarni ham uchratish mumkin. Oila a'zolarining ajralishlari yoki ota va onaning birini vafot etishi natijasida noto'liq oilalar paydo bo'ladi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Noto'liq Oila, Funktsional To'liq Bo'lmagan Oila, Ota-Ona, Muvaffaqiyatsiz Oila, Psixoemotsional Holat.*

# XALQ ERTAKLARINING O'QUVCHILAR DUNYOQARASHI, QOBILIYATINI ORTTIRISHDAGI O'RNI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

O'quvchilar ertakni maroq bilan tinglashi, undagi voqealar qahramonlar o'quvchiga kuchli emotsional ta'sir ko'rsatishi, yillar o'tsa-da, xalq ertaklari yordamida o'quvchilarda iqtisodiy bilim va ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, ularda tejamkorlik, mehnatsevarlik, tashabbuskorlik, iqtisodiy faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yish, ahillik, vatanparlik tuyg'ulari shakllantirilishi keng yoritib berilgan.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'qish kitoblaridagi hayvonlar haqidagi ertaklar orasida inson va hayvon munosabati asosiga qurilgan ertaklar uchramaydi, ularning barchasi o'zaro hayvonlar munosabati asosida qurilgan ertaklardir. "Sher va sichqon" ertagida voqealar sher va sichqon orasida, "Tulki va xo'roz" ertagida tulki bilan xo'roz o'rtasida, "Tabiatning ne'mati ko'p" ertagida chumchuq hamda eshak orasida bo'lib o'tadi. G'oyaviy mazmuni va obrazlar talqinida majoz asosiy o'rinda turuvchi mazkur ertaklarda hayvonlar xuddi odamlardek harakat qiladi, so'zlashadi. Hayvonlar haqidagi ertaklar garchi majoziy mazmun kasb etsa-da, ularda har bir hayvonning tabiiy xususiyatini bo'rttirib ko'rsatish yetakchi o'rinda turadi. Bunday ertaklarda hayvonlar qanchalik odamlashtirilmasin, baribir, hayvonot dunyosi uchun xos bo'lgan xususiyatlar ularda mujassamlashgan bo'ladi. Hayvonlar va parrandalarning hayotda bajara oladigan ishlarining ertakda mahorat bilan ko'rsatilishi undagi reallikning oshishi va sujetning ishonarli, qiziqarli chiqishiga asos bo'ladi.

Hayvonlar haqidagi ertaklar tuzilish jihatdan boshqa tur ertaklardan farq qiladi. Ularning kompozitsion qurilmasi o'zining soddaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Sujet doirasini tashkil etuvchi obraz va voqealar miqdori kam bo'ladi. Bunday ertaklarda hamisha adolatsizlikdan aql kuchi bilan qutulish mumkin, degan xulosa mavjud. Hayvonlar haqidagi ertaklar ibratomuz g'oya va ta'limiy funksiyasi bilan, ham ta'lim ham tarbiya berishi bilan alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Ertak, Qahramon, O'Qituvchi, Sahna Ko'Rinishi, Dars, Kuzatish, Metod, Rasm.*

# O'SMIRLIK DAVRIDA IRODAVIY SIFATLARNI SHAKLLANISHINING PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Hozirgi globallashuv davrida jahonda bugungi yoshlar bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal qilish eng dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylanishga ulgurgan. Biz bilamizki, bugungi kunda o'sib kelayotgan yoshlarning hayotida irodaviy sifatlar bo'lishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki, yashab turgan jamiyatimizda yoshlarning o'rni beqiyosdir. Yoshlarda bugungi kelajak uchun jamiyat rivojlanishi xususida o'z hissalarini qo'shgan holda xohish-iroda bo'lsa, bugungi hayotimiz tubdan o'zgarib, yoshlarning yangi-yangi g'oyalar, innovatsion ya'ni yangiliklar ixtiro qilishi, boshqa rivojlangan mamlakatlarga borib, u yerdagi innovatsion g'oyalarni o'rganib kelib, yurtimizga tadbqiq etishlari bu juda yaxshi va shu jumladan prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev ham asosiy e'tiborni yoshlarga qaratmoqdalar. Lekin bizni qiynayotgan narsa bu yoshlar orasidagi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga berilish, yod g'oyalar ta'sirida dunyoqarashning tubdan o'zgarishi, mustaqil qaror qabul qila olmaslik kabi jihatlar ko'zga tashlanmoqda. Bu nafaqat yoshlarda bo'ladigan holat, balki, yosh bolalar va kattalar ham ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga anglagan yokida anglanmagan holda o'rganib qolish oqibatida oilada nosog'lom muhit yaratilib, bola tarbiyasida kattalar tomidan e'tiborsizlikka yo'l qo'yilmoqda. Bu insonning nafaqat ongiga balki qalbiga ham hujum qilishga qaratilgan yod g'oyalar eng avvalo irodasi zaif yoshlar va kattalarni o'z qarmog'iga tortib olmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy maqolada o'smirlik davrining shaxs hayotida muhim jarayon ekanligi haqida fikr yuritib, o'smirlik davrida irodaviy sifatlarini shakllanishining o'ziga xos psixologik xususiyatlari va iroda borasidagi nazariyalar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Iroda, Irodaviy Sifatlar, Irodaviy Harakat, Iroda Erkinligi, Irodani Tarbiyalash, Qat'iylik, Shaxsning Irodaviy Xususiyatlari.*

## **ABSTRACT**

In the current era of globalization, solving problems related to today's youth in the world has had time to become one of the most pressing issues. We know that it is important that young people who are growing up today have volitional qualities in their lives. Because the role of youth in our living society is incomparable. When young people have a desire to contribute to the development of society for today's future, today's life is radically changed, young people can invent new ideas, innovation, innovations, go to other developed countries and study innovative ideas there and apply them to our country, which is very good, and including our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev is also focusing on young people. But what afflicts us is the obsession with social networks among young people, the radical change of worldview under the influence of iodine ideas, the inability to make independent decisions. This is not only the case in young people, but also as a result of the fact that young children and adults get used to social networks without realizing it or not, an unhealthy atmosphere is created in the family and neglect from the roof of an adult is allowed in the upbringing of a child. It aims to attack not only the mind of a person, but also the heart of iodine ideas that above all pull young people and adults with weak will into their care.

This scientific paper reflects on the specific psychological characteristics of the formation of volitional qualities in adolescence and theories about willpower, reflecting on the fact that adolescence is an important process in the life of an individual.

**Keywords:** Will, Volitional Qualities, Volitional Action, Free Will, Will Upbringing, Determination, Volitional Characteristics Of The Individual.

# MILLY BADIY TAFAKKUR HOSILASI MAQOLLARNING SHAKLLANISH OMILLARI

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## ANNOTASIYA

Og'zaki poetik ijodning kichik, ixcham, ammo purma'no shakli bo'lgan maqollarda insonlarning turmush tajribasidan kelib chiqqan xulosa, hukm, kechinmalari, sinovdan o'tgan hayotiy bilimlari, **ma'naviy-ruhiy dunyosi** badiiy aks etadi. Maqollar evolyutsiyasi yozma adabiyotda yangi janrlar, poetik san'atlar va badiiy ifoda uslublarining shakllanishiga olib kelganki, buning sabab va omillarini aniqlash yozma adabiyot bilan folklor munosabatlarining rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini ochishda ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Maqollar ham mazmunan **hayotning barcha jabhalarini qamrab olgani**, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy-madaniy tushunchalarni poetik ifodalashi nuqtayi nazaridan folklorning eng nodir namunalaridan biri sifatida qabul qilinadi. Ularning makon va zamon jihatidan xalq hayotidagi har qanday sabab-oqibat munosabatlarini o'zida aks ettirishi, tipologik, tarixiy, strukturaviy xususiyatlari, genezisi, tematikasi, badiiyati, evolyutsiyasini aniqlash xalqimizning milliy tafakkur tarzi tadrijini yaxlit holda kuzatish imkonini bera oladi.

Mazkur maqolada o'zbek milliy tafakkurining eng kichik va chuqur mazmunga ega bo'lgan xalq maqollar va ularning shakllanish omillari haqida so'z boradi. Maqollarning avvalo ijtimoiy hayot va milliy qadriyatlar hosilasi o'laroq yuzaga kelishi nazariy xulosalar bilan dalillanadi. Maqollarning didaktik xarakteri ulardagi xalq hukmining qat'yiligi misollar yordamida tushintiriladi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Maqol, Matal, Milliy Qadriyat, Tafakkur, E'tiqod, Milliy Kolorit, Tarbiya, Evrilish, Millatlararo Munosabat, Didaktika*

## ABSTRACT

Proverbs, which are a small, concise, but comprehensive form of oral poetry, artistically reflect the conclusions, judgments, and experiences of people, verified by life knowledge, the spiritual and spiritual world. The evolution of proverbs has led to the formation of new genres, poetic arts and styles of artistic expression in written literature, and determining the reasons and factors for this is important for identifying the patterns of development of the relationship between written literature and folklore.

Proverbs are also considered as one of the rarest examples of folklore in terms of covering all aspects of life, poetic expression of socio-economic, political and cultural concepts. Their reflection of any cause-and-effect relationships in the life of the people in space and time, the determination of their typological, historical, structural features, genesis, themes, artistry, evolution allows us to observe the development of the national way of life. think about our people as a whole.

This article talks about folk proverbs that have the smallest and deepest meaning of Uzbek national thought and the factors of their formation. Theoretical conclusions have proven that proverbs are created primarily as a product of social life and national values. The didactic nature of proverbs and the severity of popular judgment in them are explained with the help of examples.

**Keywords:** *Proverb, Saying, National Value, Thinking, Faith, National Color, Education, Development, Interethnic Relations, Didactics.*

# MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA XOTIRA RIVOJLANISHINING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Xotira zaruriy aqliy jarayonlardan biri bo'lib, ularsiz bolaning intellektual rivojlanishi mumkin emas. Uning rivojlanishi uchun maktabgacha yoshda yetarlicha e'tibor berilishi kerak. Aynan xotira yordamida bola yangi bilimlarga ega bo'ladi, dunyoni o'rganadi yoki maktabda o'qiy oladi, kerakli bilim, ko'nikma va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'ladi. Xotirani rivojlantiruvchi mashg'ulotlarda biz bolalarni oddiy mashqlar va o'yinlar yordamida ma'lumotlarni yodlash, saqlash va mustahkamlashga o'rgatamiz. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning xotirasi berilgan ma'lumotlarni tushunmasdan, mexanik yodlash bilan tavsiflanadi. Ota – onalar va tarbiyachilarning vazifasi bolaga yangi bilimlarni mantiqiy anglatgan holda ongli ravishda bajarishga o'rgatishdir. Ma'lumotni ixtiyoriy yodlash va takrorlash asta-sekin ongli ravishda yodlashga o'tishi kerak. Tasviriy xotira ikki yilgacha rivojlanadi. Bu yoshda bola asab tizimining faol rivojlanib, ma'lumot hajmi ortadi.

Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda oliy nerv tizimi, xotiraning samaradorligi, eslab qolishning ko'lami va tezligi, esda saqlashning davomiyligi, esga tushirishning aniqligi xususida so'z boradi. Bundan tashqari xotira faol jarayon bo'lib, u shaxsning u yoki bu turli ma'lumotlar bilan ishlash malakasiga, unga munosabatiga, materialning qimmatini tasavvur qilishiga bevosita bog'liq bo'lishi yoritib berilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Xotira, Jarayon, Muomala, Obrazli, Mantiqiy, Emotsional.

# FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEMORY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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## ABSTRACT

Memory is one of the necessary mental processes, without which a child's intellectual development is impossible. Sufficient attention should be paid to its development in preschool age. It is with the help of memory that the child acquires new knowledge, learns the world or can study at school, acquires the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities. In memory training, we teach children to memorize, store and consolidate information using simple exercises and games. The memory of preschool children is characterized by mechanical memorization without understanding the given information. The task of parents and educators is to teach the child to consciously implement new knowledge in a logical way. Voluntary memorization and repetition of information should gradually be transferred to conscious memorization. Visual memory develops up to two years. At this age, the child's nervous system is actively developing, and the volume of information increases.

This article deals with the higher nervous system, the efficiency of memory, the scope and speed of remembering, the duration of remembering, and the accuracy of remembering in children of preschool age. In addition, memory is an active process, which is directly related to a person's ability to work with various information, his attitude to it, and his perception of the value of the material.

**Keywords:** *Memory, Process, Treatment, Figurative, Logical, Emotional.*

# KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI O'QUVCHILARDA TAFAKKURNING RIVOJLANISHI VA O'SISHI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ilmiy maqolada Kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilarda tafakkurning rivojlanishi va o'sishi ijtimoiy hayotda, ta'lim jarayonini va ishlab chiqarishda odamlar o'rtasida ob'ektiv tarzda yuzaga keladigan aloqa va sub'yektiv munosabatlar ham tafakkur yordamida namoyon bo'ladigan individual tafakkur yordamida hamda hamkorligida aqliy va jismoniy mehnat protsessida shaxsning o'zaro muloqotga kirishish jarayonida kollektiv tafakkurida o'sib borishi, kollektivda tanqidiy qarash, o'z-o'zini tandiq qilish, baholash, o'z-o'zini tekshirish, nazorat qilish "kollektiv o'ylash, gruhiy mulohaza yuritish" dan iborat tafakkur sifatleri vujudga kelishi, ijodiy ishlar, kashfiyotlar, ixtirolar, ratsionalizatorlik takliflari ham tafakkurning mahsuli yoritilgan bo'lib, bundan tashqari Inson tafakkuri nutq bilan, til bilan uzviy aloqada bo'lganligi yasli yoshidagi bolalar fikr yuritishining vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishi ularning lug'at boyligi bilan o'lchanadi. Biroq, ularda ko'rgazmali harakat, ko'rgazmali-obrazli tafakkur turli so'z bilan bevosita ifodalanadigan tafakkurdan oldinroq namoyon bo'lishi, bolada paydo bo'lgan elementlar tafakkur, uning predmet va jismlarga, o'yinchoqlarga, buyum va aslaxalarga nisbatan bildirayotgan harakatlarida sifat o'zgarishlarining analitik – sintetik faoliyatning vujudga kelayotganligi nazariy va amaliy ochiqlangan.

**Kalit So'zlar.** *Tafakkur, Analiz, Sintez, Hokum, Idrok*



# DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF THINKING IN STUDENTS OF SMALL SCHOOL AGE

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## ABSTRACT

In the scientific article, the development and growth of thinking in students of a small school age with the help of individual thinking, which objectively occurs between people in social life, educational process and production, and subjective relations, which are also manifested with the help of thinking, as well as in cooperation, in the process of mental and physical labor, in the process of, gruhiy reasoning consists of " the emergence of thinking qualities, creative works, discoveries, inventions, rationalisator proposals are also a product of thinking, in addition, the fact that human thinking is inextricably linked with speech, with language the emergence and development of thinking of children of the younger age is measured by their vocabulary wealth. However, it is in them that visual movement, visual-figurative thinking is manifested earlier than thinking, which is directly expressed in various words, the elements that appear in a child are thought, the emergence of analytical – synthetic activity of qualitative changes in its actions, which it expresses in relation to objects and objects, toys, objects and objects, and objects and objects,

**Keywords:** *Thinking, Analysis, Synthesis, Hokum, Cognition*

# ADOLESCENT MORAL SELF-AWARENESS: DYNAMIC FEATURES

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## ABSTRACT

Adolescent moral self-awareness is a complex and dynamic construct that involves the development of a personal identity, sense of autonomy, and the formation of moral values. During adolescence, individuals go through a period of self-discovery and identity formation, where they strive to establish their own beliefs, values, and principles. As adolescents navigate this stage of development, they often challenge societal norms and authority figures in an effort to assert their independence. The development of moral self-awareness in adolescents is essential for their personal growth and the formation of strong character. To develop the communicative competence of high school students in English classes based on the communicative approach, it is important to take into consideration the unique needs and characteristics of adolescents in relation to their moral self-awareness. One technology that can be utilized for developing the communicative competence of high school students in English classes is the use of digital platforms and online resources. These digital platforms and online resources can provide a space for high school students to engage in discussions and activities that promote ethical reasoning, moral decision-making, and reflection on personal values and beliefs. In addition to digital platforms and online resources, another technology that can be implemented is the use of interactive learning tools and multimedia materials. These tools can help high school students enhance their communicative competence by providing interactive and engaging activities that encourage participation, collaboration, and critical thinking.

In line with the sources provided, one approach for developing the communicative competence of high school students in English classes is through the integration of technologies that promote ethical education and the development of moral identity. By incorporating Narvaez and Bock's ethical education program, English teachers can establish a caring relationship with each student, create a supportive climate that values achievement and ethical character, and teach ethical skills such as ethical sensitivity, judgment, focus, and action.

**Keywords:** *Self-Awareness, Moral Values, Personal Identity, Self-Discov*

# HARBIY PEDAGOGLARDA HARBIY-KASBIY KOMPETENSIYALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA KLASTERLI YONDASHUVDAN FOYDALANISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada bo'lajak harbiy ta'lim o'qituvchilarida harbiy-kasbiy kompetentlikni shakllantirishda klasterli yondashuvning mazmun mohiyati xususidagi fikrlar keltirilgan. Ayniqsa, jahon olimlari tomonidan harbiy-kasbiy kompetentlik rivojlantirish asosiy mezon klasterli yondashuv ekanligi asoslanilgan. Shuningdek, klasterli yondashuvning bo'lajak harbiy ta'lim o'qituvchilarini tayyorlashdagi o'rni keng doirada tahlil qilingan.

Ma'lumki, jahonning rivojlangan mamlakatlari Rossiya Federasiyasi, Germaniya, Buyuk Britaniya, Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari, Fransiya va boshqa rivojlangan davlatlarda harbiy sohada mutaxassislarni tanlash va o'rganish, harbiy ta'lim tizimini zamon talablariga mos xolda modernizatsiyalash, ijtimoiy muhit normalariga integratsiyalash, kompetensiyalarga asoslangan davlat ta'lim standartlarini joriy etish, bo'lajak harbiy pedagoglarning xalqaro standartlar asosida harbiy-kasbiy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Dunyoda agressiv urushlar, harbiy ziddiyatlarning o'sish xavfi mavjud ekan O'zbekiston Respublikasi mudofaa qudratini kuchaytirish, mamlakat xavfsizligini mustahkamlash, o'quvchi yoshlarni harbiy kasbga qiziqishi, ularni harbiy sohani ongli ravishda tanlash ko'nikmasini shakllantirish, muayyan harbiy mutaxassislikni egallashda ularga yordam berish, harbiy raxbar kasbining mohiyatini va unga qo'yiladigan qat'iy intizom hamda yuksak talablarni ochib berish kechiktirib bo'lmaydigan vazifalardan sanaladi. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim, akademik litsey va professional ta'lim tizimlaridagi o'quvchi yoshlarni harbiy sohaga yo'naltirishda, avvalambor, chaqiruvga qadar boshlang'ich tayyorgarlik o'qituvchisining harbiy-kasbiy kompetentligi yuqori 4 saviyada bo'lishi lozim. Shuningdek, bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning harbiy-kasbiy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish modelining samaradorligini oshirish, interfaol ta'limni axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalarini keng joriy etish asosida tashkil etish, chaqiriqqacha harbiy ta'lim tizimini ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida modernizatsiyalash, o'quv jarayoniga zamonaviy mediatexnologiyalarni tadbiiq qilish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Kompetentlik, Harbiy-Kasbiy Kompetentlik, Muammo, Ta'lim Tizimi, Klaster, Intellektual, Ma'naviy, Ruhiiy Va Jismoniy Rivojlanish, Xulq-Atvor, O'Zini O'Zi Rivojlantirish.*

# USE OF CLUSTER APPROACH TO FORMATION OF MILITARY-PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES OF THE FUTURE MILITARY EDUCATION TEACHERS

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## ANNOTATION

The article considers the views on the essence of the content of the cluster approach in the formation of military-professional competence of the future teachers of military education. In particular, it has been argued by world scholars that the main criterion for the development of military-professional competence is the cluster approach. The role of the cluster approach in the training of future military education teachers has also been extensively analyzed.

It is known that in the developed countries of the world, the Russian Federation, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and other developed countries, the selection and training of specialists in the military field, the modernization of the military education system in accordance with the requirements of the times, and the integration into the norms of the social environment, systematic work is being carried out on the introduction of competency-based state education standards, the development of military-professional competence of future military pedagogues based on international standards. As there is a risk of aggressive wars and military conflicts in the world, strengthening the defense power of the Republic of Uzbekistan, strengthening the country's security, getting students interested in the military profession, forming their ability to consciously choose the military field, and helping them acquire certain military specialties, revealing the essence of the military leader's profession and the strict discipline and high requirements imposed on it is one of the tasks that cannot be postponed. When directing young students in the general secondary education, academic lyceum and professional education systems to the military field, first of all, the military-professional competence of the primary training teacher before the draft must be at the top 4 level. Also, to increase the effectiveness of the model for the development of military-professional competence of future teachers, to organize interactive education based on the wide introduction of information and communication technologies, to modernize the system of military education before the draft on the basis of advanced pedagogical technologies, to the educational process the application of modern media technologies is gaining urgent importance.

**Keywords:** *Competence, Military-Professional Competence, Problem, Education System, Cluster, Intellectual, Spiritual, Mental And Physical Development, Behavior, Self-Development.*

# MEHNAT MUHOJIRLIGINING SABAB VA OQIBATLARI (MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATLARI MISOLIDA)

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada aholi migratsiyasining O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi yoshlar ma'naviyatiga ta'siri, Yangi O'zbekistonda migratsiya sohasidagi islohotlarning mohiyati, migratsiyaning jamiyatimizda qaror topgan milliy ma'naviy qadriyatlar tizimining transformatsiyasiga sabab bo'layotganligi, ushbu sohada mavjud muammolar va ularni echish uchun lozim bo'lgan vazifalar, istiqbolda yurtimizda ma'naviy muhit va aholi migratsiyasining o'zaro ta'sirlashuvini tadqiq etish bilan bog'liq muammolar haqida so'z yuritilgan. Xususan, so'nggi yillarda yurtimizda migratsion siyosatda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, xorijdagi o'zbek diasporalari bilan ikki tomonlama foydali hamkorlik aloqalarining o'rnatilayotganligi, mehnat muhojirlarining migratsiyagacha maxsus tayyorlov kurslarida o'qitish tizimi tashkil etilganligi, xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat migratsiyasi kontsepsiyasining yaratilganligi tahlil etilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Migratsiya, Yoshlar Ma'naviyati, Ma'naviy Muhit, Mehnat Muhojirlari, Mehnat Migratsiyasi.

## ABSTRACT

In this article, the influence of population migration on the spirituality of young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the nature of reforms in the field of migration in New Uzbekistan, the fact that migration is the cause of the transformation of the national moral value system established in our society, the existing problems in this area and the tasks necessary to solve them, the interaction of the spiritual environment and population migration in our country in the future Research problems are discussed. In particular, the reforms implemented in the migration policy in our country in recent years, the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation relations with Uzbek diasporas abroad, the establishment of a training system for labor migrants in special training courses before migration, and the creation of the concept of safe, orderly and legal labor migration were analyzed.

**Keywords:** *Migration, Youth Spirituality, Spiritual Environment, Labor Migrants, Labor Migration.*

# **YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARNING INNOVATSION KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH TAMOYILLARI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Oliy ta'limda innovatsion ta'limning o'ziga xos xususiyati oliy o'quv yurtlarida o'zlashtirilgan bilimlarning funksiyalari va ularni egallashni tashkil etish usullarining o'zgarishiga bog'liq. Bu jarayon odatiy yodlash, takrorlash xususiyatiga ega emas, ijodiy jarayon sifatida turli ta'lim-tadqiqot tadbirlarida tashkil etiladi. Ta'lim jarayonining asosi - bilim va o'zlashtirish usullarini o'zlashtirish, o'quvchilarning qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish. Oliy pedagogik ta'limdagi islohotlar va uni modernizatsiya qilish dars jarayonida talabalardan tashabbuskorlik, ijodiy fikrlash, mustaqil fikrlashni talab qiladi. Oliy pedagogik ta'limdagi dars pedagogik ijodning asosiy sohasi hisoblanadi. O'qituvchining asosiy pedagogik ehtiyoji - o'qitish, etkazish - dars jarayonida amalga oshiriladi. Shuning uchun dars yangicha yondashuvni, oliy pedagogik ta'limni tashkil etishda yangicha yondashuvni talab qiladi. Standartlashtirilgan darslar jarayonida o'qituvchi oldida muhim masala, ya'ni o'quvchilarni ilg'or zamonaviy bilimlarga jalb etish, ularni innovatsion ta'lim sari olg'a siljitish masalasi turibdi. Bu o'qituvchi va talabalarni birgalikda ishlashga jalb qiladi. Buning uchun talabalarni o'qitishga majburlamaslik kerak.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Oliy Ta'lim, Innovatsion Ta'lim, Odatiy Yodlash, Takrorlash, Ijodiy Jarayon, Bilim, O'zlashtirish, Ta'limdagi Islohotlar, Modernizatsiya Qilish, Tashabbuskorlik, Ijodiy Fikrlash, Mustaqil Fikrlash, Pedagogik Ehtiyoji, O'qitish, Yetkazish, Standartlashtirilgan Darslar.*

# PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS IN THE CONDITIONS OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

The unique feature of innovative education in higher education depends on the changes in the functions of the acquired knowledge in higher education and the methods of organizing their acquisition. This process does not have the usual memorization, repetition, and is organized in various educational research activities as a creative process. The basis of the educational process is the acquisition of knowledge and methods of assimilation, development of students' abilities. Reforms in higher pedagogical education and its modernization require initiative, creative thinking, and independent thinking from students during classes. The lesson in higher pedagogical education is the main field of pedagogical creativity. The main pedagogical need of the teacher - teaching, delivery - is realized during the lesson.

Therefore, the lesson requires an innovative approach, a new approach to the organization of higher pedagogical education. In the process of standardized lessons, the teacher faces an important issue, that is, to attract students to advanced modern knowledge, to move them forward towards innovative education. This will attract teachers and students to work together. For this, it requires that students not be forced into teaching.

**Keywords:** *The Unique Feature, Innovative Education, Memorization, Repetition, Educational Process, Pedagogical Education, Modernization Require, Initiative, Creative Thinking, Higher Pedagogical Education, Pedagogical Need, Teaching, Delivery, Standardized Lessons.*

# O'QUVCHILARNI MILLIY RUHDA TARBIYALASHDA XALQ OG'ZAKI IJODINING AHAMIYATI

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazishda, ularni har tomonlama komil inson etib tarbiyalashda bobokalonlarimiz merosi boy milliy qadriyatlarimizdan, madaniy yodgorliklardan to'g'ri va oqilona foydalanish ta'lim-tarbiya sohasining ustivor yo'nalashlaridan biridir. Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturida bu muammoga alohida o'rin ajratilgan. Keyingi yillarda ta'lim tizimining barcha bo'g'inlarida ta'lim va tarbiya mazmunini tubdan isloh qilindi. Mustaqillik sharofati bilan milliy qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar, an'analarimiz, axloq-odob madaniyatimiz qayta tiklanib, ta'lim-tarbiya mazmunining asosiga aylandi. Zero, o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlod o'z milliy qadriyatlarini, axloq-odob madaniyatini o'zlashtirishi va xurmat bilan qarashi lozim. Shundagina u o'z yurtining haqiqiy vakili degan ulug' unvonga ega bo'ladi.

O'zbek xalqi tarixan ta'lim-tarbiya sohasida o'ziga xos dorulfunun yaratgan. Bu borada xalq pedagogikasi boy tajribaga ega. Bugungi kundagi tarbiya maqsad va vazifalarini hal etishda uning o'rni beqiyosdir. Bugungi kunda milliy tarbiya an'analariga oid muammolar yuzasidan ko'plab tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Pedagog olimlarimiz tomonidan yaratilgan bir necha risola, qo'llanma, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari bunga yaqqol misol bo'la oladi. Ayniqsa «Xalq ta'limi», «Boshlang'ich ta'lim» jurnallaridan ko'plab maqolalar, topishmoqlar shu mavzuga bag'ishlangan.

Mazkur maqolada o'quvchilarini xalq og'zaki ijodiyotiga mehr-muhabbat ruhida tarbiyalash masalalarini atroflicha yoritib berilgan.

***Kalit So'zlar:*** Folklor, Qadriyat, Tez Aytish, Ertak, Maqol, Asotir, Afsona.



# THE IMPORTANCE OF FOLK ORAL CREATIVITY IN EDUCATING STUDENTS IN THE NATIONAL SPIRIT

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## ANNOTATION

The correct and rational use of our national values, cultural monuments, the heritage of our ancestors in the upbringing of the perfect generation and their upbringing as a perfect person in every possible way is one of the main directions of the educational sphere. A special place is allocated to this problem in the National Training Program. In the following years, in all branches of the educational system, the content of education and upbringing was radically reformed. Thanks to independence, our national values, customs, traditions, culture of morality were restored and became the basis of educational content. After all, the growing young generation should assimilate its national values, culture of morality and look with respect. Only then will he receive the noble title of true representative of his land.

The Uzbek people have historically created a kind of dorulfun in the field of Education. Folk pedagogy in this regard has a rich experience. Its role in solving the goals and objectives of today's upbringing is incomparable. Today, a lot of research is being carried out on the problems related to the traditions of national upbringing. Several brochures, manuals, scientific research works created by our pedagogical scientists are a clear example of this. Especially many articles from the magazines "Public Education", "Primary Education", riddles are devoted to this topic.

This article covers the issues of educating his readers in the spirit of love for folk oral creativity in detail.

**Keywords:** *Folklor, Value, Say Fast, Fairy Tale, Proverb, Asotir, Myth.*

# O'ZBEK OLIMLARI TADQIQOTLARIDA IPAK YO'LI LOYIHALARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada ipak yo'li loyihalari, bu loyihalarning Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ma'naviy hayotida tutgan o'rniga e'tibor qaratiladi. Amerika, Xitoy, Yaponiya Ipak yo'li loyihalarining o'zaro farqli va o'xshash jihatlari o'rganilib, ularning mintqa davlatlari hayotida tutgan o'rnini, ijobiy, salbiy jihatlari xususida fikr bildiriladi. "Bir makon – bir yo'l" loyihasida O'zbekistonning ishtiroki masalalari doirasida o'zbekistonlik olimlarning fikri xorijlik olimlarning tadqiqotlariga qiyosan o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada ipak yo'li loyihalarining bugungi kundagi dolzarb ahamiyati, zamonaviy Ipak yo'li strategiyasining tobora globallashib borayotgani xususida so'z boradi. O'zbekistonning asosiy savdo-iqtisodiy hamkor mamlakatlari va tashqi savdo aylanmasi Ipak yo'li loyihasi ishtirokchi davlatlari ulushiga to'g'ri kelishi aniq misollar yordamida ko'rsatib beriladi. Ipak yo'li loyihalari doirasida turizm sohasini rivojlantirish maqsadida mintqa mamlakatlari o'rtasida amalga oshirilayotgan qo'shma loyihalar ijrosini jadallashtirish lozimligiga urg'u beriladi. O'zbekiston Ipak yo'li loyihasining ishtirokchisi sifatida unga a'zo mamlakatlar bilan savdo-iqtisodiy hamda energetika sohasida faol hamkorlik aloqalarini olib borayotgani, ushbu aloqalar mamlakatning iqtisodiy manfaatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, davlatni yanada rivojlantirish, xalqaro nufuzini oshirishga qaratilganligi ta'kidlanadi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Ipak Yo'li, Konsepsiya, Ipak Yo'li Diplomatiyasi, "Yumshoq Kuch", Sivilizatsiya, Turizm, Madaniy Meros, Strategiya, Diplomatiya, "Aql Markazlari"*

# **SILK ROAD PROJECTS IN THE RESEARCH OF UZBEK SCIENTISTS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The article focuses on the Silk Road projects, the role of these projects in the economic, political, and spiritual life of the peoples of Central Asia. The different and similar aspects of the American, Chinese, and Japanese Silk Road projects are studied, and an opinion is expressed about their role in the life of the countries of the region, as well as their positive and negative aspects. Within the framework of the participation of Uzbekistan in the "One place - one road" project, the opinions of Uzbek scientists were compared to the researches of foreign scientists. Also, the article talks about the current importance of the Silk Road projects today, the increasingly globalizing of the modern Silk Road strategy. The main trade and economic partner countries of Uzbekistan and the share of the foreign trade turnover of the participating countries of the Silk Road project will be shown with the help of concrete examples. Emphasis is placed on the need to accelerate the implementation of joint projects between the countries of the region in order to develop the tourism sector within the framework of the Silk Road projects. It is noted that Uzbekistan, as a participant of the Silk Road project, maintains active cooperative relations with its member countries in the field of trade, economy and energy.

**Keywords:** *Silk Road, Concept, Silk Road Diplomacy, "Soft Power", Civilization, Tourism, Cultural Heritage, Strategy, Diplomacy, "Think Tanks".*

# GLOBALLASHUVNING INQILOBIY MOHIYATI

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Chirchiq Oliy Tank Qo'Mondonlik Muhandislik Bilim Yurti

## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu ilmiy maqolani yozishdan asosiy maqsad bo'lib Globallashuvning inqilobiy mohiyati haqida fikr yuritish, uning qachondan beri amal qilib kelayotgani haqida ham to'xtalib o'tish hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqsaddan kelib chiqib quyidagi vazifalarni yechish amalga oshirilgan: globallashuvning boshlang'ich bosqichi haqida mualliflar tomonidan ilgari surilgan g'oyalarni tahlil qilish; XX asrning yutug'i ham tafakkurda, ham texnikada afsonaviy tezlik va tezlanishlarni boshqara olish, sun'iy materiallarini yarata olish imkoniyatlarini yaratilishi hamda zamonaviy texnologiyalar sari intilayotgan har qanday mamlakat uchun globallashuv jarayoni tufayli vujudga kelgan iqtisodiy afzalliklardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilish.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Globallashuv, Inqilob, Globallashuvning Boshlang'ich Bosqichi, G'Oya, Tafakkur, Afsonaviy Tezlik, Sun'iy Materiallar, Zamonaviy Texnologiyalar.*

# THE REVOLUTIONARY NATURE OF GLOBALIZATION

**Sherov Mansur Boltayevich**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of writing this scientific article is to think about the revolutionary nature of globalization, to dwell on how long it has been in practice. Based on this goal, the following tasks were solved: analysis of the ideas put forward by the authors about the initial stage of globalization; to analyze the achievements of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, both in thinking and in technology, the ability to control legendary speeds and accelerations and the creation of opportunities to produce artificial materials. At the same time, studying the possibilities of using the economic advantages created by the process of globalization for any country moving towards modern technologies.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Revolution, Initial Stage Of Globalization, Idea, Thinking, Legendary Speed, Artificial Materials, Modern Technologies.*

# TALABALARDA MILLIY IDENTIKLIKNI ETNOPEDAGOGIKA VOSITASIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada milliy identiklikning o'zak xususiyatlaridan biri bo'lgan milliy xarakter, mentalitet, uning o'ziga xos jihatlari, sifatlari ochib berilgan. Milliy identiklikning dinamik xususiyati muayyan bir etnohududiy makonda istiqomat qilayotgan xalq va elatlarda milliy mansublik va o'zlikni anglash masalalari. Milliy identiklik jarayoni, uni millat qanday tushunishiga bog'liqligi ochib berilgan. Xotiralardan iborat kollektiv g'oya yoki o'zini-o'zi tasvirlash sifatida milliy identiklik madaniy xususiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatilgan. Milliy identiklikni shakllantirishda tarix, adabiyot, teatr va filimlarning o'rni ochib berilgan.

Talabalarda milliy identiklikni etnopedagogika vositasida rivojlantirish, ularga etnopedagogikaning tarbiyaviy xususiyatlarini singdirish yo'llari va usullari keng ochib berilgan. Bunda xalqimizning tarbiyaviy an'analari asosida talabalarda milliy qadriyatlarini shakllantirish yuzasidan amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar, tajribalarni o'rganish va tahlil qilish, pedagogik tajribalar o'tkazish katta ahamiyat kasb etishi e'tirof etilgan.

Talabalarni g'arb madaniyati ta'sirlaridan himoyalashda etnopedagogika namunalari, milliy qadriyatlar asosida talabalarning milliy identikligini rivojlantirishning yangi shakllarini ishlab chiqish va hayotga tadbqiq etish yo'llarini belgilash kabi asosiy vazifalar sanab o'tilgan.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Milliy Xarakter, Milliy Identiklik, Etnopedagogika, Milliy Mentalitet, Tarbiya, Ijtimoiy G'Oya, Madaniyat, Qadriyat, Etnohudud, Milliy An'ana, Milliy Urf-Odat.*

# DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN STUDENTS THROUGH ETNOPELAGOGY

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## ABSTRACT

This article reveals the national character, mentality, its specific aspects and qualities, which are one of the core features of national identity. The dynamic feature of national identity is the issues of national affiliation and self-awareness among peoples and peoples living in a certain ethno-territorial space. It is revealed that the process of national identity depends on how the nation understands it. National identity as a collective idea or self-image consisting of memories has been shown to be cultural in nature. The role of history, literature, theater and films in the formation of national identity is revealed.

Development of national identity in students through ethnopedagogy, the educational features of ethnopedagogy have been widely disclosed to them. In this regard, it is recognized that the work carried out in connection with the formation of national values in students based on the educational traditions of our people, the study and analysis of experiences, and the conducting of pedagogical experiments are of great importance.

In order to protect students from the influence of Western culture, the main tasks are to develop new forms of development of students' national identity based on examples of ethnopedagogy, national values, and to determine ways of applying them to life.

**Keywords:** *National Character, National Identity, Ethnopedagogy, National Mentality, Education, Social Idea, Culture, Value, Ethno-Region, National Tradition, National Custom.*

# JAMIYATDA DESTRUKTIV NIZOLARNING OLDINI OLISHDA PSIXOLOGIYANING IMKONIYATLARI

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ilmiy maqolada nizo turlari, nizo muammosining dolzarbligi, uning kelib chiqish omil va sabablari, jamiyat uchun destruktiv nizolarning noxush oqibatlarini hamda ularning oldini olishda psixologiya imkoniyatlari o'z ifodasini topgan. Maqola konkret tavsiyalar bilan yakunlangan.

**Kalit So'zlar:** *Oila, Konstruktiv Nizolar, Destruktiv Nizolar, Jinoyatchilik, Psixologik Xizmat, Oilada Shaxslararo Munosabatlar, Ota-Ona Va Farzandlar.*



# POSSIBILITIES OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS IN SOCIETY

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## ABSTRACT

The scientific article covers the actual problems of conflicts, types of conflicts and factors of the etiology of conflicts, negative consequences of destructive conflicts for society, as well as the potential of psychology in the prevention of destructive conflicts and their consequences. The article ends with specific recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Family, Constructive Conflicts, Destructive Conflicts, Crime, Psychological Service, Interpersonal Relations In The Family, Parents And Children.*

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE DESIGN OF RECREATION PLACES.

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## ABSTRACT

After the independence of Uzbekistan, a significant increase in the development process in the socio-economic sphere is noticeable. Depending on the increase in the cultural level and material well-being of the population of the republic, its activity, purchasing power, demand for sports, entertainment and other public service institutions will also increase. In recent years, the arrival of foreign tourists to our republic has increased significantly. Foreign businessmen attend scientific conferences, symposia, and creative meetings held in our country. visits of diplomats became significantly more active. All this creates an objective condition for the rapid development of buildings, hotels, and shopping centers aimed at serving public interests. The government of Uzbekistan has included the acceleration of the development of scientific and technical development and the construction of residential, public and industrial buildings, the strengthening of the material and technical base of new building materials and construction among the priority directions.

*Keywords.* Buildings, Structures, Constructive, Spatial, Practical, Technical, Economy.

# FORMATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL IMAGE OF POPULATION POINTS IN THE MOUNTAIN AND SUB-MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

The main part of the population of our country lives in the plain, that is, in an environment that is attractive to everyone from a social and economic point of view. Most of the urban population lives in the plains in our country. Geographical location, as we all know, is mainly plains and lowlands. From the project point of view, we know that the plains are the most convenient not only for living, but also for engineering projects. The aspect that I will focus on is the foothills. If we analyze, on average 15-25% of the population in our country live in mountainous and sub-mountainous regions. As a result of my own analysis, the population living in the border area of Samarkand and Kashkadarya region is 1000-2000m above sea level. Naturally, this creates difficulties for a lot of factors. At the initiative of the head of our state, a number of measures aimed at improving the lifestyle of the population have been implemented in recent years. The development and consistent implementation of the state program has opened a new era in this field.

**Keywords:** Residential Houses, Constructions, Structural, Spatial, Practical, Technical, Economic, Rural Residential Areas.

# GEOINFORMATION MAPPING OF THE POPULATION

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## **ABSTRACT**

Population maps are maps that reflect the location and distribution of the population, its composition and reproduction, population migration and socio-economic characteristics. They form an important group among the maps on socio-economic issues and are of great importance. The able-bodied part of the population is the main productive force of society. The main elements of the economic process - the production and consumption of material and spiritual goods - are directly related to the population. The population acts as an environment in which people (man) live, interacting with natural conditions that are closely related to the economic and social environment. Population maps play a special role in the economic and geographical assessment of the region, the identification of labor resources, the development of economic sectors, the organization of cultural construction and consumer services. Population maps provide the necessary visual information about the level of economic development of a country, regions, or various links in economic and geographical processes. Much attention is paid to mapping the population in connection with the development, location of the economy and, in general, their need for human life.

**Keywords:** *Population, socio-economic characteristics, demographic processes, population migration, mapping, geoinformation mapping, GIS (a geographic information system (GIS) is a system that creates, manages, analyzes, and maps all types of data), database.*

# THE NEW IMAGE OF THE NEW TASHKENT: "CITIES"

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## ABSTRACT

The number of modern skyscrapers named "Tashkent City", "Samarkand City", "Nurafshan city", "Nukus city", "Buhoro city", "Fergana city" is increasing in Uzbekistan. The article shows the role of active business zones, i.e. "Cities" that combine business, residential apartments, and recreation areas in the urban planning system. The "City" built and under construction in Tashkent is compared with the "London City" and "Moscow City" in the world. For this purpose, brief information about "Cities" in the world will be given. Complexes such as "Tashkent City", "Almazor City", "Minerva City", "Akay City", "Park City Labzak", "City Life Garden", "Imperial Club City", "Modern City Construct", "Green City Apartment", "Istanbul City", "Ness City Apartment" the composition, location in the city, seismic zone, land area, function, number of apartments, the fields allocated to them are presented in the form of a table. In addition, the map of the city of Tashkent shows the scheme of the seismic location of "City". The historical topography of the "city", historical sites in the area, as well as builder organizations is considered. At the end of the article, the architectural-design classification of "City" is given.

**Keywords:** *City, Construction, Residential, Apartment, Business Center, Location, Architecture, Skyscrapers, Lot, Mosque, Cemetery.*

# ZAMONAVIY TA'LIMDA MUHANDISLIK GRAFIKASI VA DIZAYN FANLARINI INTEGRATIV YONDASHUVLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy ta'limda muhandislik grafikasi va dizayn fanlarni integrativ yondashuvlari orqali yangi pedagogik yechimlarni faol izlash, shu mutaxassislik bo'yicha ta'lim oluvchilarga samarali va asosli ta'sir ko'rsatish uchun pedagogik xodimlarning ijodiy salohiyatini rivojlantirish, qiziqish bilimlarni ongli, puxta, barqaror, anglagan holda o'zlashtirishda ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishda integratsion yondashuv talabalarni o'z kasbini mutaxassisi qilib tayyorlashga yordam beradigan yondashuv hisoblanishi, talabalarni kasbga yo'naltirish tizimida mavjud muammolar, qiziqish va mayilliklar asosidagi kasbga yo'naltirishni tashxislash, uning vazifalari, asosiy yo'nalishlari va uni amalga oshirish mexanizmlari keltirib o'tilgan. Integratsiya jarayonining o'zi yangi tushuncha emas, lekin bu sohada juda kam tadqiqotlar yo'lga qo'yilgan. U pedagogik adabiyotlarda bir necha bor ko'tarilgan, ammo nazariy jihatdan kam muhokama qilingan, buning sabablari integratsiya muammosining dolzarbligi va uni amalga oshirish yo'lidagi qiyinchiliklarni yetarli darajada ekanligi hisoblanadi. O'quv-bilish faoliyatini integrativ yondashuv orqali mutaxassislikka yo'naltirishning tajribaviy metodikalari ko'rsatib o'tilgan, bu ikki fanni integrativ yondashuvlar orqali ta'lim berishdagi ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar va ularni bartaraf etish usullari taqdim qilingan hamda bu bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar tizimi taqdim etilgan. Biz dizaynga quyidagicha ta'rif berishni lozim topdik: dizayn – maqsadi loyihalash natijalariga yuqori iste'mol va estetik sifatlarini berish, ularni inson hamda jamiyat bilan o'zaro ta'sirini optimallashtirish, uyg'unlashtirish bo'lgan predmet-fazoviy muhitni qayta ishlashga qaratilgan loyihalash faoliyatining o'ziga xos muhandislik sohasidir. Bizning tadqiqotimiz doirasida dizayn – bu yuqori badiiy saviyadagi muhandislik grafikasidir. Estetik obrazga yo'g'rilmagan muhandis fikri o'zining tashqi ko'rinishida shakllar xaosi va rang anemiyasi ko'rinishiga ega loyihalashtirilgan ishlab chiqarish korxonasini eslatadi. Globallashuv jarayonining sur'ati, xalqaro miqyosida innovatsiyalarning tezkor harakati ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiyalash va uni shaxs imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda moslashtirish kabi asosiy vazifalar bilan bir qatorda, ta'lim oluvchilarda mustaqillik, tashabbuskorlik, liderlik va kreativlik sifatlarini qaror toptirish hamda rivojlantirish zaruratini asoslaydigan, talabalarni bilimi, ko'nikmasi, malakasi va kompetensiyalariga qo'yiladigan talablar to'liq yoritib berilgan. Muhandislik grafikasi va dizayn fanlarini integrativ o'qitishni rivojlanish tendentsiyalarini tahlil qilish va tizimli yondashuv asosida bu fanlar mutaxassislarni tayyorlash uchun ikki fanni zamonaviy yutuqlarini aks ettiruvchi grafik ta'lim mazmunining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Ta'lim metodlarini to'g'ri tanlash, metodikani puxta shakllantirish natijalarga erishishni yo'l-yo'riqlari ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Integrativ metodologiyadagi eng muhim tamoyillar ajratib ko'rsatilgan. Integrativ yondashuvning tizimli va kompleks yondashuvlari jadvalda keltirib o'tilgan. Integrativ bosqichda integratsiya mexanizmi bir nechta bosqichda amalga oshirish yoritib berilgan.

**Kalit So'zlar;** Ta'lim, Muhandislik Grafikasi, Dizayn, Integratsiya, Yondashuv, Mutaxassis, Tizim, Kasb, Metodika, Global, Innovatsiya, Modernizatsiya, Mustaqil, Tashabbuskotr, Lider, Kreativ, Bilim, Ko'nikma, Malaka, Kompetensiya, Tendentsiya, Grafik Ta'lim, Metodologiya, Kompleks, Jadval, Mexanizm.

# ENGINEERING GRAPHICS AND DESIGN IN MODERN EDUCATION

## INTEGRATIVE APPROACHES TO SCIENCE

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### ANNOTATION

In this article, the active research for new pedagogical solutions through the integrative approaches of engineering graphics and design disciplines in modern education, the development of the creative potential of the pedagogical staff in order to have an effective and reasonable impact on the students of this specialty, the interest and knowledge are conscious, thorough, an integrated approach to the formation of skills and qualifications in stable, conscious acquisition is considered an approach that helps prepare students to become specialists in their profession, problems existing in the system of career guidance of students, diagnosis of career guidance based on interests and inclinations, its tasks, the main way methods and mechanisms of its implementation are mentioned. The integration process itself is not a new concept, but very little research has been done in this area. It has been mentioned several times in the pedagogical literature, but it is rarely discussed theoretically, the reasons for this are the relevance of the problem of integration and the difficulties in its implementation. The experimental methods of directing learning activities to specialization through an integrative approach are shown, the influencing factors in teaching these two subjects through integrative approaches and methods of their elimination are presented, and this is a system of proposals and recommendations is presented. We found it necessary to define design as follows: design is aimed at processing the object-spatial environment, the purpose of which is to give high consumption and aesthetic qualities to the design results, to optimize and harmonize their interaction with people and society. is a specific engineering field of design activity. Design within our research is engineering graphics at a high artistic level. An engineer's mind, not drawn to an aesthetic image, reminds one of a planned production plant with a chaos of forms and an anemic appearance of color. The pace of the globalization process, the rapid movement of innovations at the international level, along with the main tasks of modernizing the education system and adapting it based on individual capabilities, justify the need to develop the qualities of independence, initiative, leadership and creativity in students, requirements for students' knowledge, skills, qualifications and competencies are fully explained. Based on the analysis of the development trends of integrated teaching of engineering graphics and design sciences and the systematic approach, the specific features of the content of graphic education reflecting the modern achievements of these two disciplines have been revealed. The correct choice of educational methods, the careful formation of the methodology, the guidelines for achieving the results have been shown. The most important principles of the integrative methodology are highlighted. Systematic and complex approaches of the integrative approach are mentioned in the table. In the integrative stage, the implementation of the integration mechanism in several stages is explained.

**Keywords;** Education, Engineering Graphics, Design, Integration, Approach, Expert, System, Profession, Methodology, Global, Innovation, Modernization, Independent, Initiative, Leader, Creative, Knowledge, Skills, Qualification, Competence, Trend, Graphic Education, Methodology, Complex, Schedule, Mechanism.

# **PROBLEMS OF CREATING AGRICULTURAL WEB MAPS BASED ON GIS PROGRAMS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article created a series of web maps based on ArcGIS Online and Story Map Series programs that reflect the state of the land resources of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Also, the capabilities of the above programs and their methodology for creating these and similar web maps are developed on their basis. The web maps created allowed many of the problems of effective land use to be solved remotely on the internet network, as well as allowing users to obtain quick information about the state of land resources in the area and make acceptable land use decisions based on it. The result of the article was developed and attached to the Atlas of land resources of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

**Keywords:** *Web Maps, Arcgis Online, Story Map Series, Land Resources, Optimal, GIS, Shapefile.*



# **STUDY OF SALINITY STATUS OF IRRIGATED LANDS BASED ON GAT TECHNOLOGIES AND REMOTE SENSING MATERIALS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF KHORAZM REGION)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This paper presents the results of a study on the assessment of salinity of irrigated agricultural land using modern GAT technologies and remote sensing materials, which shows how much area is salinized, and the information about its causes is depicted on maps. Also, to identify the optimal solutions for improving the reclamation of saline areas, the salinity-adapted vegetation index (SAVI) and the vegetation index (NDVI) of the irrigated lands were used.

As a result, the advantages of GAT technologies and remote sensing materials in the preparation of maps of salinity of irrigated lands in agriculture are based, and suggestions and recommendations for the use of these technologies, methods, and materials are presented.

**Keywords:** Map, GAT, Remote Sensing, Irrigated Land, Salinity, SAVI, NDVI.

# INVESTIGATION OF THE RELIABILITY OF MODERN SURVEYING TECHNIQUES

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## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study is to compare the performance of surveying techniques (GPS RTK, GPS fast static, total station) commonly used for determination of horizontal and vertical geodetic networks. For the comparison, a test network has been established, and measured with each technique at 3 epochs. Additionally, the height of the test network has been determined by precise levelling, also 3 times serving as a reference for the vertical accuracy of the other techniques. Expectation value and standard deviation have been determined, based on which hypothesis tests were performed on the equivalence of the coordinates determined by the different methods. Based on the hypothesis analysis, it can be concluded that the GPS RTK is less accurate in determining the heights than the other techniques. A systematic error of the GPS RTK measurements has been observed, which may be a consequence of inaccurate measurement of the antenna height. Thus, it is highly suggested to perform carefully the measurements, and pay attention to supplementary measurements such as that of antenna height. Otherwise, coordinate determination with these techniques can be considered to provide identical results within the range described by their accuracy estimates. Therefore, these techniques are generally suitable for surveying tasks and can be considered to provide equivalent result.

**Keywords:** *GPS RTK, GPS Fast Static, Total Station, Geodetic Networks, Hypothesis Test.*

# INCREASING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS DUE TO THE OPTIMAL CHOICE OF ENCLOSING STRUCTURES

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## ABSTRACT

Energy efficiency in the construction industry has become a paramount concern in recent years due to its environmental and economic implications. Administrative buildings, being a significant part of the urban landscape, consume substantial amounts of energy for heating, cooling, and lighting. This research paper investigates strategies to enhance the energy efficiency of administrative buildings, focusing on the critical role of the building's enclosing structures. The study begins by analyzing the current state of energy consumption in administrative buildings, highlighting the need for more sustainable practices. Enclosing structures play a pivotal role in regulating a building's thermal performance, affecting both heating and cooling requirements. The research is dedicated to evaluating enclosing structures. This involves a thorough examination of traditional and innovative materials, such as high-performance glazing, advanced insulation, and smart shading systems. The paper also explores the impact of architectural design choices on energy efficiency, emphasizing the importance of integrating sustainability principles into the building's aesthetics. The findings reveal that the optimal choice of enclosing structures can substantially reduce energy consumption in administrative buildings. By selecting materials and designs that enhance thermal insulation and daylight utilization, energy demand for heating, cooling, and lighting can be significantly diminished. Moreover, the research underscores the long-term economic benefits of such investments, including reduced operational costs and increased property value.

**Keywords:** *Administrative Buildings, Climate Zones, Enclosing Structures, Energy Efficiency, Optimal Design, Thermal Performance, Sustainable Construction.*

# NUTQQA NEYROLINGVISTIK YONDASHUV

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada tibbiyotning nevrologiya bo'limi bilan uzviy aloqada bo'lib samarali natijalarga erishib kelayotgan tilshunoslik ya'ni neyrolingvistikaga yondashuv ko'rib chiqilgan. Bilamizki nutqiy axborot jarayoni, ya'ni kishilarning o'zaro nutq yordamida bir-biriga axborot berish va bir-biridan axborot qabul qilish jarayoni bir qancha fanlarning o'rganish ob'yekti sanaladi. Xususan, bu jarayon tilshunoslik va psixologiya fanlari tomonidan keng o'rganilgan. Maqolada neyrolingvistikani vujudga kelishidan tortib ushbu yo'nalishda olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar va olimlarning neyrolingvistikaga oid fikrlari o'rganilib yoritilgan. Maqolada, shuningdek, neyrolingvistik dasturlash, modellashtirish, shaxsning psixologik tipiga mos keladigan reprezentativ tizim va uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Neyrolingvistik dasturlash tufayli biz boshqa odamlarning qobiliyatlarining u yoki bu tomonlarini ochib bera olamiz va bizda yaxshilarini topish va ularning strategiyalaridan foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud bo'ladi. Biz ularning ko'nikmalarini o'rganishimiz va amalda qo'llashingiz mumkin. O'rganishni tezlashtirish uchun ularning usullari va "tug'ma qobiliyatlari" ni olish orqali ko'p yillik sinov va xatoliklarni tezda o'zlashtira olish mumkin bo'ladi. Vaqti-vaqti bilan sizda boshqa odamlarni strategiyasini aniqlashga intilish paydo bo'ladi. Bunga ikkita narsa sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Brinchisi Takomillashgan xulqni modellashtirish. O'rganish davomida uni faqatgina harakatini aniq kamaytirishni o'rganishimiz kifoya qilmaydi. Balki, u qanday fikrlashini tushinishimiz kerak. Ehtimol, u o'zi ham qanday fikrlash jarayoni takomillashuvga olib kelishini bilmaydi (o'zidan o'zi shunday bo'layapti, qanday bo'layotganini bilmayman). Shuning uchun unga muvofiq strategiyasini olmoq zarur. Ikkinchisi psixoterapevtik amaliyotda mijozning strategiyasini bilishimiz bizga noxush xulqni "o'chirib tashlash" va inkor qilish imkoniyatini beradi, uning tanlagan strategiyasini samarasiz qiladi. Strategiyani o'chirib tashlaganingizdan keyin uning xulqi ham o'zgaradi, avvalgi xulqi "yo'q" bo'lib, siz tanlagan strategiyani o'ziga muvofiq tutadi. Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan mummolarni hal qilishda optimal yechimlarni aniqlash bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalardan g'isoblanadi.

**Kalit So'Zlar:** *Nevrologiya, Nevrolingvistika, Psixolingvistika, Nutq Agnoziyasi.*

# A NEYROLINGUISTIC APPROACH TO SPEECH

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## ANNOTATION

This article, an approach to linguistics, i.e., neurolinguistics, which has been achieving effective results in an organic relationship with the neurology department of medicine, is considered. The speech information process, that is, the process of transmitting information to each other and receiving information from each other through mutual speech, is considered the object of study of a number of sciences. In particular, this process is widely studied by the sciences of linguistics and psychology. The article, the scientific research conducted in the direction of neurolinguistics and the opinions of scientists regarding neurolinguistics are studied and illuminated. The article also examines neurolinguistic programming, modeling, a representative system corresponding to a person's psychological type, and its specific features. Thanks to neuro-linguistic programming, we can reveal one or another aspect of other people's abilities, and we will have the opportunity to find good ones and use their strategies. We can learn and practice their skills. By acquiring their methods and "innate abilities" to accelerate learning, years of trial and error can be mastered quickly. From time to time, you have the urge to out-strategize other people. This could be due to two things. Brinchisi Improved behavior modeling. It is not enough for us to learn to precisely reduce its movement during learning. Maybe we should understand how he thinks. Perhaps he himself does not know what kind of thought process leads to improvement (it just happens by itself, I don't know how). Therefore, it is necessary to take a strategy accordingly. Second, in psychotherapeutic practice, our knowledge of the client's strategy allows us to "delete" and negate the unpleasant behavior, making his chosen strategy ineffective. After you delete a strategy, its behavior will also change, its previous behavior will be "none" and it will keep the strategy you selected accordingly. Determining the optimal solutions for solving the above-mentioned problems is one of the urgent issues.

**Keywords:** *Neurology, Neurolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Agnosia And Apraxia Of Speech.*

# TANZİMAT ROMANININ KARAKTERİSTİĞİ VE KÜLTÜREL BOCALAMANIN İKİ AKTÖRÜ: FELÂTUN BEY VE BİHRUZ BEY

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## ÖZET

Tanzimat Dönemi, Osmanlı Devleti'nin yüzünü Batı'ya döndüğü, dolayısıyla yüz yıllardır "öteki" olarak tanımladığı bir dünyaya öykünmeye başladığı dönemin adıdır. Bu öykünmenin doğru anlaşılması, Batılılaşmanın epistemolojik ve ideolojik temellerinin de doğru anlaşılmasına bağlıdır. Bu bağlamda, Batılılaşmayı konu edinen dönem romanlarının da aynı kriterler göz önünde bulundurularak değerlendirilmesi, genelde Türk edebiyatının Batılılaşma serüveninin, özelde de Türk romanının doğuş macerasının doğru anlaşılmasına katkı sağlayacaktır. Ahmet Mithat Efendi'nin Felâtun Bey ile Râkım Efendi romanının kahramanlarından Felâtun Bey ve Recaizade Mahmut Ekrem'in Araba Sevdası romanının kahramanı Bihruz Bey, dönemin psikolojik, ideolojik ve epistemolojik durumunu yansıtan iki kahramandır. Her iki kahraman da öteden beri yanlış Batılılaşmanın temsilcisi olarak ele alınır. Ancak iki kahraman da aynı zamanda yanlış Doğuludurlar. Felâtun Bey ve Bihruz Bey'in en karakteristik özelliği bu iki kültür ve medeniyet dairesinden birine ait olamamalarıdır. Bu gerçeğin arka planında aslında Tanzimat dönemi aydınlarının yaşadığı düalite/ikilem yatmaktadır. Osmanlı kültür ve medeniyet dünyasına doğmak, ötesi bu kültür ve medeniyet dünyasının içinde büyümek ama sonunda kendisinin karşıtı olan bir dünyanın değerlerini benimsemek zorunda kalmak ya da bunu tercih etmek gibi bir durum vardır. Yaptığımız bu çalışmada, söz konusu iki kahramanın yaşadığı kültürel bocalama/düalite dönemin epistemolojik ve psikolojik şartları göz önünde bulundurularak irdelenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tanzimat dönemi romanı, Alafranga züppelik, Batılılaşma, Felâtun Bey, Bihruz Bey

# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TANZİMAT NOVEL AND TWO ACTORS OF CULTURAL AMBIVALENCE: FELÂTUN BEY AND BİHRUZ BEY

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## ABSTRACT

During the period called Tanzimat, the Ottoman Empire turned its face to the West and began to emulate a world that it had defined as “the other” for hundreds of years. The correct understanding of this emulation depends on an accurate understanding of the epistemological and ideological background of westernization. In this context, evaluating period novels as the product of westernization will contribute to understanding the westernization adventure of Turkish literature in general, and in particular, the advent of the Turkish novel. Felâtun Bey, the protagonist of Ahmet Mithat Efendi's *Felâtun Bey ile Râkım Efendi*, and Bihruz Bey, the protagonist of Rezaizade Mahmut Ekrem's *Araba Sevdası*, are two heroes who reflect the psychological, ideological, and epistemological status of the period. Both heroes are treated as representatives of false westernization. The most characteristic feature of Felâtun Bey and Bihruz Bey is that they cannot belong to both Turkish and western culture and civilization circles. Behind this fact lies the duality/dilemma of the Tanzimat-era intellectuals. This is the experience of being born into the world of Ottoman culture and civilization. In this study, we will examine the epistemological and psychological conditions of the period in which the two heroes live.

**Keywords:** *Tanzimat Period Novel, Alafranga Dandy, Westernization, Felâtun Bey, Bihruz*

# **QOZOG'ISTON O'zbeklari MILLIY RAQS SAN'ATINING LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Hamma zamonlarda ham dunyo xalqlari san'at va adabiyot orqali bir-birining tarixini, turmush tarzini, madaniyati va qadriyatlarini muntazam o'rganib, bir-birlarini ruhan boyitib boradilar. Keyingi yillarda adabiy – madaniy, ilmiy – ma'rifiy aloqalarning mustahkamlanishi, umuminsoniy qadriyat sifatida yuqori bosqichga ko'tarilishi xalqaro munosabatlar taraqqiyotida yangi sahifa ochdi. Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari orasida Qozog'iston va O'zbekiston Respublikalari o'rtasidagi yaqin qo'shnichilik, do'stlik va birodarlik munosabatlarining kundan kunga yuksalib borayotganligi hech kimga sir emas. Zero, Qozog'iston o'zbeklarining folklori, milliy raqs san'ati o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, tarixi va shakllanish jarayoni bilan ajralib turadi. Qadim ildizlari tutash ikki qardosh mamlakatda hamkorlikda o'tkazilayotgan ilmiy – amaliy anjumanlar, adabiy uchrashuvlar, madaniy – ma'rifiy tadbirlar haqiqiy san'at bayramiga aylanib ketadi. Mazkur maqolada Qozog'iston o'zbeklari raqslarining milliy qadriyatlar va madaniy an'analar bilan uyg'unligi, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari "Lazgi" turkumi misolida tadqiq qilinadi.

***Kalit So'Zlar:*** Milliy Qadriyat, Madaniy An'ana, Ijodiy Hamkorlik, "Lazgi", Raqs, Millatlararo Totuvlik, Buyuk Ipak Yo'li, Hayotsevarlik.



# O'ZBEK ISMLARINING MILLIY-MADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSİYA

O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi mavqeyi va nufuzini oshirish borasida bugungi kunda yechimini kutayotgan qator dolzarb muammolar mavjud. Jumladan, o'zbek ismlarining izohli hamda imlo lug'atlarini yaratish va lug'atlardan foydalanishning zamonaviy va qulay usullarini ishlab chiqish kechiktirib bo'lmaydigan vazifalardan biridir. Ismlar kishining jamiyatdagi mavqei, kelajaganining yaxshi yoki yomon tomonga o'zgarishini ta'minlovchi eng muhim omil hisoblanadi. U qaysi tilgan olingan bo'lmasin eshutilishi yoqimli, idrok etilishi qulay bo'lishi kerak. Evfemik niyatlar, ijtimoiy sabablar jamiyat umumqabul qilingan qoidalariga, yozilmagan lingvokulturologik qonunlarga bo'ysunishi kerak. Ismning go'zalligi faqat bir til egalari uchun go'zal bo'lishi kerak emas. Zero, o'zbek millatining yutuqlari natijasida ismlari ham dunyo oynasida o'z aksini topmoqda.

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek ismlarining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari, ismlar imlosi va izohidagi ayrim munozarali masalalar, o'zbek ismlarining izohli imlo lug'atini yaratish zarurati va uning tamoyillari xususida fikr yuritiladi. Tilning rivojlanish jarayonida uning antroponimik fondi ham boshqa sohalari kabi sezilarli, jiddiy o'zgarishlarga uchraydi. Bu o'zgarishlar antroponimik leksikaning faqat miqdor jihatdan emas, balki sifat jihatdan ham rivojlanishini aks ettiradi. Globallashuv, jamiyat taraqqiyoti, xalqning tafakkur tarzidagi o'zgarishlar, milliy, diniy qadriyatlarga e'tiborning kuchayishi, nomlash motivatsiyalari kengayishi kabi omillar ta'sirida o'zbek xalqi antroponimlar tizimi, uning lug'at fondida o'zgarishlar, yangilanishlarni vujudga keltiradi. Ana shunday o'zgarishlar ma'lum darajaga kelganida, ularni nazariy va amaliy jihatdan aks ettiruvchi tadqiqotlarga ehtiyoj tug'iladi. Amaliy ishlarning asosiylaridan biri esa jahon leksikografiyasidagi zamonaviy tajriba hamda tendensiyalarni hisobga olgan holda o'zbek ismlarining izohli imlo lug'atini yaratish hisoblanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *ismlar, antroponim, o'zbek ismlari lug'ati, imlo, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, mobil ilova.*

# «AL-FAVOIDU-Z-ZIYOIYYA» ASARIDA HARF TURKUMINING YORITILISH PRINSIPLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur ilmiy maqolada quyidagi masalalar tahlil etilgan: Abdurahmon Jomiyning «Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya» asari va undagi harf so'z turkumi va uning asosiy xususiyatlari, gapdagi vazifalari ilmiy tahlil etilgan.

Maqolada ulug' mutafakkir Abdurahmon Jomiyning (1414-1492) «Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya» asari va Jomiyning ushbu asari orqali arab tilshunosligi sohasidagi ilmiy yutuqlari, asardagi arab tili qonun-qoidalarining tolibi ilmlarga qulay tarzda bayon etilgani, Jomiyning arab tili grammatikasini yoritishdagi boshqa mumtoz arab nahvshunos olimlarining qarashlari bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini, muallifning tilshunoslik sohasidagi qarashlari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Shuningdek, arab tili grammatikasiga oid kitoblar ko'p bo'lishiga qaramay, O'rta Osiyoda yaratilgan asarlar yurtimizdagina emas, balki Turkiya, Misr, Saudiya Arabistoni, Pokiston, Hindiston kabi davlatlarning bir qator oliy o'quv yurtlari, yirik ilmiy markazlarida asosiy ilmiy manba sifatida foydalanilayotgani va ular ustida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilayotgani, yurtimiz olimlarining ilmiy salohiyati va arab nahvshunosligida o'ziga xos o'ringa ega ekanligi ilmiy bayon etilgan. «Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya» asrlar davomida madrasalarda talabalarining arab tili grammatikasi bo'yicha asosiy qo'llanmalardan biri bo'lib kelgani, mazkur asardagi ism, fe'l, harf turkumlarini lingvistik jihatdan o'rganish, uning o'z davri arab tilshunosligiga qo'shgan hissasini boshqa asarlar bilan qiyoslash va shu bilan muallifning arab tili grammatikasini yoritishdagi o'ziga xos usul, yondashuv prinsiplarini ochib berish asosiy maqsad qilingan.

Abdurahmon Jomiy «Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya» asarida harf so'z turkumini ularning ma'nolariga ko'ra ajratib, alohida terminlar bilan sharhlagani, muallif harf turkumiga kiruvchi predloglar, ko'makchilar va barcha yordamchi so'zlar o'rtasida qat'iy chegara yo'qligini izohlagani, Jomiyga ko'ra ular turli xil grammatik funksiyaga ega bo'lishi mumkinligi, Ibn Hojib yordamchi so'zlarni faqat fe'l yoki fe'lning ma'nolarini bir-biriga bog'lash uchun xizmat qilishini ta'kidlagani, Jomiy esa, mazkur so'zlar fe'lning ma'nosini ismga bog'lash uchun xizmat qilishini ham yoritib o'tgani, olimning old ko'makchilarni uchga: harf-yordamchi so'zlar ma'nosida kelishini, harf va ism, shuningdek, harf va fe'l ma'nosida kelishini ta'kidlagan va ularning har birini gapdagi vazifalarini, ma'nolarini alohida sharhlab, munosabat bildirgani va birgina ب bilan predlogining jumlada yetti xil mazmunda kelishini va misollar asosida uni isbotlab bergani yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** arab tili, «Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya», Abdurahmon Jomiy, Ibn Hojib, grammatika, asar.

# IN THE WORK «AL-FAVOIDU-Z-ZIYOIYYA» PRINCIPLES OF ILLUMINATION OF LETTER SERIES

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## ABSTRACT

The following issues are analyzed in this scientific article: Abdurrahman Jami's work "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya" and its letter-word series and its main features and functions in the sentence are scientifically analyzed.

In the article, the great thinker Abdurrahman Jami's (1414-1492) work "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya" and Jami's scientific achievements in the field of Arabic linguistics through this work, the requirements of the laws of the Arabic language in the work are explained in a convenient way for scientists, Jami's explanation of the grammar of the Arabic language Similarities and differences with the views of other classic Arab philologists, information about the author's views in the field of linguistics is provided.

Also, despite the fact that there are many books on the grammar of the Arabic language, the works created in Central Asia are not only in our country, but also in a number of universities and major scientific centers of countries such as Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and India. It is scientifically stated that it is used as a source and scientific research is being conducted on them, the scientific potential of the scientists of our country and that it has a special place in Arabic linguistics. "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya" has been one of the main manuals for Arabic grammar for students in madrasahs for centuries, the linguistic study of nouns, verbs, letter groups in this work, its own era. The main goal is to compare his contribution to Arabic linguistics with other works, and thus to reveal the author's unique method and principles of approach in illuminating the grammar of the Arabic language.

In his work "Al-Favoido-z-Ziyaiyya", Abdurahman Jami divided the letter-word series according to their meanings and interpreted them with separate terms, the author made a distinction between prepositions, auxiliaries and all auxiliary words included in the letter series. 'iy explained that there is no limit, according to Jami they can have different grammatical functions, Ibn Hajib states that auxiliary words only serve to connect the meanings of verbs or verbs. emphasized, and Jami also explained that these words serve to connect the meaning of the verb to the noun, that the scientist divides the prepositions into three: letter-auxiliary words, letter and noun, also emphasized that it comes in the meaning of letters and verbs, and explained each of their functions and meanings in the sentence separately, gave a reaction, and explained that the preposition with a single bi comes in seven different meanings in a sentence and proved it based on examples.

**Keywords:** *arabic language, "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya", Abdurahman Jami, Ibn Hajib, grammar, work.*

# LINGUOSOCIOCULTURAL METHOD AS THE MAIN PART OF STUDYING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AT UNIVERSITY

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## ABSTRACT

The article considers the linguo-socio-cultural method as one of the most fundamental and comprehensive methods of learning a foreign language, which involves an appeal to such a component as the social and cultural environment. It reveals the relationship between the culture and language of the people, the basis for the formation of the linguo-socio-cultural competence of university students. The prospects for the socio-economic and spiritual growth of the country are laid down by the current system and the quality of higher education, in particular, by how correctly the role of each academic discipline is defined in solving the most important tasks in the life of modern society. The foreign language is no exception. At the present stage, when interest in individual cultures and nations is gradually increasing, along with traditional methods of teaching a foreign language, the use of the linguo-socio-cultural method, which represents a wide field for research, is becoming increasingly relevant.

**Keywords:** *linguo-socio-cultural method, social and cultural environment, linguo-socio-cultural competence, influence of the native language, language structures, non-linguistic factors.*

# KOREYS TILIDAGI TAQLID SO'ZLAR

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Til - ikkita davlat o'rtasidagi eng muhim diplomatik aloqalarni olib borishdagi asosiy qurol hisoblanadi. Tarixdan ham ma'lumki, qo'shni yoki uzoq davlatlar o'rtasida mustahkam aloqani o'rnatish uchun elchilarga birinchi navbatda yuklatiladigan vazifa bu, albatta, o'sha davlat tilini o'rganish hamda kuchli diplomatik harakatlar orqali mustahkam aloqani o'rnatish bo'lgan.

Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi koreys tilidan o'zbek tiliga taqlidga oid so'zlar tarjimasi jarayonida uchraydigan to'siq mavzusini keng ochib berish, koreys tilida taqlid so'z o'zi nima va qanday holatlarda uchrashi tarjima jarayonida o'zbek tiliga qay holatda mos tushishi va qanday to'siqlarga uchrashini yoritib berishdan iboratdir.

Ilmiy maqolada koreys tiliga oid taqlid so'zlarning o'zbek tilidagi taqlid so'zlaridan qanday farq qilishi va ularning koreys xalqi hayotida tutgan o'rni batafsil ko'rsatib o'tiladi. Shuningdek, taqlid so'zlarini tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan muammolar, tarjimada bu muammolarni qanday berish ham maqolaning asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Maqolada keltirilgan tovush va shartlarga taqlid qiluvchi so'zlar, ulardan foydalanish maqsadi, taqlid so'zlarning o'rni beqiyos, chunki ularning so'z boyligining til o'rganuvchiga ta'siri juda katta.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Taqlid so'zlar, tovushga taqlid, holatga taqlid, juft taqlid so'zlar, hayvonlar, transport, o'zbek tili.*

# SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE SYSTEM OF CONSONANTS OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to identify the similarities and differences between the consonant systems in the Russian and Uzbek languages, since at present the study of the consonant system of the Russian and Uzbek languages is becoming even more relevant, since there is a need to create and form a more perfect and effective model of teaching methods aimed at successful the mastery of these two contacting languages does not lose its significance, and there is a steadily growing interest of linguists and methodologists in the problems of comparative study of languages. Based on the goal set in our work, the following was carried out: a comparative analysis of the consonantal systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages; comparative analysis of existing alphabets to create a theoretical knowledge base about sound systems; familiarization with the articulatory and acoustic features of consonants, especially specific ones.

In the scientific literature of recent years, the comparative aspect of the consonant systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages rarely finds its coverage. Theoretical comparative analysis, as well as a statistical study of the facts of the native and studied languages, will contribute to a better understanding of linguistic phenomena and the expansion of knowledge about the language and will lead to the centralization of knowledge for the acquisition of new skills and abilities.

The relevance of the article lies in the fact that the real picture of phonetic disorders in the speech of bilinguals can differ significantly from the predicted one. In the conditions of natural bilingualism, students of foreign languages need to master the articulatory base. At the same time, learning the correct pronunciation is hampered by the influence of the native language. The problem of the interaction of languages in the modern world has acquired both theoretical and practical significance: for students studying a foreign language in conditions of bilingualism, it is a comparative phonetic and phonological analysis of systems of languages with different structures against the background of the influence of their native language (Uzbek) on the studied foreign language (Russian) that is useful.

**Keywords:** *consonant system (consonantism), phoneme, consonants, comparison of similar and dissimilar features, phonetic interference, specific consonants of the Russian and Uzbek languages, acoustic and articulatory features of consonants.*

# CHINGIZ AYTMATOV VA ISAJON SULTONNING SUN'IY ODAM YARATISH BORASIDAGI ADABIY-ESTETIK MUSHOHADALARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada Chingiz Aytmatov va Isajon Sultonning sun'iy odam yaratish haqidagi badiiy bashorati sistem-struktur metod asosida tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotning obykti sifatida Chingiz Aytmatovning "Kassandra tamg'asi" hamda Isajon Sultonning "Boqiy darbadar" romanlari tanlangan. Maqolaning predmetini zamonaviy romanchilikda apokalipsis hodisasining qiyosiy tipologiyasi tashkil etadi. "Kassandra tamg'asi"da ikszurriyot va kassandra embrionlarining insoniyat taqdirini izdan chiqarish haqiqati, "Boqiy darbadar"da ham ota-onasi noma'lum, inson va turli jonzotlarning gen o'ramlari asosida yaratilgan sun'iy mavjudotlarning halokati, mukammallikka ega genomning yaratilish sababini izlash yo'lidagi darbadarliklar, uni qo'lga kiritish maqsadidagi gegemon davlatlarning tinimsiz talvasasi orqali bugungi global dunyoda Yaratgan irodasiga qarshi amalga oshirilayotgan ilmiy kashfiyotlarning fojiali oqibatlariga ishora qilingan. Asarlarning mazmun-mohiyati prospektiv xarakterga ega, chunki insoniyat o'z kelajagiga bolta urayotgani, turli urushlar, Yaratganning ishiga aralashish oxir-oqibat halokatga olib kelishi haqida yozuvchilarning falsafiy bongi yanglig' jaranglaydi. Intellektual roman xususiyatlari, mavzu va g'oyasi nuqtai nazardan "Kassandra tamg'asi" va "Boqiy darbadar" romanlari bir-biriga yaqin. Hatto roman voqealarining mantiqiy davomi yanglig' tasavvur hosil qiladi. Ikkala romandagi umumlashma xususiyatlar quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ladi: mifologik tafakkur: "Kassandra tamg'asi" "Kassandra va Appolon", "Boqiy darbadar" "Agasfer" haqidagi mif asosida yaratilgan. Har ikki ijodkor mif mazmunidan badiiy qolip sifatida foydalangan, ya'ni mif roman mazmunining asosini tashkil etgan; ilmiy tafakkur: romanlarda sun'iy embrionlarning yaratilishi borasidagi ilmiy kashfiyotlarning fojiali oqibatlari, ya'ni Filofey kosmosda abadiy o'limga yuzlansa, professor Ziyoni bo'ron mahv etadi. Romanlardagi voqelik zaminu samoda parallel kechadi. Adiblar texnokratlashgan dunyo sinoatlarini aynan gorizont va vertikal makon paralleligida mohirona tasvirlashgan. "Kassandra tamg'asi" hamda "Boqiy darbadar" romanlaridagi ijtimoiy xronotop hozirgi ilmiy-texnik kashfiyotlar tufayli kelajakda sodir bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan xavfdan ogoh etuvchi bashoratga o'xshaydi. Romanlardagi ijtimoiy xronotop inson va tabiat, inson va jamiyat, inson va zamonaviy kashfiyotlar kabi muammolarni, ularning ziddiyatli munosabatlarini o'zida qamraydi. Har ikki romanda diniy va dunyoviy tasavvurlar, adiblarning Haq va haqiqat haqidagi mushohadalari psixologik va fantastik xronotoplarning paralleligini ta'minlagan. Majoz bag'rida hayot falsafasi, olam va odam munosabatlari o'ziga xos uslubda yaratilgan. "Boqiy darbadar" romanida ilmiy-falsafiy va badiiy qonuniyatlar sintezi uchraydi, ya'ni ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyotning insoniyat taqdiriga ta'siri, dunyoni falsafiy idrok etish muammolari badiiy talqin etilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** xronotop, badiiy zamon, badiiy makon, tashqi makon, ichki makon, mikromakon, makromakon, megamakon, vertikal, gorizonta, parallelizm.

# LITERARY-AESTHETIC OBSERVATIONS OF CHINGIZ AITMATOV AND ISAJAN SULTON ON THE CREATION OF ARTIFICIAL MAN

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## ABSTRACT

The article analyzes Chingiz Aytmatov and Isajon Sultan's artistic predictions about the creation of an artificial human based on the system-structural method. Chingiz Aitmatov's "Cassandra's Brand" and Isajon Sultan's "The Eternal Wanderer" were selected as the object of the research. The subject of the article is the comparative typology of the event of the apocalypse in modern novels. In "Cassandra's Brand" the reality of the x-generation and Cassandra's embryos derailing the destiny of humanity, in "The Eternal Wanderer" the destruction of artificial beings whose parents are unknown, created on the basis of the gene packages of humans and various creatures, efforts to find the reason for the creation of a perfect genome, also the tragic consequences of scientific discoveries that are being carried out against the will of the Creator in today's global world through the relentless struggle of hegemonic countries to acquire it, are pointed out. The content of the novels has a prospective character, because the philosophical tone of the writers about the fact that humanity is axing its future, various wars, interference in the work of the Creator will eventually lead to destruction. From the point of view of features, theme and idea of an intellectual novel, the novels "Cassandra's Brand" and "The Eternal Wanderer" are close to each other. It even creates an imagination as a logical continuation of the events of the novel. The common features of both novels are shown in the following: mythological thinking: it was created on the basis of the myth of "Cassandra's Brand", "Cassandra and Apollon", "The Eternal Wanderer" and "Agaspherus". Both creators used the content of the myth as an artistic template, that is, the myth formed the basis of the content of the novel; scientific thinking: in the novels, the tragic consequences of scientific discoveries about the creation of artificial embryos, that is, when Philofeus faced eternal death in space, Professor Zia was destroyed by a storm. The reality in the novels runs parallel to the sky and the earth. Writers skillfully described the secrecy of the technocratic world precisely in the parallel of horizontal and vertical space. The social chronotope in the novels "Cassandra's Brand" and "The Eternal Wanderer" is like a prophecy warning of the danger that may occur in the future due to the current scientific and technical discoveries. The social chronotope in the novels includes issues such as man and nature, man and society, man and modern discoveries, and their conflicting relations. In both novels, religious and worldly imaginations, writers' observations about the Truth and reality provided the parallelism of psychological and fantastic chronotopes. The philosophy of life, the world and human relations are created in a unique style. In the novel "The Eternal Wanderer" there is a synthesis of scientific-philosophical and artistic laws, that is, the influence of scientific-technical development on the fate of mankind, the problems of philosophical perception of the world are artistically interpreted.

**Keywords:** *chronotope, literary time, literary space, outer space, inner space, microspace, macrospace, megaspace, vertical, horizontal, parallelism.*



# PROBLEMS WITH TRANSLATING ENGLISH IDIOM SPECIFICATIONS INTO UZBEK

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## ABSTRACT

Currently, the field of translation is considered as tool of controlling literary style. The process of translation is not very easy for young learners. There are several barriers in this procedure. The peculiarity of literary translation of English idiom expressions into Uzbek is shown in this article from the perspective of preserving as much of their linguistic and lexical content as is practical. The best and the richest component of each language is its phraseology. Idioms contain distinctive characteristics of culture and education that have a big impact on language development. We may see historical evidence of language formation in idioms. Idioms have a unique character, making it extremely challenging to translate them into another language using their equivalents. There are numerous international idioms, for instance, that aid in determining the proper meaning in translation together with purely national idioms in English and Uzbek phraseology. A complex combination of native and borrowed idioms, with a definite predominance of the former, make up a language's phraseological fund. Some idioms retain stylistic elements that representatives of previous eras, reflecting the priorities of the time. The phraseological structure of the Uzbek and English languages is very different, but has a similar meaning. The significant part of it consists of units with national and thematic semantics. The article compares the semantic properties of idioms in Uzbek and English.

The article begins with a discussion of common problems with translating English idioms into Uzbek. In addition, the article contains real-life examples of various English flora idioms during translating into Uzbek. Besides that, consideration is given to the prospects for accurate message and picture transfer, the mechanisms and fundamentals of idiomatic literary translation, as well as the application of a comparative approach to complete the given tasks. To sum up, the scientific paper also offers suggestions for the translator on how to handle idioms.

**Keywords:** *idiom, speech unit, literary translation, semantic translation, semantic structure, English languages, Uzbek language, analysis, comparison, linguistics.*

# THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE IN THE FORMATION OF THE METAPHORICAL PERIPHRAISIS

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## ABSTRACT

Language can be realized by different ways and serves to define the purpose and idea it is reflected in the process of expressing ideas in a variety of ways. Culture plays a crucial role in the formation of different phrases such as periphrases. Periphrasis expresses the speaker's or writer's reaction to an object, event, or his or her various emotions and feelings. While the semantic structure of some words expresses emotion, and attitude of the author to an event, cultural difference is created by expressing certain words with other names, such as periphrasis with the help of metaphor. Language and culture are closely connected to each other. It is considered to be a part of culture of a certain community and the main way by which the members of a society communicate with each other. The variety of languages with different cultures and necessity of communications in human life caused the periphrasis to be colourful and made it an essential factor in communicating, exchanging cultures, and knowledge. Thus, it seems that language and culture are closely related and it is essential to consider both in the formation of periphrasis. The usage of periphrasis has been studied extensively in English and Uzbek linguistics, but the influence of culture on periphrasis based on metaphor needs further investigation in both languages. The problem of metaphorical periphrasis, which clearly shows the richness and cultural unity of the language, has not been the subject of special research not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in general linguistics. Therefore, this paper aims at studying cultural influence on metaphorical periphrases and its characteristic features .

**Keywords:** *periphrasis, culture, metaphor, genuine, cultural factors, linguistics, cultural difference*

# CULTURAL REPRESENTATION OF ARCHAISMS IN THE TRANSLATION

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## ABSTRACT

This article highlights the representation of cultural features in the translation of archaisms in Uzbek literary works into English. The use of archaisms in literary works not only reflects the historical color in the reader's mind, but also serves to awaken the national, cultural, and ethnic worldview characteristic of a particular nation and culture. The translation of such national-cultural archaisms serve to effectively express the people's psyche, national color, culture, mentality and worldview in the translated language. In order to enclose the problem of translating archaic words, first of all, the background of the researches on the archaic words and their classifications are provided, followed by the problematic issues in translating the archaisms in prose. The conducted analysis showed that the archaisms can cause difficulties in translation process, owing to the phonetical changes in the language carriers, the semantical shifts caused by diversifications in the linguistic landscape of the world, figurative meanings, in addition, the introduction of foreign vocabulary to the native language. Furthermore, the cultural specifics of archaic words, such as lacunas and cultural connotations, their reflection in translation, furthermore, effective ways of translating archaisms are proposed.

*Keywords: linguistics, archaisms, translation, lacuna, cultural connotation*

# O'ZBEKISTONDA TIL SIYOSATI TARIXI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada o'zbek tilining paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanish tarixi ochib berilgan. O'zbek tilining qadimiy turi – arab, baqtriya, avesto, xorazm va sug'd tillari ochib berilgan. 6-asrda mahalliy xalqlarning turkiy tilga o'tishi boshlandi. Buning asosiy sababi uning soddaligi va foydalanish qulayligi edi. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek xalqining shakllanishida jami 92 dan ortiq turkiy va turkiy bo'lmagan qabilalar ishtirok etganligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar saqlanib qolgan o'rta asr tarixiy risolalari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Shunday qilib, o'zbek tilining shakllanish jarayonining o'zidayoq til aloqalarining faol bosqichi va uning shakllanishiga turli tillarning ta'siri sodir bo'ladi. Olimlar o'zbek tilini turkiy tillarning g'arbiy tarmog'ining karluk guruhiga kiritadilar. . Qarluk qabila birlashmalarining tili eski o'zbek tili bo'lgan. Bu tilning shakllanishida o'g'uz va qipchoq qabilalari ham hal qiluvchi rol o'ynagan. Maqolada bu til 11-14-asrlarda turkiy, 15-asrdan esa chag'atoy tili sifatida ma'lum bo'lganligi isbotlangan. O'zbek tilining 6-8-asrlarga oid qadimgi turkiy yozma yodgorliklarga munosabatini o'rnatishning ahamiyati, ularni yaratishda turkiy qabila guruhlari ishtirok etgani, keyinchalik ular o'zbek tili jamoasi tarkibiga muhim tarkibiy qismlar sifatida kirganligi ochib beriladi. Maqolada SSSR turkiy respublikalari alifbolarining lotinlashtirish tarixi ochib berilgan. Unda turkiy tilni lotin alifbosida yozish misoli - qipchoq tilida yozilgan Codex Cumanicus. Bu yozuv faqat Oltin O'rdaning kichik katoliklari orasida keng tarqalgan va u yo'q bo'lib ketganidan keyin tez orada unutilgan, chunki katoliklik turklar orasida tarqalmagan. Maqolada 19-asrda lotin yozuvidan missionerlar ham foydalanganligi isbotlangan. 30-yillarning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab SSSR rahbariyatida rus tilining faoliyat doirasini kengaytirish, mamlakatning madaniy, axborot, ta'lim va ilmiy makonida uning hukmronligini mustahkamlash istagi hukmronlik qildi. Bu bilvosita "rus alifbosi" atamasini kirill alifbosiga tarjima qilish bo'yicha rasmiy hujjatlarda qo'llanilishi bilan tasdiqlanadi, boshqa neytralroq emas. Muallif kirill alifbosiga o'tish sabablari va uning oqibatlarini ochib beradi.

*Kalit so'zlar: qarluklar, til, lotin, kirill, yozma manbalar, o'g'uz, qipchoqlar, tarix, yilnoma*

# HISTORY OF LANGUAGE POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

The article reveals the History of the emergence and development of the Uzbek language. It reveals the ancient types of the Uzbek language - Arabic, Bactrian, Avestan, Khorezm, and Sogdian languages. In the 6th century, the transition of local peoples to the Turkic language began. The main reason for this was its simplicity and ease of use. This article provides information about medieval historical treatises that have preserved information that a total of more than 92 Turkic and non-Turkic tribes participated in the formation of the Uzbek people. Thus, in the very process of formation of the Uzbek language, there is an active phase of language contacts and the influence of various languages on its formation. Scientists attribute the Uzbek language to the Karluk group of the western branch of the Turkic languages. The language of the Karluk tribal associations was the Old Uzbek language. The Oghuz and Kipchak tribes also played a decisive role in the formation of this language. The article proves that this language was known as Turkic during the 11th-14th centuries, and from the 15th century as the Chagatai language. The importance of establishing the relationship of the Uzbek language to the ancient Turkic written monuments of the 6th-8th centuries is revealed, in the creation of which Turkic tribal groups took part, which later became part of the Uzbek language community as essential components. The article reveals the history of the Latinization of the alphabets of the Turkic republics of the USSR. It provides an example of writing the Turkic language in the Latin alphabet - the Codex Cumanicus, written in the Kipchak language. This writing was widespread only among the small Catholics of the Golden Horde and soon after its disappearance, it was forgotten, since Catholicism did not spread among the Turks. The article proves that the Latin script was also used by missionaries in the 19th century. From the second half of the 1930s, the leadership of the USSR was dominated by a focus on expanding the sphere of functioning of the Russian language and strengthening its dominance in the cultural, informational, educational, and scientific space of the country. This is indirectly confirmed by the use of the term "Russian alphabet" in official documents on the translation into Cyrillic, and not some other, more neutral one. The author reveals the reasons for the transition to Cyrillic and its consequences.

**Keywords:** *Karlucs, language, Latin, Cyrillic, written sources, Uguz, Kipchaks, history, chronicle*

# DISCOURSE AND ITS LINGUISTIC NATURE IN THE FIELD OF MODERN TOURISM

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## ANNOTATION

Today in world linguistics the importance of studying the nature of tourism advertising discourse is increasingly increasing in connection with new achievements of modern linguistics. In recent years, our country has been implementing an active advertising and information policy aimed at transforming our country into an attractive center of world tourism, including our country among the most visited countries by tourists, maintaining and developing its tourism image, as well as the penetration of national tourism products and brands into international tourism markets. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2666 dated December 2, 2016 "On the organization of activities of the State Committee for Tourism Development" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.] both linguistics and tourism have become important.

Tourism is an integral part of the social and cultural sphere of society. At the same time, the countries themselves are trying to increase the number of foreign tourists, since in this way they can spread their culture, talk about its features, as well as preserve and transmit it, and receive economic benefits from it.

Great interest in the field of travel has created a form of activity called tourism discourse, which differs from the concept of tourism text, which is based on the social and cultural values created by people in places and regions, and which involves the use of spoken and written language. G.S. Atakyan, O.P. Karebina, S.V. Pogodaeva, A.V. Protchenko, G.M. Dunn, M. Nigro, C. Vestito, T.V. Demidova, E.E. Anisimova, N.P. Golovnitckaya, M.A. Davis, S. Berge studied and researched the problems of tourism discourse, and the results of their research provided an important analysis of the concepts and sub-concepts associated with tourism discourse. First of all, it is important to dwell on the "tourism discourse" and "tourism advertising discourse" used in our study and understand their difference. Tourism discourse is a mass information institutional discourse used in the field of tourism. In a broad sense, tourism discourse is a text that includes forms of communication and has its own components: subject (topic, purpose of the message), addressee (recipient, consumer, reader) and content. In a narrow sense, tourism discourse is a type of text whose purpose is to inform tourists and develop the tourism industry. This article tries to discuss essential features of tourism discourse.

**Keywords.** *element of modern life, differentiation, information, politeness, cooperation, unrealistic environment, physical activity.*

# MAMLAKATIMIZNNG “PRAVDA VOSTOKA”, “UZBEKISTAN TODAY” GAZETALARIDA TURIZMGA BO’LGAN MUNOSABATLAR DINAMIKASI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

mazkur maqolada turizm sohasi rivojiga salmoqli hissa qo’shib kelayotgan, ingliz va rus tillarida chop etiladigan bosma nashrlar faoliyati, ularning samarali ishlash mexanizmlari masalalariga bag’ishlangan muammolar hal etiladi. “Правда Востока” — rus tilida nashr etiladigan o’zbek milliy ijtimoiy-siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy gazeta. U O’zbekistonda nashr etilayotgan eng keksa gazetalarandir. U rus tilida nashr etiladi. Gazeta uzoq tarixga ega va O’zbekiston xalqi uchun muhim axborot manbai bo’lib kelgan. Gazetaning veb-sayti mavjud bo’lib, u yerda o’quvchilar onlayn maqolalar olishlari mumkin. Veb-sayt o’quvchilarga turli mavzulardagi dolzarb yangiliklar va ma’lumotlarni taqdim etadi. Unda arxiv bo’limi ham mavjud, u yerda o’quvchilar gazetaning o’tgan sonlari bilan tanishishlari mumkin. Bu imkoniyat o’zbek nashrlarida nihoyatda kam uchraydigan holat hisoblanadi. “Правда Востока” – bir asrdan ortiq o’quvchilarni yangilik va ma’lumotlar bilan ta’minlab kelayotgan mustahkam va mustaqil gazeta.

“Правда Востока” gazetasi ruscha bo’lib, ayrim maqolalari o’zbek va Markaziy Osiyoning boshqa tillarida ham chop etilgan. Gazeta tili rasmiy va ko’pincha didaktik bo’lib, uning o’zbek hukumati uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etishini anglatadi. “Правда Востока” gazetasi o’quvchilarini ishontirish uchun turli ritorik vositalardan foydalanadi, jumladan, takrorlash, parallellik va hissiy jozibalar shular jumlasidandir. Masalan, 2023-yil 12-sentyabrdagi “Точки роста бизнеса, или как ускорить его развитие” maqolasining sarlavhasidayoq ritorik so’roq ohangi sezilib turibdi. Maqolada quyidagicha so’z boradi: “Bugungi kunda iqtisodiy taraqqiyotni tadbirkorlar faoliyatisiz tasavvur etib bo’lmaydi. Xo’jalik egasidan tortib, yirik tadbirkorlargacha u yoki bu yo’nalishda ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko’rsatish, eksportni yo’lga qo’yish orqali mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga hissa qo’shmoqda. Shu bois tadbirkorlik sohasi vakillarining erkin faoliyat yuritishi uchun zarur sharoit va imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda”<sup>1</sup>. Maqolaning tuzilishi rasmiy tilda, jiddiylik sezilib turibdi. Uslub jihatdan ham gazetani havas qilarli deyishimiz mumkin. “Правда Востока” gazetasining uslubi publitsistik bo’lib, asosiy e’tibor faktik hisobot va tahlilga qaratilgan. Gazeta maqolalari odatda yaxshi tashkil etilgan va ixcham bo’lib, ular o’z da’volarini tasdiqlash uchun ko’pincha statistik ma’lumotlar va ekspert xulosalaridan foydalanadilar. “Правда Востока” yozilishini yanada jozibali va ishonarli qilish uchun metafora, o’xshatish, timsollash kabi turli adabiy vositalardan foydalanadi.

**Kalit so’zlar:** festival, turizm militsiyasi, madaniy markaz, Assotsiatsiya, forum, videomuloqot, litsenziya, kompaniya, imij, turizm industriyasi, veb-sayt, ritorik vosita, faktik hisobot, statistik ma’lumot, metafora, biznes.

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<sup>1</sup> Кахрамон Эргашев. Точки роста бизнеса, или как ускорить его развитие. Правда Востока. 2023. 12-sentyabr. № 185 (30222). 3-b.

# DYNAMICS OF ATTITUDES TO TOURISM IN “ПРАВДА ВОСТОКА” “UZBEKISTAN TODAY” NEWSPAPERS OF OUR COUNTRY

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## ABSTRACT

in this article, the problems related to the activities of printed publications published in English and Russian languages, which make a significant contribution to the development of the tourism sector, and their effective working mechanisms are solved. “Правда Востока” is an Uzbek national socio-political and socio-economic newspaper published in Russian. It is one of the oldest newspapers published in Uzbekistan. It is published in Russian. The newspaper has a long history and has been an important source of information for the people of Uzbekistan. The newspaper has a website where readers can get articles online. The website provides readers with up-to-date news and information on various topics. It also has an archive section where readers can view past issues of the newspaper. This opportunity is extremely rare in Uzbek publications. “Правда Востока” is a strong and independent newspaper that has been providing readers with news and information for over a century. “Правда Востока” newspaper is in Russian, some of its articles are published in Uzbek and other languages of Central Asia. The language of the newspaper is official and often didactic, which means that it is important for the Uzbek government. “Правда Востока” uses a variety of rhetorical devices to persuade its readers, including repetition, parallelism, and emotional appeals. For example, in the title of the article “Точки роста бизнеса, или как ускорить его развитие” dated September 12, 2023, a tone of rhetorical questioning can be felt. The article reads as follows: “Today, economic development cannot be imagined without the activities of entrepreneurs. From the owner of the farm to large businessmen, they contribute to the economic development of our country by establishing production, service, and export in one or another direction. Therefore, the necessary conditions and opportunities are being created for the representatives of the business sector to operate freely. The structure of the article is in official language, seriousness is felt. In terms of style, we can say that newspaper is enviable. The style of “Правда Востока” newspaper is journalistic, focusing on factual reporting and analysis. Newspaper articles are usually well-organized and concise, and they often use statistics and expert opinion to support their claims. “Правда Востока” uses various literary devices such as metaphors, similes, symbols to make its writing more attractive and convincing.

**Keywords:** festival, tourism militia, cultural center, association, forum, video communication, license, company, image, tourism industry, website, rhetorical tool, factual report, statistical information, metaphor, business.



# JAMIYAT TARAQQIYOTIDA AXLOQIY QADRIYATLARNING O'RNI: ALISHER NAVOIY MA'NAVIY MEROSINING TAHLILI ASOSIDA

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqola buyuk shoir va mutafakkir Alisher Navoiyning asarlaridagi axloqiy qadriyatlarga oid hikmatli fikrlarning tahliliga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, asosiy maqsad ularning chuqur falsafiy ma'nosi, mohiyati va ahamiyatini yoritib berishga qaratilgan.

Uchinchi ming yillikning boshiga kelib, insoniyat yangi, shu bilan birga turfa ma'noli reallik va muammolar bilan yuzma-yuz kela boshladi. Ko'plab tadqiqotchilar ularning komplimentar yechimini topish maqsadida Sharq falsafasiga murojaat eta boshladilar. Negaki, ma'naviy qadriyatlarning ustuvorligi, shaxs kamolotiga oid masalalar asrlar davomida aynan Sharq falsafasi, xususan, Markaziy Osiyolik mutafakkirlarning asarlarida, xususan Temuriylar davrida yashab ijod etgan, o'zining betakror ijodi tufayli Sharqiy uyg'onishning yorqin siymolaridan biriga aylangan buyuk mutafakkir, shoir, davlat arbobi bo'lgan Alisher Navoiy ma'naviy merosi va hayotiy faoliyatida o'z aksini va oqilona yechimini va topib kelgan.

Alisher Navoiy Markaziy Osiyo va Yaqin Sharq musulmon xalqlarining ko'p asrlik madaniy an'analaridan foydalangan holda, o'ziga xos badiiy va ilmiy asarlar yaratdi. Navoiy o'z asarlarida shaxs ma'naviy kamolotining asosini tashkil etuvchi – majoziy ishqni ezgulik, adolat, mehr-muhabbat, saxovat g'urur, kabi oliy darajadagi axloqiy qadriyatlar orqali yuksak badiiy usullar vositasida ifodalab berdi. Barcha davrlar uchun birdek ahamiyatli bo'lgan Navoiyning qarashlari ma'naviy barkamol shaxsni tarbiyalashda beqiyos ahamiyatga ega.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Alisher Navoiy, «Xamsa», «Mahbub ul-qulub», axloqiy qadriyatlar, komil inson, "ahli ma'ni", "ahli suvrat", tasavvuf, ilm-ma'rifat, ta'lim-tarbiya, insonparvarlik.

# THE ROLE OF MORAL VALUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY: BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF ALISHER NAVOI

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## ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of wise thoughts about moral values in the works of the great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi, and the main goal is to clarify their deep philosophical meaning, essence and significance. At the beginning of the third millennium, humanity began to face new, at the same time complex realities and problems. Many researchers began to turn to Eastern philosophy to find an additional solution to them. After all, the priority of spiritual values and issues of personal improvement have lived and been created for centuries in Eastern philosophy, in particular, in the works of Central Asian thinkers, in particular during the Timurid period, and thanks to their unique creativity, they became one of the brightest figures of the Eastern Renaissance. Alisher Navoi, great thinker, poet and statesman, found its reflection and rational solution in his spiritual heritage and life activities. Alisher Navoi created unique artistic and scientific works using the centuries-old cultural traditions of the Muslim peoples of Central Asia and the Middle East. The thoughts about morality in Navoi's works, regardless of whether they are related to practical ethics or theory, are always worthy of study. Navoi's views, equally important for all eras, have incomparable importance in the education of a spiritually mature person.

**Keywords:** *Alisher Navoi, "Khamsa", "Mahbub ul-Kulub", moral values, perfect person, "ahli mani", "ahli surat", Sufism, knowledge, education, humanism.*

# ADABIY TA'LIMDA SCAFFOLDING METODI ORQALI YONDASHUV

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada ta'limning maktab bosqichida, mumtoz adabiyot namunalarini zamonaviy metodlar asosida o'rganish haqida so'z yuritiladi. Xususan Alisher Navoiyning "Farhod va Shirin" dostonini o'rganishda "Scaffolding" metodi orqali yondashuvning afzalliklari, imkoniyatlari to'g'risida fikr mulohazalar bildiriladi. O'quvchilarning darajasi va ehtiyojlarini tushungan holda o'quv-topshiriqlar ishlab chiqish masalalari yoritiladi. Shoir ijodini o'qitishda o'quvchilarning imkoniyatlari, qiziqishlarini yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida, bir qancha o'qitish usullari tavsiya qilingan. Bugungi kunda Alisher Navoiy ijodini o'qitishda akademik yo'nalish hamda shoir asarlaridagi g'oyalarni hozirgi turmush tarziga bog'lab, hayotiy misollar bilan asoslab tushuntirish juda muhim. Mutafakkir asarlarida umumbashariy dolzarb muammolarga to'xtalgan. Oradan besh asr o'tibdiki, uning olam va odam haqidagi qarashlari o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotgani yo'q. Jadal rivojlanayotgan dunyoda shoir asarlarini o'qitish yangi usullarni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun noan'anaviy metodlar, multimedia vositalaridan foydalanish o'rinli deb o'ylaymiz. Hozirgi glaballashuv zamonida inson ma'naviy kamoloti masalasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu muammoni yechishda Navoiyning "Xamsa" dostonlarida ilgari surilgan umuminsoniy g'oyalarni targ'ib qilish dostonlar mavzusi va mohiyatini to'g'ri anglash zarur. "Xamsa"ni o'rganish, o'quvchining dunyoqarashi, tasavvur olami, umuminsoniy sifatlari va ma'naviy kamolotini shakllantirishga xizmat qilishi, shubhasiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** metod, tahlil, ko'nikma, iskala, topshiriq, mahorat, imkoniyat, multimedia, noan'anaviy, akademik, dolzarb, umumbashariy, "Farhod va Shirin", mumtoz, meta-kognitiv, "Zinama-zina", miniatura, konsepsiya

# SCAFFOLDING APPROACH TO LITERARY EDUCATION

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## ABSTRACT

This article is about studying classical literature samples at the school stage of education based on modern methods. In particular, in the study of Alisher Navoi's epic "Farhad and Shirin", opinions are expressed about the advantages and possibilities of the approach through the "Scaffolding" method. Understanding the level and needs of students, the issues of developing educational tasks will be covered. In order to further develop the possibilities and interests of students in teaching the poet's work, several teaching methods have been recommended. Today, it is very important to teach the works of Alisher Navoi in an academic direction and to explain the ideas of the poet's works by connecting them to the current lifestyle and justifying them with real life examples. In the works of the thinker, he touched on the current problems of the whole world. Five centuries have passed, and his views on the world and man have not lost their relevance. In the rapidly developing world, teaching the poet's works requires new methods. Therefore, we think that it is appropriate to use non-traditional methods and multimedia tools. In the current era of globalization, the issue of human spiritual maturity is of great importance. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to correctly understand the essence of the theme and idea of promoting the universal ideals of Navoi's "Khamsa" epics. There is no doubt that learning "Khamsa" serves to form the student's outlook, world of imagination, universal human qualities and spiritual maturity.

**Keywords:** *method, analysis, skill, scaffolding, task, skill, opportunity, multimedia, non-traditional, academic, current, universal, "Farhod and Shirin", classic, meta-cognitive, "Zinama-zina", miniature, concept.*

# CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN LANGUAGE

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## **ABSTRACT**

Cross-cultural communication endeavors to bring together the relatively unrelated fields of cultural anthropology with established areas of communication. At its core, cross-cultural communication involves understanding the ways in which culturally distinct individuals communicate with each other. Its charge is to also produce some guidelines with which people from different cultures can better communicate with each other. Cross-cultural communication requires an interdisciplinary approach. It involves literacy in fields such as anthropology, cultural studies, psychology and communication. The field has also moved both toward the treatment of interethnic relations and toward the study of communication strategies used by co-cultural populations, i.e., communication strategies used to deal with majority or mainstream populations. The study of languages other than one's own can serve not only to help one understand what we as humans have in common, but also to assist in the understanding of the diversity which underlines our languages' methods of constructing and organizing knowledge. Such understanding has profound implications with respect to developing a critical awareness of social relationships. Understanding social relationships and the way other cultures work is the groundwork of successful globalization business affairs.

**Keywords:** *Cross-cultural communication, communication, social relationships, knowledge, new models.*

# USING OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING THE TERMS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN ENGLISH

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## ABSTRACT

With the rapid advancement of technology and the globalization of the tech industry, proficiency in both ICT concepts and English language skills has become increasingly crucial. This study explores the effectiveness of interactive methods in enhancing the comprehension and retention of ICT terminology among learners. Interactive methods, such as gamification, multimedia presentations, and collaborative learning activities, offer a dynamic and engaging way to teach complex ICT terms. The incorporation of gamified elements, such as quizzes and interactive simulations, fosters active participation and promotes a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Multimedia presentations can include videos, infographics, and interactive diagrams, which facilitate visual and auditory learning, catering to diverse learning styles. Additionally, collaborative learning activities encourage peer interaction, which enhances comprehension through discussion and knowledge sharing. This annotation underscores the significance of using interactive methods for teaching ICT terminology in English. By fostering active engagement, these methods contribute to better comprehension, retention, and practical application of ICT concepts. As technology continues to evolve, educators must adapt their teaching methods to ensure that learners are proficient not only in ICT but also in communicating these concepts effectively in English.

**Keywords:** *Interactive methods, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), English language, Gamification, Multimedia presentations, Collaborative learning, Pedagogy.*

# MASHINA TARJIMASI TURLARI VA ULARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Globallashish jarayonining jadallashuvi insonlar orasida til, zamon va makon tushunchalarini anchagina o'zgartirdi va insonlarning o'zaro muloqoti va ma'lumot almashishi uchun imkoniyatlar sarhadi kengaydi. Ammo ayrim insonlarda hali hanuz tillarni tushinishda va ma'lumotlarni o'zlashtirishda ayrim to'siqlar mavjud bo'lib, bu to'siqlarini bartaraf etish uchun eng katta ko'makchi bo'lgan texnik vosita bu mashina tarjimasi vositasi bo'lib u tabiiy tilni qayta ishlashning ko'plab sohalari orasida samarali natijalar ko'rsatgan elektron vosita hisoblanadi. Texnika taraqqiyoti jarayonida mashina tarjimasi ham o'zining jadal taraqqiyot davrini o'tkazdi va hali hanuz uning samaradorligini oshirish va takomillashtirish uchun ko'plab izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Mashina tarjimasi turlari texnologiya, ma'lumotlar, model arxitekturalari, til juftliklari, moslashtirish imkoniyatlari, mavjud resurslar, foydalanish holatlari va maqsadlari, sifat tezligi, tadqiqot tendentsiyalari va foydalanuvchilarning fikr-mulohazalaridagi o'zgarishlardan kelib chiqqan holda farqlanadi va ushbu maqolada biz qoidaga asoslangan mashina tarjimasi, misollarga asoslangan mashina tarjimasi, statistik mashina tarjimasi va neyron mashina tarjimasi va ularning sifatini yaxshilash uchun qollaniladigan moslashtirish mexanizimi, ularning taraqqiyot bosqichlari va bugungi kunda eng ko'p qo'llanilayotgan mashina tarjimonlarining turlarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** mashina tarjimasi, qoidaga asoslangan mashina tarjimasi, statistik mashina tarjimasi, neyron mashina tarjimasi, statistik modellar, tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash.

# DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCIES OF ESP STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF CORPUS BASED APPROACH

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## ABSTRACT

This article reveals the concept of a corpus-based approach to the development of professional communicative competence. Intercultural communication, as the need to build a foreign language education system for graduates of higher education institutions in a new way, especially at the undergraduate level, is becoming increasingly urgent and focused on the self-development of students as pedagogical support in the educational system of the educational institution. In recent decades, a number of large-scale changes have been taking place in the higher education system of Uzbekistan, the country's entry into the world education system, socio-cultural changes, and the country's support for university graduates. Based on the new requirements, attention is being paid to improving the quality of foreign language teaching at various stages of education, in particular, to ensure that graduates of higher education institutions enter the world labor market competitively. The rapid development of information and communication technologies is currently opening up wide opportunities and creating a real possibility of a global multilingual system, expanding the scope of education, which opens up great opportunities for the student and indicates the need to learn a foreign language as a means of learning. . The goals of the multi-level system of higher education, taking into account the current needs of the economy and the labor market, are to expand the capabilities of universities to meet the many cultural and educational needs of the individual and society as a whole, to increase the flexibility of the general cultural, professional and scientific training of graduates. Non-linguistic pedagogic directions vocationally oriented foreign language communicative competence of undergraduate students is defined as an integrated set of personal qualities and abilities, foreign language knowledge, skills and abilities formed in the process of teaching a foreign language. Students and personnel in the field of university and professional activity are required to have their place in the world professional market and to be competitive, to have professional communicative competence in the implementation of independent oral and written communication in a foreign language within the framework of the profession. In today's fast-paced and interconnected world, effective communication is a key skill for professionals across various industries. Professional communicative competences encompass a wide array of abilities that enable individuals to navigate complex work environments, convey ideas, and establish productive relationships. This article provides a detailed overview of the concept of professional communicative competences, highlighting key components and their significance in the workplace.

**Keywords:** *professional competencies, corpus based approach, communicative competencies*



# SOMATIZMLI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR HAMDA ULARNING INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI SEMANTIK O'ZIGA XOSLIKLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada frazeologik birliklar va ularning nutqda qo'llanishi, tilshunoslikda somatik birikmalar, xususan, frazeologik birliklarning tarkibiy qismi sifatidagi somatimlar va ularning ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi semantik sohasi qiyosiy yoritilgan. Shaxsning nutq faoliyati nafaqat atrof-muhit haqidagi ma'lumotni, balki unga bo'lgan munosabatini ham bildiradi. Frazeologik birliklarning qo'llanishi so'zlovchi fikrining naqadar ifodali ekanligini, umuman tilning naqadar boyligini ko'rsatadi. Frazeologik birliklarning shakllanishi va paydo bo'lishi doimiy jarayon bo'lib, odamlarning muloqot qilish zaruratidan kelib chiqadi. Tilning frazeologik tuzilishini tushunish va o'rganish insonning dunyoqarashi, dunyo haqidagi fikrlari va uning ichida o'z nuqtai nazarini o'rganish usulidir. Frazeologik birliklar tilshunoslikning diqqatga sazovor qismlaridan biridir, chunki u til egalarining til xususiyatlari, an'analari, madaniyati va boshqa o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ko'rsatadi. O'z navbatida, somatizmlar frazeologiya sohasida alohida o'rin tutib, frazeologizm birikmasi sifatida unga yanada kuchliroq ma'nolar qo'shib bormoqda. Somatik frazeologizmlar o'zining asosiy xususiyatlaridan biri bo'lib, ular obrazli, emotsional va ifodali bo'lib, tilning ifodaliligi va emotsionalligida alohida o'rin tutadi. Aslida, boshqa frazeologik birikmalarga nisbatan somatik frazeologizmlar tushunchalarni tasvirlashning eng samarali va ifodali usuli hisoblanadi. Maqolaning asosiy maqsadi ingliz tilidagi somatizmlar frazeologizmlarni o'rganish, somatik birliklar bilan o'zbekcha ekvivalentlarni to'g'ri topish va ularni semantik jihatdan solishtirishdan iborat. Tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida turli somatik tarkibiy qismlarga ega bo'lgan ba'zi frazeologizmlar kiritilib, ular semantik o'xshashlik va farqiga ko'ra tahlil qilindi. Bizning maqolamiz ushbu sohada tadqiqot olib borayotganlar yoki tarjimon va tarjimonlar uchun rang-barang va qiziqarli nutq so'zlash uchun nutqda tayyor ishora sifatida foydalanishlari uchun yaxshi manbalardan biriga aylanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** frazeologiya, frazeologik birliklar, frazeologizmlar, somatik birliklar, somatizm, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, semantika, qiyoslash

# PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH SOMATISMS AND THEIR SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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## ABSTRACT

This article illustrates phraseological units and their usage in speech, somatic compounds in linguistics, particularly, somatims as a components of phraseological units and their semantic field in English and Uzbek languages comparatively. A person's speech activity not only conveys information about the environment, but also conveys his or her attitude toward it. The employment of phraseological units is one indication of how expressive the speaker's thoughts are and how rich the language is in general. Phraseological unit formation and emergence is an ongoing process driven by the necessity of human communication. Understanding and studying the phraseological structure of a language is a way to learn about a person's mindset, thoughts about the world, and perspective of themselves within it. Phraseological units are one of the fascinating part of the linguistics as it shows linguistic peculiarities, traditions, culture and other special features of the language owners. In its turn, being addressed more and more, somatisms play particular role in the sphere phraseology and adds it more forceful meanings as being compound of phraseologism. Somatic phraseologies, with one of their key characteristics being that they are figurative, emotive, and expressive, play a special role in the expressiveness of the language and in its emotionality. In actuality, compared to other phraseological combinations, somatic phraseologies are the most effective and expressive manner to portray notions. The main purpose of this article is to study English phraseologisms with somatisms, to find Uzbek equivalentents rightly with somatic units and to compare them semantically. The study includes some phraseologies with different somatic components in English and Uzbek, and analysed them according to their semantic similarities and differences. Our article becomes one of the good resource for those who researches on the sphere, or for translators and interpreters to use them as a ready-made clues in speech in order to make colorful and interesting speech.

**Keywords:** *phraseology, phraseological units, phraseologisms, somatic units, somatism, English language, Uzbek language, semantics, comparison*

# “O‘ZBEK TILINING IZOHLI” LUG‘ATLARIDA BERILGAN ASTRONOMIYAGA OID TERMINLARNING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TADQIQI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada o‘zbek tilshunosligining terminologiya va leksikografiya, xususan, terminografiya masalalari bo‘yicha, umumiy filologik hamda sohaviy lug‘atlarni tuzish, ularning ahamiyati, terminologik birliklarning soha bo‘yicha o‘ziga xos jihatlarini ajratib ko‘rsatish, shuningdek, ularni umumiy filologik yoki maxsus lug‘atlarda keltirish, birliklarni izohlash kabi muammolari yoritilgan. Maqolani yoritishda tavsiflash, qiyoslash, komponent tahlil, statistik tahlil va tasniflash metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Astronomiyaga oid tadqiqotlarning rivojlanishi natijasida yuzlab terminlarning paydo bo‘lishi milliy terminologiya va terminografiya sohasining tubdan isloh qilinishini talab etadi. Bu esa astronomiya sohasidagi ilmiy izlanishlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni oshishi bilan birga mazkur sohaga oid terminlarning leksikografik talqinini o‘rganish jarayonida ularning etnik, struktural-semantik jihatlarini izchil talqin qilish, sohaga oid terminlarni tartibga solish va terminlarning izohli lug‘atlarda berilishini mukammallashtirishni taqozo etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida terminologiya har bir fan tarmog‘ining qon tomiri sifatida jadal rivojlandi. Terminosistemaning tizimli shakllanishida terminografik tadqiqotlar katta ahamiyat kasb etishini davr ko‘rsatmoqda. Muayyan tilning terminologik tizimlarini, shuningdek, tilning umumiy boyligini ko‘rsatib beruvchi izohli lug‘atlar har qanday tilshunoslik uchun bu boradagi eng yirik amaliy tadqiqotlar sanaladi.

Muayyan soha terminlarining leksikografik xususiyatlariga maxsus bag‘ishlangan ishlarning tadqiqi bugun zamon talabi. Soha terminologiyasining tez suratlar bilan uzluksiz ravishda yangilanib borayotganligi, “...milliy o‘zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimizning ramzi, bebaho ma’naviy boyligimiz, buyuk qadriyatimiz”(Mirziyoyev, 2019: 21 ) sifatida e’tirof etilayotgan tilimizning fan taraqqiyoti bilan bog‘liq holda rivojlanib boruvchi qismi-sohaviy bilimlarni egallashning asosiy manbasi- terminografiyaga oid tadqiqotlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni yanada kuchaytiradi. Bu esa ushbu masalalar tadqiqiga jiddiy e’tibor qaratishni taqozo etadi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida bu masalada salmoqli yutuqlar qo‘lga kiritilgan. Ammo til ijtimoiy hayot bilan bog‘liq tarzda taraqqiy etib borishini hisobga olsak, lug‘atlar yaratish ishining takomillashtirilishi va lug‘at bazasining boyitilib, yangilanib borishi dolzarbligicha qolaveradi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** terminografiya, terminosistema, milliy korpus, semantik teglash, semantik model, terminlarni milliy lashtirish, semantik tavsif, milliy terminologiya.

# LEXICOGRAPHIC STUDY OF TERMINOLOGY RELATED TO ASTRONOMY GIVEN IN" ANNOTATED " DICTIONARIES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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## ABSTRACT

The article covers such issues of Uzbek linguistics as terminology and lexicography, in particular, terminography, the importance of general philological and field dictionaries, their compilation, highlighting specific aspects of terminological units by field, as well as bringing them in general philological or special dictionaries, interpreting units. In the coverage of the article, methods of description, comparison, component analysis statistical analysis, classification were used.

As a result of the development of research on astronomy, the emergence of hundreds of terms requires a radical reform of the field of national terminology and terminography. This, together with the increased need for scientific research in the field of Astronomy, in the process of studying the lexicographic interpretation of terms related to this field, assumes a consistent interpretation of their ethnic, structural-semantic aspects, the regulation of terms related to the field and the perfection of the assignment of terms in annotated dictionaries.

In World linguistics, terminology has developed rapidly as a blood vessel of each branch of science. The period indicates that terminographic studies are of great importance in the systematic formation of the terminosystem. Explanatory dictionaries indicating the terminological systems of a particular language, as well as the general wealth of the language, are considered the largest applied studies on this subject for any linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, significant advances have been made in this matter. But given that the language progresses in a way related to social life, the improvement of the work of creating dictionaries, the enrichment and renewal of the dictionary base remain relevant. Already "each of us should consider the focus on the language of the state as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the language of the state, reverence and devotion to the motherland, make such a view a rule of our life " "(Mirziyoyev, 2019: 21 ) since the main source of acquisition of field knowledge is the increasing need for research on terminography. In this respect, the scarcity of work dedicated specifically to the lexicographic characteristics of certain field terms also assumes a special focus on these issues.

**Keywords:** *terminography, terminosystem, National Corpus, semantic tagging, Semantic model, term nationalization, semantic Description, National terminology.*

# INCREASING THE LEVEL OF PRONUNCIATION BASED ON SOME EFFECTIVE ACTIVITIES FOR ESP LEARNERS

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## ABSTRACT

The following research objectives were formulated to study appropriate activities to improve the pronunciation skills of young learners by using new CEFR criteria. Although for much of the twentieth century, the primary concern of the language teaching profession was to find more effective methods of language teaching, in the twenty-first century there has been a movement away from a preoccupation with generic teaching methods toward a more complex view of language teaching that encompasses a multifaceted understanding of the teaching and learning processes. Initially, while the comparative analysis of the phonemes in British English and the literary type of American English revealed a number of similarities, British English was the basis for the formation of American English. Besides that, a number of differences were observed during a comparative analysis of the phonemic system, accentual structure, and intonation in British and American English. Based on the observations and teaching experiences, some problems can affect the learners' pronunciation of English. First, the learners do not have enough time to practice pronunciation because the teacher spends too much time teaching structure and reading. Second, learners' lack of vocabulary is also a big factor affecting their failure to pronounce English. Learners need to have a fairly large and useful vocabulary since this aspect of the language is very important in practicing pronunciation. The causes of this problem were not fully identified until recently, and to overcome the problems stated above, many kinds of strategies, methods, and approaches could be applied to teaching pronunciation. For these reasons, this article discusses some appropriate activities to improve the pronunciation skills of young learners because many research findings say that appropriate activities are effective for teaching pronunciation. The article presents how to improve pronunciation skills through the appropriate activities chosen so that young learners are engaged in purposeful communication to complete authentic activities so that they have the opportunity to use the language in a relatively natural context and participate in meaningful activities that require authentic use of EFL language skills. To solve the tasks set, the following were used: the method of critical analysis of literary sources, the deduction method, and the audio-lingual method.

**Keywords:** *Pronunciation Skills, Pedagogical Experience, Pedagogical Education, Intonation, Phonetic System, Teacher Training, Foreign Experience.*

# A DEAD LANGUAGE WHICH IS STILL ALIVE

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article mainly discusses medical terms and their use in all fields of medicine today, as well as comments on the role of the Latin language in terminology. This article mainly discusses medical terms and their use in all fields of medicine today, as well as comments on the role of the Latin language in terminology. This article mainly discusses medical terms and their use in all fields of medicine today, as well as comments on the role of the Latin language in terminology. This article mainly discusses medical terms and their use in all fields of medicine today, as well as comments on the role of the Latin language in terminology. This article mainly discusses medical terms and their use in all fields of medicine today, as well as comments on the role of the Latin language in terminology. This article mainly discusses medical terms and their use in all fields of medicine today, as well as comments on the role of the Latin language in terminology. This article mainly discusses medical terms and their use in all fields of medicine today, as well as comments on the role of the Latin language in terminology.

**Keywords:** *medicine, term, disease, Latin-Greek, terminology, terminology, disciplines, medical education, lexicon*

# **SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS INTO UZBEK USED IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM**

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## **ABSTRACT**

One of the rapidly developing industries in Uzbekistan is tourism. This field allows for the development and prosperity of our country, to present itself in the world community and to introduce the beautiful land of Uzbekistan. Like other fields, there are many English compound words in tourism. These compound words are a means of communication in conversation, a means of uniting and compacting any concept in terminology, and a means of saving words when naming places.

When translating English compound words in the field of tourism into Uzbek, first of all, it requires a deeper knowledge of the specific features of English compound words. These features include their types, possibilities of formation, history of origin, definitions given by linguists. In addition, in the process of translating English compound words, it is important to study their linguistic features.

The following article briefly discusses the definitions given to compound words, their types, features and functions. After that, English compound words in the field of tourism are analyzed in detail, and suggestions are made about the ways and problems of translating English compound words into

**Keywords:** *compound words, tourism, translation, transformation, equivalent, formation, calque.*

# NUTQIY AKTLAR NAZARIYASI VA MAVJUD MUAMMOLAR

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## ANNOTASIYA

Mazkur maqolada pragmatolingvistikaning markaziy masalalaridan biri hisoblangan nutqiy akt nazariyasi va uning xorijiy tillarni o'rganishda suhbat tuzilishi, suhbatni boshqarish, nutqni tashkil qilish va diskurs shakllarini tanlash kabi tildan foydalanishning sociolingvistik jihatlari hamda bu borada g'arb hamda mahalliy olimlarning fikrlari to'g'risida so'z boradi. Nutqiy akt jamiyat a'zolari tomonidan qabul qilinib, nutq xulqi qoidalariga muvofiq tarzda amalga oshiriladigan, muayyan maqsadga yo'naltirilgan nutqiy harakat hisoblanadi. Kommunikativ aloqaning nutqiy harakatni anglatuvchi verbal ifodali birligi nutqiy akt sanaladi. Nutqiy akt da xabar, so'roq, buyruq, izoh berish, kechirim so'rash, tashakkur bildirish, tabrik ifodalash kabi turli nutqiy harakatlar amalga oshiriladi. Nutqiy aktning shakllanishida verbal birliklar bilan birga ishtirok etuvchi noverbal vositalar muloqotning erdamchi vositalari sanaladi. Ma'lumki, nutqiy akt muayyan jamiyatda qabul qilingan nutq xatti-harakati tamoyillari va qoidalariga muvofiq amalga oshiriladigan pragmatik vaziyat doirasida ko'rib chiqiladigan normativ ijtimoiy-nutq xatti-harakatning maqsadli birligi hisoblanib, uning asosiy xususiyatlari: niyat (maqsad), maqsadga muvofiqlik va an'anaviylik doim so'zlovchini yuzi bilan bog'liq. Nutqiy akt ketma-ketligi ma'lum bir muloqot matnini yaratadi. Nutqiy aktlar nazariyasi doirasida qabul qilingan vaziyatlardan biri shundan iboratki, nutqiy muloqotning eng kichik birligi sifatida lisoniy birlik yoki nutqiy tuzilma emas, balki hukm, tasdiq, buyruq, tasvirlash, ta'kid, kechirim so'rash, tashakkur, taklif va tabriklash kabi ma'lum nutqiy harakatlardan biri voqelangan nutqiy akt tan olingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *nutqiy aktlar, adresat, adresant, diskurs, nutqiy etiket.*



# THEORY OF SPEECH ACTS AND EXISTING PROBLEMS

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## ABSTRACT

This article will talk about the theory of speech acts, which is considered one of the central issues of pragmalinguistics, and its sociolinguistic aspects of language use, such as conversation structure in the study of foreign languages, conversation management, speech organization and selection of discourse forms, as well as the opinions of western and domestic scientists in this regard. A speech act is a speech act that is adopted by members of society and carried out in accordance with the rules of speech behavior, aimed at a specific purpose. The verbal expressive unit of communicative communication, which means a speech action, is considered a speech act. In a speech act, an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal various speech actions are performed. In the formation of the speech act, the nonverbal means involved along with verbal units are counted as the associate means of communication. It is known that the speech act is considered the target unit of normative socio-speech behavior, which is considered within the framework of the pragmatic situation, which is carried out in accordance with the principles and rules of speech behavior adopted in a particular society, the main features of which: intention (purpose), purposefulness and tradition are always associated with the face of the speaker. The sequence of the speech act creates a certain text of communication. One of the situations adopted within the framework of the theory of speech acts is that as the smallest unit of speech communication, not a linguistic unit or a speech structure, but one of the specific speech acts, such as judgment, affirmation, command, description, interpretation, apology, thanks, invitation and congratulations, is recognized as an actual speech act.

**Keywords:** *speech acts, addressee, discourse, speech ethics.*

# ABOUT MODERN TRENDS IN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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## ABSTRACT

The author of the article examines the trends in the development of cultural processes in the modern period. In the context of the increasing influence of globalization through the Internet and mass media on culture, there is a unification of cultures. The processes of globalization are particularly difficult and contradictory in the field of socioculture, that is, in the fields of science, culture, ethics, ideology and education that make up the spiritual life of society. This contradiction is primarily reflected in its two aspects: on the one hand, it is an increasing manifestation of the global nature of the development of science, which is absolutely free from national borders; expanding the exchange of cultural values based on information technologies with high efficiency; dissemination of mass culture free of national content; it is observed that the old cultural values begin to disappear and are replaced by new ones. Meanwhile, the second trend should be noted. In the context of globalization, localization processes are also becoming more active: the influence of world religions is reviving and increasing; there is an awakening and isolation of national cultures. The localization process is characterized by an attempt to preserve nationality and individuality, and in some cases even exaggerate these aspects. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the first aspect of the globalization process, manifested in the socio-cultural sphere, is gradually increasing, primarily due to the development of telecommunications and the Internet. The article emphasizes that in the era of globalization, history and culture are the areas that allow people to preserve their characteristics. Therefore, it is natural that every country concerned about its future, which has set itself the goal of building a society dominated by social stability and economic development, pays special attention to issues of culture, preservation of historical memory. Currently, culture is the most important strategic resource of the state. And only a society with a high level of creative and cultural potential will be able to morally protect itself, resist various threats and dangers existing in the modern world. The ability of a particular national culture to creatively process the achievements of another culture is important, firstly, for its future development, and secondly, it indicates its own level, which it has reached in its development. As a result of a comprehensive cultural dialogue, each national culture enriches each other, while maintaining its integrity, becoming more attractive. It retains its uniqueness and unity, at the same time enriching, complementing each other. Currently, the opportunities for exchanges in the cultural sphere are extremely wide, and the forms of cultural communication have expanded immeasurably. The main condition for the effectiveness of cultural ties for both sides is their implementation in the form of a dialogue of equal opportunities, as a rule, corresponding to domestic demand, development and opportunities of cultures.

**Keywords:** *culture, modern world, socioculture, globalization*

# AMERIKA YOZUVCHISI REY BREDBERINING “MUZ VA OLOV” HIKOYASIDA QAHRAMON RUHIYATI TASVIRI

dotsent, **Ulug'bek KO'CHIMOV**

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur ilmiy maqolada quyidagi masalalar tahlil etilgan: Xorijiy fantastlar orasidan mamlakatimizda Rey Bredberi eng taniqlilaridan biri. Rey Bredberi fantastik asarlarida qahramon ruhiyatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, ijodkorlarning qahramon ruhiyatini ochib berish mahorati va umuminsoniy muammolarning badiiy asardagi talqini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil etilgan. Maqolada Amerika yozuvchisi Rey Bredberining “Muz va olov” hikoyasida qahramon ruhiyatini ochishda muallif nutqi, peyzaj, monolog, diolog, tush ko'rish va nutqning boshqa ko'rinishlaridan foydalanishda o'ziga xos individual tomonlari ochib berilgan. Rey Bredberi “Muz va olov” hikoyasida Sim va Kayon o'rtasida yuzaga kelgan ziddiyat orqali o'zining ham o'zgalarning ham qadr-qimmatini bilmaydigan Kayon obrazining ma'naviy dunyosi, ruhiy olamini ko'rsatishga muvaffaq bo'lgan. Yozuvchi nutqida berilgan tabiat kuchlari tasviri esa kishilar o'rtasidagi g'oyaviy kurash psixologiyasini ochishga xizmat qilgan. Hikoyada “inson tabiat yetkazadigan ozor oldida ojizdir” degan muallif g'oyasi o'z isbotini topmaydi. Shuningdek, muallif asar syujeti, peyzaj, portretidan tashqari asar qahramonlarining nutqi orqali ham hikoyada ko'tarilayotgan masala – xalq o'z ijtimoiy ahvolini yaxshilashi uchun harakat qilishi, harakatda yashashi lozim, degan fikrni ochishga muvaffaq bo'lgan. Faqat bunga bosqinchilik emas, halol yo'l bilan erishish lozimligi asar konsepsiyasini tashkil etgan. Rey Bredberi urush olovini yoquvchilarni qoralaydi. U Sim fantastik obrazi orqali ijtimoiy va shaxslararo urushlarga qarshi ekanligini bildiradi. “Muz va olov” hikoyasidan ham muallifning asl maqsadi, asosiy konsepsiyasi inson qancha umr ko'rishidan qat'i nazar urush olovini yoqmasdan yashashi lozimligini uqtirishga erishadi.

Rey Bredberi ma'naviy qadriyatlar, fantaziya va erkin ijod vakili sifatida insonning ichki dunyosini, qarashlarini, tasavvurlarini eng oliy qadriyat deb biladi. Insonlarning boshqalar dardiga hamdard bo'lish, jonkuyarlik hissini yozuvchi birinchi o'ringa qo'yadi. Yozuvchi insonni ruhan poklash, qalban ulg'ayishga chorlash, odamning ichki dunyosi, irodasini baquvvat, iymon-e'tiqodini butun qilish, vijdonini uyg'otish leytmotivi asosida qahramonlarning ichki kechinmalarini badiiy psixologim aspektlaridan foydalangan holda tasvirlaydi. Yozuvchining bu konsepsiyasi ushbu maqolada ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilib beriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *fantastika, ruhiyat, psixologizm, obraz, badiiy fantaziya, monolog, diolog, tush ko'rish, fan va texnika, badiiy olam, kelajak, bashorat, nutq shakllari, psixologik holat.*

# THE IMAGE OF THE INNER WORLD OF THE HERO IN THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN WRITER RAY BRADBURY "FROST AND FIRE"

Ulugbek KUCHIMOV

## ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, the following issues are analyzed: among foreign fiction, Ray Bradbury is one of the most famous foreign science fiction writers in our country. In Ray Bradbury's fiction works, the peculiarities of the hero's psyche, the ability of the creators to reveal the inner world of the hero and the interpretation of universal problems in fiction are scientifically analyzed. The article reveals the individual aspects of the author's speech, landscape, monologue, dialogue, dreaming and using other manifestations of speech in the showing of the hero's inner world in the story "Frost and fire" by the American writer Ray Bradbury. Ray Bradbury in the story "Frost and Fire" was able to show the spiritual world, the inner world of the image of Chion, who knows no value to himself or others, through the conflict that arose between Sim and Chion. And the image of the forces of nature, given in the writer's speech, served to show the psychology of ideological struggle between people. In the story, the author's idea of "man is helpless before the pain that nature conveys" does not find its confirmation. Additionally, the author managed to open the idea that the plot of the work, in addition to the landscape, portrait, is the issue raised in the story even through the speech of the heroes of the work – that the people should act, live in motion so that they can improve their social status. Only the fact that this should be achieved in an honest way, not an invasion, formed the concept of the work. Ray Bradbury condemns the warmongers. He expresses his opposition to social and interpersonal wars through his fictional character Sim. Even from the story "Frost and fire", the original goal of the author, the basic concept of which is able to explain the fact that a person must live without burning the fire of war, no matter how long he lives.

R. Bradbury, as a representative of spiritual values, fantasy and free creativity, considers the inner world of a person, his views and imagination as the highest value. The writer puts people's empathy for the pain of others and care in the first place. The writer depicts the inner experiences of the characters, using aspects of artistic psychologism, based on the leitmotiv of a person's vocation to spiritual purification, spiritual growth, inner peace of a person, making his will strong, faith whole, awakening conscience. This concept of the writer will be scientifically analyzed in this article.

**Keywords:** *fiction, psyche, psychologism, image, artistic fantasy, monologue, dialogue, dreaming, science and technology, artistic world, future, prophecy, forms of speech, psychological state.*

# THE ROLE OF IT TECHNOLOGY IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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## **ABSTRACT**

Examining technology's influence in language instruction is the main goal of this essay. It aims to increase English language instructors' awareness of proper implementation approaches. The use of technology is crucial while teaching English. It aids in providing a resource with a useful way. When properly implemented, technology enhances the goals of learning. When students can choose them wisely to gather information, analyse and integrate it, and present it properly, effective technology integration is rewarding. With the use of new technologies, there has been a considerable advancement in the methods of teaching English. Technology is rapidly and unceasingly advancing. Student-teacher platforms are widely developed to optimise the results of progressive language acquisition. The opportunity to change for the better and prepare for these contemporary technology classrooms is provided by skilled learning, which also represents active learning strategies that greatly benefit students. Thus, it is crucial to recognize the role that technology plays in education. Teachers should examine their own needs for using technology in the classroom and the skills they are developing for students' future careers before using it. Being able to communicate effectively is essential for surviving in hostile environments. It is a skill that is necessary for success in life. To help students learn a second language successfully and efficiently, technology has to be included into instructional methods.

**Keywords:** *Technology, efficacious, precipitously, integrate*

# THEORITICAL BASIS OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF REPETITION IN TRANSLATION

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## ABSTRACT

Since the dawn of civilization, we, human beings, have been using language to translate our thoughts and ideas. We use a set of symbols or codes to communicate or transfer an idea or thought or a feeling to the person whom we address during an act of communication. Here too we have translation. In this sense, we translate every day. With the evolution of human society, we became more anxious to know about the thoughts and feelings of people in distant places. Hence we used two sets of symbols and codes to transfer the thoughts and ideas of people speaking a different language to our own language. This gave rise to translation as we see and use it today. Literary translation is of huge importance. It helps to shape our understanding of the world around us in many ways. Reading contemporary translations provides fascinating insights into life in other cultures and other countries. In a fast-paced world so rife with misunderstanding and confusion, such efforts to share knowledge and experiences across cultural boundaries should be applauded. As it is conspicuous, translation theory is much sparse in antiquity, and the theories that emerge at the time are unsystematic remarks, mainly situated in the discipline of rhetoric. Each decade was marked by a dominant concept such as translatability, equivalence etc. Whilst before the twentieth century translation was an element of language learning, the study of the field developed into an academic discipline only in the second half of the twentieth century, when this field achieved a certain institutional authority and developed as a distinct discipline. As this discipline moved towards the present, the level of sophistication and inventiveness did in fact soar and new concepts, methods, and research projects were developed which interacted with this discipline. The brief review here, albeit incomplete, reflects the current fragmentation of the field into subspecialties, some empirically oriented, some hermeneutic and literary and some influenced by various forms of linguistics and cultural studies which have culminated in productive syntheses. In short, translation studies is now a field which brings together approaches from a wide language and cultural studies, that for its own use, modifies them and develops new models specific to its own requirements.

**Keywords:** *word-for-word approach, metaphrase, paraphrase, imitation, techniques*

# USE OF LEXICAL COMPRESSION IN THE TRANSLATION OF PHRASES FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK

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Ziyodulla RAXMATULLAYEV

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## ABSTRACT

The article discusses the methods of translation used in the process of translation from English into Uzbek, in particular, one of the specific techniques of simultaneous translation - lexical compression. In particular, the application of the lexical compression method in the translation process and the essence of the content is also very important in the short and meaningful translation of texts and phrases.

**Keywords:** *Translation, lexicon, syntax, morphology, compression, phrase, equivalent, syntactic, semantic.*

# THE FORMATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE SOCIOCULTURAL COMPETENCE BASED ON READING HUMOROUS TEXTS

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## ABSTRACT

The article discusses the establishment of the structure and content of sociocultural competence based on the definition of principles for the selection of humorous texts, which is substantiated by the theoretical basis for the formation of foreign language sociocultural competence based on reading humorous texts.

Initially, the article observes the theoretical foundations of learning to read foreign language texts. Firstly, reading is considered as an independent type of speech activity, when teaching a foreign language, one of the main places in its importance and accessibility. It is considered that reading is one of the main areas of foreign language speech communication in individual work. At the same time, it performs various functions: the goals of practical mastery of a foreign language, means of studying language and culture in the context of in-depth study of a foreign language, means of informational, educational and professionally oriented student activities, as well as means of self-education and recreational activities. In addition, practice in reading allows you to maintain and improve not only reading skills that provide understanding and interpretation of what is being read, but also phrase logical and semantic skills associated with the processing of semantic information, cognitive abilities realized in a foreign language. Also, the stepwise nature of understanding in relation to a foreign language was described by Klychnikova, the assessment of the level of reading proficiency is associated with the use of indirect indicators in the implementation of various types of reading. This section of the author testifies that reading is considered as a priority type of foreign language speech activity in the educational process. As mentioned, In the structure of reading as an activity, one can distinguish motive, goal, conditions and result. In conclusion, reading in a foreign language in the educational activities of students of language universities traditionally occupies a significant place through reading.

**Keywords:** *discursive, sociocultural competence, semantics, communication*



# ENG QADIMGI TURKIY TIL VA ULARNING O'RGANILISHI

O'zbek tili va dabiyoti yo'nalishi

II bosqich magistranti

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada hozirgi o'zbek tilining taraqqiyot bosqichlari haqida, ilmiy manbalarga asoslanib yozildi. Tarixi uzoq o'tmishga borib taqaladigan o'zbek tili, o'zining betakror yozma manabalariga ega bo'lgan til sifatida o'z nufuziga ega. Hozirda o'zbek tilida so'zlashuvchilarning soni 35 milliondan ortiq kishini tashkil etadi. San'at va yozuv paydo bo'lguncha yaratilgan eng qadimiy yodgorlik bu til hisoblanadi. Har bir til o'sha tilda so'zlashuvchi xalqning tarixi, boshqa xalqlar bilan aloqasi, joylashuvi haqida ma'lumot beruvchi vositadir.

O'zbek tili bugungi ko'rinishga kelgunga qadar juda katta tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichini bosib o'tgan. O'zbek tilining tarixiy izdizlari miloddan avvalarga borib taqaladi. Bu tilning yozama an'analari ham behad ko'hna. Aytish joizki, har qanday tilning boylik darajasi baholanganda, asosiy o'lchov, avvalo, unda yozma an'analarning qachondan buyon mavjud ekanligi bilish dunyo tilshunosligida e'tirof etilgan.

Oltoy tillar oilasining turkiy tillar turkumiga kirivchi o'zbek tili Miloddan oldingi davrlardan to [X](#) asrlargacha qadimgi turkiy til, [XI](#)—[XIV](#) asrlarda eski turkiy til, [XV](#) asrdan [XIX](#) asrning ikkinchi yarmigacha eski o'zbek adabiy tili, [XIX](#) asrning ikkinchi yarmidan hozirgi davrgacha ishlatib kelayotgan til hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili deb atalgan.

## ABSTRACT

In this article, the development stages of the modern Uzbek language were written based on scientific sources. The Uzbek language, which has a long history, has its own reputation as a language with unique written sources. Currently, the number of Uzbek speakers is more than 35 million. Language is the most ancient monument created before the appearance of art and writing. Each language is a tool that provides information about the history of the people who speak that language, their relationship with other peoples, and their location.

The Uzbek language has gone through a huge stage of historical development until it became what it is today. The historical traces of the Uzbek language go back to the ancient times. The written traditions of this language are very old. It should be said that when assessing the level of richness of any language, the main measure is, first of all, knowing how long written traditions have existed in it, it is recognized in world linguistics.

The Uzbek language, which is part of the Turkic language family of the Altaic language family, is the ancient Turkic language from BC to the 10th century, the old Turkish language from the 11th to the 14th centuries, the old Uzbek literary language from the 15th century to the second half of the 19th century, the language used from the second half of the 19th century to the present day. called Uzbek literary language.

# PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH SOMATISMS AND THEIR SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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## ABSTRACT

This article illustrates phraseological units and their usage in speech, somatic compounds in linguistics, particularly, somatims as a components of phraseological units and their semantic field in English and Uzbek languages comparatively.

A person's speech activity not only conveys information about the environment, but also conveys his or her attitude toward it. The employment of phraseological units is one indication of how expressive the speaker's thoughts are and how rich the language is in general. Phraseological unit formation and emergence is an ongoing process driven by the necessity of human communication. Understanding and studying the phraseological structure of a language is a way to learn about a person's mindset, thoughts about the world, and perspective of themselves within it.

Phraseological units are one of the fascinating part of the linguistics as it shows linguistic peculiarities, traditions, culture and other special features of the language owners. In its turn, being addressed more and more, somatisms play particular role in the sphere phraseology and adds it more forceful meanings as being compound of phraseologism.

Somatic phraseologies, with one of their key characteristics being that they are figurative, emotive, and expressive, play a special role in the expressiveness of the language and in its emotionality. In actuality, compared to other phraseological combinations, somatic phraseologies are the most effective and expressive manner to portray notions.

The main purpose of this article is to study English phraseologisms with somatisms, to find Uzbek equivalents rightly with somatic units and to compare them semantically. The study includes some phraseologies with different somatic components in English and Uzbek, and analysed them according to their semantic similarities and differences.

Our article becomes one of the good resource for those who researches on the sphere, or for translators and interpreters to use them as a ready-made clues in speech in order to make colorful and interesting speech.

**Keywords:** *phraseology, phraseological units, phraseologisms, somatic units, somatism, English language, Uzbek language, semantics, comparison.*

# HOZIRGI KUNDA TA'LIM BERISHDA (INGLIZ TILI FANI MISOLIDA) ONLAYN TA'LIMNING IMKONIYATLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

An'anaviy o'qitish jarayonida o'qituvchi guruhdagi barcha talabalarga kerakli darajada e'tibor bera oladi, onlayn ta'limda esa mazkur jarayonni to'la qonli bajarish imkoniyati cheklangan mazkur maqolada onlayn ta'limning o'ziga xosligi va undan qay tarzda foydalanish shuningdek onlayn ta'lim imkoniyatlariga kengroq to'xtalib o'tilgan. Onlayn ta'limda axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish orqali individual yondashuvni tashkil qilish samarali xisoblanadi. O'quvchi onlayn ta'limda o'zlashtirish darajasini o'z imkoniyatidan kelib chiqqan holda tanlaydi, shuningdek ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidan onlayn ta'lim berishda zamonaviy yondashuv yo'llari ko'rsatib o'tilgan. O'quvchining yosh hususiyati bo'yicha o'rganish qobiliyati, masofadan tahsil olayotganlar boshqa o'quvchilaridan ortda qolishidan xavotirlanishga hojat yo'q sababi, ingliz tili fanidan murakkab so'zlarni o'rganishga qaytishingiz, bir necha bor video ma'ruzalarni tomosha qilishingiz, o'qituvchi bilan yozishmalarni qayta o'qishingiz va o'zingiz biladigan mavzularni o'tkazib yuborishingiz mumkin. Ta'limning yuqori natijalari erishish tadqiqotlarga qaraganda olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan izlanishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, masofaviy o'qitish natijalari an'anaviy ta'lim shakllarining natijalaridan qolishmaydi. Masofaviy o'qiyotgan o'quvchi ko'pgina o'quv materiallarini mustaqil ravishda o'rganadi. Bu o'tilgan mavzularni yodlash va tushunishni yaxshilaydi va darhol yangi o'zlashtirgan yangi so'zlarni amalda qo'llash orqali o'quvchining qobiliyatini mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. An'anaviy o'qitish jarayonida o'qituvchi guruhdagi barcha o'quvchilarga kerakli darajada e'tibor berishi, har bir o'quvchining ish sur'atiga moslashish juda qiyin. Masofaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish individual yondashuvni tashkil qilish uchun javob beradi. O'quvchi o'zi o'rganish tezligini o'zi tanlaganiga qo'shimcha ravishda, u paydo bo'lgan savollarga o'qituvchidan tezda javob olishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *onlayn, masofaviy, ilm-fan, o'qituvchi, dars, sinf, kompyuter, kuzatish, texnologiya, video, audio, metod.*

# **NOWADAYS, THE POSSIBILITIES OF ONLINE EDUCATION IN EDUCATION (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE SCIENCE)**

**Mansurbek ONGAROV**

## **ABSTRACT**

In the traditional learning process, the teacher can pay enough attention to all the students in the group, whereas with onlayn learning, this article limits the specifics of onlayn learning and how to use it, as well as a broader emphasis on onlayn learning opportunities. Effectively organize an individual approach through the use of information technology in onlayn learning. In addition to the student choosing the level of proficiency in onlayn learning, there are ways in which he or she can quickly get answers from the teacher to the questions that arise. Learner's age-specific learning skills, distance learners don't have to worry about falling behind other learners, return to learning complex English vocabulary, watch video lectures multiple times , you can re-read the correspondence with the teacher and skip the topics you know. Researches conducted by scientists show that the results of distance learning are not inferior to the results of traditional forms of education. A distance learning student learns most of the learning materials independently. This improves the memorization and understanding of the topics covered and helps strengthen the learner's skills by immediately applying the new words they have learned. In the traditional teaching process, it is very difficult for the teacher to pay the necessary attention to all the students in the group, to adapt to the pace of work of each student. The use of remote technologies is suitable for organizing an individual approach. In addition to the fact that the student chooses his own learning speed, he can quickly get answers from the teacher to the questions that arise.

**Keywords:** *onlayn, distance, science, teacher, lesson, class, computer, observation, technology, video, audio, method.*

# THE IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN TRANSLATION

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## ABSTRACT

Language is a phenomenon and a factor that links different cultures and a way of expressing feelings and ideas that people try to convey. Language and culture are closely related to each other. It is considered as a part of culture of a particular community and the main way by which the members of a society communicate with each other. The variety of languages with different cultures and necessity of communications in human life caused translation to be a very effective factor in communicating, exchanging cultures, and knowledge. Thus, it seems that language and culture are closely related and it is essential to consider both in the process of translation. Therefore, this paper aims to focus on concept of culture from different viewpoints in translation studies and to offer an analysis of researchers' views of the interaction between culture and language and also between culture and translation. Furthermore, we know that translation plays an important role of crossing through different cultures and communication. Therefore, it is said that translation is one of the essential, fundamental, and adequate ways in transferring culture. I'm going to study the main roles of translation in transferring cultural concepts between two or more languages and some barriers or difficulties that translators face in this process. It is known that translation plays an important role of crossing through different cultures and communication. This scientific paper also aimed to represent some barriers in the process of translation. A good translator should simultaneously be aware of the cultural factors, views and tradition in order to consciously consider the chronological orders, explicit meaning, development of related disciplines, historical and religious background of the source text. When solving the tasks set, a classification method, comparative analysis, induction and deduction, generalization as well as logical methods have been applied. Finally, it is essential to evoke the same response as the source text attempted to and avoid inserting irrelevant new words into language used by people. All these factors must be taken into account in translating process.

**Keywords:** *language, culture, translation bridge, censorship, cultural factors, barriers of translation.*

# A PHILOSOPHICAL EXPLORATION OF MARTIN HEIDEGGER'S "THE ORIGIN OF THE WORK OF ART"

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## ABSTRACT

In this thought-provoking article, we delve into the intricate web of Martin Heidegger's seminal work, "The Origin of the Work of Art," to unravel the profound insights it offers into the essence of art. Heidegger's exploration of art transcends mere aesthetics; it delves into the very core of human existence and the way we engage with the world around us. This article presents a comprehensive interpretation of Heidegger's ideas, making them accessible and engaging for both seasoned philosophers and those new to the world of phenomenology. Heidegger's inquiry begins with a fundamental question: What makes a work of art, in all its various forms, a unique mode of truth-revealing? This question sparks a journey into the intricate relationship between the artist, the artwork, and the audience, transcending conventional definitions of art. Through Heidegger's lens, we come to understand art as a dynamic process of bringing-forth, where the artwork becomes a locus of revelation, revealing hidden aspects of our existence. Our exploration further touches upon Heidegger's concept of the "earth" and the role it plays in grounding human existence. We examine how Heidegger's philosophy of art is deeply entwined with his broader philosophy of Being, shedding light on the human condition and our place in the world. This article not only dissects Heidegger's theories but also relates them to contemporary debates in aesthetics and the arts. It addresses questions of artistic expression, authenticity, and the transformative power of art in the modern world. Intriguingly, Heidegger's "The Origin of the Work of Art" forces us to reevaluate our understanding of art as a mere object of contemplation, urging us to see it as a profound event that shapes our existence and our understanding of truth. In summary, this article serves as a captivating introduction to Heidegger's philosophy of art. It invites readers to contemplate the essence of art, encouraging a deeper appreciation of its significance in our lives. Whether you're a seasoned philosopher or someone curious about the intersections of art and philosophy, this exploration of Heidegger's ideas promises to be a rewarding journey into the depths of human thought and creativity.

**Keywords:** *Hupokeimenon, subiectum, eidos, interpretation, aesthetics, essence, phenomenology, materia and forma*

# LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF ADVERTISING TEXTS IN RUSSIAN

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## ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of linguistic and cultural features of advertising texts in Russian language. It discusses the prevalence of advertising today, as well as the need for scientific research to identify the linguocultural features of advertising texts in order to understand the spheres of its influence. The article identifies and describes the linguocultural and stylistic features of advertising texts in Russian language, analyzes approaches to the concept of "advertising text", and distinguishes between the fact that advertising texts are aimed at different audiences - young, professional and social. In particular, it is substantiated that advertising texts can be divided into several different genres depending on the size and method of lighting, the main elements of the advertising text, and the extent to which the headline plays an important role in the advertising text. The article states that the advertising text must meet certain requirements: the most significant include conciseness, information content, motivation, evidence, persuasiveness and originality through the use of expressive means of language; the writing of the advertising text must be carried out in full compliance with the rules of Russian spelling, without errors and omissions, in accordance with the legislation on the state language.

**Keywords:** *Advertising, advertising text, linguocultural features, stylistic features, sphere of influence, genre, spelling, difference*





# BADIIY ASAR HIKOYA QILISH USLUBINI TADQIQ QILISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur ilmiy maqolada bugungi kunda ijodkor va badiiy asar munosabatini o'rganishda badiiy asarni hikoya qilish uslubi va uning xususiyatlari muhim o'rin tutishi borasida atroflicha fikr yuritilgan. Hikoya qilish o'zida tavsiflash – so'zlar ko'magida turg'un, barqaror, doimiy va umuman qo'zg'almas narsalarni (peyzaj tasvirlari, turmush holatlarining xarakteristikasi, personajlar tashqi ko'rinishining, ruhiy holatlarining ba'zi qirralarini) asliday qilib tasvirlashni ham jamlashi haqida mulohaza yuritilgan.

Shuningdek, bu masala yuzasidan bir qancha izlanishlar olib borgan B.M.Eyxenbaum, V.V.Vinogradov, M.M.Baxtin (1920-yillar) tadqiqotlari o'rganilgan. Keyinroq muallif obrazi va hikoyachi masalasida B.O.Korman, Valgina, Yu.M.Lotman, I.Ilin, Ye.I.Orlova singari olimlarning ishlarida chuqur o'rganilgani, roviy obrazi bilan bog'liq masalalar taniqli o'zbek olimlari – O.Sharafiddinov, U.Normatov, S.Mamajonov, S.Mirvaliev, A.Rasulov, S.Meli va boshqa tadqiqotchilarning ishlarida ham o'z aksini topgani ilmiy bayon etilgan.

Hikoyachilikni muallif va qahramon ishtiroki qay darajada sezilarli ekaniga qarab uch turga : Muallif hikoyachiligi, muallifga tegishli bo'lmagan hikoyachilik, hech kimga tegishli bo'lmagan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri nutq asosida o'rganildi.

Qissa va hikoyada hikoyachi nafaqat nutq subyekti, balki uning obyektidir hamdir. Umuman, aytish mumkinki, hikoyachining shaxsiyatida qanchalik kuchli namoyon bo'lsa, u shu darajada nafaqat nutq subyekti, balki shu darajada uning obyektidir ham bo'lishi alohida ta'kidlab o'tilgan. Va aksincha, hikoyachining nutqi qanchalik sezilmaydigan bo'lsa, qahramon xarakter xususiyatlari keng ravishda ochib beriladi. Hikoyachi shu darajada muallifga yaqinlashishi haqida ilmiy xulosalar berilgan.

Istiqlol davri nasrida ham yozuvchilar o'z o'y-kechinmalarini, ijod jarayoni mashaqqatlari, ijodkor ruhiyatidagi evrilishlar, ko'nglining tub-tubidagi dard va armonlarini asarlardagi ijodkor obrazlari orqali ifoda etishdi. Sh.Xolmirzayevning "Quyosh-ku falakda kezib yuribdi" (Quadrat aka), "Yozuvchi" (Odil Yoqubov), "Bulut to'sgan oy" (Quvvatjon) kabi hikoyalarida, E.A'zamning "Shoirning to'yi" (Otashqalb shoir) qissasi va "Yozuvchi" (domla) hikoyasida, N.Eshonqulning "Momoqo'shiq" (Shamsi Saloh) va "Tun panjaralari" (Ismsiz qahramon) qissalarida ijodkor ruhiyatining goho jo'shqin, goho tushkin, goho alamli (achchiq), goho quvonchli (shirin) kayfiyatlarini, ijtimoiy muhit va sharoitga bo'lgan tanqidiy qarashlarini ro'y-rost tasvirlaydilar.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Uslub, hikoyachilik, nutq, muallif, ijodkor, obraz.*

# THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF THE NARRATIVE STYLE OF A WORK OF ART

Shoxista MAHMUDOVA

## ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, in today's study of the relationship between the creator and the work of art, the method of narrating the work of art and its features are considered in detail. and it is considered that it includes realistic depiction of immovable things in general (landscape images, characteristics of living conditions, some aspects of characters' appearance, mental state).

Also, the researches of B.M.Eichenbaum, V.V.Vinogradov, M.M.Bakhtin (1920s), who conducted several studies on this issue, were studied. Later, the issue of the image of the author and narrator was deeply studied in the works of scientists such as B.O.Korman, Valgina, Yu.M.Lotman, I.Ilin, Ye.Orlova, U.Normatov, S.Mamajonov, S.Mirvaliev, A.Rasulov, S.Meli and other researchers have also been scientifically described.

Storytelling is divided into three types depending on the extent to which the participation of the author and the hero is significant: Author's storytelling, storytelling that does not belong to the author, and direct speech that does not belong to anyone.

In short stories and narratives, the narrator is not only the subject of speech, but also its object. In general, it can be said that the stronger the narrator's personality appears in the text, the more he is not only the subject of speech, but also the object of it. And on the contrary, the character traits of the hero are not widely revealed, as much as the narrator's speech is imperceptible. Scientific conclusions are given that the storyteller approaches the author at this level.

In the prose of the independence period, the writers expressed their thoughts, hardships of the creative process, changes in the artist's psyche, pains and dreams in the depths of the heart through the images of the artist in the works. Sh. Kholmiraev's stories such as "The sun wanders in the sky" (Qudrat brother), "The writer" (Adil Yaqubov), "The cloud-blocked moon" (Quvvatjon), E. Azam's "Poet's wedding" (Atashqalb poet's) story and the story "The Writer" (Domla), N. Eshonqul's stories "Momoqo'shik" (Shamsi Salah) and "Night Fences" (Nameless Hero) show the spirit of the creator sometimes enthusiastic, sometimes gloomy, sometimes painful (bitter), sometimes they honestly describe their happy (sweet) moods, their critical views on the social environment and conditions.

**Keywords:** *Style, storytelling, speech, author, creator, image.*

# ALISHER NAVOIYNING MIRZO ULUG'BEK ZAMONI ESTETIK TAFAKKURIGA DOIR QARASHLARI

Nurboy JABBOROV

Alisher Navoiy Nomidagi Toshkent Davlat O'zbek Tili Va Adabiyoti Universiteti

## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada buyuk o'zbek shoiri va mutafakkiri Alisher Navoiyning temuriyzoda hukmdor, ensiklopedik olim Mirzo Ulug'bek davri adabiyotiga doir qarashlari tahlil etilgan. Muallif Alisher Navoiy asarlaridagi ushbu mavzuga doir fikrlar va talqinlarni quyidagi tasnif asosida o'rgangan: 1) ulug' shoir asarlarida Mirzo Ulug'bek vasfi; 2) Mirzo Ulug'bek zamonida yuzaga kelgan adabiy muhit va ushbu muhit namoyandalari ijodiga munosabat; 3) bu hukmdor davrida adabiy-estetik tafakkur rivoji.

Alisher Navoiyning "Farhod va Shirin" dostoni xotimasida hamda "Majolisu-n-nafois"da Mirzo Ulug'bekning Qur'oni karimni yetti qiroat bilan yodida tutgan benazir hofiz, "Ziji jadidi Ko'ragoniy"ni bitgan buyuk astronom, shuning barobarida, noziktab' shoir ekani vasf etilgani xususida so'z yuritilgan. Mirzo Ulug'bek tabiatidagi she'riyatga bo'lgan mayl farzandlariga ham o'tgani Abdullatif Mirzo misolida yoritilgan. Alisher Navoiyning Abdullatif Mirzo xarakteri, qismati, she'r aytishga qobiliyati va havasi zo'r bo'lgani haqidagi qarashlari ma'lumot sifatida keltirilgan.

Mirzo Ulug'bek davrida Samarqandda o'ziga xos ijodiy an'analarga ega adabiy muhit mavjud bo'lgani, bu ijodiy muhit namoyandalarning asarlari milliy badiiy-estetik tafakkur rivojida alohida o'rin tutgani Alisher Navoiyning ular ijodiga bergan bahosidan kelib chiqib tadqiq qilingan. Bu davrda badiiy ijodda yuksak natijalarga erishgan Kamol Badaxshiy, Mavlono Muhammad Olim, Sakkokiy, Lutfiy, Mirzo Alibek, Xoja Ismatullo Buxoriy, Muhammad Solih, Xoja Xurd singari shoirlarning milliy adabiyot rivojidadagi o'rni Alisher Navoiy asarlariga tayanilib yoritilgan. Bu davr adabiyotida poetik janrlar va obrazlar takomili masalalarini tadqiq qilishda asosiy manba sifatida Alisher Navoiyning "Majolis un-nafois" tazkirasidagi ma'lumotlarga tayanilgan.

Bundan tashqari, maqola muallifi o'z qarashlarini dalillash uchun Abdurazzoq Samarqandiyning "Matla'i sa'dayn va majmai bahrayn" ("Ikki saodatli yulduzning chiqishi va ikki dengizning qo'shilishi"), Davlatshoh Samarqandiyning "Tazkirat ush-shuaro" asarlaridagi ma'lumotlardan ham foydalangan. Ushbu manbalardagi ma'lumotlar Alisher Navoiyning "Majolis un-nafois" tazkirasidagi qarashlarni to'ldirishi, yangi fakt va dalillar bilan boyitishi jihatidan qimmatli ekani ilmiy dalillangan. O'rni bilan V.V.Bartoldning "Ulug'bek va uning zamonasi", Ergash Rustamovning "XV asr birinchi yarmi o'zbek she'riyati" monografiyalaridagi qarashlar tahlilga tortilgan.

Shayx Ahmad Taroziyning "Funun ul-balog'a" asarining yaratilishi, tarkibiy tuzilishi, ilmiy ahamiyati bilan bog'liq tahliliy fikrlar Mirzo Ulug'bek davrida nafaqat she'riyat, balki adabiy-nazariy tafakkur ham rivojlanganini ko'rsatadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *adabiyot, adabiy muhit, she'riyat, shoir, tazkira, qasida, adabiy-estetik tafakkur, ilmiy tahlil.*

# ALISHER NAVOI'S VIEWS ON AESTHETIC THINKING IN THE ERA OF MIRZO ULUGBEK

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## ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of the views of the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi on the literature of the reign of Mirzo Ulughbek, encyclopedic scholar, and Timurid ruler. The author studied the ideas and interpretations on this theme in the works of Alisher Navoi on the basis of the following classifications: 1) the praising of Mirzo Ulughbek in the works of the great poet; 2) the literary environment that emerged during the period of Mirzo Ulughbek and the attitude to its representatives' work; and 3) the development of literary and aesthetic thinking during the time of this ruler.

In the concluding section of Alisher Navoi's epic poem "Farhod and Shirin" and in "Majolis un-nafois" ("Tender Meetings") Mirzo Ulughbek is described and praised as a unique hafiz who memorized and learned the Holy Qur'an with seven recitations, a great astronomer who wrote "Ziji jadidi Koragoniy" ("Koragoni's Table of Stars"), as well as a poet with great taste. In the example of Abdullatif Mirzo, it was illustrated that Mirzo Ulughbek's natural inclination towards poetry was passed on to his children too. Alisher Navoi's views on Abdullatif Mirzo's character, destiny, ability to recite poetry, and his great interest in poetry were cited as information.

During the reign of Mirzo Ulughbek there was a specific literary environment in Samarkand with its own creative traditions which played a special role in the works of representatives of this creative environment for the development of national artistic and aesthetic thinking which has been studied on the basis of Alisher Navoi's assessment of their work. During this period, the role of such poets as Kamol Badakhshi, Mavlono Muhammad Olim, Sakkoki, Lutfi, Mirzo Alibek, Khoja Ismatullo Bukhari, Muhammad Solih, and Khoja Khurd in the development of national literature, and their high achievements and results in art were assessed on the basis of Alisher Navoi's works. In the literature of this period, in researching issues of the development of poetic genres and images the information of the treatises, "Majolis un-nafois" by Alisher Navoi served as a main source.

In addition, the author of the article used information from Abdurazzoq Samarkandi's "Matla'i sadayn va majmai bahrain" ("The Rise of Two Blessed Stars and the Joining of Two Seas") and Davlatshah Samarkandi's "Tazkirat ush-shuaro" ("Memory of Poets") to prove his views. It has been scientifically proven that the information in these sources is valuable in terms of supplementing the views of Alisher Navoi provided in the "Majolis un-nafois" and enriching it with new facts and evidence. In turn, the views in the monographs of V.V Bartold "Ulughbek and His Time", Ergash Rustamov's "Uzbek Poetry of the First Half of the XV Century" were analyzed too.

Analytical thoughts on the creation, structure and scientific significance of Sheikh Ahmad Tarozhi's work "Funun ul-baloga" show that during the time of Mirzo Ulughbek there developed not only poetry, but also artistic and theoretical thinking.

**Keywords:** *literature, literary environment, poetry, poet, tazkira, qasida, artistic-aesthetic thinking, scientific analysis.*

# COMMON CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN TRANSLATION

Shakhnoza MAKHMUDOVA

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## ABSTRACT

Just like in every field, there are several obstacles in the translation process. Some are faced by the translators, and some by the clients. Even for the most experienced translators or clients that have use translation services many times, confusion and frustration while processing translation are familiar feelings. So, what are the problems of translation?

The article discusses the most typical issues and errors that students encounter while translating texts from one language into another, both orally and in writing. The theory of translation not only lays forth the purposes and aims of translation, but it also offers solutions to the issues with translation that are discussed in this article. It is underlined how crucial it is to identify lexical, grammatical, and stylistic differences between two languages. According to some researches most subjects thought that vocabulary, sentence structure, and word choice were the most difficult problems for them when translating. Some of them got problems when translating due to their knowledge background of the text to be translated and culture involved in the text.

**Keywords:** *translation, translation studies, translation theory, transformation, non-equivalent vocabulary, homophones.*

# ALISHER NAVOIYNING MIRZO ULUG'BEK ZAMONI ESTETIK TAFAKKURIGA DOIR QARASHLARI ALISHER NAVOI'S VIEWS ON AESTHETIC THINKING IN THE ERA OF MIRZO ULUGBEK

Nurboy Abdulhakimovich Jabborov

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## ABSTRACT

Mirzo Ulughbek is described and praised as a unique hafiz who memorized and learned the Holy Qur'an with seven recitations, a great astronomer who wrote "Ziji jadidi Koragoniy" ("Koragoni's Table of Stars"), as well as a poet with great taste. In the example of Abdullatif Mirzo, it was illustrated that Mirzo Ulughbek's natural inclination towards poetry was passed on to his children too. Alisher Navoi's views on Abdullatif Mirzo's character, destiny, ability to recite poetry, and his great interest in poetry were cited as information. During the reign of Mirzo Ulughbek there was a specific literary environment in Samarkand with its own creative traditions which played a special role in the works of representatives of this creative environment for the development of national artistic and aesthetic thinking which has been studied on the basis of Alisher Navoi's assessment of their work. During this period, the role of such poets as Kamol Badakhshi, Mavlono Muhammad Olim, Sakkoki, Lutfi, Mirzo Alibek, Khoja Ismatullo Bukhari, Muhammad Solih, and Khoja Khurd in the development of national literature, and their high achievements and results in art were assessed on the basis of Alisher Navoi's works. In the literature of this period, in researching issues of the development of poetic genres and images the information of the treatises, "Majolis un-nafois" by Alisher Navoi served as a main source. In addition, the author of the article used information from Abdurazzoq Samarkandi's "Matla'i sadayn va majmai bahrain" ("The Rise of Two Blessed Stars and the Joining of Two Seas") and Davlatshah Samarkandi's "Tazkirat ush-shuaro" ("Memory of Poets") to prove his views. It has been scientifically proven that the information in these sources is valuable in terms of supplementing the views of Alisher Navoi provided in the "Majolis un-nafois" and enriching it with new facts and evidence. In turn, the views in the monographs of V.V Bartold "Ulughbek and His Time", Ergash Rustamov's "Uzbek Poetry of the First Half of the XV Century" were analyzed too. Analytical thoughts on the creation, structure and scientific significance of Sheikh Ahmad Tarozi's work "Funun ul-baloga" show that during the time of Mirzo Ulughbek there developed not only poetry, but also artistic and theoretical thinking.

**Keywords:** literature, literary environment, poetry, poet, tazkira, qasida, artistic-aesthetic thinking, scientific analysis. **Kalit so'zlar:** adabiyot, adabiy muhit, she'riyat, shoir, tazkira, qasida, adabiy-estetik tafakkur, ilmiy tahlil.

# ALISHER NAVOIYNING MIRZO ULUG'BEK ZAMONI ESTETIK TAFAKKURIGA DOIR QARASHLARI ALISHER NAVOI'S VIEWS ON AESTHETIC THINKING IN THE ERA OF MIRZO ULUGBEK

Nurboy Abdulhakimovich Jabborov

## ANNOTATSIYA

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**Kalit so'zlar:** *literature, literary environment, poetry, poet, tazkira, qasida, artistic-aesthetic thinking, scientific analysis. Kalit so'zlar: adabiyot, adabiy muhit, she'riyat, shoir, tazkira, qasida, adabiy-estetik tafakkur, ilmiy tahlil.*

# LINGUOSOCIOCULTURAL METHOD AS THE MAIN PART OF STUDYING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AT UNIVERSITY

Iroda Dusmurodova

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## ABSTRACT

In recent years, foreign language teachers have gained independence in the choice of teaching aids, critical understanding of the content and ways of implementing program requirements. However, such freedom imposes a lot of obligations on the theoretical and methodological training of a foreign language teacher, flexible mastery of a set of methods, techniques and means, depending on the material being studied, the individual characteristics of the student group and the teaching materials used. Ignorance of the sociocultural context and the lack of skills to fill information gaps in this area can be decisive factors in communication with native speakers. It is clear that orientation in the socio-cultural environment gives confidence to all specialists who speak a foreign language. The final stage in the formation of linguo-socio-cultural competence is the ability of a university graduate to operate with the necessary knowledge-concepts and adapt his behavioral model to an adequate one or as close as possible to native speakers. In addition, the use of the linguo-socio-cultural method in the practice of teaching a foreign language at a technical university allows students to demonstrate the flexibility of the language, its ability to adapt to new conditions of functioning. This method is aimed not only at a deep understanding of linguistic phenomena and features, but also at broadening one's horizons, increasing motivation to study the discipline, establishing branched interdisciplinary links with other subjects of the general humanitarian cycle, it also contributes to the growth of sustainable interest in the study of the discipline. As a result, we must teach future specialists not only to plan their educational activities, which, of course, they will need in the managerial profession, but also to organize it rationally, as well as evaluate themselves and independently control. However, for this, we need to lay the foundation for these types of activities in pairs in order to prepare for independent completion of tasks at home. So, for the methodological and technological support of the formation of the linguocultural competence of students, we considered the linguo-sociocultural method of forming the linguo-cultural competence of students. The purpose of learning a language using this method is to facilitate the understanding of the interlocutor, the formation of perception at an intuitive level. Therefore, every student who has chosen such an organic and holistic approach should treat the language as a mirror that reflects the geography, climate, history of the people, their living conditions, traditions, and way of life, everyday behavior, and creativity. To conclude, I would like to note that our department continues to work out and "polish" the ways of teaching business English, as well as the study of various new methods of teaching it, since the educational technology market is now replete with offers for a wide variety of methods for learning business foreign languages

**Keywords:** *linguo-socio-cultural method, social and cultural environment, linguo-socio-cultural competence, influence of the native language, language structures, non-linguistic factors.*



# REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN CHILDREN'S FOLKLORE

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to analyze and evaluate the place of children's folklore in the cultural heritage and in the revival of folk traditions.

**Methodology.** The work uses methods of cultural analysis in relation to such an object as folklore cultural traditions.

**Results.** The article is devoted to a modern problem - the revival of interest in children's folklore and cultural traditions. The forms of existence of a folklore work and the features of manifestations of its features and properties are analyzed. The multifunctional components of folklore art are highlighted, which are expressed in genre and stylistic diversity. The main material of the article is devoted to the historical aspects of children's folklore, namely when and how children's folklore was created. Examples are given for various lullabies of songs, and the musical and artistic-figurative, literary basis of lullabies is analyzed. The aesthetic value of the genre is determined as the property of the cultural heritage of society, expressed in various forms of creative manifestation.

**Conclusion.** Currently, much attention is paid to the revival of cultural folklore traditions in various arts. The increased interest in various types and genres of children's folklore testifies to the strengthening of the general trend of understanding one's national and cultural identity, and the desire to comprehend traditional folklore genres.

**Keywords:** *children's, folklore, traditions, genres, culture, value, nationality, identity.*

# POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN ESP AND EFL CLASSROOMS

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## ABSTRACT

The main aim of this article is to bring a positive atmosphere to ESP and EFL classrooms. Thus, today one of the most common problems that have been occurring among language teachers is only one purpose which is teaching a given subject as it was given in the course books and being limited with given tasks, controlling and evaluating without any attention to the students' psychology. However, it is not enough to give students appropriate knowledge, since only happiness and good relationships can create an atmosphere where students feel eager to learn and create. This article begins with a discussion of common problems in EFL and ESL classrooms that can hamper active learning. In addition, the article contains real-life examples of various difficulties during learning English. To solve these issues, based on Helgenson's (2019) incorporation of the model of positive psychology, the "PERMA" in EFL and ESP classrooms. This chapter analyzes different methods that can help create positive psychology in the EFL and ESP classrooms. Thus, it explains these methods and how to implement them during the improvement of various skills such as grammar, speaking, and writing. It offers practical, motivating, and creative recommendations for teachers. Finally, the article sheds light on why it is important to connect positive psychology with the learning process, demonstrating how happiness can be the reason for a creative and successful learning process.

**Keywords:** *Positive psychology; positive emotions; EFL and ESP classrooms; happiness; PERMA*

# REVOLUTIONIZING PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY FOR 21ST CENTURY LEARNERS

Sevara TOGAYMURODOVA

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## ABSTRACT

This insightful article, titled "Revolutionizing Pedagogy and Psychology for 21st Century Learners," navigates the evolving landscape of education and psychology. It presents an innovative perspective on how pedagogical approaches and psychological insights can be harmonized to meet the unique needs of modern learners. The article begins by exploring the dynamic influence of digital technologies on education and their impact on cognitive development, emphasizing the role of digital literacy and critical thinking skills. It delves into novel pedagogical paradigms like experiential learning, project-based education, and adaptive learning systems, showcasing their potential to foster creativity and problem-solving abilities. In the realm of psychology, the article examines the growing importance of positive psychology and its application in educational settings. It discusses the promotion of well-being, resilience, and mindfulness as essential components of holistic education. Additionally, the article introduces neuroeducational research, demonstrating how insights from brain science can inform pedagogical practices for optimized learning outcomes. The authors highlight the imperative for educators to adapt to diverse learning styles and individualized approaches, stressing the significance of cultural competence and inclusivity. They emphasize the pivotal role of emotional intelligence in fostering a supportive learning environment and enhancing student motivation and engagement. Furthermore, the article explores the potential of interdisciplinary collaboration between pedagogy and psychology, proposing a holistic framework for educational design that integrates cognitive, emotional, and social dimensions. It also addresses the ethical considerations and challenges associated with implementing innovative approaches in education. In conclusion, "Revolutionizing Pedagogy and Psychology for 21st Century Learners" provides a forward-looking perspective on the transformative potential of pedagogy and psychology in the education landscape. It offers practical insights and recommendations for educators, policymakers, and researchers seeking to create learner-centric, inclusive, and emotionally intelligent educational environments that prepare students for the demands of the 21st century. This article serves as a thought-provoking resource for those interested in the evolving dynamics of education and psychology, illuminating the path toward more effective and responsive educational practices.

**Keywords:** *Revolutionizing Pedagogy, Psychology, 21st Century Learners, Digital Technologies, Cognitive Development, Digital Literacy, Critical Thinking Skills, Experiential Learning, Project-Based Education, Adaptive Learning Systems, Positive Psychology.*

# **THE THEORY OF Y. MCGREGOR IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PERSONNEL BEHAVIORAL ACTIONS AND METHODS OF TEACHING THEORY IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

**Dildora KHAKIMOVA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article is devoted to the analysis of relations in the team and the study of the processes of interaction between the manager and subordinates that can be carried out on the basis of quantitative and qualitative assessments of human relations which take place in the group on the basis of mutual likes and dislikes. The study of these relations using effective methods in higher education institutions and the training of new personnel in personnel management is the basis for increasing the productive labor of employees and the development of the country's economy. There are also examples of teaching in higher educational institutions the theory of Y MacGregor, with a certain group of students (future managers) in order to create conditions for communication with several people at the same time. The subject of teaching theory Y should be based on specific cases, that is, the teacher should provide or ask a question using specific cases, so that students can study the topic of learning using the example of the case, while using logical thinking.

**Keywords:** *theory, management, manager, production chains, pedagogical teaching methods.*

# SIGNIFICANCE OF SPREADING CULTURE ON THE GREAT SILK ROAD

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## ABSTRACT

The main objective of this article is to formulate the important role of Silk Road which has also been referred to as the Silk Route, in the development of spreading culture all over the world. Admittedly, the myriad of interconnected routes served as a vehicle for the fruitful exchange of arts, religion, cultures, ideas and technology. Therefore, the object of this article is valuable traditions and cultural items of different nations, while the subject of this articles is the tradesmen and local people who shared their cultural values and beliefs in the process of communicating and interacting with each other. Initially, in order to outcome several vital issues, including how cultures impacted on development of trades, how people managed to interact with different background people, how cultures were changed after influenced by other cultures in the article several productive methods were utilized. Comparative methods were utilized in order to compare different cultures, while descriptive methods played an important role in describing the characteristics of phenomenon studied. Qualitative and quantitative methods were utilized to generate factual, reliable outcome data about cultures on the Silk Road and rich, detailed and valid process data based on the scholars' opinions and thoughts. It is inevitable fact that along with spreading goods, cultural samples in the applied art, architecture, wall painting, the countries of the West and the East exchanged music and dances, theater performances. In conclusion this article has found out valuable and reliable information about the influence of culture to local people from physiological and mental prospective and the power of culture to make successful trade in foreign countries, moreover, numerous material proofs which were found to testify on intercultural enrichment on the Silk Road, huge influence on town-planning and architecture which was rendered by international dialogue carried out along the Silk Road.

**Keywords:** *language, trade, culture, silk, origin, communication, intercultural communication.*

# PROMOTING DIGITAL LITERACY SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGHOUT EFL CURRICULUM

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## ABSTRACT

The following research objectives were formulated to study the ways to digitally literate EFL learners throughout improved university curriculum. Although most higher education students grown up in digital era, not all of them feel equally equipped to use technology. Thus, there are still those who are struggling to deal with new technologies in their courses. Technology is here, there and everywhere, as well as, an integral part of societies worldwide. Consequently, the term “digital divide” has appeared between people who own digital skills and people who do not. Accordingly, this division is preventing those who are without digital skills from advancing in their studies and career. We have already developed an excellent practice during the pandemic to ensure that digital literacy is at the core of our students' learning experience. The primary concern of the article to define the nature of “digital literacy” in terms of EFL classroom practice and examine the concept of digital literacy which has developed over the last decade in the domain of higher education policy as well as curriculum documents. Students are in need of support to develop the digital literacy to be critically engaged contributors to this developing academic environment. The article highlights the importance of embedding digital literacy skill as a core aspect of the curriculum alongside academic and professional literacies, and doing so will ensure that digital literacy is acquired alongside subject specific knowledge and skills instead of teaching it as a set of skills that students can acquire solely as an extracurricular activity, as it is something which is integral to learning and discipline specific.

**Keywords:** *digital literacy, digital literacy skills, digital divide, curriculum, EFL classroom, social media, online tools, academic technologies.*

# FUNCTIONAL SEMANTIC FIELD OF AFFECTION IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Nargiza IMOMOVA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article is devoted to conduct affectionate forms in the English and Uzbek languages. The meaning of affection and care in the conducted languages has been analyzed comparatively, similarities and differences of both languages have been revealed. The linguocultural peculiarities of affectionate form are revealed based on the analysis of examples in two languages. The conclusions obtained as a result can be useful in solving national and cultural problems of translation.

**Keywords:** *affectionate form, national problems, cultural problems, comparative analyses.*

# OLIV TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA ARAB TILINI O'QITISHNING ZAMONAVIY USULLARI.

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Arab tili o'rganish ko'p qirrali ta'limot bo'lib, bu jarayonda inson murakkab psixologik o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechiradi. Jumladan ona tili bilan arab tilini taqqoslash jarayoni yuzaga keladi. Bu jarayonda o'rgatishning turli metod va texnologiyalaridan foydalaniladi. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar yordamida arab tili bilan ona tilini taqqoslab o'rgatish samarali natija beradi. Arab tili o'rgatish uning metodikasiga oid bilimlarga ega bo'lishni taqozo etadi. Hozirgi vaqtda arab tili o'quv jarayonida ma'lum o'rinni egallaydi. O'zbekistondagi umumta'lim maktablari yoki gimnaziya va oliy o'quv yurtlarida arab tilini ikkinchi chet tili sifatida o'qitishni yagona o'quv-metodik ta'minlashni joriy etishning maqbul sharoitlarida bu ta'lim jarayoni samaradorligini oshirishga va uni yuqori metodik bosqichga o'tkazishga yordam berishi kerak. Arab grammatikasining muhim o'ziga xosligi uning mantiqiy tuzilishidir. Ko'pgina grammatik hodisalar qat'iy ko'rsatmalarga bo'ysunadi, bu arab tilini matematik qoidalar bilan taqqoslash imkonini beradi. Shuning uchun uni o'rganish mantiqiy fikrlash va aqlni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Arab tilini o'qitish jarayonida o'quvchilarning dunyoqarashini doimiy ravishda kengaytirib borish, ularni arab davlatlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, madaniyati, urfodatlar va tarixiy taraqqiyoti bilan yaqindan tanishtirib borish zarur. O'zbekistondagi oliy o'quv yurtlarida arab tilini o'qitish jarayonini har bir kurs uchun ishlab chiqilgan o'quv-uslubiy majmuaning asosini tashkil etuvchi o'quv qurollari bilan ta'minlangan arab tilida tinglash, gapirish va o'qish mashqlari asosida quramiz. Biroq, talaffuzni takomillashtirish, ayniqsa, murakkab ta'kidli undoshlarni qayta ishlash bo'yicha ishlar arab tilini o'qitishning butun kursi davomida amalga oshirilishi kerak. Arab tilini o'qitishda o'quv-uslubiy majmualarning tegishli qo'llanmalari, audio va video yozuvlardan foydalanishni ta'minlovchi texnik vositalarni keng qo'llash orqali o'quv jarayonini faollashtirishga intilamiz. Shu bilan birga, ayniqsa, talabalarda arab tili fanidan mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etishga jiddiy e'tibor qaratamiz; bu bosqichda individual o'qish katta ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi, bu majburiy bo'lishi kerak. Arab tili o'quv jarayonida qo'llaniladigan materiallar bo'yicha fakultativ fan talabalar o'rtasida odob-axloqni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi, dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi, talabalarni geografiya, tarix, adabiyot va san'at, o'rganilayotgan til mamlakatlari hayotiga oid ma'lumotlar bilan boyitadi va ilmiy-texnikaviy jarayon yutuqlari bilan tanishtiradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Metod, tarjima, qiyosiy, grammatika, kommunikativ ko'nikmalar, pedagogik muloqot, mashq texnologiyasi.*



# MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING THE ARABIC LANGUAGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.

**Rakhmonov Azimjon Komilovich**

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## ABSTRACT

Learning the Arabic language is a multifaceted teaching, and in this process a person experiences complex psychological changes. In particular, there is a process of comparing Arabic with the native language. Various teaching methods and technologies are used in this process. Teaching by comparing the Arabic language with the mother tongue with the help of modern pedagogical technologies gives effective results. Teaching the Arabic language requires knowledge of its methodology. Currently, the Arabic language occupies a certain place in the educational process. In the optimal conditions of the implementation of the uniform teaching-methodical provision of the teaching of Arabic as a second foreign language in general education schools or gymnasiums and higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of this educational process and bring it to a higher methodological level. should help transfer. An important feature of Arabic grammar is its logical structure. Many grammatical phenomena follow strict guidelines, which makes it possible to compare Arabic with mathematical rules. Therefore, learning it helps to develop logical thinking and intelligence. In the process of teaching the Arabic language, it is necessary to constantly expand the worldview of students, to familiarize them with the unique characteristics, culture, traditions and historical development of the Arab countries. Listening, speaking and listening in Arabic, provided with educational tools that form the basis of the educational and methodological complex developed for each course, in general education schools or gymnasiums and higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan. we build on the basis of reading exercises. However, improving pronunciation, especially work on processing complex stressed consonants, should be carried out throughout the course of teaching Arabic. In the teaching of Arabic language, we strive to activate the learning process through the wide use of technical tools that provide the use of appropriate manuals of educational and methodological complexes, audio and video recordings. At the same time, we pay special attention to the organization of students' independent work on the subject of the Arabic language; at this stage, individual study will be of great importance, it should be mandatory. Arabic as an optional subject in the materials used in the educational process serves to form morals among schoolchildren or students, expands the worldview, educates schoolchildren in geography, history, literature and art, o enriches with information about the life of the studied language countries and introduces the achievements of the scientific and technical process.

**Keywords:** *Method, translation, comparative, grammar, communicative skills, pedagogical*

# HIKOYA OBRAZIGA DOIR QARASHLARNING NAZARIY TALQINI

O'qituvchi **Bobur NUSRATOV**

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Dunyo adabiyotshunosligida XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlariga kelib badiiy asarda obrazning qonuniyatlarini tahlil etish, uning tadrij tamoyillarini yoritishga jiddiy e'tibor qaratildi. Jumladan, formalizm, strukturalizm va poststrukturalizm kabi ilmiy maktablarda badiiy asar obrazining poyetik qonuniyatlari turli aspektda dolzarb muammo sifatida o'rganilgan. Zotan, har qanday badiiy san'at hodisasi badiiy obraz bilangina bir butunlikda zohir bo'ladi. Badiiy adabiyot bisotida badiiy obrazlar talqinining tarixiy tadriji muntazam yangilanib turadi.

Mustaqillik davri o'zbek hikoyalari misolida badiiy obrazning poyetik qonuniyatlarini atroflicha o'rganish zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotshunosligini jahon badiiy tafakkurining mana shunday global jarayonlariga dahldor etishi bilan dolzarbdir.

Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulhamid Cho'lpon, Abdurauf Fitrat kabi ijodkorlar fenomeni maxsuli o'laroq kamol topgan hikoya janri va undagi badiiy obrazlari Abdulla Qahhor ijodida yangi bosqichga ko'tarilgan bo'lsa, Shukur Xolmirzayev mazkur janrning poyetik imkoniyati serqatlam ekanligini asoslab zamonaviy o'zbek hikoyachiligi maktabiga asos soldi.

Mavzuga mos ravishda o'zbek hikoyachiligidagi badiiy obraz bilan bog'liq asosiy tushunchalar ushbu maqolada yoritildi hamda zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotining serqirra badiiy ko'lamini ochib berishga harakat qilindi.

Maqolada badiiy obrazning mavjud voqelikni so'z san'ati, adabiyotga xos tarzda o'zlashtirib, qayta xarakterlab beruvchi estetik hodisa ekanligi, ijodkor tomonidan yaratilgan asardagi har qanday voqelik, detallar, voqea-hodisalar ham keng ma'noda obraz deb yuritilishi haqida, obraz mavhum tushunchadan farqli ravishda ko'rgazmalilik xususiyatini namoyon etishi, u mavhum mulohazalar bilan emas, voqealarni hissiy yaxlit, takrorlanmas tarzda bir butun aks ettirishi, mavjud voqelikni aks ettirish, uni anglash xususiyati bilan obrazning badiiyligi belgilanmasligi, balki badiiylilik obrazning misli ko'rilmagan, yangi o'ylab chiqarilgan dunyo yarata olish imkoniyatida yuzaga chiqishi, obrazda obektiv mavjud va muhim jihatlar bilan birga, bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan, mo'ljaldagi, xohishdagi, ya'ni turmushning emosional-irodaviy tomonlariga munosabat, ichki imkoniyatlari bilan bog'liq xususiyatlari ham muxrangan bo'lishi haqida so'z boradi.

Shuningdek, maqolada mustaqillik davri o'zbek hikoyalarida obraz muammosining o'ziga xos jihatlari, xususiyatlari, kriteriyalari va badiiy obrazning poyetik talqini masalalari ko'rilgan. Maqolada hikoya obrazi va badiiy obrazning nazariy talqini, obraz va janr munosabati, obrazlilik va poyetik nutq haqidagi farazlar ilgari surilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Obraz, badiiylilik, tasavvur, jamlash, prototip, motiv, topos, arxetip, detal obraz, voqea-hodisalar obrazi, xarakter va sharoit.*

# THEORETICAL INTERPRETATION OF VIEWS ON THE IMAGE OF THE STORY

Bobur NUSRATOV

## ABSTRACT

From the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, in the world literary studies, serious attention was paid to the analysis of the laws of poetics in the literary work, and to the clarification of its development principles. In particular, in scientific schools such as formalism, structuralism, and poststructuralism, the poetic laws of the image of an artistic work are studied as an actual problem in various aspects. After all, any artistic phenomenon appears as a whole only with an artistic image. The historical process of interpretation of artistic images in the literature is regularly updated.

A detailed study of the poetic laws of the artistic image in the example of Uzbek stories of the period of independency is relevant as it introduces modern Uzbek literary studies to such global processes of world artistic thinking.

Abdulla Qadiri, Abdulhamid Cholpon, and Abdurauf Fitrat created the story genre and its artistic images, which were matured as a product of the phenomenon, and reached a new level in the work of Abdulla Kahhor. founded the school of storytelling.

In accordance with the topic, the main concepts related to the artistic image in Uzbek storytelling were covered in this article and an attempt was made to reveal the rich artistic scope of modern Uzbek literature.

In the article, the artistic image is an aesthetic phenomenon that recharacterizes the existing reality in a manner typical of the art of words and literature, any reality, details, events in the work created by the creator are treated as an image in a broad sense, an image. Unlike an abstract concept, it shows the characteristic of visibility, it reflects the events in an emotional whole, in an unrepeatable way, not with abstract considerations, the artistic nature of the image is not determined by the feature of reflecting the existing reality, understanding it, but the artistry of the image creates an unprecedented, newly conceived world. It is said that along with the objective and important aspects of the image, the features related to the potential, the goal, the desire, that is, the relationship to the emotional and volitional aspects of life, and the characteristics related to the internal capabilities are also sealed.

Also, the article examines the unique aspects, characteristics, criteria of the image problem in the Uzbek stories of the period of independency, and the issues of poetic interpretation of the artistic image. The article puts forward hypotheses about the narrative image and the theoretical interpretation of the artistic image, the relationship between image and genre, imagery and poetic speech.

**Keywords:** *Image, artistry, imagination, synthesis, prototype, motif, topos, archetype, detailed image, image of events, character and circumstances.*

# GAMES AS A TOOL OF TEACHING

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## **ABSTRACT**

With a rapid growth of information and new discoveries, curricula at schools and universities have been massively overloaded in recent years. At the same time, modern technologies, which have accelerated the learning process in many ways, cause a lack of learning through our own experience. A solution to this state can be a game as a means of linking formal and informal learning. The use of a game might be diverse: gamification of a class with simple gaming activities folded into a game story using a scoring system, comprehensive educational games based on role-playing, or using an ICT game as a tool for recognition of the area of student's interest, a tool for asking new questions, and a tool for offering the desired experience. With regard to the knowledge we have about the learning process, it is clear that experience is still the most effective way of learning, with long-lasting sustainability. So, if we offer experience in an appropriate way, we can make the entire learning and educational process more effective.

**Keywords:** *human culture, ontogenesis, immemorial, phylogeny, RPG, moral quality.*

# ADDRESSING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES IN EFFECTIVE TEACHING

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## ABSTRACT

This comprehensive article titled "Addressing modern technologies and approaches in effective teaching" delves into the intersection of pedagogy and psychology, shedding light on groundbreaking research and innovative practices that have the potential to transform education. The authors explore diverse topics, including the impact of technology on learning outcomes, cognitive development theories, and the role of emotional intelligence in effective teaching and learning.

The article presents an in-depth analysis of cutting-edge pedagogical approaches, such as flipped classrooms, gamification, and personalized learning, providing empirical evidence of their effectiveness in enhancing student engagement and performance. Additionally, it highlights the importance of socio-emotional learning and its integration into the educational curriculum, offering insights into strategies to foster emotional intelligence and resilience among students. Throughout the article, the authors emphasize the need for educators and psychologists to collaborate, drawing from each other's expertise to create a holistic approach to education. The article concludes by discussing the potential impact of these innovations on educational institutions and society as a whole, highlighting the importance of staying at the forefront of pedagogical and psychological research in an ever-evolving educational landscape.

**Key words:** *Innovative Research, Pedagogy, Psychology, Technology in Education, Cognitive Development, Emotional Intelligence, Flipped Classrooms, Gamification, Personalized Learning, Socio-emotional Learning.*

# IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF READING ENGLISH TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON THE INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATIONAL CLUSTER

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## ABSTRACT

This article deals with the importance and necessity of using reading methods in a period of teaching English in elementary schools with the help of new method that relies on the innovative pedagogical educational cluster. Reading is one of the main skills that a pupil must acquire in the process of mastering a foreign language in school. Reading is about understanding written texts. It is a complex activity that involves both perception and thought. Reading consists of two related processes: word recognition and comprehension. Word recognition refers to the process of perceiving how written symbols correspond to one's spoken language. Comprehension is the process of making sense of words, sentences and connected text. Readers typically make use of background knowledge, vocabulary, grammatical knowledge, experience with text and other strategies to help them understand written text. Reading develops pupils' intelligence. It helps to develop their memory, will, imagination. Pupils become accustomed to working with books, which in its turn facilitates unaided practice in further reading. Reading is a complex process of language activity. As it is closely connected with the comprehension of what is read, reading is a complicated intellectual work. The speed of reading depends on the reader's ability to establish a direct connection between what he sees and what it means. Reading activities that are meant to increase communicative competence should be success oriented and build up students' confidence in their reading ability. A fully-developed reading activity supports students as readers through pre-reading, while-reading, and post-reading activities.

**Keywords:** *intellectual work, graphemic-phonemic, cluster, structural-information, semantic-communicative.*

# USING TYPES OF TRANSLATION WITH THE INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES DURING THE LESSONS

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## ABSTRACT

The article deals the benefit of using the types of translation with innovative technologies in teaching foreign languages. Many job notices for positions in English language teaching and applied linguistics specify knowledge of technology as an essential or desirable qualification. When we learnt our first language, we mastered it without the need for translation. Those capacities we had then, we still have now. So why not use them and have learners come to understandings of the new language by using their awareness, wits, their intelligence, their perception. All of this usage making them better language learners. The main objective of foreign language teaching is the formation and development of the communicative culture of pupils, learning practical mastery of a foreign language. The goals and tasks facing the modern education are changing – the emphasis is shifted from the assimilation of knowledge to the formation of competence. There is a reorientation of a personal-oriented approach, the opposite of knowledge-oriented impersonal pedagogy. Schools are provided with modern with computers, electronic resources, Internet access. In recent years, increasingly it raises the question pf the application of innovative technology in the classroom. It is not only new facilities but also new forms and methods of teaching, new approach to learning. Introduction of innovative technologies in the educational process is interconnected with the improvement of the content and methods of education in the process of teaching foreign languages in relation to the needs of modern life.

**Keywords:** *desirable, qualification, bilingual identity, advocate translation, method, complementarity, project-based learning, team spirit, verbal competence, communicative approach, project method.*

# O'ZBEKISTONNING KO'P MADANIYATLI JAMIYATIDA XORIJIY TILLAR: IJTIMOIY-MADANIY JIHAT

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Maqolada zamonaviy dunyoda ko'p tillilik fenomenining empirik tavsifi va nazariy tadqiqotlar yo'nalishlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot berilgan. Ta'kidlanadiki, ko'p tillilikning asosiy sababi tarixdan shakllangan bir hududda ikki yoki undan ortiq xalqlarning birgalikda yashashidir. Bunday holatlar zamonaviy dunyoda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, natijada yer aholisining yarmidan ko'pi u yoki bu darajada ko'p tilli hisoblanadi. Bir madaniyat chegaralarida bir nechta tillardan foydalanish zamonaviy sharoitda davlat va mintaqaviy darajada tartibga solishni talab qiladi. Maqolada O'zbekistonning bu boradagi tajribasi ko'rib chiqilgan. Amaliy ehtiyojlar ko'p tillilikni chuqur nazariy tushunish zarurligini taqozo etadi. Bunday tushunish amalga oshiriladigan bilimlarning asosiy yo'nalishlari sifatida tilshunoslik (sotsiolingvistika, neyrolingvistika), pedagogika, psixologiya, madaniyatshunoslik ajratib olindi va har bir fan tomonidan ko'p tillilik fenomenini o'rganish yo'nalishi aniqlandi. Shunday qilib, tilshunoslikda ko'p tillilikning har xil turlari ko'rib chiqiladi (xususan, ijtimoiy va individual, tabiiy va ta'lim ko'p tilliligi farqlanadi), neyrolingvistikada turli tillardan foydalanganda miya faoliyatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari aniqlanadi, psixologiya va pedagogikada ko'p tillilikni shakllantirishning didaktik usullari va ushbu jarayon bilan bog'liq mumkin bo'lgan muammolar, madaniyatshunoslikda ko'p tillilik va shaxsning madaniy o'ziga xoslik aloqalari, madaniyatlararo o'zaro munosabatlarni rivojlantirishda ko'p tillilikning mumkin bo'lgan roli o'rganiladi. Hozirgi vaqtda ko'p tillilik fenomenining aniq ta'rifi yo'qligi, nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar uchun muammodir hisoblanadi. Mazkur tadqiqotda, subyektning tilni bilish darajasidan kelib chiqqan holda ko'p tillilik haqida gapirish imkoniyatini beruvchi mavjud o'rinlar va ushbu savolga mumkin bo'lgan javoblar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *ko'p tillilik, ikki tillilik, madaniyatlarning o'zaro ta'siri, madaniy o'ziga xoslik, madaniyatda til maqomi.*



# **FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF UZBEKISTAN: SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECT**

**Sh.M. Sultonova**

## **ABSTRACT**

The article provides general information about the empirical description of the phenomenon of multilingualism in the modern world and the directions of theoretical research. It is noted that the main reason for multilingualism is the coexistence of two or more peoples on the same historical territory. Such situations are common in the modern world, and as a result, more than half of the world's population is multilingual to one degree or another. The use of several languages within the boundaries of one culture in modern conditions requires regulation at the state and regional level. The article discusses the experience of Uzbekistan in this regard. Practical needs require a deep theoretical understanding of multilingualism. Linguistics (sociolinguistics, neurolinguistics), pedagogy, psychology, cultural studies were identified as the main areas of knowledge in which such understanding is carried out, and the direction of studying the phenomenon of multilingualism was determined by each discipline. Thus, in linguistics, various types of multilingualism are considered (in particular, social and individual, natural and educational multilingualism are distinguished), in neurolinguistics, specific features of brain activity when using different languages are determined, in psychology and pedagogy, didactic methods for the formation of multilingualism and possible problems of this process related to cultural studies are studied, the connection between multilingualism and human cultural identity, the possible role of multilingualism in the development of intercultural ties. Currently, the lack of a clear definition of the phenomenon of multilingualism is a problem for theoretical and practical research. In this study, based on the level of language proficiency of the subject, the available positions that give the right to talk about multilingualism and possible answers to this question are presented.

The most important achievement of this period is the inter-ethnic and inter-religious agreement, which served as a guarantee of peace and stability, improvement of the effectiveness of reforms. The people of Uzbekistan have gone through a difficult path to achieve international harmony. From the first days of independence, tolerant ethnopolitics was aimed at abandoning the old dogmas and introducing the ideas and principles of national independence into people's minds and morally renewing the society. In our opinion, in order to improve inter-ethnic relations and interpersonal understanding, mastering the national language by representatives of all nationalities living in the territory of Uzbekistan is important.

The functioning of the educational system in 7 languages is a proof of the effectiveness of the ethnic and language policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It should be noted that the number of schools where education is conducted in the Russian language is second only to the schools taught in the Uzbek language.

Education is conducted in Uzbek and Russian languages in all higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan, and in Karakalpak, Uzbek and Russian languages in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In addition, many higher education institutions have departments and groups that teach in the languages of the local ethnic groups of Uzbekistan: Kazakh, Tajik, and Turkmen.

The country pays serious attention to learning foreign languages. Based on regional characteristics, there are lyceums for in-depth study of English, German, Korean, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Iranian and Hebrew languages.

Support and popularization of multilingualism helps to better understand and penetrate into the national traditions of other cultures, expand the knowledge and opportunities of the citizens of Uzbekistan, as well as learning the languages of other nations provides an opportunity for understanding and cooperation in any sphere of social life, and not only in language policy's strategic goal, but also state security policy. If, according to the previous traditional understanding, the language was accepted in the

educational system only as an object of learning, today there is a tendency to learn the language as a means of acquiring other knowledge and skills, because there is a great demand for modern professionals who know the language and have the following skills: application in the field of professional activity; computer literacy and use of information and communication technologies; to be able to use almost all types of speech activity in a foreign language and to communicate professionally in a foreign language in the context of business cooperation; ability to work in a team, i.e.: be outgoing, courteous, quickly solve problems and prevent conflicts, pay attention to proposals and innovative ideas; constantly improving the level of knowledge of a foreign language, because many companies and enterprises, as well as educational institutions, have foreign partners and develop relations with them. Therefore, it can be noted that many languages cease to exist only as a language of instruction, and the need to create an innovative foreign education strategy that corresponds to the spirit of the times is becoming clear.

**Keywords:** *multilingualism, bilingualism, cultural interaction, cultural identity, language status in culture.*

# LITERARY-AESTHETIC OBSERVATIONS OF CHINGIZ AITMATOV AND ISAJAN SULTON ON THE CREATION OF ARTIFICIAL MAN

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## ABSTRACT

The article analyzes Chingiz Aytmatov and Isajon Sultan's artistic predictions about the creation of an artificial human based on the system-structural method. Chingiz Aitmatov's "Cassandra's Brand" and Isajon Sultan's "The Eternal Wanderer" were selected as the object of the research. The subject of the article is the comparative typology of the event of the apocalypse in modern novels. In "Cassandra's Brand" the reality of the x-generation and Cassandra's embryos derailing the destiny of humanity, in "The Eternal Wanderer" the destruction of artificial beings whose parents are unknown, created on the basis of the gene packages of humans and various creatures, efforts to find the reason for the creation of a perfect genome, also the tragic consequences of scientific discoveries that are being carried out against the will of the Creator in today's global world through the relentless struggle of hegemonic countries to acquire it, are pointed out. The content of the novels has a prospective character, because the philosophical tone of the writers about the fact that humanity is axing its future, various wars, interference in the work of the Creator will eventually lead to destruction. From the point of view of features, theme and idea of an intellectual novel, the novels "Cassandra's Brand" and "The Eternal Wanderer" are close to each other. It even creates an imagination as a logical continuation of the events of the novel. The common features of both novels are shown in the following: mythological thinking: it was created on the basis of the myth of "Cassandra's Brand", "Cassandra and Apollon", "The Eternal Wanderer" and "Agaspherus". Both creators used the content of the myth as an artistic template, that is, the myth formed the basis of the content of the novel; scientific thinking: in the novels, the tragic consequences of scientific discoveries about the creation of artificial embryos, that is, when Philofeus faced eternal death in space, Professor Zia was destroyed by a storm. The reality in the novels runs parallel to the sky and the earth. Writers skillfully described the secrecy of the technocratic world precisely in the parallel of horizontal and vertical space. The social chronotope in the novels "Cassandra's Brand" and "The Eternal Wanderer" is like a prophecy warning of the danger that may occur in the future due to the current scientific and technical discoveries. The social chronotope in the novels includes issues such as man and nature, man and society, man and modern discoveries, and their conflicting relations. In both novels, religious and worldly imaginations, writers' observations about the Truth and reality provided the parallelism of psychological and fantastic chronotopes. The philosophy of life, the world and human relations are created in a unique style. In the novel "The Eternal Wanderer" there is a synthesis of scientific-philosophical and artistic laws, that is, the influence of scientific-technical development on the fate of mankind, the problems of philosophical perception of the world are artistically interpreted.

**Keywords:** *chronotope, literary time, literary space, outer space, inner space, microspace, macrospace, megaspace, vertical, horizontal, parallelism.*

# **TIL O'QITISHDA KOMMUNIKATIV TA'LIM VA KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPeTeNSIYa NAZARIYASI TATBIG'I**

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## **ANNOTASIYA**

Tillarni o'qitish metodikasida so'nggi yillarda faol tatbiq etilishi tavsiya etilayotgan kommunikativ ta'lim usullari va texnologiyasi ona tilini o'qitishda ham, chet tilini o'qitishda ham asosiy talablardan biriga aylanmoqda. Zero, ona tili yoki chet tilini bilish nafaqat tilning grammatik qurilishini, leksik boyligini bilishni taqozo etadi, balki muloqotga kirishish chog'ida so'zlar va jumalarni, hattoki qo'shichalarni ham to'g'ri hamda o'rnida qo'llashni taqozo etadi.

Chet tilini kommunikativ o'qitishda asosiy o'rinni o'yin vaziyatlari, sherik bilan ishlash, xatolarni topish egallaydi, bu nafaqat so'z boyligini oshirishga imkon beradi, balki analitik fikrlashni ham o'rgatadi. Kommunikativ texnika - bu, birinchi navbatda, chet tilini o'rganishga pragmatik yondashuv. O'quvchini chet tilidan qisqa muddatda hayotda qo'llashga tayyorlash uchun bilimning fundamental xususiyatini ma'lum darajada qurbon qiladi.

Biroq, kommunikativ ta'lim sohasidagi so'nggi tadqiqotlar kommunikativ yondashuvga mos keladigan til o'rganish nazariyasini aniqlashga harakat qilmoqda. Bizning fikrimizcha, kommunikativ til o'rganish nazariyasi o'quvchilarning lingvistik, ijtimoiy, kognitiv va individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda ishlab chiqilishi kerak, degan xulosaga keldik.

Kommunikativ yondashuv o'quv jarayoni o'quvchiga qaratilganligini nazarda tutadi. Shuning uchun o'qituvchining o'quv jarayonining tashkilotchisi sifatidagi vazifasi sinfda muloqot va kommunikativ vazifalarni amalga oshirish uchun qulay sharoit yaratishdir. Dars davomida o'qituvchi o'quvchilarni kuzatadi, ularni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, lekin ularning lug'atidagi bo'shliqlarni to'ldirmaydi; keyingi muhokama va o'qitish uchun grammatik yoki kommunikativ xatolarni qayd etadi; mashqlar bajarilgandan so'ng, o'qituvchi faoliyat tahliliga rahbarlik qiladi va guruhga o'zini o'zi nazorat qilishga yordam beradi.

Kommunikativ ta'lim bo'yicha adabiyotlarda tilning kommunikativ jihatlari batafsil muhokama qilinadi, biroq tilni kommunikativ o'rganish nazariyasi amalda tasvirlanmagan. Uning ayrim elementlarini kommunikativ ta'lim vazifalarida ko'rish mumkin. Ushbu elementlardan birini kommunikativlik tamoyili deb atash mumkin, unga ko'ra haqiqiy muloqotni o'z ichiga olgan faoliyat til o'rganishga yordam beradi. O'quv topshiriqlarining turlari va ularning tartibi talabani tildan faol mazmunli foydalanishga jalb qilish darajasiga qarab tanlanadi.

Mazkur maqolada kommunikativ ta'limning yuzaga kelishi, shakllanishi va rivoji tarixi, kommunikativ kompetensiya nazariyasi, kommunikativ ta'limning texnologiyasi va usullari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Til, Metodika, Kommunikativ Ta'lim, Kommunikativ Kompetensiya, Usul, O'qituvchi

# APPLICATION OF COMMUNICATIVE LEARNING AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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## ABSTRACT

Communicative education methods and technology, which are recommended to be actively implemented in language teaching methodology in recent years, are becoming one of the main requirements in both mother tongue and foreign language teaching. After all, knowing the mother tongue or a foreign language requires not only knowledge of the grammatical construction and lexical richness of the language, but also the correct and appropriate use of words and sentences, even phrases, when communicating.

In the communicative teaching of a foreign language, the main place is occupied by game situations, working with a partner, finding mistakes, which not only allows to increase vocabulary, but also teaches analytical thinking. Communicative technique is, first of all, a pragmatic approach to learning a foreign language. In order to prepare the student to use the foreign language in life in a short period of time, it sacrifices to some extent the fundamental nature of knowledge.

However, recent research in the field of communicative learning attempts to define a theory of language learning that is consistent with a communicative approach. In our opinion, it was concluded that the theory of communicative language learning should be developed taking into account the linguistic, social, cognitive and individual characteristics of students.

Communicative approach assumes that the learning process is focused on the student. Therefore, the task of the teacher as an organizer of the educational process is to create a comfortable environment for the implementation of communication and communicative tasks in the classroom. During the lessons, the teacher observes the students, supports them, but does not fill in the gaps in their vocabulary; notes grammatical or communicative errors for further discussion and teaching; after the exercises are completed, the teacher guides the analysis of the activity and helps the group to self-monitor.

The communicative aspects of language are discussed in detail in the literature on communicative learning, but the theory of communicative language learning is not described in practice. Some of its elements can be seen in communicative educational tasks. One of these elements can be called the principle of communicativeness, according to which activities involving real communication contribute to language learning. The types of educational tasks and their order are selected depending on the level of involvement of the student in the active meaningful use of the language.

This article provides information about the history of emergence, formation and development of communicative education, theory of communicative competence, technology and methods of communicative education.

**Keywords:** *Language, Methodology, Communicative Education, Communicative Competence, Method, Teacher*

# BADIIY MATNDA XUSHMUOMALALIK KATEGORIYASI

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## ANNOTASIYA

Maqolada xushmuomalalik kategoriyasi, badiiy matnda xushmuomalalikni ifodalanishi, xushmuomalalikni so'zining sinonimlari, xushmuomalalik orqali adresatga nutqiy ta'sir ko'rsatish, xushmuomalalikni badiiy matnda tasvirlashning aniq vazifalarini belgilab berish kabi masalalar tahlilga tortilgan. Xushmuomalalik muloqot davomida hurmat, samimiylikni ifoda etuvchi kategoriya ekanligi, badiiy matnda xushmuomalalik qahramonlarning salomlashuv va xayrlashuv bosqichlaridan boshlab, ularning har bir vaziyatlarida namoyon bo'lishi ta'kidlangan. Shu bilan birga xushmuomalalikni badiiy matnda tasvirlashning aniq vazifalarni quyidagicha belgilab ko'rsatilgan: 1) xushmuomalalikni o'zbek xalqiga xos bo'lgan jihatlarining tarixiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy ildizlarini ko'rsatish; 2) o'zbek tilida xushmuomalalik kategoriyasini pragmatika darajasida ifodalash vositalarini tizimlashtirish; 3) badiiy matn misolida o'zbek xalqigining nutqiga xos bo'lgan xushmuomalalik "ko'rsatkichlari" sifatida ushbu lingvistik vositalarning ishlashini ko'rsatib berish; 4) o'zbek tili darsliklarida berilgan pragmatik xushmuomalalik kategoriyasini ulardan zamonaviy badiiy adabiyotda qo'llanishi bilan jamiyatning hozirgi rivojlanish bosqichidagi ahvoli, uning tili va madaniyatini aks ettirish kabilar.

Maqolada "xushmuomalalik" so'ziningning sinonimlari sifatida "samimiylik", "iltifot", "nafislik", "mulohaza" kabi so'zlarni ko'rsatilgan. Undan tashqari maqolada bir til madaniyatida xushmuomalalik deb qabul qilingan o'lchov boshqa til madaniyatida ortiqcha mulozamat sifatida qabul qilinishi, xushmuomalalik kategoriyasi milliy va madaniy xoslanganlik xususiyatiga ega ekanligi, jamiyatda shakllangan ijtimoiy-madaniy qarashlar, nutqiy etiket va odob-axloq me'yorlari bilan bog'liqlikda murakkab hodisa hisoblanishi ta'kidlangan. Xushmuomalalik muloqotdoshlar o'rtasidagi ijtimoiy-madaniy munosabatlar, madaniy qadriyatlar asosida belgilanishi kabi omillar izohlangan.

**Kalit so'zlar.** *Xushmuomalalik, badiiy matn, muloqot, kommunikativ, kategoriya, ijtimoiy-madaniy, munosabatlar, madaniy qadriyatlar.*

# THE CATEGORY OF POLITENESS IN A LITERARY TEXT

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## ABSTRACT

The article analyzes such issues as the category of politeness, expression of politeness in an artistic text, synonyms of the word politeness, verbal influence on the addressee through politeness, defining the specific tasks of describing politeness in an artistic text.

At the same time, the specific tasks of describing politeness in an artistic text are defined as follows: 1) to show the historical, social and cultural roots of politeness characteristic of the Uzbek people; 2) systematization of the means of expressing the politeness category in the Uzbek language at the level of pragmatics; 3) to show the functioning of these linguistic tools as "indicators" of politeness characteristic of the speech of the Uzbek people on the example of an artistic text; 4) using the category of pragmatic politeness given in the Uzbek language textbooks in modern fiction, such as reflecting the state of society at the current stage of development, its language and culture.

The article lists words such as "sincerity", "compliment", "elegance", "consideration" as synonyms of the word "courtesy". In addition, in the article, the dimension accepted as politeness in one language culture is accepted as excessive politeness in another language culture, the category of politeness has a national and cultural specificity, it is related to socio-cultural views, speech etiquette and etiquette norms formed in the society. It is emphasized that it is considered a complex phenomenon. Factors such as the fact that politeness is defined on the basis of socio-cultural relations between interlocutors and cultural values are explained.

**Keywords:** *Politeness, artistic text, communication, communicative, category, socio-cultural, relations, cultural values.*

# **YOSHLARNI MILLIY QADRIYATLAR ASOSIDA TARBIYALASHDA BADIY ADABIYOT VA BADIY TARJIMANING O'RNINI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu ilmiy maqolada globalashuv davrida yoshlar ma'naviy olamini teran shakllantirishda xizmat qiluvchi omillar tahlil qilingan. Xususan, badiiy adabiyot va badiiy tarjimaning yoshlar ongida ezgulik g'oyalari shakllantirishga xizmat qilishi borasida fikrlar keltirilgan. Muallif o'z g'oyalari badiiy adabiyot va badiiy tarjima satrlarida keltirgan fikrlar bilan isbotlagan, shuningdek, mutafakkirlarning kitob borasidagi qimmatli fikrlari bilan o'z g'oyasini asoslashga harakat qilgan.

O'rganilgan ma'lumot asosida qilingan xulosalar bu borada avvallari amalga oshirilgan ishlar bilan qiyoslangan. Kitob o'qish borasidagi negativ holatlarni ijobiylashtirishning metodologik va psixologik asoslariga ahamiyat qaratilgan, shuningdek, amaliy jihatdan badiiy adabiyotning inson hayoti va jamiyatdagi o'rnini va ahamiyati isbotlab berilgan. Kitobga ahamiyatsizlikning asosiy argumentlari o'rganilib, uni bartaraf etish borasida tavsiyalar berishga harakat qilingan. Umuman olganda kitob o'qish keyingi asrlarda axborot almashuvining boshqa turlari va ilm olishning yangicha yondoshuvdagi manbalari paydo bo'lgach yana o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotdi. Odamlar ma'lumotlarni o'qib tasavvur qilgandan ko'ra, ularni tayyor manbadan ko'rishni afzal bila boshladilar. Masalan teatr va kino, hozirda internet ham kitobning o'rnini bosgandek. Lekin muallif o'z fikrlari bilan kishilarni kitobga bog'lash mumkinligi borasida tavsiyalar belgilangan. Kitobxon ziyolilarning barchasi ham bir kunda kitobga bog'lanib qolmagan. Kitobxonlik ko'pchilikda oilaviy muhitda yuzaga keladi. Kitob o'qigan kishilar hayoti, yurish turishi, odob-axloqi, dunyoqarashining kengligi ham ko'plarni kitobga bo'lgan qiziqishini uyg'otadi. Umuman o'qish qiyin. Ammo kitob dunyosiga sho'ng'igan odamni kitobdan ayri tasavvur eta olmaysiz. Odam yoshi va mashg'ulotiga mos kitobcha yoki nisbatan kichikroq janrlar – qatra, hikoya kabilardan o'qishni boshlagani yaxshi. Kitobni bir o'tirganda o'qib qo'yish shart emas. Bir yoki ikki xatboshini mutolaa qilib, boshqa ishlar bilan mashg'ul bo'lish ham mumkin. Bunda o'qilgan ma'nolar inson tasavvurida gavdalanadi, tasavvur boyidi. Sekin asta bir bet keyin besh, o'n. Qarabsizki, kishi kitobga bog'langanini o'zi sezmay qoladi. Ammo, doim turadigan jiddiy savol bor – qaysi kitobni o'qish kerak? Bu borada alabatta ustozlar ko'magiga muhtojmiz. Muallif "O'tkan kunlar" (Abdulla Qodiriy) romanini o'qishni tavsiya qiladi. Tavsiya qilar ekan asarning badiiy va syujet betakrorligi qatorida uning ilmiy ahamiyati, tarixiy ma'lumotlari va o'zbek tilining nozik jihatlarini ifoda etishini misollar bilan isbotlashga harakat qilgan.

***Kalit so'z va iboralar:*** kitob, badiiy asar, badiiy tarjima, bilim, tarbiya, dunyoqarash.



# IN EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL VALUES

## THE ROLE OF FICTION AND FICTION TRANSLATION

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### ABSTRACT

This scientific article analyzes the factors that serve the thoughtful formation of the spiritual world of youth in the era of globalization. In particular, opinions are expressed that fiction and literary translation serve to form ideas about goodness in the minds of young people. The author justified his ideas with the ideas that he brought to the lines of fiction and literary translation, and also tried to base his idea on the valuable thoughts of thinkers about the book.

The conclusions drawn on the basis of the information studied were compared with the work carried out earlier in this regard. The importance is focused on the methodological and psychological foundations of the positivity of negative cases in reading, as well as on proving in practice the place and importance of fiction in human life and society. The main arguments in favor of the book's impropriety were studied and attempts were made to give recommendations for its elimination. Reading books in general lost its importance again in the following centuries, when other types of information exchange and a source of knowledge appeared in a new approach. People began to prefer to see data from a ready-made source than they could imagine after reading them. For example, theater and cinema, now the Internet also seems to replace the book. But the author sets out recommendations as to whether people with his thoughts can be attributed to the book. Not all the reading intelligentsia became attached to the book on the same day. Reading occurs in most people in a family environment. The breadth of life, gait, decency and worldview of those who read the book also arouse many people's interest in it. It's generally hard to read. But you can't imagine a person immersed in the world of books as a curve from a book. It is good that a person begins to read from a booklet or relatively small genres – a fable, a story suitable for age and training. The book does not have to be read in one sitting. You can also read one or two paragraphs and do other activities. The meanings read in this are embodied in the human imagination. Slowly place a bet, then five, ten. It turns out that the person himself does not notice that he is attached to the book. But there is always a serious question – which book to read? In this regard, we need the support of our elders. The author recommends reading the novel "Bygone Days" (Abdullah Kadiri). Recommending the artistic and plot uniqueness of the work, he tried to prove by examples its scientific significance, historical data and the expression of subtle aspects of the Uzbek language.

**Key words and phrases:** *book, work of art, literary translation, knowledge, education, worldview.*

# BİRLİKTE YAŞAMA KÜLTÜRÜNÜN ÖNEMİ - ÖZBEKİSTAN ÖRNEĞİ

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## ÖZET

Özbekistan 705-715 yıllarında Emevilerin meşhur kumandanı Kuteybe b. Müslim tarafından fethedilmiştir. Bölgeye İslâm'ın girişinden sonra bu bereketli topraklar üzerinde birçok eğitim kurumunun temeli atılmış ve bilim dünyasına yön vermiş yüzlerce bilim ve fikir adamı bu topraklarda yetişmiştir. Bölgede kurulan medreselerde özellikle Fıkıh, Hadis, Tefsir, Tasavvuf, Arapça ve Kelam alanlarında yetişmiş ve alanlarında ekol olmuş birçok ilim adamı yetişmiştir. Birlikte yaşama kültürü bakımından çok başarılı bir ülke olan Özbekistan'da özellikle bağımsızlıktan sonra farklı etnik gruplar huzur ve güven içinde bir arada yaşamaktadırlar. Irk ve din yönünden çok renkli bir dokuya sahip olan ülkede 130 dan fazla farklı etnik grup yaşamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Özbekistan, Türk Kültürü, Hoşgörü, Birlikte Yaşam, İslam.*

# YUNUS EMRE DİVAN'INDA DÜNYA VE AHİRET KAVRAMI

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## ÖZET

Yunus Emre, Türk şiirinin tarihinde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Türkçenin bir edebiyat dili olmasında öncülerden biridir. Sanat dili olarak Arapça ve Farsçanın egemen olduğu bir zamanda Anadolu'da halk ve tekke şiiri geleneğini yaşatmış, Türkçeye şiirleri ve ilahileri ile hayat vermiştir. Türk insanının hayat tarzına tasavvufî bir anlam yüklemiştir. Halkı doğru yola çağıran Yunus Emre barışın, sevginin, cömertliğin, kardeşliğin timsali olmuştur. Bu yönü ile Yunus'un şiirlerini okuyanlar ondan büyük zevk almışlardır. Yunus Emre Divanında dünya ve ahiret kavramına ağırlıklı olarak yer verilmektedir. Yüzlerce beyitte dünya ve ahiret temasına yer verilmiştir. Bu beyitlerde bakıldığında dünya ve ahiret teması Divan şiirinin sanat anlayışı ve estetiği içinde işlenmektedir. Ahiret, dünya faniliği, kıyamet gibi kavramlar Divan şiirinin temel ve vazgeçilmez temalarıdır. Bu çalışmamızda Yunus Emre'nin divanında yer alan şiirlerinden hareketle dünya ve ahiret kavramları incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda Yunus Emre'nin Divan'ında fani dünya ve ahiret kavramının geniş biçimde yer aldığı ve bu kavramların temelinde İslam dini yer aldığı görülmüştür. Biz bu çalışmada Divandaki dünya ve ahiret ile ilgili şiirleri açıklamaya çalıştık.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Yunus Emre, İslam, Dünya, Ahiret, İlahi Aşk.

# THE CONCEPT OF WORLD AND AFTERLIFE IN YUNUS EMRE'S DİVAN

Ulukberdi PARDAEV

## ABSTRACT

Yunus Emre has an important place in the history of Turkish poetry. It is one of the pioneers in making Turkish a language of literature. At a time when Arabic and Persian were the dominant languages of art, he lived the tradition of folk and tekke poetry in Anatolia and gave life to Turkish with his poems and chants. It gave a mystical meaning to the life style of Turkish people. Yunus Emre, calling the people to the right path, has been the symbol of peace, love, generosity and brotherhood. With this aspect, those who read the poems of Yunus enjoyed great pleasure from him. In Yunus Emre's Divan, the concepts of world and afterlife are heavily included. The theme of this world and the afterlife is included in hundreds of couplets. When we look at these couplets, the theme of the world and the afterlife is handled within the artistic understanding and aesthetics of Divan poetry. Concepts such as the afterlife, world mortality, and apocalypse are the basic and indispensable themes of Divan poetry.

In this study, the concepts of the world and the hereafter are examined based on the poems of Yunus Emre's divan. As a result of the study, it has been observed that Yunus Emre's Divande mortal world and hereafter are widely covered and Islam is the basis of these concepts. In this study, we tried to explain the poems about the world and the hereafter in the Divan.

**Keywords:** *Yunus Emre, İslam, Dünya, Hereafter, İlahi Aşk.*

# **PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYADA INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR**

katta o'qituvchi **Aliyeva Dilbar**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada innovatsiya, innovatsiyaning kirib kelishi, uning shakllari, innovatsion faoliyat, ta'limda innovatsiyaning o'rni, psixologiyada tarbiyaviy texnologiyaning o'rni, pedagogik texnologiyalarning turlari: muammoli o'qitish texnologiyasi, tabaqalashtirilgan o'qitish texnologiyasi, individuallashtirilgan o'qitish texnologiyasi, kompyuterli o'qitish texnologiyasi, ishbilarmonlik o'yinlari texnologiyasi modulli o'qitish texnologiyasi, tarbiya texnologiyalarining mazmuni, qo'llanilishi haqida ma'lumot berilgan

**Kalit so'zlar:** pedagogika, psixologiya, oliy ta'lim, pedagogik texnologiyalar, SMART texnologiyasi, "keys-stadi" texnologiyasi, rasmiy ta'lim, norasmiy ta'lim

# INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, innovation, the introduction of innovation, its forms, innovative activity, the role of innovation in education, the role of educational technology in psychology, types of pedagogical technologies: problem teaching technology, differentiated teaching technology, individualized teaching technology computer teaching technology, business game technology, modular teaching technology, the content of educational technologies, the application of innovations, the use of current information in the educational program to solve educational problems, preparing students to solve practical problems, organization of students' independent knowledge, research, project activities, implementation of the educational process in a distributed educational environment, the educational environment is not limited to the territory of the educational institution or the distance education system, the educational process is continuous, flexible educational trajectories, individualization of learning, diversity of educational activities for students to study educational programs and courses, providing information to students about the nature of education and moral relations and their importance in the life of society, creating the need for students to acquire educational and educational knowledge, and as a result of determining spiritual education, innovations are currently plays a major role in the reform of the education system, the goal of pedagogical technologies is to ensure the necessary efficiency of the educational process in the conditions of mass education and achieve the desired results of study by students, through the use of innovative research, pedagogy and it is concluded that the teaching of psychological sciences is the most effective way

**Keywords:** *pedagogy, psychology, higher education, pedagogical technologies, SMART technology, "keys study" technology, formal education, informal education*

# MORAL AND NATIONAL VALUES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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## ABSTRACT

In the modern world, we are witnessing economic and political crises, but the most important thing is the spiritual crisis of humanity and modern civilization. The development of universal values, the formation of a new type of personality is the most important milestone in the development of mankind. Today we contribute to the development of moral progress, which takes place under the sign of universal humanism, inseparable from the formation of the personality of a harmoniously developed person, from the improvement of his moral consciousness, the noble purposefulness of his searches, ideas and deeds. The main core in the general system of personality development is training and education based on universal moral values. Thus, in this article, the education of universal and national values in the classroom of Russian as a foreign language is considered and analyzed.

Topics from the curricula compiled and used by us is analyzed to instill in students a sense of patriotism, ideas about kindness, justice, mercy, generosity, citizenship, a sense of duty to adults and the state. Also, the role of the participation of Russian language teachers in the spiritual development of their students is analyzed. The Russian language is a subject that allows teachers to pay attention to the issues of spiritual and moral education of students in the classroom.

The democratization of public life in Uzbekistan poses many problems of moral and spiritual education along with other pedagogical problems. The value of the moral quest of the individual and its responsibility for their content are increasing. Humanism, justice, dignity, diligence, tolerance - tolerance, sensitivity, patriotism, mercy, respect for elders, love for the Motherland are becoming increasingly important.

**Keywords:** *education of a citizen of the future in Russian as a foreign language, portrait of a citizen of the future, perspective-scenario approach to education in Russian as a foreign language, tradition, spiritual wealth, intelligence, faith, fasting, purity, devotion, diligence, nationality, perfection, principles of perspective-scenario approach to education, algorithm for implementing a perspective-scenario approach to education.*

# THE INTERNATIONAL ROLE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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## ABSTRACT

Languages have four functions outside their basic territory. These functions are the function of the world languages, the function of the regional language, the function of the contact language and the function of the diaspora language. The Russian language has all these function. The world role of Russian was indisputable in the Soviet time; it was the main competitor of English. However, the international role of Russian diminished after the defeat of the Soviet Union in the cold war. The role of the regional languages remains in the territory of separate parts of the former USSR but it is reducing too. However, everyday contacts of people of different nationalities (commerce, health resorts, etc.) on Russian are increased. Besides Russian has become the language of minorities in the new states on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

**Keywords:** *language functions, world language, regional language, contact language, diaspora language, the Russian language.*



# THE GREAT SILK ROAD IS THE IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGES AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PEOPLES

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## ABSTRACT

This article explores the pivotal role of languages as a means of communication between diverse peoples along the historic Great Silk Road. The Great Silk Road, a network of interconnected trade routes that spanned across Asia, Europe, and Africa, played a pivotal role in shaping the history of human civilization. While its primary purpose was to facilitate the exchange of goods, the importance of languages as a means of communication between peoples along these routes cannot be overstated. This article delves into the significance of language in the context of the Great Silk Road. The Silk Road's vast expanse covered diverse regions with people speaking different languages and dialects. To establish successful trade relationships, it was imperative for merchants, diplomats, and travelers to overcome these linguistic barriers. As a result, multilingualism became a valuable skill for those engaged in Silk Road commerce. Traders often had to communicate with individuals from vastly different linguistic backgrounds, making language bridges crucial for the exchange of not only goods but also ideas, cultures, and innovations. One of the most influential languages on the Silk Road was Persian. Known as the "Lingua Franca" of the Silk Road, Persian served as a common language for traders from China to the Mediterranean. It allowed merchants to communicate across the vast cultural and linguistic divides, promoting the exchange of knowledge and fostering a sense of unity among diverse peoples. The significance of language extended beyond mere commerce. It played a vital role in the transmission of knowledge, particularly in the fields of science, philosophy, and religion. The Silk Road facilitated the spread of Buddhism, Islam, and other faiths, along with the ideas of renowned scholars such as Confucius and Aristotle, thanks to the ability of languages to transcend borders and foster cross-cultural understanding. This article investigates how linguistic diversity and the ability to bridge language barriers played a crucial role in fostering economic, cultural, and intellectual exchanges along the Silk Road. It begins with an introduction to the topic, followed by a literature analysis, methods, results, discussion, and concludes with suggestions for understanding the contemporary implications of this linguistic legacy.

**Keywords:** *Silk Road, languages, communication, trade, cultural exchange, historical significance.*

# USING METAPHOR OF WOUND AS AN EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH NOVEL

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## ABSTRACT

It is known that the means of artistic language are widely used in works of art. Although the means of artistic language are different, they also show that language is semantic. Metaphor, one of the means of literary language, is widely expressed in examples of world literature. Metaphor serves to express the purpose that the writer wants to express. Kazuo Isiguro is one of the most influential writers in the world, especially in modern English literature. In 2017, he won the Nobel Prize for his novels. His work is multifaceted. Today, the author is a writer who reveals aspects of the Japanese and English nation. The different interpretations of the metaphor analyzed in Kazuo Isiguro's novels are revealed in the example of the fate of the novel's protagonists. The metaphor is interpreted differently in the novels of Kazuo Isiguro. Especially, heart injury is widely interpreted in novels through metaphor. As long as the author expresses the trauma of the heart through metaphor, there is no possibility of cure or forgetfulness. In the novels of the writer, not only the problems of the English nation, but also the fate of people of Japanese descent are widely covered by the heroes.

**Keywords:** *Novel, English, memory, pain, image, metaphor.*

# NEW ASPECTS OF TEACHING METHODS IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

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## ABSTRACT

The American literature developed very rapidly. The first widely read American author was Benjamin Franklin. Basically, the development of American literature is a path from romanticism to realism. Washington Irving (*The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*) was the first American to gain an international literary reputation. Mark Twain still captivates readers with his unique—and uniquely American—humor and insight. Realism is any effort to portray life as it truly is. Realism in literature was part of a wider movement in the arts to focus on ordinary people and events. In the spirit of general "realism," Realist authors opted for depictions of everyday and banal activities and experiences, instead of a romanticized or similarly stylized presentation. "Realism sets itself at work to consider characters and events which are apparently the most ordinary and uninteresting, in order to extract from these their full value and true meaning. In America realism was an early 20th century idea in art, music and literature that showed through these different types of work. Characteristic American novels of the period depict the damage of economic forces. Pulling away from fantasy and focusing on the now, American Realism presented a new gateway and a breakthrough — introducing modernism, and what it means to be in the present. For Berthoff, realism is committed to "capturing the special immediate air of American reality. For Benardete, realism is "the record of life, the real, the true". Donald Pizer (1984 y.) has modified a commonly accepted definition of realism based on three criteria—verisimilitude, representativeness, and objectivity. Alfred Habegger (1982 y.) has suggested that realism was more specifically opposed to women's fiction. Hamlin Garland was his counterpart in the countryside. His collections of stories published and known as prairie realism. Josephine Donovan (1983 y.) has argued that women's local color literature can be firmly situated within the anti-romantic tradition of women's realism. Howells equated romanticism with the Old World aristocracy and therefore considered realism to be the appropriate aesthetic for the emerging institution of American literature.

**Keywords:** *romanticism, women's realism, criteria, verisimilitude, objectivity, representativeness, literature, realism, prairie realism, reality, development, author, reflection, movement, tradition, American.*

# BITIGLARNING BADIY XUSUSIYATI

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## ANNOTASIYA

“Marsiya” termini va tushunchasi badiiy-estetik vazifasiga ko‘ra qadimgi turkiy adabiyotga islom madaniyati bilan birga kirib keldi. Turkiy she‘riyatdagi mavjud yig‘i, yo‘qlov, alqov, bitig singari ifoda shakllari qatoridan sobit o‘rin egalladi. O‘rxun-Enasoy bitiglari, Mahmud Qoshg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘otit-turk” (“Turkiy so‘zlar devoni”)idagi she‘riy parchalar qadimgi turkiylar she‘riyatini o‘rganishda asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu obidalarni ilmiy-nazariy jihatidan o‘rganishda adabiyotshunosligimizda salmoqli ilmiy kuzatishlar olib borildi. Mashhur rus turkshunoslari S.E.Malov, I.V.Steblevalarning ilmiy tadqiqotlari ham alohida ta‘kidlanishga loyiq.

Bitiglarning bosh belgisi, bu – biron-bir atoqli kishi vafotiga bagishlanganligidir. Keyin, ana shu xotirasini yod etib aytilayot-gan mungli, alamli so‘zlar qabr toshlariga o‘yib bitilganligidir. Yana bitiglarda o‘sha kishining tiriklik mahali ko‘rsatgan jasurligi yoki qahramonligi, biron-bir yorqin fazilati yoki ibratli ishlari ta‘kidlanadi. Qadimiy turkiylarning “qabriston poeziyasi” (S.Malov ta‘biri) o‘zbek mumtoz adabiyotining uzviy bir qismi hisoblanadi. Zero, mumtoz adabiyotimiz umumturkiy madaniyatning vorisi hamdir.

**Tayanch iboralar:** *Marsiya, yig‘lamoq, aza tutmoq, qayg‘urmoq, g‘am-alam va hasrat, qayg‘u, hasrat, gam-anduh, o‘kinch-nadomat, toshbitiglar, adabiy janr.*

# ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKS

Masrur RAKHIMJANOV

## ABSTRACT

The term and concept "marsiya" entered the ancient Turkic literature along with the Islamic culture due to its artistic and aesthetic function. Among the forms of expression existing in Turkish poetry, such as crying, mourning, bitig occupies a fixed place. The Orkhun-Enasai inscriptions, poetic excerpts from "Devonu lugotit-Turk" by Mahmud Kashkari ("Devon of Turkic words") serve as the basis for the study of ancient Turkic poetry. During the scientific and theoretical study of these monuments in our literature, important scientific observations were made. Special mention should be made of the scientific research of the famous Russian Türkologists S.E. Malova, I. V. Stebleva.

The main sign of the writings is that they are dedicated to the death of a famous person. Then, the mournful and painful words that are said in remembrance of this memory are engraved on the tombstones. In the writings, the bravery or heroism of that person during his lifetime, some bright qualities or exemplary deeds are emphasized. The "cemetery poetry" of the ancient Turks (S. Malov's term) is an integral part of Uzbek classic literature. After all, our classic literature is also the heir of the national culture.

**Keywords:** *Marsia, crying, mourning, grief, sorrow, grief and sadness, regret, obstacle, literary genre.*

# KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZ METODOLOJİSİ

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## ÖZET

Karşılaştırmalı edebiyat veya karşılaştırmalı edebiyat çalışmaları, iki veya daha fazla edebi olgunun karşılaştırılmasına dayanan bir bilim dalıdır. Karşılaştırmalı edebiyatın geleceği, uluslararası sosyal, kültürel ve edebi ilişkilerin her geçen gün geliştiği günümüzde bilimin en büyük yönlerinden biridir. Herhangi bir karşılaştırmalı çalışma, edebiyatlar arasında genel teorik yasaların ortaya çıkmasına temel teşkil eden edebi fenomenlerin ortak ve spesifik yönlerini tanımlar. Araştırma çalışmasının amacı. Bilimin amacı öğrencilere, ustalara ve tüm araştırmacılara karşılaştırmalı çalışmaların metodolojisi, karşılaştırmalı edebiyat hakkında teorik bilgi vermek, karşılaştırmalı araştırma yöntemlerini açıklamak, bu alandaki bilgilerini geliştirmektir. Ayrıca karşılaştırmalı edebiyatın amacı, tarihsel bir olgu veya olay olup olmadığına bakılmaksızın edebi olayların (görsel araçlar, sanat eserleri, yazarların edebi mirası, edebiyat ekolleri, türler vb.) tipolojik ve genetik doğasını belirlemektir. Belirli bir tarihsel gerçeği ve edebi bir olaya uygulanan iç yasaları göstermek. Sonuçlar ve düşünceler. Bilimin konusu karşılaştırmalı tarih yöntemi ve onun kurucuları, temel kavramlar; makro ve mikro uyumluluk; Doğu-Batı edebi ilişkileri, çeviri eleştirisi, bir edebi metnin karşılaştırmalı analizinin kriterleri hakkında mümkün olduğunca fazla teorik bilgi sağlamayı ve araştırmacılarda edebi olayları karşılaştırma ve karşılaştırma yeteneğini geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çözüm. Bu konunun incelenmesi sırasında öğrenciler, yüksek lisans öğrencileri ve araştırmacılar: Karşılaştırmalı araştırma metodolojisini ve temel kavramlarını açıklayabilmeli; karşılaştırmalı edebiyata ilişkin temel literatür bilgisi ve bunların özeti; Çeviri, çeviri türleri, çeviri eleştirisi hakkında genel bir fikre sahip, orijinal ile çevirinin karşılaştırılması konusunda belli bir bilgiye sahip; Karşılaştırma yoluyla edebi olayların genel ve özel yönlerini belirleme, poetika, edebi ilişkiler ve edebi etki konularını analiz etme becerisine sahiptir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** karşılaştırmalı çalışmalar; karşılaştırmalı Edebiyat; karşılaştırmalı-tarihsel yöntem; nesne; karşılaştırma aşamaları; çevre; dahili özellikler; tipik durumlar; makro karşılaştırmalılık; mikro karşılaştırmalılık.

# METHODOLOGY OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Gulnoz KHALLIYEVA

## ABSTRACT

Comparative literature or literary comparative studies is a branch of science based on the comparison of two or more literary phenomena. The future of comparative literature is one of the great directions of science in our time, when international social, cultural and literary relations are developing day by day. Any comparative study identifies common and specific aspects of literary phenomena, which serve as the basis for the emergence of general theoretical laws between literatures. The aim of the research work. The purpose of the science is to provide students, masters and all researchers with theoretical information about the methodology of comparative studies, comparative literature, to explain the methods of comparative research, to improve their knowledge in this area. In addition, the purpose of comparative literature is to determine the typological and genetic nature of literary events (visual aids, works of art, literary heritage of writers, literary schools, genres, etc.), regardless of whether it is a historical phenomenon or a specific historical fact and to demonstrate the internal laws that apply to a literary event. Results and considerations. The object of science is the comparative historical method and its founders, the basic concepts; macro and micro compatibility; it aims to provide as much theoretical knowledge as possible about East-West literary relations, translation criticism, criteria for comparative analysis of a literary text, and to develop in researchers the ability to compare and contrast literary events. Conclusion. During the study of this subject, students, masters and researchers: be able to explain the methodology of comparative research and its basic concepts; knowledge of the basic literature on comparative literature and their summary; have a general idea of the translation, types of translation, translation criticism, a certain knowledge of the comparison of the original and the translation; have the skills to identify general and specific aspects of literary events through comparison, to analyze the issues of poetics, literary relations and literary influence.

**Keywords:** *comparative studies; comparative literature; comparative-historical method; object; stages of comparison; environment; internal features; typical situations; macro-comparativistics; micro-comparativistics.*

# ADVANTAGES OF LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH DISTANCE LEARNING SYSTEMS

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## ABSTRACT

Today, development is developing very fast and changing very fast. Almost every minute, changes, updates and unexpected events are happening in different parts of our planet. Every day we spend under a strong flow of information. The flow of information haunts us at home, at work and on vacation. A person cannot function normally without the influence of information. Understanding life, studying it, takes place through the collection and assimilation of information. The level of knowledge of a person is also determined by the amount of information acquired by a person in a certain period of time. That is why opening a wide path to modern knowledge and the effective use of new information technologies in the improvement of teaching has become a requirement of today. The national personnel training program and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" impose this responsibility on us. At the same time, it can be said that significant changes are taking place in the education system. Distance learning methods are used in the educational system. Distance learning method is a new form of part-time study. Distance learning is independent learning. Independent reading develops a person's independent thinking, situation assessment, conclusion and prediction skills.

**Keywords:** *synchronous, asynchronous, hybrid, mobile, virtual.*



# INGLIZ TILI FANINI O`QITISHDA YUZAGA KELADIGAN MUAMOLAR VA ULARGA SAMARALI YECHIM TOPISH

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## ANONTATSIYA

Ushbu ilmiy maqola Ingliz tilini o`qitishda yuzaga keladigan muamolar va ularga samarali yechim topish haqida. Zamon taraqqiylashib borgani sari tilga bo`lgan ehtiyoj kundan kunga ortib bormoqda. Bunda yuzaga keladigan muamolar ham talaygina. Ularga samarali yechim topish hamda o`qitish tizimini mukammallashtirish zarur.

**Kalit so`zlar;** *Metodika, o`quv qo`llanma, litsenziya, shartnoma, mutaxasis, ekspert, grammatika, kommunikativ.*

# O'ZBEK TILINI KENG MIQIYOSDA QO'LLASHDA TERMINLARNING AHAMIYATI

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O'ZDJTU

## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilining tilshunoslik bo'limida terminlar-ning tutgan o'rni, ahamiyati, ularni qo'llanilishi, bir tildan ikinchi tilga o'tgandagi xususiyatlari o'rganilib, tahlil etilgan. Terminologiya masalalari hamisha tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo'lib, terminlarning sohalar lug'aviy qatlamlaridagi o'rni va vazifasini belgilash, tushunchaning mazmun-mohiyatini to'g'ri anglash imkonini yaratadi va kerakli lug'atlarda keng qo'llaniladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** o'zbek tilidagi terminlar, soha terminlari, maxsus leksika, kasbiy terminlar, nominativ birliklar, grammatik kategoriyalar, tushuncha, so'z boyligi, rivojlanish va takomillashuv, so'z atamasi.

## ABSTRACT

this article explores and analyzes the role, importance, application of terms in the linguistics department of the Uzbek language, their features in the transition from one language to the second. Terminology issues are always one of the pressing issues of linguistics, making it possible to determine the place and function of terms in the vocabulary layers of fields, to correctly understand the content and essence of the concept, and are widely used in the necessary dictionaries.

**Keywords:** Uzbek language terms, field terms, Special lexicon, professional terms, nominative units, grammatical categories, concept, vocabulary, development and improvement, word term.

# THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ZOONYM COMPONENT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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## ABSTRACT

This article deals with the field of etymology, the etymological research conducted in English and Uzbek languages, and the results of research on the history of the origin and formation of phraseological units.

**Keywords:** *phraseological units, zoonym, etymology, proverbs, etymological analysis, etimological dictionaries.*

# INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI ZONIM KOMPONENTLI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING ETIMOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI O'RGANILISHI TARIXI

Iroda IBRAXIMOVA

## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada etimologiya sohasi, bugungi kunga qadar ingliz va o'zbek tillarida olib borilgan etimologik tadqiqot ishlari, frazeologik birliklarning kelib chiqish va shakllanish tarixiga bag'ishlangan izlanishlar natijalari xususida so'z boradi.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** frazeologik birliklar, zoonim, etimologiya, maqollar, etimologik tahlil, etimologik lug'atlar.

# POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE THYROID GLAND IN CONDITIONS OF INTRAUTERINE EXPOSURE TO SMALL DOSES OF PYRETHROID PESTICIDES

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## ABSTRACT

The influence of the mechanisms of the effect of pesticides through the mother's body on the formation of the thyroid gland of the offspring would make it possible to develop methods of prevention, early diagnosis and prediction of possible negative consequences in the younger generation. All this determines the high degree of relevance and scientific and practical significance of the planned work. The aim of the study was to identify the structural and functional features of the postnatal development of the thyroid gland of offspring under the conditions of intrauterine exposure to small doses of pyrethroid pesticides. The experiments were carried out on white adult female rats, for which the pesticides cyhalothrin fipronil were obtained respectively during pregnancy and lactation. The offspring from the experimental and control animals were studied at 3, 7, 14, 21 and 30 days after birth using morphology, electron microscopy, immunohistochemistry and biochemistry. It has been shown that the toxic effects of exposure to pesticides on the maternal body during pregnancy and lactation are manifested in the form of impaired growth and formation of thyroid cells. In the mechanism of action of pesticides, the imbalance between proliferation and apoptosis of thyroid cells, caused by both the direct toxic effect of drugs, and the development of hypothyroidism and oxidative stress, plays a leading role.

**Keywords:** *pesticides, developmental immunotoxicity, postnatal ontogenesis, immune system, apoptosis, cell proliferation.*

# TOXIC EFFECT OF PESTICIDE FASTOKIN ON THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE STOMACH

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## ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to identify the toxic effect of intrauterine and early postnatal exposure to pesticides on the development of the endocrine and immune system of offspring. The experiments were performed on white adult male rats, who respectively received pesticides cyhalothrin or fipronil during pregnancy and lactation. Progeny from experimental and control animals was studied on the 3rd, 7th, 14th, 21st and 30th days after birth using methods of morphology, electron microscopy, immunohistochemistry and biochemistry. It was revealed that the toxic effect of pesticide exposure during pregnancy and lactation is manifested in the form of growth retardation and formation of the thyroid and thymus glands of offspring. In the mechanism of toxic effect of pesticides on the immune-endocrine system, the leading role is played by the imbalance between proliferation and apoptosis of cells, caused both by direct toxic effects of drugs, both developing hypothyroidism and oxidative stress in mother and offspring.

**Keywords:** *pesticides; offspring; thyroid gland; thymus.*

# **MORPHOLOGICAL ANAMNESIS OF THYROID DYSFUNCTION OCCURRING IN POSTNATAL ORGAN ONTOGENESIS IN CONDITIONS OF CHRONIC INTOXICATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The thyroid gland of the offspring obtained from mothers with chronic pesticide poisoning was examined on 1-90 days after birth using electron microscopic methods. It was revealed that intoxication of the mother's body significantly slows down the pace of postnatal formation of secretory follicles. Ultrastructural changes were detected in the form of disorganization of the granular endoplasmic network and destruction of other cytoplasmic organelles of thyrocytes. These changes are a morphological substrate of thyroid dysfunction that occurs in the postnatal ontogenesis of the organ in conditions of chronic intoxication.

**Keywords:** *pesticides and thyroid hormones.*

# RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF DONOR BLOOD FOR BRUCELLOSIS BY KASHKADARYA REGION

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## ABSTRACT

We conducted a comparative retrospective analysis of the detection of brucellosis among blood donors of the Kashkadarya region. This research is useful for understanding the degree of prevalence of brucellosis infections among donors. This research was conducted for the first time among donors.

So that, comparative retrospective analysis of the detection of brucellosis disease among blood donors who applied to the transfusion station of Kashkadarya region, which is the highest indicator number of donations in 2018-10692, the number of analysis-10692, number of positive results - 157 units (1.47%) and the lowest figure is the number of donations in 2020 – 11365, the number of analysis are 11365, the number of positive results is 40 (0.35%).

**Keywords:** *Transfusion, brucellosis, blood donor, donations, retrospective analysis.*



# DORIVOR O'SIMLIKLARNING EFIR MOYLARINING MIKROBLARGA QAFSHI XUSUSIYATLARINI QIYOSIY O'RGANISH.

**K.Sh. Boltayeva**

**F.S.Jalilov**

**N.B.Zokirova**

**S.A.Saidmurodov**

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## ANNOTASIYA

Ushbu ishning maqsadi dorivor o'simliklarning efir moylarining mikroblarga qarshi faolligini qiyosiy o'rganish. Efir moylarning mikroblarga qarshi faolligini aniqlash bakteriya va zamburug'larning ayrim turlariga qarshi agarga diffuziya yo'li bilan amalga oshirildi: *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* va *Candida albicans*. Lavanda gullaridan olingan efir moyi ichak tayoqchasiga qarshi mikroblarga qarshi faollikni ko'rsatdi *Escherichia coli* – 30,0 mm. o'sish zonasining to'xtatish diametri, , *Staphylococcus aureus* – 28,0 mm., *Candida albicans* -22.0 mm.. Rayhon efir moyi ichak tayoqchasiga qarshi faollik ko'rsatdi *Escherichia coli* - kosachalarda bakteriyalar o'sishi kuzatilmadi, *Candida albicans* - 36,0 mm., *Staphylococcus aureus* – 25 mm., Yuqorida aytilganlarga asoslanib, shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, o'rganilgan efir moylari orasida rayhon efir moyi lavanda gullaridan olingan efir moyiga nisbatan yuqori antibakterial faollikni ko'rsatdi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** test- kultura, ingibitsiya, taksonomiya, identifikatsiya, tinktorial xossalar, shtamm, batsillalar, kokklar, bakteriyalar, zamburug'lar.

# COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF ESSENTIAL OILS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

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## ABSTRACT

One of the urgent problems of world medicine and pharmacology is the creation of drugs used to treat injuries caused by various pathological and social situations. Modern progress in the treatment of wound surfaces is at a high level, but the issues of rapid healing and complete closure of wound coverings without complications are still relevant. Thus, it is important to create drugs that have an effective regenerating effect.

**Key words:** *test culture, inhibition, taxonomy, identification, tinctorial properties, strain, bacilli, cocci, bacteria, fungi.*

# **PATHOGENIC INFLUENCE OF PESTICIDES ON THE THYROID GLAND OF OFFSPRING UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THEIR EXPOSURE THROUGH THE MOTHER'S BODY DURING PREGNANCY AND LACTATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of the study was to identify the toxic effect of intrauterine and early postnatal exposure to pesticides on the development of the endocrine system of offspring. The thyroid gland of the offspring obtained from mothers with chronic poisoning with pesticides vigor and fastkine was examined on 1-30 days after birth using electron microscopic methods. It was revealed that intoxication of the mother's body significantly slows down the pace of postnatal formation of secretory follicles. Ultrastructural changes were found in the form of disorganization of the granular endoplasmic network and destruction of other cytoplasmic organelles of thyrocytes. These changes are a morphological substrate of thyroid dysfunction that occurs in the postnatal ontogenesis of the organ in conditions of chronic intoxication.

**Keywords:** Pesticides, thyroid glands, chronic intoxication.

# A DEAD LANGUAGE WHICH IS STILL ALIVE

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article mainly discusses medical terms and their use in all fields of medicine today, as well as comments on the role of the Latin language in terminology. There is no going into medicine without the language of Latin. To fully master any profession, a person must necessarily know the terminology of his speciality. The history of Europe has developed in such a way that the basic terminology of most sciences, including medicine, is based on the words of Latin and Greek. But, perhaps, there is no other professional activity in which the world's centuries-old experience would be reflected so directly as on the composition of the professional language of a medical worker, because one of the disciplines of great importance in the training of specialists in the field of medicine and pharmacy is undoubtedly the Latin language, which we have to meet in our daily work - when reading the names of diseases, anatomical and clinical terms, names of medicinal raw materials, botanical terms accepted in the International Medical Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy. Latin is a classical language and also the Indo-European Language. Earlier, it was spoken in the Tiber areas of Rome, but once the Roman Republic came into power, the language started to dominate: Throughout Italian Region and then all-over Roman Empire. After the fall of western Rome, Latin continued to be the language that was used by common people. Later, Latin became the language of international communication, science, academia, and scholars until the 18th century. But due to other regional vernaculars added Latin to common academic and political usage, it eventually got dead, and become a dead language in the modern linguistic definition.

**Keywords:** *medicine, term, disease, Latin-Greek, terminology, terminology, disciplines, medical education, lexicon.*

# NEUROLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS IN CHILDREN WITH DOWN SYNDROME

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## ABSTRACT

Down syndrome is a genetic disorder that can lead to mental retardation of varying degrees with several neurological complications. It is one of the most prevalent neurodevelopmental disorders, occurring in about 1 of 800 live births throughout the world. The study involved 120 children with Down syndrome aged 3 to 12 years, hospitalized from 2019 – 2022, suffering from various neurological complications. The study included children receiving treatment in the private clinic "ReaCenter" and brought up in the non-state educational institution "Umnichka" in the period. The diagnosis was made on the basis of the results of cytogenetic and clinical neurological studies with the determination of the phenotype characteristic of DS. It has been seen that at the time of the birth of children with DS, mothers aged 26 to 35 years were the most common, which amounted to 43 percent. This is due to the higher birth rate in this age group. At the same time, the age of fathers at the time of the birth of the child was in the range from 36 to 49 years. More pronounced neurological deficit in the form of trisomy: speech disorders, fine motor disorders of the hand, disorders of the coordinating sphere, autonomic dysregulation was revealed in children with trisomy, compared with children who were mosaic and translocation types.

**Keywords:** Down syndrome, neurological complications, cognitive impairment, trisomy 21, children.

# **QON ERITROSITLARI TARKIBIDAGI GEMOGLOBINNI MIKDORINI OSHISHIGA VER-MOL-2 NI TA'SIRINI O'RGANISH**

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## **ANATATSIYA**

Kon erythrocytlari tarkibidagi gemoglobinni mikdorini oshishiga Ver-Mol-2 ni ta'sirini Urganish. Shu makolada Ver-Mol-2 ni kon erythrocytlari tarkibidagi hemoglobinni mikdorini belgilashini Tardiferon bilan solistirdi. Ver-Mol-2 ni anemiaga qarshi xususiyatixamma tekshirilgan kunlarda huddi Tardifirondek eritrositlarni tarkibidagi gemoglobinni oshirganligi nomoenbuldi. Saitmurotova O.X., Yakubova F.T., Sagdiev N.J. Ver-Mol-2 ning eritrotsitlarda gemoglobinni oshirishga ta'sirini o'rganish. Ushbu maqolada VER-MOL-2 ning eritrotsitlarda gemoglobin darajasini oshirishga ta'siri savdo dori Tardiferon bilan solishtirganda ko'rib chiqiladi.

# **THE EFFICIENCY OF TIMELY ORGANIZATION OF SPECIALIZED CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH CORONAVIRUS ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLICAN 2-SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL ZANGIOTA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

As we remember, in December 2019 in Wuhan, a city of 11 million people in central China, a new pneumonia emerged, caused by a previously unknown pathogen. The initial cases were related to the impact on the seafood market in Wuhan [1]. As of January 27, 2020, Chinese authorities have reported 2,835 confirmed cases in mainland China, including 81 deaths. In addition, 19 confirmed cases have been identified in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, while 39 imported cases have been identified in Thailand, Japan, South Korea, the United States, Vietnam, Singapore, Nepal, France, Australia and Canada. The pathogen was soon identified as a novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), which is closely related to severe acute respiratory syndrome CoV (SARS-CoV) [2]. In Uzbekistan, the COVID-19 pandemic was officially registered in mid-March 2020. Thanks to the political will of the country, the discipline of the people and the coordinated work of all services, the country managed to avoid mass infection at the beginning of the pandemic and prepare for the treatment of the disease.

**Key words:** *coronavirus infection, acute respiratory syndrome, specialized clinic, qualified assistance*

# THE INFLUENCE OF HYDROCORTISONE ON THE IMMUNE SYSTEM ORGANS

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## ABSTRACT

The widespread use of corticosteroid hormones in clinical practice, without considering the genetic individuality formed during a long process of phylogenesis, often leads to serious complications. These complications can be addressed through a deep comparative analysis of hormone-dependent processes in the immunogenesis of the entire organism. The disclosure of patterns in the immune system's response to the action of corticosteroid hormones in turtles of different ages, demonstrated at the systemic, cellular, and ultrastructural levels, allows for the supplementation of the mechanisms of stress pathogenesis known in mammals and humans.

## ANNOTASIYA

Maqolada kortikosteroid gormonlarini klinikada genetik individuallikni hisobga olmagan holda qo'llash to'g'risida ma'lumot berilgan, bu ko'pincha jiddiy asoratlarga olib keladigan filogenezning uzoq jarayonida shakllangan. Butun organizmning immunogenezning gormonga bog'liq jarayonlarini chuqur qiyosiy tahlildan so'ng ularni yo'q qilish mumkin bo'ladi. Turli yoshdagi toshbaqalarning immun tizimining tizimli, hujayrali va ultrastrukturaviy darajada ko'rsatilgan kortikosteroid gormonlar ta'siriga javob berish shakllarini ochib berish sutemizuvchilar va odamlarda ma'lum bo'lgan stress patogenezi mexanizmlarini to'ldirishga imkon beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Immun tizimi, gidrokortizon, filogeniya, asoratlar, kortikosteroid gormonlar, tahlil, asoratlar, organizm, odam.*



# **O'TKIR KORONAR SINDROM S-T SEGMENT KO'TARILISHI BILAN KECHGAN BEMORLARDA KORONAROANGIOPLASTIKA VA TROMBOLITIK DAVONING SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH**

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## **ABSTRACT**

According to the latest data of the World Health Organization, non-communicable diseases - cardiovascular diseases account for 71% of deaths worldwide, and in Uzbekistan this figure is 79%. is coming. On average, 8,000 people die from stroke in Uzbekistan per year. 60% of this indicator is recorded before the hospital. According to the obtained statistics, in 2021, 2074 patients with OCD applied to Republican urgent care research center 65% of them were with ST segment elevation and 35% without ST elevation. 53% of patients have Q teeth, 11% without Q teeth, 30.2% have Unstable angina. Therefore, all efforts in the treatment of this group of patients should be aimed at restoring the patency of the coronary vessels with the help of thrombolytic treatment measures or primary percutaneous intervention. Treatment of acute coronary syndrome is a leading part of modern fundamental and applied cardiology not only because of the wide spread of diseases, but also because of its tragic importance. However, many unsolved problems still require answers, this article presents modern treatment methods for patients with S-T elevation acute coronary syndrome. Treatment of acute coronary syndrome is constantly improving, the search for the most effective and safe methods continues.

**Keywords:** *Acute coronary syndrome, coronary angioplasty, reperfusion, thrombolytic therapy.*

# KARDIOLOGIK AMALIYOTDA NIQOBLANGAN DEPRESSIYA KECHISHINING KLINIKO-PSIXOLOGIK O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI.

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Maqolada arterial gipertenziya bilan murojat qilgan 30 bemorda emotsional xolatini tekshiruv natijalari ko'rsatilgan.

Davo antidepressant mirtazapin dori vositasi qo'llanilishi bilan o'tkazilgan. Bazis davo fonida mirtazapin olgan bemorlarda psixodiagnostik depressiya testlaridan sung testda ballar summasining pasayishi, bemorlarning psixoemotsional xolatining yaxshilanishi va arterial qon bosimning pasayishi kuzatildi.

***Kalit so'zlar:** niqoblangan depressiya, somatizatsiyalashgan depressiya, arterial gipertenziya, antidepressant, psixoterapiya.*

## **ABSTRACT**

This article describes the results of a study of psycho-emotional sphere in 30 patients with arterial hypertension. They were treated with the inclusion of antidepressant Mirtazapin. Patients treated with Mirtazapin psychotherapy and basic therapy reduced in the amount of points on a psychodiagnostic test of Tsung, improvement of psychoemotional status and reduced arterial hypertension.

***Keywords:** masked depression, somatized depression, arterial hypertension, antidepressant, psychotherapy.*

# ASSESSMENT OF THE MICROBIOLOGICAL STATUS OF CHRONIC CATARRHAL GINGIVITIS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS

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## ABSTRACT

It has now been proven that periodontopathogens of dental plaque are the etiological factor of inflammatory lesions of the periodontium. Modern studies show that *A. actinomycetemcomitans* plays a significant role in the development of rapidly progressive periodontitis, the content of this microorganism directly correlates with the size of the periodontal pocket and the severity of inflammatory and destructive changes in the periodontium. However, a number of authors express doubts about the etiological role of these bacteria in the development of inflammatory periodontal diseases. The interpretation of the results of the microbiological study of the materials was carried out taking into account the differential signs formed during the growth of colonies, characteristic of each type of bacteria.

**Keywords:** *microbiology, etiology, inflammatory process, bacteria, periodontal, microorganism, periodontal pocket, destructive change, dental plaque, pathogenic microorganism.*

# **VASCULAR CELLULAR ADHESION MOLECULES ARE ELEVATED AFTER ACUTE COVID-19 INFECTION IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Type 2 diabetes one of the fast growing diseases, in last decade in Uzbekistan 2% of total mortality rate associated with diabetes and it's complications. Especially, during Covid-19 pandemy managing vascular complication played critical role. The aim of our study was to evaluate the level of vascular cell adhesion molecules VCAM-1 in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in one year after COVID-19 infection.

**Keywords:** *diabetes, COVID-19, vascular adhesion molecules, endothelial dysfunction.*

# **ESTABLISHMENT OF ACUTE TOXICITY D-38, KS-39 AND R-37 POLYSACCHARIDES**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In experiments the acute toxicity of D-38, KS-39 and P-37 sulfated polysaccharides with anticoagulant and antiaggregant properties was studied. From the obtained results, it was known that when D-38, KS-39 and P-37 polysaccharides were injected into the abdomen of animals at doses of 1000 and 2000, no death of animals was recorded during the entire experiment. At 4000 doses, death was observed in 1 out of 6 animals, i.e. 16.6% of animals. 50% mortality was observed in all mice when 5000 mg/kg of the above polysaccharides were administered intraperitoneally.

**Keywords:** *Polysaccharides, anticoagulant, thrombin time.*

# CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF NATURAL MINERAL SALTS USED IN FOLK MEDICINE

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## ANOTATSIYA

Hozirgi zamon farmatsevtik texnologiyasining asosiy vazifalaridan biri yuqori biosamarador, zaharliligi kam bo'lgan dori vositalarini olish. Ba'zi preparatlar allergik holatlarga olib kelayapti. Samaradorlik esa kutilgan natijalarni bermayapti yoki juda ham kam miqdorda berayapti. Dorilarning yuqori samaradorligini aniqlash va bunga erishish, shuning uchun xalq tabobatiga ham e'tibor katta. Shuni e'tiborga olib tabobatda ishlatiladigan dorivor vannalarni qo'llash ko'pgina kasalliklarni bartaraf qilishga yordam beradi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 12-oktabrdagi PQ-3968-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xalq tabobati sohasini tartibga solish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga muvofiq xalq tabobatining samarali va xavfsiz usullaridan foydalangan holda tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish tartibi va hajmini oshirish belgilandi.

Yuqoridagilarni hisobga olgan holda, tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi xalq tabobatining samarali va xavfsiz usullaridan foydalangan holda tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish tartibi va hajmini oshirish hamda tabiiy mineral tuzlarni kimyoviy tarkibini o'rganishdir.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *ISP OES emissiya spektroskopiya, o'lik dengiz tuzlari, zamburug', ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi, texnologik xususiyatlar.*

# **THE ROLE OF ULTRASOUND EXPOSURE ON THE SEEDS OF AGRICULTURAL PLANTS IN THEIR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In this article is described the pre-sowing effects of ultrasound at different exposures on the seeds of agricultural plants: tomato, cucumber, eggplant and sweet pepper and the role of these effects in the germination and development of plants. At the same time, with the help of laboratory and field experiments, the optimal exposure time of ultrasound was determined, and an attempt was made to reveal the mechanism of this effect on plant seeds. The last years, agriculture is faced with the following problems: sudden changes in climate, deterioration of biological diversity, desertification, and a sharp increase in the price of food products. On the other hand, clusters and cooperatives and farms were organized in the field of agriculture, and they began to work according to deep and complex scientific foundations. This requires adequate and timely provision of necessary information to agricultural entities and as a result leads to increased manufacture of agricultural products and at the same time increases per capita income of the rural population. The use of scientific achievements and the high-quality and effective implementation of the work of "Extension center - information centers" in agriculture provides all-round practical help in solving the emerging problems.

Re-equipment and modernization of agricultural production on the basis of modern techniques and advanced innovative technologies is one of the most important tasks of the agrarian sector policy in the near future.

Providing high-quality, environmentally friendly - organic food products, increasing labor productivity and making industry organizations more profitable, creating new jobs, improving the working conditions of agricultural workers constitute the basis of the agrarian sector policy in our republic.

Pre-sowing treatment of agricultural plant seeds with the help of ultrasound accelerates the growth process and increases the yield of various plants by an average of 20-40%. Experiments show that the effect of ultrasound in some way, always positively affects the growth of grain and seeds and increases productivity. The best results when affected with ultrasound were obtained in experiments with cabbage, carrot, beet, onion seeds. When seeds are treated with ultrasound, it is possible to add micronutrients, eliminate pathogens and pests which bring illnesses, and activate enzymes.

Treatment of seeds with ultraviolet rays creates the coming out of early and strong sprouts, increases the specific productivity of the plant in the given agrotechnical background, that is, creates the ground for additional harvest. It should also be noted that the water requirements of the experimental plants are reduced comparatively to grown from untreated seeds. This means that plants are more resistant to drought.

The next task is quantitatively analyzing and studying the mechanism of these differences measuring various physical parameters of plants and composition and finding the regularities.

Our goal, in the future is the certain application of the advanced achievements of science in agricultural production.

**Key words:** *ultrasound effect, germination, development, sweet pepper, eggplant, disease, sown seeds, effective time, mechanism of exposure, ultrasound, tomato, cucumber, conductivity, cell, exposure time, germination, development, seeds.*



# SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF HYDROCHLORID QUINAZOLIN-4-ONE

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## ABSTRACT

By the interaction of anthranilic acid with formamide, an almost quantitative yield of quinazoline-4-oh was obtained. Optimal reaction conditions were established: temperature 130-140 °C, duration 2 hours. Quinazoline-4-oh hydrochloride was obtained from quinazoline-4-oh by passing hydrogen chloride with 96% yield. These compounds at a dose of 100-150 mg/kg exhibit 92% anthelmintic activity against fascioles common in cattle, sheep and goats.

**Key words:** *Formamide, quinazoline-4-one, quinazoline-4-oh hydrochloride fascioliasis, stability of the drug, medamine, albendazole, cattle, sheep and goats, activity against fascioliasis.*

# **THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF USING THE ELECTRONIC LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AND THE IMPORTANCE OF USING ANIMATION AND SIMULATION METHODS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The article describes the methodology of using the database of e-learning resources in the educational process to create an e-learning environment in higher education. The article also provides conclusions based on suggestions and recommendations on the creation of a database of e-learning resources in the field of analytical chemistry for students of technical education, the use of virtual learning technologies.

**Keywords:** *Information technology, animation, programming, virtuality, e-textbook, module system, e-learning environment, on-line consultation, audio file, video file, text materials, animations, virtual laboratory.*

# Janubiy Koreya Davlati Xamda Mamlakatimizda Kimyo Fanini O'qitishning Solishtirma Taxlili.

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## **ANNOTASIYA**

Maqolada Janubiy Koreya Respublikasining ta'lim tizimi va kimyo fani o'qitish metodikasi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Janubiy Koreya ta'lim tizimining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimi bilan o'xshash jihatlari, afzallik va kamchiliklari ko'rsatilgan. Janubiy Koreya ta'lim tizimi va kimyo fanini o'qitishning afzallik tomonlarini o'rganish ularni metodologik jihatdan takomillashtirish hamda O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimiga joriy qilish bo'yicha ham taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Boshlang'ich maktab, o'rta maktab, xususiy maktab, loyiha ishi.*

## **ABSTRACT**

The article provides information about the educational system of the Federal Republic of Korea and the methodology of teaching chemistry. Specific characteristics of the Korean education system, similarities with the Uzbekistan education system, advantages and disadvantages are shown. Proposals and recommendations have been developed to study the advantages of the Korean educational system and the teaching of chemistry, to improve and implement them methodologically, and to introduce them to the educational system of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** *Primary school, secondary school, private school, project work.*

# **POLIVINILXloridni Tiokarbamid ishtirokida modifikatsiyalab Anionit olinishi.**

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## **ANNATATSIYA**

Ma'lumki polivinilxlorid polietilen va polipropilen bilan bir qatorda eng muhim katta tonnajli arzon qurilish polimeridir. Shu sababli xam uning chiqindilari miqdori doimiy ravishda oshib bormoqda. Ushbu muammoni hal qilish usullaridan biri polimer transformatsiyalari orqali PVX ni kimyoviy modifikatsiya qilishdir. Ushbu sharxda PVX ni tiokarbamid bilan modifikatsiya qilinishidan oldin sirt yuzasi va g'ovakligini oshirish uchun ekstraksiya qilinib ekstraksiya qiluvchi aralashma etilasetat va etil spirtlarining hajmiy nisbatlari 8:2 bo'lgan aralashmadan foydalangan holda ekstraksiyalangan granulalangan polivinilxloriddan foydalanilgan. Ekstraksiya davomiyligi 4 soat qilib belgilangan. Shuningdek anionit sintez qilish sharoitlari muhokama qilinib, massa nisbati 1:4 olingan, modifikatsiyalash harorat bo'yicha maqbul sharoit 448 K qilib belgilandi. modifikatsiyalash davomiyligini 7 soatgacha oshirib borilganda olingan anion almashinuvchi materialning statik SAS qiymati 6 soatgacha ortib bordi, keyinchalik esa sezilarli darajada o'zgarish kuzatilmadi. Shunga asoslanib PVXni tiokarbamid bilan modifikatsiyalash maqbul vaqt 6 soat etib belgilandi.

***Kalit so'zlar:** PVX, modifikatsiya, tiokarbamid, anionit.*

## **ABSTRACT**

It is known that polyvinyl chloride, along with polyethylene and polypropylene, is the most important large-tonnage cheap construction polymer. For this reason, the amount of its waste is constantly increasing. One way to solve this problem is to chemically modify PVC through polymer transformations. In this review, before modifying PVC with thiocarbamide to increase its surface area and porosity, the extracting mixture is an 8:2 volume ratio of ethyl acetate and ethyl alcohol. used granulated polyvinyl chloride extracted using The duration of extraction is set to 4 hours. Also, the conditions of synthesis of anionite were discussed, the mass ratio was 1:4, and the optimal condition for the modification temperature was set at 448 K. when the duration of modification was increased to 7 hours, the static SAS value of the obtained anion exchange material increased up to 6 hours, and then no significant change was observed. Based on this, the optimum time for modification of PVC with thiocarbamide was determined to be 6 hours.

***Keywords.** PVC, modification, thiourea, anionite.*

# THE EFFECTS OF 14-BENZOYLKARAKOLINE ON CONTRACTIVE ACTIVITY OF RAT AORTA SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS

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## ABSTRACT

It was investigated how 14-benzoylkarakoline affected the rat aortic smooth muscle cells' ability to contract. According to the results, rat aorta preparations that had been constricted by the beta-adrenergic receptor agonist phenylephrine are successfully relaxed by 14-O-BK. It can be deduced that the relaxant effect of the studied alkaloid is caused by the suppression of the transport of  $Ca^{2+}$  ions at the SR level in light of the fact that the contractions induced by this antagonist are primarily caused by the activation of the release of  $Ca^{2+}$  ions from the SR through  $IP_3R$ .

**Keywords:** *smooth muscles, sarcoplazmic reticulum, aorta, phenylephrine,  $Ca^{2+}$  channel, 14-benzoylkarakoline.*

# **BOLALARDA KAMQONLIKNI DAVOLASHDA AMALDA QO'LLANILAYOTGAN (STANDART) VA TAKOMILLASHTIRILGAN USLUBLARINI QIYOSIY TAQQOSLASH**

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## **ANNATOTSIYA**

Amalda bolalardagi kamqonlik holatini davolash va oldini olish masalalariga yondashish har doim ham individual, differentsiialashgan tarzda olib borilmaydi, ko'p hollarda shifokor faqat gemoglobin ko'rsatkichlariga tayangan holda kamqonlik tashxisini qo'yadi va temir preparatlaridan iborat monoterapiyani tayinlaydi. Amaldagi davolash muolaja kursidan keyin o'rtacha 5-10 g/l ni tashkil qildi, bu davolash standartlarida ko'rsatilgan muddatlarda gemoglobin darajasi tiklanishini ta'minlab bermaydi. Amalda qo'llanilayotgan va takomillashtirilgan davolash uslublarini qiyosiy taqqoslash uchun baholash mezonlari sifatida gemoglobin, retsidivlar uchrash tezligi, o'tkir respirator kasalliklar va o'tkir ichak infeksiyalari bilan kasallanish ko'rsatkichlari olindi va taqqoslandi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Kamqonlik (anemiya), bolalar, mikronutrientlar, davolash, taqqoslash.*

## **ABSTRACT**

The modern approach to the treatment and prevention of anemia in children is not always individualized, differentiated, in many cases the doctor diagnoses anemia, based solely on hemoglobin, and prescribes a monotherapy consisting of. The current treatment averaged 5-10 g / l after the course of treatment, which does not ensure restoration of hemoglobin levels during the periods indicated in the treatment standard. Hemoglobin, relapse rate, incidence of acute respiratory infections and incidence of acute intestinal infections were obtained and compared as evaluation criteria for comparative comparison of applied and improved treatment methods.

**Keywords.** *Anemia, children, trace elements, treatment, comparison.*

# GLILAGIN SUBSTANTSIYASINING GEL SHAKLINI YARATISH VA STANDARTLASH

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## ANNOTASIYA

Bugungi kunda dori vositalarining gel va liniment shakllariga tibbiyot amaliyotida (jarrohlik, fiziologiya, allergologiya, terapiya va boshqalarda) talab nisbatan ko'payib borishini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Hozirda gemostatik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan turli xil gel ko'rinishidagi dori vositalari qo'llanilib kelinmoqda, jumladan: "Katerjel" (Avstriya), "Instillagel" (Germaniya), "Surjigel" (Angliya), "Retragel", "Endojigel" (Rossiya) va boshqalar. Yumshoq dori shakllari ko'plab jarrohlik amaliyotlarida keng qo'llaniladi, xususan, bodomsimon bezlarni olib tashlash va ginekologik jarrohlik amaliyotlari paytida, stomatologiyada boshqa dori shakllariga nisbatan ko'proq qo'llanib kelinmoqda. Odatda turli xil jarrohlik amaliyotlarida parenximatoz qon ketish jarayonlarida, gemofiliya kasalliklarida tabletka va vena qon tomiri orqali qo'llaniladigan dori vositalari yaxshi samara beradi. Lekin ko'pchilik xolatlarda kundalik xayotimizda, yul transport xodisalari ro'y berganida, tashqi yaralanish xolatlarida, maishiy jaroxatlarda tashqaridan qo'llaniladigan gemostatik hamda yallig'lanishga qarshi ta'sirga ega yumshoq dori vositalari nisbatan samarali hisoblanadi. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Bioorganik kimyo institutida GKMAT va lagoxilin asosida suvda eruvchan supramolekulyar kompleks olingan bo'lib, ulargemostatik, yallig'lanishga qarshi, shishlarga qarshi, analgetik va to'qimalarni tiklovchi ta'sirga ega ( Matchanov A.D.,13-14 may 2011. - S.265-267.

Ushbu kompleks asosida tashqi ta'sir ko'rsatadigan gel ko'rinishidagi gemostatik vositasini ishlab chiqishni, uning maqbul dozasini aniqlash ishlari ushbu ishning vazifalariga kiritildi.

Shuning uchun ishimizning navbatdagi bosqichi lagoxilinning GKMAT bilan supramolekulyar kompleksi – Glilagin substansiyasi asosida uning yangi yumshoq dori shaklini ishlab chiqish va standartlashga bag'ishlandi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *glilagel, metilparaben, gemostatik, lagoxilin, glitsirezin kislotasi, gel.*

# CREATION AND STANDARDIZATION OF THE GEL FORM OF THE SUBSTANCE GLILAGIN

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## ABSTRACT

Today, we can observe that the demand for gel and liniment forms of drugs in medical practice (surgery, physiology, allergology, therapy, etc.) is relatively increasing. Medicines that are usually used in various surgical procedures in parenchymatous bleeding processes, in hemophilia, and administered through a pill and vein have a good effect. But in most cases, in our daily life, when road traffic accidents occur, in cases of external injuries, in domestic injuries, soft drugs with hemostatic and anti-inflammatory effects are relatively effective. Glilagin is a supramolecular complex of GKMAT and lagoxilin (2:1). White powder, T.liquid.-173-175oS, UB-251(3.45), IR-spectrum: valence vibrations of 3400-3000 cm<sup>-1</sup> (ON) group, 2942 cm<sup>-1</sup> (SN<sub>2</sub>) deformation vibration, 1728 (S= O), 1044-1082(S-O-S-), Rf-0.74.(II). A 100 mg sample (VFS 42 Uz 3123-2017) of the Glilagin substance is taken, placed in a 100 ml flask and dissolved in 75 ml of distilled water. The solution was diluted to the mark with water. Take 10 ml of the resulting solution and dilute it to 100 ml in the mobile phase (concentration 0.1 mg/ml). A tablet form of Glilagin has been developed and is allowed to be used in medicine (VFM 42 Uz-3405-2018 tablet). To choose the optimal composition of Glilagel, 6 different concentrations are used. gel samples were prepared and their hemostatic activity was determined. Assays were performed 5 times and their average values were obtained. Based on the obtained results, the specification of Glilagel was developed, and according to it, the amount of Glilagin in 100 g of gel was 0.21 to 0.29 g, and the amount of methyl paraben was 0.1 ± 0.025 g and included in the quantitative analysis.

**Keywords:** *glilagel, methylparaben, hemostatic, lagochilin, glycyrrhizic acid, gel.*



# ANALYSIS AND TESTING OF SYNTHESIZED INHIBITORS

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## ABSTRACT

In order to study the level of effectiveness of the synthesized inhibitors, highly aggressive working solutions, which are widely used in industrial enterprises and create an active corrosive environment, were used. During the experiments, working solutions consisting of a mixture of acid and salt with high aggressiveness were prepared.

Corrosion-aggressive environments are created by changing the composition of technical water. Inhibitors have also been tested in technical water itself.

Working background media were prepared by adding specified amounts of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, and sodium chloride salts to drinking water. By means of these, environments created in production plants were created. Test processes were carried out in the Shurtangaschemical complex and the developed inhibitors were tested in the aqueous environment of the plant.

Depending on the use in different industries, the composition of steel structures is also different, and the periods of corrosion and disuse are different. Steel 20 and steel 3 metal samples were used in this work.

The steel (St.20) used in gravimetric experiments was in the form of a plate, 2 sm long, 1.5 sm wide, and 2 mm thick. The surface structure was studied using the SEM microscopic method.

The states of the steel surface corroded without inhibitor and inhibited in the presence of inhibitors were studied by scanning electron microscopy SEM-EVO MA 10 (Zeiss, Germany). The formation of an inhibitory protective layer on the surface of the metal led to a full coverage of the corroded surface and an increase in its resistance to various aggressive effects.

**Keywords:** *highly aggressive working solutions, active corrosive environment, acid and salt, steel 20 and steel 3, steel surface, scanning electron microscopy.*

## 6 OYLIK QIZ CHAQALOQLAR BACHADON NAYI GISTOTOPOGRAFIYASI

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the histotopography of the wall of the uterine tube in the 6-month period of the early postnatal period was studied. 22 6-month-old female infants who died of pneumonia were histologically studied as the object of the study. In 6-month-old babies, it is proven that the intramural part of the uterine tube is relatively thin and narrow, the nipples on the mucous membrane are short, there is no special plate, the muscle layer is thick and consists of two layers: the inner longitudinal, the outer circular direction of smooth muscle cells. It was found that the isthmus part of the uterine tube is relatively wider, the wall is thinner, the mucous membranes are longer and branched, the muscle layer is relatively thin, and it consists of one layer of muscle cells located in a circular direction. It has been proven that the ampulla part of the uterine tube is much wider than other parts, the wall is thin, the mucous membrane suckers are thin, long and widely branched, the muscle layer is thin and consists of a circular muscle layer.

**Keywords:** *baby, uterine tube, histotopography, intramural, isthmus, ampulla parts.*

### ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada erta postnatal davrning 6 oylik muddatida bachadon nayi devori gistotopografiyasi o'rganilgan. Tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida 22-ta pnevmonidan o'lgan 6 oylik qiz chaqaloqlar bachadon nayi gistologik jihatdan o'rganildi. 6 oylik chaqaloqlarda bachadon nayi intramural qismi nisbatan ingichka va torligi, shilliq pardasida so'rg'ichlari kalta, xususiy plastinkasi yo'q, mushak qavatida qalin va ikki qavatdan: ichki bo'ylama, tashqi aylana yo'nalishda joylashgan silliq mushak hujayralar tutamidan iboratligi isbotlanadi. Bachadon nay istmik qismi nisbatan kengroq, devori yuqalashgan, shilliq parda so'rg'ichlari uzunroq va tarmoqlangan, mushak qavatida nisbatan ingichka va mushak hujayralarining aylana yo'nalishda joylashgan bir qavatdan iboratligi aniqlandi. Bachadon nay ampulla qismi boshqa qismlariga nisbatan ancha keng, devori yuqqa, shilliq parda so'rg'ichlari ingichka, uzun va keng miqyosda tarmoqlangan, mushak qavatida yuqqa va aylana yo'nalishdagi mushak qavatidan iboratligi isbotlandi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *chaqaloq, bachadon nayi, gistotopografiya, intramural, istmik, ampulla qismlari*

# ANALYSIS OF ANTHIARRHYTHMIC DRUGS BY PRODUCING COUNTRIES

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## ABSTRACT

A group of antiarrhythmic drugs is widely used in medical practice. These drugs are the "most necessary" part of pharmacotherapy in advanced cardiology. At present, along with the development of science, technology, and chemical industry, various synthetic and semi-synthetic preparations belonging to various groups have begun to enter many countries. In addition to normalizing the pathological process in the human body, such drugs can sometimes lead to severe poisoning due to excessive use or accumulation in the body.

**Key words:** *antiarrhythmic medicines, reestr, content analyze, medicines, medical types.*

# **POLIFENOL BIRIKMALARNING JIGAR MITOXONDRIYALARI MEGAPORASIGA PIRUVAT-MALAT SUBSTRATIGA BOG'LIQ RAVISHDA TA'SIRI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

ushbu ishda kalamush jigar mitoxondriyalari siklosporin a (ssa)-sezgir megaporasiga ayrim polifenol birikmalarning ta'siri o'rganildi. Bunda kalamush jigar mitoxondriyalarida piruvat-malat oksidlanish substratlarida 10 mkm  $Ca^{2+}$  bilan chaqirilgan mitoxondriyalar megaporasini konformatsion o'zgarishini polifenol birikmalar, xususan, geksagidroksidifenoil-1-(o- $\beta$ -d-glyukopiranozid)-2-(o-4-d-galloil- $\beta$ -d-glyukopiranozid) 100 mkm konsentratsiyada nazoratga nisbatan  $70,5 \pm 4,8\%$  ga, geksagidroksidifenoil-1-(o-2-o-galloil- $\beta$ -d-glyukopiranozid)-1-(o- $\beta$ -d-ksilopiranozid) 100 mkm konsentratsiyada nazoratga nisbatan  $72,5 \pm 2,9\%$  ga hamda 2-o-bis-digalloil-4,6-valoneil- $\beta$ -d-glyukoza 150 mkm konsentratsiyada  $83,7 \pm 2,6\%$  ga ingibirolovchi ta'siri aniqlandi.

**KALIT SO'ZLAR:** *Jigar Mitoxondriyalari, Megapora, Polifenol Birikmalar.*

# RISK FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

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## **ABSTRACT**

Arterial hypertension is persistently elevated systolic and/or diastolic blood pressure. It is divided into 2 types: essential hypertension (hypertension): when there is no obvious reason for its rise, and secondary hypertension: when a cause can be established. 80% of cases are due to hypertension, and only 20% are secondary hypertension. The mechanisms of hypertension are very complex and not completely clear, although the mechanism is known. To date, it has been established that approximately 20 to 30% of population growth depends on these problems.

**Key words.** *Arterial hypertension, patients, obesity, physical inactivity.*

# **STUDY OF THE SPECIFICS OF THE FORMATION OF IGG AND IGM ANTIBODIES TO LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT SUBSTANCES (SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS AND ANTIDEPRESSANTS) IN LABORATORY MICE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The article provides experimental data from immunological studies conducted on mice regarding the formation of antibodies. The results obtained allow us to establish the maximum accumulation of antibodies. It has been shown that the circulation of specific antibodies is maintained at a detectable level. We can conclude that the most significant for diagnosing the use of psychotropic substances is the identification of class antibodies JgM.

**Keywords.** *Low molecular weight substances, antidepressants, synthetic cannabinoids antibodies, metabolism.*

# DETERMINATION OF ATENOLOL IN BIOLOGICAL FLUIDS BY CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHODS

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## ABSTRACT

Atenolol is a cardioselective beta-adrenoblocker, used for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases. In case of overdose and intolerance, atenolol has undesirable reactions. Cases of acute poisoning with this drug have been recorded. In this regard, the study of atenolol in chemical and toxicological terms is considered as an important task of pharmaceutical science. This article is devoted to the definition of atenolol in medicines and biological objects that is both necessary to conduct the express analysis of biological fluids in cases of acute poisoning with atenolol, as well as for the purposes of forensic chemical examination.

For qualitative and quantitative determination of atenolol, modern chromatographic methods are proposed, such as TLC (thin-layer chromatography), HPLC (high-performance liquid chromatography) and GC-MS (gas chromatography mass spectrometry). The developed methods make it possible to quickly and effectively determine atenolol in the studied blood and urine samples.

**Key words:** *TLC (thin-layer chromatography), HPLC (high-performance liquid chromatography), GC-MS (gas chromatography mass spectrometry), atenolol, arterial hypertension, blood, urine.*

# SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES OF A MONOMERIC COMPLEX COMPOUND BASED ON ACRYLAMIDE

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## ABSTRACT

Monomeric complex compounds based on acrylamide and copper chlorides have been synthesized. The reaction of interaction of acrylamide with copper chloride was carried out by heating in solutions, followed by washing and drying of the precipitated crystalline precipitates of monomeric salts. It has been established that monomeric complex salts are formed in a metal-acrylamide molar ratio of 1:4. The structure and composition of the synthesized crystalline monomeric salts were studied by IR and NMR spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction and elemental analyses. The copper content in the resulting complex compounds was 12,5-14,0%. It is shown that the complex compound based on acrylamide and copper has a high degree of crystallinity, consists of 12,63% amorphous and 87,37% crystalline structure. Tetradentate coordination of copper with acrylamide and O-chelation due to donor-acceptor bonds of the carboxyl group -  $[C_{12}H_{24}N_4O_4Zn]$  were identified. In the IR spectra of the synthesized monomeric complex salts, absorption bands characteristic of Cu-O bonds and a shift in the maxima of the functional groups of acrylamide appear.

**Keywords:** monomer, acrylamide, copper chloride, complex salts, coordination, carbonyl group.



# **QORINCHALAR TAHIKARDIYASI BILAN KASALLANGAN BEMORLARDA DAVOLASH STRATEGIYALARI VA TAKTIKALARI**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Qorinchalar tahikardiyasi hayot uchun havfli aritmiyalar turiga kiradi. Qorinchalar tahikardiyasi qo'qisdan yurak o'limiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Bu aritmiyaning kelib chiqish sabablari ko'pdir. Sabablar negizida organizmda ionlar balansining buzilishi, ion tashuvchi kanallarning ishinining buzilishi yoki ion kanallarining ishlashi urchin kerak bo'lgan energiya manbai ATF ning yetishmazligi yotadi. Qorinchalar tahikardiyasi bir necha turlarga bo'linadi. Bunday aritmiya kuzatilgan be'morlarda qanday davolash strategiyasi va taktikasi qo'llanilishi lozim? Davolash strategiyalarida nimalarga ahamiyat berish kerak? Davolash bosqichlari nimalardan tashkil topgan? Davolashda vaqtning ahamiyati? Shoshilinch qilinishi lozim bo'lgan harakatlarimiz nimadan iborat? Qorinchalar tahikardiyasi bor be'morlarda rejali davolashga nimalar kiradi? Qo'qisdan yurak o'limi profilaktikasi uchun davolovchi vrach nimalar qilishi lozim? Ushbu ma'ruzada qorinchalar tahikardiyasi bilan kasallangan be'morlarda to'g'ri davolash, o'lim havfini oldini olish va qolaversa yuqoridagi savollarga javob topish maqsadida o'qiladi. Bu ma'ruza oilaviy shifokorlar, shoshilinch tibbiy yordam bo'g'inida ishlovchi shifokorlar, ordinatorlar, kardiologlar va terapevtlarga mo'ljallangan. Bu ma'ruza qorinchlar tahikardiyasi bor be'morlarni davolash bo'yicha Evropa hamjamiyati yo'riqnomalariga asoslangan. Unda qisqa qo'llanma sifatida jamlangan ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Ushbu ma'ruza ilmiy ish emas.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Qorinchalar tahikardiyasi, qo'qisdan yurak o'limi, aritmiya*

# **MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE VENTRICULAR AND ATRIUM MYOCARDIUM**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of our work was to identify the features of morphogenesis in postnatal ontogenesis, to study the histological structure of different parts and membranes of the heart of rat pups on days 1-22 after birth. The object of the study was the heart of 50 rat pups on days 1, 6, 11, 16, and 22 after birth. There is an alternation of periods of accelerated and slow increases in the growth rate of the thickness of the atrium and ventricles. The thickness of the endocardium and epicardium increases less significantly. The growth rate of ventricular myocardial thickness is observed in rat pups 6 and 16 days of age. Structural transformations occur due to the growth of the organism itself. A feature of the structure and topography of cardiac microvessels is their distribution along the course of cardiomyocytes and their relationship with the fibrous structures of the connective tissue of cardiomyocytes.

**Keywords:** *heart of rat pups, postnatal ontogenesis, cardiomyocytes, fibrous structure of the atrium and ventricles.*

# **THE RELATIONSHIP OF A MATHEMATICAL MODEL WITH SYSTEMIC-COGNITIVE ANALYSIS USING NON-PARAMETRIC MODELS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In this work, algorithms for all basic cognitive operations of systemic analysis are presented. The codes of these algorithms fully correspond to the generalized scheme of systemic-cognitive analysis. The database contains two-vector (discrete-integral) descriptions of objects, which include both their descriptions in terms of features and their affiliation to specific classification categories or classes. Cognitive technologies have emerged as a transformative force in various fields, revolutionizing the way we process information and make decisions. This article delves into the evolution, applications and impact of cognitive technologies, highlighting their growing significance in our increasingly digital and data-driven world. Cognitive technologies have emerged as a transformative force in various fields, revolutionizing the way we process information and make decisions. This article delves into the evolution, applications and impact of cognitive technologies, highlighting their growing significance in our increasingly digital and data-driven world. Through a thorough literature review, analysis of methodologies, examination of results and critical evaluation, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state of cognitive technologies and their potential for shaping the future. Cognitive technologies have not merely touched but revolutionized the financial sector. This section dives into the impressive applications within financial institutions, shedding light on how these technologies are pivotal in optimizing operations. Through robust algorithms and predictive analytics, they enable fraud detection systems to identify suspicious activities in real time, safeguarding the financial ecosystem. Moreover, cognitive technologies facilitate risk assessment, portfolio management, and customer service, enhancing the overall efficiency and security of financial transactions. The tangible outcomes and measurable impacts detailed here underscore the significant role played by cognitive technologies in the financial world. Cognitive technologies, fortified with natural language processing capabilities, have transformed customer interactions. They provide timely and accurate responses, addressing queries and issues with remarkable precision. Businesses experience heightened customer satisfaction, reduced response times and cost savings. Real-world data and case studies presented here bear testament to the tangible benefits reaped by organizations embracing cognitive technologies for customer service. The advent of autonomous vehicles signifies a monumental shift in the transportation industry. In this section, we unravel the intricate role played by machine learning algorithms in enabling self-driving cars. Empirical evidence showcases how these technologies are revolutionizing transportation by enhancing safety, efficiency and environmental sustainability. From lane-keeping systems to adaptive cruise control, the results elucidate how cognitive technologies are paving the way for a future where human intervention in transportation is minimized. The medical realm once again takes center stage as we delve into the impact of cognitive technologies on diagnostic tools. The empirical data in this section emphasizes how these technologies have elevated diagnostic accuracy to unprecedented levels. From radiology to pathology, cognitive technologies aid healthcare professionals in making faster and more precise diagnoses. The real-world cases depicted here illuminate how these technologies are augmenting medical expertise, potentially saving lives in the process. Within the financial and cybersecurity domains, cognitive technologies serve as formidable sentinels. In this section, we explore how these technologies have fortified fraud detection systems and systemic analysis.

**Keywords:** *fundamental cognitive operations, systemic analysis, objects of control, cluster constructive analysis, customer service, autonomous vehicles, diagnostic tools.*

## **RESEARCH OF THE PRINCIPLES OF DECISION MAKING IN MODELING BIOTECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article examines the issues of studying the principles of modeling, management and decision-making in biotechnological systems. In the theory of control with incomplete information, the main focus is on the accuracy of estimates of the unknown parameters of the control object. The occurrence of uncertainties in the process of decision-making does not allow an accurate assessment of the impact of managerial actions on the objective function. The analysis of the current state of affairs testifies to the rich experience accumulated in the field of modeling and management of complex technological processes in many branches of industry. Despite the successes achieved in this direction, the problem of modeling and management in uncertain initial information and situational conditions remains unsolved. Therefore, decision-making in biotechnological processes has two important features: decision-making takes place in conditions where there is no complete information about the conditions and consequences of the decisions being made, and it is carried out in several stages. If the uncertainties in both the system itself and observations occur in the form of stochastic processes, then stochastic control methods can be applied to such problems. Technological processes of biochemical production belong to the class of multidimensional complex systems. Methods for modeling and managing such classes of objects remain poorly developed. These include biochemical production, which should take into account the topological structure and characteristics of technological processes. Therefore, the mathematical apparatus of the theory of fuzzy sets is accepted as the main apparatus for describing a multi-level hierarchical system, decision-making processes in biotechnological systems, and control of technological processes.

**Keywords:** *biotechnological Systems, Modeling, Management, stochastic management, decision making, hierarchical system, incomplete reference, correlation analysis, fuzzy set theory.*

# AXBOROTLAR KOMMUTATSIYASILI YULDUZSIMON NAVBATLI TARMOQLAR ISHINI MATEMATIK MODELLASHTIRISH

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Maqolada beshta chetki va bitta markaziy tugundan iborat yulduzsimon navbatli tarmoqlar o'rganilgan. Bunda har bir chetki tugunga axborotlarning  $\lambda$  parametrli Puasson potogi kelib tushadi. Axborotlarning uzunliklari esa  $\mu$  parametrli eksponensial taqsimlangan tasodifiy miqdordan iborat. Axborotlarni uzatish qoidasi axborotlar kommutatsiyasidan iborat, ya'ni har bir axborot o'zining marshruti bo'yisha har safar navbatdagi tugunga uzatiladi. Dastlab tarmoq ishining ko'rsatmali bayoni rekuriyent tenglamalar orqali berilgan. So'ngra ana shu tenglamalarga ko'ra tarmoqning sonli imitatsiyasi tuzilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Axborot, Puasson potogi, eksponensial taqsimot, tasodifiy miqdor, axborot uzunligi, marshrut, kommutatsiya, kutish vaqti, tenglama, imitatsiya.

# MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF STAR NETWORKS WITH MESSAGE SWITCHING

Rahim Najmiddinovich Shamsiyev

## ABSTRACT

The work considers star-shaped networks with message switching consisting of 5 peripheral nodes and one central node. Nodes receive Poisson message flows with parameter  $\lambda$ , message lengths of exponentially distributed random numbers with parameter  $\mu$ . The information transfer rule consists of message switching, i.e. each message is transmitted every time to all nodes on its route. First, a visual description of the network operation using recurrent equations is given. Then, using these equations, a simulation model of the network operation is compiled. Simulation modeling is a research method in which the studied system is replaced by a model that accurately represents the real system. In simulation modeling, no experiment is conducted on the studied object. However, in the simulation model, the object is represented with sufficient accuracy, and the implementation of simulation modeling does not require a lot of money. Therefore, the issue of creating an imitation model of many technical systems, including information systems, is widely studied recently. In this article, an attempt was made to create an imitation model of a certain network.

**Keywords:** *Queuing networks, message switching, Poisson flow, exponential distribution, message length, waiting time, node, message passing*

# IKKINCHI TARTIBLI CHIZIQLAR VA SIRTLARNI UMUMIY TENGLAMASI YORDAMIDA O'RGANISH

Gulnora Goibnazarova

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## NANOTATSIYA

O'quvchilarning fikrlashlarini rivojlantirishda va ularni tarbiyalashda hamda matematika fanidan egallangan bilimlarni amaliyotga tadbiiq etish ko'nikma va malakalarini shakllantirishda geometriyaning roli biqiyosdir. Geometrik ob'ektlarni o'rganish, to'g'ri tasavvur qilish o'quvchilarda matematik bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini yuqori darajada shakllantirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Ma'lumki, geometriya fanining mazmunini aksiomalar sistemasi, teorema, ta'rif va masalalar tashkil etib, ularning barchasi birgalikda geometriya fani tushunchalarini tashkil etadi. Talabalarning geometrik tayyorgarligi bilan ularning kasbiy pedagogik tayyorgarlik orasidagi mantiqiy bog'liqlik bo'lajak matematika o'ituvchisining matematik bilimlarni egallaganligida namoyon bo'ladi. Shu sababdan, talabaning geometrik tayyorgarligini aniqlash parametrlari ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Bunda albatta chizma muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lganligi sababli ikkinchi tartibli chiziqlar va sirtlar mavzusiga e'tibor qaratildi. Maqolada ikkinchi tartibli chiziq umumiy tenglamalarini soddalashtirish usullari haqida fukrlar buldirilib, bu usullarning yutiqlik va kamchiliklari tahlil qilindi. Xususan, ikkinchi tartibli chiziq tenglamasini soddalashtirishda chiziq invariantlaridan foydalanib soddalashtirish usuli, chiziqning bosh yo'nalishlaridan foydalanib chiziq umumiy tenglamasini soddalashtirish usullari qo'llanilgan. Ikkinchi tartibli chiziq umumiy tenglamasini soddalashtirish natijasida chiziq turini aniqlashga doir misollar keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari, ikkinchi tartibli sirt umumiy tenglamasi sirtlarning turlaridan ellipsoid, giperboloidlar va paraboloidlar haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Ikkinchi tartibli chiziqni fazoda berilgan sirt bilan tekislikning kesimi sifatida o'rganish tavsiya qilingan. Geometriya darslarida, xususan, analitik geometriya bo'limini o'qitish jarayonida talabalarning fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish uchun keng imkoniyatlar mavjud. Bunda yuqorida keltirilgan tekislikda va fazoda analitik geometriya elementlarini o'rganishni birgalikda olib borish o'qitish jarayonida talabalarning fikrlash qobiliyatini yanada rivojlantirishning samarali usullaridan biri hisoblanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Ikkinchi tartibli chiziq, xarakteristik tenglama, chiziq markazi, chiziq bosh yo'nalishlari, chiziq invariantlari, ikkinchi tartibli sirt, ellipsoid, giperboloid, paraboloid*

# STUDY OF SECOND-ORDER LINES AND SURFACES USING THE GENERAL EQUATION

Gulnora Goibnazarova

## ABSTRACT

The role of geometry in the development of students' thinking and their education, as well as in the practical application of the knowledge acquired in mathematics, in the formation of skills and qualifications, is incomparable. The study of geometric objects and the correct visualization are of great importance in the formation of students' mathematical knowledge, skills and abilities at a high level. It is known that the content of the science of geometry is made up of a system of axioms, theorems, definitions and problems, and all of them together form the concepts of the science of geometry. The logical connection between the students' geometric training and their professional pedagogical training is reflected in the acquisition of mathematical knowledge by the future student of mathematics. For this reason, the parameters for determining the student's geometric readiness have been specified. Since lining is of great importance, attention was paid to the subject of second-order lines and surfaces. The article discusses the methods of simplifying general equations of the second order line, and analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of these methods. In particular, in the simplification of the second-order line equation, the method of simplification using line invariants and the methods of simplifying the general equation of the line using the principal directions of the line were used. The article provides examples of determining the type of line as a result of simplifying the general equation of the second order line. In addition, the general equation of a second-order surface includes brief information about ellipsoid, hyperboloid, and paraboloid types of surfaces. It is recommended to study the second-order line as a section of a plane with a given surface in space. In geometry classes, in particular, in the process of teaching the analytical geometry section, there are ample opportunities to develop students' thinking skills. In this case, the joint study of the elements of analytical geometry in the above-mentioned plane and space is one of the effective ways to further develop the thinking ability of students during the teaching process.

**Keywords:** *Second-order lines, characteristic equation, center of a line, invariants of a second-order line, second-order surface, ellipsoid, hyperboloid, paraboloid.*



# SUPPLY CYLINDER WITH DIFFERENT RIFFLED WORKING ELEMENTS AND A FIBER BELT

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## ABSTRACT

In the article, the scheme of the rubber bushing, which provides the discretizing zone of the spinning machines, is designed with a cylinder structure, a gasket, and prismatic working elements with different grooves. On the basis of theoretical studies, the formulas for determining the friction force in the interaction of the fiber tape with the working elements of the supplying cylinder were derived, and the system parameters were justified based on the numerical solution. In the process of interaction between the supply cylinder and the fiber tape, the following forces are generated: cylinder gravity force, centrifugal force, rubber bush unit force, fiber tape unit force, friction force and reaction force. The formulas for determining the frictional forces in the interaction of the ribbed prismatic working elements with the fiber tape in the zones of the cylinder set with the recommended composition of the spinning machine were obtained. Based on the analysis of the constructed graphs, the recommended values of the parameters are determined.

**Keywords:** *discretization, supply cylinder, rifle, prismatic, coupling, rubber bushing, fiber tape, friction, surface, force, weight, singularity.*

# MURAKKAB KONSTRUKTIV SHAKLDAGI YUPQA MAGNITELASTIK PLASTINALARNING NOCHIZIQLI DEFORMATSIYALANISH JARAYONLARINI MATEMATIK MODELLASHTIRISH

Shohruh Safarov Sharofovich

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqola Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy variatsion tamoyiliga asoslanib murakkab konstruktiv shakldagi yupqa magnitelastik plastinalarning nochiziqli geometrik deformatsiyalanish jarayonlarini matematik modeli ishlab chiqishga bag'ishlanadi. Bunda Kirxgof-Lyav gipotezasidan foydalanib uch o'lchovli matematik model ikki o'lchamli ko'rinishga o'tkazildi. Potensial va Kinetik energiyaning variatsion ko'rinishlari hamda tashqi kuchlar bajargan ishning variatsion korinishi topildi. Bular Koshi munosabatlari, Guk qonuni va Lorens kuchi hamda Maksvell elektromagnit tenzor ko'rinishidan foydalanib aniqlandi. Magnitelastik plastinaning deformatsion kuchlanish holatiga elektromagnit maydon ta'sirlari ko'rildi. Natijada ko'chishga nibatan boshlang'ich va chegaraviy shartlarga ega bo'lgan, xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalar sistemasi ko'rinishidagi matematik model ishlab chiqildi. Masalani yechish uchun algebra mantiqiy R-funksiya, Bubnov-Galerkin, Nyumark, Gauss, Gauss kvadratlar hamda Iterasiya sonli usullaridan foydalanib hisoblash algoritmi ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqotni hisoblash tajribalarini o'kazish uchun amaliy dasturiy majmua yaratildi. Olib borilgan hisoblash tajribalarida magnit elastik plastinaning turli mexanik holatlari, chegaralari qattiq mahkamlangan, bir tomoni sharnir ikkinchi tomoni erkin holatida hisoblash tajribalari o'tkazilib sonli natijalar olindi. O'takazilgan hisoblash natijalarining qiyosiy tahlillari maqolada keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Kirxgof-Lyav gipotezasi, Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy tamoyili, Bubnov Galerkin, Koshi munosabatlari, Guk qonuni, Maksvell elektromagnit tenzori, murakkab konfiguratsiyali magnitelastik yupqa plastina R-funksiya.

# MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF NONLINEAR DEFORMATION PROCESSES OF THIN MAGNETELASTIC PLATES OF COMPLEX CONSTRUCTIVE FORM

Shohruh Safarov Sharofovich

## ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the development of a mathematical model of the processes of nonlinear geometric deformation of thin magnetoelastic plates of complex constructive form based on the Hamilton-Ostrogradsky variational principle. In this case, the three-dimensional mathematical model was transferred to a two-dimensional view using the Kirchhoff-Liav hypothesis. Variations of potential and kinetic energy and variation of work done by external forces were found. These are determined using Cauchy's relation, Hooke's law and Lorentz force, and Maxwell's electromagnetic tensor representation. Effects of the electromagnetic field on the deformation stress state of the magnetoelastic plate were observed. As a result, a mathematical model in the form of a system of partial differential equations with initial and boundary conditions for displacement was developed. To solve the problem, a calculation algorithm was developed using algebraic logic R-function, Bubnov-Galerkin, Newmark, Gauss, Gaussian squares and Iteration numerical methods. A practical software package has been created to conduct research computing experiments. In the conducted calculation experiments, various mechanical states of the magneto-elastic plate, the limits of which are fixed, one side is hinged and the other side is free, the calculation experiments were conducted and numerous results were obtained. Comparative analysis of the results of the calculation is presented in the article.

**Keywords:** *Kirchhoff-Liav hypothesis, Hamilton-Ostrogradsky principle, Bubnov Galerkin, Cauchy relation, Hooke's law, Maxwell's electromagnetic tensor, magnetoelastic thin plate with complex configuration R-function.*

# ANALYSIS OF ENERGY DEVICE INDICATORS WITH ENERGY CURRENTS IN NEFT PROCESSING

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## ABSTRACT

Conclusion As follows from the results of the exergy analysis, there is the possibility of increasing the efficiency of the heat exchange system due to the rational organization of its structure, which will reduce fuel costs for heating oil or increase plant productivity. Based on the methodology of structural optimization of thermal subsystems, a search was made for the optimal structure of a heat exchange system that provides a given temperature of oil at the entrance to the topping column at a capacity of 8 (million tons) / year. The task of finding the optimal heat transfer system was solved for a given total heat transfer surface, taking into account the reserve production capacities. The optimal structure of the thermal subsystem is shown in Fig. 2 and can be selected as a heat exchange system for ELOU-AVT-6. In contrast to the initial scheme of the thermal subsystem, the calculated optimal scheme has a three-stream structure for crude oil, which is associated with an increase in productivity. However, even greater crushing of the oil flow is obviously impractical, since this leads to a decrease in the linear velocity of the process flows and, as a consequence, to a deterioration in the heat transfer process. An exergy analysis of the reconstructed unit for primary oil refining showed that the efficiency of both individual units and units, and the entire unit as a whole, increased. Thermodynamic efficiency The perfection of the reconstructed installation is 0.072. Increasing the thermodynamic efficiency of the installation by reducing exergy losses brings to a decrease in specific fuel consumption by 5.5%. Thus, the structural optimization of energy-technological processes using the method of resolving terms of linear programming makes it possible to determine the structures of heat exchange systems that are optimal from the thermodynamic point of view. An exergy analysis of energy-technological processes allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of individual processes, and allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of both individual processes and the entire installation. The calculation of the second component of exergy is based on the choice of the ideal gas model as the environment, which allows indirect calculation of it, without having the exact composition of the process stream. Assessment of the thermodynamic efficiency of typical processes of oil refineries based on the use of intensity factors and exergy losses. In order to identify production reserves and adjust mathematical models, an industrial balance experiment was conducted on the existing ELOU-AVT-6 installation. Exergy analysis of the current installation ELOU-AVT-6 indicates the possibility of increasing its productivity. An optimal version of the heat exchange system for the installation is proposed with an increase in its productivity, which provides the necessary degree of oil heating.

**Keywords:** *chemical-technological systems, exergy analysis, energy-technological processes, industrial thermodynamics.*

# SOME APPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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## ABSTRACT

The main goal of this work is to illustrate an exciting application of the theory of differential equations to "real world" problems. However, in addition to the traditional applications, it also contains many exciting "real life" problems. These applications are completely self-contained. First, the problem to be solved is outlined clearly, and one or more differential equations are derived as a model for this problem. These equations are then solved, and the results are compared with real world data. In the first part of this work we consider population models which describes by first order linear ordinary differential equations. In addition, in this part using solution of the obtained differential equation some statistical dates about the population growth of the Republic of Uzbekistan are given. Moreover, in this part was given a model for the detection of diabetes which describes by a system of first order ordinary differential equations. We would like to note, that modern and actual problems of mathematical biology are modelling and reducing to the nonlinear partial differential equation (PDE)s integer and fractional order. Some problems for non-linear PDEs are considered in the second part of this work.

**Keywords:** *differential equations, exciting application, population model, reaction-diffusion, non-linear partial differential equations, boundary-value problems.*

# **SANOQ SISTEMASINING RIVOJLANISHI TARIXI VA UNING TARAQQIYOTDAGI O'RNI**

**Mamirjon Axunjanovich Xalmirzayev**

**Axat Raxmatovich AZAMATOV**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Sanoq sistemasini insoniyatni innovatsion taraqqiyotida o'rni qanday bo'lganini bilish uchun tarixga nazar tashlash, turli fanlarda amalga oshiriladigan hisob-kitoblarning asosida nima yotishini tushunish, hech bo'lmaganda hozirgi kunda insoniyatning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiya hayotida mislsiz o'rin egallagan kompyuter texnologiyalarini eng sodda pozitsiyali sanoq sistemasi ikkilik sanoq sistemasi asosida tashkil etilganini bilish kifoya. Shu nuqtai-nazardan maqolada sanoq sistemalarining kelib chiqishi va turli mamlakatlarda rivojlanish darajasi, kamchilik va chegaralanganligi tahlil etilgan. Turli xalq va mamlakatlarda qo'llangan pozitsiyali bo'lmagan birlik, beshlik, o'nlik, o'nikkilik, yigirmalik, oltmishlik kabi sanoq sistemalarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bayon qilingan. Bundan tashqari slavyan xalqlarining glagolik sanoq sistemasi, grek alfavitidagi harflarga mos qo'yilgan 27 lik sanoq sistemasi haqida so'z yuritilgan. Maqolada matematik, astronom va geograf, buyuk mutaffakir alloma Abu Abdulloh Muhammad ibn Muso al-Xorazmiyning asarlariga qisqacha izoh berilgan, allomalar G'iyosiddin al-Koshiy va Alouddin al-Qushchining "Risola al Muhammadiya fi-l-hisob" asaridagi kasr tushunchasining, musbat, manfiy atamalarining kiritilishi, sonlarni bir sanoq sistemasidan boshqa sanoq sistemasiga o'tkazish haqida so'z borgan. Hozirgi kunda ajoyib sanoq sistemalari sifatida qaraladigan manfiy, kompleks, Fibonachchi, faktorial sonlari asos sifatida qaralishi, muvozanatlashgan sanoq sistemalari misollar bilan talqin qilingan. Shu bilan birga sanoq sistemalarining insoniyatni innovatsion taraqqiyotiga ta'siri, bu yo'nalishlarda olib borilayotgan izlanishlar qisqacha bayon etilgan.

***Kalit so'zlar:*** pozitsiyali bo'lmagan sanoq sistemalari, pozitsiyali sanoq sistemalari, ajoyib sanoq sistemalari, kompyuter texnologiyalari.

# **HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER SYSTEM AND ITS PLACE IN DEVELOPMENT**

**Mamirjon Axunjanovich Xalmirzayev**

**Axat Raxmatovich AZAMATOV**

## **ABSTRACT**

To find out the role of the number system in the innovative development of humanity, it is enough to look into history and understand what underlies the calculations carried out in various disciplines. On the other hand, it suffices to understand the simplest computer technologies, which are based on the simplest binary system of the positional system, occupying an unprecedented place in the economic and social life of modern humanity. From this point of view, in this article analyzes the origin of the number system and the level of development in different countries, as well as disadvantages and limitations. The features of non-positional number counting systems of single, fives, tens, twelfths, twenties and sixties which used in different nations and countries are described. In addition, the Glagolitic numbering system of the Slavic peoples, the numbering system of 27 numbers corresponding to the letters of the Greek alphabet, is mentioned. The article briefly comments on the works of the great mathematician, astronomer and geographer, famous thinker Allama Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, and also talks about the concept of positivity and negativity of fractions and the translation of numbers from one number system to another system, which was given in the work "Risola al-Muhammadiyya fi-l-hisab" by the scientists Ghiyaziddin al-Hisab-Koshi and Alauddin al-Qushchi. Examples of balanced number systems are used to comprehend negative, complex, Fibonacci, and factorial numbers, which are currently regarded as excellent number systems.

**Keywords:** non-positional number systems, positional systems, excellent number systems, computer technologies

# HARORATNI HISOBGA OLGAN HOLDA MURAKKAB KONSTRUKTIV SHAKLDAGI YUPQA MAGNITELASTIK PLASTINALARNING NOCHIZIQLI DEFORMATSIYALANISH JARAYONLARINI MATEMATIK MODELLASHTIRISH

Shohruh Safarov Sharofovich

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy variatsion tamoyili asosida yupqa magnitelastik plastinalarning nochiziqli geometrik kuchlanganlik deformatsiyalanganlikni ifodalovchi matematik modeli qurildi. Bunda Kirxgof-Lyav gipotezasidan foydalanib uch o'lchovli matematik model ikki o'lchamli ko'rinishga o'tkazildi. Haroratni hisobgan olgan holda Potensial va Kinetik energiyaning variatsion ko'rinishlari hamda tashqi kuchlar bajargan ishning variatsion korinishi topildi. Bular Koshi munosabatlari, Guk qonuni va Lorens kuchi hamda Maksvell elektromagnit tenzor ko'rinishidan foydalanib aniqlandi. Magnitelastik plastinaning deformatsion kuchlanish holatiga elektromagnit maydon hamda haroratning ta'sirlari ko'rildi. Natijada ko'chishga nibatan boshlang'ich va chegaraviy shartlarga ega bo'lgan, xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalar sistemasini ko'rinishidagi matematik model ishlab chiqildi. Masalani yechish uchun algebra mantiqiy R-funksiya, Bubnov-Galerkin, Nyumark Gauss kvadratlar hamda iteratsiya sonli usullaridan foydalanib hisoblash algoritmi ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqot ustida hisoblash tajribalarini o'kazish uchun amaliy dasturiy majmua yaratildi. Olib borilgan hisoblash tajribalarida magnit elastik plastinaning turli mexanik holatlari, chegaralari qattiq mahkamlangan, bir tomoni sharnir ikkinchi tomoni erkin holatida hisoblash tajribalari o'tkazildi. O'tkazilgan hisoblash natijalarining qiyosiy tahlillari maqolada keltirildi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Gamilton-Ostrogradskiy tamoyili, Bubnov Galerkin, Koshi munosabatlari, Guk qonuni, Maksvell elektromagnit tenzori, murakkab konfiguratsiyali magnitelastik yupqa plastina R-funksiya.



# MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF NONLINEAR DEFORMATION PROCESSES OF THIN MAGNETELASTIC PLATES OF COMPLEX CONSTRUCTIVE FORM TAKING THE TEMPERATURE INTO ACCOUNT

Shohruh Safarov Sharofovich

## ABSTRACT

In the article, based on the Hamilton-Ostrogradsky variational principle, a mathematical model representing non-linear geometric stress and deformation of thin magnetoelastic plates was built. In this case, the three-dimensional mathematical model was transferred to a two-dimensional view using the Kirchhoff-Liav hypothesis. Variations of Potential and Kinetic energy and variation of the work done by external forces were found taking into account the temperature. These are determined using Cauchy's relation, Hooke's law and Lawrence force, and Maxwell's electromagnetic tensor representation. Effects of electromagnetic field and temperature on the state of deformation stress of the magnetoelastic plate were observed. As a result, a mathematical model in the form of a system of partial differential equations with initial and boundary conditions for displacement was developed. To solve the problem, a calculation algorithm was developed using algebraic logic R-function, Bubnov-Galerkin, Newmark Gaussian squares and numerical iteration methods. A practical software package was created for conducting computational experiments on research. In the conducted computational experiments, various mechanical states of the magneto-elastic plate, the limits of which are fixed, and one side hinged and the other side free, were performed. The comparative analysis of the results of the calculation is given in the article.

**Keywords:** *Mathematical modeling, Hamilton-Ostrogradsky principle, Bubnov-Galerkin method, Cauchy relations, Hooke's law, Maxwell's electromagnetic tensor, magnetoelastic thin plate of complex configuration, R-function.*

# XO'JALIK EHTIYOJLARI UCHUN YOMG'IR SUVLARINI YIG'ISH

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## **ANNOTASIYA**

Suv resurslaridan rasional foydalanish haqidagi masalalar davlatimiz oldida turgan muhim muammolardan biridir. Iqlim sharoitiga ko'ra, O'zbekiston adir hududda joylashgan. Shuning uchun ham qishloq xo'jaligining (xususan, sug'oriladigan dehqonchilik) irrigasiyasiz barqaror rivojlanishini tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Aholi o'sishi, sanoat rivojlanishi va sug'oriladigan er maydonlarining kengayib borishi suv resurslariga ham miqdor, ham sifat jihatdan ehtiyojning ortishiga olib keladi. Bunday vaziyatdan chiqish uchun mavjud suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish, sug'oriladigan tizim samaradorligini oshirish, suvni to'g'ri taqsimlash va dalalarda suvdan oqilona foydalanish yo'llarini izlab topish zarur. Buning uchun esa suv tejoychi texnologiyalarni yoyishga, hattoki ekinlarni taqsimlashga turlicha yondashuv zarur. Suv - bu bebaho ne'mat bo'lib, qadimdan mamlakatimizda suv hayot manbai hisoblangan, tirikchilikning birinchi omili sanalgan, uni muqaddas bilib, asrab- avaylab, tejab-tergab sarflangan. Bu qarashlar o'zining mohiyatini bugun ham yo'qotgan emas. Nafaqat qishloq xo'jaligini, butun eko va bio tizimni suvsiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Butun yer yuzida qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish hayotiy zaruriyatga aylangan. Ko'pchilik mintaqalarda va umuman yer sharida aholi sonini o'sishi davom etmoqda. Shundan kelib chiqib O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida ham aholi soni tez suratlar bilan o'sib, hozirgi vaqtda qariyb 37mln kishini tashkil etadi. Aholining so'ngi 100 yil ichidagi o'rtacha solishtirma o'sish miqdori Respublikada taxminan 300-400 ming kishi yiliga to'g'ri keladi. Bu o'z navbatida oziq-ovqat maxsulotlari va suvga bo'lgan talabni o'sishini keltirib chiqaradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Datchik magnet kontaktlar, suv yig'ish, yomg'ir suvlari, suv ta'minoti.*

# RAINWATER COLLECTION FOR ECONOMIC NEEDS

Zokir Turaboevich HAYITOV

## ABSTRACT

The issue of rational use of water resources is one of the important problems facing our country. According to the climatic conditions, Uzbekistan is located in the hilly area. Therefore, sustainable development of agriculture (especially irrigated agriculture) without irrigation is unthinkable. Population growth, industrial development, and the expansion of irrigated land areas lead to an increase in the need for water resources, both in terms of quantity and quality. In order to get out of this situation, it is necessary to find ways to rationally use existing water resources, improve the efficiency of the irrigation system, distribute water correctly, and use water wisely in the fields. For this, a different approach to the distribution of water-saving technologies and even to the distribution of crops is necessary. Water is a priceless blessing, and since ancient times in our country, water has been considered a source of life, considered the first factor of livelihood, considered sacred, protected and used sparingly. These views have not lost their essence even today. Not only agriculture, the entire ecosystem and biosystem cannot be imagined without water. The development of agriculture on the whole earth has become a vital necessity. Population growth continues in most regions and the globe as a whole. Based on this, the population in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is growing rapidly, and currently it is about 37 million people. The average comparative growth of the population in the last 100 years is about 300-400 thousand people per year in the Republic. This, in turn, increases the demand for food and water.

**Keywords:** *Sensor magnetic contacts, water collection, rain water, water supply.*

# EKONOMETRIK MODELLAR YORDAMIDA MEVA-SABZAVOTCHILIK TARMOG'I RIVOJLANISHINI TAHLILI VA PROGNOZI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, endogen va egzogen omillar bo'yicha prognoz natijalari keyingi yilda oldingi yilga nisbatan 2 foizdan oshmasligiga qaramasdan meva-sabzavot tarmoqlari bo'yicha yalpi hosil va u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan omillar xar yili o'sishga erishar ekan. Bunda meva-sabzavot tarmoqlarining yalpi hosili ko'rsatkichlari qishloq xo'jaligi maxsulotlari ishlab chikarish uchun ajratiladigan ekin maydoni, hosildorlik va eksport xajmi ko'rsatkichlari bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Olingan natijalarga asosan meva-sabzavot tarmoqlari bo'yicha yalpi hosil ko'rsatkichida 2025 yilda 2021 yilga nisbatan mos ravishda meva – rezavorlar 7,5 foizga, sabzavotlar 11,3 foizga, uzum esa 14,9 foizga o'sishi bashorat qilinadi. Bashorat qilinayotgan yalpi hosil ko'rsatkichida 2021 yilda meva – rezavorlar 19,7 foizni, sabzavotlar 68,9 foizni, uzum esa 11,3 foizni tashkil etsa, 2025 yilga kelib esa bu ko'rsatkich meva – rezavorlar bo'yicha 18,9 foizga, sabzavotlar bo'yicha 69,5 foizga, uzum bo'yicha 11,6 foizga teng bo'lishi kuzatiladi. Qishloq xo'jaligi maxsulotlari ishlab chikarishida hosildorlik yalpi ichki hosilga ta'sir etuvchi eng muhim ko'rsatkich bo'lib hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, olingan bashorat natijalariga asosan eksport xajmi 2025 yilda 2021 yilga nisbatan meva-rezavorlarda 12,2 foizga, sabzavotlarda 23,1 foizga, uzumchilikda esa 23,5 foizga o'sishi kuzatilmogda. Respublikada meva-sabzavot tarmoqlari bo'yicha yalpi hosil va u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan omillar ko'rsatkichlarining bu darajada o'sishi mamlakat iktisodiyoti rivojlanishining ijobiy dinamikasini ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan bir qatorda eksportni rivojlantirish uchun eksportga mo'ljallangan navlarni aniqlash, mahsulotlar reklamasini to'g'ri tashkil etish, meva-sabzavot va uzum mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish va sotish bo'yicha ilg'or jahon tajribalarini o'rganish va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy qilish bilan shug'ullanadigan xorijiy investorlarni kengroq jalb etish zarurdir va buning natijasida mamlakatda meva-sabzavotchilik tarmog'i mahsulotlari yetishtirish va eksport qilishni yanada oshirishga imkon yaratiladi. Shunday qilib, ichki va tashqi bozorlarda talab o'zgarishini hisobga olgan holda mahsulot yetishtirish va qayta ishlash sanoati tarmoqlarini joylashtirish, mahsulotlar sifati va narxiga oid raqobatbardoshlikni ta'minlash hamda mahsulotlar bozorlarini tartibga solishda asosiy ustuvor vazifalarni belgilash asosida eksportga yo'naltirilgan meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari yetishtirishni ko'paytirish, mamlakatimiz oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini yanada mustahkamlash, ekologik toza mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish bilan bir qatorda, qayta ishlash, tayyorlash, saqlash, sotish va eksport uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish hamda bu masalalarni yechishda ekonometrik modellar va usullar hamda zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish zarurdir.

**Kalit so'zlar:** raqamlashtirish, ekonometrik, dinamika, tendensiya, eksport, hosildorlik, endogen, egzogen, omil, model, korrelyatsion- regression tahlil, regressiya tenglamasi, korrelyatsiya koeffitsiyenti, baholash mezonlari, natija, prognoz, t-statistika, parametr.



# O'ZBEKISTONDA IQTISODIY O'SISH OMILLARI TAHLILI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Rijovlanayotgan mamlakatlarda o'rta daromadli mamlakatlar qatoriga kirish asosiy maqsadlardan biri bo'lib, buning uchun milliy iqtisodiyotda o'rta va uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash dolzarb hisoblanadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida mamlakat iqtisodiyoti xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda iqtisodiy o'sish manbalarini aniqlashni talab etadi. Shu sababli har bir mamlakat keyingi davrlarda iqtisodiy o'sishini ta'minlashda tarmoqlarning iqtisodiy o'sishga hissalari va ta'sirini aniqlashi zarurdir. Bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda 2030 yilga qadar o'rta daromadga ega mamlakatlar qatoriga kirish vazifalar qo'yilgan. Bu esa milliy iqtisodiyotda keyingi 7 yilda (2024-2030 yillar) yuqori barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini ta'minlashni talab etadi. Mazkur maqolada O'zbekistonda iqtisodiy o'sish omillari aniqlanib, ularning uzoq muddatli dinamikasi tahlil qilingan. Shu bilan birga, iqtisodiy o'sishga tarmoqlarning qo'shgan hissalari aniqlangan. Bu esa O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotida iqtisodiy o'sish qaysi tarmoqlar asosida amalga oshirish mumkinligini ko'rsatgan. Bunda qishloq xo'jaligini iqtisodiy o'sishga qo'shgan hissasi kamayotganligi va kelgusida sanoat tarmog'ini modernizatsiyalash hamda xizmatlar sohasini rivojlanishi iqtisodiyotda qo'shilgan qiymatni ortishga erishish mumkin. Bu esa keying yillarda milliy iqtisodiyotda barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini ta'minlash mumkinligini ko'rsatdi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** YAIM, iqtisodiyot vaisish, iqtisodiyot vaisishga, gissasi, iqtisodiyot faoliyat turlari, statsionar rejimi.



# ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

In developing countries, one of the main goals is to join the ranks of middle-income countries, for which it is important to ensure medium and long-term economic growth in the national economy. This, in turn, requires determining the sources of economic growth based on the characteristics of the country's economy. Therefore, it is necessary for each country to determine the contribution and impact of sectors on economic growth in the next period. Today, Uzbekistan is set to become a middle-income country by 2030. This requires ensuring high stable economic growth rates in the national economy in the next 7 years (2024-2030). This article identifies factors of economic growth in Uzbekistan and analyzes their long-term dynamics. At the same time, the contributions of industries to economic growth are determined. This showed the economic growth in the economy of Uzbekistan on the basis of which sectors can be implemented. In this case, the contribution of agriculture to economic growth is decreasing, and in the future, the modernization of the industrial sector and the development of service sectors can achieve an increase in the added value in the economy. This showed that it is possible to ensure stable economic growth rates in the national economy in the coming years.

**Keywords:** *GDP, economic growth, contribution to economic growth, types of economic activity, stationarity.*



# XO'JALIK EHTIYOJLARI UCHUN YOMG'IR SUVLARINI YIG'ISH

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## ANNOTASIYA

Suv resurslaridan rasional foydalanish haqidagi masalalar davlatimiz oldida turgan muhim muammolardan biridir. Iqlim sharoitiga ko'ra, O'zbekiston adir hududda joylashgan. Shuning uchun ham qishloq xo'jaligining (xususan, sug'oriladigan dehqonchilik) irrigasiyasiz barqaror rivojlanishini tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Aholi o'sishi, sanoat rivojlanishi va sug'oriladigan er maydonlarining kengayib borishi suv resurslariga ham miqdor, ham sifat jihatdan ehtiyojning ortishiga olib keladi. Bunday vaziyatdan chiqish uchun mavjud suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish, sug'oriladigan tizim samaradorligini oshirish, suvni to'g'ri taqsimlash va dalalarda suvdan oqilona foydalanish yo'llarini izlab topish zarur. Buning uchun esa suv tejoychi texnologiyalarni yoyishga, hattoki ekinlarni taqsimlashga turlicha yondashuv zarur. Suv - bu bebaho ne'mat bo'lib, qadimdan mamlakatimizda suv hayot manbai hisoblangan, tirikchilikning birinchi omili sanalgan, uni muqaddas bilib, asrab- avaylab, tejab-tergab sarflangan. Bu qarashlar o'zining mohiyatini bugun ham yo'qotgan emas. Nafaqat qishloq xo'jaligini, butun eko va bio tizimni suvsiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Butun yer yuzida qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish hayotiy zaruriyatga aylangan. Ko'pchilik mintaqalarda va umuman yer sharida aholi sonini o'sishi davom etmoqda. Shundan kelib chiqib O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida ham aholi soni tez suratlar bilan o'sib, hozirgi vaqtda qariyb 37mln kishini tashkil etadi. Aholining so'ngi 100 yil ichidagi o'rtacha solishtirma o'sish miqdori Respublikada taxminan 300-400 ming kishi yiliga to'g'ri keladi. Bu o'z navbatida oziq-ovqat maxsulotlari va suvga bo'lgan talabni o'sishini keltirib chiqaradi.

*Kalit so'zlar:* Datchik magnit kantaktlar, suv yig'ish, yomg'ir suvlari, suv ta'minoti.

# RAINWATER COLLECTION FOR ECONOMIC NEEDS

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## ABSTRACT

The issue of rational use of water resources is one of the important problems facing our country. According to the climatic conditions, Uzbekistan is located in the hilly area. Therefore, sustainable development of agriculture (especially irrigated agriculture) without irrigation is unthinkable. Population growth, industrial development, and the expansion of irrigated land areas lead to an increase in the need for water resources, both in terms of quantity and quality. In order to get out of this situation, it is necessary to find ways to rationally use existing water resources, improve the efficiency of the irrigation system, distribute water correctly, and use water wisely in the fields. For this, a different approach to the distribution of water-saving technologies and even to the distribution of crops is necessary. Water is a priceless blessing, and since ancient times in our country, water has been considered a source of life, considered the first factor of livelihood, considered sacred, protected and used sparingly. These views have not lost their essence even today. Not only agriculture, the entire ecosystem and biosystem cannot be imagined without water. The development of agriculture on the whole earth has become a vital necessity. Population growth continues in most regions and the globe as a whole. Based on this, the population in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is growing rapidly, and currently it is about 37 million people. The average comparative growth of the population in the last 100 years is about 300-400 thousand people per year in the Republic. This, in turn, increases the demand for food and water.

**Keywords:** *Sensor magnetic contacts, water collection, rain water, water supply.*

# XALQARO SAYYOHLARNING O'ZBEKISTONDAGI TARIXIY OBIDALARNI ZIYORAT QILISHGA BO'LGAN MOTIVATSIYASI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Tarixiy obyektlar madaniy-meros va tarixiy turizm rivojlanishining muhim jihatiga aylanadi, chunki bu resursdan foydalanish orqali moliyaviy foyda va yangi ish o'rinlari yaratiladi shu bilan birgalikda madaniy o'ziga xoslik ramzi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu turistik mahsulotning ulkan ahamiyati shaharning boshqa belgilari hisoblanib uning ko'payib borayotgan iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy dinamikaga ta'sir qiladi. Tarixiy shaharlar tashrif buyuruvchilar, tadqiqotlar va hukumat aralashuvlarining hamda yangi tur mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarayotgan operatorlarning ko'payishi natijasida tarixiy obyektlar sayyohlik maskani sifatida mustahkamlanib boradi. Turistik xatti-harakatlarni tushunish bu juda muhim konsepsiya hisoblanadi. Turtki-tortishish motivatsiyasi nazariyasi umumiy nazariya bo'lib turistlar nima uchun bir turistik manzilni boshqasiga nisbatan tanlashi tushuniladi, turistlar qanday tajribaga ega bo'lishni xohlashlarini shuningdek ular amalga oshirishni xohlagan turistik faoliyat turini tushuntiradi. Oldingi adabiyotlar va tahlillarga asoslangan holda, ushbu tadqiqot turistik joyni tanlashda turist motivatsiyasini turtki sifatida, tarixiy joylar esa tashrif buyuruvchini jalb qiluvchi omillar sifatida izohlaydi. Asosan, ushbu tadqiqotda sifat parameterlarini o'lchash usuli qo'llanilgan. Tadqiqotga ko'ra, sayohatchilar stressni kamaytirish va tarixni o'rganish kabi talablarini qondirish motiv tasir doirasi keng hisoblanadi. Tarixiy joylar - bu tarix va arxitekturaga asoslangan, vaqti-vaqti bilan tarixiy turizmga oid turistik joylar. Xususan, tadqiqot O'zbekistondagi tarixiy obidalarga qaratilgan bo'lib, ularda xalqaro sayyohlar o'zlarining muqobil yo'nalishlarini tanlashni bir joydan tashrif buyuruvchilarning motivlarini idrok etish (tortish faktori), shaxsiy motivatsiya (turtki faktori) va mavjud vaqt, xarid qilish imkoniyati kabi ko'plab o'zgaruvchilarga qarab tasniflanadi.

**Kalit so'zi:** turistik motivatsiya, xalqaro sayyohlar, tarixiy turizm, tarixiy manzilgohlar, turtki omillar, tortuvchi omillar.

# INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS' PUSH AND PULL MOTIVATION TO VISIT HISTORICAL SITES IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

Heritage becomes an important aspect in the development of cultural and historical tourism as it transitions from a resource to a commodity capable of producing money and employment while also serving as a symbol of cultural identity. The enormous importance of this tourism product is one more part of the city's other characters, and its multiplying impact adds to the economic and social dynamization. Historical cities have been the targets of visitors, research, and governmental interventions, and have been reinforced as a tourist destination as a result of an increase in operators searching for new goods. Understanding tourist behavior requires is more vital. The push-pull motivation theory is a common theory that explains why tourist choose one location over another, the sort of experience they want to have also specific typed of activity they want to perform. Based on prior literature, this study explains the tourist motivation as push factor and the historical sites as pull factors of the visitor while deciding the touristic location. Mainly, this study used qualitative method. According to the study, travelers are motivated to meet their requirements, such as reducing stress and learning about history. Historical sites are destinations centered on history and architecture, occasionally referred to historical tourism. Specifically, study focused on historical sites in Uzbekistan which international tourists prefer to categorize their alternative destination choices depending on numerous variables such as the dominance perception of visitors from one place (pull factor), personal motivation (push factor) and available time, money (situational restrictions).

**Keywords:** *tourist motivation, international tourist, historical tourism, historical sites, push factors, pull factors*

# O'Z-O'ZINI TASHKIL QILUVCHI NEYRON TO'RLAR UCHUN INFORMATSION MODEL YARATISH

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Sun'iy intellektga asoslandan turli xil information modellar yaratilishning zarurligi va ularning amaliy ishlatilishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj tobora ortib borayotgani hech kimga sir emas. Bu kabi informatsion modellar jamiyat hayotidagi turli xil katta va kichik muammolarni oson va tez yechilishiga salmoqli hissa qo'shadi. Bugungi kunga sun'iy intellekt sohasidagi ko'plab muammolarni yechish klassifikatsiya masalasiga bog'liq bo'lmoqda. Bu masalani yechishning bir qancha usullari mavjud. Ammo, tanlanmaning alomatlari soni to'rt va undan yuqori bo'lganda guruhlarga to'g'ri ajratilganini tekshirish murakkablashadi. Shu sababli Kohonenning o'zini-o'zi tashkil qiluvchi xaritalariga talab oshib bormoqda. Ushbu usulning boshqa neyron to'rlardan asosiy farqi, o'qituvchisiz o'rganish usuli qo'llanilgan ya'ni o'rganishda natija faqatgina kirish ma'lumotlariga bog'liq. Bundan tashqari, bu usulda natijani vizual ko'rish mumkin bo'lgani uchun Kohonenning o'zini-o'zi tashkil qiluvchi xaritalari ko'plab sohalarda tatbiq qilinmoqda. Masalan, tibbiyot sohasida, geologiya sohasida va boshqa sohalarda. Ushbu maqolada Kohonenning o'zini-o'zi tashkil qiluvchi xaritalari usulining algoritmi va shu algoritm yordamida dasturiy ta'minot tuzilgan. Yaratilgan dasturiy ta'minot yordamida test masala sifatida Fisherning Iris gullari tanlammasi tekshirib ko'rilgan hamda natijani vizual ko'rishi ham keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** tanlanma, obyekt, alomat, vazn vektori, klaster, klasterizatsiya, neyron.

# CREATING AN INFORMATIVE MODEL FOR SELF-ORGANIZING NEURAL NETWORKS

Jahongir Qobil o'g'li Odilov

Zoxid Keldiyorovich KUSHAROV

## ABSTRACT

It is no secret that there is a need to create a variety of information models based on artificial intelligence, and the need for their practical application is growing. Such information models make a significant contribution to the simple and quick solution of various large and small problems in society. Today, the solution to many problems in the field of artificial intelligence depends on the classification problem. There are several methods to solve this problem. However, verifying the correctness of grouping the sample is complicated when the number of features of the sample is four or more. For this reason, demand for Kohonen self-organizing cards is growing. The main difference between this method and other neural networks is that the method of teaching without a teacher is used, that is, the result of the study depends only on the input data. In addition, Kohonen self-organizing maps are implemented in many areas due to the ability to visualize the results in this method. For example, in medicine, geology and other fields. In this article, the algorithm of the method of self-organizing maps of Kohonen and the software are compiled using this algorithm. As a test issue with the software created, Fisher's Iris flower selection has been examined as well as a visual view of the result.

**Keywords:** *sampling, object, feature, weight vector, cluster, clustering, map, neuron.*

# KRIPTOGRAFIK KALITLAR UCHUN SMARTFON DATCHIKLARI ASOSIDA TASODIFIY BITLARNI GENERATSIYALASH ALGORITMI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada mobil qurilmalarda giroskop, magnetometr, akselerometr sensorlari asosida tasodifiy bitlarni generatsiyalash algoritmi taklif qilinadi. Androidda sensor imkoniyatlari, qurilma yoritgichlari orqali olingan o'zgaruvchilarni tahlil qilishga yordam beradi. Android qurilmalarida mavjud bo'lgan sensorlarning turli xil turlari mavjud: gyroscope, accelerometer, magnetometer, light sensor, proximity sensor va boshqalar. Accelerometer: Bu sensor, qurilmani yoritgichlari orqali ishlatiladi. U qurilmani harakati, tezlik, burulish va boshqa imkoniyatlarni aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi. Gyroscope: Gyroscope sensori, qurilmani yoritgichlari bo'yicha aylanishni aniqlaydi. U yuqori tezlikdagi burulish va o'ngacha burulish kabi ko'plab xarakteristikalar tahlil qiladi. Magnetometer: Magnetometer, qurilmani yoritgichlari orqali magnitnoy maydonni aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi. U qurilmani geografik shimoliy va janubiy qismi, havoga nisbatan o'ziga qarshi aylanishi va boshqa xususiyatlarni aniqlaydi. Light sensor: Ushbu sensor, qurilmani yoritgichlari bo'yicha atrofni tahlil qiladi va qurilmani yoritgichlarida yuzaga kelgan nozik o'zgarishlarni aniqlaydi. Proximity sensor: Bu sensor, qurilmani yoritgichlari bo'yicha o'q avtomatik ravishda ishlatiladi. U ekranning ko'rsatilgan qismida yoki qurilmani yoritgichlarida qayta ishlatilayotgan joyda nozik o'zgarishlar bo'lsa, qurilmani avtomatik ravishda yoqib yuboradi. Har bir sensor, qurilmani yoritgichlari bo'yicha tahlil qiladi va uch xarakterli ma'lumotlar qaytaradi: turli tizimlar va yulduz navigatsiyasi tahlil qilish, qurilmani yoritgichlarida o'zgarishlar va ko'pgina ishlar, ko'ngil ocharligi, qurilmani ishlatish, kamera o'rnatish. Sensorlar, Android dasturida yuzaga kelgan har qanday muammolarni hal qilish uchun foydalanilishi mumkin. Misol uchun, telefonni egallayotgan shaxsning tezligi, o'ziga qarshi aylanish xususiyatlarini va o'zini ko'chirishni aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi. Algoritmida tasodifiy bit generatori entropiya manbai sifatida smartfon sensorlaridan foydalanilgan. smartfonlarning akselerometr, giroskop va magnetometr kabi datchiklari harakat va yo'nalishni aniqlash uchun foydalanadigan uchta asosiy sensor hisoblanib, u deyarli barcha smartfonlarda mavjudligi bilan alohida e'tiborga molik. Taklif etilayotgan algoritmda asosida Android operatsion sistemali smartfonlar uchun dasturiy ta'minot yaratilib, bir qator natijalar olinib, olingan natijalar asosida NIST statistik testlar yordamida baholandi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** tasodifiy bitlar, mobil qurilma, sensor, magnitometr, giroskop, akselerometr, datchik.

# RANDOM BIT GENERATION ALGORITHM FOR CRYPTOGRAPHIC KEYS BASED ON SMARTPHONE SENSORS

Maftuna G`olib qizi Mannapova

## ABSTRACT

The article proposes an algorithm for generating random bits based on gyroscope, magnetometer, and accelerometer sensors in mobile devices. Android's sensor capabilities help analyze variables captured by the device's lighting. There are different types of sensors available in Android devices: gyroscope, accelerometer, magnetometer, light sensor, proximity sensor, etc. Accelerometer: This sensor is used by device lights. It is used to detect device movement, speed, rotation and other capabilities. Gyroscope: Gyroscope sensor detects the rotation of the device by its lights. It analyzes many characteristics such as high speed twist and up to ten twist. Magnetometer: A magnetometer is used to detect the magnetic field through the lights of a device. It determines the geographical north and south of the device, its counter-rotation relative to the air, and other characteristics. Light sensor: This sensor analyzes the device's lighting environment and detects subtle changes in the device's lighting. Proximity sensor: This sensor is used automatically by the arrow on the device lights. It will automatically turn on the device if there is a subtle change in the displayed part of the screen or where the device lights are being used again. Each sensor analyzes the device's lighting and returns three types of data: analysis of various systems and star navigation, changes in the device's lighting and many tasks, entertainment, device usage, camera installation. Sensors can be used to solve any problems encountered in the Android application. For example, the speed of the person holding the phone is used to determine the self-rotation characteristics and self-movement. The algorithm uses smartphone sensors as a random bit generator entropy source. Smartphone sensors such as accelerometer, gyroscope and magnetometer are the three main sensors that are used to determine movement and direction, and it is particularly noteworthy because it is present in almost all smartphones. Based on the proposed algorithm, software for smartphones with Android operating system was created, a number of results were obtained, and based on the obtained results, they were evaluated using NIST statistical tests.

**Keywords:** *random bits, mobile device, sensor, magnetometer, gyroscope, accelerometer, sensor.*



# **OBJEKT MUVOZANATINI AVTOMATIK RAVISHDA ROSTLASH ALGORITMI VA DASTURIY VOSITASINI YARATISH**

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

O'zbekistonni izchil ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning asosiy vazifalaridan biri bu AKT va raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etishdir. Qishloq xo'jaligidagi barcha jarayonlarni maksimal darajada raqamlashtirish va avtomatlashtirish O'zbekistonda davlat bosqichida hal etilayotgan muhim vazifalardan biridir. "Obyekt muvozanatini rostdashning avtomatlashtirish algoritmi va dasturiy vosita yaratish" - ushbu dolzarb masalalar doirasiga kiradi. Tadqiqot obyekti: traktor tirkamasi muvozanatini avtomatik rostdash uchun algoritmi va dasturiy ta'minoti. Tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari: 1. Dasturiy vosita yaratish uchun avtomatik boshqarish va avtomatik rostdash tizimlar ishini va funksiyalarni o'rganish; 2. Raqamli avtomatik boshqarish va avtomatik rostdash tizimlarning dasturiy ta'minotini tahlil qilish; 3. Traktor tirkamasi muvozanatini raqamli avtomatik rostdash tizimi boshqaruvchi elementi - dasturlanadigan mantiqiy kontroller -Owen PLK 63 ishini va uning dasturlashini o'rganish; 4. Traktor tirkamasi muvozanatini raqamli avtomatik rostdash tizimi boshqaruvchi elementi - dasturlanadigan mantiqiy kontroller -Owen PLK 63 uchun algoritmi va dastur yaratish. Tadqiqot ilmiy yangiligi: traktor tirkamasi holatini muvozanatlash uchun algoritmi ishlab chiqilgan; traktor tirkamasi holatini muvozanatlash uchun dastur ishlab chiqilgan; ishlab chiqilgan dastur traktor holatini muvozanatlash tizimining boshqaruv elementiga-Owen PLK 63 boshqaruvchisiga yozilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati: Biz dasturlayotgan mantiqiy kontroller -Owen PLK 63 asosidagi traktor tirkamasi holatini muvozanatlash uchun yaratilayotgan "aqilli tirkamamiz" qishloq xo'jaligi obyektlarida, fermer xo'jaliklarda qo'llash mumkin.

***Kalit so'zlar:*** kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat.

# CREATION OF AN ALGORITHM AND SOFTWARE TOOL FOR AUTOMATIC OBJECT BALANCING

Bobur Erkinovich Buriyev

## ABSTRACT

One of the main tasks of the progressive socio-economic development of Uzbekistan is the widespread introduction of ICT and digital technologies in the economy. Maximum digitalization and automation of all processes in agriculture is one of the most important tasks being solved in Uzbekistan at the state stage. "Creating an automation algorithm and a software tool for setting the balance of an object" is included in the range of these topical issues. Object of study: algorithm and software product for a digital system for automatic balancing of the state of a tractor trailer. Subject of study: control element of the automatic balancing system of the tractor trailer - programmable logic controller - Owen PLK 63. Purpose and objectives of the study: to develop an algorithm and software tool for the system of automatic balancing of the state of the tractor trailer. Research methods: system analysis, modular programming methods, software testing methods, methodology for programming controllers of automated systems on the Arduino platform. Scientific novelty of the research: an algorithm for a digital system for balancing the state of a tractor trailer has been developed; a program for a digital system for balancing the condition of a tractor trailer was developed; The developed program is written on the control element of the system for balancing the state of the tractor-controller OWEN PLC 63. Practical significance of the results of the study: the automatic balancing system of the tractor trailer based on the programmable logic controller Owen PLK 63 can be used in agricultural and farm enterprises.

**Keywords:** *consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, list of used literature.*

# BEGONALASHUV XODISASI VA UNI BARTARAF ETISH YO'LLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada begonalashuv hodisasi va sivilizatsiya taraqqiyotining elementi sifatida qaralib, inson hayotining barcha jarayonlarini qamrab oladi. Bugungi kunda begonalashuv global xarakterga ega bo'lib, axborotlashgan jamiyatda inson shaxsining o'zgarish jarayonining deviant xulq-atvor inson faoliyatining barcha sohalariga ta'sir qilayotganligi hamda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi bilan inson va jamiyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning begonalashuv xususiyati kuchayishi, oqibatida yangidan-yangi ko'rinishlari paydo bo'layotgani ta'kidlanadi. Inson va jamiyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning begonalashuvi destruktivlikning shakllanishiga olib keladi. Buzg'unchilikning universalligi va uning oqibatlari tahlil etilgan. Begonalashuv jarayonini bartaraf etish yo'llari taklifi berilgan. Begonalashuv "shaxs - faoliyat natijalari" tizimida (ijtimoiy shartnoma nazariyasi, klassik nemis falsafasi, marksizm), insonning boshqa odamlar va ijtimoiy institutlar bilan munosabatlari tizimida (ekzistensializm) aloqaning buzilishi natijasida yuzaga keladi. shaxsiyat - boshqa shaxslar" va "shaxs - O'z-o'zini tasviri" (psixologik tushunchalar). Biz begonalashuvni tavsiflovchi ikkita belgini aniqladik: aloqani yo'qotish va sub'ektivlikni yo'qotish. Ushbu tushunchaning yuzaga kelish tarixi, sabablari, hamda uning tobora chuqurlashib jamiyat hayotida ko'plab muammolarga sabab bo'layotganligi insoniyatning tabiatga bo'lgan ta'siri jamiyatda esa bir-biridan uzoqlashib insonparvarlik, sammiylik, jamoaviylik o'rnini esa hamma narsadan o'z manfaatini ustun qo'yuvchi kishilar soni oshib borayotganligi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Ijtimoiy shartnoma nazariyasi mualliflarining fikriga ko'ra, begonalashuv insonning huquq va erkinliklari bilan aloqasini yo'qotishda, ijtimoiy va siyosiy faoliyatda sub'ektivlikni yo'qotishda namoyon bo'ladi. Nemis klassik falsafasida begonalashuv tushunchasi bilish jarayonida shaxsning sub'ektivligini yo'qotishi bilan bog'liq. Ekzistensialistlar inson mavjudligining asosini begonalashuvda ko'rgan, uning sababi ratsional va intuitiv bilimlar o'rtasidagi ziddiyatdir. Ekzistensialistlar inson mavjudligining asosini begonalashuvda ko'rgan, uning sababi ratsional va intuitiv bilimlar o'rtasidagi ziddiyatdir. Rus psixologiyasida begonalashish muammosi ko'pincha sub'ektivlikni yo'qotish bilan bog'liq. Begonalashishni yengish yo'llari turli falsafiy, sotsiologik va psixologik nazariyalarning begonalashishga qanday nuqtai nazardan qarashiga bog'liq. Vaziyat va jamiyatni o'zgartirish (inqilobiy ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar (marksizm), demokratik tuzum yaratish, ijtimoiy tengsizlikni bartaraf etish (ijtimoiy shartnoma nazariyasi)) yoki shaxsning butunlay begonalashishga qarshi isyoni yordamida 20-asrning ma'naviy hayotini faollashtirish orqali begonalashish tushunchasi ko'pincha marksistik, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ma'nosi. Shuning uchun ham zamonaviy falsafada begonalashtirish falsafiy kategoriya sifatida asosan ijtimoiy-falsafiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy ta'limotlar bo'limlarida ko'rib chiqiladi va uning mazmuni juda kamdan-kam hollarda bu doiradan chiqib ketadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Begonalashuv, suisid, ego, inqiroz, iste'molchilik jamiyati, pragmatizm, tanazzul, loqaydlik, ehtiyoj.*

# THE PHENOMENON OF ALIENATION AND THE WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT

Zaribjon Mansurovich Abduraxmonov

## ABSTRACT

In this article, the phenomenon of alienation is considered as an element of the development of civilization, covering all processes of human life. Today, alienation has a global character, deviant behavior of the process of change of the human personality in the information society affects all areas of human activity, and with the development of information and communication technologies, the alienation of the relationship between a person and society is increasing. - it is noted that new forms are emerging. The alienation of relations between man and society leads to the formation of destructiveness. The universality of corruption and its consequences are analyzed. Ways to eliminate the process of alienation are proposed. Alienation occurs as a result of a violation of communication in the "person - results of activity" system (social contract theory, classical German philosophy, Marxism), in the system of human relations with other people and social institutions (existentialism). personality - other persons" and "person - Self-image" (psychological concepts). We identified two signs that describe alienation: loss of connection and loss of subjectivity. The history of the emergence of this concept, reasons, and the fact that it is deepening and causing many problems in the life of society, the influence of humanity on nature, and the number of people who distance themselves from each other and put their own interests above everything else in the society is increasing it is thought that it is going Changing the situation and society (revolutionary social changes (Marxism), creating a democratic system, eliminating social inequality (social contract theory)) or the individual's rebellion against complete alienation is the spiritual development of the 20th century. The concept of alienation by activating life often has a Marxist, socio-economic meaning. That is why in modern philosophy, alienation as a philosophical category is considered mainly in the sections of socio-philosophical and socio-political teachings, and its content rarely goes beyond this scope.

**Keywords:** *Alienation, suicide, ego, crisis, consumer society, pragmatism, downfall, indifference, necessity.*

# ILMIY-OMMABOP TURIZM YANGI O'ZBEKISTON IMIDJINI KO'RSATUVCHI YO'NALISH SIFATIDA

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola ilmiy ommabop turizmning davlat rivojining ustuvor yo'nalishi sifatida uning rolini asoslaydi. Mavjud rivojlanishni tahlil qilish, turizmni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan siyosat, fan yo'nalishini ko'taruvchi turizmning biznes sifatidagi o'рни, uning davlat tashqi mavqeiga, iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri, turizmning yangi yo'nalishi hisoblangan ilmiy-ommabop turizmni rivojlantirish, yo'lga qo'yish, mavjud resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish, yangi loyihalarni ishlab chiqib ommaga targ'ib qilish istiqbollari muhokama qilinadi. Turizmning bu turini rivojlantirish orqali unga nafaqat chet elliklarni, balki uning jozibadorligini o'zbek xalqiga ko'rsatish, qiziqish uyg'otish, jumladan, fuqarolarni o'z mamlakatining ilmiy tashkilotlari va ilmiy tadqiqotlariga e'tibor bilan qarash, vatanparvarlik tuyg'usini va o'z davlatiga nisbatan g'urur tuyg'usini kuchaytirish, shuningdek, kadrlar zaxirasini shakllantirishga, yoshlar orasidan mamlakatning kadrlar salohiyatini oshirishga qaratilgan natijalar muhokama qilinadi. Ma'lumki, dunyodagi o'zgarayotgan xalqaro jarayonlar, moliyaviy inqiroz, pandemiya tufayli chegaralarning yopilishi sharoitida turizm sohasi vakillari, ko'plab mamlakatlar siyosatchilari va iqtisodchilari notinchlik sharoitida turizmning qaysi sohalarini rivojlantirish kerakligini, biznes qanday yangi mahsulot ishlab chiqarishi mumkinligi haqida o'ylashadi. Shubhasiz, turizm butun dunyoda iqtisodiyot va aholi bandligini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi muhim iqtisodiy omil hisoblanadi. Shu bois maqolada turizmning yangi loyihasi sifatida ilmiy-ommabop turizm loyihasini turlari, yo'nalishlari va istiqbollari keltirib o'tilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** siyosat, imidj, tadbirkorlik, turizm, ilmiy-ommabop turizm, sayohat, ekskursiya, loyiha, tadqiqot, mamlakat.

# POPULAR SCIENTIFIC TOURISM SHOWS THE NEW IMAGE OF UZBEKISTAN AS A DIRECTION

Sidikovna Sultanova

## ABSTRACT

This article substantiates its role as a priority direction of the state development of popular scientific tourism. Analysis of the current development, policy aimed at the development of tourism, the role of scientific tourism as a business, its impact on the state's external position and economy, the development and establishment of scientific popular tourism, which is considered a new direction of tourism, the rational use of existing resources, the development and promotion of new projects to the public the prospects of making are discussed. By developing this type of tourism, it is possible to show its attractiveness not only to foreigners, but also to the Uzbek people, to arouse interest, including citizens' attention to the scientific organizations and scientific researches of their country, to strengthen the sense of patriotism and pride in their country, as well as to form a reserve of personnel, results aimed at increasing the country's personnel potential among young people will be discussed. It is known that in the conditions of the changing international processes in the world, the financial crisis, and the closure of borders due to the pandemic, representatives of the tourism industry, politicians and economists of many countries are thinking about which areas of tourism should be developed in the conditions of unrest, and what new products the business can produce. Undoubtedly, tourism is an important economic factor that serves to increase the economy and employment of people all over the world. Therefore, the types, directions and perspectives of the scientific-popular tourism project as a new project of tourism are mentioned in the article.

**Keywords:** *policy, image, entrepreneurship, tourism, popular scientific tourism, travel, excursion, project, research, country.*

# DINIY MUTAASIBLIK TUSHUNCHASI VA UNING IJTIMOY-PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada diniy mutaasiblik tushunchasining kelib chiqishi va tabiatining asoslarini aniqlashga e'tibor qaratilgan. Xususan, ilohiyot, din psixologiyasi va dinshunoslikda keng foydalaniladigan «diniy tuyg'ular» tushunchasining mazmunini ochib berilgan. Amerikalik faylasuf va psixolog U.Jemsning diniy tuyg'ular insonning boshqa tuyg'ularidan o'zining g'ayritabiiy manbai bilan ajralib turishi haqidagi falsafiy qarashlar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, insonning diniy tuyg'ulari g'ayritabiiy obyekt mavjudligiga bo'lgan ishonch bilan sug'orilgan tuyg'ularni o'zida ifodalashi yoritib berilgan. Shu bilan birga, diniy tuyg'ularning ijtimoiy hayotdagi roli bir qator omillar bilan asoslangan. Jumladan, «Jamiyat mahsuli» sanalgan diniy tuyg'ularning paydo bo'lishi zamiridagi muayyan ijtimoiy sharoitlar bilan bog'liq jihatlari falsafiy tahlil etilgan. Ya'ni insonning diniy tuyg'ulari dunyosi bilan, diniy-mistik dunyoqarash bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan diniy mutaasiblik dindorlik darajasining ko'rsatkichi sifatida maydonga chiqishi ochib berilgan. XX asr etnografik va madaniy-antropologik tadqiqotlari qo'sh qarama-qarshiliklar kodi mavjud sivilizatsiyalarning ko'pchiligi uchun voqelikni tavsiflash usuli bo'lib xizmat qilishi falsafiy jihatdan talqin qilingan. Xususan, «chap» - «o'ng», «ayol» - «erkak», «diniy» - «dunyoviy» qabilidagi tushunchalarning juftliklari voqelikni tavsiflash imkonini beruvchi kategoriyalar tizimini tashkil qilishi asoslab berilgan. Qolaversa, diniy mutaasiblik (mutaasiblik)ning ilk obrazi qadimgi shamanizm ekanligi diniy nuqtai nazardan ilmiy tariflab berilgan. Jumladan, faylasuflar va dinshunoslar davrasida shamanizm va magiyani o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqish kuchayib borganligiga asosiy e'tibor qaratilgan. Bunda faylasuf olimlar shamanizm va magiyani bilish nazariyasida noilmiy fikrlash unsurlarini hamda inson qiziqishlari va qadriyatlarini izlarini topish orqali unga «insoniy tus» berish maqsadida tahlil qilishi, dinshunoslar magiyaga oqilonalikning o'ziga xos bir tipi sifatida yondashgani falsafiy nuqtai nazardan qiyosiy talqin qilingan. Shuningdek, diniy mutaasiblikning ijtimoiy-madaniy asosining birinchi omili sifatida hokimiyatni egallashga intilish va hokimiyat uchun kurash ekanligi asoslab berilgan. Shu bilan birga, diniy mutaasiblik ijtimoiy madaniy asosining ikkinchi omili sifatida madaniyatning dunyoviy qatlamiga zid bo'lgan sakral diniy qatlamning rivojlanishi ekanligi falsafiy tomondan ochib berilgan. Ilmiy tadqiqotlarda madaniyatning ikki qatlamining o'zaro aloqasini tavsiflash uchun «sakralizatsiya» va «desakralizatsiya» atamaları orqali tavsiflab berilgan. Sinfy jamiyatlar, ayniqsa totalitar rejimlar sharoitida diniy mutaasiblikning ijtimoiy-psixologik asoslari sifatida o'limdan qo'rqish hissi va hayot mazmunining tagiga yetish yo'lidagi izlanishlar amal qilishi tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** shamanizm va magiya, «sakralizatsiya» va «desakralizatsiya» atamaları, Fanaticus, «Kosmos» - «Xaos», diniy mutaasiblik, «Shaman» atamasi, sakral diniy qatlam, orgiastik rasm-rusumlar va misteriyalar, dunyoni diniy-mifologik tushunish, ekzistensial qo'rquv

# THE CONCEPT OF RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY AND ITS SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

Nigina Arslanovna SHermuxamedova

## ABSTRACT

This article focuses on determining the origins and nature of the concept of religious fanaticism. In particular, the meaning of the concept of "religious feelings", which is widely used in theology, psychology of religion and religious studies, is revealed. The philosophical views of the American philosopher and psychologist W. James that religious feelings are distinguished from other human feelings by their supernatural source are analyzed. Also, it is explained that the religious feelings of a person express feelings imbued with the belief in the existence of a supernatural object. At the same time, the role of religious feelings in social life is based on a number of factors. In particular, aspects related to certain social conditions underlying the emergence of religious feelings, which are considered as "product of society", are philosophically analyzed. That is, it is revealed that religious fanaticism, which is inextricably linked with the world of religious feelings of a person, with a religious-mystical worldview, appears as an indicator of the level of religiosity. Ethnographic and cultural-anthropological studies of the 20th century philosophically interpreted that the code of double contradictions serves as a way of describing reality for most of the existing civilizations. In particular, it is substantiated that pairs of concepts such as "left" - "right", "woman" - "man", "religious" - "secular" form a system of categories that allow describing reality. In addition, it has been scientifically described from a religious point of view that the first image of religious bigotry (bigotry) is ancient shamanism. In particular, the focus is on the growing interest in studying shamanism and magic among philosophers and theologians. In this, it is comparatively interpreted from the philosophical point of view that philosophers analyze the elements of unscientific thinking and traces of human interests and values in the theory of knowledge of shamanism and magic in order to give it a "human touch", and religionists approach magic as a special type of rationality. It is also proved that the first factor of the socio-cultural basis of religious bigotry is the striving for power and the struggle for power. At the same time, the second factor of the social and cultural basis of religious bigotry is the development of the sacred religious layer, which contradicts the secular layer of culture, from a philosophical point of view. In scientific studies, the terms "sacralization" and "desacralization" are used to describe the relationship between the two layers of culture. It has been analyzed that in the conditions of class societies, especially totalitarian regimes, the fear of death and the search for the meaning of life are the socio-psychological bases of religious bigotry.

**Keywords:** *shamanism and magic, the terms "sacralization" and "desacralization", Fanaticus, "Cosmos" - "Chaos", religious fanaticism, the term "Shaman", sacral religious layer, orgiastic images and mysteries, world religious-mythological understanding, existential fear.*



# **FAMILY HOLDING AS A COMPONENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In the article, the mother's experience of holding is reflected at the beginning of her pregnancy, since it is at this time that the necessary conditions are created for the development of the first signs of the qualities of holding the mother's experience. The purpose of the article is to highlight the first signs of the holding experience of the studied parent, discuss the development of the signs of the holding experience of the parent and the features of their development system. To understand the development of the first signs, the factors influencing it – the socio-economic status of women, their individual characteristics-were studied. The relationship between the initial character and quality on the parent holding experience is studied. The article also analyzes the development of the qualitative structure of infancy and maternal experience. Other personal characteristics of a woman reflected in the socio-economic environment of life, her relationships in the parental family, her relationships with the close social environment (husband) and in the wider environment, factors of development of characteristics of the dynamics of the quality of maternal holding experience are studied.

**Keywords:** *mother, infant, holding experience, primary qualities, primary signs, basic qualities, emotional response, factors affecting the fetus, infant, perception, susceptibility, subject of training, subject of child care.*

# MANG'IT SULOLASINING DAVLAT TEPASIGA KELISHINI LEGITIMLASHTIRISH SIYOSATI

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## ANOTTATSIYA

Maqolada XVIII asr 2-yarimida Buxoroda vujudga kelgan siyosiy vaziyat omillari, xonlikda iqtisodiy jihatdan qiyin ahvolga tushish sabablari, saroy fitna va ig'volarning natijasida siyosiy beqarorlik yuzaga kelganligi, qabila-urug'lar o'rtasida hokimiyat uchun kurash hamda mustaqil boshqarishga intilishi natijasida markaziy hokimiyat zaiflashgani yoritib beriladi. Hokimiyat uchun kurash olib borishda mang'it qabilasining qo'li baland kelib, hokimiyat boshqaruvni qo'lga olishi va bu siyosatni legitimlashtirishga qaratilgan siyosiy faoliyat 1753 yilga kelib yirik amaldorlar, ruhoniylar va urug' oqsoqollarining roziligi bilan Muhammad Rahimxon (1753-1758yy) taxtga o'tirdi va mang'itlar sulolasi hukmronligini boshlab berdi. Davlat boshqaruvini o'z qo'lga olish maqsad qilib qo'ygan Muhammad Rahimbiy katta quriltoy chaqirib, unda barcha qabila-urug' beklarga o'zini yagona hukmdor deb e'lon qiladi. Muhammad Rahimbiy o'zining siyosiy hatti-harakatini qonuniylashtirishda bir qancha yo'llar bilan amalga oshirilganini maqolada keltirib o'tiladi. Bunda har bir qabila vakillariga turlicha siyosat yuritgani, kimlargadir mansab-unvon, yer-mulk berilan bo'lsa, ba'zilarga qo'rqitish, siyosiy bosim o'tkazish kabi usullardan foydalangan. Muhammad Rahimbiy faoliyati bilan davlatni egalash qonuniylashtirish tugab qolmaydi. Bu siyosatni uning avlodlari faoliyatlarida davom etadi. Doniyolbiy bunga yaqqol misol tariqasida ko'rsak bo'ladi. Ko'plab oqsaqollar e'tiroziga uchrashi natijasida chingiziylardan bo'lgan Abul G'ozixon taxtga o'tqazilgan. Amir Haydar (1800-1826) mamlakatda yuzaga kelgan siyosiy tarqoqlikni bartaraf etish va davlatni legitim egalaganligini ko'rsatish maqsadida saroy bitikchisi Muhammad Sharif orqali o'zini chingiziylar va Muhammad s.a.v borib taqalishini ko'rsatishga intiladi. O'zini ona tomonidan Chingizxon avlodiga teggishli ekanligiga isbotlashga uringan. Amir Haydar o'z shajarasini Nuh alayhisalom va uning o'g'li Yofas Abu Turkdan boshlab turli manbalarni keltirish orqali buyuk sarkarda Chingizxonga ulanib, Muhammad Shayboniyxon bilan davom ettiriladi. Unga ko'ra Amir Haydar shajarasi shayboniylar, ashtarxonilar sulolasidan to Abul Fayzxon qiziga uylangan Shohmurodni ko'rsatadi va shu orqali o'zini taxtni egalashga loyiq hukmdor sifatida namoyon qiladi. Tashqi siyosatda ham Qo'qon va Xiva xonligiga elchilar yuborilib diplomatik jihatdan tan olinishga erishiladi. Maqolada mang'it amirlari diniy tomondan ko'zga ko'ringan obro'li va nufuzli shayxlar ko'magiga tayanganligi o'ziga xos tarzda ochib berilgan.

**KALIT SO'ZLAR:** *Legitim, ijtimoiy, siyosiy, xon, amir, diplomatic, bitikchi, urug', qabila, mang'it, quriltoy, chingiziylar, kenagas, yuz, shajara, sulola, hokimiyat, fitna, ig'vo, inqiroz.*

# INCREASING ROLE OF THE TURKIC WORLD IN REGIONAL AFFAIRS

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## ABSTRACT

**Increasing Role of the Turkic World in Regional Affairs** The world is getting more unstable and unpredictable place over the last years with the rise of inter-state conflicts, global challenges such as Covid-19 and environmental concerns. Under this rapidly changing international context, it is essential to have friends with shared interests, same historical roots, development paths as well as common strategies for the future. One such group of states, for Uzbekistan, would be the Turkic states, the relations with which are remarkably deepening in many spheres. The establishment of the Organization of Turkic States was a major development in this regard. But, I argue that the Turkic world should do more in terms of strengthening the international standing of this organization and, at the same time, working towards genuine multilateral cooperation among member states thus increasing political, economic, trade and cultural relations. In this unstable world, the Turkic nations should work closely in identifying the major challenges facing member states and work rigorously in addressing them. The biggest test for the solidarity of the Turkic nations has been the pain of Karabakh. Although Turkic nations supported Azerbaijan in the Second Karabakh War, and Azerbaijan could liberate large portions of its internationally recognized lands, some nations did this tacitly, due to political considerations. This article makes a strong case for the Turkic nations to raise their voice in regional and international issues, to unequivocally support each other when faced with similar threats in the future. So, what are the challenges that Turkic nations are facing today? How can Turkic nations seize this historic momentum and solidify their potential? What should be done to promote Turkic solidarity and unity? This article attempts to explain the reasons why it is important to bring Turkic nations together in the light of growing challenges with regional and global significance.

**Keywords:** *Turkic world, regional conflicts, international politics, multilateral cooperation, Turkic solidarity and unity, regional and global challenges.*

# THE CREATIVE SPIRIT OF THE SOCIAL

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## ABSTRACT

The article reveals the creative spirit of modern sociality, transforming it into a flow of sociems as the continuous formation of social singularities. Modernist worldview guidelines with faith in holistic, metaphysical ideals are being persistently replaced by fundamentally new cognitive attitudes that represent the latest civilizational challenges. The current course of social development has changed the usual rational social schemes, opposing, destroying, and deconstructing them. In social processes, increasing factors of pan-mythologization of all areas of social activity, the relativity of spiritual values, subjectivism, irrationalism, randomness, unpredictability, and uncertainty have been revealed. The picture of modern society is fragmented, torn, multifaceted, diverse, absurd, and individualized by the flows of autonomous processes and human expressions of will. The social world has become different, requiring the latest cognitive thinking and a fundamentally new epistemology. The crisis of traditional systematicity, classical spiritual guidelines, and reductionist scientific teaching of reality in the metaphysical project causes post-non-classical socio-philosophical discourse. However, we need to think about the opposition of social paradigms but about polyparadigmality, their mutual complementarity in the study of various sections of social reality, in solving certain types of problems and scales. Thus, if the problem is to trace the general, global trend of social development, one can rightfully apply the classical paradigm. To understand the singular aspects of human life, the "living contexture" of social processes, which is necessary in the conditions of rapid, intense flows of modernity fraught with social cataclysms, human-dimensional tactics of social cognition are required. The society of the 21st century is represented by a heterogeneous reality that has "scattered in different directions," having ceased to be an object or an idea. That is the co-existence of singular carriers, existences, on which phenomenology, philosophy of life, existentialism, postmodernism, and other philosophical schools have insightfully reflected. From the view of the heterological concept's adherents, singularities a priori do not have an ordinary existence; their existence is always in a state of escape, continuous formation. Therefore, the social in the heterological understanding neutralizes the common, joint spatial and temporal plane. Not being together, but being together, co-existence. The existence of singularity is always separation. This co-existence, this reality of difference, which only heterology can describe, and which metaphysics oriented towards homogeneity does not think. Heterogeneity is extremely difficult to describe. That is precisely the essence of the problem of modern socio-philosophical discourse. Therefore, discourse, the process of being, flows through many discrete singularities, divisions, and differences of the social.

**Keywords:** *heterology, modern sociality, paradigm, post-non-classical, classical, sociema, singularity, uncertainty, co-existence, discursivity.*

# **DEVELOPMENT FACTORS OF THE CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL SPHERE IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article examines the cultural factors that are important in the development of the national and spiritual characteristics of the family in society, as well as the characteristics of their development. It was discussed how to form a spiritual ideology in the family and preserve the national upbringing that has been inherited for centuries, and at the same time, what important factors to use in the upbringing of the younger generation. The people of Central Asia are not only famous for their oriental education, but also about the importance of national and spiritual education, which has become an important part of the life of our society, and about the need to leave it as a legacy to the next generation. The origin of each country, its culture, customs, and traditions go back centuries to its history. Looking back over the centuries, we can see that the family is important in the life of society in every region of the globe, and that the family is a system for preserving the national cultural heritage and passing it on to future generations.

Cultural and educational development, the importance of national education in the family and why education is considered as an important political and ideological management process is discussed in the article. At the same time, we will think about the origin of the stages of cultural and educational development in developed countries, how important it is today, and how its foundation was in primitive times.

**Keywords:** National and cultural education, elements of spiritual education, etiquette, national ideological concept, family theory in society, concept of cultural and educational development.